List of Titles

Technical Information Report

ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003

Graphical symbols for electrical equipment in medical practice

The Objectives and Uses of AAMI Standards and Recommended Practices

It is most important that the objectives and potential uses of an AAMI product standard or recommended practice are clearly understood. The objectives of AAMI's technical development program derive from AAMI's overall mission: the advancement of medical instrumentation. Essential to such advancement are (1) a continued increase in the safe and effective application of current technologies to patient care, and (2) the encouragement of new technologies. It is AAMI's view that standards and recommended practices can contribute significantly to the advancement of medical instrumentation, provided that they are drafted with attention to these objectives and provided that arbitrary and restrictive uses are avoided.

A voluntary *standard* for a *medical device* recommends to the manufacturer the information that should be provided with or on the product, basic safety and performance criteria that should be considered in qualifying the device for clinical use, and the measurement techniques that can be used to determine whether the device conforms with the safety and performance criteria and/or to compare the performance characteristics of different products. Some standards emphasize the information that should be provided with the device, including performance characteristics, instructions for use, warnings and precautions, and other data considered important in ensuring the safe and effective use of the device in the clinical environment. Recommending the disclosure of performance characteristics often necessitates the development of specialized test methods to facilitate uniformity in reporting; reaching consensus on these tests can represent a considerable part of committee work. When a drafting committee determines that clinical concerns warrant the establishment of *minimum* safety and performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons for establishing the criteria must be documented in the rationale.

A *recommended practice* provides guidelines for the use, care, and/or processing of a medical device or system. A recommended practice does not address device performance *per se*, but rather procedures and practices that will help ensure that a device is used safely and effectively and that its performance will be maintained.

Although a device standard is primarily directed to the manufacturer, it may also be of value to the potential purchaser or user of the device as a fume of reference for device evaluation. Similarly, even though a recommended practice is usually oriented towards health care professionals, it may be useful to the manufacturer in better understanding the environment in which a medical device will be used. Also, some recommended practices, while not addressing device performance criteria, provide guidelines to industrial personnel on such subjects as sterilization processing, methods of collecting data to establish safety and efficacy, human engineering, and other processing or evaluation techniques; such guidelines may be useful to health care professionals in understanding industrial practices.

In determining whether an AAMI standard or recommended practice is relevant to the specific needs of a potential user of the document, several important concepts must be recognized:

All AAMI standards and recommended practices are *voluntary* (unless, of course, they are adopted by government regulatory or procurement authorities). The application of a standard or recommended practice is solely within the discretion and professional judgment of the user of the document.

Each AAMI standard or recommended practice reflects the collective expertise of a committee of health care professionals and industrial representatives, whose work has been reviewed nationally (and sometimes internationally). As such, the consensus recommendations embodied in a standard or recommended practice are intended to respond to clinical needs and, ultimately, to help ensure patient safety. A standard or recommended practice is limited, however, in the sense that it responds generally to perceived risks and conditions that may not always be relevant to specific situations. A standard or recommended practice is an important *reference* in responsible decision-making, but it should never *replace* responsible decisionmaking.

Despite periodic review and revision (at least once every five years), a standard or recommended practice is necessarily a static document applied to a dynamic technology. Therefore, a standards user must carefully review the reasons why the document was initially developed and the specific rationale for each of its provisions. This review will reveal whether the document remains relevant to the specific needs of the user.

Particular care should be taken in applying a product standard to existing devices and equipment, and in applying a recommended practice to current procedures and practices. While observed or potential risks with existing equipment typically form the basis for the safety and performance criteria defined in a standard, professional judgment must be used in applying these criteria to existing equipment. No single source of information will serve to identify a particular product as "unsafe". A voluntary standard can be used as one resource, but the ultimate decision as to product safety and efficacy must take into account the specifics of its utilization and, of course, cost-benefit considerations. Similarly, a recommended practice should be analyzed in the context of the specific needs and resources of the individual institution or firm. Again, the rationale accompanying each AAMI standard and recommended practice is an excellent guide to the reasoning and data underlying its provision.

In summary, a standard or recommended practice is truly useful only when it is used in conjunction with other sources of information and policy guidance and in the context of professional experience and judgment.

INTERPRETATIONS OF AAMI STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

Requests for interpretations of AAMI standards and recommended practices must be made in writing, to the Manager for Technical Development. An official interpretation must be approved by letter ballot of the originating committee and subsequently reviewed and approved by the AAMI Standards Board. The interpretation will become official and representation of the Association only upon exhaustion of any appeals and upon publication of notice of interpretation in the "Standards Monitor" section of the *AAMI News*. The Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation disclaims responsibility for any characterization or explanation of a standard or recommended practice which has not been developed and communicated in accordance with this procedure and which is not published, by appropriate notice, as an *official interpretation* in the *AAMI News*.

An ANSI Technical Report prepared by AAMI

ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003

Graphical symbols for electrical equipment in medical practice

Approved 10 December 2003 by
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Registered 15 December 2003 by
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

Abstract: This technical information report provides a comprehensive compilation, for easy reference, of graphical symbols (graphics, title, description) and safety signs for medical electrical equipment. The graphical symbols are grouped in sections according to their specific field of application.

Keywords: electromedical equipment, graphics, safety

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AAMI Technical Information Report

A technical information report (TIR) is a publication of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) Standards Board that addresses a particular aspect of medical technology.

Although the material presented in a TIR may need further evaluation by experts, releasing the information is valuable because the industry and the professions have an immediate need for it.

A TIR differs markedly from a standard or recommended practice, and readers should understand the differences between these documents.

Standards and recommended practices are subject to a formal process of committee approval, public review, and resolution of all comments. This process of consensus is supervised by the AAMI Standards Board and, in the case of American National Standards, by the American National Standards Institute.

A TIR is not subject to the same formal approval process as a standard. However, a TIR is approved for distribution by a technical committee and the AAMI Standards Board.

Another difference is that, although both standards and TIRs are periodically reviewed, a standard must be acted on—reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn—and the action formally approved usually every five years but at least every 10 years. For a TIR, AAMI consults with a technical committee about five years after the publication date (and periodically thereafter) for guidance on whether the document is still useful—that is, to check that the information is relevant or of historical value. If the information is not useful, the TIR is removed from circulation.

A TIR may be developed because it is more responsive to underlying safety or performance issues than a standard or recommended practice, or because achieving consensus is extremely difficult or unlikely.

Unlike a standard, a TIR permits the inclusion of differing viewpoints on technical issues.

CAUTION NOTICE: This AAMI technical information report may be revised or withdrawn at any time.

Because it addresses a rapidly evolving field or technology, readers are cautioned to ensure that they have also considered information that may be more recent than this document.

All standards, recommended practices, technical information reports, and other types of technical documents developed by AAMI are voluntary, and their application is solely within the discretion and professional judgment of the user of the document. Occasionally, voluntary technical documents are adopted by government regulatory agencies or procurement authorities, in which case the adopting agency is responsible for enforcement of its rules and regulations.

Comments on this technical information report are invited and should be sent to AAMI, Attn: Standards Department, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 220, Arlington, VA 22201-4795.

ANSI Technical Report

This AAMI TIR has been registered by the American National Standards Institute as an ANSI Technical Report.

Publication of this ANSI Technical Report has been approved by the accredited standards developer (AAMI). This document is registered as a Technical Report series of publications according to the Procedures for the Registration of ANSI Technical Reports. This document is not an American National Standard and the material contained herein is not normative in nature.

Comments on the content of this document should be sent to AAMI, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 220, Arlington, VA 22201-4795.

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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. For each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI), the table below gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard.

NOTE—Documents are sorted by international designation.

Other normatively referenced International Standards may be under consideration for U.S. adoption by AAMI; therefore, this list should not be considered exhaustive.

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
IEC 60601-1-2:2001	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-1-2:2001	Identical
IEC 60601-2-04:2002	ANSI/AAMI DF80:2003	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-21:1994 and Amendment 1:1996	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21 and Amendment 1:2000 (consolidated texts)	Identical
IEC 60601-2-24:1998	ANSI/AAMI ID26:1998	Major technical variations
IEC TR 60878:2003	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003	Identical
IEC TR 62296:2003	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62296:2003	Identical
ISO 5840:1996	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 5840:1996	Identical
ISO 7198:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7198:1998/2001	Identical
ISO 7199:1996	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199:1996/(R)2002	Identical
ISO 10993-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-1:2003	Identical
ISO 10993-2:1992	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-2:1993/(R)2001	Identical
ISO 10993-3:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-3:2003	Identical
ISO 10993-4:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-4:2002	Identical
ISO 10993-5:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-5:1999	Identical
ISO 10993-6:1994	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-6:1995/(R)2001	Identical
ISO 10993-7:1995	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-7:1995/(R)2001	Identical
ISO 10993-8:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-8:2000	Identical
ISO 10993-9:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-9:1999	Identical
ISO 10993-10:2002	ANSI/AAMI BE78:2002	Minor technical variations
ISO 10993-11:1993	ANSI/AAMI 10993-11:1993	Minor technical variations
ISO 10993-12:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-12:2002	Identical
ISO 10993-13:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-13:1999	Identical
ISO 10993-14:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-14:2001	Identical
ISO 10993-15:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-15:2000	Identical
ISO 10993-16:1997	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-16:1997/(R)2003	Identical
ISO 10993-17:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-17:2002	Identical
ISO 11134:1994	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11134:1993	Identical
ISO 11135:1994	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11135:1994	Identical
ISO 11137:1995 and Amdt 1:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137:1994 and A1:2002	Identical
ISO 11138-1:1994	ANSI/AAMI ST59:1999	Major technical variations
ISO 11138-2:1994	ANSI/AAMI ST21:1999	Major technical variations

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
ISO 11138-3:1995	ANSI/AAMI ST19:1999	Major technical variations
ISO TS 11139:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11139:2002	Identical
ISO 11140-1:1995 and Technical Corrigendum 1:1998	ANSI/AAMI ST60:1996	Major technical variations
ISO 11607:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607:2000	Identical
ISO 11737-1:1995	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-1:1995	Identical
ISO 11737-2:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-2:1998	Identical
ISO TR 13409:1996	AAMI/ISO TIR13409:1996	Identical
ISO 13485:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13485:2003	Identical
ISO 13488:1996	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13488:1996	Identical
ISO 14155-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-1:2003	Identical
ISO 14155-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-2:2003	Identical
ISO 14160:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14160:1998	Identical
ISO 14161:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14161:2000	Identical
ISO 14937:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14937:2000	Identical
ISO 14969:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14969:1999	Identical
ISO 14971:2000 and A1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14971:2000 and A1:2003	Identical
ISO 15223:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223:2000	Identical
ISO 15223/A1:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223:2000/A1:2001	Identical
ISO 15223/A2:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223:2000/A2:2004	Identical
ISO 15225:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15225:2000	Identical
ISO 15225/A1:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15225:2000/A1:2004	Identical
ISO 15674:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674:2001	Identical
ISO 15675:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675:2001	Identical
ISO TS 15843:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR15843:2000	Identical
ISO TR 15844:1998	AAMI/ISO TIR15844:1998	Identical
ISO TR 16142:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR16142:2000	Identical
ISO 25539-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1:2003	Identical

Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee

The adoption of IEC Technical Report (TR) 60878:2003 as an AAMI Technical Information Report was initiated by the AAMI Symbols and Nomenclature for Medical Devices Working Group under the auspices of the AAMI Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee. AAMI considered U.S. adoption of the IEC report in parallel with the report's development internationally through a coordinated effort with the relevant U.S. Technical Advisory Group (U.S. TAG for IEC/SC 62A, administered by AdvaMed). Committee approval of the technical information report does not necessarily imply that all members and reviewers voted for its approval.

At the time this document was published, the **AAMI Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee** had the following members:

Chair:	Charles B. Sidebottom
Members:	Leighton W. Hansel, Abbott Laboratories
	Ed R. Kimmelman, BME, JD, Roche Diagnostics Corp.
	Harvey Rudolph, PhD, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
	Charles B. Sidebottom, Medtronic Inc.
	Kimberly A. Trautman, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Alternates:	Ken Slickers, PhD, Roche Diagnostics Corp.

At the time this document was balloted, the **AAMI Symbols and Nomenclature for Medical Devices Working Group** had the following members:

Cochairs:	Leighton W. Hansel
	Charles B. Sidebottom
Members:	Robert G. Britain, NEMA
	Daniel L. Dahlheimer, Medtronic Inc.
	Christine M. Flahive, Chris Flahive Associates
	Nancy George, MS, BS, Software Quality Management Inc.
	Leighton W. Hansel, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
	Carol L. Herman, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
	David M. Link, Expertech Associates
	Gretel Lumley, Philips Medical Systems
	Joseph A. Mertis, Cardinal Health Medical Products and Services Group
	Susan Moritz, Boston Scientific Corp.
	Dale Munday, Instrumentarium USA Inc.
	Mike Rahn, Ion Beam Applications
	Kay Sachs-Campbell, Guidant Corp.
	Eileen Schweighardt, Becton Dickinson & Company
	Mark N. Smith, Getinge USA
	Forrest Tabor, Zimmer Inc.
	Richard C. Thorne, Pharmaceutical Delivery Systems
Alternates:	Tom C. Gorgol, Pharmaceutical Delivery Systems
	Toni Kingsley, PhD, Zimmer Inc.
	Dennis Mertz, Becton Dickinson & Company
	Charles B. Sidebottom, Medtronic Inc.
	Richard E. Stein, Guidant Corp.

NOTE—Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this TIR does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.

Background of AAMI adoption of IEC/TR 60878:2003

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The United States is one of the IEC members that took an active role in the development of this technical report.

International Technical Report IEC TR 60878 was developed by Working Group (WG) 5, *Ergonomics and graphical symbols*, of Subcommittee (SC) 62A, *Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice*.

U.S. participation in IEC/SC 62A/WG 5 is organized through the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for IEC/SC 62A, administered by the Advanced Medical Technology Association (AdvaMed) on behalf of the United States National Committee, which is a committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). AAMI administers the International Secretariat for IEC/SC 62A on behalf of the United States, and U.S. experts made a considerable contribution to this technical report.

AAMI encourages its committees to harmonize their work with international documents as much as possible. The AAMI Symbols and Nomenclature for Medical Devices Working Group, under the auspices of the AAMI Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee, together with the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for IEC/SC 62A, reviewed IEC/TR 60878 to formulate the U.S. position and comments while the document was being developed. This close collaboration helped gain widespread U.S. consensus on the document. As the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for IEC/SC 62A, AdvaMed granted AAMI permission to consider adoption of IEC/TR 60878, Second Edition, 2003-07 as an AAMI Technical Information Report. Following AAMI procedures, the AAMI Symbols and Nomenclature for Medical Devices Working Group voted to adopt the IEC Technical Report as written.

The concepts incorporated into this technical information report should not be considered inflexible or static. This technical information report, like any other, must be reviewed and updated periodically to assimilate progressive technological developments. To remain relevant, it must be modified as technological advances are made and new data comes to light.

Suggestions for improving this technical information report are invited. Comments and suggested revisions should be sent to Standards Department, AAMI, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 220, Arlington, VA 22201-4795.

NOTE—Beginning with the foreword on page x, this ANSI Technical Report/AAMI Technical Information Report is identical to IEC/TR 60878:2003.

Foreword

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international cooperation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.

2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.

3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports, or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.

4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.

6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this technical report may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard; for example, “state of the art.”

IEC 60878, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 62A, *Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice*, of IEC technical committee 62, *Electrical equipment in medical practice*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1988. This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

Major changes to the previous version are:

— Incorporation of new symbols which have been standardized in the meantime.

— Incorporation of safety signs.

— Adoption of the new layout of IEC 60417.

— Grouping by 23 application areas instead of by 5 sections.

— There is no one symbol numbering system for this technical report.

— Indices now cover the whole document, not only a single section.

The following is unchanged compared to the previous version:

— Within application areas (sections), symbols are ordered by similarities in function, not by graphical appearance or by number.

— There are indices by symbol titles and there is an index by symbol numbers.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
62A/416/DTR	62A/423/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2007. At this date, the publication will be

— reconfirmed,

— withdrawn,

— replaced by a revised edition, or

— amended.

Introduction

This technical report is a comprehensive collection of all graphical symbols used on medical electrical equipment. It is intended for the easy finding of a certain symbol and related ones in one single source, concentrating on this special field of application. As a side effect, by way of the presentation as given, some discrepancies between IEC 60417 and ISO 7000 as well as within these standards become more obvious. It is hoped that before the next revision of this technical report, the majority of these will be resolved. For those more general symbols, for which the application on medical electrical equipment is subject to certain restrictions, these are pointed out in a specific “IEC 60878 note.”

This is not just “a collection of some symbols.” The presented symbols should:

— comply with the drafting rules expressed in ISO/IEC 80416;

— use symbol elements in a consistent manner to facilitate user understanding and minimize errors; and

— sufficiently differ in appearance from each other, in order to avoid any confusion.

Graphical symbols for electrical equipment in medical practice

1 Scope

This technical information report provides a comprehensive compilation, for easy reference, of graphical symbols (graphics, title, description) and safety signs for medical electrical equipment. The graphical symbols are grouped in sections according to their specific field of application (see clause 2).

2 General

This technical information report primarily identifies graphical symbols published in IEC 60417 or ISO 7000. A reference to the corresponding symbol numbers is given.

NOTE 1—Reference numbers below 5000 refer to ISO 7000 while reference numbers from 5000 up refer to IEC 60417.

Applicable safety signs from ISO 7010 and others under consideration for inclusion in ISO 7010 are also included in this technical information report.

NOTE 2—ISO 7010 is currently under revision, and the safety signs as presented here may differ in graphics and title from the standard to be published. In such cases, this technical information report will be updated correspondingly in the next edition.

Some graphical symbols essential for compliance with other standards issued by IEC technical committee 62 or its subcommittees are also listed. They are identified by symbol numbers in the following format: **<standard>:** ####; e.g., **601-2-18: 101** for graphical symbol No. 101 of IEC 60601-2-18.

NOTE 3—These symbols should be formally included in a future edition of IEC 60417 or ISO 7000. Some of the graphical symbols from these standards have been redrawn according to the basic design principles of ISO/IEC 80416 for inclusion in this technical information report.

In this technical information report, symbols are ordered by application area, as shown in Table 1.

Many of the symbols listed in this technical information report have already been used for several years on equipment and will be familiar to experts in that particular field; the meaning of others will become clear when viewed in context on the equipment itself, but it must be appreciated that it is impossible to make self evident the meaning of all symbols on complex equipment. In such cases, user training will be needed to ensure proper recognition. To avoid critical errors, it may be necessary to validate that properly trained users can correctly recognize the graphical symbol's meaning when viewed in the context.

However, it is strongly recommended that the meaning of all graphical symbols used on equipment be explained in the equipment's accompanying documents.

The graphical symbols listed in this technical information report are intended to be applied on equipment used in medical practice. They are not necessarily associated with graphical symbols used on drawings.

For symbol requirements not met by this technical information report, refer in the first instance to published IEC or ISO symbols. Note that, where necessary, two or more symbols or symbol elements may be grouped together to convey a particular meaning and, provided that the essential communicative characteristics of the basic symbol are maintained, some latitude in graphic design is permissible. For details, refer to ISO/IEC 80416.

For safety signs, ISO 3864-1 requires that strict rules concerning shape, size, and color are adhered to.

Table 1—Grouping of symbols by application area

Application area		Clause no. (overview)	Clause no. (collection)
1	General: Controls	4.1	5.1
2	General: Movement related	4.2	5.2
3	General: Electricity and electronics	4.3	5.3
4	General: Light and optics	4.4	5.4
5	General: Miscellaneous	4.5	5.5
6	Transport, handling, and packaging	4.6	5.6
7	Safety related	4.7	5.7
8	Safety signs	4.8	5.8
9	Classification and identification of equipment	4.9	5.9
10	Information and communication: Image, imaging	4.10	5.10
11	Information and communication: Audio	4.11	5.11
12	Information and communication: Data	4.12	5.12
13	Patient/person	4.13	5.13
14	Patient positioning	4.14	5.14
15	Medical instruments	4.15	5.15
16	Dentistry equipment	4.16	5.16
17	Patient monitoring	4.17	5.17
18	Ultrasound	4.18	5.18
19	Lithotripsy	4.19	5.19
20	Electrosurgery	4.20	5.20
21	Nuclear medicine	4.21	5.21
22	Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Equipment and movement	4.22	5.22
23	Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function	4.23	5.23

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60204-1:2000, *Safety of machinery—Electrical equipment of machines—Part 1: General requirements*.

IEC 60417-DB:2002,[1] *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*.

IEC 60601-1, *Medical electrical equipment—Part 1: General requirements for safety*.

IEC 60601-2-18:1996, *Medical electrical equipment—Part 2-18: Particular requirements for the safety of endoscopic equipment*.

IEC 60601-2-22:1995, *Medical electrical equipment—Part 2-22: Particular requirements for the safety of diagnostic and therapeutic laser equipment*.

IEC 60731:1997, *Medical electrical equipment—Dosimeters with ionization chambers as used in radiotherapy*.

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[1] "DB" refers to the IEC on-line database.

IEC 61310-1:1995, *Safety of machinery—Indication, marking and actuation—Part 1: Requirements for visual, auditory and tactile signals*.

ISO/IEC 80416 (all parts), *Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment*.

ISO 361:1975, *Basic ionizing radiation symbol*.

ISO 3864-1:2002, *Graphical symbols—Safety colours and safety signs—Part 1: Design principles for safety signs in workplaces and public areas*.

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment—Index and synopsis*.

ISO 7010, *Graphical symbols—Safety colours and safety signs—Safety signs used in workplaces and public areas*.

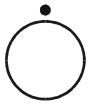
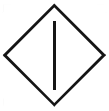
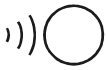
EN 13014:2000, *Connections for gas sampling tubes to anaesthetic and respiratory equipment*.

ITU-T E.121:1996, *Pictograms, symbols, and icons to assist users of the telephone service*.

4 Graphical survey

For a quick overview, this clause holds only the graphics, sorted by application areas. See clause 2 for an overview of application areas. For titles, descriptions, and specific notes for application on medical electrical equipment, see clause 5.

4.1 Overview 1—General: Controls

5007	5008	5010	5009	5011	5264	5265	5266	1140
								
5104	5177	5659	5857	5110	5178	5638	5111	5268
								
5269	1154	1155	5322	5114	1853	0096	5444	0093
								
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						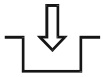	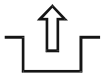	
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					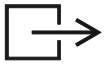			
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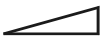
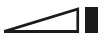
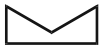
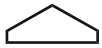
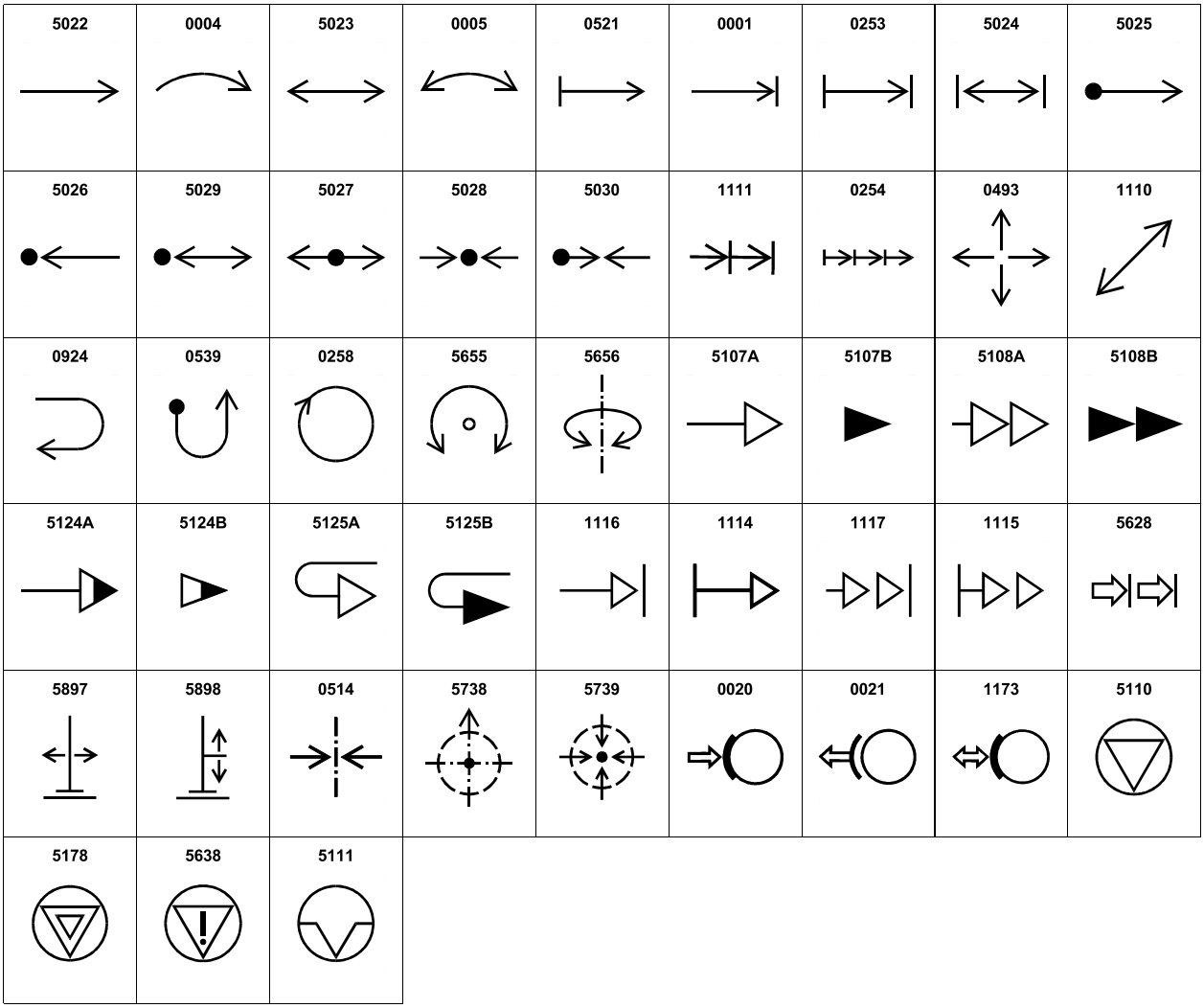
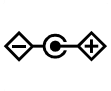
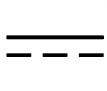
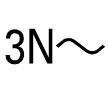
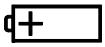
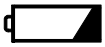
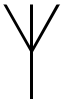
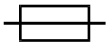
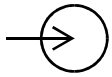
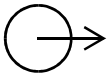
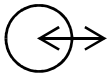
								
5643	5115	5503	5289	5511	5512	5753	5770	5658
								

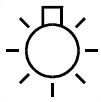
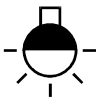
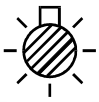
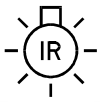
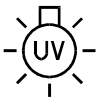
4.2 Overview 2—General: Movement related



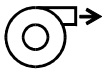
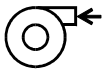
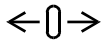
4.3 Overview 3—General: Electricity and electronics

0232 	5005 	5006	5926 	5031 	5032 	5032-1 	5032-2 	5033 
5001 	5002 	5546 	5639 	5017 	5019 	5018 	5021 	5020 
5039 	5016 	5115 	5156 	5534 	5572 	5034 	5035 	5448 
5424 	5134 	5084 	5093 	5051 	5140 			

4.4 Overview 4—General: Light and optics

5012 	5320 	5918 	5896 	5321 	5750 	5751 	5857 	5323 
5324 	601-2-18: 108 	601-2-18: 109 	601-2-18: 110 	5875 	1124 	1125 	5381 	601-2-18: 106 
5885 	5152 							

4.5 Overview 5—General: Miscellaneous

5662 	5184 	5440 	5132 	5270 	5417 	5879 	5130 	5131 
5842 	5736 	601-2-22: 107 	5624 	5623 	0024 	0025 	0037 	0038 
601-2-18: 102 	601-2-18: 103 	0028 	0029 	0233 	0540 	0940 	0034	1844 
0535 	0588 	0160 	5845 	5846 	1118 	0017 	5657 	1641 
1640 	0717 	5575 	601-2-18: 104 	601-2-18: 105 				

4.6 Overview 6—Transport, handling, and packaging

5661	0533	0534	0632	5536	0624	0615	1051	2497
								

1135


4.7 Overview 7—Safety related

5307 	5308 	5319 	5319 	5309 	5013 	5576 	5576 	0435 
5036 	5140 	5152 	601-2-22: 101 	0659 	1051 	5109 	5641 	5582 
5041 	5536 	5638 	0434 	5019 				

4.8 Overview 8—Safety signs

ISO 7010 - P001	ISO 7010 - P002	ISO 7010 - P003	ISO 3864 - B.1.4	Safety 22	Safety 23	Safety 32	ISO 7010 - P007	Safety 27
								
Safety 28	Safety 29	ISO 7010 - P008	Safety 31	Safety 15	Safety 17	Safety 16	Safety 34	Safety 35
								
Safety 37	Safety 36	ISO 7010 - W001	ISO 3864 - B.3.6	ISO 7010 - W003	ISO 7010 - W004	ISO 7010 - W005	ISO 7010 - W006	ISO 7010 - W009
								
Safety 12	Safety 10	Safety 06	Safety 13	ISO 7010 - W010	Safety 01	Safety 02		
								

4.9 Overview 9—Classification and identification of equipment

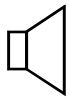
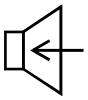
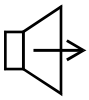
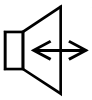
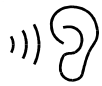
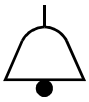
5172	5180	5331	5332	5840	5841	5333	5334	5335
								

5336	5937	5895	5109	1135
				

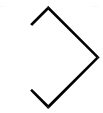
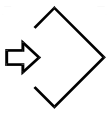
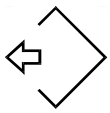
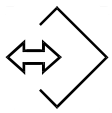
4.10 Overview 10—Information and communication: Image, imaging

5116	5118	5887	5051	1121	1122	1123	1126	1127
1128	5542	1130	5774	5049	5477	5056	5057	5435
5413	5063	5064	5874	5065	5066	5067	5478	5411
5407	5408	5409	5410	5772	5773	5720	5721	5722
5723	5517	5291	5412	5244	5245	5055	5646	5645
5768	5771	5843	5525A	5525B	5529A	5529B	5521A	5521B
5547	5555	5554	5467	5471	5471-1	5917	5318	5318-1
5630A	5630B	5470A	5470B	5533	1129	0680	0679	2027

4.11 Overview 11—Information and communication: Audio

5080	5436	5126	5127	5081	5077	5082	5913	5211
								
5210	**5037**	**5038**	**5182**	**5013**	**5576**	**5576**	**5547**	**1129**
								

4.12 Overview 12—Information and communication: Data

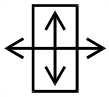
0987	1025	1026	1107	5163	5164	5165	5170	5093
								
5561	5562	5884	5850	5851	5193	0793	2027	5192
								
5544								
								

4.13 Overview 13—Patient/person

5667	5389	5390	5391	5663	5664	5665	5666	5844
								

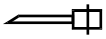
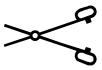
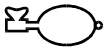
5668

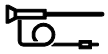

4.14 Overview 14—Patient positioning

5393	5395	5396	5674	5675	5394	5392	5371	5397
								

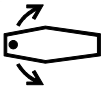
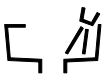
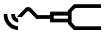
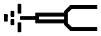
5398	5399	5370	5369
			

4.15 Overview 15—Medical instruments

5741	5742	5743	5744	5382	5745	5747	5748	5746
								

601-2-18: 101


4.16 Overview 16—Dentistry equipment

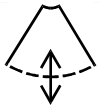
1819 	1820 	1807 	1808 	1809 	1810 	1811 	1812 	1813 
1814 	1815 	1816 	1846 	1847 	1848 	1849 	1817 	1818 
1821 	1825 	1826 	1806 	1855 	1854 	1827 	1828 	1823 
1824 	1843 	1842 	1840 	1841 	1838 	1839 	1856 	1857 
1858 	0073 	1837 	1836 	1835 	1834 	1833 	1829 	1830 
1831 	1832 	1805 	1852 	0159 	1850 	0137 	1822 	1844 

4.17 Overview 17—Patient monitoring

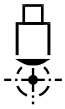
5643	5647	5648	5649	5650	5651	5652	5653	5847
								

5658	5737
	

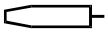
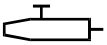
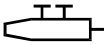
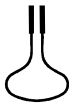
4.18 Overview 18—Ultrasound

5687 	5688 	5689 	5690 	5691 	5692 	5693 	5694 	5695 
5696 	5697 	5698 	5699 	5700 	5701 	5702 	5707 	5709 
5710 	5711 	5754 	5848 	5755 	5756 	5712 	5713 	5714 
5715 	5716 	5719 	5718 	5717 	5720 	5721 	5722 	5723 

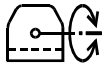
4.19 Overview 19—Lithotripsy

5725	5726	5727	5728	5769	5729	5732	5733	5734
								
5735	5730	5731	5740	5843	5739	5738	5736	5737
								

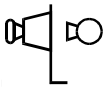
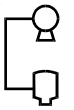
4.20 Overview 20—Electrosurgery

5777	5778	5779	5780	5781	5782	5783	5784	5749
								

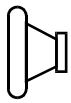
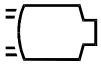
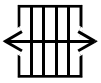
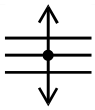
4.21 Overview 21—Nuclear medicine

5669	5670	5765	5766	5764	5671	5672	5673	5406
								
5762	5763	5767	5757	5758	5759	5760	5761	
								

4.22 Overview 22—Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Equipment and movement

5337 	5338 	5367 	5366 	5342 	5679 	5677 	5362 	5363 
5364 	5365 	5345 	5401 	5402 	5676 	5341 	5340 	5344 
5343 	5347 	5346 	5680 	5678 	5681 	5368 	5374 	5373 
5372 	5375 	5356 	5348 	5349 	5350 	5351 	5406 	

4.23 Overview 23—Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function

5328 	5329 	5330 	ISO 0361 	5339 	5327 	5326 	5325 	5686 
5385 	5386 	5387 	5388 	5384 	5383 	5376 	5378 	5642 
5379 	5380 	5377 	5355 	5685 	5684 	5683 	5352 	5354 
5353 	5359 	5360 	5361 	1123 	5852 	5403 	5404 	5405 

5 Title and description of graphical symbols

This clause holds graphical symbols for use on medical electrical equipment, sorted by application areas. See clause 2 for an overview of application areas.

Included are graphics, titles, descriptions, and specific notes for application on medical electrical equipment.

5.1 Collection 1—General: Controls

5007

“ON” (power)

To indicate connection to the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all of those cases where safety is involved.

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5264.

5008

“OFF” (power)

To indicate disconnection from the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all of those cases where safety is involved.

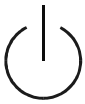
NOTE—See also symbol 5265.

5010

“ON”/“OFF” (push-push)

To indicate connection to or disconnection from the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all of those cases where safety is involved. Each position, “ON” or “OFF”, is a stable position.

5009



Stand-by

To identify the switch or switch position by means of which part of the equipment is switched on in order to bring it into the stand-by condition.

NOTE—See also symbol 5266.

5011

“ON”/“OFF” (push button)

To indicate connection to the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all of those cases where safety is involved. “OFF” is a stable position, while the “ON” position only remains during the time the button is depressed.

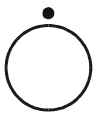
5264

“ON” for a part of equipment

To indicate the “ON” condition for a part of equipment, if the symbol 5007 cannot be used (for example, to identify the “ON” position of a switch).

NOTE—To be used in association with symbol 5265.

5265



“OFF” for a part of equipment

To indicate the “OFF” condition for a part of equipment, if the symbol 5008 cannot be used (for example, to identify the “OFF” position of a switch).

NOTE—To be used in association with symbol 5264.

5266

Stand-by or preparatory state for a part of equipment

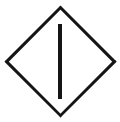
To indicate the stand-by or preparatory state for a part of equipment, if the symbol 5009 cannot be used (for example, to identify the “STAND-BY” position of a switch).

1140

Ready

To signify that the machine is ready for operation.

5104

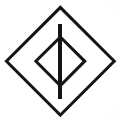


Start (of action)

To identify the start button.

NOTE—See also symbols 5177 and 5639.

5177



Fast start

To identify the control by means of which, for example, a process, program, or tape is started such that the operational speed is attained without significant delay.

NOTE 1—To be used particularly when symbol 5104 is also used on the same equipment.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5659.

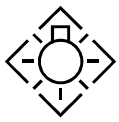
5659

Start, test run

To identify the control or indicator for starting a test run.

NOTE—See also symbols 5104 and 5177.

5857



Lamp test

To test the functionality of all lamps and controls (for example, industrial facilities or system panels).

5110

Stop (of action)

To identify the control device by means of which an action is stopped.

NOTE 1—This means stopping only by partial electrical disconnection.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5178.

5178

Fast stop

To identify the control by means of which, for example, a process, program, or tape is stopped without significant delay.

NOTE—To be used particularly when symbol 5110 is also used on the same equipment.

5638

Emergency stop

To identify an emergency stop control device. This symbol shall be used in place of symbols 5110 or 5178 in cases where the safety of users of electrotechnical machines and equipment is the primary concern.

NOTE 1—The use of this symbol is specified in IEC 61310-1.

NOTE 2—For additional requirements concerning the shape, color, and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.

5111

Pause; interruption

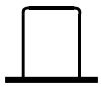
To identify the control device by means of which the run (e.g., of tape) is interrupted by means of a break mechanism and mechanical disconnection from the driving mechanism which continues to run.

5268

“IN” position of a bi-stable push control

To associate the “IN” position of a bi-stable push control with the corresponding function.

5269



“OUT” position of a bi-stable push control

To associate the “OUT” position of a bi-stable push control with the corresponding function.

1154

Pull switch, switch position: pulled; pull to activate

1155

Pull switch, switch position: pushed in; push to deactivate

5322

Handheld switch

To identify controls or connection points associated with handheld switches.

5114

Foot switch

To identify a foot switch or the connection for a foot switch.

NOTE—This symbol may be supplemented by the symbol for foot-operated (ISO 7000-1853).

1853

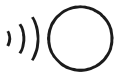
Foot operated

0096

Manual control

To signify the switch position for manual control as opposed to automatic control.

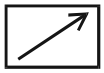
5444



Remote control reception indicator

To identify on equipment the indicator which shows that the remote control commands are being received.

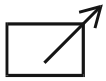
0093



Remote control

Dictation equipment: To signify the remote control function; e.g., the connection point for a remote control lead.

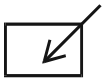
1108



Remote control, switch on [activate]

On the equipment, to switch over to remote control.

1109



Local control, switch off [deactivate]

On the equipment, to switch over to local control.

5263

Principal control panel

To indicate that the equipment is controlled from the principal control panel.

5090

Telephone; telephone adapter

To identify the terminals to which a telephone adapter is to be connected, and to identify telephone booths.

5569

Locking

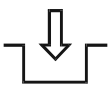
To identify on a control that a function is locked or to show the locked status.

5570

Unlocking

To identify on a control that a function is not locked or to show the unlocked status.

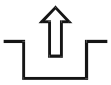
0022



Engaging; mechanical activation

To signify the engagement of two machine parts or elements or the activation of a mechanical drive. Complementary function to 0023.

0023



Disengaging; mechanical deactivation

To signify the disengagement of two machine parts or elements or the disabling of a mechanical drive. Complementary function to 0022.

5573

Water tap, closed

To identify a closed water tap or connection or the control to close down the water supply.

NOTE—See also symbol 5574.

5574

Water tap, open

To identify an open water tap or connection or the control to open up the water supply.

NOTE 1—This symbol can also be used to identify electrical appliances, for example washable shavers, which can be cleaned under an open water tap.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5573.

0234

Shut-off valve

To signify any kind of shut-off valve, as well as the opening and closing of the valve.

0018

Lock; tighten

To signify the function of locking or clamping two machine parts together, or location of a machine element in a fixed position. Complementary function to 0019.

0019

Unlock; unclamp

To signify the function of releasing two machine elements locked or clamped together or releasing a machine element from a fixed position. Complementary function to 0018.

0794

Input; entrance

To indicate an entrance (e.g., exhaust gas entry) for measurement (e.g., CO-value).

IEC 60878 NOTE—For electrical (signal) input use symbol 5034. The use of this symbol is standardized in EN 13014.

0795

Output; exit

To indicate an exit; e.g., hydraulic pump.

IEC 60878 NOTE—For electrical (signal) output use symbol 5035. The use of this symbol is standardized in EN 13014.

5292

Interchange

To identify the control on telecommunication equipment used for effecting the changeover between different services (for example, telephone, teletext).

NOTE—This symbol is standardized in ISO 7000-0273, “Interchange.”

5459

Eject

To identify the control for the eject function.

NOTE—This symbol should be used instead of symbol 5113.

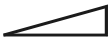
5628

Functional movement, stepwise mode

On programmable equipment.

To identify the control by which the step-by-step mode is activated (for example, for checking purposes, as opposed to the automatic execution of all functions).

5004



Variability

To identify the control device by means of which a quantity is controlled. The controlled quantity increases with the figure width.

NOTE 1—Only the linear version is given since the radius of the base of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-1364.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5181 and 5183.

1364

Variability, for rotating movement

To identify the control by means of which a quantity is controlled. The controlled quantity increases/decreases by rotation with the figure width.

NOTE 1—Only the rotational version is given; for the linear version, see symbol IEC 5004.

NOTE 2—Also see symbol ISO 2164.

5181

Variability in steps

To identify the device by which a quantity is controlled. The controlled quantity increases in steps with the figure width.

NOTE 1—Only the linear version is given since the radius of the base of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-1364.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5004.

2164

Variability, for rotating movement, variability in steps

To identify the control by means of which a quantity is controlled. The controlled quantity increases/decreases by rotation in steps with the figure width.

NOTE 1—Only the rotational version is given; for the linear version, see symbol IEC 5181.

NOTE 2—Also see symbol ISO 1364.

5183

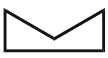
Variability, maximum step

To identify the control element by means of which a quantity (for instance, speed, heating power, freezing temperature, or depression) can be changed. The maximum value of this quantity can be temporarily switched on by an additional operation.

NOTE 1—Only the linear version is given since the radius of the base of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-1364.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5004.

5146

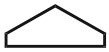


Adjustment to a minimum

To identify the control by means of which a quantity is adjusted to its minimum value.

NOTE—For example: “zero” control or balancing of a bridge device; rejection of an unwanted signal; minimum deviation of a meter, indicator, etc.

5147



Adjustment to a maximum

To identify the control by means of which a quantity is adjusted to its maximum value.

NOTE—For example: tuning; maximum deviation of a meter, indicator, etc.

5495

Return to an initial state

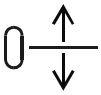
To identify the control which returns a device to its initial state.

5849

Setup

To identify the control which provides access to change the basic configuration of a product or program.

5643



Zero line shift

To identify the control to shift the zero line in a positive or negative direction.

NOTE—To indicate a shift of the zero line in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

5115

Signal lamp

To identify the switch by means of which the signal lamp(s) is (are) switched on or off.

5503

General cancel

To identify the control to cancel any of the services previously activated.

NOTE—See ITU-T Recommendation E.121.

5289

Application assistance

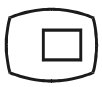
To identify the control for application assistance (e.g., revealing or concealing supplementary information).

5511

Menu

To identify the control by which the menu (availability of options) can be displayed.

5512



System status display

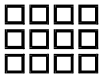
To identify the control by which the status of apparatus connected to an interface bus can be displayed.

5753

Digital indicator

To identify the control or connector for a digital indicator.

5770



Keyboard

To indicate a reference to an alphanumeric keyboard or keypad.

5658

Distance measurement

To identify the control or indicator for measuring a distance.

5.2 Collection 2—General: Movement related

5022

Movement in one direction

To indicate that a control, or an object by means of a control, can be moved in the indicated direction.

NOTE—Only the linear version is given, since the radius of the arrow of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-0004.

0004

Direction of continuous rotation

To signify continuous clockwise rotary motion. The arrow direction is reversed for counterclockwise rotation.

5023

Movement in both directions

To indicate that a control, or an object by means of a control, can be moved in both of the indicated directions.

NOTE—Only the linear version is given, since the radius of the arrow of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-0005.

0005

Rotation in two directions

To signify alternative rotary motion in either direction.

0521

Movement in direction of arrow from a point of origin

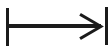
For operating controls actuating a travel in direction of an arrow from a limit point. Linear motion out of a limit.

0001

Limited rectilinear motion

To indicate a movement to the next limit (e.g., to move the cursor to the next tabulation stop).

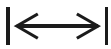
0253



Incremental rectilinear motion

To signify incremental rectilinear motion.

5024



Movement limited in both directions

To indicate that a control, or an object by means of a control, can be moved in both of the indicated directions within certain limits.

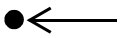
NOTE—Only the linear version is given, since the radius of the arrow of the curved version depends upon the diameter of the control concerned.

5025

Effect or action away from a reference point

To indicate the direction of a certain effect or action away from a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked with this symbol.

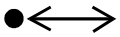
5026



Effect or action towards a reference point

To indicate the direction of a certain effect or action towards a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked with this symbol (e.g., reset).

5029



Non-simultaneous effect or action away from and towards a reference point

To indicate the direction of a certain non-simultaneous effect or action away from and towards a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked by this symbol.

5027

Effect or action in both directions away from a reference point

To indicate the direction of a certain effect or action in both directions away from a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked with this symbol.

5028

Effect or action in both directions towards a reference point

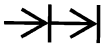
To indicate the direction of a certain effect or action in both directions towards a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked with this symbol.

5030

Simultaneous effect or action away from and towards a reference point

To indicate the direction of a certain simultaneous effect or action away from and towards a real or imaginary reference point or mark, which is realized by means of the control marked by this symbol.

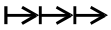
1111



Movement in two or more steps

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement in two or more steps.

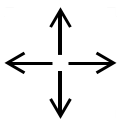
0254



Rectilinear repeated positioning

To signify rectilinear repeated positioning.

0493



Coordinate tracing

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical electrical equipment, this symbol is used to mean movement in four directions.

1110

Movement to and from the operator

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement to and from the operator.

0924

Movement with return to the counter direction [U-turn]

0539

Reversal of sequence

To mark a reversal of travel.

0258

Revolutions

To signify revolutions.

5655

Rotation around an axis: axial view

To identify the control or indicator for rotating an object around an axis which points towards the operator.

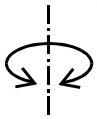
5656

Rotation around an axis: side view

To identify the control or indicator for rotating an object around an axis which is seen from the side.

NOTE 1—The symbol should be orientated corresponding to the position of the axis.

NOTE 2—The symbol is shown for a vertical axis.

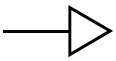


5107A

Normal run; normal speed

To identify the switch or switch position by means of which a normal run (e.g., of tape) is started in the indicated direction.

NOTE—In the orientation shown, the symbol means “normal run, forward.” If shown reversed, the symbol means “normal run, backward.”



5107B

Normal run; normal speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5107A.

5108A

Fast run; fast speed

To identify the switch or switch position by which a faster than normal run (e.g., of tape) is started in the indicated direction.

NOTE—In the orientation shown, the symbol means “fast run, forward.” If shown reversed, the symbol means “fast run, backward” or “fast rewind.”

5108B

Fast run; fast speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5108A.

5124A

Slow run: slow speed

To identify the switch or switch position by means of which a slower than normal run (e.g., of tape) is started in the indicated direction.

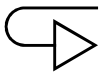
NOTE—In the orientation shown, the symbol means “slow run, forward.” If shown reversed, the symbol means “slow run, backward.”

5124B

Slow run: slow speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5124A.

5125A



Recapitulate

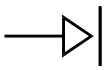
To identify the switch or switch position for the function which permits rapid access within a recorded program to repeat a section which has just been played.

5125B

Recapitulate

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5125A.

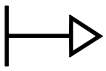
1116



Movement with normal speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement with normal speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position.

1114



Movement with normal speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement with normal speed In direction of arrow from a fixed position.

1117

Movement with fast speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement with fast speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position.

1115

Movement with fast speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position

On the equipment, to mark the switch for movement with fast speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position.

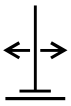
5628

Functional movement, stepwise mode

On programmable equipment.

To identify the control by which the step-by-step mode is activated (for example, for checking purposes, as opposed to the automatic execution of all functions).

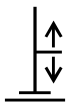
5897



Floor stand, horizontal adjustment

To identify the control or the indicator for horizontal adjustment of a floor stand (for example, in radiology).

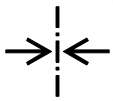
5898



Floor stand, vertical adjustment

To identity the control or the indicator for vertical adjustment of a floor stand (for example, in radiology).

0514



Central position

To obtain or fix a specified position or a zero position (e.g., parts of an X-ray system); for indicators signaling this position.

5738

Alignment of the target position

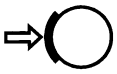
To identify the control or indicator to align the target position (for example, on lithotripsy equipment to adjust the focal region).

5739

Driving to the target position

To identify the control or indicator to move the object or targeting device into the target position (for example, on lithotripsy equipment to move the patient or the shockwave head).

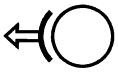
0020



Brake on

To signify the function of applying friction to bring to a standstill, slow down, or prevent the motion of parts having rotary or linear motion. Complementary function to 0021.

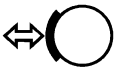
0021



Brake off

To signify the release of friction force, used to bring to a standstill, slow down, or prevent the motion of parts having rotary or linear motion. Complementary function to 0020.

1173



Brake, general

5110

Stop (of action)

To identify the control device by means of which an action is stopped.

NOTE 1—This means stopping only by partial electrical disconnection.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5178.

5178

Fast stop

To identify the control by means of which, for example, a process, program, or tape is stopped without significant delay.

NOTE—To be used particularly when symbol 5110 is also used on the same equipment.

5638

Emergency stop

To identify an emergency stop control device. This symbol shall be used in place of symbols 5110 or 5178 in cases where the safety of users of electrotechnical machines and equipment is the primary concern.

NOTE 1—The use of this symbol is specified in IEC 61310-1.

NOTE 2—For additional requirements concerning the shape, color, and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.

5111

Pause; interruption

To identify the control device by means of which the run (e.g., of tape) is interrupted by means of a break mechanism and mechanical disconnection from the driving mechanism which continues to run.

5.3 Collection 3—General: Electricity and electronics

0232

Electric energy

To signify any source of electric energy (for example, on devices starting or stopping the production or use of electric energy).

5005

Plus; positive polarity

To identify the positive terminal(s) of equipment which is (are) used with or generates direct current.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

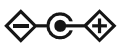
5006

Minus; negative polarity

To identify the negative terminal(s) of equipment which is (are) used with or generates direct current.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5926



Polarity of d.c. power connector

To identify the positive and negative connections (the polarity) of a d.c. power supply, or the positive and negative connections on a piece of equipment to which a d.c. power supply may be connected.

5031

Direct current

To indicate on the rating plate that the equipment is suitable for direct current only; to identify relevant terminals.

5032

Alternating current

To indicate on the rating plate that the equipment is suitable for alternating current only; to identify relevant terminals.

5032-1

Three phase alternating current

To indicate on the rating plate that the equipment is suitable for three phase alternating current only; to identify relevant terminals.

5032-2

Three phase alternating current with neutral conductor

To indicate on the rating plate that the equipment is suitable for three phase alternating current with neutral conductor only; to identify relevant terminals.

5033

Both direct and alternating current

To indicate on the rating plate that the equipment is suitable for both direct and alternating current (universal); to identify relevant terminals.

5001

Battery, general

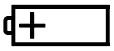
On battery powered equipment.

To identify a device related to the supply of equipment by means of a (primary or secondary) battery (for instance, a battery test button, the location of the connector terminals, etc.).

NOTE 1—To identify a battery check function, the use of symbol 5546 is recommended.

NOTE 2—This symbol is not intended to be used to indicate polarity.

5002



Positioning of cell

On and in battery holders.

To identify the battery holder itself, and to identify the positioning of the cell(s) inside the battery holder.

5546

Battery check

To identify a control to check the condition of a primary or secondary battery, or to identify the battery condition indicator.

NOTE 1—According to the condition of the battery, the size of the darkened area may vary.

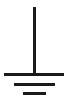
NOTE 2—In combination with an indicator such as an LED, this symbol may be used to indicate that the battery is being charged.

5639

Rechargeable battery

To identify equipment which shall only be used with rechargeable (secondary) cells or batteries, or to identify rechargeable cells or batteries. When shown on a battery holder, the symbol also indicates the positioning of the cells.

5017



Earth (ground)

To identify an earth (ground) terminal in cases where neither the symbol 5018 nor 5019 is explicitly required.

5019

Protective earth (ground)

To identify any terminal which is intended for connection to an external conductor for protection against electric shock in case of a fault, or the terminal of a protective earth (ground) electrode.

5018

Noiseless (clean) earth (ground)

To identify a noiseless (clean) earth (ground) terminal (e.g., of a specially designed earthing (grounding) system to avoid causing malfunction of the equipment).

5021

Equipotentiality

To identify the terminals which, when connected together, bring the various parts of an equipment or system to the same potential, not necessarily being the earth (ground) potential (e.g., for local bonding).

NOTE—The value of the potential may be indicated adjacent to the symbol.

IEC 60878 NOTE—The withdrawal of this symbol has been proposed by IEC TC16.

5020

Frame or chassis

To identify the frame or chassis terminal.

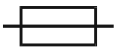
5039

Aerial (USA: Antenna)

On radio receiving and transmitting equipment.

To identify the aerial (antenna) terminals. This symbol should be used unless it is essential to specify the type of aerial (antenna).

5016



Fuse

To identify fuse boxes or their location.

5115

Signal lamp

To identify the switch by means of which the signal lamp(s) is (are) switched on or off.

5156

Transformer

To identify switches, controls, connectors, or terminals which connect electrical equipment to the mains through a transformer. It can also be used on an envelope or a case to indicate that it contains a transformer (e.g., in the case of a plug-in device).

5534

Power plug

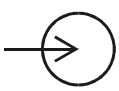
To identify connecting means (e.g., plug or cord) to the power source (mains) or to identify the storage place for the connecting means.

5572

Cable coiling

To identify the control for coiling or uncoiling a mains cable.

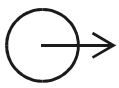
5034



Input

To identify an input terminal when it is necessary to distinguish between inputs and outputs.

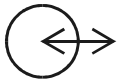
5035



Output

To identify an output terminal when it is necessary to distinguish between inputs and outputs.

5448



Input/output

To identify a combined input/output connector or mode.

NOTE—To characterize a connection with video equipment, it is recommended to use symbol 5521A or 5521B.

5424

Interface device, general

To identify a device providing an interface between equipment.

NOTE—The type of interface may be indicated in the center of the symbol, as in symbols 5424-1, 5424-2, and 5424-3.

5134

Electrostatic sensitive devices

To indicate packages containing electrostatic sensitive devices, or to identify a device or connector that has not been tested for immunity to electrostatic discharge.

NOTE—For further information, see IEC 60747-1.

5084

Amplifier

To identify the terminals and controls of an amplifier. To identify the amplifier when encased.

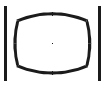
5093

Tape recorder

To identify the terminals, switches, and controls by means of which a tape recorder is to be connected and operated.

NOTE—This symbol may represent any kind of magnetic or paper tape recorder. In the case of equipment accepting more than one kind of recorder, additional symbols should be used to distinguish between the various kinds. In such a case, this symbol has the meaning of “Magnetic tape sound recorder.”

5051



Television monitor

To identify the terminals and controls for a television monitor.

5140

Non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation

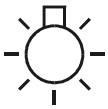
To indicate generally elevated, potentially hazardous levels of non-ionizing radiation, or to indicate equipment or systems (e.g., in the medical electrical area, that include RF transmitters or intentionally apply RF electromagnetic energy for diagnosis or treatment).

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 7010-W005, “Warning, non-ionizing radiation.”

5.4 Collection 4—General: Light and optics

5012



Lamp; lighting; illumination

To identify switches which control light sources (e.g., room lighting, lamp of a film projector, dial illumination of a device).

NOTE—See also symbols 5320 and 5321.

5320

Indirect lighting

To identify a control for indirect lighting if a distinction from the symbol 5012 is necessary.

5918

Lighting with reflector

To identify the control or indicator for lighting or light radiation with an optical reflector.

NOTE—See also symbols 5012 and 5320.

5896

Optical conductor lighting

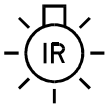
To identify the control or indicator for lighting via an optical conductor.

5321

Low-intensity lighting

To identify a control for low-intensity lighting if a distinction from the symbol 5012 is necessary (for example, darkroom lighting).

5750

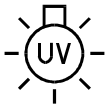


Radiation, infrared

To identify the control or indicator for switching infrared radiation on and off, and to identify the corresponding connector. This symbol shall not be used for control or indication of laser radiation.

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

5751

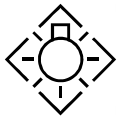


Radiation, ultraviolet

To identify the control or indicator for switching ultraviolet radiation on and off, and to identify the corresponding connector. This symbol shall not to be used for control or indication of laser radiation.

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

5857



Lamp test

To test the functionality of all lamps and controls (for example, industrial facilities or system panels).

5323

Iris diaphragm, open

To identify the control for opening the iris diaphragm, or to indicate the open state.

5324

Iris diaphragm, closed

To identify the control for closing the iris diaphragm, or to indicate the closed state.

601-2-18: 108

Spot light measuring

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

601-2-18: 109

Center-weighted light measuring

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

601-2-18: 110

Average light measuring

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

5875

Optical focus

On cameras.

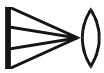
To identify the function of focusing for electronic cameras and other opto-electronic equipment.

1124

Optical focusing of camera

On equipment, to indicate the adjustment of focusing.

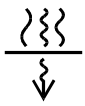
1125



Camera zoom adjustment

On equipment, to indicate the adjustment of zoom.

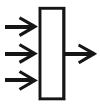
5381



Radiation filter or filtration

To indicate a reference to a radiation filter or a value of filtration.

601-2-18: 106



Optical filter

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

5885

Still camera

To identify the controls and/or terminals for electronic and photographic still cameras.

5152

Radiation of laser apparatus

To identify the radiation of laser products.

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 7010-W004, “Laser beam, warning.”

5.5 Collection 5—General: Miscellaneous

5662

Date

To identify the control which sets and indicates the date.

5184

Clock; time switch; timer

To identify terminals and controls related to clocks, time switches, and timers.

5440

Programmable timer, general

To identify the control for a programmable timer (for instance, the operating element for a programmed function).

NOTE—See also derivatives from this symbol wherein the dot on the rim of the dial represents a preset point in the scale of time (e.g., 5417).

5132

Programmable start

To identify the control of a programmable timer to start an operation (such as cooking, washing, recording, etc.) at a specific point in time or after a specific duration; or to identify a display of the programmed or to-be-programmed start time.

NOTE—See also symbols 5270 and 5417.

5270

Programmable stop; sleep timer

To identify the control of a programmable timer to stop an operation (such as cooking, washing, recording, etc.) at a specific point in time or after a specific duration; or to identify a display of the programmed or to-be-programmed stop time or duration.

NOTE—See also symbols 5132 and 5417.

5417

Programmable duration

To identify the control of a programmable timer to start an operation (such as cooking, washing, recording, etc.) at a specific point in time and to stop the operation at a specific point in time or after a specific duration; or to identify a display of the programmed or to-be-programmed duration.

NOTE—See also symbols 5132 and 5270.

5879

Self-timer

To identify the function of a self-timer or to indicate that this function is in operation (for example, the shutter of an electronic camera in self-timer mode).

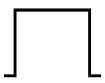
5130

Pulse, general

To identify the control by which a pulse is started.

NOTE—In combination with symbol 5131, this symbol means “short pulse.”

5131



Long pulse

To identify the long-pulse position of the pulse length selection switch.

NOTE—See also symbol 5130.

5842

Multi-pulse

To indicate a reference to a sequence of pulses (for example, to identify the control for the release of multiple pulses).

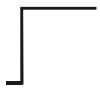
NOTE—See also symbols 5130 and 5131.

5736

Impulse

To indicate a reference to an impulse or series of impulses (for example, on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves).

601-2-22: 107



Continuous operation

The laser equipment is set to a mode where the exposure duration is limited by the operator actuating and releasing the foot switch.

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22.

5624

Door, open

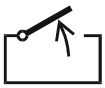
To indicate that for the correct operation of a process, the marked item (for instance, a door, lid, or flap) must be open. This symbol may also be used to identify the control for opening the door, lid, or flap.

5623

Door, closed

To indicate that for the correct operation of a process, the marked item (for instance, a door, lid, or flap) must be closed. This symbol may also be used to identify the control for closing the door, lid, or flap.

0024

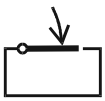


Open (a container)

To signify the opening of a container.

NOTE—Complementary function to 0025.

0025



Closing (lid or cover)

To signify the closing of a container.

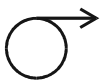
NOTE—Complementary function to 0024.

0037

Wind (continuous material); roll (continuous material)

To signify winding of continuous material (e.g., winding paper/winding cloth). Complementary function to 0038.

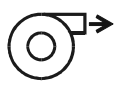
0038



Unwind (continuous material); unroll (continuous material)

To signify the unwinding of continuous material (e.g., unwinding paper/unwinding cloth). Complementary function to 0037.

601-2-18: 102



Air feeding

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

601-2-18: 103

Suction

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

0028

Filling

To signify the filling of a vessel or container by any type of liquid or produce (e.g., oil tanks, ink reservoirs, grain hoppers). Complementary to 0029.

0029

Draining; emptying

To signify the emptying of any vessel or container of liquid or produce (e.g., draining oil tanks or ink reservoirs, emptying grain hoppers). Complementary to 0028.

0233

Pressure measurement

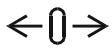
To signify the measurement of pressure (for example, on operating devices measuring the pressure).

0540

Zero-point adjustment

On equipment of all types, its operating controls and indicator instruments actuating, setting, or displaying the zero setting of any equipment or its parts to each other, or the starting point of specified values.

0940



Zero-point motion

0034

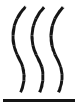
Temperature; thermometer

To signify temperature or function associated with temperature (e.g., temperature indication, temperature monitoring points). Units of measurement (e.g., °C) can be added to symbol.

1844

Sterilizable up to the temperature specified

0535



Transfer of heat in general

On equipment of all types, transmitting heat and their operating controls switching the heat generator on or off; on connections reserved for or permitting operation of a heater.

0588

Feeler; sensor

To signify a feeler or sensor, or a control using a feeler or sensor.

0160

Calibration

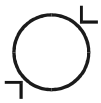
To signify the control for the release or adjustment of a calibration procedure; also used as a calibration reference mark on scales.

5845

Inner diameter

To indicate a reference to the inner diameter.

5846



Outer diameter

To indicate a reference to the outer diameter.

1118

Ventilator, general

On the equipment, to mark the switch for a ventilator.

0017

Automatic control (closed loop)

To signify any automatic closed loop function.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 10, “Warning, automatic start-up.”

5657

Mixing of substances

To identify the control or indicator for the mixing of substances.

1641

Operating instructions

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical electrical equipment, “Consult instructions for use.”

See safety sign 01, “Follow operating instructions.”

1640

Handbook; manual for operations

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical electrical equipment, “Consult maintenance instructions.”

0717

Call for maintenance

To signify that the assistance of a servicing engineer should be obtained before further operation of the machine is attempted (e.g., on an office document copying machine).

5575

Filter cleaning/changing

To identify or advise cleaning or changing a filter or strainer.

601-2-18: 104

Water bottle

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

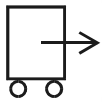
601-2-18: 105

Suction bottle

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

5.6 Collection 6—Transport, handling, and packaging

5661



Ready for transport

To identify the control to make the equipment ready for transport, or to identify the indicator that the equipment is ready for transport.

0533

Upper limit of temperature

To signify a maximum temperature limit.

0534

Lower limit of temperature

To signify a minimum temperature limit.

0632

Temperature limitation

To indicate the temperature limitations in which the transport package must be kept and handled.

5536

Moisture

To identify an indicator for a moisture condensation condition within the equipment.

NOTE—The drop may be filled in.

0624

Keep away from heat

To indicate that the transport package has to be kept out of a heated area.

0615

Protect from heat and radioactive sources

To indicate that the contents of the package may deteriorate or be rendered totally unusable by heat or penetrating radiation.

1051

Do not re-use

To warn the user of a piece of equipment that it is for single use only, and therefore must not be used more than once.

2497

Date of manufacture

1135

General symbol for recovery/recyclable

To indicate that a material is part of a recovery/recycling process.

NOTE—Applicable only to those products or materials for which, at the end of life, there is a well-defined collection route and recycling process, and which does not significantly impair the effectiveness of other recycling schemes.

5.7 Collection 7—Safety related

5307

Alarm, general

To indicate an alarm on control equipment.

NOTE 1—The type of alarm may be indicated inside the triangle or below the triangle.

NOTE 2—If there is a need to classify alarm signals and symbol 5308 is used, symbol 5307 should be used for the less urgent condition.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used as follows:

ALARM CONDITION

To indicate an ALARM CONDITION.

NOTE 1—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, beside, or below the triangle.

NOTE 2—If there is a need to classify ALARM CONDITIONS according to priority, this may be indicated by adding one, two, or three optional elements (e.g., ! for LOW PRIORITY, !! for MEDIUM PRIORITY, and !!! for HIGH PRIORITY).

5308

Urgent alarm

To indicate an urgent alarm on control equipment.

NOTE 1—The type of alarm may be indicated inside the triangle or below the triangle.

NOTE 2—If there is a need to classify alarm signals and symbol 5308 is used, symbol 5307 should be used for the less urgent condition.

NOTE 3—The urgency of the alarm may be indicated by varying a characteristic of the alarm (e.g., flashing rate of a visual signal, or coding of an audible signal).

IEC 60878 NOTE—For use on medical equipment, see IEC 60878 note on symbol 5307.

5319

Alarm inhibit

To identify the alarm inhibit on control equipment.

NOTE 1—The type of alarm may be indicated inside the triangle or below the triangle.

NOTE 2—The graphical symbol may be used for temporary alarm inhibit by replacing the negation cross with a cross of broken lines.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used as follows:

ALARM OFF

To identify the control for ALARM OFF, or to indicate that the ALARM SYSTEM is in the ALARM OFF state.

NOTE 1—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the triangle.

NOTE 2—As long as there is no danger of confusion, this symbol may also be used to identify EQUIPMENT that has no ALARM SYSTEM.

5319

On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used with the negation cross replaced by a cross with broken lines as follows:

ALARM PAUSED

To identify the control for ALARM PAUSED, or to indicate that an ALARM SYSTEM is in the ALARM PAUSED state.

NOTE 1—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the triangle.

NOTE 2—A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the triangle.

5309

Alarm system clear

On alarm equipment.

To identify the control by means of which the alarm circuit can be reset to its initial state.

NOTE—The type of alarm may be indicated inside the open triangle or below the triangle.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used as follows:

ALARM RESET

To identify the control for ALARM RESET.

NOTE—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, beside, or below the triangle.

5013

Bell

To identify switches which operate bells (e.g., a door bell).

5576

Bell cancel

To identify the control whereby a bell may be switched off, or to indicate the operating status of the bell.

NOTE 1—As long as there is no danger of confusion, this symbol may also be used for “acoustic signal, switched off.”

NOTE 2—The graphical symbol may be used for temporary bell cancel by replacing the negation cross with a cross of broken lines.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used as follows:

AUDIO OFF

To identify the control for AUDIO OFF, or to indicate that the ALARM SYSTEM is in the AUDIO OFF state.

NOTE—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

5576

On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used with the negation cross replaced by a cross with broken lines as follows:

AUDIO PAUSED

To identify the control for AUDIO PAUSED, or to indicate that an ALARM SYSTEM is in the AUDIO PAUSED state.

NOTE 1—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

NOTE 2—A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

0435

Malfunction

To signify malfunction (for example, on a control of a machine tool).

5036

Dangerous voltage

To indicate hazards arising from dangerous voltages.

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 3864-B.3.6, “Warning, dangerous voltage.”

5140

Non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation

To indicate generally elevated, potentially hazardous levels of non-ionizing radiation, or to indicate equipment or systems (e.g., in the medical electrical area, that include RF transmitters or intentionally apply RF electromagnetic energy for diagnosis or treatment).

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 7010-W005, “Warning, non-ionizing radiation.”

5152

Radiation of laser apparatus

To identify the radiation of laser products.

NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 7010-W004, “Laser beam, warning.”

601-2-22: 101

Emergency laser off

IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22.

0659

Biological risks

Hazard of biological risk. It is used worldwide as a hazard symbol on triangle signs on a yellow background.

IEC 60878 NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

See safety sign ISO 7010-W009, “Warning, biological hazard.”

1051

Do not re-use

To warn the user of a piece of equipment that it is for single use only, and that it must not be used more than once.

5109

Not to be used in residential areas

To identify electrical equipment which is not suitable for a residential area (e.g., equipment which produces radio interference when in operation).

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 16, “Not to be used in residential areas.”

5641

Do not cover

To indicate—in order to avoid overheating—that the electrical appliance (for instance, a room heater or AC power adapter) should not be draped with clothing or other material.

NOTE—In case of application as a safety sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 17, “Do not cover.”

5582

Suitable for use in a bath or shower

To identify electrical appliances (for example, wet shavers) which are suitable for use in a bath or shower.

NOTE—See also symbol 5574.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 15, “Do not use in bath or shower.”

5041

Caution, hot surface

To indicate that the marked item may be hot and should not be touched without taking care.

NOTE 1—The inner symbol is standardized in ISO 7000-0535, “Transfer of heat, general.”

NOTE 2—Warning signs are standardized in ISO 3864-1.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 06, “Warning, hot surface.”

5536

Moisture

To identify an indicator for a moisture condensation condition within the equipment.

NOTE—The drop may be filled in.

5638

Emergency stop

To identify an emergency stop control device. This symbol shall be used in place of symbols 5110 or 5178 in cases where the safety of users of electrotechnical machines and equipment is the primary concern.

NOTE 1—The use of this symbol is specified in IEC 61310-1.

NOTE 2—For additional requirements concerning the shape, color, and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.

0434

Caution

To signify caution.

IEC 60878 NOTE—In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

See safety sign ISO 7010-W001, “General warning sign.”

5019

Protective earth (ground)

To identify any terminal which is intended for connection to an external conductor for protection against electric shock in case of a fault, or the terminal of a protective earth (ground) electrode.

5.8 Collection 8—Safety signs

ISO 7010 - P001

General prohibition sign

To signify a prohibited action.

NOTE—Requires supplementary sign to give further information.

ISO 7010 - P002

No smoking

To prohibit smoking.

ISO 7010 - P003

No open flame;
Fire, open ignition source, and smoking prohibited

To prohibit smoking and all forms of open flame.

ISO 3864 - B.1.4

Do not extinguish with water

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 22

Do not touch

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 23

Do not touch, housing energized

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 32

No seizing in

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

ISO 7010 - P007

No access for persons with pacemakers

To prohibit the entry of a person wearing a pacemaker into an area where the operation of the pacemaker may be negatively influenced or the pacemaker damaged.

Safety 27

No access for persons with metallic implants

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 28

No sprinkling

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 29

Mobile transmitter forbidden

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

ISO 7010 - P008

No metallic articles or watches

To prohibit metallic articles and watches in a designated area.

Safety 31

No access with magnetic or electronic data carriers

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 15

Do not use in bath or shower

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 17

Do not cover

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 16

Not to be used in residential areas

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 34

Pushing prohibited

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 35

Sitting prohibited

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 37

Stepping prohibited

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 36

Loading prohibited

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

ISO 7010 - W001

General warning sign

To signify a general warning.

NOTE—Requires supplementary sign to give further information.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical equipment, this safety sign shall be used only if there is no other safety sign for the corresponding hazard. If possible, the hazard or appropriate precaution should be indicated.

ISO 3864 - B.3.6

Warning, dangerous voltage

ISO 7010 - W003

Warning, ionizing radiation

To warn of a hazard from ionizing radiation.

ISO 7010 - W004

Warning, laser beam

To warn of a hazard from a laser beam.

ISO 7010 - W005

Warning, non-ionizing radiation

To warn of a hazard from non-ionizing radiation.

ISO 7010 - W006

Warning, magnetic field

To warn of a hazard from a magnetic field.

ISO 7010 - W009

Warning, biological hazard

To warn of a biological hazard.

Safety 12

Warning, crushing hazard

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

ISO 7010 - W010

Warning, automatic start-up

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 06

Warning, hot surface

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

Safety 13

Warning, crushing hazard: hand

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

ISO 7010 - W010

Warning, low temperature/freezing conditions

To warn of a hazard from low temperature.

Safety 01

Follow operating instructions

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

On medical electrical equipment, “Follow instructions for use.”

Safety 02

Eye protection to be worn by infants

IEC 60878 NOTE—This safety sign is required by IEC 60601-2-50 to indicate that infants shall wear eye shields while being treated with phototherapy equipment. This safety sign is under consideration for standardization in ISO 7010.

5.9 Collection 9—Classification and identification of equipment

5172

Class II equipment

To identify equipment meeting the safety requirements specified for class II equipment according to IEC 61140.

NOTE—The position of the double-square symbol shall be such that it is obvious that the symbol is part of the technical information and can in no way be confused with the manufacturer's name or other identifications.

5180

Class III equipment

To identify equipment meeting the safety requirements specified for class III according to IEC 61140.

5331

Category AP equipment

On medical equipment.

To identify category AP equipment complying with IEC 60601-1 which also specifies the way in which this symbol must be used.

NOTE—AP = Anesthesia proofed.

5332

Category APG equipment

On medical equipment.

To identify category APG equipment complying with IEC 60601-1 which also specifies the way in which this symbol must be used.

NOTE 1—AP = Anesthesia proofed.

NOTE 2—G = Gas.

5840

Type B applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a type B applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE—B = Body.

5841

Defibrillation-proof type B applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a defibrillation-proof type B applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE—B = Body.

5333

Type BF applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a type BF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 1—B = Body.

NOTE 2—F = Floating applied part.

5334

Defibrillation-proof type BF applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a defibrillation-proof type BF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 1—B = Body.

NOTE 2—F = Floating applied part.

5335

Type CF applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a type CF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 1—C = Cardial.

NOTE 2—F = Floating applied part.

5336

Defibrillation-proof type CF applied part

On medical equipment.

To identify a defibrillation-proof type CF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 1—C = Cardial.

NOTE 2—F = Floating applied part.

5937

Cardiac pacemaker/defibrillator

On medical equipment.

To indicate a reference to an active implantable cardiovascular device (for example, cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)).

NOTE—In case of application as a safety sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign ISO 7010-P007, "No access for persons with pacemakers."

5895

Ergometer

To identify a reference to an ergometer (for example, on medical equipment).

5109

Not to be used in residential areas

To identify electrical equipment which is not suitable for a residential area (e.g., equipment which produces radio interference when in operation).

IEC 60878 NOTE—See safety sign 16, “Not to be used in residential areas.”

1135

General symbol for recovery/recyclable

To indicate that a material is part of a recovery/recycling process.

NOTE—Applicable only to those products or materials for which, at the end of life, there is a well-defined collection route and recycling process, and which does not significantly impair the effectiveness of other recycling schemes.

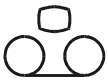
5.10 Collection 10—Information and communication: Image, imaging

5116

Television camera

To identify the terminals and controls for a television camera.

5118



Videotape recorder

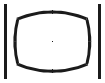
To identify the terminals and controls for a videotape recorder.

5887

Camera recorder

To identify the controls and/or terminals for camera recorders.

5051



Television monitor

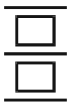
To identify the terminals and controls for a television monitor.

1121

Single exposure technique

On radiological equipment, to indicate the operation with single exposure technique.

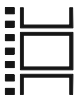
1122



Serial exposure

On radiological equipment, to indicate the operation with serial exposure.

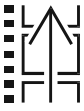
1123



Cine radiographic exposure

On radiological equipment, to indicate the operation with cine radiographic exposure.

1126



Film movement in direction of arrow

On photographic equipment, to indicate the control for film movement.

1127

Take-up magazine

On photographic equipment, to indicate the control for feeding the magazine.

1128

Feed magazine (for flexible material)

On photographic equipment, to indicate the control for clearing the magazine.

5542

Plane of sensitized material; image plane

On a video camera or still photography equipment.

To identify the plane of sensitized material or the image plane.

NOTE—This symbol is standardized in ISO 7000-0856, “Plane of sensitized material.”

1130

Film numbering [identification]

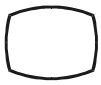
On photographic equipment, to indicate the operation of the film indicator.

5774

Film blackening

To indicate a reference to the setting of the degree of film blackening.

5049



Television; video

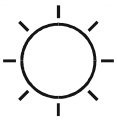
To identify the controls and terminals specifically meant for (mainly monochrome) video signals.

5477

Cancel picture

To identify the control to cancel the displayed picture.

5056



Brightness; brilliance

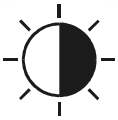
To identify the brightness control (for example, of a light dimmer, television receiver, monitor, or oscilloscope).

5057

Contrast

To identify the contrast control (for example, of a television receiver, monitor, or oscilloscope).

5435

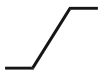


Brightness/Contrast

On display equipment.

To identify a combined control for brightness and contrast.

5413

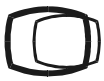


Electronic image, gamma control

On electronic imaging equipment.

To indicate a reference to control of gamma.

5063



Horizontal picture shift

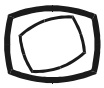
To identify the control for the horizontal picture shift (for example, of a television receiver, monitor, oscilloscope, or film projector).

5064

Vertical picture shift

To identify the control for the vertical picture shift (for example, of a television receiver, monitor, oscilloscope, or film projector).

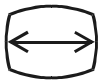
5874



Picture adjustment, rotation

To identify the function for adjusting the rotation of an image.

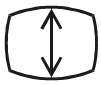
5065



Horizontal picture amplitude

To identify the control for the horizontal picture amplitude (picture width) (for example, of a television receiver or monitor).

5066



Vertical picture amplitude

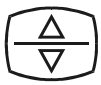
To identify the control for the vertical picture amplitude (picture height) (for example, of a television receiver or monitor).

5067

Picture size adjustment

To identify the picture size control.

5478



Page enlargement

To identify the control for page enlargement on a display unit (for instance, a teletext page).

NOTE—The triangles may be filled in.

5411

Electronic image, reversal black-to-white

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to a black-to-white image reversal.

5407

Electronic image, normal aspect

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to a normal aspect image.

NOTE—Symbol to use with symbols 5408, 5409, and 5410.

5408

Electronic image, reversal right-to-left

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to a right-to-left image reversal.

NOTE—Symbol to use with symbols 5407, 5409, and 5410.

5409

Electronic image, inverted top-to-bottom

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to a top-to-bottom image inversion.

NOTE—Symbol to use with symbols 5407, 5408, and 5410.

5410

Electronic image, inverted top-to-bottom and reversal right-to-left

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to aspect inversion top-to-bottom and reversal right-to-left.

NOTE—Symbol to use with symbols 5407, 5408, and 5409.

5772

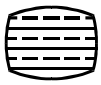
Electronic image, rotation

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to image rotation.

NOTE—See also symbol 5407.

5773



Electronic image, interlacing

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to the image display in interlaced mode.

5720

Image line density

To identify the control or indicator to change the image line density (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5721

Dynamic range

To identify the control or indicator to change the dynamic range (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5722

Grey scale

To identify the control or indicator to change the image grey scale (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5723

Edge enhancement

To identify the control or indicator to enhance the edges of an image (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5517

Multi-picture display

To identify the control by which the function for multiple picture in picture (PIP) or the function for the display of multiple pictures can be switched on/off.

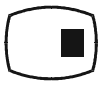
NOTE—In actual use, the number of pictures (PIP) may be different from the number shown on the symbol.

5291

Picture-in-picture mode

To identify the control for picture-in-picture mode.

5412

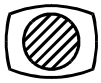


Electronic image, reference field

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate everything concerning the reference field.

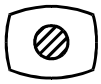
5244



Automatic gain control, large field

To identify the control or indicator to select a large reference field for the automatic gain control (for example, on radiological equipment).

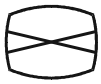
5245



Automatic gain control, small field

To identify the control or indicator to select a small reference field for the automatic gain control (for example, on radiological equipment).

5055



Focus

To identify the focusing control(s) (for example, of a television receiver, monitor, oscilloscope, or electronic microscope).

5646

Definition of a region of interest

To identify a reference to the function to define a region of interest.

5645

Correction of a region of interest

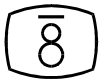
To identify a reference to the function to correct a region of interest.

5768

Pixel averaging

To identify the control or the indicator for averaging over several adjacent pixels (for example, for the reduction of statistical noise).

5771



Electronic image, averaging

On image viewing equipment.

To indicate a reference to the process of averaging several electronic images.

NOTE 1—Example shows averaging of 8 frames.

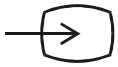
NOTE 2—The bar should have the same length as the width of the number shown.

5843

Target position

To identify the control or indicator to select or mark a target position in the displayed image.

5525A



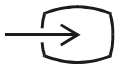
Video input

To identify video equipment input controls and connecting terminals. This symbol applies also when an audio signal is included.

NOTE 1—To qualify this symbol, symbols such as 5048, the analog sign, or the digital sign may be added, in accordance with the user's documentation.

NOTE 2—The outline of the symbol may be interrupted at the entrance of the signal as shown in symbol 5525B.

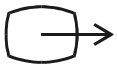
5525B



Video input

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5525A.

5529A



Video output

To identify video equipment output controls and connecting terminals. This symbol applies also when an audio signal is included.

NOTE 1—To qualify this symbol, symbols such as 5048, the analog sign, or the digital sign may be added, in accordance with the user's documentation.

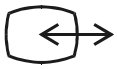
NOTE 2—The outline of the symbol may be interrupted at the exit of the signal as shown in 5529B.

5529B

Video output

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5529A.

5521A



Video input/output

To identify video equipment input/output controls and connecting terminals. This symbol applies also when an audio signal is included.

NOTE 1—To qualify this symbol, symbols such as 5048, the analog sign, or the digital sign may be added, in accordance with the user's documentation.

NOTE 2—The outline of the symbol may be interrupted at the entrance/exit of the signal as shown in 5521B.

5521B

Video input/output

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5521A.

5547

Recording, general

On recording and reproducing equipment.

To identify a control to preset or start a recording mode.

5555

Tape running direction

On recording and reproducing equipment.

To identify the control and indicator for tape running direction.

NOTE—The running direction may be indicated in an appropriate way.

5554

Still mode

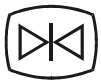
On video equipment.

To identify a control to operate in a still mode.

NOTE 1—For video display equipment, see symbol 5467.

NOTE 2—The triangles may be filled in.

5467



Picture freeze

On display equipment.

To identify the control by which the displayed picture can be frozen.

NOTE—The triangles may be filled in.

5471

Frame by frame, general

To identify the control to operate in a frame-by-frame mode (i.e., for still pictures which are viewed individually).

NOTE 1—The triangle may be filled in.

NOTE 2—On video equipment, symbol 5471-1 may be used.

5471-1

Frame by frame, video

On video equipment.

To identify the control to operate in a frame-by-frame mode (i.e., for still pictures which are viewed individually).

NOTE 1—The triangle may be filled in.

NOTE 2—For general use, see symbol 5471.

5917

Single frame shot

On video equipment.

To identify the control or switch position for still pictures to be stored to video equipment.

5318

Strobe, general

To identify the control to display a succession of still pictures on a screen.

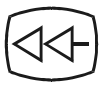
NOTE—When used on video equipment, the symbol may be combined with symbol 5049 as in symbol 5318-1.

5318-1

Strobe, video equipment

To identify the control to display a succession of still pictures on a screen.

5630A

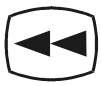


Run with visualization: review

On video equipment.

To identify the control for fast run backwards with visualization (review).

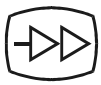
5630B



Run with visualization: review

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5630A.

5470A



Run with visualization: cue

On video equipment.

To identify the control for fast run forwards with visualization (cue).

5470B

Run with visualization: cue

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5470A.

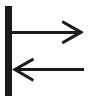
5533

Record review

On video equipment.

To identify the control to rewind and view the last recorded part, to see if recording has been achieved.

1129



Recording and playback

On phonographic equipment, to indicate recording and playback.

0680

Enlargement

To signify the setting of the machine to produce an image larger than the original (for example, on an office document copying machine).

0679

Reduction

To signify the setting of the machine to produce an image larger than the original (for example, on an office document copying machine).

2027

Print screen; hard copy

To identify the control to send to a printing device the data currently displayed on the screen.

5.11 Collection 11—Information and communication: Audio

5080

Loudspeaker

To identify the socket, terminals, or switch for a loudspeaker.

NOTE 1—The rated values, such as impedance, voltage, and power, may be added to the symbol.

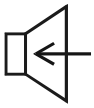
NOTE 2—See also symbols 5081, 5126, and 5127.

5436

Sound muting

To identify the control for suppressing the sound.

5126



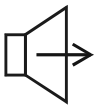
Loudspeaker in operation as a microphone

To identify the switch or switch position by which a loudspeaker is brought into the microphone mode.

NOTE 1—This symbol should be used in combination with symbol 5127.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5080 and 5081.

5127



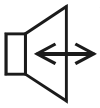
Loudspeaker in operation as such

To identify the switch or switch position by which a loudspeaker is brought into the loudspeaker mode.

NOTE 1—This symbol should be used in combination with symbol 5126.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5080 and 5081.

5081



Loudspeaker/microphone

On intercom equipment.

To identify the talk/listen button.

NOTE—See also symbols 5080, 5126, and 5127.

5077

Headphones

To identify the socket, terminals, or switch for headphones.

5082

Microphone, general

To indicate a reference to a microphone.

NOTE—See also symbol 5083.

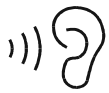
5913

Handheld microphone

To identify the control and terminal for a handheld microphone.

NOTE—See also symbol 5082.

5211



Listen

To indicate a “listen” facility.

5210

Speak

To indicate a “speak” facility.

5037

Treble control

On electro-acoustic equipment and radio receivers.

To identify the control for the higher audio frequencies.

5038

Bass control

On electro-acoustic equipment and radio receivers.

To identify the control for the lower audio frequencies.

5182

Sound; audio

To identify controls or terminals related to audio signals.

5013

Bell

To identify switches which operate bells (e.g., a door bell).

5576

Bell cancel

To identify the control whereby a bell may be switched off, or to indicate the operating status of the bell.

NOTE 1—As long as there is no danger of confusion, this symbol may also be used for “acoustic signal, switched off.”

NOTE 2—The graphical symbol may be used for temporary bell cancel by replacing the negation cross with a cross of broken lines.

IEC 60878 NOTE—On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used as follows:

AUDIO OFF

To identify the control for AUDIO OFF, or to indicate that the ALARM SYSTEM is in the AUDIO OFF state.

NOTE—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

5576

On medical ALARM SYSTEMS, this graphical symbol is used with the negation cross replaced by a cross with broken lines as follows:

AUDIO PAUSED

To identify the control for AUDIO PAUSED, or to indicate that an ALARM SYSTEM is in the AUDIO PAUSED state.

NOTE 1—The ALARM CONDITION may be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

NOTE 2—A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

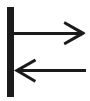
5547

Recording, general

On recording and reproducing equipment.

To identify a control to preset or start a recording mode.

1129

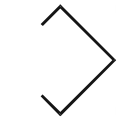


Recording and playback

On phonographic equipment, to indicate recording and playback.

5.12 Collection 12—Information and communication: Data

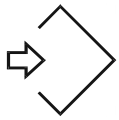
0987



Store

To identify the control to store data on a storage device.

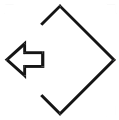
1025



Write data into store

To identify the control to send data or a message to the current application.

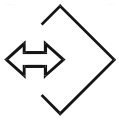
1026



Read data from store

To identify the control to read data from a storage device.

1107



Write and read data into and from store

To identify the control to write data into and retrieve data from a storage device.

NOTE—Combination of symbols ISO 0652 and ISO 0656.

5163

Recording on an information carrier

To identify the switch or switch position by which the equipment is switched to its writing or recording position.

NOTE—See also symbol 5095.

IEC 60878 NOTE—Symbol 5095 (Recording on tape) is not contained in this technical information report. For reference purposes, see IEC 60417.

5164

Reading or reproduction from an information carrier

To identify the switch or switch position by which the equipment is switched to its read-out or reproducing position.

NOTE—See also symbol 5096.

IEC 60878 NOTE—Symbol 5096 (Playback or reading from tape) is not contained in this technical information report. For reference purposes, see IEC 60417.

5165

Erasing from an information carrier

To identify the switch or switch position used to erase data or information from an information carrier.

NOTE—See also symbol 5097.

IEC 60878 NOTE—Symbol 5097 (Erasing from tape) is not contained in this technical report. For reference purposes, see IEC 60417.

5170

Marker

To identify the control by means of which a mark (e.g., a signal, a hole, a specific code) can be recorded on an information carrier.

NOTE—See also symbol 5102.

IEC 60878 NOTE—Symbol 5102 (Pulse marking on tape recorders) is not contained in this technical report. For reference purposes, see IEC 60417.

5093

Tape recorder

To identify the terminals, switches, and controls by means of which a tape recorder is to be connected and operated.

NOTE—This symbol may represent any kind of magnetic or paper tape recorder. In the case of equipment accepting more than one kind of recorder, additional symbols should be used to distinguish between the various kinds. In such a case, this symbol has the meaning of “Magnetic tape sound recorder.”

5561

Cassette

On recording and reproducing equipment.

To indicate a reference to a cassette (e.g., for insertion of the cassette).

5562

Tape end

On recording and reproducing equipment.

To indicate that a cassette tape has reached an end limit.

NOTE—The right circle may be filled in instead of the left circle, if two symbols are to be shown on the same equipment.

5884

Memory disk

To identify the control for cartridge type memory disks (for example, floppy disks and magneto-optical disks), or to indicate the status that such disks have been inserted.

NOTE—See also symbol ISO 7000-1947.

5850

Serial interface

To identify a connector for a serial data connection.

5851

Printer connection; parallel interface

To identify a connector for parallel data connection, or to indicate a print function.

5193

Printer

To indicate a reference to a printer.

0793

Print-out

To indicate a control to operate a printer for diagnosis record.

2027

Print screen; hard copy

To identify the control to send to a printing device the data currently displayed on the screen.

5192

Graphical recorder

To indicate a reference to a graphical recorder.

5544

Compact disc player

To identify the control and terminals of a compact disc player.

5.13 Collection 13—Patient/person

5667

Baby

To identify equipment, connections on equipment or operating modes which are dedicated for babies (for example, on medical equipment).

5389

Patient, thin

To indicate a reference to a thin patient.

5390

Patient, normal

To indicate a reference to a normal patient.

NOTE—Associated with symbol 5389, this symbol applies to the more obese patient. Associated with symbol 5391, this symbol applies to the thinner patient.

5391

Patient, obese

To indicate a reference to an obese patient.

5663

Next person

To identify the control to call the next person's records, or to call the next person.

5664

Person identification

To identify the control or indicator to enter or call up personal data for identification.

5665

Body weight

To identify the control or indicator to enter or call up the body weight of a person.

5666

Body height

To identify the control or indicator to enter or call up the body height of a person.

5844

Body temperature

To indicate a reference to body temperature.

5668

Nurse

To indicate a reference to a nurse or the nursing staff (e.g., on a call button).

5.14 Collection 14—Patient positioning

5393

Patient support, longitudinal movement

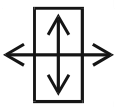
To identify the control for the longitudinal movement of the patient support.

5395

Patient support, orthogonal movement to its plane

To identify the control for the movement orthogonal to the plane of the patient support (table height).

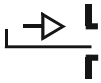
5396



Patient support, movements in its plane

To identify controls for movements in the plane of the patient support.

5674



Movement of a patient support at normal speed

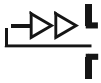
To identify the control or indicator to move the patient support at normal speed into the diagnostic or treatment area (e.g., on a CT scanner or MRI gantry).

NOTE 1—The arrow shows the direction of movement.

NOTE 2—CT = Computed Tomography.

NOTE 3—MRI = Magnetic Resonance Imaging (equipment).

5675



Movement of a patient support at high speed

To identify the control or indicator to move the patient support at high speed into the diagnostic or treatment area (e.g., on a CT scanner or MRI gantry).

NOTE 1—The arrows show the direction of movement.

NOTE 2—CT = Computed Tomography.

NOTE 3—MRI = Magnetic Resonance Imaging (equipment).

5394

Patient support, stepwise movement

To identify controls associated with a stepwise movement of the patient support.

5392

Patient support, tilting

To identify the control for tilting the patient support or examination table.

5371

Patient's chair, tilt about a horizontal axis

To identify the control for tilting a patient's chair.

5397

Patient support, rotation about a longitudinal axis

To identify the control for rotation of the patient support about a longitudinal axis.

5398

Patient cradle, rotation about its longitudinal axis

To identify the control for rotation of the patient cradle about its longitudinal axis.

5399

Patient support, rotation about an orthogonal axis

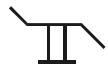
To identify the control for rotation about an axis orthogonal to the plane of the patient support.

5370

Patient's chair, rotation about a vertical axis

To identify the control for rotating a patient's chair.

5369



Surgical table

On medical equipment.

To indicate a reference to a surgical table.

5.15 Collection 15—Medical instruments

5741

Respiratory mask

To indicate a reference to a respiratory mask (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

5742

Tracheal tube

To indicate a reference to a tracheal tube (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

5743

Laryngoscope

To indicate a reference to a laryngoscope (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

5744

Ampule

To indicate a reference to an ampule (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

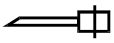
NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5382

Injection syringe

To indicate a reference to an injection syringe (for example, initiation of radiographic sequence from the syringe).

5745



Hypodermic needle

To indicate a reference to a hypodermic needle or cannula (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

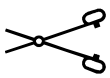
5747

Infusion bottle

To indicate a reference to an infusion bottle (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

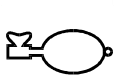
5748



Surgical instrument

To indicate a reference to a surgical instrument (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

5746



Resuscitator

To indicate a reference to a resuscitator (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

601-2-18: 101

Endoscope

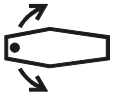
IEC 60878 NOTE—This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18.

5.16 Collection 16—Dentistry equipment

1819

Dental patient chair, general

1820



Dental patient chair, rotation

1807

Patient chair up (dental)

1808

Patient chair down (dental)

1809

Patient chair, tilt backward (dental)

1810

Patient chair, tilt forward (dental)

1811

Headrest, back

1812

Headrest, up

1813

Patient chair, backward (dental)

1814 **Patient chair, forward (dental)**

1815 **Backrest, back**

1816 **Backrest, up**

1846 **Footrest, up**

1847 **Footrest, down**

1848 **Automatic set**

1849 **Automatic re-set**

1817 **Patient support, up (dental)**

1818 **Patient support, down (dental)**

1821

Dental operator's stool

1825

Spittoon; cuspidor

1826

Spittoon with water fountain

1806

Spittoon with water circulation

1855

Bowl flush

1854

Cup filler

1827

Sink cabinet

1828

Dental cabinet

1823

Dental unit

1824

Assistant's unit

1843

Turbine

1842

Turbine with illumination

1840

Dental low voltage electric motor

1841

Dental low voltage electric motor with illumination

1838

Dental air motor

1839

Dental air motor with illumination

1856

Water-cooling

1857

Air-cooling

1858

Spray-cooling

0073

Spraying

To signify the spraying of liquid.

1837

Multifunction syringe (air-water)

1836

Fiber-optic handpiece

1835

Ultrasonic scaler

1834

Pulp-tester

1833

Electrosurgical handpiece

1829

Saliva ejector

1830

Saliva ejector with hand-control valve

1831

Suction handpiece

1832

Suction handpiece with hand-control valve

1805

Hydrocolloid-connector

1852

Hand control valve

0159

Level

To signify a level (for example, on a control which adjusts the level of fluid in a vessel).

1850

Liquid level control

0137

Compressor; vacuum pump

In technical drawings to represent a compressor or vacuum pump in general, or, e.g., on operating controls switching a compressor or vacuum pump on or off.

1822

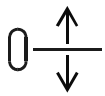
Dental operating light

1844

Sterilizable up to the temperature specified

5.17 Collection 17—Patient monitoring

5643



Zero line shift

To identify the control to shift the zero line in a positive or negative direction.

NOTE—To indicate a shift of the zero line in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

5647

Display in cascade

To identify the control or indicator for displaying one channel in a cascade mode (for example, on a medical monitoring equipment to follow characteristics of a patient, such as electrocardiogram (ECG)).

5648

Display transfer

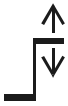
To identify the control or indicator for transferring the display parameters from one channel to another (for example, on patient monitoring equipment for moving the ECG signal from the upper channel to the lower channel).

5649

Limits, general

To identify the control or indicator to display and/or set limits (for example, on medical equipment for patient monitoring to indicate a reference to limit values corresponding to a possible critical situation).

5650



Adjustable upper limit

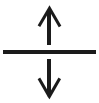
To identify the control or indicator to display and/or set the upper limit.

5651

Adjustable lower limit

To identify the control or indicator to display and/or set the lower limit.

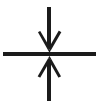
5652



Baseline adjustment

To identify the control or indicator for adjusting the baseline.

5653



Baseline reset to a determined value

To identify the control which compensates for deviations in order to reset the displayed base level (e.g., to a specific set point).

5847

Trend

To indicate a reference to trend information.

5658

Distance measurement

To identify the control or indicator for measuring a distance.

5737

Respiratory triggering

To identify the control or indicator to select respiratory triggering (for example, on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves).

5.18 Collection 18—Ultrasound

5687

Ultrasound image, general

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to select an ultrasound image on the monitor.

NOTE—This symbol is used independently of the actual scan-form.

5688

Ultrasound image, dual-image

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to select two adjacent ultrasound images on the monitor.

NOTE—This symbol is used independently of the actual scan-form.

5689

Ultrasound image, field selection

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to select a field from an ultrasound image.

5690

Ultrasound image, magnification

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to magnify a selected field of an ultrasound image.

5691

Ultrasound image, scan-line selection

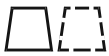
On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to position the M or CW Doppler scan-line in an ultrasound image.

NOTE 1—M = Time motion.

NOTE 2—CW = Continuous wave.

5692



Ultrasound image, image selection

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to select one ultrasound image in the dual-image representation.

NOTE—The image not selected is shown with broken lines.

5693

Ultrasound image, M mode

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to represent an M mode ultrasound image.

NOTE—M = Ttime motion.

5694

Ultrasound image, B and M modes

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to select the simultaneous presentation of B and M mode ultrasound image.

NOTE 1—M = Time motion.

NOTE 2—B = Brightness.

5695

Ultrasound image, M speed

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the M speed on the monitor.

NOTE—M = Time motion.

5696

Ultrasound image, pulsed Doppler mode

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate the function pulsed Doppler mode.

5697

Ultrasound image, CW Doppler mode

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate the function CW Doppler mode.

NOTE—CW = Continuous wave.

5698

Ultrasound image, measuring volume increase

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to increase the measuring volume in pulsed Doppler mode.

5699

Ultrasound image, measuring volume movement upwards

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to move the measuring volume upwards in pulsed Doppler mode.

5700

Ultrasound image, measuring volume movement downwards

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to move the measuring volume downwards in pulsed Doppler mode.

5701

Ultrasound image, measuring volume decrease

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to decrease the measuring volume in pulsed Doppler mode.

5702

Ultrasound image, positioning of the focus

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to vary the focus in image depth.

NOTE—The respective direction may additionally be given by direction arrows.

5707

Pencil probe

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate a pencil probe for Doppler mode, and to identify the corresponding connector.

5709

Probe for sector-shaped sound field

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate an ultrasound probe for the generation of a sector-shaped sound field, and to identify the corresponding connector.

5710

Linear or curved array probe

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate a linear array or curved array probe for the electronic generation of a sound field, and to identify the corresponding connector.

5711

Probe for circular sound field

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to activate an ultrasound probe to generate a circular sound field, and to identify the corresponding connector.

5754

Probe angulation

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to angulate the ultrasound probe in a plane of its axis.

5848

Probe rotation

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to rotate the ultrasound probe around its longitudinal axis.

5755

Probe, longitudinal movement

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the motion of the ultrasound probe along its axis.

5756

Probe in parking position

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the motion of the ultrasound probe into parking position, and to indicate that position.

5712

Variation of ultrasound energy

On ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to increase or decrease the emitted ultrasound energy.

NOTE—If a separate control is used to either increase or decrease the emitted ultrasound energy, the symbol element for variability may be replaced by a “plus” (+) or “minus” (-).

5713

Variation of scan depth

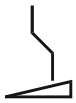
To identify the control or indicator to select the scan depth (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5714

Variation of scan aperture

To identify the control or indicator to vary the angular aperture (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5715



Ultrasound receiver, overall gain

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to vary the overall gain of the receiver.

5716

Ultrasound receiver, near field gain

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator to change the gain in the near field.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation (see symbol 5719).

5719

Ultrasound receiver, far field gain

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the gain range of the received ultrasound signal.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation (see symbol 5716).

5718

Ultrasound receiver, depth compensation

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the gain in the depth compensation area.

5717

Ultrasound receiver, start point depth compensation

On diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the start of the depth compensation.

5720

Image line density

To identify the control or indicator to change the image line density (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5721

Dynamic range

To identify the control or indicator to change the dynamic range (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5722

Grey scale

To identify the control or indicator to change the image grey scale (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5723

Edge enhancement

To identify the control or indicator to enhance the edges of an image (for example, on diagnostic ultrasound equipment).

5.19 Collection 19—Lithotripsy

5725

Shockwave head

To indicate a reference to a shockwave head.

5726

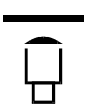
Shockwave head, overtable position

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of or positioning of the shockwave head in overtable position.

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5727.

5727



Shockwave head, undertable position

On lithotripsy equipment.

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of or positioning of the shockwave head in undertable position.

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5726.

5728

Shockwave head, movement in the longitudinal direction

To identify the control or indicator to move the shockwave head along its longitudinal axis.

NOTE 1—To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5769.

5769

Shockwave head, movement in lateral direction

On lithotripsy equipment.

To identify the control or the indicator to move the shockwave head in lateral direction.

NOTE 1—To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5728.

5729

Shockwave head, rotational movement

To identify the control or the indicator to rotate the shockwave head about an axis that is transverse to its longitudinal axis.

NOTE—To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

5732

Shockwave head, decouple

To identify the control or indicator to decouple the shockwave head from the patient.

NOTE—See also symbol 5733.

5733

Shockwave head, couple

To identify the control or indicator to couple the shockwave head to the patient.

NOTE—See also symbol 5732.

5734

Shockwave head, therapy position left

To identify the control or indicator to position the shockwave head for therapy on the patient's left side.

NOTE 1—The shockwave head is shown in the undertable position.

NOTE 2—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 3—See also symbol 5735.

5735

Shockwave head, therapy position right

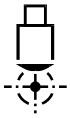
To identify the control or indicator to position the shockwave head for therapy on the patient's right side.

NOTE 1—The shockwave head is shown in the undertable position.

NOTE 2—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 3—See also symbol 5734.

5730



Shockwave head, target position

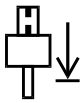
To identify the control or indicator to position the shockwave head into the determined target position.

5731

Shockwave head, park position

To identify the control or indicator to position the shockwave head into the park position.

5740



Electrode replacement position

To identify the control or indicator to move the device into the shockwave head electrode replacement position.

5843

Target position

To identify the control or indicator to select or to mark a target position in the displayed image.

5739

Driving to the target position

To identify the control or indicator to move the object or the targeting device into the target position (for example, on lithotripsy equipment to move the patient or the shockwave head).

5738

Alignment of the target position

To identify the control or indicator to align the target position (for example, on lithotripsy equipment to adjust the focal region).

5736

Impulse

To indicate a reference to an impulse or series of impulses (for example, on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves).

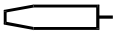
5737

Respiratory triggering

To identify the control or indicator to select respiratory triggering (for example, on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves).

5.20 Collection 20—Electrosurgery

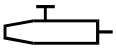
5777



Electrosurgery, electrode handle

To indicate a reference to an electrode handle (e.g., storage, use, connector).

5778



Electrosurgery, one-button electrode handle

To indicate a reference to a one-button electrode handle (e.g., storage, use, connector).

5779

Electrosurgery, two-button electrode handle

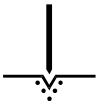
To indicate a reference to a two-button electrode handle (e.g., storage, use, connector).

5780

Electrosurgery, cutting mode

To identify the control or indicator for selection of smooth cutting without coagulation, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

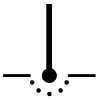
5781



Electrosurgery, blended cutting mode

To identify the control or indicator for selection of a blended cutting mode (i.e., cutting mode with some coagulation effect).

5782



Electrosurgery, coagulation mode

To identify the control or indicator for selection of a low voltage contact coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

5783

Electrosurgery, spray coagulation mode

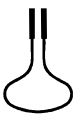
To identify the control or indicator for selection of the spray coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

5784

Electrosurgery, bipolar coagulation mode

To identify the control or indicator for selection of a high voltage non-contact coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

5749



Electrical cautery device

To indicate a reference to an electrical cautery device (e.g., storage, use, disposal).

5.21 Collection 21—Nuclear medicine

5669

Scintillation counter

To indicate a reference to a scintillation counter or another detector for ionizing radiation (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

5670

Scintillation counter with well

To indicate a reference to a scintillation counter or another detector for ionizing radiation with well (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

5765

Detector head in overtable position

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of a detector head positioned over the patient's table, and for the indication of the corresponding operating mode.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5766

Detector head in undertable position

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of a detector head positioned under the patient's table, and for the indication of the corresponding operating mode.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5764

Radionuclide scanner

To indicate a reference to a radionuclide scanner.

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5671

Gamma camera

To indicate a reference to a gamma camera (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

5672

Gamma camera, tilt

To identify the control or indicator to tilt the gamma camera detector head (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE 1—The detector head rotates on an axis transverse to the camera.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5673.

5673

Gamma camera, rotation

To identify the control or indicator to rotate the gamma camera detector head (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE 1—The detector head rotates on a horizontal axis perpendicular to the tilt axis.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5672.

5406

Ionization chamber

To indicate a reference to an ionization chamber.

5762

Radiation measurement, integral

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of integral (not energy selective) radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5763

Radiation measurement, energy selective

To identify the control or indicator for the selection of energy selective radiation intensity measurements (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5767

Energy selective radiation multichannel measurement

To identify the control or indicator for multichannel energy selective radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5757

Integral radiation measurement, threshold

To identify the control or indicator for the adjustment of the threshold for integral radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5758

Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, lower threshold

To identify the control or indicator for the determination of the energy window width by adjustment of the lower threshold for energy selective radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5759.

5759

Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, upper threshold

To identify the control or indicator for the determination of the energy window width by adjustment of the upper threshold for energy selective radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbol 5758.

5760

Energy selective radiation measurement, window center position

To identify the control or indicator for the determination of the energy window center position for energy selective radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

5761

Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, symmetrical adjustment

To identify the control or indicator for the determination of the energy window by symmetrical adjustment of the upper and lower threshold for energy selective radiation intensity measurement (for example, on nuclear medicine equipment).

NOTE 1—The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5758 and 5759.

5.22 Collection 22—Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Equipment and movement

5337

X-ray tube

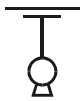
To indicate a reference to the X-ray tube (for example, to identify the surface of a component such as a focused antiscatter grid that must be oriented towards the X-ray tube).

5338

X-ray source assembly

To indicate a reference to an X-ray source assembly.

5367

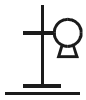


Ceiling suspended radiological equipment

To indicate a reference to a support suspending devices from the ceiling.

NOTE—This symbol is shown here with an X-ray source assembly.

5366



Floor mounted radiological equipment

To indicate a reference to a stand supporting devices from the floor.

NOTE—This symbol is shown here with an X-ray source assembly.

5342

Horizontal radiographic table

To indicate a reference to a horizontal radiographic table.

NOTE—The symbol is shown with a radiographic image receptor.

5679

Ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly with horizontal table

To identify the control or the indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly and horizontal table.

5677

Floor standing X-ray source assembly with horizontal table

To identify the control or indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a floor standing X-ray source assembly and horizontal table.

5362

Film or cassette changer

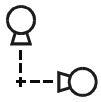
To indicate a reference to a film changer or cassette changer, or to single plane operation.

5363

Film or cassette changers: bi-plane operation

To indicate a reference to the mode with two film or cassette changers.

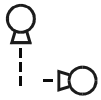
5364



Radiodiagnostic simultaneous bi-plane operation

To indicate a reference to simultaneous operation of two X-ray tubes.

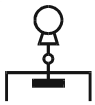
5365



Radiodiagnostic alternating bi-plane operation

To indicate a reference to alternating operation of two X-ray tubes.

5345



Equipment for tomography

To indicate a reference to a tomograph or tomographic mode.

NOTE 1—This symbol is shown with a horizontal table.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5401, 5402, 5676, and 5681.

5401

Tomographic movement without X-radiation

To identify the control or indicator of the tomographic movement without emission of X-radiation.

NOTE—See also symbols 5345, 5402, 5676, and 5681.

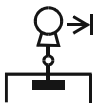
5402

Tomographic movement with X-radiation

To identify the control or indicator for tomographic movement with emission of X-radiation.

NOTE—See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5676, and 5681.

5676



Equipment for tomography, movement to start position

On radiological equipment for tomography.

To identify the control or the indicator to move to the start position, without emission of X-radiation.

NOTE—See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5402, and 5681.

5341

Vertical radiographic stand

To indicate a reference to a vertical radiographic stand.

NOTE—This symbol of the stand is shown with a patient support between the position for the patient and a radiographic X-ray image receptor.

5340

Vertical radioscopic stand

To indicate a reference to a vertical radioscopic stand.

NOTE—This symbol is shown with a radioscopic X-ray image receptor and a patient support between the X-ray source assembly and patient.

5344

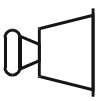


Photo-fluorographic camera

To indicate a reference to a camera in which the recording is effected by photographing a radioscopic screen.

5343

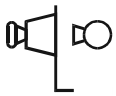


Photo-fluorographic stand

To indicate a reference to a stand with a photo-fluorographic camera.

5347

Tilting table with undertable X-ray source assembly

To indicate a reference to a tilting table with undertable X-ray source assembly.

NOTE—This symbol is shown with a spot film device.

5346

Tilting table with overtable X-ray source assembly

To indicate a reference to a tilting table with overtable X-ray source assembly.

NOTE—This symbol is shown with a radiographic X-ray image receptor.

5680

Ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly with tilting table

To identify the control or indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly and tilting table.

5678

Floor standing X-ray source assembly with tilting table

To identify the control or indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a floor standing X-ray source assembly and tilting table.

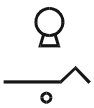
5681

Equipment for tomography with tilting table

To identify the control or indicator for selection of radiological equipment for tomography with a tilting table.

NOTE—See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5402, and 5676.

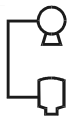
5368



Radiodiagnostic urological table

To indicate a reference to a radiodiagnostic urological table.

5374



Radiodiagnostic U-arm

To indicate a reference to equipment with U-arm.

5373

Radiodiagnostic C-arm

To indicate a reference to equipment with C-arm.

5372

Craniographic equipment

To indicate a reference to craniographic equipment.

5375

Mammographic equipment

To indicate a reference to mammographic equipment.

5356

Serial changer for single radiographic film

To indicate a reference to a subdivision of a film into several areas.

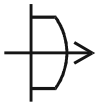
NOTE—This symbol is shown with six subdivisions.

5348

Radiodiagnostic compression device

To indicate a reference to a compression device in position for use.

5349

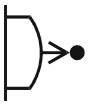


Radiodiagnostic compression device, movement

To indicate a reference to a movement of the compression device in the direction of the arrow.

NOTE—The arrow can identify different directions.

5350



Radiodiagnostic compression device, pressure applied

To identify controls or indicators for application of pressure to the patient.

5351

Radiodiagnostic compression device, parked

To indicate that a compression device is in the parked position, or to identify the control to return it to the parked position.

5406

Ionization chamber

To indicate a reference to an ionization chamber.

5.23 Collection 23—Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function

5328

Radiographic control

To identify controls or indicators for radiography (for example, for radiographic release).

5329

Indirect radiography

To identify controls or indicators for indirect radiography.

5330

Radioscopy

To identify controls or indicators for radioscopy (fluoroscopy).

ISO 0361

Ionizing radiation

To identify the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiation.

IEC 60878 note—This symbol is standardized in ISO 361.

In case of application as a safety sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

See safety sign ISO 7010-W003, “Warning ionizing radiation.”

5339

X-ray source assembly, emitting

To indicate the emission or imminent emission of X-radiation.

5327

Large focal spot

On radiological equipment.

To identify controls or indicators associated with the selection of a large focal spot or the connections for the corresponding filament.

5326

Intermediate focal spot

On radiological equipment.

To identify controls or indicators associated with the selection of a focal spot or the connections for the corresponding filament.

NOTE—Associated with the symbol 5325, this symbol applies to the larger focal spot. Associated with the symbol 5327, this symbol applies to the smaller focal spot.

5325

Small focal spot

On radiological equipment.

To identify controls or indicators associated with the selection of a small focal spot or the connections for the corresponding filament.

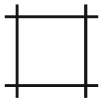
5686

Stereo focal spot

To identify the control or indicator for selection of stereo focal spot operation of an X-ray tube.

NOTE—See also symbols 5325, 5326, and 5327.

5385



Beam limiting device, open

To identify controls for opening the beam limiting device, or to identify its partially or fully open state.

5386

Beam limiting device, closed

To identify controls for closing the beam limiting device, or to identify its closed state.

5387

Beam limiting device with separate opening of the shutters

To identify controls for opening one set of shutters or a single shutter of a beam limiting device.

NOTE—The controlled shutters are shown in thicker lines.

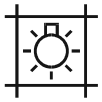
5388

Beam limiting device with separate closing of the shutters

To identify controls for closing one set of shutters or a single shutter of a beam limiting device.

NOTE—The controlled shutters are shown in thicker lines.

5384



Indication of radiation field by light

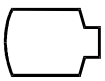
To identify controls for indication of the radiation field by light.

5383

Indication of radiation field center by light

To identify controls for indication of the center of the radiation field by light.

5376



X-ray image intensifier

To indicate a reference to an X-ray image intensifier.

5378

Image intensifier, full input field

To identify the control or indicator to select the full input field of an X-ray image intensifier.

NOTE 1—In the case of several input fields, the dimensions of the field concerned may be indicated, instead of the beam contour.

NOTE 2—This symbol may be used in combination with symbol 5379 and/or symbol 5642. If only one image intensifier input field symbol is required, symbol 5378 shall be used.

5642

Image intensifier, medium input field

To identify the control or indicator to select the medium input field or a reduced input field of an X-ray image intensifier.

NOTE 1—In the case of several input fields, the dimensions of the field concerned may be indicated, instead of the beam contour.

NOTE 2—This symbol shall be used only in combination with symbol 5378 and/or symbol 5379. If only one image intensifier input field symbol is required, symbol 5378 shall be used.

5379

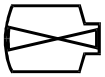


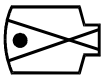
Image intensifier, small input field

To identify the control or indicator to select the small input field of an X-ray image intensifier.

NOTE 1—In the case of several input fields, the dimensions of the field concerned may be indicated, instead of the beam contour.

NOTE 2—This symbol shall be used only in combination with symbol 5378 and/or symbol 5642. If only one image intensifier input field symbol is required, symbol 5378 shall be used.

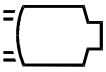
5380



X-ray image intensifier, gettering

To identify controls or indicators associated with gettering an X-ray image intensifier.

5377



X-ray image intensifier with stabilized input

To identify controls or indicators associated with the stabilization of the intensity in the entrance plane of an X-ray image intensifier.

5355

Radiodiagnostic automatic control system

To identify controls or indicators for automatic control of irradiation (for example, of an automatic exposer).

NOTE—This symbol is shown with three rectangular dominant areas.

5685

X-ray intensifying screen, high sensitivity

To identify the control or indicator for selection of an X-ray intensifying screen of high sensitivity.

NOTE 1—The actual sensitivity factor may be indicated by a number next to the symbol.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5683 and 5684.

5684

X-ray intensifying screen, medium sensitivity

To identify the control or indicator for selection of an X-ray intensifying screen of medium sensitivity.

NOTE 1—The actual sensitivity factor may be indicated by a number next to the symbol.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5683 and 5685.

5683

X-ray intensifying screen, low sensitivity

To identify the control or indicator for selection of an X-ray intensifying screen of low sensitivity.

NOTE 1—The actual sensitivity factor may be indicated by a number next to the symbol.

NOTE 2—See also symbols 5684 and 5685.

5352

Anti-scatter grid

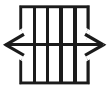
To identify a reference to an anti-scatter grid.

5354

Anti-scatter grid: not used

To identify the mode without an anti-scatter grid, grid parked, or the absence of an anti-scatter grid.

5353



Anti-scatter grid: movement

To indicate the “ON” condition of, or a reference to the movement of, an anti-scatter grid.

5359

Radiographic film selection: full format and orientation

To identify controls or indicators for radiographic mode on full format film, oriented as shown.

NOTE 1—This symbol is often used in conjunction with symbols 5360 and 5361.

NOTE 2—Film dimensions may be given.

5360

Radiographic film selection: division by two and orientation

To identify controls or indicators for radiographic mode with division of the film into two, oriented as shown.

NOTE 1—This symbol is often used with symbols 5359 and 5361.

NOTE 2—Film dimensions may be given.

5361

Radiographic film selection: division by four and orientation

To identify controls or indicators for radiographic mode with division of the film into four, oriented as shown.

NOTE 1—This symbol is often used with symbols 5359 and 5360.

NOTE 2—Film dimensions may be given.

1123

Cine radiographic exposure

On radiological equipment, to indicate the operation with cine radiographic exposure.

5852

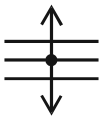
X-ray filter

To identify the control or indicator to select an X-ray filter. The filtering material, whether actual or equivalent, is indicated by its chemical symbol. The material thickness shall be expressed in mm.

NOTE 1—The symbol is shown for a Molybdenum filter of thickness 0.03 mm.

NOTE 2—Indications given in equivalent thickness of a material, such as aluminum, are indicated as shown in the example below:
Al 2.0

5403

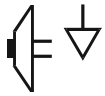


Tomographic layer selection

On radiological tomographic equipment.

To identify the control for setting the tomographic layer.

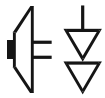
5404



Anode rotation, normal speed

To identify controls or indicators associated with normal rotational speed of the X-ray tube anode.

5405



Anode rotation, high speed

To identify controls or indicators associated with high rotational speed of the X-ray tube anode.

6 Alphabetical index according to title

This alphabetical index points to page numbers in clause 5 only.

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7 Numerical index

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