

# ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

## ISO RECOMMENDATION R 189

### PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION OF STANDARDS MARKS

1<sup>st</sup> EDITION  
March 1961

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## BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 189, *Principles of Operation of Standards Marks*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 73, *Marks Indicating Conformity with Standards*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR).

Work on this matter which the Technical Committee had begun since 1951 came to an end in 1958 with the adoption of a proposal as a Draft ISO Recommendation.

On 7 February 1957, the Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 159) was distributed to all the ISO Member Bodies and was approved by the following Member Bodies:

Australia	Germany	Norway
Austria	Greece	Poland
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal
Burma	India	Spain
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
Chile	Israel	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Italy	United Kingdom
Denmark	Japan	U.S.A.
Finland	Netherlands	
France	New Zealand	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in March 1961, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

## PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION OF STANDARDS MARKS

### FOREWORD

Any manufacturer may advantageously point out to his customer on his own responsibility that a given product conforms with a standard or standards. This ISO Recommendation applies to cases where this reference takes the form of a mark implying also inspection by a qualified certifying body.

It is recommended

1. that each national standards body, that is a Member of ISO, should possess a standards mark or marks and that marks should be recognized as standards marks only when administered by a national standards body, either directly or by delegation of its powers;
2. that standards marks should be protected by law;
3. that standards marks should be used only to indicate compliance with standards approved and recognized by the national standards body;
4. that the conditions for the application of standards marks, like the standards themselves, should be published and readily available;
5. that the use of a standards mark by a manufacturer should be permitted only by the issue of a licence by the national standards body, either directly, or by delegation of its powers;
6. that the regulations of the responsible authority (national standards body) should require a licenced manufacturer to provide effective control of the processes involved and that the licence should continue only so long as the manufacturer's methods of production and control give assurance that the product marked complies with the relevant standard, whether voluntary or compulsory;