SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 5456-1:2002

01-februar-2002

Tehniļ ne risbe - Metode projekcije - 1. del: Povzetek (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Technical drawings - Projection methods - Part 1: Synopsis (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Technische Zeichnungen - Projektionsmethoden - Teil 1: Übersicht (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Dessins techniques - Méthodes de projection - Partie 1: Récapitulatif (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 5456-1:1999**

ICS:

01.100.01	Tehniļ no risanje na sploġno	Technical drawings in general

SIST EN ISO 5456-1:2002 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 5456-1

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English version

Technical drawings - Projection methods - Part 1: Synopsis (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Dessins techniques - Méthodes de projection - Partie 1: Récapitulatif (ISO 5456-1:1996)

Technische Zeichnungen - Projektionsmethoden - Teil 1: Übersicht (ISO 5456-1:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 May 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 10 "Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by CEN/CS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 5456-1:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 10209-2	1993	Technical product documentation - Vocabulary - Part 2: Terms relating to projection methods	EN ISO 10209-2	1996

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 5456-1

First edition
1996-06-15

Technical drawings — Projection methods —

Part 1: Synopsis

Dessins techniques — Méthodes de projection —

Partie 1: Récapitulatif

Reference number
ISO 5456-1:1996(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 5456-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Basic conventions*.

ISO 5456 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Technical drawings — Projection methods*:

— *Part 1: Synopsis*

— *Part 2: Orthographic representations*

— *Part 3: Axonometric representations*

— *Part 4: Central projection*

Annex A of this part of ISO 5456 is for information only.

International Organization for Standardization
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Introduction

In the broad field of technical activities, various projection methods are used to represent objects. All these methods have their own merits, but also their inherent disadvantages.

The normal technical drawing is often an orthogonal projection, in which related representations of more than one view are utilized (see ISO 5456-2) to draw and completely define any object by means of carefully chosen views, cuts and sections.

However, the execution of such two-dimensional representations requires an understanding of both the projection method and its interpretation, so that the observer will be able to synthesize the single views into a three-dimensional object.

For many technical fields and their stages of development, however, it is necessary to provide an easily understood picture to observers. Such drawings, called pictorial representation, provide a three-dimensional view of an object as it would appear to the observer. No special technical training for reading pictorial representations is necessary.

Pictorial representations may be presented on their own or may supplement orthogonal drawings.

Various methods of pictorial representations exist, but their nomenclatures differ, and may be used even contradictorily.

The steady increase in global technical intercommunication, as well as the evolution of methods of computer-aided design and draughting with their various types of three-dimensional representations, suggest the need for ISO/TC 10 to clarify this problem.

The rules and conventions given in ISO 5456 should be used, in accordance with ISO 128, for all types of technical drawings and in all fields of technical activities, such as:

- mechanical and construction drawings;
- manuals and instruction books;
- X-ray views;
- exploded views.