INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7573

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Technical product documentation — Parts lists

Documentation technique de produits — Nomenclatures de composants

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7573 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Basic conventions*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7573:1983), which has been technically revised.

Technical product documentation — Parts lists

1 Scope

This International Standard provides minimum requirements for parts lists to provide necessary information, e.g. for the production, procurement or maintenance of the parts. This International Standard covers manual as well as computer-generated parts lists.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 128-20, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 20: Basic conventions for lines*

ISO 5457, *Technical product documentation — Sizes and layout of drawing sheets*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
assembly
number of component parts fitted together to perform a specific function

3.2
part reference
identification of component parts of assemblies and/or the identification of individual parts on the same drawing

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO 6433:1981.

NOTE 2 Part references are document-based, as opposed to reference designations, which are structure-based. Identical parts on a drawing are required to have the same part reference, preferably a number (according to ISO 6433), while each occurrence of an object in a structure is required to have a unique reference designation (according to IEC 61346-1).

3.3
quantity
total number of the particular part(s) necessary for one specific assembly

NOTE Quantity can express the number of parts or the amount of material.

3.4
unit
entity adopted as the basis or standard of measurement

NOTE The SI units, including their multiple prefixes, should be used.

3.5
reference designation
identifier of a specific object with respect to the system of which the object is a constituent, based on one or more aspects of that system

[IEC 61346-1]

3.6
part number
unique identification of a part for a particular organization

3.7
part name
text designation of a part

3.8
technical data
designation
indication by words or signs

3.9
remarks
additional comments regarding the part

4 General

Parts lists specify all constituents of an assembled part by part reference number, quantity, part number, technical data, etc. The association between the part on a parts list and its graphical representation on the drawing is given by an identification reference. This reference can be given by a part reference or the constituent part number.

5 Parts lists arrangement

5.1 Position

The parts list may be included on the drawing itself or be a separate document (see Annex A). When issuing the parts list as a separate document, the title block may be located in the lower or the upper margin of the document. If the parts list is a separate document, the sheet sizes shall be chosen in accordance with ISO 5457.

The reading direction of the parts list shall correspond to that of the title block. The list may be in conjunction with the title block (see ISO 7200) or be placed elsewhere. Its outlines shall be drawn with continuous lines (see ISO 128-20).

When the parts list is located in conjunction with the title block, the parts list table header shall be in direct connection with the title block (see Figure A.1). When the parts list table is located elsewhere on the document, the table header may be placed in the top or in the bottom of the table.

5.2 Data fields for parts lists

5.2.1 General

The parts list data fields specified below are intended to cover the general use of parts lists.

The parts list shall be arranged in columns by means of continuous lines to allow information to be entered under the following headings:

— part reference;

— quantity[1)];

— unit[1)];

— reference designation;

— part number;

— part name;

— technical data, designation;

— remarks.

The sequence of the columns is optional.

Part ref.	Qty	Unit	Reference designation	Part number	Part name	Technical data, designation	Remarks
xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

Figure 1 — Example of arrangement of columns in the parts list

The data fields are optional, but at least one identifying element is needed.

NOTE When additional data fields are required for special needs within a company, it is possible to add or replace columns.

5.2.2 Part reference

Part references are assigned to component parts or material of assemblies. The purpose of the part references is to link the parts on the drawing to the parts in the parts list. Identical parts on a drawing are required to have the same part reference. If no part references are used on the drawing, this field can be left blank or the column can be omitted.

5.2.3 Quantity

The quantity expresses the number of parts or the amount of material necessary for one specific assembly.

The number entered in this column shall denote pieces, volume, length, or other quantities required. When this number applies to quantities other than pieces, enter the unit of measure in the unit column or in the combined column for quantity and unit.

1) The columns for quantity and unit may be combined in one column.

When the exact amount of an item is not known, one of the following methods may be used:

a) enter “AR” (as required) with no expression of amount;

b) enter the numerical amount with “EST” (estimated) in the unit column or in the combined column for quantity and unit.

NOTE If needed, the abbreviations can be explained on the parts list.

5.2.4 Unit

The unit is an entity adopted as the basis or standard of measurement. If the unit is “piece”, this field can be left blank.

5.2.5 Reference designation

The reference designation is a unique constituent identifier of each occurrence of a part or material.

NOTE Consequently, if several identical parts are used, they will have different reference designations.

5.2.6 Part number

The part number is a unique identification of a part or material for a particular organization. If the part number is international, national, etc., it should be included in the column “technical data, designation”.

A part shall be identified in the parts list by “part number”, “technical data, designation” or a combination of these two fields. If the reference designation is used, this shall also be included as an identifier.

5.2.7 Part name

The part name is a text designation of a part or a material.

5.2.8 Technical data, designation

The technical data and/or designation is an indication by word(s) or sign(s). This can include dimensions, material, performance figures or other characteristics, manufacturer designation or designation according to any applicable standard.

A part shall be identified in the parts list by “part number”, “technical data, designation”, or a combination of these two fields. If the reference designation is used, this shall also be included as an identifier.

5.2.9 Remarks

The remarks can provide any additional information that may be required. If the column does not have enough space for this information, a reference to a note may be entered in the column. The note is then given elsewhere on the parts list or the drawing (when the parts list is included on the drawing).

Annex A
(informative)

Examples of layout arrangements for parts lists

A.1 An example of a parts list in connection with the title block

In Figure A.1, the character height 2,8 mm has been used for the factual content.

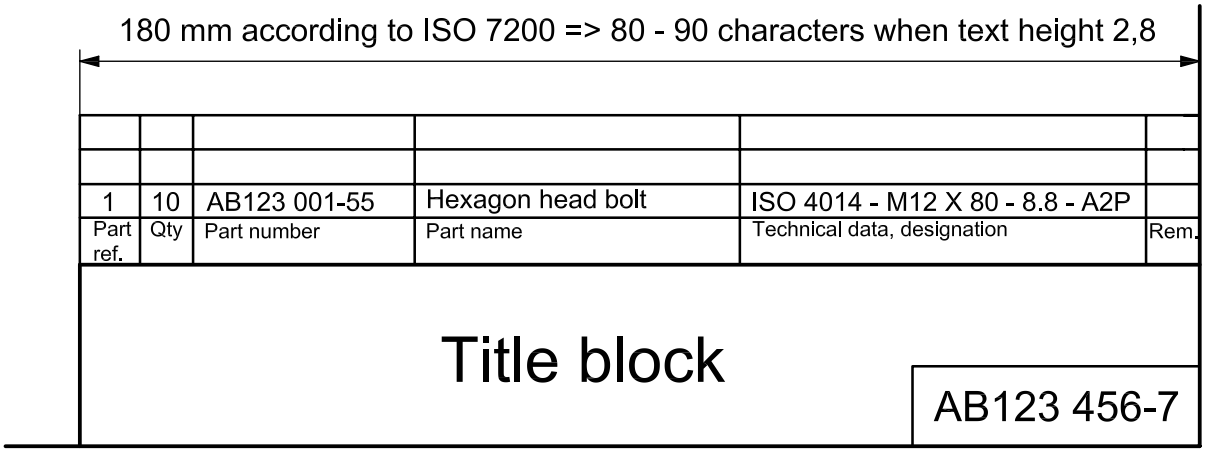


Figure A.1 — Parts list combined with a title block which is located at the lower margin of the document

A.2 An example of the column layout in a parts list

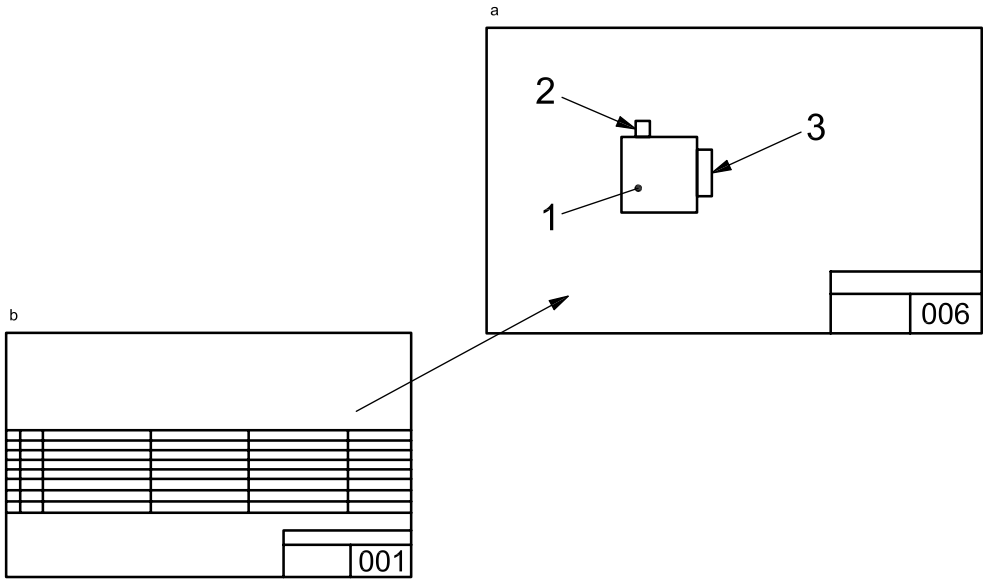
See Figure A.2.

Part ref.	Qty	Unit	Reference designation	Part number	Part name	Technical data, designation	Remarks
1	1			AB123 001-55	Apparaturs plate		
2	1			AB123 001-56	Front plate		
3	2			AB123 001-57	Side plate	ISO 14583 - M5 x 16 - 8.8 - A2F	
4	6			AB123 009-68	Torx pan head screw	ISO 4017 - M8 x 25 - 8.8 - A2F	
5	2			AB123 009-52	Hexagon head screw	ISO 4032 - M8 - 8 - AF	
6	2			AB123 009-27	Hexagon nut		
7	1			AB123 009-95	Label		Marked: AB123 456-1

Figure A.2 — Parts list headers with example of use

A.3 An example of a parts list and an assembly drawing as separate documents

In this example, the assembly drawing is free for cross-use and for re-use for future similar variants (see Figure A.3).



a Assembly drawing.

b Parts list.

Figure A.3 — Parts list and assembly drawing as separate documents

A.4 Examples of a parts list and an assembly drawing as one document

A.4.1 Presented on several drawing sheets

See Figure A.4.

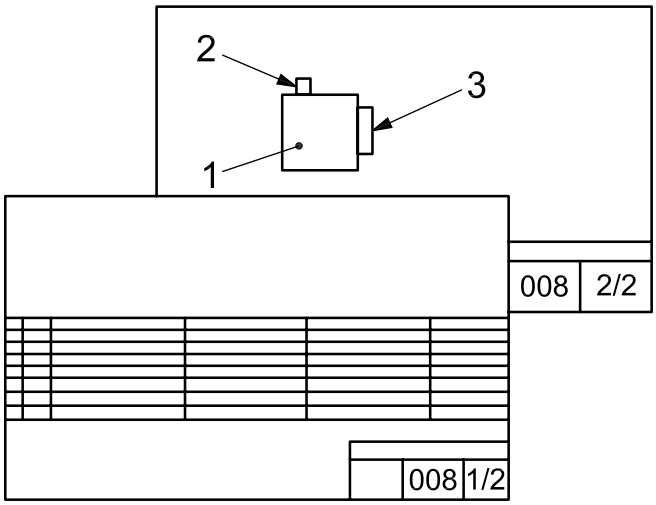


Figure A.4 — Parts list and assembly drawing as one document, but different sheets

A.4.2 Presented on one drawing sheet

See Figure A.5.

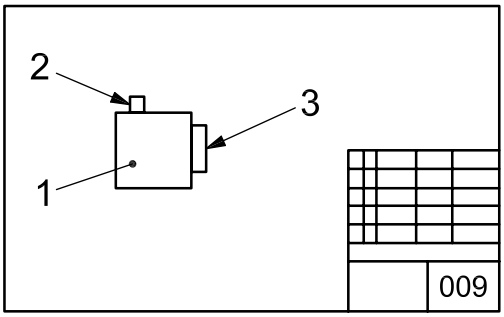


Figure A.5 — Parts list and assembly drawing as one sheet document

Bibliography

[1] ISO 6433:1981, *Technical drawings — Item references*

[2] ISO 7200, *Technical product documentation — Data fields in title blocks and document headers*

[3] IEC 61346-1, *Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products — Structuring principles and reference designations — Part 1: Basic rules*

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