



Status of Technical Manual Specifications and Standards

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April 15, 2006, through September 15, 2006

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This report covers specifications, standards, and amendments received from April 15, 2006, through September 15, 2006. Special emphasis has been placed on documentation in the category Technical Manual Specifications and Standards (TMSS). However, other documents with widespread appeal are also included.

TMSS

MIL-DTL-81748, Revision E with Amendment 1, 6/16/2006: Manuals, Technical: Rapid Action Changes and Interim Rapid Action Changes, Preparation of. Changes from the previous issue are marked by a bold line in the margin of this 28-page revision.

MIL-HDBK-1222, Revision C with Change Notice 1, 5/12/2006: Guide to the General Style and Format of U.S. Army Work Package Technical Manuals. The changes for this handbook are noted by a bold line in the right-hand margin.

MIL-PRF-9994C, Cancellation Notice 2, 7/17/2006, Technical Manuals—Mobile Training Sets and Part Task Trainers Operation and Maintenance Instructions. Cancelled without replacement.

MIL-PRF-38413D, Cancellation Notice 1, 8/7/2006: Technical Manual and Flight Crew Checklists for Air Refueling Procedures. Cancelled without replacement.

MIL-PRF-49501A, Validation Notice 2, 3/31/2006, Manuals, Technical: Daily Preventive Maintenance Checklist. Still valid for procurement.

MIL-PRF-63004, Revision D, 6/23/2006, Manuals, Technical: Preparation of Lubri-

cation Orders. This is a seventeen-page revision of the document detailing the requirements for the preparation of lubrication orders.

MIL-PRF-63033, Revision B with Amendment 2, 8/10/2006, Manuals, Technical: Demilitarization of Surplus Military Items, Preparation of. The Amendment 2 changes are noted by a line in the margin of the document.

MIL-PRF-63034, Revision B with Amendment 2, 8/10/2006, Bulletins, Technical: Warranty, Preparation of. The Amendment 2 changes are noted by a line in the margin of the document.

MIL-PRF-63042D, Inactivation Notice 1, 5/12/2006, Manuals, Technical: Procedures for Destruction of Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use. The document is now inactive for new design. It is recommended that MIL-STD-40051-1 and MIL-STD-40051-2 be used for new systems.

MIL-PRF-63045B, Validation Notice 1, 5/12/2006, Manuals, Technical: Preparation of Depot Manuals for Depot Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment. Valid for Defense Department procurement.

MIL-STD-40051, Revision B with Change Notice 3, 5/12/2006: Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Multi-Output Presentation of Technical Manuals. Although the standard is inactive for new designs, this modification makes considerable changes to the document. The details are noted on pages 3 and 4 of the standard.

MIL-STD-40051-1, Reprint including Change 1, 5/12/2006: Preparation of Digital Technical

Information for Interactive Electronic Technical Manuals (IETMs). Significant changes have been made to this important standard for electronic technical manuals. The details are noted both in a list on pages 3, 4, and 5, and by the use of a bold line in the margin of the standard.

MIL-STD-40051-2, Reprint including Change 1, 5/12/2006: Preparation of Digital Technical Information for Page-Based Technical Manuals. This reprint contains multiple changes for an important generic standard on technical manuals. The details are noted both in a list on pages 3, 4, and 5, and by the use of a bold line in the margin of the standard.

Other Documents and Activities of Interest

From National Information Standards Organization (NISO):

NISO-Z39.19, 2005 Edition: Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies. This new document presents guidelines and conventions for the contents, display, construction, testing, maintenance, and management of monolingual controlled vocabularies. It focuses on controlled vocabularies that are used to represent content objects in knowledge organization systems, including lists, synonym rings, taxonomies, and thesauri.

NISO-Z39.86, 2005 Edition: Specifications for the Digital Talking Book. This standard defines the format and content of the electronic file set that composes a digital talking book (DTB) and establishes a limited set of requirements for DTB playback devices. It uses both established and new specifications to delin-

erate the structure of DTBs, the content of which can range from XML text only, to text with corresponding spoken audio, to audio with little or no text. DTBs are designed to make print material accessible and navigable for blind or otherwise print-disabled persons.

From International Organization for Standards (ISO):

ISO TC 10 (Technical Committee 10—Technical product documentation):

- ISO-16952, *First Edition*, 6/2006: *Technical product documentation—Reference designation system—Part 1: General application rules*
- ISO-81714-2, *Second Edition*, 7/2006: *Design of graphical symbols for use in the technical documentation of products—Part 2: Specification for graphical symbols in a computer-sensible form, including graphical symbols for a reference library, and requirements for their interchange*
- ISO/AWI-7573, 2006 *Draft*, 2/2006: *Technical product documentation—Preparation of parts lists*
- ISO/WD-16952-10, 2006 *Working Draft*, 7/2006: *Technical product documentation—Reference designation system—Part 10: Power plants*

ISO TC 46 (Technical Committee 46—Information and documentation):

- ISO-21127, *First Edition*, 9/2006: *Information and documentation—A reference ontology for the interchange of cultural heritage information*
- ISO-22310, *First Edition*, 4/2006: *Information and documentation—Guidelines for standards drafters for stating records management requirements in standards*
- ISO-23081-1, *First Edition*, 1/2006: *Information and documentation—Records management processes – Metadata for records – Part 1: Principles*
- ISO/CD-2146, *Committee Draft*, *Third Edition*, 8/2006: *Information and documentation—Registry services for libraries and related organizations*
- ISO/DIS-3297, *Draft*, *Fourth Edition*, 6/2006: *Information and documentation—International standard serial number (ISSN)*
- ISO/CD-8459, *Committee Draft*, *First Edition*, 8/2006: *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*

- ISO/DIS-9230, *Draft*, *Second Edition*, 7/2006: *Information and documentation—Determination of price indexes for print and electronic media purchased by libraries*
- ISO/DIS-9707, *Draft*, *Second Edition*, 7/2006: *Information and documentation—Statistics on the production and distribution of books, newspapers, periodicals, and electronic publications*
- ISO/CD-10957, *Draft*, *Second Edition*, 1/2006: *Information and documentation—International standard music number (ISMN)*
- ISO/CD-11620, *Draft*, *Second Edition*, 8/2006: *Information and documentation—Library performance indicators*
- ISO/DIS-25577, *Draft*, *First Edition*, 7/2006: *Information and documentation—MarcXchange*

Accessibility (continued from page 39)

counterintuitively) Latin American cultures score highest in collectivism. Singapore, Indonesia, and Guatemala, for example, have family-oriented cultures that value the history of an organization more than its features.

A masculine culture emphasizes assertiveness and competition, while a feminine one emphasizes cooperation and support. Japanese culture, which exhibits traditional male and female roles, ranks highest in masculinity. Thus, Japanese Web sites could benefit from having different sections devoted to males and females. At the opposite end of the spectrum are Scandinavian, Dutch, and Thai cultures.

Cultures high in uncertainty avoidance exhibit anxiety over uncertain events. Individuals in Greek, Portuguese, and Belgian cultures, which score high in this area, would therefore tend to prefer sites with limited navigational devices. In the U.K. and Hong Kong, by contrast, individuals would tend to prefer greater complexity and probably less control over navigation.

Long-term versus short-term orientation measures the importance of the past to a culture. Chinese culture, which values relationships, history, and Confucian philosophy, ranks highest in long-term orientation, while most English-speaking cultures rank high in short-term orientation. For example,

- ISO/CD-26324, *Committee Draft*, *First Edition*, 8/2006: *Information and documentation—Digital object identifier (DOI) system*
- ISO/NP-27729, *Committee Draft*, *First Edition*, 8/2006: *Information and documentation—International Standard Party Identifier (ISPI)* ⓘ

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English Web sites value speed and accuracy, whereas Chinese Web sites tend to be slow and congested, and sometimes include details that seem trivial to Western eyes.

Can You Please Everyone?

It may be impossible to achieve a universally accessible Web site. Attempts to create a single design that appeals to everyone without offending anyone may result in sterile, puerile sites that attract no one. The solution may be to offer different entry points to a site for different cultures. How, then, would you get the right cultures reading the most appropriate alternative pages?

I think that this is the subject of another article.

See you on the 'net! ⓘ

SUGGESTED READINGS

Hofstede, G. *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind: Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1991.

Marcus, A. and E. Gould. "Cultural Dimensions and Global Web User-Interface Design: What? So What? Now What?" Sixth Conference on Human Factors and the Web, 2000. Retrieved August 20, 2002, from www.amanda.com/resources/hfweb2000/hfweb00.marcus.html.