

### Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9031 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, Aircraft and space vehicles. (standards.iteh.ai)

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### Air cargo equipment — Handling systems for unit load devices (ULDs) - Symbols for pictorial representation

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#### 1 Scope and field of application

The symbols are designed to be self-explanatory, and they are ISO 9031:1987 used alone or in combination to generate multiple components.

This International Standard specifies symbolis for the pictonal rds/sist/97540fdc-cfa2-4e1b-8d89standardization of aircraft cargo-handling systems to unit loadso-903A symbol characterizes a component function, but not the detail design and manufacturing method. devices (ULDs).

These symbols are applicable to all aircraft cargo-handling systems for underfloor as well as for main-deck systems. The conveyance, guidance, restraint, power drive unit and the degree of automation for the total cargo-handling system can be depicted using the symbols.

#### 2 Symbol system

Each cargo symbol consists of a basic symbol, which represents basic functions, such as a physical function, a load direction, etc. In the drafting of the symbols account has been taken of factors such as maximum simplicity, intelligible geometry, optical similarity and good retainability.

The standardized symbols are suitable for use with computeraided design.

All symbols are given with an explanatory description in the table.

An example of how combinations of symbols are built up is given in figure 1.

#### 3 Application

An example of the application of some of the symbols to a typical semi-automatic underfloor cargo system for the latching and guiding of pallets and containers is given in figure 2.

#### Table – Symbols

Reference No.	Component	Symbol	Description
1	Latch	1)	Retractable/relocatable restraint mecha nism, capable of bearing a horizonta load perpendicular to its load-carrying side.
2	Double-acting latch	1)	Retractable/relocatable restraint mecha nism, capable of bearing a horizonta load perpendicular to both of its sides.
3	Stop	1)	Fixed restraint, capable of bearing a horizontal load perpendicular to it length.
4	Vertical restraint		Horizontal protrusion from the uppe part of a fixed or retractable restraint capable of bearing a vertical load.
5	Overridable iTeh S	TANDARD PREV standards. <u>it</u> eh.ai)	Device which will cause the automati overriding of a component in which it i incorporated.
6	Fixed guide https://standards.it	ISO 9031:1987 eh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/97540fdc-cfa2- 56bff9d4adbd/iso-9031-1987	Fixed position device, capable of guiding along its length and of bearing a horizon tal load perpendicular to its length.
7	Retractable guide		Retractable/relocatable position device capable of guiding along its longest sid and of bearing a horizontal load applied against its longest side.
8	Omnidirectional transfer area		Panel or area which contains a numbe of omnidirectional conveyor units for multidirectional conveyance of ULDs.
9	Power drive unit – retractable		Self-lifting and/or retractable powe drive unit used to move ULDs along a conveyorized system.
10	Power drive unit — fixed-height		Spring-loaded or a fixed-height powe drive unit used to move ULDs along a conveyorized system.

1) Area shaded black = load-carrying side

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#### Table (concluded)

Reference No.	Component	Symbol	Description
11	Power drive unit — rotatable/retractable		Rotatable or turnable power drive unit, which is also self-lifting and/or retrac- table, used primarily in an omni-transfer area to move ULDs.
12	Power drive unit — rotatable, fixed-height		Rotatable or turnable drive unit, which is spring-loaded or fixed-height, used primarily in an omni-transfer area to move ULDs.
13	Power drive unit — shuttle		Fixed-position power drive unit which moves ULDs by other means than by friction wheels or rollers.
14	Roller conveyor		Series of transport rollers in a common channel or support, continuous between the roller symbols as shown, for two- directional movement of ULDs.
15	Braking roller iTeh STAN	NDARD PREVIEW	Device used in conjunction with a roller which will retard the movement of ULDs generally in one direction.
16	Tie-down point (omnidirectional)	<u>ISO 9031:1987</u> log/standards/sist/9 <b>25</b> 40fdc-cfa2-4e1b-8 9d4adbd/iso-9031-1987	Tie-down device or provisions for a tie- down device, permanently attached to structure or cargo system components in dorder to allow use of supplementary straps.
17	Powered system control panel	Ρ	Semi-automatic cargo-loading system. The conveyance of ULDs is achieved by means of power drive units, but the guiding and latching components are manually operated.
18	Automatic system control panel	Α	Fully automatic cargo-loading system. The conveyance of ULDs is achieved by means of power drive units; the guiding, positioning and latching is activated automatically.
19	Powered system remote control system	P	Semi-automatic cargo-loading system. The conveyance of ULDs is achieved by means of power drive units, but the guiding and latching components are manually operated.
20	Automatic system remote control panel	A M	Fully automatic cargo-loading system. The conveyance of ULDs is achieved by means of power drive units; the guiding, positioning and latching is activated automatically.
21	Winch	w >	Fixed or relocatable, powered con- veyance system using, for example, a winch indicating the direction of conveyance.



a) Combined symbol in accordance with ISO 9031



Symbol No. 2: Double-acting latch

Retractable/relocatable restraint mechanism, capable of bearing a horizontal load perpendicular to both of its sides.



Symbol No. 4: Vertical restraint

Horizontal protrusion from the upper part of a fixed or retractable restraint, capable of bearing a vertical load.

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Combination of symbols Nos. 2 and 4

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Further combination of combined symbols

Step 3: build-up of combinations

b) Step-by-step procedure for building up the combined symbol given in a)

Figure 1 - Example of combination of symbols



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Figure 2 – Typical semi-automatic underfloor cargo system

5

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