

Кевин

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2145

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

**Numbering of divisions and subdivisions
in written documents**

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 2145 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/RC 46, *Documentation*.

It was approved in June 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Iran	Romania
Chile	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	Switzerland
France	Japan	Thailand
Germany	Netherlands	Turkey
Greece	New Zealand	United Kingdom
India	Portugal	

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Austria
Poland

Numbering of divisions and subdivisions in written documents

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard describes a system for numbering divisions and subdivisions in written documents. It applies to all kinds of written documents, for example : manuscripts, printed works, books, journal articles, directions for use and standards.

Numbering of divisions and subdivisions in a written document is advocated if this

- clarifies the sequence, importance and interrelation of individual divisions and subdivisions;
- simplifies search and retrieval of certain passages in the text, and makes possible the citation of single parts of the text;
- facilitates references within a written work.

2 NUMBERING OF DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

2.1 Arabic numerals shall be employed in numbering.

2.2 The main divisions (first level) of a written document shall be numbered continuously beginning with 1.

2.3 Every main division in its turn can be divided into any number of subdivisions (second level), which are also continuously numbered. This method of division and numbering can be continued to any number of further subdivisions (third and further levels).

It is, however, advisable to limit the number of subdivisions so that the reference numbers remain easy to identify, to read and to cite.

2.4 A full stop is placed between the numbers designating subdivisions of different levels (see example). A full stop after the number designating the final level is optional.

Example :

<i>1st level</i>	<i>2nd level</i>	<i>3rd level</i>
1	2.1	2.11.1
2	2.2	2.11.2
3	2.3	2.11.3
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
9	2.9	2.11.9
10	2.10	2.11.10
11	2.11	2.11.11

2.5 A number 0 (zero) can be assigned to the first division of each level if this forms a foreword, a preface, an introduction, or other division of similar type. :

Example of a table of contents :

0	Introduction
1	Morphology
1.1	Cytology
1.1.1	Form and size of cells
1.1.2	Living content of cells
1.1.2.1	Parts of cells (component parts)
1.1.2.2	Physical properties of cells
1.1.2.3	Inanimate inclusions of protoplasts
1.2	Histology
1.2.1	Tissue formation
1.2.2	Kinds of cells
1.2.2.1	Formative tissues
1.3	Organography
1.3.1	Vegetative organs
.	.
.	.
.	.
1.3.1.20	Corm, generalities
1.3.1.21	Structure of typical corm
.	.
.	.
.	.
2	Physiology
2.1	Metabolism
2.1.1	Chemical composition of the plant
2.1.2	Ingestion and movement of nutrients
2.2	Development
2.2.1	Conditions of growth
2.2.1.1	Measurement of growth
.	.
.	.
.	.
2.3	Movements
2.3.1	Locomotive movements