

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 710/II

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR USE ON DETAILED MAPS,
PLANS AND GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS

PART II : REPRESENTATION OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 710/II, *Graphical symbols for use on detailed maps, plans and geological cross sections – Part II : Representation of sedimentary rocks*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Deutscher Normenausschuss (DNA).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1959 and led, in 1963, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In January 1965, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 728) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Turkey
Chile	Korea, Rep. of	U.A.R.
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
France	Poland	
Germany	Portugal	
Greece	South Africa,	
Hungary	Rep. of	
India	Spain	

Two Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft :

New Zealand
Yugoslavia

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in April 1968, to accept it as as ISO RECOMMENDATION.

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR USE ON DETAILED MAPS, PLANS AND GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS

PART II : REPRESENTATION OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation is intended to unify symbols and ornaments for the representation of sedimentary rocks on maps, plans and detailed geological cross-sections.

The symbols and ornaments may be divided in two groups, as follows :

- (1) Principal types and
- (2) Varia.

They are reproduced in two tables coming within the framework of a logical system which makes it possible to complete them easily in case of need.

2. PRINCIPAL TYPES

2.1 Diagrammatic representation (see Table 1, pages 8 and 9).

In columns 1 to 15 of the Table comprising 18 principal types, i.e. 18 lines numbered 1 to 18, the nature of the rock is specified as far as possible by means of an adjective; each column designates a petrographic property of the rock in question (box 3/12, for example, represents an area of sandy limestone)*. At the top of Table 1 (line entitled "Elementary symbols") are given the individual symbols, several of which, when juxtaposed, form the ornaments of the corresponding rocks. The constituents of rocks are given from left to right: first the clastic constituents (from detritus to clay), followed by the chemical and organic sediments. In the main, the same order is observed for the horizontal subdivision of Table 1.

2.1.1 The elementary symbols shown have been used to form the ornaments with an irregular arrangement to characterize loose rocks, and a systematic staggered arrangement to represent consolidated rocks.

2.1.2 The column, "Basic types", comprises rocks with no supplementary characterization, and pure types. "Mixed types", on the other hand, are rocks whose composition is characterized by their petrographic peculiarities, for example, by a binder such as argillaceous sandstone, box 5/8, or by additional constituents such as gritty sand, box 2/3. The boxes at the intersection of a basic type (horizontal line) and of the same character (vertical column) are left white and are emphasized by a diagonal.

* In order to designate a box, always quote first the number of the column and, second the number of the line, the two numbers being separated by a stroke, for example, 3/12.