

TECHNICAL REPORT



Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Graphical symbols for multimedia equipment – Current practice

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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR USE ON EQUIPMENT –
GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR MULTIMEDIA EQUIPMENT –
CURRENT PRACTICE**

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IEC TR 62964, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by subcommittee 3C: Graphical symbols for use on equipment, of IEC technical committee 3: Information structures and elements, identification and marking principles, documentation and graphical symbols.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
3C/1953/DTR	3C/2006/RVC

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

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

In this Technical Report, the following type is used:

– *terms defined in Clause 3: in italic type*

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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INTRODUCTION

The first edition of IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*, was published in 1973. Since then the publication has been maintained and updated continuously, mainly by adding new graphical symbols in order to meet the requirements of technical committees and subcommittees within the IEC as well as ISO/IEC JTC 1 together with industries.

This Technical Report thus includes classical graphical symbols targeted to specific application areas as well as basic graphical symbols for general application.

In the era of information communication technology (ICT), new graphical symbols for use on such equipment as multimedia equipment have been in strong demand for standardization. These graphical symbols are not only printed, engraved, embossed, or moulded on the equipment, but also used on screens and displays. In the latter case, the appearance of a graphical symbol is dynamically changed to indicate a state of the equipment.

This Technical Report intends to highlight current tendency and practice of using graphical symbols for use on equipment.

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GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR USE ON EQUIPMENT – GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR MULTIMEDIA EQUIPMENT – CURRENT PRACTICE

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides the result of a study of some of the *graphical symbols* for use on *equipment* standardized in IEC 60417 being primarily intended to:

- identify the *equipment* or a part of the *equipment* (e.g. a control or display);
- indicate a functional state (e.g. on, off, alarm);
- designate connections (e.g. terminals, filling points for materials);
- provide information on packaging (e.g. identification of contents, instructions for handling);
- provide instruction for the operation of the *equipment* (e.g. limitations of use);

in the focus of contemporary use of *graphical symbols* for use on multimedia *equipment*, and new possible meanings to be envisaged as well as new *graphical symbols* not yet standardized in IEC 60417.

2 Normative references

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

None.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

equipment

associated assemblies intended to achieve a defined final objective

[SOURCE: IEC 80416-1:2008, 3.3]

3.2

graphical symbol

visually perceptible figure with a particular meaning used to transmit information independently of language

[SOURCE: IEC 80416-1:2008, 3.4]

3.3

glyph

recognizable abstract graphic symbol which is independent of any specific design

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9541-1:2012, 3.12]

3.4

glyph image

image of a *glyph*, as obtained from a *glyph* representation displayed on a presentation surface

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9541-1:2012, 3.15]

3.5

icon

graphical symbol presented on a screen or display

Note 1 to entry: Icons can be static, interactive and change as the result of user input or dynamic and change as the result of *equipment* status.

[SOURCE: IEC 62648:2012, 3.11]

4 Current practice

4.1 General

One of the important expectation and function of the *graphical symbols* in IEC 60417 is to serve as a pool of standardized *graphical symbols* for use on *equipment* to be used, in accordance with the provisions given in IEC 80416-3:2002 and IEC 80416-3:2002/AMD1:2011, 4.4, in IEC publications following the rules given in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2011, 6.6.5.6. The actual applications and use of such *graphical symbols* include some modifications to fit specific purposes, which are allowed in accordance with the provisions given in IEC 80416-3:2002 and IEC 80416-3:2002/AMD1:2011, Clause 6.

To accommodate any difficulties to follow the rules, a set of procedures which constitute a compromise are given in IEC 62648, in agreement with IEC Guide 108.

In addition, as a result of quickly changing demand in industries such as digital cameras, multimedia, ICT and mobile equipment, there are new *graphical symbols* not yet standardized in IEC 60417.

This Technical Report classifies some of these *graphical symbols* including *icons* and *glyph images* into two categories:

- a) *Graphical symbols* for control
- b) *Graphical symbols* for indication

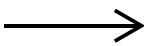
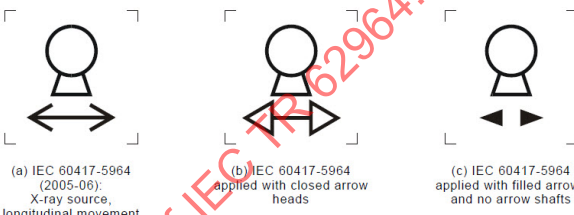
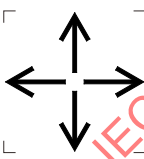
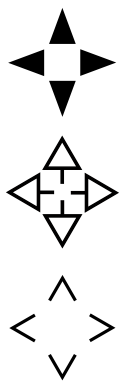
Some of the graphical representations shown on the right-hand columns of Table 1 and Table 2 are state of the art candidates for future standardization in IEC 60417.

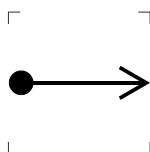
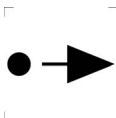
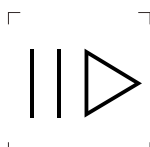
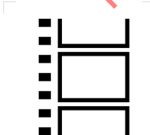
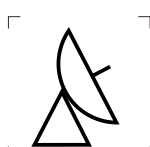
4.2 Current practice for control

Graphical symbols to identify controls of equipment in general are important and many *graphical symbols* have been standardized in IEC 60417 for the purpose of different categories of equipment.

Subclause 4.2 highlights the result of study on current practice of *graphical symbols* to identify the *equipment* or a part of *equipment* in the field of multimedia technology. Table 1 shows such *graphical symbols* for use on multimedia *equipment* to trigger one of the functionalities and to change one function to another, as non-exhaustive examples.

Table 1 – Current practice for controls

Standardized graphical symbols	State of the art (examples)
IEC 60417-5022 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 60417-5107A 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 60417-5107B  IEC 60417-5023 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 80416-3, Examples of allowable modification  (a) IEC 60417-5964 (2005-06): X-ray source, longitudinal movement (b) IEC 60417-5964 applied with closed arrow heads (c) IEC 60417-5964 applied with filled arrows and no arrow shafts Figure 11 – Examples of arrows
ISO 7000-0493 Co-ordinate tracing  To identify the action of tracing in a co-ordinate plane during welding or thermal cutting, or <u>to indicate a reference to movements in four directions</u> (all directions in a plane).	ISO/IEC DIS 17549-2 Menu navigation  To identify the control for navigation in four directions; left, right, up and down. NOTE Graphical appearances are the combination of 5107B (top), the combination of IEC 60417-5107A with the tail shortened (middle) and the combination of the arrow head only of IEC 60417-5022 (bottom).

Standardized graphical symbols		State of the art (examples)
IEC 60417-5025 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.		Skip; skip, short  To identify the control for or the indicator of the function to skip a part of data, e.g. video data, corresponding to a specific time duration. NOTE See also IEC 60417-5125B.
ISO 7000-0936 Movement in arrow direction with skip of a stop  To identify the control for a movement in the arrow direction and to skip a stop where there would normally be one.		
ISO 7000-0933 Movement from a limit in arrow direction with skip of a stop  To identify the control for a movement from a determined point in the arrow direction and to skip a stop where there would normally be one.		
IEC 60417-5815 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.		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.
IEC 60417-5471 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.		
ISO 7000-1123 Cine radiographic exposure  To indicate a reference to the operating mode for cine radiographic exposure.		Movie; cinema To identify the control to start moving pictures and to indicate the link to them.
IEC 60417-5464 Satellite reception mode, general  On telecommunications receivers. To identify the control which allows the equipment to receive satellite broadcasting transmissions.	ISO/IEC 10646 (3)  	☒ SATELLITE ANTENNA UCS: 1F4E1 = position indicator, news Global positioning system; GPS To identify the indicator of global positioning system (GPS) function.

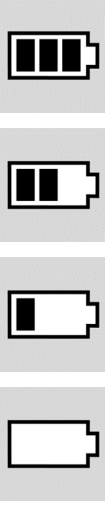
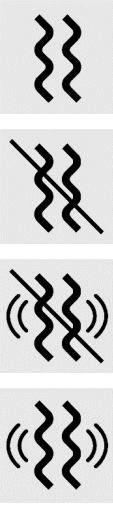
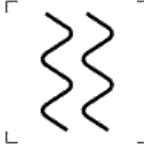
Standardized graphical symbols	State of the art (examples)
IEC 60417-5792 Enlargement of region of interest  To identify the control or the indicator to enlarge the region of interest of the displayed image (zoom). NOTE 1 The curved line representing a light reflection may be omitted. NOTE 2 To indicate "increase enlargement" or "reduce enlargement," the curved line inside the symbol may be replaced with a plus or minus letter symbol.	ISO/IEC 10646 (3)  Q LEFT-POINTING MAGNIFYING GLASS UCS: 1F50D = search P RIGHT-POINTING MAGNIFYING GLASS UCS: 1F50E = get more details ISO/IEC 11581-5  Zoom To enlarge or reduce the magnification of a selected area.
	ISO/IEC 10646 (1)  ★ WHITE STAR UCS: 2606 → 2729 ☆ stress outlined white star My favourites To identify the function for personal favourite bookmarks.

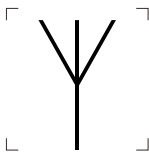
4.3 Current practice for indication

Graphical symbols to indicate a functional state of *equipment* or a part of *equipment* in general are also important and many *graphical symbols* have been standardized in IEC 60417 for the purpose of different categories of *equipment*.

Subclause 4.3 highlights the result of study on current practice of *graphical symbols* to indicate functional states of *equipment* in the field of multimedia technology. Table 2 shows such *graphical symbols* for use on multimedia equipment to show the states as non-exhaustive examples.

Table 2 – Current practice for indication

Standardized graphical symbols		State of the art (examples)	
IEC 60417-5546  IEC 60417-5639 	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.	ISO/IEC 24755 	Battery status indicator On personal mobile communication devices. To show the amount of the charge of an internal battery. There are four states: fully charged, charged, weak or empty.
	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.	ISO/IEC 10646 (3)  ISO/IEC 24755 	VIBRATION MODE UCS: 1F4F3 Vibration On personal mobile communication devices To show that the setting of vibration is on. The vibration will activate to notify the user that an e-mail or telephone call has been received.
IEC 60417-6019 	Vibration To identify the control or the indicator for vibration.		

Standardized graphical symbols	State of the art (examples)
IEC 60417-5039 Aerial; antenna  On radio receiving and transmitting equipment. To identify the aerial (antenna) terminals. This symbol should be used unless it is essential to specify the type of aerial (antenna).	ISO/IEC 10646 (3)  ANTENNA WITH BARS UCS: 1F4F6 =cellular reception To indicate the strength of wireless signal. ISO/IEC 24755  Wireless carrier connection On personal mobile communication devices. To show the strength of the wireless signal when it connects to the carrier connection. There are five states: very strong, strong, weak, very weak or not detected.
IEC 60417-5140 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.	ISO/IEC 24755  Wireless network connection On personal mobile communication devices To show strength of the wireless signal when it connects to the network. There are five states: very strong, strong, weak, very weak or not detected. NOTE The icon can change dynamically to represent the current signal strengths.