
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



361

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Basic ionizing radiation symbol

Symbole de base pour les rayonnements ionisants

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[ISO 361:1975](#)

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Ref. No. ISO 361-1975 (E)

Descriptors : nuclear energy, ionizing radiation, symbols.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 85 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 361 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 361 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 361-1963 to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 361 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :
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Australia	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Chile	Netherlands	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Denmark	Norway	U.S.A.
Finland	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Greece	Romania	
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

Austria
France*

* Subsequently, this Member Body approved the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 361 into an International Standard.

Basic ionizing radiation symbol

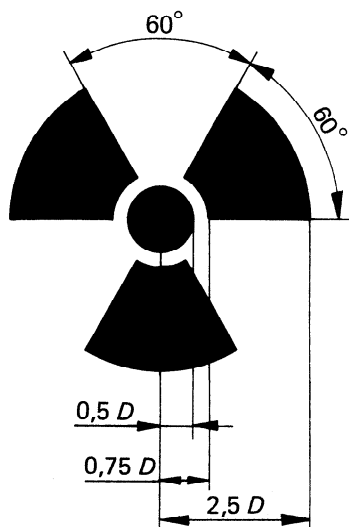
1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the symbol to be used to signify the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiation and to identify objects, devices, materials or combinations of materials which emit ionizing radiation.

For the purposes of this International Standard, ionizing radiation includes gamma and X-rays, alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons and other nuclear particles; but not sound or radio waves, or visible, infra-red, or ultra-violet light. This International Standard does not specify the radiation levels at which the symbol is to be used.

2 SHAPE AND PROPORTIONS OF SYMBOL¹⁾

The basic symbol for signifying ionizing radiation or radioactive materials shall be designed and proportioned as illustrated in the figure.



3 APPLICATION OF SYMBOL

3.1 The symbol shall be as prominent as is practical, and of a size consistent with the size of the equipment or material to which it is affixed or attached, provided that the proportions shown in the figure are maintained and that in any case the symbol can be read from a safe distance.

3.2 The basic symbol for ionizing radiation may be accompanied by additional symbols or words, where necessary to indicate danger.

4 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF SYMBOL

4.1 The basic ionizing radiation symbol shall be used or displayed only to signify the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiations, as provided in clause 1.

4.2 Appropriate wording or other symbols may be used in association with the basic ionizing radiation symbol to indicate the nature of the source of radiation, type of radiation, limits of occupancy and similar precautionary information, but shall not detract from the clarity of the basic symbol.

4.3 It is recommended that additional symbols be limited to those symbols adopted by international organizations for specific purposes.

1) Prints of the symbol for reproduction purposes may be obtained from the ISO Central Secretariat.

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