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JIS Z 8315-2 : 1999

(ISO 5456-2 : 1996)

Technical drawings— Projection methods— Part 2 : Orthographic representations

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Descriptors : engineering drawings, projection (drawing)

Reference number : JIS Z 8315-2 : 1999 (E)

Z 8315-2 : 1999 (ISO 5456-2 : 1996)

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law. Consequently **JIS Z 8315 : 1984** is withdrawn and replaced with **JIS Z 8315** group.

By this establishment, **JIS Z 8315** group becomes identical with the corresponding part of **ISO 5456**, *Technical drawings—Projection method*. **JIS Z 8315** group, inclusive of forward and title, is named *Technical drawing—Projection methods*, and consists of the following parts.

Part 1 : *Synopsis*

Part 2 : *Orthographic*

Part 3 : *Axonometric representations*

Part 4 : *Central projection*

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Technical drawings—Projection methods— Part 2 : Orthographic representations

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on ISO 5456-2, *Technical drawings—Projection methods—Part 2 : Orthographic representations* issued in 1996 without changing the technical contents.

Orthographic representation in its various forms is the most widely used method of representing technical objects in all fields of technical drawing (mechanical, electrical, construction, etc.), and is thus considered to be the accepted technical language.

The description underlined with dots in this Standard is not included in the original International Standard.

1 Scope This part of JIS Z 8315 specifies basic rules for the application of orthographic representation to all types of technical drawings in all technical fields, according to the general rules specified in JIS Z 8313-1, JIS Z 8315-1, JIS Z 8316, JIS Z 8317 and ISO 3461-2.

2 Normative references The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of JIS Z 8315.

For these normative references, the most recent editions (including Amendments) shall apply.

JIS Z 8114 *Technical product documentation—Terms relating to technical drawings*

Note : The provisions cited from ISO 10209-1 : 1992, *Technical product documentation—Vocabulary—Part 1 : Terms relating to technical drawings : general and types of drawings* are equivalent to the relevant provisions in this said standard.

The provisions cited from ISO 10209-2 : 1993, *Technical product documentation—Vocabulary—Part 2 : Terms relating to projection methods* are equivalent to the relevant provisions in this said standard.

JIS Z 8313-1 *Technical drawings—Lettering—Part 1 : Currently used characters*

Note : This said standard is identical to ISO 3098-1 : 1974, *Technical drawings—Lettering—Part 1 : Currently used characters*.

JIS Z 8315-1 *Technical drawings—Projection methods—Part 1 : Synopsis*

Note : This said standard is identical to ISO 5456-1 : 1996, *Technical drawings—Projection methods—Part 1 : Synopsis*.

JIS Z 8316 *Technical drawings—General principles of presentation*

Note : The provisions cited from ISO 128 : 1982, *Technical drawings—General principles of presentation* are equivalent to the relevant provisions in this said standard.

JIS Z 8317 *Technical drawings—Dimensioning—General principles, definitions, methods of execution and special indications*

Note : The provisions cited from ISO 129 : 1985, *Technical drawings—Dimensioning—General principles, definitions, methods of execution and special indications* are equivalent to the relevant provisions in this said standard.

ISO 3461-2 : 1987 *General principles for the creation of graphical symbols—Part 2 : Graphical symbols for use in technical product documentation*

3 Definitions For the purposes of this part of JIS Z 8315, the definitions given in JIS Z 8114 and JIS Z 8315-1 apply.

4 General principles

4.1 General Orthographic representation is obtained by means of parallel orthogonal projections and results in flat, two-dimensional views systematically positioned relative to each other. To show an object completely, the six views in the directions a, b, c, d, e and f may be necessary, in order of priority (see Fig. 1 and Table 1).

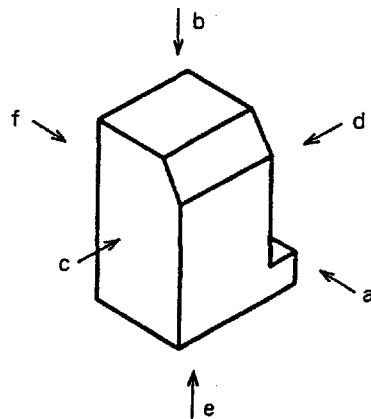


Fig. 1

4.2 Designation of views The designation of views shall be as shown in Table 1 (see Table 1).

Table 1

Direction of observation		Designation of view
View in direction	View from	
a	the front	A
b	above	B(E) ⁽¹⁾
c	the left	C
d	the right	D
e	below	E
f	the rear	F

Note ⁽¹⁾ See 5.4.

The most informative view of the object to be represented is normally chosen as