



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD GUIDE

A System for identifying and locating any area within any given parameters

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1.0 Scope

- 1.1 The propose of this document is to develop a universal method of locating a specific area on any flat surface.
- 1.2 A method of dividing any size surface into individual areas which may be divided again and again until an area of the desired size is obtained.
- 1.3 A method of accurately recording the location of any desired area on any flat surface.
- 1.4 A method of establishing size and location on any surface that can be easily and accurately established, located, recorded and communicated.

2.0 Terminology

- 2.1 Reference-Matboard & Glazing Standard Terminology, © FACTS Institute, 1995 or latest revision.
- 2.2 Terminology Format-The following words are defined to clarify the importance of sections or formats, and to identify those that are mandatory.

"Shall"-is used to indicate that a provision is mandatory.

"Should"-is used to indicate that a provision is not mandatory, but recommended as good practice.

"May"-is used to indicate that a provision is optional.

3.0 Summery of Practice

- 3.1 The need for accurately identifying specific areas on a surface.
- 3.2 The areas must be easy to locate and to relocate with accuracy.
- 3.3 The method must be easy to record and communicate.

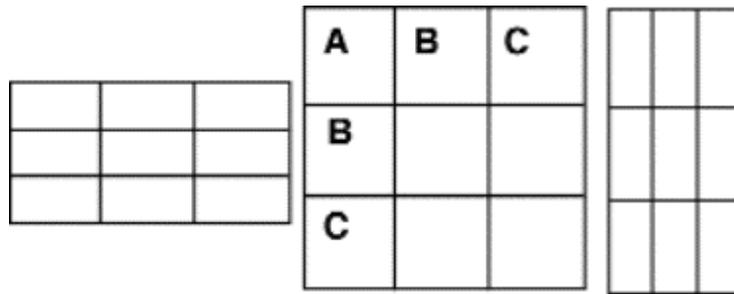
4.0 Method of Use

- 4.1 A surface shall be divided into nine equal areas. 3 across and 3 down representing a common telephone dialing pad, nine equally divided areas.

4.2 Each of the equally divided nine areas shall represent the common telephone key pad.

4.2.1 The horizontal dimension of the surface shall be divided equally into 3 areas (A,B,C)

4.2.2 The vertical dimension of the surface shall be divided equally into 3 areas (A,B,C)



4.3 Each divided area shall be numbered starting with the number one in the upper left corner, reading across from left to right and from top to bottom ending with the number nine in the lower right corner.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

4.4 This method produces a single digit numbers that accurately references a divided one ninth area of the total surface.

4.5 Using this method any area may be quickly and accurately referenced, communicated and relocated using a single number.

4.6 To further reduce an divided area it may be again divided using the same method.

4.7 With a second division any area may be quickly and accurately referenced, communicated and located by using its double digit number.

1	2	3		
4	1	2	3	6
	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	
7	8	9		

4.7.1 This method of location allows for unlimited reduction of any area for easy and accurate reference, relocation and communication.

1	2	3	2	3
4	5	6		
7	8	X		
4			5	6
7			8	9

4.9 Each progressive division is accurately recorded by the addition of a single digit number.

4.10 Seldom will an area need to be divided more than three times. The reference number for this location would be 1 9 5 indicated by the X.

1	2	3	2	3
4	5	6		
7	8	X		
4			5	6
7			8	9

4.11 Any area once divided is easily referenced by it number 1,9 and easily referenced by a single digit number.

4.12 By dividing any of the areas 1-9 the reference area is again reduced to 9 areas and may be easily referenced by a two digit number.

4.13 A third division of a twice-divided area may be easily referenced by a three-digit number.

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 A once divided surface area of 1000 square inches/mm is reduced to an area of 1,1,1 square inches/mm and is referenced by a single digit number. 1

5.2 The second division reduces that area to 12.3 square inches/mm) and is referenced by a two digit number. 1,2

5.3 A third division reduces the area to 1.3 square inches/ and is referenced by a triple digit number. 1,2,3

5.0 Responsibility for Quality

5.1 Quality is determined by accuracy of recording the location, dividing the area and communication that information.

6.0 Examples

A	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

A represents the area of a single division

1 locates the area **A**

1	2	3
4	B	6
7	8	9

B represents a second area division

51 locates the area **B**

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	C

C represents the area of a third division

951 locates the area **C**