INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 3158

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Timekeeping instruments — Symbolization of control positions

Instruments horaires — Symbolisation des positions de contrôle

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3158 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 114, *Horology,* and circulated to the Member Bodies in April 1975.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Turkey
France	Portugal	United Kingdom
Germany	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
Ireland	Spain	
Japan	Switzerland	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Timekeeping instruments — Symbolization of control positions

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard lays down the definition and designations of test positions for any timekeeping instrument, irrespective of its type, design or dimensions.

2 DEFINITION

The position of a timekeeping instrument or its movement is relative to direction **Z**, which is opposite to the direction of acceleration caused by gravity (figures 1 and 2). It is indicated by angles λ and ϑ, which are defined as follows :

a) λ is the angle of rotation of the timekeeping instrument about axis **X**, which is perpendicular to the plane of the dial (figure 1). The rotation is counter-clockwise.

The range of λ is : $0^\circ \leqslant \lambda < 360^\circ$. (The range of λ is between 0° and a value less than 360°.)

b) ϑ is the angle of rotation of the timekeeping instrument about the axis perpendicular to plane **ZX** (figure 2).

$\vartheta > 0^\circ$ means a rotation of the point on the dial which is momentarily highest when that point is moving away from the observer.

$\vartheta < 0^\circ$ means a rotation of the above point when it is moving towards the observer.

The range of ϑ is : $-90^\circ \leqslant \vartheta \leqslant +90^\circ$. (The range of ϑ is between $\pm 90^\circ$.)

c) For $\lambda = 0^\circ$ and $\vartheta = 0^\circ$, the axis passing through 6 hours and 12 hours shall coincide with direction **Z**.

(For timekeeping instruments not having a conventional dial and for movements, the specifications of clause 4 apply.)

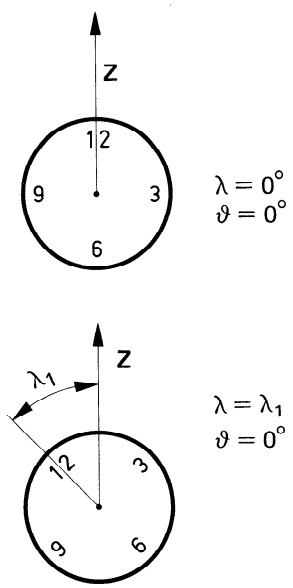

FIGURE 1

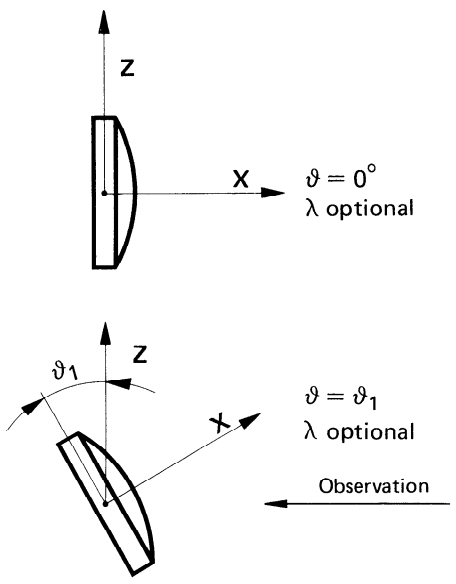

FIGURE 2