

Technical product documentation - Organization and naming of layers for CAD - Part 1: Overview and principles (ISO 13567-1:2017)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13567-1:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13567-1:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13567-1:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13567-1:2017.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 01.11.2017.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 01.11.2017.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

ICS 01.110, 35.240.10

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English Version

**Technical product documentation - Organization and  
naming of layers for CAD - Part 1: Overview and principles  
(ISO 13567-1:2017)**

Documentation technique de produits - Organisation et  
dénomination des couches de CAO - Partie 1: Vue  
d'ensemble et principes (ISO 13567-1:2017)

Technische Produktdokumentation - Gliederung und  
Benennung von Layern für CAD - Teil 1: Übersicht und  
Grundlagen (ISO 13567-1:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 October 2017.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## European Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13567-1:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10 “Technical product documentation” in collaboration with CCMC.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2018 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 13567-1:2002.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13567-1:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13567-1:2017 without any modification.

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Construction documentation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (13567-1:1998), of which it constitutes a minor revision to update the Bibliography.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13567 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

The ISO 13567 series consists of two parts which deal with CAD layer organization and naming. ISO 13567-1 has a general application whereas ISO 13567-2 is applicable to construction projects.

The purpose of the ISO 13567 series is to establish a common international basis for organizing data in CAD systems that covers the structuring of data into layers.

# Technical product documentation — Organization and naming of layers for CAD —

## Part 1: Overview and principles

### 1 Scope

This document establishes the general principles of layer structuring within CAD files. Layers are used to control visibility and to manage and communicate CAD file data. Layer names are used to represent this structure.

The principles are applicable to all parties involved in preparing and using technical documentation on computer systems. Although these principles are primarily for users, CAD system developers are expected to provide software tools capable of implementing and supporting this document. An important use is also to structure data in component libraries produced by third parties.

### 2 Normative reference

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1 layer

organizational attribute of entities in a CAD data file, used to separate data in order to manage and communicate those data and to control visibility on the computer screen and on plotted drawings

Note 1 to entry: In CAD systems, synonyms for “layer” are used, for example “level”.

#### 3.2 CAD model

structured CAD data file(s) organized according to the physical parts of the objects represented, for example a building or a mechanical device

Note 1 to entry: Models can be two-dimensional or three-dimensional, and can include graphical as well as non-graphical data attached to the objects.

#### 3.3 CAD drawing

selected parts of a CAD model as presented on screen or on paper

Note 1 to entry: Visibility on the drawing can be controlled by views and layers. The drawing can contain additional graphics, such as border lines, title block and legends. CAD drawings can also be produced independently without an underlying CAD model (a drawing-oriented approach as opposed to the model-oriented approach).