



ISO/TC145-IEC/SC3C JWG 11 N103

ISO
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

IEC
COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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| Title: | Report of the 11th meeting of ISO/TC 145-IEC/SC 3C JWG 11 held from 2004-08-30 to 2004-09-02 at the IEC Central Office, 3 Rue de Varembé, Geneva, Switzerland |
| Source: | Convener/Secretary |
| Status: | Unconfirmed, for information |
| Date: | 2004-09-13 |

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The convenor welcomed members and thanked Mr Jack Sheldon of the IEC/CO for the meeting arrangements.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The revised draft agenda, document N90A, was accepted.

3. ROLL CALL OF ATTENDANCE

The list of those attending the meeting is given in Annex A.

4. REPORTS OF RELEVANT ACTIVITIES SINCE THE 10th MEETING

4.1 Joint ISO/IEC Database

The joint working group noted document JWG 11 N 98, compilation of IEC News Release and ISO Press Release dated 2004-06-01.

The meeting reviewed the scope of database, and it was confirmed that IEC 60417 covered symbols for use on packaging of electrotechnical equipment. It was agreed that the current exclusions, e.g. safety signs, etc., should be mentioned in the scope of the database. It was felt that there should be alignment of the scopes given for IEC 60417, ISO 7000 and ISO/IEC 80416-1. In future the database would be the definitive version of the standards – already IEC 60417 Ed.3 had been withdrawn and no updated paper copies of ISO 7000 would be printed.

The meeting then reviewed the action points that had been referred to JWG 11 from the ISO/TC 145 meeting in Prague, detailed in document N97 together with the IEC/SC 3C secretary's views, each point being reproduced in bold type below for ease of reference.

4.1.1 Terminology – alignment of terms used in ISO/TC 145 and IEC/SC 3C relating to the database

It was felt that use of the common database would help to overcome many of the current problems. Richard Gast considered that the issue was one of which committee should be reviewing which symbols – the distinction of whether a particular piece of equipment was electrotechnical or not was not so clear cut nowadays. Fred Brigham felt that it would also be necessary to consider overall responsibility for all work on symbols to try to bring currently different practices and procedures together.

There was concern that we were being asked to align terminology with other standards or documents that we have not seen and which may change (see 3/700/INF). Reference was also made to the ISO terminology standard, ISO 17724 that was not used by IEC/SC 3C. Some members were concerned that the common database seemed to reflect the terminology used in document 3/700/INF, even though the ISO/TC 145 side had not been involved in the document's development. Sue Hooker/Sue Callihan agreed to prepare a compilation of common terms and their definitions for review, this being subsequently made available during the meeting as document JWG 11 N99.

4.1.2 Alignment of classification according to the primary form, function and field of application in joint database used in ISO/TC 145/SC 3 and IEC/SC 3C

The convenor questioned what additional items were needed in the classification of ISO 7000 symbols, pointing out that further keywords could be added. Anette Schwuchow felt that the classification had to be more detailed and aligned with those for symbols from IEC 60417, classification being key to being able to use the database.

4.1.3 Instruction on how to generate and to use keywords

Instruction was provided by convenor where there was already a feature to add, delete or amend keywords. It was felt that this issue was already covered but more detail needed to be included for ISO 7000 symbols.

4.1.4 Advanced searches using two or more criteria

This needed to be discussed with IEC/CO. Later Mr. Alan Maislisch demonstrated the advanced search available at [http://www.graphical-symbols.info/graphical-symbols/equipment/db1.nsf/\\$advancedsearch](http://www.graphical-symbols.info/graphical-symbols/equipment/db1.nsf/$advancedsearch). See the view of the form annexed.

4.1.5 To consider the acceptance of ISO/TC 145/SC 1 and ISO/TC 145/SC 2 requirements, which is the necessary condition for bringing their symbols into an enlarged graphical symbols database, and with participation of their representatives on JWG 11 for this purpose

The convenor pointed out that the database was for symbols for use on equipment, although it may be expanded in future. He also pointed out that the issue was beyond the current task of JWG11. Any extension would need commitment from ISO (and IEC). He felt that the priority now was to get the database right for symbols for use on equipment. The convenor said that it would be necessary for IEC to agree to any extension as SC 3C only covered graphical symbols for use on equipment.

Anette Schwuchow said it was preferable for ISO/TC145 not to develop a separate database for SC 1 and 2 symbols so as to improve alignment between the work of the 3 SCs of ISO/TC145.

4.1.6 Question of having three options (i.e. IEC only, ISO only, or both) for accessing the database

It was felt that representations needed to be made to ISO and IEC on this issue. For relevant minutes, see 5.

4.1.7 Designation of responsibilities for the standardization of symbols and signs through the database

This was a question of agreeing procedures for who does what and would need to be revisited when procedures were agreed.

4.1.8 Establishment of good lines of communication with ISO/CS and IEC/CO

It was felt that this was not a JWG 11 issue, although it agreed that there should be more direct contact with ISO/CS and IEC/CO.

4.1.9 Agreement between ISO/TC 145/SC 3 and IEC/SC 3C over coordination of work to avoid overlap

The convenor felt that there should be communication between secretaries of each SC about avoiding possible overlap.

Fred Brigham said there needed to be just one channel through which proposals came and it was difficult to separate this issue from the issue of overall responsibility for graphical symbols work. The convenor remarked, according to the SC 3C specific procedure, there were effectively three channels within the IEC; thus it would be difficult to unify the channels for the time being. There would need to be agreement on a common procedure.

4.1.10 Alignment of procedures where possible

It was noted that revised versions of Annex SQ to the ISO specific procedures (TC 145 N 452) and Annex J to the IEC specific procedures (3C/1144/INF) were being considered by the Directives Management Team.

4.1.11 Use of ISO/TC 145/SC 3 registration and validation process (and, in the future, SC 1 and SC 2 processes) on-line using the database to optimize efficiency and to minimize the workload of the Secretariat

Richard Gast said that this item related to how SC 3 can use the procedure via the database for considering new/revised symbols, which could then be applied by SC 1 and SC 2.

It was agreed to recommend that SC 3 should make use of the existing tool in the common database to gain experience in its use.

4.1.12 Addition of ISO/TC 145 hyperlinks to the home page of the database website

It was agreed that this was not an issue for JWG 11.

4.1.13 Creation of a time line for the joint database work in progress within JWG 11, with appropriate prioritization

This was being addressed. See the item 5 in this report.

4.1.14 Improvement of the friendliness of the interface between the user and the database

More detail was needed of what was considered to be in need of improvement.

Mr Alan Maislich then joined the meeting to assist with further discussion of database issues. The key points of his contribution are given below.

The formal agreement between ISO and IEC regarding the database was centred on the marketing side, with formal co-operation on technical matters still to be formalised. There was a budget to maintain the database and to do minor enhancements – 2 man weeks of effort per year. Any additional effort would need to be negotiated with ISO. Adding more categories, etc., would not be a major problem. Multi selection of searches on form, function, application, etc. would be easy to introduce as minor improvements.

Regarding subscribers having access only to the whole database, there had been some objections from IEC National Committees, particularly those that wanted to adopt the IEC part of the database as a national reference/standard. Also, ISO had asked for an ISO-only option for commercial reasons. He said that the majority of subscribers were opting for the joint collection. Fred Brigham felt that there should be "health warnings" on ISO- or IEC-only versions pointing out that there may be a symbol that the user needed in the other collection.

Adding languages other than English and French was possible but would be a major undertaking. Relevant National Committees would need to provide data but it would need major work to create the "container" for such new data.

It may need an additional subscription for users to obtain file formats additional to vectorized PDF.

There had been only very preliminary discussions with ISO/CS (Mr J-O Chabot) about possibly extending the database to include SC 1 and SC 2 content. The initial opinion was to have a separate offering, if so about 90 % of the existing technology would be applicable to an SC 1 and SC 2 database. There would need to be a formal proposal submitted to ISO who would then discuss requirements with IEC, with subsequent discussions being needed regarding funding, etc. It was felt that ISO/TC 145 members needed to move quickly to use the test database made available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/graphical-symbols/equipment/test/db1.nsf> to evaluate the maintenance function. Sue Hooker agreed to discuss with Sara Desautels the uploading of some test symbols, to see how evaluation via the database would compare with the current TC 145/SC 3 procedure.

Regarding the uploading of information currently missing from the ISO 7000 symbols in the common database, it would be preferable to provide as much information as possible in one go, e.g. all classifications could be submitted together first.

Anette Schwuchow asked about the ISO/TC 145 commitment to having SC 1 and 2 symbols in the database. Marie-Noelle Bourquin said that there was agreement in principle, although there were some issues about SC 2 symbols that needed to be considered. There could be one portal to separate databases. She could give no guarantees at this stage about funding. Alan Maislich said that if the structure was much the same as the current database, it should not involve enormous amounts of work but there would still need to be budgetary provision made.

Regarding including missing information for ISO 7000 symbols, Alan Maislich stressed the need to agree a classification scheme, then code the symbols and then upload the data. A spreadsheet containing the missing data should be prepared by ISO/TC 145/SC 3 and sent to Alan Maislich and Marie-Noelle Bourquin.

Regarding classification by shape, Alan Maislich felt that the use of basic shapes and qualifiers was the best way to proceed. At the request of the convenor, members from ISO prepared proposals which were tabled in document JWG 11 N100. Sue Hooker suggested setting up a task force within JWG 11 to find consensus for the listing in N100, to clarify needs for symbols from the ISO 7000 and IEC 60417 and to come up with proposals for classification criteria – shape, function and application. Fred Brigham was appointed as task force leader. There was then considerable discussion of the potential issues, which served to underline the difficulty of the task ahead. See also the item 5 for details of the task force.

4.2 Activity in IEC/SC 3C and ISO/TC 145 since the last JWG 11 meeting

The result of the ballot/resolution of comments on ISO/DIS 80416-4 had been circulated to ISO/TC 145 and IEC/SC 3C in parallel. Namely, the DIS/CDV had been approved by the both committees. The comments as reviewed by JWG 11 were reproduced as TC 145 N 461 and 3C/1130A/RVC. The text for FDIS was now being prepared for voting.

5. COMMON STRUCTURE, CLASSIFICATION SCHEME AND TERMINOLOGY FOR THE JOINT ISO/IEC DATABASE

The convenor referred to document JWG 11 N95, pointing out that this was the state-of-the-art related to the terms and classification used in the database.

Regarding the entries against "references", these were felt to be confusing but it was thought that the European countries listed were those that had accepted the database as the national version of the CENELEC implementation of IEC 60417. Anette Schwuchow said that there remained outstanding issues regarding other language versions in the European adoption.

Members questioned the usefulness of "publication reference", which referred to the old version/amendment of IEC 60417 in which the symbol had first appeared. It was felt that there could be confusion with date of release. The inclusion of "publication reference" was not considered to be of great importance, but it was agreed to keep it.

Members discussed the inclusion of icons but felt that reference to the future ISO/IEC 80416-4 was adequate for the time being.

Regarding document JWG 11 N99 created during the meeting, the convenor noted that there could be changes to what JWG 11 may agree following a review of decisions by IEC/SC 3C and IEC/TC 3. Convenor also pointed out that it included terms not directly relevant to the common database. He volunteered to review N99.

Regarding document JWG 11 N101 also created during the meeting, Gerry Webber pointed out that the ISO term "symbol description" conveyed a different meaning to the IEC term "description", the convenor pointing out that the defined term in ISO/IEC 80416-1 was "description". The convenor also pointed out that the upper half of the IEC list in document N101 had been taken from the form applied to "Change Request" for maintenance of the database; whereas in the "Comprehensive Procedure" – whereas when going through the conventional procedure, i.e. CD, CDV, FDIS, etc., different terms were used on the proposal form in which almost the same labels had been used as in the ISO list of N101. He hoped that in future the database procedure would become the norm with proposers submitting proposals directly through the database when they had been trained to create "Change Request" together with "Symbol sheet."

Regarding the task force to be lead by Fred Brigham, the convenor suggested that they should come forward with recommendations to JWG 11 for classification using document N100 as a basis. This was agreed together with task force members and timeline (See below.). Regarding document N101, the convenor reiterated that there were two procedures in IEC/SC 3C – the Fast Procedure (using the database) or the Comprehensive Procedure (CD, CDV etc.) depending on the source, these being described in Annex J of the IEC specific procedures, currently under revision. For the Fast (database) Procedure, P-members had been asked to nominate members to a Validation Team who would vote on behalf of the respective National Bodies on proposals via the Change Request part of the database (those P-members who did not nominate a VT member being deemed to have abstained).

Sue Hooker said that ISO and IEC could have same proposal form but have their own procedures. The convenor said that it would be possible to amend the IEC proposal form (i.e., Annex to 3C/1144/INF) to come up with an common form as it was not being finalized until SC 3C and TC 3 meetings in September 2004. It was agreed that TC 145/SC 3 should try out the database Change Request form on five symbols before the forthcoming SC 3C meeting. Alan Maislich agreed to enhance the status of the Change Request form that could be accessed by any TC or SC officer so that it had the status of "Draft" when first submitted and it would then proceed for review by secretary/convenor of the validation team, and then to change the status to be "Proposed". He said that it may be possible for an auto e-mail to be generated indicating that a draft was available to be evaluated and validated by the validation team. There would also be a need for the proposer to submit a "draft new symbol" form, although it was felt to be better if all relevant information could be on the "new symbol" form rather than have to ask proposers to complete two forms. It was agreed that there would be no need to have "keywords" or "shape" fields for the forms completed by the proposer. Alan Maislich agreed to progress the necessary changes.

Returning to document N99, the convenor mentioned different definitions for similar things, e.g. name vs. title, symbol original vs. graphical symbol original. Gerry Webber drew attention to terms in document N95 that were not defined, e.g. shape, function, symbol (as opposed to graphical symbol). Regarding title/name, this should be unique to the symbol, and should be a description of the symbol, contrary to the note in the definition of "title" in ISO/IEC 80416-1. Gerry Webber mentioned that the term "referent" was used by SC 1 and SC 2. Anette Schwuchow preferred the word "title", which she felt summed up what was written below. After discussion, there was general agreement to use the word "title" as defined by ISO/IEC 80416-1 in a consistent way in the database, although it was noted that this would cause inconsistencies with other IEC databases. Did that matter?

Regarding the use of symbol/graphical symbol/graphical symbol original/symbol original, the convenor felt that "symbol original" had been used for a long time as a well understood technical term as defined in ISO/IEC 80416-1, although Anette Schwuchow preferred "graphical symbol original". The word "symbol" was sometimes used as a kind of shorthand. Anette Schwuchow pointed out that "symbol original" was just the drawing but "graphical symbol " was the drawing plus registration number, title and description (and in some cases note(s)) in one package.

The convenor noted that some of the terms in N99 were not relevant to the common database. The document could be split into terms used in procedures and those relevant to symbols themselves. Fred Brigham said that it was important for terms used in the database relating to procedures or symbols to be in alignment with those defined elsewhere.

Anette Schwuchow suggested taking document N99 and picking out those terms relevant to symbols for use on equipment, taking into account document N95 and N101, and handing them over to the task force leader. The convenor agreed to polish up the document for submission to the task force. It was noted that, in due course, it may be necessary to submit proposals to TC 145/WG 3 for updating ISO 17724.

Regarding task force membership and timescale, the following was agreed.

Task Force: Fred Brigham (leader), Anette Schwuchow, Sue Hooker, John Perry, Katsuo Takada

Timescale

- Revised working document by mid October 2004
- Virtual meetings during October
- Meeting of task force early 2005, venue to be advised, possibly Treviso.
- Result of Task Force to JWG 11 by Spring 2005
- Next meeting of JWG 11 at ISO/CS Geneva, Spring 2005, noting IEC/TC 3 coordination meeting in Geneva in Spring and TC 145 meeting in Oslo 9-13 May 2005.

6. MAINTENANCE OF IEC 80416-1

The convenor introduced the item by explaining the Maintenance Cycle Report in IEC; 3C/1160/MCR. Following review of IEC 80416-1:2001, it had been agreed to revise the standard, target dates being CD 2005-09, CDV 2006-09, FDIS 2007-06, publication 2007-09.

The convenor raised fundamental questions regarding the purpose and audience for ISO 7000 and IEC 60417. IEC 80416-1 and ISO 80416-2 were fundamental to the creation of symbols, IEC 80416-3 dealt with the application of symbols and ISO 80416-4 would deal with the adaptation of symbols as icons. Richard Gast felt that ISO 7000 was a compilation of standardized graphical symbols originating from various industries via the appropriate ISO TCs, who needed the symbols and who had responsibility for the symbols. The convenor felt that IEC 60417 was standardization for symbology and was, in effect, a dictionary of graphical symbols, although members doubted the distinction between the two now that we have the joint database. Sue Callihan questioned whether IEC 80416-1 was going to address database issues, although it was felt that it would be dealing with the creation of symbols was not relevant to where they were stored. It was felt that the main audience/users of ISO 7000 and IEC 60417 were industry, standards organizations,

regulatory authorities, ISO and IEC committees and member bodies, including educational institutions and the general public.

The meeting considered the comments submitted on IEC 80416-1, detailed in documents JWG 11 N 93, TC 145 N446 and 451 plus the delayed contribution JWG 11 N102 giving comments from Mr M Horie, Japan. The main issues raised were summarized as

1. How to use the basic pattern
 - Making full use of 75 mm x 75 mm square?
 - Use of inner patterns such as square/circle
2. Line thickness of symbol original
 - 2 mm; 4 mm; free
3. Negation of symbol originals
 - Not only cross but also diagonal bar?
4. Use of character(s) as a symbol element

Liaison statements from other ISO committees JWG 11 N 86 and N 92 raised similar issues.

The meeting also reviewed the ISO and IEC member bodies comments received at the FDIS voting in document JWG 11 N91 noting those that had been accepted in the publication of the current edition of IEC 80416-1 and noting those that need to be addressed in the current revision all of which were included in the issue list above.

A new Korean expert had been identified, Mr Keoun Nah, who the convenor agreed to contact.

The meeting reviewed the Japanese comments submitted by Motoya Mohri and given in JWG 11 N93. Most were non-contentious and acceptable although there was some concern that comment JP 01 could be opening the door to re-drawing all symbols in ISO 7000. Sue Callihan did not see how the content of ISO 7000 was relevant to the revision of IEC 80416-1. The convenor said that JP 01 was a comment on ISO/FDIS 7000 and was now obsolete and irrelevant to the maintenance work for IEC 80416-1. Other major comments in N 93 were included in the issue list above.

The meeting then discussed policy regarding the main issues that had been raised.

6.1 How to make use of the basic pattern

Anette Schwuchow explained the importance of using the basic pattern to give visual balance between different shapes and to provide shapes having the same physical area. Regarding lines keeping within the octagon, this ensured visual balance in their size. Richard Gast and Sue Callihan said that there were complex symbols where more flexibility was needed. There were examples where it was not possible to use the circle and have the rest of the symbol within the octagon while being meaningful, e.g. IEC 60417-5012: Lamp; lighting; illumination. The grid did not take into consideration limitations of manufacturing; more space was sometimes needed between elements to be able to use current manufacturing techniques. Also, the use of shapes in the grid was too restrictive in some cases. Anette Schwuchow explained that there were basic geometrical shapes within a basic pattern, e.g. larger and

smaller symbols. Symbol 5012 had outer elements plus additional elements and in that case how it had been drawn was satisfactory. Gerry Webber pointed out that subclause 7.2 in IEC 80416-1 needed improvement because of mixing the use of "shall" and "should". This led to confusion and the subclause needed to be re-written completely. He suggested that the size of the circle should be totally free but should not extend outside of the octagon.

Sue Callihan said that the grid was a useful guide, but it was not possible to comply with the circle guidelines and have what users needed inside and outside the circle while still having the content visible when the symbol was reduced for use on equipment. Everything looked good at 75 mm square but nobody used symbols at that size in practice. It was essential to consider the size at which symbols were actually used. If it was necessary to adjust a symbol that contained circles every time it was applied to a product, there must be something wrong with the grid.

The convenor agreed the need to re-draft 7.2 and a small group comprising Anette Schwuchow, Gerry Webber, Motoya Mohri, Sue Callihan, John Perry and Bob Stratton was asked to propose revised wording by the end of October 2004 for attention of the convenor. Gerry Webber questioned whether the basic pattern should include a triangle, although this was left as an open issue.

Regarding symbols that extended beyond the octagon, Richard Gast showed examples from ISO 7000, which had been designed some while ago in accordance with ISO 3461, which did not specify the octagon. These were originated from committees ISO TC 127/SC 3 (*Earth moving machinery/Operation and maintenance*), TC 23/SC 14 (*Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry/Operator controls, operator symbols and other displays, operator manuals*), TC 96/SC 6 (*Cranes/Mobile cranes*), TC 110 (*Industrial trucks*), TC 70 (*Internal combustion engines*), and others. The examples shown were only slightly outside of the octagon. Looking at the complete collection of ISO 7000 graphical symbols, perhaps 300 out of about 3000 were outside of the octagon but always within the 75 mm square. The convenor mentioned that the octagon had been introduced in ISO 3461-1:1988 aka IEC 416 Ed.2:1988 and that the detailed allowance had been given in IEC 80416-1 Ed.1:2001. Gerry Webber suggested specifying that a certain area could be outside of the octagon.

Richard Gast stated strongly that product committees would not re-draw symbols that had been in use for up to 15 years just to fit an arbitrary rule that they had to be within the octagon, as the existing symbols were already registered in 7000 having been drawn under the old ISO 3461 rules. Sue Callihan questioned why the octagon was the perimeter as visual balance was already being achieved by staying within the 75 mm square and by using the square, rectangle, etc. within the basic pattern. Anette Schwuchow said that there would always be exceptions, but IEC 80416-1 specified a set of principles to produce symbol originals consistency. Richard Gast proposed stating that staying within the octagon is preferred, but it should not be a requirement. Sue Callihan said that the basic question was what problem did the octagon solve, what was its purpose?

The convenor undertook to try to find the history behind the octagon and the reasons for why it was first included and in this respect he agreed to try to make contact with Monsieur Jacques Bodin (former SC 3C Secretary and later TC 3 Chairman, who was still interested in JWG 11 work).

Richard Gast stressed that the audience for IEC 80416-1 were the other committees that developed the symbols and so JWG 11 should listen to their requirements. The

convenor summarised that JWG 11 was not discussing outside the task issues such as the symbols already standardized in ISO 7000, but was trying to revise the current rules as future guidance for product committees that wanted to create a new symbol and also for ISO/TC 145/SC 3 and IEC/SC 3C to be able to judge compliance.

6.2 Line thickness of symbol original

The convenor noted that requests had been received from product committees such as in JWG 11 N 86 and N 92 to remove the requirement for a 2 mm line thickness. He questioned what the side effects would be.

The proposals submitted could be summarized as follows:

- a) 2 mm or 2/4 mm combination (current requirement)
- b) 2 mm or 3 mm or 4 mm
- c) 2 mm or 4 mm, or 2 mm and 4 mm combination
- d) 2 mm minimum
- e) 2 mm minimum, 8 mm maximum or combination of different thicknesses

Sue Callihan commented that there were many symbols that were specific to one industry that had to have a line thickness more than 2 mm so why have a drawing with a 2 mm line thickness that would never be used?

The convenor asked all members to consider and give their views on the pros and cons of each proposal and to respond to him by the end of October 2004. The convenor would then prepare a document for review by JWG 11 to be followed by an enquiry to Member Bodies of ISO and IEC.

6.3 Negation of symbol originals.

Richard Gast said that in many ISO 7000 symbols negation was by use of a single bar. In IEC 80416-1 only a cross was permitted, he believed following the insistence of a previous TC 145 Secretary that a single bar was only for use in public information signs. However, it was necessary to have a single bar as an option because

- It had been used for many years for ISO 7000 symbols for use on equipment, more often than a cross in the absence of any guidance. Moving over to having a cross would cause inconsistency with already widely used ISO 7000 symbols.
- A cross takes up more space and so was more likely to obscure important pieces of information.
- There was zero evidence that the use of a diagonal bar caused confusion – if it was used in public information symbols, it would be recognized on equipment.

Gerry Webber reported that in SC 1 a diagonal bar was used with a cross as a non-preferred option. Regarding SC 2, John Perry was unhappy with a potential conflict between using a bar with a circle on equipment and that used in safety signs; this was clearly an issue that needed discussion across all ISO/TC 145 SCs. The problem centred on the sentence in the draft supplied by Richard Gast (clause 6.9 in document JWG 11 N94) that stated – A black circle with a black diagonal bar of equal line thickness may be used to indicate the meaning of "do not", although

Richard Gast said that he was not particularly advocating that sentence. This was left for further consideration.

6.4 Use of character(s) as a symbol element

This was left over for a future meeting.

7 Other business

Sue Hooker announced that Richard Gast had been given a Finegan's Award from ANSI for his work on standards. The members congratulated him on this award with acclamation.

(For information, the full text of the citation taken from the ANSI web site is as follows.

Richard D. Gast, recipient of the Finegan Standards Medal, has been recognized for his leadership in the actual development and application of voluntary standards. The Finegan Medal honours an individual who has shown extraordinary leadership in the actual development and application of voluntary standards. Mr. Gast has been active in standards development for most of his 31-year career at Deere & Company. His vast experience and technical knowledge, particularly in the area of symbols, pictorials and hazard warning labels, has had a significant impact in standardization through his participation in many national and international committees.)

8. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

As reported under item 5, it was agreed that the next meeting of JWG 11 would be at the ISO Central Secretariat, Geneva, Spring 2005, noting that IEC/TC 3 coordination meeting in Geneva in Spring and ISO/TC 145 would be meeting in Oslo 9-13 May 2005.

BOB STRATTON
Secretary to ISO/TC 145-IEC/SC 3C JWG 11
HIROAKI IKEDA
Convener for ISO/TC 145-IEC/SC 3C JWG 11

Annex A

Attendance list for the 11th meeting of JWG 11, 2004-08-30 to 2004-09-02

Convenor: Hiroaki Ikeda (Japan)

Secretary: Bob Stratton (UK)

Present

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| Anette Schwuchow | Germany |
| Fred Brigham | Netherlands |
| Richard Gast | USA |
| Sue Hooker | USA |
| Sue Callihan | USA |
| John Perry | UK |
| Gerry Webber | UK |
| Motoya Mohri | Japan |
| Migiyoshi Horie | Japan |

Technical and secretarial support

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Jack Sheldon | IEC CO |
| Alan Maislich | IEC CO |
| Marie-Noelle Bourquin | ISO CS |
| Shewayenesh Nikodimos | IEC CO |

Annex B

Proposed view of advanced search under development



**International Electrotechnical Commission
International Organization for Standardization**
Graphical Symbols for Use on Equipment

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[Home](#)
[Introduction](#)
[General description](#)

Symbols by:
[Symbol ID](#)
[Name \(IEC 60417\)](#)
[Name \(ISO 7000\)](#)
[Keyword](#)
[Shape](#)
[Function](#)
[Application](#)
[TC/SC](#)
[Publication](#)
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Advanced search

Collection: IEC 60417 ISO 7000 Both

Keyword: and

Shape 1: and

Shape 2: and

Function: and

Application:

List Thumbnails Grid Full