
International Standard



3098/2

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

**Technical drawings — Lettering —
Part 2 : Greek characters**

Dessins techniques — Écriture — Partie 2 : Caractères grecs

First edition — 1984-06-01

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3098-2:1984

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 3098/2 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1982.

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

Australia	Germany, F. R.	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	India	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
China	Japan	United Kingdom
Denmark	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Venezuela
Finland	Norway	Yugoslavia
France	Poland	

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

Czechoslovakia

Technical drawings — Lettering — Part 2 : Greek characters

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 3098 specifies proportions and establishes dimensions of Greek characters for use with symbols in technical drawings and associated documents. It primarily concerns letters written with the aid of stencils, but is equally applicable to freehand lettering or other appropriate methods.

2 Reference

ISO 3098/1, *Technical drawings — Lettering — Part 1 : Currently used characters*.

3 General requirements

See ISO 3098/1.

4 Dimensions

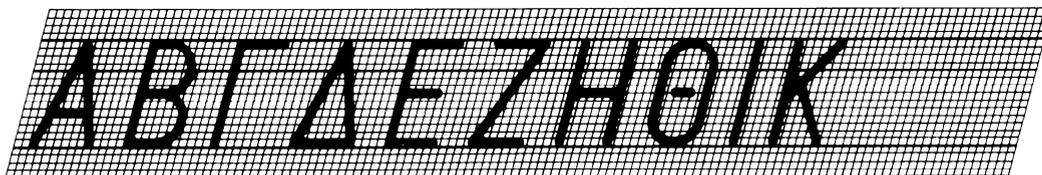
See ISO 3098/1.

5 Examples

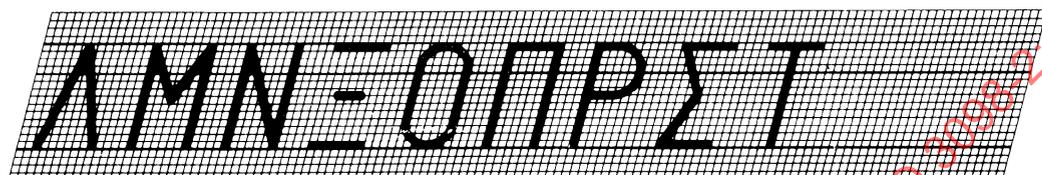
The following examples are given only as a guide to illustrate the principles established in clauses 3 and 4.

NOTE — To obtain constant line-density, avoid blotting at intersecting lines and facilitate writing, the characters shall be formed so that lines cross, or meet, at approximately right angles.

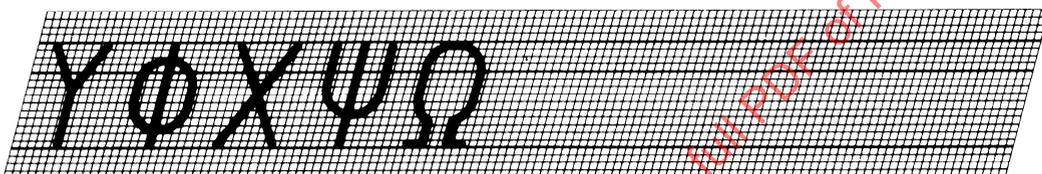
Lettering A inclined



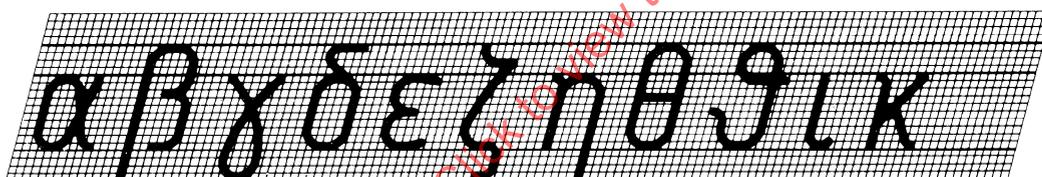
alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta iota kappa



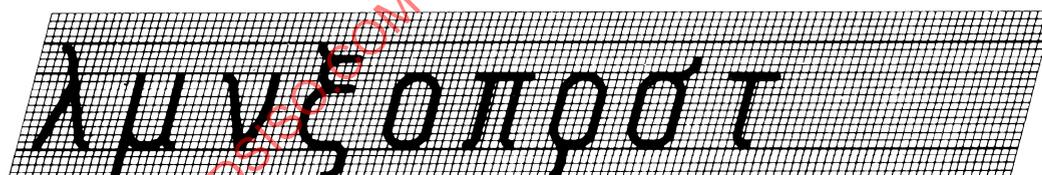
lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma tau



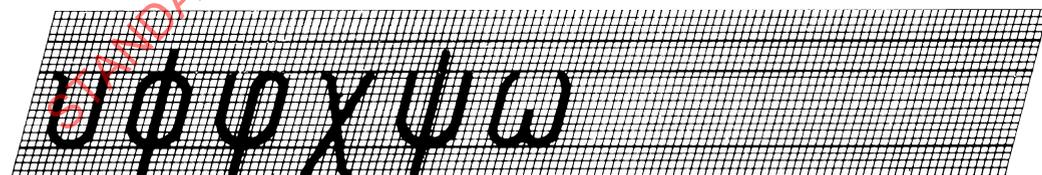
upsilon phi chi psi omega



alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta ¹⁾ iota kappa



lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma ²⁾ tau

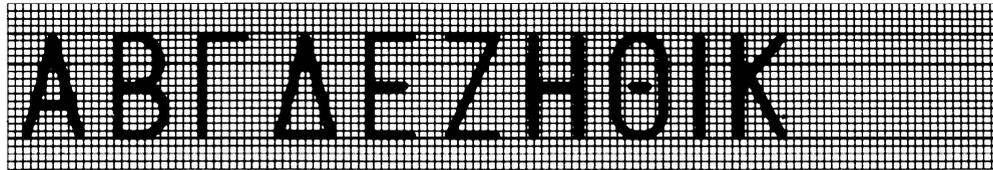


upsilon phi ¹⁾ chi psi omega

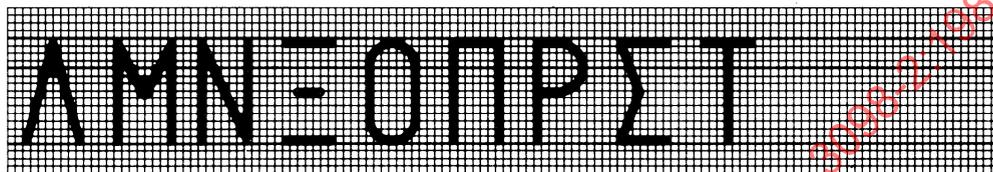
1) Though alternative forms for the lower-case letters "theta" and "phi" are available, only one type should be used in any one document.

2) No other existing form of the lower-case letter "sigma" should be used for a symbol.

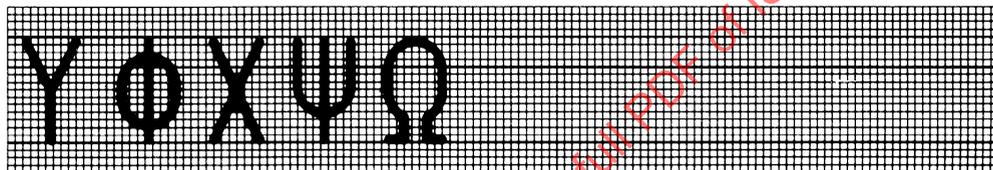
Lettering A vertical



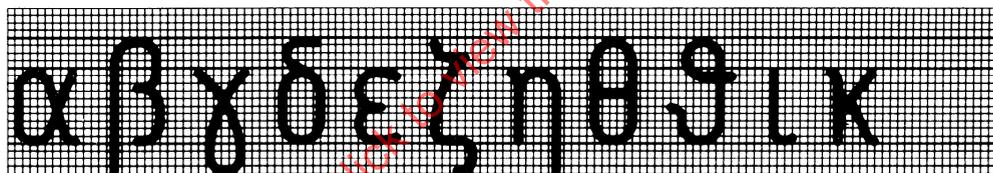
alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta iota kappa



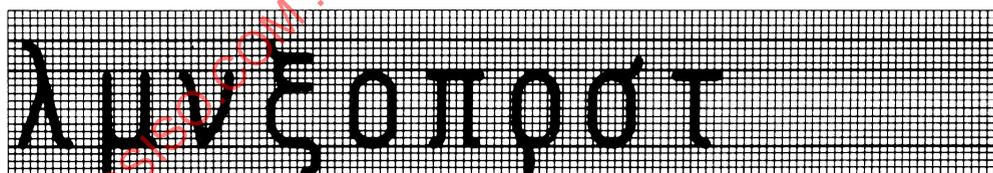
lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma tau



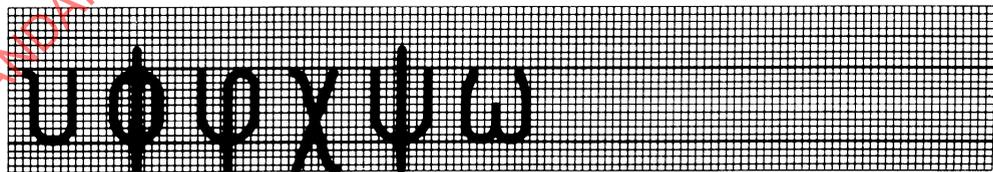
upsilon phi chi psi omega



alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta ¹⁾ iota kappa



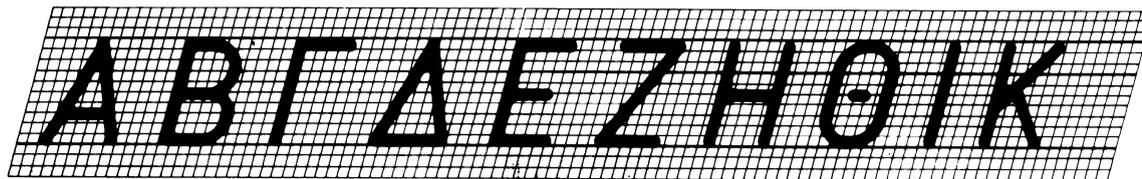
lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma ²⁾ tau



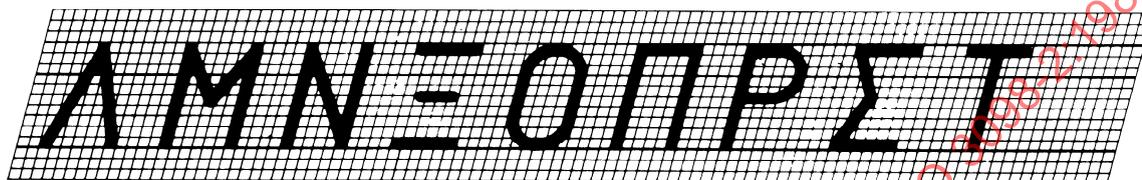
upsilon phi ¹⁾ chi psi omega

- 1) Though alternative forms for the lower-case letters "theta" and "phi" are available, only one type should be used in any one document.
- 2) No other existing form of the lower-case letter "sigma" should be used for a symbol.

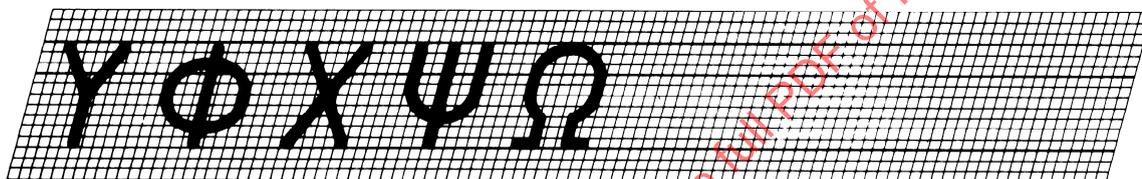
Lettering B inclined



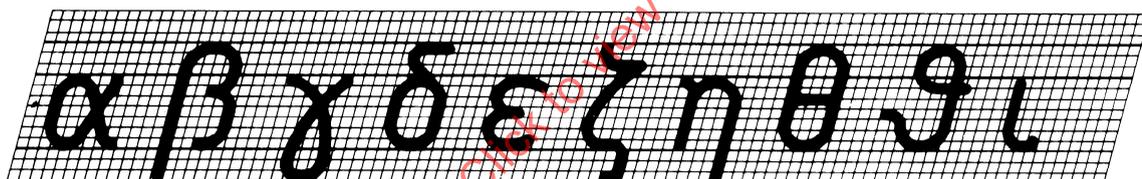
alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta iota kappa



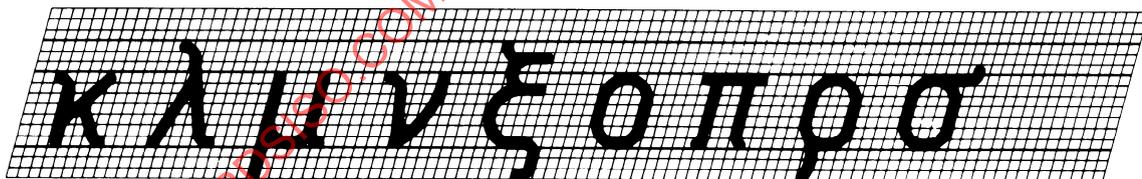
lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma tau



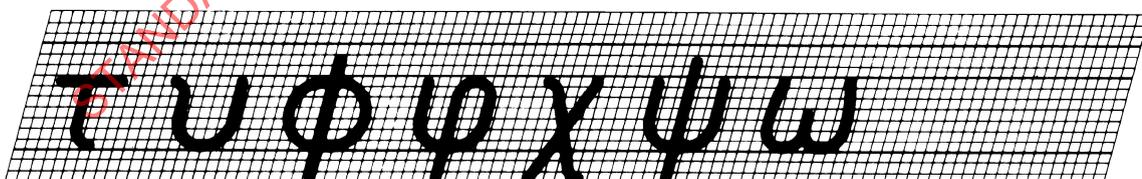
upsilon phi chi psi omega



alpha beta gamma delta epsilon zeta eta theta ¹⁾ iota



kappa lambda mu nu xi omicron pi rho sigma ²⁾



tau upsilon phi ¹⁾ chi psi omega

1) Though alternative forms for the lower-case letters “theta” and “phi” are available, only one type should be used in any one document.

2) No other existing form of the lower-case letter “sigma” should be used for a symbol.