

X

इंटरनेट

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार" Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan "The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ" Jawaharlal Nehru "Step Out From the Old to the New"

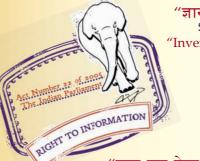
मानक

IS 813 (1986): Scheme of symbols for welding [MTD 11: Welding General]



51111111

Made Available By Public.Resource.Org



"ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण″ Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda "Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता Bhartrhari-Nītiśatakam "Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"





BLANK PAGE



PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT

Indian Standard SCHEME OF SYMBOLS FOR WELDING

(First Revision)

First Reprint APRIL 1992

UDC 621.791.052 : 003.62

Copyright 1988

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI 110002

Indian Standard SCHEME OF SYMBOLS FOR WELDING (First Revision)

Welding General Sectional Committee, SMDC 14

D&H Secheron Electrodes Pvt Ltd, Indore

Chairman SHRI D. S. HONAVAR Members SHRI S. R. JANA (Alternate to Shri D. S. Honavar) SHRI R. S. AGGARWAL SHRIJ. K. AHLUWALIA SHRI T. K. BASU (Alternate) SHRI H. N. AHUJA DR S. BALASUBRAMANIAN DR S. BHATTACHARYYA (Alternate) SHRI K. BALMANOHAR SHRI R. V. KALE (Alternate) SHRI R. BANERJEE SHRI S. K. DAS (Alternate) SHRI S. C. BRAWAL SHRI K. L. BARUI (Alternate) SHRI S. K. BURMAN SHRI B. B. GHOSH (Alternate) SHBI R. S. CHOUDHURY DEPUTY DIRECTOR (CHEMICAL) RDSO, LUCKNOW PRODUCTION ENGINEER, INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY, MADRAS (Alternate) SHRI S. C. DEY SHRI C. R. GHOSH SHRI D. B. MOHARIL (Alternate) SHRI I. P. KAPOOR SHRI L. M. TOLANI (Alternate) DR S. PRASANNA KUMAR SHRIJ. K. NANDA (Alternate) SHRI S. MAJUMDAR SHRI S. K. BHATIA (Alternate) SHRI R. S. MALLICK SHRI N. MUMMOORTHY SHRI H. S. DUGGAL (Alternate) SHRI J. D. PANDA SHRI RAJINDRA NATH (Alternate I) SHRI S. L. V. RANGAN (Alternate II) SHRI K. M. POLE SHRI G. D. APTE (Alternate) SHRI J. R. PRASHER SHRI N. RADHARRISHNAN SHEI B. RAMASWAMY SHRI S. M. KADAM (Alternate) Dr V. Ramaswamy DR S. K. CHOUDHURY (Alternate) SHRI P. H. MADHAVA REDDY SHRI M. G. NARAYANA RAO (Alternate) REPRESENTATIVE SHRI RAMESH KUMAR (Alternate I) SHRI V. SREEMANNARAYANA (Alternate II) REPRESENTATIVE SHRIN, K. ROY

SHRT P. K. ROY (Alternate) SHRIS. K. ROY

Representing

Association of Indian Engineering Industry, New Delhi Stewarts & Lloyds of India Ltd, Calcutta

Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd, Bombay

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, Visakhapatnam

Indian Oxygen Ltd, Calcutta

National Test House, Calcutta

M. N. Dastur & Co Pvt Ltd, Calcutta

Steel Authority of India Ltd (Bokaro Steel Plant), Bokaro Steel City

Ministry of Railways

Central Boilers Board, New Delhi Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd, Bombay

Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay

Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Bombay

Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi

Gas Authority of India Ltd, New Delhi Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, Ministry of Defence

Dalmia Institute of Scientific & Industrial Research, Rajgangpur

Walchandnagar Industries, Walchandnagar

Engineers India Ltd, New Delhi Binny Ltd, Madras Indian Hume Pipes Co Ltd, Pune

Steel Authority of India Ltd (Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel), Ranchi

Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd, Visakhapatnam

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Hyderabad

Jessop & Co Ltd, Calcutta Projects & Development India Ltd, Dhanbad

Ministry of Defence (DGI)

(Continued on page 2)

Copyright 1988

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS This publication is protected under the Indian Copyright Act (XIV of 1957) and production in whole or in part by any means except with written permission of the publisher shall be deemed to be an infringement of copyright under the said Act.

(Continued from page 1)

Members

SHRI B. K. SINGH SHRI A. V. MULEY (Alternate I) SHRI P. S. JOBHI (Alternate II) SHRI V. K. SRIDHAR SHRI R. C. SHARMA (Alternate) SHRI H. K. TANEJA SHRI S. CHANDRA (Alternate) SHRI J. R. UPADHYAY SHRI B. S. PATEL (Alternate) SHRI N. VISVANATHAN SHRI P. S. VISVANATH SHRI K. RAGHAVENDRAN, Director (Struc & Met) Representing Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co Ltd, Jamshedpur

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi

Indian Register of Shipping, Calcutta

Apar Pvt Ltd, Bombay

National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd, New Delhi Advani Oerlikon Ltd, Bombay Director General, BIS (*Ex-officio Member*)

Secretary SHRI S. S. SETHI Joint Director (Struc & Met), BIS

Representation and Terminology for Welding and Cutting of Metals Subcommittee, SMDC 14:8

Convener

SHRIJ; R. PRASHER Members

DR P. C. GUPTA Shri R. M. Jain Dr S. Prasanna Kumar Dr R. S. Parmar Representative Representative Representative Engineers India Ltd, New Delhi

University of Roorkee, Roorkee Special Machines, Karnal Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Bombay Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi Kirloskar Electric Co Ltd, Bangalore Welding Research Institute. Tiruchirapalli

Indian Standard SCHEME OF SYMBOLS FOR WELDING (First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 24 January 1986, after the draft finalized by the Welding General Sectional Committee had been approved by the Structural and Metals Division Council.

0.2 Welding cannot take its proper place as an engineering tool unless suitable means are provided for conveying the information required for welding from the designers to the operators. The symbols described in this standard provide the means of placing on drawings the information concerning type, size, position, etc, of the welds in welded joints. With a view to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, it is very essential that only standard symbols are used by all designers and fabricators. However, all information required for welding is not conveyed by the symbols alone. It is, therefore, often necessary, even when the standard symbols have been used, to indicate on the drawings, reference to standard specifications for welding procedures and/or

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the rules to be applied for symbolic representation of welds on drawings giving information concerning type, size, position, welding process, etc, for welds in welded joints.

1.1.1 The scheme does not include the use of thickened lines, hatching and such other means for indicating the welds themselves on the drawings, as it is considered that users will be in the best position to judge whether such additions are desirable to meet their particular needs.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purposes of this standard, the definitions given in IS : 812-1957* shall apply.

3. GENERAL

3.1 Welds may be indicated in accordance with the general recommendations for technical drawings. However, for the purpose of simplification, it is advisable to adopt, for usual welds, the symbolic representation described in this standard. welding procedure sheets giving details of the tools, materials, processes and other requirements for welding.

0.3 This standard was first published in 1956. Amended version of the standard was issued in 1961. It is now being revised to bring it in line with other international standards published on the subject.

0.4 This standard keeps in view the practices being followed in the country in this field. Assistance has also been derived from the following standards issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO):

- ISO 2553-1984 Welds Symbolic representation on drawings
- ISO 4063-1978 Welding, brazing, braze welding and soldering of metals — List of processes, for symbolic representation on drawings

3.2 The symbolic representation shall give clearly all necessary indications regarding the specific weld to be obtained, without overburdening the drawing with notes or showing an additional view.

3.3 This symbolic representation includes an elementary symbol which may be completed by:

- a) a supplementary symbol,
- b) a means of showing dimensions, or
- c) some complementary indication (particularly for workshop drawings).

3.4 In order to simplify the drawings as much as possible, it is recommended that references be made to specific instructions or particular specifications giving all details of the preparation of edges to be welded and/or the welding procedures, rather than showing these indications on the drawings of the welded parts.

If there are no such instructions, the dimensions relating to the preparation of the edges to be welded and/or the welding procedures can be close to the symbol.

^{*}Glossary of terms relating to welding and cutting of metals.

4. SYMBOLS

4.1 Elementary Symbols

4.1.1 The various categories of welds are characterized by a symbol which, in general, is similar to the shape of the weld to be made.

4.1.2 The symbol shall not be taken to prejudge the process to be employed. The elementary symbols are shown in Table 1.

4.2 Combination of Elementary Symbols — When required, a combination of elementary symbols may be used.

4.3 Supplementary Symbols

4.3.1 Elementary symbols may be completed by another symbol (supplementary) characterizing the shape of the external surface of the weld.

The recommended supplementary symbols are given in Table 2.

Note — The absence of a supplementary symbol means that the type of the weld surface does not need to be indicated precisely.

4.3.2 Examples of combination of elementary and supplementary symbols are given in Table 3.

Note — Although it is not forbidden to associate other symbols, it is better to represent the weld on a separate sketch when symbolization becomes too difficult.

4.4 Typical examples of the use of elementary symbols, combination of elementary symbols and combination of elementary and supplementary symbols are given in Tables 5, 6 and 7 respectively of Appendix A. Typical examples for symbols for certain exceptional cases are given in Table 8 of Appendix A.

5. POSITION OF SYMBOLS ON DRAWINGS

5.1 General

5.1.1 Symbols covered in this standard form only a part of the complete method of representation (Fig. 1) which comprises in addition, the following:

- a) an arrow line(1) for each joint (see Fig. 2 and 3);
- b) a dual reference line, consisting of two parallel lines, one continuous and one dashed (2) (exception, see Note 1); and
- c) a certain number of dimensions and conventional signs.

Note i — Dashed line can be drawn either above or beneath the continuous line (see 5.5 and Appendix A).

Note 2 — Type of lines and line thicknesses should be in accordance with IS : 10714-1983*.

5.1.2 The location of welds, therefore, is defined on the drawings by specifying:

- a) position of the arrow line,
- b) position of the reference line, and
- c) the position of the symbol.

5.2 Relation Between Arrow Line and the Joint — The examples given in Figures 2 and 3 explain the meaning of the terms:

- a) 'arrow side' of the joint, and
- b) 'other side' of the joint.

5.3 Position of Arrow Line — The position of the arrow line with respect to the weld is generally of no special significance [see Fig. 4(a) and 4(b)]. However, in the case of welds of types 4, 6 and 8 (see Table 1), the arrow line shall point towards the plate which is prepared [see Fig. 4(c) and 4(d)].

The arrow line joins one end of the continuous reference line such that it forms an angle with it and shall be completed by an arrow head. In certain cases, the arrow head may be omitted or replaced by a dot.

5.4 Position of Reference Line — The reference line shall be a straight line preferably drawn parallel to the bottom edge of the drawing.

5.5 Position of Symbol with Regard to the Reference Line — The symbol shall be placed either above or beneath the reference line, in accordance with the following:

- a) The symbol is placed on the continuous line side of the reference line if the weld (weld face) is on the arrow side of the joint [(see Fig. 5(a)].
- b) The symbol is placed on the dashed line side if the weld (weld face) is on the other side of the joint [see Fig. 5(b)].

6. DIMENSIONING OF WELDS

6.1 General

6.1.1 Each weld symbol may be accompanied by a certain number of dimensions, written as follows, in accordance with Fig. 6:

- a) The main dimensions relative to the crosssection are written on the left-hand side (that means before) of the symbol.
- b) Longitudinal dimensions are written on the right-hand side (that means after) of the symbol.

*General principles of presentation on technical drawings.

TABLE 1	ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS
	(Clause 4.1.2)

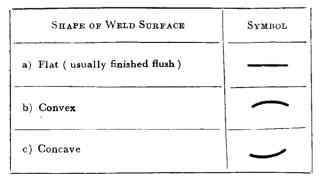
SL No.	DESIGNATION	ILLUSTR ATION	SYMBOL	
1	Butt weld between plates with raised edges*, (the raised edges being melted down completely)		ノ	
2	Square butt weld			
3	Single-V butt weld		\vee	
4	Single-bevel butt weld		V	
5 .	Single-V butt weld with broad root face		Y	
6	Single-bevel butt weld with broad root face		Y	
7	Single-U butt weld (parallel or sloping sides)		Y	
8	Single-J butt weld		γ	
9	Backing run; back or backing weld		D	
10	Fillet weld		Δ	
*Butt welds between plates with raised edges (symbol 1) not completely penetrated are symbolized as square butt welds (symbol 2) with the weld thickness, s, as shown in Table 4. (Continued)				

SL No.	DESIGNATION	Illustration	Symbol
11	Plug weld; plug or slot weld/USA/		
12	Spot weld		0
13	Seam weld		Ð

TABLE 1 ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

TABLE 2 SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS

(Clause 4.3.1)



6.1.2 The method of indicating the main dimensions is defined in Table 4. The rules for setting down these dimensions are also given in this table.

Other dimensions of less importance may be indicated if necessary.

6.2 Dimensions — The dimension that locates the weld in relation to the edge of the sheet shall not appear in the symbolization but on the drawing.

6.2.1 The absence of any indication following the symbol signifies that the weld is to be continuous over the whole length of the workpiece.

6.2.2 In the absence of any indication to the contrary, butt welds shall have complete penetration.

TABLE 3 EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF SUPPLEMENT ARY SYMBOLS

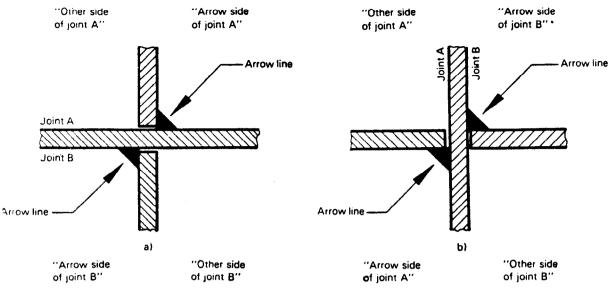
(Clause 4.3.2)

	$\overline{\nabla}$
	<u> </u>
	14
	R
2D 2b = identificati 3 - weiding sy	ine (continu o us line) on line (dashed line) mbol
"Arrow	"Other side
	2a = reference 2b = identificati 3 - weiding sy EPRESENTATION

(a) Weld on the arrow side

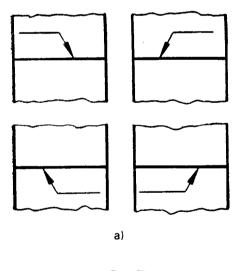
(b) Weld on the other side

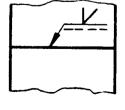
FIG. 2 T-JOINT WITH ONE FILLET WELD



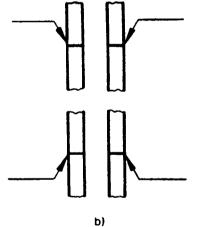
NOTE - The position of the arrow in these sketches is chosen for purposes of clarity. Normally, it would be placed immediately adjacent to the joint.

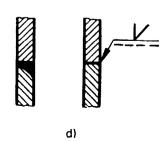
FIG. 3 CRUCIFORM JOINT WITH TWO FILLET WELDS





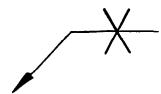




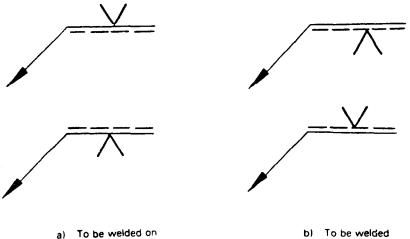


 N_{OTE} — In the case of spot welds made by projection welding, the projection surface is to be considered as the external surface of the weld.

FIG. 4 POSITION OF THE ARROW LINE



For symmetrical welds only



the arrow side

on the other side



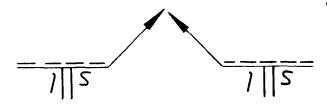


FIG. 6 EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPLE

6.2.3 For the fillet welds, there are two methods to indicate dimensions (see Fig. 7). Therefore, the letters a or z shall always be placed in front of the value of the corresponding dimension.

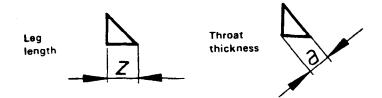
7. COMPLEMENTARY INDICATIONS

7.0 Complimentary indications may be necessary in order to specify some other characteristics of welds as given in 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3.

7.1 Peripheral Welds — When the weld is to be all around a part, the symbol is a circle, as shown in Fig. 8.

7.2 Field or Site Welds — A flag is to be used to indicate the field or site weld, as shown in Fig. 9.

7.3 Indication of Welding Process — If required, the welding process may be symbolized by a number written between the two branches of a fork, at the end of the reference line remote from the reference line, as shown in Fig. 10.



6.2.4 In the case of plug or slot welds with bevelled edges, it is the dimension at the bottom of the hole which shall be taken into consideration.

7.3.1 Numerical index numbers identifying each process of welding, brazing, braze welding and soldering to be used for symbolic representation of welds on drawing are given in Appendix B.

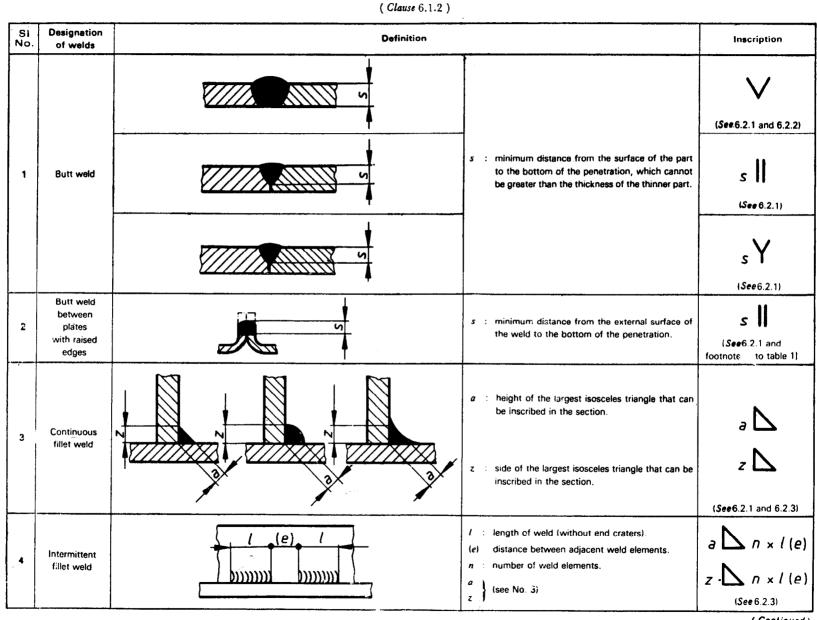


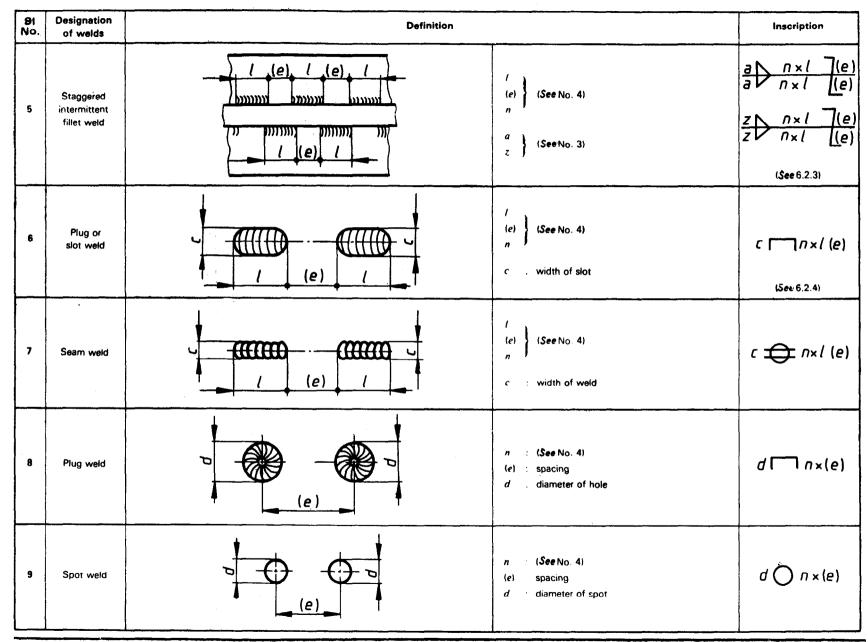
TABLE 4 MAIN DIMENSIONS

10

IS : 813 - 1986

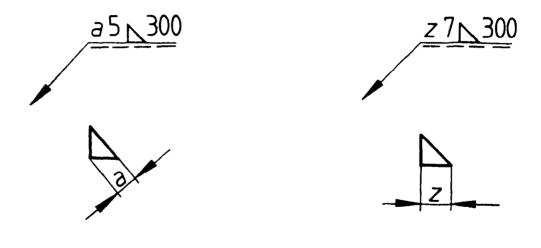
(Continued)

TABLE 4 MAIN DIMENSIONS - Conid



11

IS : 813 - 1986



 $z = a\sqrt{2}$ FIG. 7 METHODS OF INDICATING DIMENSIONS FOR FILLET WELDS

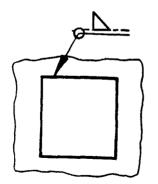
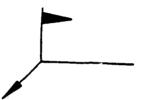


FIG. 8 INDICATION OF PERIPHERAL WELD



F10. 9 INDICATION OF FIELD OR SITE WELD

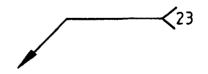


FIG. 10 INDICATION OF WELDING PROCESS

APPENDIX A (Clauses 4.4 and 5.1.1)

EXAMPLES OF USE OF SYMBOLS

A-1. Typical examples of use of the elementary and supplementary symbols are given in Tables 5 to 8. The representations shown are given simply for explanation and are not obligatory.

Note -- For the sake of uniformity among the

figures given in this Appendix, the relative position of views are those provided by the first angle projection method. It should be understood, however, that third angle method could equally have been used without prejudice to the principle established but as a basic requirement, use of first angle projection is to be followed.

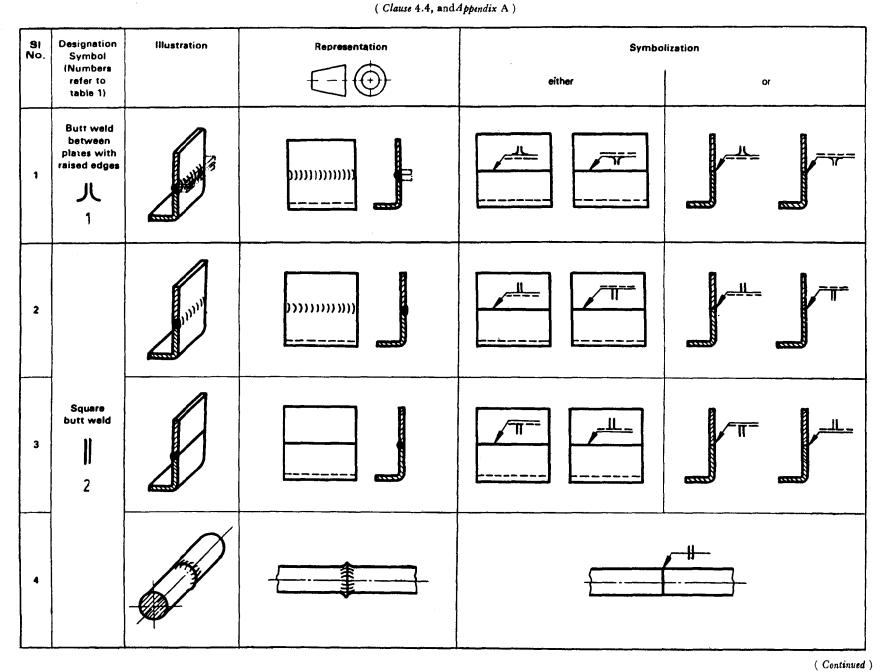


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS

13

IS:813-1986

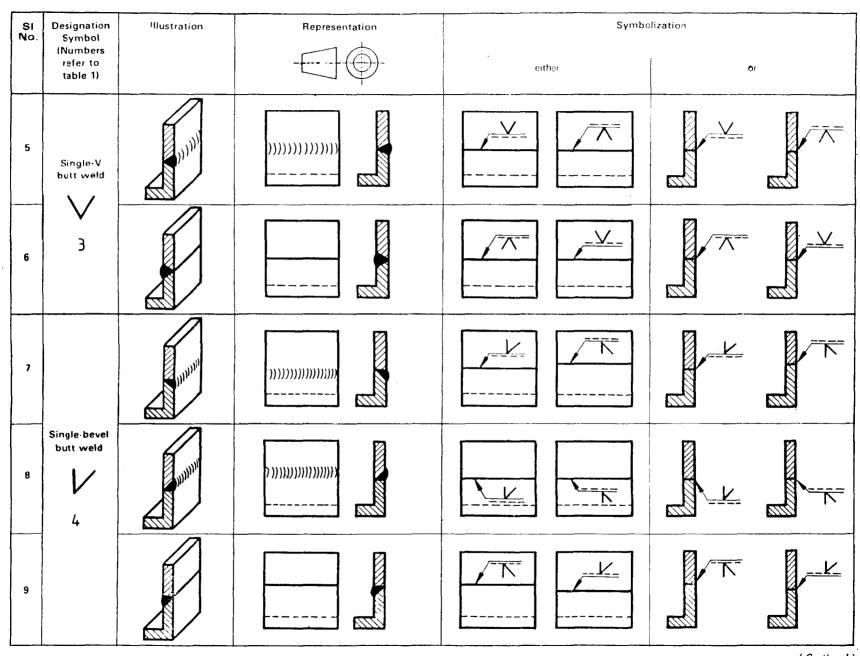


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

•

IS: 813 - 1986

14

(Continued)

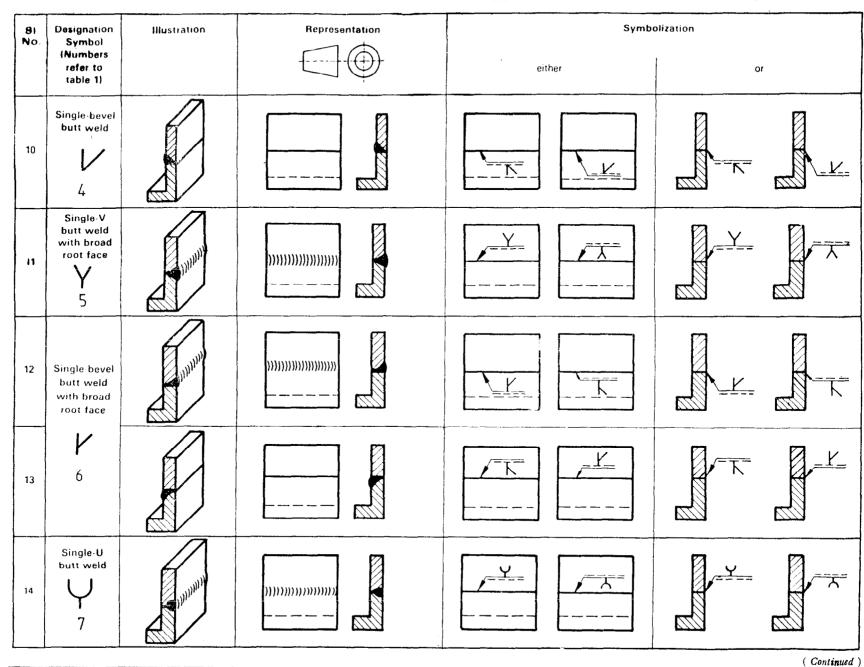


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

15

IS: 813 - 1986

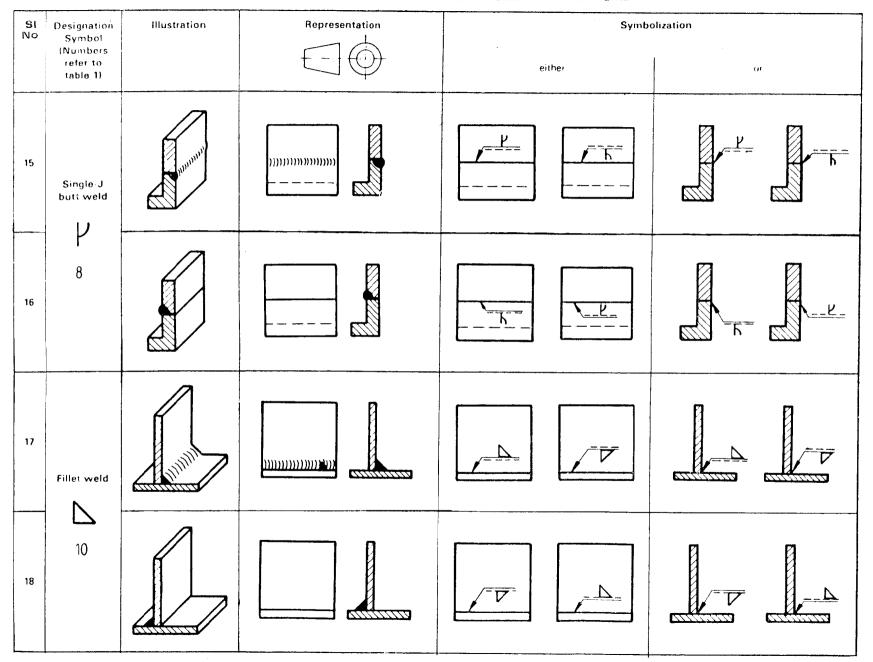


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS -- Contd

16

(Continued)

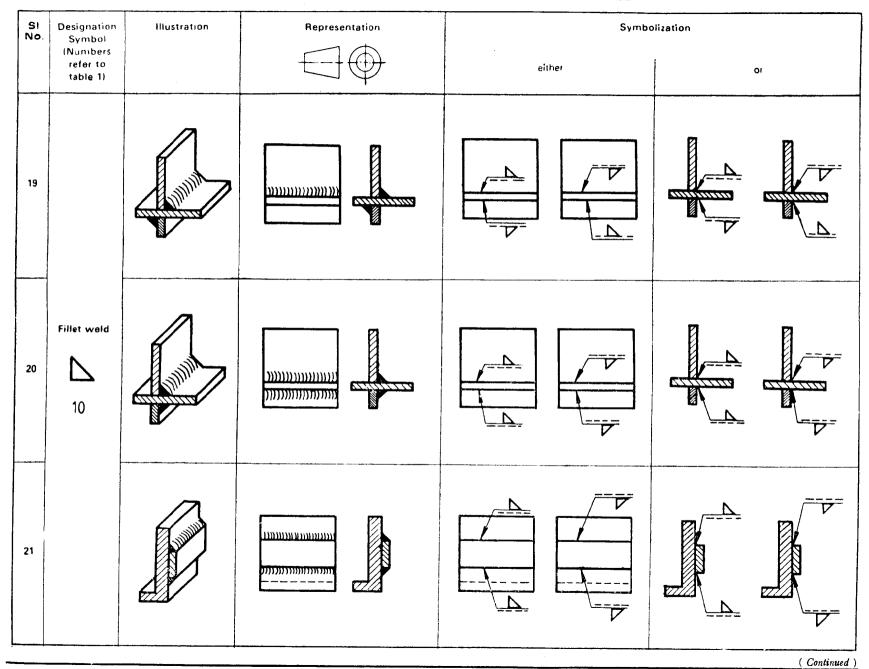
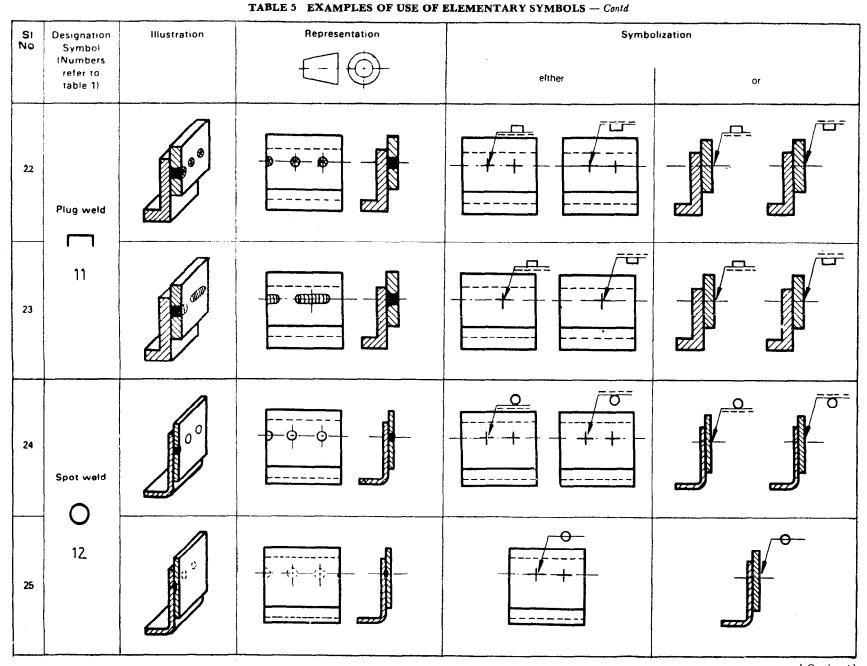


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

17

IS : 813 - 1986



18

IS:813-1986

(Continued)

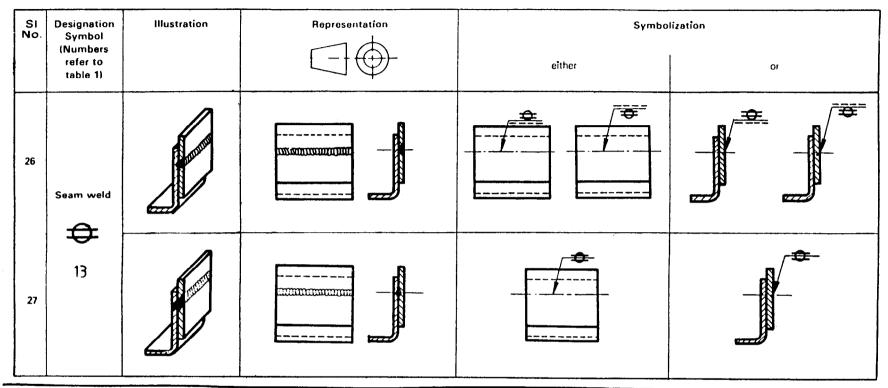
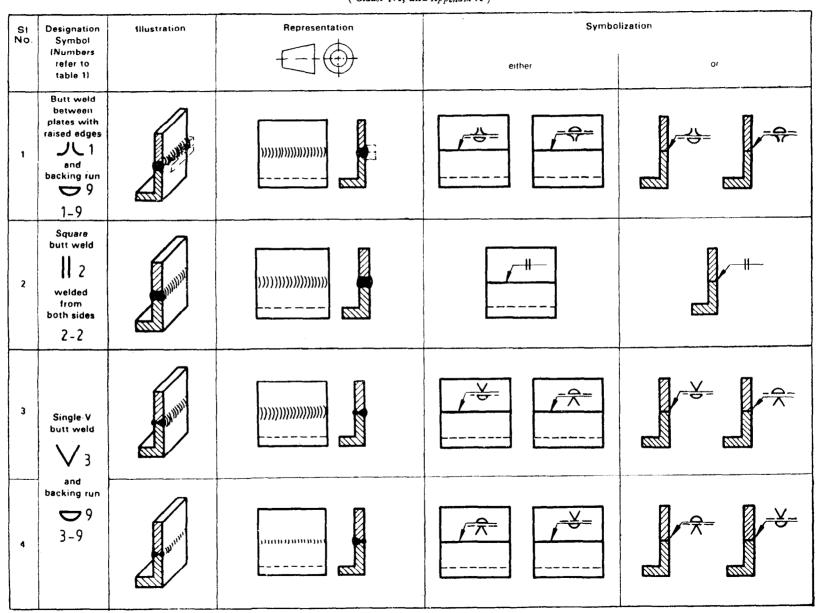


TABLE 5 EXAMPLES OF USE OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

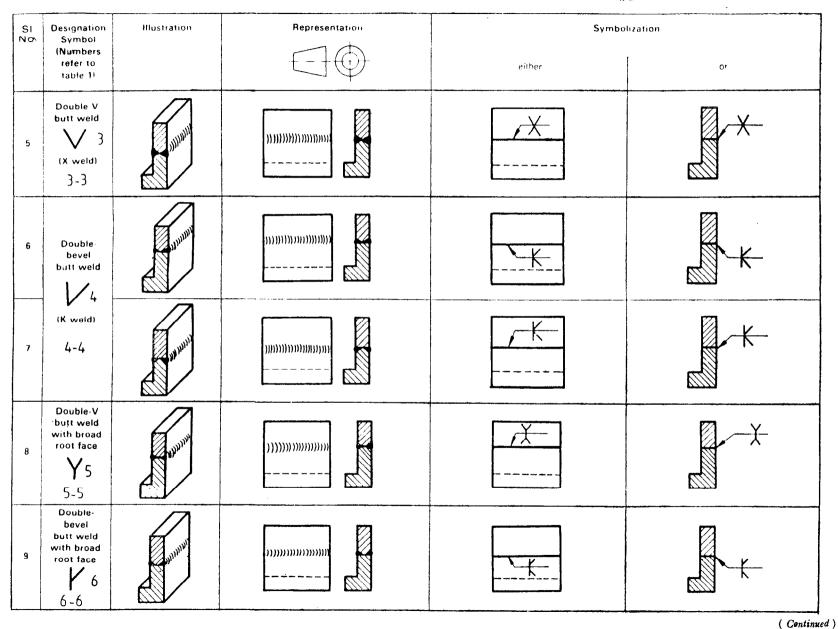
61



(Clause 4.4, and Appendix A)

10

(Continued)





IS:813-1986

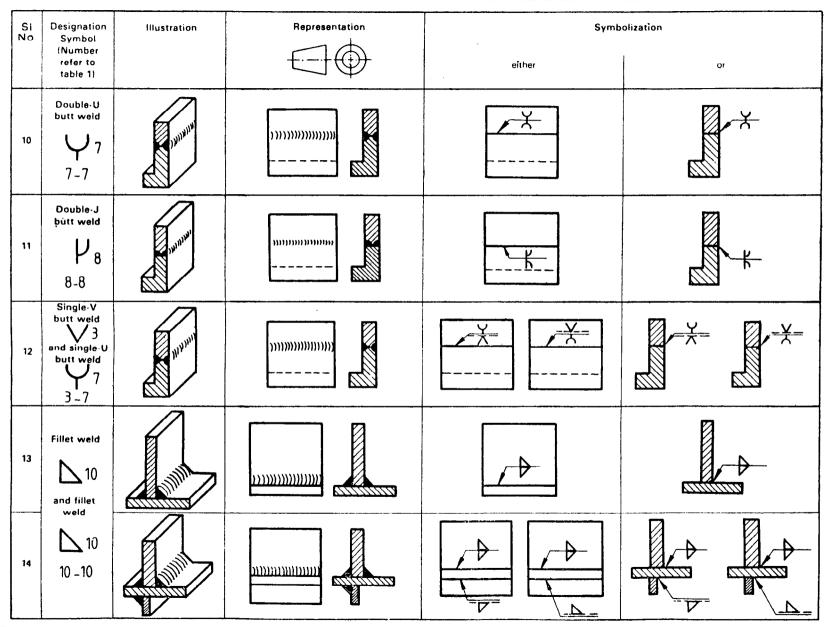


TABLE 6 EXAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS OF ELEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

22

IS : 813 - 1986

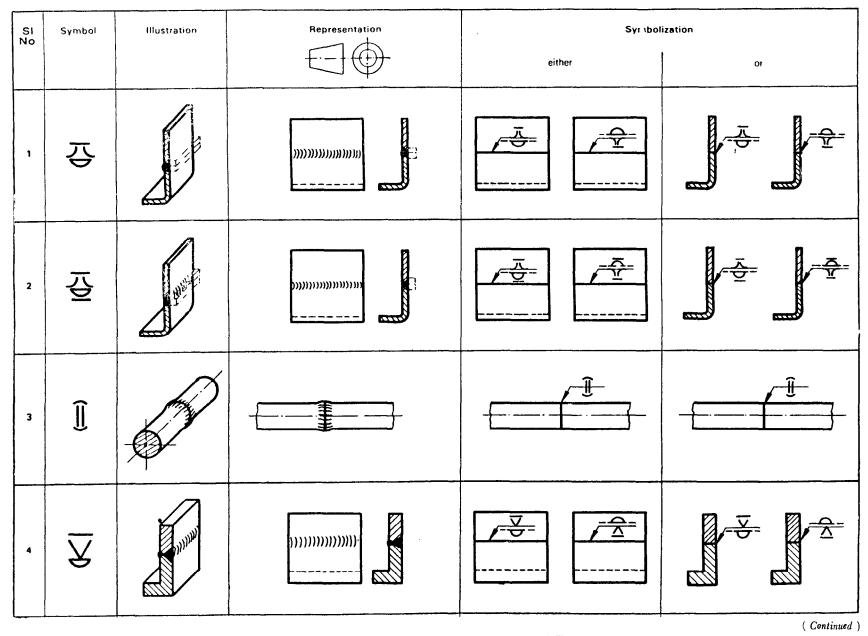


TABLE 7 EXAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS OF ELEMENTARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS

(Clause 4.4, and Appendix A)

23

IS:813-1986

~

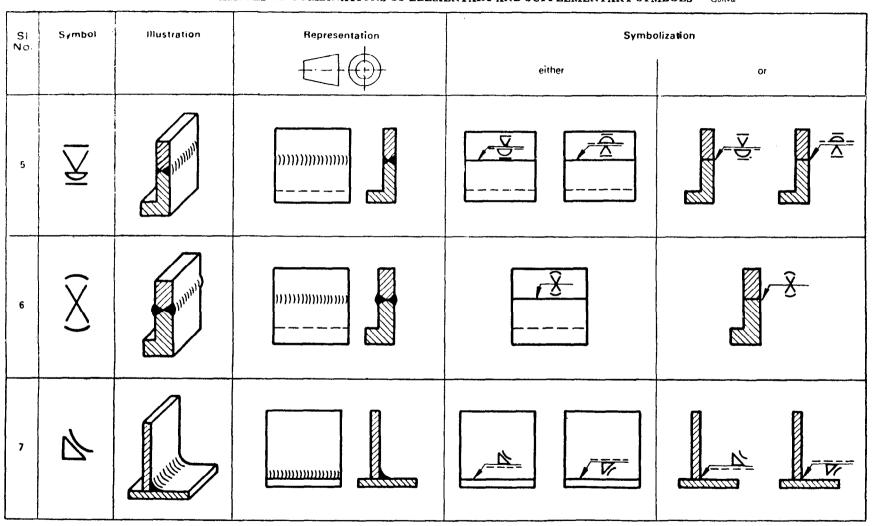


TABLE 7 EXAMPLES OF COMBINATIONS OF ELEMENTARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS - Contd

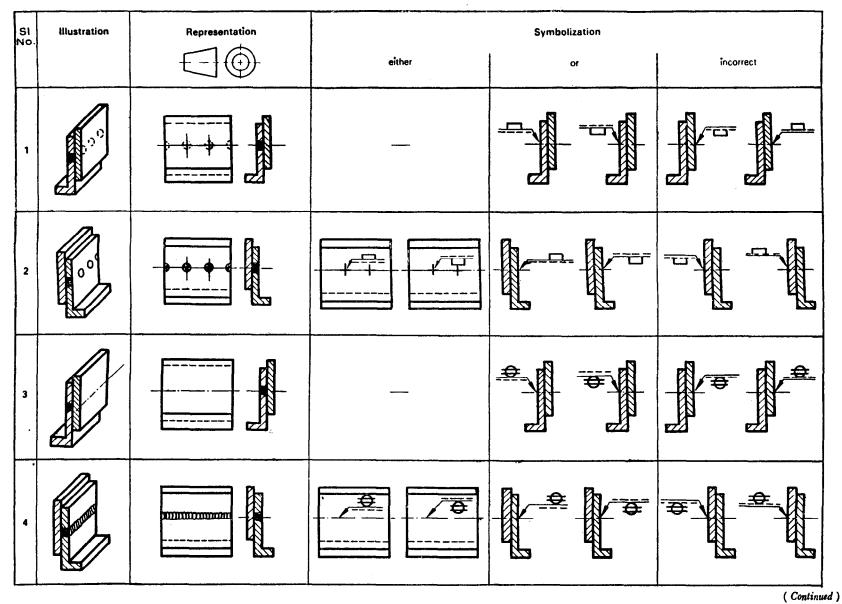
24

IS : 813 - 1986

TABLE 8 EXAMPLES OF EXCEPTIONAL CASES

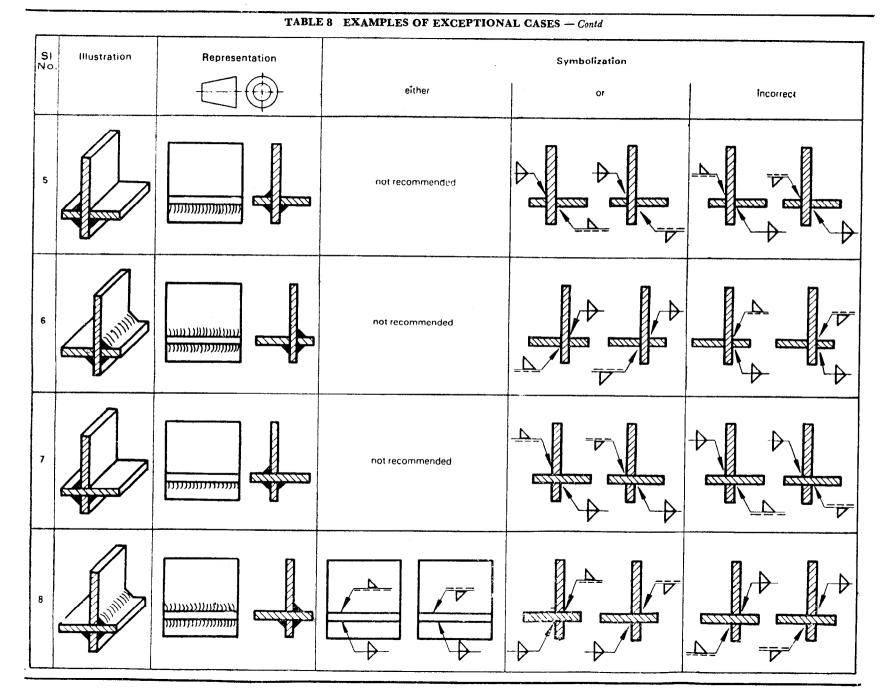
(Clause 4.4, and Appendix A)

NOTE - When the arrow cannot point to a joint, symbolization cannot be used.



25

IS : 813 - 1986



26

IS:813-1986

APPENDIX B

(Clause 7.3.1)

B-1. The various processes and the corresponding index numbers for welding, brazing, braze welding and soldering of metals, for the purpose of symbolic representation of welds on drawings are as given below:

- 1 ARC WELDING
- 11 Metal-arc welding without gas protection
- 111 Metal-arc welding with covered electrode
- 112 Gravity-arc welding with covered electrode
- 113 Bare wire metal-arc welding
- 114 Flux cored metal-arc welding
- 115 Coated wire metal-arc welding
- 118 Firecracker welding
- 12 Submerged-arc welding
- 121 Submerged-arc welding with wire electrode
- 122 Submerged-arc welding with strip electrode
- 13 Gas-shielded metal-arc welding
- 131 MIG welding
- 135 MAG welding: metal-arc welding with non-inert gas shield
- 136 Flux cored metal-arc welding with noninert gas shield
- 14 Gas-shielded welding with non-consumable electrode
- 141 TIG welding
- 149 Atomic-hydrogen welding
- 15 Plasma-arc welding
- 18 Other arc welding processes
- 181 Carbon-arc welding
- 185 Rotating-arc welding
 - 2 RESISTANCE WELDING
- 21 Spot welding
- 22 Seam welding
- 221 Lap seam welding
- 225 Seam welding with strip
- 23 Projection welding
- 24 Flash welding
- 25 Resistance butt welding
- 29 Other resistance welding processes
- 291 HF resistance welding
 - 3 GAS WELDING
- 31 Oxy-fuel gas welding
- 311 Oxy-acetylene welding

- 312 Oxy-propane welding
- 313 Oxy-hydrogen welding
- 32 Air-fuel gas welding
- 321 Air-acetylene welding
- 322 Air-propane welding
 - 4 SOLID PHASE WELDING: PRES-SURE WELDING
- 41 Ultrasonic welding
- 42 Friction welding
- 43 Forge welding
- 44 Welding by high mechanical energy
- 441 Explosive welding
- 45 Diffusion welding
- 47 Gas pressure welding
- 48 Cold welding
 - 7 OTHER WELDING PROCESSES
- 71 Thermit welding
- 72 Electroslag welding
- 721 Electroslag welding with non-consumable nozzle
- 722 Electroslag welding with consumable nozzle
- 73 Electroslag welding
- 74 Induction welding
- 75 Light radiation welding
- 751 Laser welding
- 752 Arc image welding
- 753 Infra-red welding
- 76 Electron beam welding
- 77 Percussion welding
- 78 Stud welding
- 781 Arc stud welding
- 782 Resistance stud welding
 - 9 BRAZING, SOLDERING AND BRAZE WELDING
- 91 Brazing
- 911 Infra-red brazing
- 912 Flame brazing
- 913 Furnace brazing
- 914 Dip brazing
- 915 Salt bathe brazing
- 916 Induction brazing
- 917 Ultrasonic brazing

IS: 813 - 1986

- 918 Resistance brazing
- 919 Diffusion brazing
- 923 Friction brazing
- 924 Vacuum brazing
- 93 Other brazing processes
- 94 Soldering
- 941 Infra-red soldering
- 942 Flame soldering
- 943 Furnace soldering
- 944 Dip soldering
- 945 Salt bathe soldering
- 946 Induction soldering

- 947 Ultrasonic soldering
- 948 Resistance soldering
- 949 Diffusion soldering
- 951 Flow soldering
- 952 Soldering with soldering iron
- 953 Friction soldering
- 954 Vacuum soldering
- 96 Other soldering processes
- 97 Braze welding
- 971 Gas braze welding
- 972 Arc braze welding

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Revision of Indian Standards

Indian Standards are reviewed periodically and revised, when necessary and amendments, if any, are issued from time to time. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference:

Doc : No. SMD 14 (2124)

Amendments Issued Since Publication				
Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected		
	······································			
BUREA	U OF INDIAN STANDARI	DS		
Headquarters :				
Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafa Telephones : 331 01 31, 331 13 75	r Marg, New Delhi 110002	Telegrams : Manaksanstha (Common to all Offices)		
Regional Offices 2		Telephone		
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur NEW DELHI 110002	Shah Zafar Marg	(311 01 31 (331 13 75		
Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M CALCUTTA 700054	I, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola	37 86 62		
Northern : SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C	, CHANDIGARH 160036	53 38 43		
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross	Road, MADRAS 600113	235 02 16		
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, N BOMBAY 400093	Marol, Andheri (East)	6 32 92 95		
Branches : AHMADABAD, BANG FARIDABAD, GHAZIA PATNA, SRINAGAR. TI	ALORE, BHOPAL, BHUBAN BAD, GUWAHATI, HYDER HIRUVANANTHAPURAM.	NESHWAR, COIMBATORE, ABAD, JAIPUR, KANPUR,		