

JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS C 0453 : 2005

(IEC 62027 : 2000)

(JSA)

Preparation of parts lists

ICS 01.110; 29.020

Reference number : **JIS C 0453 : 2005 (E)**

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal of establishing a Japanese Industrial Standard from Japanese Standards Association (JSA), with a draft of Industrial Standard based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

This Standard has been made based on **IEC 62027:2000** *Preparation of parts lists* for the purposes of making it easier to compare this Standard with International Standard; to prepare Japanese Industrial Standard conforming with International Standard; and to propose a draft of an International Standard which is based on Japanese Industrial Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

Date of Establishment: 2005-04-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2005-04-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board

JIS C 0453:2005, First English edition published in 2006-03

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
4-1-24, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-8440 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Printed in Japan

KK/AT

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Preparation of parts lists

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first edition of **IEC 62027** *Preparation of parts lists* published in 2000 without modifying the technical contents.

The portions given sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters not stated in the original International Standard.

A parts list is primarily used to list and specify the constituent objects (components) of the overall object or system to which the parts list applies.

It is generally recognized that information on products, installations and systems can be organized on the basis of tree-like, hierarchical structures. The structure represents the way in which an industrial process or a product is subdivided into smaller processes or subproducts, designated by the general term “objects”. In the context of this Standard, “object” refers to any entity treated in the process of design, engineering, realization, operation, maintenance, and demolition of a plant, installation, system, equipment, etc., or part thereof, in accordance with the definition in **3.1.1**.

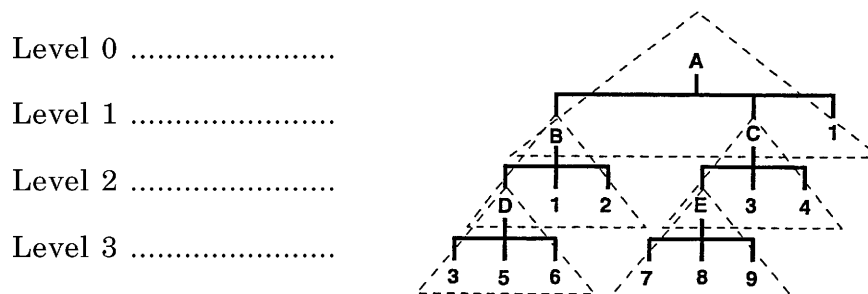
NOTE : In the context of other standards, the term “item” is sometimes used with the same meaning as “object”.

Depending on the “aspect” (see **3.1.3**), different structures can be recognized, for example a “product-oriented structure”, a “function-oriented structure” or a “location-oriented structure”. A specific constituent object may be of relevance in one structure only, or in more than one. For further information on structures and structuring, see **JIS C 0452-1** and **IEC 61346-4**.

A parts list is implicitly or explicitly associated with such a structure. The parts list concept described in this Standard is therefore applicable in all structures defined in accordance with **JIS C 0452-1**.

Parts lists relevant to the physical manufacturing and assembly of a product, associated with the product-oriented structure, usually cover only one assembly level each, and the main assembly is normally described by a system of single-level parts lists. An example of a system of single-level parts lists is shown in the figure below.

Parts lists are often generated as reports from a database containing information on the entire structure.



NOTE : A is the main assembly; B, C, D and E are subassemblies; 1, 2, 3, etc. are parts. A, B, C, D and E are defined by single-level parts lists, the content of each indicated by means of dashed lines.