

TECHNICAL REPORT



Graphical symbols for electrical equipment in medical practice

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TECHNICAL REPORT



Graphical symbols for electrical equipment in medical practice

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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IEC TR 60878 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. It is a Technical Report.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2015. This fourth edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes compared with IEC TR 60878:2015 are as follows:

- A total of 109 new symbols and safety signs that have been identified since the publication of the third edition have been added. For identification, the number of the new symbol or safety sign is printed in red followed by "New".
- Of the symbols and safety signs in the third edition, 14 have changes in their title or description. For identification, the number of a modified symbol or safety sign is printed in red followed by "Mod".

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
62A/1472/DTR	62A/1483/RVDTR

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

The language used for the development of this Technical Report is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

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- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

This document is a 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. For those more general symbols, for which the application on medical electrical equipment is subject to certain restrictions, these are pointed out in a section of the symbol description table headed “Further comments by IEC/TC 62”.

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, to avoid any confusion.

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GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

1 Scope

This document provides a 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 4).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*, available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>

IEC 60601-1, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*

IEC 60601-1-8:2006, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-8: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral Standard: General requirements, tests and guidance for alarm systems in medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems*
IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012
IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020

IEC 60601-2-18:2009, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-18: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of endoscopic equipment*

IEC 60601-2-22:2019, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-22: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of surgical, cosmetic, therapeutic and diagnostic laser equipment*

IEC 60601-2-83:2019, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-83: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of home light therapy equipment*

IEC 60825-1:2014, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 62056-21, *Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Part 21: Direct local data exchange*

IEC 62570:2014, *Standard practice for marking medical devices and other items for safety in the magnetic resonance environment*

ISO 361, *Basic ionizing radiation symbol*

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*

ISO 3864-1, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Registered symbols* (available from: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

ISO 7001, *Graphical symbols – Public information symbols*

ISO 7010, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs*

ISO 8601-1, *Date and time – Representations for information interchange – Part 1: Basic rules*

ISO 15223-1:2021, *Medical devices – Symbols to be used with information to be supplied by the manufacturer – Part 1: General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

4 General

This document primarily identifies graphical symbols published in IEC 60417 or in ISO 7000, and safety signs published in ISO 7010, and a few public information symbols in ISO 7001. A reference to the corresponding symbol or safety sign number is given.

NOTE 1 Reference numbers below 5 000 refer to ISO 7000, while reference numbers from 5 000 up refer to IEC 60417.

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. **60601-2-18-101** for graphical symbol No. 101 of IEC 60601-2-18.

NOTE 2 These symbols will 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 (all parts) for inclusion in this document.

In this document, symbols are ordered by application area, as shown in Table 1.

Many of the symbols listed in this document have already been used for several years on equipment and will be familiar to experts in that field; the meaning of others will become clear when viewed in context on the equipment itself, but it shall 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 can 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.

Table 1 – Grouping of symbols by application area

	Application area	Subclause No. (survey)	Subclause No. (description)
1	General: Controls	5.1	6.1
2	General: Movement related	5.2	6.2
3	General: Electricity and electronics	5.3	0
4	General: Light and optics	5.4	6.4
5	General: Miscellaneous	5.5	6.5
6	Transport, handling and packaging	5.6	6.6
7	Safety related	5.7	6.7
8	Safety signs	5.8	6.8
9	Classification and identification of equipment	5.9	6.9
10	Information and communication: Image, imaging	5.10	6.10
11	Information and communication: Audio	5.11	6.11
12	Information and communication: Data	5.12	6.12
13	Patient / person	5.13	6.13
14	Patient positioning	5.14	6.14
15	Medical instruments and blood processing	5.15	0
16	Dentistry and dentistry equipment	5.16	6.16
17	Patient monitoring	5.17	6.17
18	Ultrasound	5.18	6.18
19	Lithotripsy	5.19	6.19
20	Electrosurgery	5.20	6.20
21	Nuclear medicine	5.21	6.21
22	Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Equipment and movement	5.22	6.22
23	Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function	5.23	6.23
24	Active Implantable Medical Devices	5.24	0
25	Biometric and facial recognition	5.25	6.25

The graphical symbols listed in this document are intended to be applied on or near equipment used in medical practice and in the equipment's accompanying documentation. They are not necessarily associated with graphical symbols used on drawings.

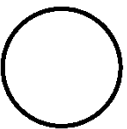
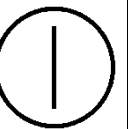
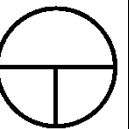
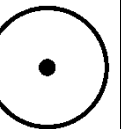
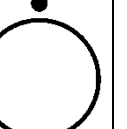
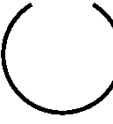
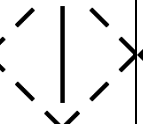
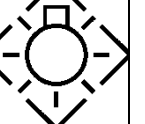
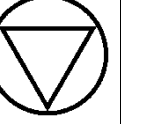
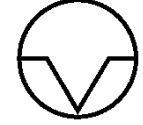
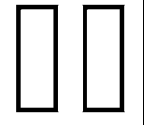
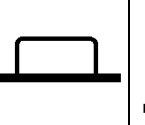
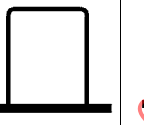
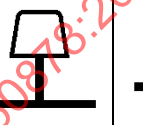
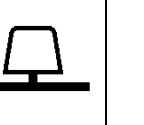
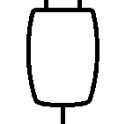
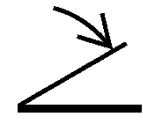
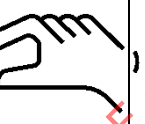
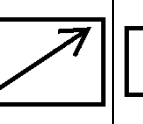
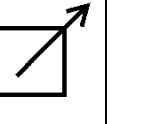
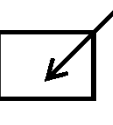
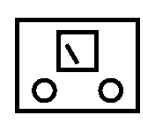
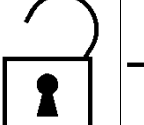
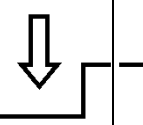
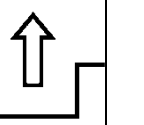
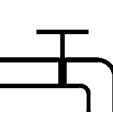
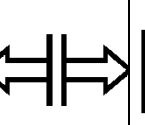
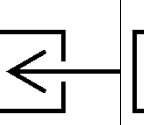
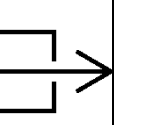
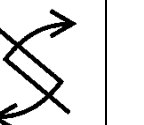
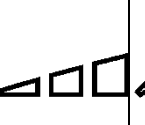
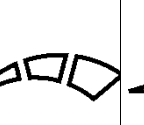
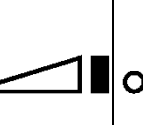
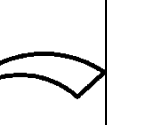
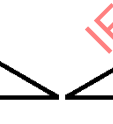
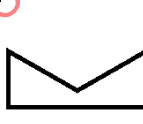
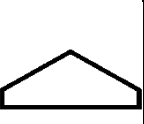
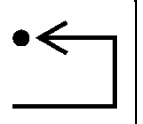
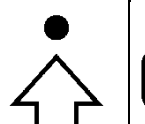
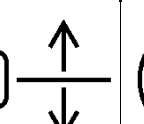
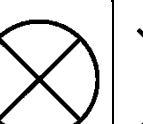
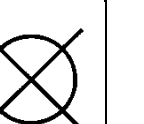
For symbol requirements not met by this document, refer in the first instance to published IEC or ISO symbols. Note that, where necessary, two or more symbols or symbol elements can be grouped together to convey a particular meaning. Some latitude in graphic design is permissible provided that the essential communicative characteristics of the basic symbol are maintained. For details, refer to ISO/IEC 80416 (all parts).

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

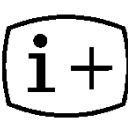
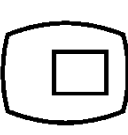
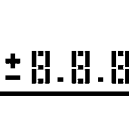
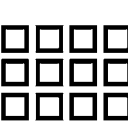
5 Graphical survey

NOTE For a quick overview, this clause holds only the graphics, sorted by application areas. See Clause 4 for an overview of application areas. For titles, descriptions, and specific notes for application on medical electrical equipment, see Clause 6.

5.1 Collection 1 – General: Controls

5007 	5008 	5010 	5009 Mod 	5011 	5264 	5265 	5266 
1140 	5104 	5177 	5659 	5857 	5110A 	5110B 	5178 
5638 	5111A 	5111B 	6336 New 	5268 	5269 	1154 	1155 
5322 	5114 	1853 	6378 New 	0096 	5444 	0093 	1108 
1109 	5263 	6379 New 	5090 	5569 	5570 	0022 	0023 
5573 	5574 	0234 	0018 	0019 	0794 	0795 	5292 
5459 	5628 	5004 	1364 	5181 	2164 	5183 	6394 New 
5072 	5146 	5147 	5495 	5849 	5643 	5115 	5503 

Collection 1 – General: Controls

1326 	6334A New 	6334B New 	6335A New 	6335B New 	5510 	5289 	5511 
6089 New 	6089A New 	6415 New 	5512 	5753 	5770 	5658 	

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5.2 Collection 2 – General: Movement related

5022	0004	5023	0005	0521	0001	0253	5024
2765	2764	5025	5026	5029	5027	5028	5030
1111	0254	0493	1110	0924	0539	0258	0937
5655	5656	5822	5107A	5107B	5108A	5108B	0547 New
5124A	5124B	5125A	5125B	5862	5861	1116	1114
1117	1115	5628	5897	5898	0514	5738	5739
0020	0021	1173	5110A	5110B	5178	5638	5111A
5111B							

5.3 Collection 3 – General: Electricity and electronics

0232 	5005 	5006 	5926 	6181 New 	5031 	5032 	5032-1
5032-2 	5033 	5001A 	5001B 	5002 	6367 New 	6368 New 	5546
5639 	0247 	5017 	5019 	5018 	5021 	5020 	5016
5115 	5156 	5534 	5572 	6352 New 	5034 	5035 	5448
5424 	5424-1 	5424-2 	5424-3 	5134 	5084 	5093 	5051
5140 	5039 	6330A-1 New 	6330B-1 New 	6330A-2 New 	6330B-2 New 	6330A-3 New 	6330B-3 New
6330A-4 New 	6330B-4 New 	6330A-5 New 	6330B-5 New 				

5.4 Collection 4 – General: Light and optics

5012 	5320 	5918 	5896 	5321 	5750 	5938 	5751
6301 New 	5857 	5323 	5324 	5323-1 	5323-2 	5323-3 	5875
1124 	1125 	5381 	6186 	5885 	5152 	6197 	6196
6187 	IEC 60601-2-22-105 	IEC 60601-2-22-106 	IEC 60601-2-22-107 	IEC 60601-2-22-108 	IEC 60601-2-22-109 	6200 	6201
IEC 60601-2-22-112 	IEC 60601-2-22-113 	IEC 60601-2-22-114 					

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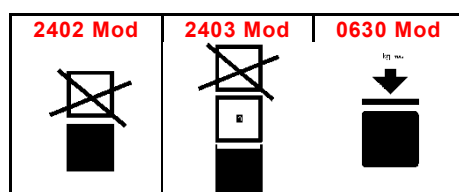
5.5 Collection 5 – General: Miscellaneous

1124 	5662 	5184 	5440 	6405 New 	5132 	5270 	5417
5879 	5415 New 	5416 New 	5130 	5131 	5842 	5736 	5624
5623 	0024 	0025 	0160 	0037 	0038 	5015 	6188
6189 	0032 	0028 	0033 	0029 	0030 	0233 	0540
0940 	0034 	0035 	0036 	0535 	0027 	1844 	6332 New
0588 	5845 	5846 	0089 	1118 	0017 	5657 	1641
6222 New 	3705 New 	1640 	0717 	5575 	1369 	2868 	IEC 60601-2-18-104
IEC 60601-2-18-105 	6343 New 						

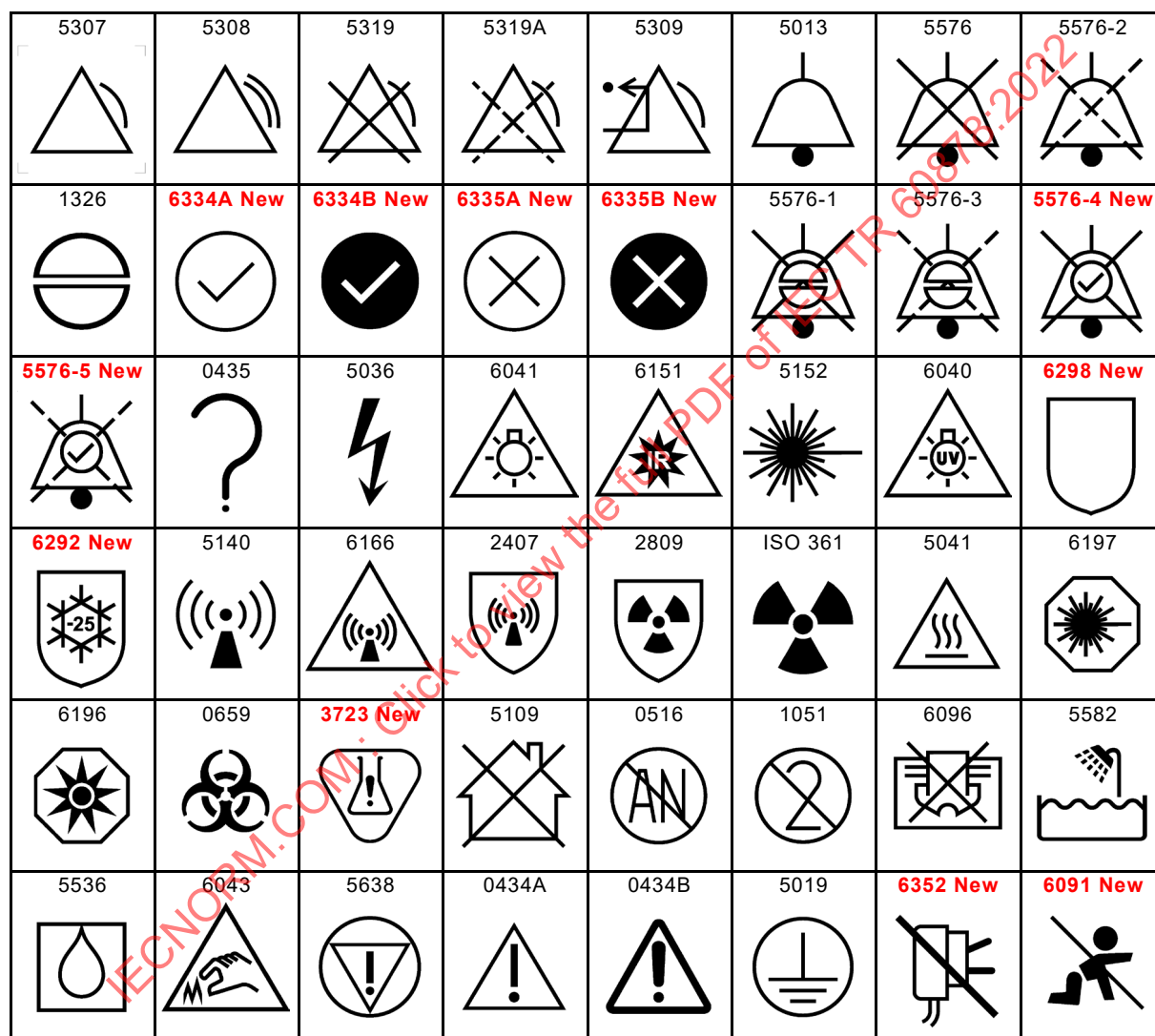
5.6 Collection 6 – Transport, handling and packaging

5661 	0533 	0534 	0632 	2620 	2621 	5536 	0626
0624 	2401 	0615 	0621 	0623 	2405 	2607 	2655
1051 	2606 	2794 	3727 New 	2795 	3079 	2499 STERILE	2500 STERILE A
2501 STERILE	2502 STERILE	2503 STERILE	ISO 15223-1,5.2.10 New STERILE	3707 New 	3704 New 	3708 New 	3709 New
2608 	2609 	0518 	2497 	3082 	6049 	ISO 15223-1,5.1.2 EC REP	3724 New
3725 New 	3728 New 	2493 REF	2498 SN	6050 #	ISO 15223-1,5.7.10 New UDI	2492 LOT	ISO 15223-1,5.5.1 New IVD
ISO 15223-1,5.7.7 New MD	3723 New 	3699 New 	3700 New 	3701 New 	3702 New 	3703 New 	ISO 15223-1,5.4.5 New LATEX
1135 	0627 Mod 	0625 Mod 	0622 Mod 	0629 Mod 	2406 Mod 	0631 Mod 	2404 Mod

Collection 6 – Transport, handling and packaging



5.7 Collection 7 – Safety related



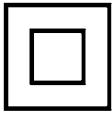
5.8 Collection 8 – Safety signs

P001	P002	P003	P007	P008	P010	P011	P012
P013	P014	P015	P016	P017	P018	P019	P041 New
P022	P023	P024	P026	P031	P042 New	P068 New	P069 New
IEC 62570-7.3.3	IEC 60601-2-83-104 New	W001	W003	W004	W005	W006	W007
W009	W012	W010	W016	W017	W018	W019	W020
W021	W022	W024	W026	W027	W028	W029	W038 New
W041 New	IEC 62570-7.3.2	IEC 60601-2-83-102 New	IEC 60601-2-83-103 New	M001	M002	M003	M004
M007	M025	M009	M010	M011	M006	M021	M028

Collection 8 – Safety signs

M046	E010	E020 New	IEC 62570-7.3.1-1	IEC 62570-7.3.1-2

5.9 Collection 9 – Classification and identification of equipment

5172 	5180 	5331 	5332 	5840 	5841 	5333 	5334 
5335 	5336 	5937 	5895 	5957 	5109 	1135 	1051 
3706 New 							

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5.10 Collection 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 	5886 	5478 	5411 	5407 	5408 	5409 	5410
5772 	5892 	5794 	5890 	5773 	5720 	5721 	5722
5723 	5800 	5517A 	5517B 	5291 	5412 	5244 	5245
5055 	5646 	5645 	5768 	5771 	5843 	5795 	5802
5525A 	5525B 	5529A 	5529B 	5521A 	5521B 	5547 	5555

Collection 10 – Information and communication: Image, imaging

5554 	5467 	5471 	5471-1 	5917 	5318 	5318-1 	5630A
5630B 	5470A 	5470B 	5533 	1129 	5975 	5815 	5816
5889 	5888 	6021 	6326 New 	0680 	0679 	5788 	5789
5792 	5791 	5894 	5893 	2027 			

5.11 Collection 11 – Information and communication: Audio

5080 	5436 	5126 	5127 	5081 	5077 	5082 	5913
5211 	5210 	5182 	5037 	5038 	5072 	5013 	5576
5576-2 	5576-1 	5576-3 	5576-4 New 	5576-5 New 	5547 	1129 	

5.12 Collection 12 – Information and communication: Data

0987 	1025 	1026 	1107 	6440 New 	6441 New 	6442 New 	6443 New
5163 	5164 	5165 	5170 	5093 	5561 	5562 	5884
5938 	5850 	5988 	5851 	5193 	0793 	2027 	5192
5544 							

5.13 Collection 13 – Patient / person

5667 	6091 New 	5389 	5390 	5391 	5663 	2610 	5664
6236 New 	5665 	5666 	5844 	5668 	PI PF 044 New 	3726 New 	

5.14 Collection 14 – Patient positioning

5393	5395	5396	5674	5675	5394	5823	5824
5392	5371	5397	5398	5399	5370	5369	5810
5811	5812	5814	5966				

5.15 Collection 15 – Medical instruments and blood processing

5741	5742	5743	5744	5382	5745	2754	2753
5747	5748	5746	IEC 60601-2-18-10	6372 New	6373 New	6374 New	2706
2715	2728	2718	2707	2712	2704	2709	2703
2719	2708	2713	2705	2710	2711	2722	3084
2724	2723	2727	2720	2721	2716	2717	2701
2702	2714	2700	2726	2793	2725		

5.16 Collection 16 – Dentistry and dentistry equipment

5115 	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 	2784 	1828 	1823 	1824 	2791 	1843
1842 	1840 	1841 	1838 	1839 	1856 	1857 	1858
0073 	1837 	1836 	1835 	3618 New 	1834 	1833 	1829
1830 	1831 	1832 	0157 	1805 	0159 	1852 	1850
2785 	0137 	1822 	1844 	2868 			

5.17 Collection 17 – Patient monitoring

5643 	5647 	5648 	5649 	5650 	5651 	5652 	5653
5847 	5658 	5795 	5737 				

5.18 Collection 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 				

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

5777	5778	5779	5780	5781	5782	5783	5784
5749							

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

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

5337 	5338 	5964 	5965 	5963 	5830 	5833 	5367
5366 	5979 	5342 	5679 	5677 	5362 	5363 	5364
5365 	5821 	5345 	5401 	5402 	5676 	5341 	5340
5344 	5343 	5347 	5346 	5680 	5678 	5681 	5368
5962 	5374 	5373 	5958 	5831 	5959 	5960 	5832
5961 	5967 	5897 	5898 	5372 	5375 	5348 	5349
5350 	5983 	5351 	5356 	5406 			

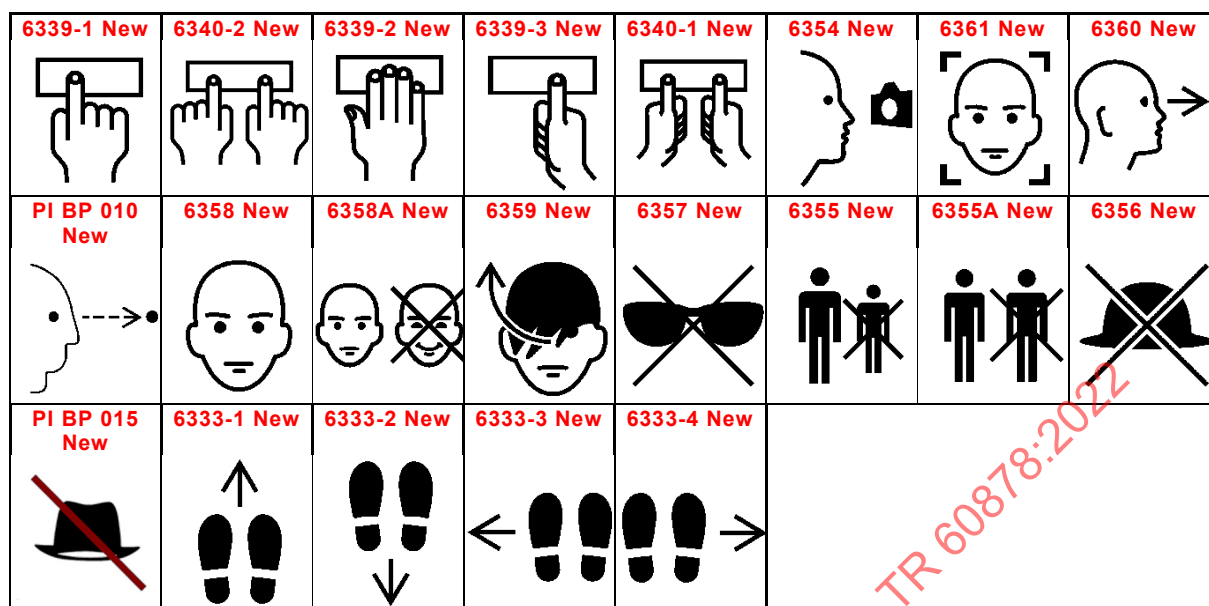
5.23 Collection 23 – Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function

5328 	5329 	5980 	5330 	5981 	5985 	ISO 361 	5339
2809 	5327 	5326 	5325 	5686 	5385 	5386 	5387
5388 	5818 	5819 	5820 	5982 	5384 	5383 	5825
5826 	5827 	5828 	5829 	5852 	5376 	5377 	5378
5642 	5379 	5380 	5355 	5984 	5685 	5684 	5683
5352 	5354 	5353 	5977 	5976 	5978 	5359 	5360
5361 	1123 	5403 	5817 	5404 	5405 	6191 	6192
6193 	IEC 62570-7.3.3 	IEC 62570-7.3.2 	IEC 62570-7.3.1-1 	IEC 62570-7.3.1-2 			

5.24 Collection 24 – Active Implantable Medical Devices

3038 	3039 	3040 	3041 	3042 	3043 	3044 	3045 Mod
3046 	3047 Mod 	3048 	3049 	3050 	3051 	3052 	3053
3054 	3055 	3059 	3056 	3057 	3058 	3060 	3061
3062 	3063 	3065 	3064 	3066 	3067 	3068 	3069
3070 	3071 	3072 	3073 Mod 	3074 	3075 	3076 	3077
3078 							

5.25 Collection 25 – Biometric and facial recognition



6 Title and description of graphical symbols

NOTE 1 This clause holds graphical symbols for use on medical electrical equipment, sorted by application areas. See Clause 4 for an overview of application areas.

NOTE 2 Included are graphics, titles, and descriptions including specific notes for application on medical electrical equipment.

6.1 Collection 1 – General: Controls

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5007 "ON" (power)

To indicate connection to the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all those cases where safety is involved.
Note 1 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.
Note 2 – See also symbol 5264.

IEC 60417-5007 (2002-10)

5008 "OFF" (power)

To indicate disconnection from the mains, at least for mains switches or their positions, and all those cases where safety is involved.
Note – See also symbol 5265.

IEC 60417-5008 (2002-10)

5010 "ON"/"OFF" (push-push)

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

Each position, "ON" or "OFF", is a stable position.

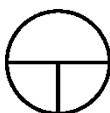
IEC 60417-5010 (2002-10)

5009 Mod 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, and to identify the control to shift to or to indicate the state of low power consumption. Each of different states of power consumption can be indicated using a corresponding colour.

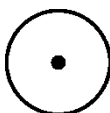
Note – See also symbol 5266.

IEC 60417-5009 (2015-03)

5011 "ON"/"OFF" (push button)

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

IEC 60417-5011 (2002-10)

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 the symbol 5265.

IEC 60417-5264 (2002-10)

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 the symbol 5264.

IEC 60417-5265 (2002-10)

5266 Stand-by or preparatory state for a part of equipment

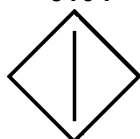
To indicate the stand-by or preparatory state for a part of equipment, if the symbol 5009 cannot be used, for example, to identify the "STAND-BY" position of a switch.

IEC 60417-5266 (2002-10)

1140 Ready

To indicate that the machine is ready for operation.

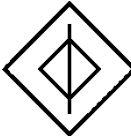
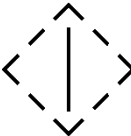
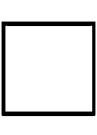
ISO 7000-1140 (2004-01)

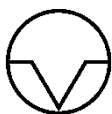
5104 Start (of action)

To identify the start button.

Note – See also symbols 5177 and 5659.

IEC 60417-5104 (2006-08)

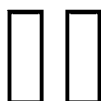
5177 	Fast start To identify the control by means of which for example a process, a programme, a tape is started such that the operational speed is attained without significant delay. <i>Note 1 – This symbol is used particularly when symbol 5104 is also used on the same equipment.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbol 5659.</i>
IEC 60417-5177 (2002-10)	
5659 	Start, test run To identify the control or the indicator for starting a test run. <i>Note – See also symbols 5104 and 5177.</i>
IEC 60417-5659 (2002-10)	
5857 	Lamp test To test the functionality of all lamps and controls, for example industrial facilities or system panels.
IEC 60417-5857 (2002-10)	
5110A 	Stop To identify the control or the indicator to stop the active function. <i>Note 1 – This means stopping either by electrical or mechanical disconnection.</i> <i>Note 2 – On audio video equipment, the symbol 5110B is preferred alternative and should be used in combination with any of the symbols 5107B, 5108B, 5111B and 5124B.</i>
IEC 60417-5110A (2004-06)	
5110B 	Stop Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as 5110A.
IEC 60417-5110B (2004-06)	
5178 	Fast stop To identify the control by means of which for example a process, a programme, a tape is stopped without significant delay. <i>Note – To be used particularly when symbol 5110 is also used on the same equipment.</i>
IEC 60417-5178 (2002-10)	
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. <i>Note 1 – The use of this symbol is specified in IEC 61310-1.</i> <i>Note 2 – For additional requirements concerning the shape, colour and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.</i>
IEC 60417-5638 (2002-10)	

5111A Pause; interruption

To identify the control or the indicator which stops operation intermittently and keeps the equipment in operating mode.

Note – On audio video equipment, the symbol 5111B is the preferred alternative and should be used in combination with any of the symbols 5107B, 5108B and 5124B.

IEC 60417-5111A (2004-06)

5111B Pause; interruption

Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as 5111A.

IEC 60417-5111B (2004-06)

6336 New Retry

To indicate a retry request of the previously taken action.

IEC 60417-6336 (2015-06)

5268 "IN" position of a bi-stable push control

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

IEC 60417-5268 (2002-10)

5269 "OUT" position of a bi-stable push control

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

IEC 60417-5269 (2002-10)

1154 Pull switch, switch position pulled; pull to activate

To identify the switch position "pulled", for example on pull-switches and push-turn-switches.

ISO 7000-1154 (2004-01)

1155 Pull switch, switch position pushed in; push to deactivate

To identify the switch position "pushed in", for example on pull-switches and push-turn-switches.

ISO 7000-1155 (2004-01)

5322 Hand-held switch

To identify controls or connection points associated with hand-held switches.

IEC 60417-5322 (2002-10)

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).

IEC 60417-5114 (2002-10)

1853 Foot-operated



To indicate that the control is foot-operated.

ISO 7000-1853 (2004-01)

6378 New Foot control



To identify a foot control device, connection or function.

Note – See also IEC 60417-5114 and ISO 7000-1853.

IEC 60417-6378 (2017-10)

0096 Manual control

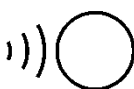


To identify a manually operated control. To identify the switch position that places the equipment under manual (as opposed to automatic) control. To identify the control that activates manual control. To indicate that the equipment is in manual control mode.

Note – Use as a symbol element in a combined symbol or in conjunction with a function symbol to indicate manual operating mode.

ISO 7000-0096 (2004-01)

5444 Remote control reception indicator



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

IEC 60417-5444 (2002-10)

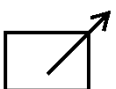
0093 Remote control



To indicate the remote control function, for example the connection point for a remote control lead.

ISO 7000-0093 (2004-01)

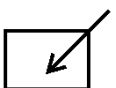
1108 Remote control, switch on; remote control, activate



To identify the control for changing over to remote control.

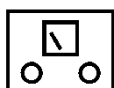
ISO 7000-1108 (2004-01)

1109 Remote control, switch off; remote control, deactivate



To identify the control for changing over to local control.

ISO 7000-1109 (2004-01)

5263 Principal control panel

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

IEC 60417-5263 (2002-10)

6379 New Panel; local

To identify a panel or local function or control.

IEC 60417-6379 (2017-10)

5090 Telephone; telephone adapter

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

IEC 60417-5090 (2002-10)

5569 Locking, general

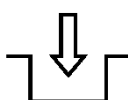
To identify on a control that a function is locked or to show the locked status.

IEC 60417-5569 (2005-08)

5570 Unlocking

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

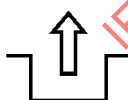
IEC 60417-5570 (2002-10)

0022 Engaging; mechanical activation

To identify the control or the indicator for the engagement of two machine parts or elements, or for the activation of a mechanical drive.

Note – Symbols may be rotated 90° for a clearer visual representation.

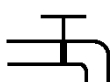
ISO 7000-0022 (2004-01)

0023 Disengaging; mechanical deactivation

To identify the control or the indicator for the disengagement of two machine parts or elements, or for the disabling of a mechanical drive.

Note – Symbol may be rotated 90° for a clearer visual representation.

ISO 7000-0023 (2004-01)

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.

IEC 60417-5573 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5574 (2002-10)

0234 Valve; shut-off element



To identify any kind of shut-off valve. To indicate the opening or closing of a valve.

ISO 7000-0234 (2004-01)

0018 Lock; tighten



To indicate the function of locking or clamping two machine parts together, or location of a machine element in a fixed position.

Note – See also symbol 0019.

ISO 7000-0018 (2004-01)

0019 Unlock; unclamp



To indicate the function of releasing two machine elements locked or clamped together, or the releasing of a machine element from a fixed position.

Note – See also symbol 0018.

ISO 7000-0019 (2004-01)

0794 Input; entrance

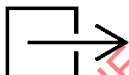


To identify an entrance, for example exhaust gas entry for measurement (for example of CO- value).

Note – For electrical (signal) input use symbol IEC 60417-5034.

ISO 7000-0794 (2004-01)

0795 Output; exit



To identify an exit, for example of an hydraulic pump.

Note – For electrical (signal) output use symbol IEC 60417-5035.

ISO 7000-0795 (2004-01)

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 also standardized in ISO 7000-0273 "Interchange".

IEC 60417-5292 (2002-10)

5459 Eject



To identify the control for the eject function.

Note – This symbol should be used instead of symbol 5113.

IEC 60417-5459 (2002-10)

5628 Functional movement, stepwise mode

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.

IEC 60417-5628 (2002-10)

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 on the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-1364.

Note 2 – See also symbols 5181 and 5183.

IEC 60417-5004 (2002-10)

1364 Variability, rotational adjustment

To indicate variability of a quantity. To identify the control by means of which a quantity is increased or decreased.

Note – Use when a variable quantity is adjusted by a rotary control. Motion of the operating device towards the wide end of the wedge results in an increase in quantity or rate. Motion of the operating device towards the point of the wedge results in a decrease in quantity or rate.

ISO 7000-1364 (2004-01)

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 on the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-2164.

Note 2 – See also symbols 5004 and 5183.

IEC 60417-5181 (2002-10)

2164 Variability, for rotating movement, variability in steps

To identify the control by means of which a quantity is controlled stepwise.

Note – Motion of the operating device towards the wide end of the wedge results in an increase in quantity or rate. Motion of the operating device towards the point of the wedge results in a decrease in quantity or rate.

ISO 7000-2164 (2004-01)

5183 Variability, maximum step

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

Note 1 – The curved version is shown in symbol 6020.

Note 2 – See also symbols 5004, 5181 and ISO 7000-1364.

IEC 60417-5183 (2008-08)

6394 New Variability with OFF position, rotary adjustment



To identify the control for continuous increase and decrease of a quantity and an off position, e.g. on arc welding equipment.

IEC 60417-6394 (2017-10)

5072 Balance



To identify the balance control.

IEC 60417-5072 (2002-10)

5146 Adjustment to a minimum

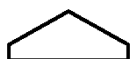


To identify the control by means of which a quantity is adjusted to its minimum value.

Note – For example: "zero" control or balancing of a bridge device; rejection of an unwanted signal; minimum deviation of a meter, indicator, etc.

IEC 60417-5146 (2002-10)

5147 Adjustment to a maximum

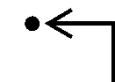


To identify the control by means of which a quantity is adjusted to its maximum value.

Note – For example: tuning, maximum deviation of a meter, indicator, etc.

IEC 60417-5147 (2002-10)

5495 Return to an initial state



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

IEC 60417-5495 (2002-10)

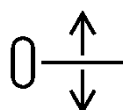
5849 Setup



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

IEC 60417-5849 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5643 (2002-10)

5115 Signal lamp



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

IEC 60417-5115 (2002-10)

5503 General cancel

To identify the control to cancel any of the services previously activated.
Note – See ITU-T Recommendation E.121.

IEC 60417-5503 (2002-10)

1326 Acknowledgement

[No description available]

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarms systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged

To identify the control for acknowledged. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

ISO 7000-1326 (2004-01)

6334A
New

Selection; affirmative acknowledgement; success; ACK

To identify the control to acknowledge affirmatively and to indicate the status of acknowledgement, or to indicate the successful status.

Note – See also ISO 7000-0422 and ISO 7000-1940.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged or responsibility accepted

To identify the control for acknowledged or responsibility accepted or to indicate that the alarm condition is in the responsibility accepted state.

IEC 60417-6334A (2015-06)

6334B
New

Selection; affirmative acknowledgement; success; ACK

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6334A.

IEC 60417-6334B (2015-06)

6335A
New

Negative acknowledgement; failure; NACK

To indicate the status of negative acknowledgement, or to indicate the failed status.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Responsibility rejected

To identify the control for responsibility rejected or to indicate that the alarm condition is in the responsibility rejected state.

IEC 60417-6335A (2015-06)

6335B **Negative acknowledgement; failure; NACK**

New



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6335A.

IEC 60417-6335B (2015-06)

5510 **Additional information on screen**



To identify the control to display additional information for the user, for example input source, selected function, warning, time, etc.

IEC 60417-5510 (2002-10)

5289 **Application assistance**



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

IEC 60417-5289 (2007-12)

5511 **Menu**



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

IEC 60417-5511 (2002-10)

6089 **New** **Menu invocation key**



To identify the control to invoke a function (preferably displaying a menu), depending of the currently active software.

IEC 60417-6089 (2012-05)

6089A **Menu invocation key**

New



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6089.

IEC 60417-6089A (2019-12)

6415 **New** **Language selection**



To identify the control to invoke a menu for human language selection in accordance with a user's preference.

IEC 60417-6415 (2019-09)

5512 **System status display**

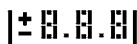


To identify the control by which the status of apparatus connected to an interface bus can be displayed.

IEC 60417-5512 (2002-10)

5753 Digital indicator

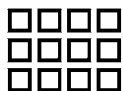
To identify the control or the connector for a digital indicator.



IEC 60417-5753 (2002-10)

5770 Keypad

To indicate a reference to an alphanumeric keypad.



IEC 60417-5770 (2005-08)

5658 Distance measurement

To identify the control or the indicator for measuring a distance.



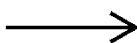
IEC 60417-5658 (2002-10)

6.2 Collection 2 – General: Movement related

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

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 on the diameter of the control concerned. The curved version is shown in ISO 7000-0004.

IEC 60417-5022 (2002-10)

0004 Direction of continuous rotation

To indicate that a control, or an object by means of a control, can be moved in a clockwise rotary motion.

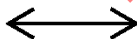


Note – The arrow direction is reversed for anticlockwise rotation.

ISO 7000-0004 (2004-01)

5023 Movement in both directions

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



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

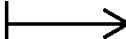
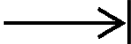
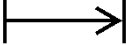
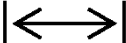
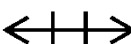
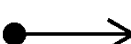
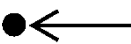
IEC 60417-5023 (2002-10)

0005 Rotation in two directions

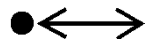
To indicate that a control or an object by means of a control, can be moved in a clockwise and anticlockwise rotation.



ISO 7000-0005 (2004-01)

	0521 Movement in direction of arrow from a point of origin To identify the control or the indicator for linear movement in direction of the arrow from a limit.
	ISO 7000-0521 (2004-01)
	0001 Limited rectilinear motion To indicate limited rectilinear motion.
	ISO 7000-0001 (2004-01)
	0253 Incremental rectilinear motion To indicate a reference to incremental rectilinear motion.
	ISO 7000-0253 (2004-01)
	5024 Movement limited in both directions To indicate that a control, or an object by means of a control, can be moved in both the indicated directions within certain limits. <i>Note – Only the linear version is given, since the radius of the arrow of the curved version depends on the diameter of the control concerned.</i>
	IEC 60417-5024 (2002-10)
	2765 Limit override – in one direction To indicate that the limit is overridden in one direction. May be used on a control to permit the override or on a display to show the current situation.
	ISO 7000-2765 (2006-05)
	2764 Limit override – in two directions To indicate that the limit is overridden in two directions. May be used on a control to permit the override or on a display to show the current situation.
	ISO 7000-2764 (2006-05)
	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.
	IEC 60417-5025 (2002-10)
	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.
	IEC 60417-5026 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5029 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5027 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5028 (2002-10)

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.

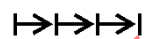
IEC 60417-5030 (2002-10)

1111 Movement in two or more steps

 To identify the control or the indicator for movement in two or more steps.

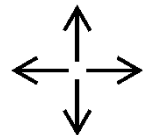
ISO 7000-1111 (2004-01)

0254 Rectilinear repeated positioning

 To indicate a reference to rectilinear repeated positioning.

ISO 7000-0254 (2004-01)

0493 Co-ordinate tracing

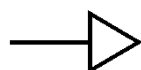
 To identify the action of tracing in a co-ordinate plane during welding or thermal cutting, or to indicate a reference to movements in four directions (all directions in a plane).

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical electrical equipment this symbol is used to mean movement in four directions.

ISO 7000-0493 (2004-01)

	1110 Movement to and from the operator To identify the control for movement to and from the operator.	ISO 7000-1110 (2004-01)
	0924 Movement with return to the counter direction; U-turn To identify the control or the indicator for a movement with return to the counter direction; U-turn.	ISO 7000-0924 (2004-01)
	0539 Reversal of sequence To identify the control or the indicator for reversing the course of action.	ISO 7000-0539 (2004-01)
	0258 Clockwise rotation To identify the control or the indicator for clockwise rotary motion or for the adjustment of rotation speed.	ISO 7000-0258 (2004-01)
	0937 Anticlockwise rotation To identify the control or the indicator for anticlockwise rotary motion or for the adjustment of rotation speed.	ISO 7000-0937 (2004-01)
	5655 Rotation around an axis, axial view To identify the control or the indicator for rotating an object around an axis which points towards the operator.	IEC 60417-5655 (2003-12)
	5656 Rotation around an axis, side view To identify the control or the indicator for rotating an object around an axis which is seen from the side. <i>Note 1 – The symbol should be orientated corresponding to the position of the axis.</i> <i>Note 2 – The symbol is shown for a vertical axis.</i>	IEC 60417-5656 (2003-12)
	5822 Manual movement To indicate a reference to a manually controlled movement, e.g. to release the brakes for a movement by hand. <i>Note 1 – The symbol is shown here for movement in horizontal direction.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbol ISO 7000-0096.</i>	IEC 60417-5822 (2005-09)

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".

IEC 60417-5107A (2002-10)

5107B Normal run; normal speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5107A.



IEC 60417-5107B (2002-10)

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".

IEC 60417-5108A (2002-10)

5108B Fast run; fast speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5108A.



IEC 60417-5108B (2002-10)

0547 New Synchronization of speeds (e.g. normal and fast speed)

To identify speed synchronisation (for example, on operating controls setting this synchronisation).

ISO 7000-0547 (2004-01)

5124A Slow run; slow speed

To identify the control or the indicator to operate at a slower speed than the normal speed and in the direction indicated by the triangle

Note 1 – In the orientation shown, the graphical symbol means "slow run, forward." If it shown reversed, the graphical symbol means "slow run, backward."

Note 2 – On audio video equipment, the symbol 5124B is the preferred alternative and should be used in combination with any of the symbols 5107B, 5108B, 5111B and 5110B.

IEC 60417-5124A (2004-06)

5124B Slow run; slow speed

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5124A.



IEC 60417-5124B (2004-06)

5125A Recapitulate

To identify the control or the indicator which permits rapid access within a recorded programme to repeat the section which has just been played.

IEC 60417-5125A (2004-06)

5125B Recapitulate

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5125A.



IEC 60417-5125B (2002-10)

5862 Previous; to play previous part



To identify the control or the indicator to skip back to the top of the previous section, play the section and then stop.

Note – This graphical symbol should be used to play a previous section among multiple sections instead of symbol 5125A.

IEC 60417-5862 (2004-06)

5861 Next; to play next part



To identify the control or the indicator to play the next part and then stop.

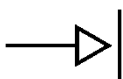
Note 1 – On visual equipment, especially for digital cameras, the symbol may be used to play back the next part and then stop, or play back the previous part in reverse direction and then stop.

Note 2 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

Note 3 – Alternative graphical representation is shown in ISO 7000-1116.

IEC 60417-5861 (2004-06)

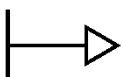
1116 Movement with normal speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position



To identify the control for movement with normal speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position.

ISO 7000-1116 (2004-01)

1114 Movement with normal speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position



To identify the control for movement with normal speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position.

ISO 7000-1114 (2004-01)

1117 Movement with fast speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position



To identify the control for movement with fast speed in direction of arrow to a fixed position.

ISO 7000-1117 (2004-01)

1115 Movement with fast speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position



To identify the control for movement with fast speed in direction of arrow from a fixed position.

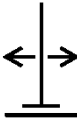
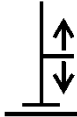
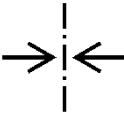
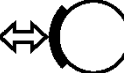
ISO 7000-1115 (2004-01)

5628 Functional movement, stepwise mode



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.

IEC 60417-5628 (2002-10)

5897	Floor stand, horizontal adjustment	To identify the control or the indicator for horizontal adjustment of a floor stand, for example in radiology.	IEC 60417-5897 (2002-10)
	5898	Floor stand, vertical adjustment	To identify the control or the indicator for vertical adjustment of a floor stand, for example in radiology.
	0514	Central position	To identify the control for adjusting or setting the centre position. To indicate the centre position or that it has been reached.
	5738	Alignment of the target position	To identify the control or the 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 the 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.
	0020	Brake on	To indicate the function of applying friction to bring to a standstill, slow down, or prevent the motion of parts having rotary or linear motion.
	0021	Brake off	To indicate the release of friction which has been used to bring to a standstill, slow down, or prevent the motion of parts having rotary or linear motion.
	1173	Brake, general	To indicate a reference to a brake.
	ISO 7000-1173 (2004-01)		

5110A Stop



To identify the control or the indicator to stop the active function.

Note 1 – This means stopping either by electrical or mechanical disconnection.

Note 2 – On audio video equipment, the symbol 5110B is preferred alternative and should be used in combination with any of the symbols 5107B, 5108B, 5111B and 5124B.

IEC 60417-5110A (2004-06)

5110B Stop



Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as 5110A.

IEC 60417-5110B (2004-06)

5178 Fast stop



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

Note – To be used particularly when symbol 5110 is also used on the same equipment.

IEC 60417-5178 (2002-10)

5638 Emergency stop



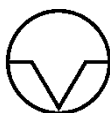
To identify an emergency stop control device. This symbol shall be used in place of symbols 5110 or 5178 in cases where the safety of users of electrotechnical machines and equipment is the primary concern.

Note 1 – The use of this symbol is specified in IEC 61310-1.

Note 2 – For additional requirements concerning the shape, colour and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.

IEC 60417-5638 (2002-10)

5111A Pause; interruption



To identify the control or the indicator which stops operation intermittently and keeps the equipment in operating mode.

Note – On audio video equipment, the symbol 5111B is the preferred alternative and should be used in combination with any of the symbols 5107B, 5108B and 5124B.

IEC 60417-5111A (2004-06)

5111B Pause; interruption



Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as 5111A.

IEC 60417-5111B (2004-06)

6.3 Collection 3 – General: Electricity and electronics

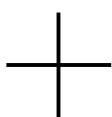
Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

0232 Electric energy



To identify the control or the indicator for electric energy, or to identify equipment that is operated by electric energy.

ISO 7000-0232 (2004-01)

5005 Plus; positive polarity

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

Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

IEC 60417-5005 (2002-10)

5006 Minus; negative polarity

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

Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

IEC 60417-5006 (2002-10)

5926 Polarity of d.c. power connector

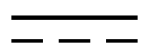
To identify the positive and negative connections (the polarity) of a d.c. power supply, or the positive and negative connections on a piece of equipment to which a d.c. power supply may be connected.

IEC 60417-5926 (2002-10)

6181 New Separate supply unit

To indicate that a specific separate supply unit is required for connecting electrical equipment to the supply mains.

IEC 60417-6181 (2016-01)

5031 Direct current

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

IEC 60417-5031 (2002-10)

5032 Alternating current

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

IEC 60417-5032 (2002-10)

5032-1 Three-phase alternating current

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

IEC 60417-5032-1 (2002-10)

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 a neutral conductor only and to identify relevant terminals.

IEC 60417-5032-2 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5033 (2002-10)

5001A Battery, general



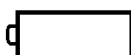
To identify a device related to the power supply by primary or secondary battery, for instance a cover for the battery compartment, or the connector terminals.

Note 1 – This symbol is not intended to be used to indicate polarity.

Note 2 – To indicate the cell orientation, the symbol 5002 should be used.

IEC 60417-5001A (2004-09)

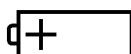
5001B Battery, general



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5001A.

IEC 60417-5001B (2004-09)

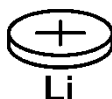
5002 Positioning of cell



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

IEC 60417-5002 (2002-10)

6367 New Coin cell; coin battery



To provide information on packaging that it contains a small round cell or battery where the overall height is less than the diameter, and which contains non-aqueous electrolyte, for example a lithium cell or battery.

To identify a device related to the power supply by such cell or battery, for instance a cover for the battery compartment.

Note 1 – The letter symbol "Li" is optional.

Note 2 – The nominal voltage of lithium batteries is typically greater than 2 V.

Note 3 – See also IEC 60417-6368.

IEC 60417-6367 (2017-11)

6368 New Button cell; button battery



Non-Li

To provide information on packaging that it contains a small round cell or battery where the overall height is less than the diameter, and which contains aqueous electrolyte, for example a non-lithium cell or battery.

To identify a device related to the power supply by such cell or battery, for instance a cover for the battery compartment.

Note 1 – The letter symbol "Non-Li" is optional.

Note 2 – The nominal voltage of non-lithium batteries is typically less than 2 V.

Note 3 – See also IEC 60417-6367.

IEC 60417-6368 (2017-11)

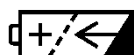
5546 Battery check

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 the battery is being charged.

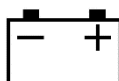
IEC 60417-5546 (2003-04)

5639 Rechargeable battery

To identify equipment which shall only be used with rechargeable (secondary) cells or batteries, or to identify rechargeable cells or batteries.

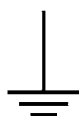
When shown on a battery holder, the symbol also indicates the positioning of the cells.

IEC 60417-5639 (2002-10)

0247 Battery charging condition

To indicate whether the battery is charging. To identify the display that provides information about the battery charging condition. To indicate that the battery charging condition falls outside specified parameters.

ISO 7000-0247 (2004-01)

5017 Earth; ground

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

IEC 60417-5017 (2006-08)

5019 Protective earth; protective 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.

IEC 60417-5019 (2006-08)

5018 Functional earthing; functional grounding (US)

To identify a functional earthing (grounding) terminal, for example, of a specially designed earthing (grounding) system to avoid causing malfunction of the equipment.

IEC 60417-5018 (2011-07)

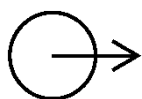
5021 Equipotentiality

To identify the terminals which, when connected together, bring the various parts of an equipment or of a 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 60417-5021 (2002-10)

5020	Frame or chassis	To identify the frame or chassis terminal.		IEC 60417-5020 (2002-10)
5016	Fuse	To identify fuse boxes or their location.		IEC 60417-5016 (2002-10)
5115	Signal lamp	To identify the switch by means of which the signal lamp(s) is (are) switched on or off.		IEC 60417-5115 (2002-10)
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). <i>Note 1 – The symbol may be used without the vertical bars to indicate "separating transformer" defined in IEC 61558-1.</i> <i>Note 2 – To indicate a fail-safe function, the letter F may be used adjacent of the symbol.</i>		IEC 60417-5156 (2003-08)
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.		IEC 60417-5534 (2002-10)
5572	Cable coiling	To identify the control for coiling or uncoiling a mains cable.		IEC 60417-5572 (2002-10)
6352 New	Do not use power supply with damaged plug	To indicate that the power supply unit shall not be used, if pins of the plug part are damaged.		IEC 60417-6352 (2015-10)
5034	Input	To identify an input terminal when it is necessary to distinguish between inputs and outputs. <i>Note – See also ISO 7000-0794.</i>		IEC 60417-5034 (2014-06)

5035 Output

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

Note – See also ISO 7000-0795.

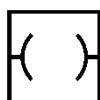
IEC 60417-5035 (2014-06)

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.

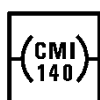
IEC 60417-5448 (2002-10)

5424 Interface device, general

To identify a device providing an interface between equipment.

Note – The type of interface may be indicated in the centre of the symbol, as in symbols 5424-1, 5424-2 and 5424-3.

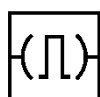
IEC 60417-5424 (2002-10)

5424-1 Interface device, 140 Mbit/s

To identify a device providing a 140 Mbit/s code mark inversion (CMI) interface between equipment.

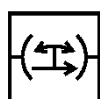
Note – CMI = Code Mark Inversion.

IEC 60417-5424-1 (2002-10)

5424-2 Interface device, binary

To identify a device providing a binary interface between equipment.

IEC 60417-5424-2 (2002-10)

5424-3 Interface device, synchronization

To identify a device providing a synchronization interface between equipment.

IEC 60417-5424-3 (2002-10)

5134 Electrostatic sensitive devices

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

Note – For further information, see IEC 60747-1.

IEC 60417-5134 (2003-04)

5084 Amplifier

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

IEC 60417-5084 (2002-10)

5093 Tape recorder

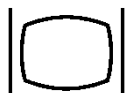


To identify the terminals, switches and controls by means of which a tape recorder is to be connected and operated.

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".

IEC 60417-5093 (2002-10)

5051 Television monitor



To identify the terminals and controls for a television monitor.

IEC 60417-5051 (2002-10)

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 that intentionally apply RF electromagnetic energy for diagnosis or treatment.

Note – In case of application in a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5140 (2003-04)

5039 Aerial; antenna



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

IEC 60417-5039 (2006-08)

6330A-1 Wireless signal level, very strong signal
New



To indicate that the wireless signal level is very high.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330A-2, IEC 60417-6330A-3, IEC 60417-6330A-4, IEC 60417-6330A-5.

IEC 60417-6330A-1 (2015-05)

6330B-1 Wireless signal level, very strong signal
New



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6330A-1.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330B-2, IEC 60417-6330B-3, IEC 60417-6330B-4, IEC 60417-6330B-5.

IEC 60417-6330B-1 (2015-05)

6330A-2 Wireless signal level, strong signal
New



To indicate that the wireless signal level is high.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330A-1, IEC 60417-6330A-3, IEC 60417-6330A-4, IEC 60417-6330A-5.

IEC 60417-6330A-2 (2015-05)

6330B-2 Wireless signal level, strong signal**New**

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6330A-2.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330B-1, IEC 60417-6330B-3, IEC 60417-6330B-4, IEC 60417-6330B-5.

IEC 60417-6330B-2 (2015-05)

6330A-3 Wireless signal level, weak signal**New**

To indicate that the wireless signal level is low.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330A-1, IEC 60417-6330A-2, IEC 60417-6330A-4, IEC 60417-6330A-5.

IEC 60417-6330A-3 (2015-05)

6330B-3 Wireless signal level, weak signal**New**

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6330A-3.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330B-1, IEC 60417-6330B-2, IEC 60417-6330B-4, IEC 60417-6330B-5.

IEC 60417-6330B-3 (2015-05)

6330A-4 Wireless signal level, very weak signal**New**

To indicate that the wireless signal level is very low.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330A-1, IEC 60417-6330A-2, IEC 60417-6330A-3, IEC 60417-6330A-5.

IEC 60417-6330A-4 (2015-05)

6330B-4 Wireless signal level, very weak signal**New**

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6330A-4.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330B-1, IEC 60417-6330B-2, IEC 60417-6330B-3, IEC 60417-6330B-5.

IEC 60417-6330B-4 (2015-05)

6330A-5 Wireless signal level, no signal**New**

To indicate that there is no wireless signal.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6330A-1, IEC 60417-6330A-2, IEC 60417-6330A-3, IEC 60417-6330A-4.

IEC 60417-6330A-5 (2015-05)

6330B-5 Wireless signal level, no signal**New**

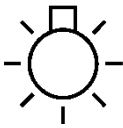
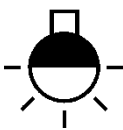
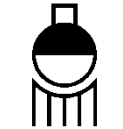
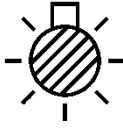
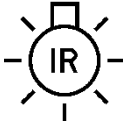
Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6330A-5.

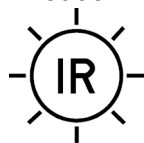
Note – See also IEC 60417-6330B-1, IEC 60417-6330B-2, IEC 60417-6330B-3, IEC 60417-6330B-4.

IEC 60417-6330B-5 (2015-05)

6.4 Collection 4 – General: Light and optics

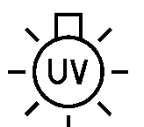
Description from IEC 60417, ISO 7000 or IEC 60601-2-22.

	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. <i>Note 1 – Any specifications such as power consumption may be indicated besides or below the graphical symbol.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbol 5320 and symbol 5321.</i>
Further comments by IEC/TC 62 This symbol can be combined with symbol 2493 to represent the meaning "Illumination lamp model or type reference". See IEC 60601-2-18:2009. IEC 60417-5012 (2002-10)	
	5320 Indirect lighting To identify a control for indirect lighting if a distinction from the symbol 5012 is necessary. IEC 60417-5320 (2002-10)
	5918 Lighting with reflector To identify the control or the indicator for lighting or light radiation with an optical reflector. <i>Note – See also symbols 5012 and 5320.</i> IEC 60417-5918 (2002-10)
	5896 Optical conductor lighting To identify the control or the indicator for a lighting via an optical conductor. IEC 60417-5896 (2002-10)
	5321 Low-intensity lighting To identify a control for low-intensity lighting if a distinction from the symbol 5012 is necessary, for example, dark-room lighting. IEC 60417-5321 (2002-10)
	5750 Radiation, infrared To identify the control or the 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. <i>Note – In case of application in a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.</i> IEC 60417-5750 (2002-10)

5938 Communication, infrared

To identify communication products which are using infrared emitters and receivers to transmit and receive information with signal modulation.

IEC 60417-5938 (2002-10)

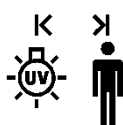
5751 Radiation, ultraviolet

To identify the control or the 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 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5751 (2002-10)

6301 New Ultra-violet light source, exposure distance

To indicate the recommended exposure distance between the user and the UV light source in appliances for skin exposure to UV radiation.

An actual value of the distance in centimetres should be indicated between dimensional arrow heads or in the vicinity of the dimensional arrow.

Note – For technical details, see IEC 60335-2-27.

IEC 60417-6301 (2015-03)

5857 Lamp test

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

IEC 60417-5857 (2002-10)

5323 Iris diaphragm, open

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

IEC 60417-5323 (2002-10)

5324 Iris diaphragm, closed

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

IEC 60417-5324 (2002-10)

5323-1 Iris diaphragm, centre-weighted

To identify the control or the indicator for centre-weighted light measurement.

Note – See also 5323-2 and 5323-3.

IEC 60417-5323-1 (2012-09)

5323-2 Iris diaphragm, spot

To identify the control or the indicator for spot light measurement.

Note – See also 5323-1 and 5323-3.

IEC 60417-5323-2 (2012-09)

5323-3 Iris diaphragm, average



To identify the control or the indicator for average light measurement.
Note – See also 5323-1 and 5323-2.

IEC 60417-5323-3 (2012-09)

5875 Optical focus



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

IEC 60417-5875 (2002-10)

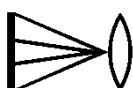
1124 Optical focussing of camera



To identify the control for adjusting focus.

ISO 7000-1124 (2004-01)

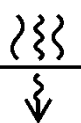
1125 Camera zoom adjustment



To identify the control for adjusting zoom.

ISO 7000-1125 (2004-01)

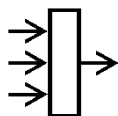
5381 Radiation filter or filtration



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

IEC 60417-5381 (2002-10)

6186 Optical filtre



To identify the switch or control which operates the optical filtre.

IEC 60417-6186 (2013-03)

5885 Still camera



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

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On endoscopic equipment, this symbol is used to indicate 'still photography'.
 See IEC 60601-2-18:2009, symbol 107.

IEC 60417-5885 (2002-10)

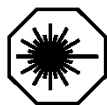
5152 Radiation of laser apparatus



To identify the radiation of laser products.

Note – In case of application in a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5152 (2002-10)

6197 Immediate stop, laser light source

To identify the control to immediately stop the laser light source output, e.g. in case of an emergency.

Note 1 – Emergency laser stop is the hand- or foot-actuated device intended to stop the laser output immediately in case of emergency.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60601-2-22.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is intended to replace IEC 60601-2-22-101.

IEC 60417-6197 (2013-11)

6196 Immediate stop, light source

To identify the control to immediately stop the non-laser light source output, e.g. in case of an emergency.

Note 1 – Non-laser light source (LS) equipment is the medical electric (ME) equipment which incorporates one or more sources of optical radiation in the wavelength range 200 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation, and which is intended to create non-visual photobiological effects in humans or animals for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring, cosmetic / aesthetic or veterinary applications.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60601-2-57.

IEC 60417-6196 (2013-11)

6187 Continuous operation

To indicate that the laser equipment is set to a mode, where the exposure duration is limited by the operator actuating and releasing the footswitch.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol can also be used on equipment that controls or emits other types of radiation, e.g. X-rays.

IEC 60417-6187 (2013-03)

IEC 6060 Single exposure

1-2-22-105



To identify the control or the indicator for the laser equipment mode, in which one single exposure of a given duration is emitted when the footswitch is depressed.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

This symbol can also be used on equipment that controls or emits other types of radiation, e.g. X-rays.

IEC 60601-2-22-105 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Repeat exposure

1-2-22-106



To identify the control or the indicator for the laser equipment mode, in which a series of exposures of a given duration and of a given interval are emitted as long as the footswitch is depressed.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

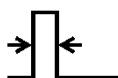
This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

This symbol can also be used on equipment that controls or emits other types of radiation, e.g. X-rays.

IEC 60601-2-22-106 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Exposure duration

1-2-22-
107



To indicate a reference to the duration of exposure for a single pulse.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

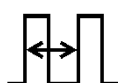
This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

This symbol can also be used on equipment that controls or emits other types of radiation, e.g. X-rays.

IEC 60601-2-22-107 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Repeat exposure pulse repetition time

1-2-22-
108



To indicate a reference to the pulse repetition time for repeat exposures.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

This symbol can also be used on equipment that controls or emits other types of radiation, e.g. X-rays.

IEC 60601-2-22-108 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Specialized pulsed mode

1-2-22-
109



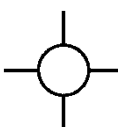
To identify the control or the indicator for the pulsed laser equipment mode which improves the capability of cutting tissue and may be used as an alternative to the continuously operating mode, for example on CO₂ laser equipment.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

IEC 60601-2-22-109 (2019-11)

6200 Aiming beam

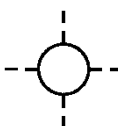


To identify the control or the indicator of the beam of optical radiation, producing a visible aiming beam spot, intended for indication of the anticipated point of impact of the working beam.

Note – See also the symbol 6201.

IEC 60417-6200 (2013-11)

6201 Aiming beam, blinking



To identify the control or the indicator of the blinking beam of optical radiation, producing a visible aiming beam spot, intended for indication of the anticipated point of impact of the working beam.

Note – See also the symbol 6200.

IEC 60417-6201 (2013-11)

IEC 6060 Remote interlock connector1-2-22-
112

Remote interlock connector, as defined in 3.76 of IEC 60825-1:2014.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

IEC 60601-2-22-112 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Optical fibre applicator1-2-22-
113

Optical fibre applicator.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

IEC 60601-2-22-113 (2019-11)

IEC 6060 Pulse repetition frequency1-2-22-
114

PRF, Pulse repetition frequency (rate)

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-22:2019.

IEC 60601-2-22-114 (2019-11)

6.5 Collection 5 – General: Miscellaneous

Description from IEC 60417, ISO 7000 or IEC 60601-2-18

1124 Optical focussing of camera

To identify the control for adjusting focus.

ISO 7000-1124 (2004-01)

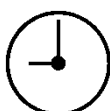
5662 Date

To identify the control which sets and indicates the date.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the date that information was entered or a medical procedure took place. When used, the symbol shall appear adjacent to the date appropriate for the use of this symbol or next to a space provided to record it. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.6

IEC 60417-5662 (2002-10)

5184 Clock; time switch; timer

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

IEC 60417-5184 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5440 (2002-10)

6405 New Time synchronization, general



To identify the control for synchronization in terms of time.

Note – See also ISO 7000-0547 for speed synchronization.

IEC 60417-6405 (2018-02)

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.

IEC 60417-5132 (2002-10)

5270 Programmable stop; sleep timer



To identify the control of a programmable timer to stop an operation (such as cooking, washing, 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.

IEC 60417-5270 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5417 (2002-10)

5879 Self-timer



To identify the function of a self-timer or to indicate this function is in operation, for example the shutter of electronic cameras in self-timer mode.

IEC 60417-5879 (2002-10)

5415 New Elapsed time display



To identify a display, or the control for the display, of the elapsed time from the beginning of an operation (such as cooking, washing, recording, etc.).

Note – See also symbol 5416.

IEC 60417-5415 (2002-10)

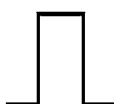
5416 New Remaining time display; processing

To identify a display, or the control for the display, of the remaining time until the end of an operation (such as cooking, washing, recording, etc.).

On biometric systems, to indicate the need for more time to process.

Note – See also symbol 5415.

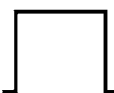
IEC 60417-5416 (2015-04)

5130 Pulse, general

To identify the control by which a pulse is started.

Note – In combination with symbol 5131 this symbol means "short pulse".

IEC 60417-5130 (2002-10)

5131 Long pulse

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

Note – See also symbol 5130.

IEC 60417-5131 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5842 (2002-10)

5736 Impulse

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

IEC 60417-5736 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5624 (2002-10)

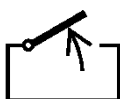
5623 Door, closed

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.

IEC 60417-5623 (2002-10)

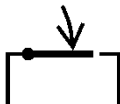
0024 Open (a container)



To identify the control or the indicator for opening a container (for example opening the unloading hatch, or to indicate that the opening action is finished).

ISO 7000-0024 (2004-01)

0025 Close (a container)



To identify the control or the indicator for closing a container (for example closing the unloading hatch, or to indicate that the closing action is finished).

ISO 7000-0025 (2004-01)

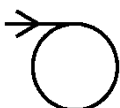
0160 Calibration



To identify the control for the release or adjustment of a calibration procedure. To identify the calibration reference marks on scales. To indicate that the equipment is in calibration mode.

ISO 7000-0160 (2004-01)

0037 Wind (continuous material); roll (continuous material)



To indicate winding of continuous material (for example, winding cloth).

ISO 7000-0037 (2004-01)

0038 Unwind (continuous material); unroll (continuous material)



To indicate unwinding of continuous material (for example unwinding paper or textiles).

Note – See also symbol 0037.

ISO 7000-0038 (2004-01)

5015 Air impeller; blower; fan



To identify the switch or control which operates the air impeller, e.g. a fan of a film or slide projector, a room fan.

IEC 60417-5015 (2006-08)

6188 Air impeller, feeding



To identify the switch or control which operates the air impeller for air feeding.

IEC 60417-6188 (2013-03)

6189 Air impeller, suction



To identify the switch or control which operates the air impeller for suction.

IEC 60417-6189 (2013-03)

0032	Blowing		To indicate the production of a current of air directly at an object (for example cooling of components or machine elements, or separation of particles or sheets).	ISO 7000-0032 (2004-01)
0028	Filling		To indicate the filling of a vessel or container by any type of liquid or produce (for example filling of oil tanks, filling ink reservoirs, filling grain hoppers).	ISO 7000-0028 (2004-01)
0033	Suction		To indicate the generation of an air current by the use of suction (for example the removal of dust or particulate matter, or lifting of light materials (such as paper) by suction).	ISO 7000-0033 (2004-01)
0029	Draining; emptying		To indicate the emptying of any vessel, or container of liquid or produce (for example draining of oil tanks, draining ink reservoirs, or emptying grain hoppers).	ISO 7000-0029 (2004-01)
0030	Overflow		To indicate the release of the contents of a vessel or a container when the liquid or produce exceeds a permissible or predetermined level (for example oil overflow or water overflow).	ISO 7000-0030 (2004-01)
0233	Pressure measurement		To indicate the measurement of pressure (for example on controls or devices measuring pressure).	ISO 7000-0233 (2004-01)
0540	Zero-point adjustment		To identify controls and indicator instruments which actuate, set or display the zero setting of any equipment or its parts to each other, or the starting point of specified values.	ISO 7000-0540 (2004-01)
0940	Zero-point motion		To identify the control for adjusting the zero point, for example on a measuring instrument.	ISO 7000-0940 (2004-01)

0034 Temperature



To indicate temperature or function associated with temperature (for example temperature indication or temperature monitoring points).

Note – The unit of measurement, for example "C°", may be added to symbol.

ISO 7000-0034 (2004-01)

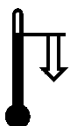
0035 Temperature, increasing



To indicate an increase in temperature.

ISO 7000-0035 (2004-01)

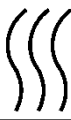
0036 Temperature, decreasing



To indicate a reduction in temperature.

ISO 7000-0036 (2004-01)

0535 Transfer of heat in general



To identify heat-transmitting equipment. To identify controls for switching the heat generator on or off. To identify connections reserved for or permitting operation of a heater.

ISO 7000-0535 (2004-01)

0027 Cooling; air conditioning



To identify the control that operates the air conditioning unit. To identify a cooled component, volume, or area. To indicate the operational status of the air conditioning unit.

ISO 7000-0027 (2004-01)

1844 Sterilizable up to the temperature specified



To indicate that the equipment can be sterilized to a maximum temperature as indicated.

Note – The temperature of 180° C is an example. The maximum temperature for sterilization should be shown.

ISO 7000-1844 (2004-01)

6332 New Tropical climate



To identify the equipment intended to be used in countries having a warm damp equable climate.

Note – See also IEC 60417-5785.

IEC 60417-6332 (2015-06)

0588 Feeler; sensor

To indicate a reference to a feeler or sensor (for example to identify a control operating a feeler or sensor).

ISO 7000-0588 (2004-01)

5845 Inner diameter

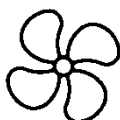
To indicate a reference to the inner diameter.

IEC 60417-5845 (2002-10)

5846 Outer diameter

To indicate a reference to the outer diameter.

IEC 60417-5846 (2002-10)

0089 Ventilating fan; air-circulating fan

To identify the control which activates the fan and circulates air at a speed selected by the user. To indicate the operational status of the fan function.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is used to indicate the control for a ventilating fan. This symbol should not be used to refer to a medical ventilator or its circuit.

ISO 7000-0089 (2004-01)

1118 Ventilator, general

To identify the control or the indicator for the ventilator or its operation.

ISO 7000-1118 (2004-01)

0017 Automatic control (closed loop)

To indicate any automatic closed loop function.

ISO 7000-0017 (2004-01)

5657 Mixing of substances

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

IEC 60417-5657 (2002-10)

1641 Operator's manual; operating instructions



To identify the location where the operator's manual is stored or to identify information that relates to the operating instructions. To indicate that the operating instructions should be considered when operating the device or control close to where the symbol is placed.

Note – In the case of application as a safety sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical devices "Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use."

Indicates the need for the user to consult the instructions for use.

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.3

Note 1 – Synonym for "Consult instructions for use" is "Consult operating instructions".

Note 2 – See also ISO 20417:2021 and the safety sign ISO 7010-M002 (2011-05).

ISO 7000-1641 (2004-01)

6222 New Information, general; help, general



To identify the control to examine the status of the equipment, e.g. multifunctional copying machines.

Note 1 – See also the symbols ISO 7000-1641, ISO 7000-2026, ISO 7000-2679, ISO 7000-2760, ISO 7000-2963 and IEC 60417-5510.

Note 2 – The similar graphical shape is used as "public information symbol" ISO 7001, PI PF 001.

IEC 60417-6222 (2013-12)

3705 New Patient information website



To indicate a website where the patient may obtain additional information on the medical product.

Note – This symbol shall be accompanied by the website information (url) adjacent to the symbol – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.4.

ISO 7000-3705 (2019-10)

1640 Technical manual; manual for service



To identify the location where the handbook is stored or to identify information that relates to the servicing instructions for the equipment. To indicate that the service manual or handbook should be considered when servicing the device close to where the symbol is placed.

Note – In the case of application as a safety sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical electrical equipment: "Consult maintenance instructions".

Note – This symbol is preferably used in the orientation shown.

ISO 7000-1640 (2004-01)

0717 Call for maintenance



To indicate that the assistance of a servicing engineer should be obtained before further operation of the machine is attempted.

ISO 7000-0717 (2004-01)

5575 Filter cleaning / changing

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

IEC 60417-5575 (2002-10)

1369 Filter

To identify a filter for liquid or gas.

Note – Use primarily as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the type of medium that is filtered.

ISO 7000-1369 (2004-01)

2868 Sterilizable in a steam sterilizer (autoclave) at temperature specified

To indicate that the instrument is sterilizable in a steam sterilizer (autoclave).

Note – The temperature of 134 degrees Celsius is given as an example only. The correct temperature for the reprocessing device shall be inserted.

ISO 7000-2868 (2008-07)

IEC 6060 Water bottle

1-2-18-

104



To indicate a reference to a water bottle, e.g. on endoscopic equipment.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18:2009.

IEC 60601-2-18-104 (2009-08)

IEC 6060 Suction bottle

1-2-18-

105



To indicate a reference to a suction bottle, e.g. on endoscopic equipment.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18:2009.

IEC 60601-2-18-105 (2009-08)

6343 New Maximum altitude

To indicate that the appliance is intended to be usable up to the maximum altitude 3 000 m.

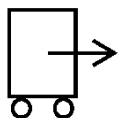
The letter symbols "3 000" may be replaced by those for a different numerical value (in metres) in agreement with actual applications. The recommended value should be either 2 000, 3 000, 4 000, or 5 000 (metres).

IEC 60417-6343 (2015-06)

6.6 Collection 6 – Transport, handling and packaging

Description from IEC 60417, ISO 7000 or ISO 15223-1

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.

IEC 60417-5661 (2002-10)

0533 Upper limit of temperature



To identify the maximum temperature limit. The temperature value may be shown adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the upper limit of temperature to which the medical device can be safely exposed.

The upper limit of temperature shall be indicated adjacent to the upper horizontal line. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.6

ISO 7000-0533 (2004-01)

0534 Lower limit of temperature



To identify the minimum temperature limit. The temperature value may be shown adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the lower limit of temperature to which the medical device can be safely exposed.

The lower limit of temperature shall be indicated adjacent to the lower horizontal line. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.5.

ISO 7000-0534 (2004-01)

0632 Temperature limit



To indicate the maximum and minimum temperature limits at which the item shall be stored, transported or used.

Note – The temperature values may be indicated adjacent to the symbol with the minimum temperature at the lower left and the maximum temperature at the upper right.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the temperature limits to which the medical device can be safely exposed.

The upper and lower limits of temperature shall be indicated adjacent to the upper and lower horizontal lines. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.7.

ISO 7000-0632 (2014-06)

2620 Humidity limitation



To indicate the acceptable upper and lower limits of relative humidity for transport and storage.

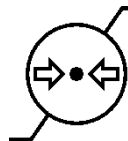
Note – The symbol should be accompanied by the applicable relative humidity limits.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the range of humidity to which the medical device can be safely exposed.

The humidity limitation shall be indicated adjacent to the upper and lower horizontal lines. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.8.

ISO 7000-2620 (2004-01)

2621 Atmospheric pressure limitation

To indicate the acceptable upper and lower limits of atmospheric pressure for transport and storage.

Note – The symbol should be accompanied by the applicable atmospheric pressure limits in kilo Pascal (kPa).

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the range of atmospheric pressure to which the medical device can be safely exposed. The atmospheric pressure limitations shall be indicated adjacent to the upper and lower horizontal lines. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.9.

ISO 7000-2621 (2004-01)

5536 Moisture

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

Note – The drop may be filled in.

IEC 60417-5536 (2002-10)

0626 Keep away from rain

To indicate that the transport package shall be kept away from rain and in dry conditions.

Note – This symbol should be used in the orientation shown.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that needs to be protected from moisture. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.4.

Note – This symbol can also mean “Keep dry”.

ISO 7000-0626 (2014-06)

0624 Keep away from sunlight

To indicate that transport package shall not be exposed to sunlight.

Note – This symbol should be used in the orientation shown.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that needs protection from light sources. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.2.

Note – This symbol can also mean “Keep away from heat”.

ISO 7000-0624 (2014-06)

2401 Protect from radioactive sources

To indicate that the contents of the transport package can deteriorate or be rendered unusable by ionizing radiation and shall therefore be protected from ionizing radiation.

Note 1 – This symbol should be used in the orientation shown.

Note 2 – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2401 (2004-01)

0615 Protect from heat and radioactive sources



On packaging. To indicate that the contents of the package may deteriorate or be rendered totally unusable by heat or ionizing radiation and must be protected from these.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that needs protection from heat and radioactive sources. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.3.

Note 1 – This symbol can also mean "Keep away from sunlight and radioactive sources".

Note 2 – Radioactive sources include ionizing radiation.

ISO 7000-0615 (2004-01)

0621 Fragile; handle with care



To indicate that the contents of the transport package are fragile and the package shall be handled with care.

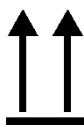
Note – This symbol should be used in the orientation shown.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that can be broken or damaged if not handled carefully. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.3.1.

ISO 7000-0621 (2014-06)

0623 This way up



To indicate correct upright position of the transport package.

ISO 7000-0623 (2014-06)

2405 Do not roll



To indicate that the transport package shall not be rolled or turned over but shall remain in the upright position.

Note – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2405 (2004-01)

2607 Use by date



To indicate that the device should not be used after the date accompanying the symbol, for example on a medical device or its packaging.

Note – The expiration date can be a year, year and month, or year, month, day. The date shall be shown adjacent to the symbol. The date may for example be given as follows: 1997-06-12.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

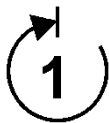
This symbol shall be accompanied by a date to indicate that the medical device should not be used after the end of the year, month or day shown. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.4.

The date shall be expressed in accordance with ISO 8601-1.

The date shall be located adjacent to the symbol.

Note – Synonyms for "use-by date" are "use by", "expiry date" and "expiration date".

ISO 7000-2607 (2004-01)

2655 Re-use prevention

On packaging for medical devices (e.g. hypodermic syringes): to indicate that the device possesses a "re-use prevention" function (i.e., a feature that allows one use and prevents further uses).

Note – The "re-use prevention" function is a feature that allows for one use and prevents further usages.

ISO 7000-2655 (2004-09)

1051 Do not re-use

To indicate that the item is for single use only and must not be used more than once, for example on packages of medical disposables.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that is intended for one single use only. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.2.

Note – Synonyms for "do not re-use" are "single use", "use only once".

ISO 7000-1051 (2004-01)

2606 Do not use if package is damaged

To indicate that the device must not be used if the package holding the device is damaged, for example on packaging of medical devices.

Note – The integrity of the contents or the continuity of their special condition (such as sterility) is compromised if the package bearing the symbol is damaged or prematurely opened.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates that a medical device that should not be used if the package has been damaged or opened and that the user should consult the instructions for use for additional information.

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.8.

Note 1 – This symbol can also mean "Do not use if the product sterile barrier system or its packaging is compromised".

Note 2 – For products that do not have instructions for use, the recommendation to consult them does not apply.

ISO 7000-2606 (2004-01)

2794 Packaging unit

To indicate the number of pieces in the package.

Note – A number is inserted in the symbol to indicate the number of pieces in the package.

ISO 7000-2794 (2006-08)

3727 New Repackaging

To identify that a modification to the original medical device packaging configuration has occurred.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. – This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the entity that is responsible for the repackaging activity, adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall only be used when the repackaging activity was undertaken by someone other than the manufacturer. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.9.

Note 1 – Depending on the authority having jurisdiction, additional information (i.e., date of repackaging) can be applicable.

Note 2 – If multiple symbols (i.e., Authorized Representative, Importer, Distributor, Translation, or Repackaging) identify the same responsible entity, the name and address need not be duplicated.

ISO 7000-3727 (2019-11)

2795 Opened packages are not replaced

To indicate that opened packages are not replaced.



ISO 7000-2795 (2006-08)

3079 Open here

To identify the location where the package can be opened and to indicate the method of opening it.



ISO 7000-3079 (2011-05)

2499 Sterile

To indicate that the device is provided sterile.

STERILE

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbols 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503 or the symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.1.

ISO 7000-2499 (2004-01)

2500 Sterilized using aseptic processing techniques

To indicate that the device is provided sterile and has been sterilized using aseptic processing techniques.

STERILE A

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol 2499. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.2.

Note – Aseptic techniques can include filtration.

ISO 7000-2500 (2004-01)

2501 Sterilized using ethylene oxide

To indicate that the device is provided sterile and has been sterilized using ethylene oxide.

STERILE EO

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol 2499. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.3.

ISO 7000-2501 (2004-01)

2502 Sterilized using irradiation

To indicate that the device is provided sterile and has been sterilized using irradiation.

STERILE R

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol 2499. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.4.

ISO 7000-2502 (2004-01)

2503 Sterilized using steam or dry heat

To indicate that the device is provided sterile and has been sterilized using steam or dry heat.

**Further comments by IEC/TC 62**

Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol 2499. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.5.

ISO 7000-2503 (2004-01)

ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10
3-1,5.2.10
New

Indicates a medical device whose theoretical probability being a viable micro-organism present on/in the device, and that is equal to or less than 1×10^{-6} .



Use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol 2499.

Note 1 – The use of this symbol in Europe is explained in EN 556-1:2001, clause 4.1 and the associated note.

Note 2 – Symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10.

Note 3 – Permission for acceptance of a probability greater than that specified in EN 556-1:2001, clause 4.1 may be sought through the appropriate regulatory bodies. Such permission depends on the individual situation, including consideration of the risk management activities (see, for example, EN ISO 14971) undertaken by the manufacturer of the medical device.

ISO 15223-1,5.2.10 (2021-07)

3707 New **Single sterile barrier system**



To indicate that there is a single sterile barrier system.

Note – A solid line indicates a sterile barrier system. – The packaging system for a sterile medical device is composed of one or more sterile barriers and potentially additional layer(s) of protective packaging without microbial barrier. The user needs to have an indication of which packaging layers make up the sterile barrier system to perform adequate aseptic presentation of the contents minimizing risk to the patient. Subclause 6.1.8 of ISO 11607-1:2019 requires that a packaging system consisting of more than one layer that is to be opened at the point of use, shall have an indication of the layer that forms the sterile barrier. For consistency, it can be useful to indicate a single barrier even though it is not required by ISO 11607-1. New regulations in Europe have also established a requirement for labelling of the sterile barrier system. Symbol was validated in multiple geographies (US, EU, Japan) per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be placed adjacent to or in combination with symbol 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3084 or ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.11.

Note – Additional information on sterile barrier systems can be found in ISO 11607-1 and ISO 11607-2.

ISO 7000-3707 (2019-10)

3704 New Double sterile barrier system



To indicate that there are two sterile barrier systems.

Note – A solid line indicates sterile barrier system. – The packaging system for a sterile medical device is composed of one or more sterile barriers and potentially additional layer(s) of protective packaging without microbial barrier. The user needs to have an indication of which packaging layers make up the sterile barrier system to perform adequate aseptic presentation of the contents minimizing risk to the patient. Subclause 6.1.8 of ISO 11607-1: 2019 requires that a packaging system consisting of more than one layer that is to be opened at the point of use, shall have an indication of the layer that forms the sterile barrier. New regulations in Europe have established a new requirement for labelling of the sterile barrier system. Symbol was validated in multiple geographies (US, EU, Japan) per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be placed adjacent to or in combination with symbol 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3084 or ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.12.

Note – Additional information on sterile barrier systems can be found in ISO 11607-1 and ISO 11607-2.

ISO 7000-3704 (2019-10)

3708 New Single sterile barrier system with protective packaging inside



To indicate that there is a single sterile barrier system with protective packaging inside.

Note – The protective packaging located inside the sterile barrier system is designed to prevent damage to the contents or to help with aseptic presentation. It does not provide a microbial barrier to maintain sterility. – The packaging system for a sterile medical device is composed of one or more sterile barriers and potentially additional layer(s) of protective packaging without microbial barrier. The user needs to have an indication of which packaging layers make up the sterile barrier system to perform adequate aseptic presentation of the contents minimizing risk to the patient. Subclause 6.1.8 of ISO 11607-1:2019 requires that a packaging system consisting of more than one layer that is to be opened at the point of use, shall have an indication of the layer that forms the sterile barrier. New regulations in Europe have established a new requirement for labelling of the sterile barrier system. Symbol was validated in multiple geographies (US, EU, Japan) per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be placed adjacent to or in combination with symbol 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3084 or ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.13.

Note 1 – The protective packaging located inside the sterile barrier system is designed to prevent damage to the contents or to help with aseptic presentation. It does not provide a microbial barrier to maintain sterility.

Note 2 – Additional information on sterile barrier systems can be found in ISO 11607-1 and ISO 11607-2.

ISO 7000-3708 (2019-10)

3709 New Single sterile barrier system with protective packaging outside

To indicate that there is a single sterile barrier system with protective packaging outside.

Note – The protective packaging located outside the sterile barrier system is designed to prevent damage to the sterile barrier system and the contents or to help with aseptic presentation. It does not provide a microbial barrier to maintain sterility. – The packaging system for a sterile medical device is composed of one or more sterile barriers and potentially additional layer(s) of protective packaging without microbial barrier. The user needs to have an indication of which packaging layers make up the sterile barrier system to perform adequate aseptic presentation of the contents minimizing risk to the patient. Subclause 6.1.8 of ISO 11607-1:2019 requires a packaging system consisting of more than one layer that is to be opened at the point of use, shall have an indication of the layer that forms the sterile barrier. New regulations in Europe has established a new requirement for labelling of the sterile barrier system. Symbol was validated in multiple geographies (US, EU, Japan) per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be placed adjacent to or in combination with symbol 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3084 or ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.14.

Note 1 – The protective packaging located outside the sterile barrier system is designed to prevent damage to the sterile barrier system and the contents. The protection can be against physical hazards, particulate contamination or other environmental hazards, but it does not include a microbial barrier.

Note 2 – Additional information on sterile barrier systems can be found in ISO 11607-1 and ISO 11607-2

ISO 7000-3709 (2019-10)

2608 Do not resterilize

To indicate that the device should not be re-sterilized after it once has been sterilized.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is only to be used when there are accompanying Sterile symbols 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503 or the symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.6.

This symbol is not to be used on reusable medical devices that are intended to be sterilized between uses.

ISO 7000-2608 (2004-01)

2609 Non-sterile

To indicate that the device that is normally provided sterile in the same or similar packaging has not been sterilized.

Note – The symbol is also used to indicate that a device that the manufacturer intends to be sterilized has not yet been through the sterilization process.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is only to be used when there are accompanying Sterile symbols 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3804 or the symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.10. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.7.

This symbol is not to be used on reusable medical devices that are intended to be sterilized between uses.

ISO 7000-2609 (2004-01)

0518 Counting



To indicate a counter or meter (for example, on operating controls of units).

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On IVD packages, to indicate "Contains sufficient for <n> tests".

Indicates the total number of tests that can be performed with the medical device.

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.5.5.

The number of tests that can be performed with the medical device shall appear adjacent to the symbol.

Note – This symbol is suitable for use with all medical devices including in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

ISO 7000-0518 (2004-01)

2497 Date of manufacture



To indicate the date on which a product was manufactured.

Note – The date can be a year, year and month, or year, month, day. The date shall be placed adjacent to the symbol. The date may for example be given as follows: 1996-06-12.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be accompanied by a date to indicate the date of manufacture.

This shall be expressed in accordance with ISO 8601-1. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.3.

The date shall be located adjacent to the symbol.

Note – The use of this symbol precludes the use of symbol IEC 60417-6049 with a date of manufacture.

ISO 7000-2497 (2004-01)

3082 Manufacturer



To identify the manufacturer of a product. This symbol shall be used filled in all applications to differentiate it from ISO 7000-2497.

Note – Symbol is accompanied, adjacent to the symbol, by the name and, when applicable, the address of the manufacturer.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the manufacturer (i.e. the person placing the medical device on the market), adjacent to the symbol. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.1.

Note 1 – This symbol is used to indicate information that is required in Europe and can be required by other authorities having jurisdiction.

Note 2 – For use in Europe the full definition of "manufacturer" is given in EU Regulations 2017/745 and 2017/746. Other jurisdictions can have unique definitions.

Note 3 – The date of manufacture, as well as the name and address of the manufacturer, can be combined in one symbol.

ISO 7000-3082 (2011-10)

6049 Country of manufacturer



To identify the country of manufacture of products.

In the application of this symbol, the "CC" shall be replaced by either the two letter country code or the three letter country code defined in ISO 3166-1.

Name of manufacturer and date of manufacture may be added adjacent to this symbol.

Note – The graphical symbol element used as an outer shape is modified from ISO 7000-2497.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

The date of manufacture can be added adjacent to this symbol. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.11.

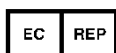
The use of this symbol with a date of manufacture precludes the use of symbol ISO 7000-2497.

Note – Not all authorities with jurisdiction recognize the two letter or three letter country codes found in ISO 3166-1.

IEC 60417-6049 (2012-07)

ISO 1522 Authorised Representative in the European Community / European Union

3-1,5.1.2



Indicates the authorized representative in the European Community / European Union.

This symbol is used to indicate information that is required in the European Community / European Union. This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the authorized representative, adjacent to the symbol.

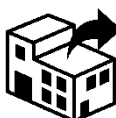
Note 1 – Additional guidance can be found in ISO 20417, ISO 18113-1, ISO 18113-2, ISO 18113-3, ISO 18113-4 and ISO 18113-5.

Note 2 – If multiple symbols (i.e. Authorized Representative, Importer, Distributor, Translation, or Repackaging) identify the same responsible entity, the name and address need not be duplicated, and all applicable symbols can be grouped together next to the single address.

Note 3 – Symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.2.

ISO 15223-1,5.1.2 (2021-07)

3724 New Distributor



To indicate the entity distributing the medical device into the locale.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2 – This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the distributing entity, adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

If multiple symbols (i.e., Authorized Representative, Importer, Distributor, Translation, or Repackaging) identify the same responsible entity, the name and address need not be duplicated. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.9.

ISO 7000-3724 (2019-11)

3725 New Importer



To indicate the entity importing the medical device into the locale.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2 – This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the importing entity, adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

If multiple symbols (i.e., Authorized Representative, importer, Distributor, Translation, or Repackaging) identify the same responsible entity, the name and address need not be duplicated. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.8.

ISO 7000-3725 (2019-11)

3728 New Translation



To identify that the original medical device information has undergone a translation which supplements or replaces the original information.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. – This symbol shall be accompanied by the name and address of the entity that is responsible for the translation activity, adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall only be used when the translation activity was undertaken by someone other than the manufacturer. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.8

Note – If multiple symbols (i.e., Authorized Representative, Importer, Distributor, Translation, or Repackaging) identify the same responsible entity, the name and address are not to be duplicated.

ISO 7000-3728 (2019-11)

2493 Catalogue number

REF

To identify the manufacturer's catalogue number, for example on a medical device or the corresponding packaging. The catalogue number shall be placed adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be accompanied by the manufacturer's catalogue number adjacent to the symbol. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.6.

Note – Synonyms for "catalogue number" are "commercial product name", "commercial product code", stock keeping unit, "reference number" and "reorder number".

ISO 7000-2493 (2004-01)

2498 Serial number

SN

To identify the manufacturer's serial number, for example on a medical device or its packaging. The serial number shall be placed adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the manufacturer's serial number so that a specific medical device can be identified. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.7.

Note – This symbol is accompanied by the manufacturer's serial number adjacent to the symbol.

ISO 7000-2498 (2004-01)

6050 Model number

#

To identify the model number or type number of a product. In the application of this symbol, the model number or type number of the product should be accompanied with this symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol shall be accompanied by the model number of the product adjacent to the symbol. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.10.

IEC 60417-6050 (2012-07)

ISO 1522 Unique device identifier
3-1,5.7.10
New

UDI

Indicates a carrier that contains Unique Device Identifier information.

This symbol may be used when multiple data carriers are present on the label. If used, this symbol shall be placed adjacent to the Unique Device Identifier carrier.

Note 1 – This symbol identifies the UDI carrier, including the AIDC and human readable information.

Note 2 – This symbol is defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.10.

ISO 15223-1,5.7.10 (2021-07)

2492 Batch code

LOT

To identify the manufacturer's batch or lot code, for example on a medical device or the corresponding packaging. The code shall be placed adjacent to the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Synonyms for "batch code" are "lot number", "lot code" and "batch number". See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.1.5.

ISO 7000-2492 (2004-01)

ISO 1522 In vitro diagnostic medical device**3-1,5.5.1****New**

Indicates a medical device that is intended to be used as an in vitro diagnostic medical device.

Note – Symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.5.1.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol should only be used to identify in vitro diagnostic medical devices or their accessories and not to specify that the medical device is for “in vitro use”.

Note – For use in Europe, the full definition of “in vitro diagnostic medical device” is given in EU Regulation 2017/746. Other jurisdictions can have unique definitions.

ISO 15223-1,5.5.1 (2021-07)

ISO 1522 Medical device**3-1,5.7.7****New**

Indicates the item is a medical device.

Note 1 – For use in Europe the full definition of “medical device” is given in EU Regulation 2017/745. Other jurisdictions can have unique definitions.

Note 2 – Symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.7.

ISO 15223-1,5.7.7 (2021-07)

3723 New Contains hazardous substances

To indicate that the medical device contains substances that can be carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR), or substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

The term “substances” is used to indicate a single substance or multiple substances. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.10.

ISO 7000-3723 (2019-11)

3699 New Contains biological material of animal origin

To indicate that the medical device contains biological tissue, cells, or their derivatives, of animal origin.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. This symbol was selected based on high validation results and its alignment with a symbol for a similar requirement to indicate presence of ‘biological material of human origin’. Variations of this symbol without the letters BIO scored significantly poorer. In contrast, users identified easily this symbol containing the letters BIO with the given meaning. In addition, the presented graphic does not raise any culturally sensitive points.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.8.

ISO 7000-3699 (2019-10)

3700 New Contains biological material of human origin

To indicate that the medical device contains biological tissue, cells, or their derivatives, of human origin.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. This symbol was selected based on high validation results and its alignment with a symbol for a similar requirement to indicate presence of ‘biological material of animal origin’. Variations of this symbol without the letters BIO scored significantly poorer. In contrast, users identified this symbol containing the letters BIO with the given meaning easily.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.9.

ISO 7000-3700 (2019-10)

3701 New Contains human blood or plasma derivatives



To indicate that the medical device contains or incorporates human blood or plasma derivatives.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. – The embedded cross may be deleted or replaced with another element appropriate with cultural requirements.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.6.

ISO 7000-3701 (2019-10)

3702 New Contains a medicinal substance



To indicate that the medical device contains or incorporates a medicinal substance.

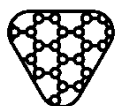
Note – The embedded cross may be deleted or replaced with another element appropriate with cultural requirements. – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.7.

ISO 7000-3702 (2019-10)

3703 New Contains nano materials



To indicate that the medical device contains nano materials.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.11.

ISO 7000-3703 (2019-10)

ISO 15223-1,5.4.5 New Contains or presence of natural rubber latex



Indicates the presence of dry natural rubber or natural rubber latex as a material of construction within the medical device or the packaging of a medical device.

This symbol should not be used for medical devices containing “synthetic rubber”.

Note 1 – This symbol is intended to warn those people who can have allergic reactions to certain latex proteins.

Note 2 – Symbol defined in ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.5.

ISO 15223-1,5.4.5 (2021-07)

1135 General symbol for recovery/recyclable



To indicate that the marked item or its material is part of a recovery or recycling process.

Note – The symbol is applicable only to those products or materials for which at the end of life there is a well-established collection route and recycling process and which does not significantly impair the effectiveness of other recycling schemes.

ISO 7000-1135 (2004-01)

0627 Mod Centre of gravity



To indicate the centre of gravity of the transport package which will be handled as a single unit.

ISO 7000-0627 (2014-06)

0625 Mod Sling here

To indicate the locations of the transport package where the slings for lifting shall be placed.

ISO 7000-0625 (2014-06)

0622 Mod Use no hooks

To indicate that hooks shall not be used for handling the transport package.

ISO 7000-0622 (2014-03)

0629 Mod No hand truck here

To indicate the location on a transport package where a hand truck or dollies shall not be placed.

ISO 7000-0629 (2014-06)

2406 Mod Use no forks

To indicate that the transport package shall not be lifted or moved by a forklift or similar device.

Note – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2406 (2004-01)

0631 Mod Clamp as indicated

To indicate the location on a transport package where clamps shall be placed when handling the package by mechanized means.

ISO 7000-0631 (2014-06)

2404 Mod Do not clamp as indicated

To indicate the sides of a transport package which shall not be clamped when handling the package by mechanized means.

Note – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2404 (2004-01)

2402 Mod Do not stack

To indicate that the items shall not be vertically stacked, either because of the nature of the transport packaging or because of the nature of the items themselves.

Note 1 – This symbol shall be used in the orientation shown.

Note 2 – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2402 (2004-01)

2403 Mod Stacking limit by number



To indicate that the items shall not be vertically stacked beyond the specified number, either because of the nature of the transport packaging or because of the nature of the items themselves.

Note 1 – Replace "n" with the maximum number of items allowed.

Note 2 – Number "n" does not include the bottom package in the stack.

Note 3 – This symbol shall be used in the orientation shown.

Note 4 – This symbol was revised on 2014-06-05.

ISO 7000-2403 (2004-01)

0630 Mod Stacking limit by mass



To indicate that stacking possibilities are limited because of the nature of the transport package.

ISO 7000-0630 (2014-06)

6.7 Collection 7 – Safety related

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5307 Alarm, general



To indicate an alarm on a 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Alarm condition

To indicate an alarm condition. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, beside, or below the triangle.

Note 2 – If there is a need to classify alarm conditions according to priority, this can be indicated by adding one, two or three optional elements, e.g., ! For low priority, !! for medium priority, and !!! For high priority.

IEC 60417-5307 (2002-10)

5308 Urgent alarm



To indicate an urgent alarm on a 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This graphical symbol is not to be used on medical alarm systems since this would contradict IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020. See Further comments by IEC/TC 62 Note 2 of Symbol 5307.

IEC 60417-5308 (2002-10)

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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of solid lines:

Alarm off

To identify the control for alarm off or to indicate that the alarm system is in the alarm off state. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the triangle.

Note 2 – As far as there is no danger of confusion, this symbol can also be used to identify equipment that has no alarm system.

IEC 60417-5319 (2002-11)

5319A 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of broken lines:

Alarm paused

To identify the control for alarm paused or to indicate that the alarm system is in the alarm paused state. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the triangle.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below, or beside the triangle.

IEC 60417-5319A (2002-11)

5309 Alarm system clear

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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Alarm reset

To identify the control for alarm reset. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, beside, or below the triangle.

IEC 60417-5309 (2002-10)

5013 Bell

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

IEC 60417-5013 (2002-10)

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 far 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

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 systems is in the audio off state.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576 (2002-11)

5576-2 Bell, cancel temporary



To indicate the operating status of the bell being temporarily cancelled.

Note – See also 5576, 5576-1 and 5576-3.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of broken lines:

Audio paused

To identify the control for audio paused or to indicate that the alarm system is in the audio paused state. See IEC 60601-1-8: 2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-2 (2012-09)

1326 Acknowledgement



[No description available]

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged

To identify the control for acknowledged. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

ISO 7000-1326 (2004-01)

6334A
New **Selection; affirmative acknowledgement; success; ACK**

To identify the control to acknowledge affirmatively and to indicate the status of acknowledgement, or to indicate the successful status.

Note – See also ISO 7000-0422 and ISO 7000-1940.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged or responsibility accepted

To identify the control for acknowledged or responsibility accepted or to indicate that the alarm condition is in the responsibility accepted state.

IEC 60417-6334A (2015-06)

6334B
New **Selection; affirmative acknowledgement; success; ACK**

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6334A.

IEC 60417-6334B (2015-06)

6335A
New **Negative acknowledgement; failure; NACK**

To indicate the status of negative acknowledgement, or to indicate the failed status.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Responsibility rejected

To identify the control for responsibility rejected or to indicate that the alarm condition is in the responsibility rejected state.

IEC 60417-6335A (2015-06)

6335B
New **Negative acknowledgement; failure; NACK**

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6335A.

IEC 60417-6335B (2015-06)

5576-3 Bell, cancel temporary acknowledged; temporary acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell may be temporarily acknowledged or to indicate that the bell has been temporarily acknowledged. A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the symbol.

Note 1 – The acknowledged state will terminate at the end of a prescribed time period and the auditory component will reactivate if the alarm conditions has not been cleared.

Note 2 – See also variants 5576-1 and 5576-2 as the members of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (temporarily)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state until a time interval has elapsed. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below or beside the bell.

Note 3 – Instead of the combined symbol, the two individual symbols 5576 and 1326 can be shown side by side.

IEC 60417-5576-3 (2012-09)

5576-1 Bell, cancel acknowledged; acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell may be acknowledged or to indicate that the bell has been acknowledged. The alarm condition may be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note – See also variants 5576-2 and 5576-3 as the members of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of solid lines:

Acknowledged (indefinitely)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state for an indefinite period. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 2 – Instead of the combined symbol, the two individual symbols 5576 and 1326 can be shown side by side.

IEC 60417-5576-1 (2012-09)

5576-4 New Bell, cancel affirmatively acknowledged; acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell cancel may be affirmatively acknowledged for an indefinite period or to indicate that the bell has been affirmatively acknowledged for an indefinite period. The alarm condition may be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note – See also variant IEC 60417-5576-5 as a member of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (indefinitely)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state for an indefinite period.

Note – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-4 (2019-03)

5576-5 New Bell, temporary cancel affirmatively acknowledged; temporarily acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell may be affirmatively acknowledged until a time interval has elapsed or to indicate that the bell has been affirmatively acknowledged until a time interval has elapsed. A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the symbol.

Note 1 – The acknowledged state will terminate at the end of a prescribed time interval and the auditory component will reactivate if the alarm conditions have not been cleared.

Note 2 – See also variant IEC 60417-5576-4 as a member of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (temporarily)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state until a time interval has elapsed.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-5 (2019-03)

0435 Assistance; query


To indicate malfunction or to identify the control by which the operator can ask for assistance (help button).

ISO 7000-0435 (2004-01)

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 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5036 (2002-10)

6041 Visible radiation, instructional safeguard


To provide an instructional safeguard "WARNING: Do not stare into beam", "WARNING: Turn off the lamp before opening" and "WARNING: Use eye protection during servicing". Both the symbol and an instructional safeguard similar to the above shall appear together in the servicing instructions.

Note – IEC 62368-1 provides further information.

IEC 60417-6041 (2010-08)

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 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5152 (2002-10)

6151 Caution, infrared radiation


To indicate openings through which possibly hazardous infrared radiation can be emitted, and areas where exposure to infrared radiation can be expected, for example, in infrared electroheating installations. This symbol shall not be used for control or indication of IR laser radiation. In case of application in a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-6151 (2012-02)

6040 Ultraviolet radiation, instructional safeguard

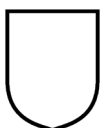


To provide an instructional safeguard "WARNING: Turn off the UV lamp before opening" and "WARNING: Use UV radiation eye and skin protection during servicing". Both the symbol and an instructional safeguard similar to the above shall appear together in the servicing instructions.

Note – IEC 62368-1 provides further information.

IEC 60417-6040 (2010-08)

6298 New Electrotechnical protection, general



To indicate the provision of protection, shield or guard against/from unwanted disturbance and/or environment.

Note – See also ISO 7000-2410.

IEC 60417-6298 (2015-03)

6292 New Cold environment



To indicate the assembly is protected against cold environment and suitable for use at the temperature down to minus 25°C.

The unit of temperature may be added within or vicinity of the graphical symbol to avoid any foreseeable ambiguity.

The letter symbols "-25" may be replaced by those for different temperature in agreement with actual applications.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6298 and ISO 7000-2412.

IEC 60417-6292 (2015-11)

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 that intentionally apply RF electromagnetic energy for diagnosis or treatment.

Note – In case of application in a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864 shall be adhered to.

IEC 60417-5140 (2003-04)

6166 Caution, non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation; Caution, microwave radiation



To indicate that precaution should be taken to avoid an unexpected effect of non-ionizing radiation, for example, microwave energy.

IEC 60417-6166 (2012-07)

2407 Protection against electromagnetic fields



To indicate that the clothing or material provides protection against electromagnetic fields.

ISO 7000-2407 (2004-01)

2809 Protection against ionizing radiation

To indicate protective function of equipment associated with hazards related to ionizing radiation.

ISO 7000-2809 (2006-11)

ISO 361 Ionizing radiation

To indicate the actual or potential presence of ionising radiation.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is standardized in ISO 361.

Note 1 – In case of application as a safety sign the rules according to ISO 3864-1 are adhered to.

Note 2 – See safety sign ISO 7010 – W003 "Warning; Radioactive material or ionizing radiation".

ISO 361 (1975-10)

5041 Caution, hot surface

To indicate that the marked item can 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

In case of application in a warning sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to. See ISO 7010-W017 "Warning; Hot surface".

IEC 60417-5041 (2002-10)

6197 Immediate stop, laser light source

To identify the control to immediately stop the laser light source output, e.g. in case of an emergency.

Note 1 – Emergency laser stop is the hand- or foot-actuated device intended to stop the laser output immediately in case of emergency.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60601-2-22.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

This symbol is intended to replace IEC 60601-2-22-101.

IEC 60417-6197 (2013-11)

6196 Immediate stop, light source

To identify the control to immediately stop the non-laser light source output, e.g. in case of an emergency.

Note 1 – Non-laser light source (LS) equipment is the medical electric (ME) equipment which incorporates one or more sources of optical radiation in the wavelength range 200 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation, and which is intended to create non-visual photobiological effects in humans or animals for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring, cosmetic / aesthetic or veterinary applications.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60601-2-57.

IEC 60417-6196 (2013-11)

0659 Biological risks



To indicate a reference to substances that may be hazardous to men, animals, plants, or the environment based on biological activity (for example, holding a virus).
Note – In case of application as a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to. See safety sign ISO 7010-W009 "Warning, biological hazard".

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates that there are potential biological risks associated with the medical device. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.1.

Note – This symbol is not to be confused with the safety sign "Biological hazard" ISO 7010-W009.

ISO 7000-0659 (2004-01)

3723 New Contains hazardous substances



To indicate that the medical device contains substances that can be carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR), or substances with endocrine disrupting properties.
Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

The term "substances" is used to indicate a single substance or multiple substances. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.10.

ISO 7000-3723 (2019-11)

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 60417-5109 (2002-10)

0516 Not suitable for use with anaesthetic agents



To identify an area not suitable for use with anaesthetic agents.
Note – See also ISO 7000-0517.

ISO 7000-0516 (2004-01)

1051 Do not re-use



To indicate that the item is for single use only and must not be used more than once, for example on packages of medical disposables.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that is intended for one single use only. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.2.

Note – Synonyms for "do not re-use" are "single use", "use only once".

ISO 7000-1051 (2004-01)

6096 Do not cover



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

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

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

IEC 60417-6096 (2012-01)

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 the symbol 5574.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

In case of application in a prohibition sign, the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to. See ISO 7010-P026 "Do not use this device in a bathtub, shower, or water-filled reservoir".

IEC 60417-5582 (2002-10)

5536 Moisture

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

Note – The drop may be filled in.

IEC 60417-5536 (2002-10)

6043 Caution, sharp edges

To indicate that the marked item contains sharp edges and should not be touched without taking care.

Note 1 – ISO 3864-1 provides the rules for the application of this symbol as a safety sign.

Note 2 – ISO 7010-W022: "Warning; Sharp elements" is a related safety sign.

IEC 60417-6043 (2011-01)

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, colour and arrangement of emergency stop actuators, see IEC 60204-1.

IEC 60417-5638 (2002-10)

0434A Caution

To indicate that caution is necessary when operating the device or control close to where the symbol is placed, or to indicate that the current situation needs operator awareness or operator action in order to avoid undesirable consequences.

Note 1 – In case of application as a warning sign the rules according to ISO 3864-1 shall be adhered to.

Note 2 – See safety sign ISO 7010-W001 "General warning sign".

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates that caution is necessary when operating the device or control close to where the symbol is placed, or that the current situation needs operator awareness or operator action in order to avoid undesirable consequences.

The symbol variant ISO 7000-0434B ("Caution") can be used.

"This symbol shall not be used solely to mean "consult instructions for use".

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.4.

ISO 7000-0434A (2004-01)

0434B Caution

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 0434A.

ISO 7000-0434B (2004-01)

5019 Protective earth; protective 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.

IEC 60417-5019 (2006-08)

6352 New Do not use power supply with damaged plug



To indicate that the power supply unit shall not be used, if pins of the plug part are damaged.

IEC 60417-6352 (2015-10)

6091 New Keep out of reach of children



To indicate packages containing devices and equipment that shall be kept out of reach of children, or to identify devices and equipment that shall be kept out of reach of children.

IEC 60417-6091 (2011-10)

6.8 Collection 8 – Safety signs

Description from ISO 7010, IEC 62570 or IEC 60601-2-83

P001 General prohibition sign



To signify a prohibited action.

Note – This safety sign cannot be used on its own and requires a supplementary sign to give further information about the action which is prohibited.

ISO 7010-P001 (2011-05)

P002 No smoking



To prohibit smoking.

ISO 7010-P002 (2011-05)

P003 No open flame; Fire, open ignition source and smoking prohibited



To prohibit smoking and all forms of open flame.

ISO 7010-P003 (2011-05)

P007 No access for people with active implanted cardiac devices



To prohibit people with active implanted cardiac devices from entering a designated area.

ISO 7010-P007 (2011-05)

	P008 No metallic articles or watches To prohibit metallic articles or watches. ISO 7010-P008 (2011-05)
	P010 Do not touch To prohibit touching objects/parts of an object. ISO 7010-P010 (2011-05)
	P011 Do not extinguish with water To prohibit using water to extinguish a fire. ISO 7010-P011 (2011-05)
	P012 No heavy load To prohibit the placing of heavy objects on a surface. ISO 7010-P012 (2011-05)
	P013 No activated mobile phones To prohibit activated mobile phones. ISO 7010-P013 (2011-05)
	P014 No access for people with metallic implants To prohibit access of people with metallic implants. ISO 7010-P014 (2011-05)
	P015 No reaching in To prohibit people putting hands into openings. ISO 7010-P015 (2011-05)
	P016 Do not spray with water To prohibit spraying. ISO 7010-P016 (2012-04)
	P017 No pushing To prohibit pushing against an object. ISO 7010-P017 (2011-05)

	P018 No sitting To prohibit sitting on a surface. ISO 7010-P018 (2011-05)
	P019 No stepping on surface To prohibit stepping onto a surface. ISO 7010-P019 (2011-05)
	P041 New No leaning against To prohibit leaning against an object. ISO 7010-P041 (2016-10)
	P022 No eating or drinking To prohibit eating and drinking. ISO 7010-P022 (2011-05)
	P023 Do not obstruct To prohibit the obstruction of a designated clear area. ISO 7010-P023 (2011-05)
	P024 Do not walk or stand here To prohibit walking or standing on a designated area. ISO 7010-P024 (2011-05)
	P026 Do not use this device in a bathtub, shower or water-filled reservoir To prohibit the use of unsuitable electrical equipment in or near water. ISO 7010-P026 (2011-05)
	P031 Do not alter the state of the switch To prohibit any change of the current energetic or mechanical state of a machine or equipment. ISO 7010-P031 (2011-05)
	P042 New Not for pregnant women To prohibit pregnant women undertaking hazardous actions or activities. ISO 7010-P042 (2016-10)

P068 New Do not expose to direct sunlight or hot surface

To prohibit exposure to direct sunlight or hot surface.

ISO 7010-P068 (2019-07)

P069 New Not to be serviced by users

To prohibit carrying out servicing by users.

ISO 7010-P069 (2019-07)

IEC 62570 MR Unsafe

-7.3.3



To identify an item which poses unacceptable risks to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment. When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored version is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color.

IEC 62570-7.3.3 (2014-02)

IEC 60601 -2-83-104 New Do not stare at light source

To prohibit staring at a light source.

IEC 60601-2-83-104 (2021-03)

W001 General warning sign

To signify a general warning.

Note – This safety sign cannot be used on its own and requires a supplementary sign to give further information about the hazard.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

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

ISO 7010-W001 (2011-05)

W003 Warning; Radioactive material or ionizing radiation

To warn of radioactive materials or ionizing radiation.

ISO 7010-W003 (2011-05)

W004 Warning; Laser beam

To warn of a laser beam.

ISO 7010-W004 (2011-05)

W005 Warning; Non-ionizing radiation

To warn of non-ionizing radiation.

ISO 7010-W005 (2011-05)

	W006 Warning; Magnetic field To warn of a magnetic field.	ISO 7010-W006 (2011-05)
	W007 Warning; Floor-level obstacle To warn of a floor-level obstacle.	ISO 7010-W007 (2011-05)
	W009 Warning; Biological hazard To warn of a biological hazard.	ISO 7010-W009 (2011-05)
	W012 Warning; Electricity To warn of electricity.	ISO 7010-W012 (2011-05)
	W010 Warning; Low temperature/Freezing conditions To warn of low temperature or freezing conditions.	ISO 7010-W010 (2011-05)
	W016 Warning; Toxic material To warn of toxic material.	ISO 7010-W016 (2011-05)
	W017 Warning; Hot surface To warn of a hot surface.	ISO 7010-W017 (2011-05)
	W018 Warning; Automatic start-up To warn of automatic activation. <i>Note – The graphical symbol is standardized and registered as ISO 7000-0017 “Automatic control (closed loop)”.</i>	ISO 7010-W018 (2011-05)
	W019 Warning; Crushing To warn of moving mechanical parts.	ISO 7010-W019 (2011-05)

W020 Warning; Overhead obstacle

To warn of an overhead obstacle.



ISO 7010-W020 (2011-05)

W021 Warning; Flammable material

To warn of flammable material.



ISO 7010-W021 (2011-05)

W022 Warning; Sharp elements

To warn of a sharp element.



ISO 7010-W022 (2011-05)

W024 Warning; Crushing of hands

To warn of a closing motion of mechanical parts of equipment.



ISO 7010-W024 (2011-05)

W026 Warning; Battery charging

To warn of batteries being charged.

Note – The graphical symbol is standardized and registered as ISO 7000-1152 “Battery open”.

ISO 7010-W026 (2011-05)

W027 Warning; Optical radiation

To warn of optical radiation.



ISO 7010-W027 (2011-05)

W028 Warning; Oxidizing substance

To warn of an oxidizing substance.



ISO 7010-W028 (2011-05)

W029 Warning; Pressurized cylinder

To warn of a pressurized cylinder.



ISO 7010-W029 (2011-05)

W038 New Warning; Sudden loud noise

To warn of sudden loud noise.



ISO 7010-W038 (2012-06)

W041 **Warning; Asphyxiating atmosphere**

New



To warn of asphyxiation.

ISO 7010-W041 (2016-10)

IEC 62570 MR Conditional

-7.3.2



To identify an item which poses no unacceptable risks within defined conditions to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment. When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored icon is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color. The MR Conditional symbol may be supplemented by supplementary marking that describes the conditions for which the item has been demonstrated to be MR Conditional

IEC 62570-7.3.2 (2014-02)

IEC 60601 **Warning; ultraviolet radiation**

-2-83-102

New



To warn of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

IEC 60601-2-83-102 (2019-05)

IEC 60601 **Warning; infrared radiation**

-2-83-103

New



To warn of infrared (IR) radiation.

IEC 60601-2-83-103 (2019-05)

M001 **General mandatory action sign**



To signify a mandatory action.

Note – This safety sign cannot be used on its own and requires a supplementary sign to give further information about the action to be taken.

ISO 7010-M001 (2011-05)

M002 **Refer to instruction manual/booklet**



To signify that the instruction manual/ booklet must be read.

ISO 7010-M002 (2011-05)

M003 **Wear ear protection**



To signify that ear protection must be worn.

ISO 7010-M003 (2011-05)

M004 Wear eye protection

To signify that eye protection must be used.

ISO 7010-M004 (2011-05)

M007 Opaque eye protection must be worn

To signify that opaque eye protection must be worn.

ISO 7010-M007 (2011-05)

M025 Protect infants' eyes with opaque eye protection

To signify that opaque eye protection must be worn by infants.

ISO 7010-M025 (2011-05)

M009 Wear protective gloves

To signify that protective gloves must be worn.

ISO 7010-M009 (2011-05)

M010 Wear protective clothing

To signify that protective clothing must be worn.

ISO 7010-M010 (2011-05)

M011 Wash your hands

To signify that hands must be washed.

ISO 7010-M011 (2011-05)

M006 Disconnect mains plug from electrical outlet

To signify that the mains plug must be disconnected from electrical outlet for the purposes of maintenance of electrical equipment, in the case of malfunction or when left unattended.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical electrical equipment, the meaning of this safety sign is restricted to "To signify that the mains plug must be disconnected from the electrical outlet before carrying out maintenance or repair".

ISO 7010-M006 (2011-05)

M021 Disconnect before carrying out maintenance or repair

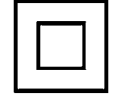
To signify that the machine or the equipment, which is not connected to mains by a plug, has to be disconnected from all sources of power before carrying out maintenance or repair.

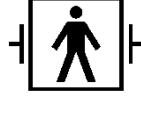
ISO 7010-M021 (2011-05)

	M028 Keep locked To signify that a cabinet or facility must be kept locked. ISO 7010-M028 (2012-04)
	M046 Secure gas cylinders To signify that gas cylinders must be secured. ISO 7010-M046 (2014-02)
	E010 Automated external heart defibrillator To indicate the location of an automated external heart defibrillator. <i>Note – The first aid cross may be replaced with another element appropriate to cultural requirements of the target group.</i> ISO 7010-E010 (2011-05)
	E020 New Emergency stop button To indicate the location of an emergency stop button. ISO 7010-E020 (2012-06)
	IEC 62570 MR Safe -7.3.1-1 To identify an item which poses no unacceptable risks to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment. When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored icon is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color. IEC 62570-7.3.1-1 (2014-02)
	IEC 62570 MR Safe -7.3.1-2 Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as IEC 62570-7.3.1-1. IEC 62570-7.3.1-2 (2014-02)

6.9 Collection 9 – Classification and identification of equipment

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

	5172 Class II equipment To identify equipment meeting the safety requirements specified for Class II equipment according to IEC 61140. <i>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.</i> IEC 60417-5172 (2003-02)
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	5180 Class III equipment To identify equipment meeting the safety requirements specified for class III according to IEC 61140. IEC 60417-5180 (2003-02)
	5331 Category AP equipment To identify category AP equipment complying with IEC 60601-1 which also specifies the way in which this symbol has to be used. <i>Note – AP = Anaesthesia proofed.</i> IEC 60417-5331 (2002-10)
	5332 Category APG equipment To identify category APG equipment complying with IEC 60601-1 which also specifies the way in which this symbol has to be used. <i>Note 1 – AP = Anaesthesia proofed.</i> <i>Note 2 – G = Gas.</i> IEC 60417-5332 (2002-10)
	5840 Type B applied part To identify a type B applied part complying with IEC 60601-1. <i>Note – B = Body</i> IEC 60417-5840 (2002-10)
	5841 Defibrillation-proof type B applied part To identify a defibrillation-proof type B applied part complying with IEC 60601-1. <i>Note – B = Body.</i> IEC 60417-5841 (2002-10)
	5333 Type BF applied part To identify a type BF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1. <i>Note 1 – B = Body.</i> <i>Note 2 – F = Floating applied part.</i> IEC 60417-5333 (2002-10)
	5334 Defibrillation-proof type BF applied part To identify a defibrillation-proof type BF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1. <i>Note 1 – B = Body.</i> <i>Note 2 – F = Floating applied part.</i> IEC 60417-5334 (2002-10)
	5335 Type CF applied part To identify a type CF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1. <i>Note 1 – C = Cardial.</i> <i>Note 2 – F = Floating applied part.</i> IEC 60417-5335 (2002-10)

5336 Defibrillation-proof type CF applied part



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

Note 1 – C = Cardial.

Note 2 – F = Floating applied part.

IEC 60417-5336 (2002-10)

5937 Cardiac pacemaker; implantable cardioverter defibrillator



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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See safety sign ISO 7010 – P007 "No access for people with active implanted cardiac devices".

IEC 60417-5937 (2006-08)

5895 Ergometer



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

IEC 60417-5895 (2002-10)

5957 For indoor use only



To identify electrical equipment designed primarily for indoor use.

Note – See also the symbol 5109.

IEC 60417-5957 (2004-12)

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 60417-5109 (2002-10)

1135 General symbol for recovery/recyclable



To indicate that the marked item or its material is part of a recovery or recycling process.

Note – The symbol is applicable only to those products or materials for which at the end of life there is a well-established collection route and recycling process and which does not significantly impair the effectiveness of other recycling schemes.

ISO 7000-1135 (2004-01)

1051 Do not re-use



To indicate that the item is for single use only and must not be used more than once, for example on packages of medical disposables.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device that is intended for one single use only. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.2.

Note – Synonyms for "do not re-use" are "single use", "use only once".

ISO 7000-1051 (2004-01)

3706 New Single patient multiple use

To indicate that the medical device may be used multiple times (multiple procedures) on a single patient.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2. This symbol will facilitate regulatory practice and ensure increased safety of medical devices. Existing symbols have been leveraged to create a new symbol to convey information that is now a requirement of regulations, laws, and standards.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.12.

ISO 7000-3706 (2019-10)

6.10 Collection 10 – Information and communication: Image, imaging

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5116 Television camera

To identify terminals and controls for a television camera.

IEC 60417-5116 (2002-10)

5118 Videotape recorder

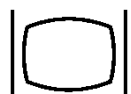
To identify terminals and controls for a videotape recorder.

IEC 60417-5118 (2002-10)

5887 Camera recorder

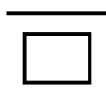
To identify the controls and/or terminals for camera recorders.

IEC 60417-5887 (2002-10)

5051 Television monitor

To identify the terminals and controls for a television monitor.

IEC 60417-5051 (2002-10)

1121 Single exposure technique

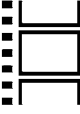
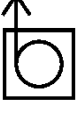
To indicate a reference to the operating mode for single exposure, for example on movie cameras.

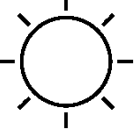
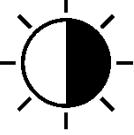
ISO 7000-1121 (2004-01)

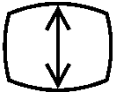
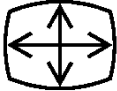
1122 Serial exposure

To indicate a reference to the operating mode for serial exposure.

ISO 7000-1122 (2004-01)

1123 	Cine radiographic exposure To indicate a reference to the operating mode for cine radiographic exposure. ISO 7000-1123 (2004-01)
1126 	Film movement in direction of arrow To indicate a reference to film movement in the direction shown by the arrow. ISO 7000-1126 (2004-01)
1127 	Take-up magazine To identify the control or the indicator for transport of flexible material, for example into the magazine, or to identify the take-up magazine. ISO 7000-1127 (2004-01)
1128 	Feed magazine (for flexible material) To identify the control or the indicator for transport of flexible material from the magazine, or to identify the feeding magazine. ISO 7000-1128 (2004-01)
5542 	Plane of sensitized material; image plane To identify the plane of sensitized material or the image plane. <i>Note – This symbol is standardized in ISO 7000-0856 "Plane of sensitized material".</i> IEC 60417-5542 (2002-10)
1130 	Film numbering/identification To identify the control or the indicator for photographic film numbering or film identification. ISO 7000-1130 (2004-01)
5774 	Film blackening To indicate a reference to the setting of the degree of film blackening. IEC 60417-5774 (2002-10)
5049 	Television; video; screen To identify the controls and terminals specifically meant for (mainly monochrome) video signals, also used as basic symbol for screen and screen image. IEC 60417-5049 (2007-12)
5477 	Image display, cancel To identify the control or the indicator to cancel the image (picture) display. IEC 60417-5477 (2009-01)

5056	Brightness; brilliance	To identify the brightness control, for example of a light dimmer, a television receiver, a monitor, an oscilloscope.	IEC 60417-5056 (2002-10)
			
5057	Contrast	To identify the contrast control, for example of a television receiver, a monitor or an oscilloscope.	IEC 60417-5057 (2002-10)
			
5435	Brightness and contrast	To identify a combined control for brightness and contrast.	IEC 60417-5435 (2006-08)
			
5413	Electronic image, gamma control	To indicate a reference to control of gamma.	IEC 60417-5413 (2002-10)
			
5063	Horizontal picture shift	To identify the control for the horizontal picture shift, for example of a television receiver, a monitor, an oscilloscope, a film projector.	IEC 60417-5063 (2002-10)
			
5064	Vertical picture shift	To identify the control for the vertical picture shift for example of a television receiver, a monitor, an oscilloscope, a film projector.	IEC 60417-5064 (2002-10)
			
5874	Picture adjustment, rotation	To identify the function for adjusting the rotation of an image.	IEC 60417-5874 (2002-10)
			
5065	Horizontal picture amplitude	To identify the control for the horizontal picture amplitude (picture width) for example of a television receiver, a monitor.	IEC 60417-5065 (2002-10)
			

5066 	Vertical picture amplitude To identify the control for the vertical picture amplitude (picture height) for example of a television receiver, a monitor. IEC 60417-5066 (2002-10)
5067 	Picture size adjustment To identify the picture size control. IEC 60417-5067 (2002-10)
5886 	Image display, basic setting To identify the control to go back to the default image display setting, for example of a television display or a monitor. IEC 60417-5886 (2005-08)
5478 	Page enlargement To identify the control for page enlargement on a display unit, for instance a teletext page. <i>Note – The triangles may be filled in.</i> IEC 60417-5478 (2002-10)
5411 	Screen or video image, reversal black to white To identify a black-to-white image display reversal on the screen. IEC 60417-5411 (2007-12)
5407 	Electronic image, normal aspect To indicate a reference to a normal aspect image. <i>Note – Symbol to use with symbols 5408, 5409 and 5410</i> IEC 60417-5407 (2007-12)
5408 	Electronic image, reversal right-to-left To indicate a reference to a right-to-left image reversal. <i>Note – Symbol to use with symbols 5407, 5409 and 5410.</i> IEC 60417-5408 (2007-12)
5409 	Electronic image, inverted top-to-bottom To indicate a reference to a top-to-bottom image inversion. <i>Note – Symbol to use with symbols 5407, 5408 and 5410.</i> IEC 60417-5409 (2007-12)

5410 Electronic image, inverted top-to-bottom and reversal right-to-left

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.

IEC 60417-5410 (2007-12)

5772 Electronic image, rotation

To indicate a reference to image rotation.
Note – See also symbol 5407.

IEC 60417-5772 (2007-12)

5892 Transfer image

To identify the control to transfer the displayed image to a second screen.
Note – See also symbol 5794.

IEC 60417-5892 (2005-07)

5794 Image interchange

To identify the control or the indicator to interchange the displayed images between two screens.
Note – See also symbol 5892.

IEC 60417-5794 (2006-01)

5890 Store displayed image

To identify the control to store the image displayed on the screen.

IEC 60417-5890 (2007-12)

5773 Television or video image, interlacing

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

IEC 60417-5773 (2007-12)

5720 Image line density

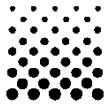
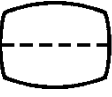
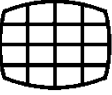
To identify the control or the indicator to change the image line density, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment.

IEC 60417-5720 (2002-10)

5721 Dynamic range

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

IEC 60417-5721 (2002-10)

5722 	Grey scale To identify the control or the indicator to change the image grey scale, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5722 (2002-10)
5723 	Edge enhancement To identify the control or the indicator to enhance the edges of an image, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5723 (2002-10)
5800 	Split screen To identify the control or the indicator to select a division of the screen. <i>Note – This symbol is shown for a horizontal division of the screen. To represent a vertical division of the screen, the horizontal broken line may be replaced by a vertical broken line.</i> IEC 60417-5800 (2006-01)
5517A 	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. <i>Note – In actual use, the number of pictures (PIP) may be different from the number shown on the symbol.</i> IEC 60417-5517A (2002-10)
5517B 	Multi-picture display Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5517A. IEC 60417-5517B (2006-01)
5291 	Picture-in-picture mode To identify the control for picture-in-picture mode, in which a second picture is shown on the screen obscuring a part of the main screen picture. IEC 60417-5291 (2007-12)
5412 	Screen or video image, reference field To indicate everything concerning the reference field. IEC 60417-5412 (2007-12)
5244 	Automatic gain control, large field To identify the control or the indicator to select a large reference field for the automatic gain control, for example on radiological equipment. IEC 60417-5244 (2002-10)

5245 Automatic gain control, small field

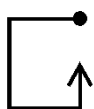
To identify the control or the indicator to select a small reference field for the automatic gain control, for example on radiological equipment.

IEC 60417-5245 (2002-10)

5055 Focus

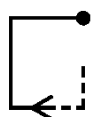
To identify the focusing control(s), for example, of a television receiver, a monitor, an oscilloscope, an electronic microscope.

IEC 60417-5055 (2002-10)

5646 Definition of a region of interest

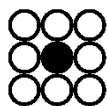
To identify a reference to the function to define a region of interest.

IEC 60417-5646 (2002-10)

5645 Correction of a region of interest

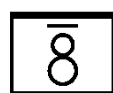
To identify a reference to the function to correct a region of interest.

IEC 60417-5645 (2002-10)

5768 Pixel averaging

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

IEC 60417-5768 (2002-10)

5771 Electronic image, averaging

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.

IEC 60417-5771 (2007-12)

5843 Target position

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

IEC 60417-5843 (2007-12)

5795 ECG triggered display

To identify the control or the indicator for the display of electrocardiogram (ECG) triggered sequences.

IEC 60417-5795 (2006-01)

5802 Screen selection

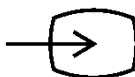


To identify the control or the indicator to select one of two adjacent screens.

Note – The graphical symbol is shown with the right screen selected.

IEC 60417-5802 (2006-01)

5525A Video input



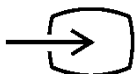
To identify video equipment input controls and connecting terminals. This symbol applies also when an audio signal is included.

Note 1 – To qualify this symbol, symbols such as 5048, the analogue 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.

IEC 60417-5525A (2002-10)

5525B Video input



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5525A.

IEC 60417-5525B (2002-10)

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 analogue 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.

IEC 60417-5529A (2002-10)

5529B Video output



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5529A.

IEC 60417-5529B (2002-10)

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 analogue 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

IEC 60417-5521A (2002-10)

5521B Video input/output



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5521A.

IEC 60417-5521B (2002-10)

5547 Recording, general

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

IEC 60417-5547 (2002-10)

5555 Tape running direction

To identify the control and the indicator for tape running direction.

Note – The running direction may be indicated in an appropriate way.

IEC 60417-5555 (2002-10)

5554 Still mode

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.

IEC 60417-5554 (2002-10)

5467 Screen or video image, freeze

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

Note – The triangles may be filled in.

IEC 60417-5467 (2007-12)

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

IEC 60417-5471 (2002-10)

5471-1 Frame by frame, video

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.

IEC 60417-5471-1 (2002-10)

5917 Single frame shot

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

IEC 60417-5917 (2002-07)

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.

IEC 60417-5318 (2002-10)

5318-1 Strobe, video equipment



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

IEC 60417-5318-1 (2002-10)

5630A Run with visualization; review



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

IEC 60417-5630A (2003-12)

5630B Run with visualization; review



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5630A.

IEC 60417-5630B (2003-12)

5470A Run with visualization; cue



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

IEC 60417-5470A (2003-12)

5470B Run with visualization; cue



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as 5470A.

IEC 60417-5470B (2003-12)

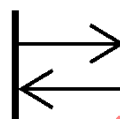
5533 Record review



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

IEC 60417-5533 (2002-10)

1129 Recording and play-back



To identify the control or the indicator for simultaneous recording and play-back.

ISO 7000-1129 (2004-01)

5975 Electronic image, general



To indicate a reference to an electronic (digital) still image or picture and/or to the corresponding image data, intended to be displayed on a screen, for example a digital X-ray image or a digital camera picture.

IEC 60417-5975 (2007-08)

5815 Next image series

To identify the control or the indicator to select the next series of images to be displayed on the screen.

Note – If the first image of the series is to be displayed, then this may be emphasized by hatching the representation of this image in the graphical symbol.

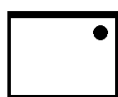
IEC 60417-5815 (2006-05)

5816 Previous image series

To identify the control or the indicator to select the previous series of images to be displayed on the screen.

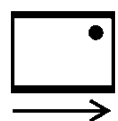
Note – If the first image of the series is to be displayed, then this may be emphasised by hatching the representation of this image in the graphical symbol.

IEC 60417-5816 (2006-05)

5889 Marking of an image

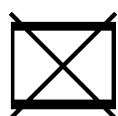
To identify the control to mark (select) an image and to indicate that the current image is marked on medical equipment.

IEC 60417-5889 (2005-08)

5888 Transfer marked images

To identify the control to transfer one or more marked images to another data carrier on medical equipment.

IEC 60417-5888 (2005-08)

6021 Electronic image, cancel

To identify the control to cancel (delete) the electronic image.

IEC 60417-6021 (2009-01)

6326 New Slide show

To identify the control for or the indicator of automatic visualization of the data, e.g. video and slide data, as a slide show.

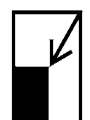
Note – See also IEC 60417-5815.

IEC 60417-6326 (2015-04)

0680 Enlargement

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

ISO 7000-0680 (2004-01)

0679 Reduction

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

ISO 7000-0679 (2004-01)

5788 Displayed image, enlarged



To identify the control or the indicator to show the displayed image on the screen in enlarged size.

IEC 60417-5788 (2006-01)

5789 Displayed image, reduced



To identify the control or the indicator to show the displayed image on the screen in reduced size.

IEC 60417-5789 (2006-01)

5792 Enlargement of region of interest



To identify the control or the indicator to enlarge the region of interest of the displayed image (zoom).

Note 1 – The curved line representing a light reflection may be omitted.

Note 2 – To indicate "increase enlargement" or "reduce enlargement", the curved line inside the symbol may be replaced with a plus or minus letter symbol.

IEC 60417-5792 (2006-05)

5791 Panning function



To identify the control or the indicator to select the pan function for the displayed image on the screen.

Note – Depending on the use of the symbol, for example an icon on the screen, the barrel representing the screen may be omitted. See ISO/IEC 11581-5.

IEC 60417-5791 (2006-01)

5894 Electronic shutters, open



To identify the control to widen electronic shutters to expose to view an image displayed on medical equipment.

Note – See also symbol 5893.

IEC 60417-5894 (2005-08)

5893 Electronic shutters, close

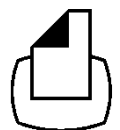


To identify the control to narrow electronic shutters to conceal from view a part of an image displayed on medical equipment.

Note – See also symbol 5894.

IEC 60417-5893 (2005-08)

2027 Print screen; hard copy

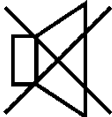
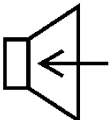
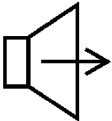
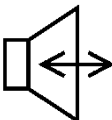


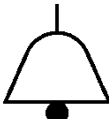
To identify the control to send to a printing device the data currently displayed on the screen.

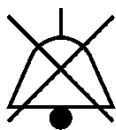
ISO 7000-2027 (2004-01)

6.11 Collection 11 – Information and communication: Audio

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5080	Loudspeaker 	To identify the socket, terminals or switch for a loudspeaker. <i>Note 1 – The rated values, such as impedance, voltage and power, may be added to the symbol.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbols 5081, 5126 and 5127.</i>	IEC 60417-5080 (2002-10)
5436	Sound muting 	To identify the control for suppressing the sound.	IEC 60417-5436 (2002-10)
5126	Loudspeaker in operation as a microphone 	To identify the switch or switch position by which a loudspeaker is brought into the microphone mode. <i>Note 1 – This symbol should be used in combination with symbol 5127.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbols 5080 and 5081.</i>	IEC 60417-5126 (2002-10)
5127	Loudspeaker in operation as such 	To identify the switch or switch position by which a loudspeaker is brought into the loudspeaker mode. <i>Note 1 – This symbol should be used in combination with symbol 5126.</i> <i>Note 2 – See also symbols 5080 and 5081.</i>	IEC 60417-5127 (2002-10)
5081	Loudspeaker/microphone 	To identify the talk/listen button. <i>Note – See also symbol 5080, 5126 and 5127.</i>	IEC 60417-5081 (2002-10)
5077	Headphones 	To identify the socket, terminals or switch for headphones.	IEC 60417-5077 (2002-10)
5082	Microphone, general 	To indicate a reference to a microphone. <i>Note – See also symbol 5083.</i>	IEC 60417-5082 (2002-10)

	5913 Handheld microphone To identify the control and terminal for a handheld microphone. <i>Note – See also symbol 5082.</i>	IEC 60417-5913 (2002-10)
	5211 Listen To indicate a "listen" facility.	IEC 60417-5211 (2002-11)
	5210 Speak To identify the speak mode.	IEC 60417-5210 (2011-05)
	5182 Sound; audio To identify controls or terminals related to audio signals.	IEC 60417-5182 (2002-10)
	5037 Treble control To identify the control for the higher audio frequencies.	IEC 60417-5037 (2002-10)
	5038 Bass control To identify the control for the lower audio frequencies.	IEC 60417-5038 (2002-10)
	5072 Balance To identify the balance control.	IEC 60417-5072 (2002-10)
	5013 Bell To identify switches which operate bells, e.g. a door bell.	IEC 60417-5013 (2002-10)

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 far 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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

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 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576 (2002-11)

5576-2 Bell, cancel temporary

To indicate the operating status of the bell being temporarily cancelled.

Note – See also 5576, 5576-1 and 5576-3.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of broken lines:

Audio paused

To identify the control for audio paused or to indicate that the alarm system is in the audio paused state. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated inside, below, or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below, or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-2 (2012-09)

5576-1 Bell, cancel acknowledged; acknowledged

To identify the control whereby a bell may be acknowledged or to indicate that the bell has been acknowledged. The alarm condition may be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 1 – See also variants 5576-2 and 5576-3 as the members of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

When used with a negation cross of solid lines:

Acknowledged (indefinitely)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state for an indefinite period. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 2 – Instead of the combined symbol, the two individual symbols 5576 and 1326 can be shown side by side.

IEC 60417-5576-1 (2012-09)

5576-3 Bell, cancel temporary acknowledged; temporary acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell may be temporarily acknowledged or to indicate that the bell has been temporarily acknowledged. A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the symbol.

Note 1 – The acknowledged state will terminate at the end of a prescribed time period and the auditory component will reactivate if the alarm conditions has not been cleared.

Note 2 – See also variants 5576-1 and 5576-2 as the members of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (temporarily)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state until a time interval has elapsed. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below or beside the bell.

Note 3 – Instead of the combined symbol, the two individual symbols 5576 and 5326 can be shown side by side.

IEC 60417-5576-3 (2012-09)

5576-4 New Bell, cancel affirmatively acknowledged; acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell cancel may be affirmatively acknowledged for an indefinite period or to indicate that the bell has been affirmatively acknowledged for an indefinite period. The alarm condition may be indicated below or beside the bell.

Note – See also variant IEC 60417-5576-5 as a member of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (indefinitely)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state for an indefinite period.

Note – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-4 (2019-03)

5576-5 New Bell, temporary cancel affirmatively acknowledged; temporarily acknowledged



To identify the control whereby a bell may be affirmatively acknowledged until a time interval has elapsed or to indicate that the bell has been affirmatively acknowledged until a time interval has elapsed. A numerical time remaining counter may be placed above, below, or beside the symbol.

Note 1 – The acknowledged state will terminate at the end of a prescribed time interval and the auditory component will reactivate if the alarm conditions have not been cleared.

Note 2 – See also variant IEC 60417-5576-4 as a member of the same group of symbols.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Acknowledged (temporarily)

To indicate that an alarm condition is in the acknowledged state until a time interval has elapsed.

Note 1 – The alarm condition can be indicated below or beside the bell.

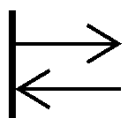
Note 2 – A numerical time remaining counter can be placed above, below or beside the bell.

IEC 60417-5576-5 (2019-03)

5547 Recording, general

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

IEC 60417-5547 (2002-10)

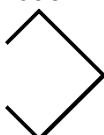
1129 Recording and play-back

To identify the control or the indicator for simultaneous recording and play-back.

ISO 7000-1129 (2004-01)

6.12 Collection 12 – Information and communication: Data

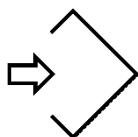
Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

0987 Store

To indicate a reference to the storage of data.

Note – Symbol is used to identify functions where elements or data are held pending access or execution by the machine system. The symbol can apply equally to data, components or cutting tools.

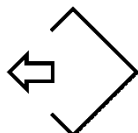
ISO 7000-0987 (2004-01)

1025 Write data into store

To identify the control or the indicator for writing data into a storage device.

Note – Arrow shall be in outline, not filled.

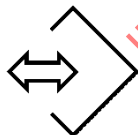
ISO 7000-1025 (2004-01)

1026 Read data from store

To identify the control or the indicator for reading (retrieving) data from a storage device.

Note – Arrow shall be in outline, not filled.

ISO 7000-1026 (2004-01)

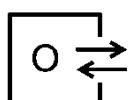
1107 Write and read data into and from store

To identify the control or the indicator for writing or reading (retrieving) data to/from a storage device.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Note – Arrow shall be in outline, not filled.

ISO 7000-1107 (2004-01)

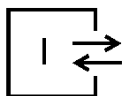
6440 New Communication ports, optical port

To indicate the optical port, bidirectional.

Note – For technical details, see IEC 62052-11.

IEC 60417-6440 (2020-06)

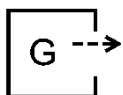
6441 New Communication ports, inductive port



To indicate the inductive port, bidirectional.
Note – For technical details, see IEC 62052-11.

IEC 60417-6441 (2020-06)

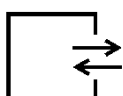
6442 New Communication ports, galvanical port



To indicate the galvanical port, unidirectional.
Note – For technical details, see IEC 62052-11.

IEC 60417-6442 (2020-06)

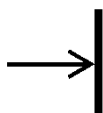
6443 New Communication ports, bidirectional



To indicate the port in accordance with a specific standard like IEC 62056-21, Mode C, IEC 62056 DLMS/COSEM, etc.
Note – For technical details, see IEC 62052-11.

IEC 60417-6443 (2020-06)

5163 Recording on an information carrier



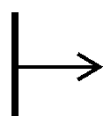
To identify the switch or switch position by which the equipment is switched to its writing or recording position.
Note – See also symbol 5095.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Symbol 5095 (Recording on tape) is not contained in this document. For reference purposes see IEC 60417.

IEC 60417-5163 (2002-10)

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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Symbol 5096 (Play-back or reading from tape) is not contained in this document. For reference purposes see IEC 60417.

IEC 60417-5164 (2002-10)

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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Symbol 5097 (Erasing from tape) is not contained in this document. For reference purposes see IEC 60417.

IEC 60417-5165 (2002-10)

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.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Symbol 5102 (Pulse marker on tape recorders) is not contained in this document. For reference purposes see IEC 60417.

IEC 60417-5170 (2002-10)

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".

IEC 60417-5093 (2002-10)

5561 Cassette

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

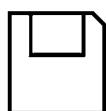
IEC 60417-5561 (2002-10)

5562 Tape end

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.

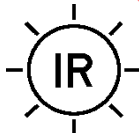
IEC 60417-5562 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5884 (2002-10)

5938 Communication, infrared

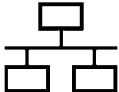
To identify communication products which are using infrared emitters and receivers to transmit and receive information with signal modulation.

IEC 60417-5938 (2002-10)

5850 Serial interface

To identify a connector for a serial data connection.

IEC 60417-5850 (2002-10)

5988 	Computer network To identify the computer network itself or to indicate the connecting terminals of the computer network.	IEC 60417-5988 (2006-09)
5851 	Printer connection; parallel interface To identify a connector for parallel data connection, or to indicate a print function.	IEC 60417-5851 (2002-10)
5193 	Printer To indicate a reference to a printer.	IEC 60417-5193 (2002-10)
0793 	Print out To identify the control to print a report.	ISO 7000-0793 (2004-01)
2027 	Print screen; hard copy To identify the control to send to a printing device the data currently displayed on the screen.	ISO 7000-2027 (2004-01)
5192 	Graphical recorder To indicate a reference to a graphical recorder.	IEC 60417-5192 (2002-10)
5544 	Compact disc player To identify the control and terminals of a compact disc player.	IEC 60417-5544 (2002-10)

6.13 Collection 13 – Patient / person

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5667 	Baby To identify equipment, connections on equipment or operating modes which are dedicated for babies, for example on medical equipment.	IEC 60417-5667 (2002-10)
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6091 New Keep out of reach of children

To indicate packages containing devices and equipment that shall be kept out of reach of children, or to identify devices and equipment that shall be kept out of reach of children.

IEC 60417-6091 (2011-10)

5389 Patient, thin

To indicate a reference to a thin patient.

IEC 60417-5389 (2002-10)

5390 Person, general; patient, normal

To indicate a reference to a person or human body.
On medical equipment this graphical symbol is used to indicate a reference to a normal patient.

Note 1 – In combination with IEC 60417-5389, this symbol applies to the more obese patient.

Note 2 – In combination with IEC 60417-5391, this symbol applies to the thinner patient.

IEC 60417-5390 (2015-04)

5391 Patient, obese

To indicate a reference to an obese patient.

IEC 60417-5391 (2002-10)

5663 Next person

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

IEC 60417-5663 (2002-10)

2610 Patient number

To identify the control or the indicator for the patient number, for example to identify the place where the patient number or identification code is found or can be entered.
Note – Patient identification is required in the labelling of certain devices such as custom-made devices in Europe.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a unique number associated with an individual patient.

When used, the symbol shall appear adjacent to the patient number or next to a space provided to record it. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.1.

Note – The hash mark (#) is part of the symbol.

ISO 7000-2610 (2004-01)

5664 Person identification

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

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the identification data of the patient.

When used, the symbol shall appear adjacent to the patient identification or next to a space provided to record it. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.3.

Note – The question mark (?) is part of the symbol.

IEC 60417-5664 (2002-10)

6236 New Authentication



To identify the control to attest the user of equipment, e.g. multifunctional copying machines.

Note – See also the symbol IEC 60417-5664.

IEC 60417-6236 (2013-12)

5665 Body weight



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

IEC 60417-5665 (2002-10)

5666 Body height



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

IEC 60417-5666 (2002-10)

5844 Body temperature



To indicate a reference to body temperature.

IEC 60417-5844 (2002-10)

5668 Nurse



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

IEC 60417-5668 (2002-10)

PI PF 044 Health care centre or doctor New



To indicate the location of a facility where health care is offered.

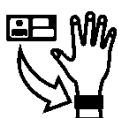
Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates the address of the health care centre or doctor where medical information about the patient can be found. When used, the symbol shall appear adjacent to the address of the health care centre or doctor or next to a space provided to record it. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.5.

Note – The embedded cross can be deleted or replaced with another element appropriate with cultural requirements.

ISO 7001-PI PF 044 (2013-05)

3726 New Patient name



To indicate the name of the patient.

Note – Symbol was validated in multiple geographies per ISO 15223-2.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

When used, the symbol shall appear adjacent to the patient's name or next to a space provided to record it. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.7.2.

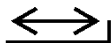
ISO 7000-3726 (2019-11)

6.14 Collection 14 – Patient positioning

Description from IEC 60417

5393 Patient support, longitudinal movement

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



IEC 60417-5393 (2002-10)

5395 Patient support, orthogonal movement to its plane

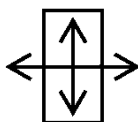
To identify the control for the movement orthogonal to the plane of the patient support (table height).



IEC 60417-5395 (2002-10)

5396 Patient support, movements in its plane

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



IEC 60417-5396 (2002-10)

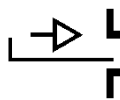
5674 Movement of a patient support at normal speed

To identify the control or the indicator to move the patient support at normal speed into the diagnostic or the 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.



IEC 60417-5674 (2002-10)

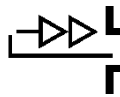
5675 Movement of a patient support at high speed

To identify the control or the indicator to move the patient support at high speed into the diagnostic or the 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.



IEC 60417-5675 (2002-10)

5394 Patient support, stepwise movement

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

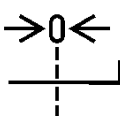


IEC 60417-5394 (2002-10)

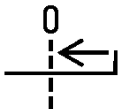
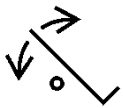
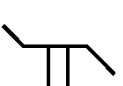
5823 Definition of start position of patient support movement

To identify the control or the indicator to define the start position of patient support movement in longitudinal direction.

Note – See also symbol 5824.



IEC 60417-5823 (2005-09)

	5824 Movement of patient support to start position To identify the control or the indicator to return the patient support to the longitudinal start position. <i>Note – See also symbol 5823.</i>
	IEC 60417-5824 (2005-09)
	5392 Patient support, tilting To identify the control for tilting the patient support or examination table.
	IEC 60417-5392 (2002-10)
	5371 Patient's chair, tilt about a horizontal axis To identify the control for tilting a patient's chair.
	IEC 60417-5371 (2002-10)
	5397 Patient support, rotation about a longitudinal axis To identify the control for rotation of the patient support about a longitudinal axis.
	IEC 60417-5397 (2002-10)
	5398 Patient cradle, rotation about its longitudinal axis To identify the control for rotation of the patient cradle about its longitudinal axis.
	IEC 60417-5398 (2002-10)
	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.
	IEC 60417-5399 (2002-10)
	5370 Patient's chair, rotation about a vertical axis To identify the control for rotating a patient's chair.
	IEC 60417-5370 (2002-10)
	5369 Surgical table To indicate a reference to a surgical table.
	IEC 60417-5369 (2002-10)
	5810 Patient position, head/foot reversed To indicate a reference to a patient lying in a head/foot reversed position.
	IEC 60417-5810 (2005-06)

5811 Patient position, supine

To indicate a reference to a patient in a supine position (lying on the back).



IEC 60417-5811 (2005-06)

5812 Patient position, prone

To indicate a reference to a patient in a prone position (lying on his front).



IEC 60417-5812 (2005-06)

5814 Patient position, left side

To indicate a reference to a patient lying on the left side.

Note – A mirrored symbol can be used to indicate a reference to a patient lying on the right side.



IEC 60417-5814 (2005-09)

5966 Patient support, patient transfer position

To identify the control or the indicator for the position of a patient support to move a patient onto the support or to remove the patient from the support.



IEC 60417-5966 (2005-06)

6.15 Collection 15 – Medical instruments and blood processing

Description from IEC 6041, ISO 7000 or IEC 60601-2-18

5741 Respiratory mask

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



IEC 60417-5741 (2002-10)

5742 Tracheal tube

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



IEC 60417-5742 (2002-10)

5743 Laryngoscope

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



IEC 60417-5743 (2002-10)

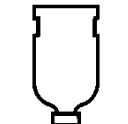
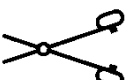
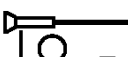
5744 Ampule

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

Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.



IEC 60417-5744 (2002-10)

5382 	Injection syringe To indicate a reference to an injection syringe, for example, initiation of radiographic sequence from the syringe.
	IEC 60417-5382 (2002-10)
5745 	Hypodermic needle To indicate a reference to a hypodermic needle or a cannula, e.g. storage, use, disposal.
	IEC 60417-5745 (2002-10)
2754 	Single needle apheresis protocol On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the medical device is for use by single needle apheresis protocol.
	ISO 7000-2754 (2005-12)
2753 	Double needle apheresis protocol On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the medical device is for use by double needle apheresis protocol.
	ISO 7000-2753 (2005-12)
5747 	Infusion bottle To indicate a reference to a infusion bottle, e.g. storage, use, disposal. <i>Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation.</i>
	IEC 60417-5747 (2002-10)
5748 	Surgical instrument To indicate a reference to a surgical instrument, e.g. storage, use, disposal.
	IEC 60417-5748 (2002-10)
5746 	Resuscitator To indicate a reference to a resuscitator, e.g. storage, use, disposal.
	IEC 60417-5746 (2002-10)
IEC 60601-2-18-101	Endoscope
	To mark endoscopic equipment or its parts.
	Further comments by IEC/TC 62
	This symbol is taken from IEC 60601-2-18:2009.
	IEC 60601-2-18-101 (2009-08)

6372 New Phacofragmentation

To identify a method by which the lens is broken into small fragments using energy such as from ultrasonic devices, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See IEC 80601-2-58.

IEC 60417-6372 (2017-01)

6373 New Fragmentation, liquefaction

To identify a method by which the lens is broken into small fragments by means of pulses of ophthalmic irrigation solution, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s).

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See IEC 80601-2-58.

IEC 60417-6373 (2016-10)

6374 New Vitrectomy

To indicate a reference to a surgical procedure to remove vitreous humour, membranes, blood, lens tissue and other material from the eye, involving irrigation, aspiration and vitreous cutting, and to identify the connection.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See IEC 80601-2-58.

IEC 60417-6374 (2016-10)

2706 Processing

On medical devices or blood process application: to indicate a process. The symbol must be used in conjunction with other symbols which identify the type of process.

ISO 7000-2706 (2005-09)

2715 Sampling site

On medical devices or blood process application: to indicate that the device or process application includes a system dedicated to the collection of samples of a given substance stored in this medical device or blood container.

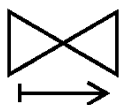
Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device or blood processing application that includes a system dedicated to the collection of samples of a given substance stored in the medical device or blood container.

This symbol is not to be associated with a site on a patient where samples are taken. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.1.

ISO 7000-2715 (2005-09)

2728 One-way valve



On medical devices: to indicate a product with check valve in the fluid path (one way only). For the user it is important to know that the administration is only possible one way. No possibility in aspiration or withdrawal of solution.

Note – For the user it is important to know that the administration is only possible one way, and there is no possibility of aspiration or withdrawal of the solution.

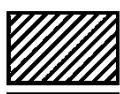
Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Indicates a medical device with a valve that allows flow in only one direction. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.6.

Note – It is important for the user to know that the flow is only possible in one direction and cannot be reversed.

ISO 7000-2728 (2005-09)

2718 Whole blood



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of whole blood before processing.

ISO 7000-2718 (2005-09)

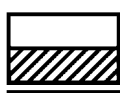
2707 Plasma



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of plasma obtained after centrifugation of whole blood.

ISO 7000-2707 (2005-09)

2712 Red blood cell concentrate



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of red blood cell concentrate obtained after centrifugation of whole blood.

ISO 7000-2712 (2005-09)

2704 Buffy coat

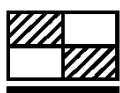


On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of buffy coat. (Buffy coat is obtained after centrifugation of blood.)

Note – Buffy coat is the combination of leukocyte and platelets obtained after centrifugation of whole blood.

ISO 7000-2704 (2005-09)

2709 Platelets concentrate



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of platelets concentrate.

ISO 7000-2709 (2005-09)

2703 Blood or blood component container



On medical devices or blood process application: to indicate that the processing or final container is used for the purpose of whole blood or blood component storage.

ISO 7000-2703 (2005-09)

	2719 Whole blood container On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container is used for the purpose of final or temporary storage of whole blood.	ISO 7000-2719 (2005-09)
	2708 Plasma container On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container is used for the purpose of final or temporary storage of plasma.	ISO 7000-2708 (2005-09)
	2713 Red blood cell container On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container is used for the purpose of final or temporary storage of red blood cells.	ISO 7000-2713 (2005-09)
	2705 Buffy coat container On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container is used for the purpose of final or temporary storage of buffy coat. (Buffy coat is obtained after centrifugation of blood.) <i>Note – Buffy coat is the combination of leukocyte and platelets obtained after centrifugation of whole blood.</i>	ISO 7000-2705 (2005-09)
	2710 Platelets container On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container is used for the final or temporary storage of platelets concentrate.	ISO 7000-2710 (2005-09)
	2711 Processing container On medical devices or blood process application: to indicate that the processing or final container is used for the achievement of a process.	ISO 7000-2711 (2005-09)
	2722 Fluid path On medical devices: to indicate the flow path of fluids. <i>Note – This graphical symbol can be used combined with other symbols or words to convey the required meaning for fluid path characteristics (for example, "non-pyrogenic path").</i>	ISO 7000-2722 (2005-09)
	Further comments by IEC/TC 62 Indicates the presence of a fluid path. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.2. <i>Note – The term "fluid" means a liquid or gas.</i>	

3084 Sterile fluid path



To identify the presence of a sterile fluid path within the medical device when other parts of the medical device are not necessarily supplied sterile.

Note – The method of sterilization may be indicated, as appropriate, in the empty square of the symbol.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

The part of the medical device that is sterile shall be identified in the information supplied by the manufacturer. See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.2.9

ISO 7000-3084 (2011-10)

2724 Non-pyrogenic



On medical devices: to indicate the product is non-pyrogenic.

Note – This graphical symbol can be used combined with other symbols or words to convey the required meaning for fluid path characteristics (for example, "non-pyrogenic path").

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.3.

ISO 7000-2724 (2005-09)

2723 Non-pyrogenic fluid path

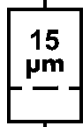


On medical devices: to indicate the fluid path is non-pyrogenic.

Note – This graphical symbol is a combination of symbols for "fluid path" and "absence of", and the heat waves used as a symbol element in a number of ISO 7000 registered symbols.

ISO 7000-2723 (2005-09)

2727 Liquid filter with pore size



On medical devices: to indicate that the infusion or transfusion system contains a liquid filter in various sizes.

Note – The nominal (or absolute) pore size of the filter is specified. "15 µm" is shown as an example and should be replaced by the correct pore size. This symbol utilizes ISO 7000-0114.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.5.

ISO 7000-2727 (2005-09)

2720 Leukocyte filtered



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the filter is dedicated to the reduction of leukocytes in whole blood or blood components.

ISO 7000-2720 (2005-09)

2721 Leukocyte filtration



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate a process of leukocyte filtration applied on whole blood or blood components.

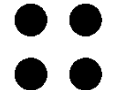
ISO 7000-2721 (2005-09)

2716 Pathogen reduced



On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the reduction of virus and pathogen agents.

ISO 7000-2716 (2005-09)

2717 	Pathogen reduced processing On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the processing action is leading to reduction of viruses and pathogen agents. ISO 7000-2717 (2005-09)
2701 	Anticoagulant On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate the presence of anticoagulant. ISO 7000-2701 (2005-09)
2702 	Anticoagulant solution On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container shows the presence of anticoagulant solution. ISO 7000-2702 (2005-09)
2714 	Saline solution On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container shows the presence of saline solution to be mixed with other components. ISO 7000-2714 (2005-09)
2700 	Additive solution On medical devices or blood process applications: to indicate that the container shows the presence of a type of solution to be mixed with other components. ISO 7000-2700 (2005-09)
2726 	Drops per milliliter On medical devices: to indicate the number of drops per milliliter. That means the design of the drip tube in the drip chamber of the system. <i>Note – The number of drops per mL is specified. "20" is shown as an example and should be replaced by the correct number of drops per mL. This symbol utilizes ISO 7000-1056.</i> Further comments by IEC/TC 62 See also ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.6.4. ISO 7000-2726 (2005-09)
2793 	Material symbol To identify a material or substance contained in a product, or the material from which the product is made. <i>Note – A letter code identifying the type of material shall replace "XXX" in the symbol.</i> ISO 7000-2793 (2006-08)

2725 Contains or presence of



On medical devices: to indicate that the equipment contains the identified product or substance.

Note – Replace "XXX" with the symbol or other identification of the substance that is contained or present.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Variants of this symbol have been developed for the following:

Contains or presence of natural rubber latex: Replace XXX with "LATEX".

See ISO 15223-1:2021, 5.4.5.

ISO 7000-2725 (2005-09)

6.16 Collection 16 – Dentistry and dentistry equipment

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7000

5115 Signal lamp



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

IEC 60417-5115 (2002-10)

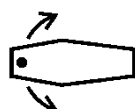
1819 Dental patient chair, general



To indicate a reference to a dental chair.

ISO 7000-1819 (2004-01)

1820 Dental patient chair, rotation



To identify the control that rotates the dental chair. To indicate that the dental chair is able to rotate.

ISO 7000-1820 (2004-01)

1807 Dental patient chair, up



To identify the control that raises the dental chair without changing the angle of the seat. To indicate that the dental chair is in the raised (up) position.

ISO 7000-1807 (2004-01)

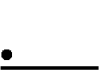
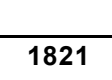
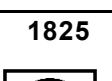
1808 Dental patient chair, down



To identify the control that lowers the dental chair without changing the angle of the seat. To indicate that the dental chair is in the lowered (down) position.

ISO 7000-1808 (2004-01)

	1809 Dental patient chair, tilt backward To identify the control that tilts the dental chair backward. To indicate that the dental chair is in the backward tilt position.
ISO 7000-1809 (2004-01)	
	1810 Dental patient chair, tilt forward To identify the control that tilts the dental chair forward. To indicate that the dental chair is in the forward tilt position.
ISO 7000-1810 (2004-01)	
	1811 Dental patient chair, headrest, back To identify the control that moves the headrest of the dental chair back. To indicate that the headrest is in the back position.
ISO 7000-1811 (2004-01)	
	1812 Dental patient chair, headrest, up To identify the control that raises the headrest of the dental chair. To indicate that the headrest is in the raised (up) position.
ISO 7000-1812 (2004-01)	
	1813 Dental patient chair, backward To identify the control that moves the dental chair backward without changing the angle of the seat. To indicate that the dental chair is in the back position.
ISO 7000-1813 (2004-01)	
	1814 Dental patient chair, forward To identify the control that moves the dental chair forward without changing the angle of the seat. To indicate that the dental chair is in the forward position.
ISO 7000-1814 (2004-01)	
	1815 Dental patient chair, backrest, back To identify the control that tilts the backrest of the dental chair to a greater angle from the vertical. To indicate that the backrest is in the back position.
ISO 7000-1815 (2004-01)	
	1816 Dental patient chair, backrest, up To identify the control that tilts the backrest of the dental chair to a greater angle from the horizontal. To indicate that the backrest is in the up position.
ISO 7000-1816 (2004-01)	

	1846 Dental patient footrest, up To identify the control that raises the footrest of the dental chair. To indicate that the footrest is being raised or is in the raised (up) position.
	ISO 7000-1846 (2004-01)
	1847 Dental patient footrest, down To identify the control that lowers the footrest of the dental chair. To indicate that the footrest is being lowered or is in the lowered (down) position.
	ISO 7000-1847 (2004-01)
	1848 Dental patient chair, automatic set To identify the control that automatically sets the position of the dental chair (height, headrest, footrest).
	ISO 7000-1848 (2004-01)
	1849 Dental patient chair, automatic re-set To identify the control that automatically resets the position of the dental chair (height, headrest, footrest).
	ISO 7000-1849 (2004-01)
	1817 Dental patient support, up To identify the control that raises the equipment supporting the patient in a lying position. To indicate that the patient support is being raised or is in the raised (up) position.
	ISO 7000-1817 (2004-01)
	1818 Dental patient support, down To identify the control that lowers the equipment supporting the patient in a lying position. To indicate that the patient support is being lowered or is in the lowered (down) position.
	ISO 7000-1818 (2004-01)
	1821 Dental operator's stool To indicate a reference to a dental operator's stool.
	ISO 7000-1821 (2004-01)
	1825 Spittoon; cuspidor To indicate a reference to a spittoon or cuspidor.
	ISO 7000-1825 (2004-01)

1826 Spittoon with water fountain

To indicate a reference to a spittoon equipped with a water fountain.



ISO 7000-1826 (2004-01)

1806 Spittoon with water circulation

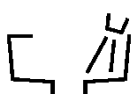
To identify the control to activate the water circulation that rinses the spittoon. To indicate that the spittoon uses water circulation to rinse the spittoon.



ISO 7000-1806 (2004-01)

1855 Bowl flush

To identify the control that flushes the bowl. To indicate the operational status of the bowl flush.



ISO 7000-1855 (2004-01)

1854 Cup-filler

To identify the control that fills a cup with liquid. To indicate the operational status of the cup-filler.



ISO 7000-1854 (2004-01)

1827 Sink cabinet

To indicate a reference to a sink cabinet.



ISO 7000-1827 (2004-01)

2784 Ultrasonic bath

To indicate that the instrument can be cleaned in an ultrasonic bath.



ISO 7000-2784 (2006-08)

1828 Dental cabinet

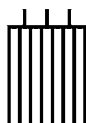
To indicate a reference to a dental cabinet.



ISO 7000-1828 (2004-01)

1823 Dental unit

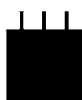
To indicate a reference to a dental unit.



ISO 7000-1823 (2004-01)

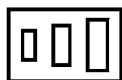
1824 Assistant's unit

To indicate a reference to an assistant's unit.



ISO 7000-1824 (2004-01)

2791 Assortment



To indicate that the package includes an assortment of types or sizes. On dental instruments: to identify the complete package of an instrument.

Note – Symbol is similar to ISO 7000-1051.

Further comments by IEC/TC 62

Many dental instruments look at first glance very similar to each other. Symbols allow a distinction of the application purpose. The graphical symbol is intended to be used for labelling on the packaging of dental instruments, in the manufacturer's instructions for use, in catalogues and leaflets.

Note – See also ISO 21531:2009.

ISO 7000-2791 (2006-08)

1843 Dental turbine



To indicate a reference to a dental turbine, for example operation, connection, storage.

ISO 7000-1843 (2004-01)

1842 Dental turbine with illumination



To indicate a reference to a dental turbine with illumination, for example operation, connection, storage.

ISO 7000-1842 (2004-01)

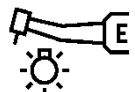
1840 Dental low voltage electric motor



To indicate a reference to a dental low voltage motor, for example operation, connection, storage.

ISO 7000-1840 (2004-01)

1841 Dental low voltage electric motor with illumination



To indicate a reference to a dental low voltage motor with illumination, for example operation, connection, storage.

ISO 7000-1841 (2004-01)

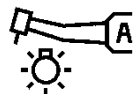
1838 Dental air motor



To indicate a reference to a dental air motor, for example operation, connection, storage.

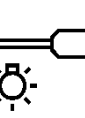
ISO 7000-1838 (2004-01)

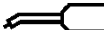
1839 Dental air motor with illumination

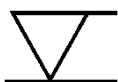


To indicate a reference to a dental air motor with illumination, for example operation, connection, storage.

ISO 7000-1839 (2004-01)

	1856 Water-cooling To identify the control or the indicator for cooling a dental instrument with water.	ISO 7000-1856 (2004-01)
	1857 Air-cooling To identify the control or indicator for cooling a dental instrument with air.	ISO 7000-1857 (2004-01)
	1858 Spray-cooling To identify the control or indicator for cooling a dental instrument with a spray of water and air.	ISO 7000-1858 (2004-01)
	0073 Spraying To indicate a reference to the spraying of liquid.	ISO 7000-0073 (2004-01)
	1837 Multifunction syringe (air-water) To indicate a reference to a multifunction air-water syringe, for example operation, connection, storage.	ISO 7000-1837 (2004-01)
	1836 Fibre-optic handpiece To indicate a reference to a fibre-optic handpiece, for example operation, connection, storage.	ISO 7000-1836 (2004-01)
	1835 Ultrasonic scaler To indicate a reference to an ultrasonic scaler, for example operation, connection, storage.	ISO 7000-1835 (2004-01)
	3618 New Ultrasonic scaler with illumination To identify an ultrasonic scaler delivering light to the intraoral working area (e.g. tooth surface). <i>Note – This instrument is used by the dentist in the patient's mouth for removal of calculus from the teeth.</i>	ISO 7000-3618 (2018-02)

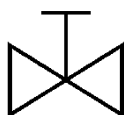
1834	Pulp-tester	To indicate a reference to a pulp-tester, for example, operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1834 (2004-01)
1833	Electro-surgical handpiece	To indicate a reference to an electro-surgical handpiece, for example operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1833 (2004-01)
1829	Saliva ejector	To indicate a reference to a saliva ejector, for example operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1829 (2004-01)
1830	Saliva ejector with hand-controlled valve	To indicate a reference to a saliva ejector with hand-control valve, for example operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1830 (2004-01)
1831	Suction handpiece	To indicate a reference to a suction handpiece, for example operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1831 (2004-01)
1832	Suction handpiece with hand-controlled valve	To indicate a reference to a suction handpiece with hand-control valve, for example operation, connection, storage.		ISO 7000-1832 (2004-01)
0157	Drains trap	To identify a condensate trap.		ISO 7000-0157 (2004-01)
1805	Hydrocolloid connector	[No description available]		ISO 7000-1805 (2004-01)

0159 Level

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

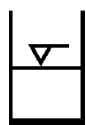
Note – For use primarily as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the type of medium whose quantity is measured. The line at the bottom of the symbol may be deleted and an appropriate symbol inserted.

ISO 7000-0159 (2004-01)

1852 Hand-controlled valve

To identify a valve that is opened and closed by hand.

ISO 7000-1852 (2004-01)

1850 Liquid level control

To indicate a reference to the adjustment, check, or automatic control of a liquid level, for example to identify the level indicator.

ISO 7000-1850 (2004-01)

2785 Washer-disinfector for thermal disinfection

On the dental instruments: to indicate that the instrument can be used with a washer-disinfector for thermal disinfection. To indicate that the dental instrument can be used with a washer-disinfector for thermal disinfection.

ISO 7000-2785 (2006-08)

0137 Compressor; vacuum pump

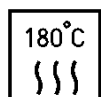
To identify the control or the indicator for a vacuum pump or compressor, for example status, or to identify the compressor or vacuum pump.

ISO 7000-0137 (2004-01)

1822 Dental operating light

To identify the control for the dental operating light. To indicate operational status.

ISO 7000-1822 (2004-01)

1844 Sterilizable up to the temperature specified

To indicate that the equipment can be sterilized to a maximum temperature as indicated.

Note – The temperature of 180° C is an example. The maximum temperature for sterilization should be shown.

ISO 7000-1844 (2004-01)

2868 Sterilizable in a steam sterilizer (autoclave) at temperature specified



To indicate that the instrument is sterilizable in a steam sterilizer (autoclave).

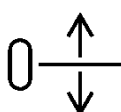
Note – The temperature of 134 degrees Celsius is given as an example only. The correct temperature for the reprocessing device shall be inserted.

ISO 7000-2868 (2008-07)

6.17 Collection 17 – Patient monitoring

Description from IEC 60417

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.

IEC 60417-5643 (2002-10)

5647 Display in cascade



To identify the control or the 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).

IEC 60417-5647 (2002-10)

5648 Display transfer



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5648 (2002-10)

5649 Limits, general



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

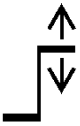
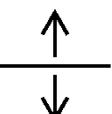
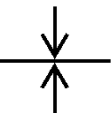
Further comments by IEC/TC 62

On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows:

Alarm limits

To identify the control to display or set alarm limits. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020.

IEC 60417-5649 (2002-10)

5650 	Adjustable upper limit To identify the control or the indicator to display and/or to set the upper limit. Further comments by IEC/TC 62 On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows: Upper alarms limit To identify the control to display or set the upper alarm limit. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020. IEC 60417-5650 (2002-10)
5651 	Adjustable lower limit To identify the control or the indicator to display and/or to set the lower limit. Further comments by IEC/TC 62 On medical alarm systems this graphical symbol is used as follows: Lower alarms limit To identify the control to display or set the lower alarm limit. See IEC 60601-1-8:2006, IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1-8:2006/AMD2:2020. IEC 60417-5651 (2002-10)
5652 	Baseline adjustment To identify the control or the indicator for adjusting the baseline. IEC 60417-5652 (2002-10)
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. IEC 60417-5653 (2002-10)
5847 	Trend To indicate a reference to trend information. IEC 60417-5847 (2002-10)
5658 	Distance measurement To identify the control or the indicator for measuring a distance. IEC 60417-5658 (2002-10)
5795 	ECG triggered display To identify the control or the indicator for the display of electrocardiogram (ECG) triggered sequences. IEC 60417-5795 (2006-01)

5737 Respiratory triggering



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

IEC 60417-5737 (2002-10)

6.18 Collection 18 – Ultrasound

Description from IEC 60417

5687 Ultrasound image, general



To identify the control or the indicator to select an ultrasound image on the monitor.
Note – This symbol is used independently of the actual scan-form.

IEC 60417-5687 (2002-10)

5688 Ultrasound image, dual-image



To identify the control or the indicator to select two adjacent ultrasound images on the monitor.
Note – This symbol is used independently of the actual scan-form.

IEC 60417-5688 (2002-10)

5689 Ultrasound image, field selection



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

IEC 60417-5689 (2002-10)

5690 Ultrasound image, magnification



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

IEC 60417-5690 (2002-10)

5691 Ultrasound image, scan-line selection



To identify the control or the indicator to position the M or CW Doppler scan-line in an ultrasound image.
Note 1 – M = time motion.
Note 2 – CW = continuous wave.

IEC 60417-5691 (2002-10)

5692 Ultrasound image, image selection



To identify the control or the indicator to select one ultrasound image in the dual-image representation.
Note – The image not selected is shown with broken lines.

IEC 60417-5692 (2002-10)

5693 Ultrasound image, M mode

To identify the control or the indicator to represent an M mode ultrasound image.
Note – M = time motion.

IEC 60417-5693 (2002-10)

5694 Ultrasound image, B and M modes

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

Note 1 – M = time motion.

Note 2 – B = brightness.

IEC 60417-5694 (2002-10)

5695 Ultrasound image, M speed

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

Note – M = time motion.

IEC 60417-5695 (2002-10)

5696 Ultrasound image, pulsed Doppler mode

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

IEC 60417-5696 (2002-10)

5697 Ultrasound image, CW Doppler mode

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

Note – CW = continuous wave.

IEC 60417-5697 (2002-10)

5698 Ultrasound image, measuring volume increase

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

IEC 60417-5698 (2002-10)

5699 Ultrasound image, measuring volume movement upwards

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

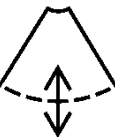
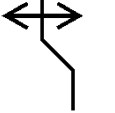
IEC 60417-5699 (2002-10)

5700 Ultrasound image, measuring volume movement downwards

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

IEC 60417-5700 (2002-10)

5701 	Ultrasound image, measuring volume decrease To identify the control or the indicator to decrease the measuring volume in pulsed Doppler mode. IEC 60417-5701 (2002-10)
5702 	Ultrasound image, positioning of the focus To identify the control or the indicator to vary the focus in image depth. <i>Note – The respective direction may additionally be given by direction arrows.</i> IEC 60417-5702 (2002-10)
5707 	Pencil probe To identify the control or the indicator to activate a pencil probe for Doppler mode and to identify the corresponding connector. IEC 60417-5707 (2002-10)
5709 	Probe for sector-shaped sound field To identify the control or the indicator to activate an ultrasound probe for the generation of a sector-shaped sound field and to identify the corresponding connector. IEC 60417-5709 (2002-10)
5710 	Linear or curved array probe To identify the control or the indicator to activate a linear array or curved array probe for the electronic generation of a sound field and to identify the corresponding connector. IEC 60417-5710 (2002-10)
5711 	Probe for circular sound field To identify the control or the indicator to activate an ultrasound probe to generate a circular sound field and to identify the corresponding connector. IEC 60417-5711 (2002-10)
5754 	Probe angulation To identify the control or the indicator to angulate the ultrasound probe in a plane of its axis. IEC 60417-5754 (2002-10)
5848 	Probe rotation To identify the control or the indicator to rotate the ultrasound probe around its longitudinal axis. IEC 60417-5848 (2002-10)

5755 	Probe, longitudinal movement To identify the control or the indicator for the motion of the ultrasound probe along its axis. IEC 60417-5755 (2002-10)
5756 	Probe in parking position To identify the control or the indicator for the motion of the ultrasound probe into parking position and to indicate that position. IEC 60417-5756 (2002-10)
5712 	Variation of ultrasound energy To identify the control or the indicator to increase or decrease the emitted ultrasound energy. <i>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" (-).</i> IEC 60417-5712 (2002-10)
5713 	Variation of scan depth To identify the control or the indicator to select the scan depth, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5713 (2002-10)
5714 	Variation of scan aperture To identify the control or the indicator to vary the angular aperture, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5714 (2002-10)
5715 	Ultrasound receiver, overall gain To identify the control or the indicator to vary the overall gain of the receiver. IEC 60417-5715 (2002-10)
5716 	Ultrasound receiver, near field gain To identify the control or the indicator to change the gain in the near field. <i>Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation (see symbol 5719).</i> IEC 60417-5716 (2002-10)
5719 	Ultrasound receiver, far field gain To identify the control or the indicator for the gain range of the received ultrasound signal. <i>Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation (see symbol 5716).</i> IEC 60417-5719 (2002-10)

5718 	Ultrasound receiver, depth compensation To identify the control or the indicator for the gain in the depth compensation area. IEC 60417-5718 (2002-10)
5717 	Ultrasound receiver, start point depth compensation To identify the control or the indicator for the start of the depth compensation. IEC 60417-5717 (2002-10)
5720 	Image line density To identify the control or the indicator to change the image line density, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5720 (2002-10)
5721 	Dynamic range To identify the control or the indicator to change the dynamic range, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5721 (2002-10)
5722 	Grey scale To identify the control or the indicator to change the image grey scale, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5722 (2002-10)
5723 	Edge enhancement To identify the control or the indicator to enhance the edges of an image, for example on diagnostic ultrasound equipment. IEC 60417-5723 (2002-10)
6.19 Collection 19 – Lithotripsy Description from IEC 60417	
5725 	Shockwave head To indicate a reference to a shockwave head. IEC 60417-5725 (2009-05)

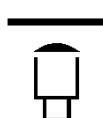
5726 Shockwave head, overtable position

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5726 (2009-05)

5727 Shockwave head, undertable position

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5727 (2002-10)

5728 Shockwave head, movement in the longitudinal direction

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5728 (2009-05)

5769 Shockwave head, movement in lateral direction

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.

IEC 60417-5769 (2002-10)

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.

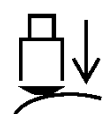
IEC 60417-5729 (2009-05)

5732 Shockwave head, decouple

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

Note – See also symbol 5733.

IEC 60417-5732 (2009-05)

5733 Shockwave head, couple

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

Note – See also symbol 5732.

IEC 60417-5733 (2009-05)

5734 Shockwave head, therapy position left



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5734 (2009-05)

5735 Shockwave head, therapy position right



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

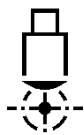
Note 1 – The shockwave head is shown in the undertable position.

Note 2 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

Note 3 – See also symbol 5734.

IEC 60417-5735 (2009-05)

5730 Shockwave head, target position



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

IEC 60417-5730 (2009-05)

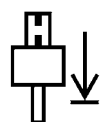
5731 Shockwave head, park position



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

IEC 60417-5731 (2009-05)

5740 Electrode replacement position



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

IEC 60417-5740 (2002-10)

5843 Target position



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

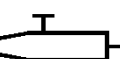
IEC 60417-5843 (2007-12)

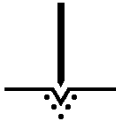
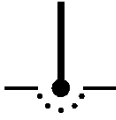
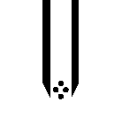
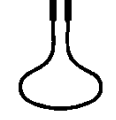
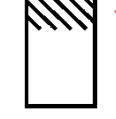
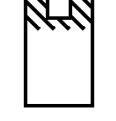
5739 Driving to the target position

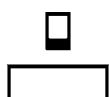


To identify the control or the indicator to move the object or the targeting device into the target position, for example on lithotripsy equipment to move the patient or the shockwave head.

IEC 60417-5739 (2002-10)

5738 	Alignment of the target position To identify the control or the indicator to align the target position, for example on lithotripsy equipment to adjust the focal region. IEC 60417-5738 (2002-10)
5736 	Impulse To indicate a reference to an impulse or series of impulses, for example on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves. IEC 60417-5736 (2002-10)
5737 	Respiratory triggering To identify the control or the indicator to select respiratory triggering, for example on lithotripsy equipment for the release of shockwaves. IEC 60417-5737 (2002-10)
6.20 Collection 20 – Electrosurgery Description from IEC 60417	
5777 	Electrosurgery, electrode handle To indicate a reference to an electrode handle, e.g. storage, use, connector. IEC 60417-5777 (2002-10)
5778 	Electrosurgery, one-button electrode handle To indicate a reference to a one-button electrode handle, e.g. storage, use, connector. IEC 60417-5778 (2002-10)
5779 	Electrosurgery, two-button electrode handle To indicate a reference to a two-button electrode handle, e.g. storage, use, connector. IEC 60417-5779 (2002-10)
5780 	Electrosurgery, cutting mode To identify the control or the indicator for selection of smooth cutting without coagulation, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s). IEC 60417-5780 (2002-10)

5781 	Electrosurgery, blended cutting mode To identify the control or the indicator for selection of a blended cutting mode (i.e. cutting mode with some coagulation effect). IEC 60417-5781 (2002-10)
5782 	Electrosurgery, coagulation mode To identify the control or the indicator for selection of a low voltage contact coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s). IEC 60417-5782 (2002-10)
5783 	Electrosurgery, spray coagulation mode To identify the control or the indicator for selection of the spray coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s). IEC 60417-5783 (2002-10)
5784 	Electrosurgery, bipolar coagulation mode To identify the control or the indicator for selection of a high voltage non-contact coagulation mode, and to identify the connector for the corresponding electrode(s). IEC 60417-5784 (2002-10)
5749 	Electrical cautery device To indicate a reference to an electrical cautery device, e.g. storage, use, disposal. IEC 60417-5749 (2002-10)
6.21 Collection 21 – Nuclear medicine Description from IEC 60417	
5669 	Scintillation counter To indicate a reference to a scintillation counter or another detector for ionizing radiation, for example on nuclear medicine equipment. IEC 60417-5669 (2002-10)
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. IEC 60417-5670 (2002-10)

5765 Detector head in overtable position

To identify the control or the 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.

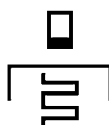
IEC 60417-5765 (2002-10)

5766 Detector head in undertable position

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5766 (2002-10)

5764 Radionuclide scanner

To indicate a reference to a radionuclide scanner.

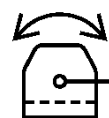
Note – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends upon its orientation.

IEC 60417-5764 (2002-07)

5671 Gamma camera

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

IEC 60417-5671 (2002-10)

5672 Gamma camera, tilt

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5672 (2002-10)

5673 Gamma camera, rotation

To identify the control or the 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.

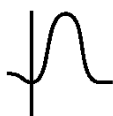
IEC 60417-5673 (2002-10)

5406 Ionization chamber

To indicate a reference to an ionization chamber.

IEC 60417-5406 (2002-10)

5762 Radiation measurement, integral



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5762 (2002-10)

5763 Radiation measurement, energy selective



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5763 (2002-10)

5767 Energy selective radiation multichannel measurement



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5767 (2002-10)

5757 Integral radiation measurement, threshold



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5757 (2002-10)

5758 Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, lower threshold



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5758 (2002-10)

5759 Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, upper threshold



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5759 (2002-10)

5760 Energy selective radiation measurement, window center position



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5760 (2002-10)

5761 Energy selective radiation measurement, window width, symmetrical adjustment


To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5761 (2002-10)

6.22 Collection 22 – Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Equipment and movement

Description from IEC 60417

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 anti-scatter grid, that has to be oriented towards the X-ray tube.

IEC 60417-5337 (2002-10)

5338 X-ray source assembly


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

IEC 60417-5338 (2002-10)

5964 X-ray source, longitudinal movement


To identify the control or the indicator for the longitudinal movement of the X-ray source assembly.

Note – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

IEC 60417-5964 (2005-06)

5965 X-ray source, vertical movement


To identify the control or the indicator for the vertical movement of the X-ray source assembly.

Note – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

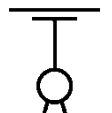
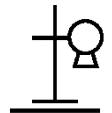
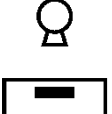
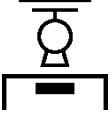
IEC 60417-5965 (2005-06)

5963 X-ray source, lateral movement


To identify the control or the indicator for the lateral movement of the X-ray source assembly.

Note – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.

IEC 60417-5963 (2005-06)

5830 	X-ray source, rotation around a horizontal axis To identify the control or the indicator to rotate the X-ray source assembly around a horizontal axis. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5830 (2005-06)	
5833 	X-ray source, rotation around its beam axis To identify the control or the indicator to rotate the X-ray source assembly around its beam axis. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5833 (2005-06)	
5367 	Ceiling suspended radiological equipment To indicate a reference to a support suspending devices from the ceiling. <i>Note – This symbol is shown here with an X-ray source assembly.</i>
IEC 60417-5367 (2002-10)	
5366 	Floor mounted radiological equipment To indicate a reference to a stand supporting devices from the floor. <i>Note – This symbol is shown here with an X-ray source assembly.</i>
IEC 60417-5366 (2002-10)	
5979 	X-ray cassette, freely positioned To identify the control or the indicator to select the operating mode, in which the X-ray cassette can be freely positioned, i.e. not fixed inside a cassette holder.
IEC 60417-5979 (2006-06)	
5342 	Horizontal radiographic table To indicate a reference to a horizontal radiographic table. <i>Note – The symbol is shown with radiographic image receptor.</i>
IEC 60417-5342 (2002-10)	
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.
IEC 60417-5679 (2002-10)	
5677 	Floor standing X-ray source assembly with horizontal table To identify the control or the indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a floor standing X-ray source assembly and horizontal table.
IEC 60417-5677 (2002-10)	

5362 Film or cassette changer

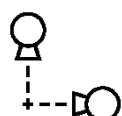
To indicate a reference to a film changer or cassette changer or to single plane operation.

IEC 60417-5362 (2002-10)

5363 Film or cassette changers, bi-plane operation

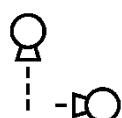
To indicate a reference to the mode with two film or cassette changers.

IEC 60417-5363 (2003-12)

5364 Radiodiagnostic simultaneous bi-plane operation

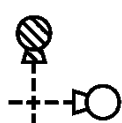
To indicate a reference to simultaneous operation of two X-ray tubes.

IEC 60417-5364 (2002-10)

5365 Radiodiagnostic alternating bi-plane operation

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

IEC 60417-5365 (2002-10)

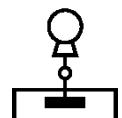
5821 Selection of other bi-plane channel

To identify the control or the indicator to select the other bi-plane channel.

Note 1 – The symbol is shown here with the vertical channel selected.

Note 2 – See also symbols 5364 and 5365.

IEC 60417-5821 (2005-06)

5345 Equipment for tomography

To indicate a reference to a tomograph or a tomographic mode.

Note 1 – This symbol is shown with a horizontal table.

Note 2 – See also symbols 5401, 5402, 5676 and 5681.

IEC 60417-5345 (2002-10)

5401 Tomographic movement without X radiation

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

Note – See also symbols 5345, 5402, 5676 and 5681.

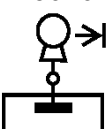
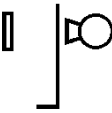
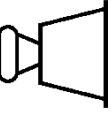
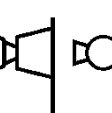
IEC 60417-5401 (2002-10)

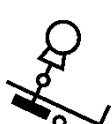
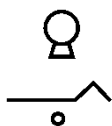
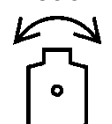
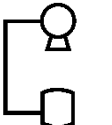
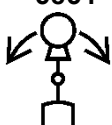
5402 Tomographic movement with X radiation

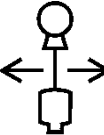
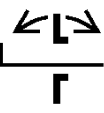
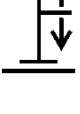
To identify the control or the indicator for tomographic movement with emission of X radiation.

Note – See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5676 and 5681.

IEC 60417-5402 (2002-10)

5676 	Equipment for tomography, movement to start position To identify the control or the indicator to move to the start position, without emission of X-radiation. <i>Note – See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5402 and 5681.</i>
IEC 60417-5676 (2002-10)	
5341 	Vertical radiographic stand To indicate a reference to a vertical radiographic stand. <i>Note – This symbol of the stand is shown here with a patient support between the position for the patient and a radiographic X-ray image receptor.</i>
IEC 60417-5341 (2002-10)	
5340 	Vertical radioscopic stand To indicate a reference to a vertical radioscopic stand. <i>Note – This symbol is shown with a radioscopic X-ray image receptor and a patient support between X-ray source assembly and patient.</i>
IEC 60417-5340 (2002-10)	
5344 	Photo-fluorographic camera To indicate a reference to a camera in which the recording is effected by photographing a radioscopic screen.
IEC 60417-5344 (2002-10)	
5343 	Photo-fluorographic stand To indicate a reference to a stand with a photo-fluorographic camera.
IEC 60417-5343 (2002-10)	
5347 	Tilting table with undertable X-ray source assembly To indicate a reference to a tilting table with undertable X-ray source assembly. <i>Note – This symbol is shown here with a spot film device.</i>
IEC 60417-5347 (2002-10)	
5346 	Tilting table with overtable X-ray source assembly To indicate a reference to a tilting table with overtable X-ray source assembly. <i>Note – This symbol is shown here with a radiographic X-ray image receptor.</i>
IEC 60417-5346 (2002-10)	
5680 	Ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly with tilting table To identify the control or the indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a ceiling suspended X-ray source assembly and tilting table.
IEC 60417-5680 (2002-10)	

	5678 Floor standing X-ray source assembly with tilting table To identify the control or the indicator for selection of radiological equipment with a floor standing X-ray source assembly and tilting table.	IEC 60417-5678 (2002-10)
	5681 Equipment for tomography with tilting table To identify the control or the indicator for selection of radiological equipment for tomography with tilting table. <i>Note – See also symbols 5345, 5401, 5402 and 5676.</i>	IEC 60417-5681 (2002-10)
	5368 Radiodiagnostic urological table To indicate a reference to a radiodiagnostic urological table.	IEC 60417-5368 (2002-10)
	5962 Image intensifier, rotation around a horizontal axis To identify the control or the indicator for the rotation of an X-ray image intensifier around a horizontal axis. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>	IEC 60417-5962 (2005-09)
	5374 Radiodiagnostic U-arm To indicate a reference to equipment with U-arm.	IEC 60417-5374 (2002-10)
	5373 Radiodiagnostic C-arm To indicate a reference to equipment with C-arm.	IEC 60417-5373 (2002-10)
	5958 Radiodiagnostic C-arm, angulation To identify the control or the indicator for a C-arm movement along the arc of the C-arm. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>	IEC 60417-5958 (2005-09)
	5831 X-ray source and image intensifier, combined rotation To identify the control or the indicator to rotate the X-ray source assembly together with the corresponding X-ray image intensifier. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>	IEC 60417-5831 (2005-09)

5959 	X-ray source to image intensifier distance, increase To identify the control or the indicator to increase the distance between the X-ray source assembly and the X-ray image intensifier, i.e. to increase the source to image distance (SID). IEC 60417-5959 (2005-09)
5960 	X-ray source to image intensifier distance, decrease To identify the control or the indicator to decrease the distance between the X-ray source assembly and the X-ray image intensifier, i.e. to decrease the source to image distance (SID). IEC 60417-5960 (2005-09)
5832 	X-ray source and image intensifier, combined movement To identify the control or the indicator to move the X-ray source assembly together with the corresponding X-ray image intensifier towards the left or right. <i>Note – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i> IEC 60417-5832 (2005-09)
5961 	X-ray source to image intensifier, centering To identify the control or the indicator for centering the X-ray source assembly and the X-ray image intensifier onto each other. IEC 60417-5961 (2005-06)
5967 	Gantry, tilt To identify the control or the indicator for tilting the gantry. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i> IEC 60417-5967 (2005-06)
5897 	Floor stand, horizontal adjustment To identify the control or the indicator for horizontal adjustment of a floor stand, for example in radiology. IEC 60417-5897 (2002-10)
5898 	Floor stand, vertical adjustment To identify the control or the indicator for vertical adjustment of a floor stand, for example in radiology. IEC 60417-5898 (2002-10)
5372 	Craniographic equipment To indicate a reference to craniographic equipment. IEC 60417-5372 (2002-10)

5375 Mammographic equipment

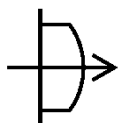
To indicate a reference to mammographic equipment.

IEC 60417-5375 (2002-10)

5348 Radiodiagnostic compression device

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

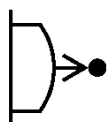
IEC 60417-5348 (2002-10)

5349 Radiodiagnostic compression device, movement

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

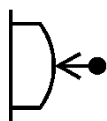
Note – The arrow can identify different directions.

IEC 60417-5349 (2002-10)

5350 Radiodiagnostic compression device, pressure applied

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

IEC 60417-5350 (2002-10)

5983 Radiodiagnostic compression device, no pressure applied

To identify the control or the indicator for no application of pressure to the patient.

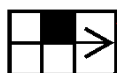
Note – See also symbols 5350 and 5351.

IEC 60417-5983 (2007-02)

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.

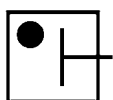
IEC 60417-5351 (2002-10)

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 here with six subdivisions.

IEC 60417-5356 (2002-10)

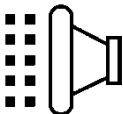
5406 Ionization chamber

To indicate a reference to an ionization chamber.

IEC 60417-5406 (2002-10)

6.23 Collection 23 – Diagnostic X-ray, CT, MR: Function

Description from IEC 60417, ISO 7000 ISO 361 or IEC 62570

5328 	Radiographic control To identify controls or indicators for radiography, for example for radiographic release. IEC 60417-5328 (2002-10)
5329 	Indirect radiography To identify controls or indicators for indirect radiography. IEC 60417-5329 (2002-10)
5980 	Indirect radiography, digital To identify the control or the indicator for indirect radiography with digital image processing (digital radiography) as well as the corresponding radiographic release. <i>Note – See also symbol 5329.</i> IEC 60417-5980 (2006-06)
5330 	Radioscopy To identify controls or indicators for radioscopy (fluoroscopy). IEC 60417-5330 (2002-10)
5981 	Radioscopy, pulsed To identify the control or the indicator for pulsed radioscopy (fluoroscopy). <i>Note – See also symbol 5330.</i> IEC 60417-5981 (2006-06)
5985 	Determination of radiography settings from radioscopy To identify the control or the indicator to determine the radiography settings from preceding radioscopy data. IEC 60417-5985 (2007-02)
ISO 361 	Ionizing radiation To indicate the actual or potential presence of ionising radiation. Further comments by IEC/TC 62 This symbol is standardized in ISO 361. <i>Note 1 – In case of application as a safety sign the rules according to ISO 3864-1 are adhered to.</i> <i>Note 2 – See safety sign ISO 7010 – W003 "Warning; Radioactive material or ionizing radiation".</i> ISO 361 (1975-10)
5339 	X-ray source assembly, emitting To indicate the emission or the imminent emission of X-radiation. IEC 60417-5339 (2002-10)

2809 Protection against ionizing radiation

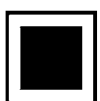
To indicate protective function of equipment associated with hazards related to ionizing radiation.

ISO 7000-2809 (2006-11)

5327 Large focal spot

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

IEC 60417-5327 (2002-10)

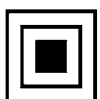
5326 Intermediate focal spot

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

Note 1 – Associated with the symbol 5325, this symbol applies to the larger focal spot.

Note 2 – Associated with the symbol 5327, this symbol applies to the smaller focal spot.

IEC 60417-5326 (2002-10)

5325 Small focal spot

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

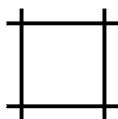
IEC 60417-5325 (2002-10)

5686 Stereo focal spot

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

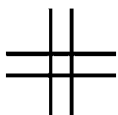
Note – See also symbols 5325, 5326 and 5327.

IEC 60417-5686 (2002-10)

5385 Beam limiting device, open

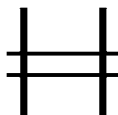
To identify controls for opening the beam limiting device or to identify its partially or fully open state.

IEC 60417-5385 (2002-10)

5386 Beam limiting device, closed

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

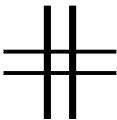
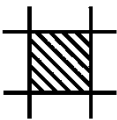
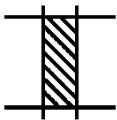
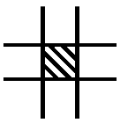
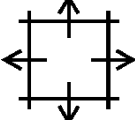
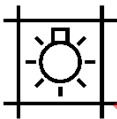
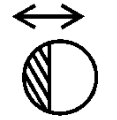
IEC 60417-5386 (2002-10)

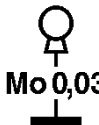
5387 Beam limiting device with separate opening of the shutters

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.

IEC 60417-5387 (2002-10)

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. <i>Note – The controlled shutters are shown in thicker lines.</i>
IEC 60417-5388 (2002-10)	
5818 	Beam limiting device, general preset To identify the control or the indicator to preset a beam limiting device to a certain field size. <i>Note – See also symbols 5819 and 5820.</i>
IEC 60417-5818 (2005-06)	
5819 	Beam limiting device, esophagus preset To identify the control or the indicator to preset a beam limiting device to the specific field size for "esophagus" imaging. <i>Note – See also symbols 5818 and 5820.</i>
IEC 60417-5819 (2005-06)	
5820 	Beam limiting device, small field preset To identify the control or the indicator to preset a beam limiting device to the specific field size "small". <i>Note – See also symbols 5818 and 5819.</i>
IEC 60417-5820 (2005-06)	
5982 	X-ray field, not limited by shutters To identify the control or the indicator to completely open the shutters of the beam limiting device, or to indicate that the beam limiting device is not present.
IEC 60417-5982 (2006-08)	
5384 	Indication of radiation field by light To identify controls for indication of the radiation field by light.
IEC 60417-5384 (2002-10)	
5383 	Indication of radiation field centre by light To identify controls for indication of the centre of the radiation field by light.
IEC 60417-5383 (2002-10)	
5825 	Wedge, in / out movement To identify the control or the indicator to move a wedge filter in or out of the beam. <i>Note 1 – Symbol is shown for left wedge.</i> <i>Note 2 – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5825 (2005-06)	

5826 	Contour wedge, in / out movement To identify the control or the indicator to move a contour wedge filter in or out of the beam. <i>Note 1 – Symbol is shown for left wedge.</i> <i>Note 2 – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5826 (2005-06)	
5827 	Central wedge, in / out movement To identify the control or the indicator to move a central wedge filter in or out of the beam. <i>Note – To represent a movement in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5827 (2005-06)	
5828 	Wedge, rotation To identify the control or the indicator to rotate a wedge filter. <i>Note 1 – Symbol is shown for left wedge.</i> <i>Note 2 – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5828 (2005-09)	
5829 	Central wedge, rotation To identify the control or the indicator to rotate a central wedge filter. <i>Note – To represent a rotation in one direction only, omit the other arrow.</i>
IEC 60417-5829 (2005-09)	
5852 	X-ray filter To identify the control or the 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. <i>Note 1 – The symbol is shown for a Molybdenum filter of thickness 0,03 mm.</i> <i>Note 2 – Indications given in equivalent thickness of a material, such as aluminium, are indicated as shown in the example below:</i> <i>Al 2,0</i>
IEC 60417-5852 (2002-10)	
5376 	X-ray image intensifier To indicate a reference to an X-ray image intensifier.
IEC 60417-5376 (2002-10)	
5377 	X-ray image intensifier with stabilized input To identify controls or indicators associated with the stabilisation of the intensity in the entrance plane of an X-ray image intensifier.
IEC 60417-5377 (2002-10)	

5378 Image intensifier, full input field



To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5378 (2002-10)

5642 Image intensifier, medium input field



To identify the control or the 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 only be used in combination with symbol 5378 and/or symbol 5379. If only one image intensifier input field symbol is required, symbol 5378 shall be used.

IEC 60417-5642 (2002-10)

5379 Image intensifier, small input field



To identify the control or the 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 only be used in combination with symbol 5378 and/or symbol 5642. If only one image intensifier input field symbol is required, symbol 5378 shall be used.

IEC 60417-5379 (2002-10)

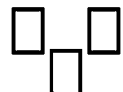
5380 X-ray image intensifier, gettering



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

IEC 60417-5380 (2002-10)

5355 Radiodiagnostic automatic control system

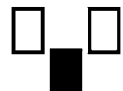


To identify controls or indicators for automatic control of irradiation, for example of an automatic exposer.

Note – This symbol is shown here with three rectangular dominant areas.

IEC 60417-5355 (2002-10)

5984 Radiodiagnostic automatic control system, field selection



To identify the control or the indicator for the active dominant area (active field) of the radiodiagnostic automatic control system.

Note 1 – This symbol is shown here with three rectangular dominant areas.

Note 2 – This symbol is shown with the lower dominant area selected.

Note 3 – See also symbol 5355.

IEC 60417-5984 (2007-02)

5685 X-ray intensifying screen, high sensitivity

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5685 (2002-10)

5684 X-ray intensifying screen, medium sensitivity

To identify the control or the 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.

IEC 60417-5684 (2002-10)

5683 X-ray intensifying screen, low sensitivity

To identify the control or the 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.

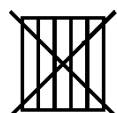
Note 2 – See also symbols 5684 and 5685.

IEC 60417-5683 (2002-10)

5352 Anti-scatter grid

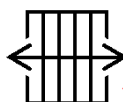
To identify a reference to an anti-scatter grid.

IEC 60417-5352 (2002-10)

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.

IEC 60417-5354 (2003-12)

5353 Anti-scatter grid, movement

To indicate the "ON" condition of, or a reference to the movement of an anti-scatter grid.

IEC 60417-5353 (2003-12)

5977 X-ray image receptor, radioscopic

To indicate a reference to an X-ray image receptor to be used for radioscopy.

Note 1 – This symbol is mainly used as a symbol element or in conjunction with symbol 5976, see e.g. symbol 5340.

Note 2 – See also symbol 5978.

IEC 60417-5977 (2006-06)

5976 X-ray image receptor, radiographic



To indicate a reference to an X-ray image receptor to be used for radiography.

Note 1 – This symbol is mainly used as a symbol element or in conjunction with symbol 5977, see e.g. symbol 5341.

Note 2 – See also symbol 5978.

IEC 60417-5976 (2007-02)

5978 X-ray image receptor, changer



To indicate a reference to an X-ray image receptor to be used as a combination of radiography and radioscopy, e.g. a spot film device, a film changer, or a cassette changer.

Note 1 – This symbol can indicate the combination of two image receptors, or the combination of radioscopy and radiography in one image receptor.

Note 2 – This symbol is mainly used as a symbol element, see e.g. symbol 5363.

Note 3 – See also symbols 5976 and 5977.

IEC 60417-5978 (2007-02)

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.

IEC 60417-5359 (2003-12)

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.

IEC 60417-5360 (2003-12)

5361 Radiographic film selection, division by four and orientation



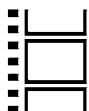
To identify controls or indicators for radiographic mode with division of the film into four, oriented as shown.

Note 1 – This symbol is often used with symbols 5359 and 5360.

Note 2 – Film dimensions may be given.

IEC 60417-5361 (2003-12)

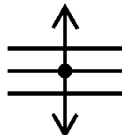
1123 Cine radiographic exposure



To indicate a reference to the operating mode for cine radiographic exposure.

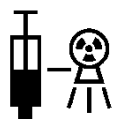
ISO 7000-1123 (2004-01)

5403 Tomographic layer selection



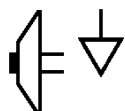
To identify the control for setting the tomographic layer.

IEC 60417-5403 (2002-10)

5817 Exposure with contrast injection

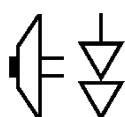
To identify the control or the indicator to couple an X-ray exposure with contrast injection.

IEC 60417-5817 (2005-06)

5404 Anode rotation, normal speed

To identify controls or indicators associated with normal rotational speed of the X-ray tube anode.

IEC 60417-5404 (2002-10)

5405 Anode rotation, high speed

To identify controls or indicators associated with high rotational speed of the X-ray tube anode.

IEC 60417-5405 (2002-10)

6191 RF coil, transmit

To identify the radio frequency (RF) coil for transmit only.

The arrows may be in red.

The letter symbol T in red may be added adjacent to the graphical symbol.

Note – See also symbols 6192 and 6193.

IEC 60417-6191 (2013-05)

6192 RF coil, transmit and receive

To identify the radio frequency (RF) coil for both transmit and receive.

The arrow heads directed to the centre may be in red, and those directed off-centre may be in blue.

The letter symbol T/R in red and blue, respectively, may be added adjacent to the graphical symbol.

Note – See also symbols 6191 and 6193.

IEC 60417-6192 (2013-05)

6193 RF coil, receive

To identify the radio frequency (RF) coil for receive only.

The arrows may be in blue.

The letter symbol R in blue may be added adjacent to the graphical symbol.

Note – See also symbols 6191 and 6192.

IEC 60417-6193 (2013-05)

IEC 62570 MR Unsafe**-7.3.3**

To identify an item which poses unacceptable risks to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment.

Note – When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored version is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color.

IEC 62570-7.3.3 (2014-02)

IEC 62570 MR Conditional

-7.3.2



To identify an item which poses no unacceptable risks within defined conditions to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment.

Note 1 – When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored icon is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color.

Note 2 – The MR Conditional symbol may be supplemented by supplementary marking that describes the conditions for which the item has been demonstrated to be MR Conditional.

IEC 62570-7.3.2 (2014-02)

IEC 62570 MR Safe

-7.3.1-1



To identify an item which poses no unacceptable risks to the patient, medical staff or other persons within the MR environment.

Note – When color reproduction is not practical, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The use of the colored icon is strongly encouraged for the added visibility and information provided by the color.

IEC 62570-7.3.1-1 (2014-02)

IEC 62570 MR Safe

-7.3.1-2



Alternative graphical symbol representation. Same meaning as IEC 62570-7.3.1-1.

IEC 62570-7.3.1-2 (2014-02)

6.24 Collection 24 – Active Implantable Medical Devices

Description from ISO 7000

3038 Pacemaker, single chamber, right ventricular



To identify the implantable pacemaker that is intended to stimulate and sense in the right ventricle of the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "Pacemaker (single chamber, RV)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3038 (2011-05)

3039 Pacemaker, single chamber, right atrial



To identify an implantable pacemaker that is intended to simulate and sense in the right atrium of the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "right atrial" is commonly referred to as "RA". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "pacemaker (single chamber, RA)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3039 (2011-05)

3040 Pacemaker, dual chamber, right atrial, right ventricular

To identify an implantable pacemaker that is intended to stimulate and sense in both the right atrium and the right ventricle of the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "right atrial" is commonly referred to as "RA" and the term "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "Pacemaker (dual chamber, RA, RV)" or "Pacemaker (dual chamber)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3040 (2011-05)

3041 Implantable cardioverter defibrillator, single chamber, right ventricular

To identify an implantable cardioverter defibrillator that is intended to stimulate and sense in the right ventricle and to shock the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, an "implantable cardioverter defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "ICD" and the term "right ventricular" is referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "ICD (single chamber, RV)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3041 (2011-05)

3042 Implantable cardioverter defibrillator, dual chamber, right atrial, right ventricular

To identify an implantable cardioverter defibrillator that is intended to stimulate and sense in the right atrium and right ventricle and to shock the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, an "implantable cardioverter defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "ICD", the term "right atrial" is commonly referred to as "RA", and the term "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "ICD (dual chamber, RA, RV)" or "ICD (dual chamber)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3042 (2011-05)

3043 Cardiac resynchronization therapy pacemaker, right atrial, right ventricular, left ventricular

To identify an implantable pacemaker that is intended to stimulate and sense in the right atrium, right ventricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, a "Cardiac resynchronization therapy pacemaker" is commonly referred to as "CRT-P", "right atrial" is commonly referred to as "RA", "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV", and "left ventricular" is commonly referred to as "LV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "CRT-P, RA, RV, LV" or "CRT-P" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3043 (2011-05)

3044 Cardiac resynchronization therapy defibrillator, right atrial, right ventricular, left ventricular

To identify an implantable cardioverter defibrillator that is intended to stimulate and sense in the right atrium, right ventricle and left ventricle; and to shock the heart.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, a "Cardiac resynchronization therapy defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "CRT-D", the term "right atrial" is commonly referred to as "RA", "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV", and "left ventricular" is commonly referred to as "LV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "CRT-D, RA, RV, LV" or "CRT-D" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The orientation of the upper right "notch" in the circle is to indicate a pacemaker function; defibrillator functions have the "notch" in the upper left of the circle.

ISO 7000-3044 (2011-05)

3045 Mod Implantable device



To identify the implantable device.

ISO 7000-3045 (2011-05)

3046 Implantable device, coated



To indicate a reference to an active coated implantable device.

ISO 7000-3046 (2011-05)

3047 Mod Maximum tracking rate and minimum rate



To identify the shipping parameters for maximum tracking rate and minimum rate.

Note – In a clinical setting, "maximum tracking rate" is also known as "upper tracking rate" and "minimum rate" is known as "lower rate". A clinician would identify this symbol as "upper tracking rate/lower rate" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3047 (2011-05)

3048 Minimum tracking rate



To indicate the shipping parameters for minimum tracking rate.

Note – In a clinical setting, "minimum rate" is also known as "lower rate". A clinician would identify this symbol as "lower rate" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3048 (2011-05)

3049 Amplitude and pulse width, general

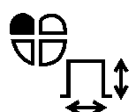


To indicate the general shipping parameters for amplitude and pulse width.

Note – In a clinical setting, "Amplitude and pulse width, general" is also known as "Amplitude/pulse width" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3049 (2011-05)

3050 Amplitude and pulse width, right atrial

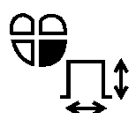


To indicate the shipping parameters for right atrial amplitude and pulse width.

Note – In a clinical setting, "amplitude and pulse width" is also known as "amplitude width" and "right atrial" is known as "RA". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "atrial amplitude/pulse width" or "amplitude and pulse width, RA" or "amplitude/pulse width, RA" or "amplitude/pulse width, right atrial" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3050 (2011-05)

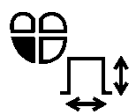
3051 Amplitude and pulse width, left ventricular



To indicate the shipping parameters for left ventricular amplitude and pulse width.

Note – In a clinical setting, "amplitude and pulse width" is also known as "amplitude/pulse width" and "left ventricular" is also known as "LV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "LV amplitude/pulse width" or "amplitude/pulse width, LV" or "amplitude and pulse width, LV" or "amplitude/pulse width, left ventricular" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3051 (2011-05)

3052 Amplitude and pulse width, right ventricular

To indicate the shipping parameters for right ventricular amplitude and pulse width.

Note – In a clinical setting, "amplitude and pulse width" is also known as "amplitude/pulse width" and "right ventricular" is also known as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "RV amplitude/pulse width" or "amplitude/pulse width, RV" or "amplitude and pulse width, RV" or "amplitude/pulse width, right ventricular" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3052 (2011-05)

3053 Sensitivity

To indicate the shipping parameter for sensitivity.

Note – Sensitivity is defined as the size of the signal to which the pacemaker ought to respond.

ISO 7000-3053 (2011-05)

3054 Sensitivity, right atrial

To indicate the shipping parameters for right atrial sensitivity.

Note – In a clinical setting, "right atrial" is also known as "RA". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "atrial sensitivity" or "sensitivity, RA" or "right atrial sensitivity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3054 (2011-05)

3055 Sensitivity, right ventricular

To indicate the shipping parameters for right ventricular sensitivity.

Note – In a clinical setting, "right ventricular" is also known as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "sensitivity, RV" or "right ventricular sensitivity" or "ventricular sensitivity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3055 (2011-05)

3059 Refractory period

To indicate the shipping parameters for refractory period.

ISO 7000-3059 (2011-05)

3056 Refractory period, right atrial

To indicate the shipping parameters for atrial refractory period.

Note – In a clinical setting, "right atrial" is also known as "RA". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "refractory period, RA" or "right atrial refractory period" or "RA, refractory period" or "atrial refractory period" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3056 (2011-05)

3057 Refractory period, right ventricular

To indicate the shipping parameters for ventricular refractory period.

Note – In a clinical setting, "right ventricular" is also known as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "refractory period, RV" or "right ventricular refractory period" or "RV, refractory period" or "ventricular refractory period" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3057 (2011-05)

3058 Refractory period, post ventricular



To indicate the shipping parameters for post ventricular atrial refractory period.
Note – In the clinical setting, "refractory period, post ventricular" is also known as "post ventricular refractory period" or is commonly referred to by the acronym "PVARP". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "post ventricular refractory period" or "PVARP" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3058 (2011-05)

3060 Atrial to ventricular interval, paced and sensed



To indicate the shipping parameters for paced and sensed atrial to ventricular interval.
Note – In the clinical setting, "atrial to ventricular interval" is commonly referred to as "A-V interval" or "AV interval". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "A-V interval (paced/sensed)" or "AV interval (paced/sensed)" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3060 (2011-05)

3061 Sensed atrial to ventricular interval



To indicate the shipping parameters for sensed atrial to ventricular interval.
Note – In the clinical setting, "sensed atrial to ventricular interval" is commonly referred to as "sensed A-V interval" or "sensed AV interval". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "sensed A-V interval" or "sensed AV interval" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3061 (2011-05)

3062 Header face



To identify the header face for connector bore locations on the implantable pulse generator.

ISO 7000-3062 (2011-05)

3063 Single pole high voltage connector cavity for defibrillator



To identify a single pole high voltage (DF-1) connector cavity on the defibrillator.
Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "single pole high voltage connector cavity for defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "DF-1". A clinician would identify this symbol as "DF-1" or "DF-1 connector cavity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.
Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

ISO 7000-3063 (2011-05)

3065 Single pole low voltage connector cavity for pacemaker and defibrillator

To identify a single pole low voltage (IS-1) connector cavity on the defibrillator.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "single pole low voltage connector cavity for pacemaker and defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "IS-1". A clinician would identify this symbol as "IS-1" or "IS-1 connector cavity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

ISO 7000-3065 (2011-05)

3064 Four pole high voltage connector cavity for defibrillator

To identify a four pole high voltage (DF4) connector cavity on the defibrillator.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "four pole high voltage connector cavity for defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "DF4". A clinician would identify this symbol as "DF4" or "DF4 connector cavity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

ISO 7000-3064 (2011-05)

3066 Four pole low voltage connector cavity for pacemaker and defibrillator

To identify a four pole high voltage (IS4) connector cavity on the defibrillator.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "four pole low voltage connector cavity for pacemaker and defibrillator" is commonly referred to as "IS4". A clinician would identify this symbol as "IS4" or "IS4 connector cavity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

ISO 7000-3066 (2011-05)

3067 Non-standard connector cavity

To identify a non-standard connector cavity on the defibrillator.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "non-standard connector cavity" is commonly referred to just as "non-standard". A clinician would identify this symbol either as "non-standard connector cavity" or "non-standard" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

ISO 7000-3067 (2011-05)

3068 Legacy connector cavity

To identify a legacy connector cavity on the defibrillator.

Note 1 – In the clinical setting, "legacy connector cavity" is also referred to as "legacy cavity". A clinician would identify this symbol as either "legacy connector cavity" or "legacy cavity" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

Note 2 – The header shape is included in this symbol to show perspective.

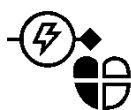
ISO 7000-3068 (2011-05)

3069 Defibrillation

To indicate the availability of the tachyarrhythmia therapy defibrillation.

ISO 7000-3069 (2011-05)

3070 Atrial or ventricular cardioversion



To indicate the availability of the tachyarrhythmia therapy atrial or ventricular cardioversion.

Note – In the clinical setting, "atrial or ventricular cardioversion" is commonly referred to as "AV cardioversion" or A-V cardioversion". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "AV cardioversion" or "A-V cardioversion" employing terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3070 (2011-05)

3071 Ventricular cardioversion



To indicate the availability of the tachyarrhythmia therapy ventricular cardioversion.

Note – In the clinical setting, "ventricular cardioversion" is commonly referred to as "V cardioversion". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "V cardioversion" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3071 (2011-05)

3072 Anti-tachycardia pacing, right atrial and right ventricular



To indicate the availability of right atrial and ventricular anti-tachycardia pacing.

Note – In the clinical setting "right atrial" is commonly expressed as "RA" and "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "anti-tachycardia pacing (RA, RV)" or "anti-tachycardia pacing, RA, RV" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3072 (2011-05)

3073 Mod Anti-tachycardia pacing, right atrial



To indicate the availability of right atrial anti-tachycardia pacing.

Note – In the clinical setting, "right atrial" is commonly expressed as "RA". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "anti-tachycardia pacing (RA)" or "anti-tachycardia pacing, RA" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3073 (2011-05)

3074 Anti-tachycardia pacing, right ventricular



To indicate the availability of right ventricular anti-tachycardia pacing.

Note – In the clinical setting, "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "anti-tachycardia pacing (RV)" or "anti-tachycardia pacing, RV" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3074 (2011-05)

3075 Anti-tachycardia pacing (right atrial, right ventricular, left ventricular)



To indicate the availability of right atrial and ventricular and left ventricular anti-tachycardia pacing.

Note – In the clinical setting, "right atrial" is commonly expressed as "RA", "right ventricular" is commonly referred to as "RV" and "left ventricular" is expressed as "LV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "anti-tachycardia pacing (RA, RV, LV)" or "anti-tachycardia pacing, RA/RV/LV" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3075 (2011-05)

3076 Anti-tachycardia pacing, left ventricular

To indicate the availability of left ventricular anti-tachycardia pacing.

Note – In the clinical setting, "left ventricular" is commonly expressed as "LV". A clinician would also identify this symbol as "Anti-tachycardia pacing (LV)" or "Anti-tachycardia pacing, LV" employing the terms familiar to the discipline.

ISO 7000-3076 (2011-05)

3077 Torque wrench for implantable pulse generator

To identify the torque limiting wrench used to connect a lead to the implantable pulse generator.

ISO 7000-3077 (2011-05)

3078 Vein lifter

To identify the vein lifter instrument used in medical device implantation.

ISO 7000-3078 (2011-05)

6.25 Collection 25 – Biometric and facial recognition

Description from IEC 60417 or ISO 7001

6339-1 Finger/hand placement, index finger of right hand

New



To indicate that the system requests the index finger of the right hand to be placed on the platen.

A mirrored graphical symbol may be used to indicate that the system requests the index finger of the left hand to be placed on the platen.

Note 1 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60417-6339-2, IEC 60417-6339-3, IEC 60417-6340-1 and IEC 60417-6340-2.

IEC 60417-6339-1 (2015-07)

6340-2 Finger/hand placement, index fingers of left and right hands

New



To indicate that the system requests the index fingers of the left and right hands to be placed together on the platen.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6339-1, IEC 60417-6339-2, IEC 60417-6339-3 and IEC 60417-6340-1.

IEC 60417-6340-2 (2015-07)

6339-2 Finger/hand placement, four fingers of right hand

New



To indicate that the system requests the four fingers of the right hand to be placed on the platen.

A mirrored graphical symbol may be used to indicate that the system requests the four fingers of the left hand to be placed on the platen.

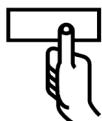
Note 1 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60417-6339-1, IEC 60417-6339-3, IEC 60417-6340-1 and IEC 60417-6340-2.

IEC 60417-6339-2 (2015-07)

6339-3 **Finger/hand placement, thumb of right hand**

New



To indicate that the system requests the thumb of the right hand to be placed on the platen.

A mirrored graphical symbol may be used to indicate that the system requests the thumb of the left hand to be placed on the platen.

Note 1 – The meaning of this graphical symbol depends on its orientation.

Note 2 – See also IEC 60417-6339-1, IEC 60417-6339-2, IEC 60417-6340-1 and IEC 60417-6340-2.

IEC 60417-6339-3 (2015-07)

6340-1 **Finger/hand placement, thumbs of left and right hands**

New



To indicate that the system requests the thumbs of the left and right hands to be placed together on the platen.

Note – See also IEC 60417-6339-1, IEC 60417-6339-2, IEC 60417-6339-3 and IEC 60417-6340-2.

IEC 60417-6340-1 (2015-07)

6354 New **Facial image capture**



To identify the facial image capture equipment station.

IEC 60417-6354 (2016-03)

6361 New **Facial recognition**



To indicate a reference to the facial recognition system.

IEC 60417-6361 (2016-12)

6360 New **View direction**

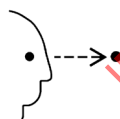


To provide instruction to look forward straight at the camera.

IEC 60417-6360 (2016-03)

PI BP 010 **Look to a point**

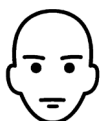
New



To instruct a person to look directly at a camera (which may not be visible) for facial recognition and comparison with a pre-recorded image.

ISO 7001-PI BP 010 (2016-06)

6358 New **Neutral expression**



To provide instruction to remain 'straight faced'.

IEC 60417-6358 (2016-03)

6358A **Neutral expression**

New



Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6358.

IEC 60417-6358A (2019-05)

6359 New Hair up

To provide instruction to move hair from over the eyes.

IEC 60417-6359 (2016-03)

6357 New No sunglasses

To provide instruction to remove sunglasses.

IEC 60417-6357 (2016-03)

6355 New Single person

To provide instruction that single person only/one at a time is allowed, no groups.

IEC 60417-6355 (2016-03)

6355A New Single person

Alternative graphical representation. Same meaning as IEC 60417-6355.

IEC 60417-6355A (2019-05)

6356 New No hat

To provide instruction to remove the hat.

IEC 60417-6356 (2016-03)

PI BP 015 New No headwear

To instruct persons to remove their headwear for photographic imaging

ISO 7001-PI BP 015 (2016-06)

6333-1 New Standing position, forward

To indicate that the standing position should be aligned with the system by moving further forward.

IEC 60417-6333-1 (2015-06)

6333-2 New Standing position, backward

To indicate that the standing position should be aligned with the system by moving further backward.

IEC 60417-6333-2 (2015-06)

6333-3 Standing position, left

New

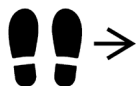


To indicate that the standing position should be aligned with the system by moving further left.

IEC 60417-6333-3 (2015-06)

6333-4 Standing position, right

New



To indicate that the standing position should be aligned with the system by moving further right.

IEC 60417-6333-4 (2015-06)

7 Alphabetical index according to English titles

This alphabetical index indicates page numbers in Clause 6 only.

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