DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
ISO/DIS 3767-4

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

Part 4:
Symbols for forestry machinery

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

Partie 4: Symboles pour le matériel forestier

ICS: 01.080.20; 65.060.80

Reference number
ISO/DIS 3767-4:2015(E)

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ISO/DIS 3767-4:2015

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 3767-4 constitutes an extensive technical revision with many new symbols added.

ISO/DIS 3767-4:2015

Contents

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

1 Scope

1.1 ISO 3767-4 standardizes symbols for use on operator controls and other displays on forestry machinery as defined in ISO 6814.

1.2 ISO 3767-1 covers common symbols that apply to multiple types of agricultural tractors and machinery, forestry machinery, and powered lawn and garden equipment. ISO 3767-2 covers symbols for agricultural tractors and machinery. ISO 3767-3 covers symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment. 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 forestry machinery.

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 3767-1, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 1: Common symbols*

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.graphical-symbols.info/ and 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 document, 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.

NOTE   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.

4 General

4.1   Except as indicated in subsequent clauses, symbols shall be used as shown in ISO 3767-4.

4.2   Selected symbols, which are shown in outline form in ISO 3767-4, 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 3767-4 in order to maintain the correct visual relationship among the symbols. Symbols shall be used in the orientation shown in ISO 3767-4, 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.

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 3767-4.

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 3767-4 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

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

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.
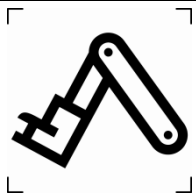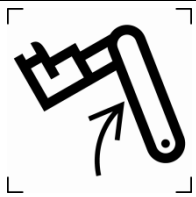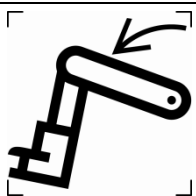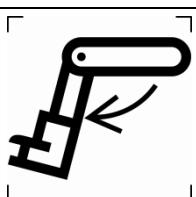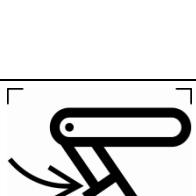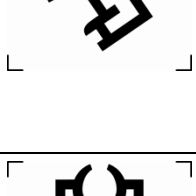
6.3   Symbols proposed for standardization in ISO 3767-4 shall include a short explanation of the function or expected use of the symbol.
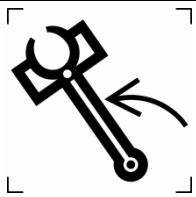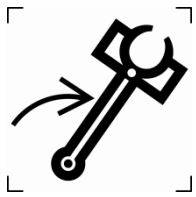
NOTE   IEC 80416-1 uses the term "description" for this type of information and provides guidelines for writing descriptions for symbols intended for standardization in ISO 7000 or IEC 60417. The descriptions for symbols standardized in ISO 3767-4 can serve as examples.

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.
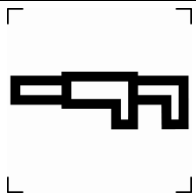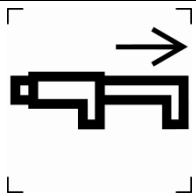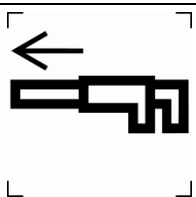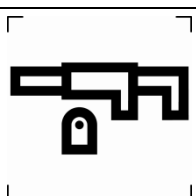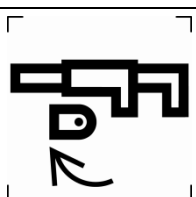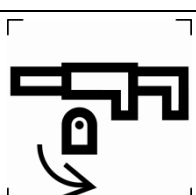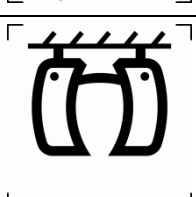
8   Tree harvester and feller buncher symbols

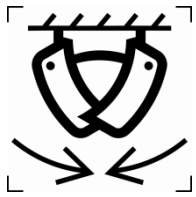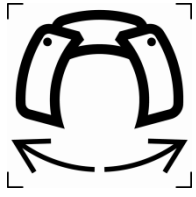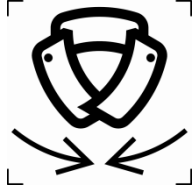|	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
8.1		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom/arm** To identify the control for movement of the boom and arm of the tree harvester or feller buncher.	ISO7000-1709
8.2		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom, raise** To identify the control that raises the boom of the tree harvester or feller buncher. To indicate that the boom is being raised or is in the raised (up) position.	ISO7000-2050
8.3		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom, lower** To identify the control that lowers the boom of the tree harvester or feller buncher. To indicate that the boom is being lowered or is in the lowered (down) position.	ISO7000-2049
8.4		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, arm, out** To identify the control that moves the arm of the tree harvester or feller buncher outward away from the machine by increasing the angle between the boom and arm. To indicate that the arm is being moved outward or is in the out position.	ISO7000-1710
8.5		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, arm, in** To identify the control that moves the arm of the tree harvester or feller buncher inward toward the machine by decreasing the angle between the boom and arm. To indicate that the arm is being moved inward or is in the in position.	ISO7000-1711
8.6		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom swing** To identify the control that swings the boom to the left or right. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking at the boom from above the machine.	ISO7000-1712

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
8.7		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom, swing left** To identify the control that swings the boom to the left. To indicate that the boom is swinging to the left. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking at the boom from above the machine.	ISO7000-1713
8.8		**Tree harvester/feller buncher, boom, swing right** To identify the control that swings the boom to the right. To indicate that the boom is swinging to the right. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking at the boom from above the machine.	ISO7000-1714

9   Delimber symbols

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
9.1		**Delimber, sliding boom** To identify the control for operation of the sliding boom of the delimber.	ISO 7000-2051
9.2		**Delimber, sliding boom, out** To identify the control that moves the sliding boom of the delimber out. To indicate that the sliding boom is in the out position.	ISO 7000-2052
9.3		**Delimber, sliding boom, in** To identify the control that moves the sliding boom of the delimber in. To indicate that the sliding boom is in the in position.	ISO 7000-2054
9.4		**Delimber, butt plate** To identify the control for operation of the butt plate of the delimber.	ISO 7000-2053
9.5		**Delimber, butt plate, up** To identify the control that moves the butt plate of the delimber to the up position. To indicate that the butt plate is in the up position.	ISO 7000-2055
9.6		**Delimber, butt plate, down** To identify the control that moves the butt plate of the delimber to the down position. To indicate that the butt plate is in the down position.	ISO 7000-2056
9.7		**Delimber, fixed jaw** To identify the control for operation of the fixed jaw of the delimber. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2057

	Graphical symbol	Symbol title and description	ISO/IEC registration number
9.8		**Delimber, fixed jaw, open** To identify the control that opens the fixed jaw of the delimber. To indicate that the fixed jaw is in the open position. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2058
9.9		**Delimber, fixed jaw, close** To identify the control that closes the fixed jaw of the delimber. To indicate that the fixed jaw is in the closed position. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2059
9.10		**Delimber, mobile jaw** To identify the control for operation of the fixed jaw of the delimber. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2060
9.11		**Delimber, mobile jaw, open** To identify the control that opens the mobile jaw of the delimber. To indicate that the mobile jaw is in the open position. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2061
9.12		**Delimber, mobile jaw, close** To identify the control that closes the mobile jaw of the delimber. To indicate that the mobile jaw is in the closed position. This symbol is viewed from the perspective of a person looking forward along the longitudinal axis of the machine.	ISO 7000-2062