
International Standard



710/7

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Graphical symbols for use on detailed maps, plans and geological cross-sections — Part 7 : Tectonic symbols

Symboles graphiques à utiliser sur les cartes, les plans et les coupes géologiques détaillés — Partie 7 : Symboles tectoniques

First edition — 1984-08-01

UDC 528.94 : 551.24 : 003.62

Ref. No. ISO 710/7-1984 (E)

Descriptors : geology, maps, drawings, transverse sections, schematic representation, symbols, graphic symbols.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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 710/7 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*, and was circulated to the member bodies in October 1983.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	France	United Kingdom
Bulgaria	Germany, F.R.	USSR
China	Poland	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Romania	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Australia

Graphical symbols for use on detailed maps, plans and geological cross-sections — Part 7 : Tectonic symbols

0 Introduction

ISO 710, a series of documents on graphical symbols for use on detailed maps, plans and geological cross-sections, comprises the following parts :

Part 1 : General rules of representation.

Part 2 : Representation of sedimentary rocks.

Part 3 : Representation of magmatic rocks.

Part 4 : Representation of metamorphic rocks.

Part 5 : Representation of minerals.

Part 6 : Representation of contact rocks and rocks which have undergone metasomatic, pneumatolytic or hydrothermal transformation or transformation by weathering.

Part 7 : Tectonic symbols.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 710 provides a series of graphical symbols to represent tectonic phenomena on detailed maps, particularly large-scale maps, or plans and geological cross-sections.

This part of ISO 710 includes symbols for

- strata, faults, joints and schistosity;
- folds and monoclines;
- lineations and axes.

2 Principles of representation

2.1 The symbols used are intended to characterize the existing state as found in nature and shall not be used to represent genetic processes and their connection.

2.2 The tectonic elements can be regarded as surfaces or lineations, characterized by their situation in space.

2.2.1 Planes

Tectonic planes are represented by their traces in the reference plane.

The basic symbol for traces is a continuous line to which additional symbols characterizing the nature of the surface are added.

2.2.2 Lineation

Lineations are represented by their projection on the reference plane.

The basic symbol for the projection of the lineations is a compound line of alternate dots and dashes to which additional symbols characterizing the nature of the lineations in question are added.

2.2.3 Indication of position

The positions of the planes and lineations are given by the oriented representation of their traces and projections on the map or plan.