

JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS Z 8315-3 : 1999
(ISO 5456-3 : 1996)

**Technical drawings — Projection
method — Part 3: Axonometric
representations**

ICS 01.100.01

Descriptors : engineering drawings, projection (drawing)

Reference number : JIS Z 8315-3 : 1999 (E)

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 Consequently **JIS Z 8315 : 1984** is withdrawn and replaced with **JIS Z 8315** group.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 tittle, is named *Technical drawings — Projection methods*, and consists of the following parts.

Part 1 : *Synopsis*

Part 2 : *Orthographic*

Part 3 : *Axonometric representations*

Part 4 : *Central projection*

Date of Establishment: 1999-03-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 1999-03-23

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

Divisional Council on Basic Items

JIS Z 8315-3:1999, First English edition published in 2000-04

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,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

© JSA 2000

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Printed in Japan

Technical drawings—Projection method—

Part 3 : Axonometric representations

Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on “ISO 5456-3, *Technical drawings — Projection methods — Part 3 : Axonometric representations*” issued in 1996 without changing the technical contents.

Axonometric representations are simple pictorial representations obtained by projecting the object to be represented from an infinitely distant point (projection centre) on a single projection plane (normally the drawing surface). This kind of parallel projection gives an adequate approximation for distant views.

The resulting representation depends on the shape of the object and on the relative positions of the projection centre, the projection plane and the object itself.

Among the infinite possibilities of axonometric representation, only a few types are recommended for technical drawings in all fields of technical activities (mechanical, electrical, construction, etc.).

Axonometric representations are not as commonly used in technical drawings as are orthographic representations.

1 Scope This Standard specifies basic rules for the application of the recommended axonometric representation for all types of technical drawings in all technical fields in accordance with the synopsis given in JIS Z 8315-1.

2 Normative references The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of JIS Z 8315. The most recent editions (including amendment) of the standards indicated below shall be applied.

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 the said standard.

JIS Z 8317 *Technical drawing—Dimensioning*

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 the said standard.