HENRY DREYFUSS SOURCE BOOK

An Authoritative Guide to International Graphic Symbols

Foreword by R. Buckminster Fuller

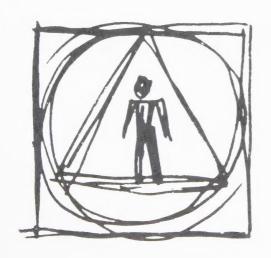




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SYMBOL SOURCEBOOK

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SYMBOL

An Authoritative Guide

HENRY DREYFUSS SOURCEBOOK

to International Graphic Symbols

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H.D.



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



CONTENTS

ENGLISH		ARABIC		CHINESE	
FOREWORD – R. Buckminster Fuller	14	14	R. Buckminster Fuller تقدیم	前言 —R. Buckminster Fuller	14
INTRODUCTION	16	16	مقلامة		16
SEMANTOGRAPHY - C. K. Bliss	22	22	سمنتوغرافيC. K. Bliss	万姗 語意圖解 −C. K. Bliss	22
ISOTYPE - Marie Neurath	24	24	Marie Neurath—ISOTYPE	ISOTYPE — Marie Neurath	24
BASIC SYMBOLS	26				26
DISCIPLINES	20	20	الرموز الاساسية	基本符號······ 學科	20
Accommodations and Travel including Terminals	34	34	السفر ومحطات الانطلاق والعودة كـــاملـــــة	供應和旅行 包括終站	34
Agriculture			و تر ميات الافـــــامه الوراعـــة	農業學 農藝、家畜和乳類產品、農場 建築和土地、森林、器具	
Architecture Drafting, Landscaping and Planning	48		الهندلسة المعمارية	建築學	48
Astronomy		54	علم القلك	天文學	
Biology including Botany, Molecular Biology	55	55	علم الاحياء	生物學	55
Business including Computers, Office Equipment, Shops and Services	58	58	اعمساً ل	商學包括電子計算機、零售商店、 經濟和服務	58
Chemistry	67	67	الكيمياء	化學	67
Communications including Movement and Dance, Non-graphic Alphabets	70		وسائل الاتصال و سسمال الحسركه	通訊包括動作和舞蹈、手語或旗語	70
Engineering Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical	80		والرقص والرموز والاعارات الهنمانسية	工程學	80
Folklore	86	86	التراث الشعبي	民俗學 鍊金術、占星學、流動工人交通 記號或標誌	86
Geography	92	92	الجغر افيا	地理學	92
Geology	96	96	علم طبقات الاراضي	地質學	96
Handling of Goods	98		تعبئة وشحن السلع	貨品處理	98
Home Economics	100		التدبير المنزلي	家政學1	00
including Appliances			و شهب الادواب العدال	包括設備	
Manufacturing	104	104	التصنيع	製造	
Mathematics			الرياضة	數學1	
Medicine	113	113	البطب و بشال الادوات العلمية و المسشفسسات	醫學1 包括儀器、醫院	13
Meteorology			الارصاد الجوية	氣象學1	20
Music			الموسيقي	音樂1	23
Photography1			التصوير	攝影學	
Physics1		128	علم الطبيعية	物理學1	
Recreation			الترفيـــه	娛樂1 包括運動競技	
Religion			الديــن	宗教	
Safety1			الامسن	安全1 交通1	
Traffic	43	143	المسرور	陸路、航空、航海、鉄路	
Vehicle Controls	57	157	مراقبة الهركبات	車輛控制	57
GRAPHIC FORM1	66	166	الشكل التخطيطي	圖解形式1	66
	31		ـــون	額色	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS		248	اهـــــــــــاءات	銀巴 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			بيان الهر اجع		
INDEX2			فسهرس	粉錄	

DANISH		DUTCH		FINNISH	
FORORD—R. Buckminster Fuller	14	VOORWOORD — R. Buckminster Fuller	14	ESIPUHE-R. Buckminster Fuller	14
INDLEDNING	16	INLEIDING	16	JOHDANTO	16
SEMANTOGRAFI-C. K. Bliss	22	WOORDKUNDE - C. K. Bliss	22	MERKITYSOPPI—C. K. Bliss	22
ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath			24		
	24	ISOTYPE — Marie Neurath		ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24
GRUNDSYMBOLER DISCIPLINER	26	BASIS SYMBOLEN STUDIE VAKKEN	26	PERUSMERKIT	. 26
Lokaleforhold og Rejser indbefattet Stasjoner	34	Logies en reizen	34	Majoitusmahdollisuudet ja matkailu mukaanlukien pääteasemat	34
Landbrug Agronomi, Kreaturer og Mejeriproduk- ter, Landbrugsbygninger og Løsøre exc sive Maskiner, Forstvæsen, Redskaber		Landbouw Landbouwkunde, vee en zuivelproducter landbouwconstructies en bouwlanden, bosbouw, landbouwgereedschap		Maanviljelys Maatalous, karja ja maitotuotteet, maatilan rakenne ja maat, metsätalous, maanviljelyskalusto	
Arkitektur	48	Bouwkunde	48	Arkkitehtuuri	48
Udkast, Havearkitektur og Planlægning		Ontwerpen, landschaps-architectuur en ruimtelijke ordening		Piirros, maisema ja suunnittelu	
Astronomi		Sterrenkunde		Tähtitiede	
Biologiindbefattet Botanik, Molekylær Biologi	55	Biologie	55	Biologia	55
Forretningerindbefattet Regnemaskiner, Kontorudstyr, forretning og Tjenester	58	Handel	58	Kauppa mukaanlukien tietokoneet, toimistovälineet, myymälät ja palvelu	58
Kemi	67	Scheikunde	67	Kemia	67
Forbindelserindbefattet Bevægelse og Dans, Ikkegrafisk Alfabet	70	Communicatie met inbegrip van beweging en dans, niet-grafische alfabetten	70	Kanssakäyminen	70
Ingeniørvirksomhed	80	Ingenieurswetenschappen Scheikundig, electrisch en werktuigbouwkundig	80	Insinööritaito kemiallinen, sähkö, mekaaninen	80
Folklore	86	Folklore	86	Kansantietous alkemia, astrologia, maankiertäjien merkit	86
Geografi		Aardrijkskunde	92	Maantiede	92
Geologi		Geologie		Geologia	
Varehusholding		Behandeling van goederen		Tavaroiden käsittely	
Okonomisk Hjemmeerhverv indbefattet Indredninger	100	Huishoudkunde	100	Kotitaloustiedemukaanlukien kotitalouskojeet	100
Fabrikationindbefattet Tungt-Maskineri	104	Fabricage met inbegrip van zware machines	104	Tehdastuotanto mukaanlukien raskaat koneet	
Matematik	111	Wiskunde	111	Matematiikka	
Medicin	113	Geneeskunde	113	Lääketiede	113
Meteorologi	120	Weerkunde	120	Ilmatiede	120
Musik		Muziek	123	Musiikki	
Fotografi		Fotografie		Valokuvaus	
Fysik		Natuurkunde		Fysiikka	
Adspredelser indbefattet Olympiske Lege	130	Ontspanning Olympische Spelen		Virkistys mukaanlukien olympialaiset	
Religion		Godsdienst		Uskonto	
Sikkerhed		Veiligheid		Turvallisuus	
Færdsel Landevej, Fly, Søfart, Jernbaner	143	Verkeer	143	Liikenne Maantie, ilma, meri, rautatie	
Køretøj Kontrol	157	Voertuig instrumenten	157	Ajoneuvojen valvonta mukaanlukien kolmiulotteiset muodot	157
GRAFISKE FORMER	166	GRAFISCHE VORM	166	GRAAFFINEN MUOTO	166
FARVE		KLEUR		VÄRI	
ANERKENDELSER		MEDEWERKERS		TIEDOKSIANTOJA	
BIBLIOGRAFI		BIBLIOGRAFIE			
INDEKS		INDEX		HAKEMISTO	

FRENCH		GERMAN		HEBR	REW
	4.4	VORWORT R. Bushminster Fuller	14	14	R. Buckminster Fuller
PREFACE—R. Buckminster Fuller	14	VORWORT-R. Buckminster Fuller	16	16	,
INTRODUCTION	16	EINLEITUNG		22	מבוא סמנטוגרפיה _ C. K. Bliss
SEMANTOGRAPHIE-C. K. Bliss	22	SEMANTOGRAPHIE—C. K. Bliss	22	24	Marie Neurath—ISOTYPE
ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24	ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24		
SYMBOLES DE BASE DISCIPLINES	. 26	GRUNDSYMBOLE FACHGEBIETE	26		ם מלים ים:דיים · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Locaux touristiques et déplacements y compris stations terminales	. 34	Unterkunft und Reise einschliesslich Endstationen	34	34	אכסון ונסיעות כולל תחנות
Agriculture	39	Landwirtschaft	39	39	חקלאות
Agronomie, Bétail et produits laitiers, Bâtiments agricoles et terrains, Sylviculture, Outils		Ackerbau, Viehzucht, und Milchwirt- schaft, landwirtschaftliche Bauwerke und Boden, Forstwirtschaft, Geräte			אנרונומיד מקנה ותוצרות חיכ מבני משק וקרקעות ישרנות מדיייריה
Architecture	. 48	Baukunst	48	48	אדריכלות
Dessins et plans, Aménagement des jardins et planification		Entwürfe, Landschaftsgestaltung und Planung		5.4	יטרטוטים שפור גוף ותכנון
Astronomie		Astronomie			תורת דכוכבים
Biologie	55	Biologieeinschliesslich Pflanzenkunde, Molekularbiologie	. 55	55	ביולוגיה כולל בוטניה, ביולוגיה מולקולרית
Affaires	. 58	Geschäft	58	58	עסקים
y compris Ordinateurs, Matériel de bureau, Magasins et services		einschliesslich Rechenmaschinen, Büroausstattung, Läden und Dienstleistungen			כולל מחשבים. מכשירי משרד חנויות ושירותים
Chimie	. 67	Chemie	67	67	בימיה
Communications	70	Nachrichtenwesen	70	70	תקשורת
y compris Mouvement et Danse, Alphabets non-graphiques		einschliesslich Bewegung und Tanz, schriftlose Alphabete			כולל תנועה ורקוד. אלפייבית לאיציוריים
Etudes techniques d'ingénieur chimique, électrique, mécanique	. 80	Ingenieurwesen Chemisches, Elektrisches, Maschinenbau	80	80	הגרסה. כימית, חשמרית, מכנית
Folklore	86	Volkskunde	86	86	פולקלור
Alchimie, Astrologie, Code des vagabonds	. 00	Alchemie, Astrologie, Zeichen der Landstreicher	00		אלכימיה, אסטרולוגיה, סימני נודים
Géographie	. 92	Erdkunde			גאוגרפיה
Géologie		Geologie		96	נאולוגיה נאולוגיה
Manutention des marchandises		Güterbeförderung			טפול בסחורה
Economie ménagère y compris Equipement ménager	. 100	Hauswirtschaft einschliesslich Haushaltsgeräte	100	100	כלכלת הבית כולל מכשירי בית
Fabrication		Industrielle Produktion einschliesslich Schwerindustrie			י צור כורל מכונות כברות
Mathématiques	. 111	Mathematik		111	תורת החשבון
Médecine y compris Equipement, Hôpitaux	. 113	Heilkunde einschliesslich Ausrustung, Spitäler	113	113	רפואה כולל ציוד, בתי חולים
Météorologie	120	Meteorologie	120	120	מטאורולוגיה
Musique		Musik		123	מוסיקהמוסיקה
Photographie		Photographie			צלום
Physique		Physik		128	פיסיקה
Recréation	. 130	Erholung			בידור בידור משהרים האילימפיים
Religion	138	Religion	138	138	דתדת
Sécurité	. 140	Betriebssicherheit	140	140	בטיחות
Circulation Routière, Aérienne, Maritime, Ferroviaire	. 143	Verkehrzu Land, Luft, Wasser und auf Schiener	143	143	תנועה
Contrôle des véhicules	157	Fahrzeugkontrolle einschliesslich dreidimensionaler	157	157	ים פסיות בחד. פקוח רכב
dimensions		Formen			
FORMULAIRE GRAPHIQUE		GRAPHISCHE FORM			צורית ציור
	231	FARBE			
REMERCIEMENTS	248	DANKSAGUNGEN	248		הודאות
BIBLIOGRAPHIE	252	BIBLIOGRAPHIE		252	ביבליוגרפיה
TABLE DES MATIERES	268	INDEX	268		מפתח

HINDI		ITALIAN		JAPANESE	
प्रक्तथन — R. Buckminster Fuller	14	PREFAZIONE - R. Buckminster Fuller	14	前女-R. Buckminster Fuller	14
परिचय	16	INTRODUZIONE	16	序論	16
चिह्न का प्रयोग — C. K. Bliss	22	SEMANTOGRAFIA - C. K. Bliss	22	セマントグラフィーC. K. Bliss	22
ISOTYPE Marie Neurath	24	ISOTYPE - Marie Neurath	24	ISOTYPE - Marie Neurath	24
आधारित चिह्न अनुशासन	26	SIMBOLI PRINCIPALI	26	基本記号····································	26
वास्थान और यात्रा	34	Alloggi e viaggi	34	旅行及び旅行施設	34
क्रषिशास्त्र		Agricoltura	39	農業. 農業、牧畜及び酪農製品 農園施設及び土地、森林、用具	39
वास्तुकला योजना प्रारुपाँकनदशयाँकन तथा योजना	48	Architettura Disegno, Progettazione Giardini e Pianificazione	48	建築 製園、都市計畫及び造園、計畫	48
खगोलशास्त्र	54	Astronomia	54	天文學	54
जीविवज्ञान		Biologia		生物學 植物學、分子生物學を含む	
ब्यपार (वणित)	58	Affari e Commercio	58	ビジネス 計算機、オフィス機器、店及び サービスを含む	58
रसायनशास्त्र	67	Chimica	67	化學	67
सचारण गीत, नृत्य सहित अनुनिन्द रखीय वणमालाये	70	Comunicazioni	70	通信 運動及びダンス、非グラフィック アルファベットを含む	70
अभियान्त्रकी रमायन, विद्युत, यात्र्विक	80	Ingegneria	80	工學	80
लोकजन स्मृतिद्या, फलित-ज्योतिष, होबो Hobo चिह्न	86	Folclore	86	民俗學 錬金術、占星術、ホボ・サイン	86
भृगोल	92	Geografia	92	地理學	92
भूगभंशास्त्र	96	Geologia	96	地質學	96
सामान का प्रयोग-प्रबन्ध		Maneggio Merci		商品扱い	
गहिंस्थयविज्ञान	100	Economia Domestica	100	家庭經濟 家庭用品を含む	100
निर्माण		Industria		製造 重機械を含む	
गणित	111	Matematica	111	數學	
चिकित्साशास्त्र	113	Medicina	113	醫學 器具、病院を含む	113
पटतृविज्ञान	120	Meteorologia	120	氣象學	120
सगीत		Musica	123	音樂	123
भाचित्रणा	126	Fotografia		寫真	
भौतिकशास्त्र		Fisica		物理學	
मनोरजन औलिमपिक्स सहित		Svaghi		リクリェーション オリンピックを含む	
धर्म		Religione		宗教	
सुरक्षा		Sicurezza		安全	
यातायात	143	Circolazione	143	交通	143
यान-नियन्त्रन	157	Controlli Veicolari	157	車輛コントロール3 次元形体を含む	157
रेखाचित्र	66	FORMA GRAFICA	166	グラフィッ ク ・フォーム ······	166
र्वण	231	COLORE	231	色彩	231
अभिस्वीकृति	248	RINGRAZIAMENTI		あとがら・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	248
ग्रंथसूची		BIBLIOGRAFIA	252	文献	252
अनुकर्माणका		INDICE	268	索引	268

NORWEGIAN		PORTUGUESE		RUSSIAN	
			44	ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ—R. Buckminster Fuller	1.4
FORORD-R. Buckminster Fuller	14	PREFÁCIO-R. Buckminster Fuller	14 16		16
INNLEDNING	16	INTRODUÇÃO	22	ВВЕДЕНИЕ	22
SEMANTOGRAFI-C. K. Bliss	22	SEMANTOGRAFIA—C. K. Bliss	24	CEMAHTOFPAONS—C. K. Bliss	24
ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24	ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath		ISOTYPE - Marie Neurath	
GRUNN-SYMBOLER	26	SÍMBOLOS BÁSICOS	26	основные обозначения	26
DISIPLINER		DISCIPLINAS		ОТРАСЛИ	
Losji og Reiserinklusive Terminer	34	Acomodações e Viagem incluindo estações terminais	34	Удобства и Путешествие включая Вокзалы	34
Landbruk	39	Agricultura	39	Сельсное Хозяйство	
Agronomi, Kreaturvesen og Meieri Produkter, Bondegård og Land, Forstvesen, Redskaper		Laticínios, Estruturas Agrícolas e Terras, Silvicultura, Implementos		Агрономия, Скот и Молочные Продукты, Сельскохозяйственные Сооружени и Земли, Лесоводство, Инвентарь	
Arkitektur	48	Arquitetura	48	Архитектура	48
Grunnrissning, Landskap og Planering		Desenho, Paisagem e Planejamento		Черчение, Пейзажное Зеленое Строительство и Планирование	
Astronomi	54	Astronomia		Астрономия	54
Biologi	55	Biologia	55	Биология	55
inklusive Botanikk, Molekyl Biologi		incluindo Botânica, Biologia Molecular		включая Ботанику, Молекулярную Бпологию	
Forretningsvesen	58	Negócios	58	Коммерческая деятельность	58
inklusive Beregnings Maskiner, Kontor Utstyr, Forretning og Tjenester		Equipamento de Escritório, Lojas e Serviços		включая Вычислительные Машины, Конторское Оборудование, Магазинь и Обслуживание	I
Kjemi	67	Química	67	химия	6
Samband		Comunicações		Средства Коммуникации	
inklusive Bevegelse og Dans, Ikkegrafiske Alfabeter		incluindo Movimento e Dança, Alfabetos Não-Gráficos		включая Движение и Танец, Неграфический Алфавит	
Ingeniörvitenskap	80	Engenharia	80	Инженерная проектировка Химпческая, Электрическая,	8
Mekanisk		Mecânica	20	Механическая	
Folkeminneforskning Gullmakeri, Astrologi, Tater Tegn	86	Folclore	. 86	Фольклор	8
Geografi	92	Geografia	92	Знаки Бродяг География	9
Geologi		Geologia		Геология	
Handtering av gods		Manuseio de Mercadorias	98	Товароуправление	
Hjem Ökonomi	100	Economia Domésticaincluindo utensílios	100	Домохозяйство	
Fabrikasjon	104	Manufaturaincluindo maquinária pesada	104	Производство	10
Matematikk	111	Matemática	111	Математика	11
Medisin		Medicinaincluindo equipamento,	113	Медицинавключая Аппаратуру, Госпитали	
Sykehus	100	Hospitais Meteorologia	120	Marrononos	40
Meteorologi	122	Méteorologia		Метеорология	
Musikk	126	Fotografia		Музыка	
Fotografi	128	Física		Фотография Физика	
Fysikk Rekreasjon	130	Recreação		Развлечение	
inklusive de Olympiske Lekene		incluindo esportes olímpicos		включая Олимпийские игры	
Religion Sikkerhet	140	Religião		Религия Безопасность	
Trafikk		Tráfego		Движение	
Veg, Luftfart, Marine, Jernbane	145	Rodoviário, Aéreo, Marítimo, Ferroviário	. 140	Путевое, Воздушное, Морское, Железнодорожное	. 14
Kontroll av Kjøretøi	157	Contrôles de Veículos incluindo formatos tri-dimensionais	. 157	Контроли двигающихся предметов включая Трех-Пространственные Формы	. 15
GRAFISK FORMAT	166	FORMA GRÁFICA	. 166	ГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ФОРМЫ	. 16
FARGE		CÔR		цвет	
ANNERKJENNELSER		CRÉDITOS		подтверждение	
BIBLIOGRAFI		BIBLIOGRAFIA		БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ	
INDEKS		ÍNDICE		индекс	

SPANISH		SWAHILI		SWEDISH	
					_
PRÓLOGO—R. Buckminster Fuller	14	UTANGULIZI-R. Buckminster Fuller	14	FÖRORD-R. Buckminster Fuller	14
INTRODUCCIÓN	16	DIBAJI	16		16
SEMANTOGRAFÍA-C. K. Bliss	22	SEMANTOGRAFIA—C. K. Bliss	22		22
ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24	ISOTYPE—Marie Neurath	24		24
SÍMBOLOS BÁSICOS		ALAMA ZA MSINGI		GRUNDBETECKNINGAR	
DISCIPLINAS	20	MAFUNDISHO FULANI	. 20	ÄMNESOMRÅDEN	20
	2.4		0.4	Hotell och resande	24
Alojamiento y Viajesinclusive Terminales	34	Makao na Kusafiri	. 34	innefattande Stationer och términaler	34
Agricultura	39	Ukulima		Jordbruk	39
Agronomía, Ganadería y Productos L teos, Estructuras en la Granja y Tierra Silvicultura, Implementos Agrícolas		Utunzaji wa Ardhi ya Mashamba, Mifug na Mapato yake, Mashamba na Majeng yake, Utunzaji wa Misitu, Vyombo		Agronomi, kreaturbesättnig, och mejeriprodukter, gårdsstruktur och land, forstväsen, redskap	
Arquitectura	48	Ujenzi	. 48	Arkitektur	48
Dibujo, Diseño de Alrededores y Planificación		Uchoraji, Bustani za Mapambo na Kufikiria Mipango	F.4	Ritning, och planering av omgivningen	
Astronomía		Elimu ya Nyota		Astronomi	
Biologíainclusive Botánica, Biología Molecular	55	Elimu ya Maisha (Bayoloji) hata na Elimu ya Mimea (Botani), na Bayoloji ya Viini	. 55	Biologi	55
Comercio	58	Biashara	. 58	Näringsliv	58
inclusive Calculadoras Electrónicas, Equipo para Oficinas, Tiendas y Servicios		hata na Makompyuta, Vyombo vya Ofisini, Maduka na Mafundi		innefattande datorer, kontors-utrustning, butiker och services	
Química	67	Elimu ya Madawa (Kemistri)	. 67	Kemi	67
Comunicaciones		Upelekeano wa Habari		Kommunikationer	
inclusive Movimiento y Danza, Alfabetos No Gráficos		hata na Miendo na Dansi, Alfabeti zisizoandikwa		innefattande rörelse och dans, icke-grafiska alfabet	
Ingeniería	80	Ufundi wa Uinjinia	. 80	Ingenjörskonst	80
Química, Eléctrica, Mecánica		Wa Madawa (Kemikali), Wa Umeme (Elektrisiti), Wa Umekanika	0.0	Kemisk, Elektrisk, Mekanisk	
Folklore		Hadithi za Kale		Folkminnesforskning	
Geografía	92	Jiografia		Geografi	
Geología		Jiolojia		Geologi	
Manipulación de Mercaderías		Utunzaji wa Bidhaa		Behandling av varor Hushållsekonomi	
Economía Doméstica inclusive Aparatos Domésticos	, ,100	Elimu ya Mambo ya Nyumbani hata na Zana za Nyumbani	. 100	innefattande hushållsmaskiner	00
Fabricación	104	Uundaji	.104	Tillverkning	104
inclusive Maquinaria Pesada		hata na Mashine za Kazi Nzito		innefattande tungt maskineri	
Matemáticas	111	Hesabu	.111		111
Medicina	113	Dawa za Utabibu	.113	Medicin	13
Makanalawia	120	Elimu ya Utabiri wa Hali ya Hewa	120	Meteorologi1	120
Meteorología		Muziki		Musik	
Fotografía		Maarifa ya Kupiga Picha (Ufotografia		Fotografi	126
Física		Elimu ya Tabia na Nguvu za Vitu	.128	Fysik	128
Recreación		Maburudi	.130	Rekreation	130
inclusive Deportes Olimpicos		hata na Michezo ya Olympics		innefattande Olympiska grenar	
Religión	138	Dini		Religion	
Protección		Usalama		Säkerhet	
Tráfico	143	Trafiki Barabarani, Hewani, Majini, Reli	.143	Trafik	143
Marítimo, Ferroviario Controles para Vehículos	157	Usimamizi wa Magari	.157	Fordonskontroll	157
inclusive Formas Tridimensionales		hata na Viumbo vyenye Pande Tatu		innefattande 3-dimensionella former	
CONFECCIÓN GRÁFICA	166	MPANGO WA 'GRAF'	.166	GRAFISK FORM	
COLOR		RANGI	.231	FÄRG	231
RECONOCIMIENTOS		MATOLEO YA SHUKRANI	.248	RÅDGIVARE	
BIBLIOGRAFÍA		ORODHA YA VITABU	.252	BIBLIOGRAFI	252
ÍNDICE		YALIYOMO	.268	INDEX	268

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 foresighted 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

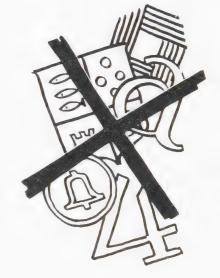
I could go on and write this word in every language in the world and literally fill several pages of this book. Yet in the interest of expediency, all I need do is substitute one simple drawing. The symbol means exactly the same as each one of these words: POISON. And it is equally intelligible whatever 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.

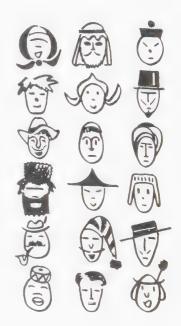
Color produces immediate reaction and is the exclamation point of graphic symbols, so it must be reckoned with. Therefore, color is indicated on the symbols themselves throughout the book, and a separate section on the meanings of color in various cultures is also included.

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

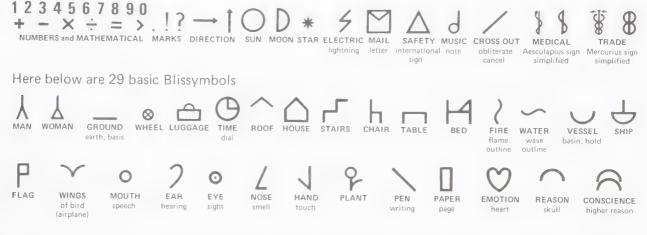
ONE WRITING FOR ONE WORLD

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:



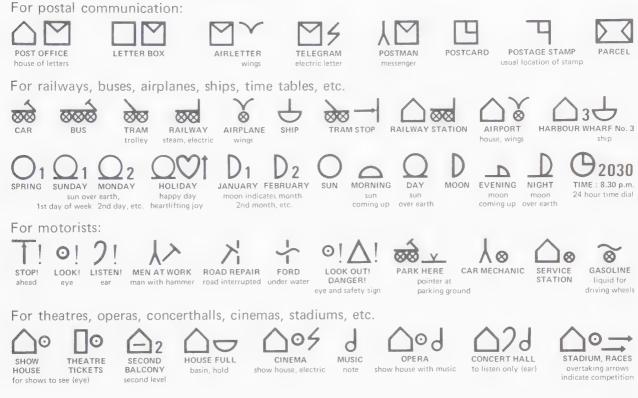
By putting a small Action indicator on top of these symbols the verbs to hear, to see, to write, to feel, to reason, etc. are formed. With this, children learned to write whole sentences within the first hour and were able to read combinations they have never seen before.

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.



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.



U.S. PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATION

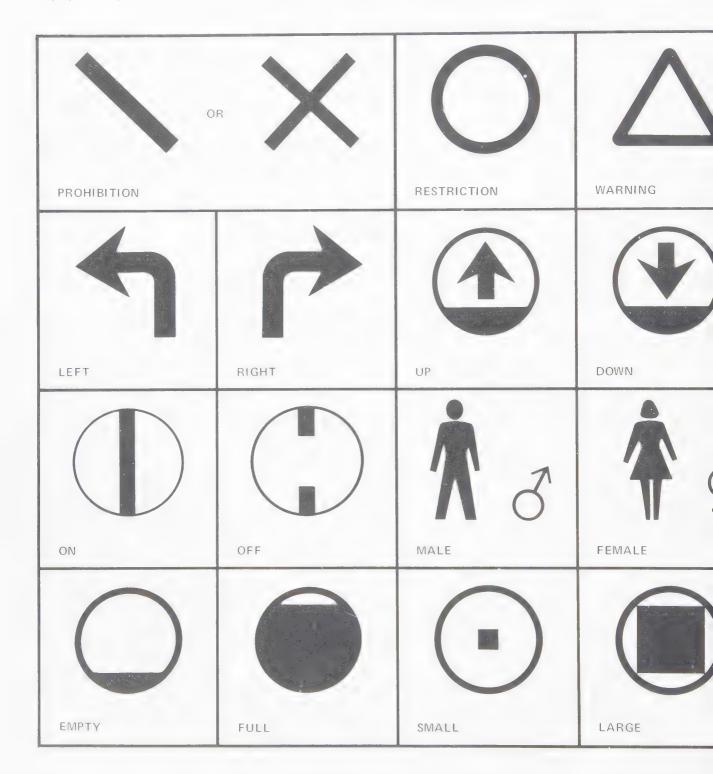
(Each symbol equals 6 million cars)

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.

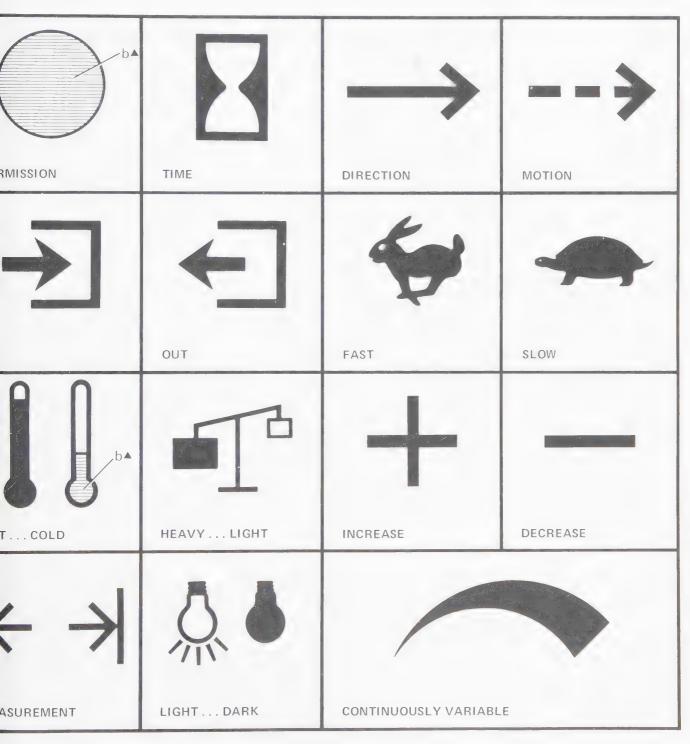
Just as ISOTYPE crosses all language barriers, so we, in an effort to continue our work, crossed the borders of many countries. We worked in Austria, Russia, Germany, Holland, England, Mexico, the United States, Nigeria; we fled, forced by circumstance or conviction, or traveled by choice, to expose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

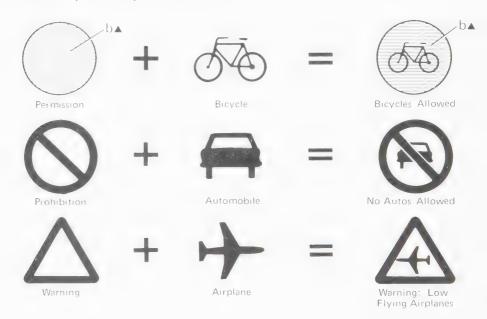


▲ The letter b indicates color blue.

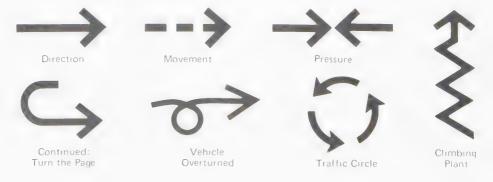
BASIC SYMBOLS continued

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:

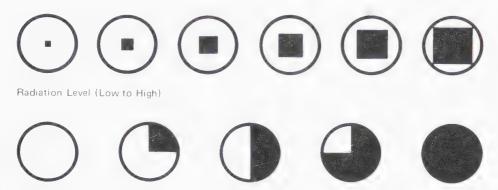


The much-used arrow can be modified to give more complex directions:



[▲] The letter b indicates color blue.

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)



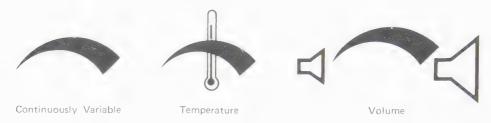
Powers of Ten (Unit to Ten-thousand)

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.

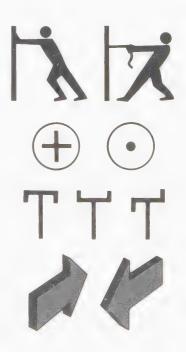
Most of the suggested symbols imply a sideways motion, which is fine for a sliding door, but in an emergency such instructions on a common hinged or swinging door could prove disastrous. They would be equally misleading on a control knob requiring an in-and-out motion.

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."

solution?

Perhaps these isometric arrows would provide a



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.

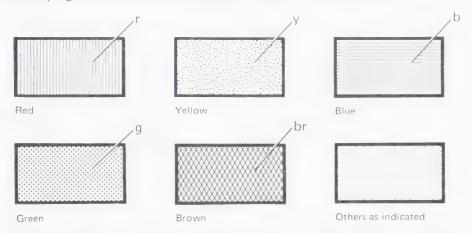
The three-dimensional shapes included in Vehicle Controls are another example of nongraphic directives serving for immediate transmission of information — adjuncts to the written word or symbol.

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

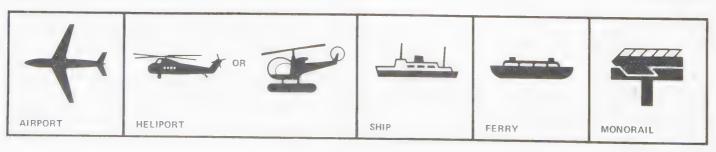


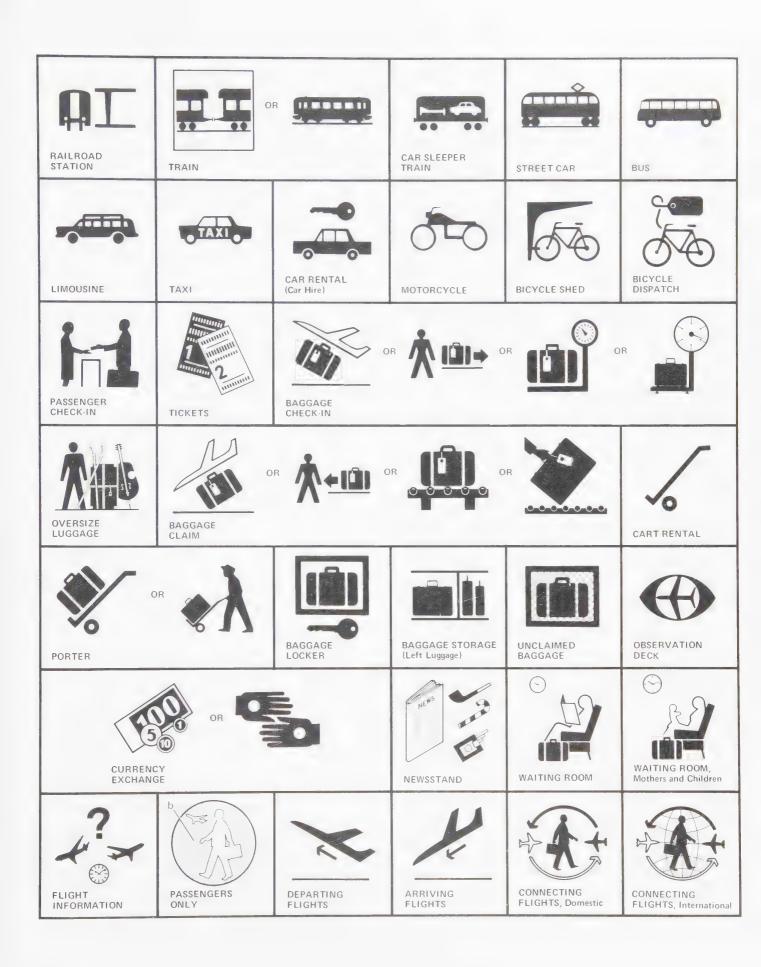


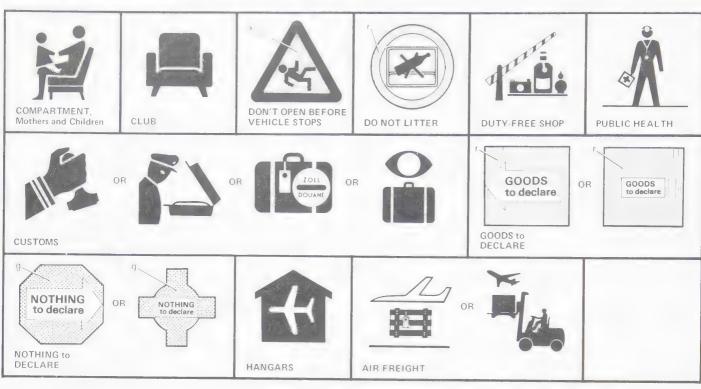
ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRAVEL (continued)

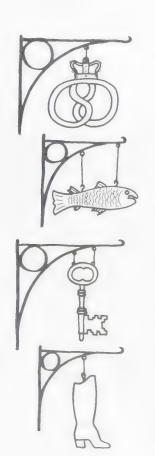


Terminals









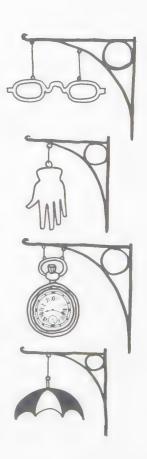


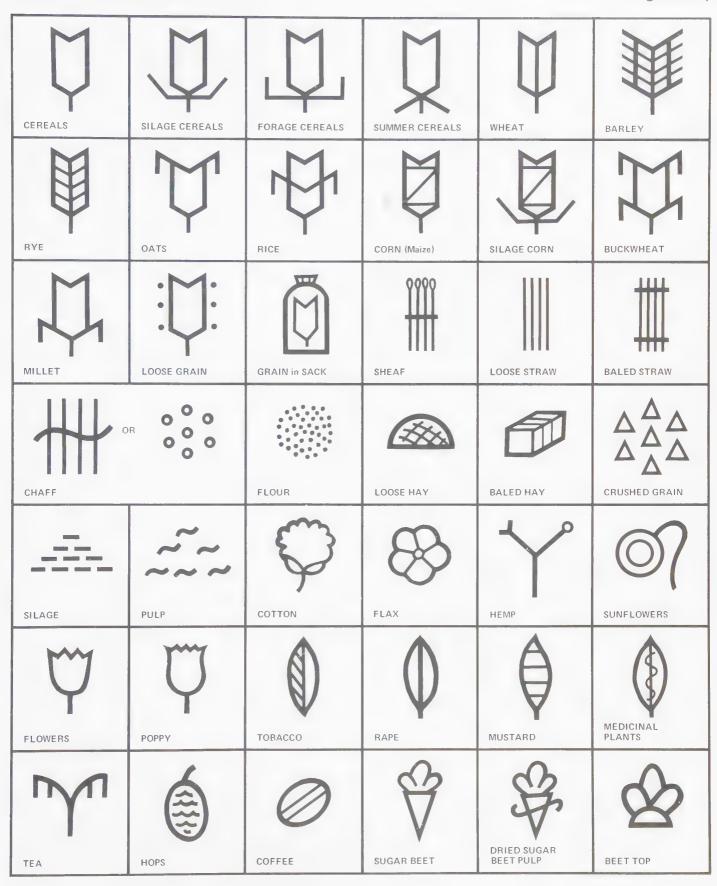


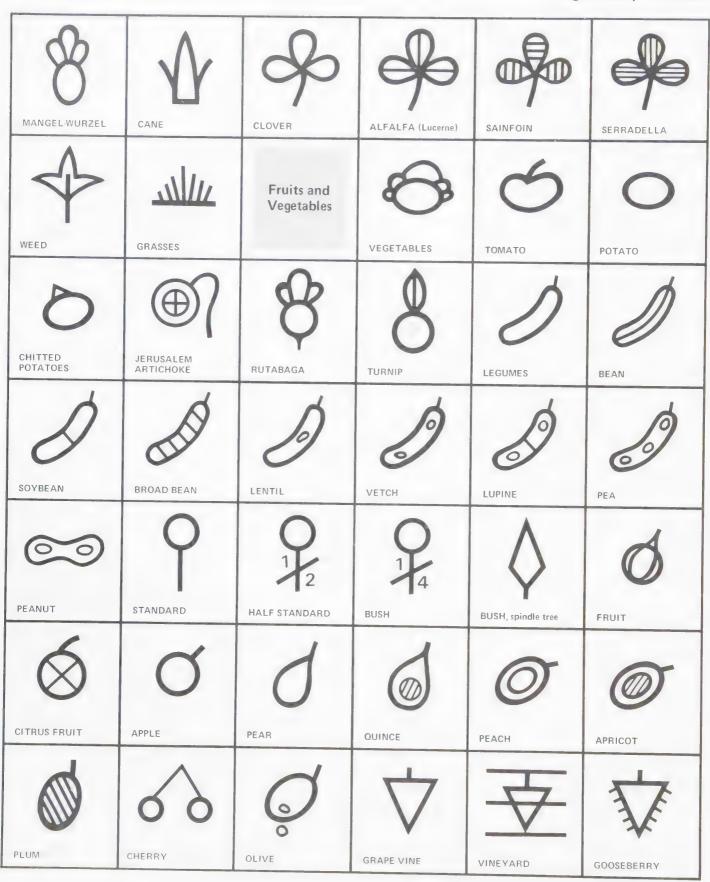
For centuries, shopkeepers and professionals the world over have displayed three-dimensional symbols on the outside of their premises.

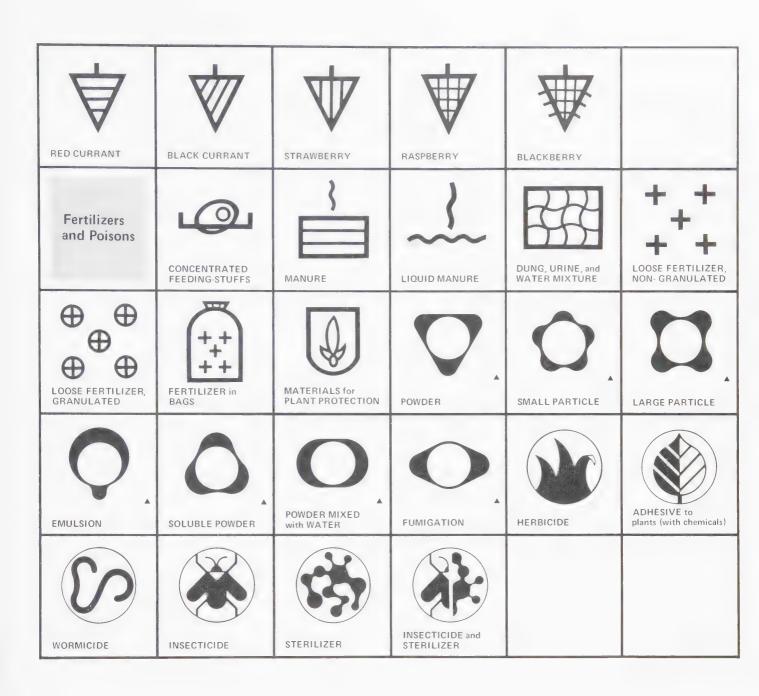
Besides reminding regular customers of the services and merchandise offered, these indicators also informed tourists not familiar with the language, as well as local illiterates (who abounded before the last century), of what was available within.

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.

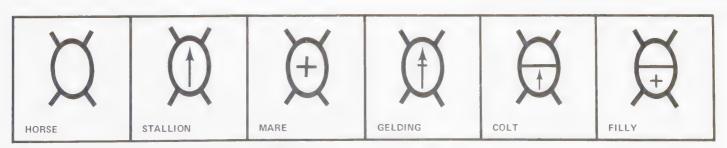






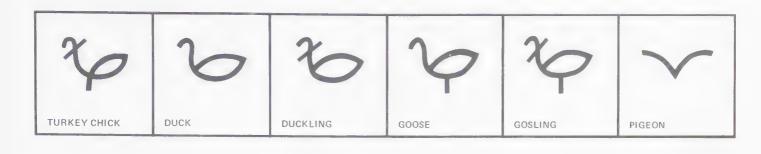


Livestock and Dairy Products

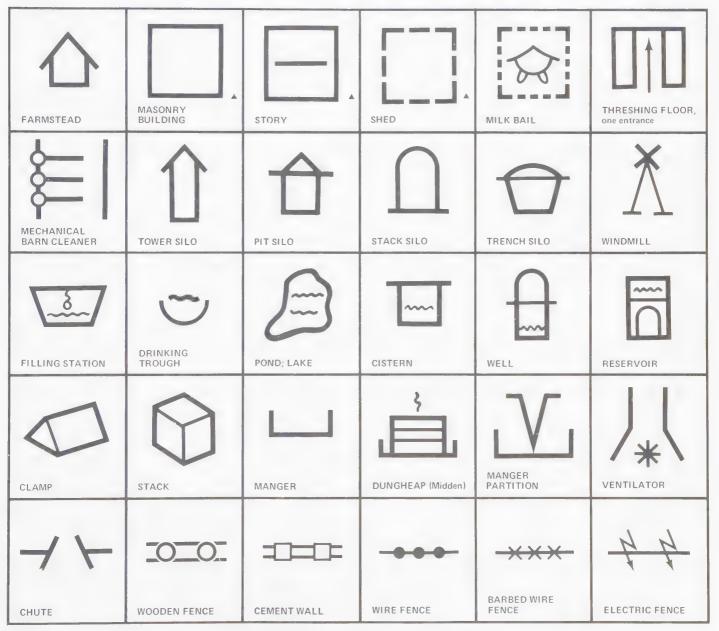


▲ May be combined with symbols indicating usage. Example: indicates Powdered Insecticide, indicates Sterilizer Emulsion.

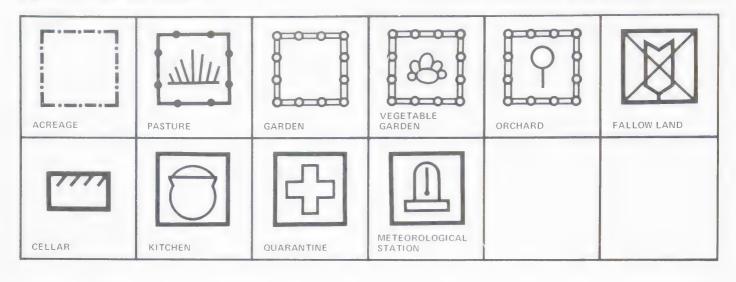
DONKEY (Ass)	MULE	HINNY	CATTLE	BULL	COW COW
BULL CALF	HEIFER	FATTENED CATTLE	OX.	SWINE (Pig)	BOAR
sow e	PIGLING	FATTENED SWINE	PORKER	SHEEP	RAM
EWE E	LAMB	GOAT	BILLY GOAT (Male)	NANNY GOAT (Female)	KID
RABBIT	SILKWORM	BEE COLONY	CHEESE	MILK	SKIMMED MILK; WHEY
Poultry	EGGS	ALBUMEN	POULTRY	TABLE POULTRY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



Farm Structures and Lands

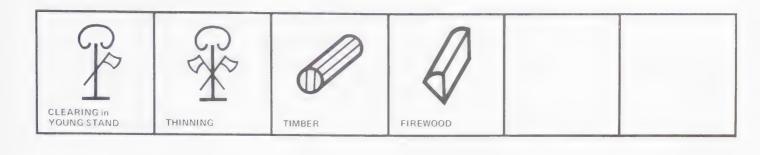


 $lack ag{These symbols may be combined with those from other Sub-Disciplines. Example: <math>lack lack lack$



Forestry

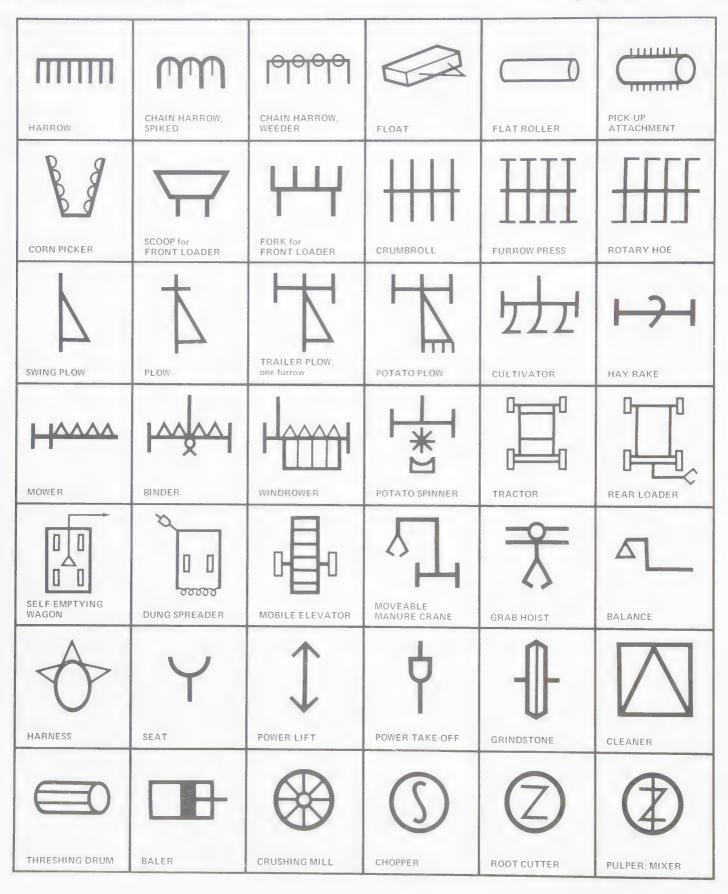
A A PINE FOREST	Q Q Q Q DECIDUOUS FOREST	BRUSHWOOD	LEAFY UNDERGROWTH	NEEDLES; WOODY UNDERGROWTH	COPSE (Coppice)
NORWAY SPRUCE	† LARCH	E SCOTCH PINE	EUROPEAN SILVER FIR	OAK	BEECH
BIRCH	RESERVE	REGENERATION	THICKET	POLEWOOD	MATURE FOREST
REGENERATION	SOIL	TO SEED	TO PLANT	REPAIR PLANTING	CLEAR FELLING

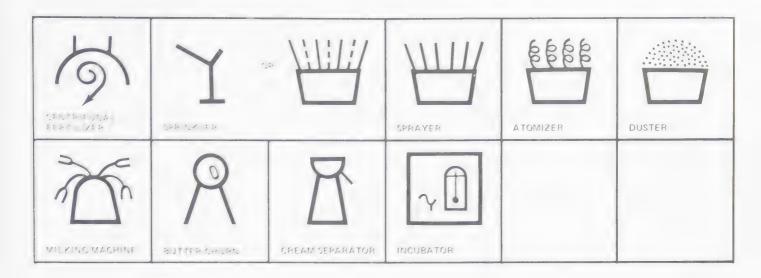


Implements *

FORK	RAKE	SPADE; SHOVEL	HOE	SCYTHE	HATCHET; AXE
SCISSORS	DIBBLE	HANDTOOLS	SAW	CIRCULAR SAW	LADDER
RACK	PLOWSHARE	DISC	7 RAKE TINE	CULTIVATOR TINE	SUBSOILER
BEET LIFTING SHARE	POTATO DIGGING SHARE	DIGGING REEL	DISC DRILL COLTER	D DRILL COLTER	KNOTTER
METAL WHEEL	PNEUMATIC TIRED WHEEL	CAGE WHEEL	MACHINE	DRAWBAR	RUT LOOSENER

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













Listice

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 sur or ne, oring on their heather, 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.





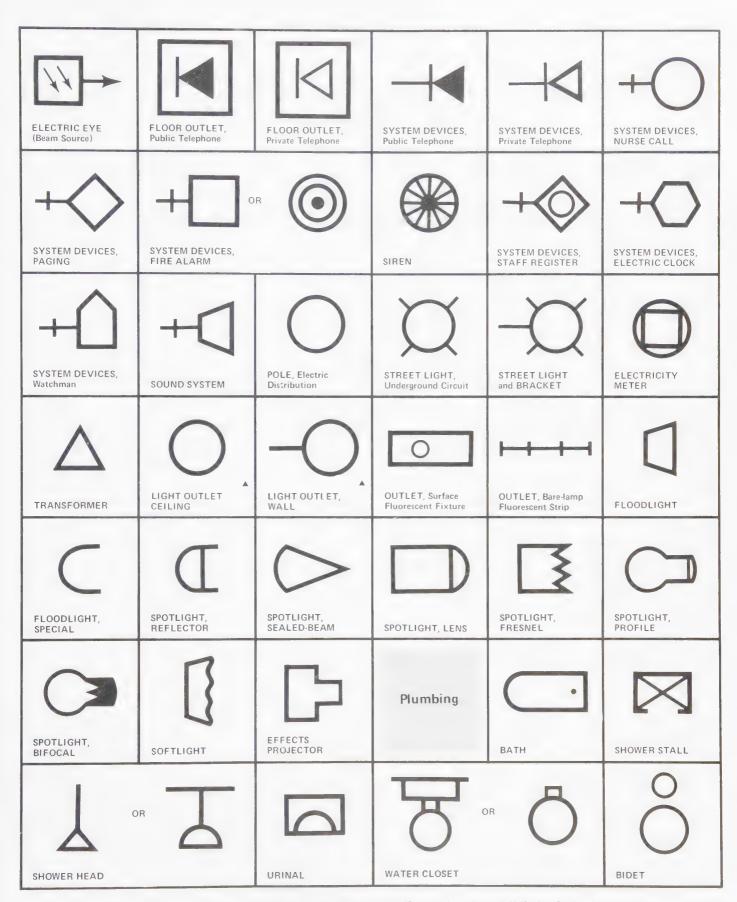




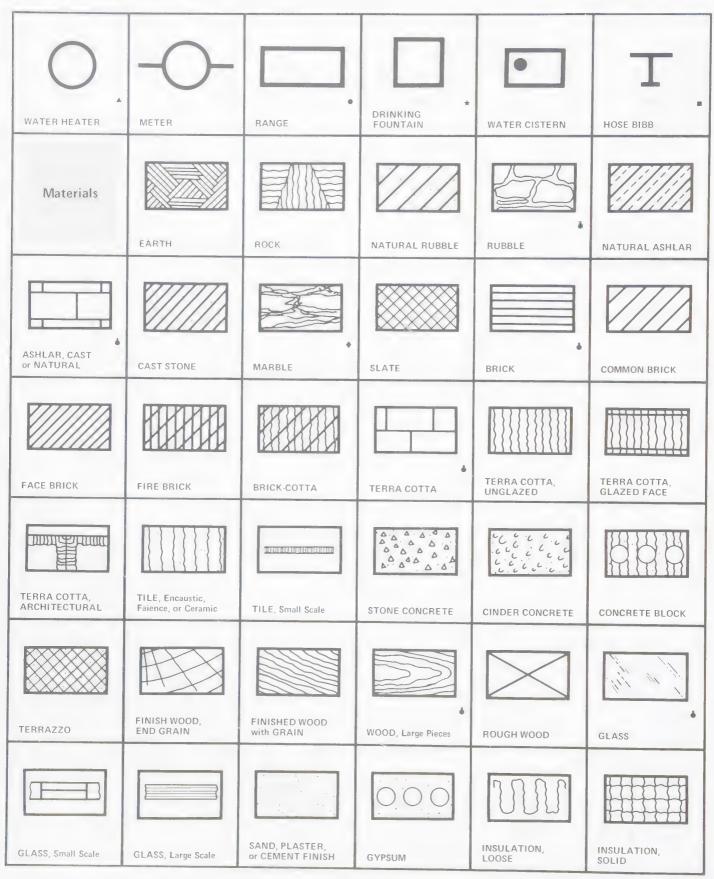
So Luck Against Demons

	OR 6	$\leftarrow \rightarrow$	~~~		
CENTER LINE		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

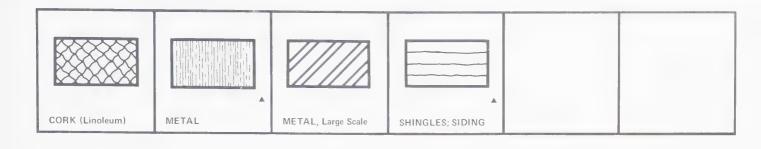
 [▲] Subscripts are added to indicate a specific type of outlet; G (Grounded), R (Recessed), WP (Weather Proof), VT (Vapor Tight), RT (Rain Tight), DT (Dust Tight), EP (Explosion Proof). Example: → G means Grounded Single Outlet.
 ◆ Floor outlets are indicated by enclosing symbol in a square, as shown 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).



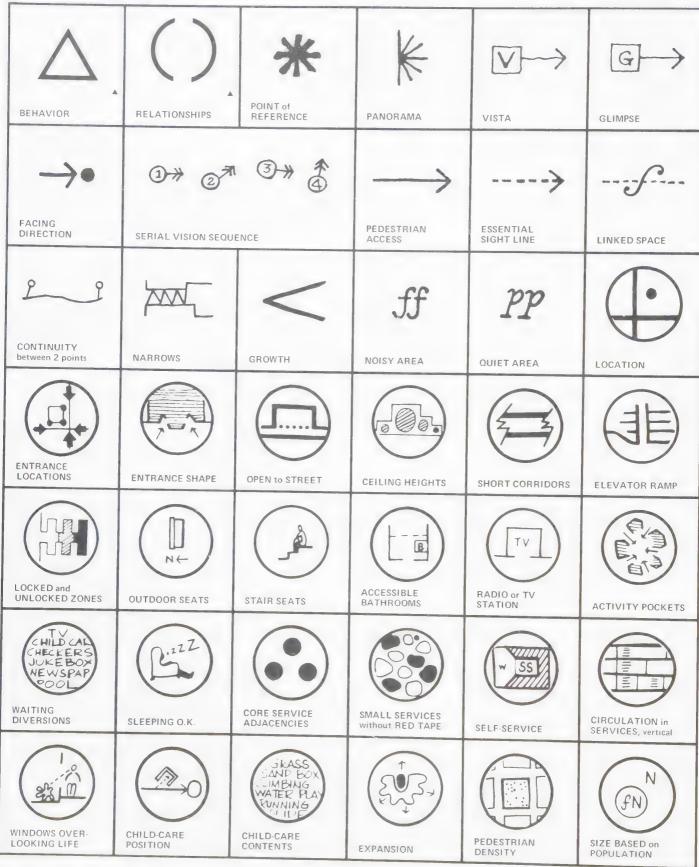
- ▲ Different initials indicate different equipment; e. g., DU (Dental Unit), HWT (Hot Water Tank).
- Different initials indicate different equipment; e. g., B (Bath), L (Lavatory), S (Sink), W (Water Storage Tank), DW (Dishwasher), LT (Laundry Tray).
- DF may be replaced by FD to indicate Drain
- HB 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



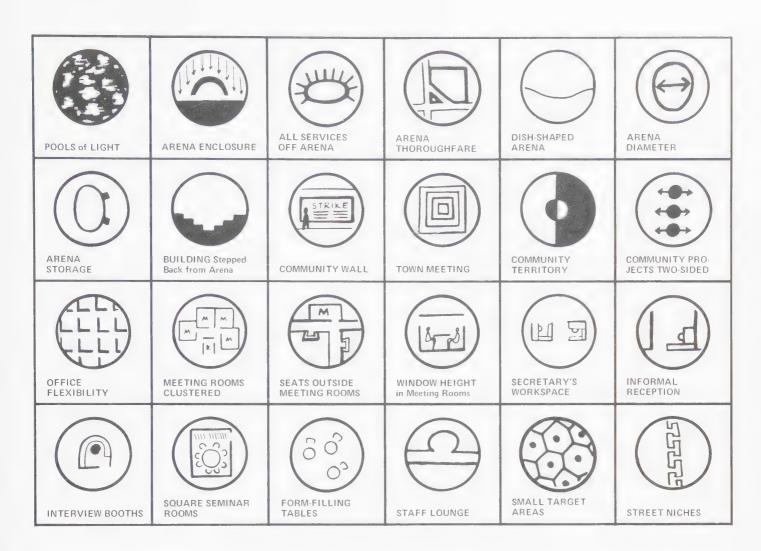
Landscaping and Planning

			+		EXISTING TREES
PAVED AREA	GRASSED AREA	PLANTED AREA	NEW TREES	EXISTING TREES	REMOVED
Ψ	W				
TREE	SHRUB	HILL	MOUNTAIN	VALLEY	BODY of WATER
RUNNING WATER	FOUNTAIN	BELOW EYE LEVEL, Right	ABOVE EYE LEVEL, Left	FENCE	RAILING
RUNNING WATER	FOUNTAIN	LEVEL, RIGHT	LEVEL, Leit	FENCE	RAILING
UNDERPASS	BUILDING, HIGH	BUILDING, MEDIUM	BUILDING, LOW	GROUP of BUILDINGS	TOWER
		\odot	•		0.
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).

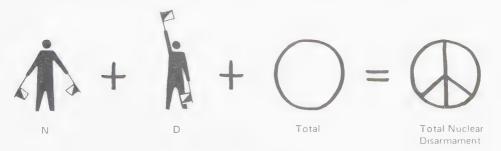


PEACE

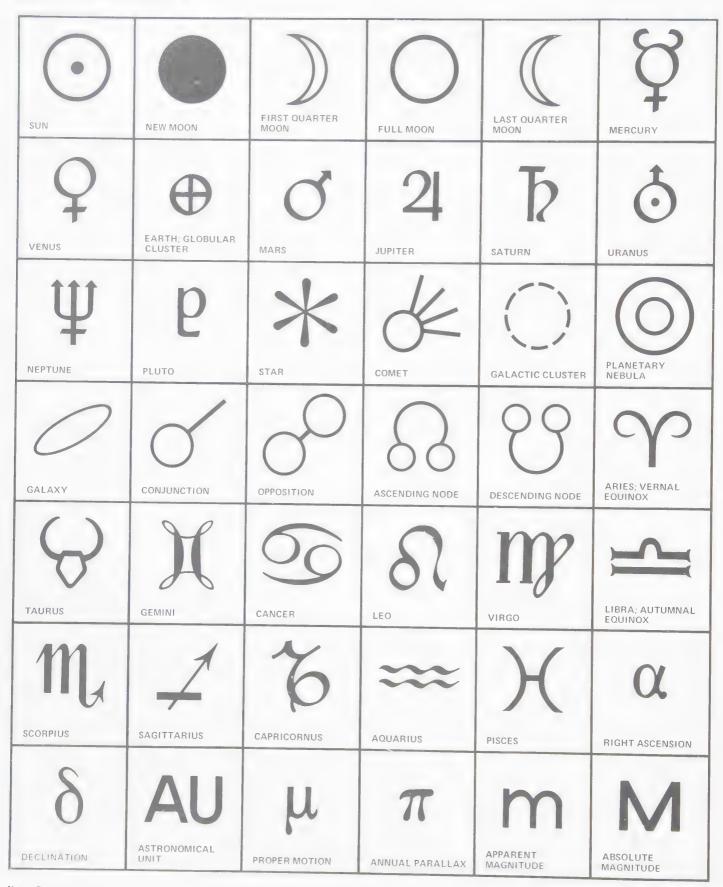
Controversy surrounds the origin of the ubiquitous peace symbol. It was introduced by pacifist Lord Bertrand Russell during Easter of 1958, when he marched at Aldermaston, England, campaigning for nuclear disarmament.

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.

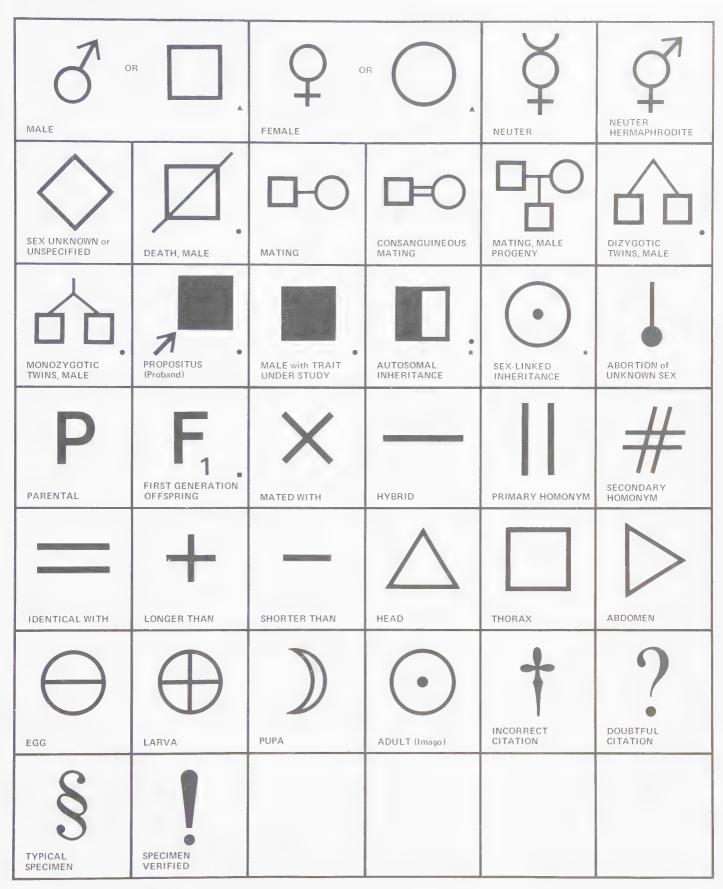


ASTRONOMY



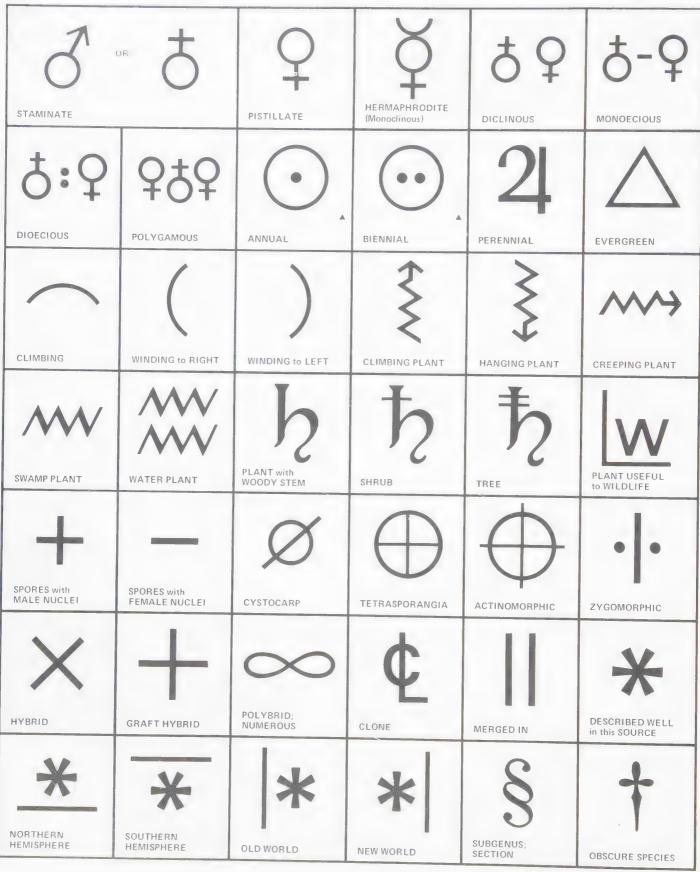
Note: Stars in a constellations are designated by Greek letters assigned in order of brightness, followed by name of constellation (e.g., a Lyrae designates brightest star in constellation Lyra)

BIOLOGY



- ▲ A number indicating quantity may be placed within the figure.

 Female indicated when circle () is used instead of square (□).
- * Heterozygous recessive.
- Number in subscript indicates generation. Example: F₂ would be second generation.



f A number may be substituted for dots. **Example:** \fill for Annual, \fill for Biennial

CYS (C) CYSTEINE	ASP (D)	ASPARTIC ACID	pН	NEGATIVE LOGARITHM OF
HIS (H) HISTIDINE	ASN (N)	ASPARAGINE		HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION
ILE (I) ISOLEUCINE	GLU (E)	GLUTAMIC ACID	\sim P	HIGH ENERGY PHOSPHATE
MET (M) METHIONINE	GLN (Q)	GLUTAMINE		BOND
SER (S) SERINE	LYS (K)	LYSINE	υ	PARTIAL SPECIFIC VOLUM
VAL (V) VALINE	X (X)	UNDETERMINED or ATYPICAL AMINO ACID	\overline{M}_n	NUMBER AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT
ALA (A) ALANINE	RNA	RIBONUCLEIC ACID	\overline{M}_{w}	WEIGHT AVERAGE
GLY (G) GLYCINE	Data			MOLECULAR WEIGHT
LEU (L) LEUCINE	DNA	DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID	M_z	z AVERAGE MOLECULAR
PRO (P) PROLINE	S ° _{20, W}	SEDIMENTATION COEFFICIENT	γ	WEIGHT
THR (T) THREONINE			-	ACTIVITY COEFFICIENT
PHE (F) PHENYLALANINE	$[a]_{\lambda}$	SPECIFIC ROTATION	ϵ	MOLAR EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT
ARG(R) ARGININE	$[\gamma]$	INTRINSIC VISCOSITY	<u>I,</u>	IONIC STRENGTH
TYR (Y) TYROSINE	П	OSMOTIC PRESSURE	2	TOWN STRENGTH
TRP (W) TRYPTOPHAN				

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.



M





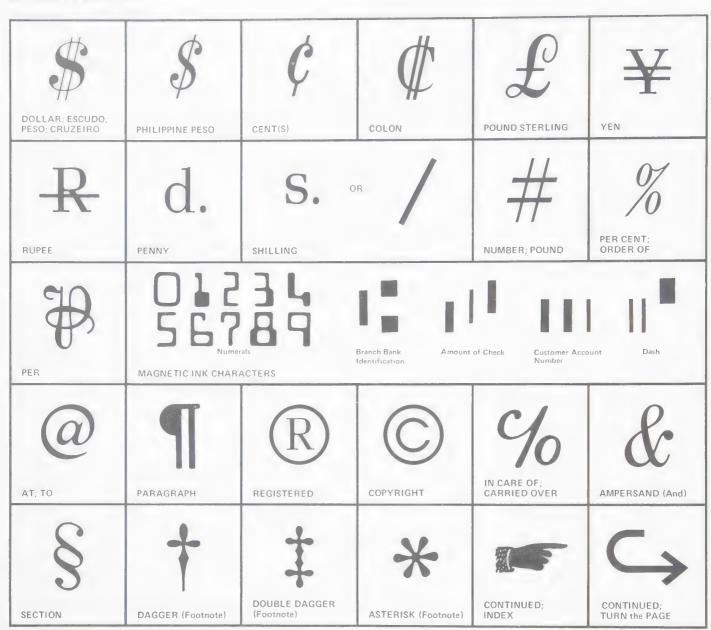




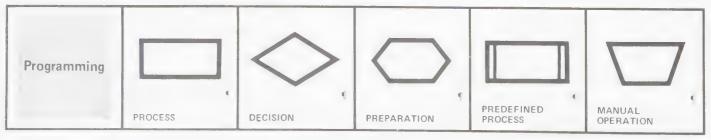
Population

57

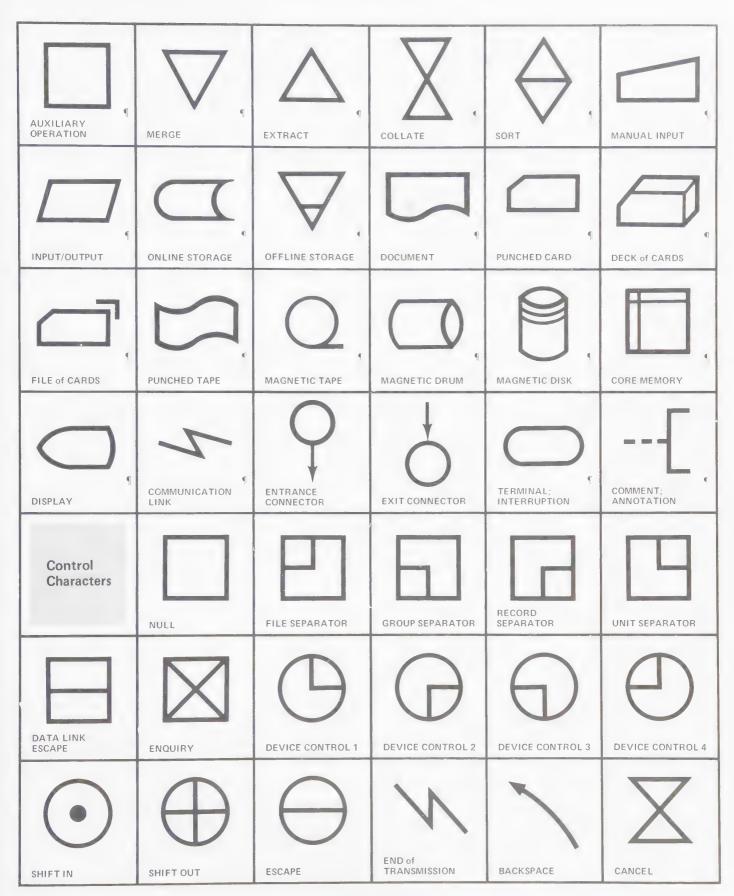
BUSINESS



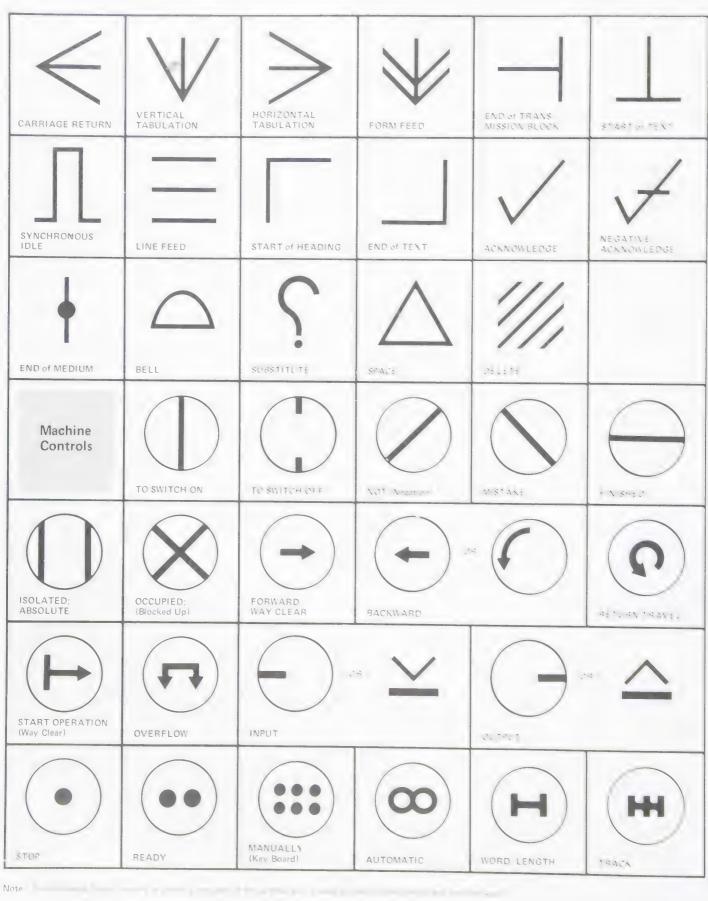
Computers

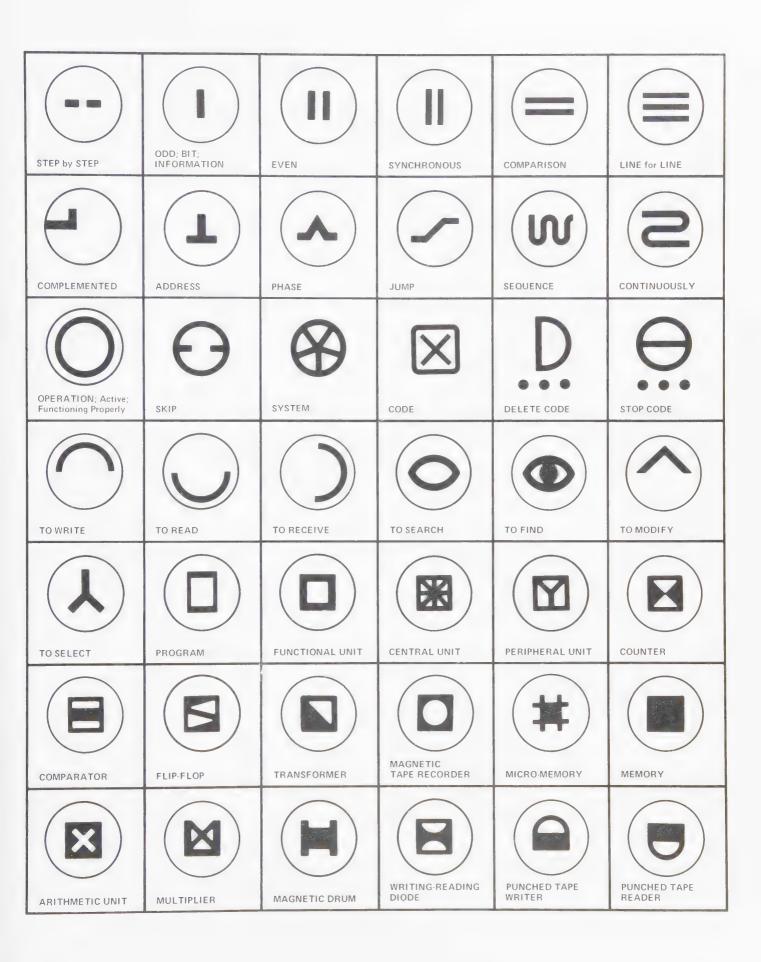


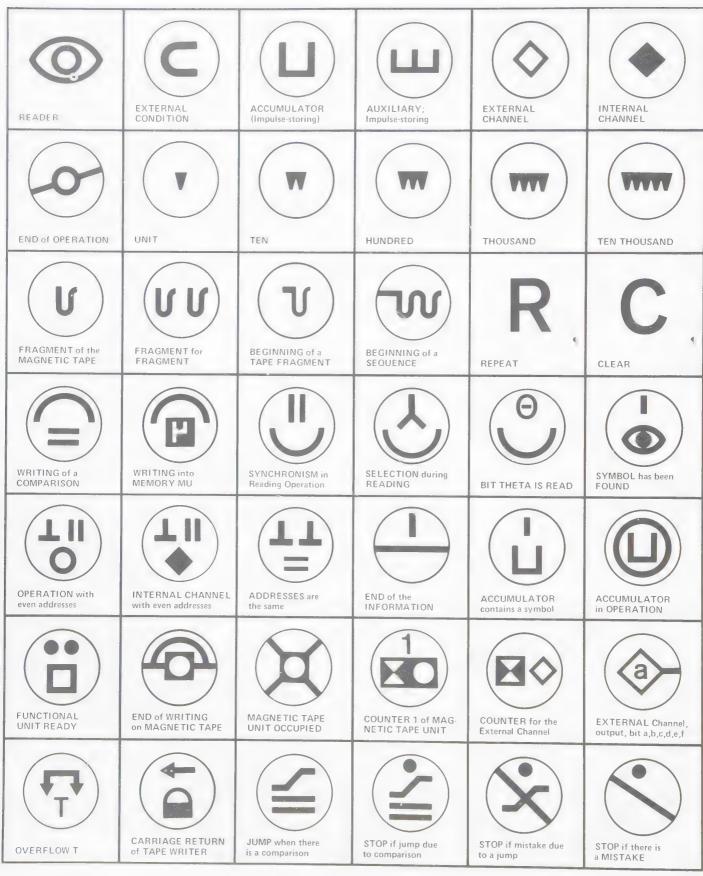
[¶] ISO Recommendation



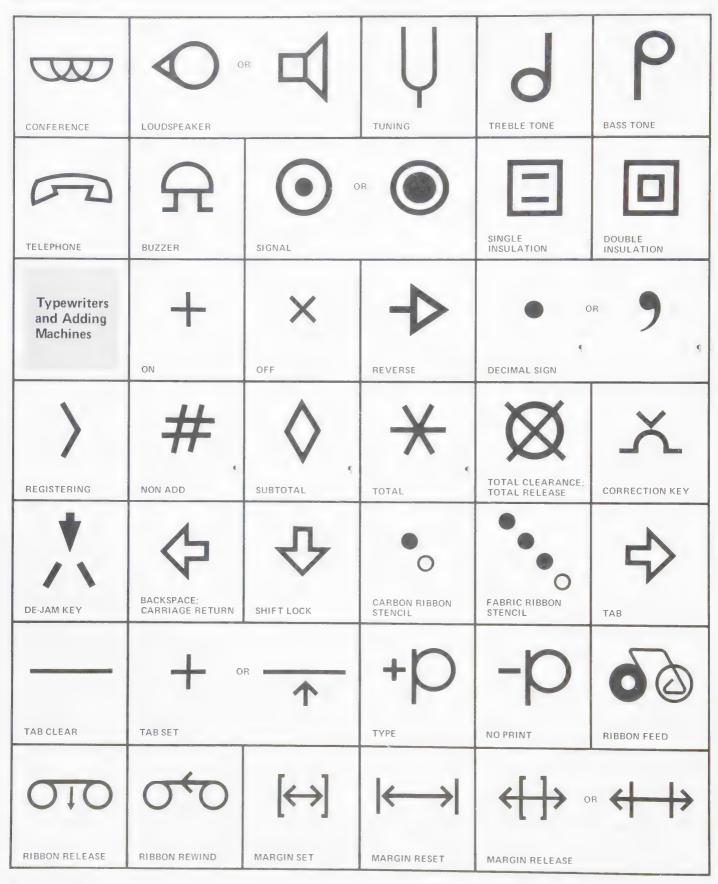
[¶] ISO Recommendation



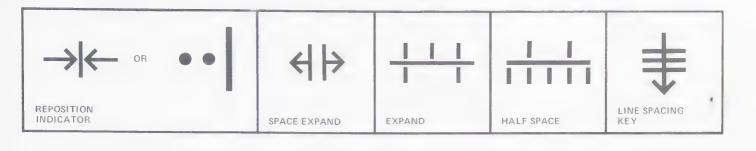




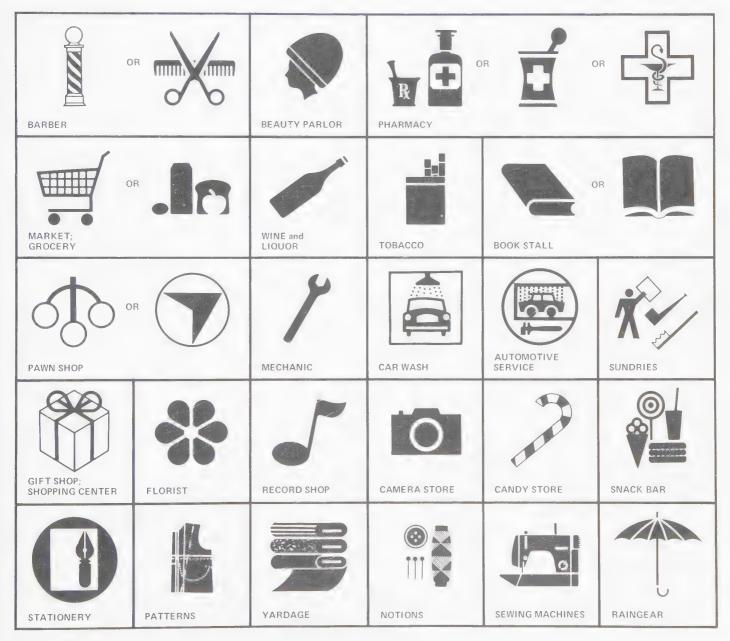
Recording and Dictating Machines	START	DR	STOP	DR V	DICTATION
LISTEN	RECORD	OR O	PLAYBACK	REVIEW	DR D
BELT LIMIT	FEED; EJECT	FEED	EJECT	SPOOL RELEASE	← O
VOLUME O	R O	DR .	TRANSCRIBE VOLUME	TRANSCRIBE	OR O
- + O	R — +	FOOT CONTROL	REMOTE CONTROL	FAST FORWARD MOVEMENT	FAST BACKWARD MOVEMENT
POWER	AC ADAPTER	INSTRUCTIONS to SECRETARY	DR -	END of LETTER	DR .
HEADPHONE		MICROPHONE INPUT	MICROPHONE OUTPUT	MICROPHONE SOCKET	SENSITIVITY

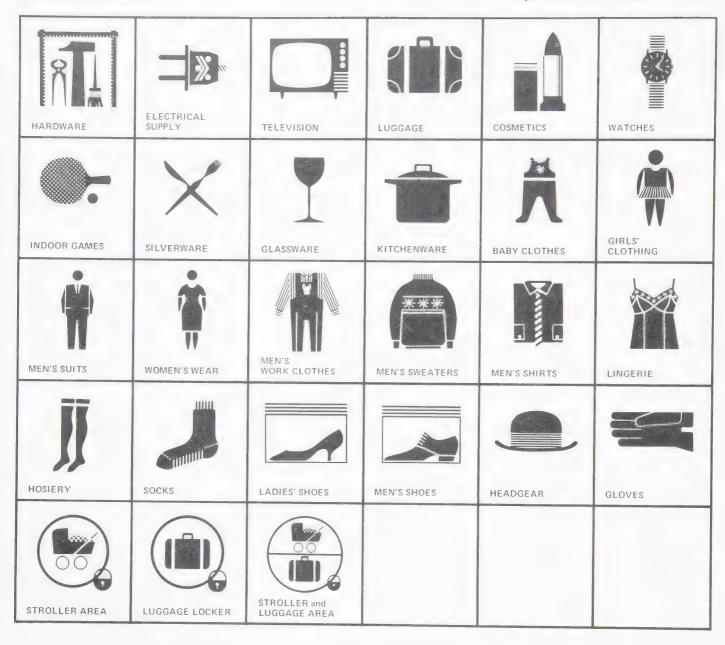


[¶] ISO Recommendation



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."

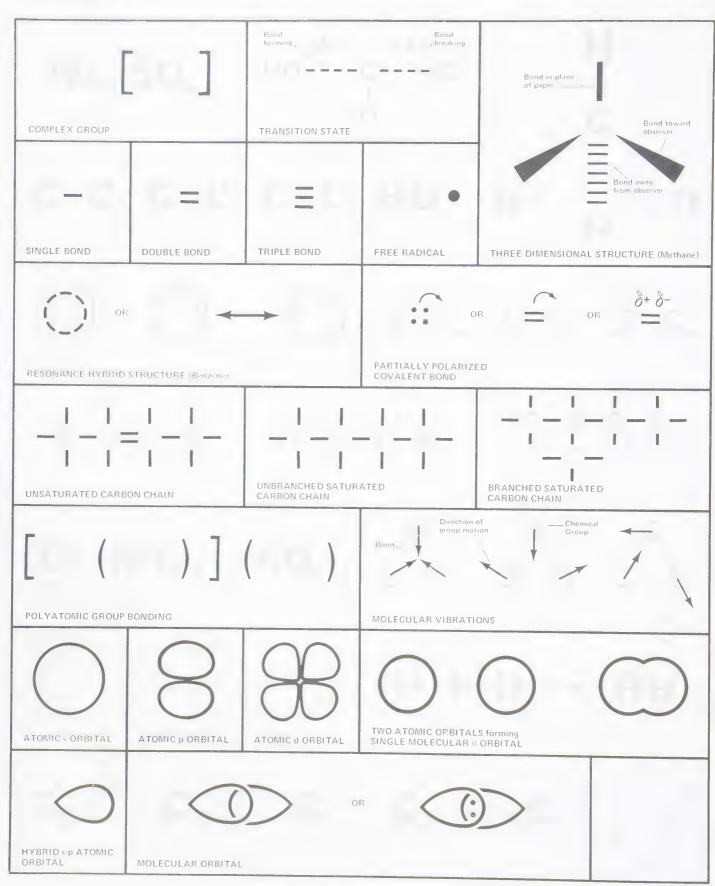


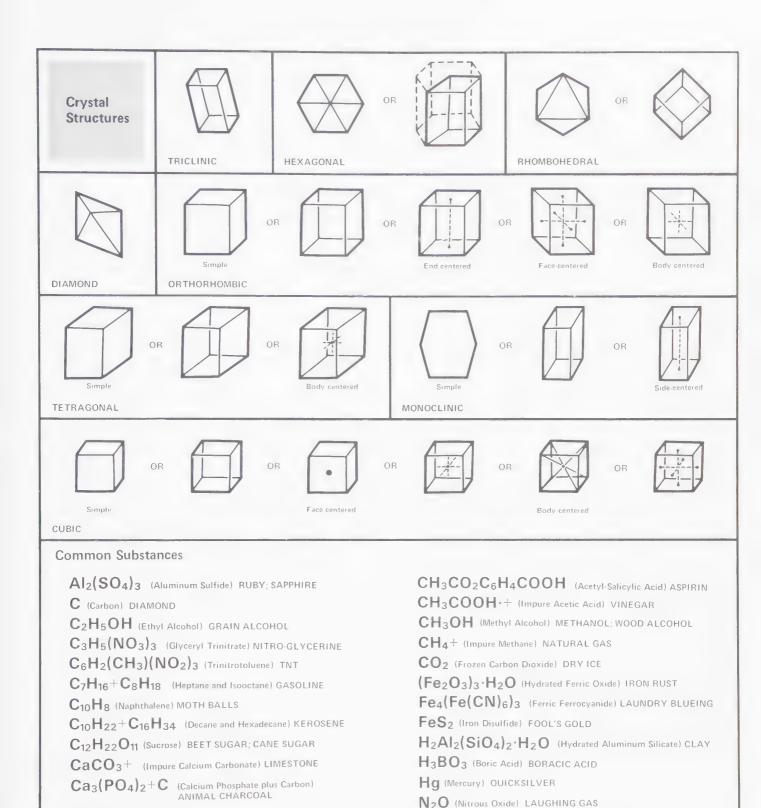
CHEMISTRY

Elements						
Ac ACTINIUM	Co COBAL	т In	INDIUM	Os	OSMIUM	Sm samarium
Ag SILVER	Cr CHRON	IIUM Ir	IRIDIUM	P	PHOSPHORUS	Sn TIN
ALUMINUM	Cs CESIUN	K	POTASSIUM	Pa	PROTACTINIUM	Sr strontium
Am AMERICIUM	Cu copper	Kı	r KRYPTON	Pb	LEAD	Ta TANTALUM
Ar ARGON	Dy DYSPR	osium La	LANTHANUM	Pd	PALLADIUM	Tb TERBIUM
As ARSENIC	Er ERBIU	M Li	LITHIUM	Pm	PROMETHIUM	TC TECHNETIUE
At ASTATINE	Es EINSTE	INIUM LU	↓ LUTETIUM	Po	POLONIUM	Te TELLURIUM
Au GOLD	Eu EUROP	ium Lr	LAWRENCIUM	Pr	PRASEODYMIUM	Th THORIUM
B BORON	F FLUOR	INE M	d MENDELEVIUM	Pt	PLATINUM	Ti TITANIUM
Ba BARIUM	Fe IRON	M	g MAGNESIUM	Pu	PLUTONIUM	TI THALLIUM
Be BERYLLIUM	Fm FERMI		n manganese	Ra	RADIUM	Tm THULIUM
Ві візмитн	Fr FRANC	num M	O MOLYBDENUM	Rb	RUBIDIUM	U URANIUM
Bk BERKELIUM	Ga GALLI	JM N	NITROGEN	Re	RHENIUM	V VANADIUM
Br BROMINE	Gd GADOL	INIUM N	a sodium	Rh	RHODIUM	W TUNGSTEN
C CARBON	Ge GERMA	N NUM	b міовіим	Rn	RADON	Xe XENON
Ca CALCIUM	H HYDRO	OGEN N	d NEODYMIUM	Ru	RUTHENIUM	Y YTTRIUM
Cd CADMIUM	He HELIUI	M N	e NEON	S	SULFUR	Yb YTTERBIUM
Ce CERIUM	Hf HAFNI	UM N	NICKEL	Sb	ANTIMONY	Zn zinc
Cf CALIFORNIUM	Hg MERCL	IRY N	O NOBELIUM	Sc	SCANDIUM	Zr zirconium
CI CHLORINE	Ho HOLMI		p NEPTUNIUM	Se	SELENIUM	
Cm CURIUM	IODINE	0	OXYGEN	Si	SILICON	
REACTION DIRECTION	REVERSIBLE REACTION	GAS EXPELLED	PRECIPITATI	ION	APPLY HEAT	ROTATION about the BOND
+		Mass Number 3	Z Z ' sı	onization tate	П	*
POSITIVE CHARGE	NEGATIVE CHARGE	Number NUCLIDE	6 2 Å	1olecułe	INDICATION of DIVALENCY	ELECTRONIC EXCITED STATE
	Solid Electrode	Ions in Solutio	on Solid E (Catho	Electrode	Incoming	Outgoing
NO ₂	(Anode)		leating		Specie \ Incoming Nuclide	Specie Outgoing Nuclude
	NTRATION ELECTROMOTIVE CELL (Battery)				Nuclide Nuclide NUCLEAR REACTION	

 [▲] 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.

CHEMISTRY (continued)





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

CaOCI2 (Calcium Oxychloride) BLEACHING POWDER

CaSiO₃+Na₂SiO₃ (Calcium- and other Silicates)

COMMON GLASS

Ca(OH)₂ (Calcium Hydroxide) SLAKED LIME

Acid Salt) BAKING POWDER

NaC (Sodium Chloride) TABLE or ROCK SALT

SiO₂ (Silicon Dioxide) AGATE; FLINT; SILICA

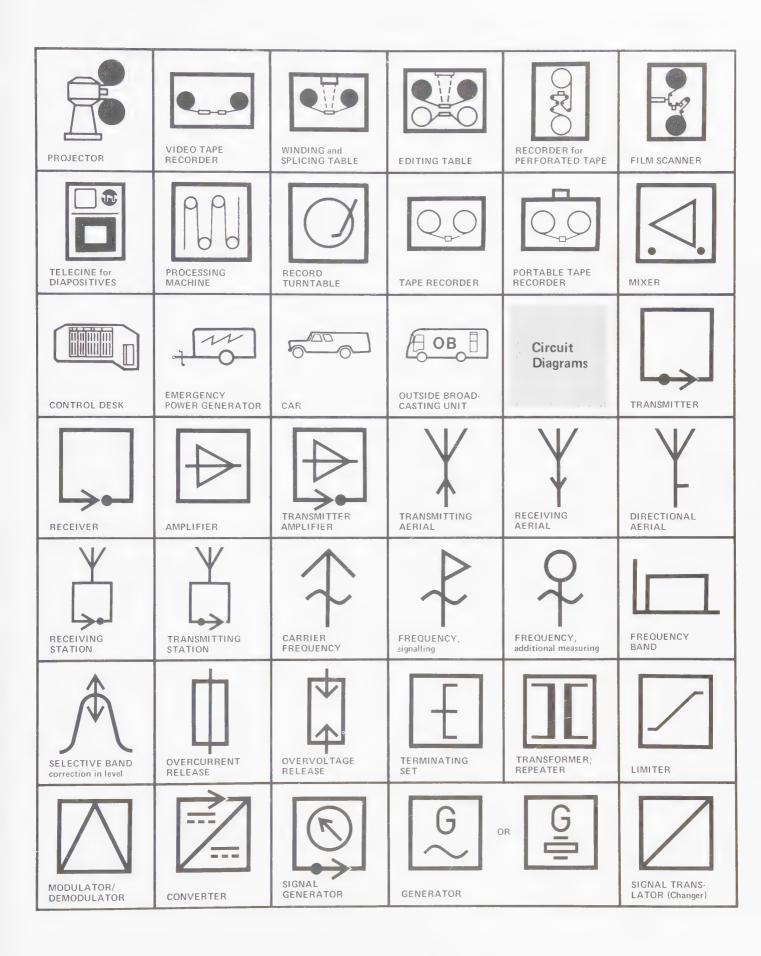
NaOH (Sodium Hydroxide) SOAP LYE

 $NaHCO_3 + KHC_4H_4O_6$ (Sodium Bicarbonate plus an

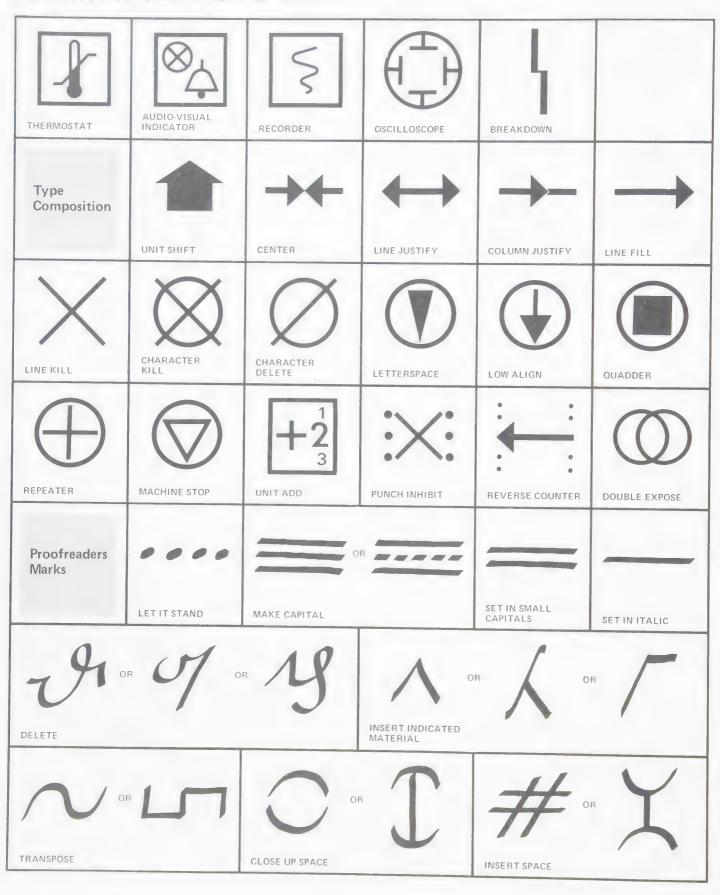
COMMUNICATIONS

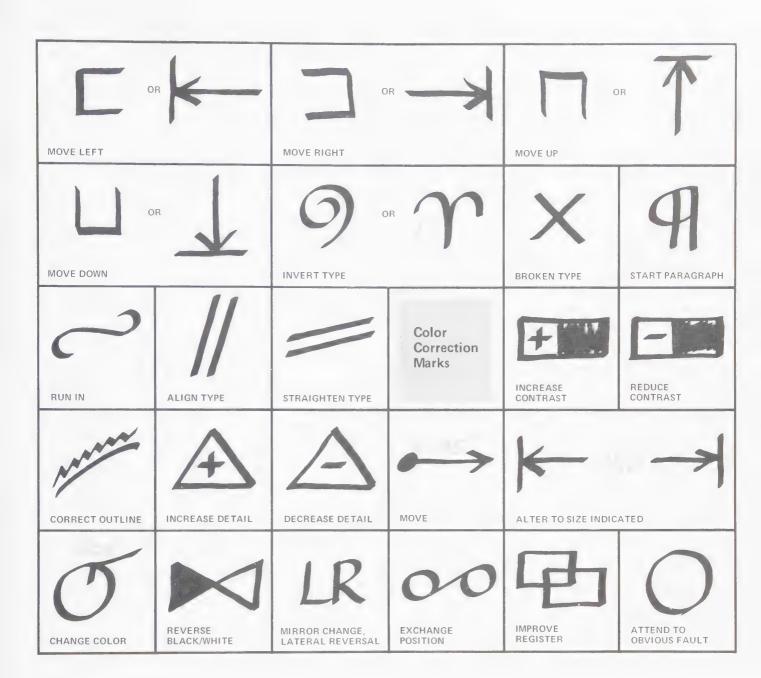


A symbol for one of the various types of mail can be combined with the "Sending Mail" or "Receiving Mail" symbols. Example: indicates Sending Parcel Post



COMMUNICATIONS (continued)



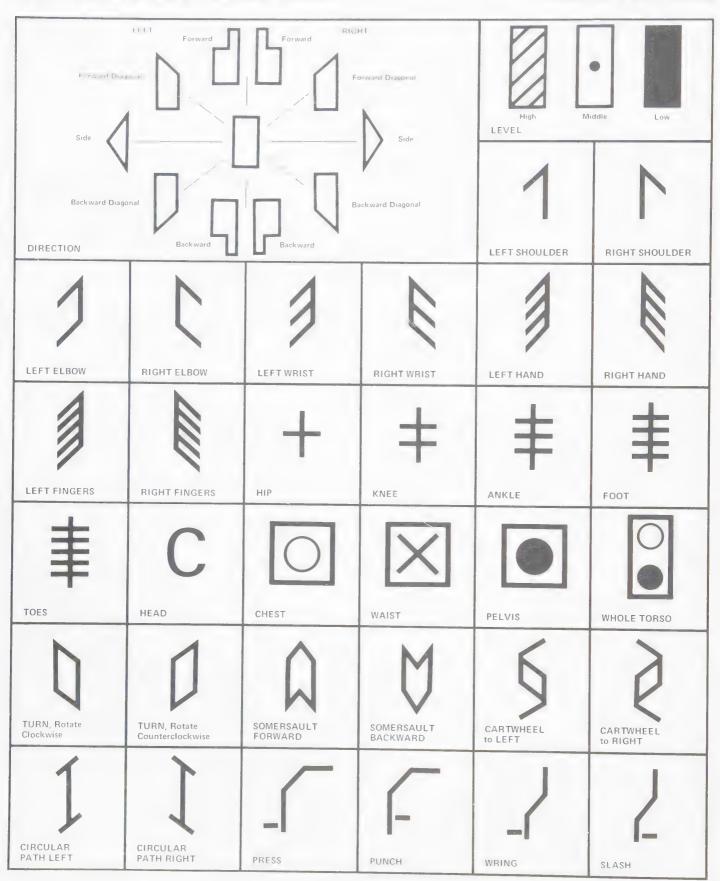


THE END IS NEAR

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. C 24 ->



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			
В	- • • •	Explosives			
C	- • - •	Yes	◆ >	57	
D	- • •	b Keep clear			
E	•	Altering course to starboard		(T)	
F	• • - •	Disabled		A	
G	•	Want a pilot			00
Н	• • •	Pilot on board			

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

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
	• •	Artering course to port	•	(F)	
J		Sem uphare			
K	- • -	St ap instantly			
L	• - • •	Stop something to communicate	< →		
M		Doctor on board		pm	66
N		h No	<u> </u>		
0		Man overboard		6	
P	••	About to sall thights out?		TO .	

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore	Manual (Deaf)	Braille
Q		N Request pratique		Pas	
R	• - •	Way is off my ship			
S	• • •	Going full speed astern		R	
T	-	Do not pass ahead of me		The	
U	• • -	Standing into danger	♠ ◆	p)	00
V	• • • -	Require assistance		A STATE OF THE STA	
W	•	Require medical assistance		W.	
X	- • • -	Stop your intention	♠	R	

	Morse Code	International Flags	Semaphore *	Manual (Deaf)	Braille *
Y		Carrying mails			
Z		Shore stations			
1	•	Y			
2	• •	Y			
3	•••	b			
4	••••				
5	• • • •	h			
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		, b			
9		b	♦		
0					

LEFT AND RIGHT ARE IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

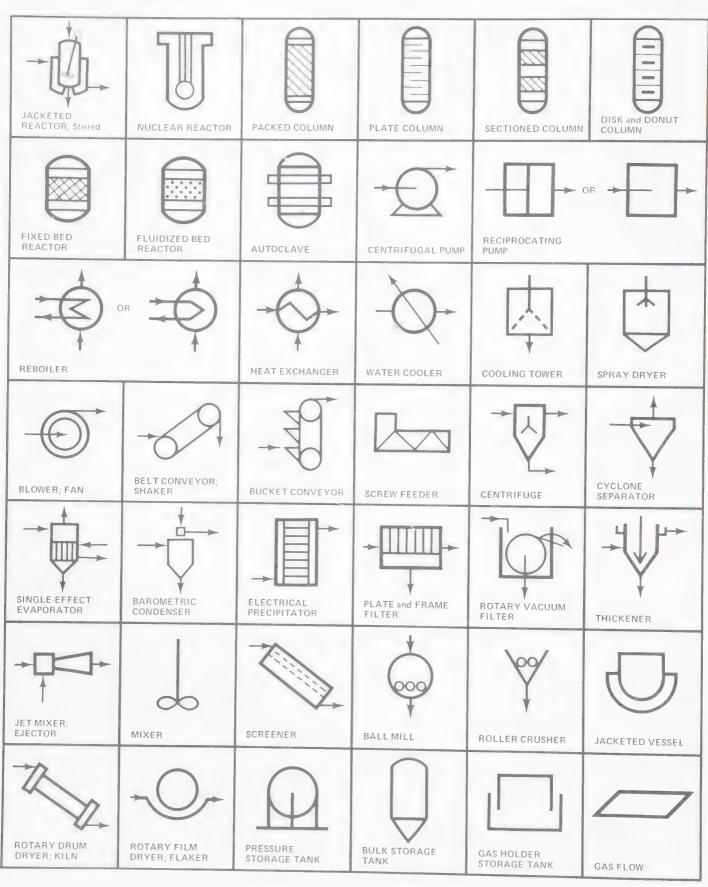
In South Africa, most of the men who work in the mines are illiterate. The miners, therefore, are given instructions and warnings in the form of symbols rather than words.

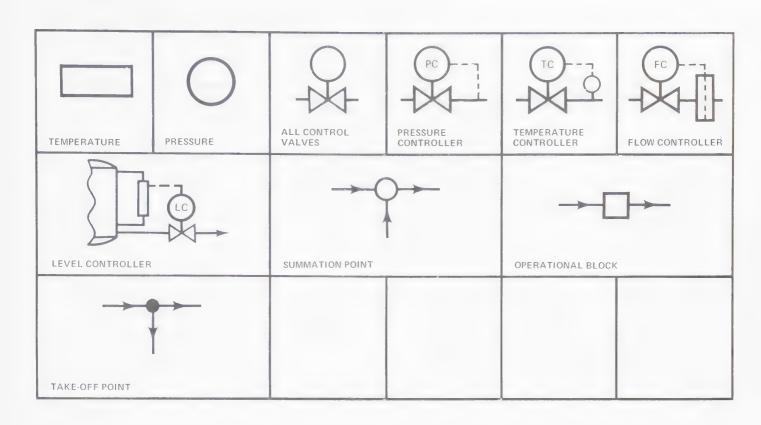
In an effort to enlist the miners' help in keeping mine tracks clear of rock, the South African Chamber of Mines posted this pictorial message:



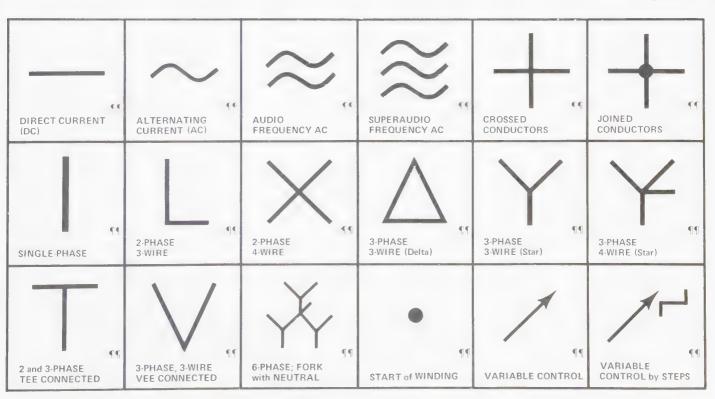
But the campaign failed miserably. More and more rocks blocked the tracks.

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

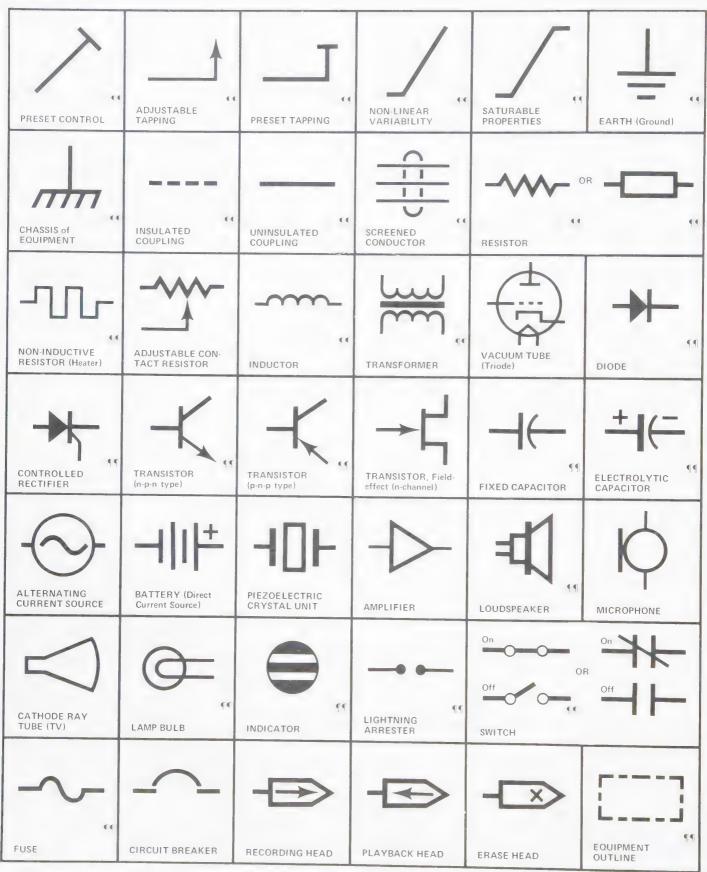




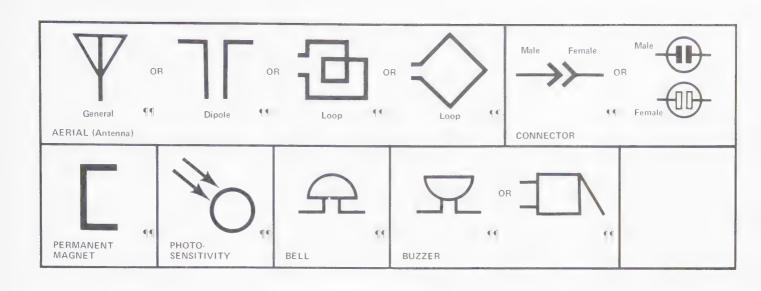
Electrical



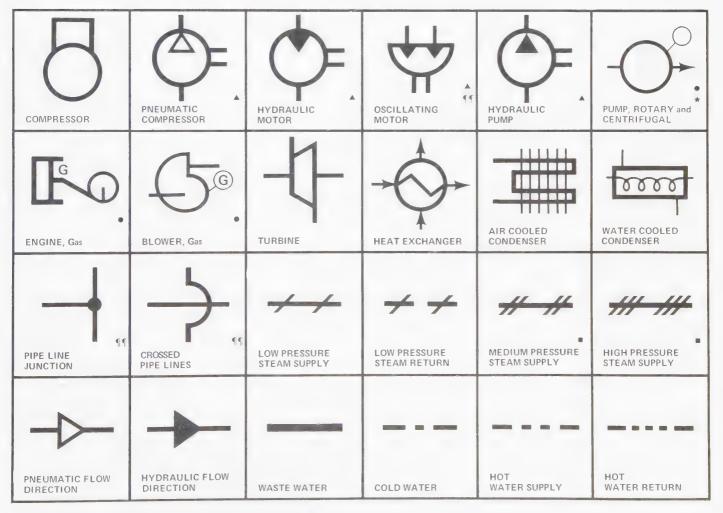
¶¶ Draft ISO Recommendation



^{¶¶} Draft ISO Recommendation



Mechanical *



 Pneumatic machinery is indicated by , hydraulic machinery by
 G indicates Gas. Different initial may be substituted to indicate other type of machine; e. g. D (diesel), M (motor), T (turbine), E (steam). Exception: (see Engine, 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
+++	_	†×	1	1>+	1
CROSS JOINT, Threaded	90° ELBOW, Threaded	LATERAL JOINT, Threaded	ECCENTRIC REDUCER	CONCENTRIC REDUCER	THREADED BUSHING
+7	+N+	-1><1-	-1><1-	-11/1-	184
EXPANSION JOINT FLANGE	CHECK VALVE	SHUT-OFF VALVE; GATE VALVE	GLOBE VALVE	COCK VALVE	DIAPHRAGM VALVE
184	101-	(1)		Welding	
SAFETY VALVE	STOP COCK	PRESSURE GAUGE	THERMOMETER		FILLET
				JL	11
PLUG; SLOT	ARC-SPOT; ARC SEAM	BACKING; BACK	MELT THROUGH	EDGE FLANGE	CORNER FLANGE
		V	Y	V	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.

To Draft ISO Recommendation

FLARE BEVEL GROOVE	BEVEL GROOVE	WELD ALL AROUND	FIELD WELD	FLUSH CONTOUR	CONVEX CONTOUR
Geometric Tolerances	STRAIGHTNESS	FLATNESS	FLATNESS and STRAIGHTNESS	CIRCULARITY (Roundness)	CYLINDRICITY
PROFILE of any LINE	PROFILE of any SURFACE	PARALLELISM	SQUARENESS (Perpendicularity)	ANGULARITY	POSITION
COAXIALITY; CONCENTRICITY	SYMMETRY	RUN-OUT	SURFACE ROUGHNESS	SURFACE to be FINISHED (Machined)	

[¶] ISO Recommendation

EASY COME

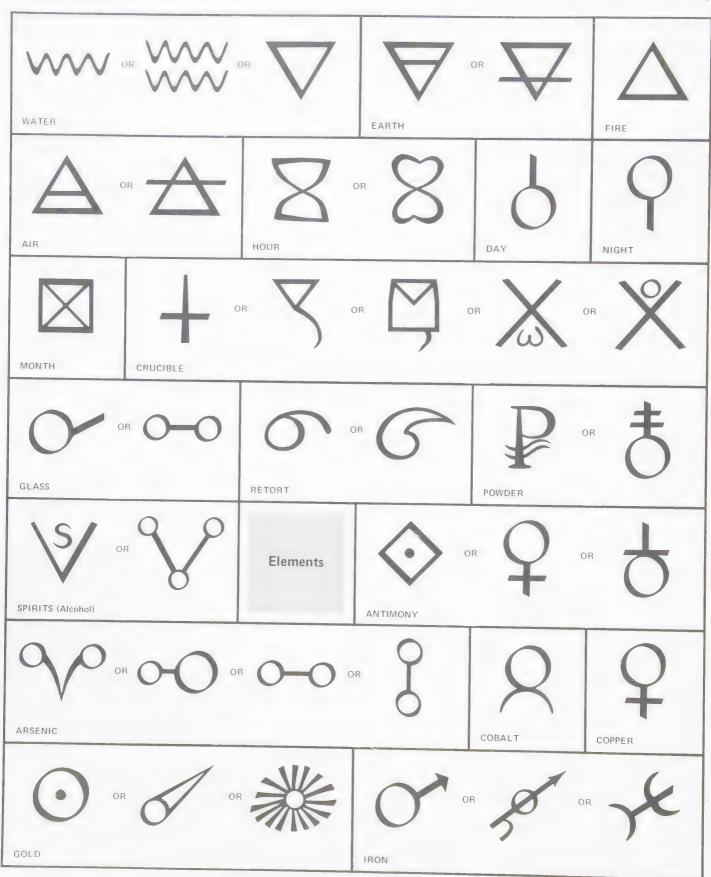
We all know where our dollars come from, although we are seldom quite sure where they go. But few of us can say where the dollar symbol itself came from.

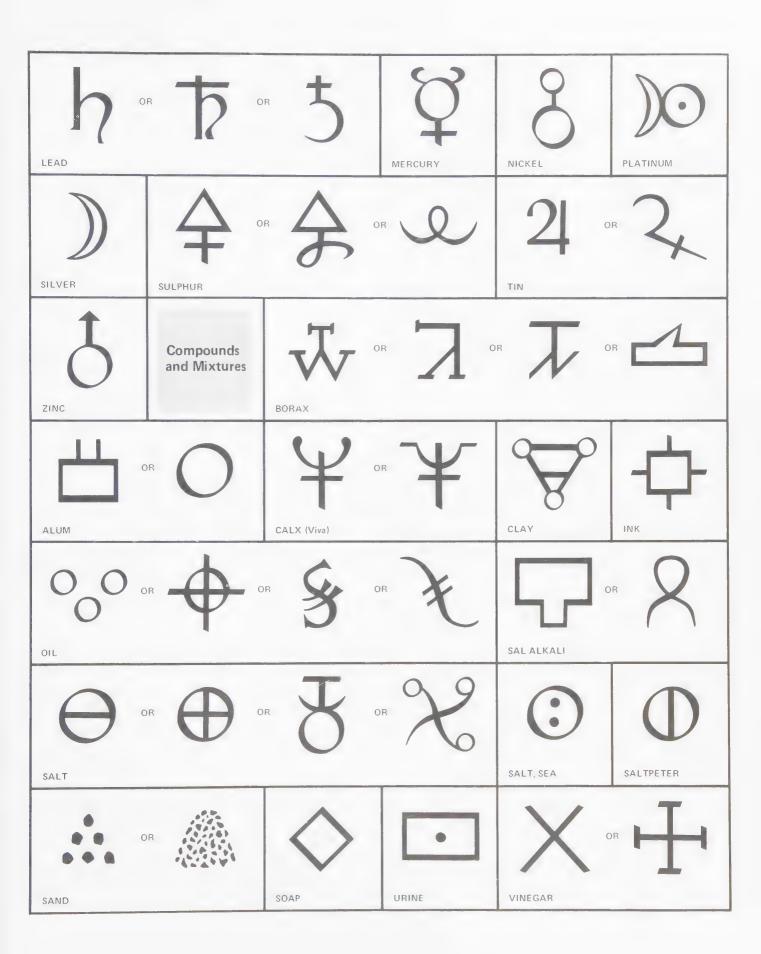
Zealous patriots erroneously speculate that it was derived by superimposing the first letter of United over the first letter of States, and that through usage over the years the bottom of the U was dropped off.

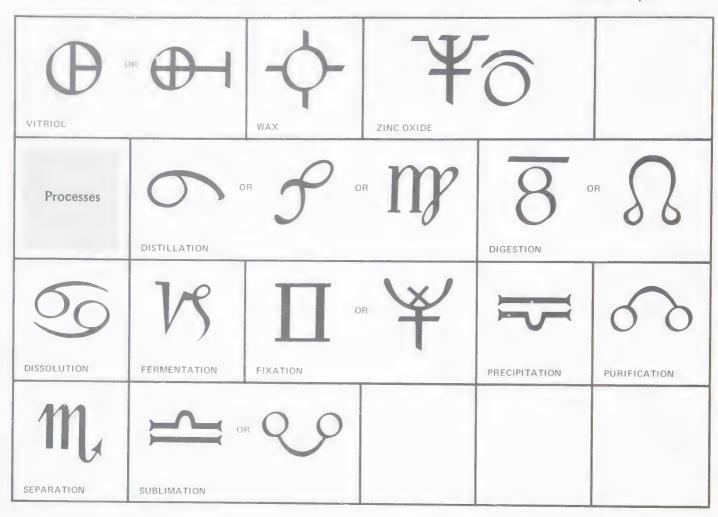
Historically, the Spaniards in the 16th century brought their peso to the New World. They had abbreviated the peso to a "P" and pluralized it by placing an S above and to its right; eventually the P was simplified to a single long stroke, and the S placed astride it. Those fancifully inclined can imagine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

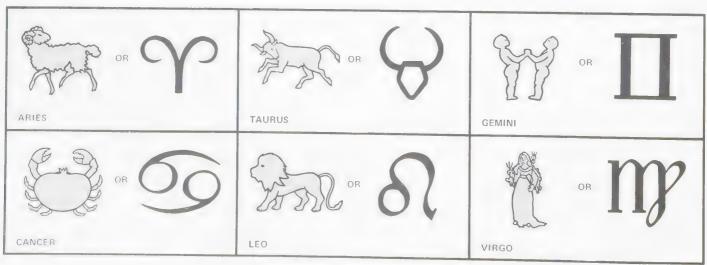


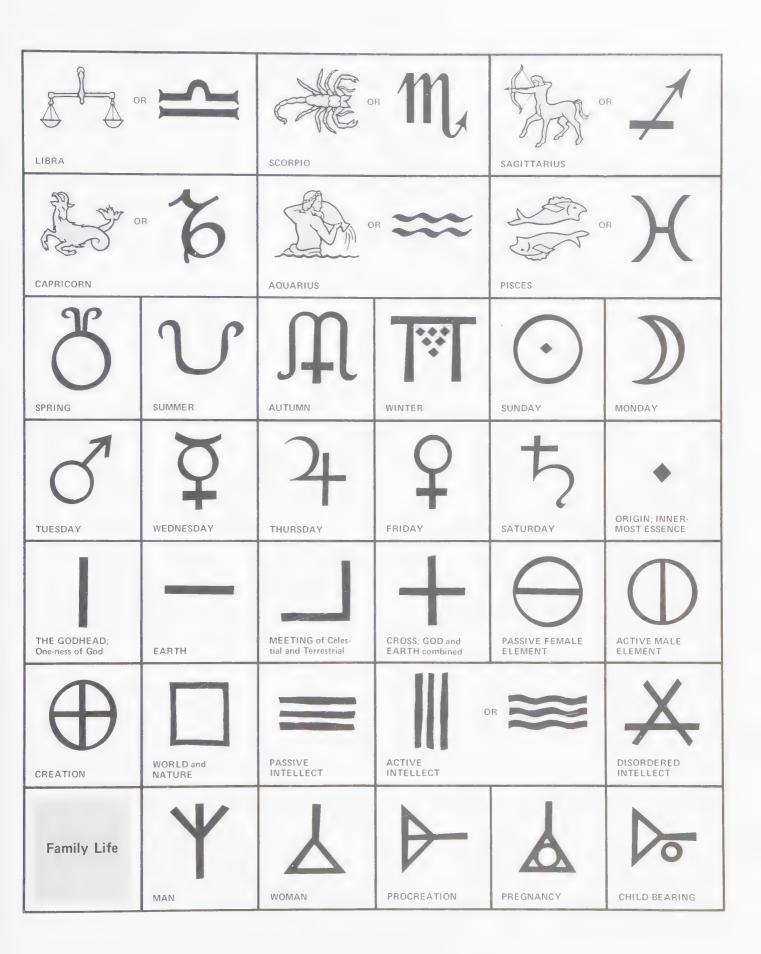


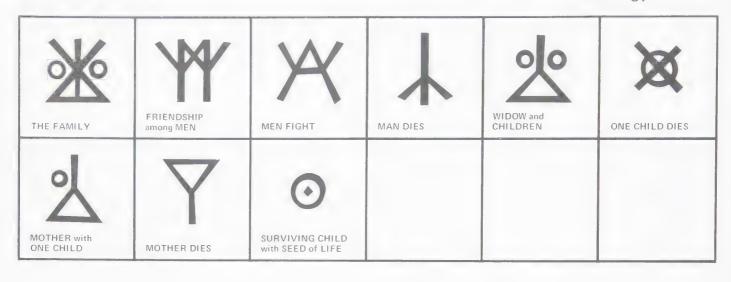




Astrology

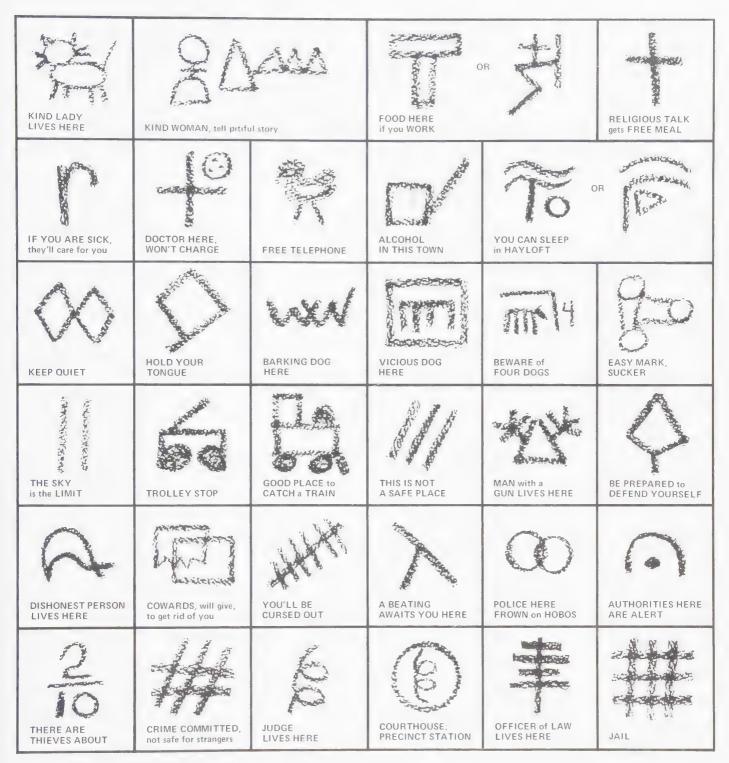






Hobo Signs

NO USE GOING THIS DIRECTION	THIS WAY	HIT THE ROAD! QUICK!	DR Spirite Market	GOOD ROAD to FOLLOW	ROAD SPOILED, full of other hobos
DOUBTFUL	HALT	THIS IS THE PLACE	DANGEROUS NEIGHBORHOOD	THIS COMMUNITY indifferent to hobos	NOTHING to be GAINED HERE
YOU CAN CAMP HERE	FRESH WATER, SAFE CAMPSITE	DANGEROUS DRINKING WATER	O. K., ALL RIGHT	GOOD PLACE for a HANDOUT	ILL-TEMPERED MAN LIVES HERE
WELL-GUARDED HOUSE	DR V	THE OWNER IS IN	THE OWNER IS OUT	A GENTLEMAN LIVES HERE	THESE PEOPLE ARE RICH



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

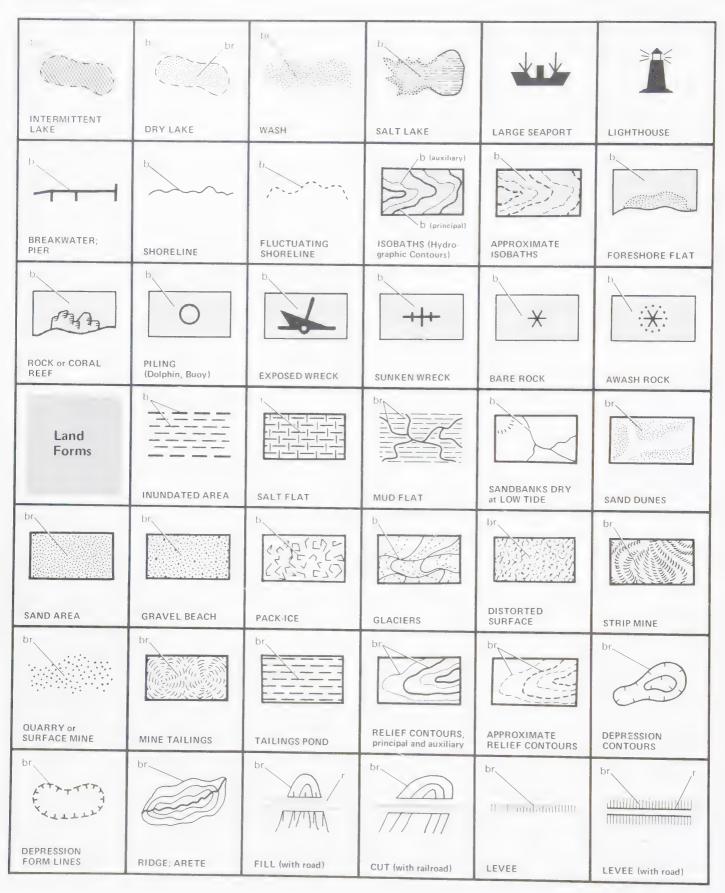
GEOGRAPHY

Roads and Railroads	SUPERHIGHWAY	SUPERHIGHWAY under construction	FULL INTERCHANGE	PARTIAL	ACCESS DENIED
	SUPERHIGHWAY	under construction	INTERCHANGE	INTERCHANGE	ACCESS DENIED
		-		() (7)0(
DUAL HIGHWAY	MAIN ROAD	SECONDARY ROAD	TRACK; PATH	BRIDGE and ROAD	DRAWBRIDGE and ROAD
· (-		
TUNNEL and ROAD	RAILROAD TRACK, single	RAILROAD TRACKS, two or more	RAILROAD STATION	NARROW GAUGE TRACK	
Boundaries					
	INTERNATIONAL	UNDEMARCATED INTERNATIONAL	UNDEFINED INTERNATIONAL	PROVINCIAL or STATE	COUNTY
					*
TOWNSHIP	INCORPORATED VILLAGE	RESERVATION, national or state	LAND GRANT	SMALL PARK, CEMETERY	BOUNDARY BEACON
Settlements	DIDM				
	URBAN AREA	METROPOLIS	C!TY	TOWN	CITY of administra- tive importance
	€	•	0	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

DWELLINGS	BUILDINGS (Offices)	IMPORTANT FACTORY	Communica- tions	TELEGRAPH ALONG ROAD	TELEGRAPH NOT ALONG ROAD
		Т	T	Р	P
POWER TRANS- MISSION LINE	TELEPHONE or PIPE LINE	TELEGRAPH, TELE- PHONE OFFICE	WIRELESS TELE- GRAPH STATION	POST OFFICE	POST OFFICE with telegraph/telephone
	K	1			
SUBMARINE CABLE	TELECOMMUNI- CATIONS	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	AIRPORT, CIVIL or MILITARY	SMALL AIRPORT, NO FACILITIES	
Hydrographic Features	b	b	b	b	b
	MASONRY or EARTH DAM	DAM with LOCK	DAM with ROAD	NAVIGABLE CANAL	CANAL with LOCK
b	b	b	± 1	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	b	b
BRAIDED RIVER (Anastomosis)	RIVER DISTRIBUTARIES	UNSURVEYED RIVER or STREAM	LIMIT of PACK-ICE (Month)	FALLS	RAPIDS
b	b.	•	0	b	b 200
DISAPPEARING STREAM	SPRING	PERENNIAL WATER	TEMPORARY WATER	ELEVATED AQUEDUCT	FRESHWATER LAKE; RESERVOIR

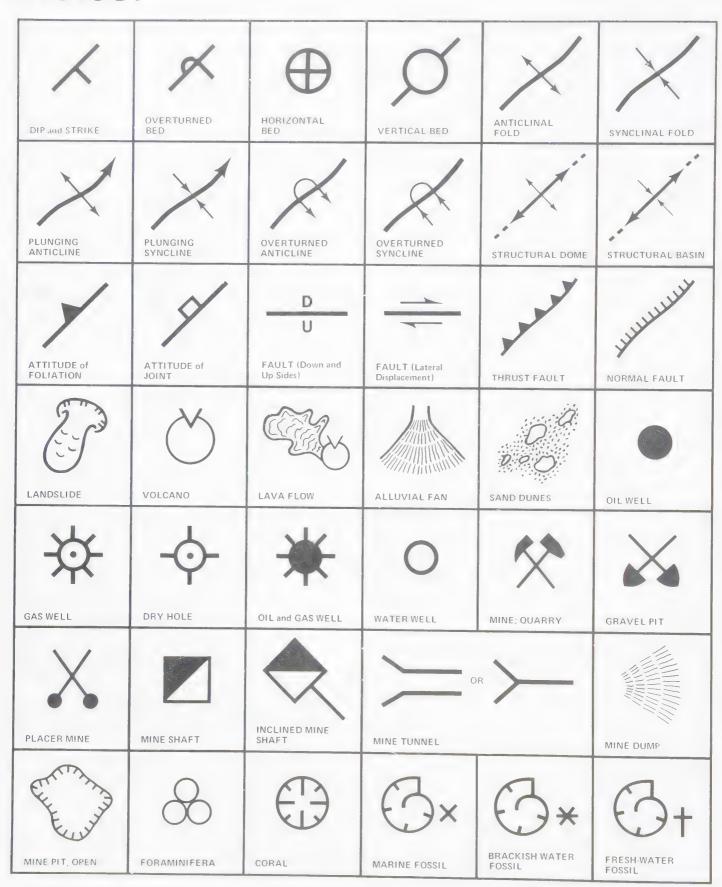
GEOGRAPHY (continued)



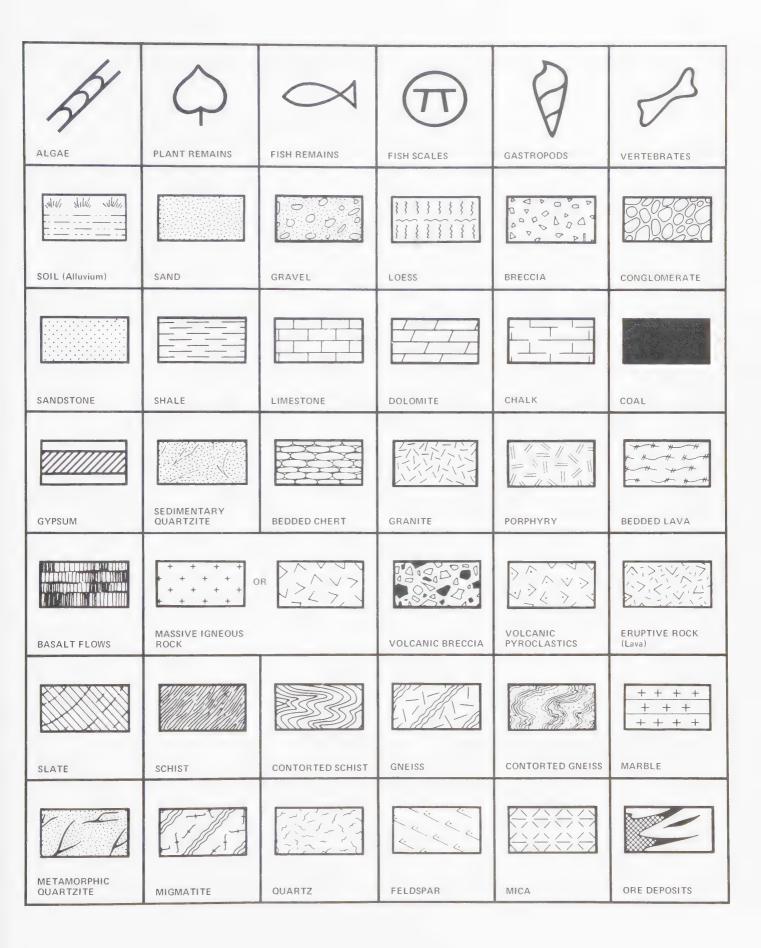
Vegetation		9		9	(floor)
	WOODS; BRUSHWOODS	SCRUB	MANGROVE	ORCHARD	OASIS
VINEYARD	SALT MARSH	FRESH-WATER MARSH	Cultural and Natural Features	MOUNTAIN PASS	TRIGONOMETRICAL POINT, 1st order
				r	,
Δ	A	•	X		
ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL	HIGHEST POINT in COUNTRY	RANGER STATION	MINING PROSPECT	ROUTE of EXPLORERS	EXPLORER ROUTE FROM REPORTS
r A			90	*	\$
POINT of INTEREST	SCHOOL	COLLEGE; UNIVERSITY	MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE	SYNAGOGUE	PAGODA (Temple)
CHRISTIAN	CATHEDRAL;	CEMETERY of geo-	\oplus	(+)	•••
MISSION	CHURCH	graphical importance	LARGE HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTER	RUINS
	**		P	Ą	李
CASTLE	BATTLEFIELD	MILITARY INSTALLATION	NON-CONIFEROUS TREES	CONIFEROUS TREES	REDWOOD GROVES
g		*	7		
PARK with BOUNDARIES	GOLF COURSE	WINDMILL	NATIONAL WILD- LIFE REFUGE	TANK (Oil, Water)	

- ▲ 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
 ■ indicates Lowest Point in Country.

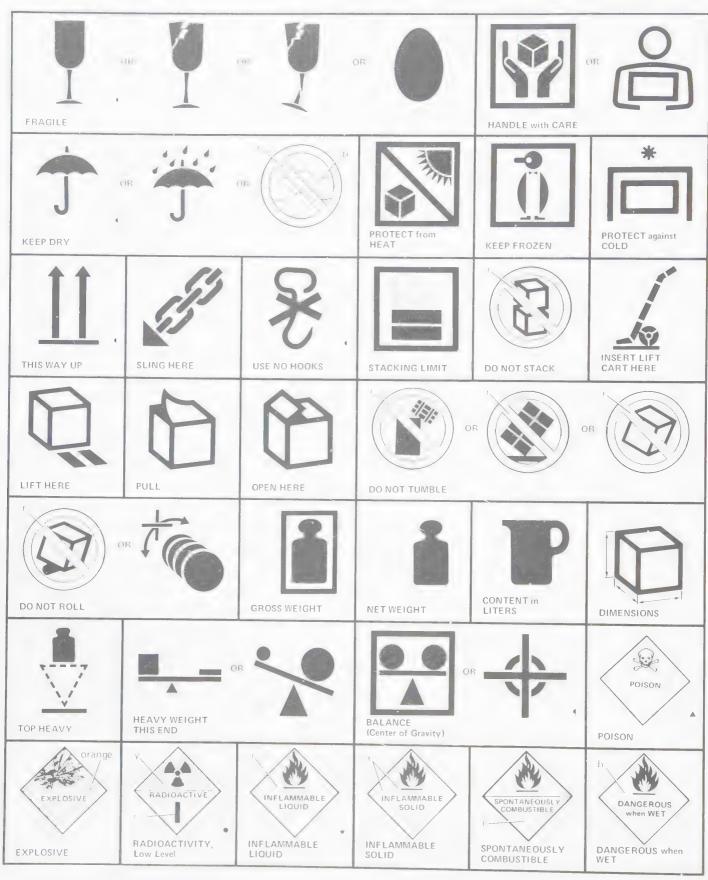
GEOLOGY *



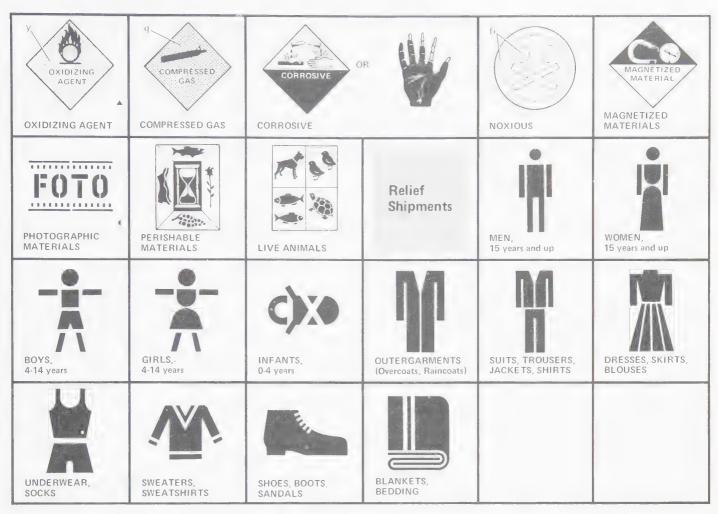
^{*} FOR CARTOGRAPHY, SEE GEOGRAPHY, PAGE 92



HANDLING OF GOODS



- Vertical bars indicate progressive levels of radioactivity (II) means Medium, (III) means High
 This label is also made with the title Inframmable Gar
- ISO Recommendation



- ▲ 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)

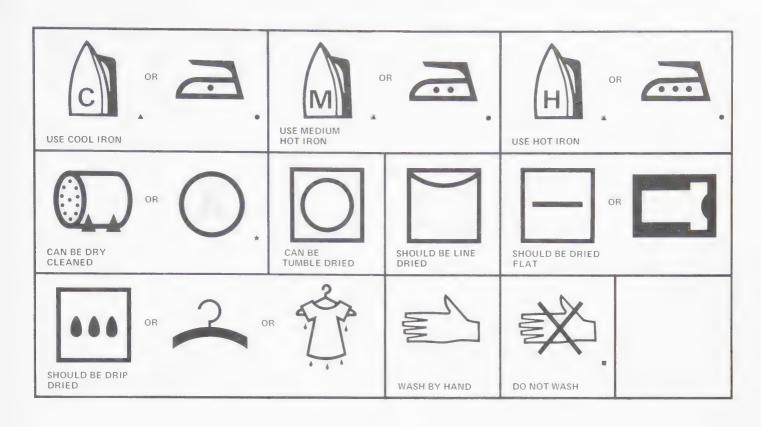
Considering that the shipment might be routed from Moscow via Constantinople, Piraeus, Genoa, and Lisbon before it reached the United States, and that the handlers in each port perhaps would not read any language other than their own, the message "spoke" in six tongues.



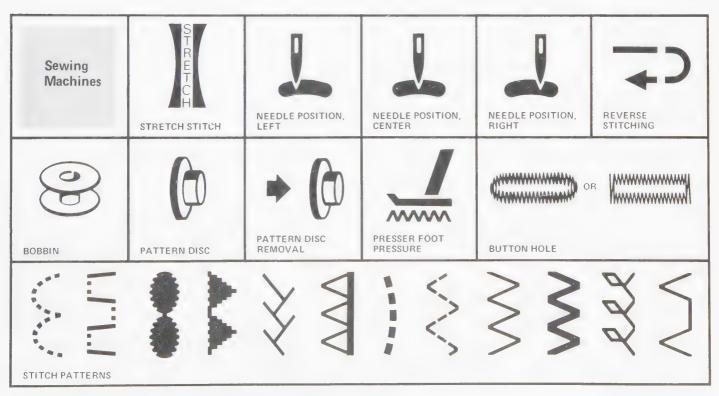
HOME ECONOMICS

Dressmaking and Tailoring				##	
	MATCH MARKS to ALTER SLEEVES	TAKE IN PANTS LEG		LET OUT PANTS LEG	
	1	X 			
				×	++++
SHORTEN (Pins Out) LENGTHEN (Pins In)	LET OUT (Pins Outside) TAKE IN (Pin Out Exces	; is)	SHORTEN to LINE	SHORTEN ONE SLEEVE ONLY	LENGTHEN amount between line and cuff
260	PR			←→	+
CUTTING LINE		STITCHING LINE	DIRECTION of STITCHING	STRAIGHT GRAIN; GRAIN LINE	FOLD GRAIN
LENGTHEN and SHORTEN LINES	NOTCHES	SIZE of BUTTON and BUTTONHOLE	ZIPPER PLACEMENT	V V V V	
Care Labelling	WASHABLE O	R	LAUNDER	CAN BE BLEACHED	B .

[▲] 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

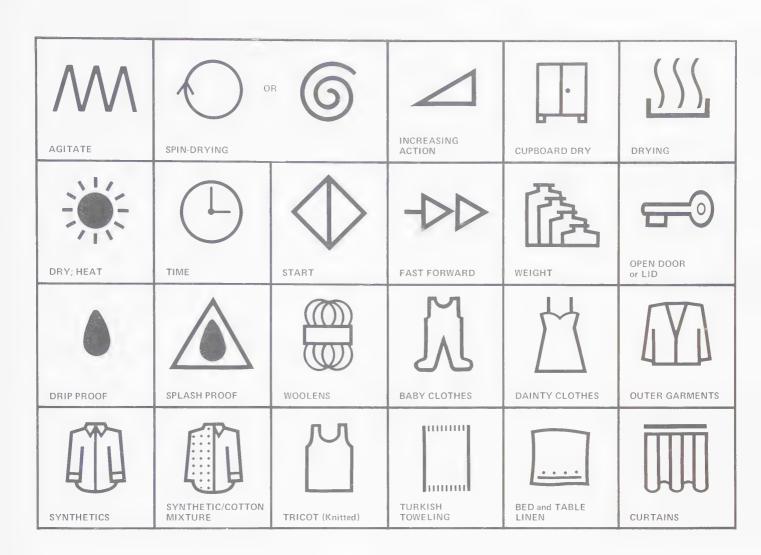


▲ The letters \$ for Steam and L for Little may also be used.
 ● One dot (*) indicates 120°C; two dots (*), 150°C; three dots (**), 200°C.
 ★ Circle may include a letter indicating type of dry cleaning agent to be used.
 ■ A / or X, used to negate, may also be used on other symbols. Example: A no Not Iron.

Kitchen Equipment	ROTISSERIE	OR	GRILL	OVEN	OVEN LIGHT
WARMER; WARMER DRAWER	HOT SHELVES on STOVE	LEFT FRONT BURNER	LEFT REAR BURNER	RIGHT REAR BURNER	RIGHT FRONT BURNER
SIMMER	LOW HEAT	MEDIUM HEAT	HIGH HEAT	BLOWER, LOW	BLOWER, HIGH
333 BLOWER	DRIVE	SKILLET	DUTCH OVEN	MIXER	BLENDER
GRINDER	ELECTRIC KNIFE	Washing Machines	STOP for SPECIAL TREATMENT	ADD DETERGENT	BIODEGRADABLE
40°C WARM WASHING	PRE WASH	GENTLE ACTION WASHING	RINSING		RINSING with RINSING AGENT
HIGH WATER LEVEL	LOW WATER LEVEL	SPECIAL TREATMENT WASH	FLOATING WASHING	DRAINING	DRAIN; PUMP

[▲] Temperature shown in degrees Centigrade (Celsius)
• An X or / across the symbol negates its original meaning. Example:

✓ . Not Draining



FROM TRADEMARK INTO SYMBOL

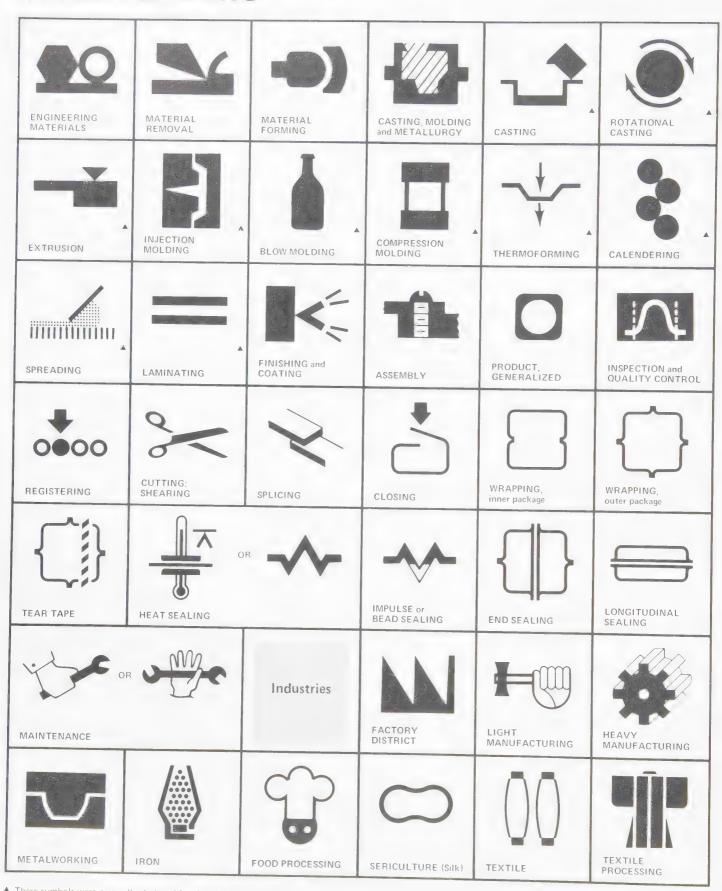
It is a rare occurrence when a trademark sheds its strictly commercial usage as a logo and emerges as a widely used symbol. But this is exactly what happened to the Woolmark symbol identifying "Pure New Wool."

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.

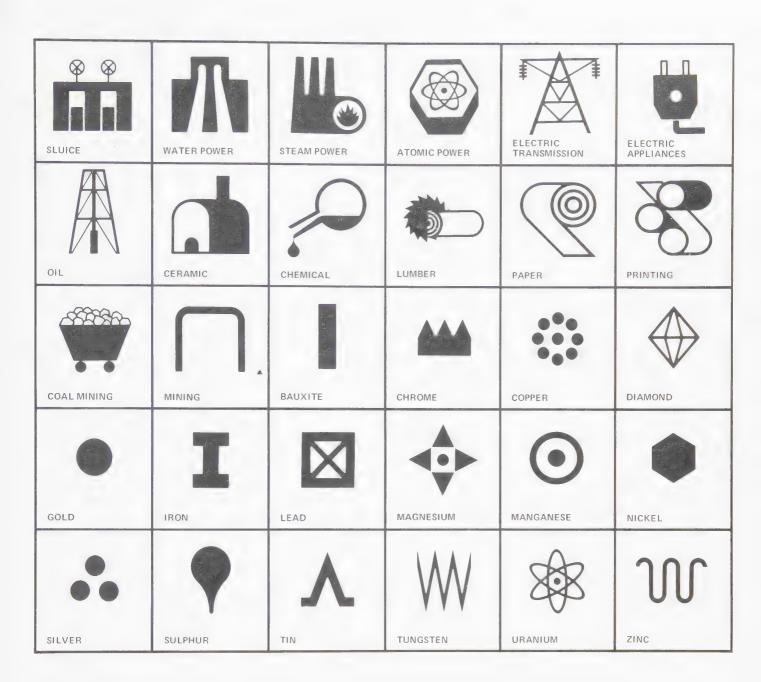
(Woolmark registered by International Wool Secretariat and usable only by their licensees. Reproduced here by special permission.)



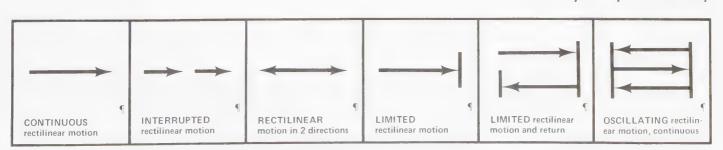
MANUFACTURING



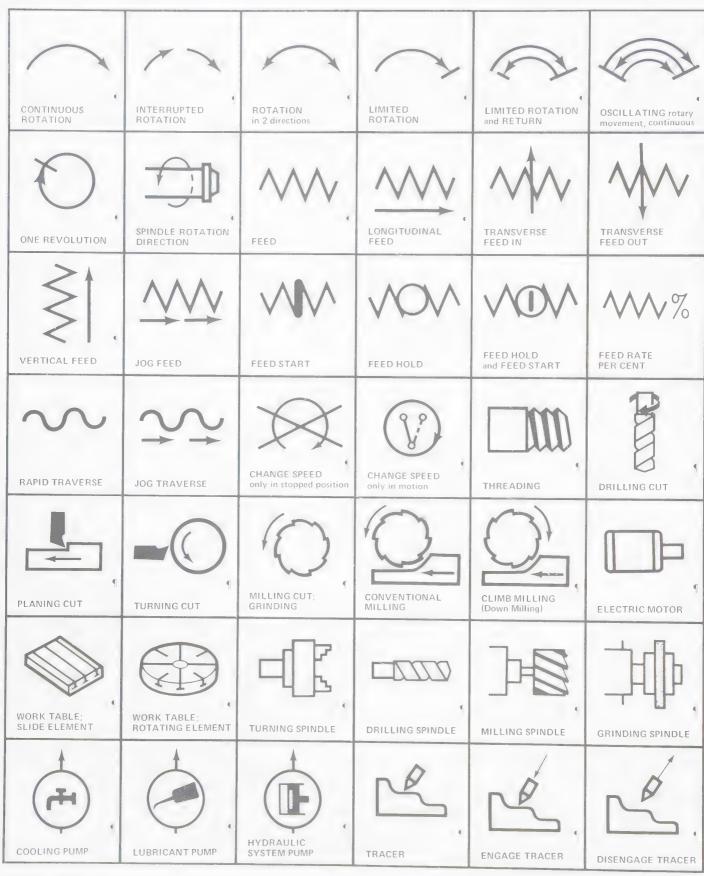
[▲] These symbols were originally designed for the plastics industry, but can also be used in other manufacturing processes



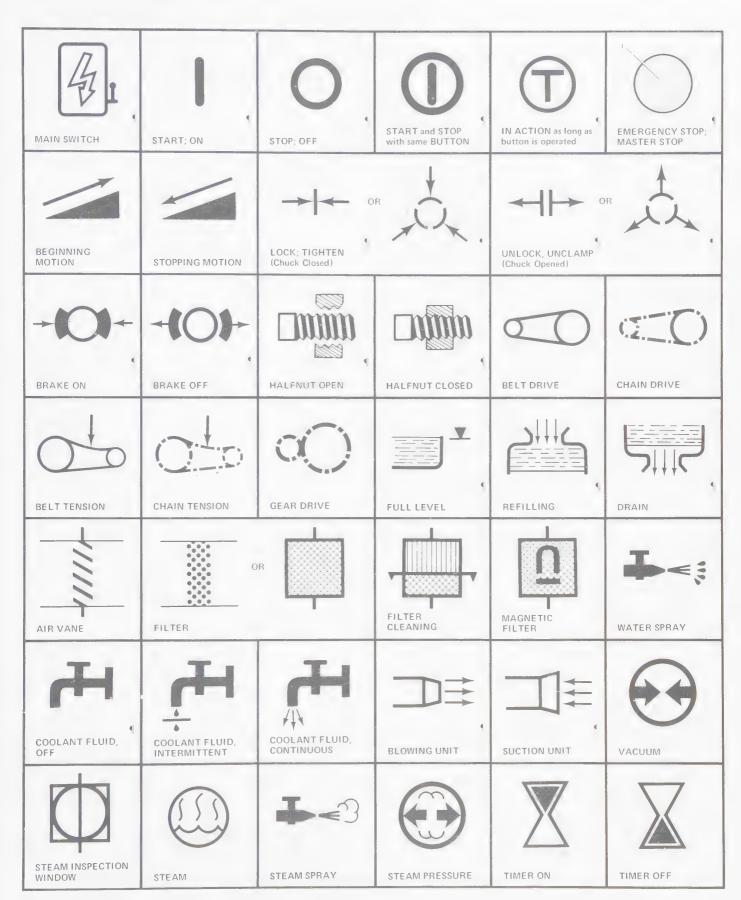
Heavy Duty Machinery



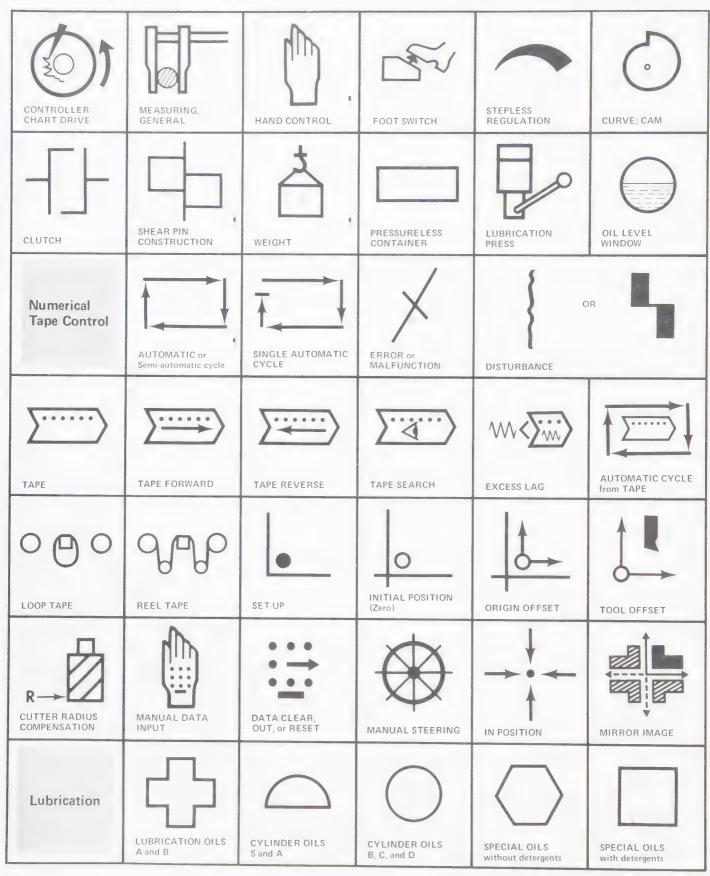
- \blacktriangle Specific type of mining indicated by inserting a symbol. **Example:** \bigcirc indicates Gold Mining; \bigcirc , Iron Mining \P ISO Recommendation



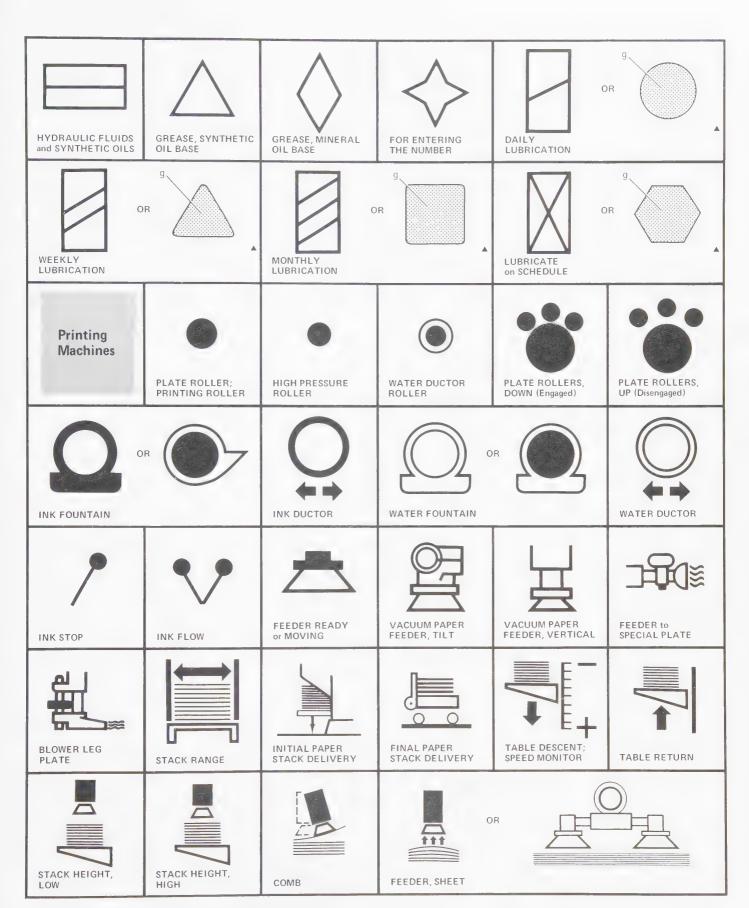
[¶] ISO Recommendation



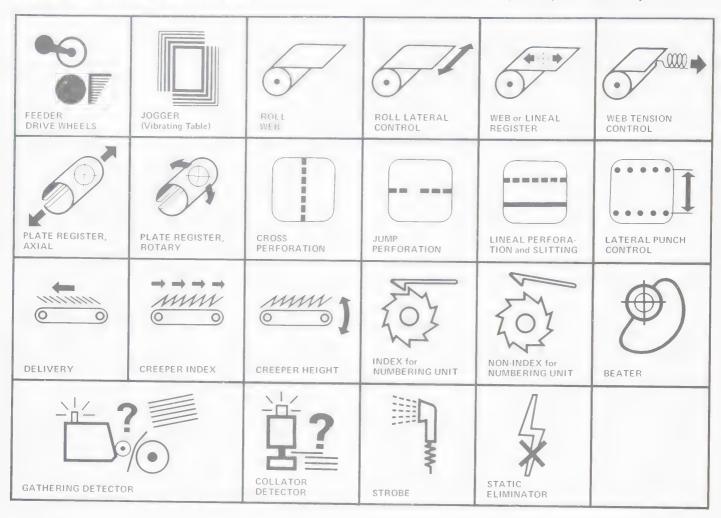
[◀] ISO Recommendation



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!





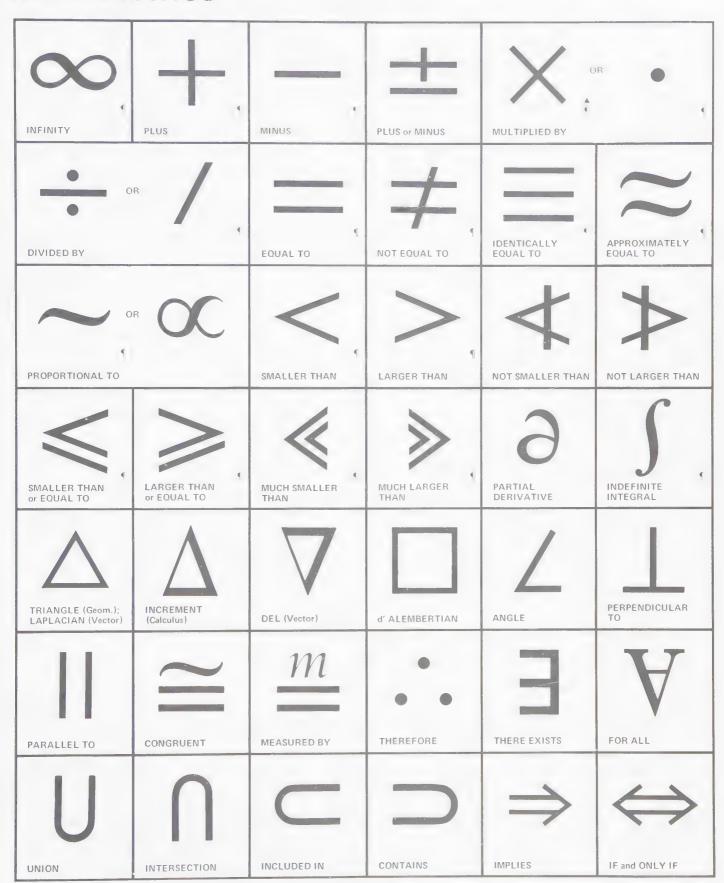




You stand a good chance of getting what you are after if you correctly decipher the "squiggle" code with which most chocolates are marked.

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



lacktriangle When X in bold face (X) , means Vector Product (Vector).

[¶] ISO Recommendation

MATHEMATICS (continued)

SUCH THAT	BELONGS TO	DOES NOT BELONG	SUM	log ,	In NATURAL LOGARITHM
"e" (2.71828)	PI (3.1416)	n'th ROOT OF a	FACTORIAL 11	MAGNITUDE OF X	MEAN VALUE OF X

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.



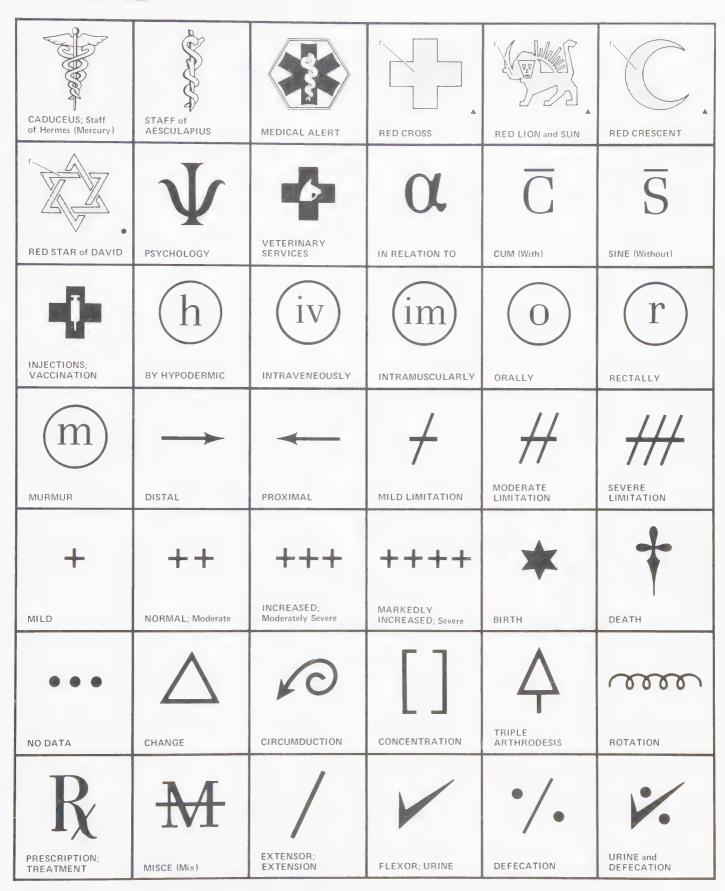
Yin and Yang when interlocked, represent perfect unity, the universe, eternity.

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, CH'IEN: Northwest, father, heaven, deep ox, afternoon, late summer crimson, horse, night, late autumn SUN Southeast, eidest daughter, wind, CHEN. East, eldest son, thunder, yellowwhite, cock, forenoon, late spring green, dragon, dawn, spring LI South, midd - daughter, lightning sun, K'AN North, middle son, moon, rain, fire, pheasant, noon, mid-summer clouds, bright red, pig, midnight, mid winter TUI West, youngest daughter, lake or KEN Northeast, youngest son, marsh, sheep, evening, mid-autumn mountain, dog, pre-dawn, late winter

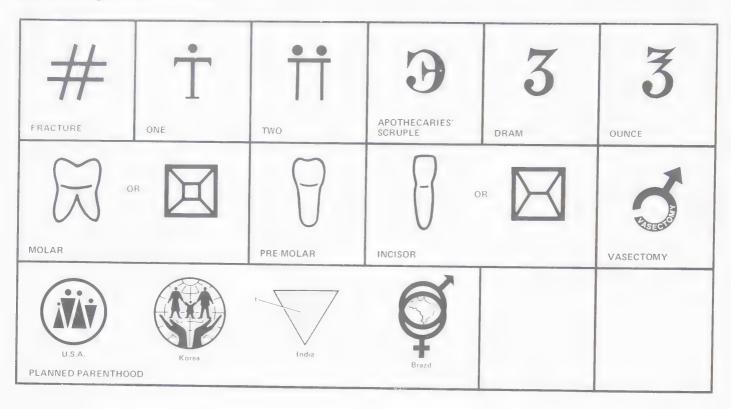
MEDICINE



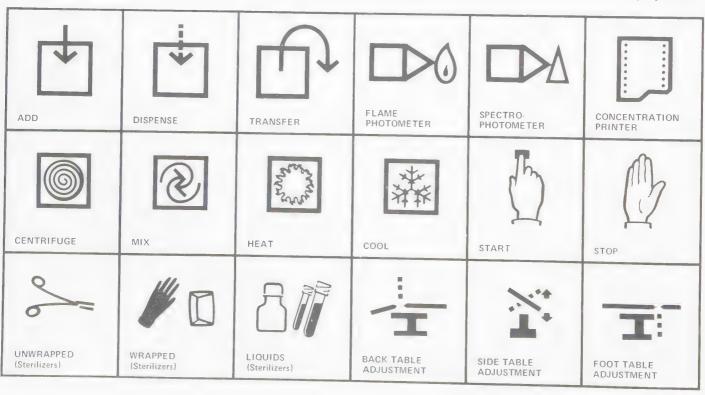
[▲] Members of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Red Crescent is used in some predominantly Moslem countries; the Red Lion and Sun is used in Iran

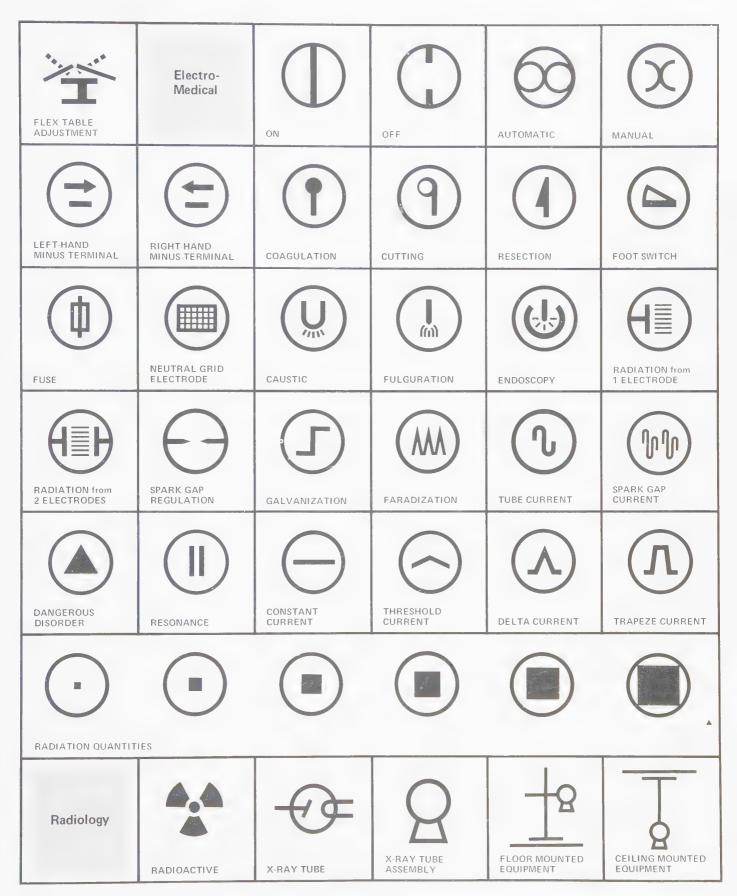
Sign of Magen David Adom, the humanitarian relief organization in Israel.

MEDICINE (continued)

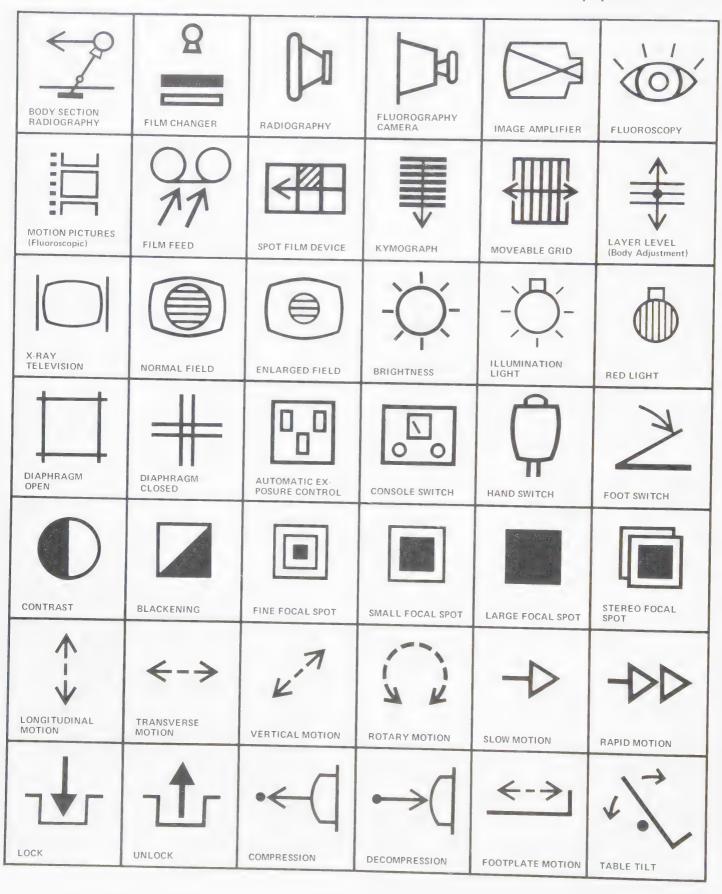


Equipment





[▲] Radiation intensity is shown increasing from left to right





HEMATOLOGY

BLOOD DONORS

LABORATORY

SERUM

LABORATORIES

BLOOD BANK

OR

PERINATHOLOGY

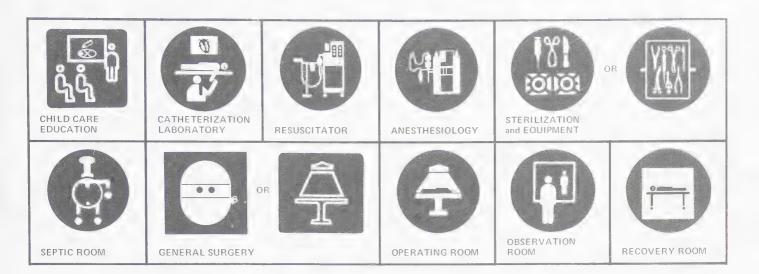


ANTHROPOMETRY

MILK LABORATORY

MATERNITY

NURSERY



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.

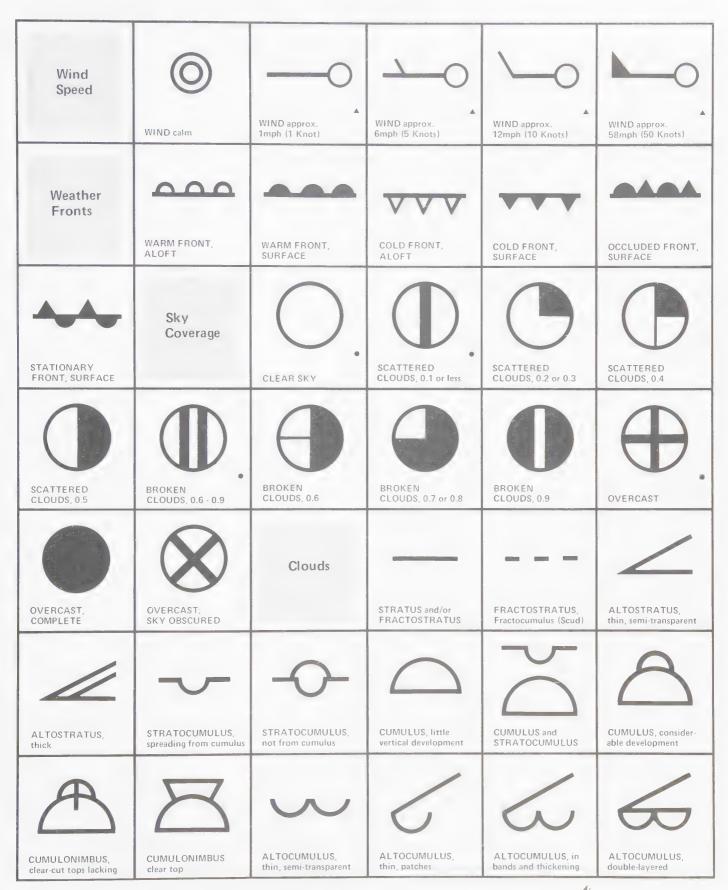


METEOROLOGY

VISIBILITY reduced by smoke	НАΖЕ	LIGHT FOG	HEAVY FOG; ICE FOG	DUST WHIRLS	DUST or SAND STORM
TORNADO (Funnel Cloud)	5 TROPICAL STORM	9	A	7	SLIGHT FREEZING
SLIGHT RAIN, INTERMITTENT	SLIGHT RAIN, CONTINUOUS	MODERATE RAIN, INTERMITTENT	MODERATE RAIN, CONTINUOUS	DRIZZLE HEAVY RAIN, INTERMITTENT	DRIZZLE HEAVY RAIN
PRECIPITATION during Past Hour	INCREASED Phenomenon during Past Hour	DECREASED Phenomenon during Past Hour	PRECIPITATION not REACHING GROUND	PRECIPITATION landing far from station	PRECIPITATION landing near station
SHOWERS	HAIL	RAIN SHOWERS, moderate or heavy	RAIN SHOWERS, violent	SLIGHT SHOWERS of SNOW PELLETS	SLIGHT SHOWERS of HAIL
LIGHTNING	THUNDERSTORM	THUNDERSTORM moderate, with hail	THUNDERSTORM heavy, with hail	ICE PRISMS	SNOW GRAINS
ICE PELLETS (Sleet)	** snow	STARLIKE SNOW CRYSTALS	DRIFTING SNOW, slight to moderate	DRIFTING SNOW, heavy	BLOWING SNOW, slight to moderate

A Progression of precipitation intensity may be indicated as in Rain.

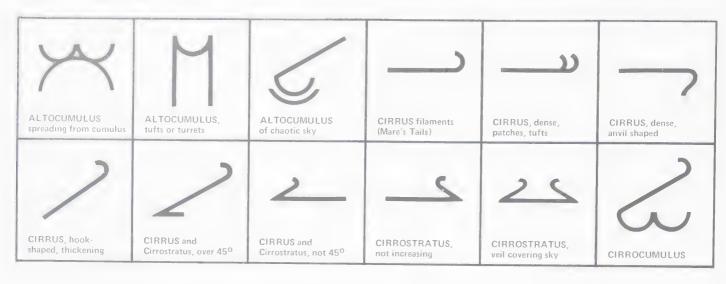
Heavy Blowing Snow is indicated by Hote: Weather symbols can be combined Example: means Moderate or Heavy Freezing Rain, Slight Rain Showers.



Line drawn in direction from which wind is blowing, toward station circle; half barb, barbs and pennants may be combined. Example: westerly wind

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

METEOROLOGY (continued)



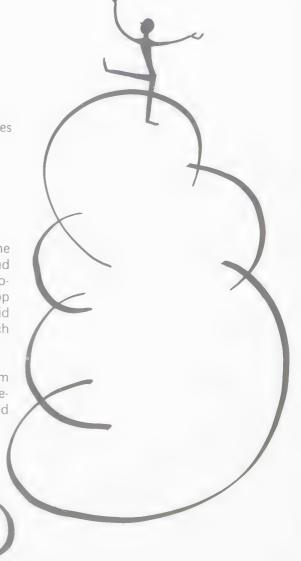
CLOUD 9

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

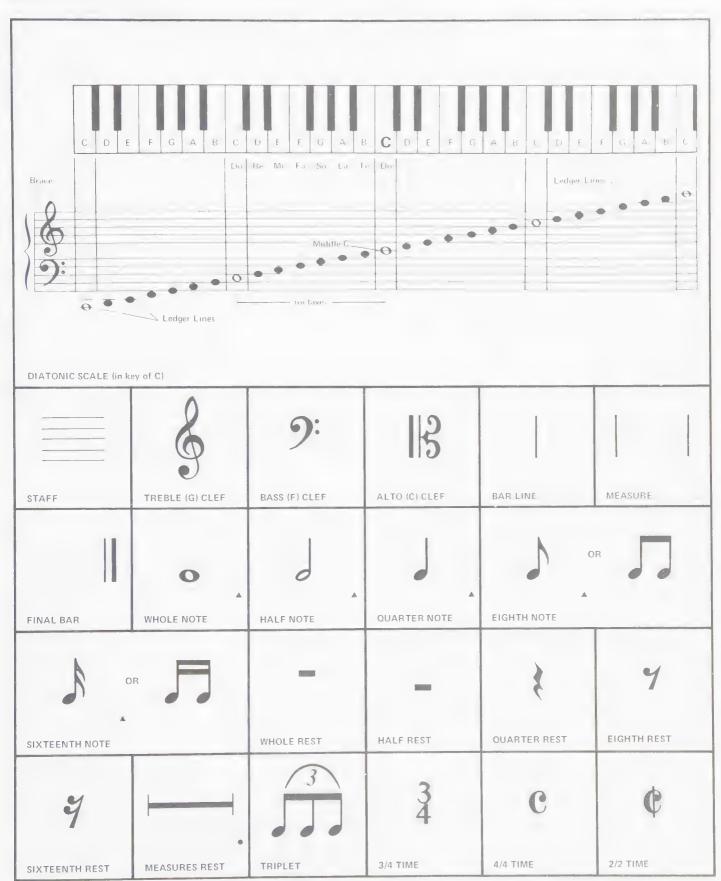


In all probability the expression is derived from the fact that in the meteorological synoptic code, cloud types are assigned numbers. Cloud 9 is the cumulonimbus cloud — billowy, with a flat base, its top often extending up to 40,000 feet or more. To avoid this cloud, airplane pilots must indeed fly 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: J•= J Number of measures of rest shown above staff.

68	58	8	1000	#	Ь
6/8 TIME	5/8 TIME	TRIAD	ARPEGGIO; Rolled 7th Chord	SHARP	FLAT
ф	×	bb	4-#-	p	pp
NATURAL	DOUBLE SHARP	DOUBLE FLAT	DISSONANCE	PIANO (Soft)	PIANISSIMO (Very Soft)
f	ff	sfz	<	>	<>
FORTE (Loud)	FORTISSIMO (Very Loud)	SFORZANDO	CRESCENDO	DECRESCENDO	SWELL
		~~~			
TIE	SLUR	GLISSANDO	LEGATO	NON LEGATO	APPOGGIATURA
A		<b>%</b>	·/·	D.C.	<b>%</b>
ACCIACCATURA	REPEAT	REPEAT 1 MEASURE	REPEAT 2 MEASURES	REPEAT FROM BEGINNING	SEGNO
•		~	tr~~~	1	•
RETURN to SEGNO	TREMOLO	TURN	TRILL	MORDENT	STACCATO
>	-		Ted.	*	*****
MARCATO	TENUTO	FERMATA	DEPRESS Damper- Pedal (Piano)	RELEASE Damper- Pedal (Piano)	FLUTTER (Wind)

+	٧	П	Key Signatures	#	##
STOPPED TONE (Horn)	UP BOW	DOWN BOW		G major, E minor	D major; B minor
###	####	#####		#####	#
A major; F - sharp minor	E major; C - sharp minor	B major; G - sharp minor		F - sharp major; D - sharp minor	
####	; [#] #	Ь	ЬЬ	bbb	66pp
C - sharp major; A - sharp minor		F major; D minor	B - flat major; G minor	E - flat major; C minor	A - flat major; F minor
6 ⁶ 6 ⁶ 6		bbbb	, b	6699	bbb
D - flat major; B - flat minor		G - flat major E - flat minor		C - flat major; A - flat minor	

#### 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.

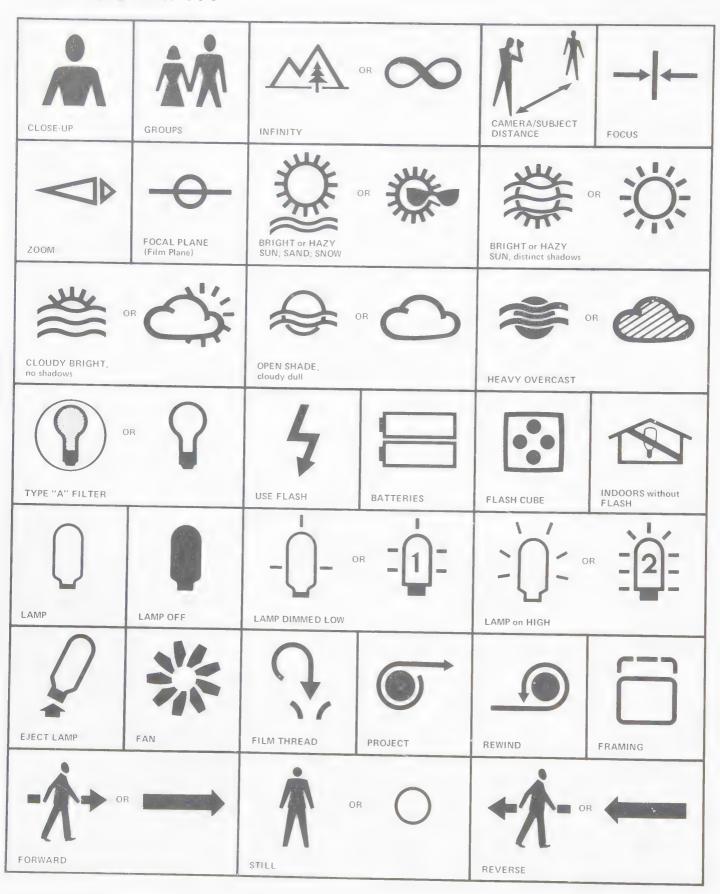
In a round, one singer starts a song and at a prescribed time a second singer joins in with the same song, then a third, etc. Thus, a kind of counterpoint results.

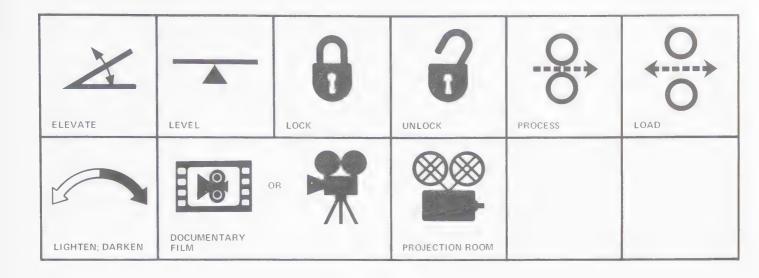
A 15th-century calligrapher took the term "round" literally and wrote his tune in disc-like fashion and, I daresay, spun it around so the proper note came in front of the singer when it was his turn to join in.

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



### **PHOTOGRAPHY**





#### WHIRLIGIG





The 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.



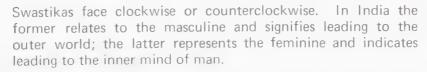
Yet no one can trace the origin of the Swastika.



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?







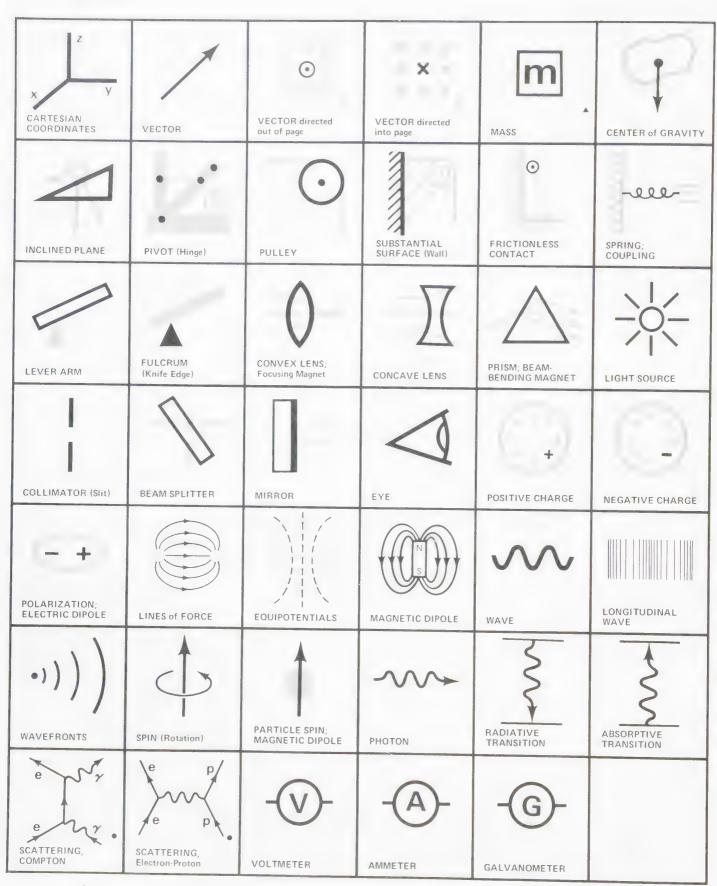
Time is bound to erase the association of the Swastika with the Nazi holocaust. Then one of the most distinctive of graphic symbols will be absolved of its latter-day stigma and its early meanings will again be known.







### **PHYSICS**



[▲] Also shown as (m)
• Feynman Diagram

Le	tter Symbols
Α	AMPERE; AREA; MASS NUMBER
В	MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY
С	COULOMB; CAPACITANCE; COMPTON WAVELENGTH
Ε	ENERGY; ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH
F	FARAD; FORCE
G	GAUSS; GIGA; GRAVITATIONAL CONSTAN
Н	HENRY; MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH
1	ELECTRIC CURRENT; MOMENT of INERTIA
J	JOULE
K	KELVIN; K-MESON
L	ANGULAR MOMENTUM; SELF-INDUCTANC
M	MEGA
N	NEWTON; NUMBER of MOLECULES; NEUTRON NUMBER
P	POWER
Q	ELECTRIC CHARGE; QUALITY FACTOR
R	RESISTANCE
Т	TESLA; TERA; PERIOD
V	VOLT; ELECTRIC POTENTIAL; VOLUME
W	WATT; WORK
_	

	ANAD, TONCE
G	GAUSS; GIGA; GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT
Н	HENRY; MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH
1	ELECTRIC CURRENT; MOMENT of INERTIA
J	JOULE
K	KELVIN; K-MESON
L	ANGULAR MOMENTUM; SELF-INDUCTANCE
V	MEGA
N	NEWTON; NUMBER of MOLECULES; NEUTRON NUMBER
P	POWER
Q	ELECTRIC CHARGE; QUALITY FACTOR
R	RESISTANCE
Т	TESLA; TERA; PERIOD
V	VOLT; ELECTRIC POTENTIAL; VOLUME
W	WATT; WORK
Z	IMPEDANCE; ATOMIC NUMBER
b	BARN; BREADTH
С	CENTI; SPEED of LIGHT in a VACUUM; MOLECULAR VELOCITY
d	DECI; DISTANCE BETWEEN LATTICE PLANES THICKNESS; DIAMETER; DEUTERON
е	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
n NANO; NEUTRON; REFRACTIVE INDEX; NUMBER DENSITY of MOLECULES
p PICO; PROTON; MOMENTUM
r RADIUS
S SECOND
t TON; TRITON; TIME
V or V VELOCITY
a _o BOHR RADIUS
atm atmosphere
cd candela
Ci curie
da deka
eV ELECTRONVOLT
HZ HERTZ
Im LUMEN
X LUX
m _H HYDROGEN ATOMIC MASS
mmHg MILLIMETER of MERCURY
mol MOLE
N _A AVOGADRO CONSTANT
R RYDBERG CONSTANT

(hkl) L	ATTICE PLANE
---------	--------------

[hkl] DIRECTION in LATTICE

A ANGSTRÖM

°C DEGREE CELSIUS

°F DEGREE FAHRENHEIT

**Ω** OHM; SOLID ANGLE

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

LAMBDA PARTICLE

SIGMA PARTICLE

XI PARTICLE

ALPHA PARTICLE; FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT

 $\pi$ 

PHOTON; TIME DILATION FACTOR

NEUTRINO: FREQUENCY;

SOLID ANGLE; ANGULAR VELOCITY; ANGULAR FREQUENCY

WAVELENGTH; MEAN FREE PATH; DECAY CONSTANT

RELAXATION TIME: TIME CONSTANT

DENSITY

PARTICLE SPEED DIVIDED BY SPEED OF LIGHT

PHASE DISPLACEMENT

PERMITTIVITY

CHARACTERISTIC TEMPERATURE

STEFAN-BOLTZMANN CONSTANT; CROSS SECTION

WAVE FUNCTION BRAGG ANGLE

#### A GLOBAL WORD

In the language of the American Indian 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.

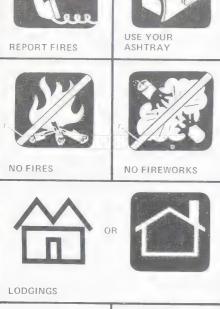
OK (and spelled out okay, okey, or okeh) knows no geographical boundaries — it is used in Kenya or Greenland.

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



### RECREATION









**CRUSH SMOKES** 













NO DOGS

DROWN CAMPFIRES

LOOKOUT TOWER

UTILITY OUTLET



DISHWASHING

KENNEL



**PLAYGROUND** 

COLD SPRING





**BREAK MATCHES** 

SPARKY the FIRE

DOG (Fire Protection)

TRAILER SANITARY STATION

BATH and SHOWER

CAMPFIRES

RANGER STATION

TRAILER SITES













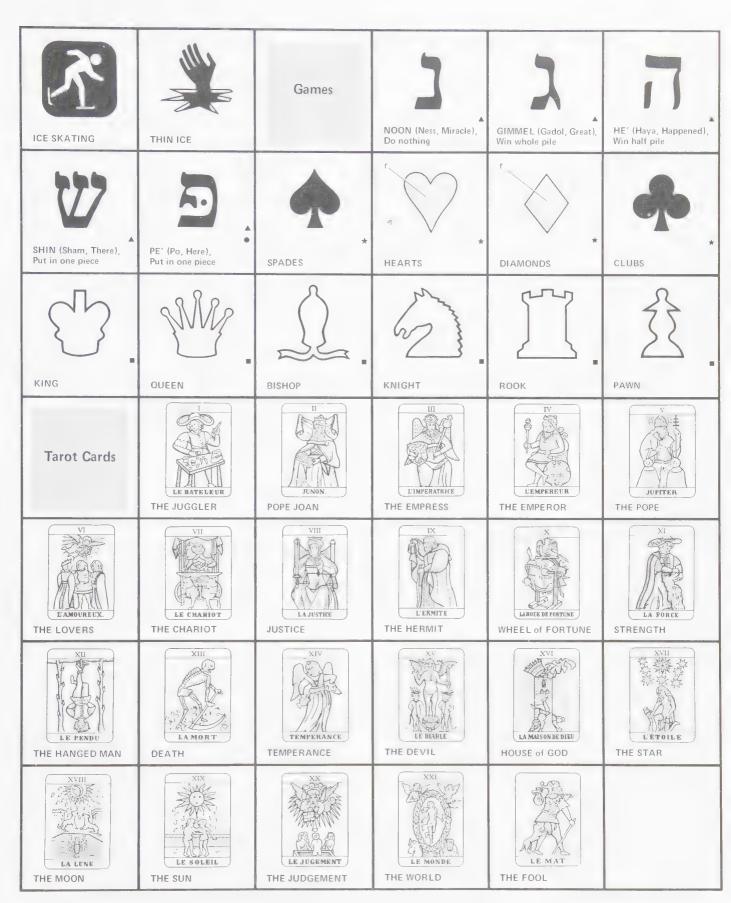






### RECREATION (continued)



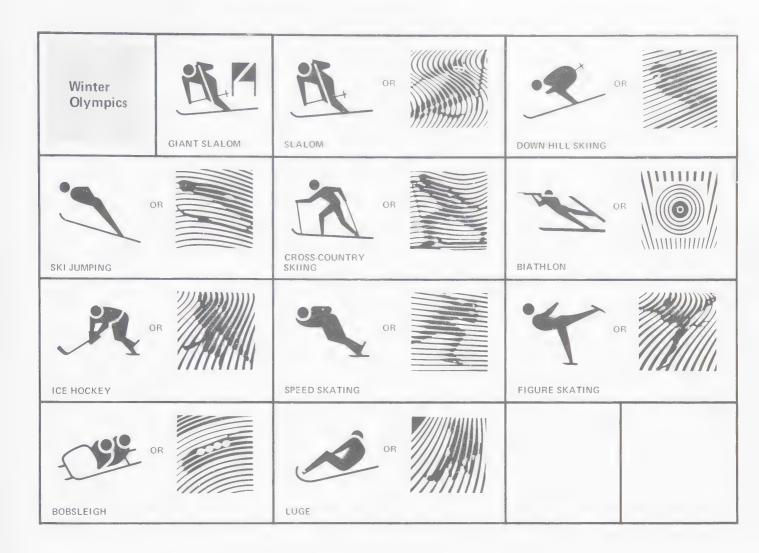


- ▲ Symbol is a Hebrew letter which appears on a four-sided top used in the game of Dreydle. For example, → is the letter Noon, standing for the word Ness, which means Miracle in English. When this turns up on the top, the player does nothing.
- Pe' is used instead of Shin when playing the game in Israel.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

	1948	1964	1968	1972
Track and Field		â		300
Gymnastics		7.	0	
Weight Lifting	+	18/	4	
Boxing		12-		<u>%</u>
Judo				
Wrestling		MªA		
Fencing	S R	4	*	

	1948	1964	1968	1972
Soccer		15 -		
Hockey		ي المحر		
Wall Contact Sports			0.1	
Shooting			0	
Cycling			36	
Equestrian		in	4	
Modern Pentathlon		is the		

 [♣] Handball, Jar Alar, Squash, Tennis
 • Equestrian, Fencing, Pistol Shooting, Swimming, Traction 1.



#### 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.

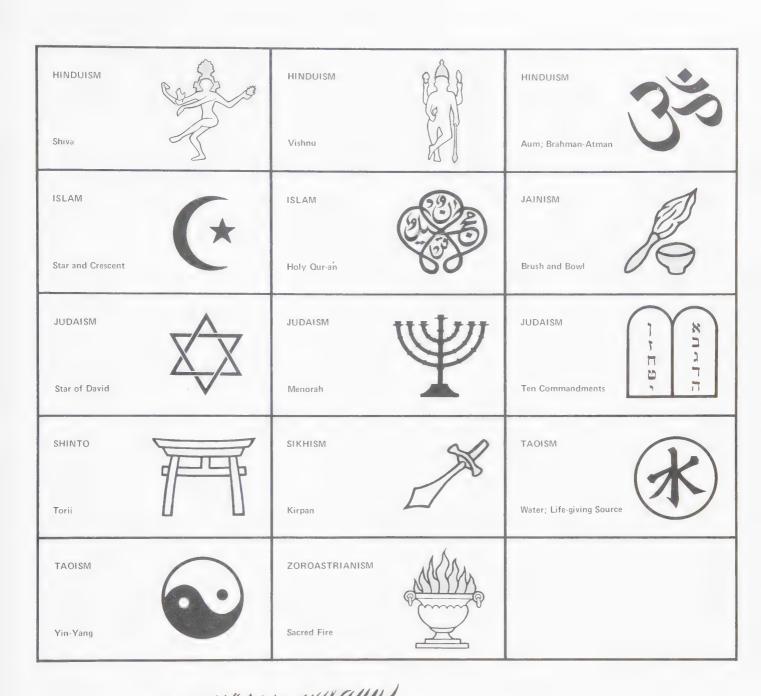
Today the original Smokey lives happily in Washington, D.C.'s National Zoological Park. He is never lonely, for he has four million visitors a year.



## RELIGION

BUDDHISM Buddha		BUDDHISM Buddha's Footprint		BUDDHISM
BUDDHISM  Wheel of Law		BUDDHISM, Tibetan  The Path of Universality	2000	BUDDHISM, Zen  Eternal State of Buddha
CHRISTIANITY		CHRISTIANITY	<b>\$</b>	CHRISTIANITY
Latin Cross  CHRISTIANITY	IC XC	Celtic Cross  CHRISTIANITY	D	Orthodox Cross  CHRISTIANITY
Christ Victorious	NI KA	Chi Rho	X	Triquetra
CHRISTIANITY  The Fish	IXOYC	CHRISTIANITY  Agnus Dei		CHRISTIANITY  Descending Dove; Holy Spirit
CHRISTIANITY	4	CHRISTIANITY	I VI VIII VIII VIIII	CHRISTIANITY, Church of Christ, Scientist
Anchor; St. Clement  CONFUCIANISM		Ten Commandments  CONFUCIANISM	IV IX X	Cross and Crown  HINDUISM
Confucius		Conjugal Bliss	器	Mandala

[▲] 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



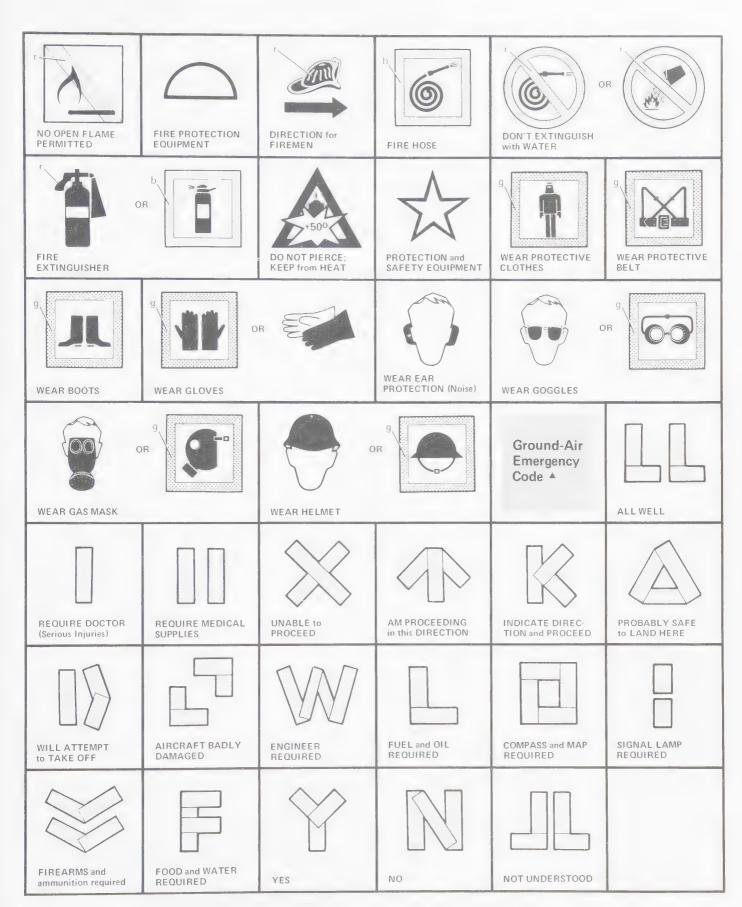


In Jerusalem, where the palm tree flourishes, Christ's triumphal entry was celebrated by the waving of palm fronds. Hence the Western world's traditional symbol for the Sunday before Easter. But in Russia where palms are scarce, the substitute symbol is pussy-willow!

### SAFETY



[◆] ISO Recommendation



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

### SAFETY (continued)

Traffic Accidents	MATERIAL DAMAGE	INJURY, NON-FATAL	INJURY, FATAL	PARKED BUS, TRUCK, or TRACTOR	OTHER OBJECTS
INTENDED MOVEMENT	MOVING CAR, VAN or MOTORCYCLE	STOPPED CAR, VAN or MOTORCYCLE	MOVING BUS, TRUCK or TRACTOR	STOPPED BUS, TRUCK or TRACTOR	* TOWED and TOWING VEHICLE
HEAVY TRUCK and TRAILER	REVERSING	OUT of CONTROL	SKIDDING	VEHICLE OVERTURNED	COLLISION, BROADSIDE
COLLISION, OVERTAKING TURN	COLLISION,	COLLISION, HEAD-ON	COLLISION, REAR END	SIDESWIPE, HEAD-ON	SIDESWIPE, OVERTAKING

- * A letter A above arrow includes Animal drawn Vehicle

#### BEFORE ABC'S

Youngsters below reading age can be protected by graphic symbols.



Caution: Sharp

In the framework of traffic signs for "grown-ups" that sanction or forbid, various do's and don'ts are quickly recognized and remembered by children.

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!"



Forbid: Hot



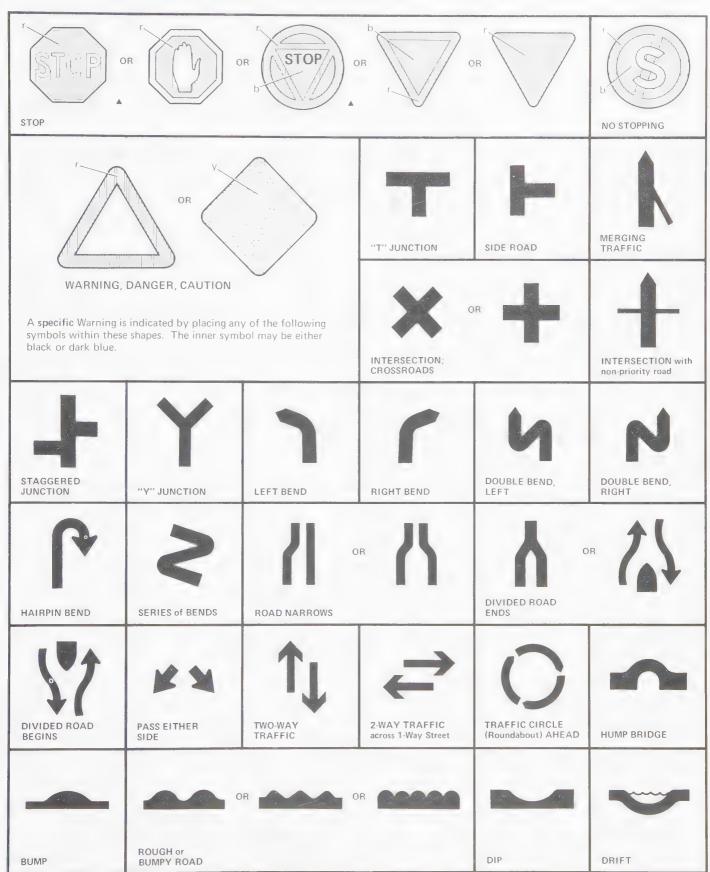




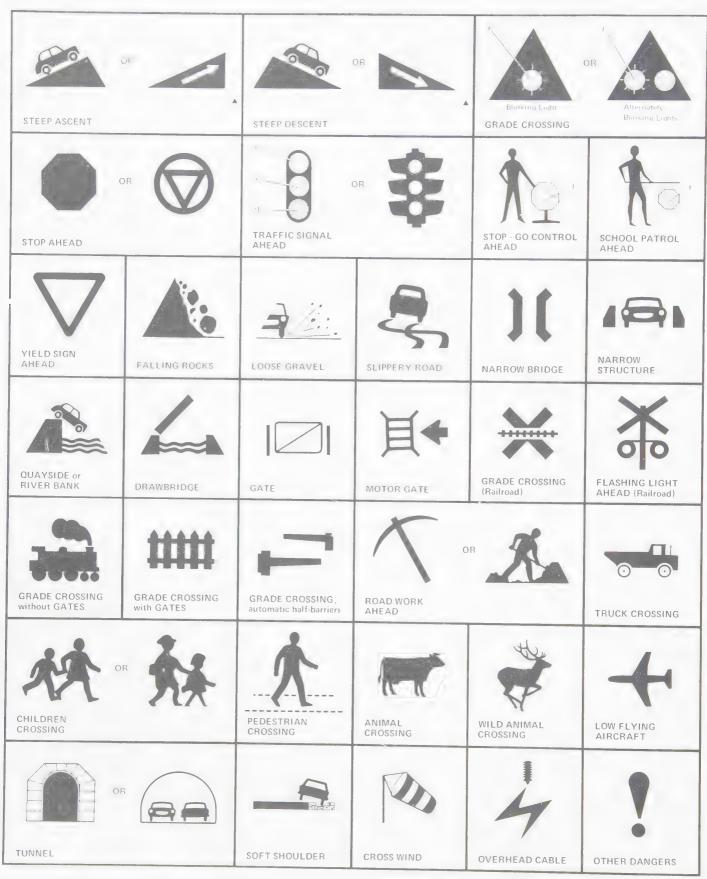




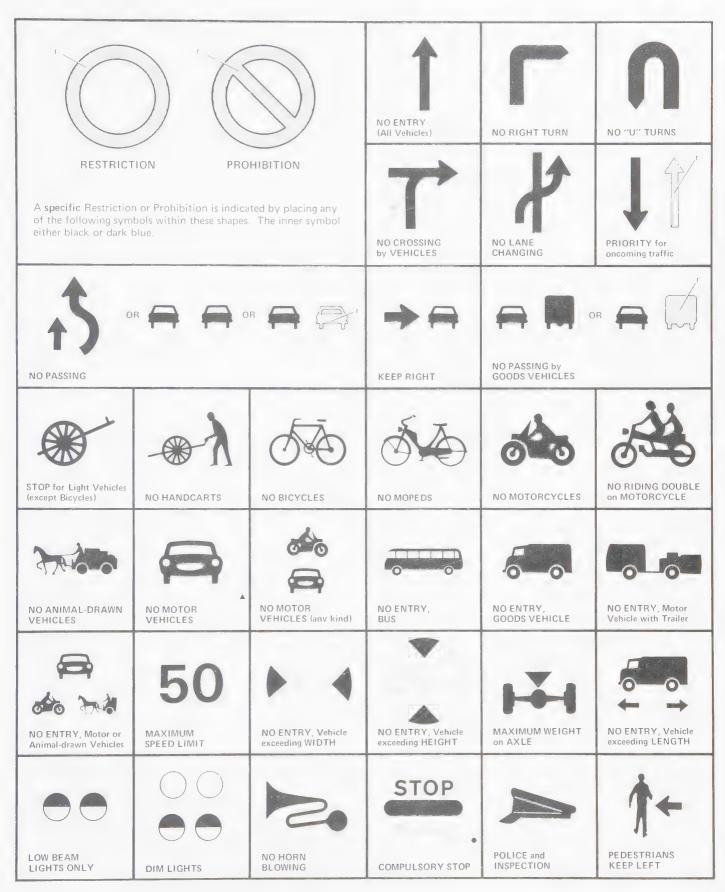
TRAFFIC



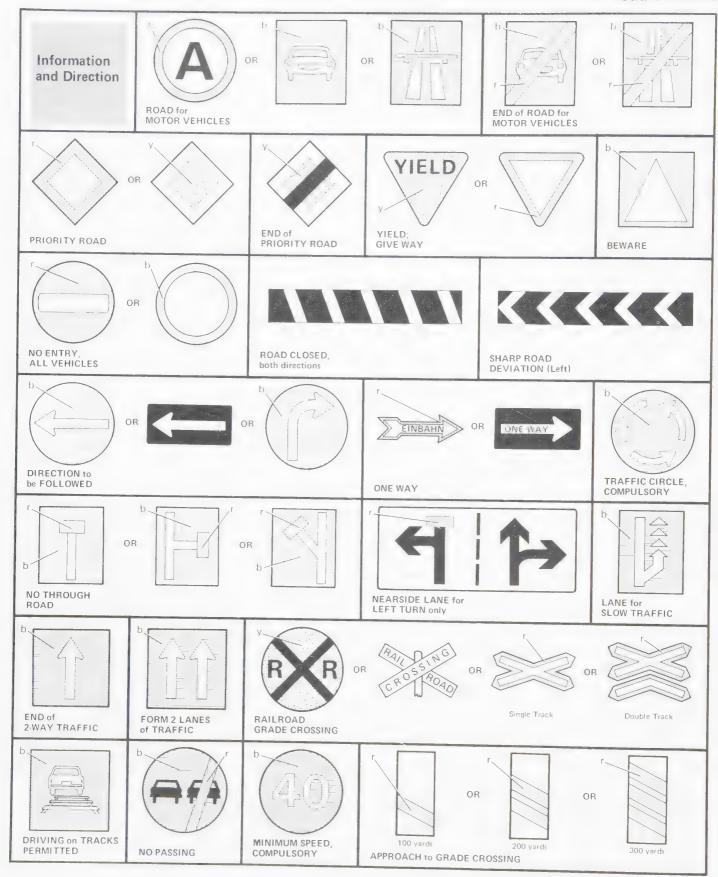
^{▲ &}quot;STOP" often translated into language of country.



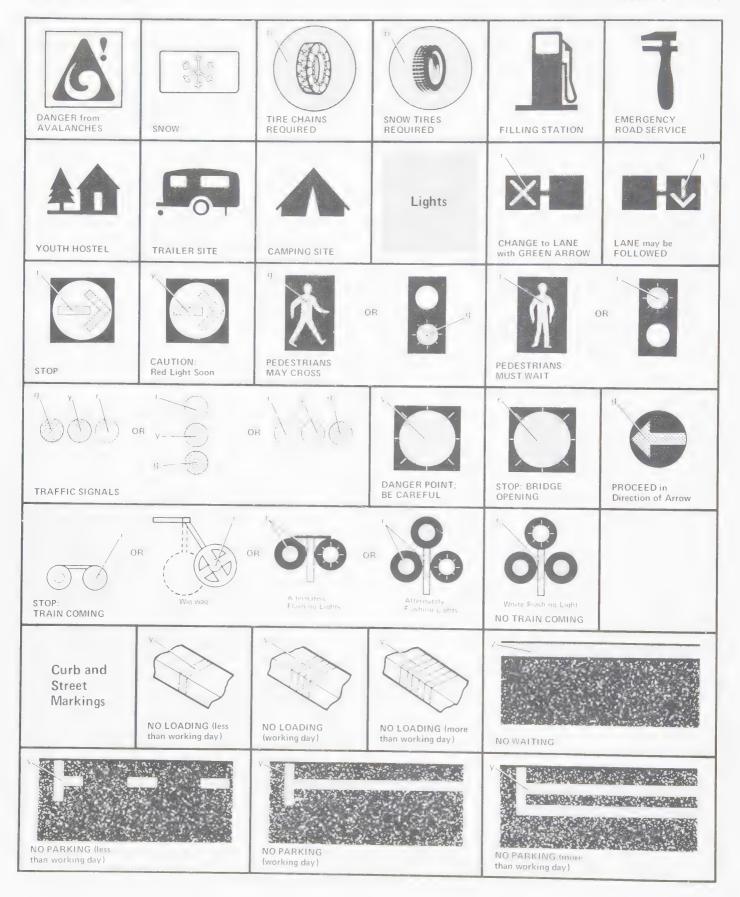
[▲] Amount of grade may also be expressed as a ratio Example: 1:10

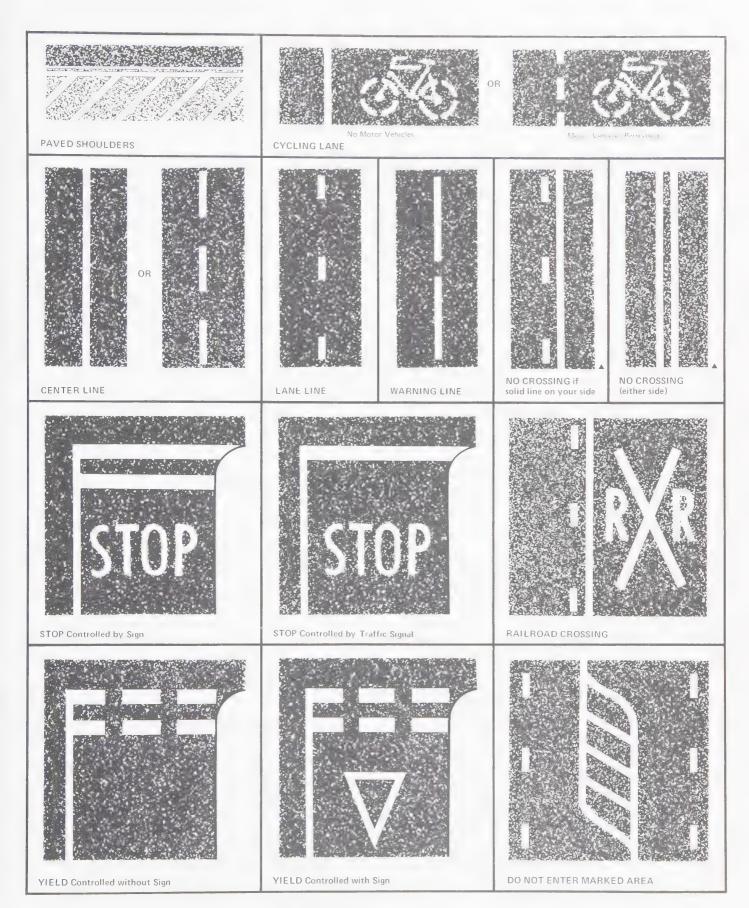


- ▲ Exception: Two wheeled motor vehicles without side-cars.
- Other reasons for stopping may be indicated. Example: STOP CHILDREN; STOP WEIGHT CHECK.

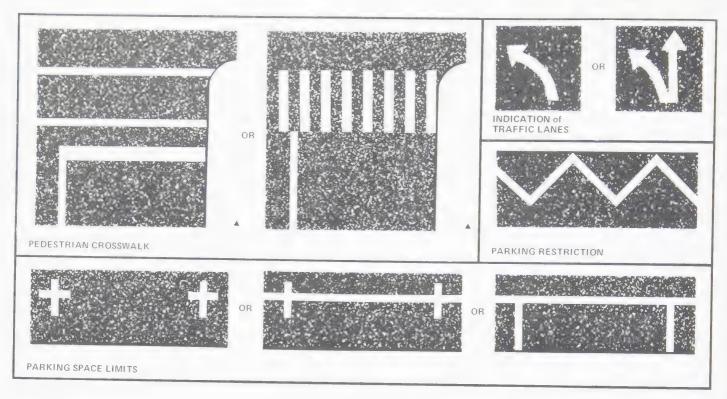




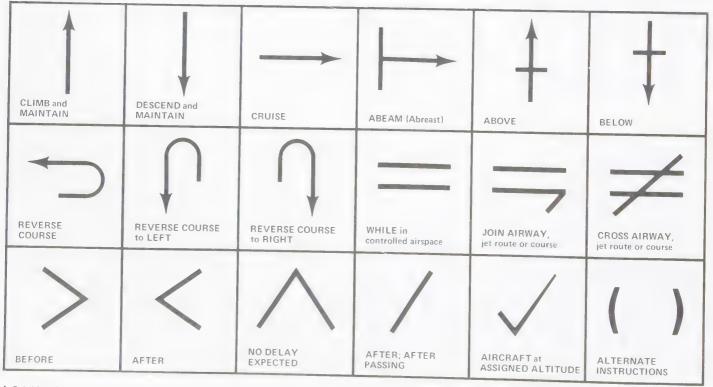




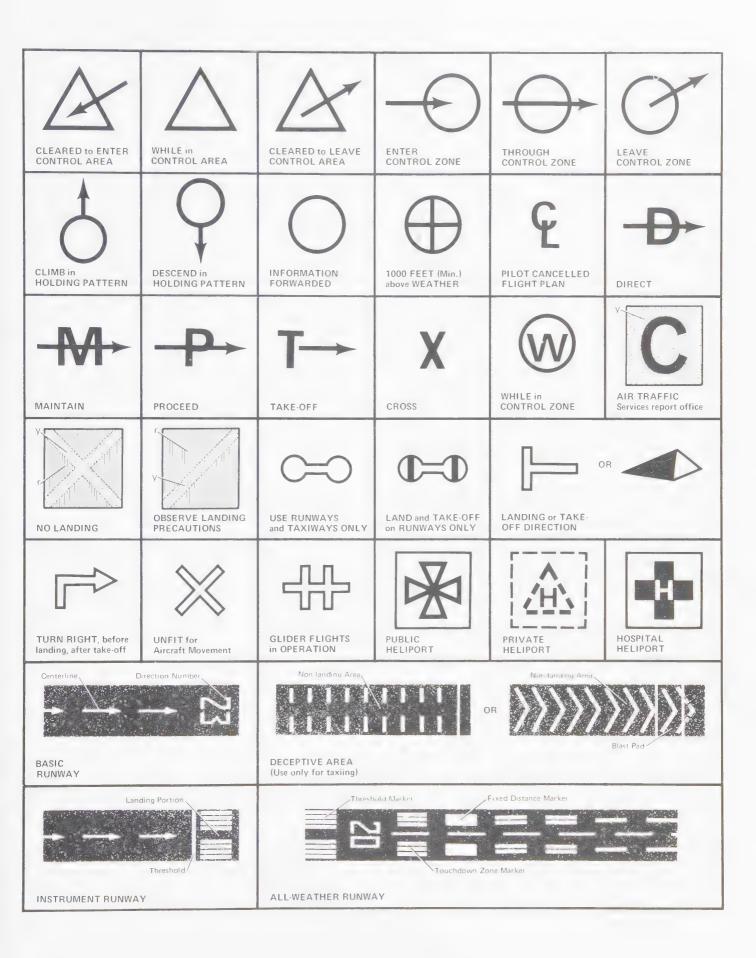
▲ Solid Line(s) may also be shown in yellow.





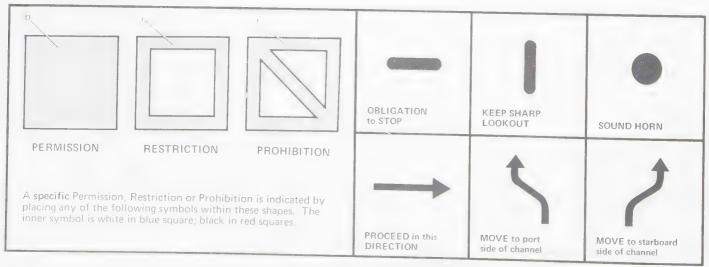


[▲] Solid Line(s) may also be shown in yellow.

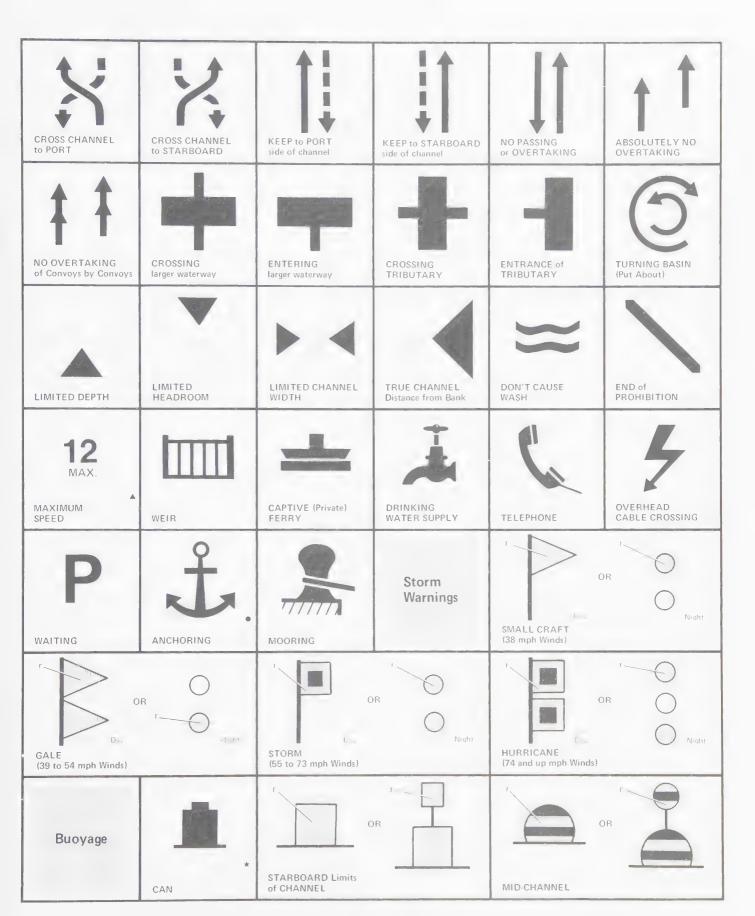


Marshalling Signals	•	4	Letter Tri	, ,	<i>(</i> * ,
	PROCEED; WATCH SIGNALS	THIS WAY	PROCEED to NEXT SIGNALMAN	TURN LEFT	TURN RIGHT
	K . 52. A	()	Yeserk	9440	↔ < <
MOVE AHEAD	STOP	START ENGINES	INSERT CHOCKS	PULL CHOCKS	CUT ENGINES
↑	SLOW DOWN LEFT ENGINES	SLOW DOWN RIGHT ENGINES	MOVE BACK	BACK UP, Tail to STARBOARD	BACK UP, Tail to PORT
ALL CLEAR	<b>▶ 《</b> ·	MOVE UPWARDS	MOVE DOWNWARDS	MOVE HORIZONTALLY	LAND

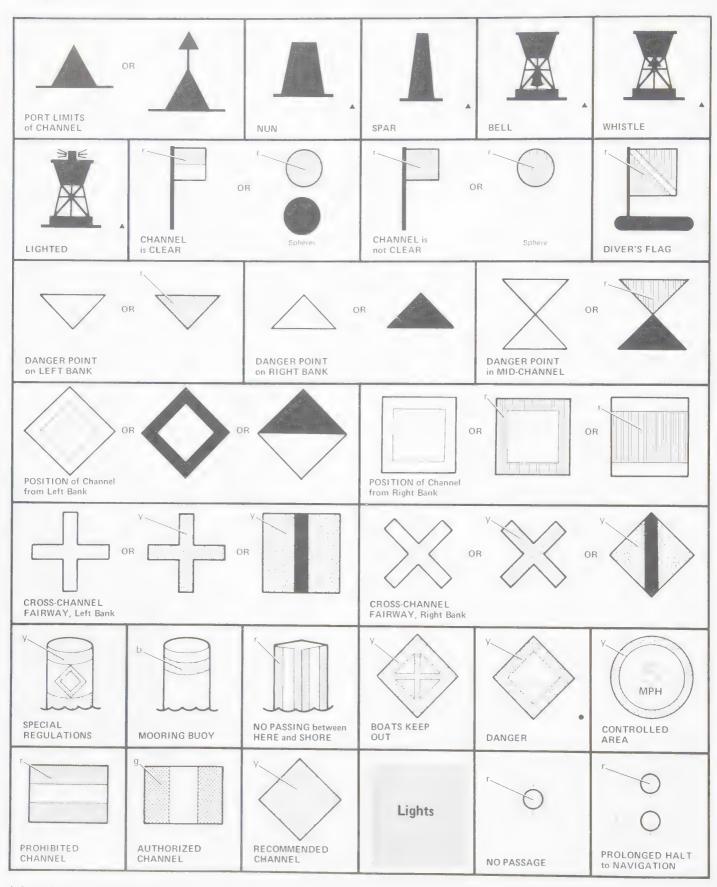
### Marine



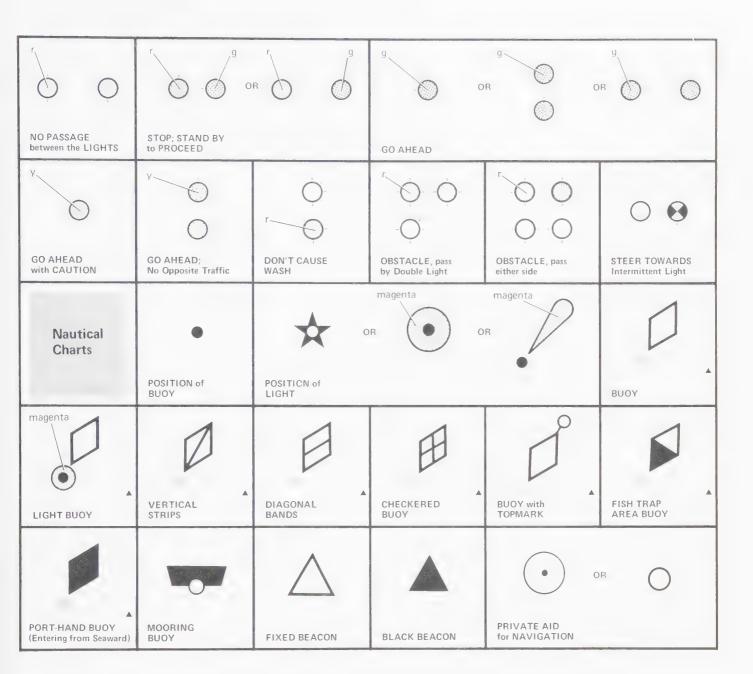
- The signalman is shown facing the aircraft. Signals may also be made with illuminated wands, bats or torchlights.
  The speed of the signalman's arm movement indicates the speed of the action to be taken by the pilot.



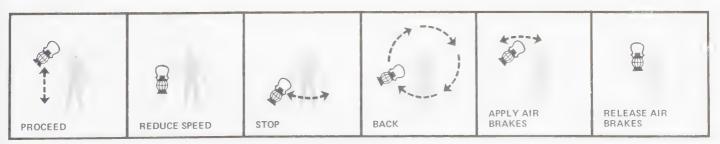
- ▲ May be any prescribed kilometers per hour.
- Anchor inverted when used in Prohibition square.
- * Color of buoy structure indicates location of channel: black for port side; black and white, mid-channel; red, starboard. Numbers may also be added odd for port side; none, mid-channel; even, starboard.



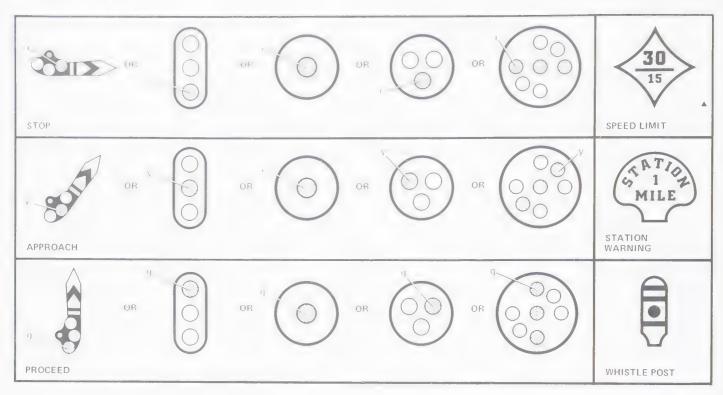
- A Color of buoy structure indicates location of channel: black for port side; black and white, mid-channel; red, starboard. Numbers may also be added: odd for port side, none, mid channel; even, starboard.
- Specific danger may be indicated inside. Example: Wreck, Shoal, Dam



### Rail



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

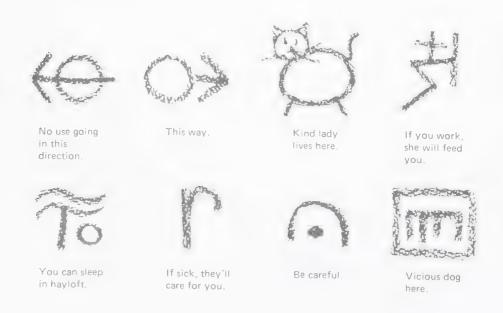


▲ Top number is for Passenger Train; bottom, Freight Train

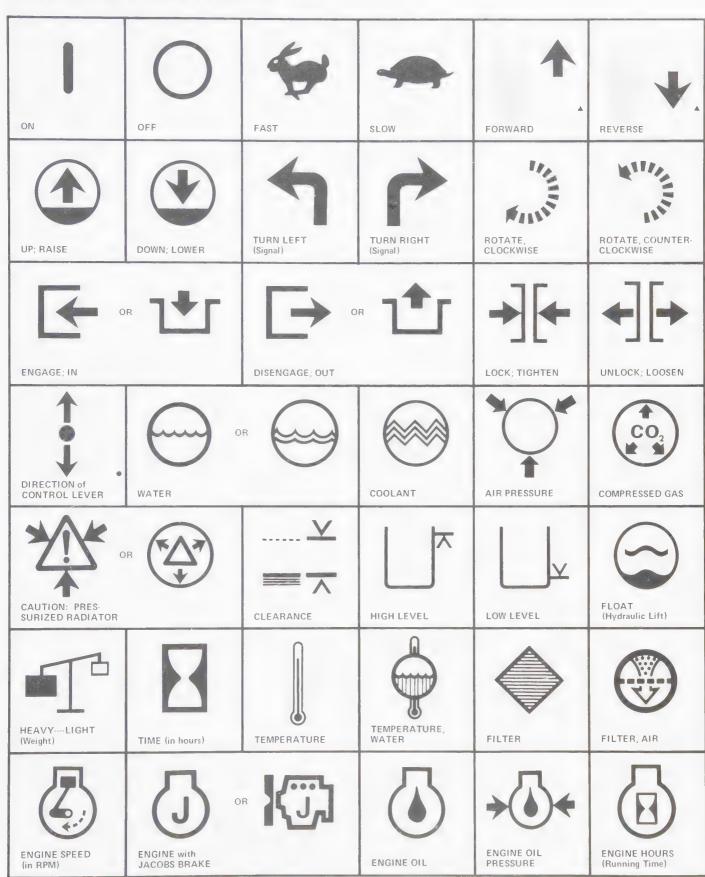
### KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD

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?

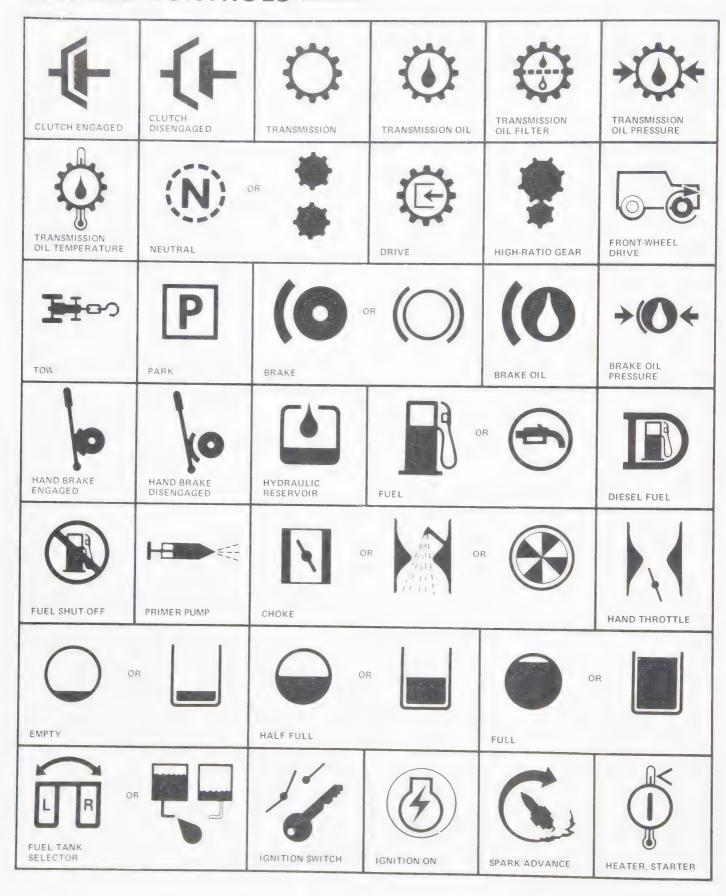


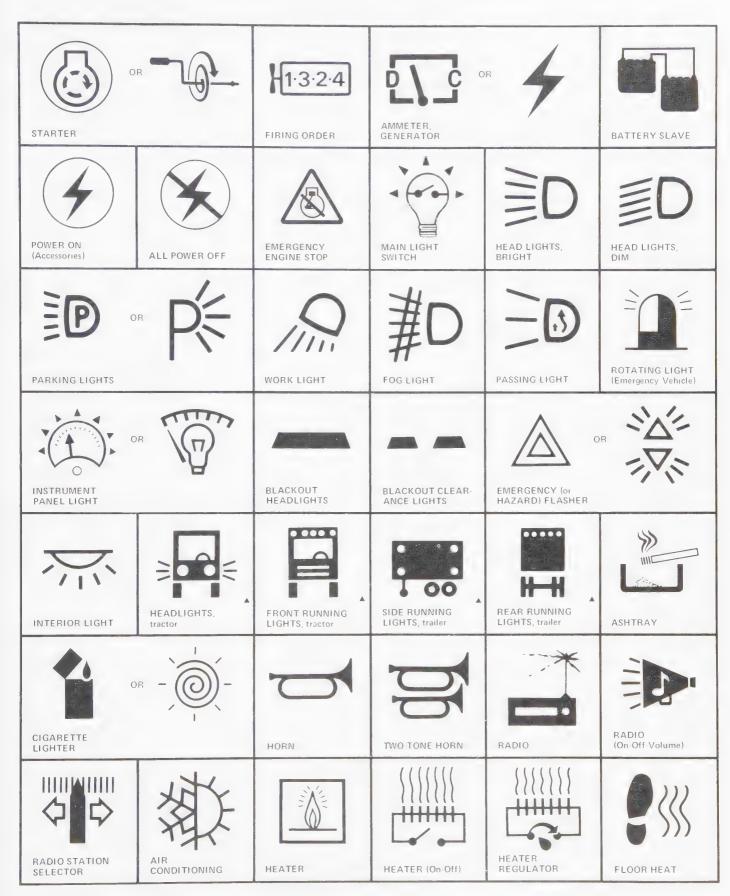
# **VEHICLE CONTROLS**



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

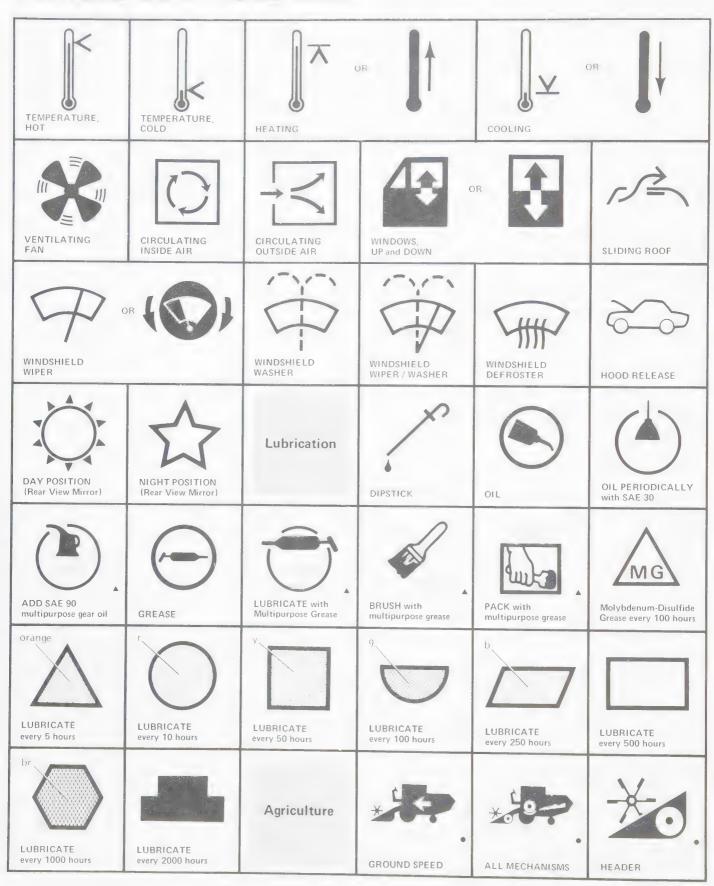
# VEHICLE CONTROLS continued



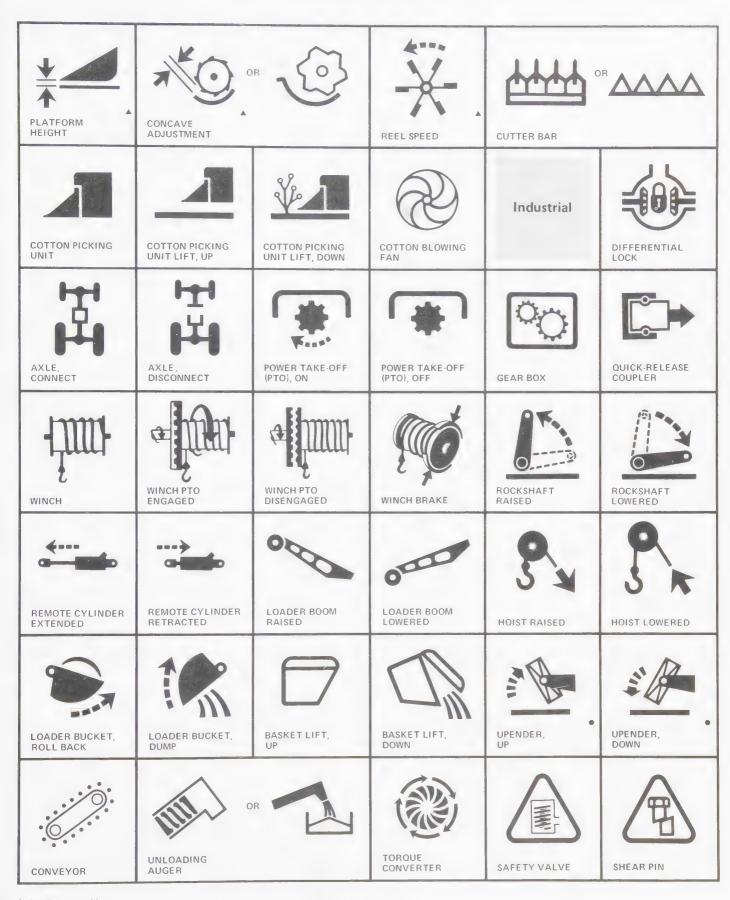


▲ Applies to semi tractor-trailer (truck)

# VEHICLE CONTROLS a mitimaedi

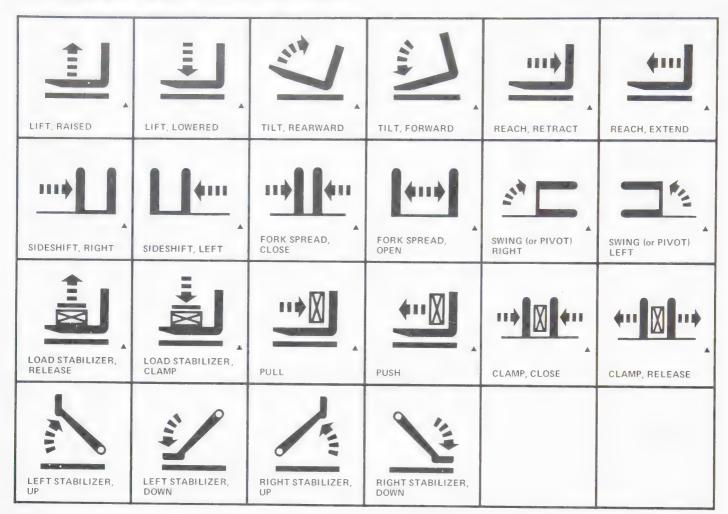


- ▲ Number refers to frequency of lubrication (in hours).
- Applies to combines.



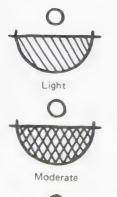
- ▲ Applies to combines.
- Applies to combines.
   Applies to fork lift vehicles.

# VEHICLE CONTROLS (continued)



Applies to fork lift vehicles.

### **ALERT**



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

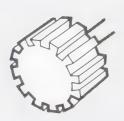
## Army Vehicle



Fuel System



Lighting System



Power Train

### Automotive



Finger-operated, continuous, multi-turn



Detented (more than 2 steps)

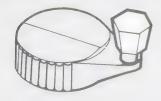


OR



2-Position (discrete switching only)

### Navy Radar



Bearing **164** 



Tuning



Gain



Dimmer



Auger



Ground Speed



Separator; Ratchet



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



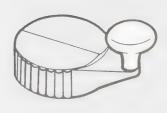
Intensity



Focus



Range



Marker

# **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.

p. 168	p. 175	p. 177	p. 182	p. 186	p. 190	p. 193	
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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.

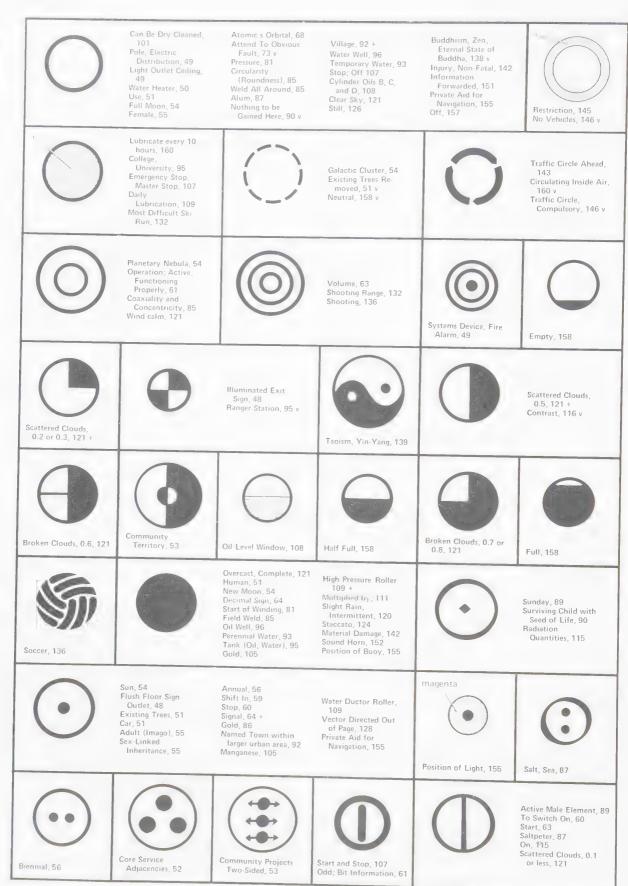
 $\mathsf{TEXT}-\mathsf{Often}$  the same graphic form has different meanings in different Disciplines. In these cases, all such meanings are listed with the symbol, each with its reference page number.

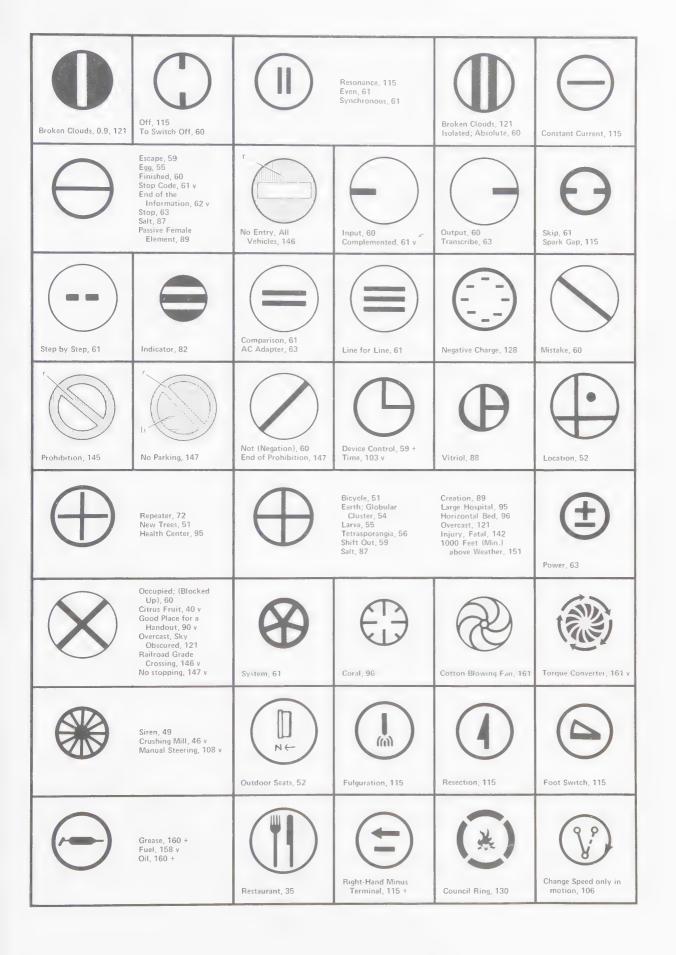
When two or more symbols are basically similar in graphic form, differing only in relative size, line weight, or modification of their graphic components, we have illustrated only *one typical symbol* and have established the following guide:

- 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.









## GRAPHIC FORM



Airport, Civil or Military, 93



Machine Stop, 72 Stop, 63, 143 v



Letterspace, 72



Dangerous Disorder, 115



Single Outlet, Special-Purpose, 48 Duplex Outlet, Special Purpose, 48 v



Up; Raise, 157 + Arena Enclosure, 53 v



Arena Diameter, 53



Vacuum, 107 Steam Pressure, 107 v



Child-Care Position, 52



Oscilloscope, 72



Positive Charge, 128



Sound Horn, 147



Steam, 107



Building Stepped Back from Arena, 53



Trash, 35



Hospital, 117



Information, 34



Snack Bar, 35



Quadder, 72 Electricity Meter, 49 v Radiation Quantities, 115 +



Town Meeting, 53



Filter, Air, 157



Buddhism, Tibetan, Path of Universality, 138



Small Services without Red Tape, 52 Activity Pockets, 52 v Expansion, 52 v Form-Filling Tables, 53 v Pools of Light, 53 v



Climb in Holding Pattern, 151 Uranus, 54 v Zinc, 87 Day, 86 v



Spin-Drying, 103 Volcano, 96 v One Revolution, 106 v



Antimony, 86



Staminate, 56



Spring, 89



Powder, 86



Salt, 87







Golf, 132



Pulley, 128



Cobalt, 86 Knotter, 45 v Sal Alkali, 87 v



Female, 55 Venus, 54 Pistillate, 56 Copper, 86 Antimony, 86 Friday, 89



Frequency, additional measuring, 71



Half Standard, 40 Bush, 40 v

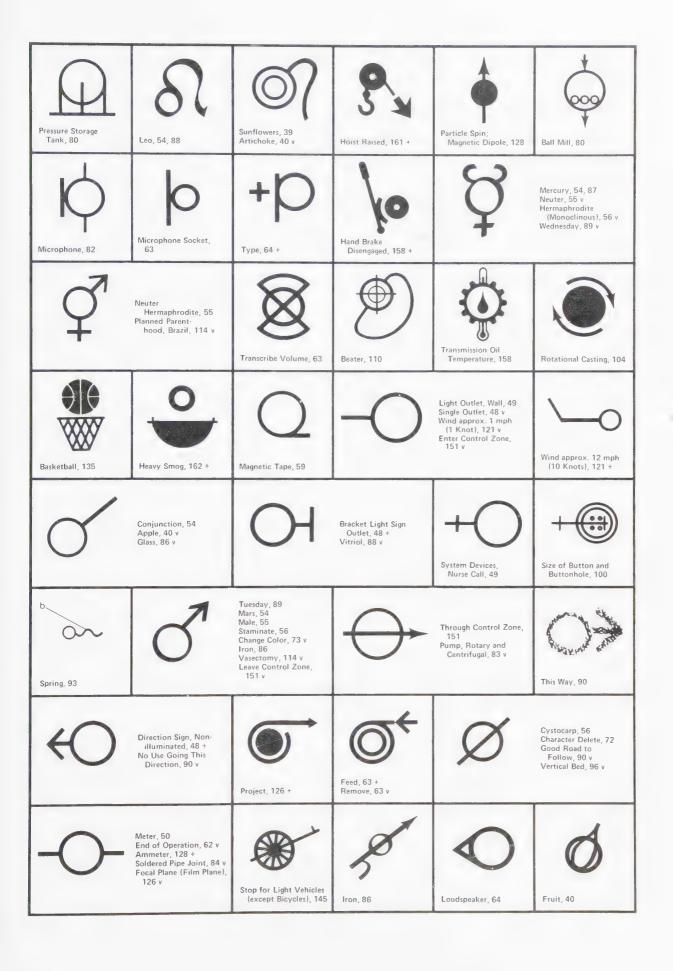


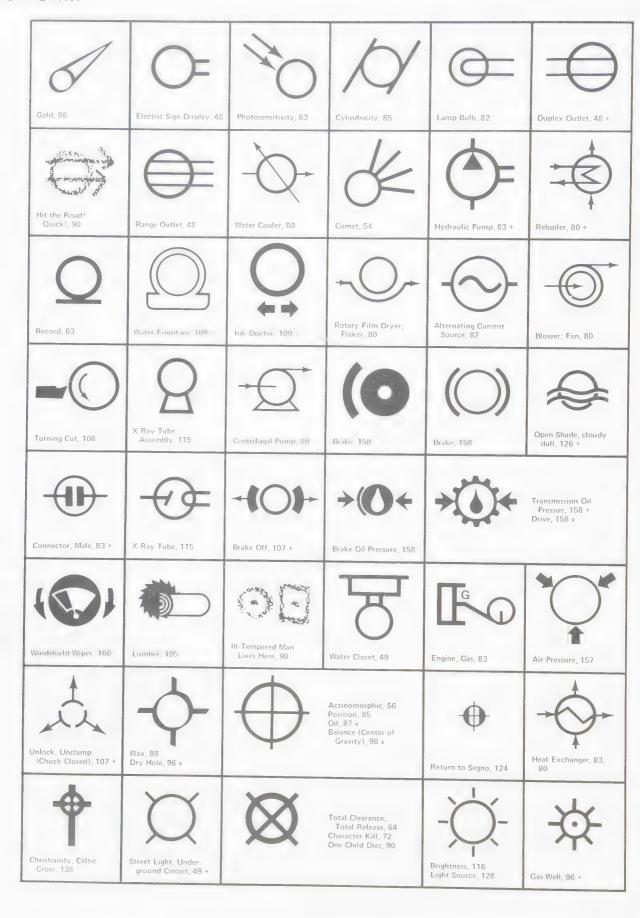
Butter-Churn, 47

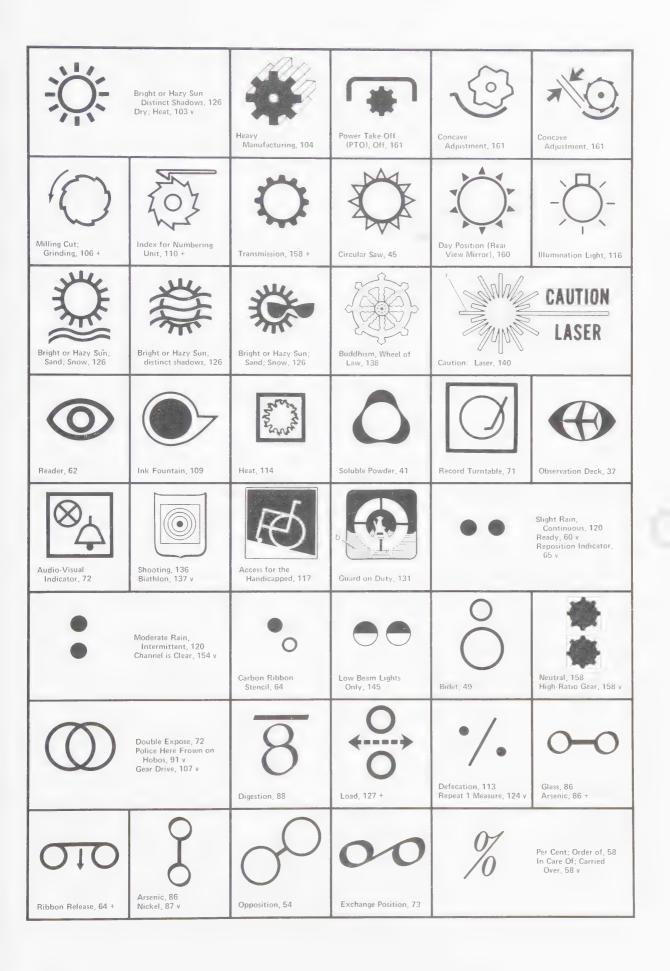


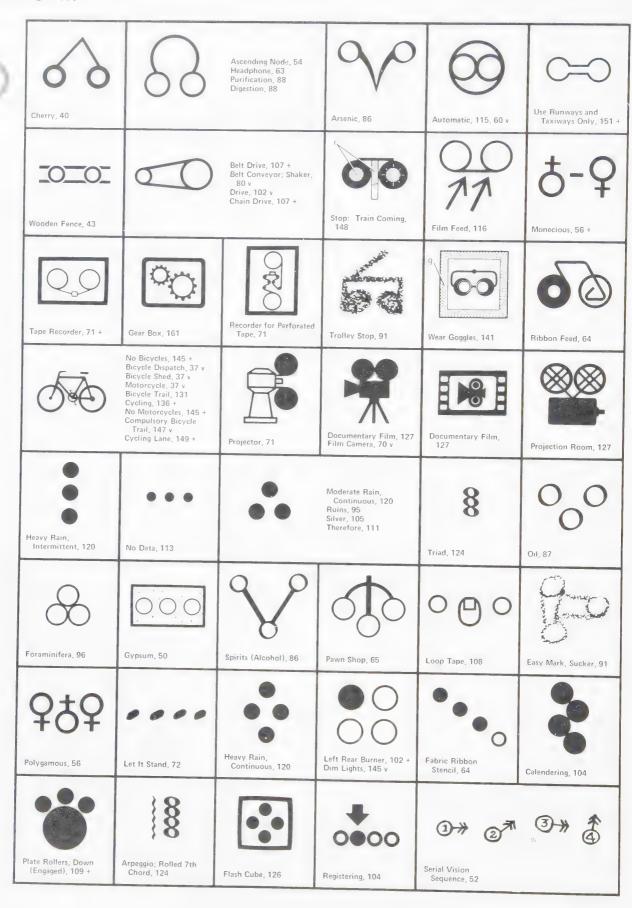
Link Parabole, 70

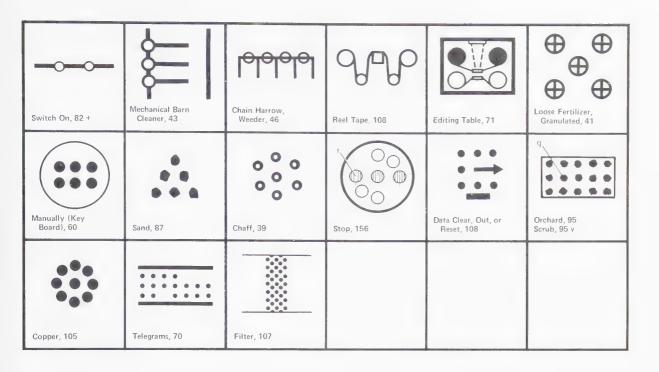


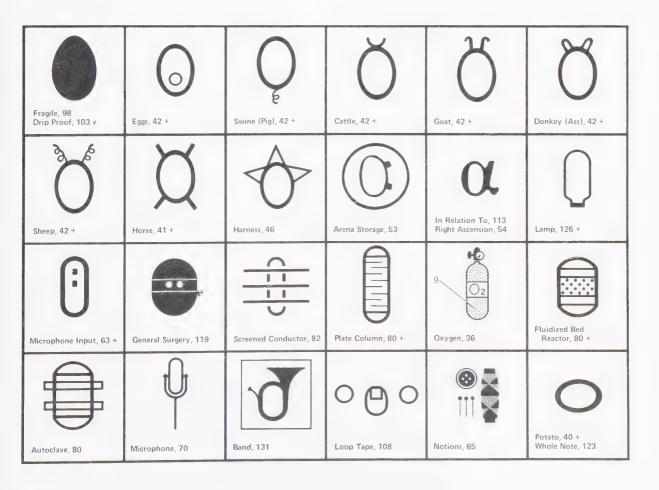




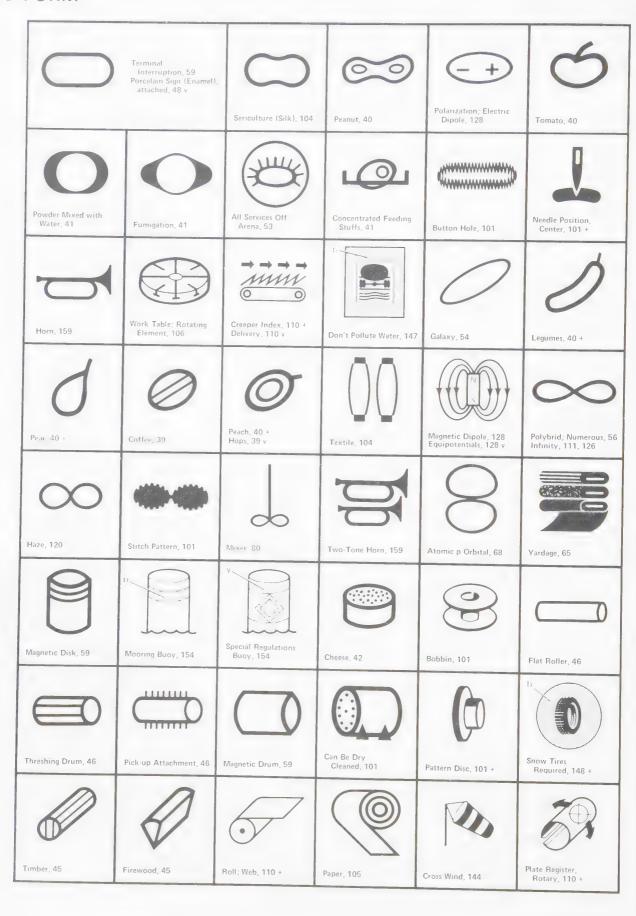


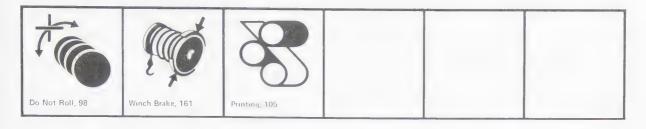


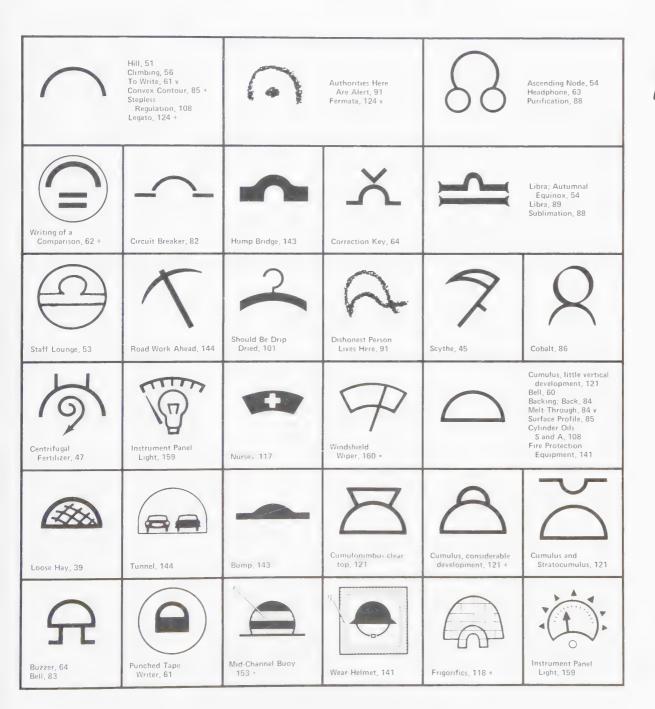


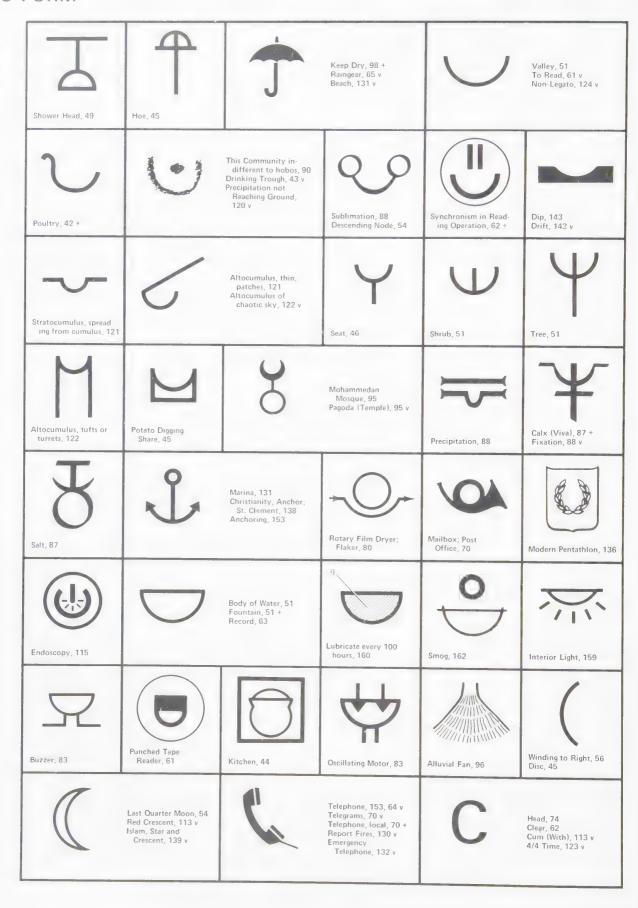




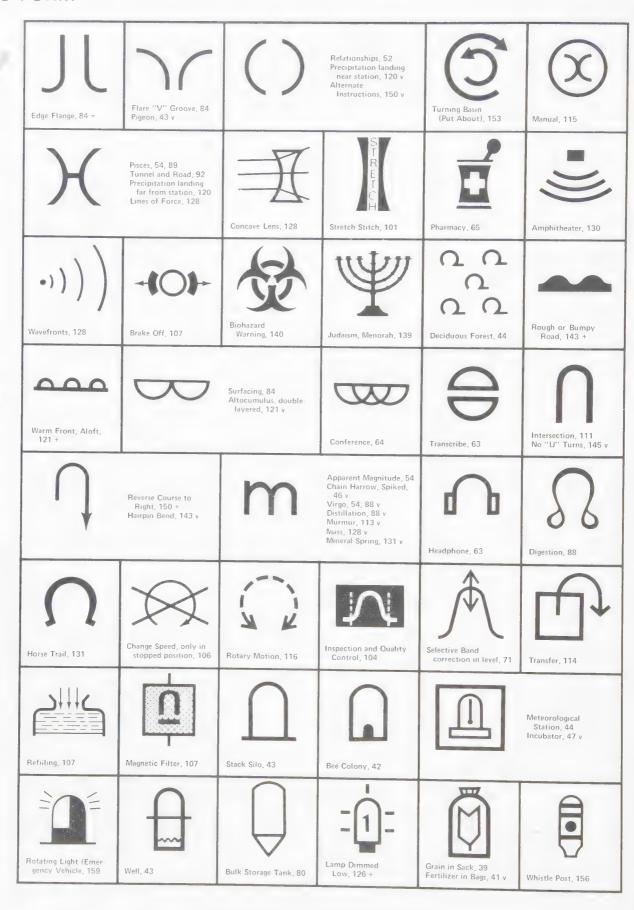


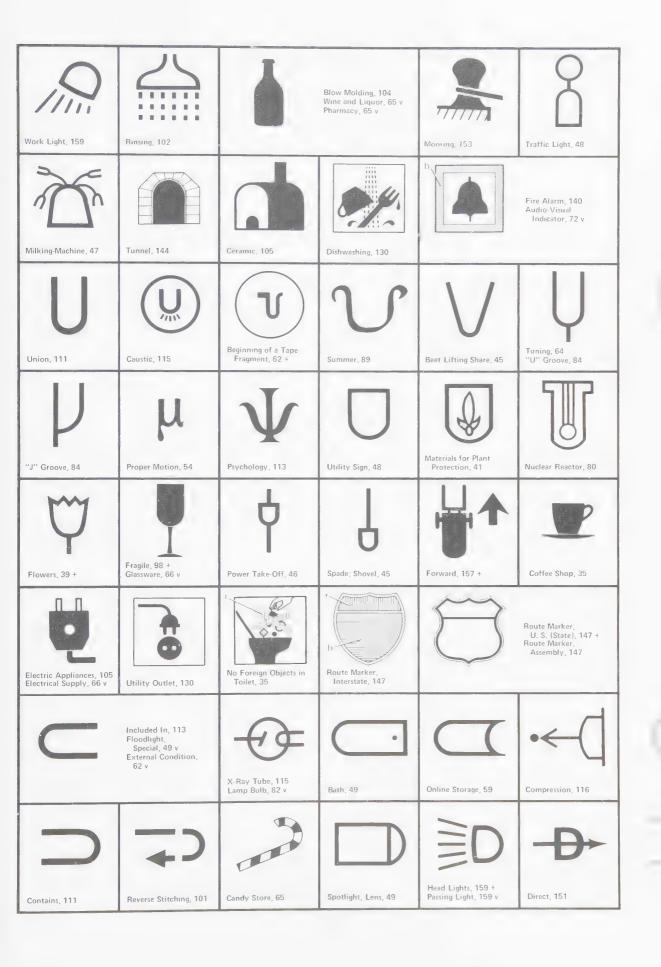


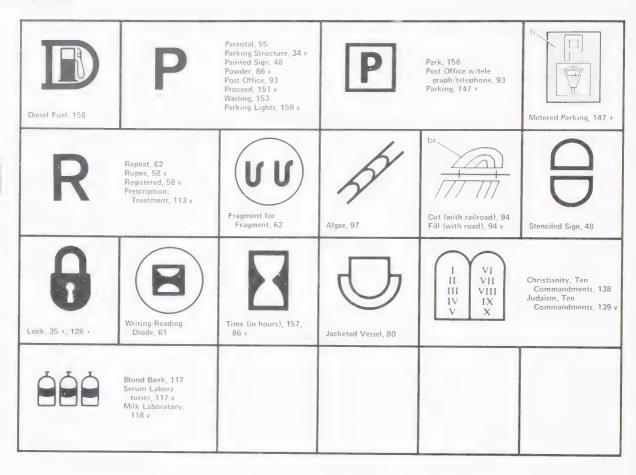


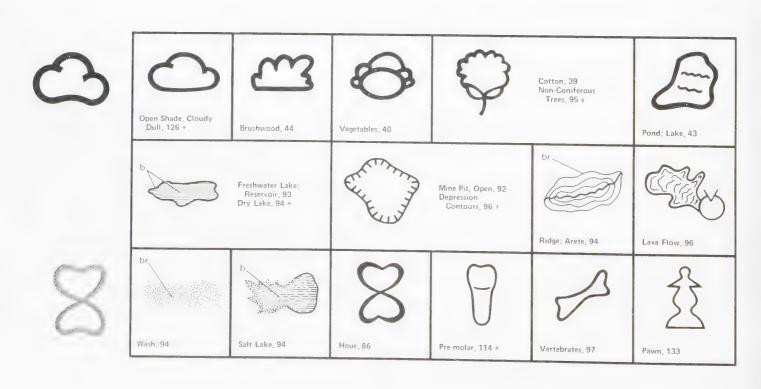


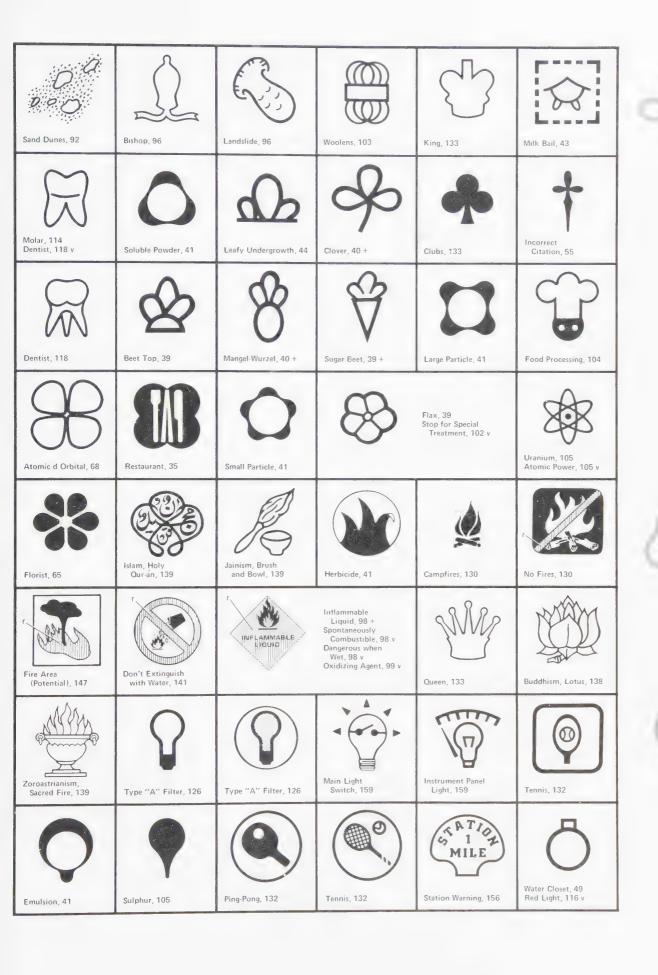
	Copyright, 58 Air Traffic Service report office, 151 v Clock Hanger Outlet, 48 v	The Owner is Out, 90	Proportional To, 111	<b>4-C</b> Exit, 34	Belongs To, 112 +
Flare Bevel Groove, 85	Disc Drill Colter, 45	¢	Center Line, 48 Clone, 56 v Pilot Cancelled Flight Plan, 151 v	¢	Cent(s), 58 Colon, 58 v 2/2 Time, 123 v
Brake, 158 Brake Oil Pressure, 158	Winding to Left, 56 To Receive, 61		First Quarter Moon, 54 Pupa, 55 Silver, 87 Monday, 89	Rake Tine, 45	Cultivator Tine, 45 Subsoiler, 45 v
Rotate, Clockwise, 157 +	The Owner Is In, 90	Entrance, 34	Э	Such That, 112 Apothecaries' Scruple, 114 v	Bell and Spigot Pipe Joint, 84
Crossed Pipe Lines, 83	<b>5</b> Lead, 87	Mine Dump, 96	Material Forming, 104	Platinum, 87	Spotlight, Reflector, 49
Wear Gas Mask, 141	Delete Code, 61	Air Conditioning, 159		Altocumulus, thin, semi- transparent, 121 + Cirrocumulus, 122 v	Sulphur, 87
Altocumulus spreading from cumulus, 122	You Can Sleep in Hayloft, 91	Hockey, 136	Mountain, 51	Stitch Pattern, 101	Mountain Pass, 95
Hatchet; Axe, 45	Close Up Space, 72	Insert Space, 72	Fron, 86	Close Up Space, 72	Stratocumulus, not from cumulus, 121

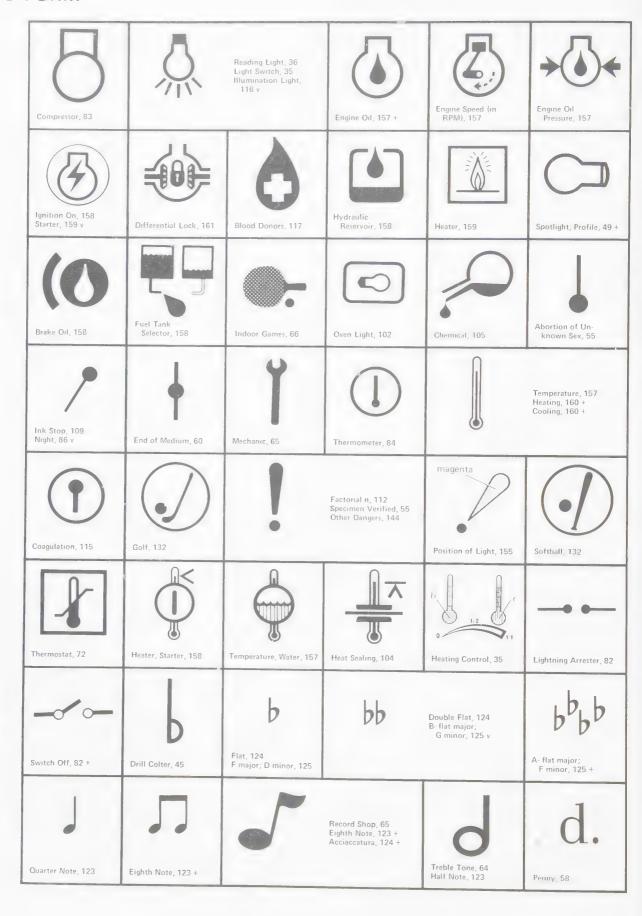


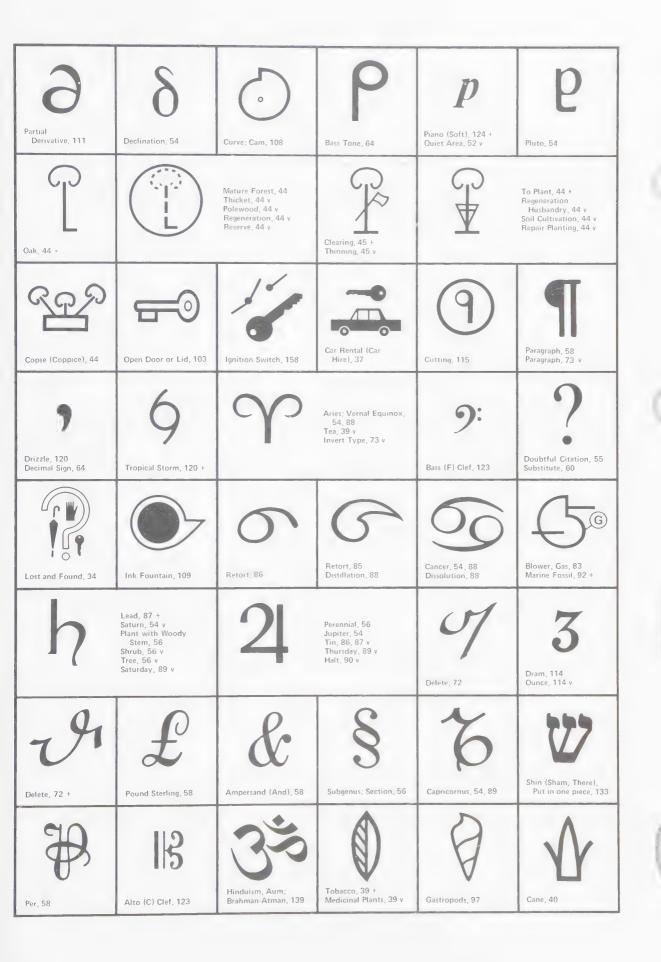
















Plant Remains, 97

Spades, 133









Use Cool Iron, 101 +

Turnip, 40

Weed, 40







To Search, 61



Television Monitor, 70 To Find, 61 v



Reader, 62 Fluoroscopy, 116 v



Observation Desk, 37





Customs, 38



Fish Remains, 97 Fishing, 131 v Fish Hatchery, 131 v



Goose, 43 + Turkey, 42 + Turkey Chick, 43 v Duck, 43 +





Loudspeaker, 64



Fruit, 40



Gold, 86



Grill, 102



Football, 132



Symbol has been Found, 62





Space, 60 Transformer, 49 Behavior, 52 Head, 55 Evergreen, 56
Extract, 59
Apply Heat, 67
3-Phase 3-Wire
(Delta), 81 Fire, 86

Elevation Above Sea Level, 95 Grease, Synthetic Oil Base, 109 Triangle (Geom.), 111 Change, 113 Hail, 120 While in Control Area, 151 Fixed Beacon, 155



(Calculus), 111



Danger Point on Right Bank, 154 +



Probably Safe to Land



Warning, Danger, Caution, 143 Slow Moving Vehicle, 140 v



Lubricate every 5 hours, 160 Point of Interest, 95 v Weekly Lubrication, 109 v



Black Beacon, 155 Boundary Beacon, 92 Highest Point in Limited Depth, 153



Ice Pellets (Sleet), 120 Trigonometrical Point 1st order, 95



Air, 86



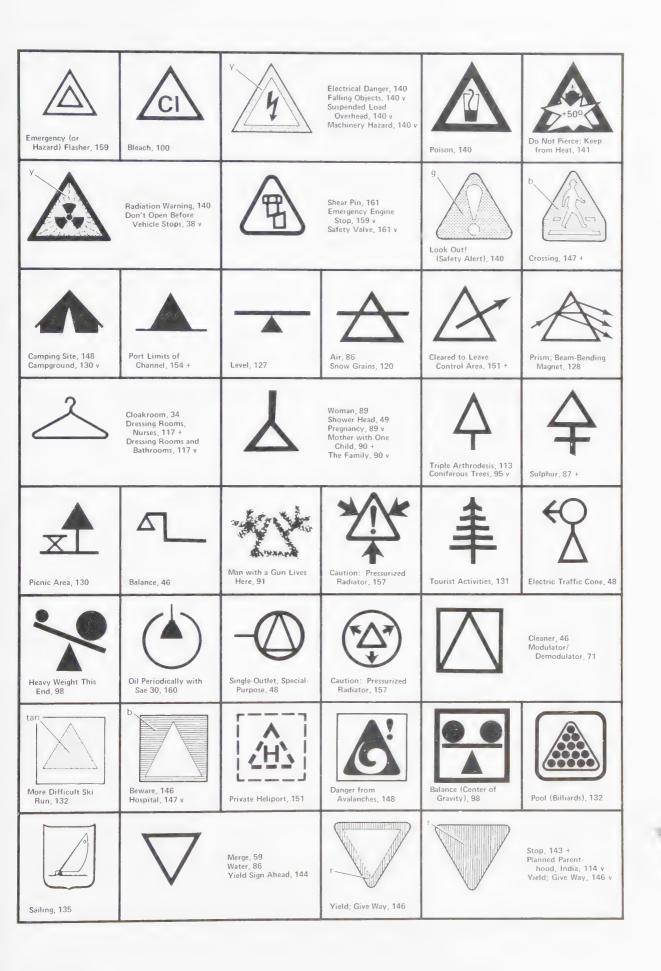
Increase Detail, 73 +

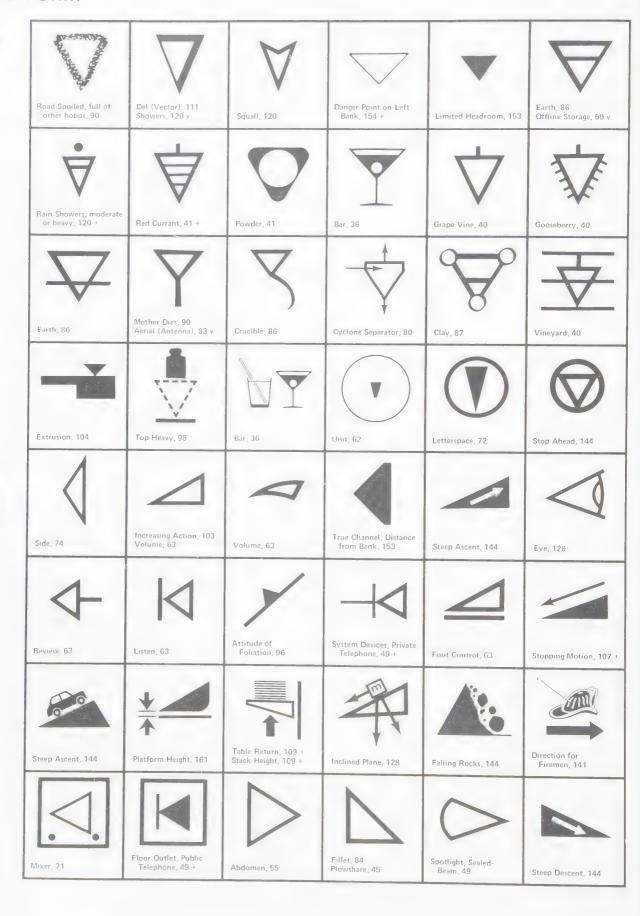


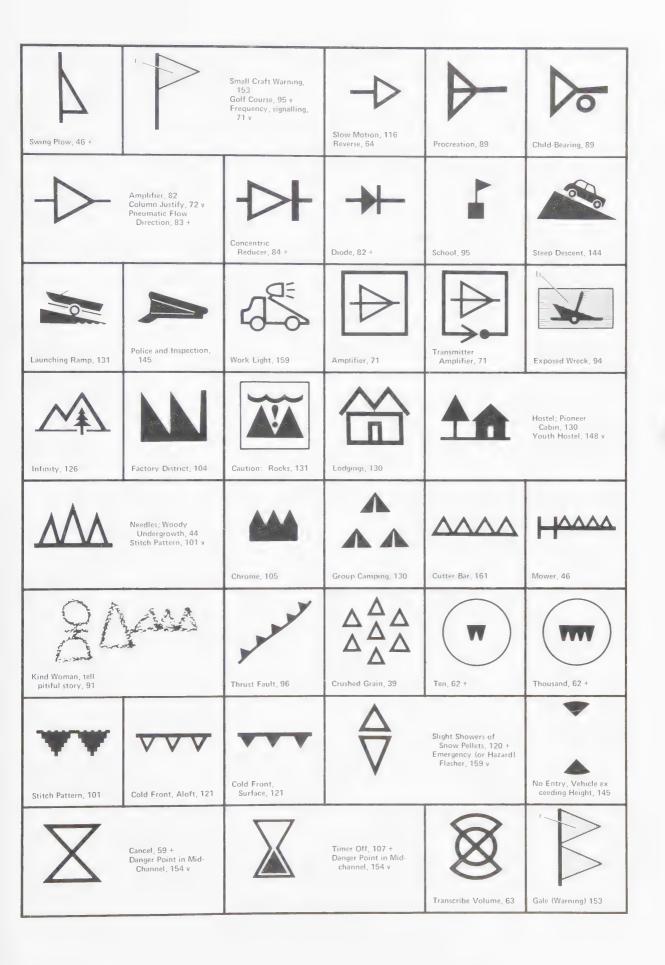
Grade Crossing, 144 +

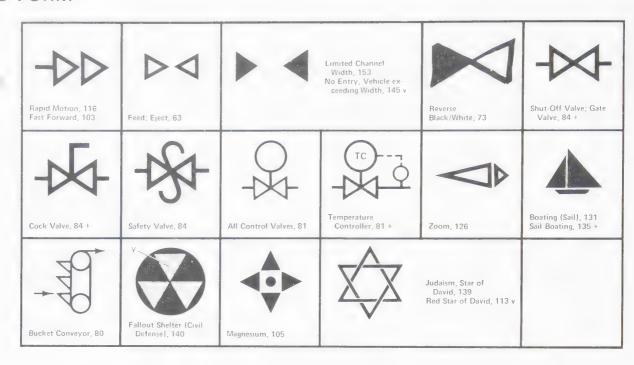


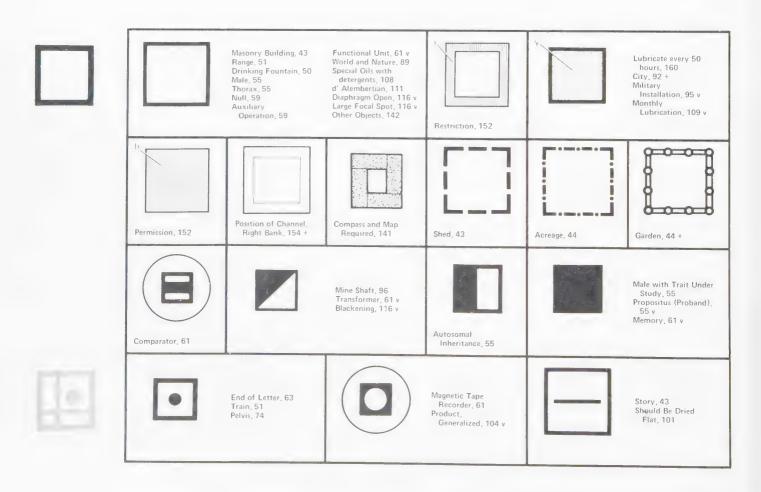
Splash Proof, 103

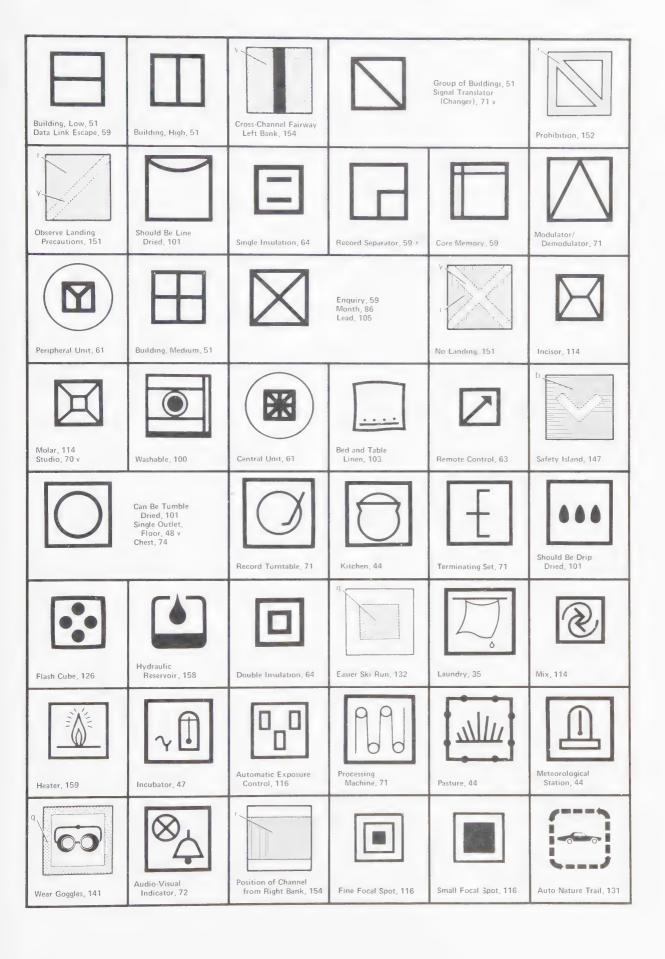


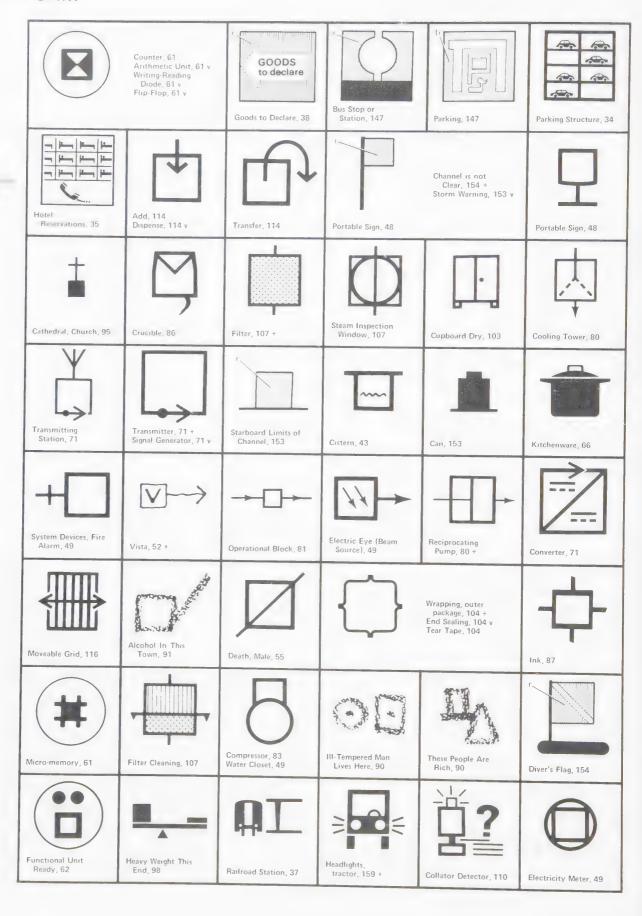


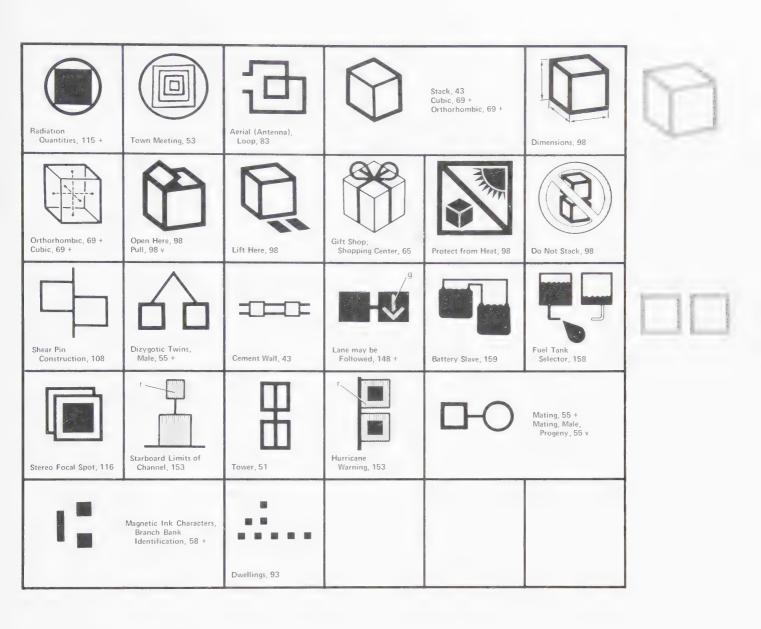


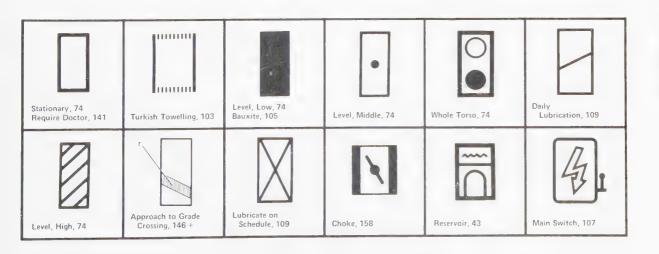


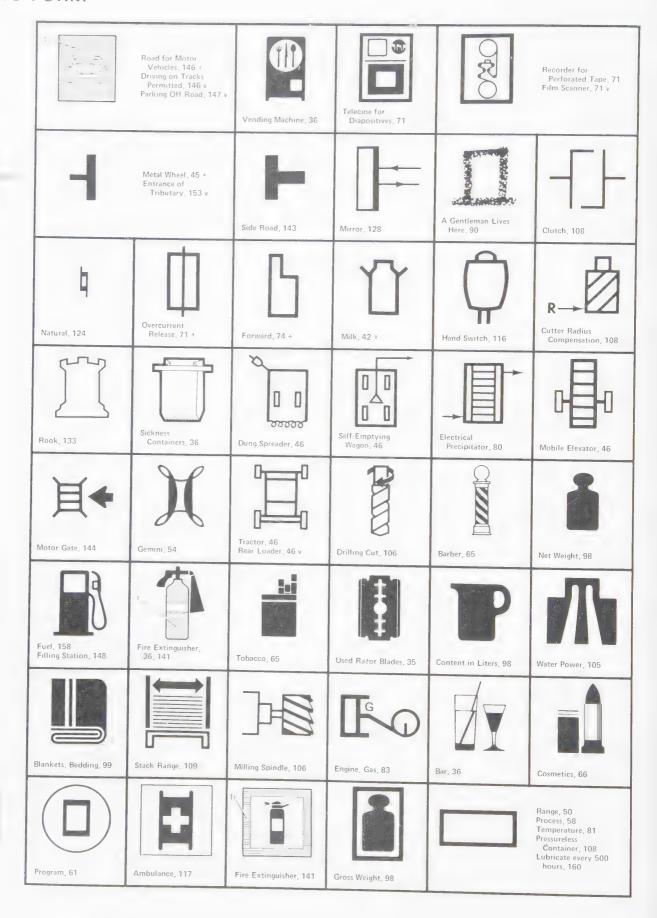


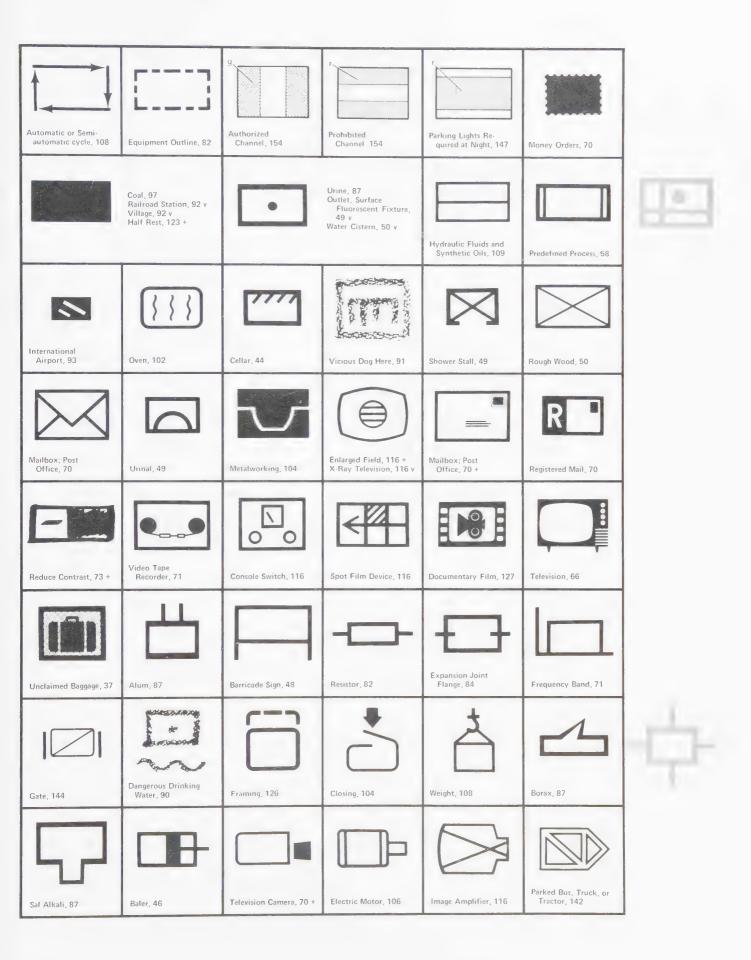




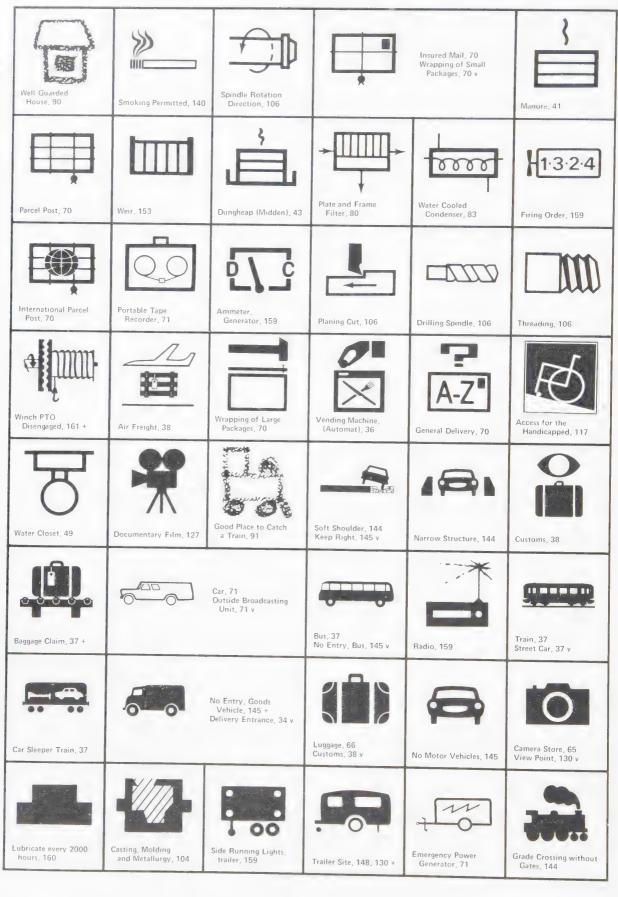


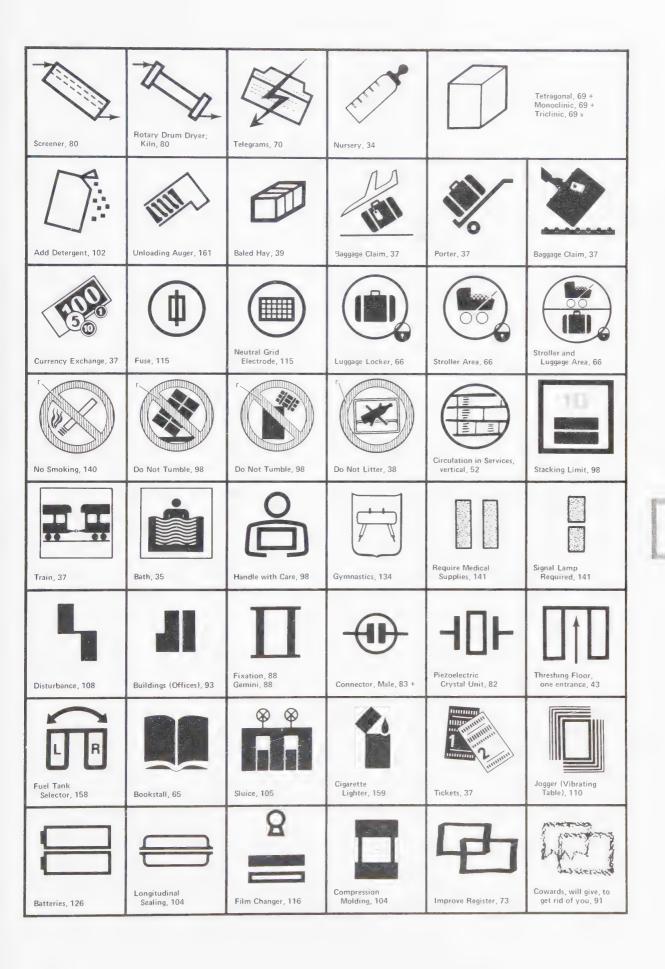




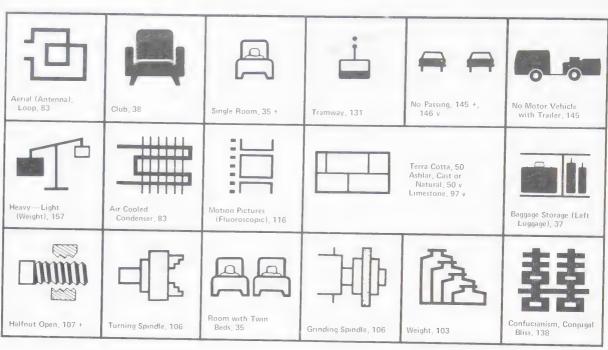


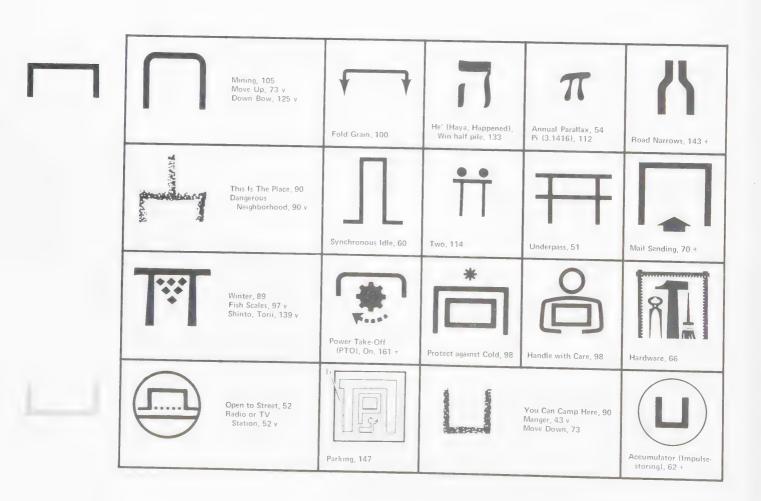


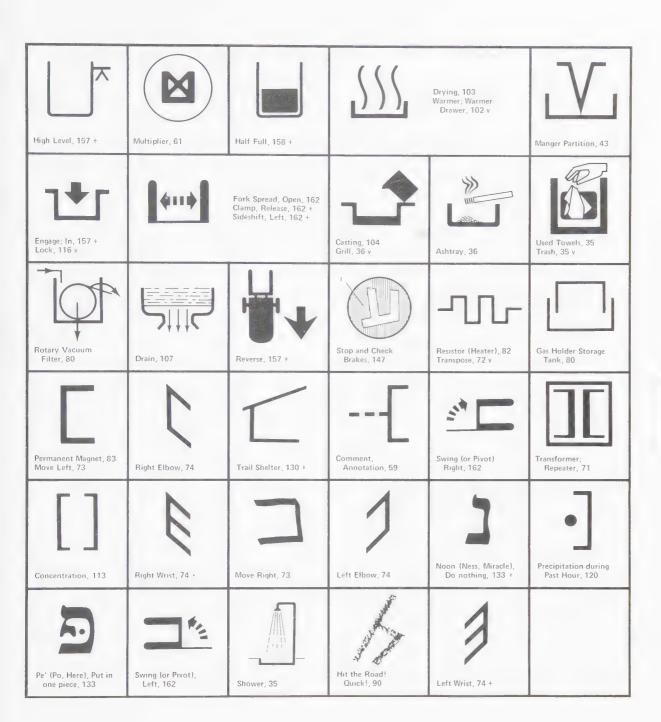














Sex Unknown or Unspecified, 55 Soap, 87 Position of Channel from Left Bank, 154



Priority Road, 146 Danger, 154 v

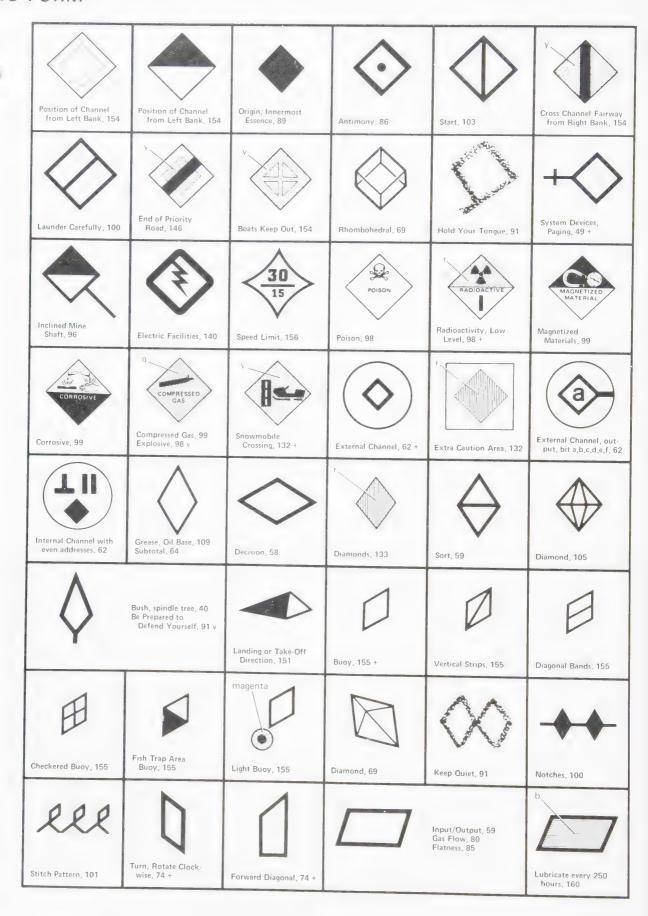


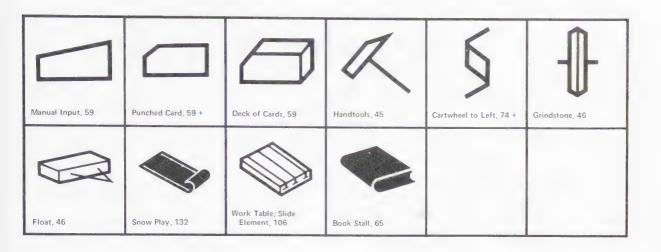
Priority Road, 146

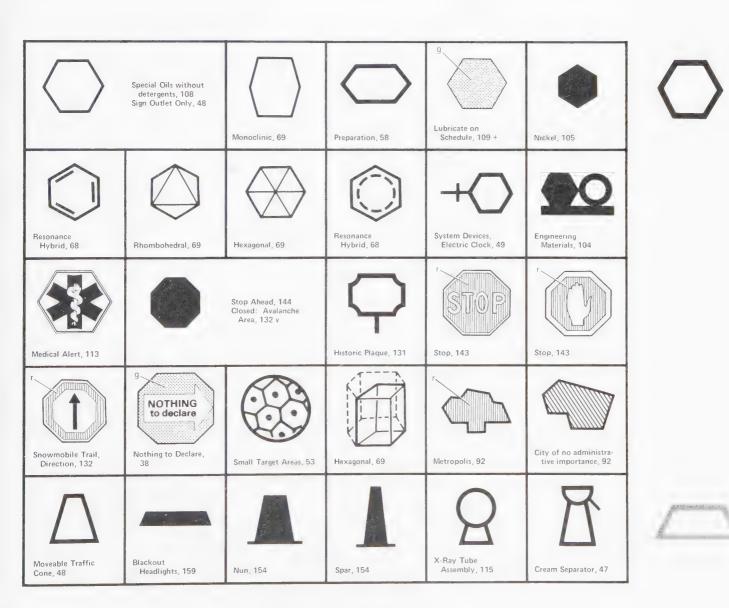


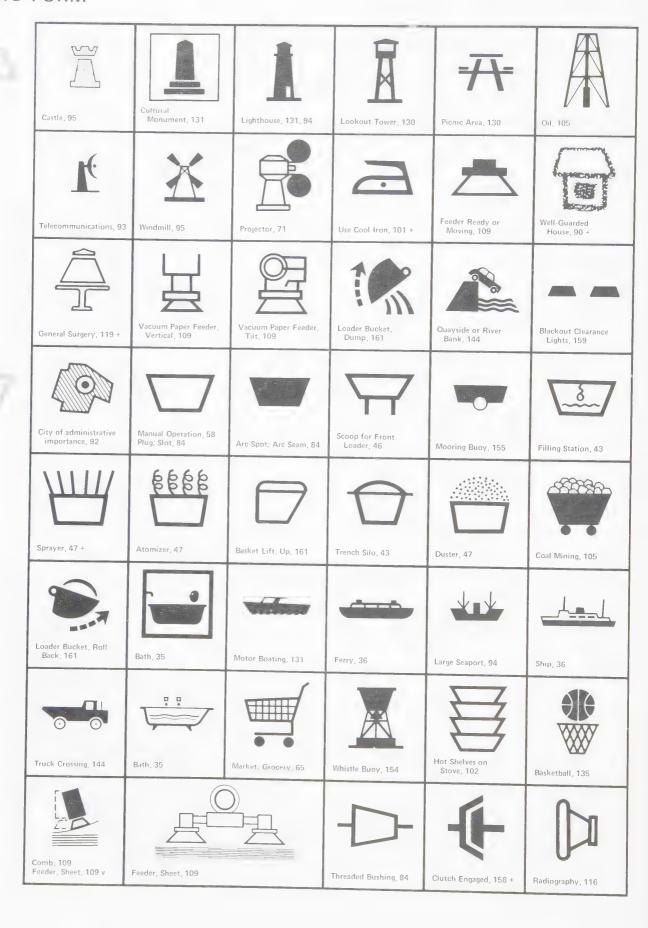
Warning, 143 Recommended Channel, 154 Filter, 157 v

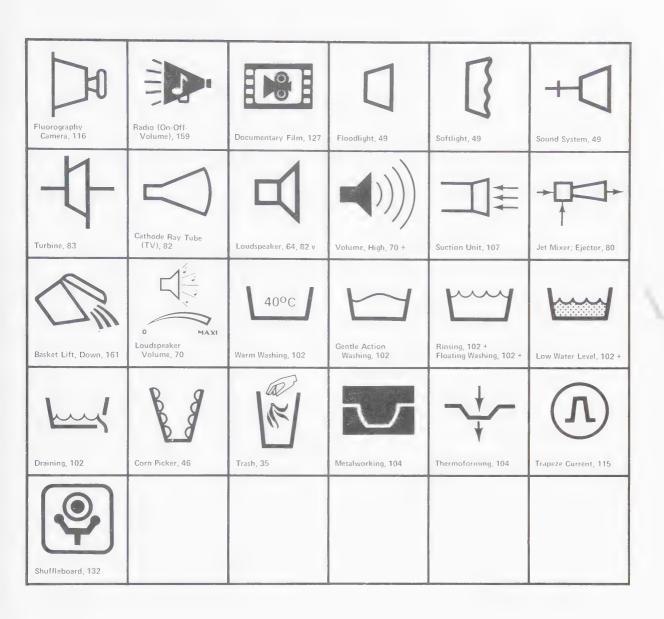


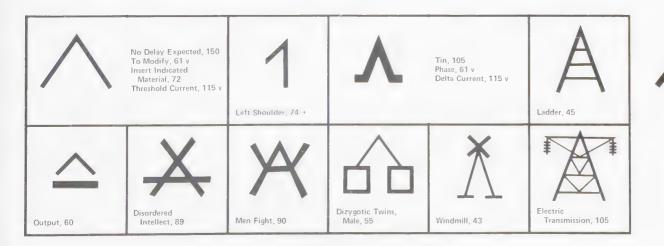


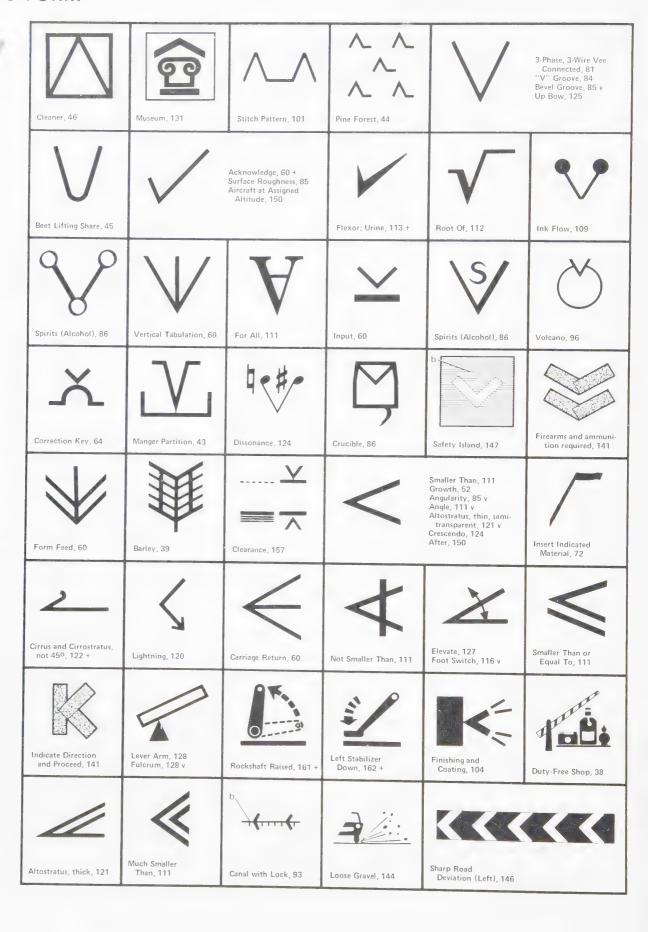


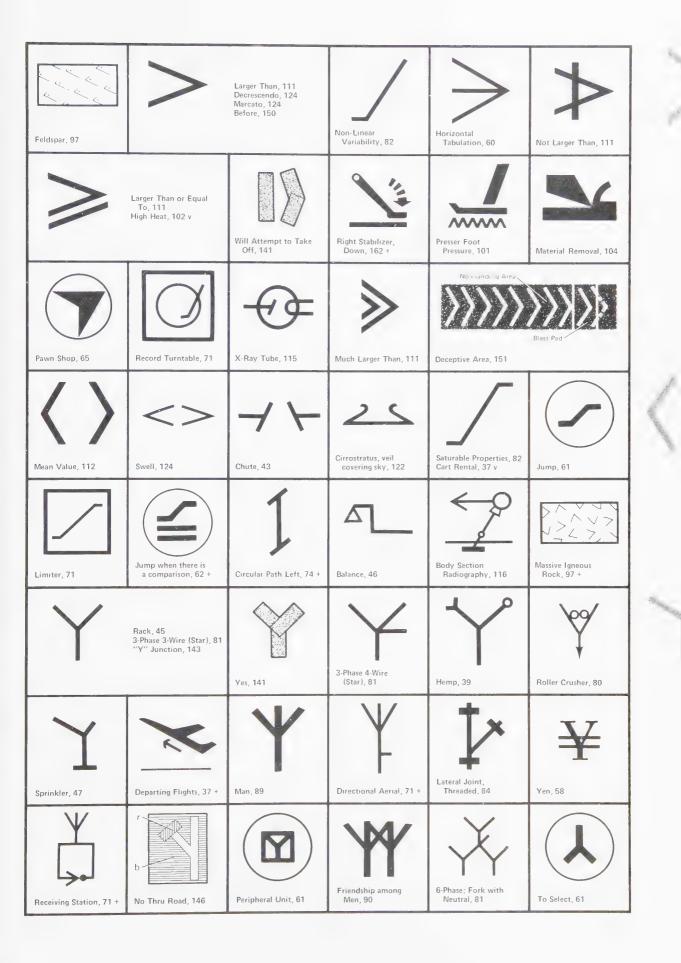


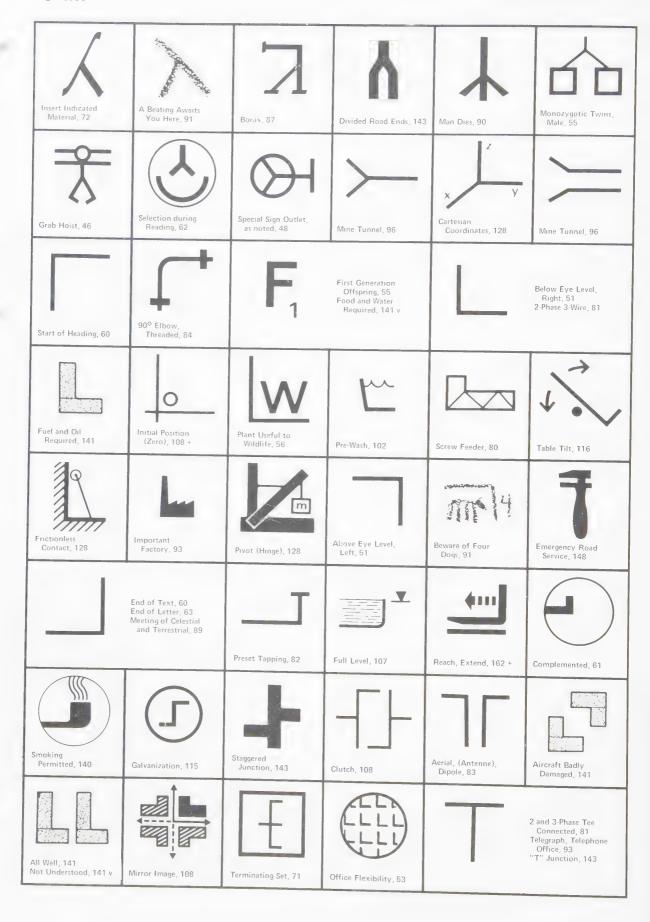


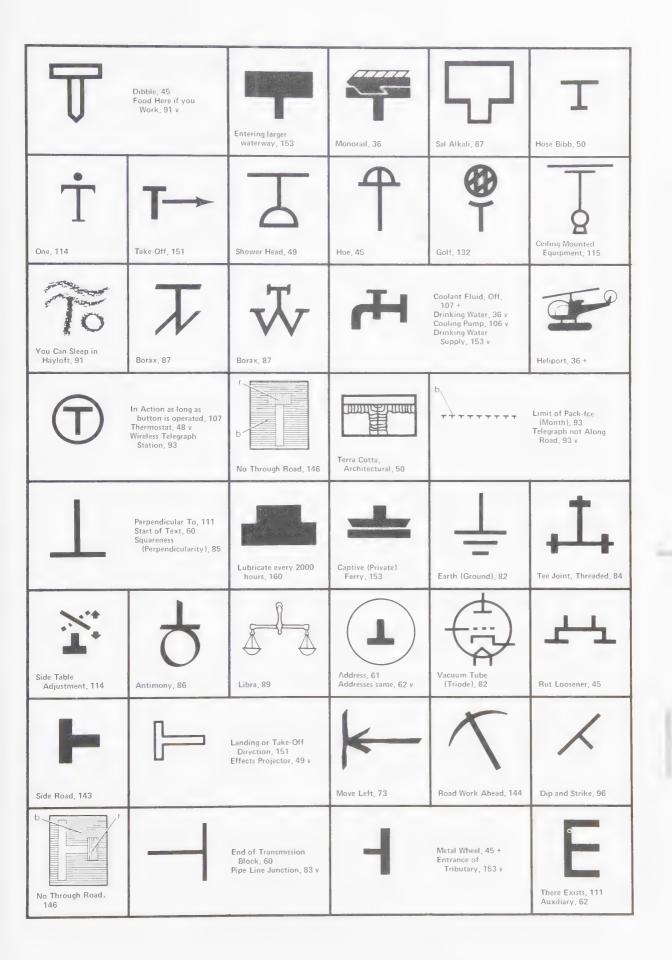


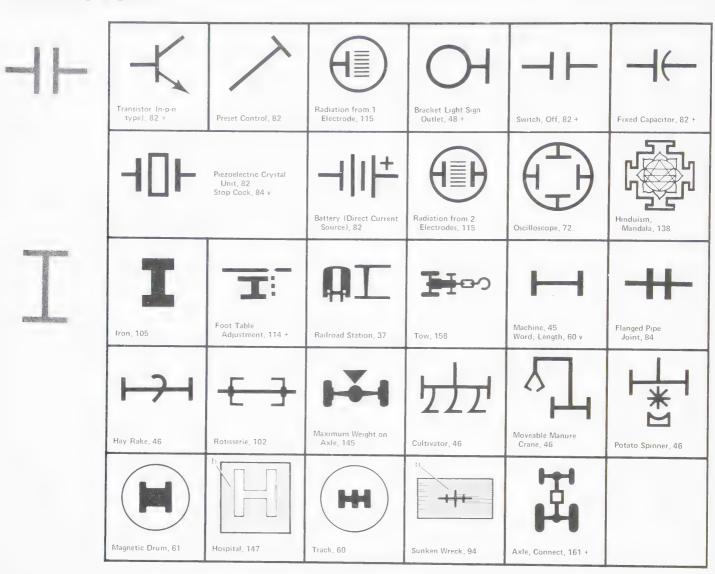


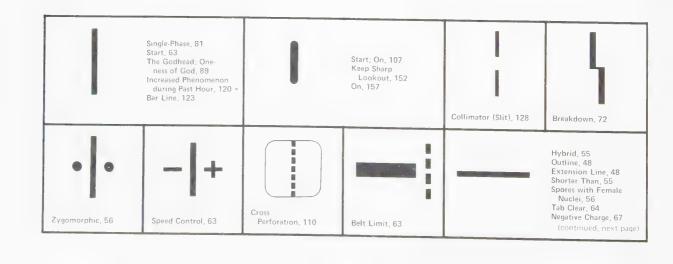




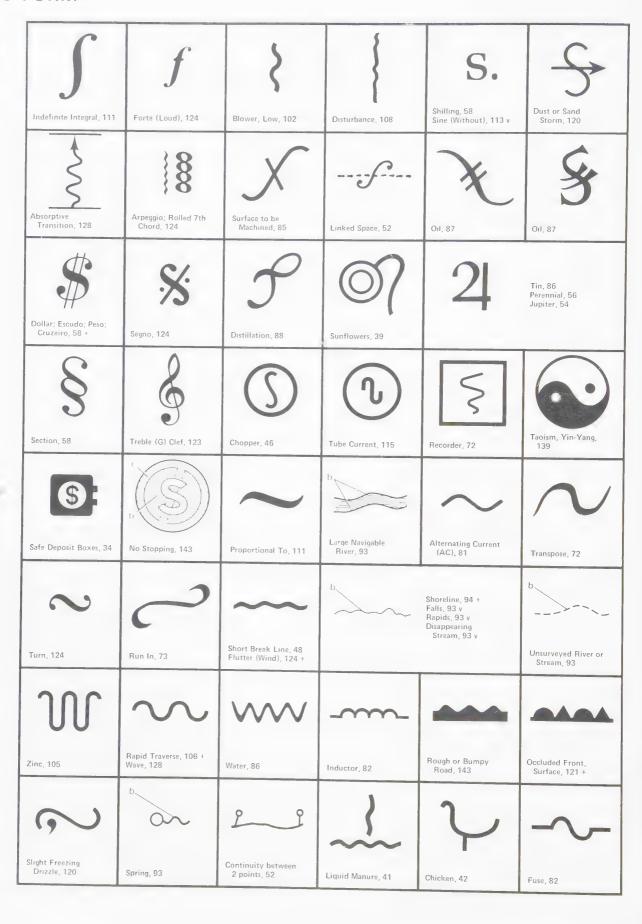


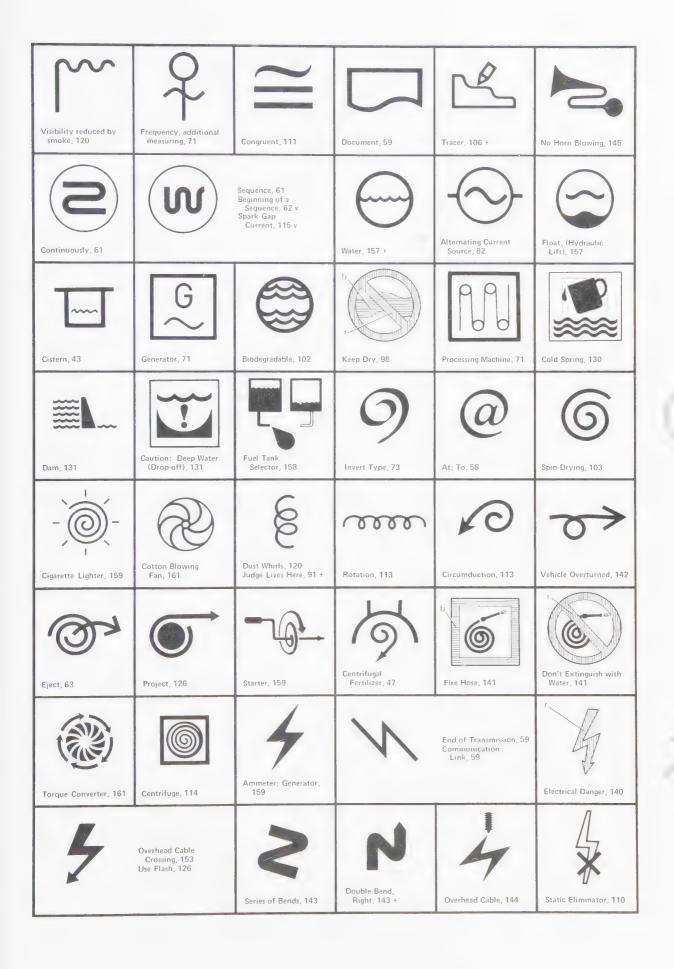


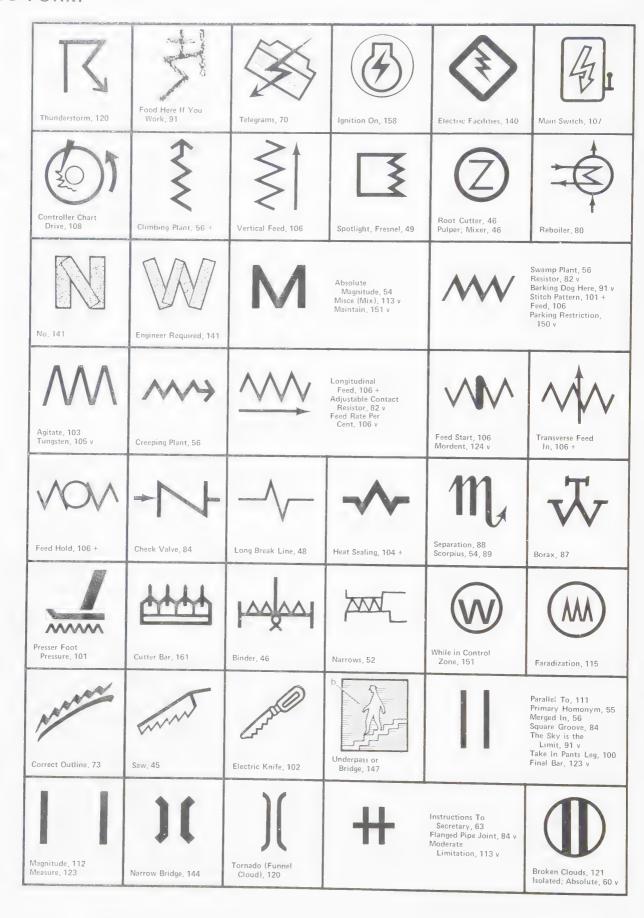


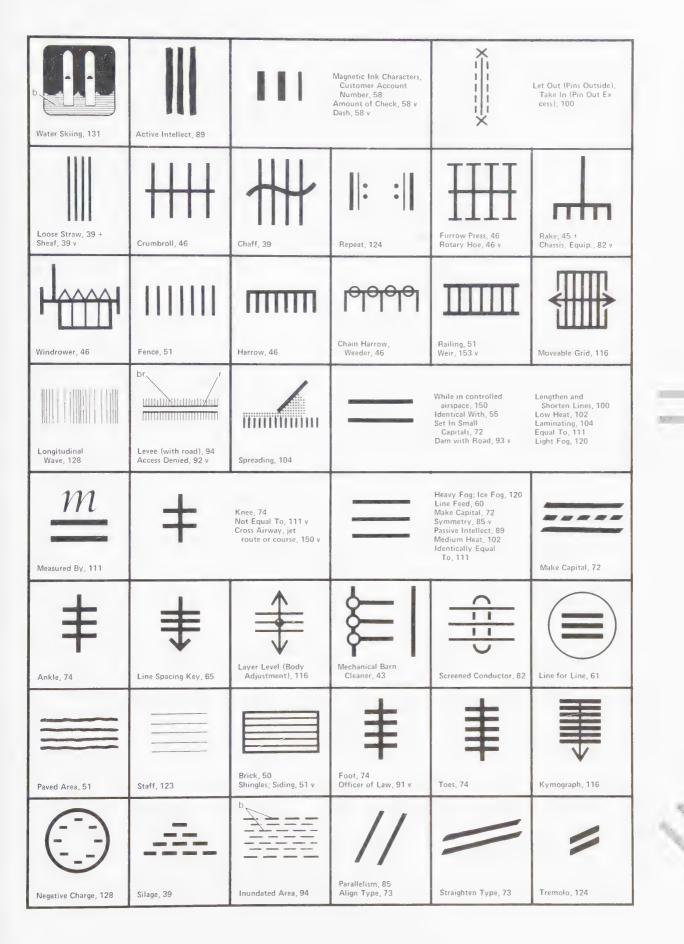


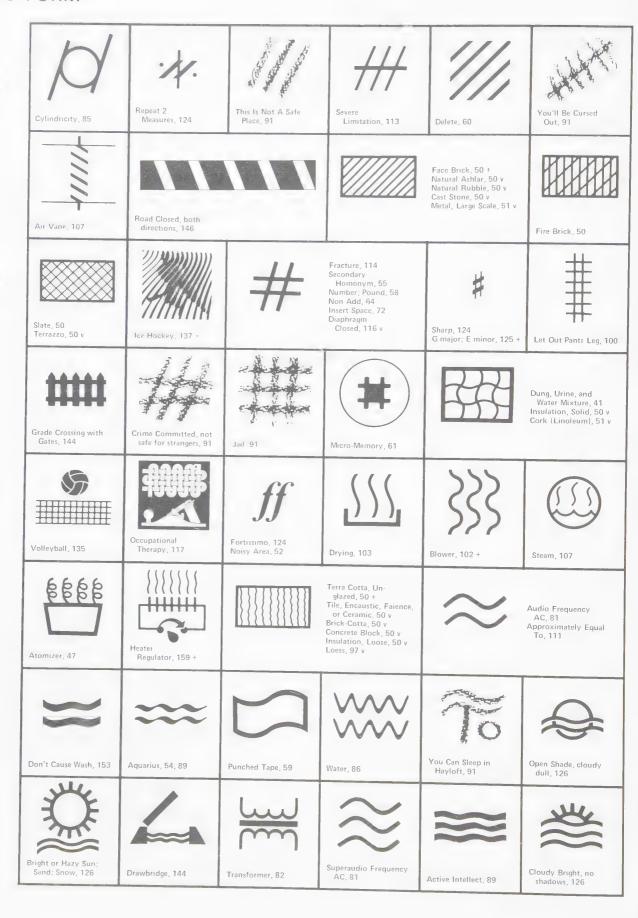
(continued) Set In Italic, 72 Direct Current (DC), 81 Negative Polarity, 81 Uninsulated Coupling, 82 Waste Water, 83 Straightness, 85 Flush Contour, 85	Earth, 89 Doubtful, 90 Main Road, 92 Submarine Cable, 93 Cutting Line, 100 Simmer, 102 Minus, 111 Stratus and/or Fractostratus, 121	Obligation to Stop, 152	Cirrus filaments, 122 + Dipstick, 760 v	economic contractive de la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva del la cont	Center Line, 48 Cold Water, 83 Provincial or State, 92 v Incorporated Village, 92 v
	Phantom Line, 48 Hot Water Supply, 83 International, 92 + County, 92 v	Hot Water Return, 83 Township, 92 v		Vent Pipe, 84 Hidden Line, 48 Insulated Coupling, 82 Track; Path, 92 v Small Park, Cemetery, 92	Telephone or Pipe Line, 93 Stitching Line, 100 Shorten to Line, 100 + Stitch Pattern, 101 v Fractostratus, 121
Measures Rest, 123	Fault (Lateral Displacement), 92	Finished, 60	Jump Perforation, 110 +	Essential Property of the Control of	Threaded Pipe Joint, 84 Union, Threaded, 84 v Plus or Minus, 111 v
Divided By, 111	Wire Fence, 43	Morse Code, 75 +		Reservation, national or state, 92 Route of Explorers, 95 v	Power Transmission Line, 93
Land Grant, 92	Explorer Route From Reports, 95	Lateral Punch Control, 110		Drawbar, 45 Narrow Gauge Track, 92 v	Telegraph Along Road, 93
Navigable Canal, 93	Breakwater; Pier, 94	Railroad Track, single, 92 +	<del></del>	Outlet, Bare-lamp Fluorescent Strip, 49 Lengthen amount be- tween line and cuff, 100 v	Medium Pressure Steam Supply, 83 +
111	Expand, 65 Fork for Front Loader, 46 v Half Space, 65 v	Barbed Wire Fence, 43	End of Prohibition, 153	/	Shilling, 58 Divided By, 111 Extensor; Extension, 113 After; After Passing, 150
Attitude of Joint, 92	Normal Fault, 92	Hand Brake Engaged, 158 +	Insert Lift Cart Here, 98	Non-Linear Variability, 82	Not (Negation), 60

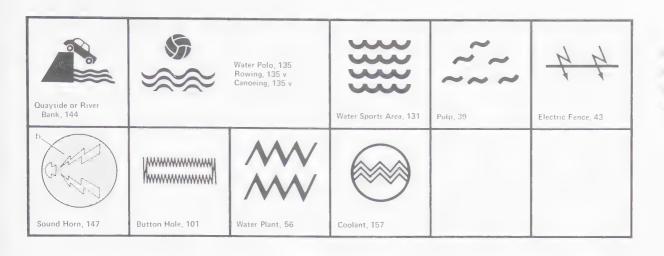


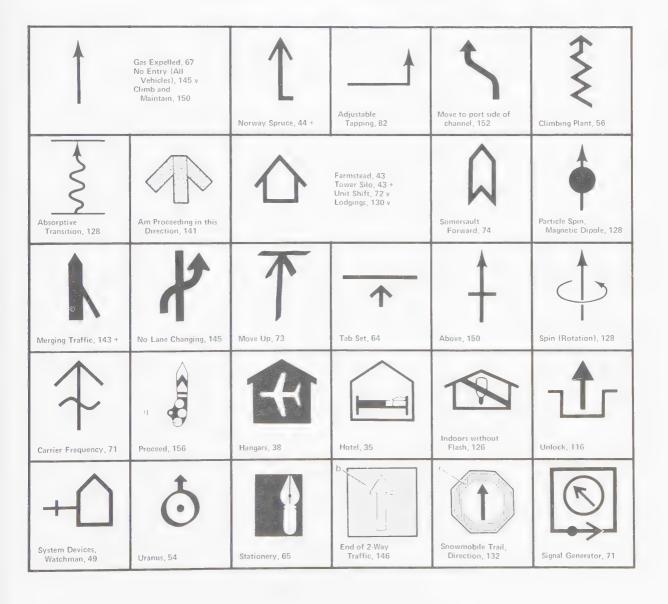




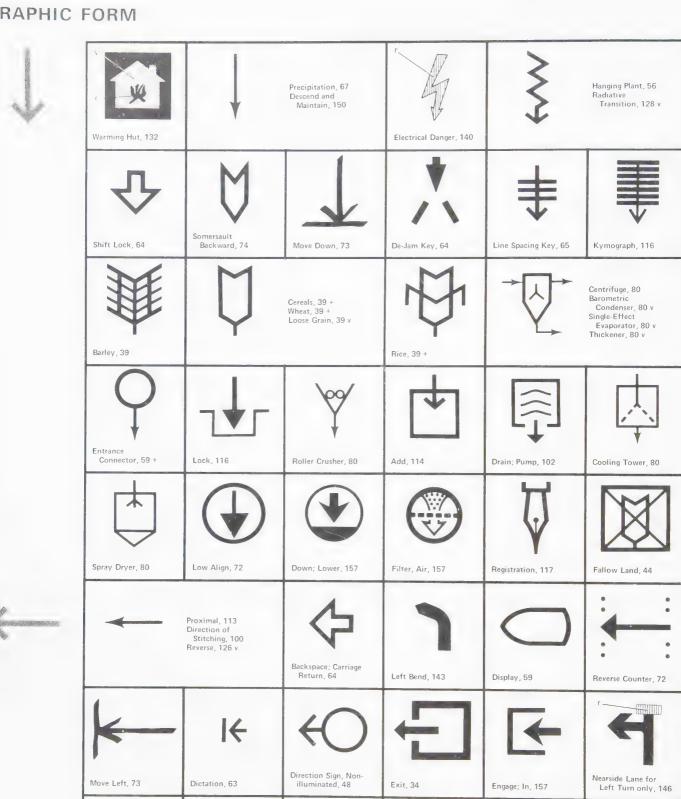








# **GRAPHIC FORM**



Proceed in Direction of Arrow, 148

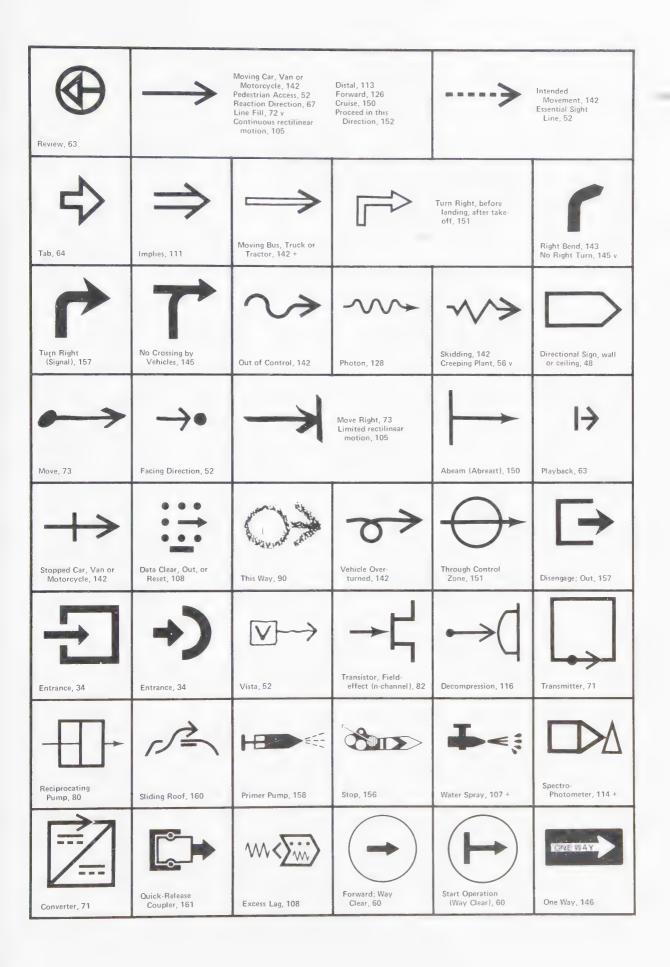
Ribbon Rewind, 64

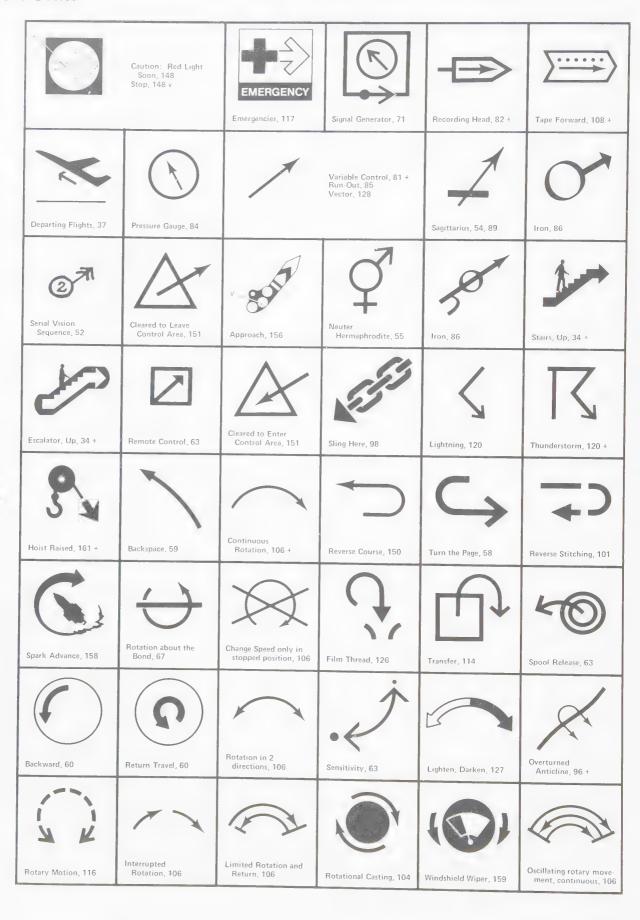
Backward, 60 Right-Hand Minus Terminal, 115 v

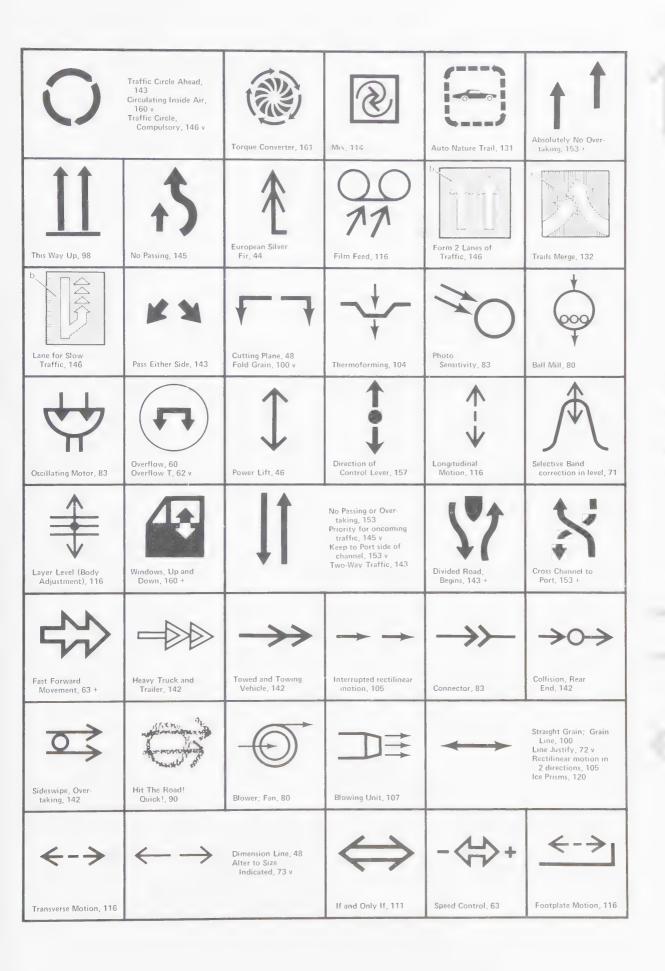


Compression, 116

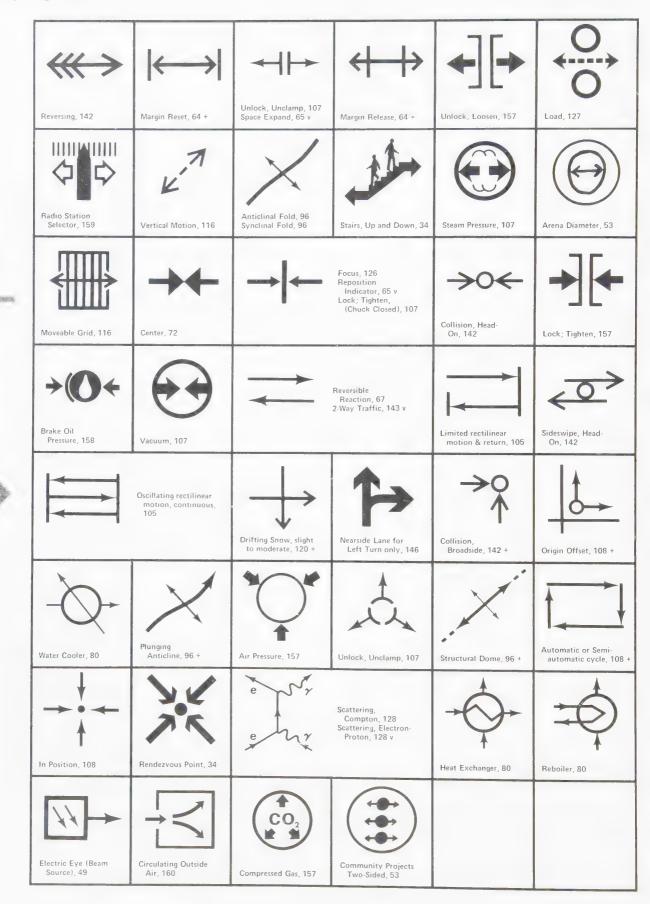
Feed, 63

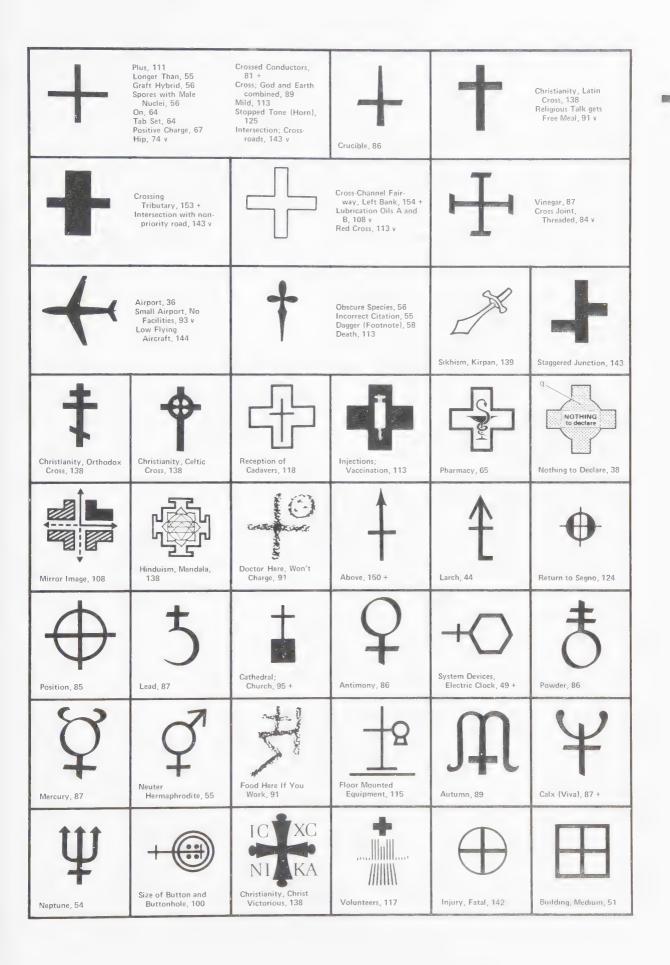


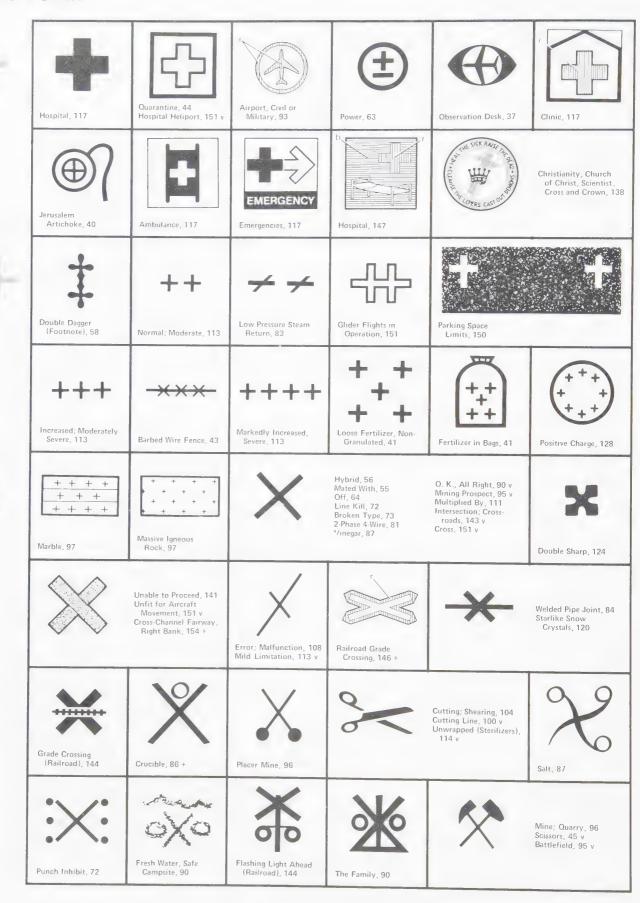


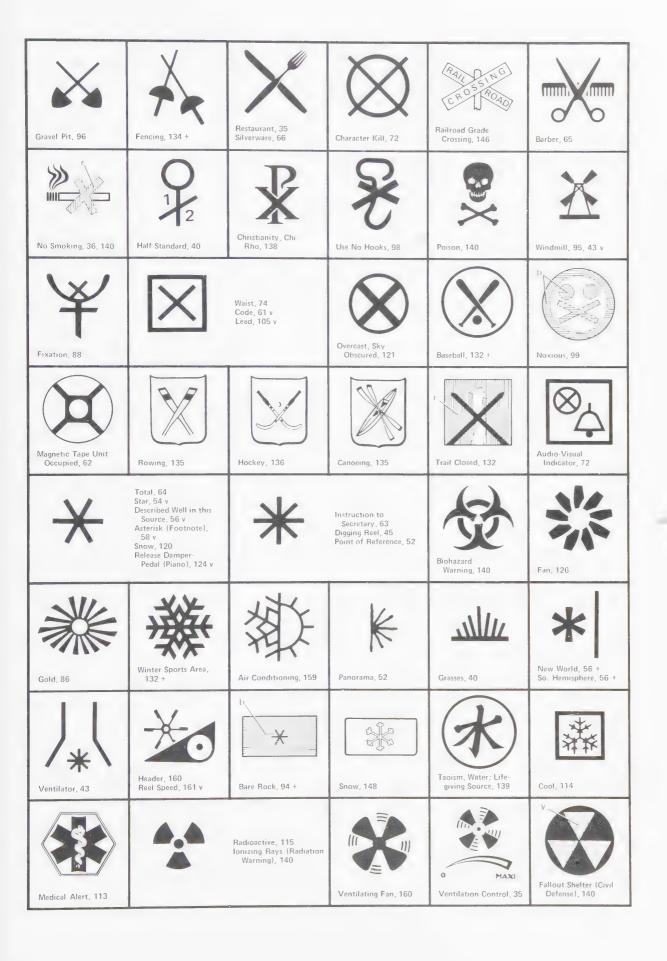


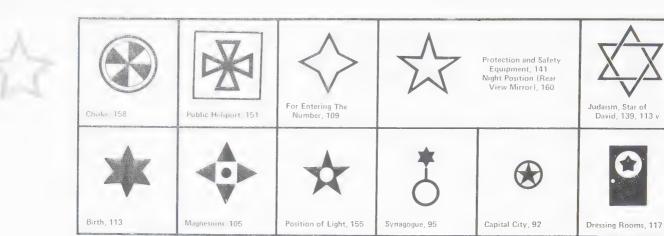
## GRAPHIC FORM



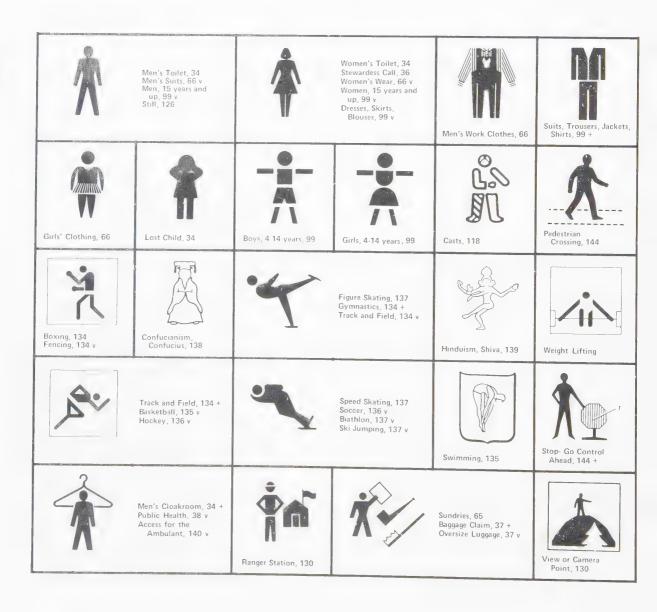






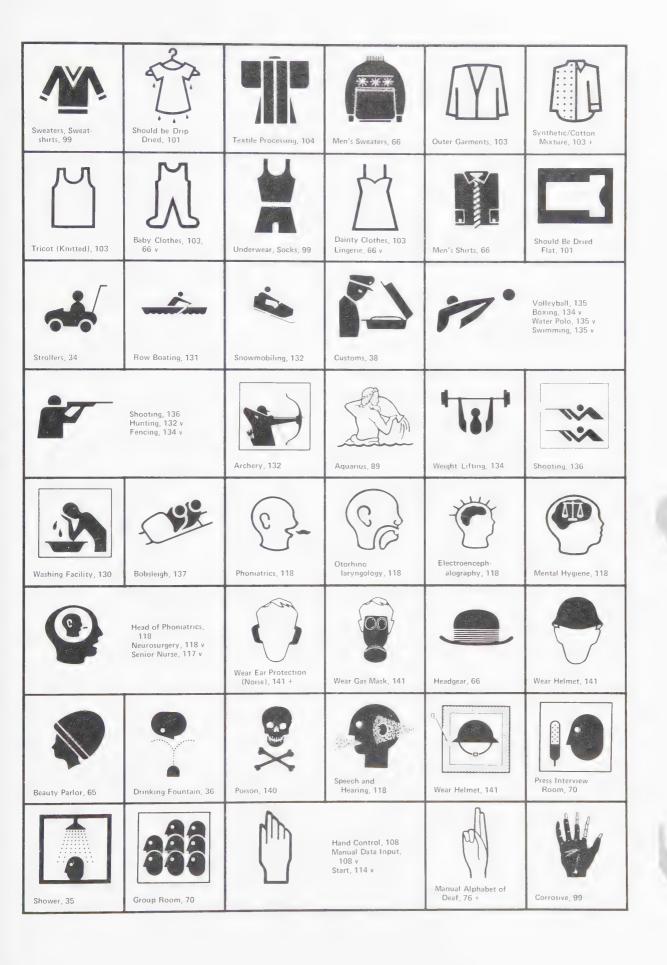


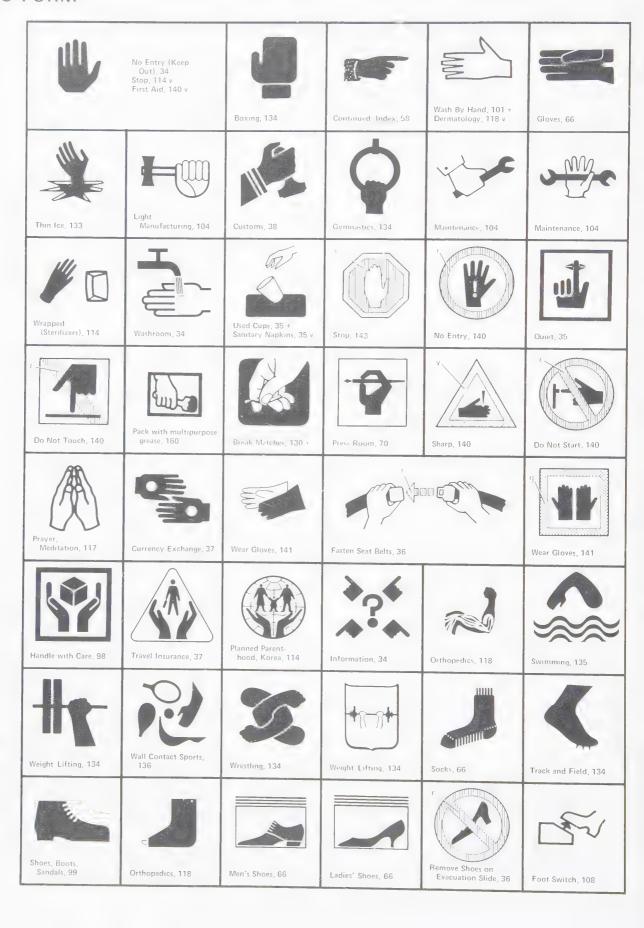


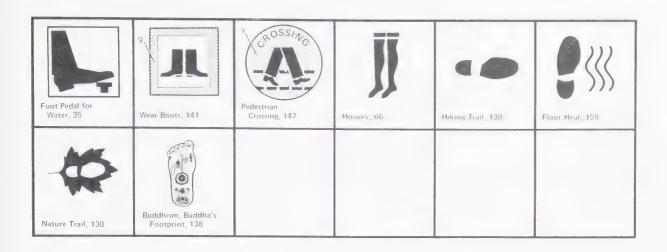


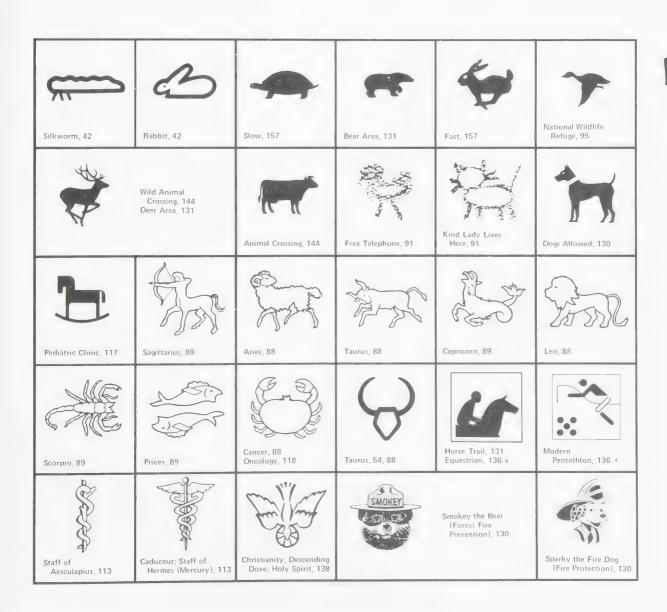




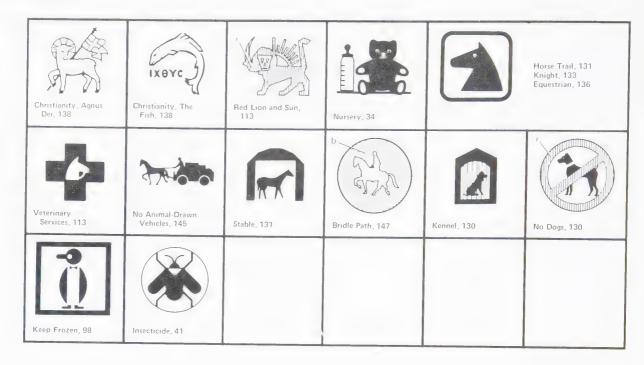








# GRAPHIC FORM



# **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

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

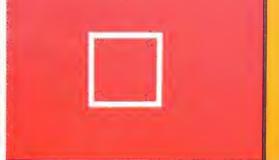
Although many authoritative studies have been published, we found no single source which explained the traditional and contemporary meanings of specific colors in specific contexts — and these vary widely in different cultures. Nor could we find material divided according to *color*, rather than subject.

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.







## POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

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

White on red: Good luck Persian Rugs: 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-quillotine days

Japan: Fighting, anger, danger, permissive

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

United States: Red rose: Love

## 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

## 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 black: Old man's death Yellow on blue: Divine

Yellow on green: First class Yellow on white: Holy Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Ma-

laysian 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

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

traitors Japan: Childish, gay

Jews: Forced to wear vellow 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

C₂₃₈→

C₂₃₉→





## POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

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) Fertility, vegetation, rain,

Egypt: 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

## 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:

class mourning

Yellow on blue: Divine

Persian Rugs: The warrior, power and

## **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

C₂₄₁→

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)

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**

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



GOLD

## POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

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

Japan: Gold thread symbolic of

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**

#### Tinctures:

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

Opal: 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→



#### POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS

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

C244→

## 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

#### **KFYS**

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

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**

Morbidity, nothingness, despair, 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 A-

quarius 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

237



## RED

(continued)

## DIRECTION (cardinal points)

Cherokee, Chippewa, Omaha, Sioux: East

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

ian of the south

Creek (red and vellow): 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

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 vellow):

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 vellow) 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 a wound

England: Protection against small-

рох

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 him

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

## **GEMS**

Agate: Protected against fire and scorpions

Bloodstone: Happiness and remem-

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-

ver

## **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

C: Red

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:

Autoracing: 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 poppy

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



Kevs:

Alexander Scriabin:

G: Orange

Notes:

American Taylor System:

C#: Red-orange D: Orange

D#: Orange vellow

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

## **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



(continued)

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

Some widows paint Guatemala: their bodies yellow

Marriage: Red and vellow 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

## **GFMS**

Beryl: Cured jaundice and bad liver Saffron: Sleeping potion and tranquilizer

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 lovalty

#### HOLIDAYS

Easter (with purple)

#### LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

Contracts: Anti-socialist, trade

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

Yellow-green

Louis Bertrand Castel:

F: Yellow-orange Ε: Yellow

D#: Yellow-green

George Field:

G: Yellow

A: Yellow-green Alexander Hector:

C: Yellow

C#: Yellow-green

A. B. Klein:

E: Yellow

F: 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

Yellow with blue stripe: Hydrocyanic acid gas and chloropicrin

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 (aquamarine)

Chrysolite: Banishes the hidden ter-

rors 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

Jade: Good fortune, good luck, 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

Serpentine: Protects against venomous 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: In-

tertropical 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

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: Hydro-

cyanic acid gas

Piping: Safe materials

Nautical: Water in liquid state

Surf: Average

## TRAFFIC

Highway Color Code: Indicated movement permitted, direction quidance

Rail:

Green: Track is clear

Green and white: Stop train only at

flag stations on its schedule

#### **TRAVEL**

Signs in terminals: Identification



BLUE

(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: Afghanistan, Syria, Macedonia

Blue hand painted on doors and walls

for protection: Jerusalem

#### **GEMS**

Hyacinth: 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



## (aantinuad)

(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

passion

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

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 Odys.

Judaism:

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

Kabbalah: Foundation-basis of all

Twelve Tribes of Israel: Zebulon,

## SAFETY

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

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

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), the Creator



(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:

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

Moonstone: Produced abundant 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 la-

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

Stuarts: White

White and green Tudors:

## LANGUAGE

Colloquialisms:

To be white: Noble human (as contrasted by Caucasians with non-Aryans 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 consultation

Black and white checkered: The

finish

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 Islam: Chief color worn by Mohammed

Judaism: White fire of God symbolized 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



(continued)

#### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Chassis wiring: Grounds, grounded elements, and returns

## **ELEMENTS**

Buddhist: Water Chinese: Water

Hindu (black color of burning fire):

Earth

## **FOLKLORE**

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 theatri-

cal 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 check-

ered): 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.

 $\label{eq:GENERAL} \textbf{GENERAL} - \textbf{Composed of references not limited} \\ \textbf{to any one Discipline}.$ 

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.

 ${\sf COLOR}$  — 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

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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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# INDEX

Abortion, 55	Ammeter, 128, 159
AC (see Alternating current, 81)	Ampersand, 58
Accommodations and travel, 34–38	Amphitheater, 130
lodgings, 130	Amplifier, 71, 82
terminals, 36-38	image, 116
Acids, amino, 57	Anastomosis, 93
Acknowledge, 60	Anchoring, 153
Active, 89	
Add, 114	And, 58
Adding machines, 64	Animal:
	crossing, 144
Address, 61	-drawn vehicles, 145
Admissions, 117	Animals, 142 <i>n</i> .
Admittances (see Admissions, 117)	live, 99
Aerials, 71, 83	livestock, 41-43
Aesculapius' staff, 113, 119	Ankle, 74
After, 150	Antenna, 83
Age:	(See also Aerials)
annual, biennial, perennial, 56	Antimony, 86
of livestock, 41-43	Appliances, 101–103
mature forest, 44	
old and new world, 56	electric, 105
Agriculture, 39–47	Appointments, 117
agronomy, 39–41	Approximately equal to, 111
	Aqueduct, 93
farm structures and lands, 43–44	Archery, 132
forestry, 44–45	Architectural materials, 50-51
implements, 45-47	Architecture, 48-53
livestock and dairy products, 41-43	drafting, 48-51
vehicle controls, 160, 164-165	landscaping and planning, 51-53
Agronomy, 39-41	Arenas, 53
Air, 57, 86	Arsenic, 86
circulating, 160	Ascend (see Up and down, 26, 157)
conditioning, 159	Ashlar, 50
(See also Fan; Ventilation control)	
cooled condenser, 83	Ashtray, 36, 130, 159
filter, 157	Assembly, 104
freight, 38	Asterisk, 58
marshalling signals, 152	Astrology, 88-90
pollution, 162	(See also Astronomy)
pressure, 157	Astronomy, 54
	At, 58
traffic, 150–152	Athletics (see Sports)
vane, 107	Atomic power, 105
Aircraft:	Atomizer, 47
badly damaged, 141	Audio-visual indicator, 72
low-flying, 144	Auditorium, 131
on-board signs, 36	Auger, 161
three-dimensional controls, 164–165	Autoclave, 80
Airports, 36, 93	Automat, 36
Alchemy, 86-88	
Alcohol, 86, 91	Automatic, 60, 115
Algae, 97	cycle, 108
All right, 91	Automotive service, 65
Alphabets, non-graphic, 75–79	(See also Car; Vehicles)
	Autumn, 89
Alternate instructions, 150	Avalanches, 132, 148
Alternating current, 81	Axle, 161
AC adapter, 63	
Alternative instructions (see Alternate	Baggage, 37
instructions, 150)	(See also Luggage)
Alum, 87	Balance, 46, 98
Ambulance, 117	level, 127
Amino acids, 57	Band, 131
	· Dailu, 131

Bar, 36	Body (movement), 74
snack, 35	Bonds, 68
Barber, 65	Book stall, 65
Barman, 35	Boom, loader, 161
Barometric condenser, 80	Borax, 87
Barricade sign, 48	Botany, 56
Baseball, 132	Boundaries, 92, 95
Basic symbols, 26-27	Braille, 75-79
Basket lift, 161	Brake, 107, 158
Bath, 34-35, 49, 130	apply, release air, 155
sauna, 35	hand, 158
Bathrooms (see Toilets)	Jacobs (engine with), 157
Battery, 67, 82, 126	oil, 158
slave, 159	pressure, 158
Battlefield, 95	stop and check, 147
Bauxite, 105	winch, 161
Beach, 94, 131	Brick, 50
Beacon, boundary, 92	Bridge opening, 148
Bear area, 131	Bridge opening, 148 Bridges, 92, 130, 143, 144, 147
Beater, 110	Bridges, 32, 130, 143, 144, 147  Bridle path, 147
Beauty parlor, 65	
Bedding, 99	(See also Horses)
Before, 150	Brightness, 116
	Brown, 236
Behavior, 52	Bucket, loader, 161
Bell, 60, 83	Buddhism, 138
buoy, 154	pagoda, 95
Bellboy, 35	Building signage:
Belt, 107	accommodations and travel, 34–38
Benzene, 68	facilities, 34–35
Berries, 40-41	food and drink, 35-36
Beware, 146	group room, 70
(See also Caution; Danger; Warning)	hospitals, 117–119
Bibb, hose, 50	post office, 70
Bicycle, 51, 145	press room, 70
dispatch, 37	recreation, 130-137
shed, 37	safety, 140-141
trail, 131, 147	shops and services, 65-66
(See also Cycling, 136)	studio, 70
Bidet, 49	switchboard, 70
Billiards, 132	telegram, 70
Biodegradable, 102	telephone, 70
Biohazard warning, 140	Buildings, 51
Biology, 55-57	castle, 95
botany, 56	churches, 95
molecular, 57	farmstead, 43
Birth, 113	hospital, 95
control (see Planned parenthood, 114)	masonry, 43
Black, 237	military, 95
Blackening, 116	offices, 93
Blankets, 99	planning, 53
Blender, 102	ranger station, 95
Blood:	schools. 95
bank, 117	shed, 43
donors, 117	Bulb, lamp, 82
Blower, 80, 83, 102	Bump, 143
leg plate, 109	Buoys, 94, 153-155
(See also Fan)	Bus, 37, 142
Blowing unit, 107	no entry, 145
Blue, 235	stop, 147
Boating, 131	Business, 58-66
(See also Canoeing Rowing Sailing, 135)	camera store, 65

Business (cont.) computers, 58-62 office equipment, 63-65 office procedure (see Hospitals, 117) shops and services, 65-66 Button, 100 Buttonhole, 100-101 Buzzer, 64, 83	Caverns, 131 Ceiling: heights, 52 light outlet, 49 mounted equipment, 115 Cemetery, 95 boundary, 92 Center, 72
Cab (see Taxi, 37) Cabin, 130 Cable, 93 overhead, 144, 153 Caduceus, 113, 119 Cafe (see Coffee shop, 35) Calendering, 104 Calx, 87 Cam, 108 Camera point, 130 Camera store, 65	of gravity, 98 line, 48, 149 (See also Balance) Centre (see Center) Centrifugal: fertilizer, 47 pump, 80, 83 Centrifuge, 80, 114 Ceramic industry, 105 Cereals, 39 Chain, 107 Chalk, 97
Cameras, 70 (See also Photography, 126-127) Campfires, 130 Campground, 130 Camping site, 148 Canals, 93 Cancel, 59 Candy, 110 Candy store, 65	Change, 113 Channel crossing, 152-154 Chemical: engineering, 80-81 industry, 105 Chemist (see Pharmacy, 65) Chemistry, 67-69 Chess pieces, 133n. Chest, 74
Canoeing, 135 Capacitors, 82 Capital city, 92 Car, 51, 71, 142 rental, 37 wash, 65 (See also Automotive service; Vehicles)	Chickens, 42 Children: can play in the street, 147 child care, 52, 117, 119 crossing, 144, 147 keep away from, 140 lost, 34
Cards: computer, 59 playing, 133n. tarot, 133 Care: handle with, 98	mother and, 38, 90 offspring, progeny, 55 pediatrics, 117 relief shipments, 99 Choke, 158 Christianity, 138
in care of, 58 labeling, 100-101 Carried over, 58 Cartesian coordinates, 128 Cartwheel, 74 Casting, 104 Castle, 95	church, 95 Chrome, 105 Church, 95 Cigarette lighter, 159 Circuit: breaker, 82 diagrams, 71-72
Cathedral, 95 Cathode ray tube (TV), 82 Cattle, 42 Caustic, 115 (See also Corrosive, 99) Caution, 142, 143 deep water (drop-off), 131	Circumduction, 113 Cistern, 43, 50 Citation, incorrect (see Incorrect citation, 55) City, 92 Civil defense, 140 Clamp, 162 Clay, 87
pressurized radiator, 157 red light soon, 148 rocks, 131 ( <i>See also</i> Beware; Danger; Warning)	Cleaner, 46 Clear, 62 Clearance, 157 total, 64

Climbing plant, 56	Condenses (south)
Clinic, 117	Condenser (cont.):
Cloakroom, 34	electrical (see Capacitors, 82)
Clock:	water-cooled, 83
electric system devices, 49	Confectionery store (see Candystore, 65
hanger outlet, 48	Conference, 64
Clockwise, 74, 157	Confucianism, 138
Closed (see Open and close)	Conjunction, 54
Clothing, 66	Connector (electrical), 83
care labeling, 100–101	Constellations, see Astronomy, 54
clean, soiled, 117	Contains, 111
protective, 141	Continued, 58
relief shipments, 99	Continuity, 52
washing machines, 103	Continuously, 61
Clouds, 121–122, 126	Contours: hydrographic, 94
Club, 38	relief, 94
Clutch, 108, 158	Contrast, 70, 116
Coagulation, 115	Control characters (computers), 59-60
Coal, 97	Converter, 71
mining, 105	Conveyors, 80, 161 Copper, 86, 105
Coatroom (see Cloakroom, 34)	Copyright, 58
Cobalt, 86	Coral, 96
Cocktail lounge (see Bar, 36)	Cork, 51
Code, 61	Correction key, 64
Coffee, 39	Corridors, 52
Coffee shop, 35	Corrosive, 99
Cold (see Temperature)	(See also Caustic, 115)
Collate, 59	Cosmetics, 66
Collator detector, 110	Cotton, 39
College, 95	picking, 161
Collimator, 128	Counter, 61
Color, 231-246	Counter-clockwise, 74, 157
correction, 73	County boundary, 92
Colour (see Color)	Coupling, 128
Combines, 160 <i>n</i> .–161 <i>n</i> .	insulated, uninsulated, 82
Combustible, 98	Courthouse, 91
Comet, 54	Crane, movable manure, 46
Comfort station (see Toilets)	Creation, 89
Common substances, 69	Creeper, 110
(See also Compounds and Mixtures, 87–88)	Creeping plant, 56
Communications, 70–79, 93	Crime, 91
movement and dance, 74	Crops (see Agronomy, 39-41)
non-graphic alphabets, 75–79	Cross, 151
Comparison 61	airway, 150
Comparison, 61 Compass required, 141	channel, 153
Compounds, 87–88	Crosses, Christian, 138
(See also Common substances, 69)	Crossings, larger waterway, 153
Compressed gas, 99, 157	Crossroads, 143
Compression, 116	Crucible, 86
molding, 104	Crusher:
Compressors, 83	ball mill, 80
(See also Pump)	mill, 46
Computers, 58-62	roller, 80 Crystal:
numerical tape control, 108	· ·
Concentration, 113	structures, 69 unit, piezoelectric, 82
Concrete, 50	Cultural features, 95
Condenser:	Cultural neatures, 95  Cultural movement, 131
air-cooled, 83	Cum, 113
barometric, 80	Curb markings 148

Currency, see Business, 58	Disabled (see Handicapped, 117, 140)
exchange, 37	Disciplines, 32–165
Current, 81, 115	Disengage (see In and out)
Curtains, 103	Dispensary (see First aid, 140)
Curve, 108	
Customs, 38	Dispense, 114
Cuts, 94, 106	Dissolution, 88
Cutter bar, 161	Distillation, 88
Cutting, 100, 115	Disturbance, 108
line, 100	Diver's flag, 154
Cycling, 136	Divided by, 111
lane, 149	Diving, 131
(See also Bicycle)	Dock, 131
Cylinder, remote, 161	Doctor:
Cymider, remote, 101	on board, 76
Dagger 59	required (medical assistance), 77, 141
Dagger, 58	Document, 59
Dairy products, 42	Dog, 91, 130
Dams, 93, 131	Dollar, 58, 85
Dance, 74	Double expose, 72
Danger, 154	Down (see Up and down)
point, 148, 154	Drafting, 48–51
(See also Beware; Caution; Warning)	Drain, 107
Dangers, 144	Draining, 102
Dark and light, 27	Dram, 114
Data processing (see Computers)	
David, Star of, 113, 139	Dressing rooms, 117
Day, 86, 160	Dressmaking, 100
Days of week, see Folklore, 89	Dreydle, 133 <i>n</i> .
DC (see Direct current, 81)	Drift, 143
Deaf alphabet, 75-78	Drilling cut, 106
Death, 55, 90, 113, 133	Drink, 35–36
character kill, 72	Drinking:
reception, refrigeration of cadavers, 118	fountain, 36, 50
Decimal sign, 64	trough, 43
Decision, 58	water, 36, 90, 153
	Drive, 102, 158
Decompression, 116	belt, 107
Decrease (see Increase and decrease)	chain, 107
Deer area, 131	front-wheel, 158
Defecation, 113	gear, 107
Delivery entrance, 34	wheels, 110
Demons, against, 47	Drugstore (see Pharmacy, 65)
Dentist, 118	Dry, 98
incisors, molars, 114	Dryers (see Chemical engineering, 80)
Dermatology, 118	Drying, 101, 103
Descend (see Up and down)	Duck, 43
Detector, collator, 110	Dunes, sand, 94, 96
Diamond, 105	Dust, 120
Dictating machines, 63	Dwellings, 93
Dictation, 63	Dwellings, 93
Diesel fuel, 158	Earth, 50, 54, 86, 89
Differential lock, 161	
Digestion, 88	ground, electrical, 82
Dip, 143	(See also World)
and strike, 96	Ecology, 57
Dipole:	Egg, 42, 55
	Eject, 63
antenna, 83	lamp, 126
electric, 128	Ejector, 80
magnetic, 128	Elbow, 74
Direct current, 81	Electric:
Direction, 27, 74	appliances, 105
	,

Electric (cont.):	Escalator, 34
eye, 49	Escape route, 140
facilities, 140	Essence, 89
knife, 102	Eternal state of Buddha, 138
motor, 106	Even, 61
razor socket, 35	Exit (see In and out)
transmission, 105	Expansion, 52
Electrical:	Explorer routes, 95
danger, 140	Explosive, 75, 98
engineering, 81-83	Extract, 59
precipitator, 80	Eye, 128
schematic diagrams: architecture, 48-49	· ·
circuit, 71–72	level, 51
electronic, 81–83	
supply, 66	Factory, 93
Electricity:	district, 104
electrical engineering, 81-83	Falling objects, 140
meter, 49	Fallout shelter, 140
physics, 128–129	Family, 90
Electromedical equipment, 115	life, 89–90
Electronic schematic diagrams, 81–83	Fan, 80, 126, 160
Elements (chemical), 67, 86–87	alluvial, 96
(See also Mining)	cotton blowing, 161
Elevation, 95	ventilator, 43
drawings, 50 <i>n</i> .–51 <i>n</i> .	(See also Air, conditioning; Blower;
Elevator, 34	Ventilation control)
mobile, 46	Faradization, 115
ramp, 52	Farm (see Agriculture)
Eliminator, static, 110	Farmstead, 43
Emergencies, 117	Fast (see Speed)
Emergency code, 141	Fasten seat belt, 36
Emergency exit, 140	Fault, 96
Empty (see Volume)	Feed, 63, 106
End (see On and off)	film, 116
Endoscopy, 115, 118	form, 60
Engage (see In and out)	line, 60
Engine, 83	ribbon, 64
hours, 157	Feeder, 109, 110
with Jacobs brake, 157	Female (see Male and female)
oil, 157	Fences, 43, 51
pressure, 157	Fermentation, 88
speed (in RPM), 157	Ferry, 36, 147
stop (emergency), 159	captive, 153
Engineer required, 141	vehicle, 131
Engineering, 80-85	Fertility, 47
chemical, 80-81	Fertilizers, 41
electrical, 81–83	Feynman diagrams, 128 <i>n</i> .
mechanical, 83-85	Fill, 94
Entomology, see Biology, 55	Filling station, 148
Entrance (see In and out)	Film, 70-71, 126-127
Entry (see In and out)	(See also Motion pictures)
	Filter, 107, 157
Equal to, 111	
Equestrian, 136	air, 157 cleaning, 107
Equinox, 54	
Equipment:	magnetic, 107
kitchen, 44	oil, transmission, 158
in medicine, 114-116	plate and frame, 80
office, 63-65	rotary vacuum, 80
X-ray, 115–116	type "A," 126
Error, 108	Find, 61
(See also Incorrect citation; Mistake)	Fingers, 74

Fire, 86	Command and marrows (south)
alarm, 140	Forward and reverse (cont.):
system devices, 49	dance, 74
area, 147	dictation, 63
extinguisher, 36, 165	fast forward, backward, movement, 63, 103
prevention, 130	fork lifts, 162 <i>n</i> .
	forward, backward, 60
protection equipment, 141	longitudinal: feed, 106
sacred, 139	motion, 116
safety, 140–141	move ahead, back, 152
Firearms, 132	playback, 63
required, 141	recording heads, 82
First aid, 140	return travel, 60
Fish, 97	reverse, 64
hatchery, 131	counter, 72
trap area buoy, 155	course, 150
Fishing, 131	stitching, 101
Fixation, 88	
Flag, diver's, 154	reversible reaction, 67
Flags, international, 75-79	reversing, 142
Flame photometer, 114	tab, 64
Flats, 94	tape, 108
Float (hydraulic lift), 157	three-dimensional structure, 68
Floodlights, 49	Fossils, 96-97
Floor:	Found (see Lost and found, 34)
heat, 159	Fountain, 51
	drinking, 36, 50
mounted equipment, 115	ink, 109
outlets, 48–49	water, 109
Flow charts (see Programming, 58–59)	Fragile, 98
Flowers, 39	Freight, air, 38
florist, 65	Frequency, 71
Fluorescent lamps, 49	Frictionless contact, 128
Fluoroscopy, 116	Front-wheel drive, 158
Focus, 126, 165	Frozen, 98
Fog, 120	Fruits, 40–41
Foliation, 96	Fuel, 158
Folklore, 86-91	diesel, 158
alchemy, 86-88	
astrology, 88–90	required, 141
hobo signs, 90-91	shut-off, 158
Food, 35-36	system, 164
processing, 104	tank selector, 158
required, 141	Fulcrum, 128
(See also Agronomy, 39-41; Livestock	Fulguration, 115
and dairy products, 41–43)	Full (see Volume)
Foot, 74	Fuse, 82, 115
control, 63	
switch, 108, 115, 116	Galvanization, 115
Football, 132	Galvanometer, 128
Footnote, 58	Games, 133
	indoor, 66
Footplate motion, 116	Gammadion, 127
Foraminifera, 96	Garbage (see Trash)
Forbid, 142	Garden, 44
Forest fire prevention, 130	Gas:
Forestry, 44–45	compressed, 99, 157
(See also Vegetation, Natural features, 95)	expelled, 67
ork lifts, 161 <i>n</i> .–162 <i>n</i> .	filling station, 148
orward and reverse, 126, 157	flow, 80
back, 155	holder, 80
backspace, 59, 64	line, 84
carriage return, 60, 64	well 96
	VVCII. 30

Gastropods, 97	
Gate, 144	Hand (cont.):
Gauge:	switch, 116
pressure, 84	Hand tools, 45
thermometer, 84	Handicapped, 117, 140
Gear:	Handle with care, 98
box, 161	Handling of goods, 98-99
	Hangars, 38
drive, 107	Hanging plant, 56
high-ratio, 158	Hardware, 66
Generator, 71, 150	Harness, 46
Generator, 71, 159	Haze, 120
emergency power, 71	Head, 55, 74
signal, 71	Header, 160
Genetics, see Biology, 55	Headphone, 63
Geography, 92–95	Heads (recording), 82
Geology, 96-97	Health:
Geometric tolerances, 84–85	center, 95
Gift shop, 65	public, 38
Glaciers, 94	Hearing, 118
Glass, 50, 86	Heat (see Temperature)
Glider flights, 151	Heater, 82, 158
Glimpse, 52	Heavy, 157
Goats, 42	Heavy-duty machinery, 105-110
Godhead, 89	Height (see Measurement)
Gold, 86, 105, 236	Heliport, 36, 151
Golf, 132	Hemispheres, 56
Golf course, 95	Hermes, staff of, 113, 119
Good luck, 47	Hex signs, 47
Goods, handling of, 98–99	Highways, 92
Grade crossing, 144, 146	Hill, 51
Grain, 39	Hinduism, 138-139
Graphic form, 166–230	Hinge, 128
Grassed area, 51	Hip, 74
Grasses, 40	Historic plaque, 131
Gravity, center of, 98	Hobo signs, 90–91
Gray, 237	Hoist:
Grease, 160	control, 161
Greases, 109, 160	grab, 46
Green, 235	Home economics, 100–103
Grill, 36, 102	appliances, 101-103
Grinder, 102	Hooks, 98
Grinding, 106	Horizontal:
Grindstone, 46	bed, 96
Grocery, 65	tabulation, 60
Ground (electrical), 82	Horn, 159 blowing, 145
Ground-air emergency code, 141 Group room, 70	- Control of the cont
Groups, 126	sound, 147, 152
Growth, 52	Horses, 41, 131 ( <i>See also</i> Bridle path, 147;
Guard on duty, 131	Equestrian, 136)
Gypsum, 50, 97	Horticulture (see Botany, 56)
Gypsum, 50, 97	Hose bibb, 50
11-31 100	Hospital, 95, 117, 147 heliport, 151
Hail, 120	Hospitals, 117–119
Hairdresser (see Barber, 65)	Hostel, youth, 148
Halfnut, 107	Hot (see Temperature)
Hamlet, 92	Hotel, 35
HAMS code, 51 <i>n</i> ., 52 <i>n</i> .	reservations, 35
Hand, 74	Hour, 86
control, 108	Trout, ou

Household goods, see Shops and Services, 65-66	In and out (cont.):
Houses (see Dwellings, 93)	fork lifts, 162n.
Human, 51	in position, 108
Hunting, 132	incoming, outgoing, 67
Hurricane, 120	indoors, 126
Hybrid, 55, 56	input/output, 59, 60
resonance structure, 68	insert, pull chocks, 152
Hydraulic:	let out, 100
lift (float), 157	mail sending, receiving, 70
machinery, 83 <i>n</i> .	manual data input, 108
pump, 83	merge, 59
reservoir, 158	microphone input, output, 63
Hydrographic features, 93–94	
Hydrotherapy, 118	no entry, 34, 140, 145, 146
Trydrotherapy, 110	owner is, 90
Ice:	project, 126
pack, 93, 94	quick release coupler, 161
	radiative transition, 128
skating, 133, 137	receiver, 71
Identical with, 55	release, 124
If and only if, 111	remote cylinder (extended and retracted), 161
Ignition, 158	remove, 63
system, 164	shift in, out, 59
Illumination (see Light)	take in, 100
Implements (farm), 45–47	three-dimensional structure, 68
Implies, 111	transfer, 114
In and out, 27, 157	transmitter, 71
absorptive transition, 128	transverse: feed, 106
access denied, 92	motion, 116
air brakes, 155	vector direction, 128
axle connect, 161	Included in, 111
baggage, 37	Incorrect citation, 55
data out, 108	(See also Error; Mistake)
departing, arriving flights, 37	Increase and decrease, 27
depress, 124	add, 114
dispense, 114	approach to grade crossing, 146
do not enter, 149	blower, 102
eject, 63	change, 113
lamp, 126	contrast, 70, 73
engage and disengage, 157	coolant fluid, 107
clutch, 158	crescendo, 124
hand brake, 158	decrescendo, 124
plate rollers, 109	delete, 72
tracer, 106	detail, 73
winch, 161	dim lights, 145
enter, leave control area, 151	divided by, 111
entering larger waterway, 153	dot (music), 123 <i>n</i> .
entrance, 34	double expose, 72
connector, 59	expansion, 52
locations, 52	flat, 124
one, 43	focal spot, 116
shape, 52	growth, 52
tributary, 153	heat, 102
exit, 34	heating control, 35
connector, 59	heavy, light fog, 120
emergency, 140	height, 70
illuminated sign, 48	increasing action, 103
external, internal channel, 62	insert, 72
extract, 59	lamp, 126
feed, 63	
film thread 126	lengthen, 100

Increase and decrease (cont.):	Iron, 86, 105
lighten, darken, 127	industry, 104
merged in, 56	Ironing, 101
mild severe, 113	Islam, 139
multiplied by, 111	
multiplier, 61	mosque, 95
	Isobaths, 94
non-linear variability, 82	Jacoba byslas (spring with) 157
per cent, 58	Jacobs brake (engine with), 157
phenomenon, 120	Jail, 91
radiation, 115	Jainism, 139
radioactivity, 98	Jeep trail, 131
rain, 120	/ Jog, 106
repeat, 62	Jogger, 110
repeater, 72	Join airway, 150
road narrows, 143	Judaism, 139
sensitivity, 63	synagogue, 95
sharp, 124	Jump, 61
shorten, 100	Jupiter, 54
size, 70	Justice, 47, 133
space expand, 65	
speed control, 63	Keep out, 34
steam, 83	access denied, 92
stepless regulation, 108	Kennel, 130
by steps, 81	Kerb markings (see Curb markings)
swell, 124	Key:
take in, 100	board, 60
unit add, 72	signatures (music), 125
variable control, 81	King, 133
ventilation control, 35	Kitchen, 44
Incubator, 47	equipment, 102
perinathology, 118	ware, 66
Index, 58, 110	Knee, 74
Indicator, 82	Knife:
Inductor, 82	edge, 128
Industrial vehicle controls, 161	electric, 102
Industries, 104-105	Kymograph, 116
Infinity, 111, 126	
Inflammable, 98	Laboratory, 117
Information, 34, 146	Ladder, 45
Inheritance, 55	Lakes, 43, 93-94
Injections, 113	Laminating, 104
Injury, 142	Lamp, 126
Ink, 87, 109	bulb, 82
Insecticide, 41	Land, 57
Inspection (police), 145	forms, 94
Inspection (quality control), 104	Landscaping, 51
Insulation, 50, 64	Landslide, 96
Insured mail, 70	Lane line, 149
Intellect, 89	Large (see Measurement)
Interchange, 92	Larger than, 111
International:	Laser, 140
boundary, 92	Latrine (see Toilets)
flags, 75-79	Laundry, 35
flights, connecting, 37	(See also Home economics, 100-103
parcel post, 70	Lava, 96-97
telephone, 70	Lavatory (see Toilets)
Intersection, 111, 143	Law, wheel of, 138
Invert type, 73	Lead, 105
Ionizing rays, 140	Left, 26
	Lenses, 128

Less (see Measurement; Volume) Levee, 94 Level, 74, 127 crossing (see Grade crossing) high, low, 157 Lever arm, 128 Lifeguard (see Guard on duty, 131) Lift (see Elevator, 34) fork, 161n162n. here, 98 hydraulic (float), 157 insert lift cart here, 98	Loader bucket, 161 Loading (times), 148 Lock (see Open and close) Locker: baggage, 37 luggage, 66 Lodgings, 130 Logarithm, 112 Longer than, 55 Loosen, 157 (See also Open and close) Lost:
power, 46 Light (illumination): blinking, 144 bulb (see Lamp bulb, 82) and dark, 27 fluorescent larnp, 49 illumination, 116 outlet, 49 oven, 102 pools of, 53 reading, 36 red, 116 source, 128 street, 49 switch, 35, 159	child, 34 and found, 34 Loudspeaker, 64, 82 volume, 70 Lounge, cocktail (see Bar, 36) Lower, 157 (See also Up and down) Lubricant pump, 106 Lubricate, do not, 140 Lubrication, 108–109, 160 press, 108 Luck, 47 Luggage, 37, 66 locker, 37, 66 Lumber industry, 105
traffic, 48 (See also Lights) Light (weight), 157 Lighted buoy, 154 Lighter, cigarette, 159 Lighthouse, 94, 131 Lighting, 49 system, 164 Lightning, 120 against, 47 arrester, 82 Lights: dim, 145 low beam, 145 marine, 154–155 parking, 147 traffic, 148 vehicle, 159 (See also Light)	Machine controls (computers), 60–62 Machinery, heavy-duty, 105–110 Machines:    adding, 64    dictating, 63    hydraulic, 83n.    pneumatic, 83n.    printing, 109–110    sewing, 65, 101    vending, 36    washing, 102–103 Magen David Adom, 113n. Magnesium, 105 Magnet:    beam-bending, 128    focusing, 128    permanent, 83 Magnetic:
Limit: belt, 63 of seaborne traffic, 93 stacking, 98 Limited motion, 105, 106 Limiter, 71 Limousine, 37 Lines, drafting, 48 Liquid manure, 41 Liquids, 114 Liquor, 65 Listen, 63 Litter, do not, 38 Livestock, 41–43	filter, 107 ink characters, 58 Magnetism, see Physics, 128 Magnetized materials, 99 Maid, 35 Mail, 70 carrying, 78 Mailbox, 70 Maintenance, 104 Male and female, 26, 55 clothing, 66, 99 connector (electrical), 83 dressing rooms, 117 elements, 89

Male and female (cont.):	Measurement (cont.):
man, woman, 89	larger than, 111
mare, 41	or equal to, 111
men's, women's cloakroom, 34	length, 60
men's, women's shower, 35	vehicle, 145
men's suits, 66	lengthen, 100
nuclei, 56	level, 74
stallion, 41	
stewardess call, 36	limit, belt, 63
toilets for, 34	longer than, 55
women's wear, 66	magnitude, 54, 112
Malfunction, 108	measure, 123
Man, 89	measured by, 111
	measuring, 108
(See also Male and female)	much larger (smaller) than, 111
Mandala, 138	narrow bridge, structure, 144
Manganese, 105	number, 58
Mangrove, 95	particle, small and large, 41
Manual, 115	precipitation far or near station,
alphabet, 75-78	120
data input, 108	shorten, 100
input, 59	shorter than, 55
operation, 58	smaller than, 111
steering, 108	or equal to, 111
Manually, 60	stack: height, 109
Manufacturing, 104-110	range, 109
heavy-duty machinery, 105-110	type composition, 72
Map:	weight, vehicle, 145
required, 141	width, vehicle, 145
symbols, see Geography, 92-95	window height, 53
Marble, 50, 97	(See also Volume)
Margins, 64	Mechanic, 65
Marina, 131	Mechanical engineering, 83-85
Marine traffic, 152–155	Medical:
Market, 65	assistance (doctor) required, 77, 141
Mars, 54	records, 117
Marsh, 95	supplies, require, 141
swamp plant, 56	Medicinal plants, 39
Marshalling signals, 152	Medicine, 113–119
Masonry, 43	equipment, 114-116
Mass, 128	hospitals, 117–119
Maternity, 118	(See also Doctor)
Mathematics, 111–112	Meditation, 117
Mating, 55	Meeting point (see Rendezvous point, 34)
Measurement:	Megaphone, 36
alter to size indicated, 73	Memory, 61
amount of check, 58	Men's toilet, 34
approach to grade crossing, 146	Mental hygiene, 118
arena diameter, 53	Mercury, 54, 87
building, 51	staff of, 113, 119
camera/subject distance, 126	Merge, 59
channel, 153	Metal, 51
clearance, 157	Metallurgy, 104
height, width, length, 145	Metalworking, 104
counter, 61	Meteorological station, 44
dimensions, 98	Meteorology, 120-122
drafting lines, 48	storm warnings, 153
elevation, 95	Meter, 50
geometric tolerances, 85	electricity, 49
height, vehicle, 145	Methane, 68
large, small, 26	Metropolis, 92

Microphone, 70, 82	Music, 123-125
input, output, 63	band, 131
socket, 63	record shop, 65
Military installation, 95	10014 31100, 03
Milk, 42	Notural factures OF
Milling, 106	Natural features, 95
Mincer (see Grinder, 102)	Nature, 89
Mineral spring, 131	Nautical charts, 155
Minerals, see Geology, 97	Navigation, 152-155
(See also Architectural materials, 50-51)	Negation, 60
Mines, 94, 96	(See also Prohibition)
Mining, 105	Negative charge, 67, 128
prospect, 95	Neptune, 54
Mirror, 128	Neurology, 118
image, 108	Neutral, 158
Misce, 113	New world, 56
Mission, 95	Newsstand, 37
Mistake, 60	Nickel, 87, 105
(See also Error; Incorrect citation)	Night, 86, 160
Mix, 113, 114	No, 76, 141
	No passing, 145, 146, 153
Mixer, 46, 71, 80, 102 jet, 80	No riding, 140
	Noise, 57
Mixtures, 87-88	Noisy area, 52
Modulator 71	Non-graphic alphabets, 75-79
Modulator, 71	Northern hemisphere, 56
Mohammedan mosque, 95	Not, 60
Molding, 104	Note (music), 123
Molecular biology, 57	Notions, 65
Money:	Numerals, non-graphic, 78-79
dollar, peso, etc., 58	Numerical tape control, 108
orders, 70	Nurse, 117
(See also Currency)	call system devices, 49
Monorail, 36	Nursery, 34, 118
Month, 86	
Monument, cultural, 131	Oasis, 95
Moon, 133	Occupational therapy, 117
Mooring, 153	Occupied:
buoy, 154, 155	seat, 36
More (see Measurement; Volume)	toilets, 36
More or less (see Plus or minus, 111)	Odd, 61
Morse code, 75-79	Off (see On and off)
Mosque, 95	
Mother and child, 38, 90	limits (see In and out, no entry) Office:
Motion, 27, 105-107, 116	i i
Motion pictures:	architectural planning, 51-53
fluoroscopic, 116	buildings, 93
(See also Film)	equipment, 63-65
Motor:	procedure (see Hospitals, 117)
electric, 106	Offspring, 55
vehicles, 145	Oil, 87, 160
road for, 146	brake, 158
Motorcycle, 37, 142, 145	engine, 157
Motors, 83	filter (transmission), 158
Mountain, 51	industry, 105
pass, 95	level window, 108
	pressure:
Moving stainway (see Facultain 24)	brake, 158
Moving stairway (see Escalator, 34)	engine, 157
Mud flat, 94	transmission, 158
Multiplied by, 111	required, 141
Museum, 131	temperature (transmission), 158
	.,

Oil (cont.):	On-board aircraft, 36
transmission, 158	One, 114
well, 96	One way, 146
Oils, 108-109, 160	Open and close:
O.K., 90, 129	chuck, 107
Old world, 56	close-up space, 72
Olympics, 134–137	closed trail, 132
On and off, 26, 64, 107, 115, 157	closing, 104
in action as long as button is operated, 107	
	diaphragm, 116
beginning motion, 107 brake, 107	door or lid, 103
·	fork lifts, 162n.
end:	halfnut, 107
finished, 60	load, process (camera), 127
of letter, 63	lock and unlock, 35, 107, 116, 127, 157
of medium, 60	zones, 52
of operation, 62	lock, differential, 161
of text, 60	margin set, release, 64
of transmission, 59	open here, 98
of transmission block, 60	road closed, 146
go, 155	spool release, 63
heater, 159	stroller and luggage area (locker), 66
ignition, 158	switch (off and on), 82
ink flow, stop, 109	Operation, 61
lamp, 126	Ophthalmology, 118
moving car, 142	Opposition, 54
online, offline storage, 59	Optics, see Physics, 128
pedestrians may cross, wait, 148	Orally, 113
power, 159	Orange, 234
power take-off, 161	Orbitals, 68
proceed, 155, 156	Orchard, 44, 95
radio, 159	Order of, 58
start, 63, 103, 107, 114	Ore deposits, 97
do not, 140	Origin, 89
engines, 152	Orthopedics, 118
feed, 106	Oscillating motion, 105, 106
of heading, 60	Oscilloscope, 72
operation, 60	Ounce, 114
of text, 60	Out (see In and out)
of winding, 81	Outlets, 48-49
start and stop with same button, 107	Oven, 102
stop, 60, 63, 107, 114, 143, 148, 149,	[See also Range (Stove)]
152, 155, 156	Overturned vehicle, 142
ahead, 144	Oxidizing agent, 99
compulsory, 145	Oxygen, 36
emergency, 107	7,5
engine (emergency), 159	Paging system devices, 49
final bar, 123	Pagoda, 95
halt, 90	Panorama, 52
instantly, 76	Paper industry, 105
machine, 72	Paragraph, 58
master, 107	Parcel post, 70
obligation to, 152	Park, 158
train coming, 148	boundary, 92, 95
stopped:	Parked, 142
, ,	Parking, 147, 148
car, 142	restriction, 150
tone, 125	space limits, 150
stopping motion, 107	structure, 34
switch, 60, 82	Passing, no, 145, 146, 153
television camera, 70	Passive, 89
timer, 107	1 433170, 00

Path, 92	Playback (cont.):
Pathology, 118	head, 82
Patterns, 65	Playground, 130
dressmaking (instructions), 100	Playing cards, 133n.
stitch, 101	Ploughs (see Plows, 46)
Paved area, 51	Plows, 46
Pawn shop, 65, 66	Plumbing, 49
Peace, 53	mechanical engineering, 83-84
Pedestrian, 142 <i>n.</i> , 147	Plus or minus, 111
access, 52	Pluto, 54
compulsory way for, 147	Pneumatic machinery, 83 <i>n</i> .
crossing, 144, 147	Point, 95
crosswalk, 150	of reference, 52
density, 52	Poisons, 41, 98, 140
keep left, 145	
may cross, wait, 148	Pole, electric distribution, 49
Pediatrics, 117	Police, 91, 145
Pelvis, 74	Pool, 132
Per, 58	Population, 57
Per cent, 58	Porter, 37
Perforation, 110	Positive charge, 67, 128
Perishable materials, 99	Post (see Mail)
Permission, 27	Post office, 70, 93
Peso, 58, 85	Postage stamps (see Stamps, mailing, 70)
Pesticides (see Poisons, 41)	Postbox (see Mailbox, 70)
Petrol (see Gas)	Poultry, 42–43
Pharmacy, 65	Powder, 86
Phase, 61	Power, 63, 159
Photographic materials, 99	generator, emergency, 71
Photography, 126-127	industries, 105
motion pictures, 116	take-off, 46, 161
Photometer, 114	throttle, 165
Photon, 128	train, 165
Photosensitivity, 83	transmission line, 93
Physical therapy, 117	Prayer, 117
Physician (see Doctor)	Precipitation, 67, 88
Physics, 128-129	(See also Meteorology, 120)
Physiotherapy (see Physical therapy, 117)	Precipitator, electrical, 80
Picnic area, 130	Pregnancy, 89
Pier, 94	Preparation, 58
Piezoelectric crystal unit, 82	Prescription, 113
Pigs, 42	Press room, 70
Pipeline, 93	Pressure, 81
Piping, 83-84	air, 157
Pivot, 128	blowing unit, 107
Plan drawing, 50 <i>n</i> .–51 <i>n</i> .	compressed gas, 157
Planets, see Astronomy, 54	compression, 116
Planing cut, 106	controller, 81
Planned parenthood, 114	decompression, 116
Planning (architectural), 51-53	gauge, 84
Planted area, 51	oil: brake, 158
Plants:	engine, 157
agronomy, 39-41	transmission, 158
botany, 56	radiator, 157
forestry, 44	steam, 107
fossils, 97	steam supply, 83
landscaping, 51	suction unit, 107
Plastics industry, 104n.	vacuum, 107
Platinum, 87	vessels (process), see Chemical engineering, 80
Playback, 63	Printing:
	industry, 105

Printing (cont.):	Radiology, 115
machines, 109-110	Radiotherapy, 118
proofreader marks, 72-73	Railing, 51
type composition, 72	Railroad, 92, 144, 146
Priority, 145, 146	crossing, 149
Prism, 128	station, 37, 92
Private telephone, 49	traffic, 155-156
Process, 58	(See also Grade crossing; Train
pressure vessels, see Chemical engineering, 80	Railway (see Railroad)
Processes (alchemy), 88	Rain, 47, 120
Procreation, 89	Raise, 157
Product, 104	(See also Up and down)
Progeny, 55	Range (scope), 51, 165
Programming, 58-59	Range (stove), 50
Prohibition, 26, 145, 152	outlet, 48
end of, 153	(See also Oven)
Projection room, 127	Ranger station, 95, 130
Projector, 71	Razor:
effects, 49	blades, used, 35
Proofreader marks, 72-73	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	socket, electric, 35
Psychology, 113	Reactions, 67
Pub (see Bar, 36)	Reactors, 80
Public:	Read, 61
health, 38	Reader, 62
telephone, 49	Ready, 60
Pull, 98, 162	Receive, 61
Pulley, 128	Receiver, 71
Pump, 102	Reciprocating pump, 80
centrifugal, 80, 83	Record, 63
cooling, 106	Record shop, 65
hydraulic, 83	Recorder, 72
system, 106	Recorders, tape, 71
lubricant, 106	Recording:
primer, 158	heads, 82
reciprocating, 80	machines, 63
rotary, 83	Records, medical, 117
Purification, 88	Recreation, 130-137
Purple, 235	Rectifier, 82
Push, 162, 164	Recycling, 57
	Red, 234
Quality control, 104	Crescent, 113
Quarantine, 44	Cross, 113
Quayside, 144	Lion and Sun, 113
Queen, 133	Star of David, 113
Quiet, 35, 91	Reducers, 84
area, 52	Reef, 94
	Reel speed, 161
Rabbit, 42	Reference, point of, 52
Radar, 164-165	Refilling, 107
Radiation:	Refuge, wildlife, 95
quantities, 115	Refuse (see Trash)
warning, 140	Regeneration, 44
(See also Radioactive; Radioactivity)	Registered, 58
Radiator, pressurized, 157	mail, 70
Radio, 70–71, 159	Registering, 64, 104
station, 52	Registration, 117
selector, 159	Regulation, stepless, 108
	Relationships, 52
Radioactive, 115	Release, 124
Radioactivity, 98 Radiography, 116	ribbon, 64
Nauluulauliv. 110	

Release (cont.):	Rubbish (see Trash)
spool, 63	Ruins, 95
total, 64	Runways, 151
Relief contours, 94	
Relief shipments, 99	Safe deposit boxes, 34
Religion, 138-139	Safety, 140-142
buildings, 95	water, 131
Remote control, 63	Sailing, 135
Remove, 63	Sal alkali, 87
Rendezvous point, 34	
	Salt, 87
Rental, car, 37	Saltpeter, 87
Repeat, 62, 124	Sand, 50, 87, 94, 97, 120
Repeater, 72	dunes, 94, 96
Reservation boundary, 92	Saturn, 54
Reservations, hotel, 35	Sauna, 35
Reserve, 44	Scale (diatonic), 123
Reservoir, 43, 93	Scattering, 128
hydraulic, 158	School, 95
Resistor, 82	patrol ahead, 144
Resonance, 115	Screener, 80
hybrid structure, 68	Scrub, 95
Restaurant, 35	Scruple, 114
Restrooms (see Toilets)	Scuba diving, 131
Retort, 86	Sealing, 104
Return to seat, 36	Seaport, 94
Reverse (see Forward and reverse)	Search, 61
Reversible reaction, 67	tape, 108
Review, 63	Seasons, see Astrology, 89
Revolution, 106	Seat belts, fasten, 36
Rewind, 126	Seats, 46, 52
ribbon, 64	Section, 56, 58
	drawings, 50 <i>n</i> .–51 <i>n</i> .
Rich people, 90	
Ridge, 94	Sectioning, 48
Riding, no, 140	Select, 61
Right, 26	Semaphore, 75-79
Rinsing, 102	Separation, 88
River bank, 144	Separator, 47, 59, 80
Rivers, 93	Sequence, 61
Road:	Sericulture, 104
markings (see Street markings, 148–150)	Service, road, 148
service, 148	Services, 65-66
traffic signs, 143–150	veterinary, 113
work ahead, 144	Set-up, 108
Roads, 92	Settlements, 92-93
Rocks, 50, 94, 97	Sewing machines, 65, 101
falling, 144	Sex, see Biology, 55-56
Rockshaft, 161	(See also Male and female)
Roll, do not, 98	Shapes, three-dimensional, 163-169
Rollers, 109	Sharp, 140
Room service, 35	Shear pin, 161
Rooms, 35, 53	construction, 108
Rotary pump, 83	Shearing, 104
Rotate, 74, 157	Shed, 43
Rotation, 106, 113, 128	Sheep, 42
about the bond, 67	Shelter, fallout, 140
Rotisserie, 102	Shingles, 51
Route marker, 147	Shinto, 139
Routes, explorer, 95	Ship, 36
Rowing, 135	Shooting, 136
RPM (engine speed), 157	range, 132

Shopping center, 65	Spark (cont.):
Shops, 65-66	gap regulation, 115
food and drink, 35–36	Sparky the Fire Dog, 130
pre-neon, 38	Speaker (loudspeaker), 82
Shoreline, 94	Specimen verified, 55
Shorter than, 55	Spectrophotometer, 114
Shoulder, 74	Speech, 118
soft, 144	Speed:
Shower, 34-35, 49, 130	change, 106
Shrub, 51, 56	compulsory minimum, 146
Sichi, 66	control, 63
Siding, 51	engine (in RPM), 157
Signal, 64	fast and slow, 27, 157
traffic, 144, 148	fast forward, backward, movement, 63,
translator, 71	103
Signs:	ground, 160
electrical, 48	jog traverse, 106
road traffic, 143-150	lane for slow traffic, 146
Sikhism, 139	limit, 145, 156
Silk, 104	monitor, 109
worm, 42	motion, 116
Silver, 87, 105, 236	quick!, 90
Sine, 113	rapid traverse, 106
Siren, 49	reduce, 155
Sitting, no, 140	reel, 161
Size, 70	slow: down, 152
Skating, ice, 133, 137	moving vehicle, 140
Skidding, 142	wind, 121, 153
Skiing, 132, 137	Spin, 128
Skillet, 102	Spindle, 106
Skip, 61	Spirits, 86
Sky, see Meteorology, 121	Spirits (liquor), 65
Slate, 50, 97	Splicing, 104
Slippery, 140	Sports, 131-133
Slot machine (see Vending machine, 36)	golf course, 95
Slow (see Speed)	Olympic, 134-137
Sluice, 105	Spotlights, 49
Small (see Measurement)	Spray:
Smaller than, 111	dryer, 80
Smog, 162	steam, 107
Smoke, visibility reduced by, 120	water, 107
Smokey the Bear, 130, 137	Sprayer, 47
Smoking, 36, 130, 140	Spring (coil), 128
Snack bar, 35, 65	Spring (season), 89
Snow, 120, 148	Spring (water), 93
Snowmobiles, 132	cold, 130
Soap, 87	mineral, 131
Soft shoulder, 144	Sprinkler, 47
Soil, 97	Stabilizer, 162
Solar system, see Astronomy, 54	Stable, 131
Somersault, 74	Stack range, 109
Sort, 59	Stacking limit, 98
Sound system, 49	Staff register system devices, 49
Source:	Stairs, 34
alternating current, 81	Stamps, mailing, 70
light, 128	Standing, no, 140
Southern hemisphere, 56	Star, 54, 133
Spark:	of David, 113, 139
advance, 158	Start (see On and off)
gap current, 115	Starter, 158, 159

State boundary, 92	Table ( <i>cont.</i> ):
Static eliminator, 110	tilt, 116
Stationery, 65	vibrating, 110
Steam, 107	Tailoring, 100
power, 105	Tanks, 80, 95
pressure, 107	Taoism, 139
	Tape, 108
spray, 107	control, 108
Steering, manual, 108	magnetic, 59
Stenciled sign, 48	punched, 59
Stencils, 64	recorders, 71
Sterilization, 119	
Sterilizers, 41, 114	tear, 104
Stewardess call, 36	Tarot cards, 133
Stone, 50	Tavern (see Bar, 36)
Stop (see On and off)	Taxi, 37
Storage tanks, 80	Tea, 39
Stores (see Shops)	Teeth, see Medicine, 114
Storm warnings, 153	Telecommunications, 93
Storms, 120	Telegrams, 70
Stove [see Oven; Range (stove)]	Telegraph, 93
Streams, 93	Telephone, 64, 70, 153
Street car, 37	emergency, 132
tramway stop, 147	free, 91
trolley stop, 91	international, 70
Street markings, 148-150	line, 93
Strobe, 110	private, 49
Stroller area, 66	public, 49
Structure, three-dimensional, 68	Television, 66, 70-71
Structures, farm, 43-44	camera, 70
Studio, 70	tube (see Tube, cathode ray, 82)
Sublimation, 88	TV station, 52
Substances, common, 69	Temperature, 27, 81, 157, 160
Substitute, 60	controller, 81
Suction unit, 107	cool, 114
Sulphur, 87, 105	coolant, 157
Sum, 112	fluid, 107
Summer, 89	cooling pump, 106
Sun, 54, 126, 133	heat, 103, 114,
Sunshine, 47	apply, 67
Sundries, 65	floor, 159
Surgery, 119	protect from, 98
Suspended load overhead, 140	sealing, 104
Swamp:	stove, 102
marshes, 95	transfer equipment, see Chemica
plant, 56	engineering, 80
Swastika, 127	heater, 82, 158
Sweets (see Candy, 110)	heating control, 35
Swimming, 135	hot and cold, 27
Swine, 42	water supply, 83
Switch, 82	iron, 101
ignition, 158	keep frozen, 98
light, 35, 159	oil, transmission, 158
main, 107	protect from heat, cold, 98
Switchboard, 70	refrigeration of cadavers, 118
Synagogue, 95	stove, 102
System, 61	thermometer, 84
	thermostat, 48, 72
	warm front, cold front, 121
Table:	water, 157
adjustment, 114	weather fronts, 121

Tension, 107	Track, 60, 92
control, 110	Tractor, 46, 142
Terminals, 36-38	Traffic, 143-156
Terminuses (see Terminals, 36-38)	accidents, 142
Terra cotta, 50	air, 150-152
Terrazzo, 50	cone, 48
Terskelion, 127	light, 48
Textile industry, 104	marine, 152–155
Theater, 131	rail, 155-156
Therapy, occupational, physical, 117	road, 143-150
Therefore, 111	running (engine hours), 157
Thermoforming, 104	signals, 144, 148
Thermometer, 84	timer, 107
Thermostat, 48, 72	watches, 66
heating control, 35	Trailer:
(See also Temperature)	no entry, 145
Threading, 106	sites, 130, 148
Three-dimensional shapes, 163–165	Trails, 130–131
Three-dimensional structure, 68	bicycle, 131, 147
Throttlé, hand, 158, 164	Train, 37, 51, 91
Thunderstorm, 120	coming, 148
Tickets, 37	(See also Railroad)
Tighten, 107, 157	Tramp signs (see Hobo signs, 90–91)
Tile, 50	Tramway, 131
Timber, 45	stop, 147
Time, 27, 103, 157	(See also Street car, 37)
after, 150	Transfer, 114
annual, 56	Transformer, 49, 61, 71, 82
before, 150	Transistor, 82
biennial, 56	Translator, signal, 71
clock, 48, 49 lubrication, 109, 160	Translator, signal, 71 Transmission, 158
no parking on odd, even dates, 147	oil, 158
parking 148	filter, pressure, temperature, 158
past hour, 120	Transmitter, 71
perennial, 56	Transpose, 72
perishable materials, 99	Trash, 35, 117
Timer, 107	Travel, 34-38
Tin, 87, 105	Traverse, 106
Tire chains required, 148	Treatment, 113
To, 58	Trees, 51, 56, 95
Tobacco, 39, 65	forestry, 44-45
Toilets, 34	vegetation, 95
accessible bathrooms, 52	Triquetra, 138
aft, 36	Trolly stop, 91
occupied, 36	(See also Street car, 37)
water closet, 49	Trot (see Jog, 106)
Tolerances, geometric, 85	Trough, drinking, 43
Tone, 64	Truck, 142
Tools (see Implements, 45-47)	crossing, 144
Tornado, 120	Tube:
Torque converter, 161	cathode ray (TV), 82
Total, 64	current, 115
Touch, do not, 140	vacuum, 82
Tow, 158	Tumble, do not, 98
Tower, 51	Tungsten, 105
Towing, 142	Tuning, 64, 164
Town, 92	Tunnel, 92, 144
Township boundary, 92	Turbine, 83
Tracer, 106	Turkeys, 42-43

Turn, 124	Up and down (cont.):
signal, 157	this way up, 98
Turning, 106	underpass, 51, 147
Turntable, record, 71	valley, 51
Twins, 55	vertical:
Two, 114	feed, 106
Type composition, 72	motion, 116
Typewriters, 64	weather fronts, 121
	windows, 160
Unclamp, 107	Upender, 161
Underpass, 51, 147	Uranium, 105
Union, 111	Uranus, 54
threaded, 84	Urban area, 92
Units, computers, 61-62	Urinal, 49
Universality, the path of, 138	Urine, 87, 113
University, 95	with dung and water, 41
Unlock (see Open and close)	Use, 51
Unwrapped, 114	Utility outlet, 130
Up and down, 26, 157	
above, 150	
eye level, 51	Vaccination, 113
anticline, syncline, 96	Vacuum, 107
ascending, descending node, 54	paper feeder, 109
ascent, descent, 144	tube, 82
basket lift, 161	Valley, 51
below, 150	Valves, 81, 84
eye level, 51	safety, 161
bow (music), 125	Van, 142
climb:	Vane, air, 107
in holding pattern, 151	Vasectomy, 114
and maintain, 150	Vector, 128
climbing plant, 56	product, 111n.
contours, 94	Vegetables, 40
cotton picking unit lift, 161	Vegetation, 95
descend:	(See also Forestry)
in holding pattern, 151	Vehicle controls, 157–162
and maintain, 150	three-dimensional shapes, 164-
distal, 113	165
drifting snow, 120	Vehicle ferry, 131
elevate, 127	Vehicles:
elevator, 34	animal drawn, 145
escalator, 34	slow moving, 140
fault, 96	work, 140
fork lifts, 161n162n.	Vending machine, 36
gas expelled, 67	Ventilation control, 35
hanging plant, 56	(See also Air, conditioning; Fan)
hill, 51	Ventilator, 43
hoist control (raise, lower), 161	Venus, 54
loader boom (raise, lower), 161	Verified specimen, 55
move upwards, downwards, 152	Vertebrates, 97
northern, southern hemispheres,	Vertical:
56	bed, 96
plate rollers, 109	circulation, 52
platform height, 161	feed, 106
power lift, 46	motion, 116
precipitation, 67	tabulation, 60
proximal, 113	Vessels, process pressure, see Chemica
rockshaft (raise, lower), 161	
stairs, 34	engineering, 80
table descent, return, 109	Veterinary services, 113
table descent, return, 100	Vibrating table, 110

View point, 130	Water (cont.):
Village, 92	cooled condenser, 83
Vinegar, 87	cooler, 80
Vineyard, 95	don't pollute, 147
Visibility (see Sky coverage,	drinking, 36, 90, 153
121)	fountain, 36, 50
reduced by smoke, 120	ductor, 109
Visitors, 117	on farm lands, 43
Vista, 52	foot pedal for, 35
Vitriol, 88	fresh, 93, 95, 96
Volcano, 96	fountain, 109
Voltmeter, 128	heater, 50
Volume, 63, 70	nydrographic features, 93–94
blackening, 116	hydrotherapy, 118
brightness, 116	landscaping, 51
contents in liters, 98	level, 102
contrast, 116	life-giving source, 139
empty, 26, 158	pipes, 83-84
flow controller, 81 forte, fortissimo, 124	plant, 56
full, 26, 158	polo, 135 power, 105
level, 107	required, 141
gas flow, 80	salt (marine), 94-96
heavylight, 157	sports, 131
level, 157	spray, 107
controller, 81	temperature, 157
lighten, darken, 127	way, larger, crossing and entering,
loudspeaker, 70	153
mass, 128	well, 96
moon quarters, 54	Wave, 128
noisy, quiet, 52	Wax, 88
piano, pianissimo, 124	WC (see Toilets)
pound, 58	Weather (see Meteorology)
sky coverage (clouds), 121	Weekdays, see Astrology, 89
water level, 102	Weight (see Volume)
weight, 103, 108, 157	Weir, 153
gross, net, 98	Welding, 84
(See also Measurement)	Well, 43
	gas, 96
Waist, 74	oil, 96
Waiting room, 37	water, 96
Wall light outlet, 49	Wheels, 45
Warmer, 102	Whistle:
Warning, 26	buoy, 154
biohazard, 140	post, 156
line, 149	White, 237
radiation, 140	Wildlife refuge, 95
storm, 153	Winch, 161
(See also Beware; Caution; Danger)	Winding (moving air):
Washing:	cross, 144
facility, 130	speed, 121, 153 Windmill, 43, 95
machines, 102-103	
Washroom, 34 Waste (see Trash)	Windows, 160 Windscreen ( <i>see</i> Windshield, 160)
Waste (see Trash) Watchman system devices, 49	Windshield, 160
Water, 57, 86, 157	Wine, 65
Aquarius, 54, 89	Winter, 89
cistern, 43, 50	Olympics, 137
closet, 49	sports, 132–133
(See also Toilets)	Wireless (see Radio)
1	1-1-1

Wiring: architectural, 48-49 electronic, 81-83 Wisdom, 47 With, 113 Without, 113 Woman, 89 (See also Male and female) Women's toilet, 34 Women's wear, 66 Wood, 50 Woods, 95 (See also Forestry, 44-45) Wool, 103 pure new, 103 Woolens, 103 Word, 60 World, 89, 133 hemispheres, 56 old, new, 56 (See also Earth) Wrapped, 114 Wrapping, 104 Wreck, 94 Wrist, 74

Write, 61

X-ray equipment (see Radiology, 115–116) X-rays, 118

Yellow, 234 Yes, 75, 141 Yield, 146, 149 sign ahead, 144 Yin-yang, 112, 139 Youth hostel, 148

Zen Buddhism, 138
Zero, 108
Zinc, 87, 105
oxide, 88
Zip fastener (see Zipper, 100)
Zipper, 100
Zodiac:
astrology, 88–90
astronomy, 54
Zoology, see Biology, 55
Zoom, 126
Zoroastrianism, 139



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