



## ISO/TC145-IEC/SC3C JWG 11 N 130A

**ISO**  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

**IEC**  
COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE  
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Report of the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of ISO/TC 145-IEC/SC 3C JWG 11 held on 2007-04-16 and 2007-04-17 at Österreichisches Normungsinstitut (ON), Heinestraße 38, Vienna, Austria</b>
<b>Source:</b>	<b>Convener/Secretary</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Unconfirmed, for information (Draft report JWG 11 N 130 of 2007-04-22 was superseded)</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>2007-04-25</b>

### 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The convenor welcomed members and thanked ON for providing the meeting facilities.

### 2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The revised draft agenda, document N126A, was accepted.

### 3. ROLL CALL OF ATTENDANCE

The list of those attending the meeting is given in Annex A. Apologies for absence had been received from Gerhard Nentwich, Josef Rymus, Katsuo Takada, Gerry Webber and Richard Hodgkinson.

### 4. REPORTS OF RELEVANT ACTIVITIES SINCE THE 14<sup>th</sup> MEETING

#### 4.1 Activity in ISO/TC 145

Bob Stratton reported that the result of the ballot on DIS 80416-1 Ed.2 had been positive in ISO, although negative in IEC. This would be discussed further under agenda item 6. He went on to give a brief report of activity within the ISO TMB ad hoc group "Standards as databases". Document TC 145 N 523, detailing a proposed procedure for the creation and maintenance of standards as databases, had been circulated to all ISO Technical Committees for comment by the end of April 2007. The responses would be considered by the ad hoc group on 3 May, when they would also be discussing possible models for how the content of standards as databases should be made available commercially. It was intended that the procedure, when finalized, would be offered to the IEC also for their adoption.

The convenor asked about the ISO concept database. Bob Stratton explained that this referred to a project to develop a wide-ranging database that would include symbols from ISO 7001 and ISO 7010. This was an ongoing project within ISO.

#### **4.2 Activity in IEC/SC 3C**

The convenor outlined the process that had led to IEC/CDV 80416-1 Ed.2 being circulated for ballot in IEC and CENELEC, where it had failed to get sufficient support to proceed as written. This would be discussed further under agenda item 6.

### **5. COMMON STRUCTURE, CLASSIFICATION SCHEME AND TERMINOLOGY FOR THE JOINT DATABASE**

#### **5.1 Classification**

The convenor reported that a copy of the joint database had been provided by the IEC Central Office for use as a test bed. Trials had been handled by the Secretariat of IEC SC 3C and preliminary results were given in document 3C/1503/INF. About 50 % of symbols had been re-classified in all aspects on a trial basis. The report of the second phase of work had not yet been distributed, although improvements had been suggested to the area of application for graphical symbols.

Fred Brigham reported that work was continuing within ISO/TC 145/SC 3/TF 1 on re-classification. He felt that using the test bed was an effective way of adding data to database. There were some problems with the way in which the database had been implemented, although these were mainly superficial issues on the way that data was presented rather than how it was coded in the joint database.

The convenor demonstrated the test bed. Fred Brigham explained the inclusion of supplementary search terms and the convenor also demonstrated the search facility. Yuji Nakamura pointed out that the search function searched all text in the database, not just symbol description information.

The convenor was hesitant to go further at the moment until it became clearer how the ISO concept database would be developed, e.g. how would they introduce a search capability. He was concerned that the ISO/TC 37 Secretary had developed a demonstration of the ISO concept database that included symbols from ISO 7000. The Secretary agreed to try to obtain more information through the ISO TMB ad hoc group.

#### **5.2 Terminology, ICS codes**

Fred Brigham pointed out that the ICS (International Classification for Standards) classified standards, not necessarily individual symbols. He felt that work should continue within TC 145/SC 3 to complete the classification system that had been agreed, with a view to having a report to next the JWG 11 meeting of any issues that had arisen. Anette Schwuchow agreed, saying that the overall review of results should be undertaken within JWG 11 after individual work within TC 145/SC 3 and IEC SC 3C had been completed. This was generally supported. JWG 11 would be the appropriate place to review overall consistency and quality of the results and to take the agreed output forward.

Manfred Kratzat said that the process whereby many tasks were being carried out in different Task Forces was confusing and lacked transparency; much work was being carried out by a relatively small number of people. Fred Brigham felt that all

necessary procedures had been followed in establishing the Task Forces, which had been set up to specific tasks and to report back to TC 145/SC 3 as and when necessary. John Perry said that potential users wanted to know if the database would meet their needs and he could not see why large numbers of people would want to be involved in test work. Sue Hooker reminded members that TC 145/SC 3/TF 1 had been set up at the Oslo meeting of TC 145/SC 3 in 2005 and there had been a call in the minutes of that meeting for anyone who wanted to be involved to contact the SC 3 Secretariat; e-mails had also been sent out but there had been no responses. The Task Force had been undertaking their detailed work and it would be impractical to send out detailed consultations more widely or nothing would ever get done.

## **6. REVIEW OF COMMENTS RECEIVED ON IEC CDV/DIS 80416-1 Ed.2**

Document JWG 11 N 128 detailed the comments received from the ISO and IEC ballots on the CDV/DIS, the result of which had been positive in ISO but negative in IEC and CENELEC. Fred Brigham raised the issue of identical comments being submitted by several countries, suggesting that, although lobbying/cooperation was not a problem, the word-for-word reproduction of the same comment undermined the general principle that each country should develop their own approach and ideas. Difficult issues should be discussed and resolved in JWG 11, and there should not be action taken outside of JWG 11 that then undermined the work of the JWG. He went on to say that comments that related to the outcome of the Berlin meeting of IEC SC 3C were wrong and misleading.

However, the convenor noted that the comments and votes received were not from individual experts but were the positions of the respective countries; they should all be respected as received.

Dick Gast summarized the key areas of disagreement as follows:

- a) minimum and maximum line width;
- b) options between the minimum and maximum;
- c) minimum spacing between lines;
- d) options for negation; and
- e) limits on the size of symbol originals in relation to the basic pattern and octagon.

Little had been raised that had not been discussed at length before.

Manfred Kratzat drew attention to the importance of having consistency in the database, e.g. in respect of line width. Sue Callihan pointed out that if we agreed a 2 mm line width, did this mean that all existing symbols in the database had to be re-drawn? Manfred felt that they would not need to be re-drawn.

Reviewing the comments on clause 7.3 on line width, Sue Hooker felt that it was better to have consistency across symbols actually used on equipment rather than in a database that people just looked at. Motoya Mohri said that there would be no consistency if intermediate widths between 2 mm and 4 mm were permitted. Anette Schwuchow said that the current collection of symbols only used two widths, except for depicting shapes, although this was strongly challenged. Consistency was important; the proposal from Germany, and others, fulfilled industry needs and promoted consistency. It would also allow symbols registered by one committee to be picked up for use on equipment used by another committee. She would not wish to see an unlimited range of line widths in the joint database.

Dick Gast saw no convincing reasons for going above a maximum line width of 4 mm, although Sue Callihan asked why a committee had to draw a symbol in 2 mm and 4 mm widths, just in case another committee might want to use it in the future, even though for their industry 3 mm and 5 mm might be most appropriate? Fred Brigham felt that we should look to the future, which suggested having more symbols using 4 mm for a number of reasons:

- such a symbol would be easier to adapt on a product;
- it would be simpler for consumers to understand; and
- it would be better to reduce a symbol for use from 4 mm to 2 mm rather than increase it from 2 mm to 4 mm.

Anette Schwuchow felt that simply making a recommendation of 4 mm was not enough; more detailed guidance had to be given to the originator of the symbol.

Wording was proposed with the basic line width being 2 mm or 4 mm with explanatory text advising when it was appropriate to use one or the other.

Sue Hooker strongly disagreed with only permitting 2 mm and 4 mm. Manfred Kratzat felt that this was a good compromise between those who only wanted 2 mm, those who only wanted 4 mm and those who wanted no restriction. Sue Callihan felt that there would be no problem in allowing 2 mm, 3 mm and 4 mm, or a combination thereof, although Anette Schwuchow questioned how this would affect the visual concept. The difference between 2 mm and 3 mm or between 3 mm and 4 mm would not be very noticeable at the size at which a symbol would be applied, although it would adversely affect the visual concept in ISO 7000/IEC 60417.

Dick Gast said that he would prefer to have the possibility of using 3 mm in some cases, it being a matter for the product committee to decide which version to register, all three possibly. Fred Brigham felt that we had to be pragmatic not dogmatic and deliver what was needed by industry, database users, designers and end users. He was convinced that 3 mm was required in addition to 2 mm and 4 mm. John Perry agreed, the alternative to getting agreement on this being cancellation of the project and continuation of the current edition until someone proposed that it should be withdrawn. Sue Hooker pointed out that the majority of countries supported the DIS text which allowed multiple line widths, although JWG 11 were now trying to limit TCs who wanted to use other than 2 mm and 4 mm. She felt that there should be a compromise on 2 mm, 3 mm and 4 mm. Sue Callihan pointed out that there were existing registered symbols with a 3 mm line width, so this was not a new issue. Yuji Nakamura pointed out that many countries had agreed with 7.3 as written, effectively allowing 3 mm, and so there should be minimum change allowing widths between 2 mm and 4 mm, i.e. a 2 mm minimum. Motoya Mohri supported 2 mm and 4 mm with 3 mm only being allowed when a symbol was intended to be back-lit.

Anette Schwuchow pointed out that the 2 mm and 4 mm proposal was already a compromise in that the visual concept proposed was a bridge between symbols in existing standards and future industry needs. Industry had requested 4 mm and this had been taken into account. The visual concept of 2 mm and 4 mm, plus their combination for emphasis, was a good concept. She said that it was difficult to understand how allowing three line widths would work in practice, pointing out that IEC 80416-3 dealt with guidelines for application. Manfred Kratzat pointed out that any symbol could be used with a back light and so that argument could not be used to justify 3 mm for registration. He felt that JWG 11 should carefully consider if it was possible to add 3 mm in a sensible way in that it could result in something that did not

get support to proceed and we would then be left with the current standard limited only to using 2 mm.

After further discussion it was agreed to permit three line widths for the text in 7.3 to be circulated for 2<sup>nd</sup> CDV/DIS, as follows.

**"The basic line width of a symbol original shall be 2 mm, 3 mm or 4 mm.**

**A combination of line widths of 2 mm and 4 mm may be used to emphasize parts of the graphical symbol and to increase visual clarity. A line width of 3 mm shall not be used in combination with line widths of 2 mm or 4 mm.**

**Reasons for choosing 2 mm or 3 mm might be the existence of related graphical symbols which are already registered, or design complexity which makes it impossible to draw the symbol in 4 mm.**

**Reasons for choosing 4 mm might be the existence of related graphical symbols which are already registered or the avoidance of unnecessary detail and complexity in order to achieve a simple design for easier recognition.**

**If graphically necessary, parts of the symbol original may be drawn using line widths other than the basic line widths, e.g. for depicting shapes.**

**Versions of the same symbol using a 2 mm, a 3 mm and a 4 mm basic line width may be registered."**

Note of convener: After the JWG 11 meeting, some members agreed that the text for subclause 7.3 should be amended further to improve consensus and that this amended text should be included in the draft submitted for 2nd CDV/DIS.

#### Clause 7.9 Negation

The proposal from Germany and Austria to re-word 7.9.1 was accepted.

Regarding figure 5b, it was agreed to use symbol ISO 7000-2259.

#### Annex A

Anette Schwuchow felt that Annex A gave useful and necessary guidance. Fred Brigham said that there was a problem with trying to develop a draft having a normative Annex while TC 145/SC 3/WG 2 was still working on the issue of description, etc. John Perry pointed to the need for more flexibility, saying that the Annex would be a useful part of the document. Dick Gast felt that more detail would help a person trying to write descriptions but it would not be possible to finalize a normative Annex to go forward at present. He suggested adding a clause that additional information was available on the web site, thereby making it easier to keep that information up to date. The task of writing descriptions would carry on over a long period but how much should be in IEC 80416-1? Perhaps, selected examples should be given for people to follow, with a reference to a source of additional information, such as the web site.

The convenor suggested that the small group composed of the JWG 11 members Mr. John Perry, Mrs. Anette Schuwchow, Dr. Manfred Kratzat and other interested experts should consider how best to incorporate suggestions from Germany, together with the UK comment regarding the status of the Annex, and make proposals as quickly as possible, to JWG 11. Their consideration should include delineation of the normative and the informative parts of the current Annex A. This was agreed.

#### Clause 8.2 Basic pattern

The proposal from Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic was amended and accepted, as follows.

"d) symbol originals should be created to the largest size possible, in line with the above principles, and should not exceed the octagon 8 by more than half the line width. In exceptional cases necessitated by a combination of symbol elements the symbol original may further extend beyond the octagon 8. Symbol originals shall not extend beyond the 75 mm square 1 of the basic pattern."

Regarding figure 8, John Perry felt that this may need to be changed as the line width requirements had now been amended. Yuji Nakamura proposed using IEC symbol 5577 as it had no relation to line width, although Manfred Kratzat felt that there should be no change, pointing out that the figure had been in earlier editions of the standard. This was agreed.

#### Clause 9

Regarding the UK proposal to delete the clause, John Perry said that it was irrelevant as IEC 80416-1 concerned only symbol originals. The convenor said that the clause was introduced to be able to reference Parts 3 and 4, although he accepted that it was not directly relevant. However, it was helpful in terms of applying symbols, which could assist when designing symbol originals. It was agreed to move the clause to become a second note to 7.2.

JWG 11 considered the other written comments, not already taken into account in discussion of the above subjects, the result of which can be summarized as follows, with additional detail being in the report of voting table.

JP 1 (IEC), JP 2, GB 2, JP 4 (ISO and IEC), GB 3, AT 4, GB 04 and AT 5 were accepted. FR 03 was noted.

Regarding JP 5 (IEC), it was agreed to include the words "unique name or combination of names (see annex A)" in the definition itself, with the note remaining as written.

GB 5 was accepted with the change of "i.e." to "e.g."

US was accepted with use of "fulfil".

Regarding JP 1 (ISO) Manfred Kratzat pointed out that the note to clause 4 was factually correct, although it could be considered to be misleading. Dick Gast said that it could imply that testing using ISO 9186 should be carried out and it was, therefore, agreed to delete the note.

GB 6 was accepted with the change of ".ch" to .org.

Regarding AT 7 and similar comments, Motoya Mohri felt that there should be a 3 mm minimum for the space between parallel lines independent of line width. Fred Brigham felt that this would not necessarily be the best way to proceed and after discussion it was agreed to reject the comments and leave the wording unchanged.

Regarding future progress, the convenor agreed to update the text and to circulate the amended text to JWG 11 only for confirmation that it had been updated as

agreed at this meeting, not to re-open technical issues. Once agreed by JWG 11, the text would be submitted to IEC CO and ISO CS for 2<sup>nd</sup> CDV/DIS ballot. (The ISO/IEC Directives state that a 2<sup>nd</sup> CDV/DIS ballot is normally two months, although an extension to up to five months is possible, if requested by at least one P-member.)

## **7. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

The main business for the next meeting would be reviewing comments received on the 2<sup>nd</sup> CDV/DIS of the revision of IEC 80416-1, terminology and classification scheme. It was agreed that the next meeting would be in Prague in the last week of September, subject to confirmation and subject to the 2<sup>nd</sup> CDV/DIS ballot period not being extended to more than two months.

## **8. CLOSE OF MEETING**

The convenor closed the meeting with thanks to all members for their contributions. He also thanked ON for providing the meeting facilities.

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

## **Annex A**

**Attendance list for the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of JWG 11, 2007-04-16 and 2007-04-17**

**Convenor: Hiroaki Ikeda (Japan)**

**Secretary: Bob Stratton (UK)**

### **Present**

Fred Brigham	UK
Sue Callihan	USA
Richard Gast	USA
Sue Hooker	USA
Manfred Kratzat	Germany
Motoya Mohri	Japan
Yuji Nakamura	Japan
John Perry	UK
Anette Schwuchow	Germany