DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 3767-1

ISO/TC 23/SC 14

Secretariat: ANSI

Voting begins on: **2015-05-11**

Voting terminates on:

2015-08-11

Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays —

Part 1:

Common symbols

Tracteurs, matériels agricoles et forestiers, matériel à moteur pour jardins et pelouses — Symboles pour les commandes de l'opérateur et autres indications —

Partie 1: Symboles communs

ICS: 65.060.01; 01.080.20

20

S, matériel à moteur pour jardi andications—

1. S, matériel à moteur pour jardi a

THIS DOCUMENT IS A DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT AND APPROVAL. IT IS THEREFORE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND MAY NOT BE REFERRED TO AS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD UNTIL PUBLISHED AS SUCH.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR EVALUATION AS BEING ACCEPTABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, COMMERCIAL AND USER PURPOSES, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MAY ON OCCASION HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR POTENTIAL TO BECOME STANDARDS TO WHICH REFERENCE MAY BE MADE IN NATIONAL REGULATIONS.

RECIPIENTS OF THIS DRAFT ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT, WITH THEIR COMMENTS, NOTIFICATION OF ANY RELEVANT PATENT RIGHTS OF WHICH THEY ARE AWARE AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.



Reference number ISO/DIS 3767-1:2015(E)

I Charles to the standards of the standa



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

A boiler plate text will be inserted by ISO CS from DIS onwards.

ISO 3767 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and* forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays:

Part 1: Common symbols

Part 2: Symbols for agricultural tractors and machinery

Part 3: Symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment

Part 4: Symbols for forestry machinery

Part 5: Symbols for manual portable forestry machines

List here the changes if this document is a revision.

This edition of ISO 3767-1 constitutes an extensive technical evision with many new symbols added.

chnical revision with the standard standard standard standards standard standard standards standard standards standa

Contents

Fore	word	3
Cont	tents	5
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	General	2
5	Colour	4
6	Development of new symbols	4
7	Adaptation of symbols as digital display icons	5
8	Base symbols	6
9	General symbols	8
10	Engine symbols	44
11	Transmission symbols	56
12	Transmission symbols Hydraulic system symbols Brake symbols Lighting symbols Window and visibility symbols Climate control symbols Seat symbols	61
13	Brake symbols	66
14	Fuel symbols	69
15	Lighting symbols	72
16	Window and visibility symbols	77
17	Climate control symbols	86
18	Seat symbols	89
19	Tyre, wheel, axle, and suspension symbols	93
20	Steering symbols	100
Anne	ex A (informative) Guidelines for the development and evaluation of graphical sym	bols103

Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 1: Common symbols

Scope

- 1.1 ISO 3767-1 standardizes symbols for use on operator controls and other displays applicable to multiples types of agricultural tractors and machinery, forestry machinery, and powered lawn and garden equipment as defined in ISO 3339-0, ISO 5395, and ISO 6814.
- ISO 3767-2 covers symbols for tractors and machinery for agriculture. ISO 3767-3 covers 1.2 symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment. ISO 3767-4 covers symbols for forestry machinery. ISO 3767-5 covers symbols for manual portable forestry machines.
- 1.3 ISO 7000 and IEC 60417 can be consulted for additional internationally standardized symbols of potential relevance to agricultural tractors and machinery, forestry machinery, and powered lawn and garden equipment.

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.

ISO 3339-0, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Classification and terminology — Part 0: Classification system and classification

ISO 3767-2, Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays—Part 2: Symbols for agricultural tractors and machinery

ISO 3767-3, Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays—Part 3: Symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment

ISO 3767-4, Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 4: Symbols for forestry machinery

ISO 3767-5, Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 5: Symbols for manual portable forestry machines

ISO 5395, Power lawn-mowers, lawn tractors, lawn and garden tractors, professional mowers, and lawn and garden tractors with mowing attachments — Definitions, safety requirements and test procedures

ISO 6814, Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery — Terms, definitions and classification

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* [available in database format at http://www.iso.org/obp/ui/]

IEC60417, Graphical symbols for use on equipment [available in database format at http://www.graphical-symbols.info/]

IEC 80416-1, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 1: Creation of symbol originals

ISO 80416-2, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 2: Form and use of arrows

IEC 80416-3, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 3: Guidelines for the application of graphical symbols

ISO 80416-4, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 4: Guidelines for the adaptation of graphical symbols for use on screens and displays (icons)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

symbol (graphical symbol)

a visually perceptible figure used to transmit information independent of language. It may be produced by drawing, printing, or other means. Letters, numerals, and mathematical symbols may be used as symbols or symbol elements. For some specific applications, groups of letters (for example, AUTO, STOP) are used as symbols or symbol elements.

Letters and numerals are not registered by ISO/TC 145/SC 3 or published in ISO 7000 unless they are symbol elements embedded in graphical symbols.

3.2

icon (digital display icon)

a digitized (pixelated) representation of a graphical symbol, usually used on a reconfigurable electronic

display screen or graphical user interface (GUI). A single symbol can be represented by multiple icons, each of a different size, pixel count, or colourization.

General

- 4.1 Except as indicated in subsequent clauses, symbols shall be used as shown in ISO 3767-1.
- 4.2 Selected symbols, which are shown in outline form in ISO 3767-1, may be filled in actual use for enhanced clarity of reproduction and improved visual perception by the operator, except as otherwise specified for individual symbols. Refer to IEC 80416-3 for guidance.
- 4.3 Limitations inherent in some reproduction and display technologies can require increased line width or other minor modifications of symbols. Such modifications are allowed, provided that the symbol remains conceptually unchanged in its basic graphical elements and is easily discernible by the operator.

- **4.4** To improve the appearance and perceptibility of a graphical symbol, or to coordinate with the design of the equipment to which it is applied, it can be necessary to modify the symbol as indicated in IEC 80416-3 (for example, to change the line width or to round the corners of the symbol). Such modifications are allowed, provided that the essential perceptible characteristics of the symbol are maintained.
- **4.5** For actual use, all symbols shall be reproduced large enough to be easily discernible by the operator. See IEC 80416-1 for guidelines on the proper sizing of symbols. Symbols grouped together in a display or on a set of controls should be scaled to the same degree relative to the corner marks of the symbol original as shown in ISO 3767-1 in order to maintain the correct visual relationship among the symbols. Symbols shall be used in the orientation shown in ISO 3767-1, unless rotation or mirror imaging is specifically allowed for individual symbols.
- **4.6** Most symbols are constructed using a building block approach in which various symbols and symbol elements are combined in a logical manner to produce a new symbol.
- **4.7** In some cases, symbols may be used in conjunction, without being combined into a composite symbol, to convey the same meaning as the composite symbol.
- **4.8** Symbols are generally intended to replace a word or words with a graphical image that has the same meaning for all operators, regardless of their native language. However, the use of a graphical symbol to identify a control or display does not preclude the use of words in conjunction with that control or display.
- **4.9** If a symbol shows a machine or parts of a machine from a side view, a machine moving from right to left across the symbol area shall be assumed. If a symbol shows a machine or parts of a machine from an overhead view, a machine moving from bottom to top across the symbol area shall be assumed.
- **4.10** Symbols on controls and displays shall have a good contrast to their background. A white or light-coloured symbol on a black or dark-coloured background is preferred for most controls. Displays may use either a white or light-coloured symbol on a black or dark-coloured background or a black or dark-coloured symbol on a white or light-coloured background, depending upon which alternative provides the best visual perception. When a symbol image is reversed (for example, from black-on-white to white-on-black or vice versa) this reversal shall be done for the entire symbol.
- **4.11** If symbols are cast, moulded, embossed, or stamped into a surface, the symbols shall be visually distinct from that surface without dependence on colour.
- **4.12** Symbols shall be located on or adjacent to the control or display that is being identified. Where more than one symbol is required for a control, the symbols shall be located in relation to the control such that movement of the control towards the symbols shall effect the function depicted by that symbol.
- **4.13** Arrows used in symbols shall conform to the requirements of ISO 80416-2. IEC 80416-1 shall be consulted for the general principles for creating symbol originals. IEC 80416-3 should be consulted for guidelines for the application of symbols.
- $\bf 4.14$ ISO/IEC registration numbers are shown for symbols which are registered in ISO 7000 or IEC 60417.

NOTE Symbol originals are approved and registered either by ISO/TC 145/SC 3 and published in ISO 7000 or by IEC/SC 3C and published in IEC 60417. In some cases, modified or application symbols, rather than the registered symbol originals, are standardized in ISO 3767-1.

- **4.15** When letters or numerals are used in a symbol, the font shown shall not be considered definitive. Other fonts may be used so long as the letters and numerals remain legible.
- **4.16** Symbols in ISO 3767-1 are shown within marks that delimit the corners of the 75 mm square basic pattern from IEC 80416-1. Corner marks are not part of the symbol, but are provided to ensure consistent presentation of all symbol graphics.

5 Colour

- **5.1** When used on illuminated displays, the following colours shall have the meanings indicated:
- Red denotes a failure, serious malfunction, or operating condition that requires immediate attention;
- Yellow or amber denotes a condition outside normal operating limits
- Green denotes a normal operating condition
- **5.2** In addition, certain colours shall be used for specific applications:
- Blue is used for the high beam; main beam display (see 15.1);
- Red is used for the hazard warning display and for the hazard warning control (see 15.6);
- Green is used for the turn signal display (see 15.10).
- **5.3** If colour is used on or in association with symbols for heating and cooling systems, the colour red shall be used to indicate hot, and the colour blue shall be used to indicate cold.

6 Development of new symbols &

- **6.1** Prior to developing a new symbol, a search should be conducted for previously standardized symbols with the same or similar meaning to what is needed. ISO 7000 and IEC 60417 (both available in database form) are compilations of internationally standardized symbols which can be useful both for finding appropriate symbols that do not appear in one of the parts of ISO 3767 and for generating concepts that can be used in the development of new symbols.
- **6.2** New symbols shall be developed in accordance with the principles of ISO 3767-1, Annex A. IEC 80416-1 should be consulted for general principles for the creation of symbols. Arrows shall be in accordance with ISO 80416-2. Different arrow forms have different meanings according to ISO 80416-2. Care should be taken to use the correct arrow form. Following the guidelines of ISO 3767-1, Annex A makes possible the development of symbols appropriate in graphical form and content for international standardization and ISO 7000 registration.
- **6.3** Symbols proposed for standardization in ISO 3767-1 shall include a short explanation of the function or expected use of the symbol.

NOTE IEC 80416-1 uses the term "description" for this type of information and provides guidelines for writing descriptions for symbols intended for standardization in ISO 7000 or IEC 60417. The descriptions for symbols standardized in ISO 3767-1 can serve as examples.

7 Adaptation of symbols as digital display icons

Symbols can be adapted for use as digital display icons on visual display units, reconfigurable displays, or other electronic displays. Such adaptations should follow the principles of ISO 80416-4. Special care should be taken to ensure that digital display icons preserve the visual impression of the symbol from which the icon is adapted. The same principles regarding use of colour with symbols apply to the use of colour with digital display icons.

I A A BAR A BAR BEAR AND A BEAR AND A STANDARD AND

8 Base symbols

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
8.1	 	Oil; fluid	ISO 7000-1056
		To indicate oil or other non-water-base fluid.	
		Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate specified types of oil.	
		This symbol may be used when the type of oil or fluid is not specified.	
8.2		Water; coolant; water-base fluid	ISO 7000-0536
	~~	To indicate water, coolant, or other water-base fluid.	
		Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate specified types of water-base fluid.	
		This symbol may be used when the type of water-base fluid is not specified.	
8.3	Γ,	Intake air; air flow through	ISO 7000-1604
		To indicate intake air, dari sali iso	
		To indicate air flow into or through a tube or pipe.	
		This symbol shall be used outline.	
8.4		Exhaust gas	ISO 7000-1605
		To indicate exhaust gas.	
		To indicate air flow out of a tube or pipe.	
		This symbol shall be used filled.	
8.5		Pressure	ISO 7000-1701
		To indicate pressure in general.	
		Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the type of material that is under pressure.	
		The filled circle may be deleted and an appropriate symbol inserted between the arrows.	

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
8.6	\sum_{\perp}	Level indicator To identify the control that adjusts the amount of level of material in a container.	Application of ISO 7000-0159
		To indicate the level of, for example, a liquid in a container.	
		Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the type of material whose quantity is measured.	
		The line at the right of the symbol may be deleted and an appropriate symbol inserted.	
8.7	Г ¬	Filter	ISO 7000-1369
		To indicate a filter for liquid or gas.	
		Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the type of material that is filtered.	
8.8		Temperature To indicate temperature or a function associated with temperature.	ISO 7000-0034
8.9		Malfunction, general; failure	ISO 7000-1603B
		To indicate that a component or function has failed or malfunctioned.	
	L • J	Use as a symbol element in combination with other symbols to indicate the component or function that has failed or malfunctioned.	
8.10	_ 2 5	Mass; weight [version A]	Application of ISO 7000-1321A
		To indicate mass.	
		To identify a function related to mass.	
8.11		ISO 7000-1321A and ISO 7000-1321B are alternative symbols with the same meaning.	ISO 7000-1321B
8.12	Г	Air, general	ISO7000-0537
		To indicate air in general.	
		To indicate a function related to air in general.	
	L _		

9 General symbols

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
9.1		On; start To identify the control that starts a function or operation.	Application of IEC 60417-5007
		To identify the control that enables a function or operation to be engaged or activated.	
		Use independently or in conjunction with other symbols. Do not use as a graphical element with the meaning "on; start" within a combined symbol (see 4.6 and 4.7).	
9.2		Off; stop	Application of IEC 60417-5008
	()	To identify the control that stops a function or operation.	IEC 60417-5008
		To identify the control that disables a function or operation to be engaged or activated.	
		Use independently or in conjunction with other symbols. Do not use as a graphical element with the meaning "on; start" within a combined symbol (see 4.6 and 4.7).	
9.3		On and off To identify the control that, depending on its position or last activation, starts or stops a function or operation.	Application of IEC 60417-5010
		Use independently or in conjunction with other symbols. Do not use as a graphical element with the meaning "on and off" within a combined symbol (see 4.6 and 4.7).	
9.4		Ready	ISO 7000-1140
		To indicate that the machine or equipment or function is ready for operation.	
9.5		Stand-by	IEC 60417-5009
		To identify the control by which part of the equipment is switched on in order to bring the component or function into the stand-by condition.	

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
9.6	ГЛ	Engage To identify the control that effects the	ISO 7000-0022
		engagement of two machine parts or elements, or the activation of a mechanical function.	
		To indicate the engagement function.	
		This symbol may be rotated 90° or 180° for a clearer visual representation.	
9.7	_	Disengage	ISO 7000-0023
		To identify the control that effects the disengagement of two machine parts or elements, or the deactivation of a mechanical function.	
		To indicate the disengagement function.	
		This symbol may be rotated 90° or 180° for a clearer visual representation.	
9.8		Plus; increase; positive polarity To identify the positive terminals of equipment which is used with or generates direct current.	Application of IEC 60417-5005
		To indicate that a quantity is increasing or the direction of control movement that increases a quantity.	
9.9		Minus; decrease, negative polarity	Application of
		To identify the negative terminals of equipment which is used with or generates direct current.	IEC 60417-5006
		To indicate that a quantity is decreasing or the direction of control movement that decreases a quantity.	
9.10		Lock	ISO 7000-1656
	Щ	To identify the location of a lock.	
		To identify the control that effects a locking function.	
9.11		To indicate that the component or function is in its locked state.	Application of IEC 60417-5569
		ISO 7000-1656 and IEC 60417-5569 are alternative symbols with the same meaning.	