HENRY DREYFUSS SYMBOL SOURCEBOOK



An Authoritative Guide to International Graphic Symbols

Foreword by R. Buckminster Fuller

SYMBO SOURCE DOK

An Authoritative Guide to International Graphic Symbols

With this unparalleled reference, a 20-year dream comes to fruition for famed industrial designer Henry Dreyfuss—the man whose pioneering efforts led the way in making the machines and artifacts of 20th century technology both aesthetic and functional.

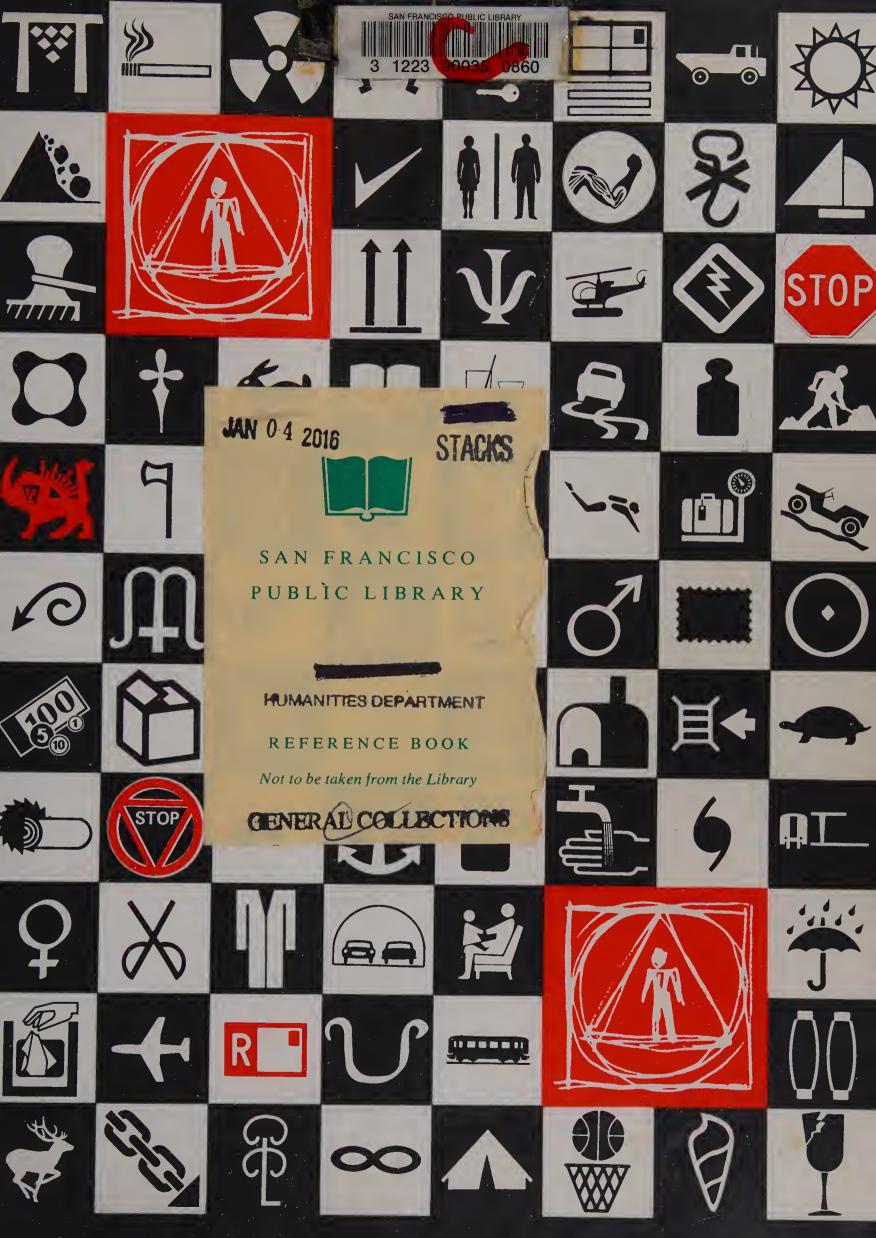
Early in his work, Henry Dreyfuss recognized the importance of symbols in communicating more quickly and effectively; for these many years he and his staff have been collecting and codifying graphic symbols as they are used in all walks of life throughout the world. And now, at the summit of his career, he has compiled them in this "dictionary" of symbols.

Never before has the monumental task of assembling universally used graphic symbols within the pages of one convenient reference been attempted. Characteristically, Henry Dreyfuss has designed the Sourcebook to be as practical and easy to use as possible by arranging the symbol information within these ingeniously devised sections:

- Table of Contents—contains translations of each of the Sourcebook's section titles and discipline areas into 17 languages in addition to English, making it immediately useful the world over.
- Basic Symbols—presents a concise and highly selective grouping of symbols common to all disciplines (On-Off, Up-Down, etc.). Provided here is a brief commentary on the "grammar" of symbol use and an explanation of how basic symbols may be combined with others in a "building block" technique to express varied and more complicated meanings.
- Disciplines—provides symbols used in accommodations and travel, agriculture, architecture, astronomy, biology, business, chemistry, communications, engineering, folklore, geography, geology, handling of goods, home economics, manufacturing, mathematics, medicine, meteorology, music, photography, physics, recreation, religion, safety, traffic and vehicle controls.
- Color—lists the meanings of each of the colors in various worldwide applications and cultures.
- Graphic Form—displays symbols from all disciplines grouped according to form (squares, circles, arrows, human figures, etc.) providing a unique way to identify a symbol out of context and giving designers a frame of reference for developing new symbols.
- Index—not only gives complete they and subject listing, but provides a grouping called "Design Caregories" which offers an easy way to find most-used symbols.



(continued on back flap)



OTHER BOOKS BY HENRY DREYFUSS

Designing for People, Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1955; Revised Edition, Grossman Publishers, 1967.

Measure of Man, Whitney Library of Design, 1959; Revised Edition, Whitney Library of Design, 1967.

REF 419 D826s

Dreyfuss, Henry, 1904-

San Francisco Public Library

Symbol sourcebook; an authoritative guide to [1972]

SYMBOL SOURCEBOOK

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Book design and sketches by Henry Dreyfuss.

Paul Clifton headed the entire Data Bank and Sourcebook project with devotion and with constant regard for quality, concept, and detail. His efforts and concern have been boundless and my gratitude is beyond words.

H.D.

A PLEA FOR MORE SYMBOLS

My interest in symbols is a continuing one. I hope that the countless people and organizations who have already contributed information will continue to do so, and that they will be joined by new enthusiasts who are introduced to the importance of symbols through this Sourcebook.

One day a central symbol archive surely will be established, in which all symbols used throughout the world will be catalogued and available for reference. Looking toward this goal, we are keeping our Data Bank active and open for further contributions — which indeed will be welcomed. Information may be sent to the author, P.O. Box 70, South Pasadena, California, 91030



To Doris for untold amounts of encouragement, imagination, industry, patience, and endurance.



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FOREWORD

by R. Buckminster Fuller

here now looms into silent recognition a new exclusively visible language, that of roadside and street intersection signs, airport signs, and supermarket signs, etc., which accommodate the world-around motorist, air traveller and telephoner. The travellers' high speed needs of swiftly integrating solutions to traffic problem solving has induced the invention of a wide variety of new symbolic language forms. At the same time TV animation also tends to return to generalized conceptual modeling.

The fundamentally visual language which Ezra Pound esteemed in early peoples' ideography now trends to bringing communication tools back into universal use and comprehension.

No one human today has had more experience with the development of the new silent language supplement of travel and communication symbols than has had Henry Dreyfuss. For years he has been the leading product refinement designer for transportation on land, air and sea, as well as for the world's largest manufacturers of telephone, radio, automobile, farm machinery and camera. Henry Dreyfuss has evolved for those industries swiftly effective, exclusively visual, symbolic tools.

Because I know him well I know that he has been intuitively inspired in this visual communication development by a fore-sighted realization that graphic symbols could mean far more to humanity

than the immediate facilitation of the business of his specific industrial clients. Henry Dreyfuss has confided his awareness of the swiftly evolving world-around human predicament, but he is too modest to declare, even to himself, that he may be opening up a whole new world of exclusively visual language in which deafness would not prevent communication and comprehension of delicately nuanced meanings.

In the great overall evolutionary trending of humanity's gradual learning to produce ever more with ever less, it is implicit that the present discoveries of the electromagnetic behaviors of the brain and its local nerve system controls by mind will eventuate in telepathy's being graduated from society's assessment of it as mystical-magical phenomenon to an everyday communication facility.

Henry Dreyfuss' contribution to a new world technique of communication will catalyze a world preoccupation with its progressive evolution into a worldian language so powerfully generalized as to swiftly throw into obsolescence the almost fatally lethal trends of humanity's age-long entrapment in specializations and the limitations that specialization imposes upon human thinking. Thus humans can be liberated to use their own cosmically powerful faculties to communicate what needs to be done in local Universe, as humans are uniquely capable of doing — and uniquely advantaged to do — by the phenomenon love and the truthfully thinking mind.

INTRODUCTION

I could go on and write this word in every language in the world and literally fill several pages of this book. Yet in the interest of expediency, all I need do is substitute one simple drawing. The symbol means exactly the same as each one of these words: POISON. And it is equally intelligible whatever the language of the viewer — and perhaps even more so than the word itself. The viewer who can neither read nor write immediately recognizes the danger this symbol so graphically conveys.



My own interest in graphic symbols dates back two decades, but it is only during the past few years that we have been actively soliciting data. As a result of information pouring in daily from every corner of the world, our Data Bank now contains over 20,000 symbols. It is on this collection that our Sourcebook is based. It would be folly to assume that our files include all existing symbols, for the task of assembling so complete a record would tax both the capabilities and endurance of any man. But at least to some extent, it will serve to show the reader

what *is* — which is a first step, and will be a guide to future evaluations of what *should be* in the world of standardized, universally understandable graphic symbols.

My name on the title page is not so much to take credit as to assume the responsibility for the book's organization and content. It is titled a SOURCEBOOK to explain that it is not a dictionary, which would imply completeness. Alphabets and numbers, trademarks, emblems, all of which are already well documented, are not included. Instead, we have limited ourselves, with few exceptions, to those graphic symbols currently in use that serve to give instructions, directions, and warnings. But within this limitation the selection had to be arbitrary, for it was necessary to evaluate and weed out many symbols to avoid compounding chaos and confusion. On the page introducing the Discipline Section I have explained the parameters we followed in selection. It was indeed a monumental task.

This Sourcebook has been put together to aid all who in reading, travelling, or working come across symbols and need to define them, as well as professionals and specialists in the varied fields the Disciplines cover. Among these are students; educators; manufacturers and engineers; retailers and wholesalers; those involved in safety precautions, international shipping, and marketing; farmers and technicians; government agencies and those concerned with standards. And certainly it is planned for designers who create new symbols, in the hope that its guidance will stimulate their creativity and make them aware of what already exists so that further duplication and contradiction can be avoided.



There are today some 5,000 languages and dialects in use throughout the world, of which perhaps a hundred may be considered of major importance. In most instances, intercommunication among them ranges from difficult to impossible. One solution, of course, would be to establish an international language, and hundreds of, attempts have in fact been made in the last two centuries to develop an official second language that in time could be adopted by all major countries. Esperanto, Interlingua, Ido, Volapuk — all combining elements of existing languages — and Ro and Suma, both created artificially, are but six such attempts. However, among other drawbacks, they all rely, as does basic English, on the Roman alphabet. This restricts their usefulness to those countries which utilize the Roman alphabet, and these are actually a minority among nations.

If a system of symbols could be compiled that would be equally recognizable in Lagos and Lapland, perhaps the dream of a universal basic means of communication could be realized. I believe this is possible.

In no way do I propose that this system be yet another language, for it is not really a language at all. Rather it is a supplement to all languages to help create a better and faster understanding in specific areas. Symbols have already evolved to the point of universal acceptance in such areas as music, mathematics, and many branches of science. A Beethoven symphony sounds the same in Japanese as it does in the original German; a column of digits adds up identically in Polish and Spanish; and a Russian scientist easily deciphers equations discussed in an English scientific journal.

Semiology, or semiotics, is the scholarly term for the science of signs indicating ideas or symbols, and *The Oxford English Dictionary* defines symbols in two ways: one as "Something that stands for, represents, or denotes something else ... esp. a material object representing ... something immaterial or abstract ... "

An example of this definition would be an advertisement for a deluxe automobile. The smooth, sleek lines are not only immediately recognizable as a car, but also as a symbol of one's status



among his peers — at least according to the current popular mythology. The image is enhanced by a languorous blonde in a white mink coat who becomes part and parcel of the deal.

But status symbols I will leave to others and instead turn to the other definition of symbols: "A written character or mark used to represent something; a letter, figure, or sign conventionally standing for some object, process, etc." These are the functional, instructive graphic symbols that this book is all about. They are older than words; they are found in every culture however primitive; and in modern times they seem to be increasing almost as fast as the population itself.

In the beginning, man created the symbol - and pictures on cave walls were sufficient for a time to express his ideas about the relatively simple processes of procuring food and shelter. It was when man began to feel a need to express abstractions - differences in degree, nuances in definition, philosophical concepts — that symbols proved inflexible and inadequate. Then languages began to proliferate. It now appears that in some increasingly important areas we need an adjunct to our sophisticated speech and need to work our way back to the simple universality of an understandable, albeit limited, symbology. Symbols have multiplied to an alarming degree along much the same lines of divergence as languages. Today it is this very diversity and multiplicity of symbols in our international life that is a matter of such immediate concern. As the world grows steadily smaller, the need for easy communication becomes increasingly acute, and man has apparently come full circle - from prehistoric symbols, to sophisticated verbal communication, and now back to symbols, to help us all live together in today's Tower of Babel.

Years ago, as an industrial designer, I tried to persuade some of our clients to substitute symbols for written captions on their products. My first success as a protagonist of semiotics was in the field of farm machinery, where we developed an entire vocabulary of symbols for vehicle and equipment operation. Our primary concern was safety. A simple, quickly comprehended form or color, or combination of both, is translated to the brain far faster and more directly than a



written word. In emergency or panic, the milliseconds saved in reaction time could save a man's fingers, his arm, his leg, even his life.

In addition to this primary human concern, there were other dividends as well. Symbols fit on small control buttons and knobs, where written instructions would be too small to be legible. Then too, manufacturers ship products all over the world, and translating various instrument identifications and instructions into the language of import countries is both expensive and time consuming. Imagine a German dealer, under the pressure of a harvest, urgently ordering 500 tractors and finding the nearest ones in Paris — with French instructions! Imagine further that in Germany, once the tractors were converted, they might occasionally have to be operated by a Swedish or Hungarian worker! Happily, symbols can cut across such language barriers.

Experts — in the manner of experts — do not agree on precise distinctions between different types of graphic symbols. But to me, it seems logical to consider them as being either representational, abstract, or arbitrary. Representational symbols present fairly accurate, if simplified, pictures of objects (a silhouette of a locomotive to denote a railroad crossing), or action (a man bicycling to direct one to a path reserved for cyclists). Abstract symbols reduce essential elements of a message to graphic terms. These may once have been representational but have become simplified by design or degrees over many years, to the point where they now exist only as symbolic indications. For example, the signs of the zodiac were once realistic representations of gods or animals, yet today they bear faint resemblance to their original concept. Arbitrary symbols are those that are invented, and accordingly must also be learned. The three triangle "pinwheel" directing one to a fallout shelter is a good example; also the familiar treble clef in music; and the mathematical plus and minus signs.

To make the Sourcebook a convenient reference tool we have divided it into distinct sections, and have organized the symbols in three ways:

By DISCIPLINE — a reference of symbols related to each given field of interest or application, with Subdisciplines for logical division of major groupings.





By GRAPHIC FORM — a unique compilation permitting the identification of symbols out of context, when unknown to the reader. This section also permits the designer to familiarize himself with existing uses and meanings of any given form.

By MEANING — a liberal alphabetical Index, including what we call "Design Categories," to make it possible to readily find all symbols relating to a basic design concept. These are fully described at the beginning of the Index section.

Color produces immediate reaction and is the exclamation point of graphic symbols, so it must be reckoned with. Therefore, color is indicated on the symbols themselves throughout the book, and a separate section on the meanings of color in various cultures is also included.

The Contents for this book appears in 18 languages so that readers the world over may easily find the area in which they are doing research and thus quickly locate a specific symbol.

Men on the moon looking back at this earth from which they came have an awesome view of our opalescent spinning sphere. They are among the few to see our world in its entirety.

Many of us dream of one world, devoid of geopolitical boundaries and futile bickering. Our astronauts, alone in outer space, must sense continually the importance of all men being brothers.

In an infinitesimal way, this book is an effort to help us bring that concept into fulfillment. Communication — people to people, nation to nation — is a vital ingredient to understanding. It would be presumptuous to imply that standardized graphic symbols will result in perfect intercommunication; but perhaps this is the first faltering step to convince us that it is imperative for man to be able to communicate with any other man no matter where he may live. This need, accented by jet travel, is felt universally today. In consequence new symbols are springing up daily. But as these symbols multiply, confusion, contradiction, and duplication become rampant. Hopefully, with this Sourcebook as a start, standard symbols will some day be understood by all, regardless of language or culture.



SEMANTOGRAPHY

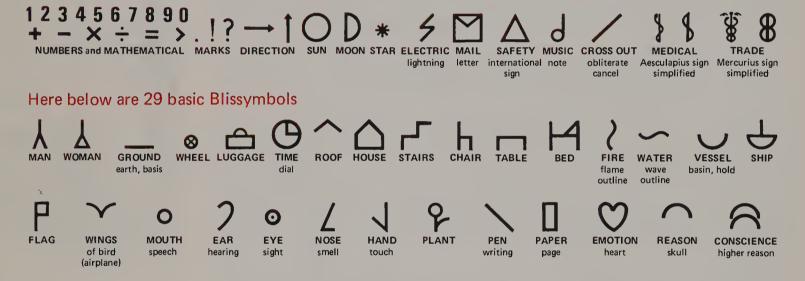
ONE WRITING FOR ONE WORLD

by Charles K. Bliss, B.Sc.

The great Leibnitz dreamed 300 years ago that someone will some day invent a Universal Symbolism, a simple system of pictorial symbols which could be read (like 1+2=3) in all languages — without translation. It would also contain a simple symbolic logic and semantics (just as anyone can today recognize the lie in 1+2=4). Now eminent scholars have agreed that I have done just this.

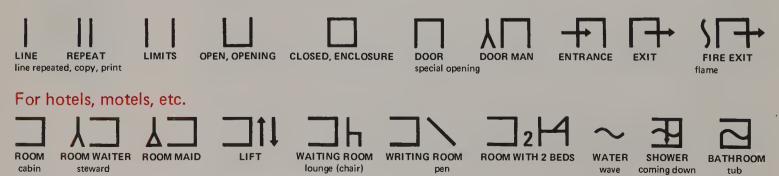
Semantography can be typed with an IBM ball typewriter, and printed by computerized typesetting. It operates with about 100 basic symbols which can be combined for any meaning needed in communication, commerce, industry and science, as proved in the 882 pages of my book (see Bibliography).

Of the 100 basic symbols the following 30 are already internationally used:



By putting a small Action indicator on top of these symbols the verbs to hear, to see, to write, to feel, to reason, etc. are formed. With this, children learned to write whole sentences within the first hour and were able to read combinations they have never seen before.

Here below are some sample combinations from my book. But first, the "line letter" for the combination of outline symbols are for instance:



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No book related to symbols would be complete without a bow to C. K. Bliss. In "Semantography," a word conceived by his fertile imagination, he has developed a complete system which crosses all language barriers. The lines and curves of his symbols, reminiscent of actual objects and actions, are translatable into all tongues. Mr. Bliss is an intrepid pioneer; his words and ideas are proudly included in this book. HD



Other symbol combinations in all fields of human endeavour, as commerce, banking, shipping, customs, menucards, shows, stores, ambulances, hospitals, as well as in all industries and in all sciences, including philosophy, religion and even poetry, are illustrated in the large chapters in my book.

But the symbols above belong only to Aspect 1 of my work. The other 5 aspects are even more fascinating. Aspect 2: a simple symbolic logic which even children can learn to use in their daily problems, and which would help them later as husbands and wives to avoid unnecessary quarrels. Aspect 3: a simple semantics which could help even children to recognize (and avoid) those dangerous words by which demagogues and dictators in the homes and nations threaten the peace of mankind.

By trying to find appropriate symbols for mankind's most important meanings like ethics, evolution, life, liberty, religion, God, etc. etc. I made some important discoveries already acknowledged by scholars. Aspect 4: a universal natural ethics encompassing all religions. Aspect 5: the biochemical discovery that cells act ethically in all creatures. Aspect 6: the archeological discovery that old stone age man was not a killer of his fellowman. Cannibalism and war began with new stone age man by the introduction of dangerous words.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE EYE

by Marie Neurath

ISOTYPE was the original concept of Otto Neurath (1882–1945), the Austrian social scientist and teacher. His theory of education included the contention that, at least in the initial stages of acquiring new knowledge, pictures are a better means of communication than words. To translate complex figures into a form that would be both accurate and meaningful to a broad audience, he devised not only a series of refined pictographs, but also the techniques for their design and application.

He called them ISOTYPE, a name invented by borrowing the first letters from International System Of TYpographic Picture Education. Thus a large mouthful was reduced to an acceptable morsel.

Among these pictographs were ones representing different nationalities of the world, industries, and forms of communication. These pictorial "word supplements" (supplements, because they are an adjunct to any language), while being completely understandable in themselves, can assume other meanings through combination or other "grammatical" manipulations.



The graphic point of departure for all his pictures was always what the observer actually saw, rather than the spoken or written word associated with the object or person. However, the picture had to be so refined in its execution that it immediately presented the most important fact or characteristic first, less important ones second, and details last. The ISOTYPE grammar could impart further meanings or associations, either through color, texture, or additional pictographs.



Through hardship, success, war, economic depression, and eventual recognition all over again, Otto Neurath always had his wife Marie at his side. Today this unassuming lady carries on the work they began together through the Isotype Institute Ltd. We are indebted to her for this presentation. HD

At first, while searching for the best methods to communicate, we stammered; then we spoke; then we described how we spoke. Our system has a vocabulary — the symbols; and a grammar — the rules of our method.

The following signs illustrate a few basic pictographs and their combinations.











Shoes Produced by Machine

Shoes Produced by Hand

Geographers and statisticians have used visual representations in a variety of methods, employing geometric shapes in sizes proportional to represented quantities. However, I believe no one has made statistics as easy to comprehend instantly, as does the system of ISOTYPE. In the modernized example below, it is readily apparent that the facts are clearer — and more likely to be remembered — than if the reader were confronted with a complex series of numerals or graphs. In presentations of statistical material in a comparative form, this technique is widely used today in newspapers, magazines, textbooks, financial reports, and business journals.

		Used
1969	= 4	
1966		
1963	6	
1960	€	

U.S. PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATION

(Each symbol equals 6 million cars)

Otto Neurath firmly believed that the world needed a uniform, international visual system of expression that would work as an auxiliary language in complete accord with each of the world's spoken languages. He was wholeheartedly dedicated to this goal.

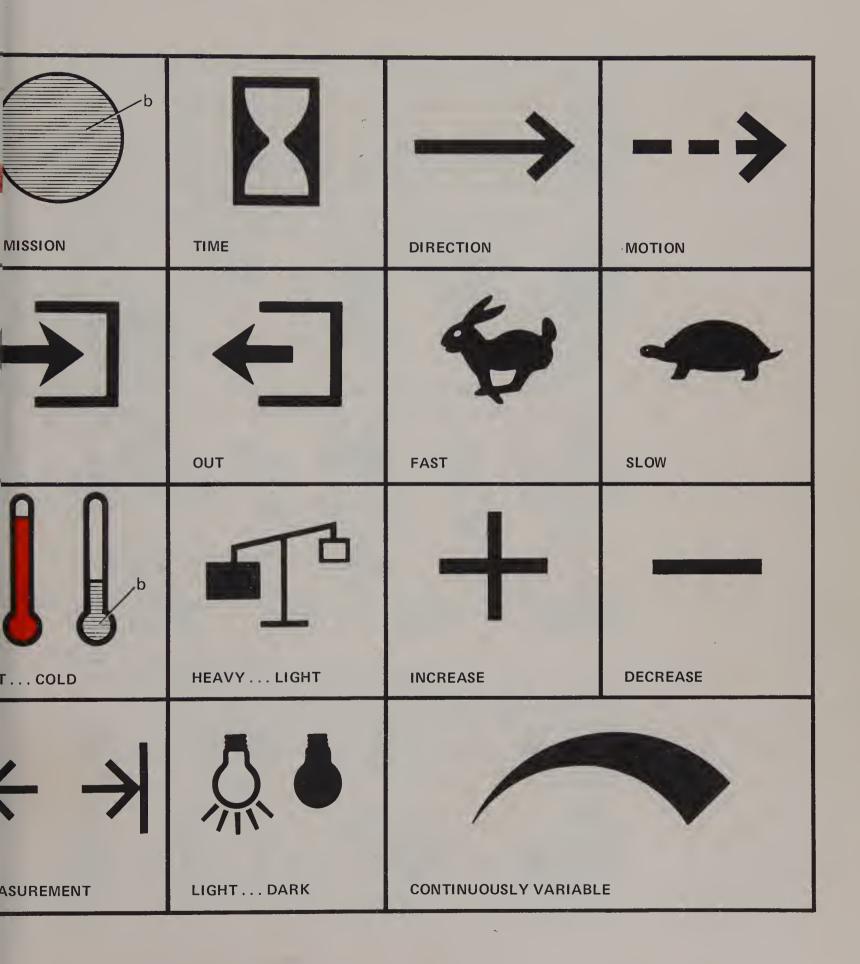
Just as ISOTYPE crosses all language barriers, so we, in an effort to continue our work, crossed the borders of many countries. We worked in Austria, Russia, Germany, Holland, England, Mexico, the United States, Nigeria; we fled, forced by circumstance or conviction, or traveled by choice, to expose and explain our system and promote its world wide acceptance.

BASIC SYMBOLS

Certain symbols have become basic to semiotic communication. They appear and reappear, are consistent among disciplines, and their meaning remains constant. They reassure us in our interpretation of complex directions and are fundamental to the understanding of any symbol system. They are the foundation — the ABC's — of graphic symbols.



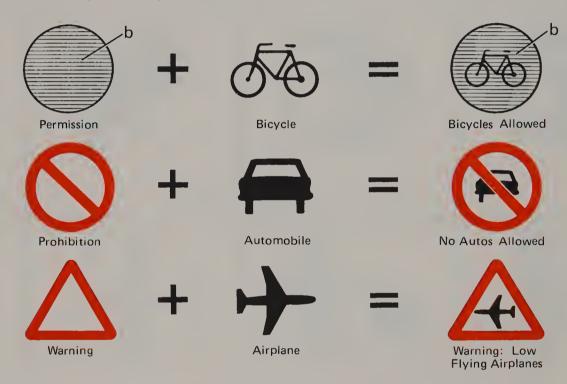
Although such symbols are not a clearly defined group like the 26 letters of the Roman alphabet, the following selection represents examples extracted from many disciplines which, in my personal judgment, can be called Basic.



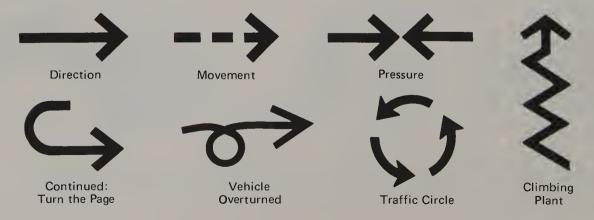
BASIC SYMBOLS (continued)

Basic Symbols, like the ones illustrated on the previous pages, are often combined with other symbols to develop more complex meanings and instructions. Thus a kind of *grammar* of semiotics evolves.

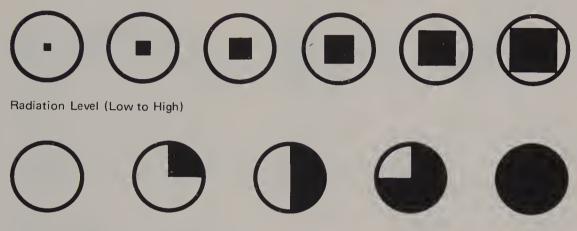
For instance, effective forms, reinforced by color, have been adopted by the United Nations for traffic guidance. Color is used for emphasis and instant recognition — red expressing prohibition or warning, and blue indicating permission. The meaning of the basic form is modified by what is placed within it:



The much-used arrow can be modified to give more complex directions:



Progression or intensity may be shown by size in relation to a fixed element:



Sky Coverage (Clear to Complete Overcast)

Progression may also be indicated by multiplication of a symbol, usually shown in a predetermined pattern:



Snowfall (Slight Intermittent to Heavy Continuous)



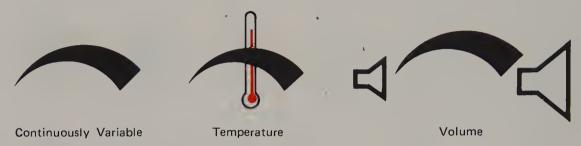
Powers of Ten (Unit to Ten-thousand)

This grammar concept is not limited to the symbols which we have selected as Basic. Some symbols have become well established in their own Discipline and are readily recognized. Thus, they can be combined to convey a clearly understandable message to anyone familiar with that Discipline:



BASIC SYMBOLS (continued)

Increase and Decrease can be related to a specific application by the following technique:



Variations can be achieved simply by adding an "adjective" element to the basic symbol:



THE SEARCH FOR PUSH AND PULL



As often happens, an elementary problem has become the most elusive to solve. It would appear easy to convey these simplest of actions: Push and Pull. But they defy obvious graphic delineation.



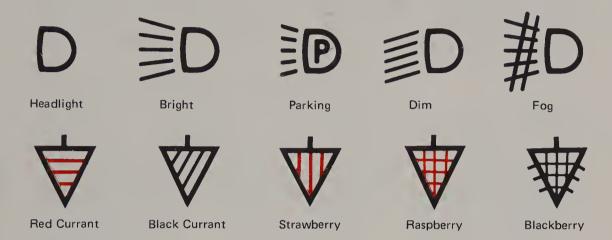
Certainly it is unfortunate that we can include no accepted symbols for these actions in our lexicon of Basic Symbols.



An internationally reprinted newspaper account of our symbol work reported our difficulty in finding satisfactory Push and Pull symbols. As a result, we received hundreds of suggestions.

Among these were a variety of drawings of hands. Although hands do indeed perform the act of pushing and pulling, these suggestions are all either closely related to STOP signs, or are limited in application or just plain confusing!

Using an established symbol, simple line changes — either in direction or length — can modify its meaning:



These few examples show the emerging grammar of symbols and what can be conveyed by the consistent combination of familiar, simple forms to create a more complex message.

Most of the suggested symbols imply a sideways motion, which is fine for a sliding door, but in an emergency such instructions on a common hinged or swinging door could prove disastrous. They would be equally misleading on a control knob requiring an in-and-out motion.

Obviously, there are limitations to pictorial symbols; many signs and instructions do not lend themselves to this type of representation. So numerous contributors sent us strictly abstract designs.

DNA (Deutscher Normenausschuss), which is developing symbol standards for ISO (International Organization for Standardization), has proposed these very interesting diagrams for Push and Pull, and an adaptation for "turn."

Perhaps these isometric arrows would provide a

solution?



DISCIPLINE SECTION

SELECTION — Frequently, several symbols exist for the same meaning. In those cases I have used my judgment in selecting one or more on the basis of clarity, common usage, or excellence of graphic presentation. But when there is only one symbol expressing a specific direction or instruction, it is included regardless of its quality. The inclusion of a symbol in no way indicates my approval.

In the strictly academic or technical Disciplines, we have enlisted the aid of experts in each field to select those symbols of maximum general interest. Most stringent editing has been used in these areas, as complete data is voluminously documented in readily available technical publications. Many of these are listed in the appropriate Discipline sections in the Bibliography, for those who require expanded information.

Initials, abbreviations, numerals, and Greek letters are included only when they are essential in the presentation of a Discipline and have an internationally accepted meaning; for example, abbreviations for chemical elements and Greek letter designations for units in physics.

EXCEPTIONS to our rule of including only twodimensional graphic symbols have been made in special areas where no true graphic symbol exists. For example, in the Discipline of Religion, exclusion of three-dimensional symbols would have left the subject incomplete; we have therefore translated the major three-dimensional forms to simple definitive outline.

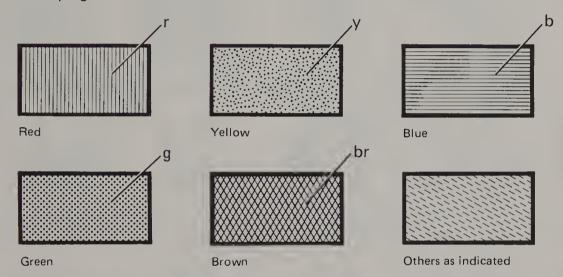
The three-dimensional shapes included in Vehicle Controls are another example of nongraphic directives serving for immediate transmission of information — adjuncts to the written word or symbol.

Light signals, as well as hand and arm signals, have been included in those few instances where they seemed essential in conjunction with or as alternates to graphic signs — such as traffic lights and semaphore codes.

GROUPING and sequencing of symbols are based, not on any academic or formal classification system, but rather according to what we considered the most logical arrangement of the material in our Data Bank.

DELINEATION — Symbols have been redrawn in order to present them with consistent delineation and with the amount of detail appropriate to the size of reproduction. Minor variations have occasionally been made to clarify the meaning. We have taken the liberty of standardizing some frequently used symbol components, such as arrows and human forms. In the case of arrows, we have also adopted a policy of using a broken line in the shaft whenever motion is to be expressed.

Color is indicated by consistent pattern codes and identifying lowercase letters as shown in the illustration below.



An exception to the above technique is made when a symbol has its own integral textural pattern; in such a case only a lowercase letter is used.

Very often the meaning of a symbol is dependent on its relationship to another graphic element. In such instances the point of reference is indicated by a light gray imprint.

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) footnote references have been made in the interest of promoting international standardization. "Recommendation" and "Draft" identification in footnotes are accurate as of the date of our publication; actual source documents are listed in the appropriate Discipline sections in the Bibliography.

ISO is composed of national member bodies concerned with general standardization. International and national standards organizations and their relationships are described at the beginning of the Bibliography.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRAVEL

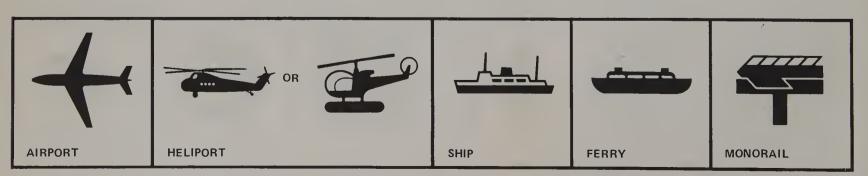




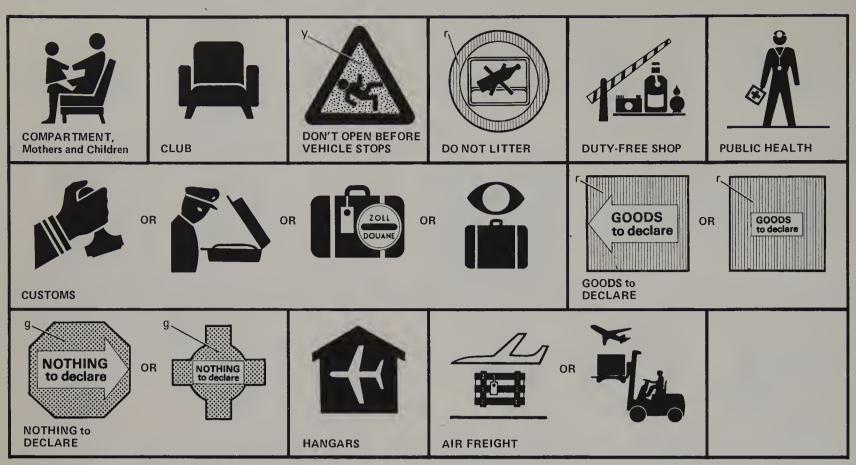
ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRAVEL (continued)

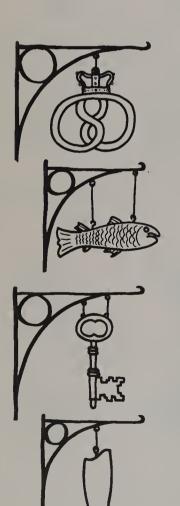


Terminals









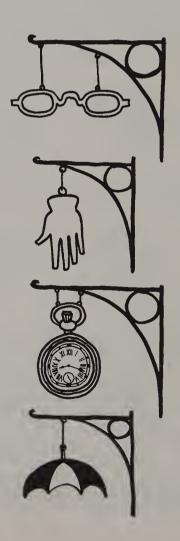


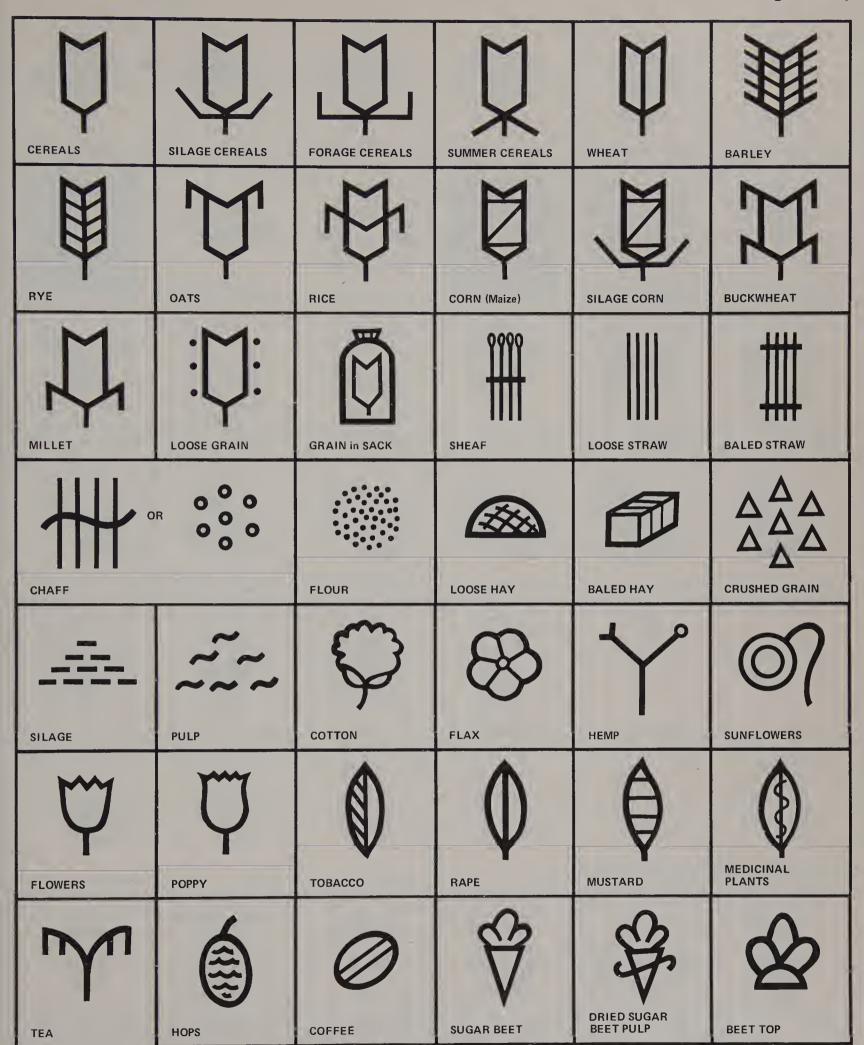


For centuries, shopkeepers and professionals the world over have displayed three-dimensional symbols on the outside of their premises.

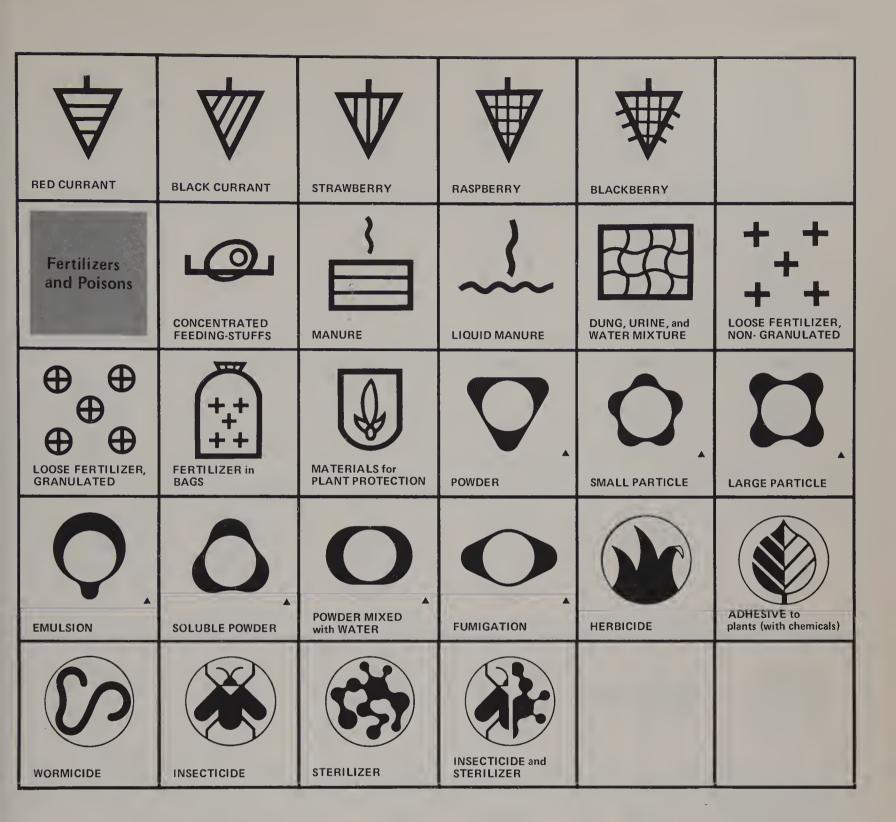
Besides reminding regular customers of the services and merchandise offered, these indicators also informed tourists not familiar with the language, as well as local illiterates (who abounded before the last century), of what was available within.

These handcrafted symbolic sculptures are today much sought-after collectors' items. How far removed is today's excess of signs that visually pollute our streets and avenues.

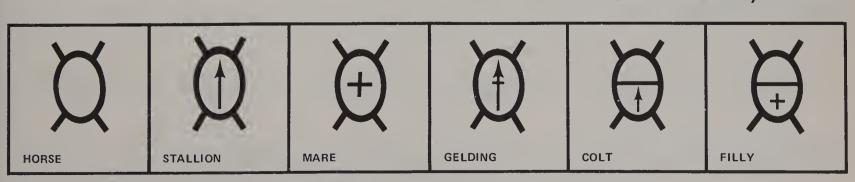






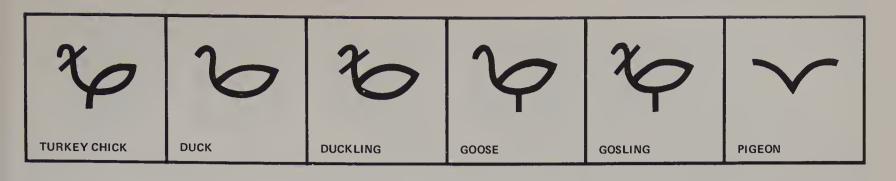


Livestock and Dairy Products

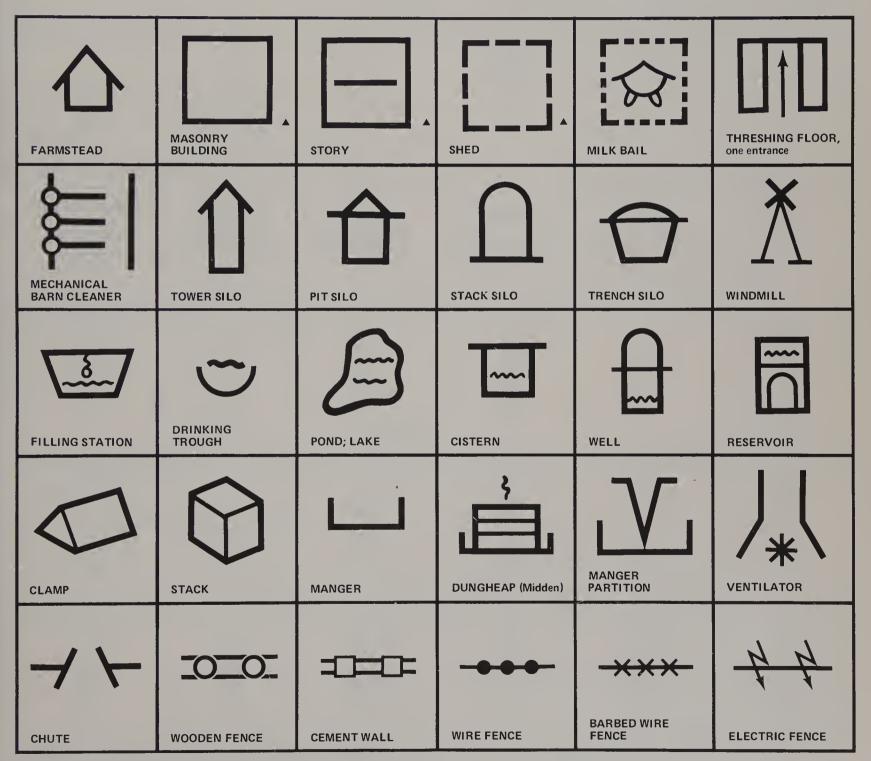


A May be combined with symbols indicating usage. Example: indicates Powdered Insecticide, indicates Sterilizer Emulsion.

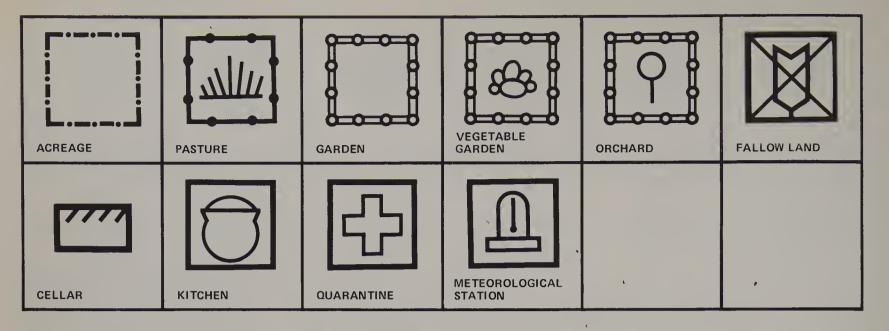
DONKEY (Ass)	MULE	HINNY	CATTLE	BULL	COW
BULL CALF	HEIFER	FATTENED CATTLE	OX OX	SWINE (Pig)	BOAR
+ sow	PIGLING	FATTENED SWINE	PORKER	SHEEP	RAM
TEWE	LAMB	GOAT	BILLY GOAT (Male)	NANNY GOAT (Female)	KID
RABBIT	SILKWORM	BEE COLONY	CHEESE	MILK	SKIMMED MILK; WHEY
Poultry	EGGS	ALBUMEN	POULTRY	TABLE POULTRY	CHICKEN
ROOSTER (Cock)	HEN	СНІСК	TURKEY	TURKEY GOBBLER (Tom)	TURKEY HEN



Farm Structures and Lands

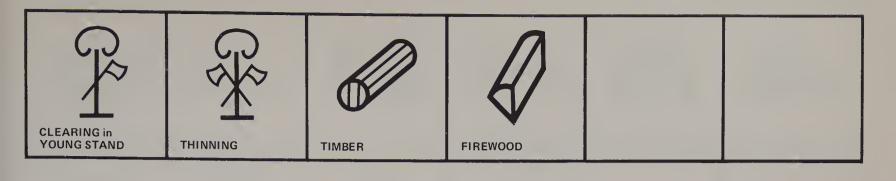


▲ These symbols may be combined with those from other Sub-Disciplines. Example: [] indicates Pig Shed; Repair Shop.



Forestry

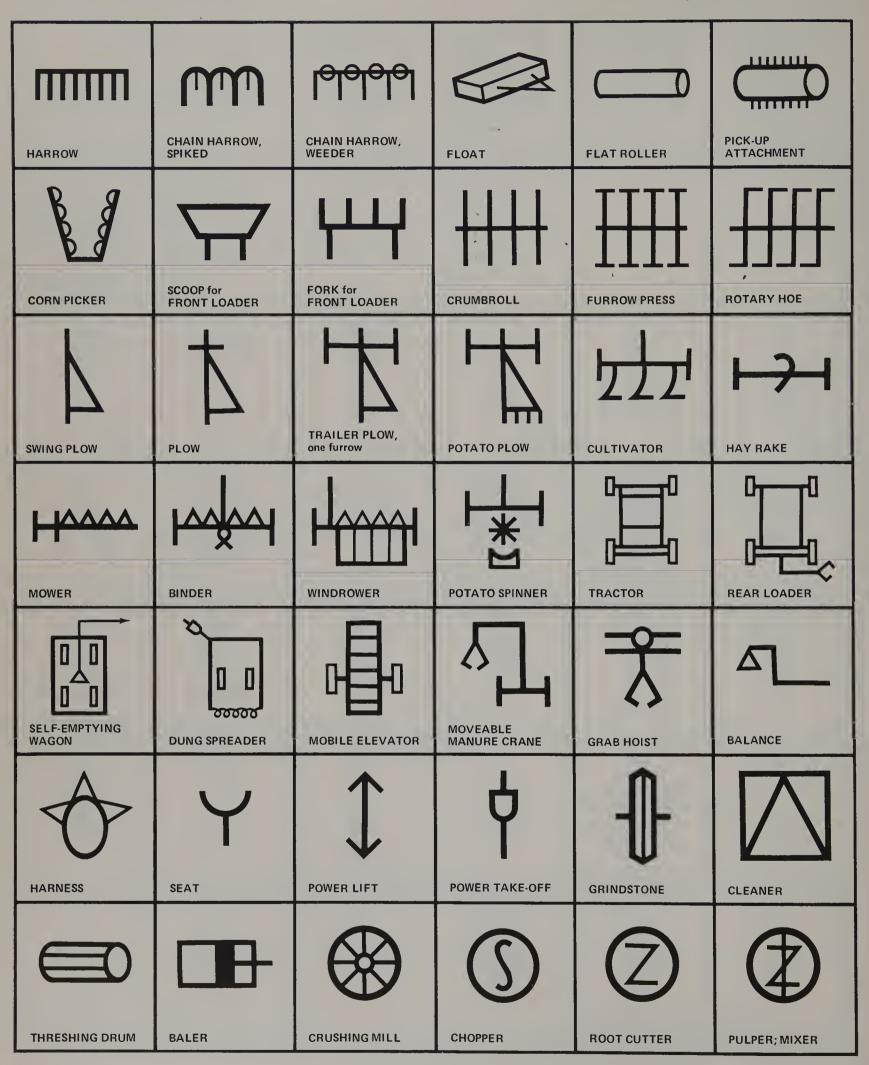
A A PINE FOREST	Q Q Q Q DECIDUOUS FOREST	BRUSHWOOD	LEAFY UNDERGROWTH	NEEDLES; WOODY UNDERGROWTH	COPSE (Coppice)
NORWAY SPRUCE	LARCH	SCOTCH PINE	EUROPEAN SILVER FIR	OAK	BEECH
BIRCH	RESERVE	REGENERATION	THICKET	POLEWOOD	MATURE FOREST
REGENERATION HUSBANDRY	SOIL	TO SEED	TO PLANT	REPAIR PLANTING	CLEAR FELLING

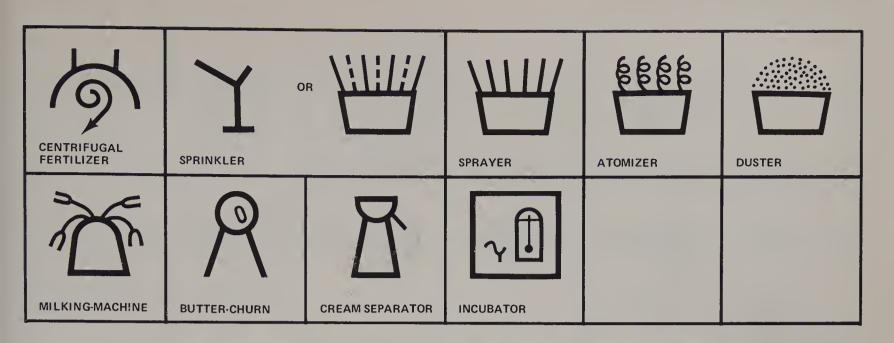


Implements *

			7	7	7
FORK	RAKE	SPADE; SHOVEL	НОЕ	SCYTHE	HATCHET; AXE
SCISSORS	DIBBLE	HANDTOOLS	SAW	CIRCULAR SAW	LADDER
Y			7	1	<u>Б</u>
BEET LIFTING SHARE	PLOWSHARE POTATO DIGGING SHARE	DISC DIGGING REEL	DISC DRILL COLTER	DRILL COLTER	SUBSOILER
METAL WHEEL	PNEUMATIC TIRED WHEEL	CAGE WHEEL	MACHINE	DRAWBAR	RUT LOOSENER

^{*} FOR MECHANIZED FARM EQUIPMENT, SEE VEHICLE CONTROLS: Agriculture, PAGE 160.













Justice

Against Lightning

Fertility

Sunshine

HEX

For centuries, though with little evidence of effectiveness, hex signs have been painted on barns to ward off trouble or attract good luck.

In the 17th century the faithful Amish and Mennonites brought the superstition from the Rhineland to the Pennsylvania Dutch countryside — and from there it spread to other parts of the country.

Magical powers have been claimed for these insignia of witchcraft. They are said to cause crops to grow, make the sun shine, bring on wet weather, summon fertility, or ward off cow fever.

Hex symbols can assume many forms, but most often appear as a star within a circle. In the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect they are referred to as "Schtanna," which means star, and each design variation indicates its own special meaning.

Even in this enlightened age farmers continue to enlist the services of the hex, though some admittedly use them for decoration rather than protection.







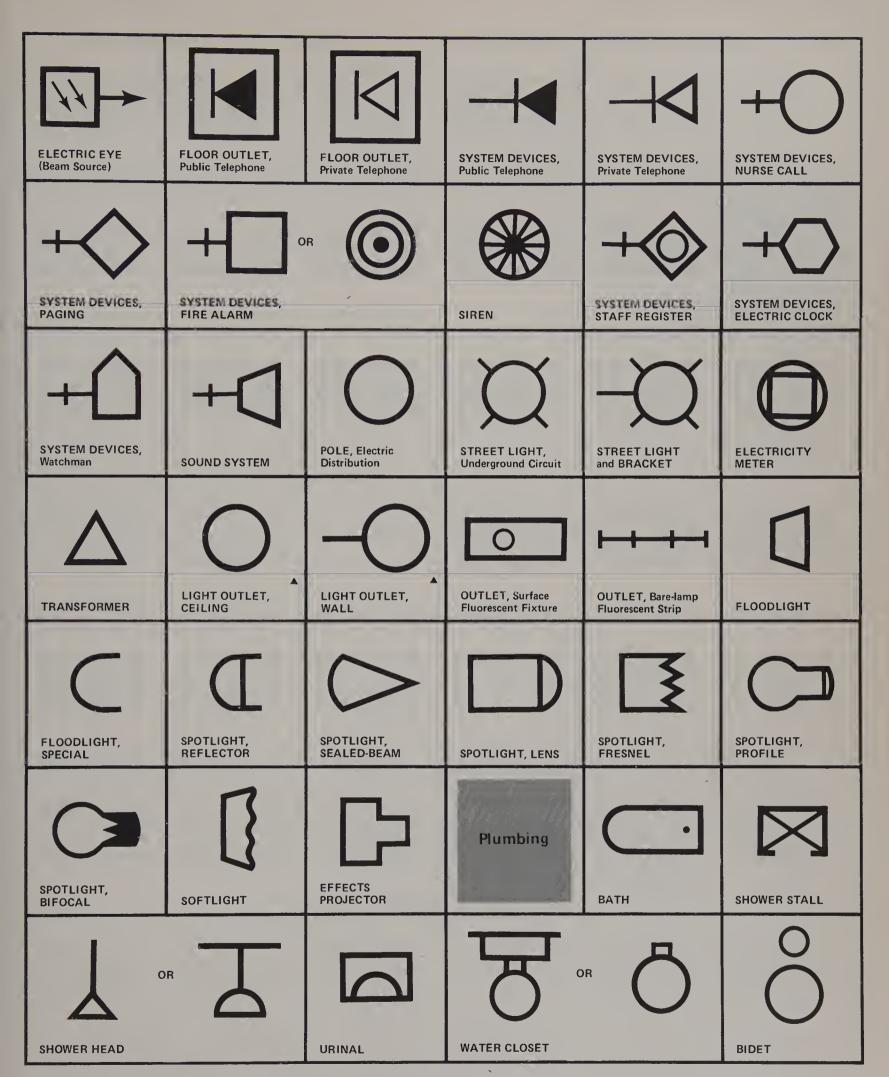


Wisdom

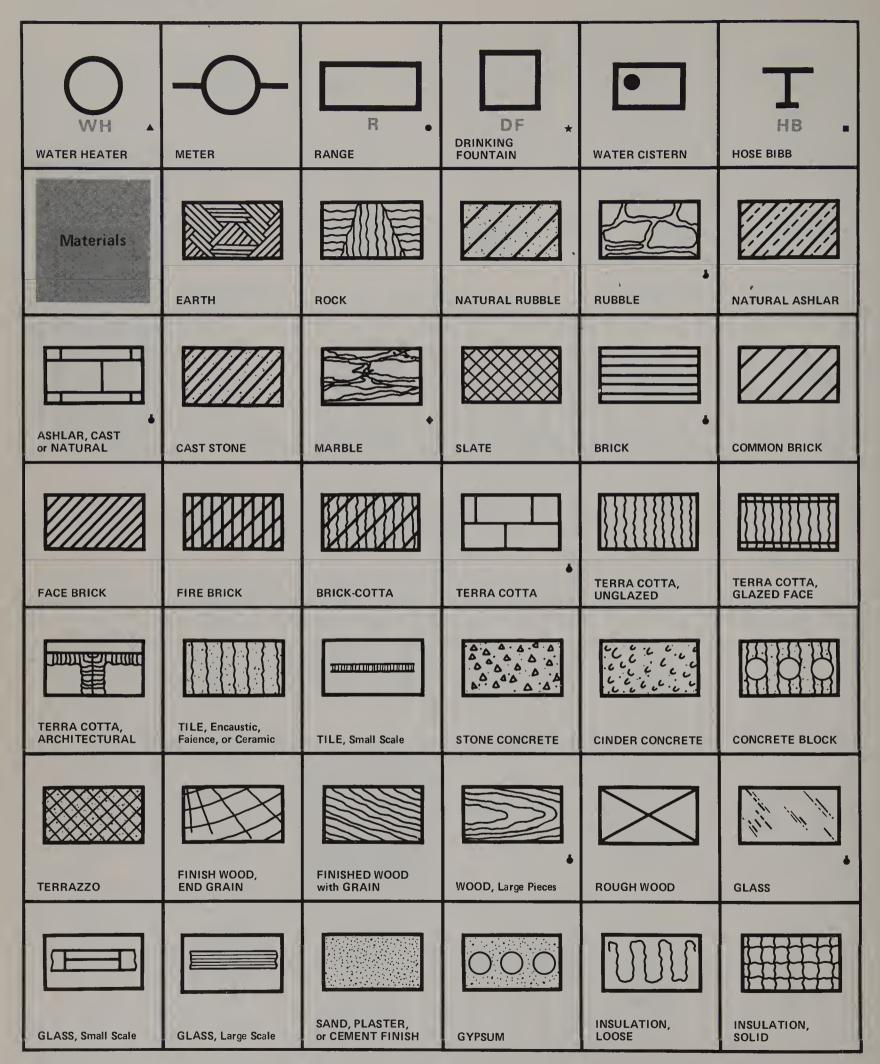
Against Demons

CENTER LINE	OR É	← → DIMENSION LINE	SHORT BREAK LINE	LONG BREAK LINE	PHANTOM LINE
EXTENSION LINE	HIDDEN LINE	OUTLINE	CUTTING PLANE	SECTIONING	,
Electrical	SIGN OUTLET ONLY	FLUSH FLOOR SIGN OUTLET	BRACKET LIGHT SIGN OUTLET	SPECIAL SIGN OUTLET, as noted	ELECTRIC SIGN DISPLAY
DIRECTION SIGN, Non-illuminated	ELECTRIC SIGN, DIRECTIONAL	ILLUMINATED EXIT SIGN	PAINTED SIGN	UTILITY SIGN	STENCILED SIGN
PORCELAIN SIGN (Enamel), attached	PORTABLE SIGN	BARRICADE SIGN	DIRECTIONAL SIGN, wall or ceiling	MOVEABLE TRAFFIC CONE	DIRECTIONAL TRAFFIC CONE
ELECTRIC TRAFFIC CONE	TRAFFIC LIGHT	STATIONARY BOLLARD	SINGLE OUTLET	SINGLE OUTLET, FLOOR	SINGLE OUTLET, SPECIAL PURPOSE
DUPLEX OUTLET	DUPLEX OUTLET, SPLIT WIRED	DUPLEX OUTLET, SPECIAL PURPOSE	RANGE OUTLET	CLOCK HANGER OUTLET	THERMOSTAT

- Subscripts are added to indicate a specific type of outlet; G (Grounded), R (Recessed), WP (Weather Proof), VT (Vapor Tight), RT (Rain Tight), DT (Dust Tight), EP (Explosion Proof). Example: → G means Grounded Single Outlet.
 Floor outlets are indicated by enclosing symbol in a square, as shown in Single Outlet, Floor.
 ★ FOR SIGNS USED IN OR ON STRUCTURES, SEE INDEX: Building Signage.

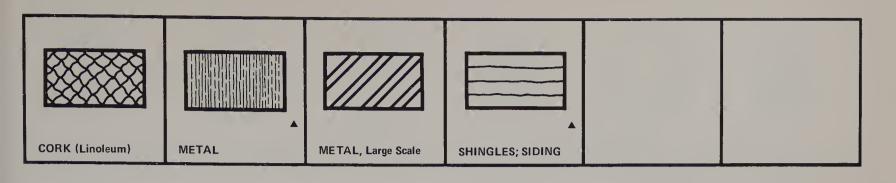


[▲] Initials may be placed within the circle to indicate a special type of lighting outlet; e.g., R (Recessed Incandescent), X (Surface Exit), B (Blanked Outlet), J (Junction Box), L (Low Voltage Relay), XR (Recessed Exit).



- ▲ Different initials indicate different equipment; e. g., DU (Dental Unit), HWT (Hot Water Tank).
 Different initials indicate different equipment; e. g., B (Bath), L (Lavatory), S (Sink), W (Water Storage Tank), DW (Dishwasher), LT (Laundry Tray).

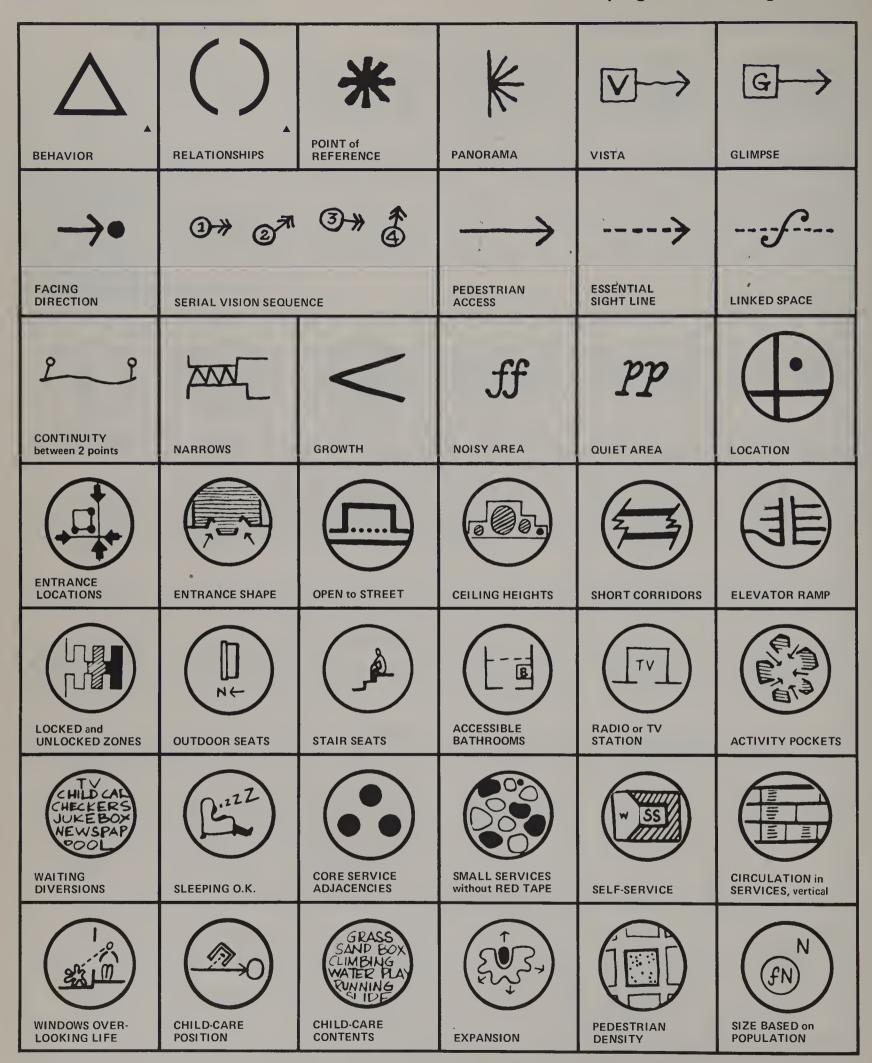
- ▶ DF may be replaced by FD to indicate Drain.
 HB may be replaced by G to indicate Gas Outlet.
 ♦ Used in elevation drawings. All other Materials symbols shown are used in plan or section drawings.
 ♦ Used both in elevation drawings, and in plan or section drawings.



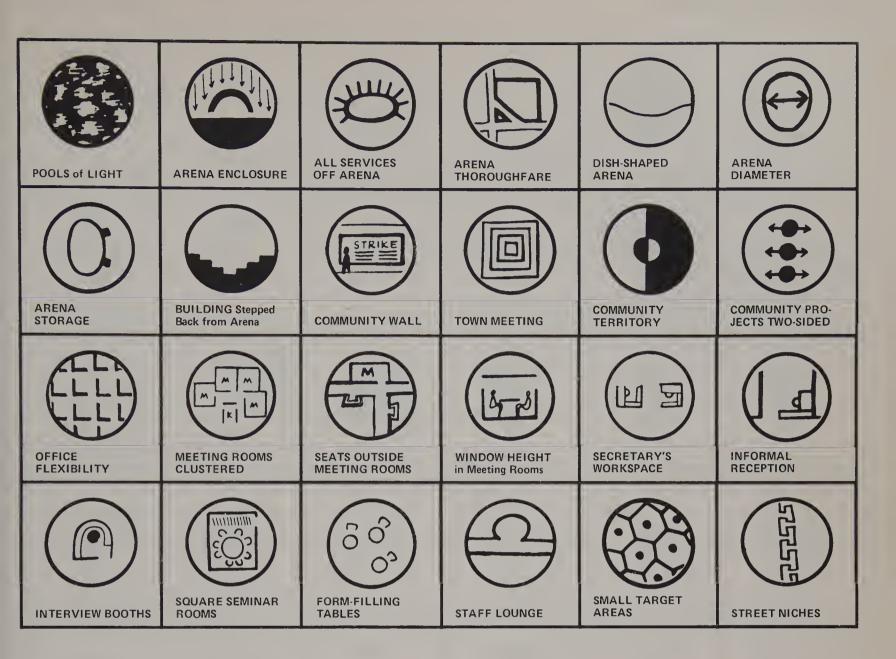
Landscaping and Planning

PAVED AREA	GRASSED AREA	PLANTED AREA	NEW TREES	EXISTING TREES	EXISTING TREES REMOVED
TREE	SHRUB	HILL	MOUNTAIN	VALLEY	BODY of WATER
RUNNING WATER	FOUNTAIN	BELOW EYE LEVEL, Right	ABOVE EYE LEVEL, Left	FENCE	RAILING
UNDERPASS	BUILDING, HIGH	BUILDING, MEDIUM	BUILDING, LOW	GROUP of BUILDINGS	TOWER
HUMAN	BICYCLE	CAR	TRAIN	RANGE	USE .

- ▲ Used in elevation drawings. All other Materials symbols shown are used in plan or section drawings.
 ◆ Basic element of the "HAMS" Code (Humanity, Artifacts, Mood, Space).



[▲] Basic element of the "HAMS" Code (Humanity, Artifacts, Mood, Space).

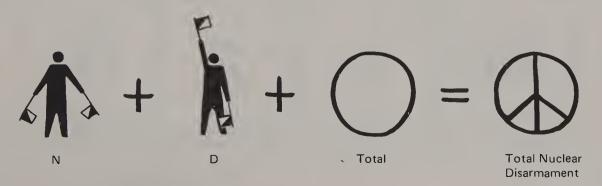


PEACE

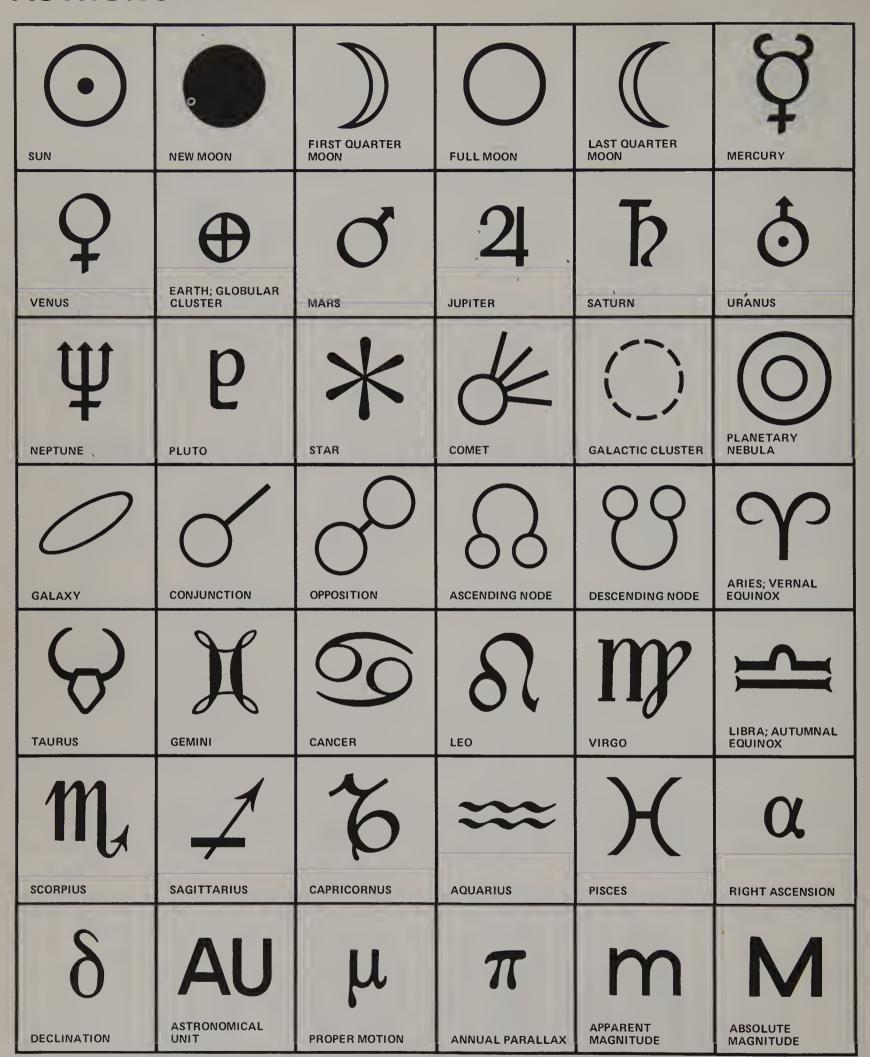
Controversy surrounds the origin of the ubiquitous peace symbol. It was introduced by pacifist Lord Bertrand Russell during Easter of 1958, when he marched at Aldermaston, England, campaigning for nuclear disarmament.

The most acceptable explanation of the design relates it to the international semaphore alphabet: N (for nuclear), D (for disarmament). These superimposed signals are surrounded by a circle indicating complete, world-wide, or total. Thus, total nuclear disarmament.

So today, this distinctive mark is universally a symbol for peace.

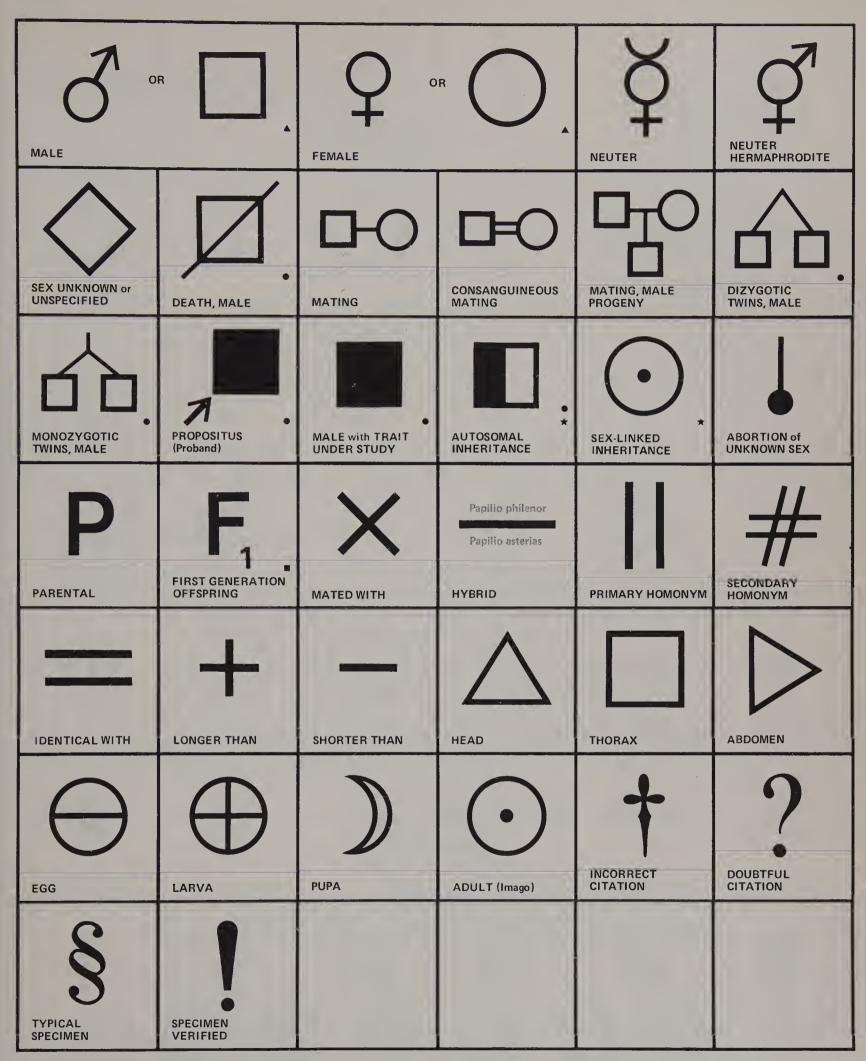


ASTRONOMY

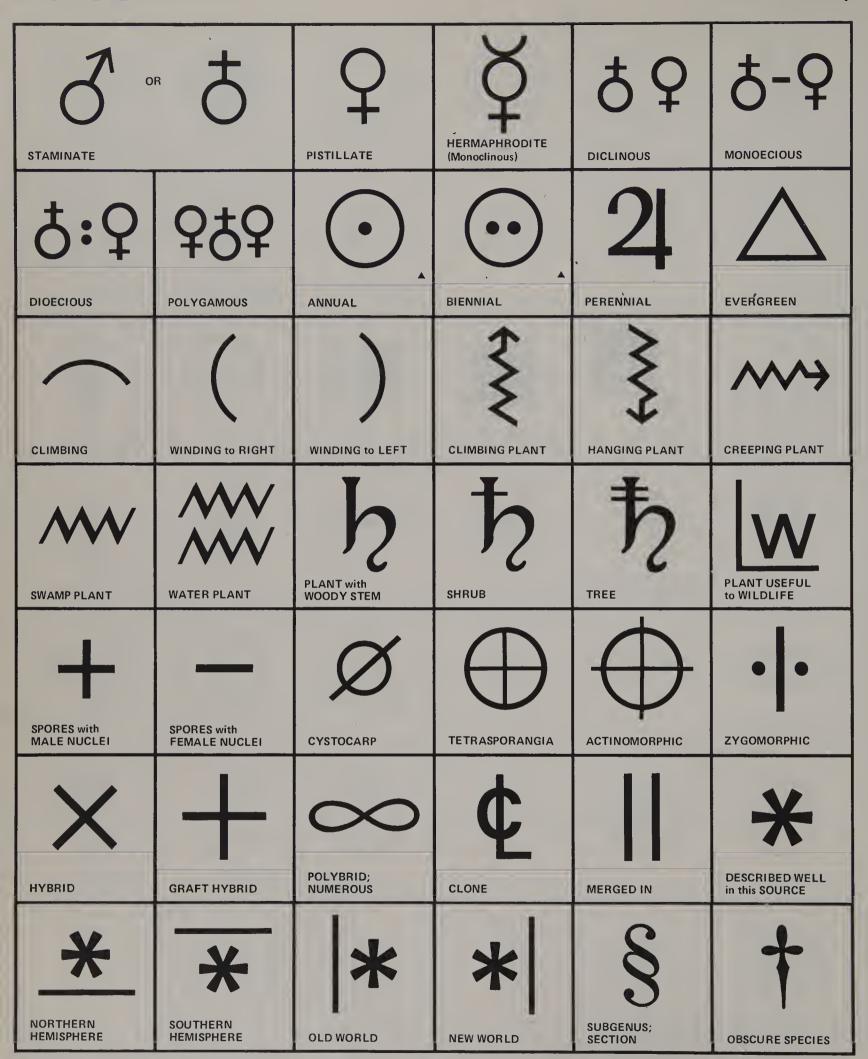


Note: Stars in a constellations are designated by Greek letters assigned in order of brightness, followed by name of constellation (e.g., a Lyrae designates brightest star in constellation Lyra).

BIOLOGY



- A number indicating quantity may be placed within the figure.
- Female indicated when circle (O) is used instead of square ([]).
- ★ Heterozygous recessive.
- Number in subscript indicates generation. Example: F₂ would be second generation.



A number may be substituted for dots. Example: 1 for Annual, 2 for Biennial.

CYS (C) CYS	STEINE	ASP () ASPARTIC ACID	рН	NEGATIVE LOGARITHM OF
HIS (H) HIS	STIDINE	ASN (N) ASPARAGINE		HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION
ILE (I) ISO	DLEUCINE	GLU (E) GLUTAMIC ACID	~ P	HIGH ENERGY PHOSPHATE
MET (M) ME	THIONINE	GLN (C) GLUTAMINE		BOND
SER (S) SER	RINE	LYS (K) LYSINE	υ	PARTIAL SPECIFIC VOLUME
VAL (V) VA	ALINE	X (x	•	$\overline{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathbf{n}}$	NUMBER AVERAGE
ALA (A) AL	ANINE	RNA	ATYPICAL AMINO ACID RIBONUCLEIC ACID		MOLECULAR WEIGHT
GLY (G) GL	YCINE	IIIIA	RIBONUCLEIC ACID	$M_{\rm w}$	WEIGHT AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT
LEU (L) LE	UCINE	DNA	DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID	\overline{M}_{z}	z AVERAGE MOLECULAR
PRO (P) PRO	OLINE	S °20, W	CEDIMENTATION COFFEIGURANT	•	WEIGHT
THR (T) TH	IREONINE		SEDIMENTATION COEFFICIENT	γ	ACTIVITY COEFFICIENT
PHE (F) PH	IENYLALANINE .	$[a]_{\lambda}$	SPECIFIC ROTATION	ϵ	MOLAR EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT
ARG(R) AR	RGININE	[η]	INTRINSIC VISCOSITY	Γ	IONIC STRENGTH
TYR (Y) TY	'ROSINE	П	OSMOTIC PRESSURE	2	- ONIO O FILLING III
TRP (W) TR	RYPTOPHAN				

OUR FRAGILE CRAFT

Adlai Stevenson said, "We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship; dependent on its vulnerable reserves of air and soil; all committed for our safety to its security and peace; preserved from annihilation only by the care, the work and . . . the love we give our fragile craft."

Today the whole world is concerned with the air we breathe, the water we drink, and what is happening to the flora and fauna that still survive.

At no other time has there been so concentrated an effort to protect our birthrights. A symbol for ecology has evolved: a circle, signifying wholeness, surrounded by an ellipse, indicating unity.



Additional symbols have been proposed to spotlight specifics, and these show the dangers we must control if we are to preserve the world in which we live.







Air







Recycling

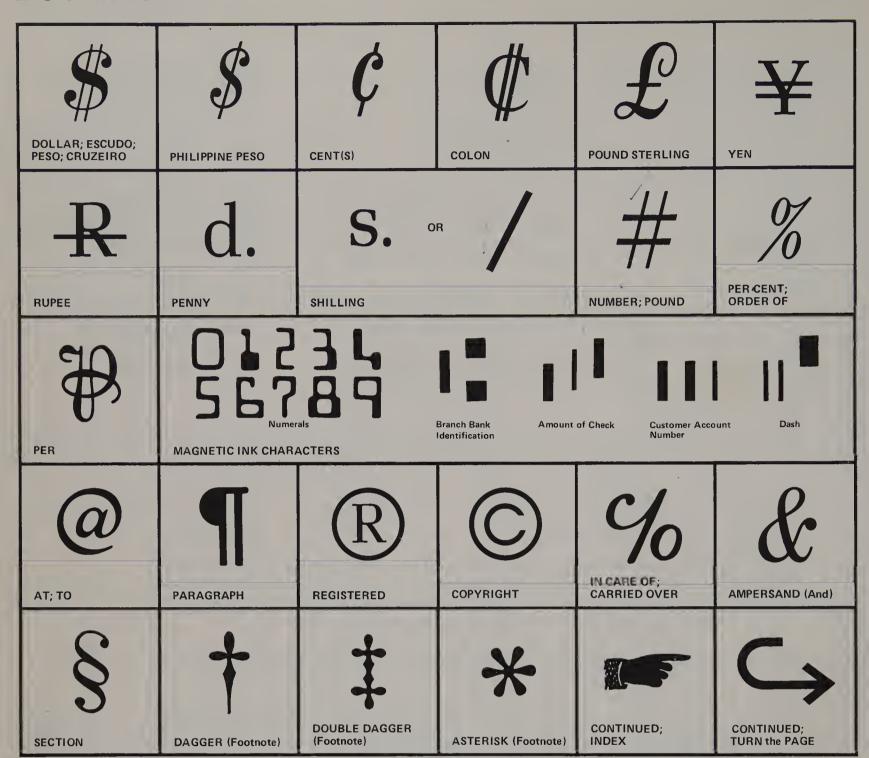
Noise

Population

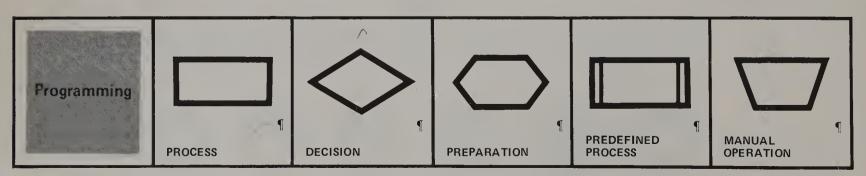
Water

Land

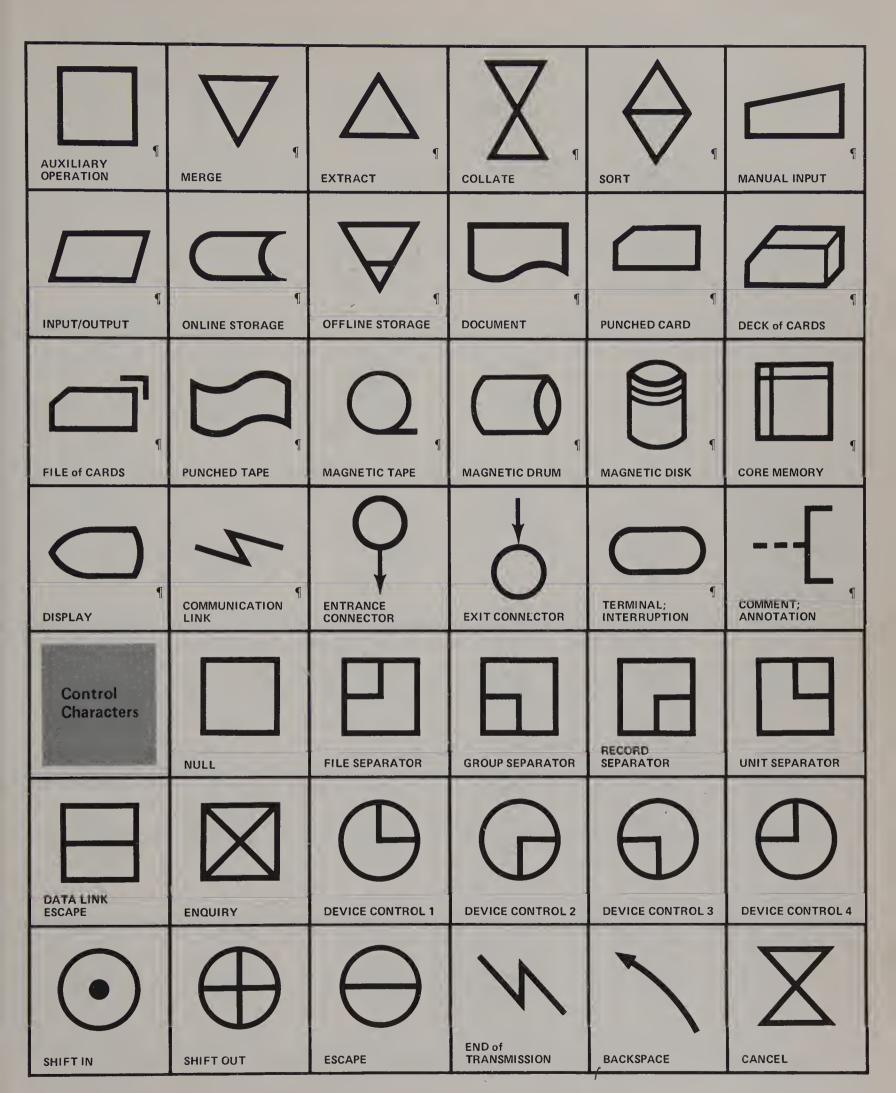
BUSINESS

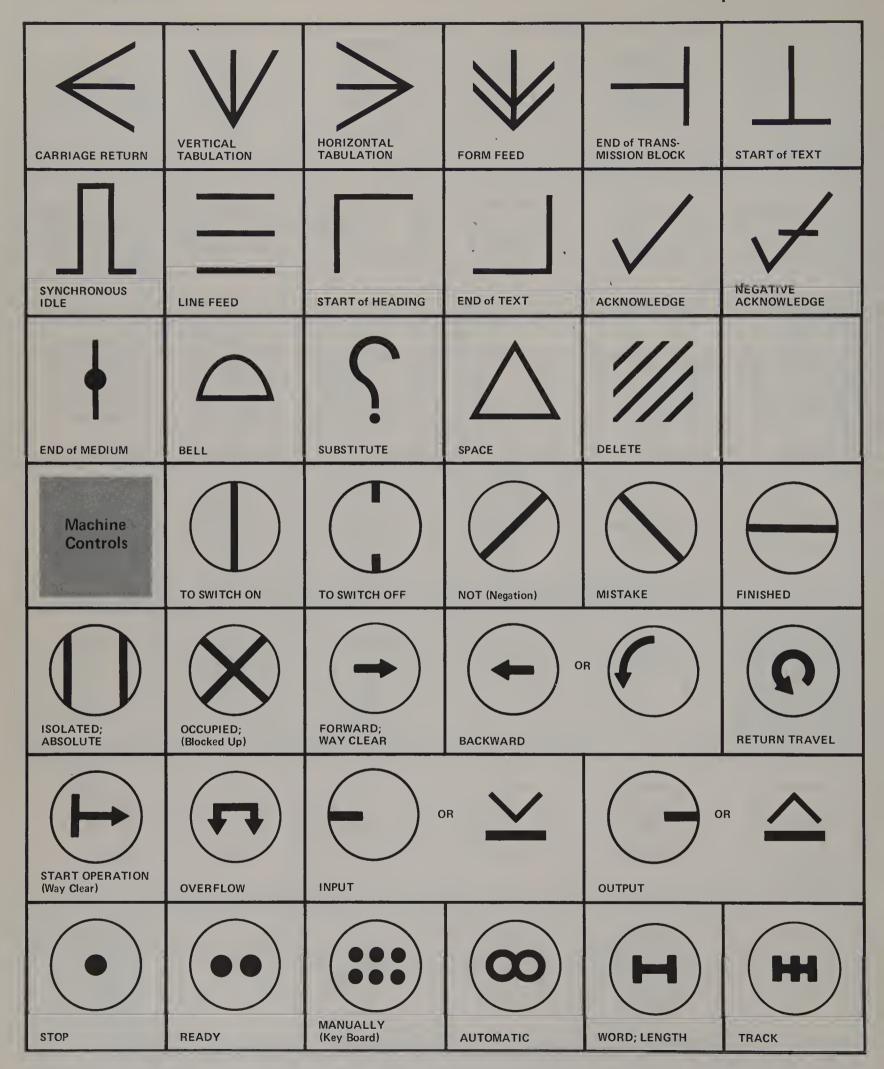


Computers

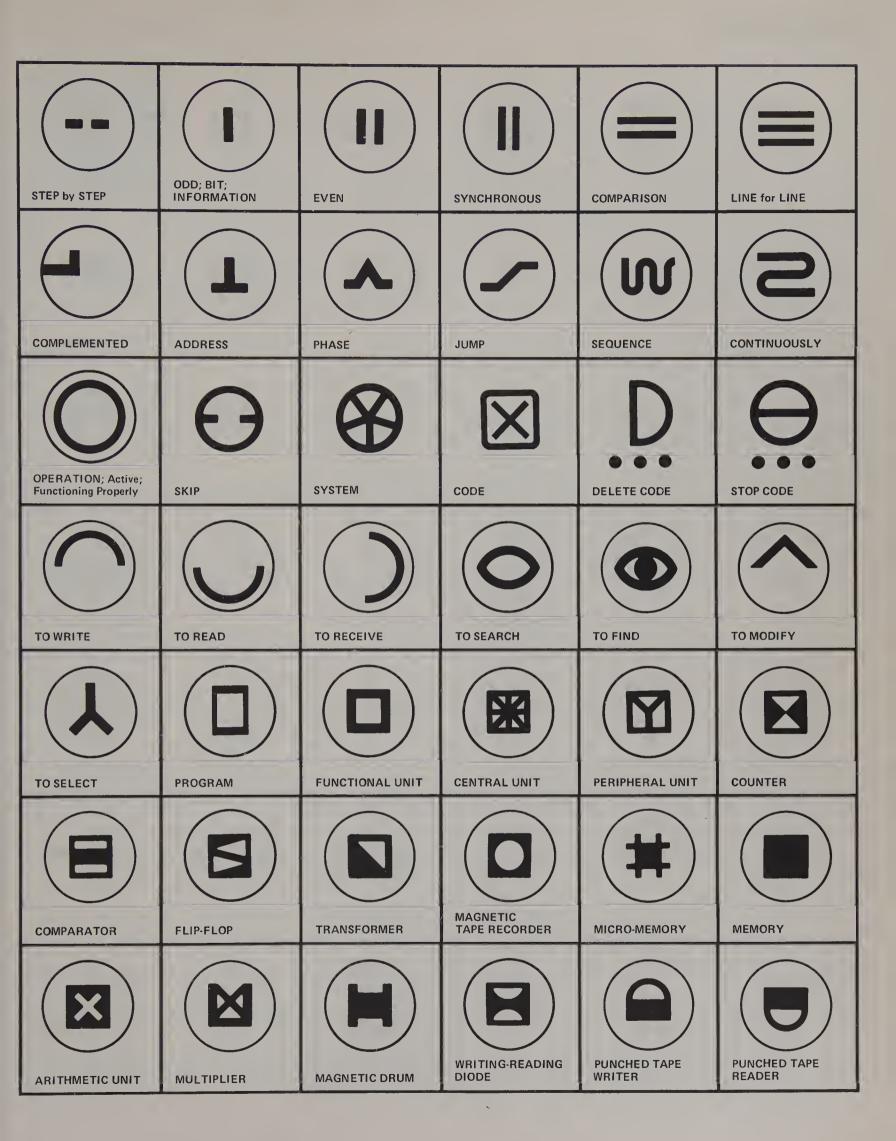


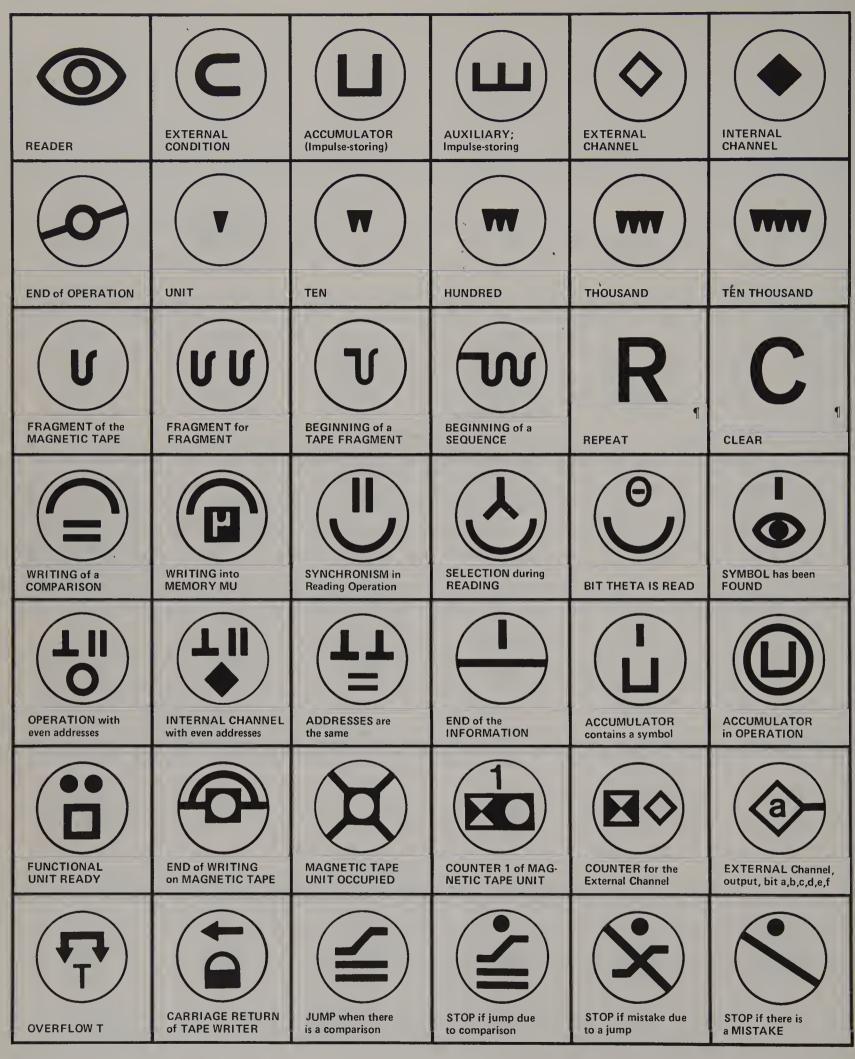
[¶] ISO Recommendation

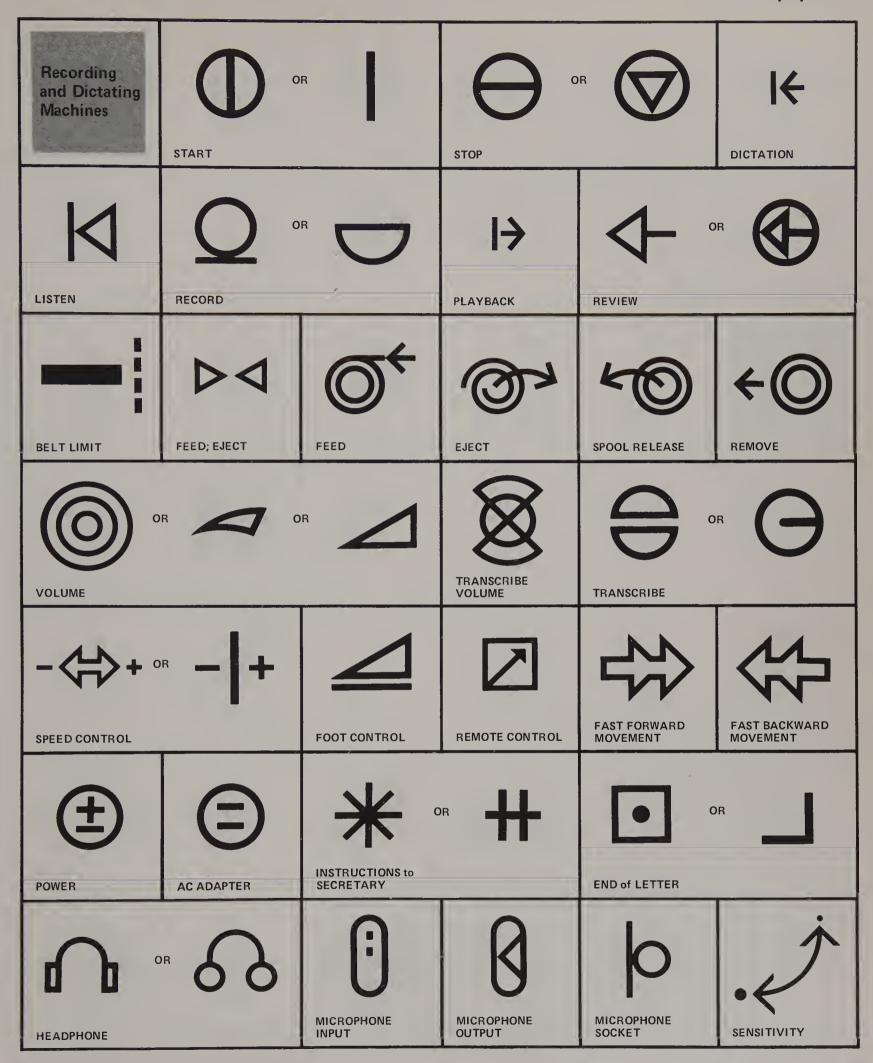


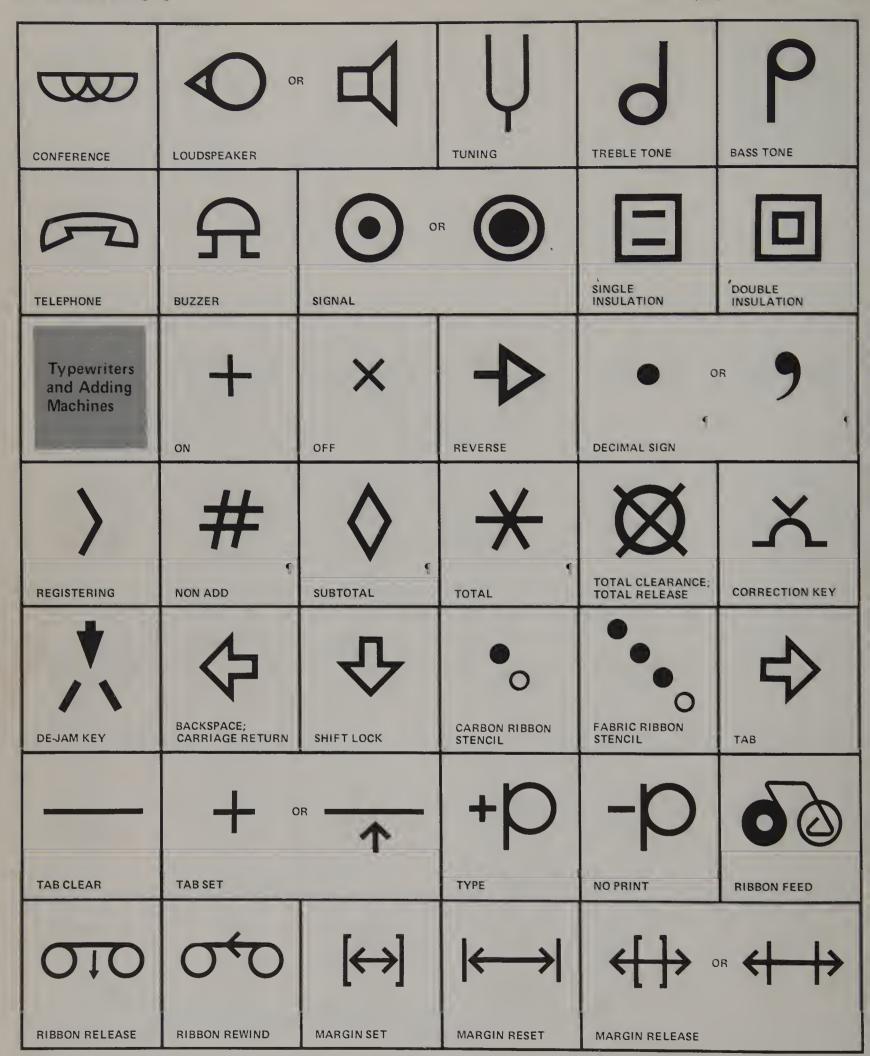


Note: The enclosing figure (usually a circle) is not part of the symbol but is used to contain the symbol and indicate scale.

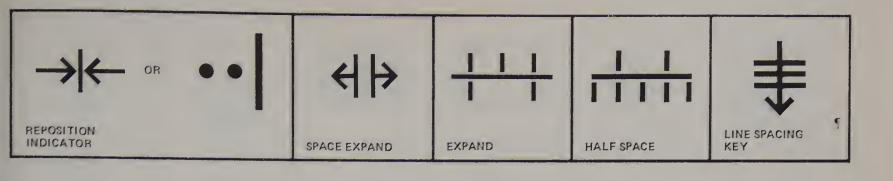








[¶] ISO Recommendation



Shops and Services





SICHI



The Western world is indebted to the Medicis, that great money-lending family, for the crest from which we have borrowed the three golden balls that hang outside our pawnshops. But it took considerable digging to trace the origin of the very different pawn broker sign familiar to all Japanese.

When read in Japanese, the oriental calligraphy character indicating a pawnshop is pronounced "sichi," which also means "seven." Therefore the sign, a stylized 7, stands for pawnshop.

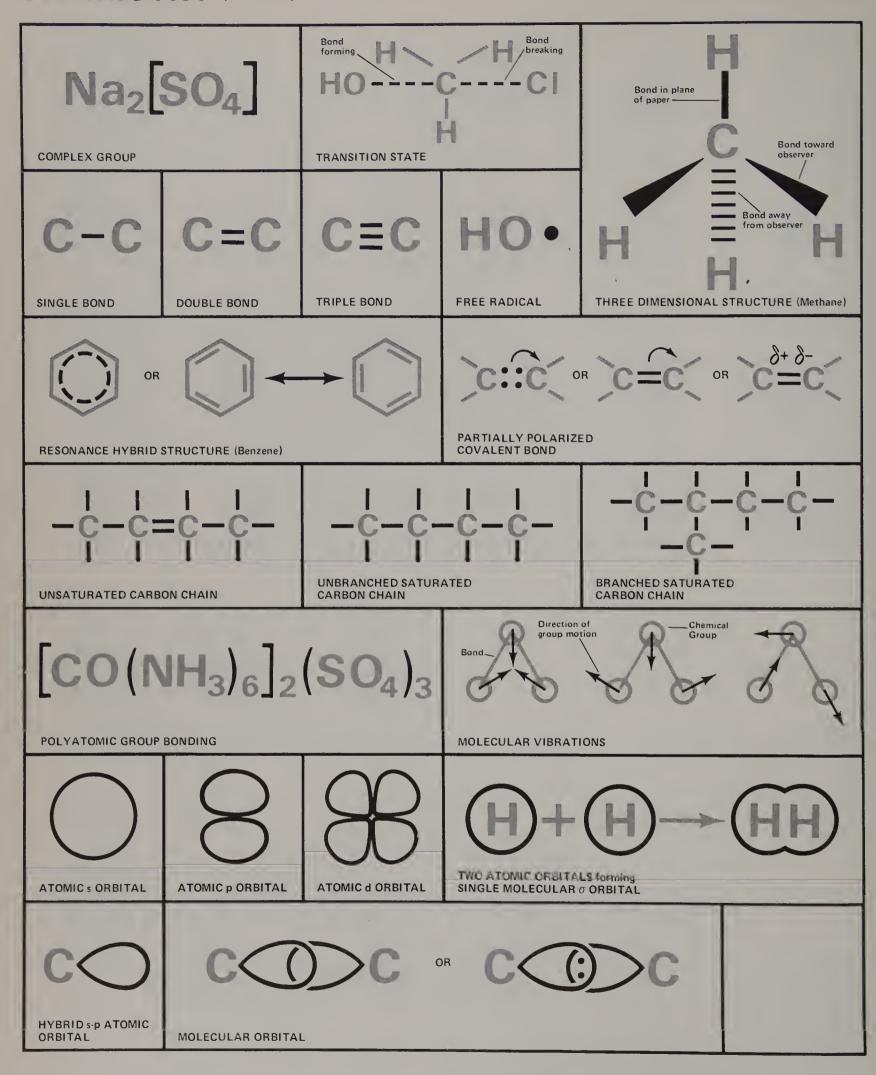
However, a Japanese friend tells me that his countrymen are embarrassed to mention a need for the sichi, so they refer to it as the "6 + 1 Bank."

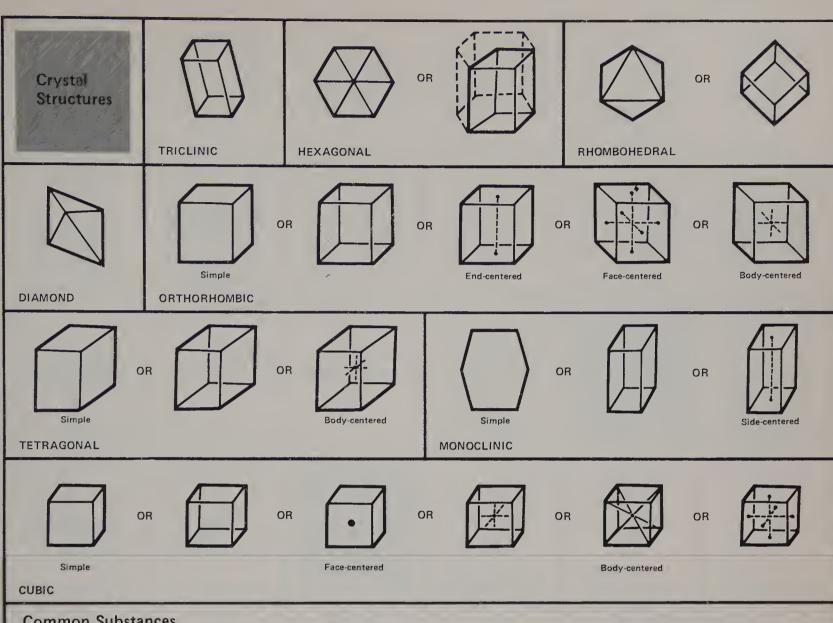


CHEMISTRY

Elements					
Ac ACTINIUM	Co cobalt	In		Os osmium	Sm samarium
Ag SILVER	Cr chromit				Sn TIN
Al ALUMINUM	Cs cesium	K			Sr strontium
Am AMERICIUM	Cu copper	Kr		Pa protactinium Pb lead	Ta TANTALUM
Ar ARGON				Pd PALLADIUM	Tb TERBIUM
As ARSENIC	Dy DYSPROS	том La Li		Pm PROMETHIUM	TC TECHNETIUM
At ASTATINE		_		Po POLONIUM	Te TELLURIUM
Au GOLD	_			Pr PRASEODYMIUM	Th THORIUM
B BORON	=			_	
Ba BARIUM	_				
			_	PLUTONIUM	
Be BERYLLIUM Bi BISMUTH	Fm FERMIUN		_	Ra radium Rb rubidium	Tm THULIUM U URANIUM
	_		moz (BBZNom		_
	Ga GALLIUM	• -		Re RHENIUM	V VANADIUM
	Gd GADOLIN		00210M	Rh RHODIUM	W TUNGSTEN
	Ge german			Rn RADON	Xe XENON
	H HYDROG			RU RUTHENIUM	Y YTTRIUM
	He HELIUM	Ne		SULFUR	Yb YTTERBIUM
Ce CERIUM	Hf HAFNIUN	17	MOREL	Sb ANTIMONY	Zn zinc
Cf CALIFORNIUM	Hg MERCUR			SC SCANDIUM	Zr zirconium
CI CHLORINE	Ho HOLMIUN		NEI TOMOM	Se SELENIUM	
Cm curium	IODINE	0	OXYGEN	Si silicon	
REACTION DIRECTION	REVERSIBLE REACTION	GAS EXPELLED	PRECIPITATION	APPLY HEAT	ROTATION about the BOND
+		Mass Number 32	2+ Ionization State Atoms per Morecure	Fe m	NO*
POSITIVE CHARGE	NEGATIVE CHARGE	NUCLIDE		INDICATION of DIVALENCY	ELECTRONIC EXCITED STATE
[NO2] MOLAR CONCENTRATION	Solid Electrode (Anode) ELECTROMOTIVE CELI	lons in Solution Barriers (Rattery)	Incoming Specie Incoming Nuclide NUCLEAR REACTION	Outgoing Specie Outgoing Nuclide	
CONCENTRATION	ELECTRONOTIVE CEL	_ (Battery)		NOOLEAN MEACHON	

 [▲] Progression is shown by adding number to basic symbol. Example: 2+, 3+; 2-, 3-, etc.
 ◆ When center barrier is double (II), means Idealized Reversible Cell.





Common Substances

Al2O3 (Aluminum Sulfide) RUBY; SAPPHIRE

C (Carbon) DIAMOND

C2H5OH (Ethyl Alcohol) GRAIN ALCOHOL

C3H5(NO3)3 (Glyceryl Trinitrate) NITRO-GLYCERINE

C₆H₂(CH₃)(NO₂)₃ (Trinitrotoluene) TNT

C7H16+C8H18 (Heptane and Isooctane) GASOLINE

C₁₀H₈ (Naphthalene) MOTH BALLS

C₁₀H₂₂+C₁₆H₃₄ (Decane and Hexadecane) KEROSENE

C12 H22 O11 (Sucrose) BEET SUGAR; CANE SUGAR

CaCO₃+ (Impure Calcium Carbonate) LIMESTONE

Ca₃(PO₄)₂+C (Calcium Phosphate plus Carbon) ANIMAL CHARCOAL

CaMg₃(SiO₃)₄ (Silicate of Calcium and Magnesium) **ASBESTOS**

CaOCI₂ (Calcium Oxychloride) BLEACHING POWDER

Ca(OH)₂ (Calcium Hydroxide) SLAKED LIME

CaSiO₃+Na₂SiO₃ (Calcium- and other Silicates) COMMON GLASS

CH3CO2C6H4COOH (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid) ASPIRIN

CH3COOH++ (Impure Acetic Acid) VINEGAR

CH₃OH (Methyl Alcohol) METHANOL; WOOD ALCOHOL

CH4+ (Impure Methane) NATURAL GAS

CO₂ (Frozen Carbon Dioxide) DRY ICE

(Fe₂O₃)₃·H₂O (Hydrated Ferric Oxide) IRON RUST

Fe4(Fe(CN)6)3 (Ferric Ferrocyanide) LAUNDRY BLUEING

FeS2 (Iron Disulfide) FOOL'S GOLD

H2Al2(SiO4)2·H2O (Hydrated Aluminum Silicate) CLAY

H3BO3 (Boric Acid) BORACIC ACID

Hq (Mercury) QUICKSILVER

N2O (Nitrous Oxide) LAUGHING GAS

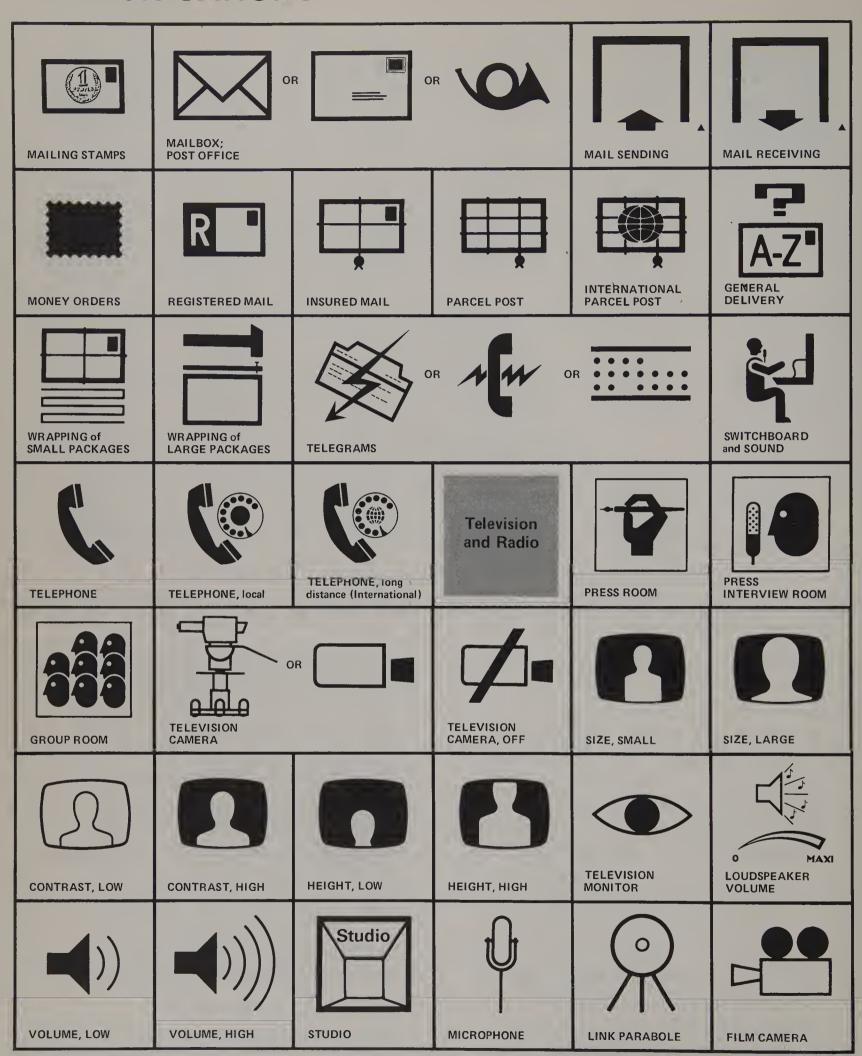
NaCl (Sodium Chloride) TABLE or ROCK SALT

NaHCO₃+KHC₄H₄O₆ (Sodium Bicarbonate plus an Acid Salt) BAKING POWDER

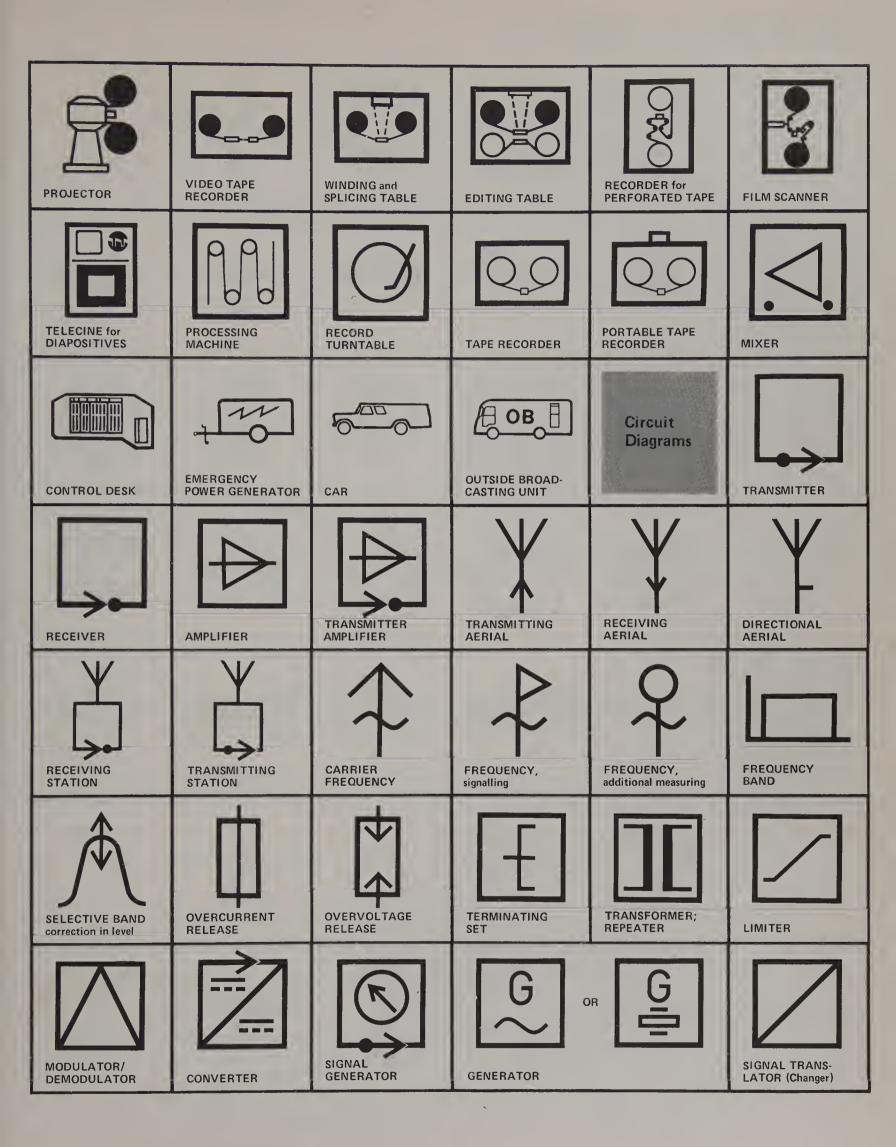
NaOH (Sodium Hydroxide) SOAP LYE

SiO2 (Silicon Dioxide) AGATE; FLINT; SILICA

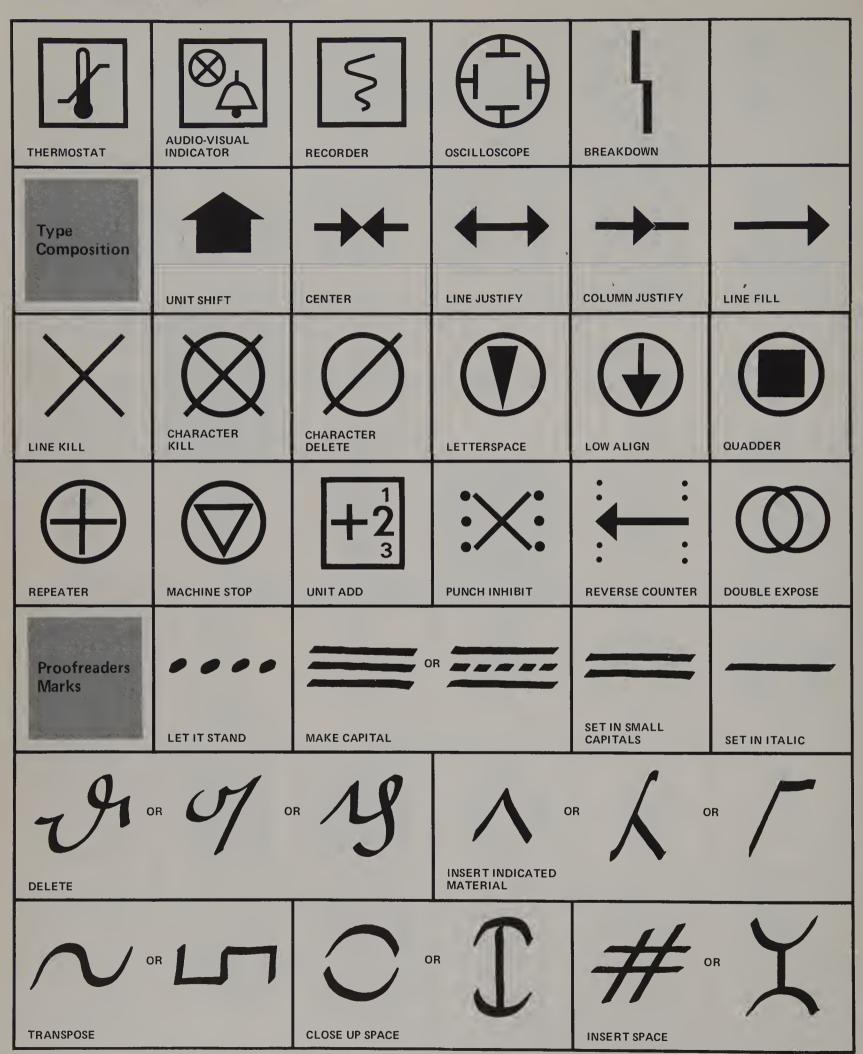
COMMUNICATIONS

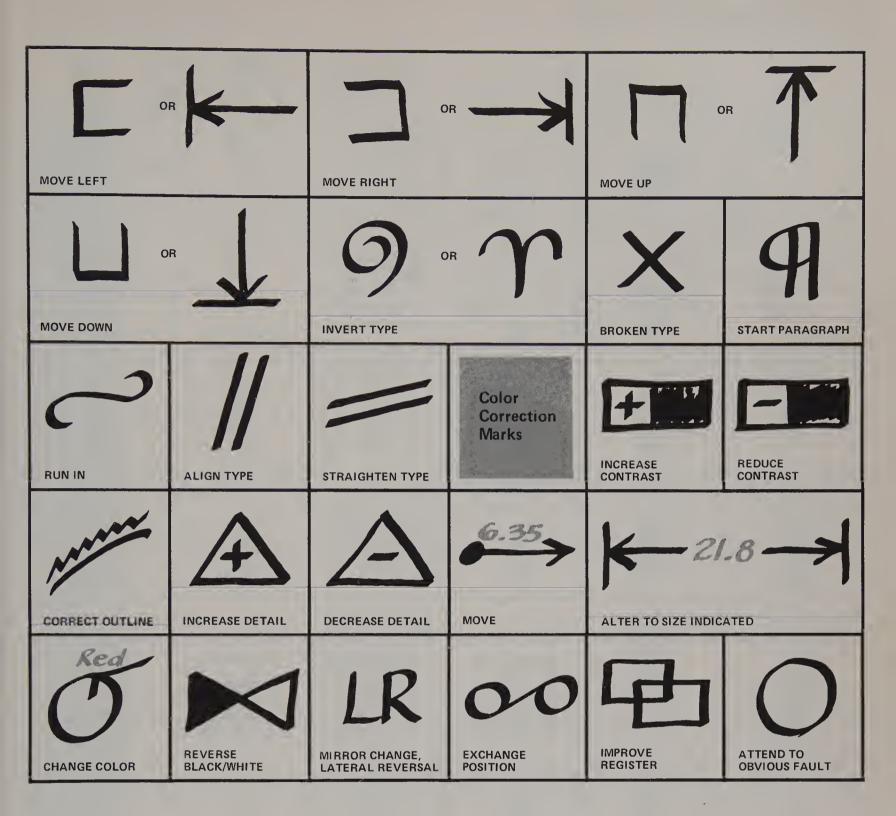


A symbol for one of the various types of mail can be combined with the "Sending Mail" or "Receiving Mail" symbols. Example: 🕎 indicates Sending Parcel Post.



COMMUNICATIONS (continued)



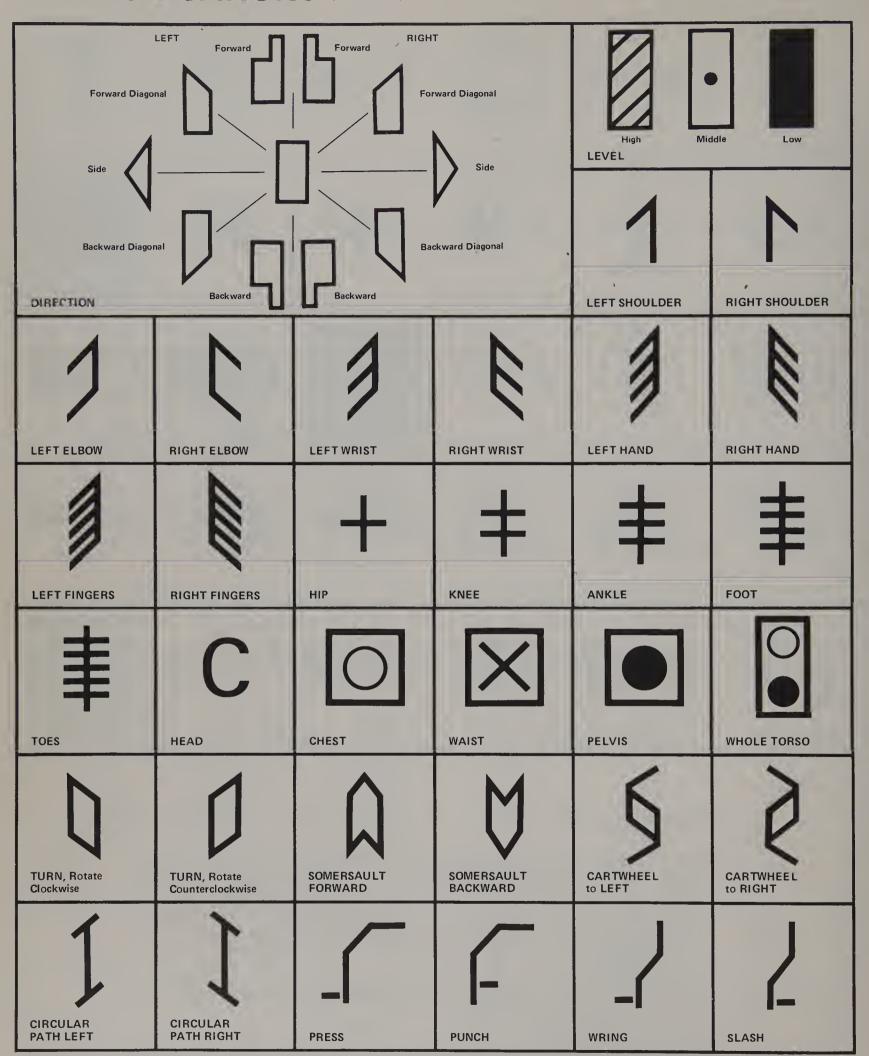


THE END IS NEAR

When you pick up a magazine in the dentist's office or on a train or plane, do you ever wonder whether you'll have time to finish an article or story that attracts your attention? One way to quickly match the length of time at your disposal to the length of the printed matter is to look for a symbol sometimes provided at the end of the story or article. These are some commonly used symbols:

Other helpful symbols might show you that the article is continued on the next page.

And a variation of this might direct you to a remote page where the reading matter is continued.



Note: "Alphabet of Basic Symbols," copyright 1954 by Rudolf Laban, reproduced by permission of Dance Notation Bureau, Inc.

	Morse Code *	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
A	• -	Speed trial			0
В	- • • •	Explosives			
C		Yes		5	00
D		y b b Keep clear			
E	•	Altering course to starboard			
F	• • - •	Disabled		A	00
G		Want a pilot		T	00
Н	• • •	Pilot on board			000

[▲] Morse code may also be transmitted by "blinker" lights or by flags.

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
	• •	Altering course to port		159	
J	•	Semaphore			
K		V b Stop instantly			
	• - • •	Stop, something to communicate			
M		Doctor on board			
N		b No	♣	(P)	
0		y Man overboard		0	
P	• •	About to sail (lights out)			

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
Q		Y Request pratique		A	
R	• •	Way is off my ship			
S	• • •	Going full speed astern		5	
T		Do not pass ahead of me		The state of the s	
U	• • -	Standing into danger		all	
V	• • • -	Require assistance			
W	•	Require medical assistance		M	
X	_ • • _	Stop your intention			

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore *	Manual (Deaf)	Braille *
Y		Y r Carrying mails			
Z	•	Shore stations			
1	•	у			
2	••	y r			
3	•••==	b			
4	••••				
5	• • • •	b y			
6		b			00

[▲] In Semaphore and Braille, the first ten letters also stand for numerals. The Numeral sign (in Semaphore, in Braille) must precede any numeral symbol.

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
7					
8		y b			
9		b			
0					

LEFT AND RIGHT ARE IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

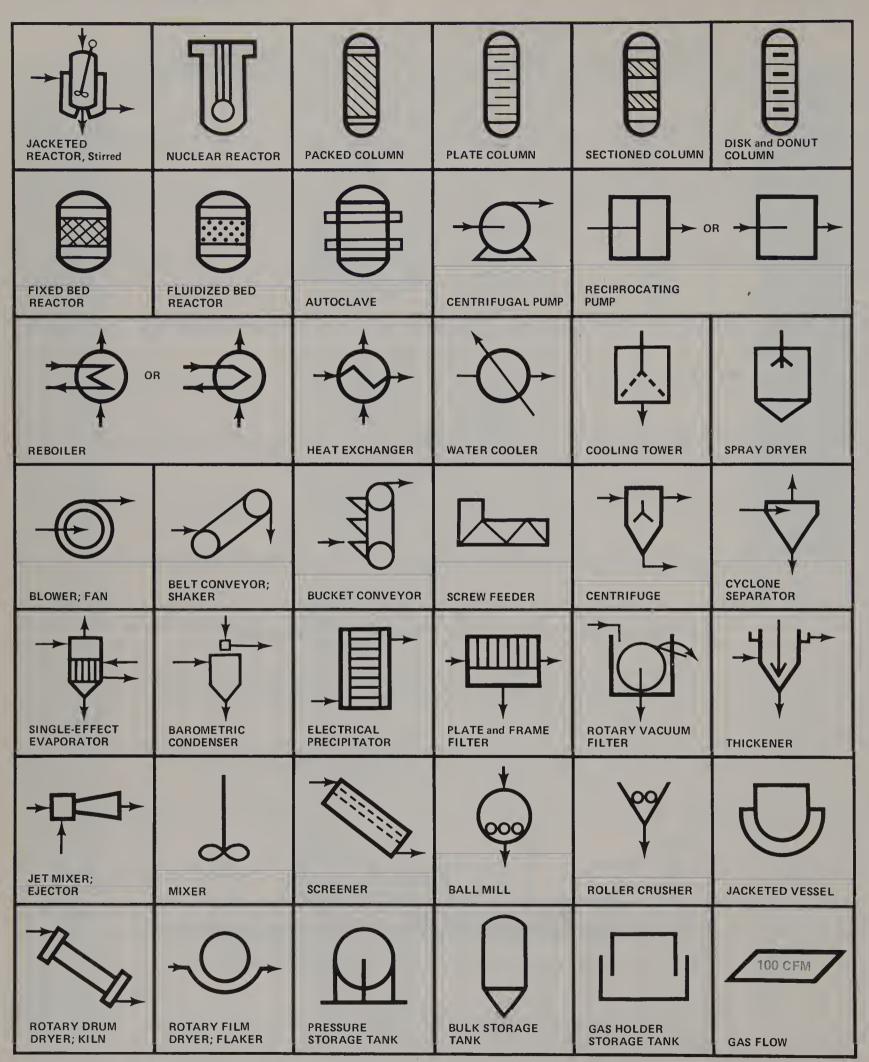
In South Africa, most of the men who work in the mines are illiterate. The miners, therefore, are given instructions and warnings in the form of symbols rather than words.

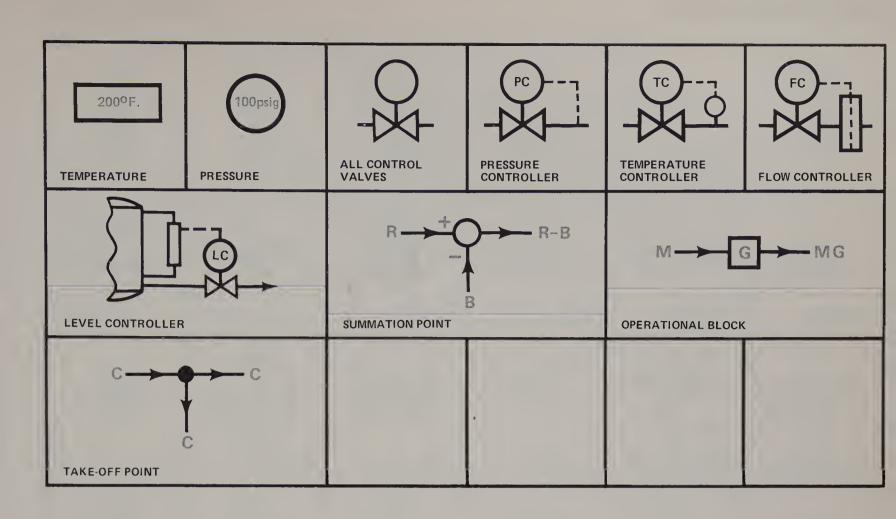
In an effort to enlist the miners' help in keeping mine tracks clear of rock, the South African Chamber of Mines posted this pictorial message:



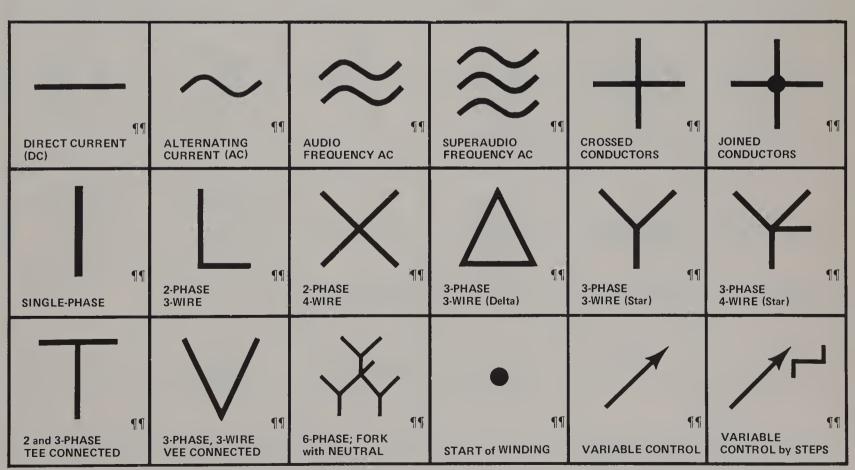
But the campaign failed miserably. More and more rocks blocked the tracks.

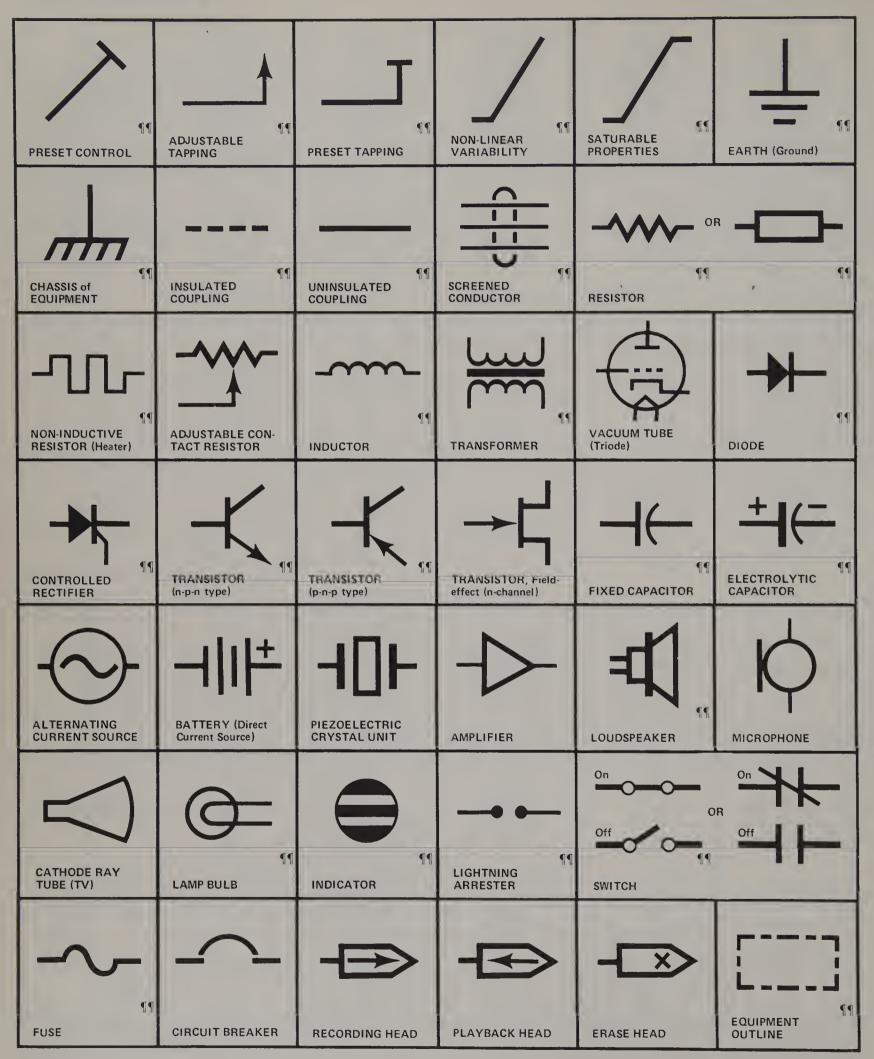
The reason was soon discovered. Miners were indeed reading the message, but from right to left. They obligingly dumped their rocks on the tracks.



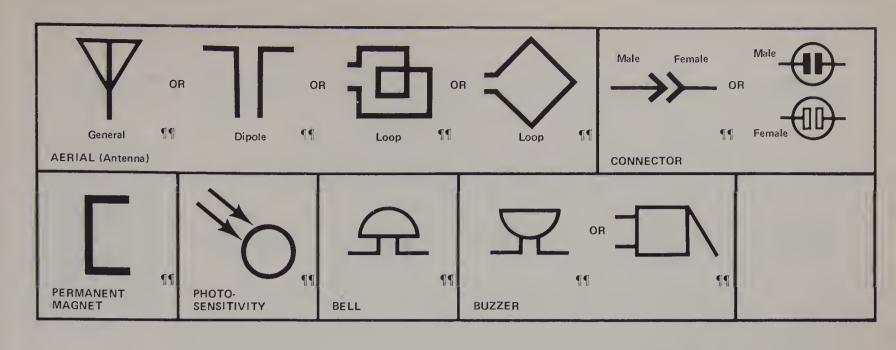


Electrical

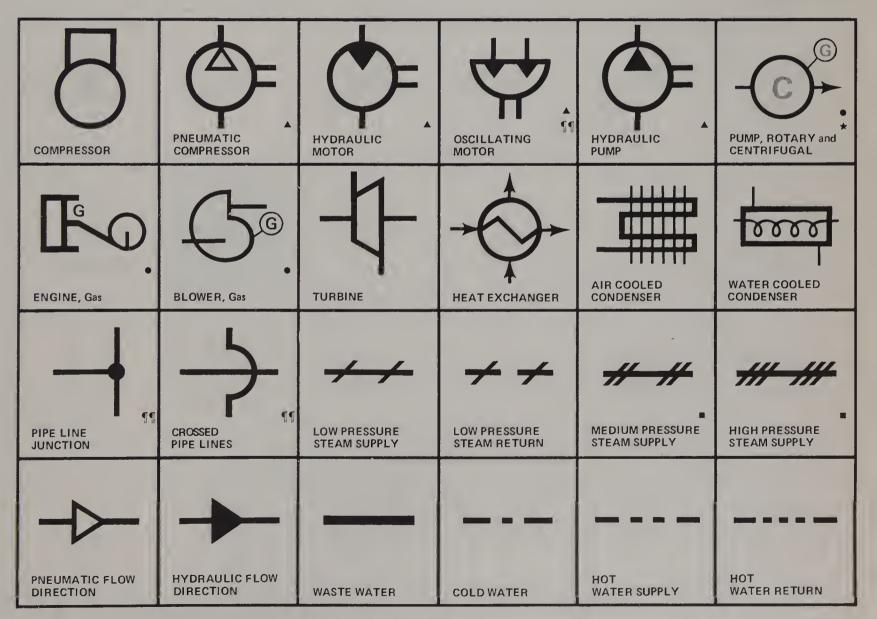




^{¶¶} Draft ISO Recommendation



Mechanical *



 ▶ Pneumatic machinery is indicated by \$\triangle \triangle \t Gas) Steam Engine is indicated by symbol without initial.

★ C indicates Circulating Water. Different initial indicates other type of machine or service; e. g. D (concentrate), F (boiler feed), O (oil), S (service), V (air).

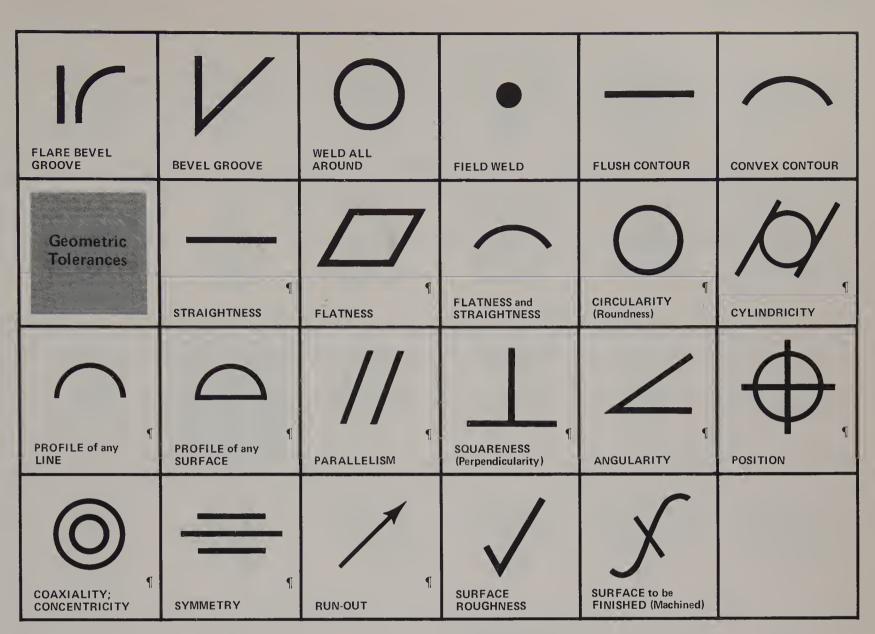
"Return" indicated by broken line, as illustrated in Low Pressure Steam Return.

¶¶ Draft ISO Recommendation

* FOR MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, SEE ARCHITECTURE: Drafting, PAGE 48.

	-CH-	— F —	- G -	- V-	-
VENT PIPE	CHILLED WATER LINE	FUEL LINE	GAS LINE	VACUUM LINE	THREADED PIPE JOINT
-+-	*		-	+++	†
FLANGED PIPE JOINT	WELDED PIPE JOINT	BELL and SPIGOT PIPE JOINT	SOLDERED PIPE JOINT	UNION, Threaded	TEE JOINT, Threaded
CROSS JOINT,	90° ELBOW,	LATERAL JOINT,	ECCENTRIC	CONCENTRIC	\triangle
Threaded	Threaded	Threaded	REDUCER	REDUCER	THREADED BUSHING
L	+17+	→	₩	松	₩
JOINT FLANGE	CHECK VALVE	SHUT-OFF VALVE; GATE VALVE	GLOBE VALVE	COCK VALVE	DIAPHRAGM VALVE
+SI-	4DF STOP COCK	PRESSURE GAUGE	THERMOMETER	Welding	FILLET
PLUG; SLOT	ARC-SPOT; ARC SEAM	BACKING; BACK	MELT-THROUGH	J L EDGE FLANGE	CORNER FLANGE
		WW 6000W	Y	P	7
SURFACING	SQUARE GROOVE	"V" GROOVE	"U" GROOVE	"J" GROOVE	FLARE "V" GROOVE

Flanged, Welded, Bell and Spigot, or Soldered Union indicated by substituting appropriate markings (see Joints). Example: -x|x- Welded Union. ¶¶ Draft ISO Recommendation



¶ ISO Recommendation

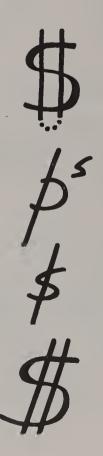
EASY COME

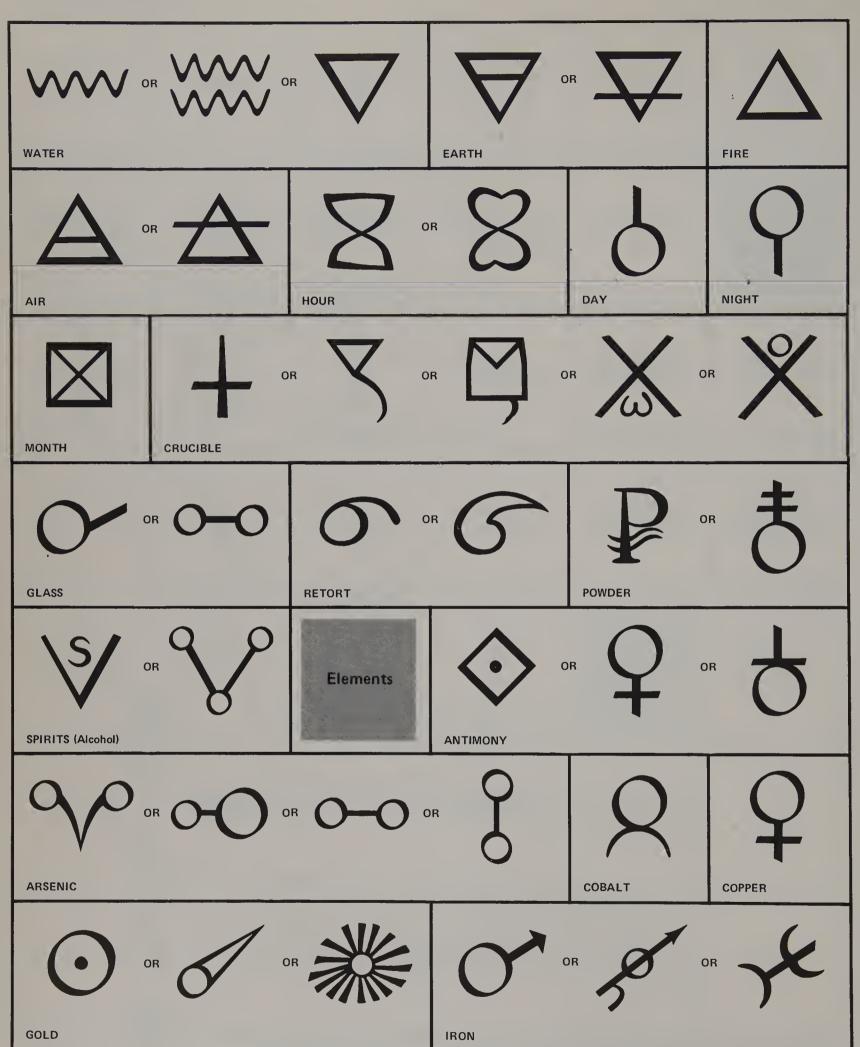
We all know where our dollars come from, although we are seldom quite sure where they go. But few of us can say where the dollar symbol itself came from.

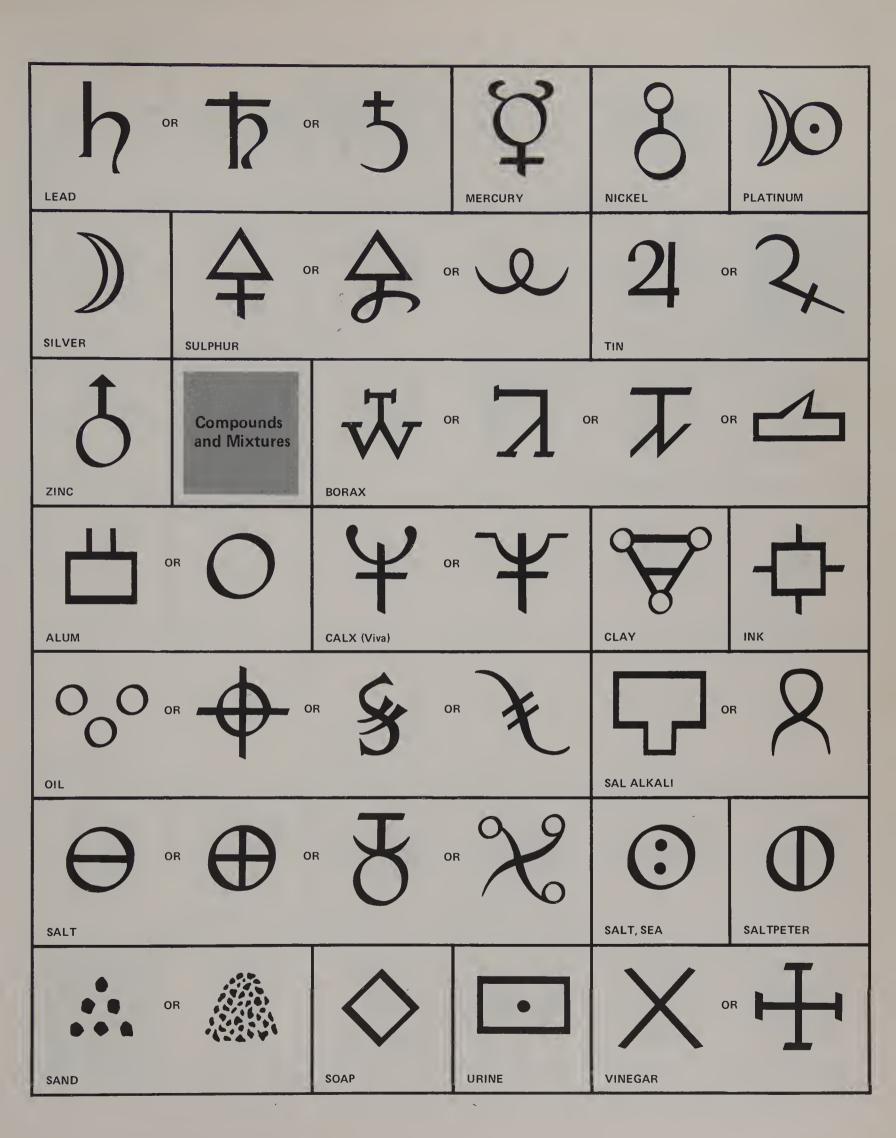
Zealous patriots erroneously speculate that it was derived by superimposing the first letter of United over the first letter of States, and that through usage over the years the bottom of the U was dropped off.

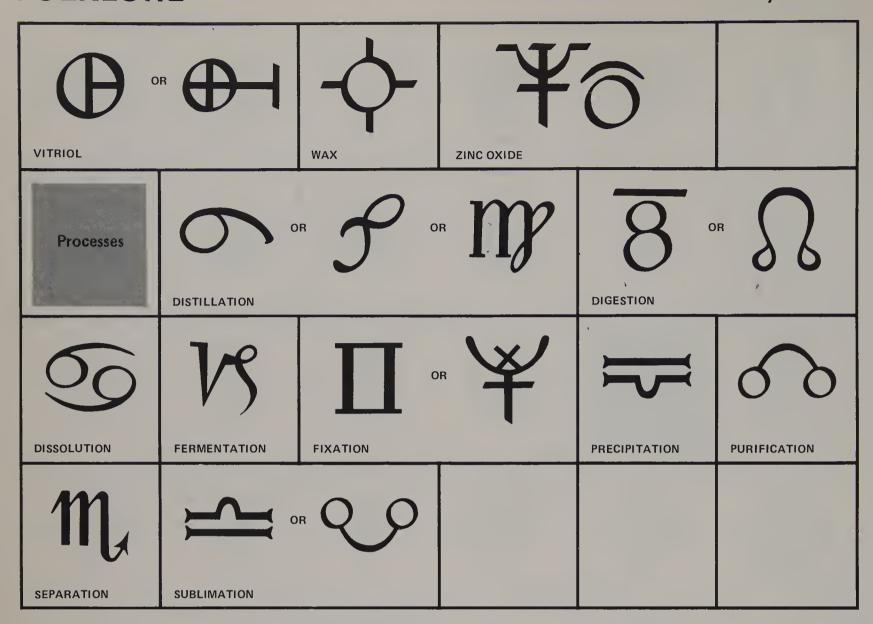
Historically, the Spaniards in the 16th century brought their peso to the New World. They had abbreviated the peso to a "P" and pluralized it by placing an S above and to its right; eventually the P was simplified to a single long stroke, and the S placed astride it. Those fancifully inclined can imagine a decorative monogram of an S for Spanish, intertwined with a P for peso.

In the 1700s, young America patterned its dollar after the peso and adopted the peso mark — but this mark somehow, and with no explanation whatsoever, now appears with a second oblique line added to its configuration.

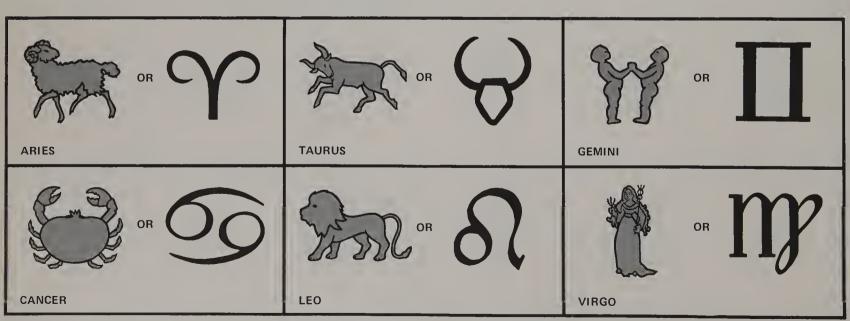




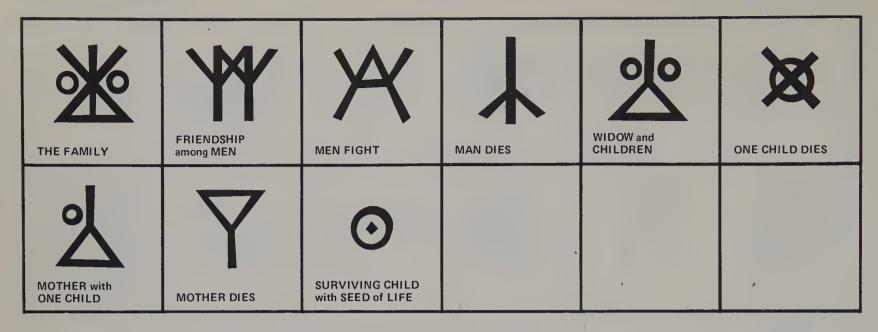




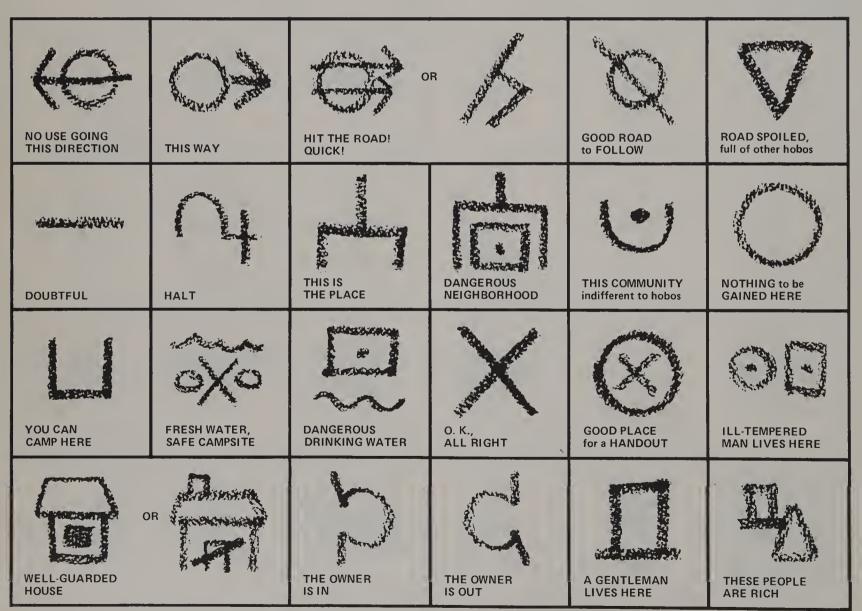
Astrology

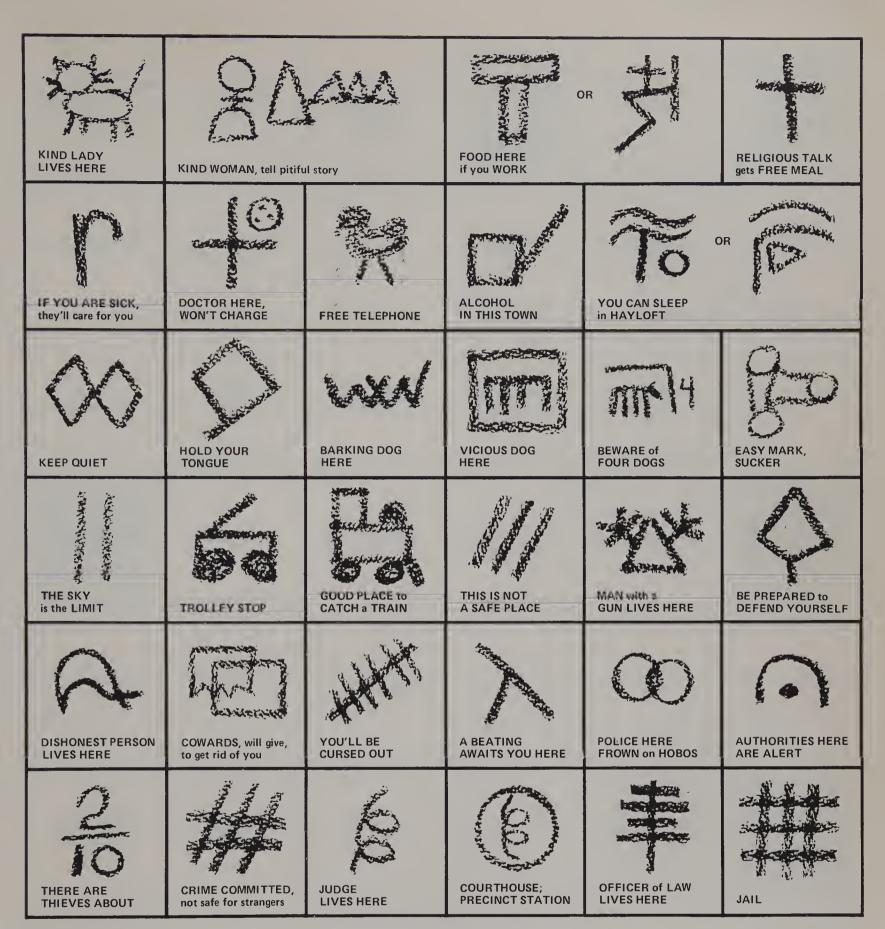






Hobo Signs





Note: Hobo signs are drawn as they usually appear — in chalk, on a rough wood fence, post or sidewalk.

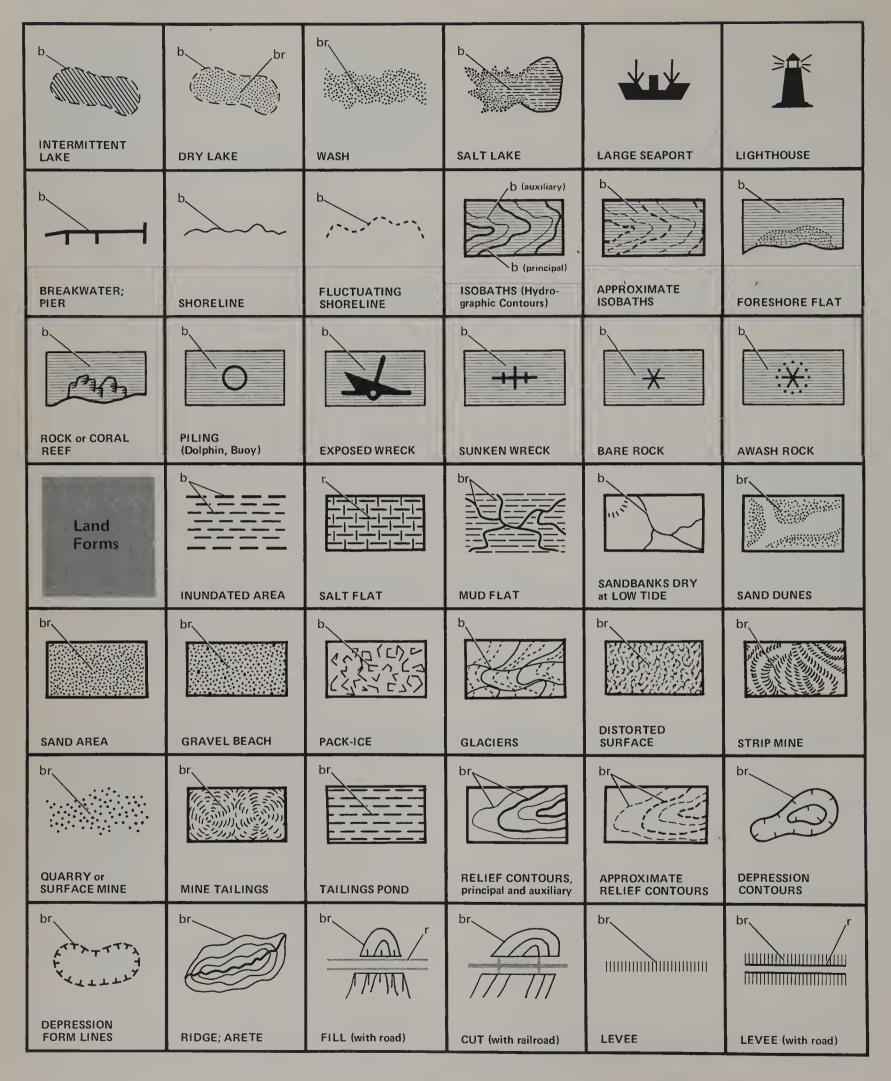
GEOGRAPHY

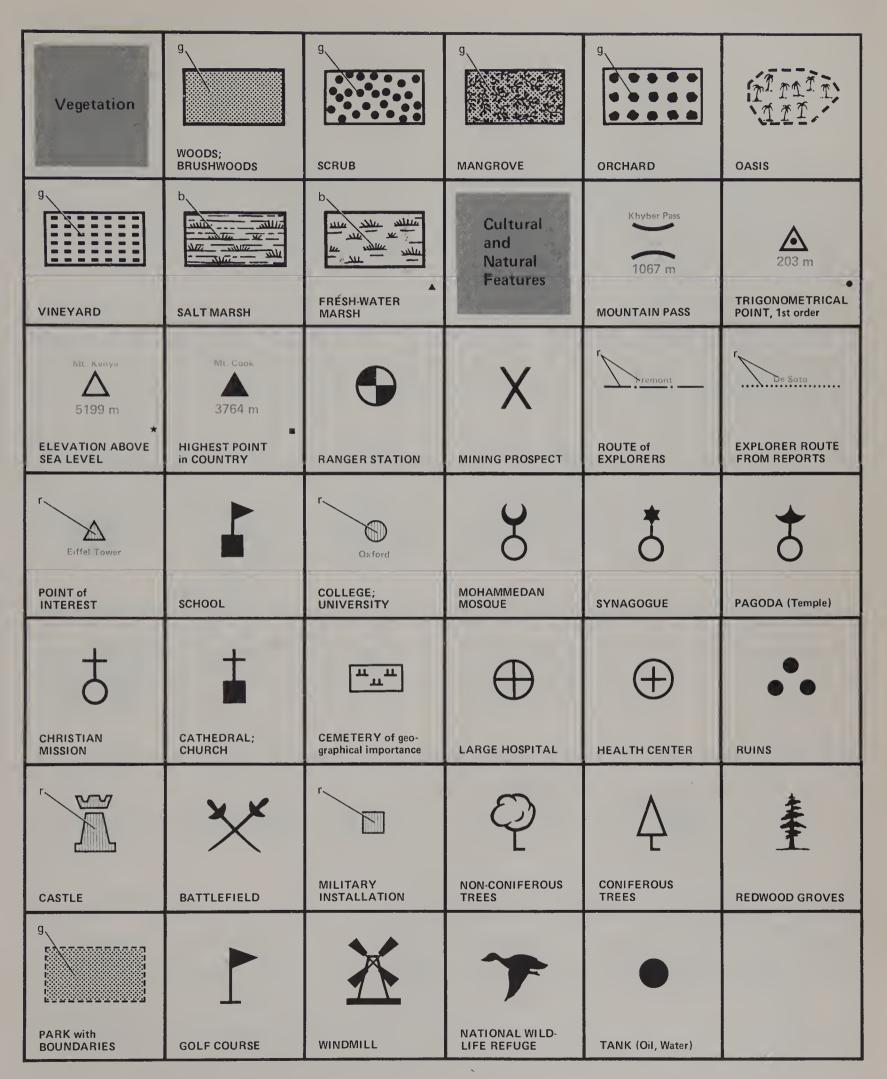
	`				
	r	r			
Roads and					TT
Railroads					II
	SUPERHIGHWAY	SUPERHIGHWAY under construction	FULL INTERCHANGE	PARTIAL INTERCHANGE	ACCESS DENIED
r	r_	r	r	b	,b
					100
	A	A	•		
DUAL HIGHWAY	MAIN ROAD	SECONDARY ROAD	TRACK; PATH	BRIDGE and ROAD	DRAWBRIDGE and ROAD
4					
			3 S S S		
TUNNEL and ROAD	RAILROAD TRACK, single	RAILROAD TRACKS, two or more	RAILROAD STATION	NARROW GAUGE TRACK	
1	r	r	r		
		<u></u>			
Boundaries					
	INTERNATIONAL	UNDEMARCATED INTERNATIONAL	UNDEFINED INTERNATIONAL	PROVINCIAL or STATE	COUNTY
			r		
TOWNSHIP	INCORPORATED VILLAGE	RESERVATION, national or state	LAND GRANT	SMALL PARK, CEMETERY	BOUNDARY BEACON
	pink	r	r	r	
Settlements				KIIKIAN	
	URBAN AREA	METROPOLIS	CITY	TOWN	CITY of administra- tive importance
	↔	(a)		0	
CITY of no administrative importance	CAPITAL CITY	NAMED TOWN within larger urban area	VILLAGE	HAMLET	VILLAGE, permanently inhabited

Line may be broken or interrupted to indicate "under construction," as shown in Superhighway under Construction.
 Bridge, Drawbridge, and Tunnel shown here with Dual Highway; may also be used in combination with other road or railroad symbols.

.:		IMPORTANT	Communica- tions	Ouargia TELEGRAPH	TELEGRAPH NOT
DWELLINGS	BUILDINGS (Offices)	FACTORY		ALONG ROAD	ALONG ROAD
	Pipe Line	7	T	Р	Р
POWER TRANS- MISSION LINE	TELEPHONE or PIPE LINE	TELEGRAPH, TELE- PHONE OFFICE	WIRELESS TELE- GRAPH STATION	POST OFFICE	POST OFFICE with telegraph/telephone
France	T.				
SUBMARINE CABLE	TELECOMMUNI- CATIONS	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	AIRPORT, CIVIL or MILITARY	SMALL AIRPORT, NO FACILITIES	
Hydrographic Features	b	b.	b	b	b
2	MASONRY or EARTH DAM	DAM with LOCK	DAM with ROAD	NAVIGABLE CANAL	CANAL with LOCK
b >>>	b	b	D D	b	b
NON-NAVIGABLE CANAL	LARGE NAVIGABLE RIVER	RIVER with navigable channel	LIMITS of SEA- BORNE TRAFFIC	PERENNIAL RIVER or STREAM	INTERMITTENT RIVER or STREAM
b	b	b	b March	b	b ***
BRAIDED RIVER (Anastomosis)	RIVER DISTRIBUTARIES	UNSURVEYED RIVER or STREAM	LIMIT of PACK-ICE (Month)	FALLS	RAPIDS
b	b 0~		0	b	b
DISAPPEARING STREAM	SPRING	PERENNIAL WATER	TEMPORARY WATER	ELEVATED AQUEDUCT	FRESHWATER LAKE; RESERVOIR

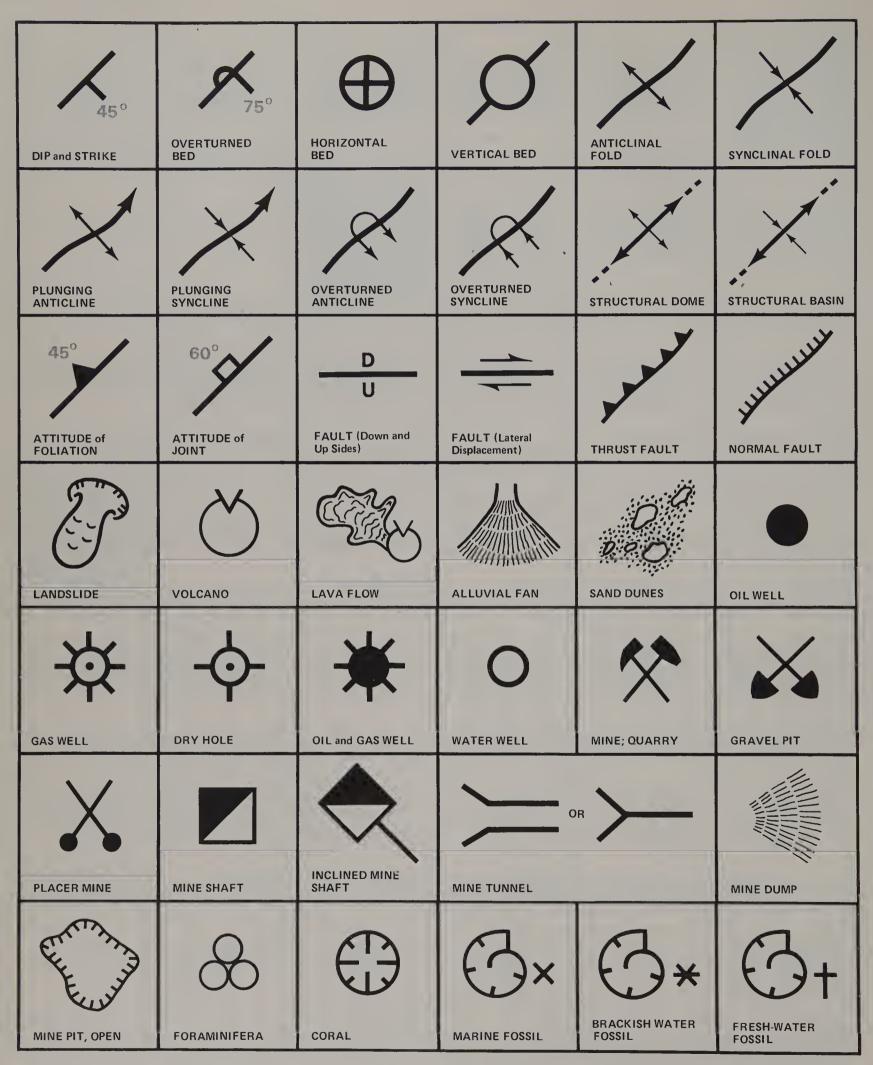
GEOGRAPHY (continued)



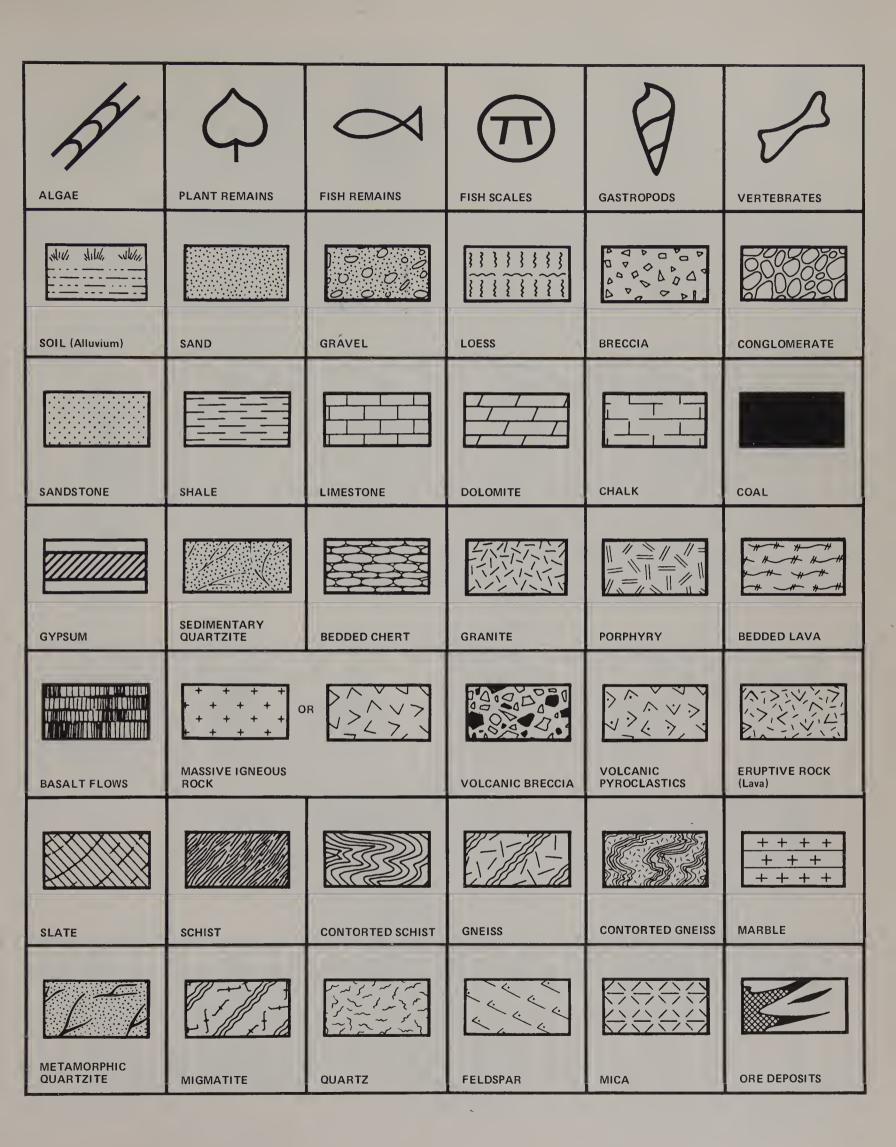


- ▲ Blue background would indicate submerged marsh; green background would indicate wooded marsh or swamp.
- Refers to quality of survey.
 Also indicates 2nd Order Trigonometrical Point.
- windicates Lowest Point in Country.

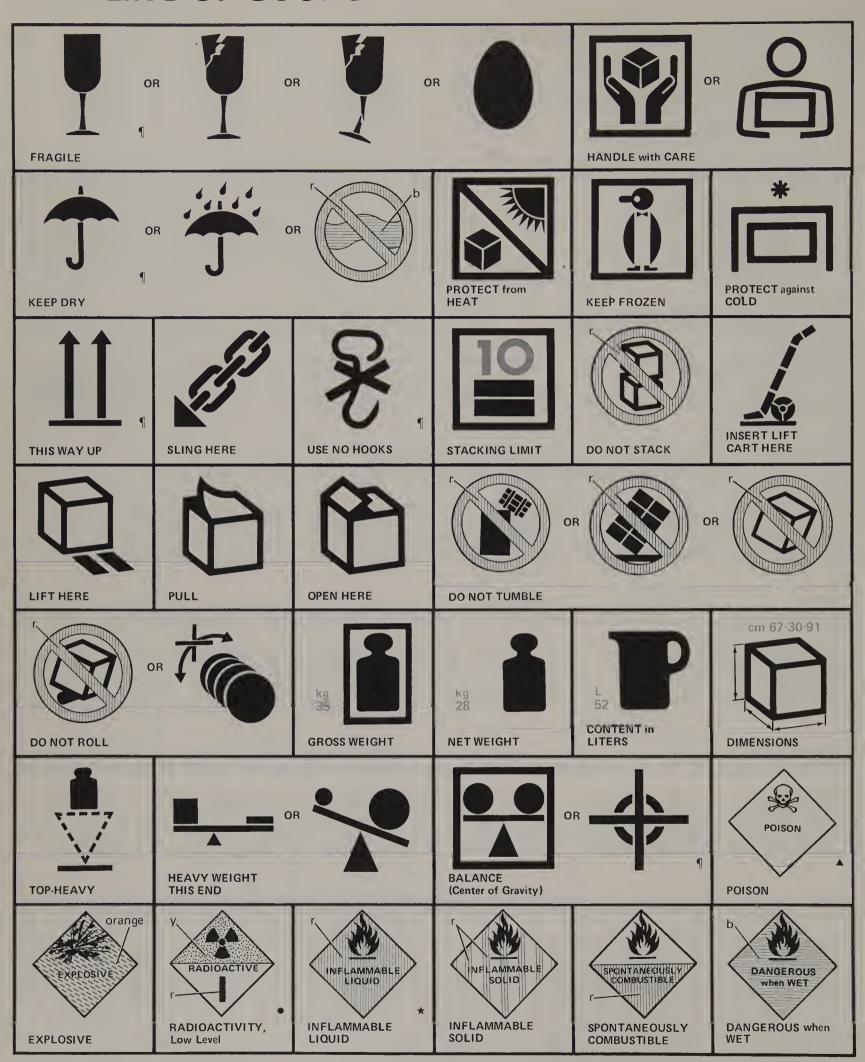
GEOLOGY *



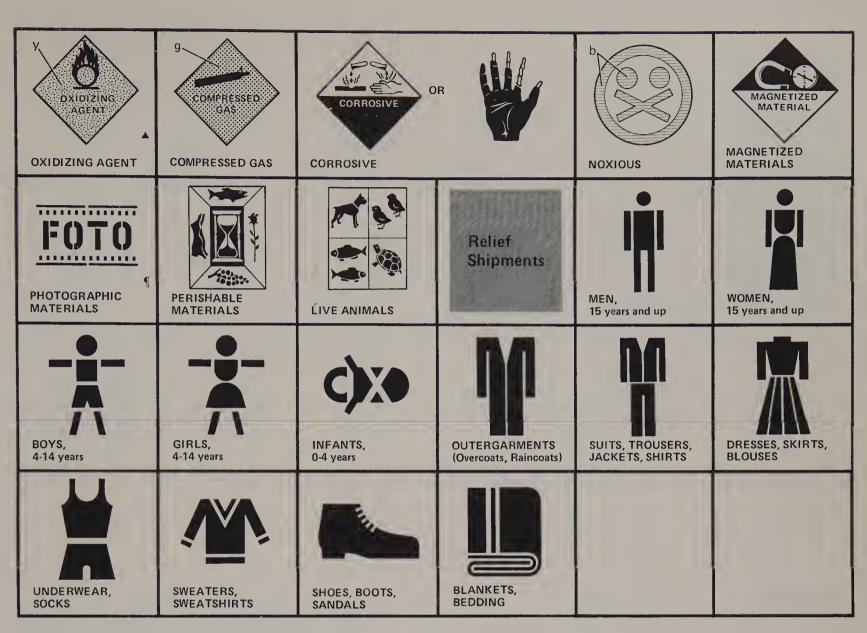
^{*} FOR CARTOGRAPHY, SEE GEOGRAPHY, PAGE 92.



HANDLING OF GOODS



- This label is also made with the title Poison Gas.
- Vertical bars indicate progressive levels of radioactivity: (II) means Medium, (III) means High.
- ★ This label is also in ¶ ISO Recommendation This label is also made with the title Inflammable Gas.



- ▲ This label is also made with the title Organic Peroxide. ¶ ISO Recommendation

MOSCOW TO NEW YORK

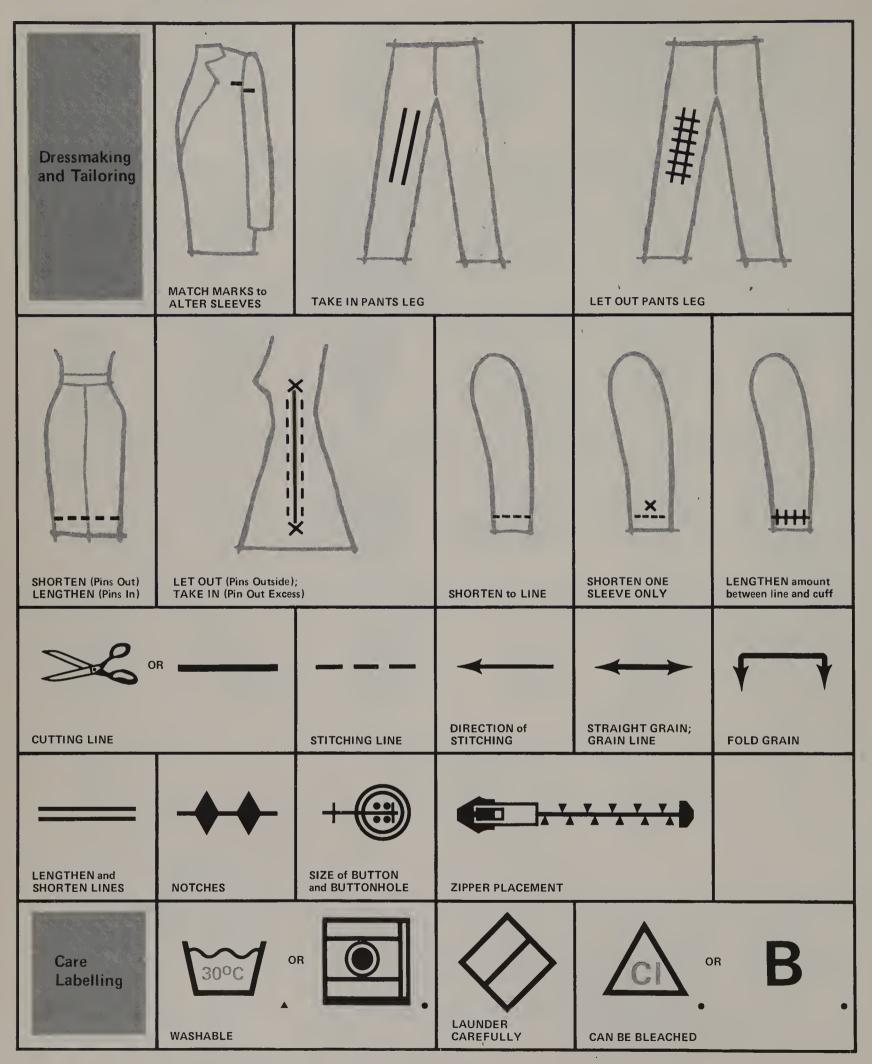
During a visit to the Soviet Union, I shipped a carton of toys home to the United States. Other than the address of destination, it had stencilled on it just three symbol directions:

> 2 arrows (this side up) a goblet (fragile) an umbrella (keep dry)

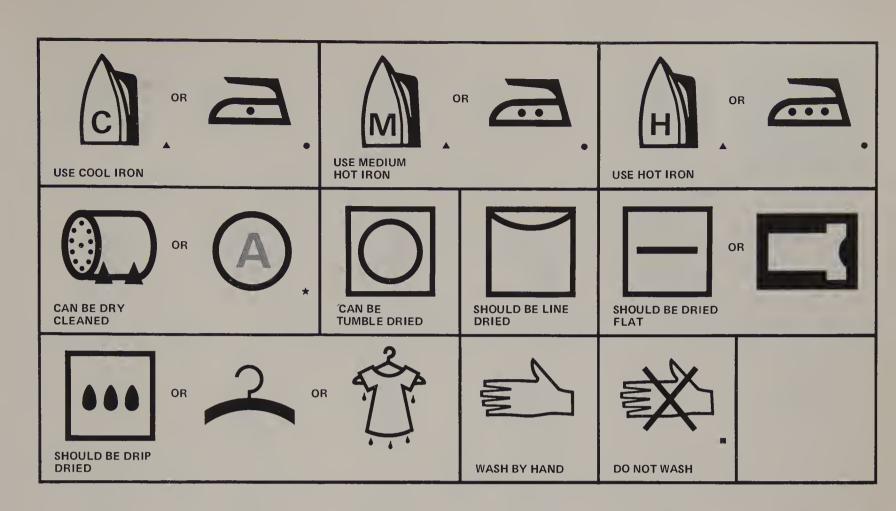
Considering that the shipment might be routed from Moscow via Constantinople, Piraeus, Genoa, and Lisbon before it reached the United States, and that the handlers in each port perhaps would not read any language other than their own, the message "spoke" in six tongues.



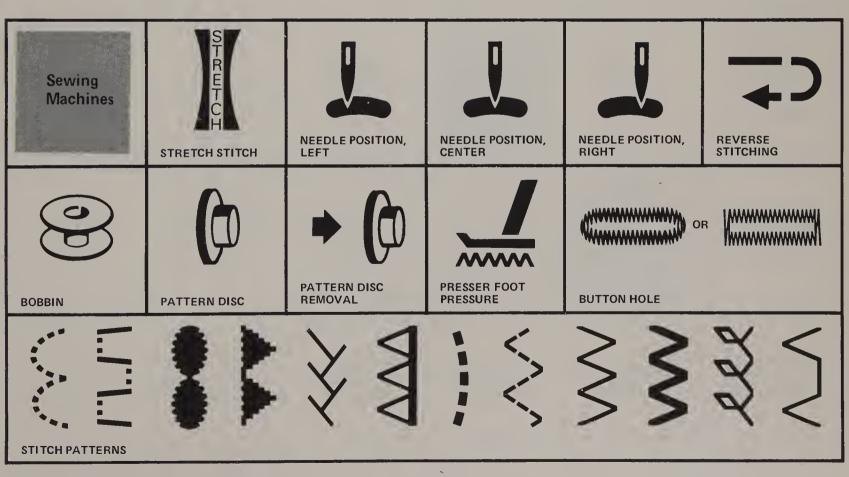
HOME ECONOMICS



- ▲ Number in symbol indicates temperature in degrees Centigrade (Celsius) for washing garment.
 ◆ An X or / across the symbol negates its original meaning. Example: ※ , Can Not Be Bleached.



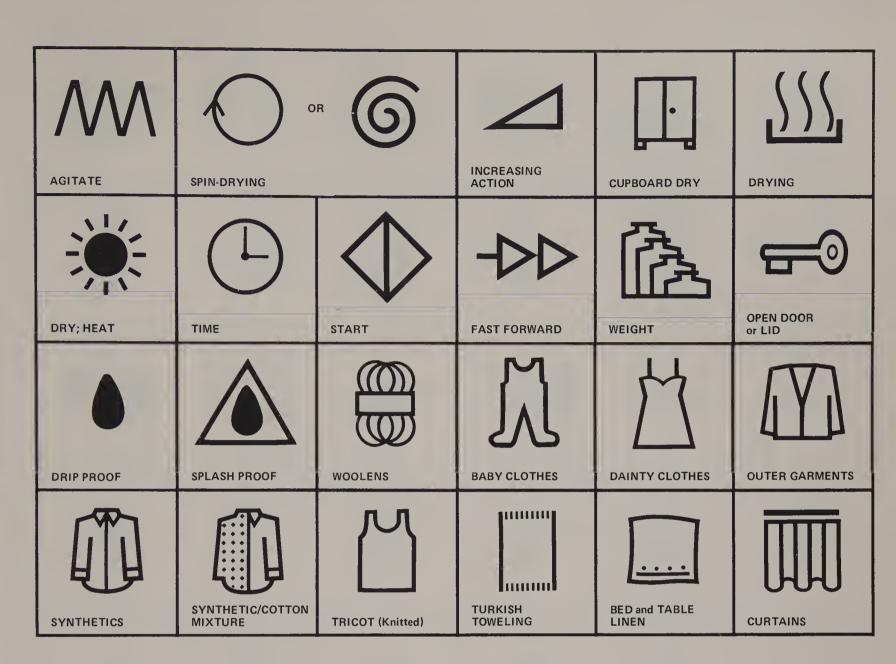
Appliances



- ▲ The letters S for Steam and L for Little may also be used.
- One dot (*) indicates 120°C; two dots (*), 150°C; three dots (**), 200°C.
 Circle may include a letter indicating type of dry cleaning agent to be used. Example: A any solvent; P perchloroethylene or white spirit; F white spirit only.
 A / or X, used to negate, may also be used on other symbols. Example: A, Do Not Iron.



- ▲ Temperature shown in degrees Centigrade (Celsius)
- An X or / across the symbol negates its original meaning. Example: 4, Not Draining.



FROM TRADEMARK INTO SYMBOL

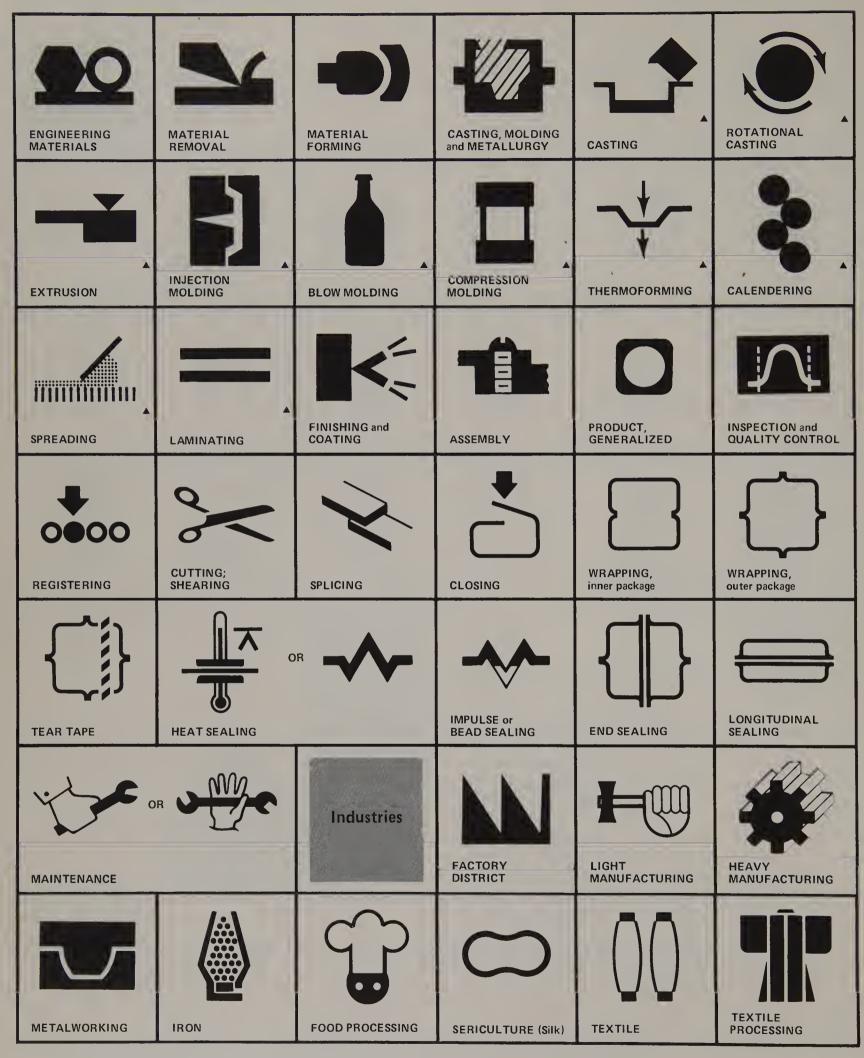
It is a rare occurrence when a trademark sheds its strictly commercial usage as a logo and emerges as a widely used symbol. But this is exactly what happened to the Woolmark symbol identifying "Pure New Wool."

Reminiscent of a sleek skein of yarn, this unique design is easily remembered. And it has been so expertly publicized and protected that it has become internationally accepted as a symbol for fine wool products.

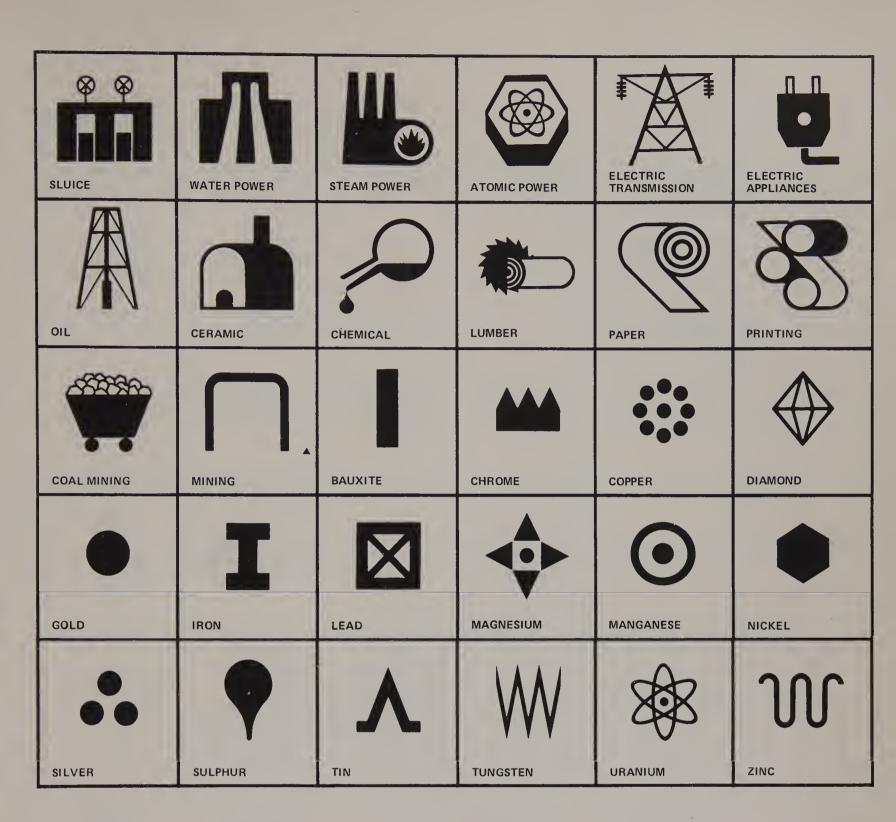
(Woolmark registered by International Wool Secretariat and usable only by their licensees. Reproduced here by special permission.)



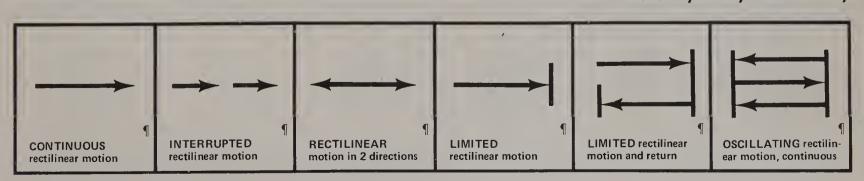
MANUFACTURING



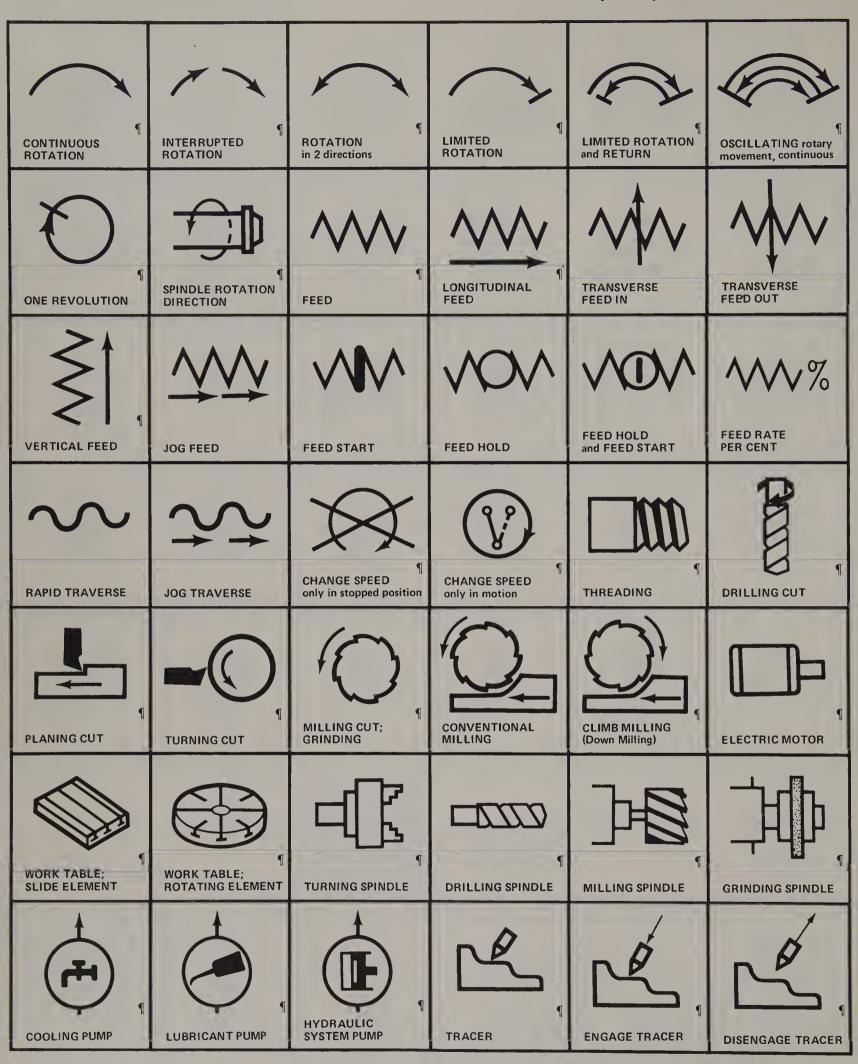
[▲] These symbols were originally designed for the plastics industry, but can also be used in other manufacturing processes.



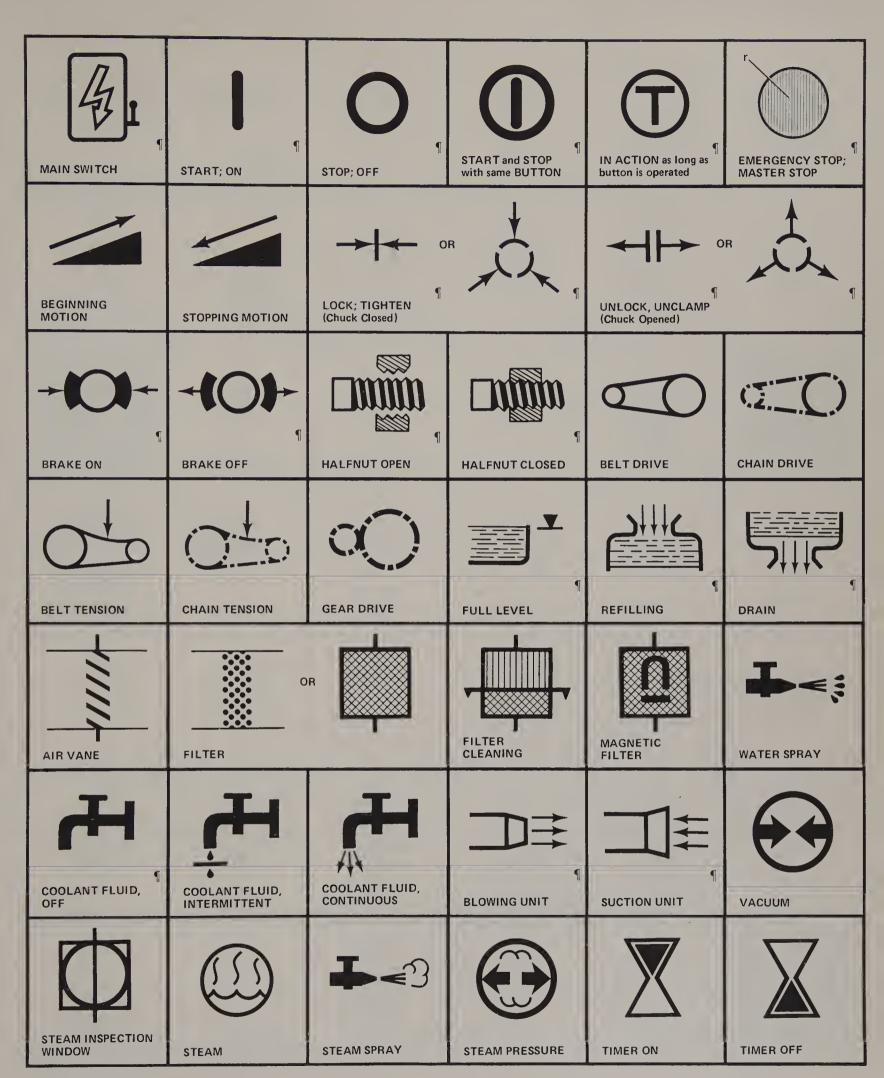
Heavy Duty Machinery

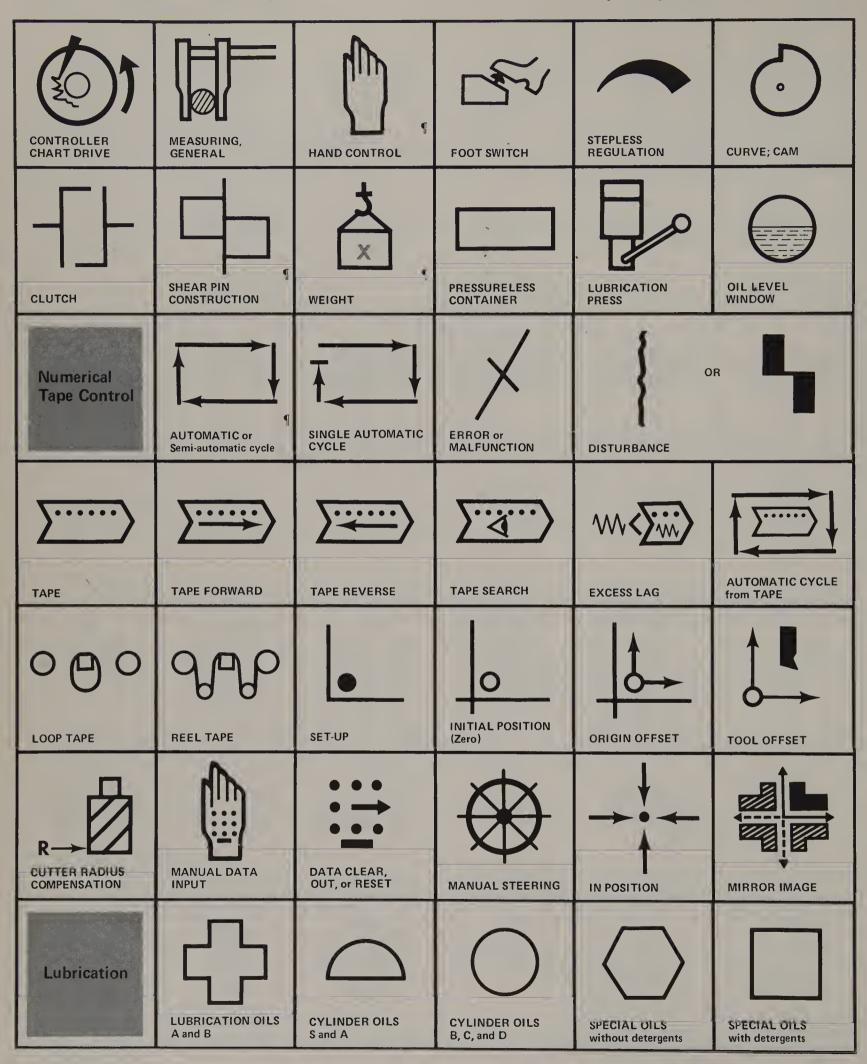


- ▲ Specific type of mining indicated by inserting a symbol. Example: indicates Gold Mining; In Iron Mining. ¶ ISO Recommendation

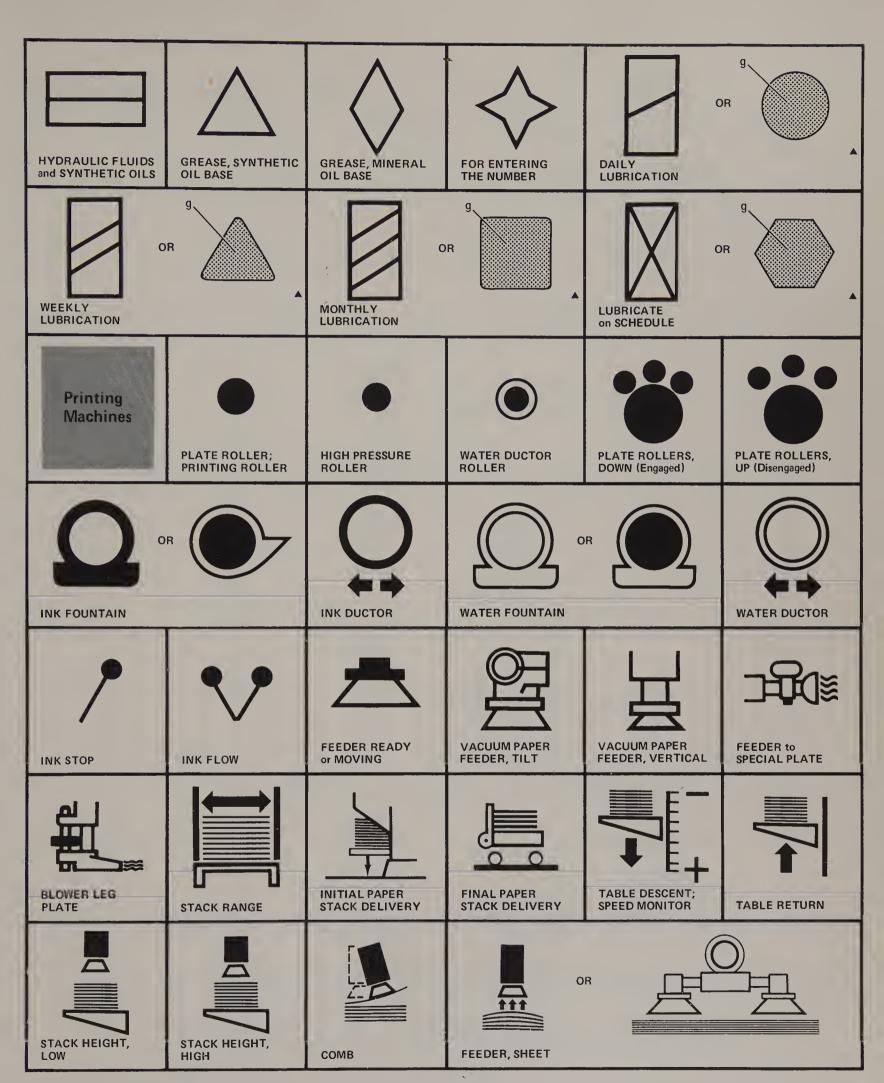


¶ ISO Recommendation

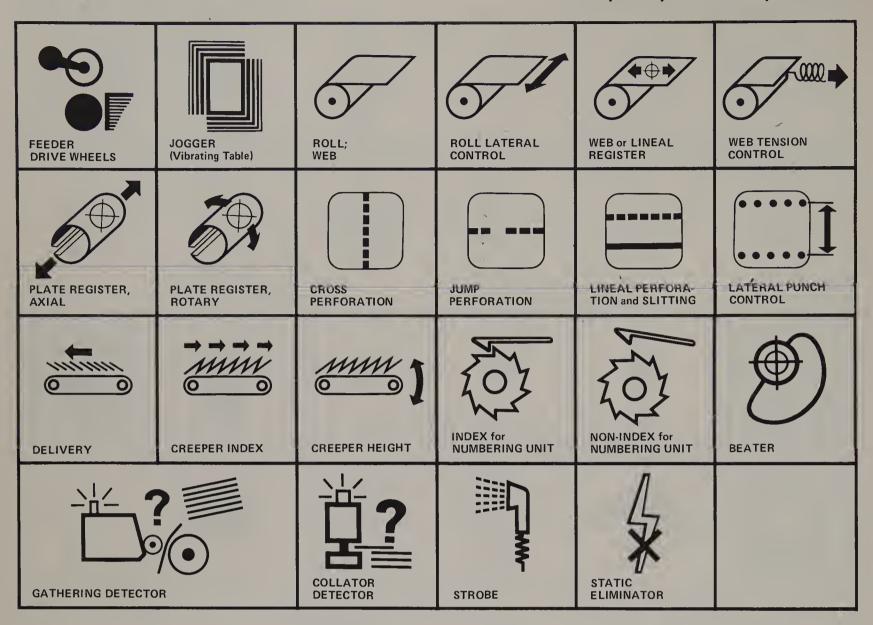




[¶] ISO Recommendation



[▲] Color indicates type of grease or oil. For grease: green, lime grease (shown); yellow, lithium; pink, soda. For oil: red, light weight; black, medium weight; orange, heavy weight; blue, hydraulic; white, slideway; red stripes on white, special purpose. A number within the figure indicates grade of grease or oil. Higher numbers mean higher viscosities. This does not apply on "special purpose" grease or oil where sequence numbers indicate the special type to be used.



HOW TO AVOID A RASPBERRY CREAM

Do you open a box of chocolates — and hesitate?

You want a chewy caramel. But short of poking your finger into the bottom of each piece, how do you know what you will get?

Try selecting by symbols!









You stand a good chance of getting what you are after if you correctly decipher the "squiggle" code with which most chocolates are marked.

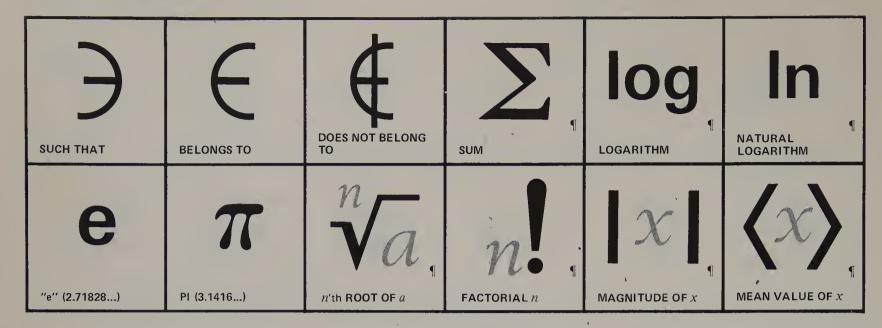
But beware, this method isn't infallible: not all candy makers use the same symbols. You might still end up with that raspberry cream!

MATHEMATICS

INFINITY	PLUS	MINUS	PLUS or MINUS	O MULTIPLIED BY	R •¶
DIMPERAN	R ¶		#	IDENTICALLY	APPROXIMATELY ¶
DIVIDED BY O	r OC	EQUAL TO	NOT EQUAL TO	EQUAL TO	EQUAL TO
PROPORTIONAL TO		SMALLER THAN	LARGER THAN	NOT SMALLER THAN	NOT LARGER THAN
SMALLER THAN or EQUAL TO	LARGER THAN or EQUAL TO	MUCH SMALLER THAN	MUCH LARGER THAN	PARTIAL DERIVATIVE	INDEFINITE
TRIANGLE (Geom.); LAPLACIAN (Vector)	INCREMENT (Calculus)	DEL (Vector)	d' ALEMBERTIAN	ANGLE	PERPENDICULAR TO
	~	m	• •	3	A
PARALLEL TO	CONGRUENT	MEASURED BY	THEREFORE	THERE EXISTS	FOR ALL
UNION	INTERSECTION	INCLUDED IN	CONTAINS	IMPLIES	IF and ONLY IF

 $^{\ \ \, \ \ \, \ \ \,}$ When X in bold face (X) , means Vector Product (Vector). $\ \ \,$ ISO Recommendation

MATHEMATICS (continued)



THE RHYTHM OF LIFE



In ancient times, the Chinese believed that the world was created by the spontaneous separation of an amorphous ether into heaven and earth, the Yin and the Yang — and that everything originated with them.

A flowing S line divides the circle into two equal areas. The dark shape is the female Yin, the light one is the male Yang; the light spot in the Yin is the male germ in the female, and conversely the dark spot in the Yang is the female germ in the male. Thus each of these opposites carries the essence of the other.

Countless qualities are attributed to each form.



Female
Passive
Moon
Earth
Black in color
Ox
Even numbers
Cold
Dark
Valleys and Streams

Male
Active
Sun
Heaven
Red in color
Horse
Odd numbers
Warm
Bright
Hills and Mountains



Yin and Yang when interlocked, represent perfect unity, the universe, eternity.

Sometimes the combined Yin-Yang is surrounded by trigrams, an arrangement of cabalistic lines which have definite characteristics and meanings. Yang is represented by an unbroken line, Yin by a broken one. One such arrangement is shown here.



K'UN: Southwest, mother, earth, black, ox, afternoon, late summer

SUN: Southeast, eldest daughter, wind, white, cock, forenoon, late spring

LI: South, middle daughter, lightning, sun, fire, pheasant, noon, mid-summer

TUI: West, youngest daughter, lake or marsh, sheep, evening, mid-autumn

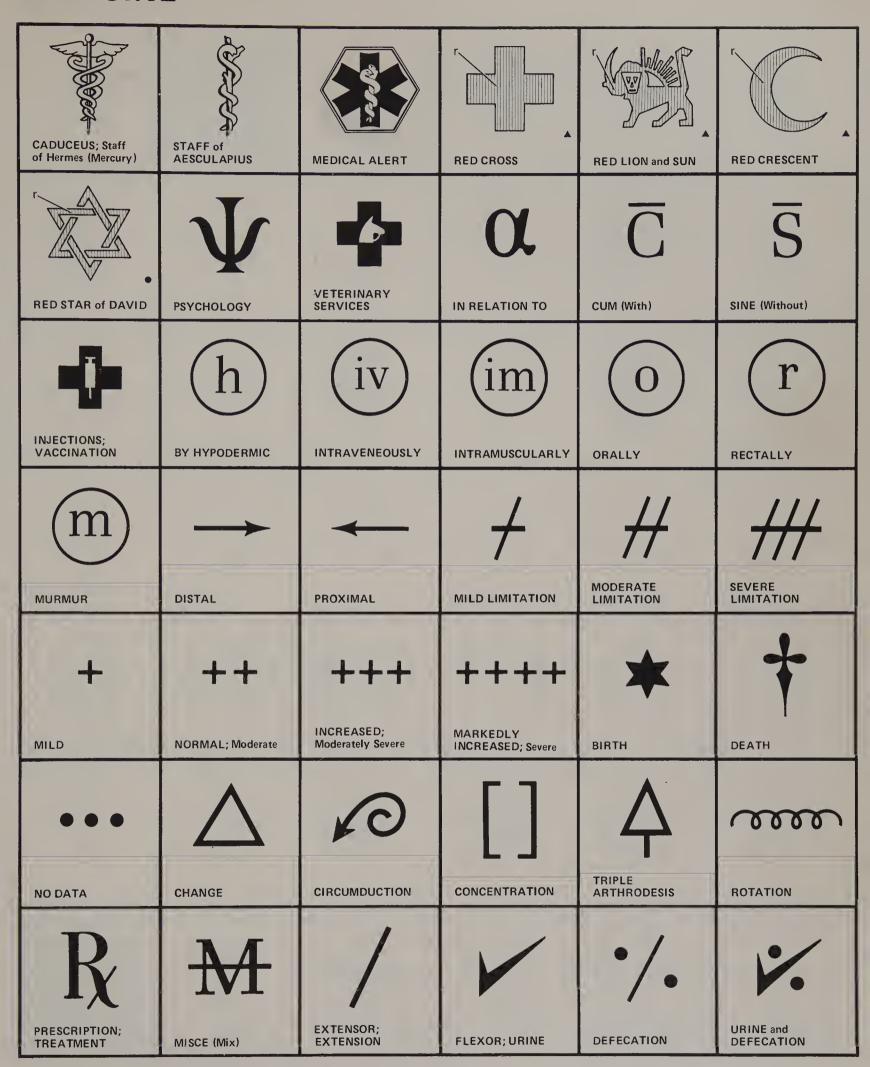
CH'IEN: Northwest, father, heaven, deep crimson, horse, night, late autumn

CHÊN: East, eldest son, thunder, yellowgreen, dragon, dawn, spring

K'AN: North, middle son, moon, rain, clouds, bright red, pig, midnight, mid-winter

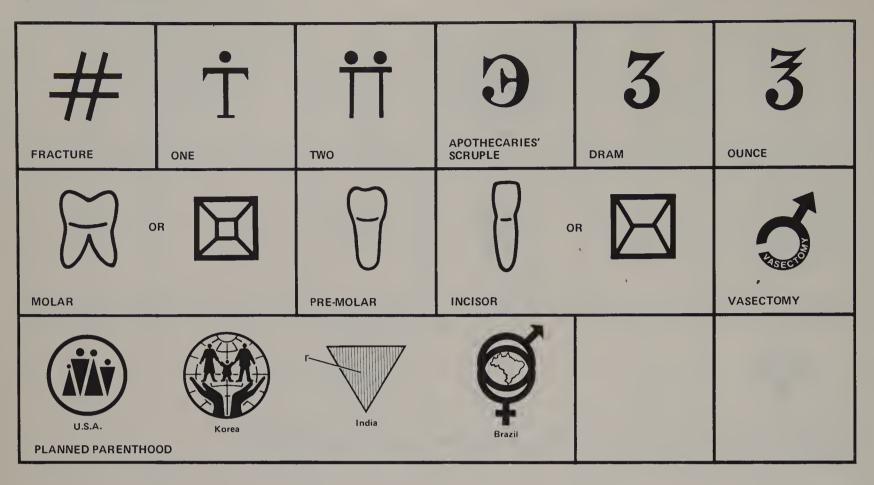
KÊN: Northeast, youngest son, mountain, dog, pre-dawn, late winter

MEDICINE

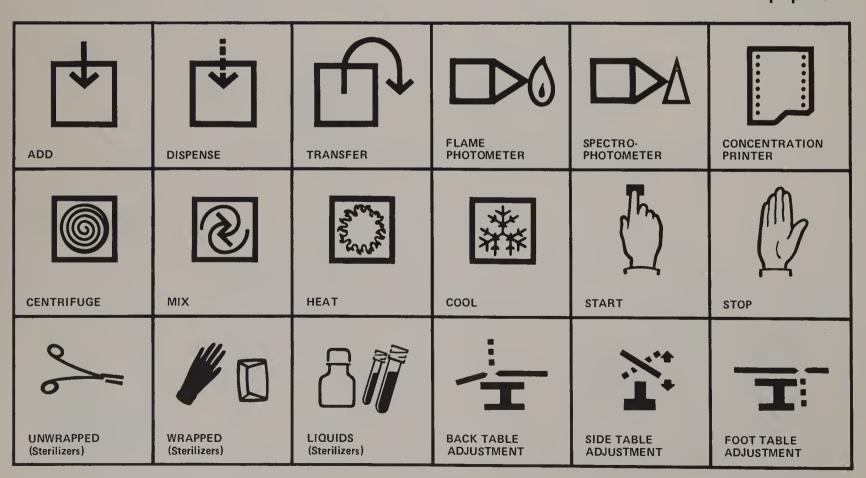


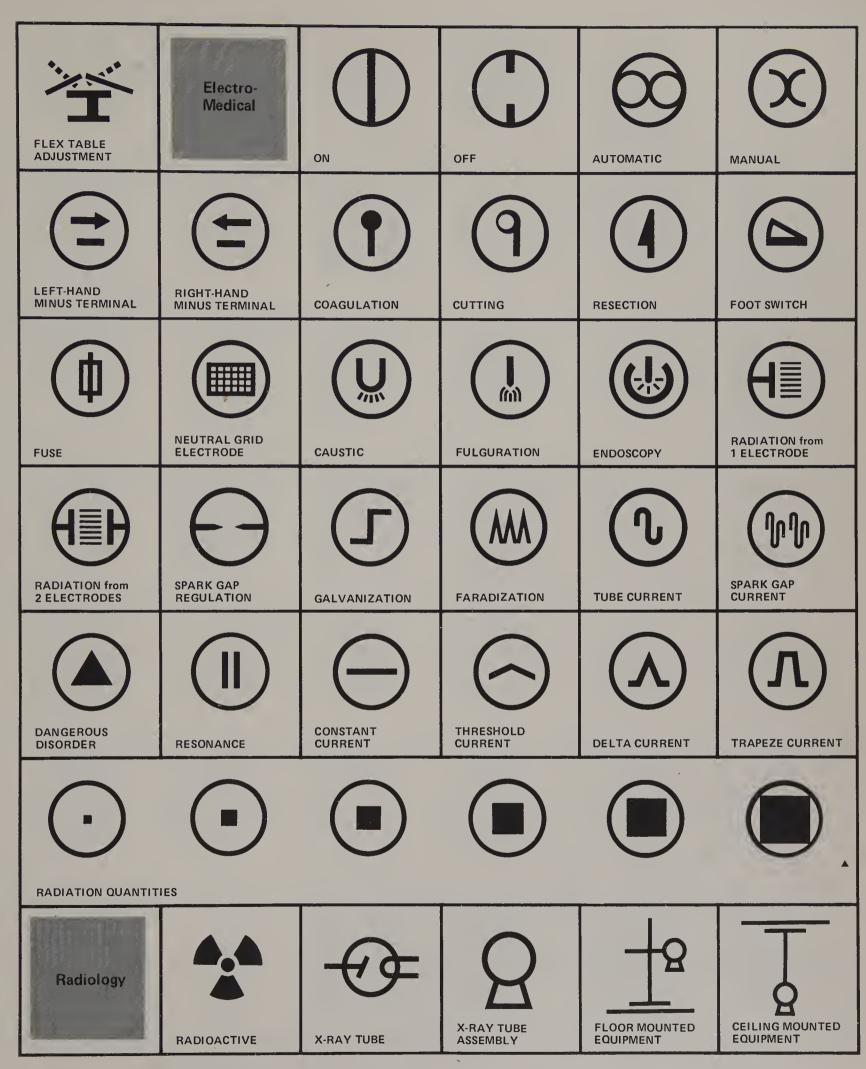
- Members of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Red Crescent is used in some predominantly Moslem countries; the Red Lion and Sun is used in Iran.
 Sign of Magen David Adom, the humanitarian relief organization in Israel.

MEDICINE (continued)

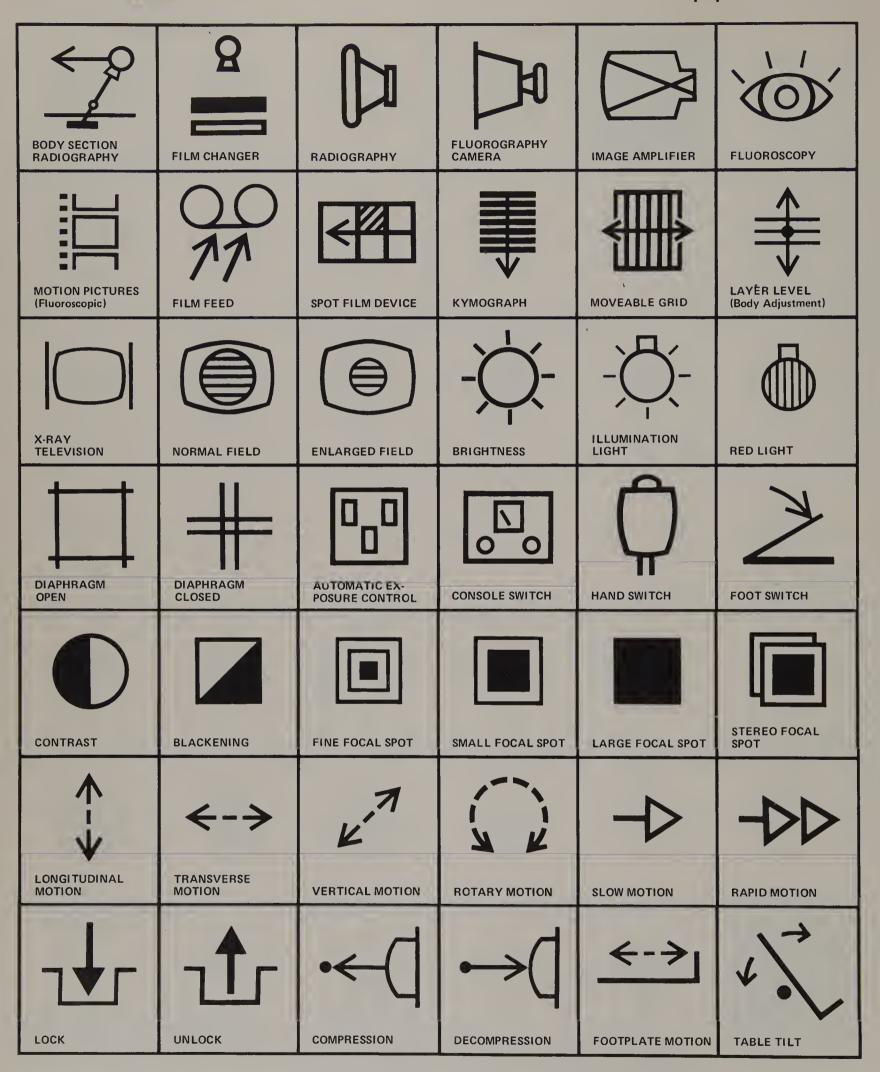


Equipment



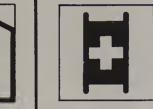


A Radiation intensity is shown increasing from left to right.

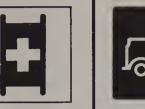








AMBULANCE





OR **EMERGENCY**



EMERGENCIES









ADMISSIONS







REGISTRATION





MEDICAL RECORDS



ACCESS for the **HANDICAPPED**



TEMPORARY HOSPITALIZATION



PHYSICAL **THERAPY**



OR

VOLUNTEERS



THERAPY

CLINICAL ROOM









PEDIATRICS



NURSES



SENIOR NURSE



NURSES' WORKING ROOM



DRESSING ROOMS



DRESSING ROOMS, **NURSES**



DRESSING ROOMS, female technicians



DRESSING ROOMS and BATHROOMS



CLEAN CLOTHING



SOILED CLOTHING



TRASH



OR





HEMATOLOGY



BLOOD BANK



SERUM LABORATORIES



BLOOD DONORS



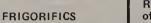












REFRIGERATION of CADAVERS

RECEPTION of CADAVERS

GENERAL MEDICINE



OPHTHALMOLOGY









DERMATOLOGY



PRÓSTHETICS





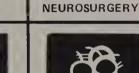






MENTAL HYGIENE

NEUROLOGY



NEPHROLOGY

ORTHOPEDICS





CHEST CARE



CARDIOLOGY

PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY

BRONCHO-ESOPHAGOLOGY

ONCOLOGY

CASTS







PHONIATRICS



HEAD of **PHONIATRICS**



HYDROTHERAPY



X-RAYS



INTERPRETATION



ENDOSCOPY



RADIOTHERAPY



ELECTRO-CARDIOGRAMS



ELECTROENCEPH-**ALOGRAPHY**



ELECTROTHERAPY



TAKING of **SPECIMENS**



MATERNITY



MILK LABORATORY

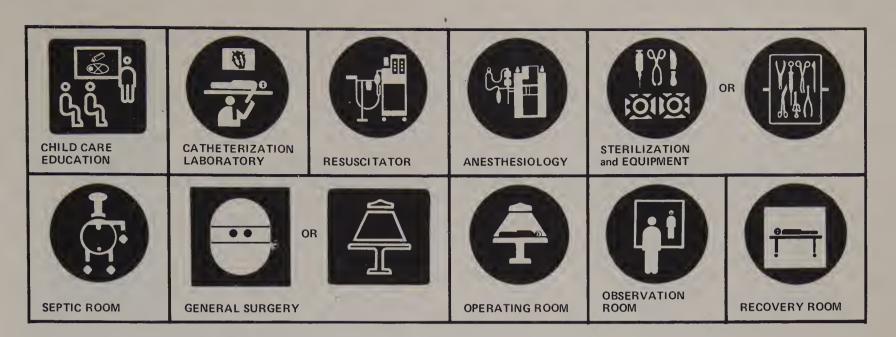


ANTHROPOMETRY





PERINATHOLOGY



TWO SNAKES, OR ONE?

Aesculapius, the mythological god of medicine, carried a knotty wooden staff entwined with a *single* snake representing life-giving powers. In 1910 the American Medical Association adopted this staff as its insignia. The British and French armies, World Health Organization, U.S. Air Force Medical Service, and other groups the world over, also use this staff and single snake to identify their medical professionals.

But to confuse the situation, the Caduceus, a staff with *two* snakes coiled around it, is the official symbol of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, Navy Pharmacy Division, and Public Health Service.

This two-snake design dates back some 4,000 years to Babylon. It reappeared in Greek mythology with a pair of wings added, as Hermes' wand, and called the Caduceus, a name derived from the Greek word meaning herald's wand or staff.

In ancient Rome the name for Hermes was Mercury and messengers carried his symbol as a sign of neutrality. And so their medicos, searching battlefields for the wounded, carried the Caduceus to establish their noncombatant status.

This doubtless is the justification for the U.S. Army's and Navy's use of the two-snake insignia. Traditionalists hold out for the single snake of Aesculapius to mark the medical profession, contending that the Greek Hermes or the Roman Mercury had little to do with medicine. Indeed, they say he did quite the reverse, for it was he who accompanied the dead from earth to Hades — hardly a healing process.



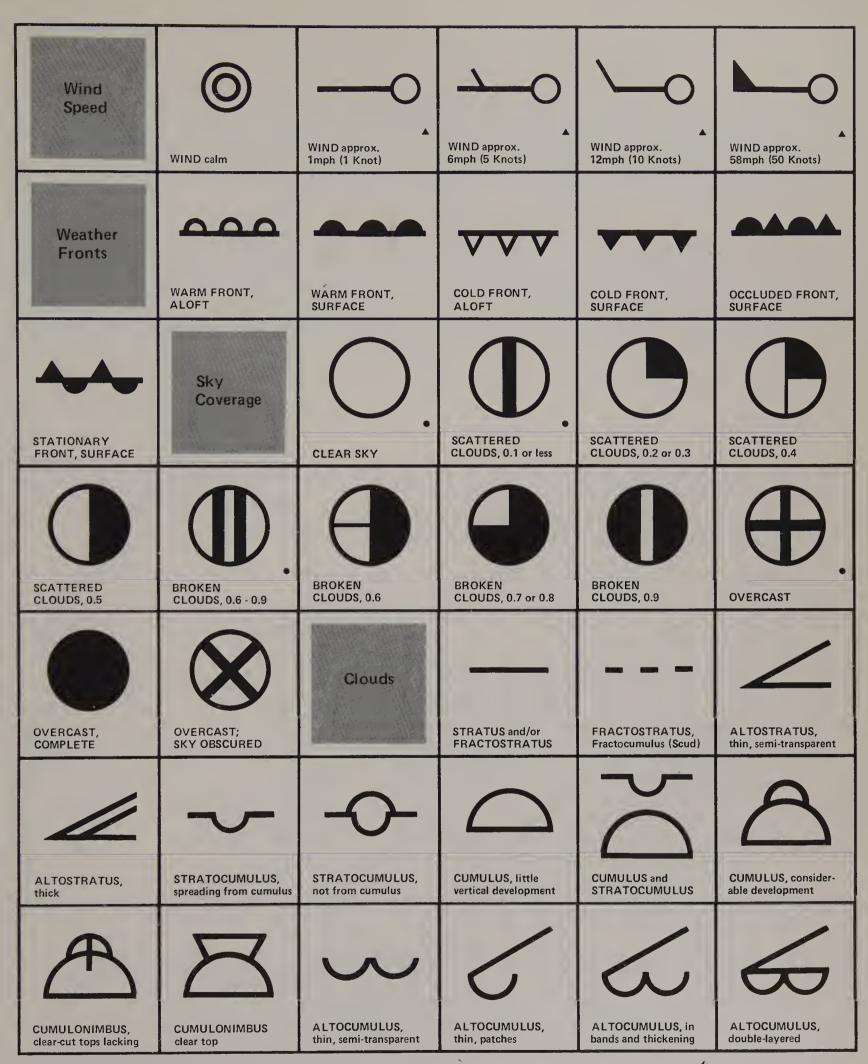


METEOROLOGY

VISIBILITY reduced by smoke	HAZE	LIGHT FOG	HEAVY FOG; ICE FOG	DUST WHIRLS	DUST or SAND STORM
TORNADO (Funnel Cloud)	TROPICAL STORM	HURRICANE	SQUALL	DRIZZLE	SLIGHT FREEZING DRIZZLE
SLIGHT RAIN,	SLIGHT RAIN,	MODERATE RAIN,	MODERATE RAIN,	HEAVY RAIN,	HEAVY RAIN,
PRECIPITATION	INCREASED Phenom-	DECREASED Phenom-	PRECIPITATION not	PRECIPITATION	PRECIPITATION
during Past Hour	enon during Past Hour	RAIN SHOWERS, moderate or heavy	REACHING GROUND RAIN SHOWERS, violent	SLIGHT SHOWERS of SNOW PELLETS	SLIGHT SHOWERS
LIGHTNING	THUNDERSTORM	THUNDERSTORM modurate, with hail	THUNDERSTORM heavy, with hail	ICE PRISMS	of HAIL SNOW GRAINS
ICE PELLETS (Sleet)	SNOW	STARLIKE SNOW CRYSTALS	DRIFTING SNOW, slight to moderate	DRIFTING SNOW, heavy	BLOWING SNOW, slight to moderate

[▲] Progression of precipitation intensity may be indicated as in Rain.

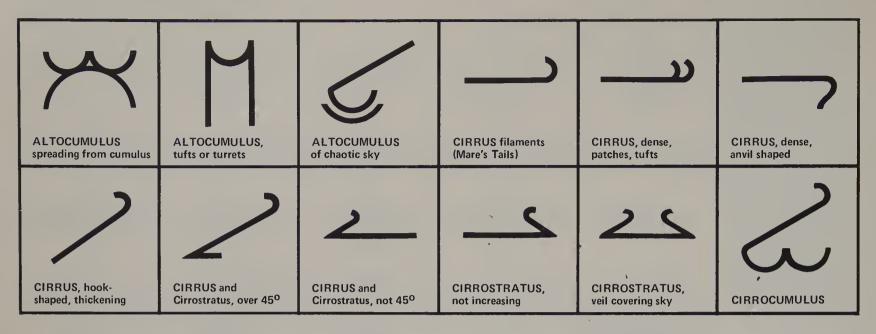
● Heavy Blowing Snow is indicated by ♣ Note: Weather symbols can be combined. Example: ♠ means Moderate or Heavy Freezing Rain; ♥ Slight Rain Showers.



[▲] Line drawn in direction from which wind is blowing, toward station circle; half barb, barbs and pennants may be combined. Example: where the means 75 knots north westerly wind.

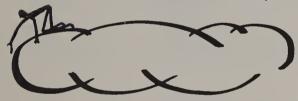
• Used in aviation weather reports (however, means 0.1 to 0.5 in aviation).

METEOROLOGY (continued)



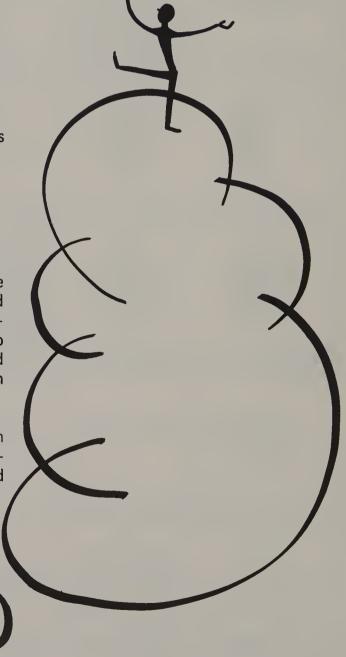


When we say that someone is on Cloud 9, it indicates that he is in a state of euphoria.

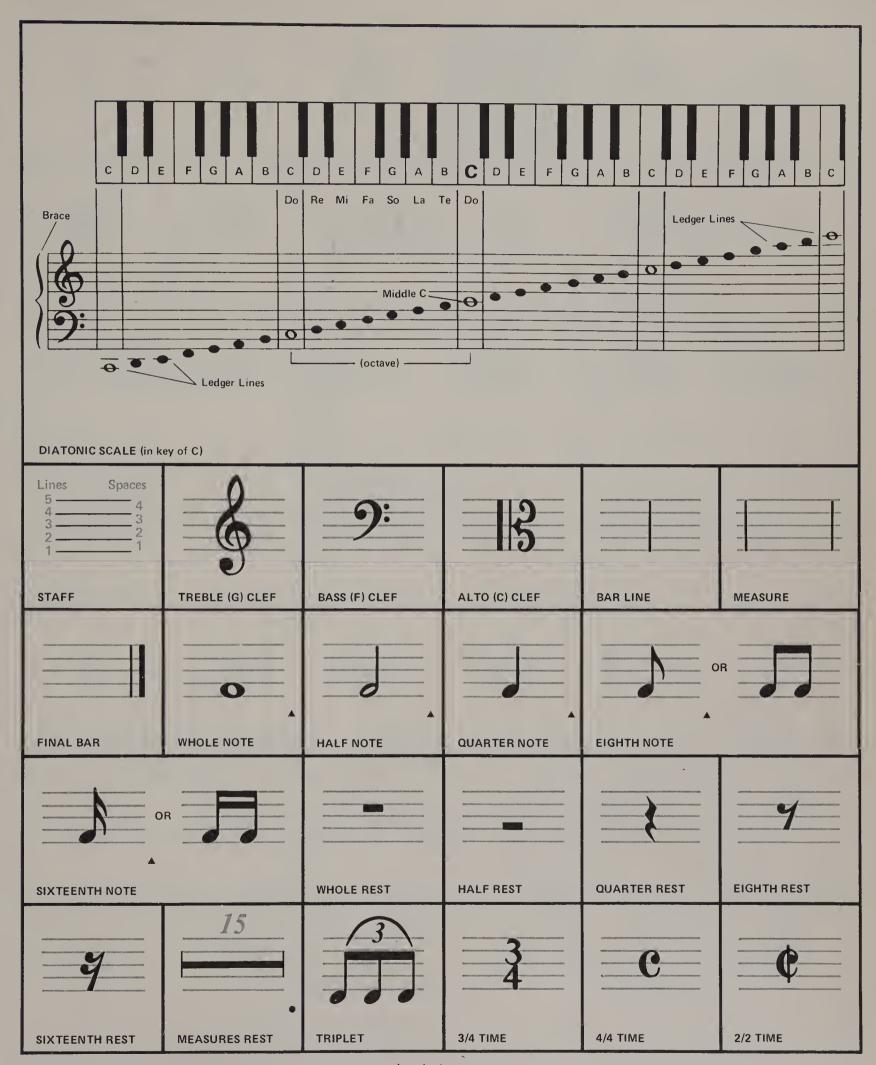


In all probability the expression is derived from the fact that in the meteorological synoptic code, cloud types are assigned numbers. Cloud 9 is the cumulonimbus cloud — billowy, with a flat base, its top often extending up to 40,000 feet or more. To avoid this cloud, airplane pilots must indeed fly high, which in the vernacular might suggest exuberance.

But the paradox is this: Cloud 9 is a violent storm cloud, a thunderhead, and extremely unstable — representing anything but the kind of state any of us would like to be in.



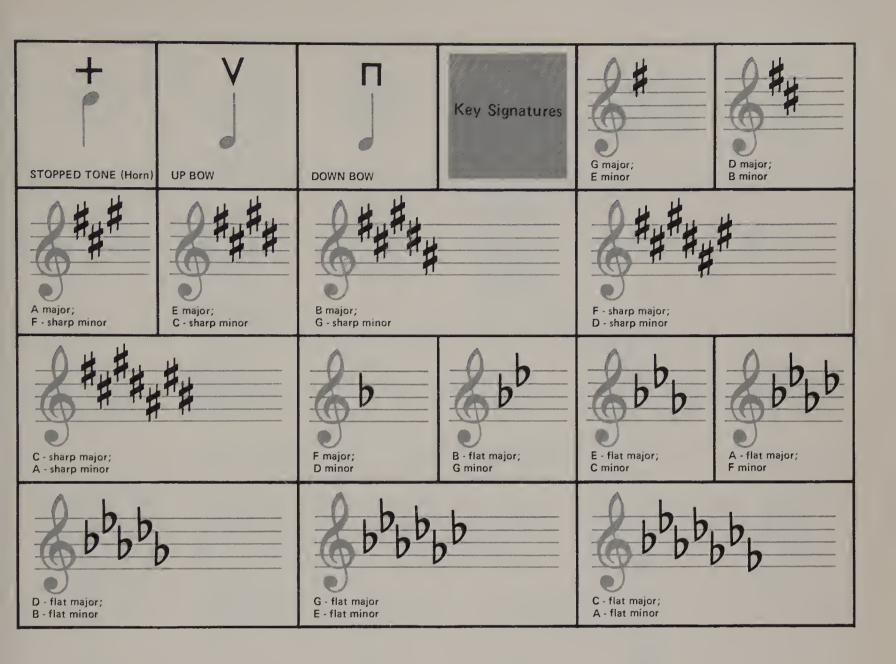
MUSIC



A single dot (⋅) after the note increases its value by one-half. Example: d⋅= d
 Number of measures of rest shown above staff.

MUSIC (continued)

6					
6/8 TIME	5/8 TIME	TRIAD	ARPEGGIO; Rolled 7th Chord	SHARP	FLAT
	**************************************	bb_	40	p	pp
NATURAL	DOUBLE SHARP	DOUBLE FLAT	DISSUNANCE	PIANO (Soft)	PIANISSIMO (Very Soft)
f	ff	sfz	<	>	<>
FORTE (Loud)	FORTISSIMO (Very Loud)	SFORZANDO	CRESCENDO	DECRESCENDO	SWELL
TIE	SLUR	GLISSANDO	LEGATO	NON-LEGATO	APPOGGIATURA
		REPEAT 1	REPEAT 2	D.C.	%
ACCIACCATURA	REPEAT	MEASURE	MEASURES	BEGINNING	SEGNO
•		~	tr~~~	\	
RETURN to SEGNO	TREMOLO	TURN	TRILL	MORDENT	STACCATO
>			Ted.	*	~~~
MARCATO	TENUTO	FERMATA	DEPRESS Damper- Pedal (Piano)	RELEASE Damper- Pedal (Piano)	FLUTTER (Wind)



A 15th-CENTURY ROUND

No matter if it be "Sumer is icumen in" as sung in the 14th century or "Row, row, row your boat" which was introduced several centuries later, the round has great appeal.

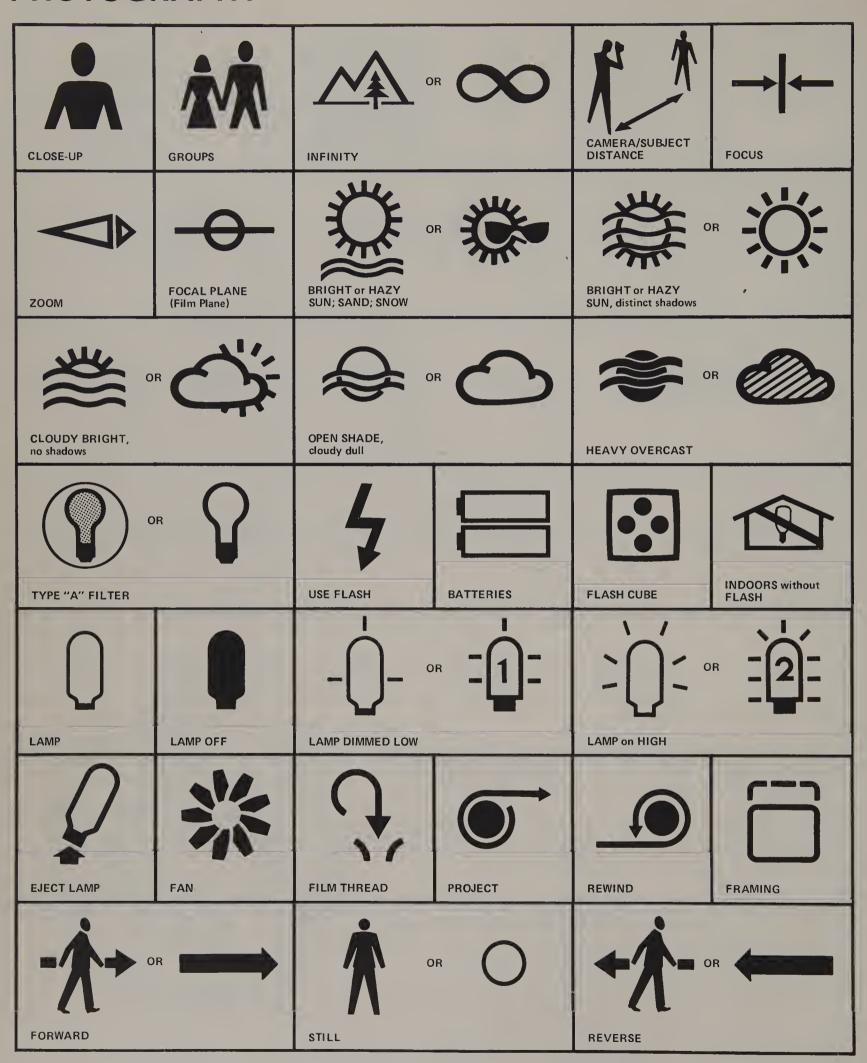
In a round, one singer starts a song and at a prescribed time a second singer joins in with the same song, then a third, etc. Thus, a kind of counterpoint results.

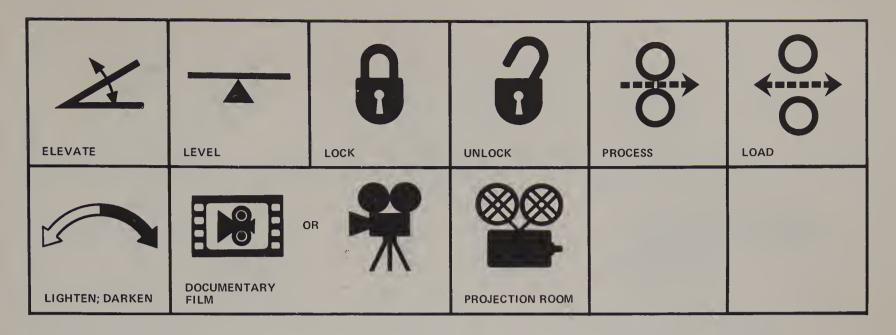
A 15th-century calligrapher took the term "round" literally and wrote his tune in disc-like fashion and, I daresay, spun it around so the proper note came in front of the singer when it was his turn to join in.

(Drawing reproduced by permission of Musée Chantilly. Photo by Giraudon.)



PHOTOGRAPHY





WHIRLIGIG

The fact that an ignominious fanatic placed a Swastika on his battle flag is insufficient reason for ignoring this symbol's historic significance.



The Swastika has been whirling around since prehistory and used in widely separated cultures as a favorable symbol representing many things to many people: the supreme diety, infinity, the sun's power, the four winds, well being, the succession of generations. Long before the white man appeared in the Western Hemisphere, the Swastika showed up on pre-Columbian artifacts, and many a Navajo wove it into blankets and baskets.



Yet no one can trace the origin of the Swastika.

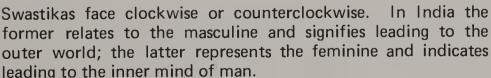


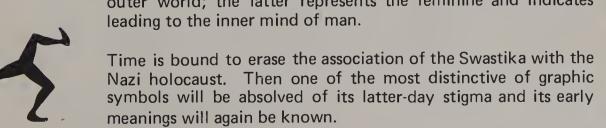
Did sun worshippers create it by cutting into the perimeter of the sun circle?

It is related to the anatomical three-legged triskelion, which indeed races around showing movement as well as any symbol we know?



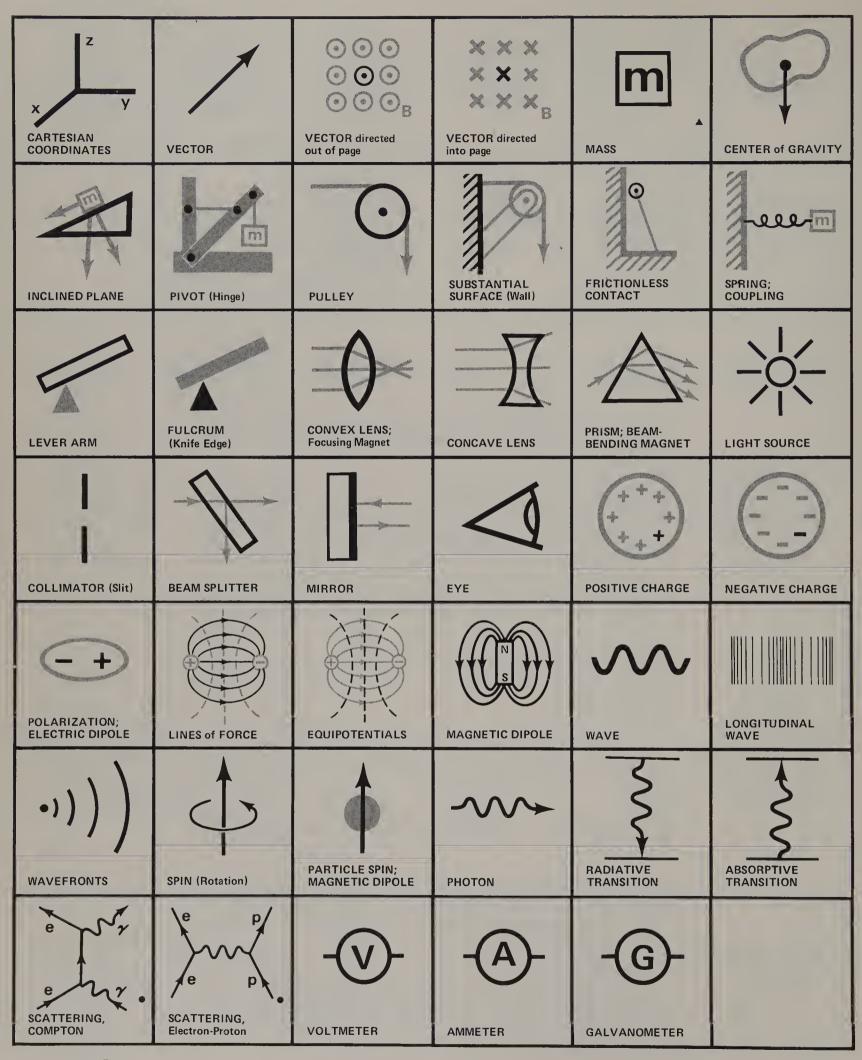
Was it reborn in the Greek gammadion, by joining four gamma letters together?







PHYSICS



[▲] Also shown as

Feynman Diagram

Letter Symbols

A AMPERE; AREA; MASS NUMBER

B MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY

C COULOMB; CAPACITANCE; COMPTON WAVELENGTH

E ENERGY; ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH

F FARAD; FORCE

G GAUSS; GIGA; GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT

H HENRY; MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH

LECTRIC CURRENT; MOMENT of INERTIA

J JOULE

K KELVIN; K-MESON

L ANGULAR MOMENTUM; SELF-INDUCTANCE

M MEGA

Newton; number of molecules; Neutron number

P POWER

Q ELECTRIC CHARGE; QUALITY FACTOR

R RESISTANCE

T TESLA; TERA; PERIOD

V VOLT; ELECTRIC POTENTIAL; VOLUME

WATT; WORK

Z IMPEDANCE; ATOMIC NUMBER

b BARN; BREADTH

C CENTI; SPEED of LIGHT in a VACUUM; MOLECULAR VELOCITY

d DECI; DISTANCE BETWEEN LATTICE PLANES; THICKNESS; DIAMETER; DEUTERON

e ELECTRON; PROTON CHARGE

f FEMTO: FREQUENCY

g GRAM; ACCELERATION of FREE FALL

h HECTO; PLANCK CONSTANT; HEIGHT

K KILO; BOLTZMANN CONSTANT

LITER: LENGTH; MEAN FREE PATH

m METER; MILLI

NANO; NEUTRON; REFRACTIVE INDEX; NUMBER DENSITY of MOLECULES

PICO; PROTON; MOMENTUM

r RADIUS

S SECOND

t TON: TRITON: TIME

V or V VELOCITY

ao BOHR RADIUS

atm ATMOSPHERE

cd CANDELA

Ci CURIE

da DEKA

eV ELECTRONVOLT

Hz HERTZ

Im LUMEN

X LUX

mH HYDROGEN ATOMIC MASS

mmHg MILLIMETER of MERCURY

mol MOLE

N_A AVOGADRO CONSTANT

R RYDBERG CONSTANT

rad RADIAN

re ELECTRON RADIUS

ST STERADIAN

Wb WEBER

(hkl) LATTICE PLANE

[hkl] DIRECTION in LATTICE

A ANGSTRÖM

°C DEGREE CELSIUS

F DEGREE FAHRENHEIT

Ω OHM; SOLID ANGLE

MICRO; MUON; PEMEABILITY; MAGNETIC MOMENT OF PARTICLE; ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT

↑ LAMBDA PARTICLE

∑ SIGMA PARTICLE

ZI PARTICLE

α ALPHA PARTICLE; FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT

 π PION

PHOTON; TIME DILATION FACTOR

ν NEUTRINO; FREQUENCY;

ω SOLID ANGLE; ANGULAR VELOCITY; ANGULAR FREQUENCY

WAVELENGTH; MEAN FREE PATH; DECAY CONSTANT

T RELAXATION TIME; TIME CONSTANT

P DENSITY

PARTICLE SPEED DIVIDED BY SPEED OF LIGHT

b PHASE DISPLACEMENT

€ PERMITTIVITY

CHARACTERISTIC TEMPERATURE

STEFAN-BOLTZMANN CONSTANT; CROSS SECTION

Y WAVE FUNCTION

b BRAGG ANGLE

A GLOBAL WORD

In the language of the American Indian Choctaw tribe, OKEH translates into "it is so."

Bostonians contend OK stems from an illiterate spelling - "Oll Korrect."

Perhaps the most authoritative explanation refers to the O.K. Club, formed in 1840 by the partisans of Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States. This alluded to his nickname "Old Kinderhook" which came from his birthplace, Kinderhook, New York.

OK (and spelled out okay, okey, or okeh) knows no geographical boundaries — it is used in Kenya or Greenland.

Its meaning is clear, but its origin is controversial and anyone's guess. OK?



RECREATION





ASHTRAY



CRUSH SMOKES



BREAK MATCHES



CAMPFIRES



DROWN CAMPFIRES





NO FIREWORKS



SMOKEY the BEAR (Forest Fire Prevention)



SPARKY the FIRE DOG (Fire Protection)



RANGER STATION



LOOKOUT TOWER



LODGINGS

OR



HOSTEL; PIONEER CABIN



TRAILER SANITARY STATION



TRAILER SITES



UTILITY OUTLET .



DISHWASHING



COLD SPRING



WASHING FACILITY



BATH and SHOWER



DOGS ALLOWED



NO DOGS



KENNEL



PLAYGROUND



AMPHITHEATER



COUNCIL RING





VIEW or CAMERA POINT



CAMPGROUND



GROUP CAMPING



PICNIC AREA



OR



PICNIC SHELTER



SLEEPING SHELTER



TRAIL SHELTER



FOOT BRIDGE



FORDING PLACE



HIKING TRAIL



OR

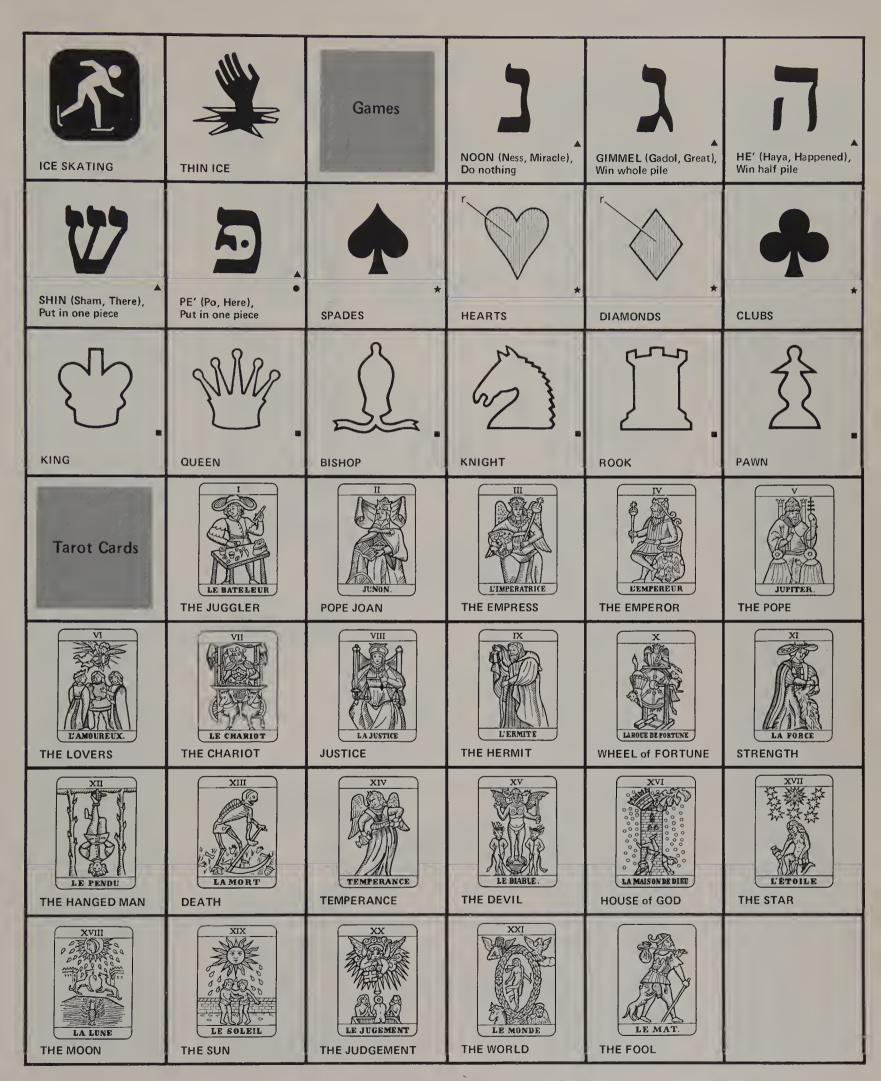


NATURE TRAIL



RECREATION (continued)





- A Symbol is a Hebrew letter which appears on a four-sided top used in the game of Dreydle. For example, 🕽 is the letter Noon, standing for the word Ness, which means Miracle in English. When this turns up on the top, the player does nothing.
- Pe' is used instead of Shin when playing the game in Israel.
- ★ Suits of playing cards.
 Pieces used in chess.

	1948	1964	1968	1972
Track and Field		î		
Gymnastics		7.		
Weight Lifting	+17+	18/		
Boxing		4		31
Judo				
Wrestling		13°57		
Fencing	S R	4	X A	

	1948	1964	1968	1972
Soccer		***		
Hockey		1 .		
Wall Contact Sports				
Shooting			6	
* Cycling			TAP S	
Equestrian				
Modern Pentathlon		is the		

- Handball, Jai Alai, Squash, Tennis.Equestrian, Fencing, Pistol Shooting, Swimming, Track and Field.



SMOKEY IS ALIVE AND WELL

In 1950, high in the Lincoln National Forest of New Mexico, there was a tremendous fire. A fire fighter stumbled upon a badly singed and frightened little bear cub. The local Game Warden adopted the cub and he and his wife nursed it back to health. They called him Smokey.

The U.S. Forest Service selected Smokey as the national symbol for forest fire prevention. Shortly thereafter the United States Congress unanimously passed the Smokey Bear law to protect Smokey's name and character, and thus maintain his status.

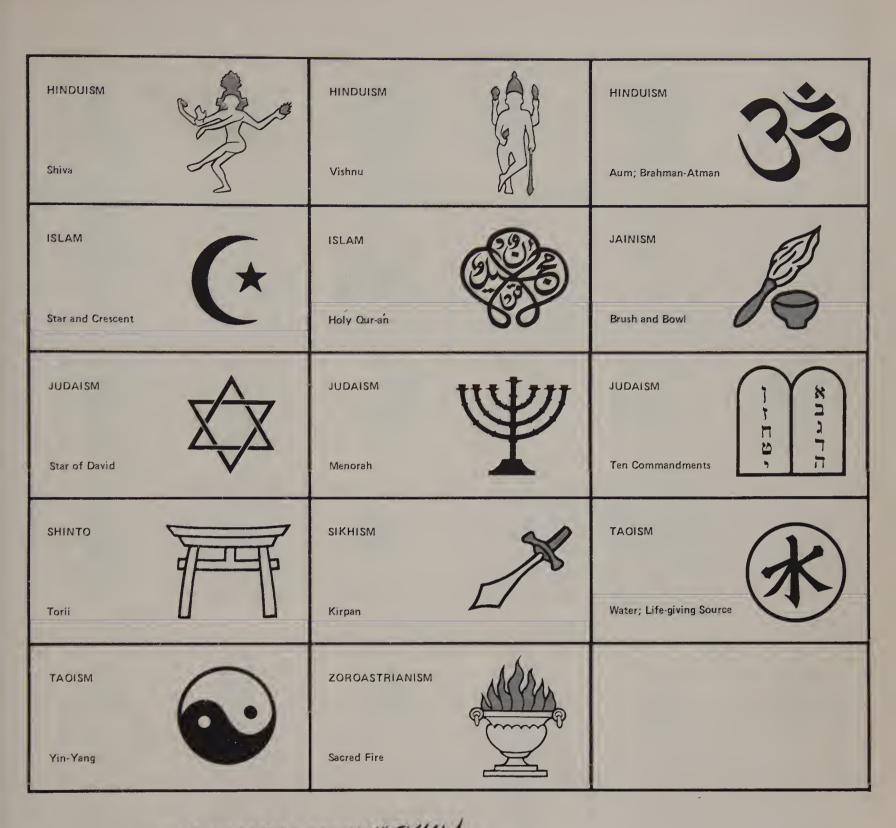
Today the original Smokey lives happily in Washington, D.C.'s National Zoological Park. He is never lonely, for he has four million visitors a year.



RELIGION

BUDDHISM		BUDDHISM	Complete Com	BUDDHISM	NY PAY
Buddha		Buddha's Footprint		Lotus	
BUDDHISM		BUDDHISM, Tibetan		BUDDHISM, Zen	
Wheel of Law		The Path of Universality	e coop	Eternal State of Buddh	
CHRISTIANITY	+	CHRISTIANITY	ф	CHRISTIANITY	+
Latin Cross		Celtic Cross		Orthodox Cross	+
CHRISTIANITY	IC XC	CHRISTIANITY	B	CHRISTIANITY	A
Christ Victorious	NI KA	Chi Rho	X	Triquetra	00
CHRISTIANITY		CHRISTIANITY		CHRISTIANITY	
The Fish	IXOYC	Agnus Dei	MAR	Descending Dove; Holy	Spirit
CHRISTIANITY	4	CHRISTIANITY	I VI VII VIII	CHRISTIANITY, Church of Christ, Scien	tist SICK-RAISE
Anchor; St. Clement	4	Ten Commandments	III VIII IV IX X	Cross and Crown	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
CONFUCIANISM		CONFUCIANISM	主主	HINDUISM	
Confucius		Conjugal Bliss	器	Mandala	الم

[▲] The design of the Cross and Crown seal is a trademark of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker G. Eddy, registered in the United States and other countries. Used by permission.



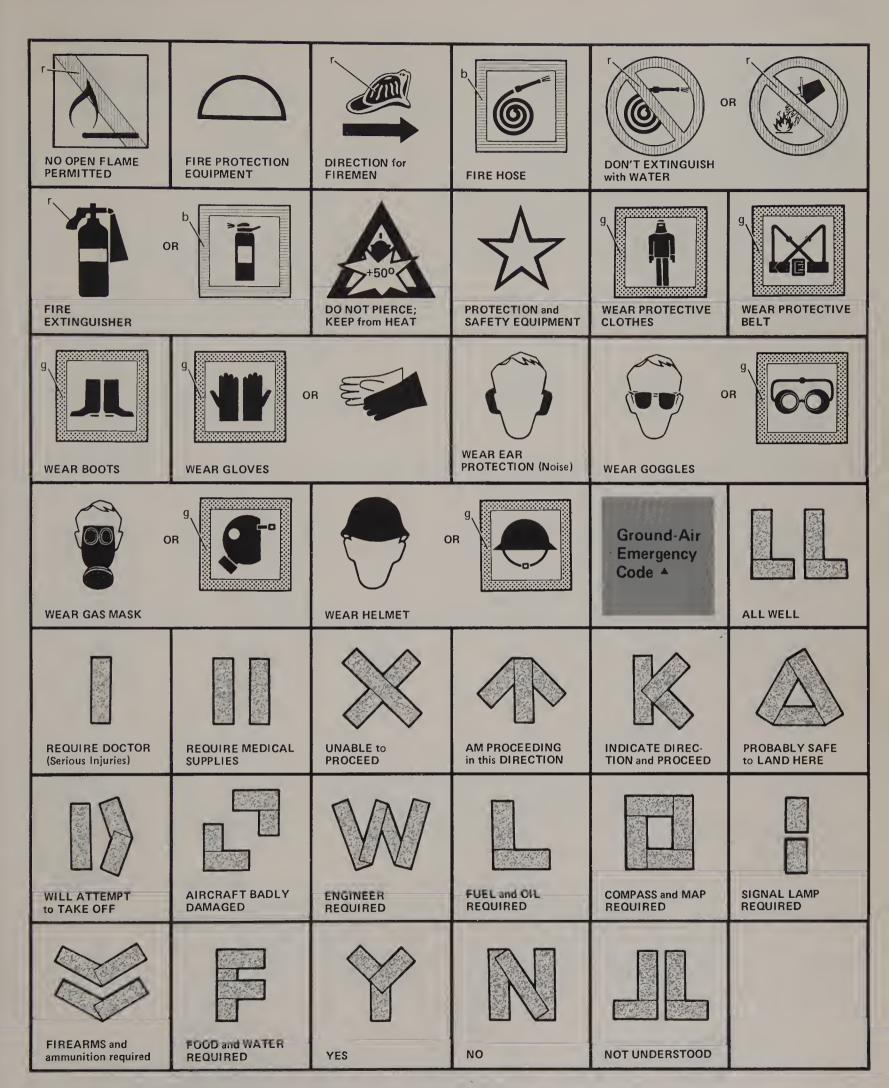


In Jerusalem, where the palm tree flourishes, Christ's triumphal entry was celebrated by the waving of palm fronds. Hence the Western world's traditional symbol for the Sunday before Easter. But in Russia where palms are scarce, the substitute symbol is pussy-willow!



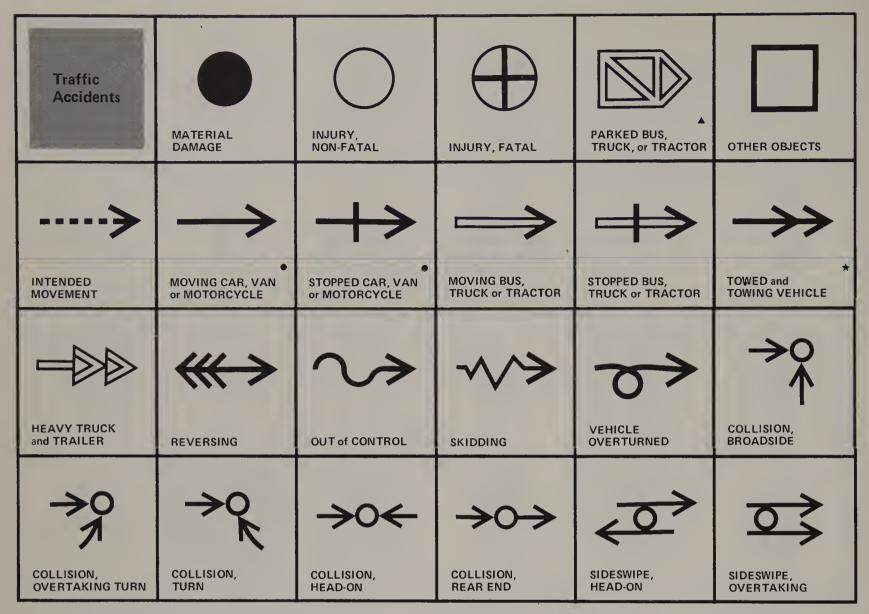
SAFETY





Symbols may be made of strips of fabric or parachutes, pieces of wood, tree branches, stones or any other available material.

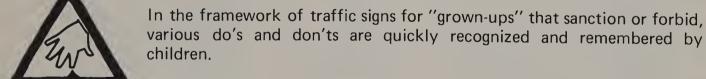
SAFETY (continued)



- ▲ Solid line drawing () indicates Parked Car, Van, or Motorcycle.
- A letter P above arrow indicates Pedestrian; A, Animal; PC, Pedal Cycle.
- ★ A letter A above arrow indicates Animal-drawn Vehicle.

BEFORE ABC'S

Youngsters below reading age can be protected by graphic symbols.

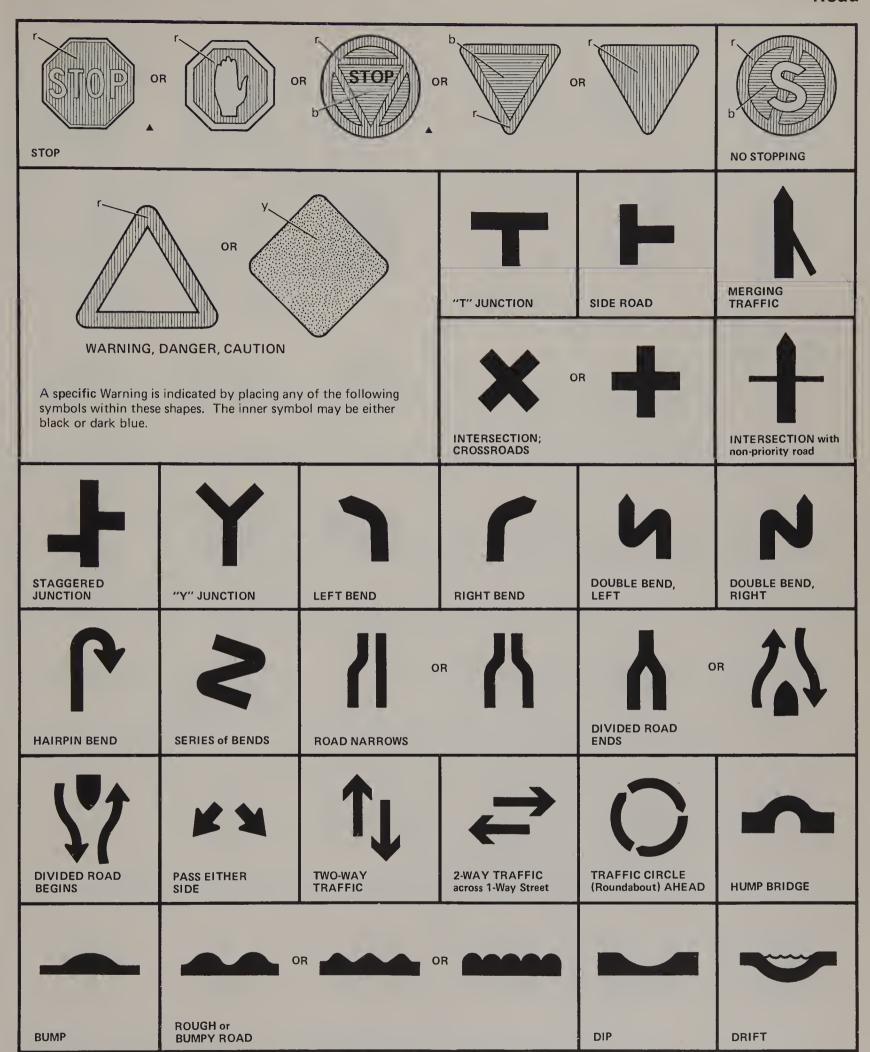


Caution: Sharp

The importance of symbols in context was never more clearly shown than when we ran a specially designed test at a nursery school. A drawing of the skull and crossbones was displayed to a group of three-year-olds. "PIRATES!" they screamed. But when I drew the outline of a bottle around the symbol, they immediately shouted "POISON!"







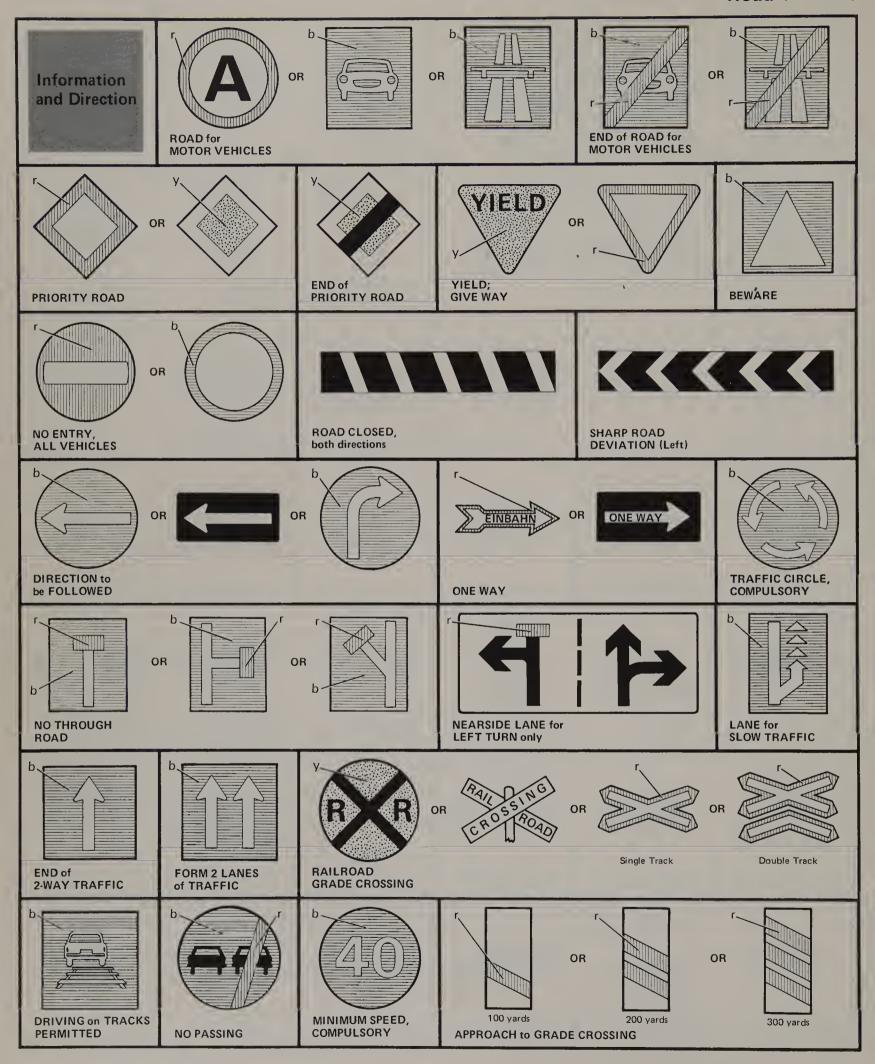
^{▲ &}quot;STOP" often translated into language of country.



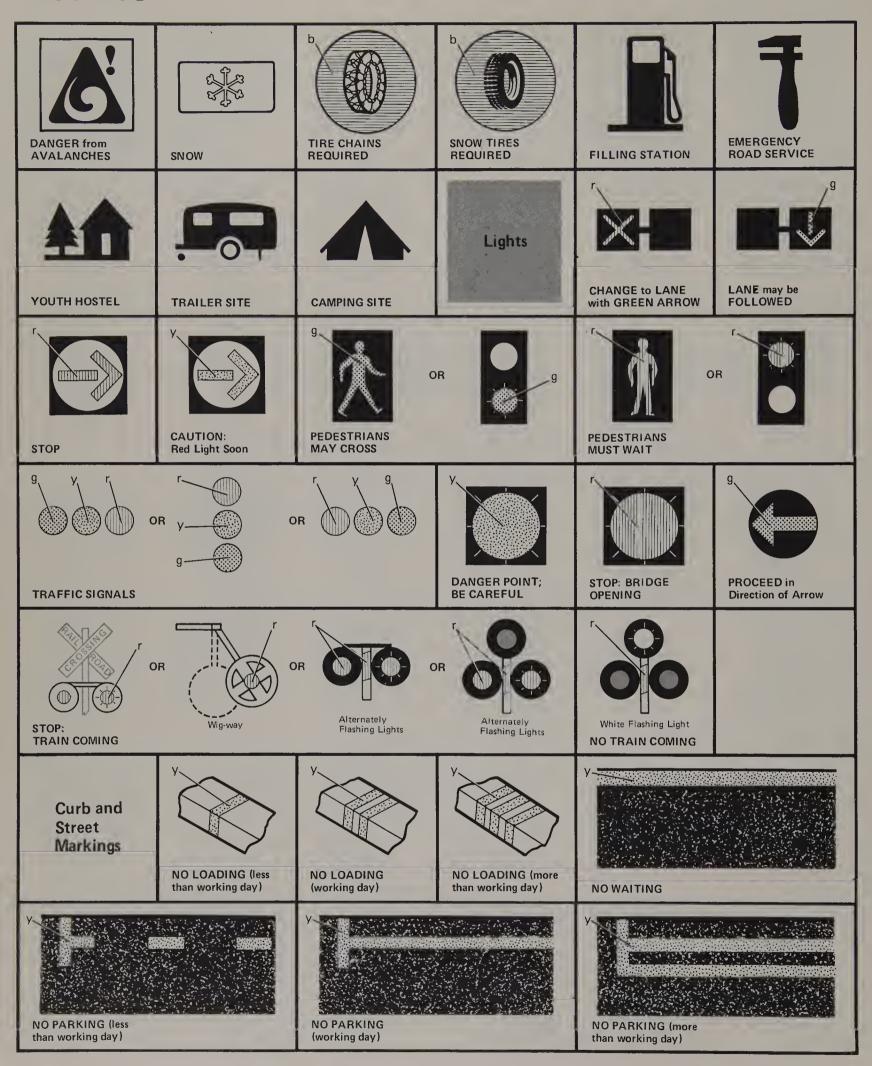
[▲] Amount of grade may also be expressed as a ratio. Example: 1:10.

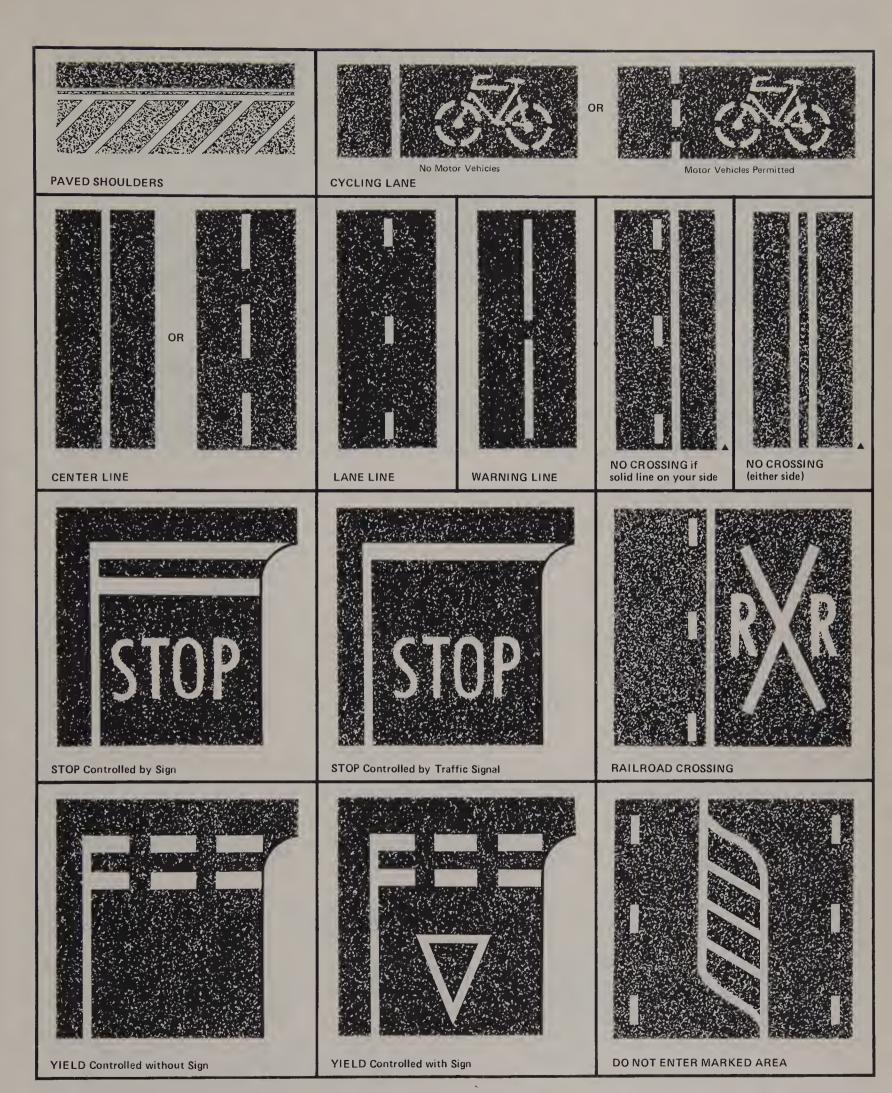


- ▲ Exception: Two-wheeled motor vehicles without side-cars.
- Other reasons for stopping may be indicated. Example: STOP CHILDREN; STOP WEIGHT CHECK.

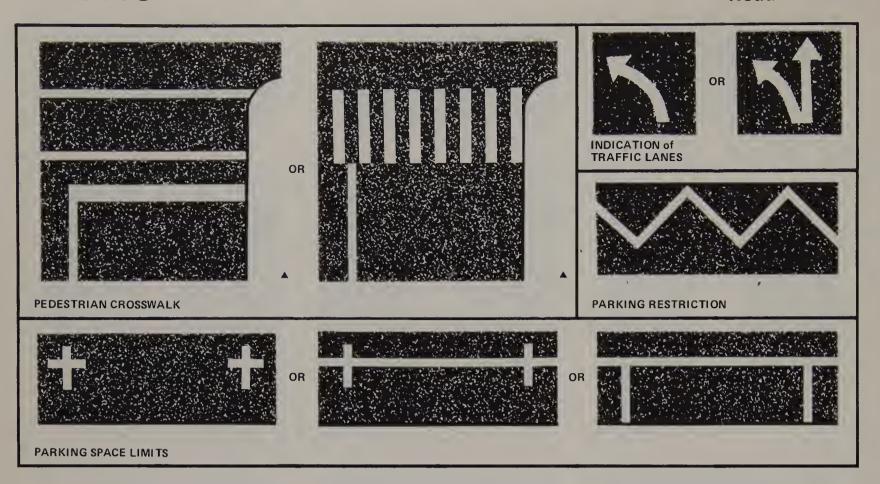




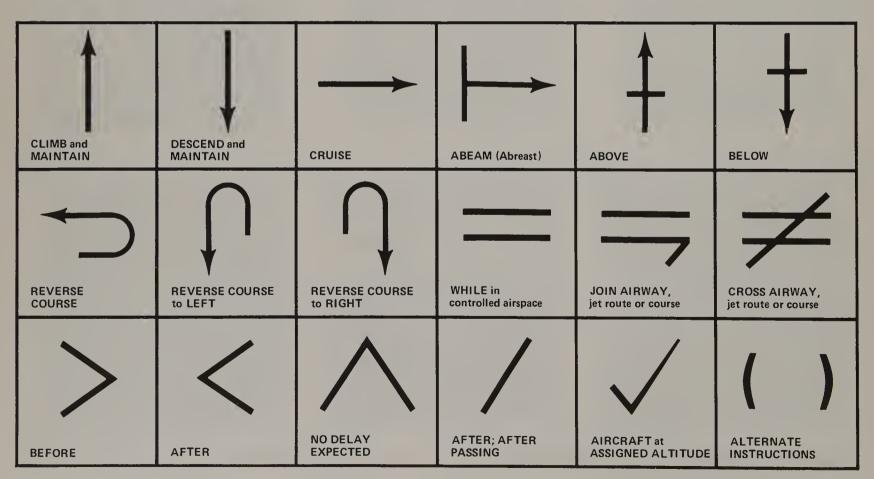




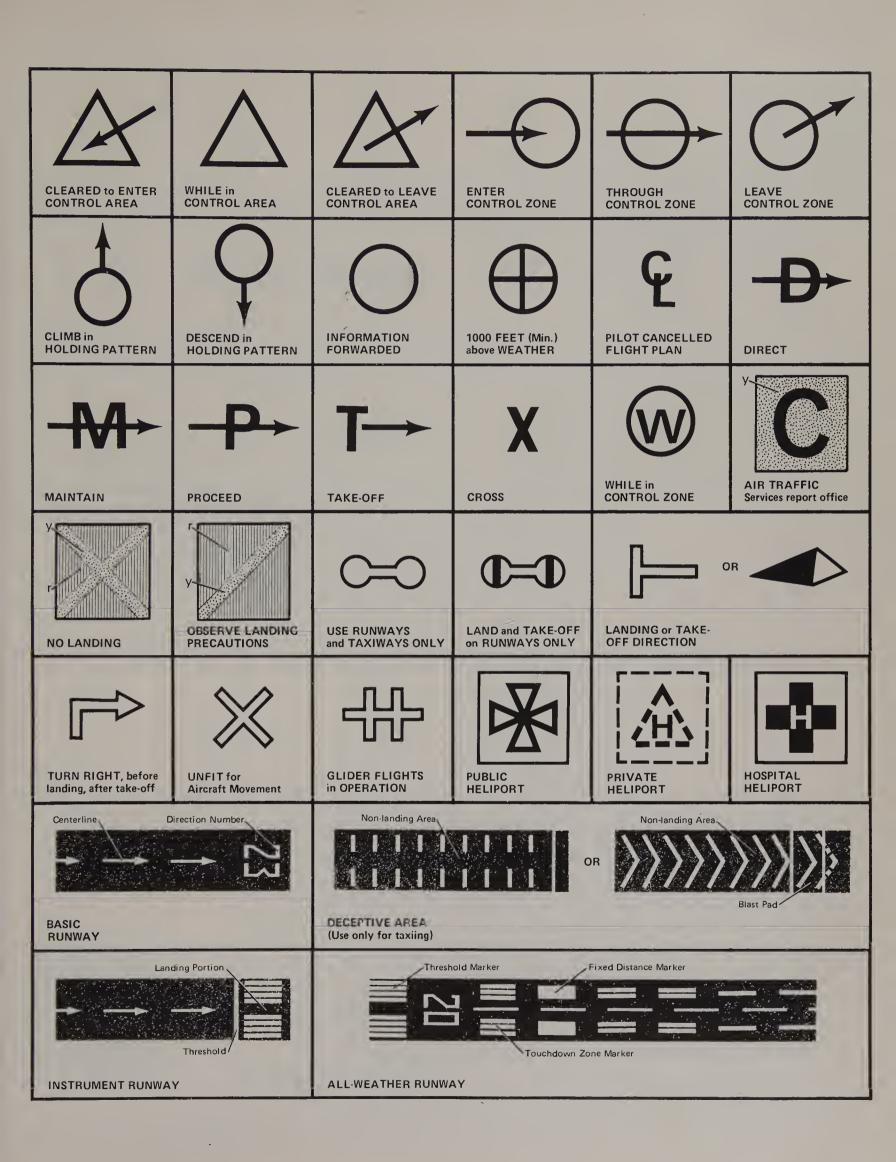
▲ Solid Line(s) may also be shown in yellow.



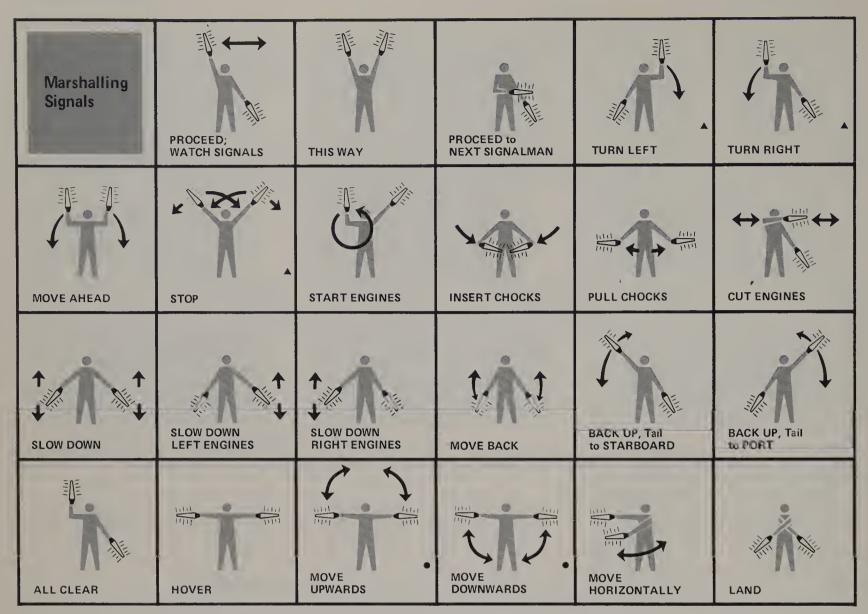
Air



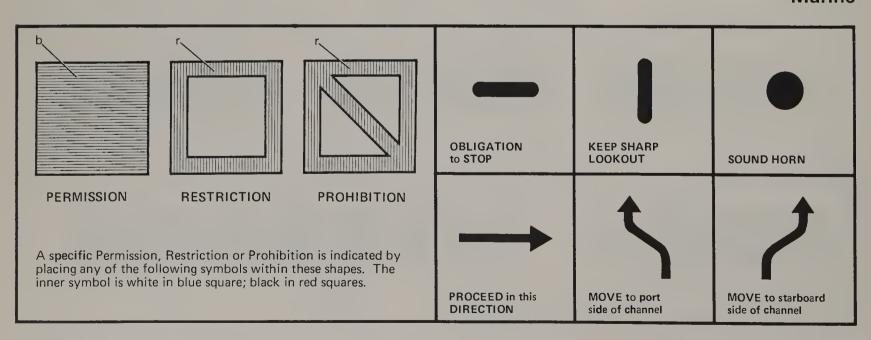
[▲] Solid Line(s) may also be shown in yellow.



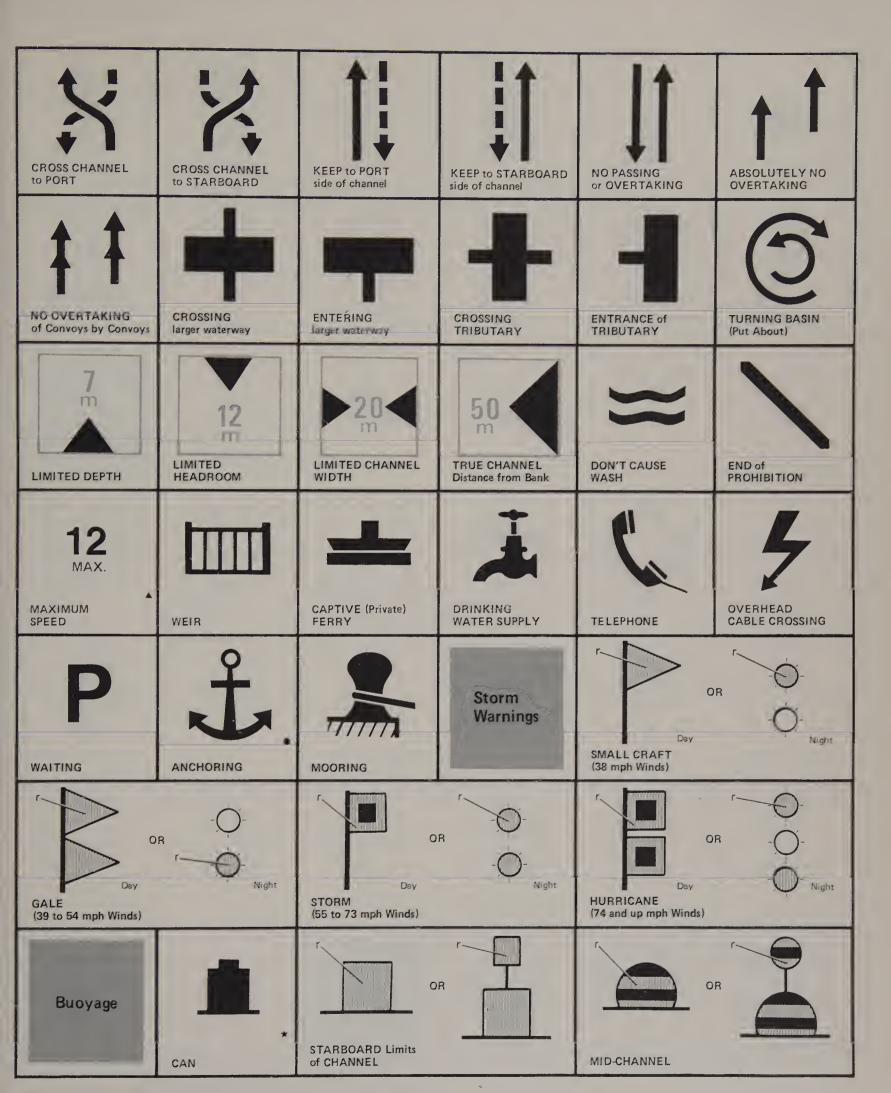
TRAFFIC Air (continued)



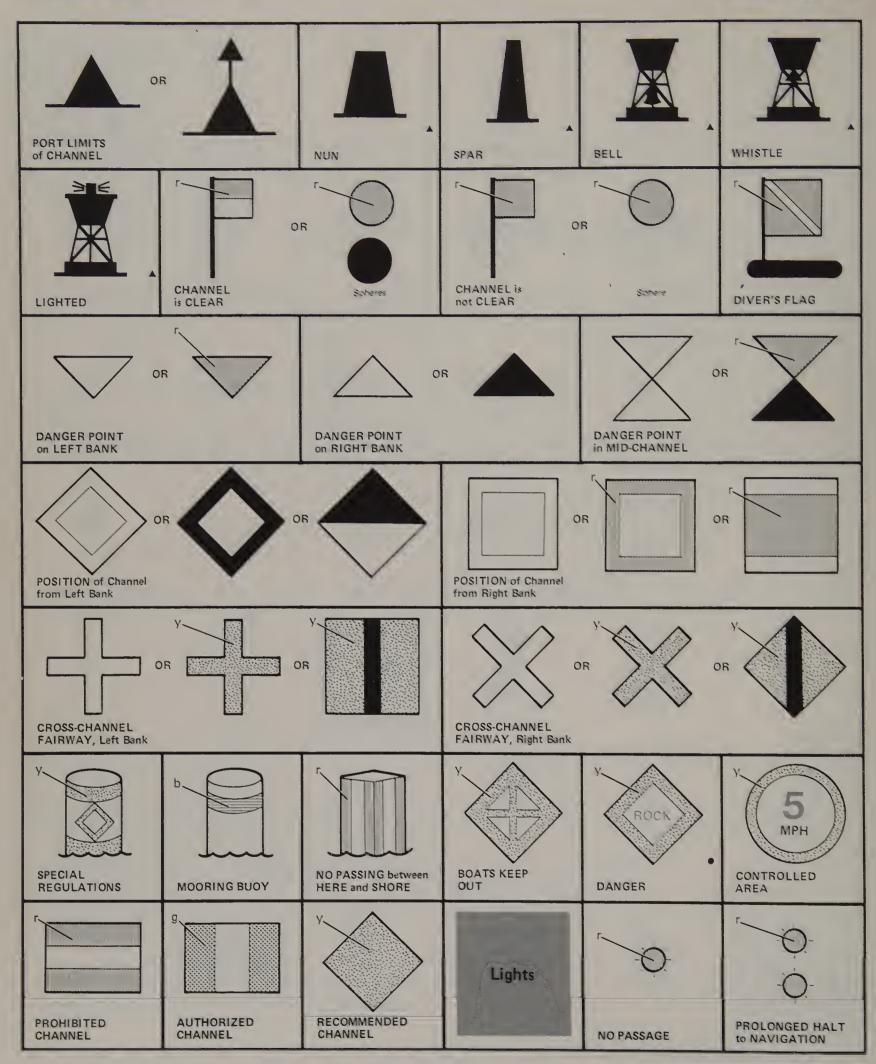
Marine



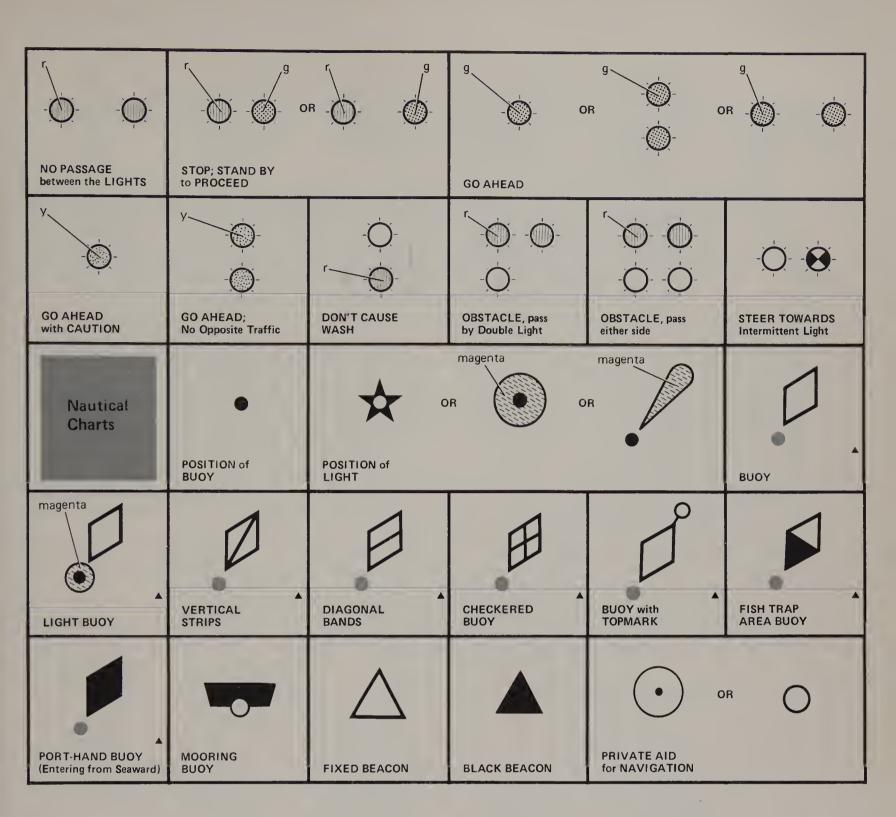
- ▲ The signalman is shown facing the aircraft. Signals may also be made with illuminated wands, bats or torchlights.
- The speed of the signalman's arm movement indicates the speed of the action to be taken by the pilot.



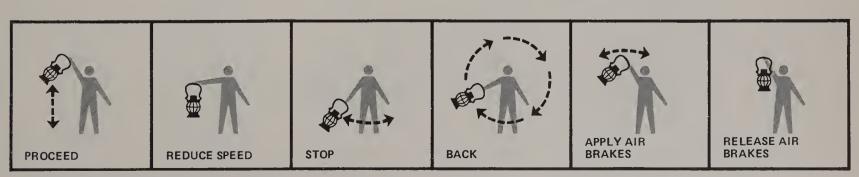
- ▲ May be any prescribed kilometers per hour.
- Anchor inverted when used in Prohibition square.
- * Color of buoy structure indicates location of channel: black for port side; black and white, mid-channel; red, starboard. Numbers may also be added: odd for port side; none, mid-channel; even, starboard.



- ▲ Color of buoy structure indicates location of channel: black for port side; black and white, mid-channel; red, starboard. Numbers may also be added: odd for port side; none, mid-channel; even, starboard.
- Specific danger may be indicated inside. Example: Wreck, Shoal, Dam.

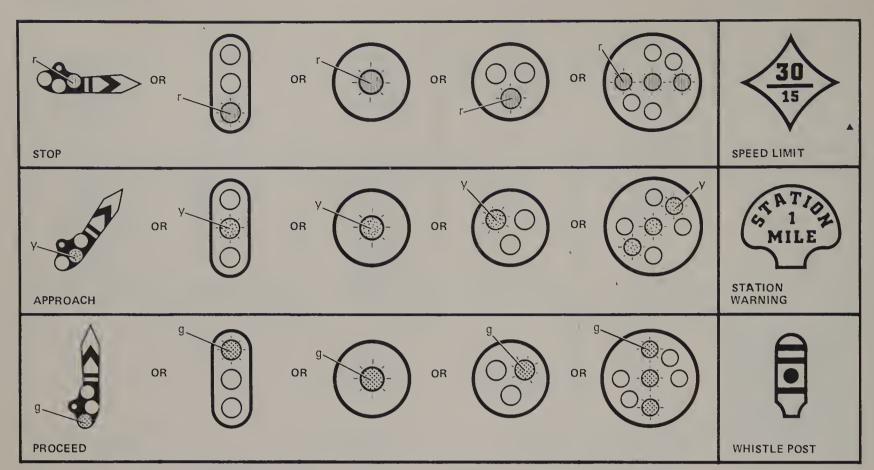


Rail



▲ Words or initials are often used with symbol to identify a specific type of buoy. Example: □C means Can Buoy, □BELL, Bell Buoy.

TRAFFIC Rail (continued)

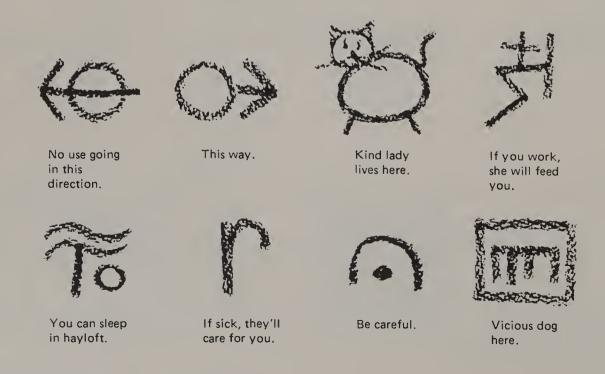


▲ Top number is for Passenger Train; bottom, Freight Train.

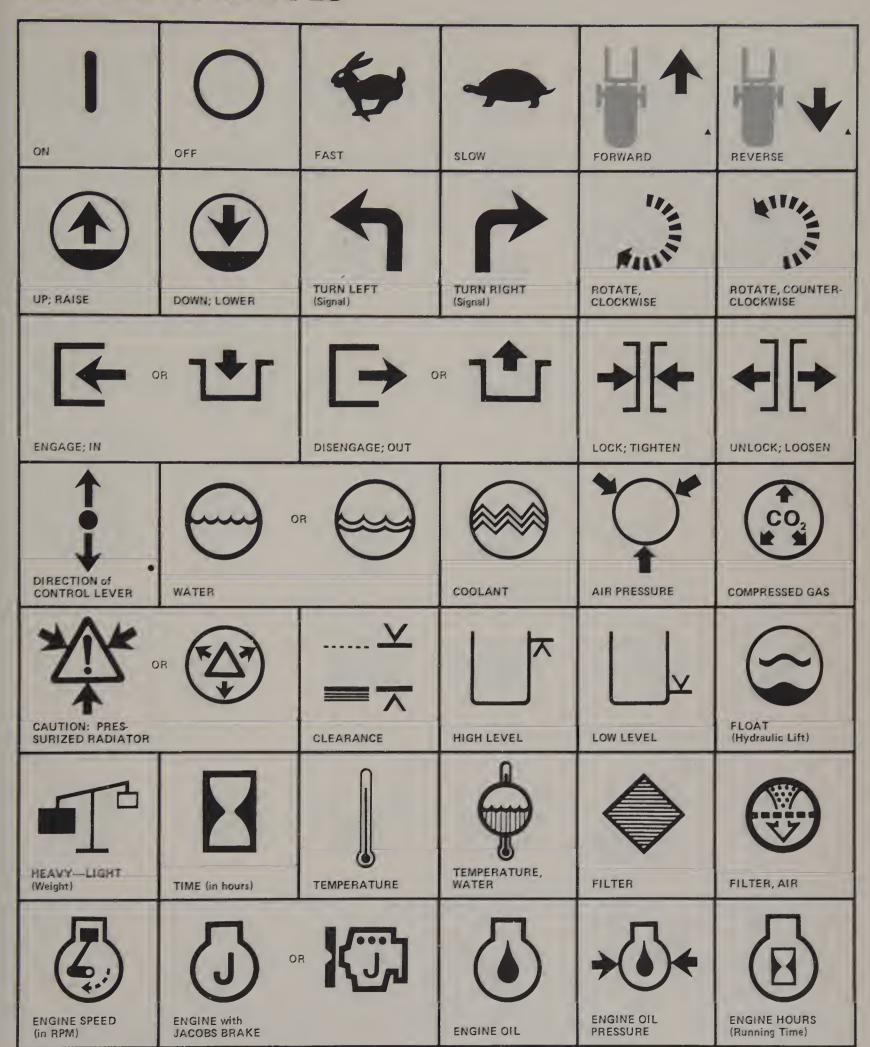
KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD

Nonchalant and carefree as they may appear, the hoboes are sufficiently sophisticated to have produced a system of graphic symbols all their own. What is more, it is international, and gypsies around the world can translate it into their mother tongues.

If you should come upon a country wall and find this message chalked on it, could *you* read it?

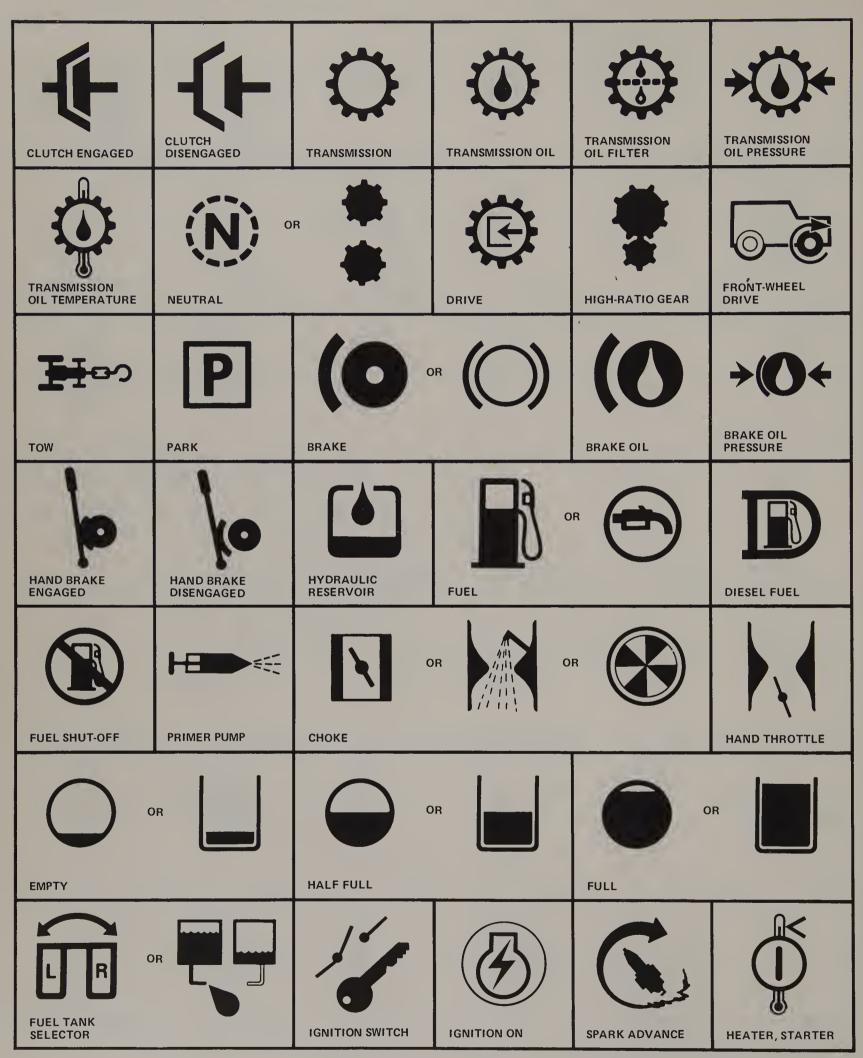


VEHICLE CONTROLS



- ▲ Any vehicle, correctly oriented to arrow, may be used.
- May be used in conjunction with other symbols to designate lever motion.

VEHICLE CONTROLS (continued)





A 200 esto sen matty tra et most

VEHICLE CONTROLS (continued)

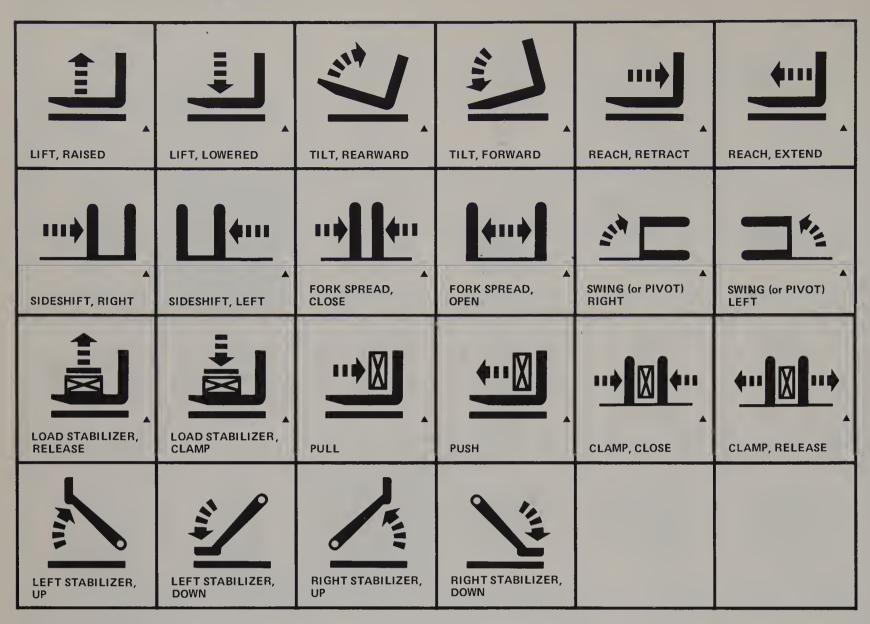


- ▲ Number refers to frequency of lubrication (in hours).
- Applies to combines.



- ▲ Applies to combines.
- Applies to fork lift vehicles.

VEHICLE CONTROLS (continued)



Applies to fork lift vehicles.

ALERT

Light
O
Moderate

Heavy

While arranging the meteorology symbols we came upon one listed as "visibility reduced by smoke." We suggested a synonym: SMOG. But our consultant at the National Weather Service told us that the two terms are not synonymous and that no symbol for smog exists.

It seemed absurd to have no graphic symbol for so prevalent and dangerous a nuisance. So, we went to Dr. Arie Haagen-Smit, that eminent authority who served as Chairman of the President's Task Force on Air Pollution and is known as Mr. Smog-control himself.

Over a lunch table this symbol was developed.

It represents a valley or basin that holds varying degrees of pollutants caused by the effects of the sun, and suspended in the atmosphere.

Would simply a skull and crossbones be more appropriate?

Three-dimensional shapes also can serve as *touch* symbols. Like two-dimensional graphics, they may be visual symbols, often reinforced by color differentiation — but more importantly, they can also be recognized by touch instead of sight.

The U.S. Air Force uses shape codes on its complex of aircraft mechanisms. Thus a pilot whose eyes are needed to guide his plane quickly learns the function indicated by each shape and can delegate vital controls to his fingers. The U.S. Army and Navy also make use of shape codes for controls on vehicles and radar equipment, but each has its own individual system.

The farmer, confronted by a multitude of levers, knobs, and buttons, yet needing to keep his eye on the furrow, finds an essential safety factor in being able to recognize by *feel* the shape of each control.

How unfortunate that we have no standard system which would permit *any* user of *any* piece of equipment — be it kitchen range or helicopter — to know beyond a doubt, that a particular shape always serves the same particular function.

But even before we achieve this utopia, it should not be too much to hope that in the interest of *safety*, all airplanes, all automobiles, and all farm and industrial equipment will be fitted with identical controls for identical functions. This must and will be accomplished through the efforts of manufacturing associations and national and international standards organizations, with the cooperation of government agencies.

Standardization will then have conquered confusion in an area vital to us all.

VEHICLE CONTROLS

Agriculture



Seat Adjust



Gearshift



Platform Lift; Reel Lift



Throttle

Aircraft



Supercharger



Mixture



Power (Throttle)



Landing Gear

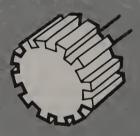
Army Vehicle



Fuel System



Lighting System



Power Train

Automotive



Finger-operated, continuous, multi-turn



Detented (more than 2 steps)

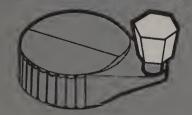


ΩR



2-Position (discrete switching only)

Navy Radar



Bearing 164



Tuning

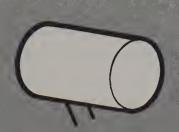


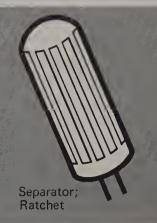
Gain

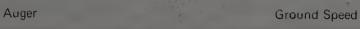


Dimmer















RPM

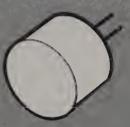
Landing Flap

Carburetor Air

Reverse Power



Special Purpose Equipment



Ignition System



Accessory Equipment



Finger-operated, very light force



Push/Pull, heavy force



Slide Action, light force



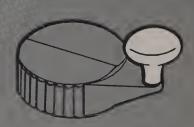
Intensity



Focus



Range



Marker 165

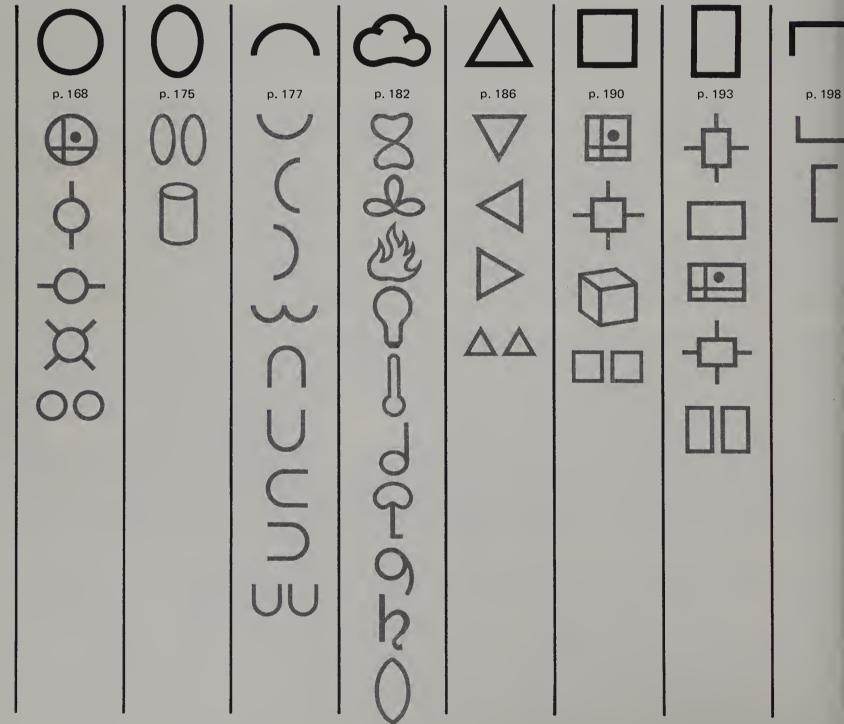
GRAPHIC FORM SECTION

This section permits identification of symbols out of context. It also establishes the meanings of a given graphic form, and directs to the appropriate Discipline by page number. So it serves as a visual reference for the designer of a new symbol and provides a basis of comparison for standardization.

No computer or other mechanical or exact parameters could be used to define how a designer might see various forms. The overall classification and arrangement of the symbols is therefore of necessity a purely personal judgment, based only on an individual "eye" for the determination of graphic form.

GROUPING of SYMBOLS— is by form only, without regard to meaning. We have extracted from the Discipline section those symbols which lend themselves to classification by the Key Form system we established.

Key Forms in the page margin introduce each major classification and subclassification, arranged in a consistent pattern. Within each grouping, the symbols are sequenced from simple to complex.



When a symbol is composed of several distinct forms, the complete symbol or its individual components are entered under each classification. However, when one form is clearly subordinated to another, only the major form is entered.

TEXT — Often the same graphic form has different meanings in different Disciplines. In these cases, all such meanings are listed with the symbol, each with its reference page number.

When two or more symbols are basically similar in graphic form, differing only in relative size, line weight, or modification of their graphic components, we have illustrated only *one typical symbol* and have established the following guide:

- v following a page number (for example, 143v) indicates a *graphic variation* of the illustrated symbol.
- + following a page number (for example, 154+) indicates that *additional* symbols, with *closely* related meanings (not listed) and similar graphic form, appear on the same page, usually adjacent to one another.

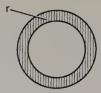






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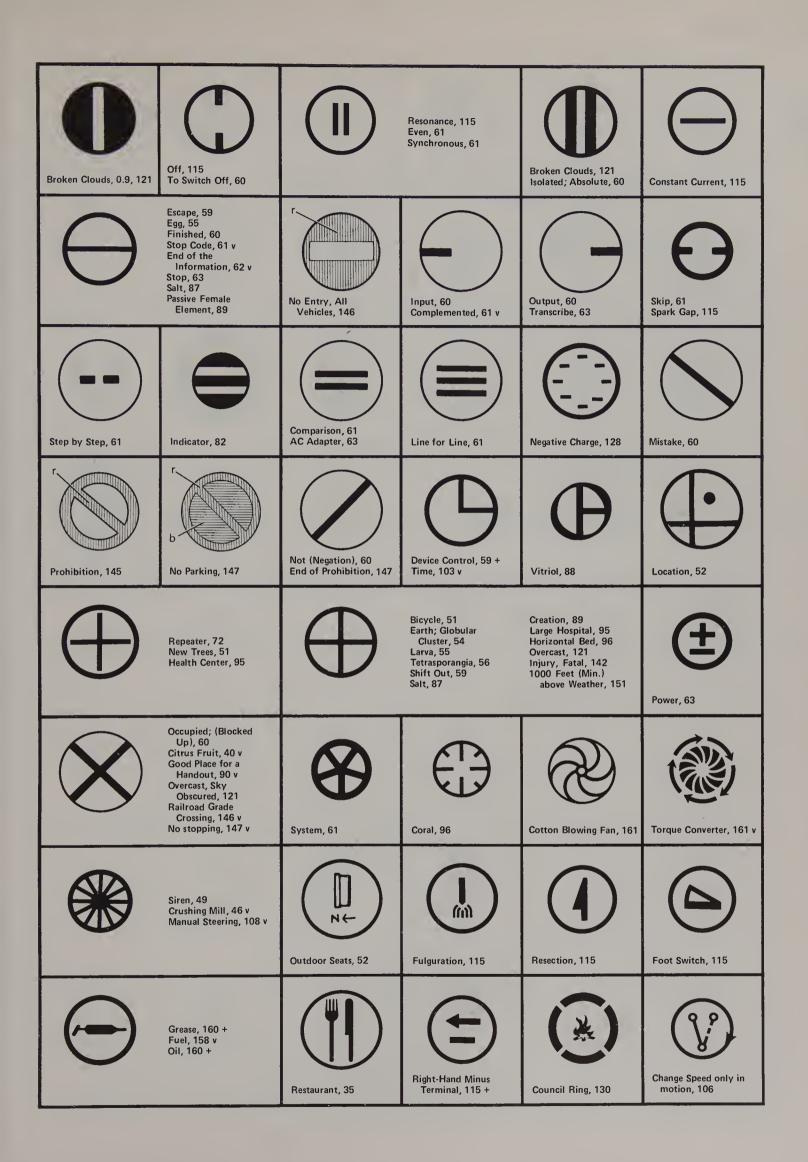
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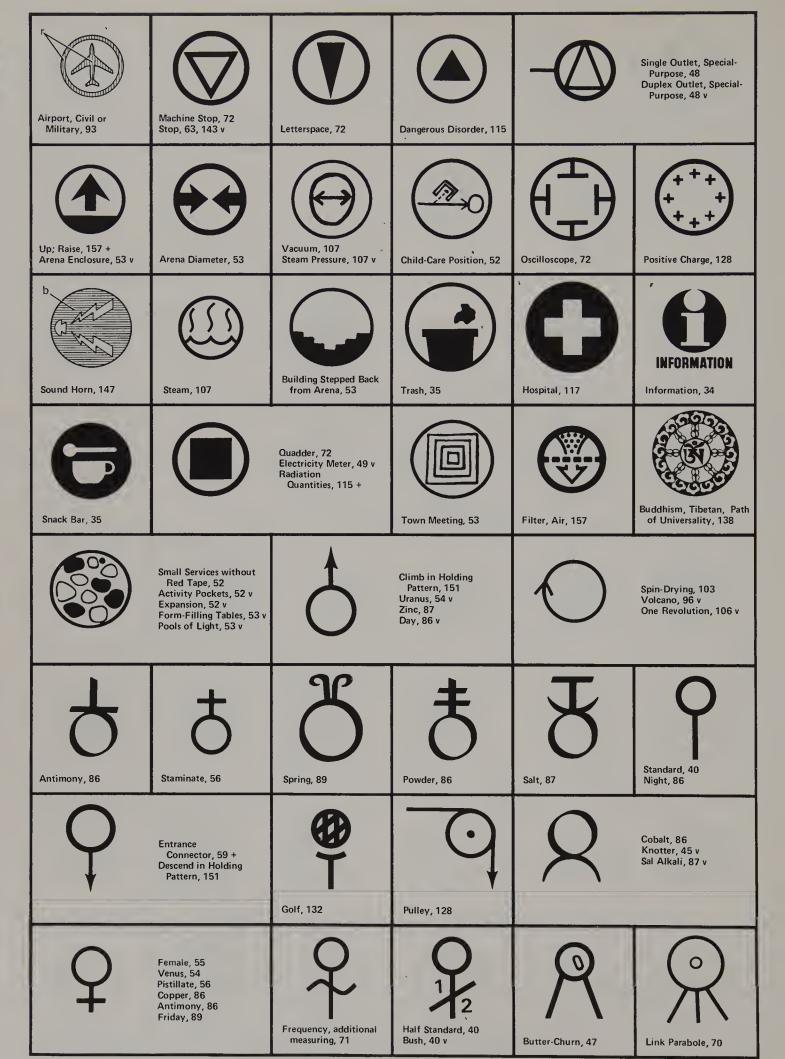
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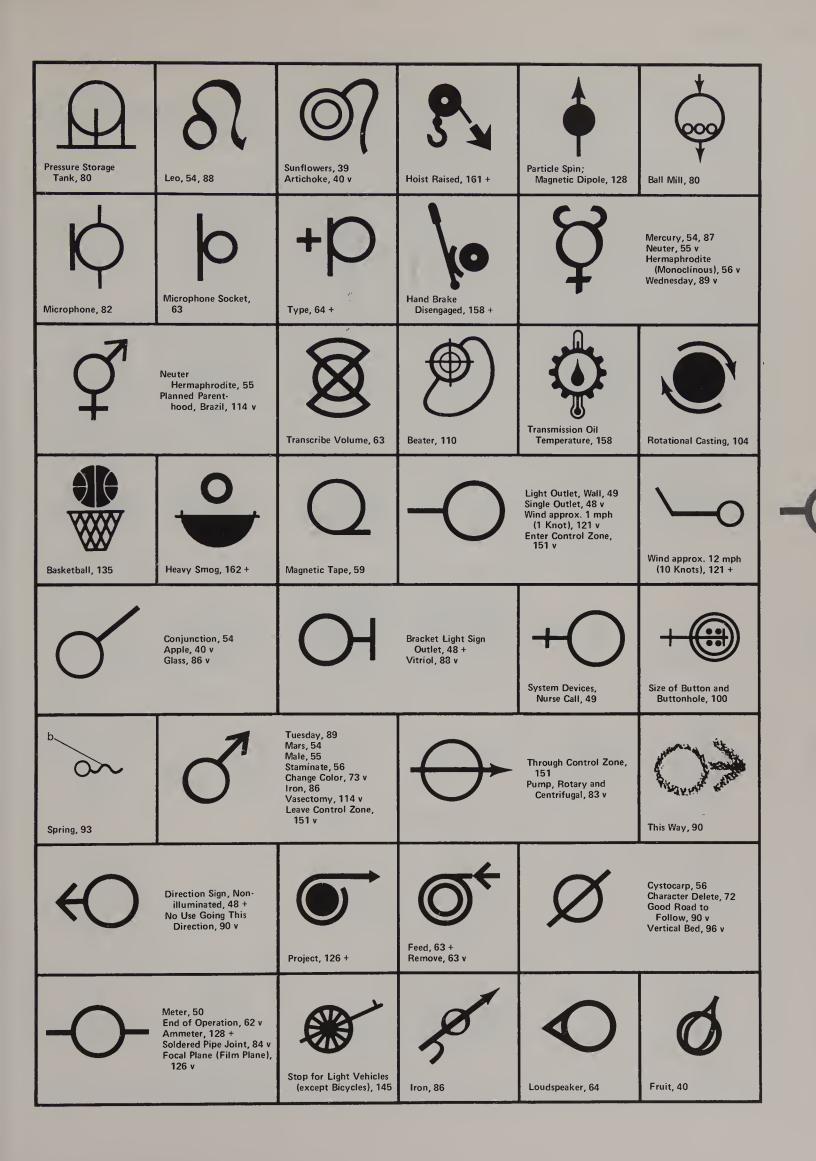


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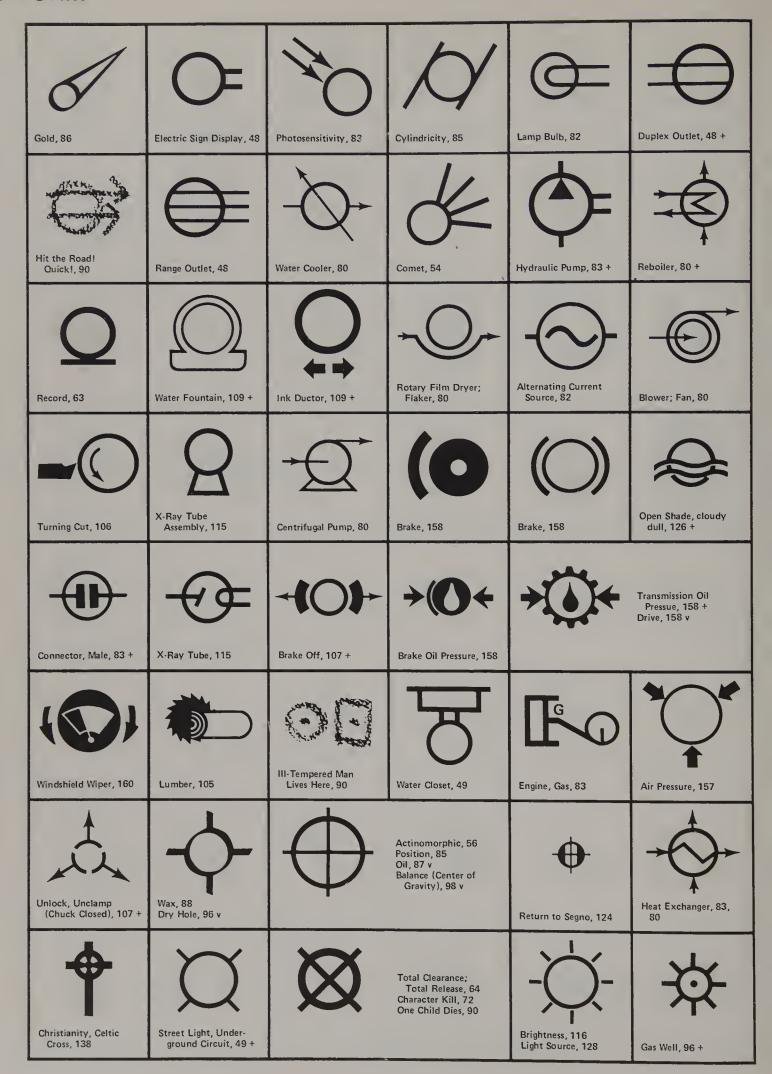


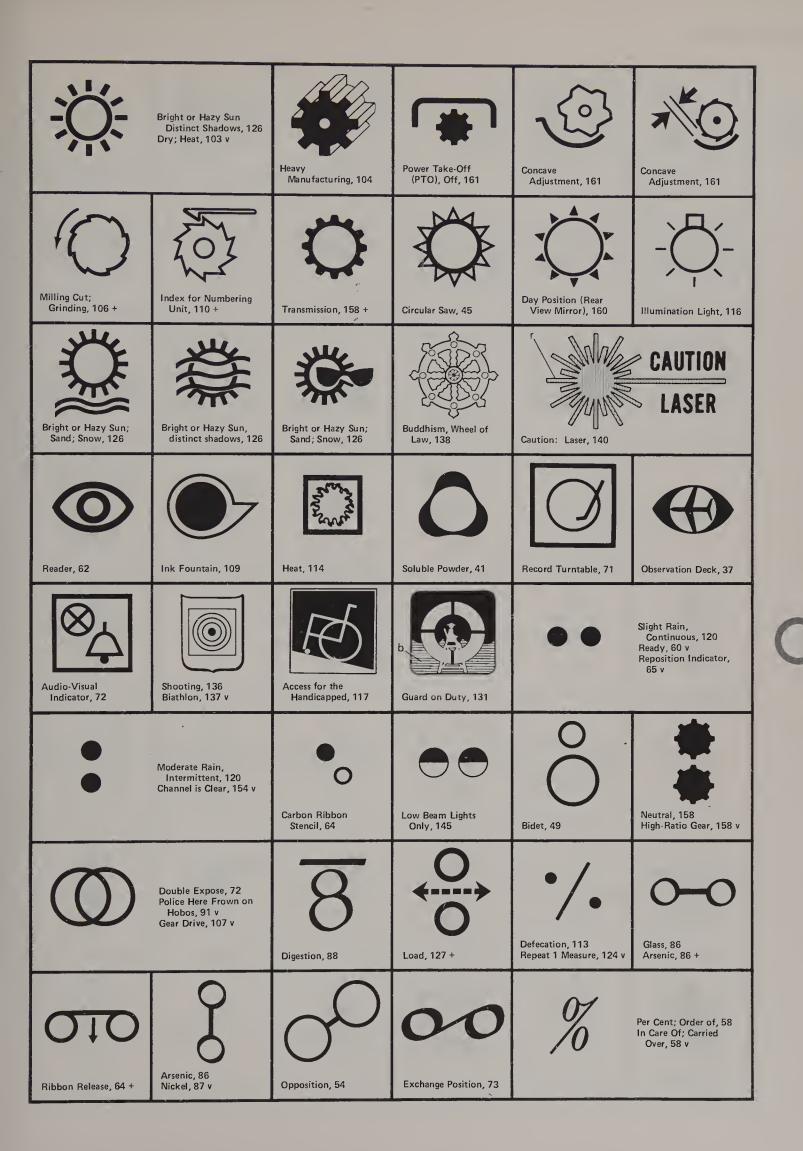
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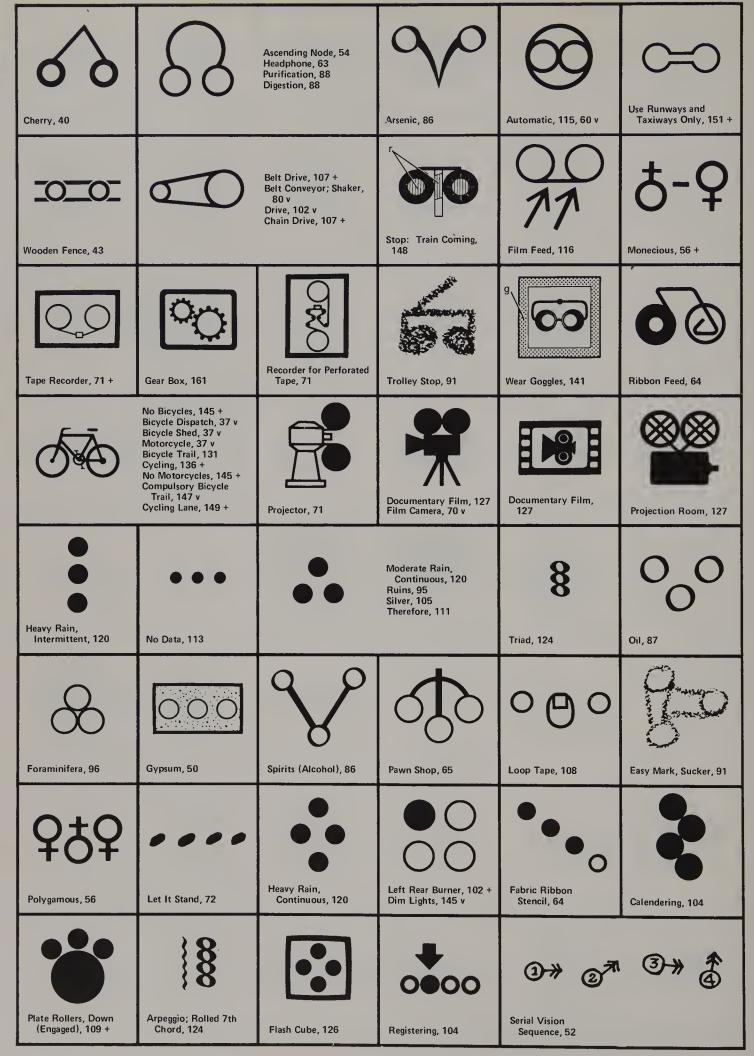
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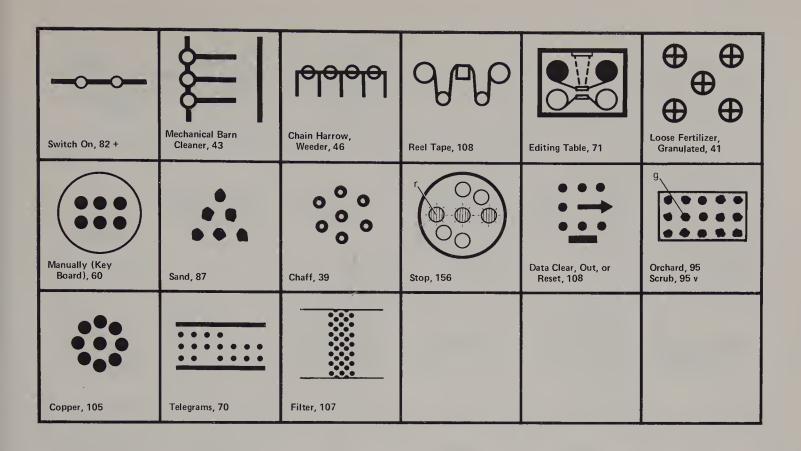


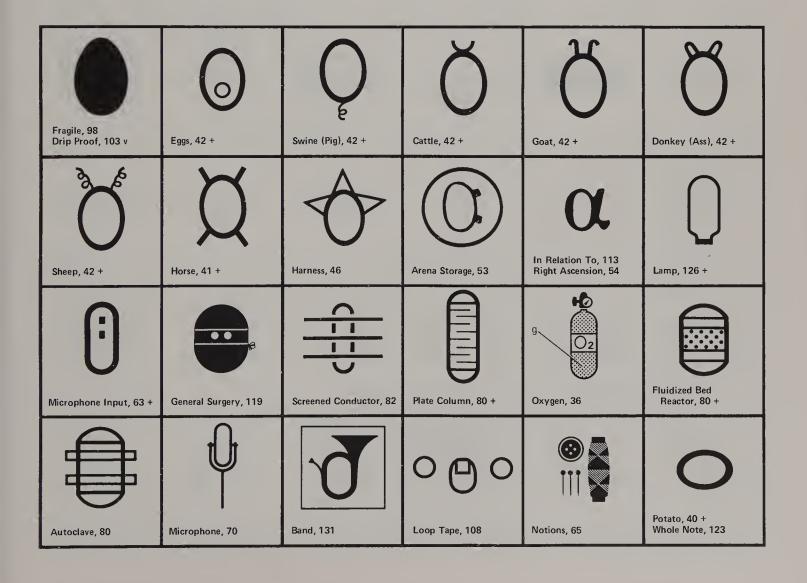


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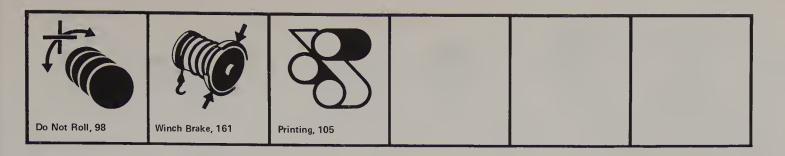


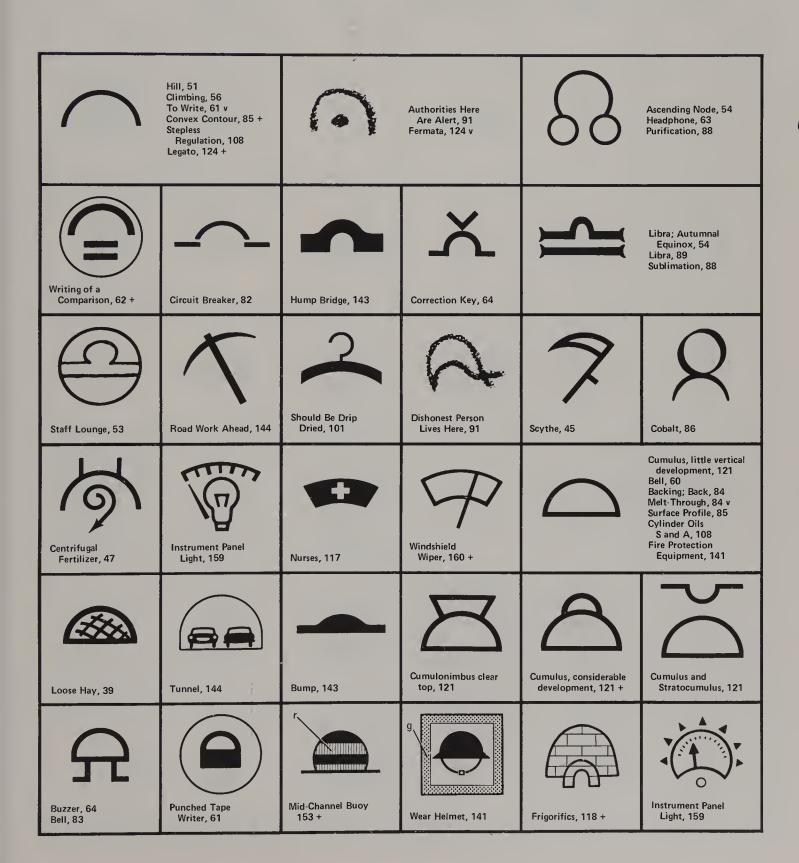








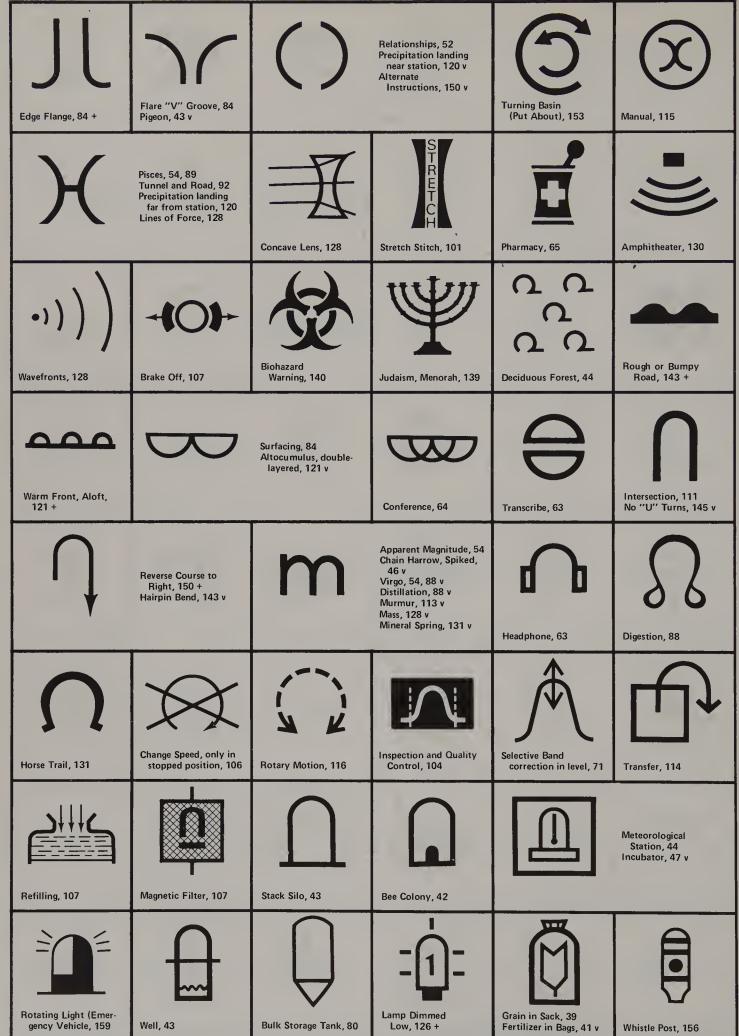




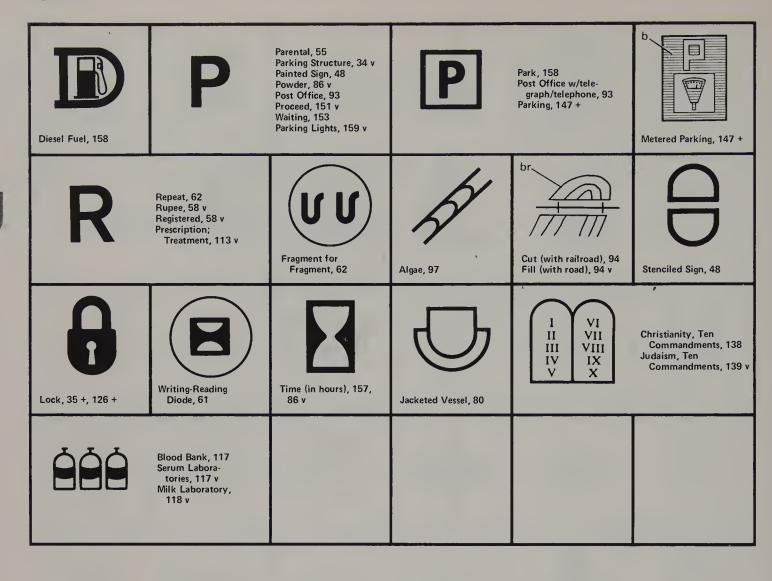


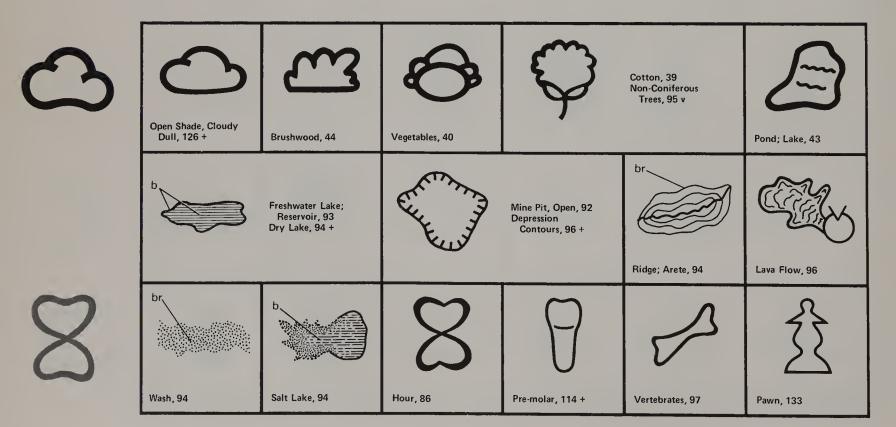
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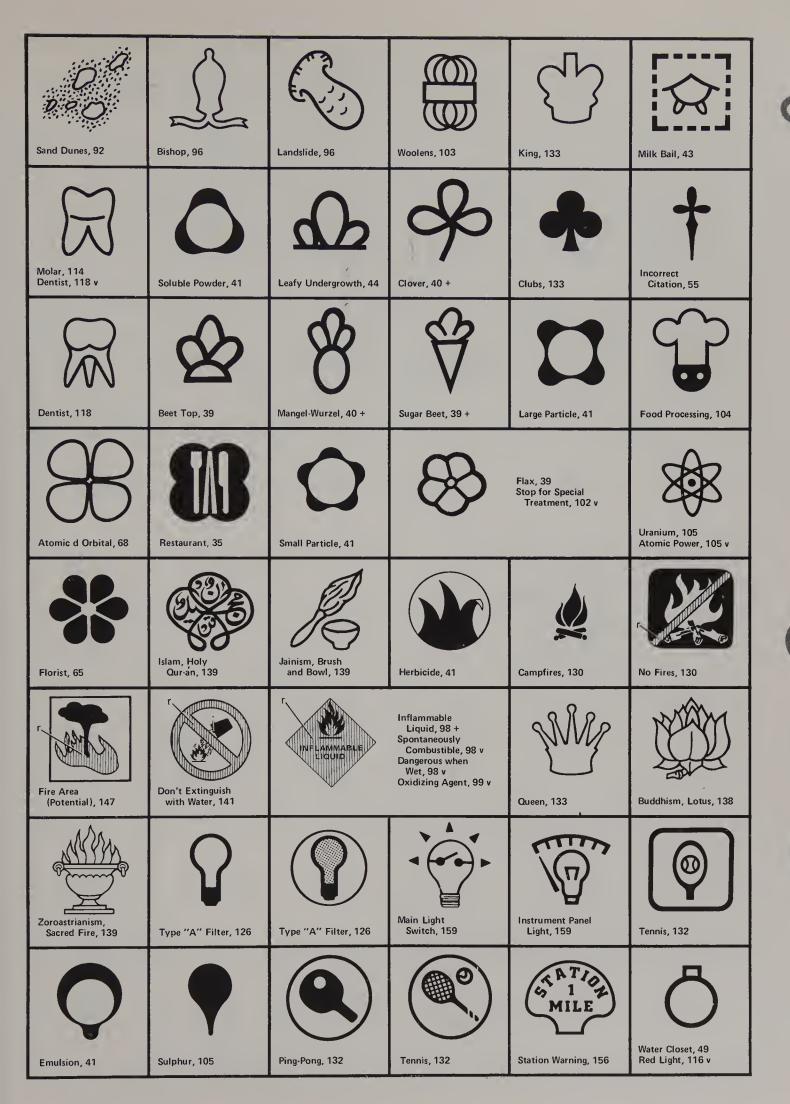






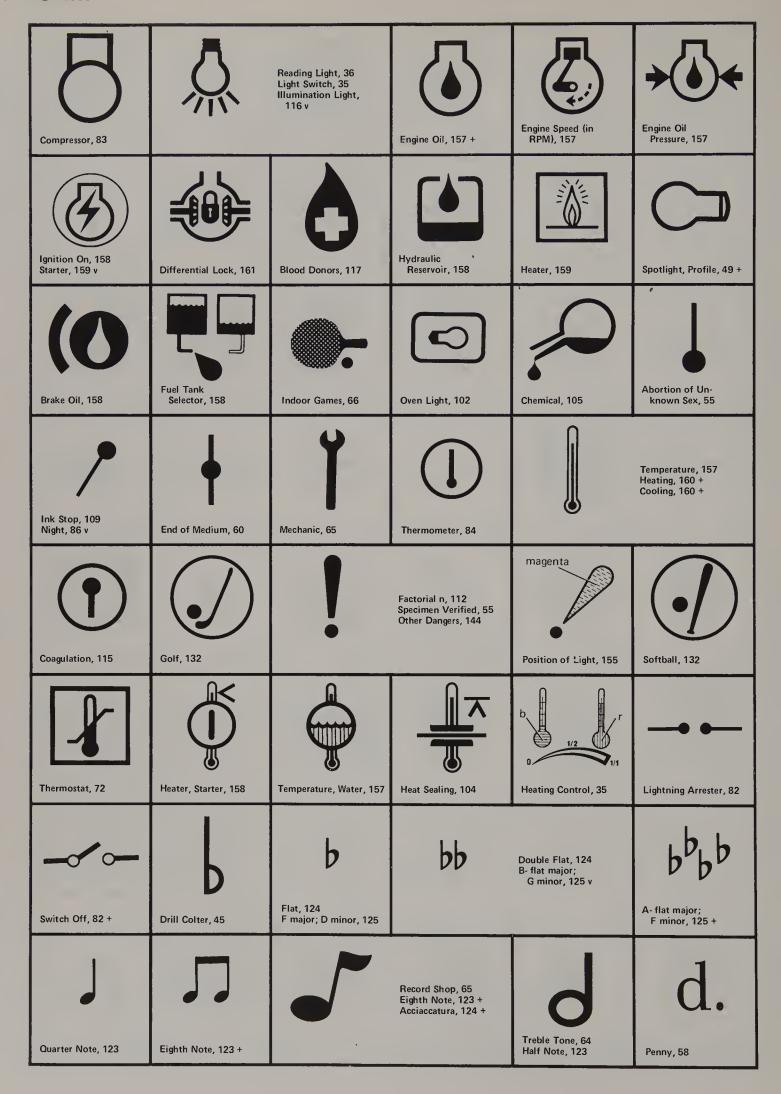








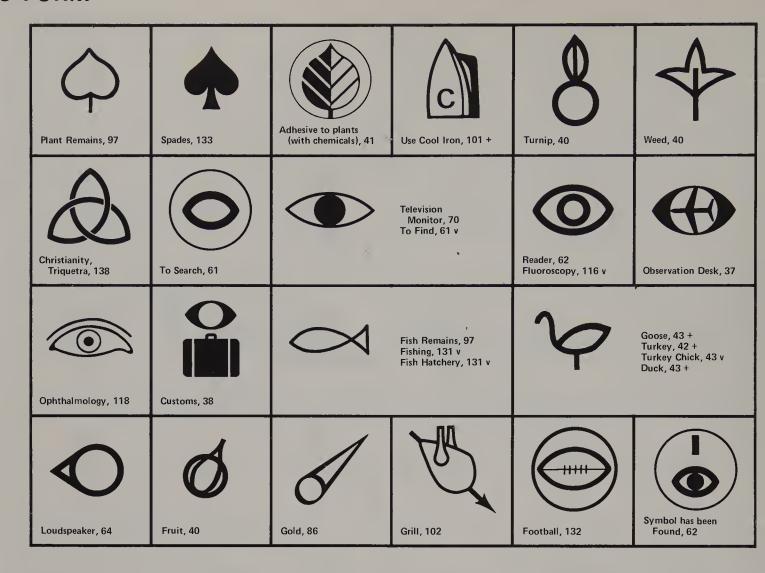




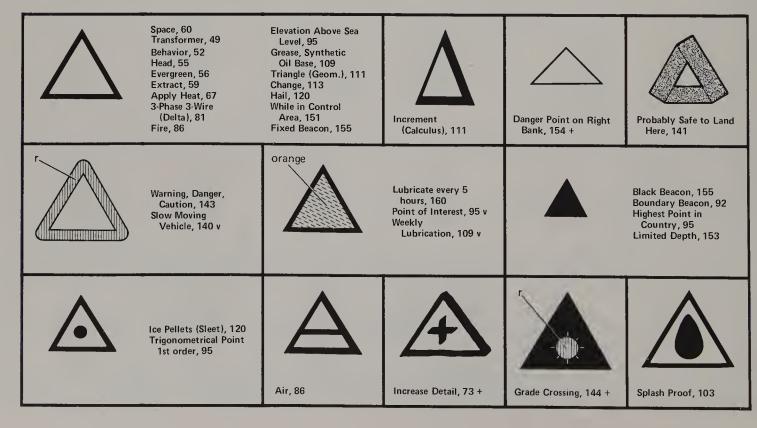


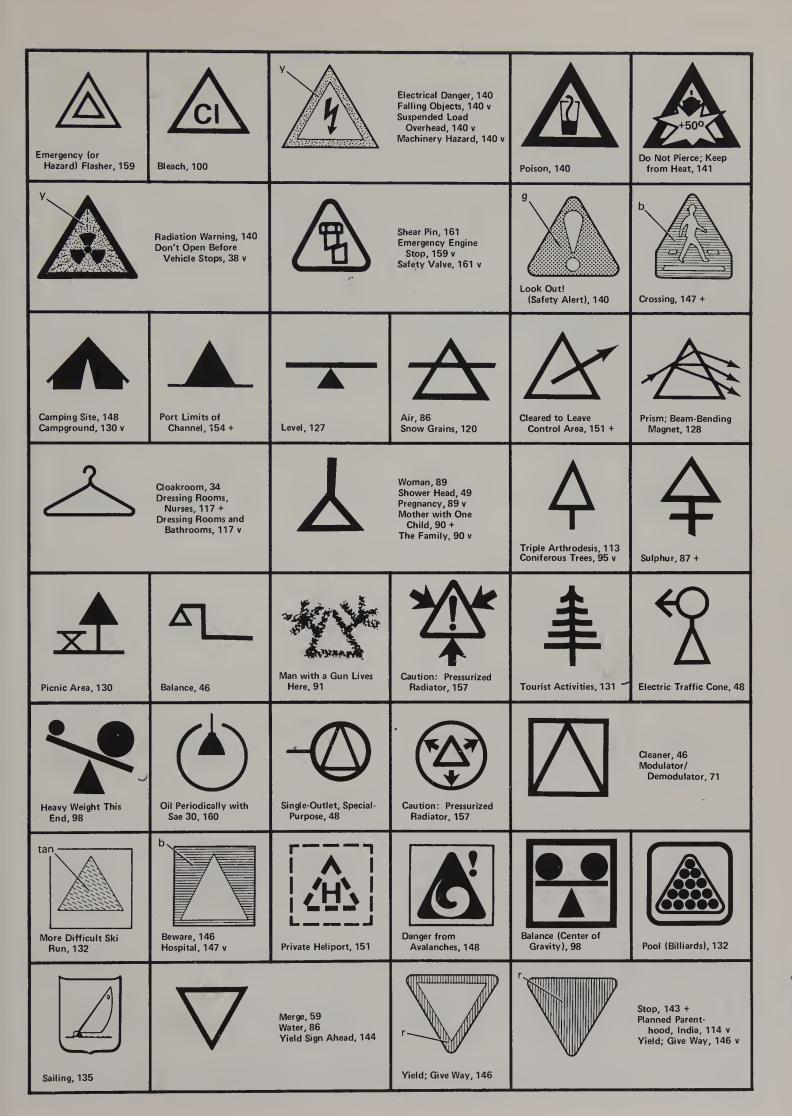
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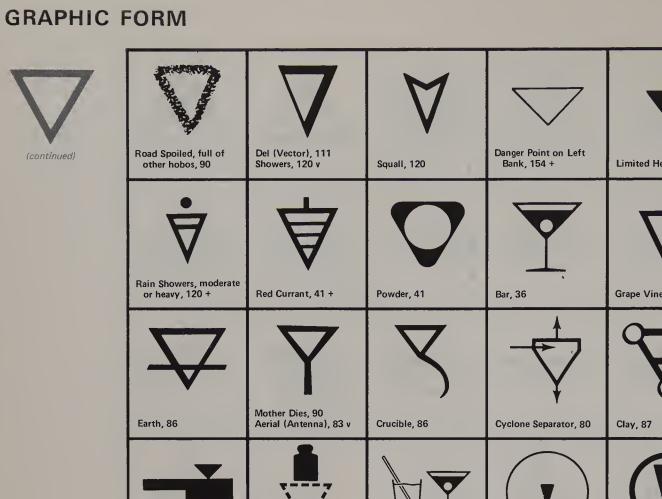


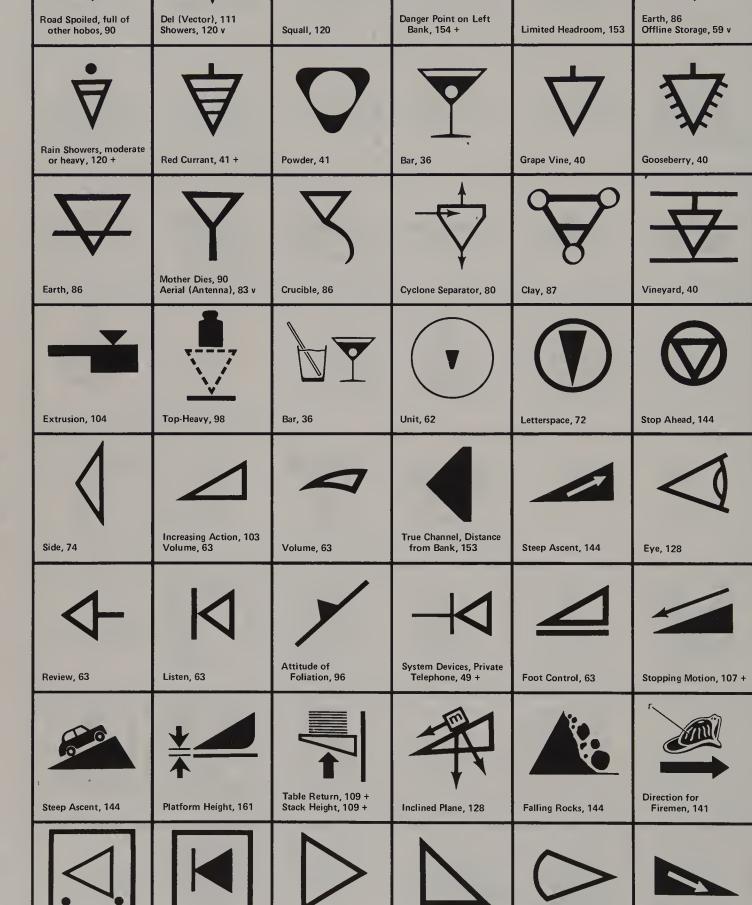




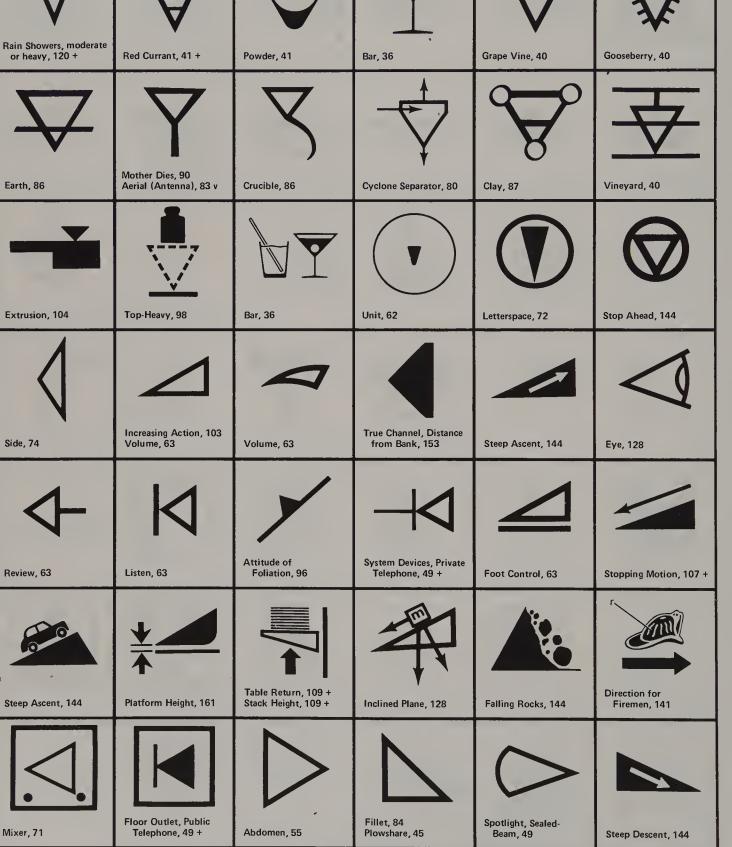


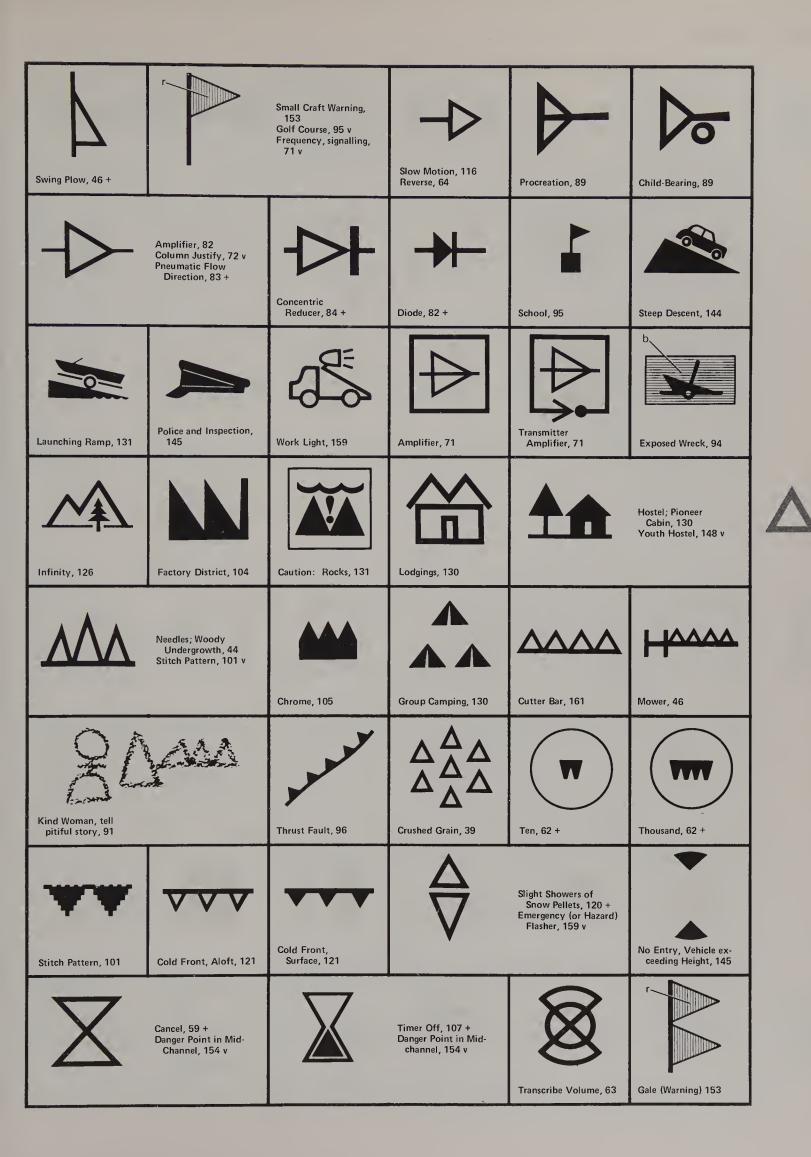




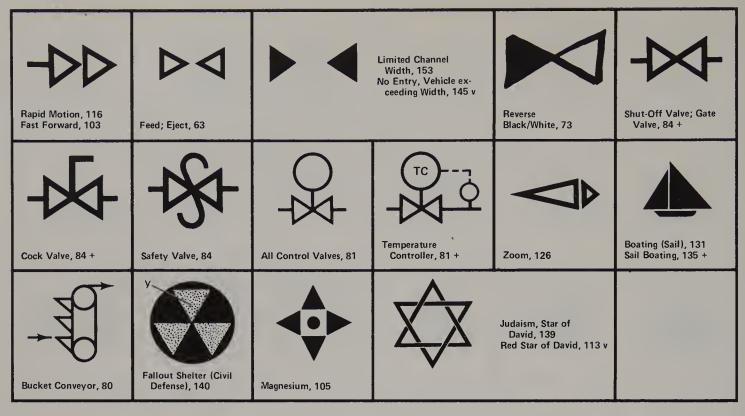


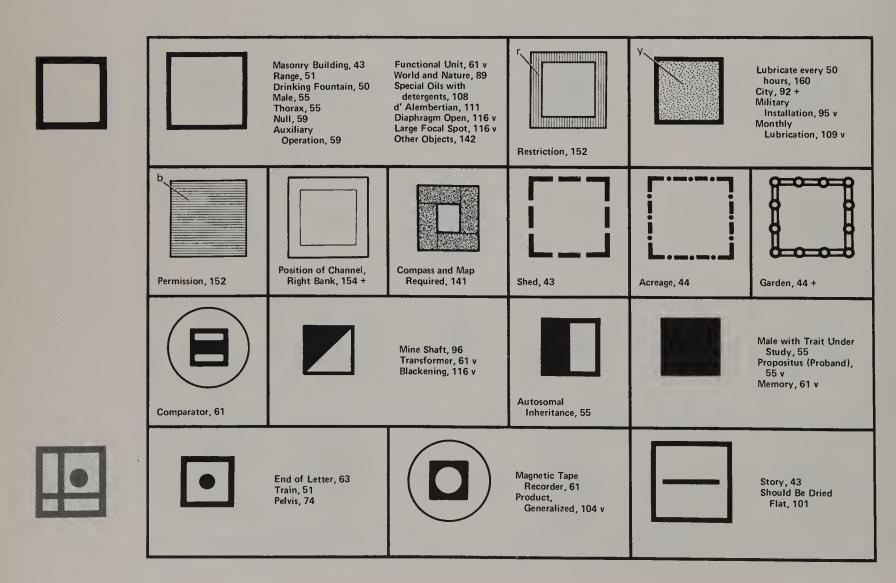


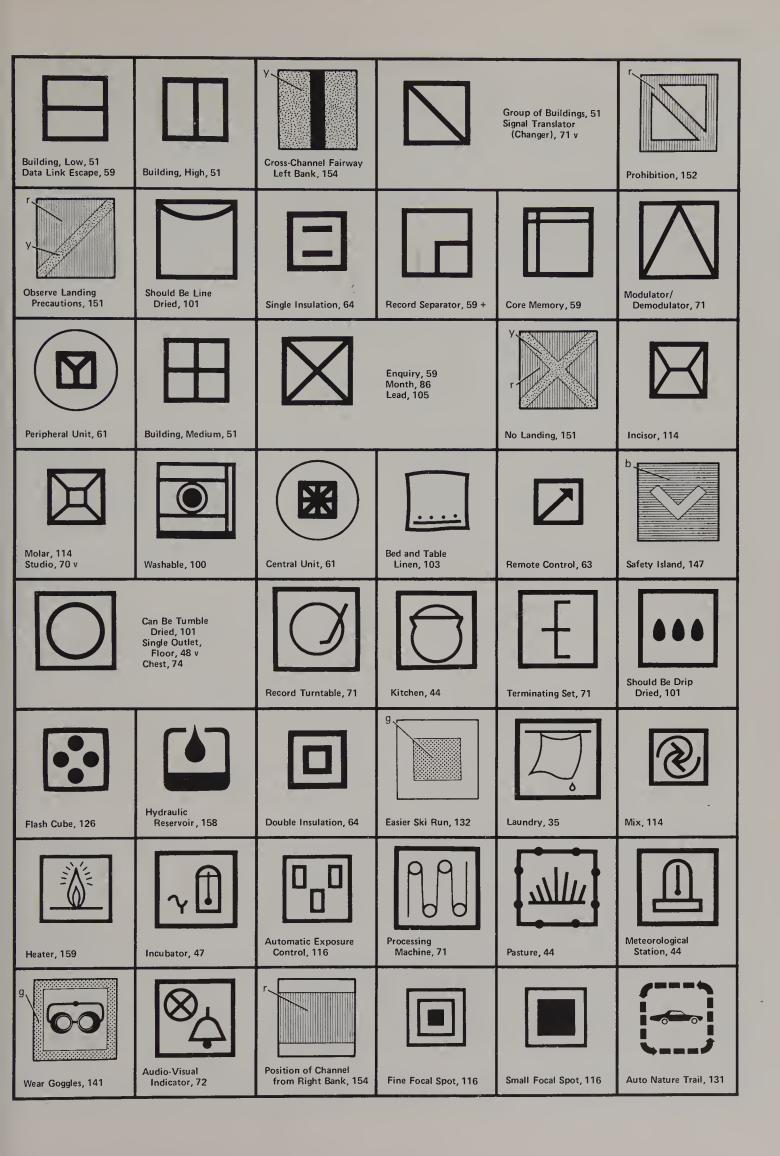


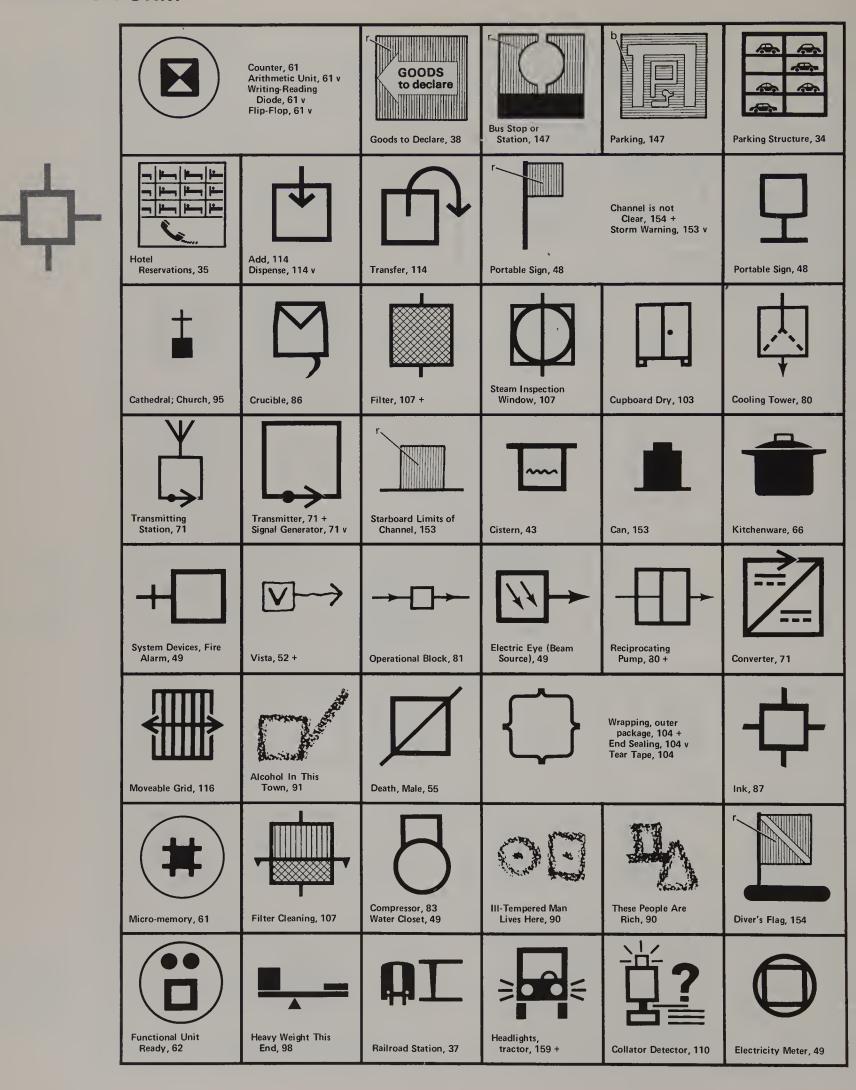


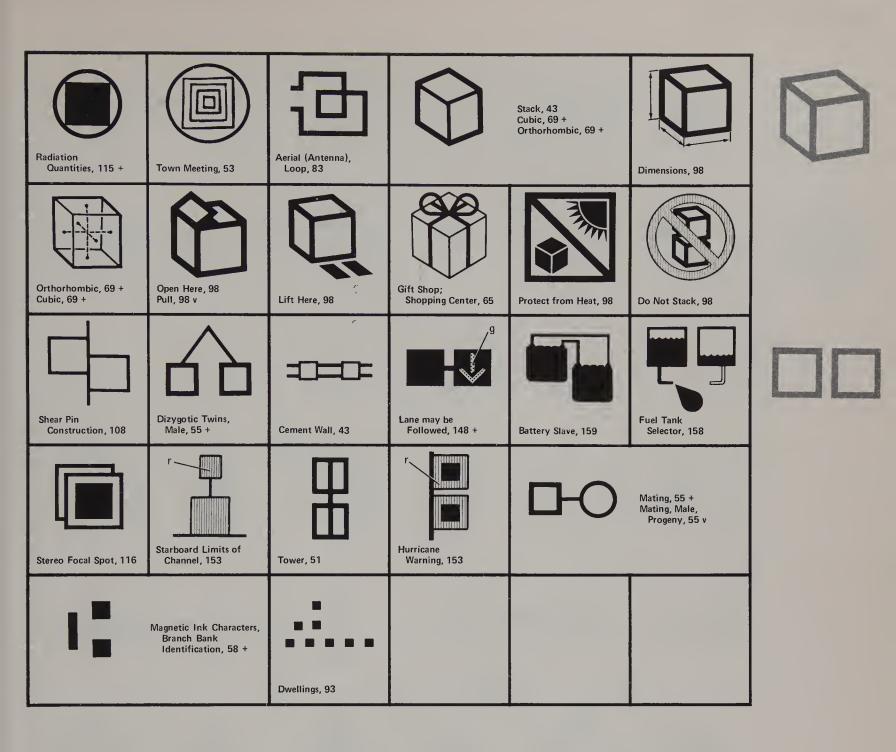


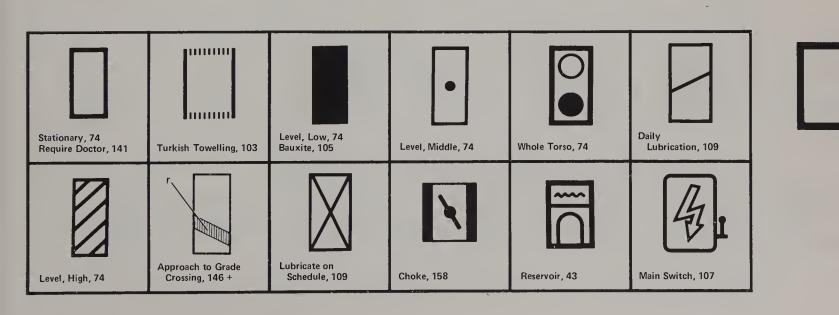


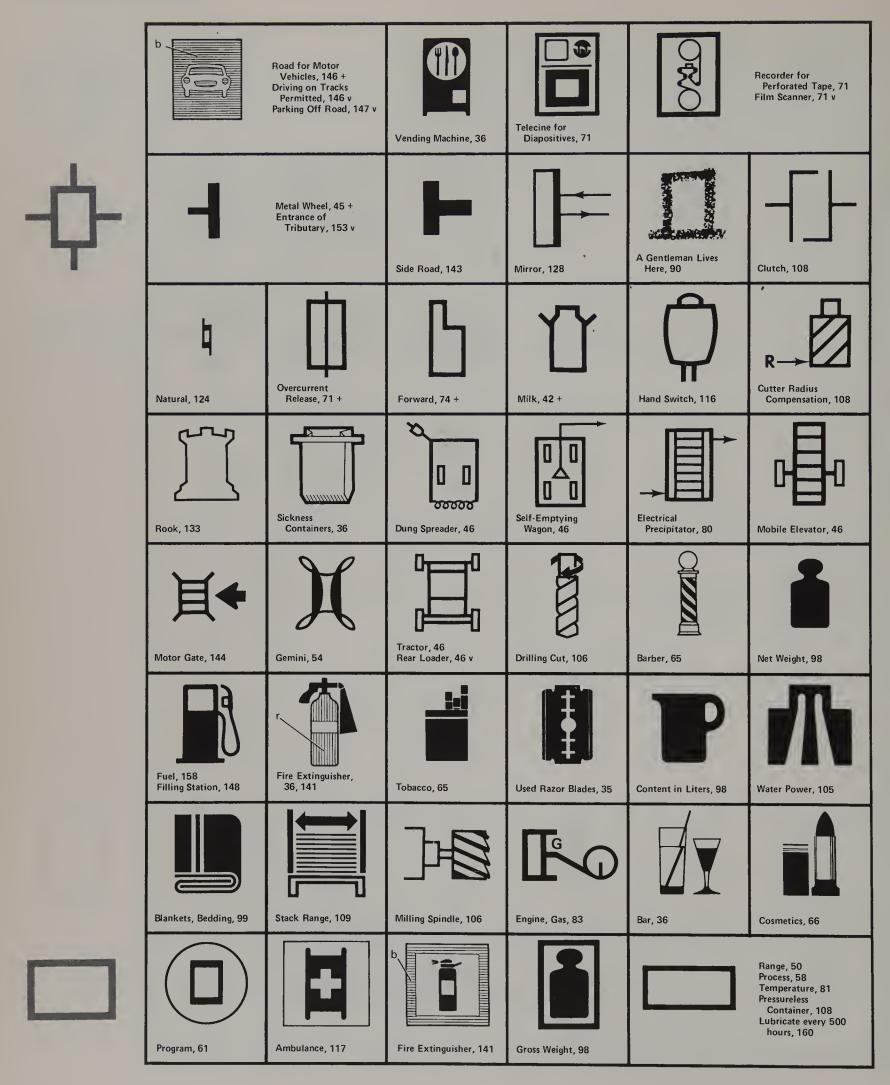


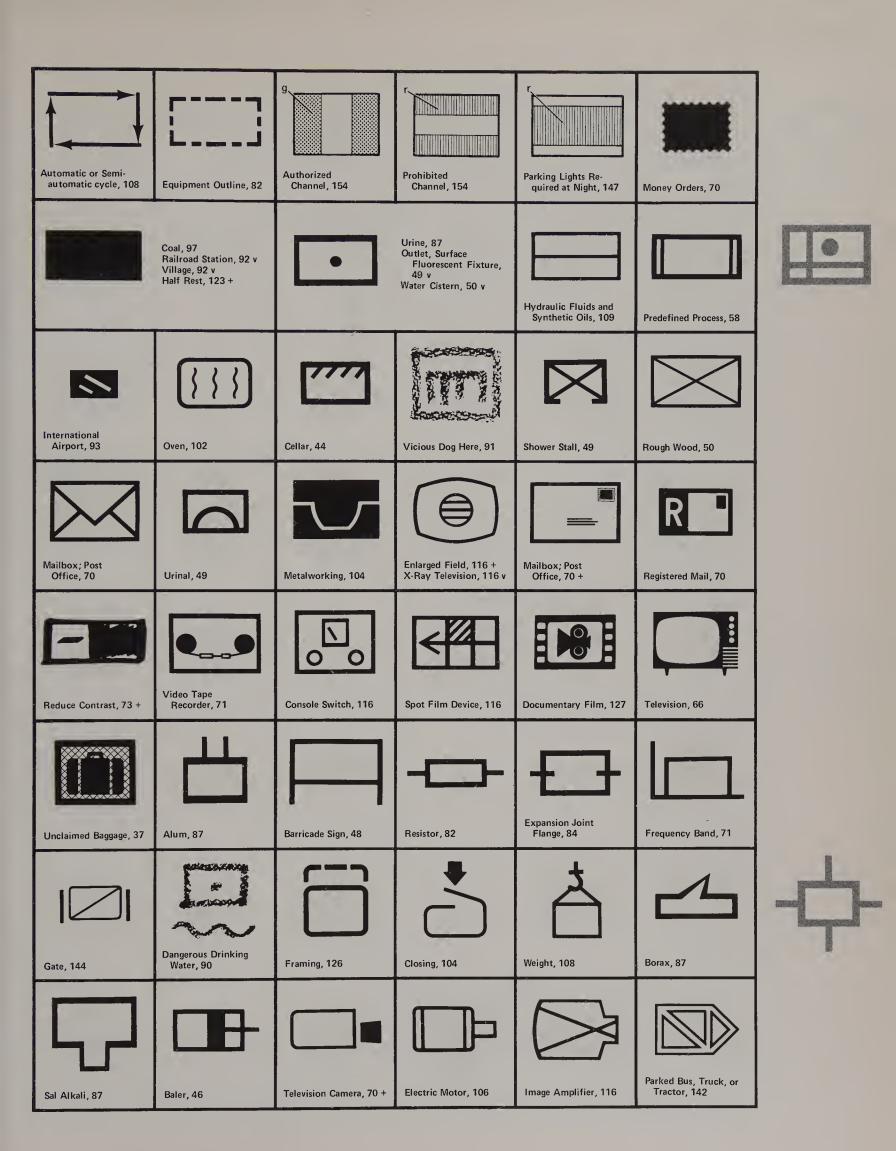


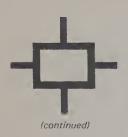


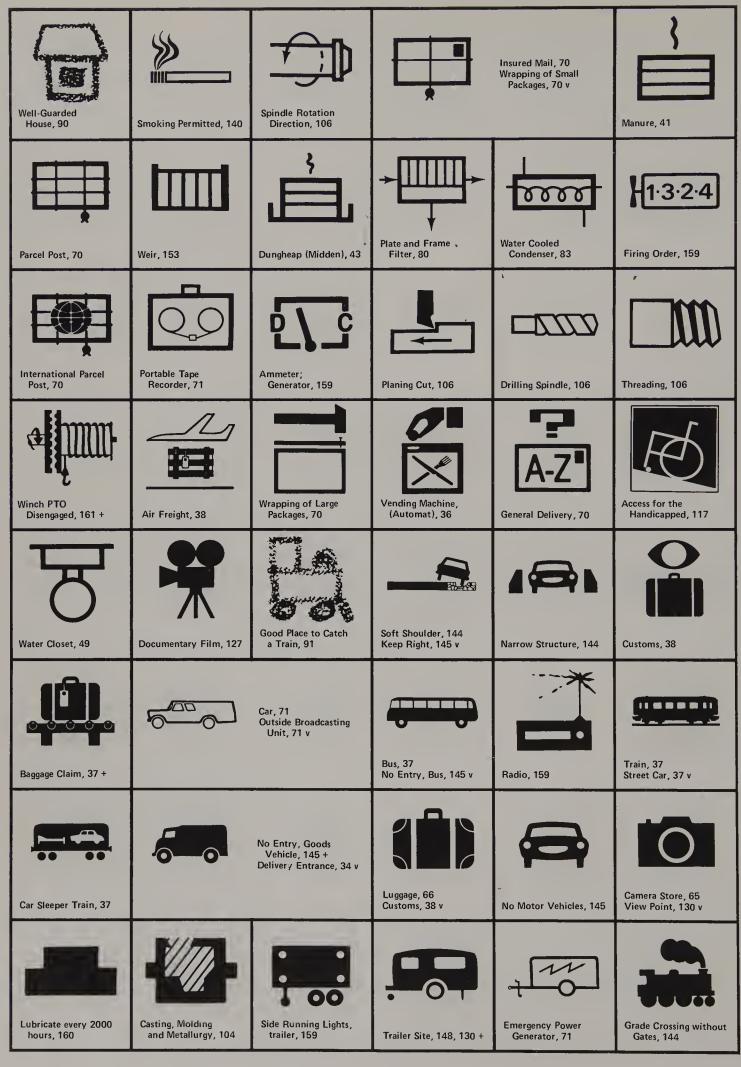








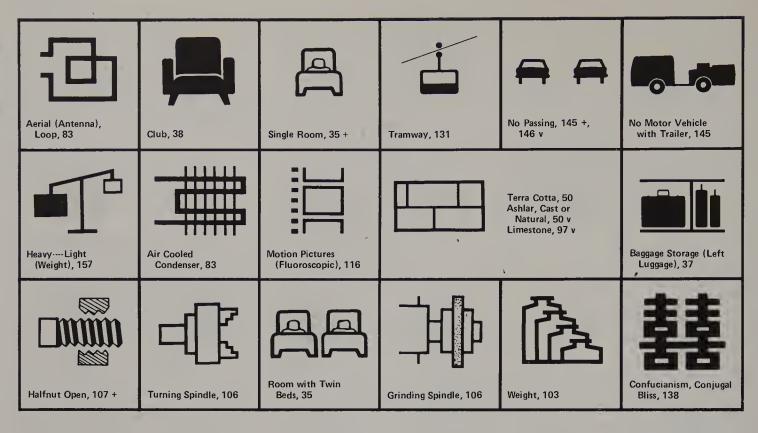


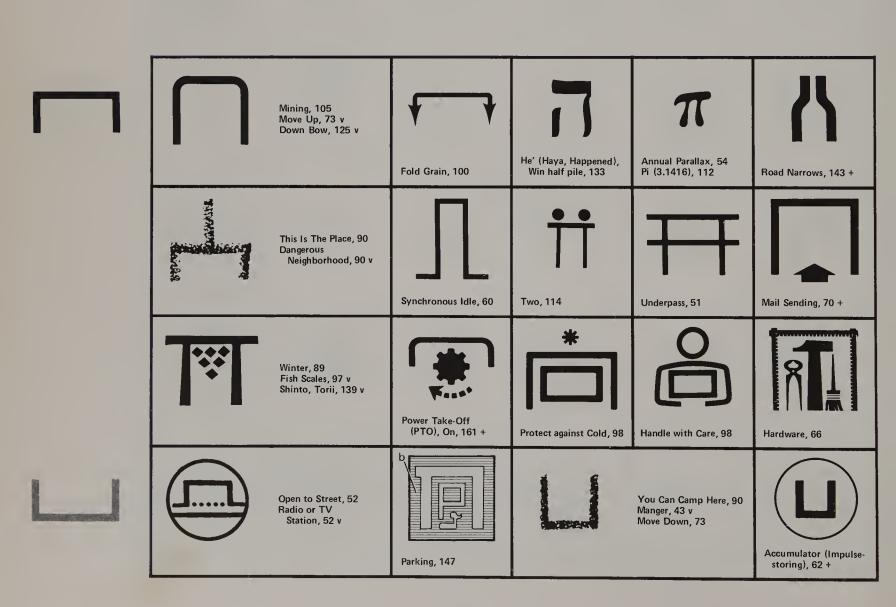


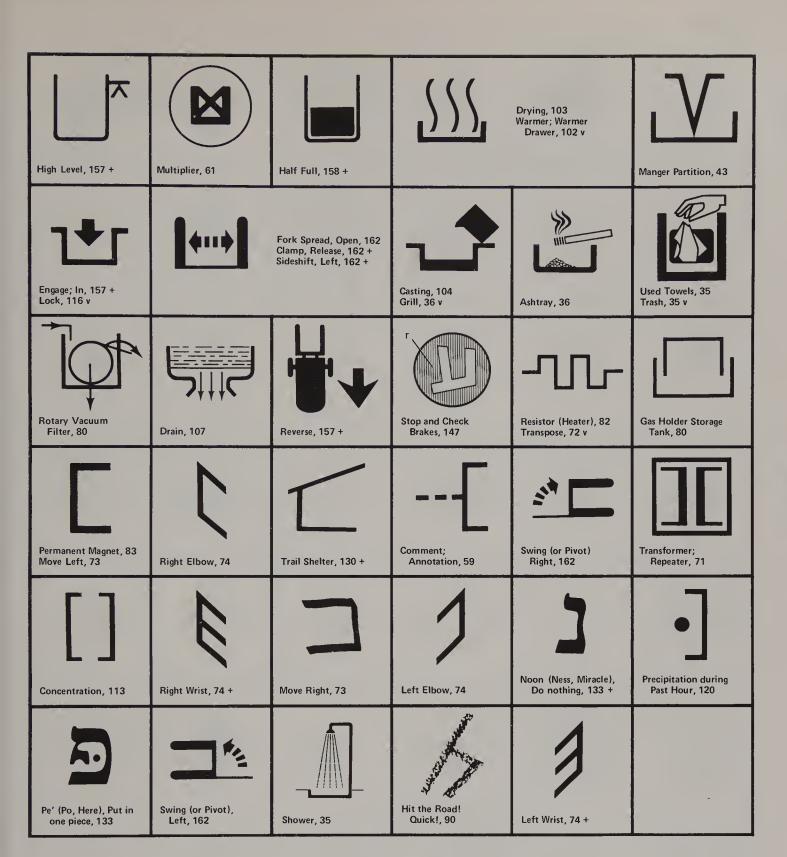




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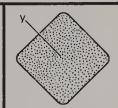
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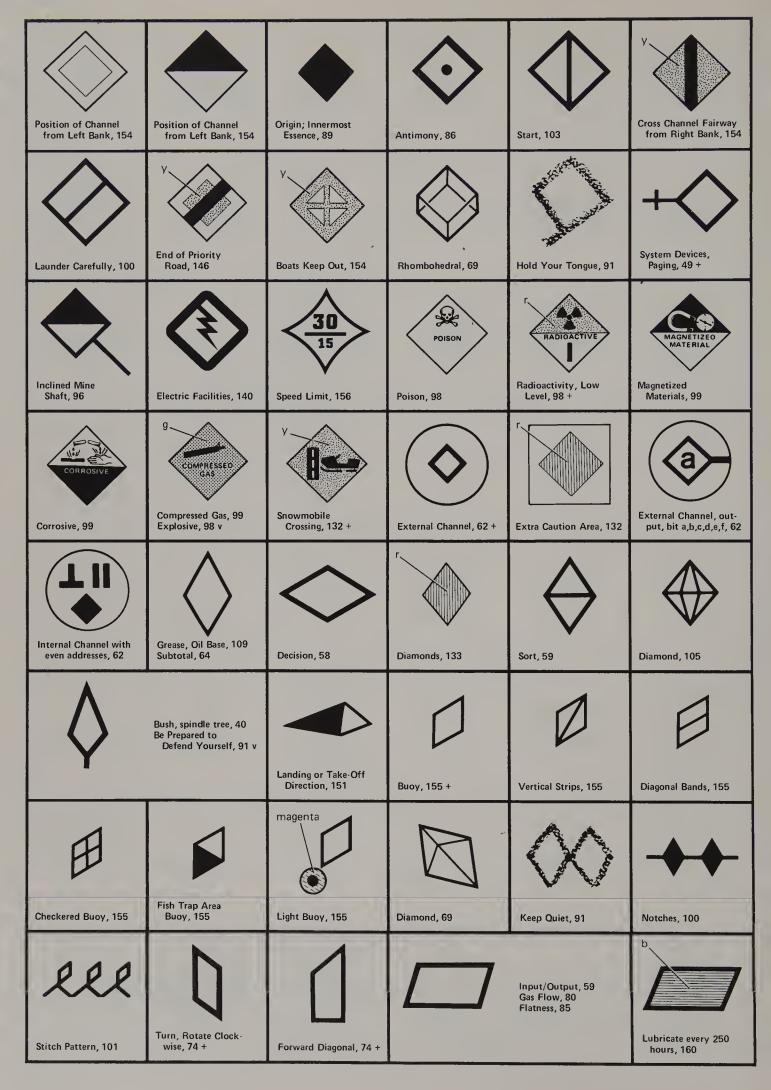
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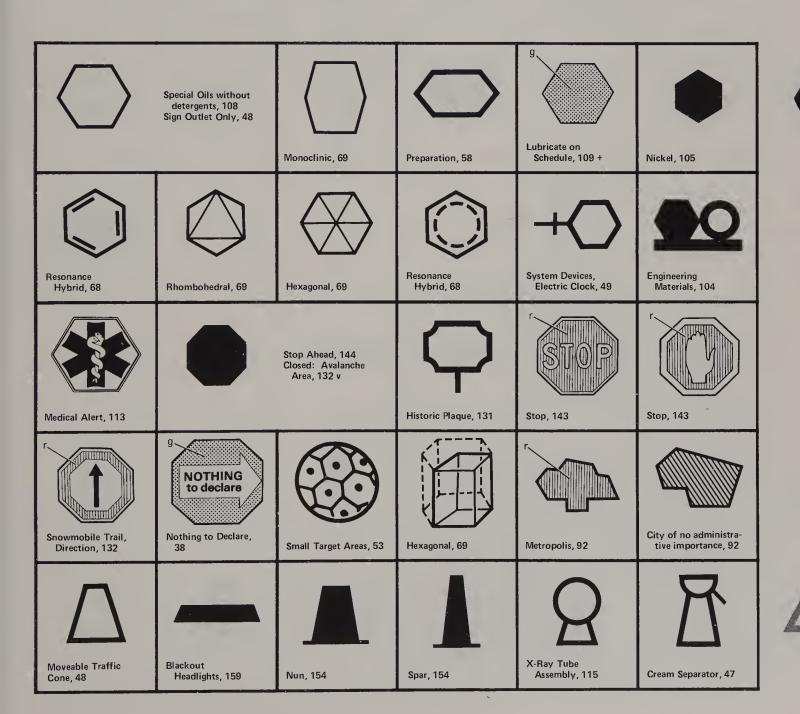
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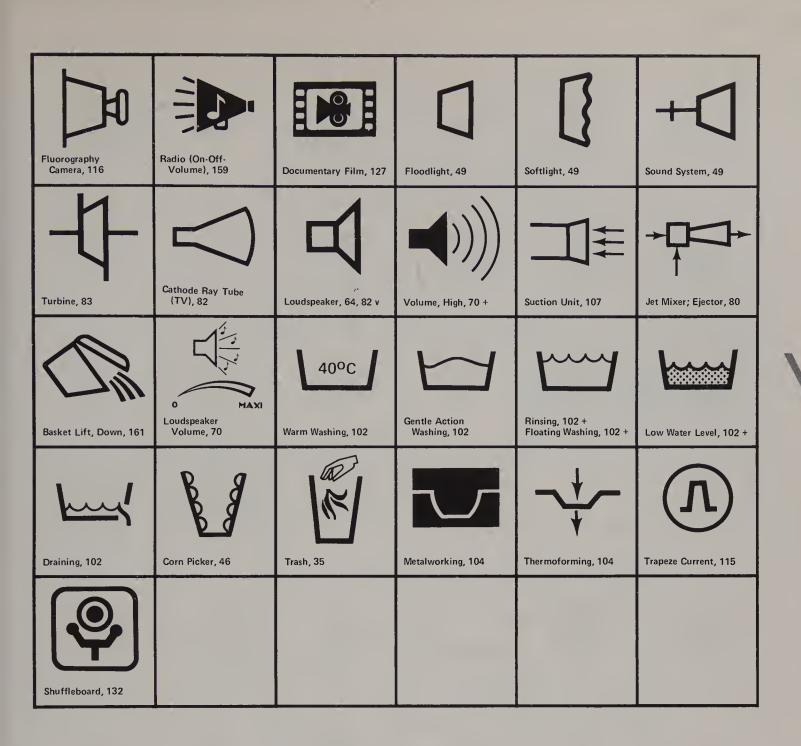
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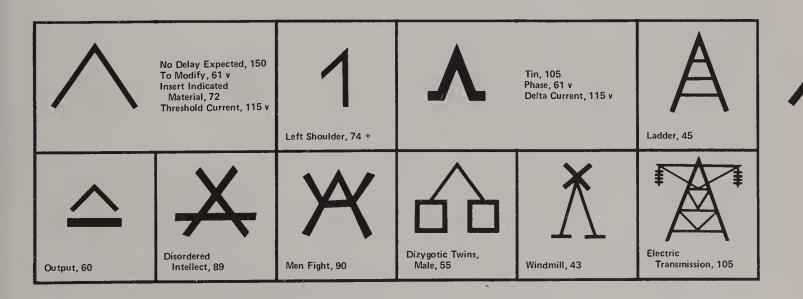
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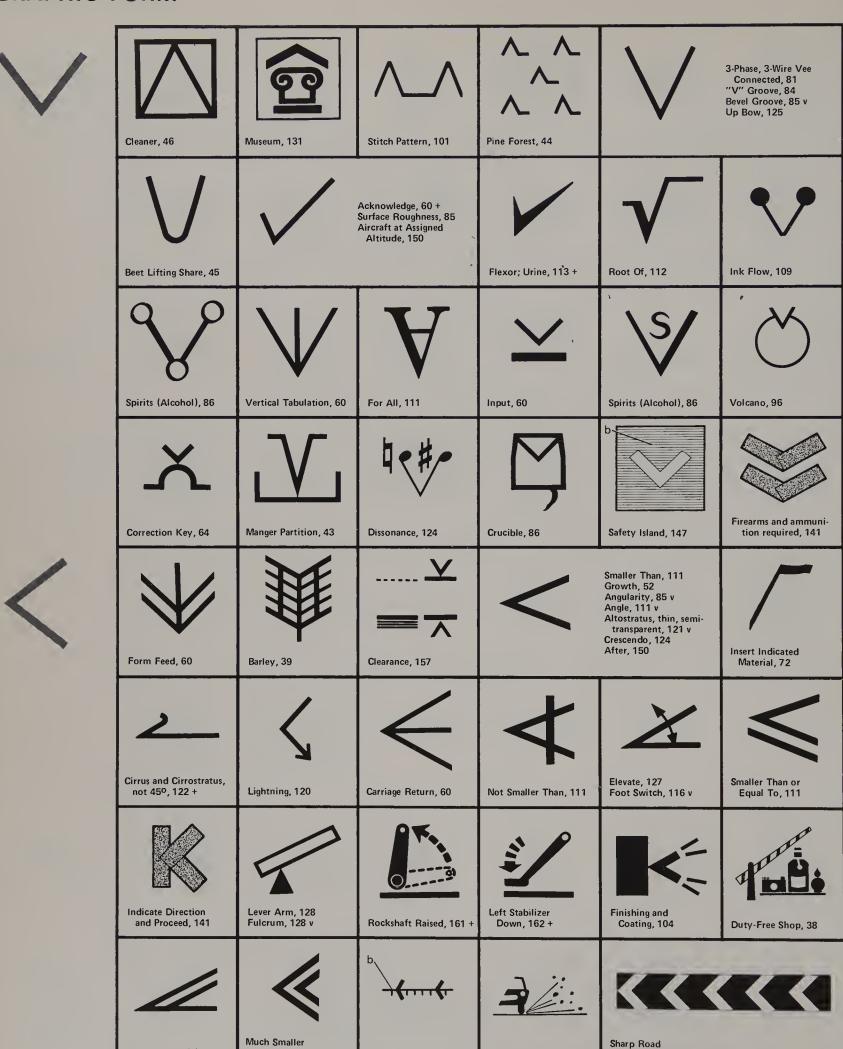
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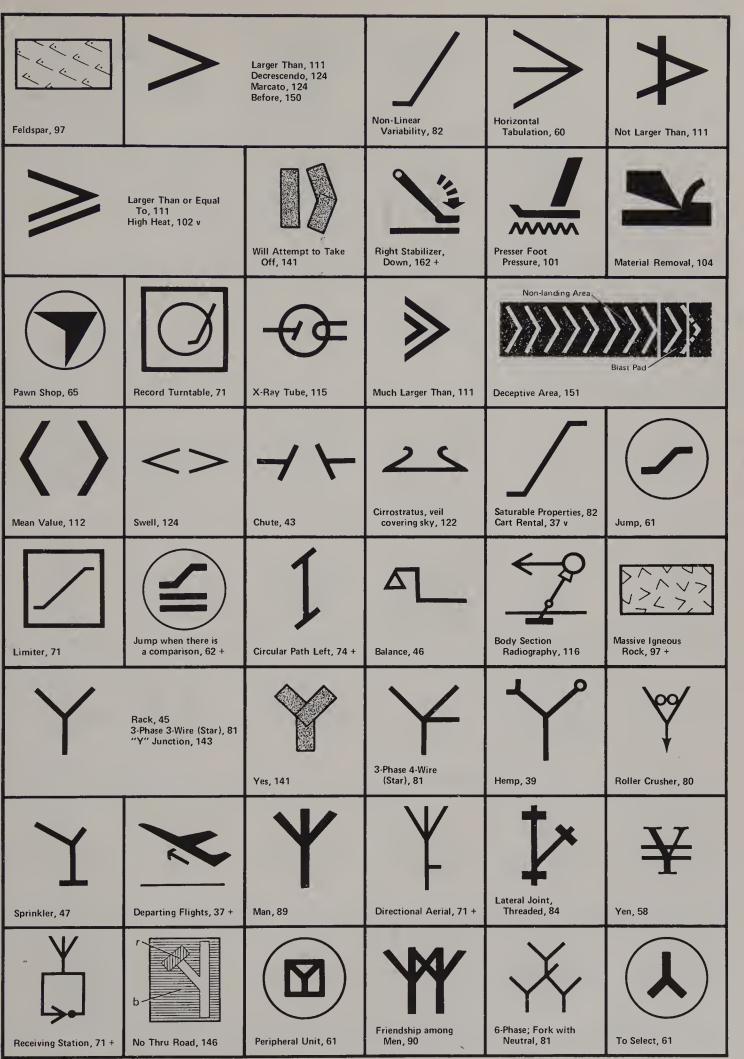
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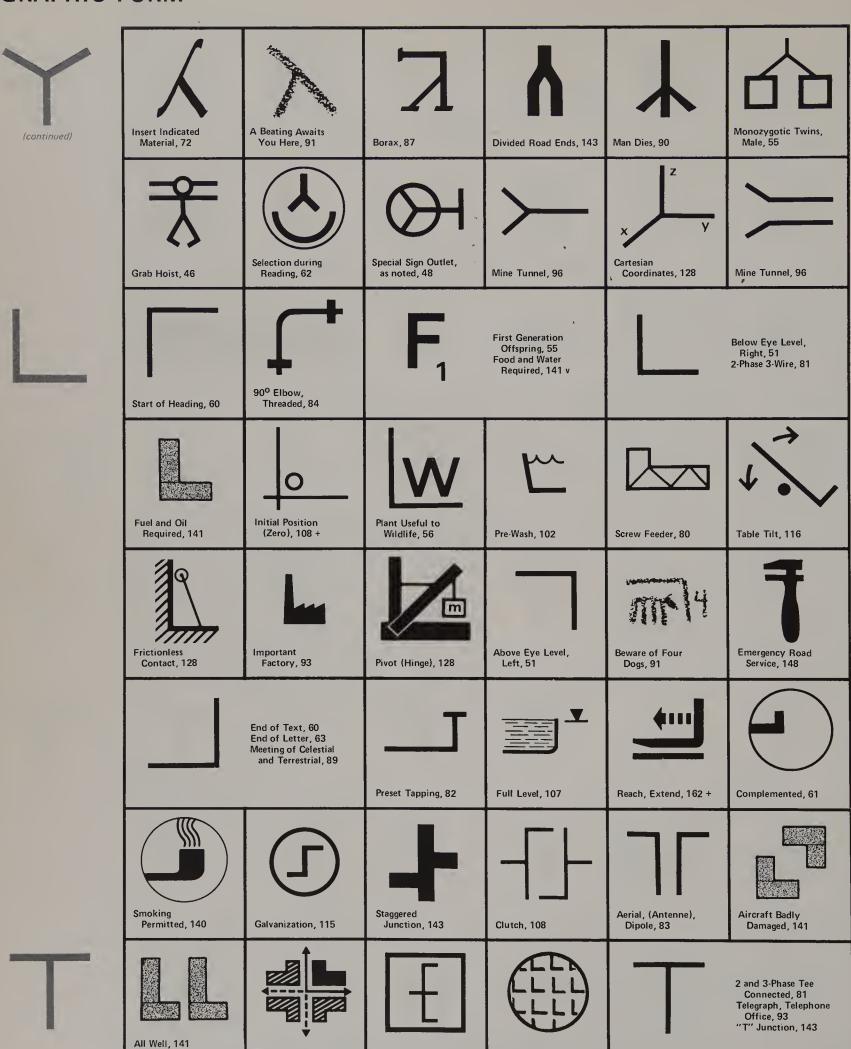
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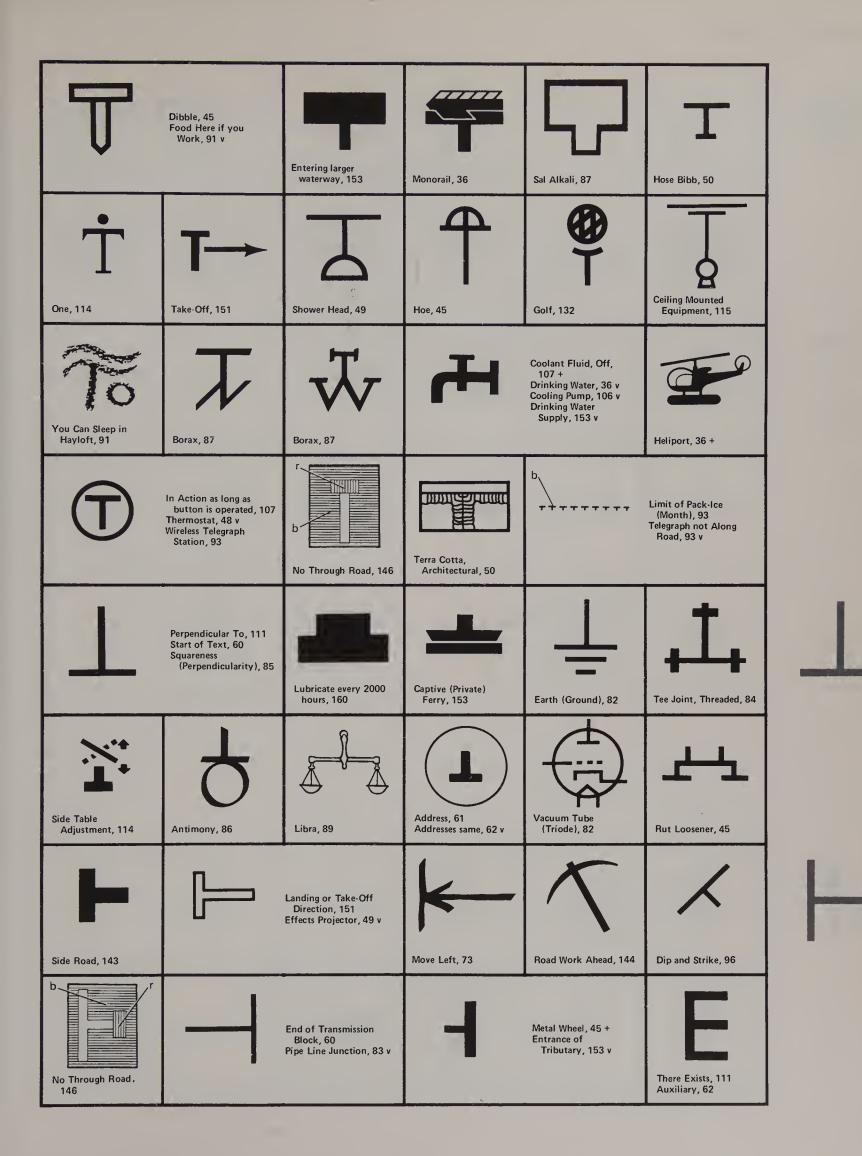


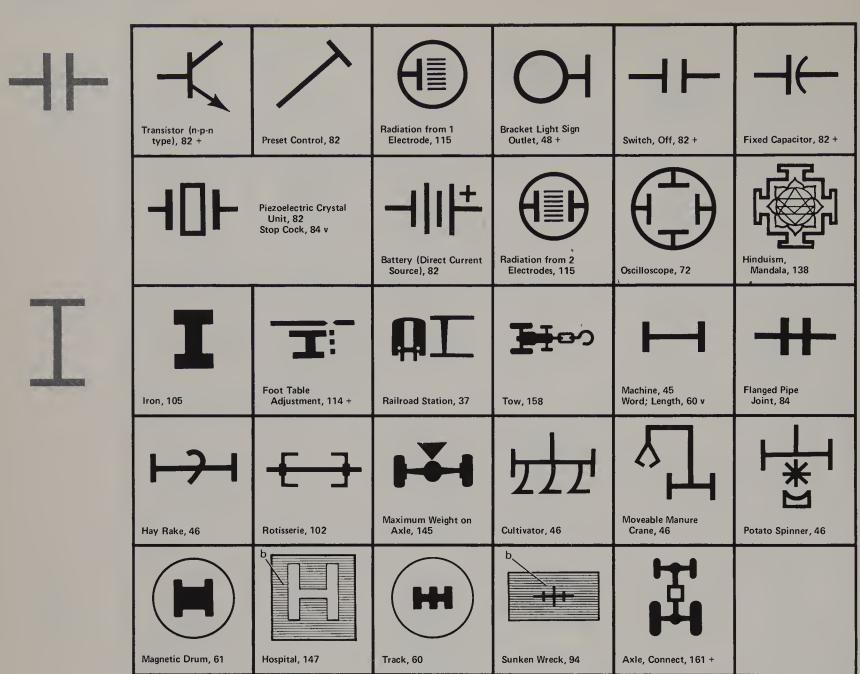
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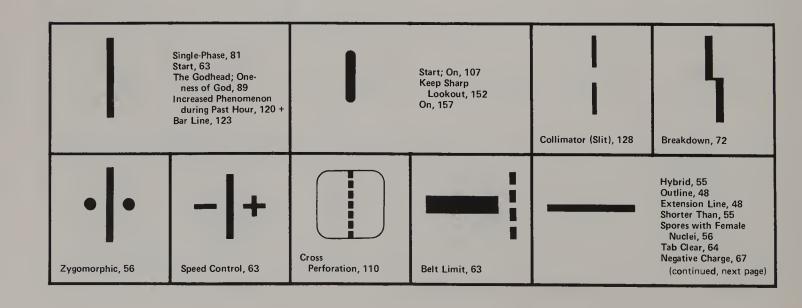
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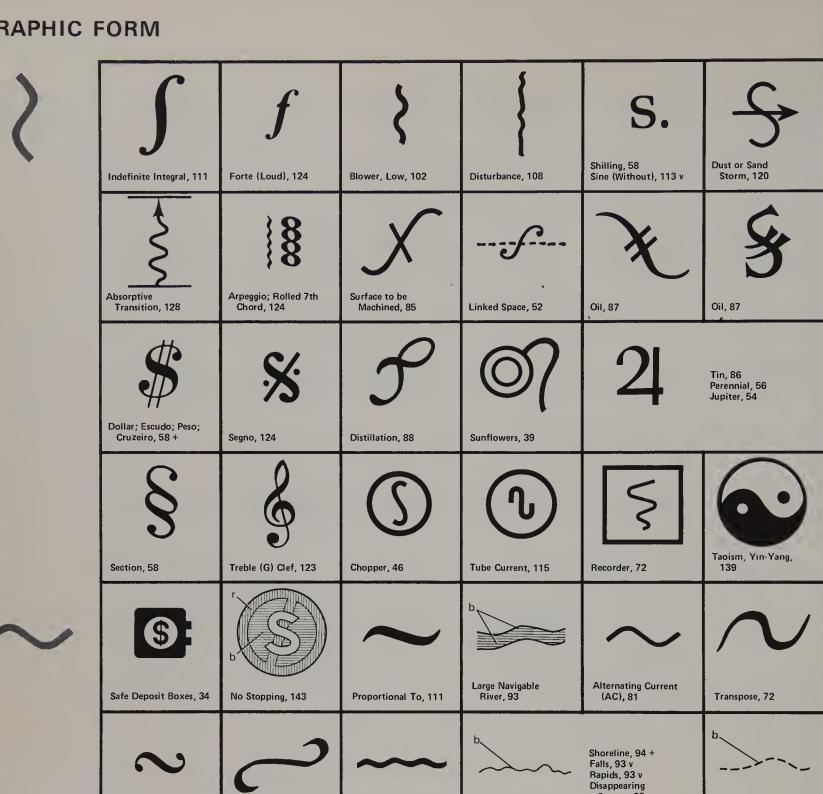
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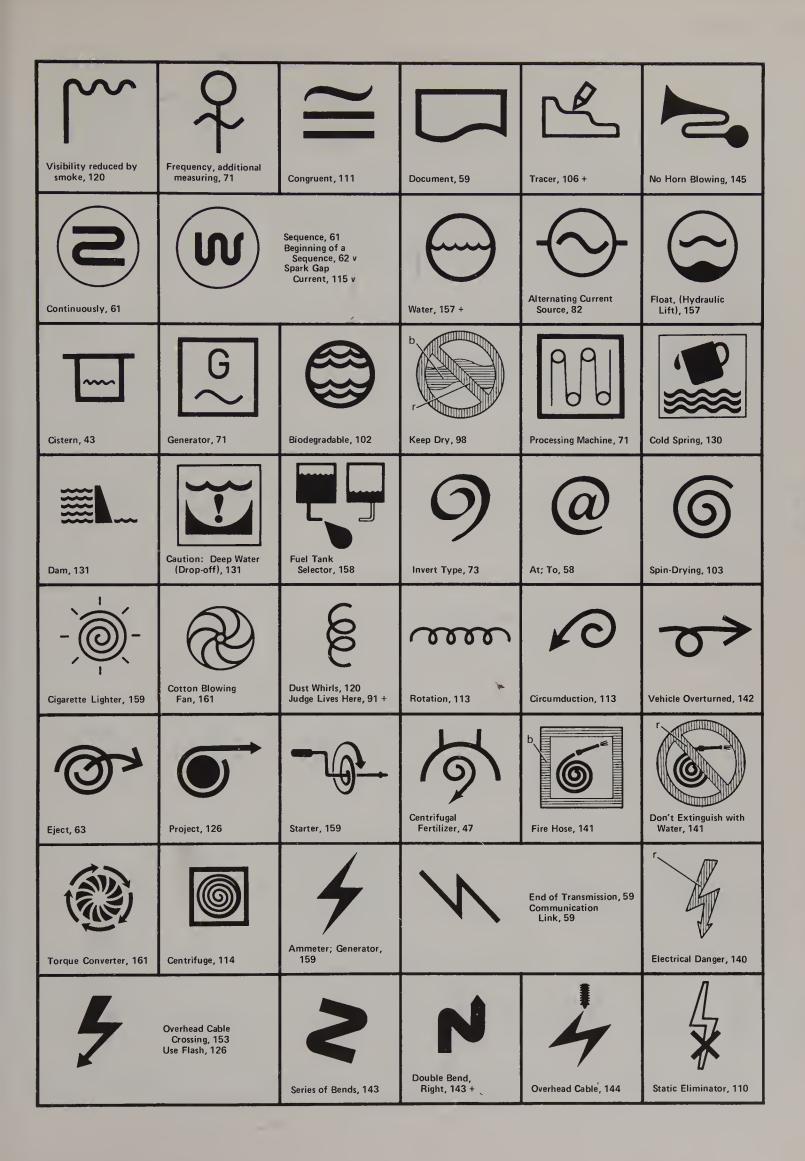
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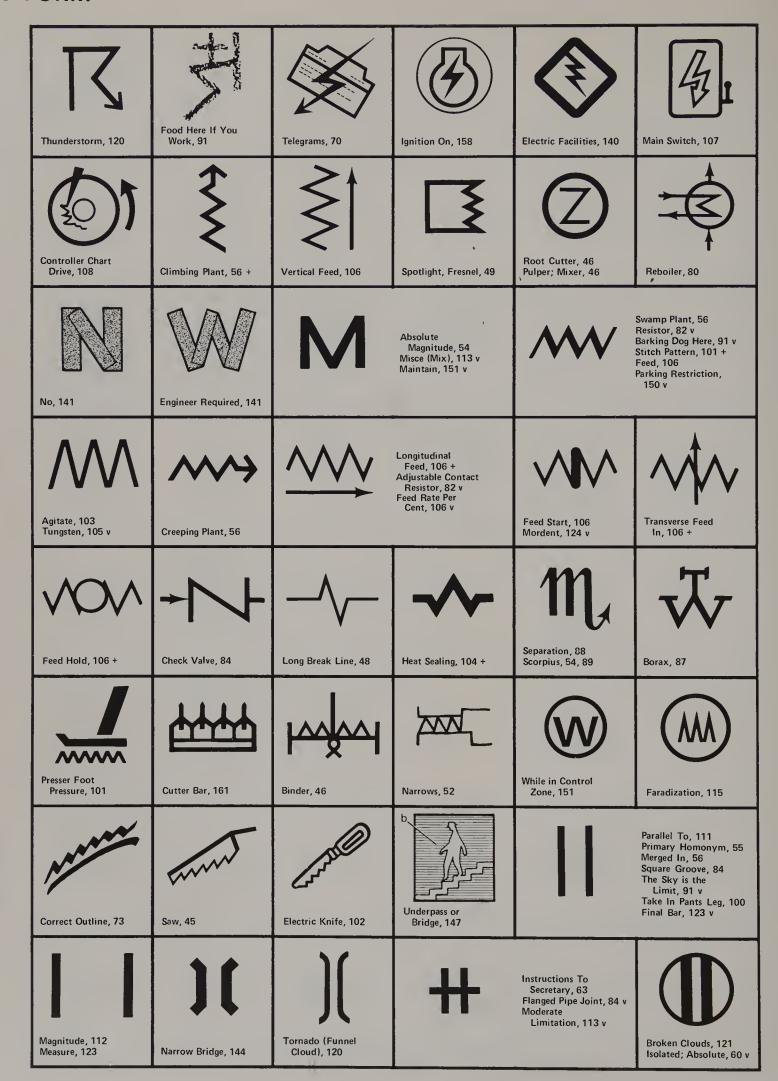
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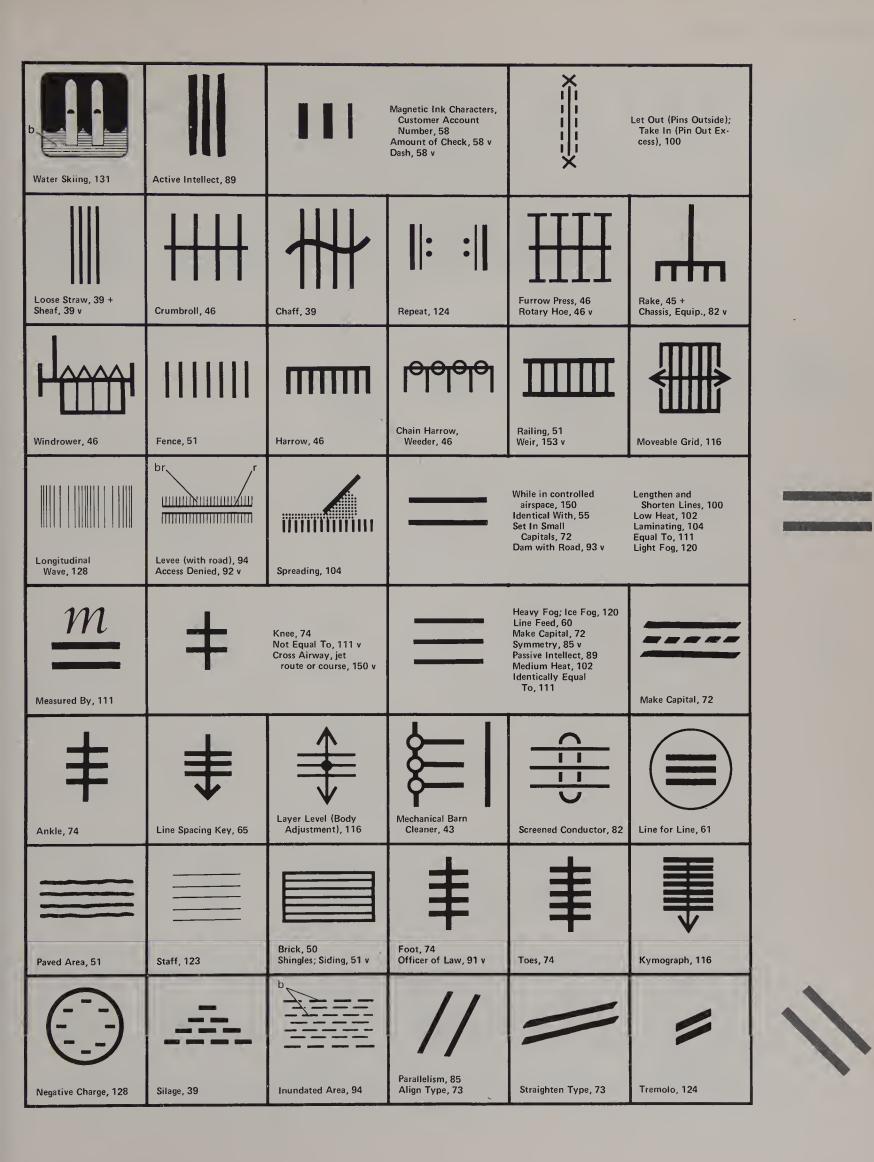
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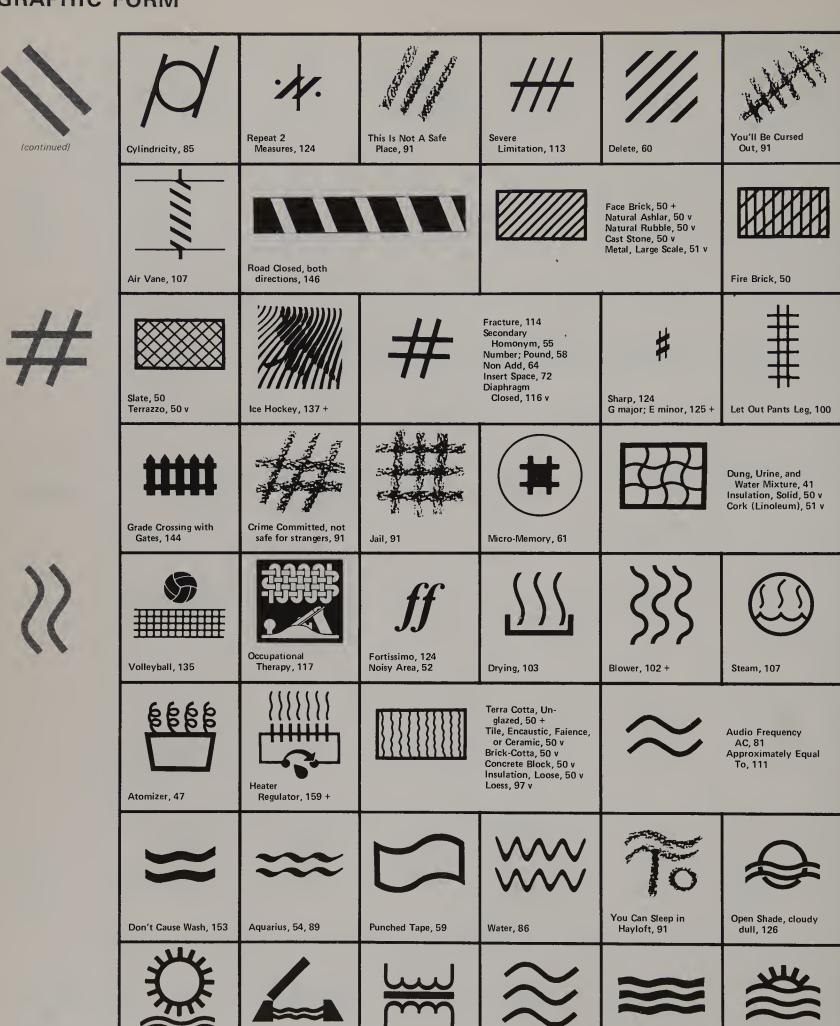
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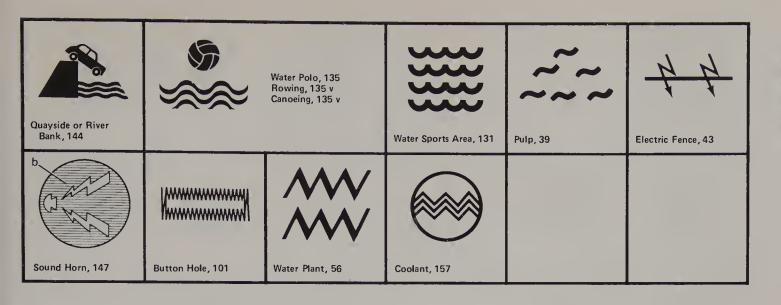
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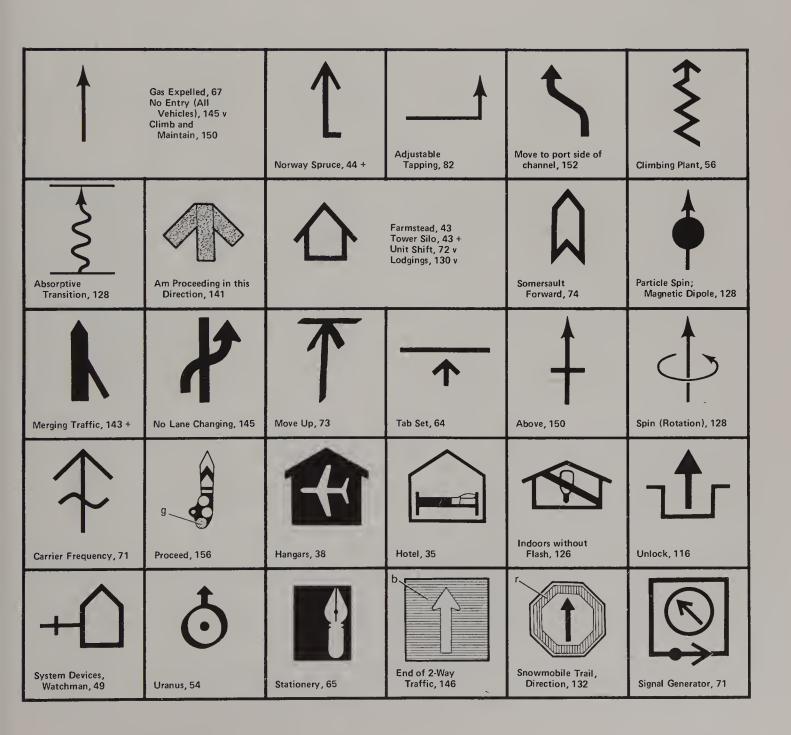
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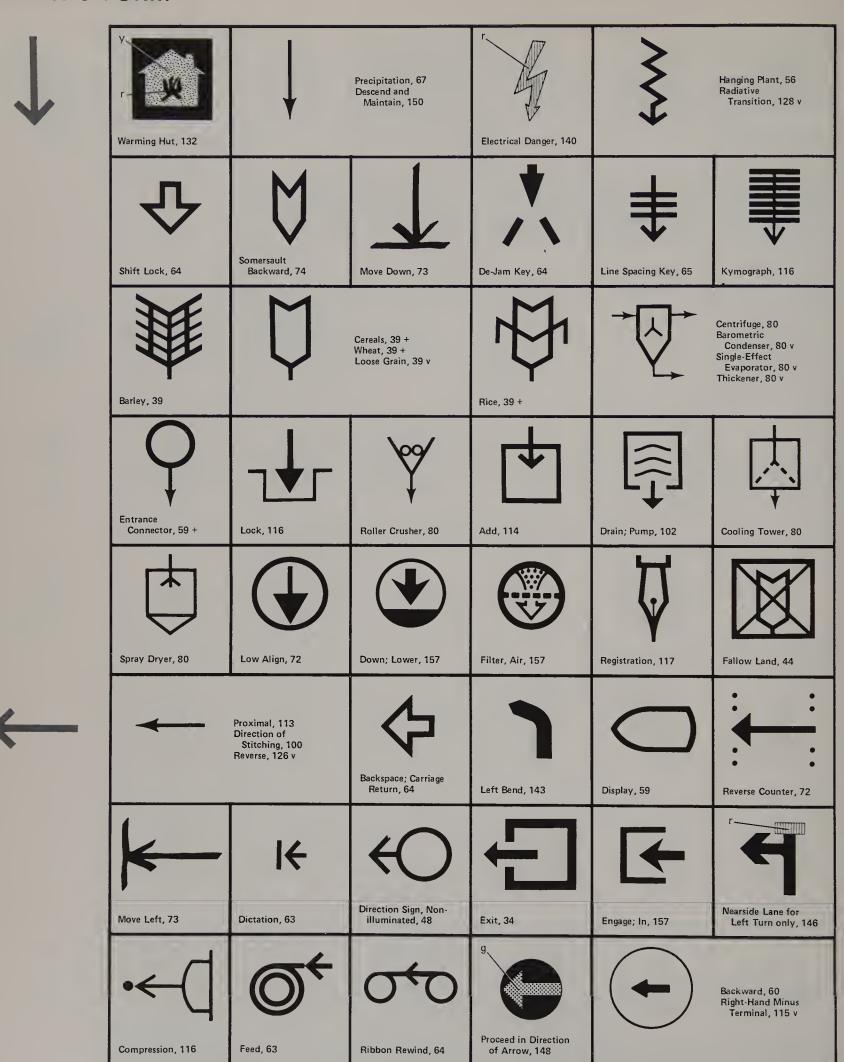
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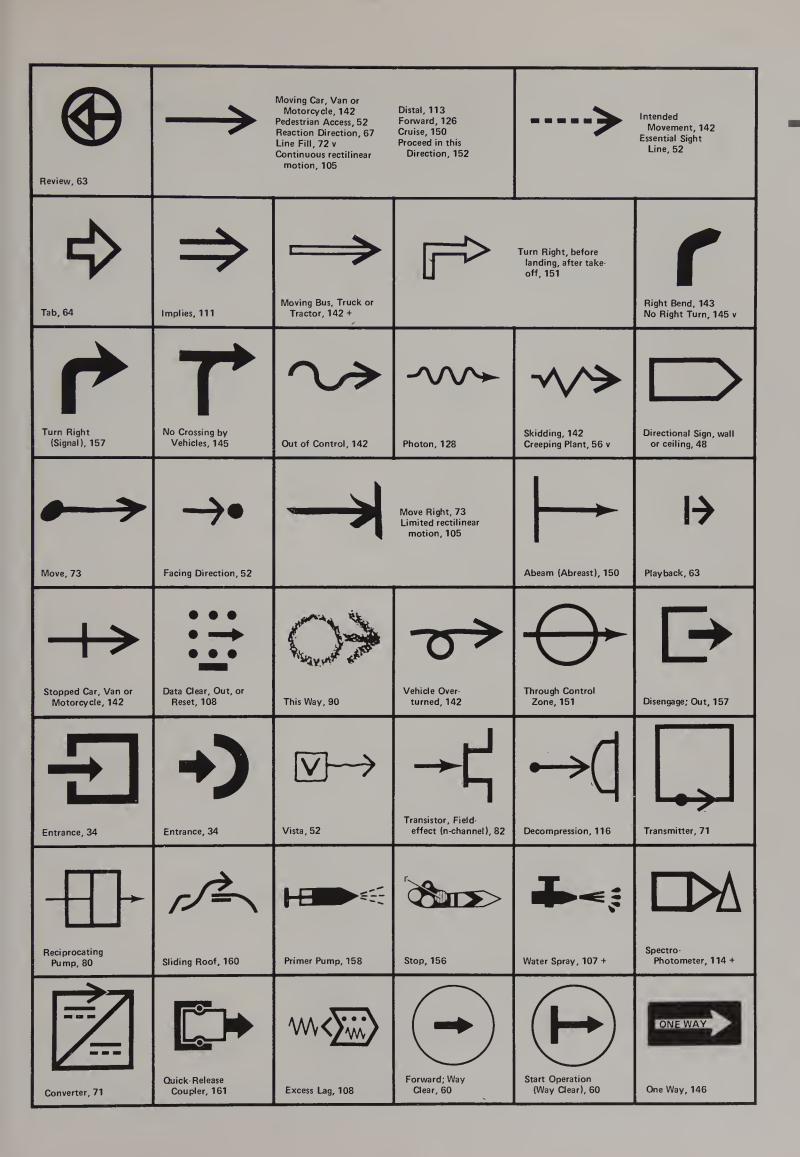
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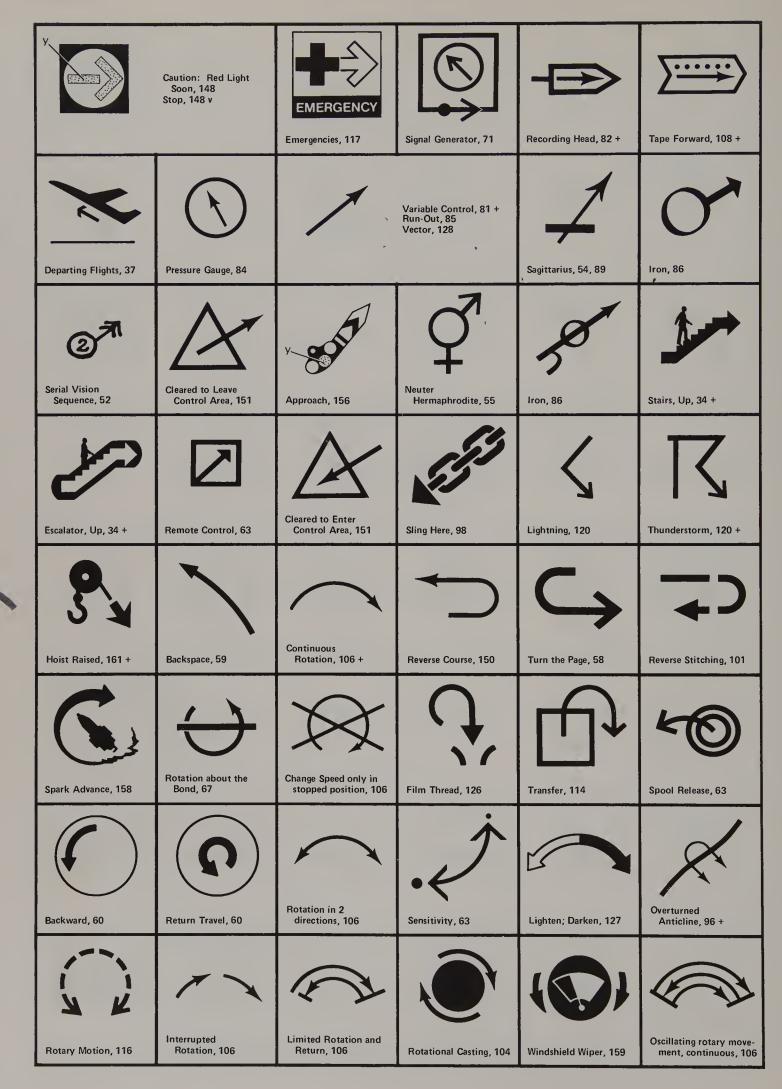


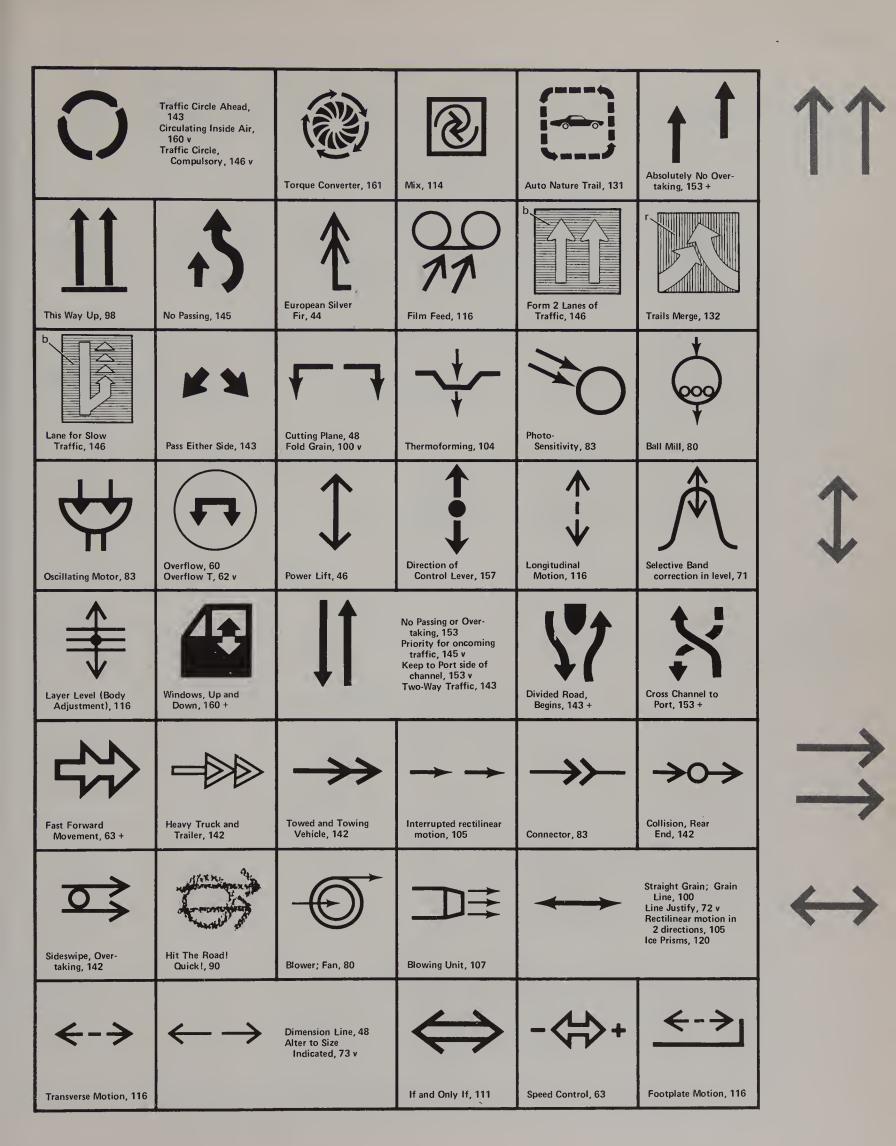


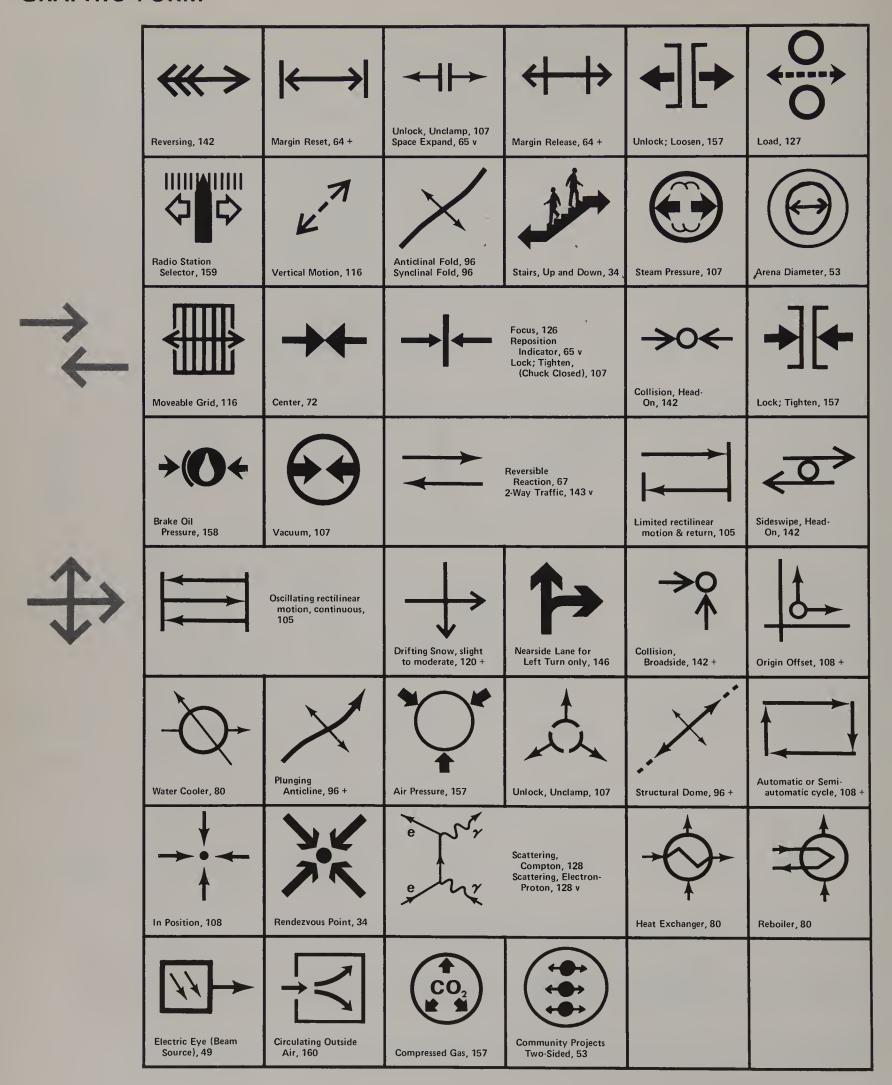


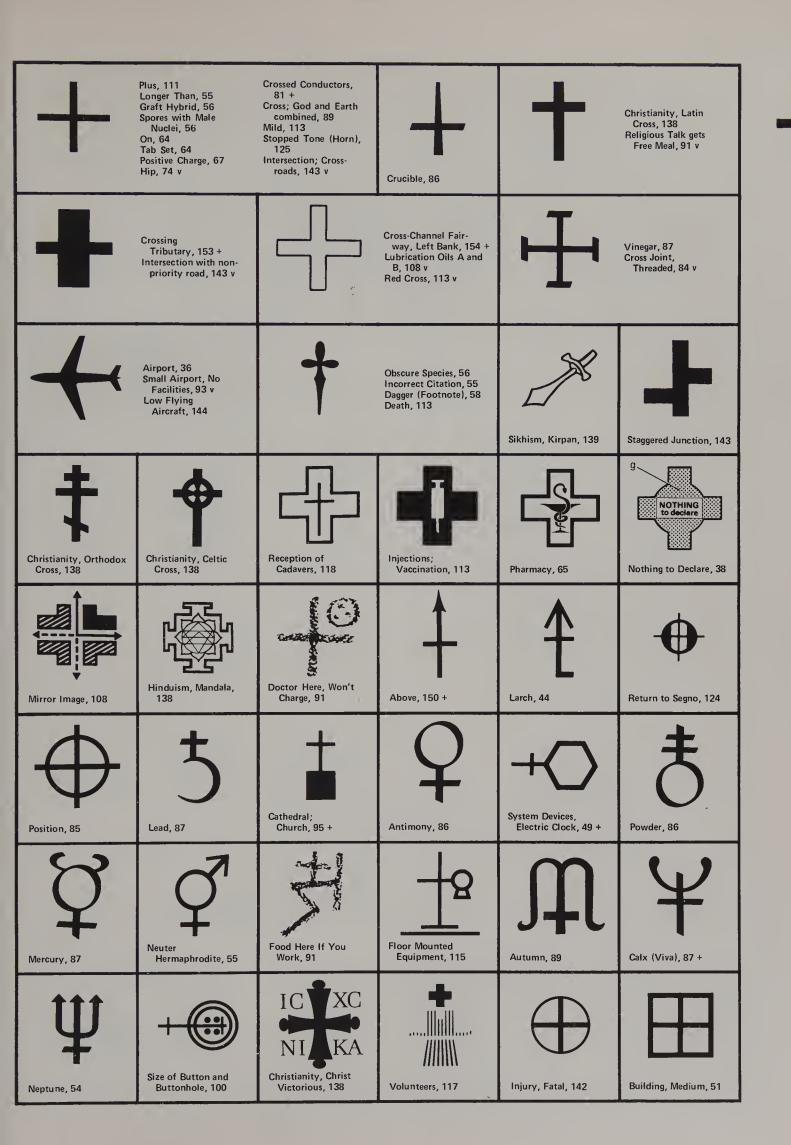


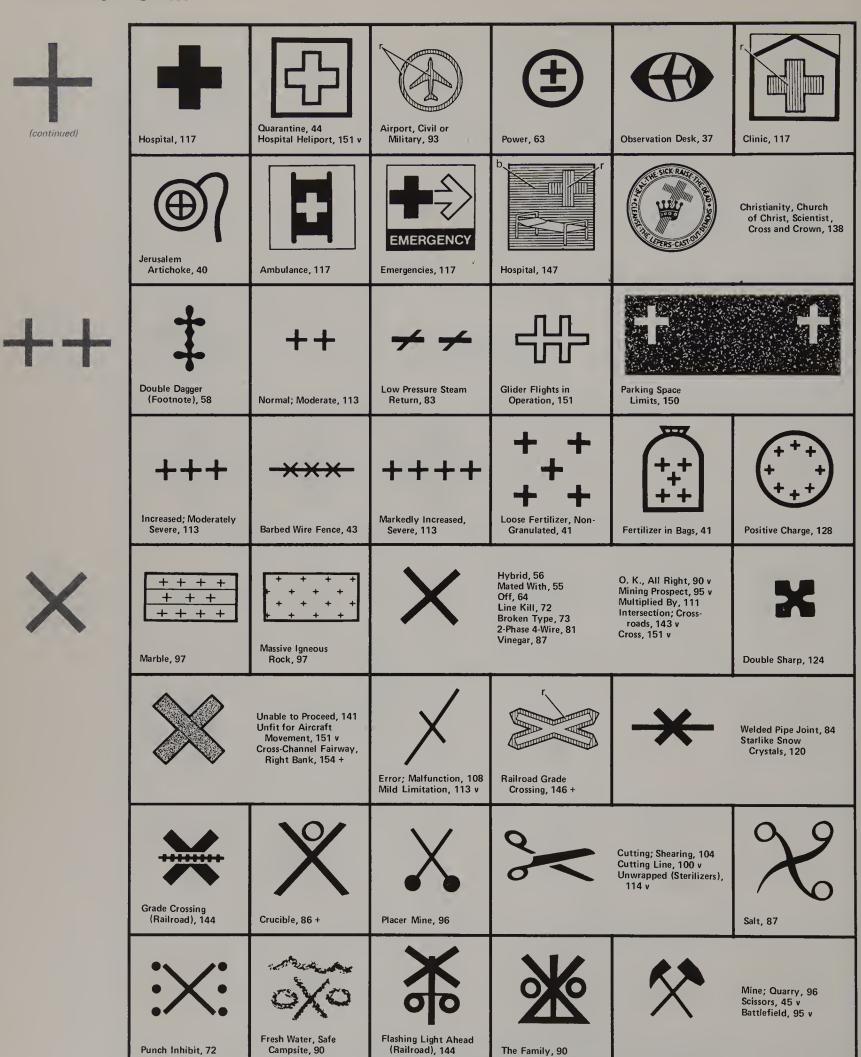








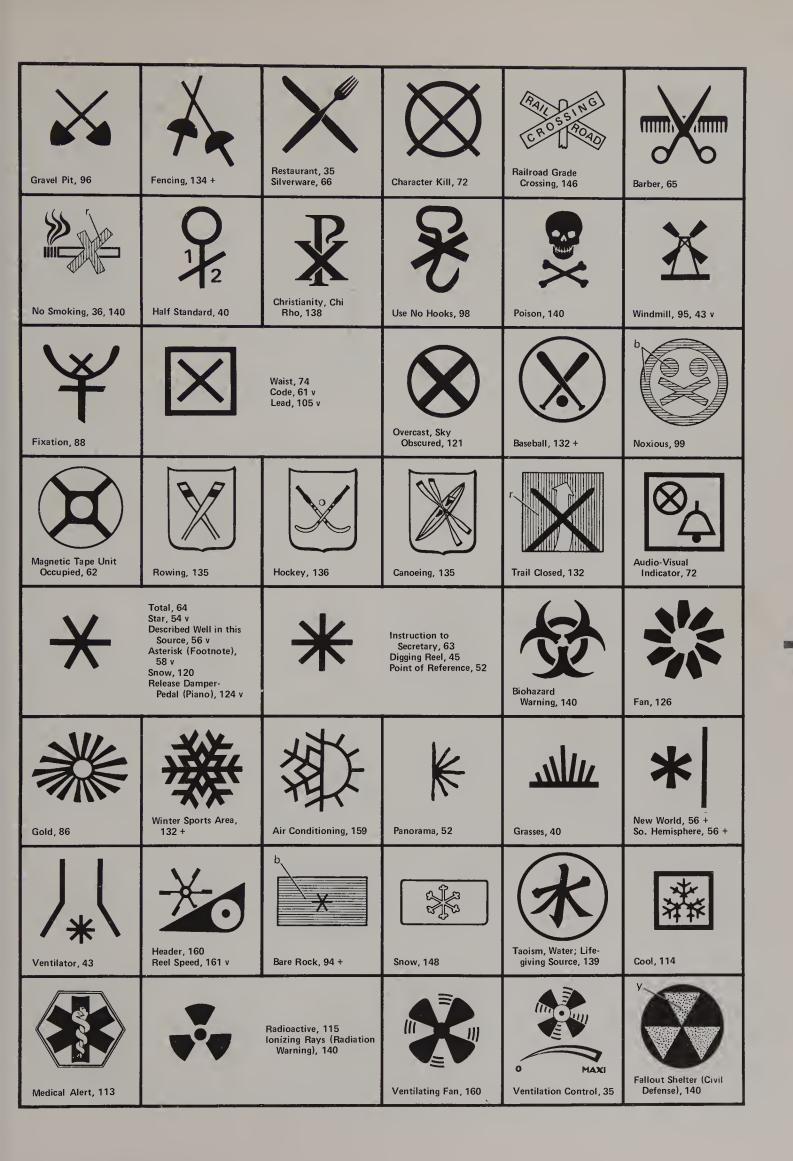




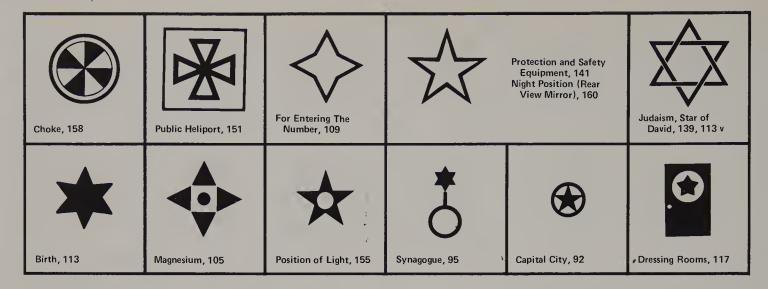
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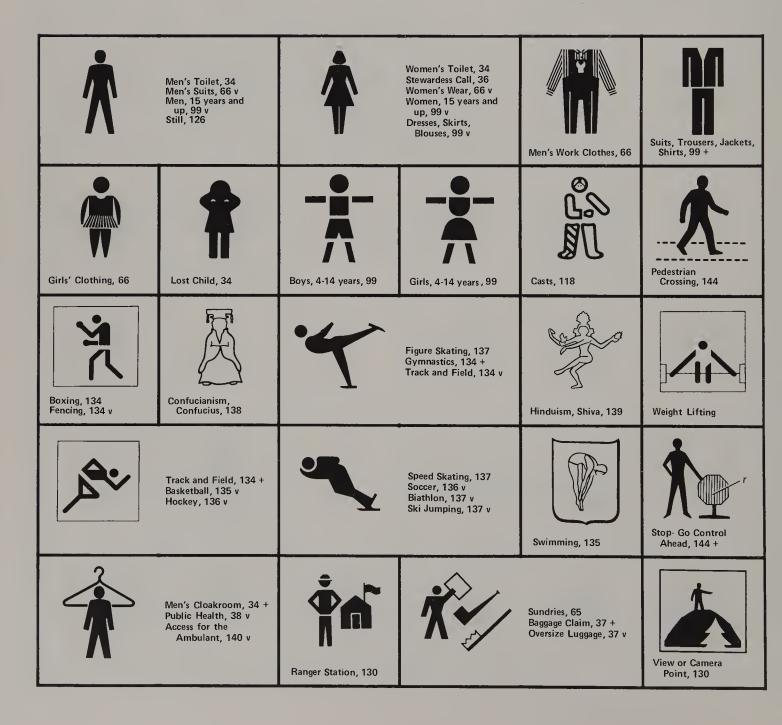
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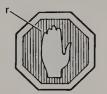
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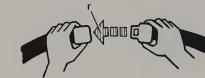
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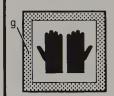
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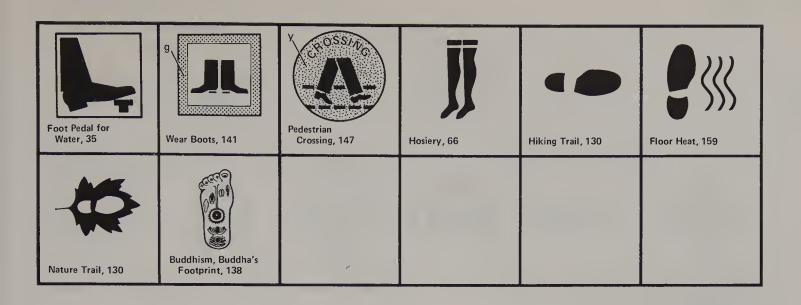
Ladies' Shoes, 66

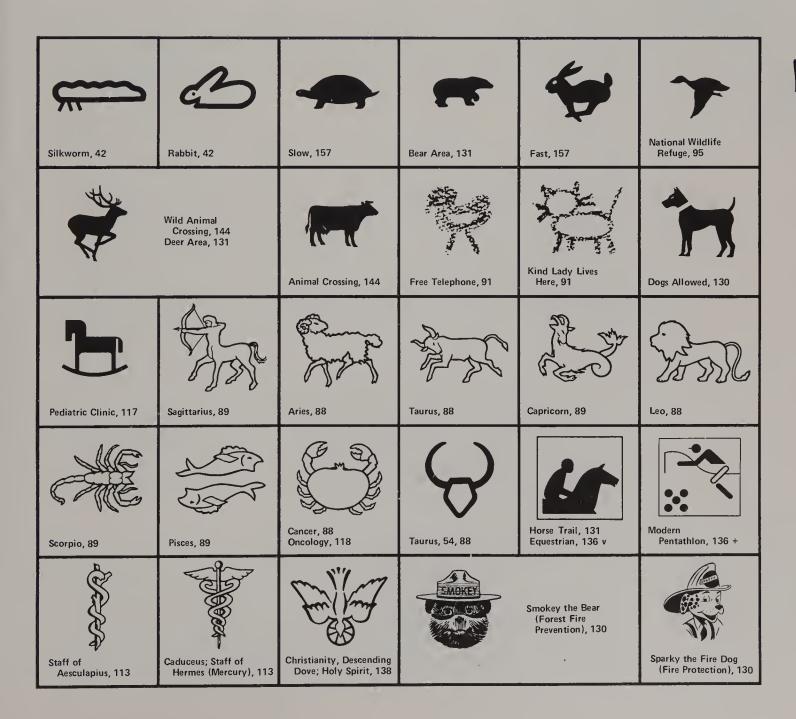


Evacuation Slide, 36

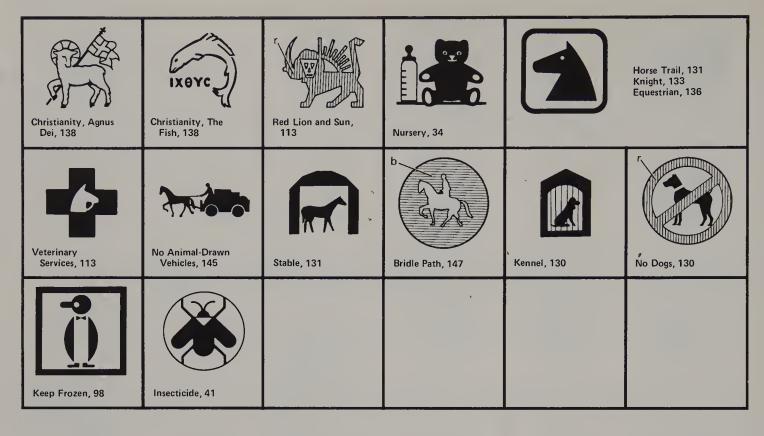


Foot Switch, 108









COLOR SECTION

Although this book is primarily a collection of *graphic symbols*, color often plays a vital role in their message. Consequently we have deviated from our premise and have included a glossary of the symbology of *color*.

Graphic symbols often make use of colors to intensify their meaning — in fact in some instances a change of color creates a diametric change of meaning. For example, a red octagon used as a traffic symbol says STOP; but when the British port of entry switches the color to green, it means permission to pass through customs unchallenged (nothing to declare). There are many other examples which show that color takes an important place in international symbolic communication. An obvious one is the red, yellow, and green traffic lights used the world over; and red on road signs always means NO or DON'T, whereas blue means YES or DO.

Color creates instant impact. Whether applied to a three-dimensional form or used graphically, it becomes a vital part of the first impression created; this is true of the exterior color of a skyscraper as well as an artist's painting. Indeed, one's attention is often captured by color before the form or composition is completely distinct.

Industry employs color coding in many areas. The countless wires in a complex cable are instantly traced by their hue; pipes in factories are color-coded to indicate what each contains; the colors of knobs and buttons on vehicles and machinery signify what they control; office filing is simplified by the use of colored forms, folders, and clips. Even trades may be sorted out by color; various colored hard hats are sometimes worn by workers in construction projects to pinpoint their particular

COLOR SECTION (continued)

occupations — and a spectacular mobile mosaic results as the men climb about the girders.

Although many authoritative studies have been published, we found no single source which explained the traditional and contemporary meanings of specific colors in specific contexts — and these vary widely in different cultures. Nor could we find material divided according to *color*, rather than subject.

The listing on the following pages is presented with real humility; both time and space preclude its being all-inclusive, for the subject clearly deserves many years of research and volumes of its own. But our selection has been made considering primarily the needs of those who have the task of selecting colors for a given environment, structure, product, sign, or other graphic design.

We are indebted to Faber Birren for permission to use his geometric forms to symbolize the first six colors listed and also for the interesting information that, although these geometric forms were original with him, he discovered sometime later that Wassily Kandinsky had made very similar associations of forms and colors — an example of coincidence of ideas so prevalent in basic thinking. As a matter of convenience in organizing this Section we have assigned shapes to the remaining colors as well.

The meaning of color has interested men from all cultures throughout the centuries — from the royal purple robes of ancient Greece to the red carpet we roll out for diplomatic occasions. The robe and the carpet each signals its special message by virtue of its color; take away the color and the message is gone.







Blood (life), fire (warmth), passion, sentiment, valor, patriotism, revolution, Christ, liberty

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Blood (spilled), fire (burning), death throes and sublimation, wounds, surging and tearing emotions, passions, war, anarchy, revolution, martyrdom, danger, the devil

ALCHEMY

Third stage: Sulphur, passion

ART

Chinese Art:

Black on red: Happiness
Gold on red: Special happiness
Red on blue: Old mourning
Red on green: Happiness
Red on white: Important notice
Red on yellow: Royal

Red on yellow: Royal White on red: Good luck **Persian Rug**s: Joy, life, happiness

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar: Third level of building, devoted to Mars Early Zodiac: Mars, ruling Aries and Scorpio

CULTURE COMPARISONS

American Indian: Masculine, day Cherokee: Success and triumph

Hopi: Sun god

China: Worn by emperor to worship the sun; coral button on cap worn by first ranking officials; visiting cards traditionally red, color of joy

and festive occasions Season: Summer

England: Color of the livery of the

royalty

France: Red kerchiefs worn around necks by aristocrats in post-guillotine days

Japan: Fighting, anger, danger, permissive

Theater: Used as a warm and attractive color (as an opposite to blue)

United States: Red rose: Love

C₂₃₈→

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Fire and flames, marriage, hospitality, benevolence, celestial fruit, pride and ambition, earthly wisdom

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Malevolence, Satan

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar:
Second level of building devoted to the planet Jupiter

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Apricot: Nursing Maize: Agriculture Orange: Engineering

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Screen grids and second transistor bases

GEMS

Jacinth: Modesty, cures heart ailments

HANDLING OF GOODS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels: Explosives, fireworks

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Tenne: Strength and endurance

HOLIDAYS

Thanksgiving, Halloween

MEDICINE

Anesthetics (Sweden): Cyclopropane

METEOROLOGY

Weatherfront markings on maps: Intertropical convergence zone

C239→

MUSIC

Instruments:

Brass

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The sun, light, illumination, dissemination and comprehensive generalization, magnanimity, intuition, intellect, supreme wisdom, highest values, divinity, ripening grain

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Treachery, cowardice Saffron: Debauchery, malevolence, impure love

ART

Chinese art:

Black on yellow: Religious
Blue on yellow: Old mourning
Gold on yellow: Special happiness

Red on yellow: Royal
White on yellow: Buddhistic
Yellow on blue: Divine

Yellow on blue: Divine Yellow on green: First class Yellow on white: Holy

Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Malaysian rugs: Royalty

Persian rugs (cream): Modesty

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar: Fourth level of building devoted to the Sun Early Zodiac: Sun, ruling Leo

CULTURE COMPARISONS

American Indian: Masculine Arapaho: Feminine

China:

Dynasties: Ch'ing (1644–1911)
Only the emperor could wear yellow; worn by the emperor to worship the sky

ship the sky

Earth, honor, imperial dignity
Egypt: Happiness and prosperity
France (10th century): Doors and
abodes of criminals, felons, and

Japan: Childish, gay

traitors

Jews: Forced to wear yellow by

Venetians and Hitler

Spain (medieval): Yellow as part of the executioner's costume stood for the accused's treachery

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Apache, Navaho, Omaha, Sioux: West





Vegetation, nature, fertility of the fields, sympathy, adaptability, prosperity, hope, life, immortality, youth, freshness, auspicious, recognition of soul, wisdom

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Death, connecting link between black mineral life and red animal life; lividness, envy, jealousy, disgrace, sinister, opposition, moral degradation, madness

ART

Chinese Art:

Blue on green: Women's colors Red on green: Happiness Yellow on green: First class

Persian Rugs: The sacred and holy

color

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar:

Fifth level of building, devoted to the planet Venus

Early Zodiac: Venus, ruling Taurus

and Libra

CULTURE COMPARISON

American Indian: Feminine

China: Dynasties: Ming (1368-1644) Egypt: Fertility, vegetation, rain,

strength

Japan: Youth, energy, future

Olive green: Dignity

DIRECTIONS

China: Face of Mo-li Ch'ing, guard-

ian of the east Chippewa: South

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Green: Medicine Green: Osteopathy Nile green: Podiatry Olive: Pharmacology

Sage green: Physical education

Sea green: Optometry

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Control grids, diode

C241→

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The sky. Light blue connotes day, the calm sea; thinking, religious feeling, devotion, innocence, truth, constancy, justice, charity, cold

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Dark blue connotes night and the stormy sea; doubt and discouragement

ART

Chinese Art:

Black on blue: Low class
Blue on black: Evil spirit
Blue on green: Women's color
Blue on white: Devil's color
Blue on yellow: Old mourning
Red on blue: Old mourning
White on blue or black: Lower

class mourning

Yellow on blue: Divine

Persian Rugs: The warrior, power and

might

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar:

Sixth level of building, devoted to

the planet Mercury

Early Zodiac: Jupiter, ruling Sagit-

tarius and Pisces

CULTURE COMPARISONS

American Indian: Feminine

Cherokee: Tribulation and defeat China: Worn by emperor to worship the sky; blue button on cap worn by

second ranking officials

Season: Spring

Egypt: Virtue, faith, truth Gaul: Worn by slaves

Japan: In theater, color of villains, supernatural creatures, ghosts and

fiends
Tibet:

Light blue: Celestial United States: Baby boy

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Apache, Cherokee, Omaha, Sioux:

North

Creek, Navaho: South Hopi, Isleta, Zuni: West

Tibet: South

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Power, spirituality, royalty, love of truth, loyalty, empire, patience, humility, nostalgia, memories

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Sublimation, martyrdom, mourning, regret, penitence, resignation, humility

CULTURE COMPARISONS

China: Worn by literary and educated figures; purple button on cap worn

by third ranking officials **Egypt:** Virtue and faith **Japan:** Graceful, nobility

Rome: Royal hue of the Caesars

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Ireland: East

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

France:

Purple: Science

Violet: Rector, administration

United States: Purple: Law Lilac: Dentistry

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Power supply, minus Circuits (Switzerland): Aerial, elec-

troacoustic

ELEMENTS

Judaic (Josephus): Sea

FOLKLORE

Death:

Preparation for: Egyptian warrior carried amulets of purple stone

Medieval magicians' vestments: Purple on Sunday, works of light

GEMS

C242→

Amethyst: Cured and prevented drunkenness; faith, charity, peace and devotion, powers of endearment, cured gout, gave pleasant dreams when placed under pillow; birthstone for February

C243-









The earth

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Barrenness, poverty

CULTURAL COMPARISONS

China: Sung Dynasty (960-1127A.D.) Chinese visiting cards when in mourning

Japan: Earth, dignity

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Ireland: West

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Brown: Fine Arts, including Archi-

tecture

Copper: Economics

Drab: Business and Accounting

Russet: Forestry

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Heaters or filaments.

off ground

Circuits: Low voltage

GEMS

Agate: Health, wealth, longevity, power to warrior, favor to lover, intelligence, happiness, health and long life; drove away fevers, epilepsy, madness; stopped the flow of rheum in the eye; reduced menstruation, dispersed the water of drop-

sy; warded away evil eye

Amber: Protection against the evil eye, witchcraft, and misfortune; when mixed with honey, cured earache and blindness; in dust form helped pains in the stomach, kidneys, liver, and intestines; burnt amber helped women in labor; a ball of amber reduced fever; beads prevented rheumatism, toothache, headache, rickets, and jaundice; a bit in the nose made it stop bleeding; worn around the neck, goiters vanished; Arab physicians used powdered amber for miscarriage, boils, carbuncles, and ulcers

Sard: Immortality

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Mystic aspect of the sun, majesty, riches, honor, wisdom

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Idolatry

ALCHEMY

Fourth Phase: End product

ART

Chinese Art:

Gold on black: Old man's death Gold on red: Special happiness

Gold on white: Aristocratic Gold on yellow: Imperial

CULTURAL COMPARISONS

China: Gold button on cap worn by

sixth ranking officials

Gold thread symbolic of Japan:

long life

C244→



SILVER

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Purity, chastity, test of truth, the moon

ART

Persian rugs: When lavishly used, signifies the power, grandeur and riches of the owner

HERALDRY

Argent: Faith and purity

English nobility: Reserved for the

higher

ASTROLOGY

Early Zodiac: Mercury, ruling Virgo and Gemini

GEMS

Cat's eye: Arabs used it to make wearer invisible in battle; overcame witchcraft and sudden death

Onyx: Conjugal felicity, happiness, and remembrance

Cured diseases of the eye; hope, immortality, happiness, good luck and remembrance; conquered the evil eye and was used in healing; today it is accused of bringing bad luck; birthstone for October

Tourmaline: Friendship, faith, char-

itv

RELIGION

American Indian: Hopi: Fire god

Egypt: Isis, virgin of the world Greek: Iris, goddess of the rainbow

Judaism: Union of man and deity

(Noah story)

Kabbalah: Kingdom

Twelve Tribes of Israel: Mannasseh

C244→





Day, innocence, purity, perfection, rectitude, wisdom, truth

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Spectral, ghostly, cold, blank, void

ALCHEMY

Second stage: Quicksilver, first transmutation

ART

Chinese Art:

Blue on white: Devil's color Gold on white: Aristocratic Red on white: Important notice

White on black: Historic

White on blue or black: Lower

class mourning

White on red: Good luck White on vellow: Buddhistic Yellow on white: Holy

Persian rugs: Purity, light, and peace

of the Shah

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar:

Seventh level of building (uppermost), devoted to the Moon Early Zodiac: Moon, ruling, Cancer

CULTURAL COMPARISONS

American Indian: Feminine, peace,

happiness

Arapaho: Male

Cherokee: Peace and happiness China: Worn by emperor to worship the moon; crystal button was worn on the cap of fourth ranking officials, white by fifth ranking

Seasons: Autumn

French and Russian revolutions: Color of emigrés and legitimists

Rome: Worn by lady as an emblem

of virtue and purity

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Apache, Cherokee: South

China: Face of Mo-li Hai, guardian

of the west

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Maturity, discretion, humility, penitence, renunciation, retrospection

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Neutralization, egoism, depression, inertia, indifference, barrenness, winter, grief, old age, penitence

CULTURAL COMPARISONS

Japan: Soldier

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Grey: Veterinary Science Silver grey: Oratory

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: AC power lines

HANDLING OF GOODS

Gases (Austria): Gases not symbol-

ized by other colors

MEDICINE

Anesthetic gases (Sweden): Carbon dioxide

MUSIC

Instrument tone: Bassoon, Flageolet

KEYS

Alexander Scriabin:

Eb, Bb (steely with the glint of metal)

PSYCHOLOGY

Old, mature, life on even keel

RELIGION

Christianity: Emblem of Christ risen, ashes, humility, and mourning

Order: Franciscans

Judaism:

Kabbalah: Wisdom

SAFETY

C244→

Gas-mask canisters (gray stripe):

Particulates (dusts, fumes, mists, fogs, smokes) in combination with other gas

C₂₄₅→

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Mighty, dignified, stark, sophistication; regality, without being pompous; fertilized land, grim determination, night, solemnity, humility

NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

despair. Morbidity, nothingness, night, evil, sin, death, sickness, negation

ALCHEMY

First stage: Prime matter, guilt, origin, latent forces

ART

Chinese Art:

Black on blue: Low class

Black on red: Happiness (wedding

invitations)

Black on yellow: Religious Blue on black: Evil spirit Gold on black: Old man's death

White on black: Historic

White on blue or black: Lower class

mourning

Yellow on black: Old man's death Persian rugs: Sorrow and destruction, sad and somber occasions

ASTROLOGY

Temple of Nebuchadnezzar:

First level of the building, devoted to the planet Saturn

Early Zodiac: Saturn, which ruled Aquarius and Capricorn

CULTURE COMPARISONS

American Indian: Masculine, underworld, mourning, night

Cherokee: Death China (seasons): Winter

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Apache: East

Cherokee, Creek: West

China: Face of Mo-li Shou, guardian

of the north

Chippewa, Isleta, Navaho: North

Ireland: North

Omaha, Sioux: South

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

French Universities: Theology



RED (continued)

DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Cherokee, Chippewa, Omaha, Sioux:

China: Face of Mo-li Hung, the guard-

ian of the south

Creek (red and yellow): North Hopi, Isleta, Zuni: South

Tibet: West

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Scarlet: Theology Crimson: Journalism

France: Red: Law

Crimson: Medicine Purplish-red: Science

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Power supply B plus

(main stem)

Circuits (Switzerland): Power

ELEMENTS

Buddhist, Chinese, Greek (represented spirit), Hindu, Judaic (Josephus): Fire

FOLKLORE

Death:

Africa: Color of mourning

China: Red jade used in burial ceremonies to pay homage to the south China, India, Scotland: Soldiers carried red amulets as preparation for death

Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Scotland: string protected animals from death Fiji: Islanders painted themselves red after killing a man

Italy: Token of a widow's love and faithfulness

Portugal: Widows not permitted to wear red

Shinto: Used to symbolize giving life to the dead

South Africa: After killing a lion, the hunter painted himself white for four days, then red

Marriage: Marriage colors (red and

yellow):

Balkans, Egypt, Orient, Russia China: Brides wore red and were

carried in a red marriage chair with a red parasol; a red card tied the caps of the bride and groom together; red fire-crackers were exploded

Dutch East Indies: Red (or yellow) rice was sprinkled over the bridegroom to keep his soul from flying away; if names of a boy and girl were written on white paper with the blood of a red hen, the girl would become infatuated when she touched it

Ireland: Knotted red handkerchief at marriage ceremony meant curse on the wedding

India: Red paint and blood used in the marriage ceremony

Japan: Red (and white) girdles were protection during pregnancy

Medicine:

China (ribbon): Long life

Egypt: Red and white cake eaten for constipation; vermillion ink, goat's fat, and honey used to salve

England: Protection against smallpox

Red string: Teething

Breath of red ox: Convulsions Ireland (red wool): Sore throat Red flannel: Scarlet fever Japan: Nightmares, smallpox Macedonia (yarn): Childbirth

Malay: Buffalo covered with red pigment was chased out of town, carrying the town's diseases with

Perisa: Long life

Russia (flannel): Scarlet fever Scotland (red wool): Sprains

Medieval magicians' vestments: Red on Tuesday, day of operations of vengeance; scarlet on Thursday, day of great religious or political operations

Superstition:

China: Red and yellow paper used against demons

Egypt: Red amulets prevented disease and protection for wearer from thunder and lightning

India, Ireland, Mexico, Turkey: "Red hand" painted on dwellings shielded inhabitants from harm

Japan: Red cats are bad luck

Syria: Painted on dwellings for good luck

GEMS

Agate: Protected against fire and scorpions

Bloodstone: Happiness and remembrance

Carbuncle: Charity, cured heart ailments

Carnelian: Good luck, cure of voice and speech impediments, restrained hemorrhage and removed blotches

Coral: Cured heart ailments

Garnet: Power, grace, victoriousness, high esteem, good luck; cured heart ailments, skin eruptions; birthstone of January

Ruby: Divine power, dignity, charity, high esteem, remembrance; cured heart ailments; dipped in water for stomach remedy; ground into powder to stop bleeding; birthstone for

Rings for professions (Brazil): Law-

GEOGRAPHY

Roads, telegraph lines

HANDLING OF GOODS

Gases (Austria): Flammable Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels: Flammable gas or liquid One-half red, one-half white: Spon-

taneously combustible Red and white striped: Flammable

League of Red Cross Societies relief shipments: Foodstuffs

HERALDRY

Crusades: French wore red crosses on their shoulders

Tinctures:

Gules: Courage and zeal

HOLIDAYS

Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Fourth of July, Mother's Day: Red carnation if mother living

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Reds: Communists

Red herring: Diverts attention

Red letter day:

Memorable or

happy day

Paint the town red: Wild time

Sees red: Gets angry Scarlet letter: Adultery Scarlet woman: Prostitute

In the red: In debt

Red tape: Excessive forms, records, procedures before action can be

Russian: Red means beauty

MEDICINE

Doctor call: Red flag displayed outside homes in early Massachusetts to summon doctor on his rounds Hygiene markings (Sweden):

Unsterile and dirty

England: Physicians wore red cloak

METEOROLOGY

Coast Guard flags: Storm or hurricane (red flag with black center) Weatherfront markings on maps: Warm fronts

Red and blue: Quasistationary

fronts

Red and green: Intertropical dis-

continuity

MUSIC

Instruments:

Trumpet (Goethe), strings (Wagner)

Alexander Scriabin

Red C:

F: Dark red

Notes:

American Taylor System:

C: Red

C#: Red-orange

Louis Bertrand Castel:

G: Red

G#: Crimson

George Field:

E: Red

Alexander Hector:

G#: Red-violet

A: Red

A#: Red-orange

A. B. Klein:

C: Dark red

C#: Red

D: Red-orange

Isaac Newton:

C: Red

A. Wallace Rimington:

C: Deep red

C#: Crimson

D: Orange-crimson

PRIZES

Second

PSYCHOLOGY

Warm, extroverted, fiery, aggressive, vigorous, impulsive, sympathetic, abrupt, crude, rude, optimistic

Color Preferences:

Child: Fourth Adult: Second

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing: Come to complete stop British athletic teams: Welsh

RELIGION

Aztec: Used in human sacrifices Buddhism: Worn by Buddha when

pondering the vicissitudes of man Christianity: Blood of Christ, charity and martyrdom for faith, hell, love, youth, fervor, sin and atonement Liturgical: From and with vespers of the Saturday before Whitsunday to the vespers of the Saturday before the festival of the Holy Trinity to signify fiery tongues; on all Apostles' and Evangelists' Days (except St. John) to show their passage to heaven in blood; on days of martyrs, on all church anniversaries; the festival of the Harvest. on Thanksgiving Day

Threefold aspect of man: The body Trinity: God the Holy Ghost

Confucianism: Red disliked Confucius

Egyptian: Shu, god who separated the earth from the sky

Greek: Token of human love and sacrifice; worn when reciting the Iliad to signify the bloody encounters; Ceres' flower was the red

yagog

Hindu (also gold): Brahma

Caste: Kshatriyas, second, soldiers Islam: Mohammed swore oaths by the "redness of the sky at sunset" Judaism:

Hebrew color of God: Red fire for

love, sacrifice, and sin Kabbalah: Strength

Twelve tribes of Israel: Judah, Reu-

Shinto: Chief color of the religion; symbolizes life to dead ancestors

SAFETY

Stop, stop harmful activity, fire fighting equipment, danger, flammable

Gas-mask canisters:

Red with gray stripe: All atmospheric contaminants

Piping: Fire protection water or fluids

Nautical: Green with red stripe: Fire preven-

tion water

Surf: Heavy, dangerous

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Stop, prohibition Rail: Stop

TRAVEL

Signs in terminals: Danger

PINK

POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Color of the flesh, sensuality, emotions

CULTURE COMPARISONS

Japan: Happy

United States: Baby girl

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Light rose: Statistics

Pink: Music

Salmon pink: Public Health

Rose: Textiles

GEMS

Pink tourmaline:

Rings worn by professions (Brazil):

Businessman

HOLIDAYS

Easter

MUSIC

Instrument tone: Oboe (Goethe)

PSYCHOLOGY

Color Preferences:

Child: Third Adult: Fifth



Keys:

Alexander Scriabin:

G: Orange

Notes:

American Taylor System:

C#: Red-orange D: Orange

D#: Orange yellow Louis Bertrand Castel:

F#: Orange

F: Yellow-orange

George Field: F: Orange

Alexander Hector:

A#: Red-orange B: Orange

A. B. Klein

D: Red-orange

D#: Orange Isaac Newton

D: Orange

A. Wallace Rimington:

D: Orange-crimson D#: Orange

PSYCHOLOGY

Social, "Hail fellow well met," fickle, unsteady, vacillating, defer to others opinions, agreeable, good natured, gregarious, appeals to Northern Irish Color preferences:

Child: Fifth Adult: Seventh

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing (flag with blue center): One car attempting to pass another

RELIGION

Judaism:

Kabbalah: Mercy

SAFETY

Dangerous parts of machines or energized equipment which may cut, crush, or shock

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Construction or maintenance warning



Creek, Hopi, Zuni: North

Tibet: North

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Citron: Social Work Cream: Social Science Golden yellow: Science Lemon: Library Science

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Cathodes and transis-

tor emitters

Circuits (Switzerland): Heating Yellow-green: Separately installed

electrical conductors

ELEMENTS

Aristotle: Fire Buddhist: Earth Chinese: Earth

Greek: Air (represented the person)

FOLKLORE

Death:

China: Yellow tube used in burial ceremonies to pay homage to the

Guatemala: Some widows paint their bodies yellow

Marriage: Red and yellow are marriage colors in Egypt, the Orient, Russia, and the Balkans

Dutch East Indies: Red or yellow sprinkled over the bridegroom to keep his soul from flying away

India: Bride wore tattered yellow garments six days before the wedding to drive away evil spirits; also wore yellow at the ceremony

Medicine:

Color for quarantine

Jaundice cures:

England: Yellow spiders rolled in butter

Germany: Turnips, gold coins, saffron

Malay: Disease driven away in a yellow ship

Russia: Gold beads

Superstition:

China: Red and yellow paper used

against demons

Theaters in west: Bad luck

GEMS

Beryl: Cured jaundice and bad liver Saffron: Sleeping potion and tran-

Yellow sapphire: Charity

HANDLING OF GOODS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels: Oxidizing agent, organic peroxide League of Red Cross Societies relief shipments: Medical supplies and equipment

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Or: Honor and loyalty

HOLIDAYS

Easter (with purple)

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Contracts: Anti-socialist, trade union

Yellow dog: Scoundrel

Yellow journalism: Sensationalism

Yellow stripe: Coward

Mexico: Word for god who supported

the sky was Kan, yellow

MEDICINE

Hygiene markings (Sweden):

Unsterile: Infectious and unsteri-

lized

MUSIC

Instruments:

Clarinet (Goethe) Oboe (Philip Hale)

Keys:

Alexander Scriabin:

D: Yellow

Notes:

American Taylor System:

D#: Orange-yellow

Yellow

F: Yellow-green

Louis Bertrand Castel:

F: Yellow-orange

Yellow

D#: Yellow-green

George Field:

G: Yellow A: Yellow-green

Alexander Hector:

C: Yellow

C#: Yellow-green

A. B. Klein:

E: Yellow

Yellow-green

Isaac Newton:

E: Yellow

A. Wallace Rimington:

E: Yellow

F: Yellow-green

PRIZES

Third

PSYCHOLOGY

Imagination, novelty, self-fulfillment, intellectual, idealistic; cultists, reformers; depth of introspection and contemplation; controlled temper; warmth and joy

Color preferences: Child: First Adult: Eighth

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing (flag): Caution

RELIGION

Buddhism: Buddha's color, color of robes worn in ordination of Buddhist priest

Christianity: Power and the glory, nimbus of Saints, gates of heaven, hue of confessors (saffron), hue of Judas

Dingy yellow: Infernal light, degradation, jealousy, treason and

Threefold aspect of man: Mind

Trinity: God the Son

Confucianism: Sacred to Confucius

Egyptian: Ra (sun)

Hindu: Vishnu, the Preserver, un-

iversal understanding

Caste: Vaisyas, third, mercantile

Judaism:

Kabbalah: Beauty

Twelve Tribes of Israel: Simeon

SAFETY

Warning of danger, caution signs, insides of machinery guards; designates striking against, stumbling, falling, tripping, and "caught in between" hazards; often used with black stripes or checks

Yellow lettering on red: Flamma-

ble liquid

Yellow and purple: Used for rad-

iation hazards Gas-mask canisters:

Yellow: Acid gases and organic

vapors

Yellow with blue stripe: Hydrocyanic acid gas and chloropicrin vapor

White with yellow stripe: Chlorine Piping: Dangerous materials (i.e., gases, acids)

Nautical:

Ochre: Gases in gaseous or liquified

condition (except air) With black stripe: Danger Surf: Caution, rip tides

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: General

warning

Rail: Proceed with caution and at re-

duced speed

TRAVEL

Signs in terminals: Information



(continued)

plates, and first transistor bases

Circuits (Switzerland):

Green: Telephone and telediffusion Yellow-green: Separately installed

protective conductor

ELEMENTS

Buddhist: Wood Chinese: Wood

Greek: Water (represented the world)

FOLKLORE

Medicine: Indigestion in Ireland relieved by measuring the waist with green thread in the name of the Trinity, then eating three dandelion leaves on a piece of bread and butter for three consecutive mornings

Medieval magicians' vestments: Green on Wednesday, day favorable to science

GEMS

Alexandrite: Everlasting life and friendship, faith and powers of endearment

Beryl: Happiness and eternal youth. cured eye ailments, birthstone for March (aguamarine)

Chrysolite: Banishes the hidden terrors of night

Chrysoprase: If a thief to be hanged were to put one in his mouth, he would escape

Emerald: Immortality, friendship, happiness, high esteem, powers of endearment, good luck, memory, faith, brought wisdom, struck terror into the viper and cobra to make their eyes burst from their heads. cured eye ailments, heart ailments, birthstone for May

Rings worn by professions (Brazil): **Physicians**

Feldspar (green): Used when reciting Chapter 27 of the Egyptian Book of the Dead

Heliotrope: Power

Good fortune, good luck, Jade: brought rain and frightened wild beasts and evil spirits, used in burial ceremonies in China, assisted in child birth, cured dropsy, quenched thirst, relieved heart palpitation

Peridot: Birthstone for August Protects against veno-Serpentine: mous bites

Tourmaline (green):

Rings worn by professions (Brazil): **Professors**

HANDLING OF GOODS

Gases (Austria): Nitrogen

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels: Compressed gas

League of Red Cross Societies relief shipments: Blankets and bedding

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Vert: Youth and hope

Crusades: Flemish wore green crosses

on their shoulders

HOLIDAYS

St. Patrick's Day, Christmas

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Green for jealousy and envy Greenbacks: Paper currency

Green goose: Harlot

Green, greenhorn: Inexperienced

MEDICINE

Hygiene markings (Sweden): Sterile

METEOROLOGY

Weatherfront markings on maps: Intertropical discontinuity

MUSIC

Instruments:

French horn, woodwinds (Wagner)

Alexander Scriabin

A: Green

Notes:

American Taylor System:

F: Yellow-green F#: Green

G: Blue-green

Louis Bertrand Castel:

D#: Yellow-green D: Green

C#: Blue-green

George Field:

A: Yellow-green

B: Green Alexander Hector:

C#: Yellow-green

D: Green

D#: Blue-green

A. B. Klein:

F: Yellow-green

F#: Green

G: Blue-green

Isaac Newton:

F: Green

A. Wallace Rimington:

F: Yellow-green

F#: Green

G: Bluish-green

G#: Blue-green

PRIZES

Special Awards

PSYCHOLOGY

Civility and the good citizen, sensitive to social customs and etiquette, bourgeois, abundance and good health

Color preferences: Child: Seventh

Adult: Third

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing (flag): Start

RELIGION

Christianity:

Holy Grail: Color of God, faith, immortality, contemplation, everlasting as nature, hue of baptism, hope, peace, spring, triumph of life over death, charity, regeneration of the soul through good works

Liturgical: Epiphany and Trinity seasons

Used on days (except Saint's Day) from Trinity Sunday until Advent and from Octave of the Epiphany to Septuagesima, exclusively

Druidism:

Division of Ovates (lowest): Color of learning, members expected to be versed in medicine and astrology

Egyptian: Osiris, god of vegetation and death, material aspect of solar divinity

Hindu: Color of the horse with seven heads that drew Om, the sun, across the sky

Islam: The most sacred color, the banner of Mohammed

Judaism:

Kabbalah: Victory

Twelve tribes of Israel: Ephraim,

Benjamin, Dan

SAFETY

Escape routes and refuges, clear or go signals for persons and vehicles, first aid and rescue stations and equipment and their location, gas masks and stretchers, stands for safety itself; water

Gas-mask canisters:

Green: Ammonia gas

Green with white stripe: Acid gases

and ammonia

White with green stripe: Hydrocyanic acid gas

Piping: Safe materials

Nautical: Water in liquid state

Surf: Average

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Indicated movement permitted, direction guidance

Rail:

Green: Track is clear

Green and white: Stop train only at

flag stations on its schedule

TRAVEL

Signs in terminals: Identification



(continued)

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States:

Dark blue: Philosophy Light blue: Education

Peacock blue: Public Administration

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Plates (anodes) and

transistor collectors

Circuits (Switzerland): Lighting

ELEMENTS

Greek: Earth (represented man)

Jewish (Josephus): Air

FOLKLORE

Death:

Blue amulet as preparation: England

Fertility:

Blue beads: East Central Africa Blue and white girdles: Protection during pregnancy in France

Marriage: Blue spot behind groom's ear thwarted powers of evil in Morocco

Medicine: Blue thread cured croup in Ireland

Medieval magicians' vestments: Sky blue on Friday, day of amorous operations

Mourning: Borneo, Mexico, Chaldee, Germany

Superstition:

Blue string around necks of animals protected them from death: Afghan-

istan, Syria, Macedonia

Blue hand painted on doors and walls

for protection: Jerusalem

GEMS

Hvacinth: Second sight

Lapis Lazuli: Used when reciting Chapter 26 of the Egyptian Book of

the Dead

Sapphire: Guardian of chastity, true love, friendship, memory, and life everlasting; royal stone; powers of endearment; brought mental and physical well being; prevented disease and plague; cured eye ailments and heart ailments; birthstone for September

Rings worn by professions (Brazil):

Engineers

Turquoise: Powers of endearment, warded off evil eye, marital harmony, protects against injury from falling, poisons, reptile bites, eye disease; dipped in water to make cure for retention of urine, warned of death by changing color; birthstone for December

GEOGRAPHY-CARTOGRAPHY

Hydrographic features

HANDLING OF GOODS

Gases (Austria): Oxygen

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels: Dangerous (combustion may occur) when wet

League of Red Cross Societies relief

shipments: Clothing

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Azure: Piety and sincerity

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Feeling blue, have the blue devils:

Depression

Blues: Music of American Negro origin usually using a major scale with the third and seventh notes

Blue laws: Puritanical laws Blue blood: Aristocracy

MEDICINE

Anesthetics (Sweden): Nitrous oxide

(laughing gas)

Hygiene markings (Sweden): Clean,

but not sterilized

METEOROLOGY

Weatherfront markings on maps:

Blue: Cold front

Red `and blue: Quasistationary

front

Coast Guard: Rain or snow

MUSIC

Instruments:

Cello: Indigo (Goethe) Flute (Philip Hale) Violin: Ultramarine

Keys:

Alexander Scriabin:

E: Blue

F#: Bright blue

"Pearly blue, "the shimmer of moonshine

Notes:

American Taylor System:

G: Blue-green

G#: Blue

A: Blue-violet

Louis Bertrand Castel:

C#: Blue-green

C: Blue

B: Indigo

George Field:

C: Blue

Alexander Hector:

D#: Blue-green

E: Blue

F: Indigo

F#: Blue-violet

A. B. Klein:

G: Blue-green

G#: Blue

A: Blue-violet

Isaac Newton:

G: Blue

A: Indigo

A. Wallace Rimington:

G: Bluish-green

G#: Blue-green

A: Indigo

A#: Deep blue

PRIZES

First

PSYCHOLOGY

Deliberation and introspection, conservatism, acceptance of obligations, higher education, culture, income, spirituality and thought, relaxing Color preferences:

Child: Sixth

Adult: First

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing:

Blue flag: Last lap

Orange flag with blue center: One car attempting to pass another British athletic teams: Scots

RELIGION

Christianity:

Virgin Mary, love of divine and good works, heavenly love, hope, sincerity, piety, peace, prudence, serene conscience

Liturgical: Advent and pre-Lenten Gesima Sundays (English only)

Threefold aspect of man: Spirit

Trinity: God the Father

Druidism: Division of Bards (Middle); color of harmony and truth; members were poets and musicians

Egyptian: Amen, god of life and

reproduction

Greek: Conception of good and sign

of truth

Hindu: Associated with the origin of

the gods in the sea

Judaism: Sacred to God, blue fire of

of God means glory

Kabbalah: Mercy

Twelve tribes of Israel: Issachar,

Naphthal

SAFETY

Designates caution, particularly against the starting of, use of, or the movement of equipment under repair or being worked upon; an auxiliary color for purposes of organization, instruction, or information Gas-mask canisters:

Blue: Carbon monoxide

Yellow with blue stripe: Hydrocyanic acid gas and chloropicrin vapor

Piping: Protective materials (i.e. antidote gases)

Nautical:

Green with blue stripe: Fresh water, potable or nonpotable

Light blue: Air

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Motorist ser-

vices guidance

Rail: Workmen are about or under an engine, car, or train

TRAVEL

Signs in terminals: Information and instruction



PURPLE

(continued)

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Murrey: Sacrifice

Purpure: Royalty and rank

HOLIDAYS

Easter (with yellow)

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Purple with rage

MEDICINE

Anesthetics (Sweden): Ethelyne

METEOROLOGY

Weatherfront markings on maps: Oc-

cluded fronts

MUSIC

Instruments:

Oboe (Christopher Ward) Trombone (Philip Hale)

Goethe:

Purple: French horn Violet: Flageolet

Keys

Alexander Scriabin:

Db: Purple Ab: Violet

Notes:

American Taylor System:

A: Blue-violet A#: Violet

B: Violet-red

Louis Bertrand Castel: A: Violet

A#: Pale-violet George Field:

D: Violet-purple
Alexander Hector:

F#: Blue-violet

G: Violet

G#: Red-violet

A. B. Klein:

A#: Violet

B: Dark-violet

Isaac Newton

B: Violet-purple A. Wallace Rimington:

B: Violet-purple

PRIZES

Winner over all classes

PSYCHOLOGY

Vanity, good mind and wit Color preferences:

Child: Eighth
Adult: Sixth

RELIGION

Christianity: Purple robes worn by Christ before crucifixion; suffering and endurance, the hue of the penitent, the self-sacrificing god, repentance, royalty, imperial power,

passion
Liturgical: From vespers on the
Saturday before Advent Sunday to
vespers on the eve of the Nativity;
from the vespers of the day before
Ash Wednesday throughout Lent
(excepting Good Friday) to vespers
of the Eve of Easter; ember and
Rogation days, funerals, Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday, then
red)

Confucianism: Purple disliked intensely by Confucius

Greek: Worn when reciting the Odyssey to signify the sea wanderings of Odysseus

Judaism:

Hebrew color of God: Purple fire for splendor and dignity; divine condescension

Kabbalah: Foundation-basis of all there is

Twelve Tribes of Israel: Zebulon.

Asher

SAFETY

Used for radiation hazards (with yellow); valuable materials, caution against waste

Gas-mask canisters: Radioactive materials, excepting tritium and noble

Piping:

Nautical: Acids and alkalis

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Children's

crossing

Rail: "Dwarf signal" - stop



(continued)

Topaz: Friendship and fidelity, powers of endearment, faith; birthstone for November

Rings worn by professions (Brazil): Dentist

HERALDRY

Used by lesser nobility

HOLIDAYS

Thanksgiving

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Done brown: victim of a genteel

swindle

MEDICINE

Anesthetic gases (Sweden): Helium

MUSIC

Instrument tone:

Trombone, French horn Bass (Christopher Ward)

PSYCHOLOGY

Conscientious performance of duty,

parsimony, and shrewdness with money; obstinacy of habits and convictions; reliability

RELIGION

Christianity: Penitence, renunciation, monasticism, spiritual death, degradation

Magi: Brown King (incense) Orders: Reformed branch of Franciscans

White over brown: The Carmelites

SAFETY

Gas-mask canisters: Acid gases, organic vapors, ammonia gases

Piping:

Nautical: Mineral, vegetable, and animal oil; combustible liquids

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Public recreation and scenic guidance



(continued)

FOLKLORE

Marriage (Judaic): Ceremony under golden robe

Superstition:

Bavaria: Sower wore gold ring to endow his grain with a rich color

HERALDRY

British royalty: Crown of England fashioned of gold and purple; reserved for higher nobility

RELIGION

Greek: Robe worn by Athena Hindu: Brahma (also red), Creator



WHITE

(continued)

Chippewa, Creek, Hopi, Isleta, Navaho, Zuni: East

Ireland: South Tibet: East

EDUCATION (doctorate hoods)

United States: Arts and letters

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Bias supply, B or C minus, AVC and AGC

ELEMENTS

Buddhist: Metal Chinese: Metal

Greek: Sphere of the deity

Hindu (white color of fire): Water

Judaic (Josephus): Flax

FOLKLORE

Death:

Borneo: White (or dark blue) used

in mourning

China: Accepted color of mourning, white jade used in burial ceremonies to pay respects to the west England: Widows wore white band

with black Japan: Accepted color of mourning; when worn by Japanese bride it means she is dead to her family and belongs solely to her husband

Marriage:

In Japan, the daughter of a man who fed 1,000 white hares in his house would marry a prince; white (and red) girdles were protection during pregnancy

France: Blue and white girdles were protection during pregnancy

Medicine:

Brittany: The milk of a white hare cured fever

Egypt: Red on white cake cured constipation

Greece and Rome: White garments worn to cause pleasant dreams

Plutarch: White reed found on banks of a river while one journeyed to a dawn sacrifice; is strewn in a wife's bedroom, drove an adulterer mad and forced him to confess his sin.

Medieval magicians' vestments: White on Monday (no particular function) Superstition:

Egypt: White amulets protected bearer from evil eye and other perils

England: Yorkshire fishermen fear

white

India: Sacrificing white beasts

brought the sun

Spain: White insect was good luck, but white moth was a harbinger of death in Castile and Spanish Galicia

GEMS

Crystal: Divination; in powder form it cured swellings of glands, diseased eyes, heart ailments, fever, and intestinal pains; mixed with honey it increased the milk of a mother

Australia: Brought rain

Mexico: Stones were the dwellings for souls of the living and dead Scotland: Stone of victory

Diamond: High esteem, powers of endearment, friendship, good luck: fortified mind and body and cured almost everything; dipped in water and wine, it formed an elixir that cured gout, jaundice, and apoplexy; birthstone for April

Pliny: Rendered poisons harmless; drove away madness, the evil eye, demons, and wild beasts

Jasper: Wisdom and courage

Produced abundant Moonstone: crops and fruit, lucky stone in the Orient

Quartz (Iris Stone): Epilepsy Zircon: Everlasting life

HANDLING OF GOODS

Gases (Austria): Acetylene

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels:

Black and white: Corrosive, poison, poison gas, radioactive

One-half red and one-half white:

Spontaneously combustible Red and white striped: Flammable

solid

HERALDRY

Crusades: English soldiers wore white crosses on their shoulders English royalty:

Lancastrians: White and blue

White Stuarts:

White and green Tudors:

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

To be white: Noble human (as contrasted by Caucasians with non-Arvans such as Indian and Negro) White feather, white flag: Surrender, symbol of peace, truce

MEDICINE

Anesthetics (Sweden): Oxygen Black and white: Air

METEOROLOGY

Coast Guard weather flags:

Fair weather

White flag with square black center: Cold wave

PRIZES

Fourth

PSYCHOLOGY

Simplicity, willingness to live, honest, noninvolved Color preferences:

Child: Second Adult: Fourth

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing (flag): Stop for con-

sultation

Black and white checkered: The

British athletic teams: English

RELIGION

Christianity: Chastity, innocence, purity, baptism, light, faith, divinity, virginity, angels, confessions, virgins, the spotless Lamb of God, holiness of life

Liturgical: From and with vespers of the Eve of Nativity, through the Epiphany season (except St. Stephen's Day), from Easter Day to the vespers of the Saturday before Whitsunday; on the festival of Transfiguration, the presentation; festival of the Holy Trinity and its octave, days of Annunciation and Visitation, day of St. Michael and All Angels

Magi:

White king: Gold

Orders: Reformed branch of the Benedictines, Cistercians, the Order of the Holy Cross

Black over white: The Dominicans White over brown: The Carmelites Confuscianism: Sacred to Confucius

Druidism: Division of Ministers Egypt: Horus (masculinity and femininity)

Greek: Emblem of divinity; white robes worn by temple priests

Hindu:

Caste: Brahman, first class, priests Chief color worn by Mo-Islam:

hammed

Judaism: White fire of God symbol-

ized purity, joy, victory

Kabbalah: Concentration of divine

Twelve Tribes of Israel: Gad

SAFETY

Black and white: Used for traffic and housekeeping markers (stairs, trash cans)

Gas-mask canisters:

White: Acid gases

White with green stripe: Hydro-

cyanic acid gas

White with yellow stripe: Chlorine

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Regulation Rail (with green): Used to stop train only at flag station on its schedule



Piping:

Nautical: Steam



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Grounds, grounded elements, and returns

ELEMENTS

Buddhist: Water Chinese: Water

Hindu (black color of burning fire):

Earth

FOLKLORE

Death:

China: Black jade used in burial ceremonies to pay respects to the north

West: Universal color of mourning

Fertility:

Africa (East-Central): Wife wore black hen on her back

Algeria: Black hens sacrificed Medicine: Black snails cured warts; black fowl, if buried where caught,

cured epilepsy Egypt: Blood of black cat used for

various ailments

England and South Africa: Blood of a black cat prescribed for

pneumonia France: The limbs of black animals

applied warm to the limbs of the

body relieved rheumatism Ireland, England, and Vermont:

Black wool cured earache

Russia: Cured jaundice

Medieval magicians' vestments: Black on Saturday, day of funeral operations

Superstition:

England: Northumberland fisher-

men fear black

India: Crops were saved from rain and hail damage by a twin standing in the direction of the wind with his right buttock painted black and his left some other color; sacrifice of black animals brought rain

Ireland: Pelt of a black dog buried

to quell storms

Japan: Black cat had divine powers and could foretell the weather Spain: Black insect was bad omen,

black cat was good luck

United States: Black cat is generally bad luck, but success for a theatrical production

cai production

GEMS

Jet: Nullified spells, drove away snakes, quelled thunderstorms, gave safety to the traveler and kept him free of the evil eye, healed epilepsy, toothache, headache, glandular swellings

GEOGRAPHY

Contours (sea and land), heights and soundings, railways, submarine cables

HANDLING OF GOODS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shipping labels (with white): Corrosive, poison, radioactivity

League of Red Cross Societies relief shipments: Toilet and comfort ar-

ticles

HERALDRY

Tinctures:

Sable: Grief and penitence

HOLIDAYS

Halloween

LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms: Synonym for evil

and despair

Blackball: Ostracism, negative vote

Blackmail: Extortion

Black sheep: Disgrace of the family

MEDICINE

Anesthetic gases (Sweden): Nitrogen

Black and white: Air

METEOROLOGY

Weatherfront markings on maps: In-

stability lines, shear lines, axis of trough, axis of ridges

Coast Guard weather:

White flag with square black center: Cold wave

Red flag with black center: Hurricane

Black pennant above weather flag: Temperatures will get warmer

Black pennant below weather flag: Temperatures will get cold

MUSIC

Instrument tone:

Bassoon (grayish-black) (Philip Hale) Brass (Wagner)

Keys:

Beethoven:

B minor

PSYCHOLOGY

Morbid, despairing, gloom, sophistication, regal without being pompous

RECREATION

Sports:

Auto racing (black and white checkered): Finish

RELIGION

Christianity: Death and regeneration, black rose a symbol of silence, Protestant dress of students and ministers, mourning.

Liturgical: Good Friday and Day of Humiliation

Magi: Black king brought myrrh Orders: Benedictines, Augustinians, Jesuits, Cowley Fathers

Black over white: Dominicans Confucianism: Sacred to Confucius Egypt: Set, god of evil and darkness Hindu: Shiva, the destroyer and reproducer

Caste: Sudras, lowest, servile class Islam: Color of "Blackstone," turned black by sins of man; Moslems pray for its return to whiteness

Judaism:

Kabbalah: Understanding (absorbs all light)

SAFETY

Physical hazards, used with yellow (see under Yellow)

Black and white: Traffic and housekeeping markings (stairways and trash cans)

Gas-mask canisters: Organic vapors Piping:

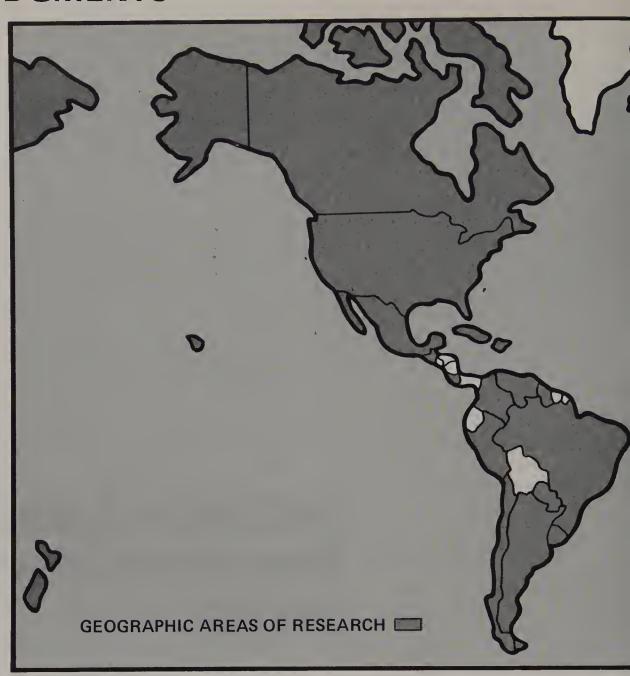
Nautical: Other liquids

TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Regulation

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Bibliography is divided into three separate parts: General, Disciplines, and Color.

GENERAL — Composed of references not limited to any one Discipline.

A discussion of the publications of standards organizations is also included here.

DISCIPLINES — Includes all bibliographic sources from which symbols have been selected, as well as additional material to provide more extensive research in any given Discipline.

It should be noted that many enthusiastic individuals were kind enough to send us printed material and photographs which were, unfortunately, not sufficiently identified to permit proper bibliographic entry in spite of their clear authenticity.

In academic areas where vast numbers of references exist, we have followed the advice of our consultants in noting only a few publications selected to give the reader the extended knowledge he may seek.

COLOR — This subject is one of great scope and interest and a vast amount of material on various phases of color studies exists. Our Bibliography is, of necessity, limited to the sources actually used in developing our listings.

General

Since the role played by various national and international standards organizations is so significant in the universal acceptance of symbols, a brief description of these organizations may be helpful to the reader.

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) promotes and coordinates worldwide standards, in all areas except those covered by IEC, through its national member bodies. The standardization work of ISO is handled in its Technical Committees (chaired by individual member bodies). A full list of ISO Recommendations and Draft ISO Recommendations, under the title "ISO CATALOG," is published annually by:

ISO Central Secretariat 1, rue de Varembe 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) promotes and coordinates international electrotechnical standards in the fields of power, electronics, and telecommunications. Countries participate in the IEC through National Committees. Standardization is handled by Technical Committees with participation from the National Committees. A full list of IEC Recommendations, under the title "Publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission," is published annually by:

Central Office of the IEC 1, rue de Varembé 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) is the national member body representing the United States in ISO. ANSI acts within the United States as the agent and information center for all other ISO national member bodies, and publishes an annual catalog, with bimonthly supplements, of its own standards, as well as those of ISO and IEC. This catalog is available from:

American National Standards Institute 1430 Broadway New York, New York 10018

Other countries have equivalent organizations which, as member bodies of ISO, offer similar services.

DNA (Deutscher Normenausschuss), the national member body representing Germany in ISO, has the ISO Technical Committee Secretariat for developing recommendations for international standardization of *signs* and *symbols*. The work of this Technical Committee, ISO/TC

145 "Graphic Symbols," is currently being coordinated as Proposals, Drafts and Standards. Information may be obtained from:

Deutscher Normenausschuss 4-7 Burggrafenstrasse 1 Berlin 30, Germany

NOTE: Symbols recommended by official standards institutes and associations are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time. Current information may be obtained by contacting the official group concerned.

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INDEX

Our prime concern in creating the Index for this Sourcebook was to make it as easy to use as possible. With this in view, we have developed a system of cross referencing that varies somewhat from the norm. Plus we have made a selection of design concepts and areas of design and put them into one convenient listing we call Design Categories.

CROSS REFERENCING

1. When a cross reference leads the reader to an entry with only one page reference, or to an entry uncomplicated by related subentries, we have included the page number in the cross reference to save the reader the trouble of having to look up yet another entry in the Index.

For example: Cafe (see Coffee shop, 35)

2. We have also included page numbers for references which do not appear in the Index but do appear on a particular page. The reader can thus go directly from the entry in the Index to the page itself.

For example: *under* Boating: (See also Sailing, Canoeing, Rowing, 135)

3. We have used yet another unusual type of cross referencing system with entries directly related to Disciplines within the Sourcebook.

For example: Constellations, see Astronomy, 54. Here, the reader is directed to the Discipline page without having to look for the Discipline itself in the Index.

It is our belief that these cross referencing devices will save the reader time by making it unnecessary for him to go back and

forth through the Index to find a particular symbol reference.

DESIGN CATEGORIES

Certain ideas, functions, and physical states are common to many disciplines and have a wide variety of applications. We have grouped these into what we call Design Categories, since they are likely to be referred to most frequently in symbol identification and selection. The complete listing of these Design Categories is shown below, with words in parentheses that further describe each category. Each Design Category appears as a separate entry in normal alphabetical position within the Index.

```
Building signage (elevators, stairs; retail shops . . .)

Forward and reverse (toward, away; return . . .)

In and out (extend, retract; engage, disengage; arrive, depart . . .)

Increase and decrease (relative change; progression; large, small; multiply, divide . . .)

Male and female (man, woman . . .)

Measurement (linear dimension; amount; near, far; length, height . . .)

On and off (start, stop . . .)

Open and close (lock, unlock; tighten, loosen . . .)

Pressure (of oil, air, etc.; force . . .)

Speed (fast, slow; rate . . .)

Temperature (thermometer; heat; frozen)

Time (frequency; interval; clock . . .)

Up and down (raise, lower; hill, valley; above, below . . .)

Volume (mass, quantity; full, empty; loud, soft; light, dark; weight . . .)
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In 1969 he relinquished command of his industrial design firm in order to devote himself to a new career as Corporate Advisor. His clients include: American Airlines, AT&T, Deere & Company, Hallmark Cards Incorporated, and the Polaroid Corporation. He is also author of DESIGNING FOR PEOPLE and THE MEASURE OF MAN.