



8.1 SCOPE.

8.1.1 Purpose. This section describes the approved method for developing Drawing Titles. Section 5 of ASME Y14.100 addresses content and format of titles used on engineering drawings. Only drawing titles shall be in the title block except for security classification symbol in accordance with PARAGRAPH 6.13.3.3 in SECTION 6. Approved items listed in the H6 database are preferred for use in drawing titles for defense-related drawings. Item names not listed in the H6 database should be submitted, through the Government design or procuring activity, to the Defense Logistic Services Center (DLSC) for approval.

8.1.2 Use of Non Government Standards (NGS) and Government Standards. The requirement to obtain a waiver to use government specifications and standards (MIL-SPECS and MIL-STDS) on government projects has been rescinded. Government and non-government specifications and standards may be invoked and used as needed.

8.2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS. Note: DoD Policy Memo 05-3 “Elimination of Waivers to Cite Military Specifications and Standards in Solicitation and Contracts” has eliminated the need for waivers to use MIL-SPECS and MIL-STDS on DoD contracts. (See PREFACE 1, Section 2)

ASME Y14.100	Engineering Drawing Practices
MIL-STD-196	Joint Electronics Type Designation System
MIL-STD-1464	Army Nomenclature System
MIL-HDBK-1812	Type Designation, Assignment and Method of Obtaining
H6 Database	Federal Item Name Directory (FIND)

8.3 DEFINITIONS. *(Alphabetically Listed)*

8.3.1 Assembly. Two or more parts, items, and/or subassemblies joined together to perform a specific function.

8.3.2 Drawing Title. The name by which the part or items shall be known will consist of a basic name, government type designation if applicable, and sufficient modifiers to differentiate like items in the same major assembly.

8.3.3 Item Name. For strictly commercial applications, this is the descriptive name assigned to an item. For government or defense-related applications, this is the name approved by the Directorate of Cataloging, Defense Logistics Service Center and published in the H6 database, Federal Item Name Directory (FIND).

8.3.4 Type Designator. For government or defense-related applications, this is a combination of letters and/or numbers assigned by the Government to identify a specific item in accordance with the following:

- a. Joint Electronics Type Designation System in accordance with MIL-STD-196.
- b. Type Designation System for Aeronautical and Support Equipment in accordance with MIL-HDBK-1812.
- c. Army Nomenclature in accordance with MIL-STD-1464.



8.4 GENERAL RULES.

8.4.1 Letters. Uppercase letters are used. See SECTION 3.

8.4.2 “Or” And “For”. The conjunction “or” and the preposition “for” are not used.

8.4.3 Hyphens. Hyphens in compound words are not considered punctuation marks. Use hyphenated words when a BASIC NAME, such as HEATER-GENERATOR UNIT, applies to an item with combined functions.

8.4.4 Spelling. The latest edition of Webster’s International Dictionary (unabridged) is the authority for spelling and definition of words. For words with dual or multiple definitions, listings in the H6 database will take precedence in the event it is a government contract.

8.4.5 Abbreviations (First Part Of Title). Abbreviations are not used for any portion of the item name (first part of title) excepting the words ASSEMBLY (ASSY), SUBASSEMBLY (SUBASSY) and INSTALLATION (INSTL).

8.4.6 Abbreviations (Second Part Of Title). Abbreviations may be used in the second part of the title providing they conform to those used in SECTION 24.

8.4.7 Symbols. Symbols or abbreviations taken from Company standards (electrical symbols, chemical symbols, etc.) shall not be used.

8.4.8 Avoid Abbreviations. Abbreviations which permit more than one interpretation or make the title difficult to read shall not be used. In general, any use of abbreviations should be avoided.

8.4.9 Security. Disclosure of security categories. No word(s), symbol(s), or any of their possible combinations which would disclose information in any of the established security categories shall be used in drawing titles.

8.4.10 Parenthetical Words/Phrases. Parenthetical words or phrases are not used in drawing titles.

Examples: (CAST), (WELDMENT), (ASSEMBLY OF), (MACHINED), etc.

8.4.11 Drawing Title Placement. Only drawing titles shall be in the Title Block. References to next assembly/item shall not be included unless part of the drawing title.

8.4.11.1 Titles Relating To Other Titles. Titles of detailed parts are consistent with the titles of their next assembly drawings, except where interchangeability of such detail parts between assemblies make consistency impractical, or is prohibited by the procuring agency, or when such use limits application.

Examples: SHAFT, SHOULDERED - FUEL BUTTERFLY VALVE

SHAFT, SHOULDERED - OXIDIZER BUTTERFLY VALVE



8.4.12 Tabulation Of Nomenclature. Proper tabulation of nomenclature assigned to a drawing should be ensured by a quick check in reading the title backward from the last modifier to the basic name.

As shown on the drawing: "GUIDE, SHAFT – BUTTERFLY VALVE – .010 INCH OVERSIZE, LOWER"

Read backward: "LOWER .010 INCH OVERSIZE BUTTERFLY VALVE SHAFT GUIDE"
(See FIGURE 8-1)

8.4.13 Use Of Correct Title. The drawing title of an item identified in technical reports and/or other documents, published prior to the release of an engineering drawing, shall be in full agreement with the requirements of this DRM. An incorrect ITEM NAME referenced in a technical report and/or other documents, is not used as a drawing title.

8.4.14 Transferring Title From Original Drawing To New Drawing. New Drawings: When one drawing replaces another, the title is the same provided the old title was prepared in accordance with instructions contained herein. When the title of the drawing being replaced is not in accordance with these instructions, a new drawing title is developed and approved. (Note: Consideration must be given to the costs associated with the extent and ramifications of the change throughout all existing documentation and processes before making such a change.)

8.4.15 Title To Be Brief But Complete. A drawing title shall be as brief and simple as possible, shall describe the item, and distinguish between similar items.

8.4.16 Multi-Sheet Drawing Titles. All sheets of a multi-sheet drawing shall have the exact same title.

8.4.16 Nonpart Drawings. A nonpart drawing such as a Schematic Diagram, a Mechanical Schematic Diagram, a Block Diagram or etc. shall include the drawing type as part of the title.

Examples: MOTOR, ELECTRIC, SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

GEAR BOX, MECHANICAL SCHEMATIC

8.5 TITLE ASSIGNMENT.

8.5.1 Title Construction. The first part of the title shall be one of the following, in order of preference.

- a. The General Rules of ASME Y14.100 and this DRM shall be used for establishing the drawing title and names for items that appear on engineering drawings.
- b. When the part is covered by a listed item name published in the H6 database, the drawing title shall be the recommended item name.
- c. When an item name is not available in the H6 database, the procedures specified herein shall be used.

8.5.2 Noun Name. When assigning a drawing title, clearly describe the item with the most applicable noun name and, if necessary, additional modifiers.



8.5.3 Avoid Method Of Manufacturing. The first part of the item name shall not contain the method of manufacturing, such as casting, forging, machined, etc. The second part may contain the word casting, forging, etc., only when there is a machining drawing as well as a casting or forging, etc., drawing.

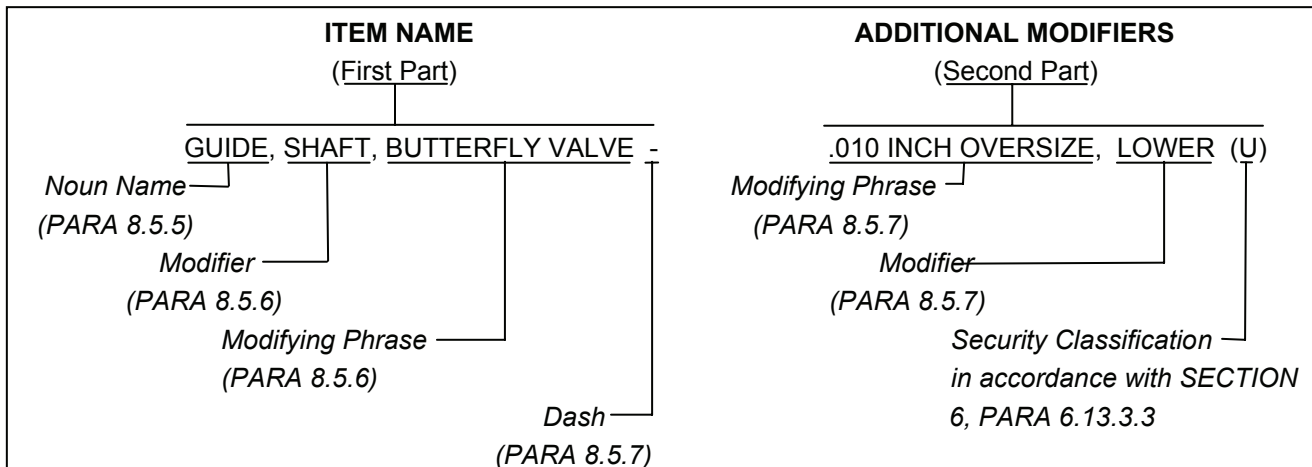
8.5.4 Second Part Of Title. The following types of drawings shall include the drawing type as the second part of the drawing title.

- ARRANGEMENT DRAWING (U)* SYSTEM DIAGRAM (U) BLOCK DIAGRAM (U)
- INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM (C) WIRING DIAGRAM (C) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (S)
- INSTALLATION DRAWING (U) * Security Classification (See FIGURE 8-1)

8.5.5 Choice Of Noun/Name Phrase. The NOUN NAME is a noun or noun phrase that best establishes a basic concept of the item. It describes what the part is and the usage of the part, and not the material or method of fabrication. A compound noun or noun phrase is used only when a single noun is inadequate. See FIGURE 8-1.

Example: **Basic Name**

- BRACKET (Noun)
- PISTON (Noun)
- SLIDE RULE (Noun Phrase)
- SOLDERING IRON (Noun Phrase)



TITLE ASSIGNMENT
FIGURE 8-1



8.5.5.1 Use Nouns In Singular Form. The singular form of the noun or noun phrase shall be used as the basic name, except as follows:

- a. Where the only form of the noun is plural.

Example: BELLOWS, TONGS, SCISSORS

- b. Multiple single items appearing on the same drawing (tabulated).

Example: SPACERS, BOLTS, WASHERS, Etc.
(In the parts list of next assembly, use singular form of name.)

8.5.5.2 Last Word In Title. When using the words “Assembly”, “Subassembly”, or “Installation” in a basic name, they shall appear as the last word in the noun phrase and may be abbreviated if space is a problem.

Examples: ENGINE INSTALLATION or ENGINE INSTL
ROCKET CHAMBER SUBASSEMBLY or ROCKET CHAMBER SUBASSY

8.5.5.3 Ambiguous Nouns. An ambiguous noun, or one which designates several classes of items, is not used alone as the basic name, but is part of the noun phrase.

Examples:	Acceptable	Not Acceptable
	SHOCK ABSORBER	ABSORBER, SHOCK
	TERMINAL BOARD	BOARD, TERMINAL
	WIRING HARNESS	HARNESS, WIRING

NOTE: One of the most difficult tasks in naming any item is determining when a noun is ambiguous. The general rule quoted above is amplified to some extent in the succeeding paragraph. When a noun does not expressly fit under any of these rules, refer to the H6 database to see if it is listed. For example, if there is a question on the noun “plate” a review of the index will reveal many item names with the noun “plate” used, indicating that the noun is not considered ambiguous.

8.5.5.4 Trademarked Or Copyrighted Name. A trademarked or copyrighted name shall not be used as the noun name, except when the technical name is extremely difficult and is not an approved item name in the H6 database.

Example: “KEL-F” rather than “POLYTRIFLUOROMONOCHELYLENE”

8.5.5.5 Noun Phrase Used As The Basic Name. When an item is not a container or material, but its basic name involves the use of a noun which ordinarily designates a container or material, use a noun phrase as the basic name.

Examples:

Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Acceptable	Not Acceptable
JUNCTION BOX	BOX, JUNCTION	CABLE DRUM	DRUM, CABLE
SOLDERING IRON	IRON, SOLDERING	BUTCHERS STEEL	STEEL, BUTCHERS
GEAR BOX	BOX, GEAR		



8.5.5.6 Noun Phrase Used To Indicate Empty Container. When the name of a container is used as the basic name in a title, it indicates the empty container.

Examples: BOX METAL, SHIPPING
CONTAINER, SHIPPING AND STORAGE

8.5.6 Noun/Name Phrase With Modifier/Modifier Phrase. When the noun name represents an item to which types, grades, variety, etc., are applicable, the remainder of the first part of the title consists of one or two modifiers. A modifier may be a single word or a qualifying phrase. The first modifier serves to narrow the concept established by the basic name. Succeeding modifiers must continue a narrowing of concept by expressing a different type of characteristic. A word directly qualifying a modifier precedes the word it qualifies, thereby forming a modifying phrase.

Examples: BRACKET, PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

The word "PRESSURE" qualifies the word "TRANSMITTER", thus a qualifying phrase is formed.

8.5.6.1 Punctuation. A modifier is separated from the noun or noun phrase or subsequent modifier by a comma.

Examples: FRAME, ROCKET ENGINE
SHAFT, BUTTERFLY VALVE

8.5.7 Separation of First Part of Title with Second part. The second part of the title is separated from the first part by a dash (-) and consists of modifying phrases as required. Modifiers indicating what an item is (its shape, structure or form) or what the item does (its function) are preferable to modifiers indicating the item's application (what it is used for) or location (where it is used). When two or more drawings in the same major assembly are similar and the parts detailed thereon perform the same general function, they are distinguished by additional modifiers indicating location, position, form, dimensions, etc.

Examples: GUIDE, SHAFT, BUTTERFLY - .010 INCH OVERSIZE, LOWER (U)
GUIDE, SHAFT, BUTTERFLY - .010 INCH OVERSIZE, UPPER (U)
TUBE ASSY, METAL - FILTER INLET, TURBOPUMP (U)
TUBE ASSY, METAL – FILTER DISCHARGE, TURBOPUMP (U)