

RSA-MIL-STD-83

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING RSA-MILITARY DOCUMENTS

1. SCOPE

1.1 PURPOSE

This document should be used as a guideline for preparing and updating RSA-Military documents. The RSA-Military Standardisation System makes provision for the development of many different types of documents, e.g. RSA-Mil-Std, RSA-Mil-Spec, etc. For a comprehensive overview of all the categories see RSA-Mil-Prac-117.

Demand has shown that four document types in particular are used most frequently, and this document therefore focuses on supplying detailed guidelines for developing and writing these specific document types, namely:

- RSA-Military-Standard;
- RSA-Military-Specification;
- RSA-Military-Handbook;
- RSA-Military-Procedure.

1.2 APPLICABILITY

This document is applicable whenever a RSA-Mil document is being developed or updated, especially those that fall into the above-mentioned categories.

1.3 INTRODUCTION

RSA-Mil documents are developed to meet the standardisation needs that are unique to the RSA defence environment. However, in the case of developing or updating of RSA-Mil-documents, the conventions as described in Mil-Std-961 and Mil-Std-962 form the benchmark of these guidelines This is to adhere to the principles vested in and developed over many years by the acquisition and systems engineering processes followed by Armscor and the DOD (see also DAP-1000 and Mil-Std-490A). Because of the high degree of integration of the

standardisation process with Acquisition and Procurement management, it is of the essence that the same methodologies should be followed throughout.

While a standard is a specific document type, the term RSA-Military-Standards is often used in a generic sense when referring to other document types, e.g. RSA-Mil-Spec, RSA-Mil-Handbook, etc.

A further condition when RSA-Mil-Standardisation documents are developed (Specification, Standards, Handbooks, etc.) is that they should wherever possible not be developed to support the requirements of any single project or programme only. They should therefore preferably be developed generically, i.e. their use and application should be of a universal nature, in which case it should be possible to apply them on a wide basis.