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The **table of contents** is an optional preliminary element, but is necessary if it makes the document easier to consult. The table of contents shall be entitled “Contents” and shall list clauses and, if appropriate, subclauses with titles, annexes together with their status in parentheses, the bibliography, indexes, figures and tables. The order shall be as follows: clauses and subclauses with titles; annexes (including clauses and subclauses with titles if appropriate); the bibliography; indexes; figures; tables. All the elements listed shall be cited with their full titles. Terms in the “Terms and definitions” clause shall not be listed in the table of contents.

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 nnn‑n was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 000, *TC title*, Subcommittee SC 0, *SC title*.

This second/third/... edition cancels and replaces the first/second/... edition (ISO nnn‑n:19xx), [clause(s) / subclause(s) / table(s) / figure(s) / annex(es)] of which [has / have] been technically revised.

ISO nnn consists of the following parts, under the general title *Introductory element — Main element*:

 *Part n: Part title*

 *Part [n+1]: Part title*

 *Part [n+2]: Part title*

The **foreword** shall appear in each document. It shall not contain requirements, recommendations, figures or tables.

It consists of a general part and a specific part. The general part (supplied by the Central Secretariat of ISO) gives information relating to the organization responsible and to International Standards in general, i.e.

1. the designation and name of the committee that prepared the document,
2. information regarding the approval of the document, and
3. information regarding the drafting conventions used, comprising a reference to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The specific part (supplied by the committee secretariat) shall give a statement of significant technical changes from any previous edition of the document and as many of the following as are appropriate:

1. an indication of any other international organization that has contributed to the preparation of the document;
2. a statement that the document cancels and replaces other documents in whole or in part;
3. the relationship of the document to other documents.

Introduction

A paragraph.

The **introduction** is an optional preliminary element used, if required, to give specific information or commentary about the technical content of the document, and about the reasons prompting its preparation. It shall not contain requirements.

The introduction shall not be numbered unless there is a need to create numbered subdivisions. In this case, it shall be numbered 0, with subclauses being numbered 0.1, 0.2, etc. Any numbered figure, table, displayed formula or footnote shall be numbered normally beginning with 1.

Introductory element — Main element — Part n: Part title

# 1 Scope

A paragraph.

The **Scope** clause shall appear at the beginning of each document and define without ambiguity the subject of the document and the aspects covered, thereby indicating the limits of applicability of the document or particular parts of it. It shall not contain requirements.

In documents that are subdivided into parts, the scope of each part shall define the subject of that part of the document only.

The scope shall be succinct so that it can be used as a summary for bibliographic purposes.

It shall be worded as a series of statements of fact. Forms of expression such as “This International Standard specifies [establishes] [gives guidelines for] [defines terms] …” shall be used.

Statements of applicability of the document shall be introduced by the wording such as “This International Standard is applicable to …”. The wording shall be altered as a function of the document type concerned, i.e. International Standard, Technical Specification, Publicly Available Specification, Technical Report or Guide.

A **clause** is the basic component in the subdivision of the content of a document.

The clauses in each document or part shall be numbered with Arabic numerals, beginning with 1 for the “Scope” clause. The numbering shall be continuous up to but excluding any annexes. Numbers given to the clauses of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop. The numbering shall start afresh with each annex.

Each clause shall have a title, placed immediately after its number, on a line separate from the text that follows it.

A **paragraph** is an unnumbered subdivision of a clause or subclause.

“Hanging paragraphs” (see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], 5.2.4) shall be avoided since reference to them is ambiguous.

# 2 Conformance

A paragraph.

The **Conformance** clause is only required in some standards in the Information technology field. Requirements concerning the conformance clause are not covered by the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2[1], but by ISO/IEC TR 10000‑1[2].

# 3 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 ab‑c:199x, *General title of series of parts — Part c: Title of part*

ISO xyz (all parts), *General title of the series of parts*

The **Normative reference(s)** clause is an optional element that gives a list of the referenced documents cited in the document in such a way as to make them indispensable for the application of the document.

In principle, the referenced documents shall be documents published by ISO and/or IEC. Documents published by other bodies may be referred to in a normative manner provided that

1. the referenced document is recognized by the ISO and/or IEC committee concerned as having wide acceptance and authoritative status as well as being publicly available,
2. the ISO and/or IEC committee concerned has obtained the agreement of the authors or publishers (where known) of the referenced document to its inclusion and to its being made available as required — the authors or publishers will be expected to make available such documents on request,
3. the authors or publishers (where known) have also agreed to inform the ISO and/or IEC committee concerned of their intention to revise the referenced document and of the points the revision will concern, and
4. the ISO and/or IEC committee concerned undertakes to review the situation in the light of any changes in the referenced document.

The list shall be introduced by the following wording:

“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.”

The above wording is also applicable to a part of a multipart document.

The list shall not include the following:

* referenced documents which are not publicly available;
* referenced documents which are only cited in an informative manner;
* referenced documents which have merely served as bibliographic or background material in the preparation of the document.

Such referenced documents may be listed in a bibliography.

Normative references may be dated or undated.

Dated references are references to

1. a specific edition, indicated by the year of publication, or
2. a specific enquiry or final draft, indicated by a dash.

Subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, dated references will need to be incorporated by amendment of the document referring to them.

NOTE In this context a part is regarded as a separate document.

References to specific divisions or subdivisions, tables and figures of another document shall always be dated.

Undated references may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:

1. if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
2. for informative references.

Undated references shall be understood to include all amendments to and revisions of the referenced document.

For dated references, each shall be given with its year of publication, or, in the case of enquiry or final drafts, with a dash together with a footnote “To be published.”, and full title. The year of publication or dash shall not be given for undated references. When an undated reference is to all parts of a document, the publication number shall be followed by the indication “(all parts)” and the general title of the series of parts (i.e. the introductory and main elements, see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], Annex D).

# 4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply / the terms and definitions given in … and the following apply.

4.1

term

text of the definition

The **Terms and definitions** clause is an optional element giving definitions necessary for the understanding of certain terms used in the document. The following introductory wording shall be used where all terms and definitions are given in the document itself:

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

In the case where terms defined in one of more other documents also apply (for example, in the case of a series of associated documents where Part 1 specifies the terms and definitions for several or all of the parts), the following introductory wording shall be used, altered as necessary:

“For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in … and the following apply.”

Rules for the drafting and presentation of terms and definitions are given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], annex C, and in ISO 10241[3].

# 5 Symbols (and abbreviated terms)

A paragraph.

The **Symbols (and abbreviated terms)** clause is an optional element giving a list of the symbols and abbreviated terms necessary for the understanding of the document.

Unless there is a need to list symbols in a specific order to reflect technical criteria, all symbols should be listed in alphabetical order in the following sequence:

* upper case Latin letter followed by lower case Latin letter (*A*, *a*, *B*, *b*, etc.);
* letters without indices preceding letters with indices, and with letter indices preceding numerical ones (*B*, *b*, *C*, *C*m, *C*2, *c*, *d*, *d*ext, *d*int, *d*1, etc.);
* Greek letters following Latin letters (*Z*, *z*, *Α*, *α*, *Β*, *β*, …, *Λ*, *λ*, etc.);
* any other special symbols.

For convenience, this element may be combined with the Terms and definitions clause in order to bring together terms and their definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and perhaps units under an appropriate composite title, for example “Terms, definitions, symbols, units and abbreviated terms”.

# 6 Clause

## 6.1 Subclause (level 1)

### 6.1.1 Subclause (level 2)

A paragraph.

A **subclause** is a numbered subdivision of a clause. A primary subclause (e.g. 5.1, 5.2, etc.) may be subdivided into secondary subclauses (e.g. 5.1.1, 5.1.2, etc.), and this process of subdivision may be continued as far as the fifth level (e.g. 5.1.1.1.1.1, 5.1.1.1.1.2, etc.).

Subclauses shall be numbered with Arabic numerals. Numbers given to the subclauses of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop.

A subclause shall not be created unless there is at least one further subclause at the same level. For example, text in clause 10 shall not be designated subclause “10.1” unless there is also a subclause “10.2”.

Each primary subclause should preferably be given a title, which shall be placed immediately after its number, on a line separate from the text that follows it. Secondary subclauses may be treated in the same way. Within a clause or subclause, the use of titles shall be uniform for subclauses at the same level, e.g. if 10.1 has a title, 10.2 shall also have a title. In the absence of titles, key terms or phrases (composed in distinctive type) appearing at the beginning of the text of the subclause may be used to call attention to the subject matter dealt with. Such terms or phrases shall not be listed in the table of contents.

#### 6.1.1.1 Subclause (level 3)

A paragraph.

##### 6.1.1.1.1 Subclause (level 4)

A paragraph.

###### 6.1.1.1.1.1 Subclause (level 5)

A paragraph.

###### 6.1.1.1.1.2 Subclause (level 5)

A paragraph.

##### 6.1.1.1.2 Subclause (level 4)

A paragraph.

#### 6.1.1.2 Subclause (level 3)

A paragraph.

### 6.1.2 Subclause (level 2)

A paragraph.

NOTE Note integrated in the text.

**Notes** integrated in the text of a document shall only be used for giving additional information intended to assist the understanding or use of the document. These elements shall not contain requirements or any information considered indispensable for the use of the document.

EXAMPLE The following note is incorrectly drafted as a note since it contains a requirement (highlighted in italics and explained in parentheses after the example) and clearly does not constitute “additional information”.

NOTE Alternatively, *test* at a load of … (an instruction, expressed here using the imperative, is a requirement)

Notes should preferably be placed at the end of the clause or subclause, or after the paragraph, to which they refer.

A single note in a clause or subclause shall be preceded by “NOTE”, placed at the beginning of the first line of the text of the note. When several notes occur within the same clause or subclause, they shall be designated “NOTE 1”, “NOTE 2”, “NOTE 3”, etc.

## 6.2 Subclause (level 1)

A paragraph.

EXAMPLE Example integrated in the text.

**Examples** integrated in the text of a document shall only be used for giving additional information intended to assist the understanding or use of the document. These elements shall not contain requirements or any information considered indispensable for the use of the document.

Examples should preferably be placed at the end of the clause or subclause, or after the paragraph, to which they refer.

A single example in a clause or subclause shall be preceded by “EXAMPLE”, placed at the beginning of the first line of the text of the example. When several examples occur within the same clause or subclause, they shall be designated “EXAMPLE 1”, “EXAMPLE 2”, “EXAMPLE 3”, etc.

# 7 Clause

**7.1** A level 1 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1** A level 2 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.1** A level 3 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.1.1** A level 4 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.1.1.1** A level 5 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.1.1.2** A level 5 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.1.2** A level 4 subclause without a title.

**7.1.1.2** A level 3 subclause without a title.

**7.1.2** A level 2 subclause without a title.

**7.2** A level 1 subclause without a title.

**Footnotes** to the text give additional information; their use shall be kept to a minimum. A footnote shall not contain requirements or any information considered indispensable for the use of the document.

Footnotes to the text shall be placed at the foot of the relevant page and be separated from the text by a short thin horizontal line on the left of the page.

Footnotes to the text shall normally be distinguished by Arabic numerals, beginning with 1, followed by one parenthesis and forming a continuous numerical sequence throughout the document: 1), 2), 3), etc. The footnotes shall be referred to in the text by inserting the same numerals, as superscripts, after the word or sentence in question: 1) 2) 3) etc.

A paragraph with a footnote[[1]](#footnote-1)) and an ordered list:

a) first list item at level 1 xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;

b) second list item at level 1;

1) first list item at level 2;

2) second list item at level 2:

 first list item at level 3;

 second list item at level 3 xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;

 third list item at level 3.

**Lists** may be introduced by a sentence, a complete grammatical proposition followed by a colon, or by the first part of a proposition (without a colon), completed by the items in the list. In the latter case, to aid comprehension, it may be preferable not to continue a sentence after the end.

Each item in a list shall be preceded by a dash or, if necessary for identification, by a lower case letter followed by a parenthesis. If it is necessary to subdivide further an item in the latter type of list, Arabic numerals followed by a parenthesis shall be used.

Key terms or phrases may be composed in distinctive type to call attention to the subject matter dealt with in the various list items. Such terms or phrases shall not be listed in the table of contents; if it is necessary that they be included in the table of contents, they shall not be presented as list items but as subclause titles.

Dimensions in millimetres



**Key**

1 component 1

2 component 2

A paragraph (containing a requirement).

NOTE 1 Figure note.

NOTE 2 Figure note.

a Figure footnote.

b Figure footnote.

Figure 1 — Figure title

**Figures** should be used when they are the most efficient means of presenting information in an easily comprehensible form. It shall be possible to refer to each figure explicitly within the text.

In general, the use of subfigures should be avoided whenever possible since it complicates document layout and management. Subfigures shall only be used when it is essential for comprehension of the subject matter. Different views, details and sections of a component or multicomponent object shall not be presented as subfigures but in conformity with ISO 128‑30[4], ISO 128‑34[5], ISO 128‑40[6] and ISO 128‑44[7]. Only one level of subdivision of a figure is permitted.

Figures shall be designated “Figure” and numbered with Arabic numerals, beginning with 1. This numbering shall be independent of the numbering of the clauses and of any tables. A single figure shall be designated “Figure 1”. The numbering shall be continuous up to but excluding any annexes. Numbers given to the figures of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop. The numbering shall start afresh with each annex.

The figure designation and title (if present) shall be centred horizontally below the figure and laid out as in the example above. The figure designation and title shall be separated by a dash.

Any statements concerning units shall be repeated on all pages after the first, where applicable.

For further information, see the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], 6.6.5.

**Notes to figures** shall be treated independently from notes integrated in the text. They shall be located above the designation of the relevant figure and shall precede figure footnotes. A single note in a figure shall be preceded by “NOTE”, placed at the beginning of the first line of the text of the note. When several notes occur in the same figure, they shall be designated “NOTE 1”, “NOTE 2”, “NOTE 3”, etc. A separate numbering sequence shall be used for each figure.

Notes to figures shall not contain requirements or any information considered indispensable for the use of the document. Any requirements relating to the content of a figure shall be given in the text, in a footnote to the figure or as a paragraph between the figure and its title. It is not necessary that notes to figures be referred to.

**Footnotes to figures** shall be treated independently from footnotes to the text. They shall be located immediately above the designation of the relevant figure.

Footnotes to figures shall be distinguished by superscript lower case letters, beginning with “a”. The footnotes shall be referred to in the figure by inserting the same superscript lower case letter. See the example above.

Footnotes to figures may contain requirements. As a consequence, it is particularly important when drafting the text of the figure footnote to distinguish clearly between different types of provision by using the appropriate verbal forms (see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], Annex G).

Table 1 — Table title

Dimensions in millimetres

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Length** | **Inside diameter** | **Outside diameter** |
|  | *l*1 a | *d*1 |  |
|  | *l*2 | *d*2 b c |  |
| A paragraph containing a requirement.NOTE 1 Table note.NOTE 2 Table note. |
| a Table footnote.b Table footnote.c Table footnote. |

**Tables** should be used when they are the most efficient means of presenting information in an easily comprehensible form. It shall be possible to refer to each table explicitly within the text.

A table within a table is not permitted. Subdivision of a table into subsidiary tables is not permitted.

Tables shall be designated “Table” and numbered with Arabic numerals, beginning with 1. This numbering shall be independent of the numbering of the clauses and of any figures. A single table shall be designated “Table 1”. The numbering shall be continuous up to but excluding any annexes. Numbers given to the tables of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop. The numbering shall start afresh with each annex.

The table designation and title (if present) shall be centred horizontally above the table and laid out as in the example above. The table designation and title shall be separated by a dash.

The first word in the heading of each column or row shall begin with a capital letter. The units used in a given column shall generally be indicated under the column heading. As an exception to this rule, when all units are the same, a suitable statement (for example, “Dimensions in millimetres”) shall instead be placed above the right-hand corner of the table.

When a table is continued over several pages, the column headings together with any statement concerning units shall be repeated on all pages after the first.

**Notes to tables** shall be treated independently from notes integrated in the text. They shall be located within the frame of the relevant table and shall precede table footnotes. A single note in a table shall be preceded by “NOTE”, placed at the beginning of the first line of the text of the note. When several notes occur in the same table, they shall be designated “NOTE 1”, “NOTE 2”, “NOTE 3”, etc. A separate numbering sequence shall be used for each table.

Notes to tables shall not contain requirements or any information considered indispensable for the use of the document. Any requirements relating to the content of a table shall be given in the text, in a footnote to the table or as a paragraph within the table. It is not necessary that notes to tables are referred to.

**Footnotes to tables** shall be treated independently from footnotes to the text. They shall be located within the frame of the relevant table, and shall appear at the foot of the table.

Footnotes to tables shall be distinguished by superscript lower case letters, beginning with “a”. The footnotes shall be referred to in the table by inserting the same superscript lower case letter.

Footnotes to tables may contain requirements. As a consequence, it is particularly important when drafting the text of the table footnote to distinguish clearly between different types of provision by using the appropriate verbal forms (see ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], Annex G).

A paragraph.

 (1)

where

*a* is the numerator;

*b* is the denominator;

*c* is the result of the division.

**Equations** between quantities are preferred to equations between numerical values. Equations shall be expressed in mathematically correct form, the variables being represented by letter symbols the meanings of which are explained in connection with the equations, unless they appear in a “Symbols and abbreviated terms” clause. Descriptive terms or names of quantities shall not be arranged in the form of an equation. Names of quantities or multiletter abbreviated terms, for example presented in italics or with subscripts, shall not be used in the place of symbols.

If it is necessary to number some or all of the formulae in a document in order to facilitate cross-reference, Arabic numbers in parentheses shall be used, beginning with 1. The numbering shall be continuous and independent of the numbering of clauses, tables and figures. Subdivision of formulae [e.g. (2a), (2b), etc.] is not permitted. Numbers given to the mathematical formulae of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop. The numbering shall start afresh with each annex.

The International System of units (SI) as set out in ISO 31[8] shall be used. Symbols for quantities shall be chosen, wherever possible, from the various parts of ISO 31 and IEC 60027[9]. For further guidance on application, see ISO 1000[10].

The units in which any values are expressed shall be indicated.

The decimal sign shall be a comma on the line in all language versions.

For clarity, the symbol × rather than a point shall be used to indicate multiplication of numbers and numerical values.

If a value less than 1 is written in decimal form, the decimal sign shall be preceded by a zero.

For further information, see the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2001[1], 6.6.8 to 6.6.11.

# 8 Special

A paragraph with an element of text styled as special (in this case a designation):

**Throwaway insert ISO xyz-TPGN160308-EN-P20**

Use the style **Special** for any element of text for which you are unsure as to the correct style to use, or for which you feel that none of the styles contained in the template is appropriate. Note that if you create your own style(s), they will be mapped to Special on exportation/importation.

Annex A
(normative)

Annex title

A.1 General

**Annexes** shall appear in the order in which they are cited in the text. Each annex shall be designated by a heading comprising the word “Annex” followed by a capital letter designating its serial order, beginning with “A”, e.g. “Annex A”. The annex heading shall be followed by the indication “(normative)” or “(informative)”, and by the title, each on a separate line. Numbers given to the clauses, subclauses, tables, figures and mathematical formulae of an annex shall be preceded by the letter designating that annex followed by a full-stop. The numbering shall start afresh with each annex. A single annex shall be designated “Annex A”.

Normative annexes give provisions additional to those in the body of the document. Their presence is optional. An annex’s normative status (as opposed to informative) shall be made clear by the way in which it is referred to in the text, by an indication in the table of contents and under the heading of the annex.

Informative annexes give additional information intended to assist the understanding or use of the document. They shall not contain requirements, except as described in the following paragraph. Their presence is optional. An annex’s informative status (as opposed to normative) shall be made clear by the way in which it is referred to in the text, by an indication in the table of contents and under the heading of the annex.

Informative annexes may contain optional requirements. For example, a test method that is optional may contain requirements but there is no need to comply with these requirements to claim compliance with the document.

A.2 Clause

A.2.1 Subclause (level 1)

A.2.1.1 Subclause (level 2)

A paragraph.

A.2.1.1.1 Subclause (level 3)

A paragraph.

A.2.1.1.1.1 Subclause (level 4)

A paragraph.

A.2.1.1.1.2 Subclause (level 4)

A paragraph.

A.2.1.1.2 Subclause (level 3)

A paragraph.

A.2.1.2 Subclause (level 2)

A paragraph.

A.2.2 Subclause (level 1)

A paragraph.

A.3 Clause

**A.3.1** A level 1 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.1** A level 2 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.1.1** A level 3 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.1.1.1** A level 4 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.1.1.2** A level 4 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.1.2** A level 3 subclause without a title.

**A.3.1.2** A level 2 subclause without a title.

**A.3.2** A level 1 subclause without a title.

Annex B
(informative)

Which styles correspond to which element — Quick reference guide

| **Element** | **Style name** a |
| --- | --- |
| Any element of text for which the correct style to use is not known with certainty or for which no other style of the template is suitable | Special |
| Annex | heading, status and title | ANNEX |
| Bibliography | reference entry | bibliography |
|  | title | zzBiblio |
| Clause | body of document | Heading 1\* |
|  | annexes | a2 |
| Definition | Definition |
| Displayed mathematical and chemical formulae | formula | Formula |
| variables list | dl |
| Example | Example |
| Figure | footnote | Figure footnote |
|  | note | Note |
|  | title | Figure title |
| Figure footnote | Figure footnote |
| Footnote | reference | Footnote Reference\* |
|  | text | Footnote Text\* |
| Foreword | text | Foreword |
|  | title | zzForeword |
| Index | entry | Index 1\* |
|  | entry heading | Index Heading\* |
|  | “Index” title | zzIndex |
| Introduction | text | Normal\* |
|  | title | Introduction |
| List | ordered | level 1 | List Number\* |
|  |  | level 2 | List Number 2\* |
|  |  | level 3 | List Number 3\* |
|  |  | level 4 | List Number 4\* |
|  | unordered | level 1 | List Continue\* |
|  |  | level 2 | List Continue 2\* |
|  |  | level 3 | List Continue 3\* |
|  |  | level 4 | List Continue 4\* |
| Normative reference | cross-reference to a normative reference defined in the “Normative references” clause | ExtXref |
| in “Normative references” clause | RefNorm |
| Note integrated in text, figures and tables | Note |
| Paragraph | Normal\* |
| Subclause with title | annexes | level 1 | a3 |
|  |  | level 2 | a4 |
|  |  | level 3 | a5 |
|  |  | level 4 | a6 |
|  | body of text | level 1 | Heading 2\* |
|  |  | level 2 | Heading 3\* |
|  |  | level 3 | Heading 4\* |
|  |  | level 4 | Heading 5\* |
|  |  | level 5 | Heading 6\* |
| Subclause without title | level 1 | p2 |
|  | level 2 | p3 |
|  | level 3 | p4 |
|  | level 4 | p5 |
|  | level 5 | p6 |
| Table | note | Note |
|  | table footnote | See Table footnote. |
|  | text | 9 pt (recommended) | Table text (9) |
|  |  | 8 pt, for large tables | Table text (8) |
|  |  | 7 pt, for very large tables | Table text (7) |
|  |  | 10 pt (not recommended) | Table text (10) |
|  | title | Table title |
| Table footnote | identification letter of the table footnote | TableFootNoteXref |
|  | reference | TableFootNoteXref |
|  | text | Table footnote |
| Table of contents | “Contents” title | zzContents |
|  | entries | level 1 | TOC 1\* |
|  |  | level 2 | TOC 2\* |
|  |  | level 3 | TOC 3\* |
|  |  | level 4 | TOC 4\* |
|  |  | level 5 | TOC 5\* |
|  |  | level 6 | TOC 6\* |
|  |  | unnumbered elements | TOC 9\* |
| Term | cross-reference to a term defined in the “Terms and definitions” clause | Defterms |
|  | in the “Terms and definitions” clause in a terminology document | Term(s) |
|  | reference number | TermNum |
| a Style names marked with an asterisk are based on predefined Microsoft styles. These styles are recognized by the various linguistic versions of Word and their names will be translated automatically into the language of the Word version which you are using. For these Microsoft styles, the user will need to derive the correspondence between the name displayed and that given in this table; for example, if the same document is opened using English and French versions of Word, text styled “Footnote Reference” in the English version is called “Appel de note” in the French version. |

Bibliography

[1] ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, *Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*, 2001

[2] ISO/IEC TR 10000‑1, *Information technology — Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles — Part 1: General principles and documentation framework*

[3] ISO 10241, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*

[4] ISO 128-30, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 30: Basic conventions for views*

[5] ISO 128-34, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 34: Views on mechanical engineering drawings*

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[8] ISO 31 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

[9] IEC 60027 (all parts), *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*

[10] ISO 1000, *SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units*

[11] ISO 690, *Documentation — Bibliographic references — Content, form and structure*

[12] ISO 690‑2, *Information and documentation — Bibliographic references — Part 2: Electronic documents or parts thereof*

A **Bibliography**, if present, shall appear after the last annex. The drafting rules set out in ISO 690[11] shall be followed.

The bibliography may include

— documents that are not publicly available,

— documents which are only cited in an informative manner, and

— documents which have merely served as bibliographic or background material in the preparation of the document.

For online referenced documents, information sufficient to identify and locate the source shall be provided. Preferably, the primary source of the referenced document should be cited, in order to ensure traceability. Furthermore, the reference should, as far as possible, remain valid for the expected life of the document. The reference shall include the method of access to the referenced document and the full network address, with the same punctuation and use of upper case and lower case letters as given in the source (see ISO 690-2[12]).

1. ) A footnote to the text. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)