INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1000

Third edition
1992-11-01

AMENDMENT 1
1998-11-01

SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units

AMENDMENT 1

Unités SI et recommandations pour l'emploi de leur multiples et de certaines autres unités

AMENDEMENT 1

Reference number
ISO 1000:1992/Amd.1:1998(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Amendment 1 to ISO 1000:1992 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 12, *Quantities, units, symbols, conversion factors.*

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units

AMENDMENT 1

Pages 1 and 2

Replace clause 3 with the following text. Table 1 is unchanged.

3 SI units

The name International System of Units (Système International d'Unités), with the international abbreviation SI, was adopted by the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures, CGPM) in 1960.

This system includes:

— base units

— derived units

which together form the coherent system of SI units.

3.1 Base units

The International System of Units is based on the seven base units listed in table 1.

For the definitions of the base units, see annex B.

3.2 Derived units

Derived units are expressed algebraically in terms of base units. Their symbols are obtained by means of the mathematical signs of multiplication and division; for example, the SI unit for velocity is metre per second (m/s).

For some of the SI derived units, special names and symbols exist; those approved by the CGPM are listed in tables 2 and 3.

The SI units radian and steradian are derived units of dimension one with special names and symbols. Although the coherent unit for plane angle and for solid angle is expressed by the number one, symbol 1, it is convenient to use the special names radian (rad) and steradian (sr) respectively instead of the number one in many practical cases; for example the SI unit for angular velocity can be written as radian per second (rad/s).

It may sometimes be useful to express derived units in terms of other derived units with special names; for example the SI unit for electric dipole moment is usually expressed as C·m instead of A·s·m.

Page 3

In the title of table 2, delete the phrase "including SI supplementary units".

ICS 01.060

Descriptors: international system of units, metric system, units of measurement, multiples, symbols, definitions, use.

Price based on 2 pages