
**Road vehicles — Symbols for controls,
indicators and tell-tales**

*Véhicules routiers — Symboles pour les commandes, indicateurs et
témoins*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 39, *Ergonomics*.

This ninth edition cancels and replaces the eighth edition (ISO 2575:2010), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendments ISO 2575:2010/Amd.1:2011, ISO 2575:2010/Amd.3:2014, ISO 2575:2010/Amd.5:2016, ISO 2575:2010/Amd.6:2017 and ISO 2575:2010/Amd.7:2017.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a column "Purpose and application of use" including individual descriptions was added to all symbols;
- Annexes W – X have been moved to [Annexes O – R](#);
- former Annex W (now [Annex O](#)) has been adopted to the structure of the other annexes;
- several signs in [Annex Q](#) have been deleted due to missing registrations (will be added after their registration).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Road vehicles — Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales

IMPORTANT — The electronic file of this document contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of the document. Users should therefore consider printing this document using a colour printer.

1 Scope

This document specifies symbols (i.e. conventional signs) for use on controls, indicators and tell-tales applying to passenger cars, light and heavy commercial vehicles and buses, to ensure identification and facilitate use. This document additionally describes the purpose and application for the symbols.

It also indicates the colours of possible optical tell-tales, which inform the driver of either correct operation or malfunctioning of the related devices.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 15008, *Road vehicles — Ergonomic aspects of transport information and control systems — Specifications and test procedures for in-vehicle visual presentation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

symbol

visually perceptible figure used to transmit information independently of language, produced by drawing, printing or other means

3.2

tell-tale

display that indicates, by means of a light-emitting device, the actuation of a device, a correct or defective functioning or condition, or a failure to function

3.3

sign

visually perceptible graphic, generally larger in size than a *symbol* (3.1), designed for a label, tag or sticker

3.4

application

modification of *symbol* (3.1) originals in order to maintain visual clarity and overall consistency

4 General

4.1 The symbols and signs shall be as given in [Annexes A to N](#) and [Annex P](#). Additional symbols and signs are given in [Annexes O, Q](#) and [R](#). Minor deviations to the symbols and signs are permitted, provided they are necessary to reproduce an accurate representation to the driver's line of sight.

NOTE Additional annexes can be included in future editions of this document if necessary.

4.2 In developing the symbols and signs shown in [Annex A](#) to [Annex R](#), legibility factors such as line thickness, gaps between lines, symbol and arrow shapes, etc. were carefully considered. Modifications that improve legibility are permitted in the circumstances specified in [4.2.1](#), [4.2.2](#) and [4.2.3](#). When modifying symbol elements, the graphic designer should consult IEC 80416-1, IEC 80416-2, IEC 80416-3, and IEC 80416-4.

4.2.1 Limitations inherent in some reproduction and display technologies can require increased line thickness or other minor modifications of symbols. Such modifications are acceptable, provided the symbol remains unchanged in its basic graphical elements and is easily discernible by the operator.

4.2.2 Additionally, to improve the appearance and perceptibility of a graphical symbol or to coordinate with the design of the equipment to which it is applied, it can be necessary to change the line thickness or to round off the corners of the symbol. The graphic designer is normally free to make such changes, provided that the essential perceptible characteristics of the symbol are maintained.

4.2.3 The graphic designer may render a symbol in either outline or solid form unless this is otherwise prohibited by the symbol description.

4.3 The shapes of the vehicle, seat and steering wheel shown in this document are not intended to be restrictive but are the recommended shapes. Modifications to these shapes may be introduced by designers in order to better represent the true shape of a given element. Except for the aforementioned shapes, no other symbol elements shall be changed, except as provided in [4.2](#) or in the specific symbol's description.

4.4 If a symbol shows a vehicle or parts of a vehicle in a side view, a vehicle moving from right to left in the symbol area shall be assumed. If a symbol shows a vehicle or parts of a vehicle in a top, plan view, a vehicle moving from bottom to top in the symbol area shall be assumed.

4.5 For actual use, all symbols shall be reproduced large enough to be easily discernible by the operator. See IEC 80416-3 for guidelines on the proper sizing of symbols. Symbols shall be used in the orientations shown in this document unless otherwise noted for individual symbols.

4.6 Symbols on controls and displays shall contrast well with their background. For most controls, a light symbol on a dark background is preferred. Displays may use either a light symbol on a dark background or a dark symbol on a light background, depending on which alternative provides the best visual perception. When a symbol image is reversed (for example black to white and vice versa), it shall be done for the entire symbol.

4.7 For symbols that are displayed using pixel matrices, the character matrix shall be as stipulated in ISO 15008.

4.8 Letters and numerals may be used as symbols. For example, the letters P, R, N, D, have the meaning indicated when used in association with transmission gear controls and displays on road vehicles. The fonts shown in this document are not intended to be restrictive; other fonts may be substituted provided that legibility is maintained.

4.9 “Failure” or “malfunction” may be conveyed in two ways:

- a) base symbol combined with a colour code according to [5.1](#);
- b) base symbol combined with failure symbol P.08; optionally, an appropriate colour code in accordance with [5.1](#) may be added.

4.10 ISO/IEC registration numbers are shown for symbols in this document where applicable. Registration numbers below 5000 refer to ISO 7000. Registration numbers above 5000 refer to IEC 60417. Artwork in this document might differ from the artwork shown in IEC 60417, ISO 7000 or the ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP) database on graphical symbols for use on equipment. In this case, the artwork in this document shall be used. If a symbol is illustrated in this document differs from the one shown in the ISO OBP, it will be referenced as “Application of...”

4.11 The symbol numbers not represented are reserved for those symbols still under consideration at the time of publication of this edition of ISO 2575. It is envisaged that the status of these symbols and the numbers will be resolved by the next revision of this document.

4.12 Symbols in the annexes (except [Annex Q](#) and partly [Annex R](#)) of this document are presented at 32 % of original size. The grid marks “L” denote the corners of the original 75 mm square. The grid marks are not part of the symbol but are provided to ensure consistent presentation of all symbol graphics.

4.13 New symbols for functions not yet covered in this document should be constructed using symbols or elements of symbols from this document in a logical manner, keeping the coherence with other symbols already published.

5 Colour

5.1 When used on optical indicators or tell-tales, the following colours have the meanings indicated:

- red: danger to persons or very serious damage to equipment, immediate or imminent;
- yellow or amber: caution, outside normal operating limits, vehicle system malfunction, damage to vehicle likely, or other condition which can produce hazard in the longer term;
- green: safe, normal operating condition (where blue or yellow is not required).

5.2 Certain colours are used for specific tell-tales (refer to “symbol description/application” column in the annexes):

- blue: e.g. high beam, main beam;
- green: e.g. turn signals, low beam;
- yellow or amber: e.g. failure of anti-lock brake system;
- red: e.g. hazard warning.

5.3 If colour is used on symbols for heating and/or cooling systems, the colour red shall be used to indicate hot, and the colour blue shall be used to indicate cold.

5.4 The colour white may be used where none of the above conditions applies.

5.5 A given symbol may be shown in more than one of the colours specified in [5.1](#) in order to convey a change in the operating condition.

6 Summary table of all symbols

[Table 1](#) provides a pictorial summary. The purpose and application of the symbols are provided in each annex.

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Table 1 — Summary of all symbols

Symbol No.	Annex ^a										R							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
01																		OFF
02																		AUTO
03																		ON
04																		START
05																		STOP
06																		ECO
07																		READY
08																		MAX
09																		MIN

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol No.	Annex ^a																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
10																		RES
11																		SET
12																		AIRBAG
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		
17																		
18																		
19																		
20																		

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol No.	Annex ^a																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
21																		
22																		
23																		
24																		
25																		
26																		
27																		
28																		
29																		
30																		
31																		

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol No.	Annex ^a																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
32																			
33																			
34																			
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Table 1 (continued)

Symbol No.	Annex ^a																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
A =	Lighting and signalling devices																		
B =	Braking systems																		
C =	Visibility																		
D =	Cab environment and comfort																		
E =	Maintenance and load functions																		
F =	Engine																		
G =	Fuel system																		
H =	Transmission																		
I =	Power drive																		
J =	Vehicle handling and cruise control																		
K =	Active and passive safety systems																		
L =	Security																		
M =	Electric functions in general and electric road vehicles																		
N =	Information and communication																		
O =	Generic vehicle shapes																		
P =	Miscellaneous																		
Q =	Special symbols																		
R =	Special signs																		
S =	Additional informative symbols																		

Annex A (normative)

Lighting and signalling devices

Table A.1 — Symbols for lighting and signalling devices

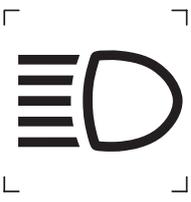
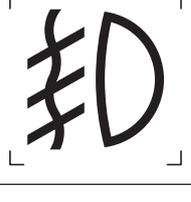
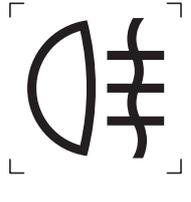
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.01		High beam, main beam	To identify the control that operates the high intensity, forward illumination. To indicate the operational status of the high beam function. 1) When used as a status indicator the symbol shall be steady blue. 2) Framed areas of this symbol may be solid. 3) The control operating alternately the high beam and the low beam may include two symbols, one for each of the positions: high beam, low beam.	ISO 7000-0082
A.02		Low beam, dipped beam	To identify the control that operates the moderate intensity, forward illumination. To indicate the operational status of the low beam function. 1) Framed areas of this symbol may be solid. 2) The control operating alternately the high beam and the low beam may include two symbols, one for each of the positions: high beam, low beam.	ISO 7000-0083
A.03		Headlamp cleaner	To identify the control that operates the wipers located near the high (main)/low (dipped) beams and dispenses washing fluid, initiating a sweeping motion and fluid spray to clear the high (main)/low (dipped) beams. To identify the headlamp cleaner filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-0250
A.04		Headlamp leveling control	To identify the control which allows up or down adjustment to the forward facing high (main) or low (dipped) beam.	ISO 7000-0151
A.05		Front fog light	To identify the control that operates a special light located in the front of the vehicle to aid forward illumination in foggy conditions. To indicate the operational status of the front fog light. NOTE If one symbol is used for both front and rear fog lights, this symbol is used.	ISO 7000-0633
A.06		Rear fog light	To identify the control that operates a special light located in the rear of the vehicle to aid with vehicle identification in foggy conditions. To indicate the operational status of the rear fog light. NOTE If one symbol is used for both front and rear fog lights, the symbol for front fog light (A.05) is used.	ISO 7000-0634

Table A.1 (continued)

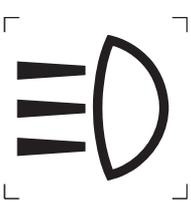
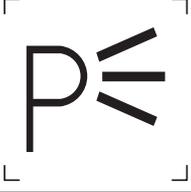
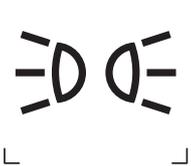
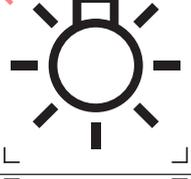
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.07		Long-range lamp	To identify the control that operates high intensity forward illumination that enables the driver to see at longer than normal range. To indicate the operational status of the long-range lamp. Applicable to those controls which are fitted on the instrument panel, or in the near vicinity of the driver.	ISO 7000-0639
A.08		Parking lights	To identify the control that operates low intensity illumination (typically located on the sides of the vehicle). To indicate the operational status of the parking lights.	ISO 7000-0240
A.09		Position lights, side lights	To identify the control that operates low intensity illumination (typically located on the sides, front and rear of the vehicle). To indicate the operational status of the position lights or side lights.	ISO 7000-0456
A.10		Loading light	To identify the control that operates a light source located near or at the vehicle roofline, illuminating the rear of the vehicle. To indicate the operational status of the loading light.	ISO 7000-2457
A.11		Elevated head-lights	To identify the control that operates a light source located in the front of the vehicle above normal headlamp height. To indicate the operational status of the elevated headlights. Loading platform and rear axle may be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2458
A.12		Roof sign illumination	To identify the control that operates a sign located on the roof of the vehicle. To indicate the operational status of the roof sign. Loading platform and rear axle may be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2459
A.13		Master lighting switch	To identify the control or group of controls that operates the exterior lighting devices.	Application of IEC 60417-5012
A.14		Exterior bulb failure	To indicate that the exterior bulb has failed to illuminate.	ISO 7000-1555

Table A.1 (continued)

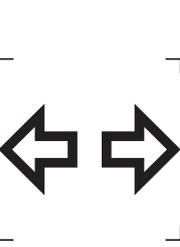
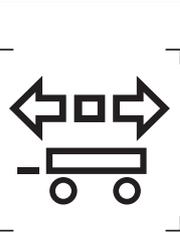
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.15		Instrument panel illumination	To identify the control that adjusts the brightness of the displays on the instrument panel.	ISO 7000-1556B
A.16		Turn signals	To identify the control that operates the visual indicators to signal the intended turning direction (left or right) of the machine or road vehicle. To indicate the operational status of the turn signal and the selected turning direction. 1) Tell-tale shall be flashing green. 2) Framed areas of this symbol may be solid. 3) It is permissible to separate the left and right arrows.	ISO 7000-0084
A.17		Turn signal, trailer	When used as an indicator on commercial road vehicles: the square element indicates the functioning of the trailer's turn signal lamps. The arrows indicate the functioning of the cab's turn signal lamps. NOTE Trailer shape can be omitted. If trailer shape is omitted, arrows can be separated; however, the square element is included with each separate arrow.	Application of ISO 7000-2664
A.19		Hazard warning	To identify the control that operates all side markers and turn lights in a predetermined flashing pattern. To indicate the operational status of the hazard warning. 1) Simultaneous operation of either green turn signal tell-tales, or separate red signal. 2) Framed areas of this symbol may be solid.	ISO 7000-0085
A.20		Signal horn	To identify the control for the horn which emits a sound, usually intended to alert persons in the vicinity to the presence of the vehicle.	ISO 7000-0244
A.21		Interior compartment illumination	To identify the control that operates the interior compartment illumination. To indicate the operational status of the interior compartment illumination. NOTE As a minimum the illumination is provided by an overhead (dome) lamp.	ISO 7000-1421A
A.22		Interior directed illumination (reading/map light)	To identify the control that operates an interior, operator-controlled light source focusing light on a defined area. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2550

Table A.1 (continued)

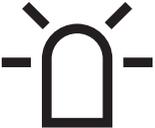
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.23		Work light	To identify the control that operates the work light. To indicate the operational status of the work light.	ISO 7000-1204
A.24		Beacon	To identify the control for operation of the rotating and/or blinking light attached to equipment. To indicate the operational status of the identification or beacon light.	ISO 7000-1141A
A.25		Taxi sign light	To identify the control that operates a sign reading TAXI located on the roof of the vehicle. To indicate the operational status of the TAXI light.	ISO 7000-2551
A.26		Medical assistance sign light	To identify the control that operates a sign displaying a medical cross located on the roof of the vehicle to indicate the operational status of the medical assistance light.	ISO 7000-2552
A.27		Daytime running lights	To identify the control that operates lower intensity low beam headlights, for better visibility. To indicate the operational status of the lights.	Application of ISO 7000-2611
A.28		Night vision	To identify the control that operates an infrared or similar technology that displays a forward roadway scene beyond the typical headlight beam. As a tell-tale: it indicates operational status.	Application of ISO 7000-2665
A.29		Footwell illumination	To identify the control that operates the lighting that illuminates the floor area only, separate from overhead compartment lighting. To indicate the operational status of the footwell illumination system.	Application of ISO 7000-2666
A.30		Low-level interior illumination (night driving)	To identify the control that operates interior compartment lighting (typically a red lens) used to assist in maintaining the dark adaptation of the driver while providing illumination to the interior. To indicate the operational status of the low-level interior illumination system.	Application of ISO 7000-2667

Table A.1 (continued)

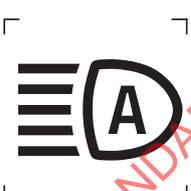
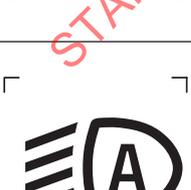
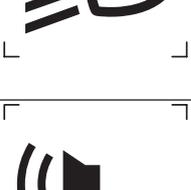
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.31		Sleeper compartment illumination	To identify the control that operates the illumination of only the sleeping area, separate from overhead compartment lighting. To indicate the operational status of the sleeper compartment illumination system.	Application of ISO 7000-2668
A.32		Bend lighting	To identify the control that operates the lighting function that provides enhanced illumination for driving through curved roadway segments (bends). To indicate the operational status of the bend lighting system.	Application of ISO 7000-2669
A.33		Position lights, trailer	To identify the control or the indicator for the trailer position (clearance) lights in a tractor/trailer vehicle when separate controls or separate indicators are provided for the tractor and trailer position lights.	ISO 7000-2953
A.34		Interior light, trailer	To identify the control or the indicator for the trailer interior lights in a tractor/trailer vehicle when separate controls or separate indicators are provided for the tractor and trailer interior lights.	ISO 7000-2954
A.35		Snowplough lights	To identify the control or the indicator for forward headlights that are separate from the normal vehicle headlights (which are blocked by the snowplough blade).	ISO 7000-2955
A.36		Automatic high beam	To identify the control for the automatic high beam function, which automatically switches the high beam on and off as necessary. To indicate the current activation mode or operational status of the system. NOTE It is possible to position the letter "A" or alternatively the symbol R.02 (AUTO) on or adjacent to the outline of the symbol.	ISO 7000-2956
A.37		Automatic low beam	To identify the control for the automatic low beam function, which automatically switches the low beam on and off as necessary. To indicate the current activation mode or operational status of the system. NOTE It is possible to position the letter "A" or alternatively the symbol R.02 (AUTO) on or adjacent to the outline of the symbol.	ISO 7000-2957
A.38		Acoustic vehicle alerting system (AVAS) for quiet vehicles	To identify the control that operates the system that generates a sound to indicate to road users that a quiet vehicle is operational in the vicinity. To indicate the operational status of the sound device.	ISO 7000-3197

Table A.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
A.39		Exterior lights, activation for inspection	To identify the control that operates the exterior lights in a pre-defined sequence while the vehicle is parked so the vehicle operator can inspect exterior lights for proper functioning. To indicate the status of the system.	Application of ISO 7000-3604

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Annex B (normative)

Braking system

Table B.1 — Symbols for braking systems

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
B.01		Brake failure	To indicate that the primary braking function has malfunctioned. 1) The tell-tale shall be red. 2) In the case where a single tell-tale indicates more than one brake system condition, this symbol shall be used.	Application of ISO 7000-0239
B.02		Parking brake	To identify the pedal or control that operates the parking brake. To indicate the operational status of the parking brake. 1) The tell-tale shall be red. 2) In the case where a single tell-tale indicates more than one brake system condition, the symbol for brake failure (B.01) shall be used.	Application of ISO 7000-0238
B.03		Brake system, first circuit	To indicate the operational status of the primary (first) circuit in a dual-circuit air brake system. Dual circuit systems have a primary and redundant (secondary) brake circuit. The two circuits back feed each other in case of a failure. NOTE Typically, this symbol is used on brake system air pressure gauges, and not as a malfunction indicator. B.01 and B.12 are used to indicate malfunction.	Application of ISO 7000-1405
B.04		Brake system, second circuit	To indicate the operational status of the secondary (second) circuit in a dual-circuit air brake system. Dual circuit systems have a primary and redundant (secondary) brake circuit. The two circuits back feed each other in case of a failure. Typically, this symbol is used on brake system air pressure gauges, and not as a malfunction indicator. B.01 and B.12 are used to indicate malfunction.	Application of ISO 7000-1406
B.05		Anti-lock brake system, failure	To indicate that the anti-lock brake system has failed or is outside normal operating parameters. The tell-tale shall be yellow.	Application of ISO 7000-1407

Table B.1 (continued)

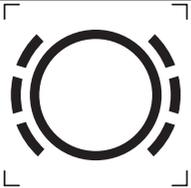
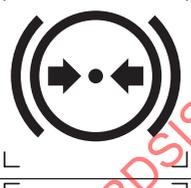
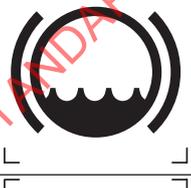
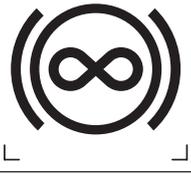
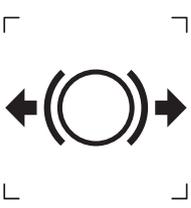
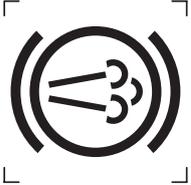
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
B.06		Anti-lock brake system (ABS), trailer	To indicate the operational status of the trailer anti-lock brake system. NOTE If a second trailer designation is required, a "2" can be added to the right side of the ABS brake graphic.	Application of ISO 7000-2670
B.08		Anti-lock brake system (ABS) off or not available, trailer	To indicate that the trailer anti-lock brake system, is off or not available. NOTE 1 If a second trailer designation is required, a "2" can be added to the right side of the ABS brake graphic. NOTE 2 Alternatively, the symbol "OFF" (R.01) can be used on or adjacent to the symbol instead of the prohibition slash.	Application of ISO 7000-2671
B.10		Worn brake linings	To indicate that the brake linings are worn, which may cause a malfunction of the brake system.	Application of ISO 7000-1408
B.11		Brake system temperature	To identify the display that provides information about the brake system temperature. To indicate the brake system temperature is overheating or falls outside of normal operating parameters. NOTE The symbol can be used to indicate the temperature of either the brake fluid or the brake lining.	Application of ISO 7000-1403B
B.12		Brake system pressure	To identify the display that provides information about the brake system pressure. To indicate the brake system pressure falls outside of normal operating parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-1402
B.13		Brake fluid level	To indicate the quantity (level) of brake fluid in the reservoir. To indicate that the brake fluid is low or fails outside of specified parameters. To identify the brake fluid filler cap or fill point.	Application of ISO 7000-1401
B.14		Retarder	To identify the control that operates the retarder as a supplemental to the brake system. NOTE The retarder decelerates the vehicle without using mechanical friction in order to avoid overheating the brake system.	Application of ISO 7000-2574

Table B.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
B.15		Spring brake release	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that releases the spring brake in a truck. NOTE In application, the indication of this function is the opposite of the parking brake being set; thus only the parking brake symbol is typically used.	ISO 7000-2448
B.16		Exhaust gas brake	To identify the control that decelerates the vehicle by increasing the engine's internal resistance to motion.	Application of ISO 7000-2593
B.17		Retarder failure	To indicate that the retarder has failed or is outside normal operating parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-2622
B.18		Anti-lock brake system off or not available	To indicate that the anti-lock braking system is off or not available. To identify the control that disables the anti-lock braking system. NOTE Alternatively "off" or "not available" can be indicated by the use of the base symbol B.05 with an amber or yellow tell-tale, or by the base symbol (B.05) plus OFF (R.01).	Application of ISO 7000-2623
B.19		Trailer brake	To identify the control that operates the braking function specific to the trailer. To indicate operational status of the trailer brake. NOTE If a second trailer is required, the number "2" can be added to the right side of the brake graphic.	Application of ISO 7000-2672
B.20		Hill holding	To identify the control which operates a system which assists a vehicle stopped on a hill (brake and clutch pedal is pressed down). When starting, the brake pedal can be released and the vehicle starts to move when the clutch pedal is released and the accelerator is pressed down at the same time.	Application of ISO 7000-2624

Annex C (normative)

Visibility

Table C.1 — Symbols for visibility

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
C.01		Windscreen wiper	To identify the control which operates the front wipers and initiates a sweeping motion to clear the windscreen/windshield.	ISO 7000-0086
C.02		Windscreen wiper, intermittent	To identify the control or control setting that intermittently, at specified time intervals, operates the wiper to clear water from the windscreen (windshield).	ISO 7000-0647
C.03		Windscreen washer	To identify the control that dispenses washing fluid to the windscreen/windshield.	ISO 7000-0088
C.04		Windscreen washer and wiper	To identify the control that operates the front wipers and dispenses washing fluid, initiating a sweeping motion and fluid spray to clear the windscreen/windshield.	ISO 7000-0087
C.05		Windscreen washer fluid	To identify the filler cap, fill point, or container for the windscreen (windshield) washer fluid. To indicate a low level of windscreen (windshield) washer fluid.	ISO 7000-1422
C.06		Windscreen demisting and defrosting	To identify the control or control setting that distributes air flow to the windscreen and front-side windows to aid in removing frost, fog and mist. To indicate the operational status of windscreen demisting and defrosting system.	ISO 7000-0635A
C.07		Windscreen, electrically heated	To identify the control that operates electrically heated wires to remove frost or ice from the windscreen. To indicate the operational status of the system.	ISO 7000-2575

Table C.1 (continued)

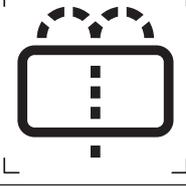
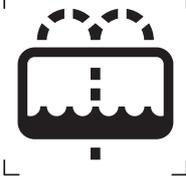
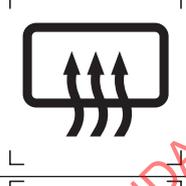
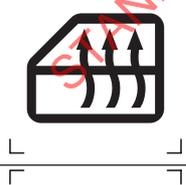
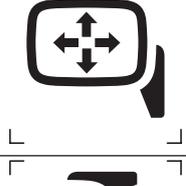
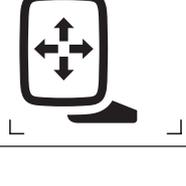
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
C.08		Rear-window wiper	To identify the control or control setting for activating the rear wipers to clear water from the rear window.	ISO 7000-0097
C.09		Rear-window wiper, intermittent	To identify the control or control setting that intermittently, at specified time intervals, operates the rear wiper to clear water from the rear window.	ISO 7000-1424
C.10		Rear-window washer	To identify the control which dispenses washing fluid to the rear window.	ISO 7000-0099
C.11		Rear-window washer and wiper	To identify the control which activates the rear wipers and dispenses washing fluid, initiating a sweeping motion and fluid spray to clear the rear window.	ISO 7000-0098
C.12		Rear-window washer fluid	To identify the filler cap, fill point, or container for the rear window washer fluid. To indicate a low level of rear window washer fluid.	ISO 7000-1423
C.13		Rear-window demisting and defrosting	To identify the control that distributes air flow or a low electrical current to the rear window to aid in removing frost, fog and mist. To indicate the operational status of rear windscreen demisting and defrosting.	ISO 7000-0636
C.14		Side-window demisting and defrosting	To identify the control that distributes air flow to the side windows to aid in removing frost, fog and mist. To indicate the operational status of side window demisting/defrosting.	ISO 7000-1425
C.15		Exterior rear-view-mirror adjustment, horizontal type	To identify the control for adjusting the aim (view) of the exterior rear-view mirrors. NOTE 1 Arrows can be omitted, if that function does not exist. NOTE 2 Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-1427
C.16		Exterior rear-view-mirror adjustment, vertical type	To identify the control for adjusting the aim (view) of the exterior rear-view mirrors. NOTE 1 Arrows can be omitted, if that function does not exist. NOTE 2 Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2469

Table C.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol title	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
C.17		Exterior rear-view-mirror heating, horizontal type	To identify the control that heats the exterior rear-view mirrors to aid in removing frost, fog and mist. To indicate the operational status of the exterior rear-view mirror heating. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-1426
C.18		Exterior rear-view-mirror heating, vertical type	To identify the control that heats the exterior rear-view mirrors to aid in removing frost, fog and mist. To indicate the operational status of the exterior rear-view mirror heating. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2470
C.19		Exterior rear view mirror, power-folding, horizontal type	To identify the control that folds or unfolds the exterior mirror. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2553
C.20		Exterior rear view mirror, power-folding, vertical type	To identify the control that folds or unfolds the exterior mirror. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2584
C.21		Exterior rear view mirror, glare prevention exterior mirror, horizontal type	To identify the control that reduces the glare or reflection in exterior rear-view mirrors. To indicate the operational status of the glare prevention system. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	Application of ISO 7000-2674
C.22		Exterior rear view mirror, glare prevention exterior mirror, vertical type	To identify the control that reduces the glare or reflection in exterior rear-view mirrors. To indicate the operational status of the glare prevention system. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	Application of ISO 7000-2673
C.23		Front wiper de-ice electric heating system	To identify the control that operates the front windscreen wiper electrical heating system for de-icing wipers and freeing the blade. To identify the operational status (for example, on, off, malfunction) of the function.	Application of ISO 7000-2841
C.24		Windscreen washer fluid heating	To identify the control that operates the system that heats windscreen (windshield) wiper fluid to aid in clearing the windshield in cold weather. To indicate the operational status (for example, on, off, malfunction) of the function.	Application of ISO 7000-2839

Annex D (normative)

Cab environment and comfort

Table D.1 — Symbols for cab environment and comfort

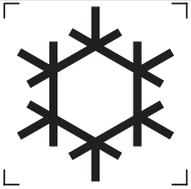
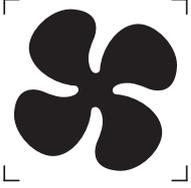
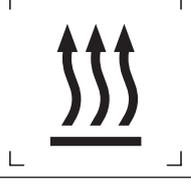
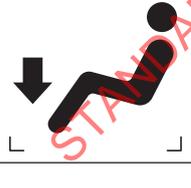
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.01		Cooling; air conditioning	To identify the control that operates the air conditioning unit. To identify a cooled component, volume, or area. To indicate the operational status of the air conditioning unit.	Application of ISO 7000-0027
D.02		Ventilating fan, air-circulating fan	To identify the control that operates the ventilating fan and circulates air at a speed selected by the user. To indicate the operational status of the fan function.	Application of ISO 7000-0089
D.03		Interior heating, heater	To identify the control that operates an interior component that produces heat. May be used in conjunction with other symbols to specify a specific application, for example heated seat, heated steering wheel.	ISO 7000-0637A
D.04		Ventilation air flow, upper air outlet	To identify the control that allows air to flow from upper air outlets to direct air flow to the face or torso. To indicate that air is flowing from the upper air outlets. NOTE Arrow can be coloured blue to denote cool air or red to denote heated air.	ISO 7000-1865
D.05		Ventilation air flow, lower air outlet	To identify the control that allows air to flow from the lower air outlets. To indicate that air is flowing from the lower air outlets. NOTE Arrow may be coloured blue to denote cool air or red to denote heated air.	ISO 7000-1866
D.06		Ventilation air flow, upper air outlet and lower air outlet	To identify the control that allows air to flow from the upper and the lower air outlets. To indicate that air is flowing from the upper and the lower air outlets. NOTE 1 Arrow can be coloured blue to denote cool air or red to denote heated air. NOTE 2 Other combinations of the arrows can be used as needed.	ISO 7000-1867

Table D.1 (continued)

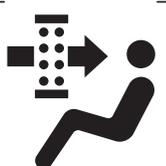
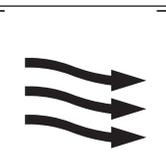
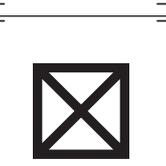
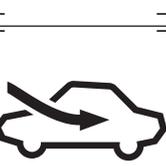
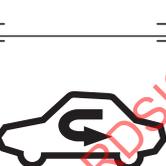
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.07		Ventilation air flow, defrost and lower air outlet	To identify the control that allows air to flow from both the defrost and lower air outlets. To indicate that air is flowing from both the defrost and lower air outlets. NOTE Arrow can be coloured blue to denote cool air or red to denote heated air.	ISO 7000-1860A
D.08		Passenger compartment air filter	To identify the control that aids in filtering pollutants and odours from fresh and recirculated air within the vehicle interior. To indicate the air filter is outside normal operating parameters, for example dirty. To identify the location of the passenger compartment air filter.	ISO 7000-2576
D.09		Ventilation open	To identify the control that allows outside air into the interior compartment of the vehicle.	ISO 7000-2594
D.10		Ventilation closed	To identify the control that shuts off outside air flow into the interior compartment of the vehicle.	ISO 7000-2577
D.11		Fresh air	To identify the control that allows air from the outside to enter the vehicle.	ISO 7000-2485
D.12		Recirculated air	To identify the control that recirculates interior cabin air only; shuts off air flow from the outside.	ISO 7000-2486
D.13		Fresh air, truck	To identify the control that allows air from the outside to enter the vehicle. NOTE Loading platform and rear axle can be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2487
D.14		Recirculated air, truck	To identify the control that recirculates interior cabin air only; shuts off air flow from the outside. NOTE Loading platform and rear axle can be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2488

Table D.1 (continued)

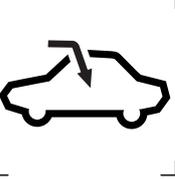
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.15		Roof ventilation, truck	To identify the control that opens or closes any form or style of roof ventilation, for example sunroof, vent. NOTE Loading platform and rear axle can be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2466
D.16		Sunshade	To identify the control that opens or closes any form (opaque to translucent) of sun blocking material covering a window surface. NOTE Symbol can be rotated 180°.	ISO 7000-2554
D.17		Roof ventilation, passenger car	To identify the control that opens or closes any form or style of roof ventilation system, for example sunroof, vent.	Application of ISO 7000-2612
D.18		Rear-window lift, power-operated	To identify the control that raises or lowers just the rear window glass (typically used in but not restricted to pick-up trucks).	ISO 7000-2555
D.19		Window lift, power-operated	To identify the control that raises or lowers the side (lateral) window using a powered mechanism. Applicable to those controls which are fitted on the instrument panel, or in the near vicinity of the driver.	ISO 7000-0648
D.20		Seat adjustment, longitudinal (fore and aft)	To identify the control that moves the entire seat forward or rearward.	ISO 7000-1428
D.21		Seat adjustment, seat back recline	To identify the control that adjusts the angle of the seatback forward toward vertical and rearward away from vertical.	ISO 7000-1429
D.22		Seat height adjustment	To identify the control that moves the entire seat upward or downward.	Application of ISO 7000-1430

Table D.1 (continued)

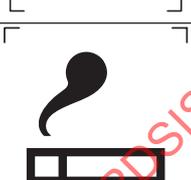
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.23		Seat height adjustment, cushion front	To identify the control that adjusts the height of the front of the seat cushion.	ISO 7000-1431
D.24		Seat height adjustment, cushion rear	To identify the control that adjusts the height of the rear of the seat cushion.	Application of ISO 7000-1432
D.25		Seat headrest height adjustment	To identify the control that raises or lowers the headrest.	Application of ISO 7000-1433
D.26		Seat, lumbar adjustment, in and out	To identify the control that adjusts the degree of lumbar support of a seat by changing the size or the rigidity of the lumbar support device.	ISO 7000-2171
D.27		Heated seat	To identify the control for the device that warms the seat cushion and/or seatback. To indicate the operational status of the heated seat.	ISO 7000-0649A
D.28		Lighter	To identify the control that warms a cylinder tip to a temperature sufficient to cause combustion. To identify the location of the lighter.	Application of ISO 7000-0620
D.29		Cup holder	To identify the location of the cup holder.	ISO 7000-2583
D.30		Ventilated seat	To identify the control that circulates air inside the seat cushion to cool the seat.	ISO 7000-2556

Table D.1 (continued)

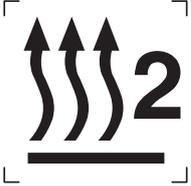
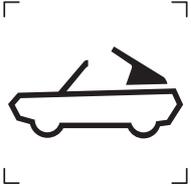
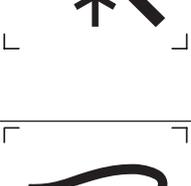
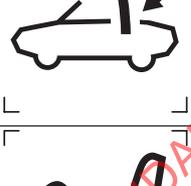
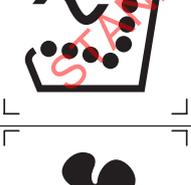
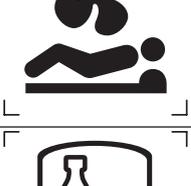
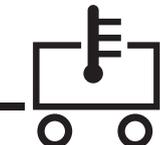
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.31		Secondary interior heating	To identify the control that activates the auxiliary interior heating system generating heat from burning a fuel, for example LPG, CNG.	ISO 7000-2578
D.32		Convertible top	To identify the control that raises or lowers the convertible top. Symbol of vehicle shall be in outline, shall not be solid.	ISO 7000-2557
D.33		Pedal adjustment	To identify the control that adjusts the undepressed foot pedal position - front/back or up/down. Direction of adjustment should be indicated by using arrow(s) in conjunction with the symbol.	Application of ISO 7000-2625
D.34		Air-conditioning system off or not available	To identify the control which a) heater control application would reduce energy consumption by shutting off air conditioning compressor, and b) engine/transmission application would choose a more economical mode. To indicate the operational status of the compressor. NOTE Alternatively, "off" or "not available" can be indicated by the use of base symbol (D.01) plus OFF (R.01).	Application of ISO 7000-2626
D.35		Wind draught deflector	To identify the control that raises and lowers a deflector located behind the rear seat that reduces airflow from draughting back into the seating compartment in convertible type vehicles. The symbol of vehicle shall be in outline and not solid.	ISO 7000-2644
D.36		Active seat	To identify the control that operates a massaging or vibrational motion of the seat cushion and/or seat back.	Application of ISO 7000-2627
D.37		Sleeper compartment air circulation	Identifies the control that operates the fan or ventilation system specific to the sleeping compartment. To indicate the operational status of the sleeper compartment air circulation system.	Application of ISO 7000-2675
D.38		Refrigerator	To identify the control that operates the personal refrigerator compartment located within the vehicle. To indicate the operational status of the refrigerator.	ISO 7000-2676

Table D.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
D.39		Body/cargo heater	To identify the control on commercial road vehicles that operates the heater for the body or cargo area of a truck. To indicate the operational status of the body/cargo heater.	Application of ISO 7000-2677
D.40		Headrest, fold down	To identify the control that operates the mechanism that folds down the passenger headrest. To indicate the operational status (for example, on, off, malfunction).	Application of ISO 7000-2842
D.41		Heated steering wheel	To identify the control that operates a warming device to heat the steering wheel rim. To indicate the operational status (for example, on, off, malfunction).	Application of ISO 7000-2843
D.42		Roof transparency	To identify the control for the system that allows users to adjust the transparency of roof glazing from clear (transparent) to opaque. To indicate the operational status of the roof transparency.	ISO 7000-2965
D.43		Interior temperature, trailer	To identify the control or the indicator for the interior temperature of the trailer. NOTE Refrigerated trailers or box van trailers can have internal temperature sensors that provide a warning to the tractor driver if the temperature goes outside some desired boundary. The warning indicator is normally located on the vehicle dashboard.	ISO 7000-2958

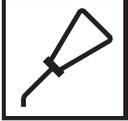
Annex E (normative)

Maintenance and load functions

Table E.1 — Symbols for maintenance and load functions

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
E.01		Load tipping	To identify the control that raises or lowers the front of the truck bed to a specific angle. To indicate the operational status of the truck. NOTE A red tell-tale indicates a hazard warning.	Application of ISO 7000-1557
E.02		Load tipping, trailer	To identify the control that raises or lowers the front of the trailer bed to a specific angle. To indicate the operational status of the trailer. NOTE 1 A red tell-tale indicates a hazard warning. NOTE 2 The front axle can be omitted in case of semi-trailer.	ISO 7000-2467
E.03		Diverging flap release	To identify the control that opens the flap located in the rear of the truck bed. To indicate the operational status of the flap.	ISO 7000-2464
E.04		Diverging flap release, trailer	To identify the control that opens the flap located in the rear of the trailer bed. To indicate the operational status of the flap. NOTE The front axle can be omitted in case of semi-trailer.	ISO 7000-2468
E.05		Height control, truck	To identify the control that raises or lowers the entire vehicle.	ISO 7000-2461
E.06		Front height control, truck	To identify the control that raises or lowers the front of the vehicle.	ISO 7000-2462
E.07		Rear height control, truck	To identify the control that raises or lowers the rear of the vehicle.	ISO 7000-2463

Table E.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
E.08		Fifth-wheel longitudinal adjustment	To identify the control that operates the adjustment which allows the fifth wheel to move fore or aft into connecting position. NOTE A red tell-tale indicates fifth-wheel slide unlocked.	Application of ISO 7000-1558
E.09		Fifth-wheel height adjustment	To identify the control that operates the adjustment which allows the fifth wheel to move up or down into connecting position.	ISO 7000-2465
E.10		Snowplough	To identify the control that operates the mechanism that controls the snowplough blade. NOTE The loading platform and rear axle can be omitted from symbol if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-2460
E.11		Central lubrication	To indicate that a centralized lubrication system uses oil and is operated automatically.	ISO 7000-1317
E.12		Trailer towing mode	To identify the control which changes the transmission mode for towing a trailer. To indicate the operational status of trailer towing mode.	Application of ISO 7000-2595A
E.13		Height control	To identify the control that raises or lowers a passenger vehicle in relation to the ground. NOTE Arrows can be relocated as needed to show front or rear control.	Application of ISO 7000-2645
E.14		Trailer coupling ball	To identify the control for deploying or retracting the coupling ball into the position. To indicate deployed or retracted status of the coupling ball and malfunction of positioning mechanism. NOTE 1 The symbol can be modified in order to better represent the true trailer coupling shape. NOTE 2 Other symbols can be added, i.e. arrows to indicate direction of swivelling or lock/unlock symbols to indicate locked/unlocked status.	ISO 7000-3645

Annex F (normative)

Engine

Table F.1 — Engine related symbols

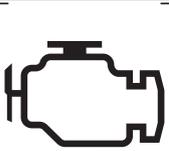
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
F.01		Engine	To indicate a possible malfunction of the engine or emission system.	Application of ISO 7000-0640
F.02		Engine failure	To indicate that the engine has failed or is malfunctioning or is not operating within the specified range of parameters.	ISO 7000-2423
F.03		Engine coolant temperature	To indicate that the engine coolant may be overheating or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the engine coolant temperature gauge.	ISO 7000-0246
F.04		Engine oil	To indicate that the engine oil is low or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the engine oil level gauge. To identify the engine oil filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-0248
F.05		Engine oil temperature	To indicate that the engine oil temperature is high or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the engine oil temperature gauge.	ISO 7000-2426
F.06		Engine oil level	To indicate that the engine oil is low or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the engine oil gauge. To identify the engine oil filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-2427
F.07		Engine oil filter	To indicate that the oil filter is outside normal operating parameters, for example dirty.	ISO 7000-2428

Table F.1 (continued)

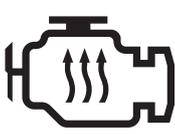
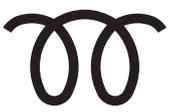
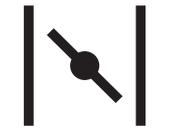
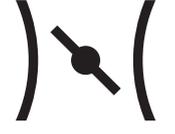
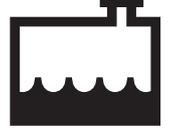
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
F.08		Engine heating	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that supplies heating to the engine in order to protect it or to allow it to start in extremely cold temperatures.	ISO 7000-2422
F.09		Electronic diesel control	To indicate the operational status (usually malfunction) of an electronic fuel injection system for diesel engines.	ISO 7000-2424
F.10		Combustion preheat; engine start aid	To identify the control that operates the engine heating element to assist in starting the engine at low temperatures. To indicate the status of the engine heating element.	ISO 7000-0457
F.11		Choke; cold starting aid	To identify the control for the choke (low temperature starting aid), which adjusts the fuel-to-air ratio in the combustion chamber. To indicate the operational status of the choke.	ISO 7000-0243
F.12		Hand throttle	To identify the hand-operated control to set or adjust the power generated or available to the equipment.	ISO 7000-1367
F.13		Engine start	To identify the control that starts the engine.	ISO 7000-2425
F.14		Engine shut-off	To identify the control that shuts off the engine.	ISO 7000-1180
F.15		Engine coolant level	To indicate that the engine coolant is low or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the engine coolant filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-2429

Table F.1 (continued)

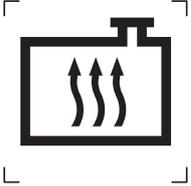
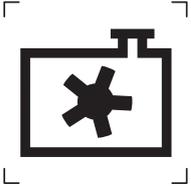
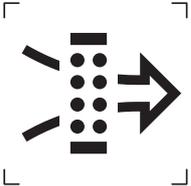
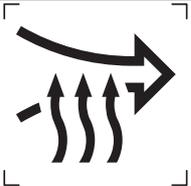
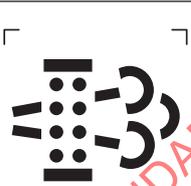
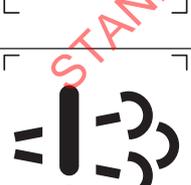
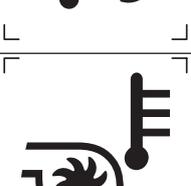
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
F.16		Engine coolant heating	To identify the control for heating the engine coolant. To indicate the operational status of the coolant heater.	ISO 7000-2430
F.17		Engine coolant fan	To identify the location of the engine coolant fan. NOTE Symbol D.02 can replace the fan symbol element.	ISO 7000-2431
F.18		Engine inlet air filter	To identify that the engine inlet air filter is outside normal operating parameters, for example dirty. To identify the location of the engine inlet air filter.	ISO 7000-2432
F.19		Engine inlet air pre-heat	To identify the control for preheating the engine intake air. To indicate the operational status of the engine intake air preheat system.	ISO 7000-2434
F.20		Turbocharger	To identify the operational status of the turbocharger.	Application of ISO 7000-2107
F.21		Engine emission filter	To identify the control that requests or starts an active regeneration of the diesel particulate filter. To identify the diesel particulate filter (filter for the engine emissions system). To identify the location of the diesel particulate filter. To indicate the operational status (degree of soot loading) of the diesel particulate filter. To indicate that the diesel particulate filter needs regeneration.	ISO 7000-2433
F.22		Engine emission system failure	To indicate that the emission system has failed or falls outside of specified parameters. NOTE Alternatively "failure" or "malfunction" can be indicated by the use of the base symbol with an appropriate colour code; that is, red or amber/yellow.	ISO 7000-2596A
F.23		Turbocharger temperature	To identify the gauge or display that shows the current turbocharger temperature. To indicate that the turbocharger temperature is outside normal operating parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-2646A

Table F.1 (continued)

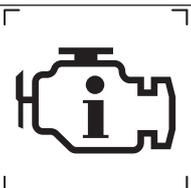
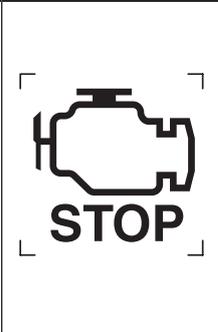
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
F.24		NOx reduction agent	<p>To identify the fill area or filler cap of the NOx reduction agent container on a vehicle, or to identify a portable container holding the reduction agent. To indicate the reduction agent fluid level is low and needs to be refilled or serviced; to indicate a malfunction in the reduction agent system.</p> <p>For use on vehicles recommending refilling of the reduction agent independently from normal maintenance intervals, typically together with the refuelling of the vehicle at a petrol station.</p> <p>NOTE 1 NOx can be replaced by AUS32 or by the name of a commonly used reduction agent (e.g. trade name).</p> <p>NOTE 2 The text below the graphic can be put inside the fuel pump icon.</p> <p>NOTE 3 This symbol can also be used on the filler cap of the reduction agent container.</p>	Application of ISO 7000-0245
F.25		Engine status information	<p>To identify the control that operates the menus displaying information relating to the engine or engine performance.</p> <p>NOTE Only used on controls.</p>	Application of ISO 7000-2679
F.26		Engine emission system temperature	<p>To indicate the engine emission system temperature or that this temperature is outside of normal operating parameters (most often too high).</p>	Application of ISO 7000-2844A
F.27		Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)	<p>To identify the fill area or filler cap of the DEF agent container on a vehicle, or to identify a portable container holding the reduction agent. To indicate the reduction agent fluid level is low and needs to be refilled or serviced; to indicate a malfunction in the reduction agent system.</p> <p>For use on vehicles recommending refilling of the reduction agent independently from normal maintenance intervals, typically together with the refuelling of the vehicle at a petrol station.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Emission clouds and droplets can be replaced by the word UREA or the typical name of reduction agent (e.g. trade name).</p> <p>NOTE 2 F.27 is interchangeable with F.24</p>	ISO 7000-2946

Table F.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
F.28		Engine stop required	To indicate a serious engine-related issue requiring the driver to quickly find a safe place to pull off the roadway. This indicator is often the final stage of a sequence of indications of an increasingly serious engine fault. In some cases the engine will automatically shut down a short time after the indicator is illuminated. NOTE 1 STOP can be placed inside the engine shape, in which case STOP is as large as possible. NOTE 2 Red tell-tale indicates a hazard warning.	ISO 7000-3026
F.29		Automatic idle start/stop	To identify a control to automatically start and stop the vehicle engine when the engine is in an idle state, if certain preconditions are met. To indicate the operational status of the system (for example, active, inactive, malfunctioning).	ISO 7000-3127

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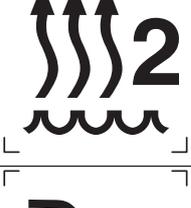
Annex G (normative)

Fuel system

Table G.1 — Fuel system related symbols

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
G.01		Fuel	To identify the fuel gauge. To indicate low fuel. To identify the fuel filler cap or fill point.	Application of ISO 7000-0245
G.02		Unleaded fuel	To indicate low unleaded fuel. To identify the unleaded fuel gauge. To identify the unleaded fuel filler cap or fill point.	Application of ISO 7000-0237
G.03		Fuel economy	To indicate fuel economy status ranging from low to high fuel efficiency. To identify the fuel economy gauge. Applicable to those controls which are fitted on the instrument panel, or in the near vicinity of the driver.	Application of ISO 7000-0641
G.04		Fuel temperature	To indicate that the fuel may be over heating or falls outside of specified parameters. To identify the fuel temperature gauge.	Application of ISO 7000-2451
G.05		Fuel filter	To indicate that the fuel filter is outside normal operating parameters, for example dirty. To identify the location of the fuel filter.	Application of ISO 7000-2452
G.06		Fuel heating	To identify the control that heats the fuel to allow engine operation at lower temperatures than would otherwise be possible. To indicate the operational status of the fuel heating system.	Application of ISO 7000-2453
G.07		Fuel system failure	To indicate that the fuel system has failed or falls outside of specified parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-2454

Table G.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
G.08		Fuel shut-off	To identify the control that disengages the flow of fuel to the engine. To indicate that fuel flow to the engine has been interrupted. Use only for fuel shut-off control. NOTE Alternatively, the symbol "OFF" (R.01) can be used on or adjacent to the symbol instead of the prohibition slash.	ISO 7000-1395A
G.09		Fuel type	To identify which fuel type (e.g. LPG, CMG, DIESEL, HYDROGEN) is currently being used. May be used on a control to switch between dual fuel types or a display to show current fuel type. "X X X" shall be replaced by actual fuel type, e.g. LPG (liquefied petroleum gas), CNG (compressed natural gas), DIESEL, HYDROGEN, etc.	Application of ISO 7000-2641
G.10		Moisture in fuel system	To indicate moisture in the fuel tank.	ISO 7000-2597
G.11		Secondary interior heating fuel level	To indicate that the secondary interior heating fuel level is low or outside normal operating parameters. To identify the interior heating fuel gauge. To identify the secondary interior heating filler cap or fill point. See also D.31.	ISO 7000-2598
G.12		Fuel cap unfastened	To indicate that the fuel cap is unfastened or not properly sealed.	ISO 7000-2628
G.13		Fuel pressure	To identify the display that provides information about the pressure of the fuel system. To indicate that pressure in the fuel system falls outside of specified parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-1392

Annex H (normative)

Transmission

Table H.1 — Transmission related symbols

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
H.01		Park	To identify the park setting of the automatic transmission gear selector control. To indicate the transmission is in the park state.	See 4.8
H.02		Reverse	To identify the reverse (or backing gear) setting of the transmission gear selector control. To indicate the transmission is in the reverse state.	See 4.8
H.03		Neutral	To identify the neutral setting of the automatic transmission gear selector control. To indicate the transmission is in the neutral state.	See 4.8
H.04		Drive	To identify the drive (or forward gear) setting of the automatic transmission gear selector control. To indicate the transmission is in the drive state.	See 4.8
H.05		Transmission failure/malfunction	To indicate that the transmission has failed or is malfunctioning.	ISO 7000-1396B
H.06		Transmission oil level	To identify the display that provides information about the quantity (level) of transmission oil in the reservoir. To indicate that the transmission oil is low or fails outside of specified parameters. To identify the transmission oil filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-1398B
H.07		Transmission oil-temperature	To identify the display that provides information about the oil temperature in the transmission lubrication system. To indicate the transmission oil temperature.	ISO 7000-1168B

Table H.1 (continued)

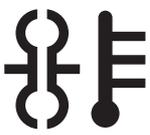
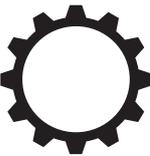
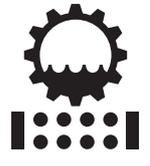
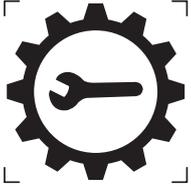
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
H.08		Transmission converter temperature	To identify a transmission temperature display or to indicate a high temperature fault condition in the torque converter of a vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission.	ISO 7000-2435
H.09		Transmission converter fluid level	To indicate a low fluid condition in the torque converter of a vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission. This symbol may also be used on the filler cap.	ISO 7000-2436
H.10		Transmission converter failure	To indicate a general failure or malfunction of the torque converter in a vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission.	ISO 7000-2437
H.11		Transmission	To identify the general transmission symbol, to be used in conjunction with other symbols. NOTE 1 "+" can be added to indicated up shift. NOTE 2 "-" can be added to indicate downshift.	ISO 7000-1166B
H.12		Transmission fluid filter	To identify that the transmission fluid filter is outside normal operating parameters, for example dirty. To identify the location of the transmission fluid filter.	Application of ISO 7000-2615
H.13		Clutch	To identify the equipment that connects two shafts so that they can either be locked together and spin at the same speed or decoupled and spin at different speeds.	ISO 7000-1308
H.14		Transmission system pressure	To identify the gauge or display that shows the current transmission system pressure. As a tell-tale, to indicate that the transmission system pressure is outside normal operating parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-2647
H.15		Automatic mode	To identify the setting of the transmission mode selector control that puts an automatic-shift-manual transmission or a manual-shift-automatic transmission into the automatic mode. To indicate the transmission is in the automatic mode. NOTE The letter A can be used to denote automatic function in combination with other functions or symbols. See symbol Q.02.	See 4.8

Table H.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
H.16		Manual mode	To identify the setting of the transmission mode selector control that puts an automatic-shift-manual transmission or a manual-shift-automatic transmission into the manual mode. To indicate the transmission is in the manual mode. NOTE An indicator can also display the gear that is currently engaged.	See 4.8
H.17		Transmission service	To indicate that the transmission needs to be serviced.	ISO 7000-2959

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Annex I (informative)

Power drive

Table I.1 — Symbols for power drive

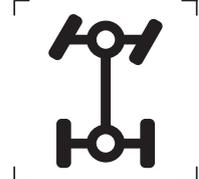
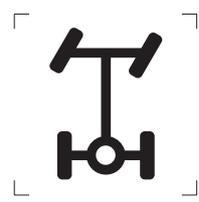
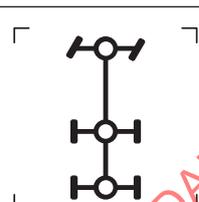
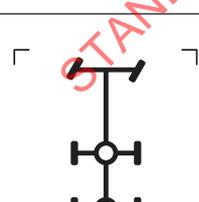
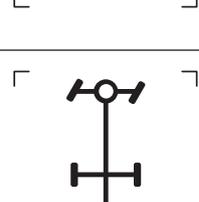
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
I.01		All-wheel drive 4 × 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to both vehicle axles in a 2-axle vehicle. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	Application of ISO 7000-1203
I.02		Rear-axle drive 4 × 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to the rear axle in a 2-axle vehicle, typically indicating that it is transforming between 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-1417
I.03		Front-axle drive 4 × 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to the front axle in a 2-axle vehicle, typically indicating that it is transforming between 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-1416
I.04		All-wheel drive 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to one or more axles in a multi-axle truck; in particular, to indicate that power is being applied to all of the driven axles. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2471
I.05		Rear-axle drive 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to one or more axles in a multi-axle truck; in particular, to indicate that power is being provided only to the rear drive axles and not to the steering axle. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2472
I.06		Front-axle drive 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the system that engages or disengages engine power to one or more axles in a multi-axle truck; in particular, to indicate that power is being provided only to the steering axle. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2473

Table I.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
I.07		Differential lock, one drive axle	To identify the control or indicator associated with the axle differential system that controls traction power. When used as an indicator, it signals that the system is locked and both the right and left wheels deliver traction power, but also that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in reduced performance or vehicle damage.	ISO 7000-2599
I.08		Differential lock, rear axle 4 x 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the axle differential system that controls traction power delivery between the right and left sides of a rear axle in a 4-wheel drive, 2 axle vehicle. When engaged, both the right and left wheels deliver traction power. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2474
I.09		Differential lock, transfer case 4 x 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the inter-axle differential locking system in a 4-wheel drive, 2 axle vehicle. When engaged, traction power delivery is locked between the front and rear axles. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2475
I.10		Differential lock, front axle 4 x 4	To identify the control or indicator associated with the axle differential system that control traction power delivery between the right and left sides of a steering axle in a 4-wheel drive, 2 axle vehicle. When engaged, both the right and left wheels deliver traction power. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2476
I.11		Inter-axle lock	To identify the control for the power distribution system that synchronizes the speed of both rear driving axles. To indicate the power distribution status of the two rear axles. To indicate that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2600

Table I.1 (continued)

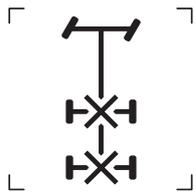
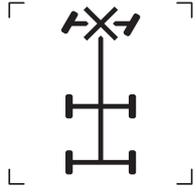
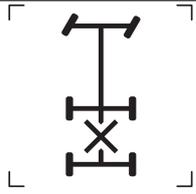
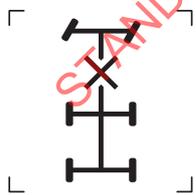
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
I.12		Differential lock, rear axles 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the axle differential system that controls traction power delivery between the right and left sides of both rear drive axles on multi-axle trucks. When engaged, both the right and left wheels of the rear axles deliver traction power. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable. NOTE On some vehicles, axles within a bogie unit (the set of both rear axles) can also be individually controlled (termed forward-rear vs. rear-rear) and thus this symbol is used when the system design has a single control for both rear axles.	ISO 7000-2477
I.13		Differential lock, front axle 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the axle differential system that controls traction power delivery between the right and left sides of a steering axle on multi-axle and all-wheel drive trucks. When engaged, both the right and left wheels of the steering axle deliver traction power. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2478
I.14		Differential lock, bogie 6 × 6	To identify the control which distributes the same input speed to both differentials of the driving axles. To indicate the operational status of the axles. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2479
I.15		Differential lock, transfer case 6 × 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the inter-axle differential locking system on all-wheel drive multi-axle trucks. When engaged, traction power delivery is locked between the steering axle and the rear drive axles. Indicator provides warning that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded turning performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2480

Table I.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
I.16		Differential lock, transfer case and bogie 6 x 6	To identify the control or indicator associated with the drive line differential system that controls traction power delivery between the steering axle and separately between the two rear drive axles on a multi-axle, all-wheel drive truck. When used as an indicator, it signals that the system is entirely locked, but also that turning manoeuvres on high friction surfaces can result in degraded performance or vehicle damage. A 90° anticlockwise rotation of the symbol is acceptable.	ISO 7000-2481
I.17		Power take-off, number 1	To identify the control that engages the primary power take off. To indicate the operational status of the primary power take-off. NOTE The number "1" can be omitted if only one power take-off is available on a vehicle.	ISO 7000-1201A ISO 7000-1201B
I.18		Power take-off, number 2	To identify the control that engages the second power take off. To indicate the operational status of the second power take-off. 90° clockwise rotation of the symbols is acceptable as shown in I.17.	ISO 7000-1202A
I.19		Axle fluid level	To indicate that the axle fluid level is low. To identify the axle fluid filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-2438
I.20		Axle failure	To indicate a general failure or malfunction of a vehicle axle.	ISO 7000-2439
I.21		Axle lifting	To identify the control that operates an operator specified axle adjustment allowing the axle to be lifted off the ground. To indicate the operational status of the axle.	ISO 7000-1559

Table I.1 (continued)

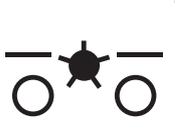
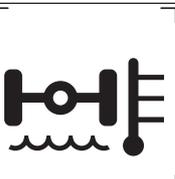
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
I.22		Winch	To identify the control for the equipment used for pulling an object toward the machine or allowing it to move away from the machine while the object is attached to a rope or cable. To indicate the operational status of the winch.	ISO 7000-1561
I.23		Fifth-wheel coupling locked/secure	To indicate the locked and secured condition of the fifth-wheel coupling. A green light ensures the driver to start or continue driving.	ISO 7000-2613
I.24		Fifth-wheel coupling unlocked/not secure	To indicate an open and unsecured condition of the fifth-wheel coupling. A red light warns a driver not to start or continue driving before having a security check on the fifth wheel.	ISO 7000-2629
I.25		Robson drive	To identify the control which operates the Robson drive, a system for accomplishing drive on both axles of a bogie. To indicate the operational status (e.g. ON/OFF, malfunction).	ISO 7000-2634
I.26		Axle fluid temperature	To identify the axle fluid temperature gauge. On a tell-tale: to indicate that axle fluid may be overheating or that the axle fluid temperature falls outside normal operating parameters.	ISO 7000-2845
I.27		Drawbar coupling locked/secure	To indicate, when lit in a green colour, the closed and secured condition of the drawbar coupling. This assures the driver whose vehicle is towing a trailer that the drawbar coupling is secured to start or continue driving. The keyhole may be omitted. The drawbar coupling may be changed to better represent the true shape of the coupling device.	Application of ISO 7000-2846
I.28		Drawbar coupling unlocked/unsecure	To indicate, when lit in a red colour, the open and unsecured condition of the drawbar coupling or a malfunction condition. The indicator warns a driver whose vehicle is towing a trailer that it is not safe to start or continue driving and to initiate a security check on the drawbar coupling. The keyhole may be omitted. The drawbar coupling may be changed to better represent the true shape of the coupling device.	Application of ISO 7000-2847

Table I.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
1.29		Drawbar angle warning	To indicate to and alert the driver of the following possible hazards: a) a rear-end collision of the subject towing vehicle with the trailer; b) a dangerous loading or bending of the drawbar due to excessive articulation.	ISO 7000-2850

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Annex J (normative)

Vehicle handling and cruise control

Table J.1 — Symbols for vehicle handling and cruise control

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
J.01		Steering, circuit number 1	To indicate that the primary steering circuit has low steering fluid and/or low pressure.	ISO 7000-2442
J.02		Steering, circuit number 2	To indicate that the secondary steering circuit has low steering fluid and/or low pressure.	ISO 7000-2443
J.03		Steering fluid level	To indicate that the steering fluid level is low. To identify the steering fluid filler cap or fill point.	ISO 7000-2440
J.04		Steering failure	To indicate that the steering system has failed or is operating outside of normal parameters.	ISO 7000-2441
J.05		Four-wheel steer	To identify the control that operates a system allowing all four vehicle wheels to steer. NOTE Other orientations of the wheels and/or additional axles can be used as needed.	ISO 7000-2238
J.06		Traction control	To identify the control for the traction control system, which controls longitudinal wheel slip of the drive wheels through changes in engine torque or braking. To indicate the operational status of the traction control system.	ISO 7000-2048
J.07		Traction control off or not available	To identify the control that disables the traction control system. To indicate that the traction control system is off or not available. NOTE Alternatively, "off" or "not available" can be indicated by the use of base symbol (J.06) plus OFF (R.01).	ISO 7000-2579

Table J.1 (continued)

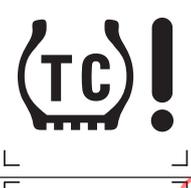
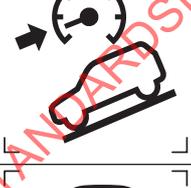
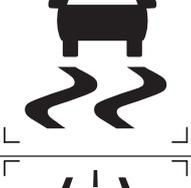
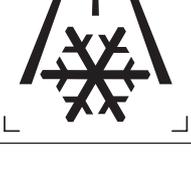
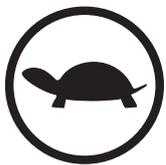
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
J.08		Cruise control	To identify the control for the cruise control system, which automatically accelerates or decelerates the vehicle to maintain a pre-set speed. To indicate the operational status of the cruise control system.	ISO 7000-2047
J.09		Adaptive cruise control	To identify the control that operates the adaptive cruise control system. To indicate the operational status of the adaptive cruise control system. Adaptive cruise control is a system which accelerates or decelerates the vehicle to automatically maintain a driver pre-set speed and driver pre-set gap distance from the vehicle in front.	ISO 7000-2580
J.10		Adaptive cruise control failure	To indicate that the adaptive cruise control system has failed or is operating outside of normal parameters.	ISO 7000-2581
J.11		Parking aid	To identify the control that operates a system to detect object(s) near the vehicle when parking. To indicate the operational status of the parking aid.	ISO 7000-2582
J.12		Traction control failure	To indicate that the traction control system has failed or is operating outside of normal parameters.	Application of ISO 7000-2631
J.13		Hill descent control	To identify the control on a vehicle that operates the hill descent system, which automatically adjusts engine output and brakes so that the vehicle descends a hill at a predetermined automatically controlled speed. To indicate the operational status of the hill descent system.	Application of ISO 7000-2648
J.14		Stability control system.	To identify the control which deactivates the stability control system. To indicate the operational status of the stability control system. NOTE In case of stability control off or not available, the symbol OFF (R.01) can be positioned below the outline of the symbol.	Application of ISO 7000-2630
J.16		Icy road conditions	To indicate that the road pavement could be slippery or icy.	Application of ISO 7000-2614

Table J.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
J.17		Limited performance mode	To indicate that the vehicle has taken action to reduce electrical power consumption. Performance of convenience functions having high energy demands, such as air conditioning, are likely to be degraded first. Driving performance, such as vehicle acceleration or deceleration behaviour, may also be altered to conserve energy. NOTE Circle can be omitted.	Application of ISO 7000-2639
J.18		Steering wheel lock	To identify the control that operates the steering wheel locking mechanism. To indicate the operational status.	Application of ISO 7000-2680
J.19		Parking assistance system	To identify the control or indicator for a system that automatically or semi-automatically parks a vehicle. The system may only steer the vehicle, or it may both steer and brake the vehicle into the parking slot. NOTE For fully automatic parking systems (steering and braking), the word 'AUTO' (see R.02) can be added below the symbol.	ISO 7000-3027

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Annex K (normative)

Active and passive safety systems

Table K.1 — Symbols for active and passive safety systems

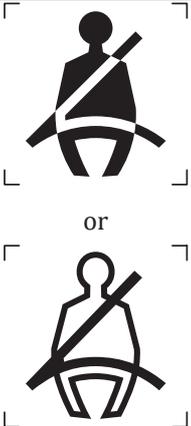
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
K.01		Seat belt	To indicate the status of a three-point seat belt (belt with single shoulder harness).	ISO 7000-0249 or Application of ISO 7000-0249
K.02		Airbag	To indicate the operational status of the airbag system, which deploys an inflatable airbag designed to lessen injury in a collision. If a single tell-tale is used to indicate an airbag malfunction, this symbol should be used. NOTE This symbol can apply only to the airbag(s) that protect the driver.	ISO 7000-2108
K.03		Driver airbag off or not available	To identify the control that allows one or more airbags on the driver's side to be shut off or engaged. To indicate the operational status of the airbag.	ISO 7000-2558
K.04		Passenger airbag	To indicate the operational status of the airbag system, which deploys an inflatable airbag designed to lessen injury in a collision. The number '2' indicates the passenger seat position.	ISO 7000-2559
K.05		Passenger airbag off or not available	To identify the control that allows one or more passenger airbags to be shut off or engaged. To indicate the operational status of the passenger airbag(s). The number '2' indicates the passenger seat position.	ISO 7000-2560

Table K.1 (continued)

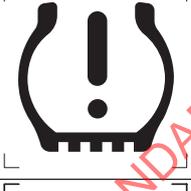
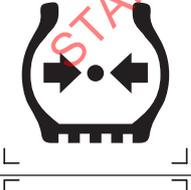
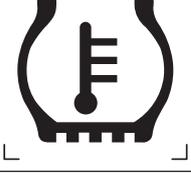
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
K.06		Side impact air-bag	To identify the system that deploys an inflated bag designed to lessen injury to vehicle occupants in a collision. To indicate the operational status of the airbag. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2561
K.07A		Child seat	To identify a child or infant car seat. NOTE 1 Can be used in conjunction with other symbols. NOTE 2 Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2562
K.07B		Child seat	To identify a child or infant car seat. NOTE 1 Can be used in conjunction with other symbols. NOTE 2 Symbol allows for mirror image	Application of ISO 7000-2562
K.08		Door(s) ajar	To indicate that one or more vehicle doors are not closed properly. This symbol may be used to indicate one or more doors ajar. NOTE Other doors can be shown as needed.	Application of ISO 7000-2239
K.09		Cab lock	To identify the control that locks the cab. To indicate the operational status of the cab lock. NOTE 1 A red tell-tale indicates unlocked position. NOTE 2 The loading platform and rear axle can be omitted if it is not needed.	ISO 7000-1560
K.10		Tyre failure/malfunction	To indicate that tyre pressure is outside of normal operating parameters. To indicate the operational status of the tyre pressure monitor system.	ISO 7000-1434B
K.11		Tyre pressure	To identify the tyre pressure gauge. To indicate the tyre pressure. To identify the display which provides information about the tyre pressure. To identify the control that sets or adjusts the tyre pressure.	Application of ISO 7000-1435
K.12		Tyre temperature	To identify the tyre temperature gauge. To indicate that the tyre temperature falls outside of normal operating parameters.	ISO 7000-2450

Table K.1 (continued)

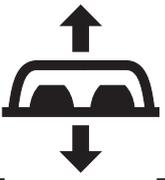
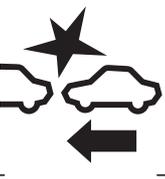
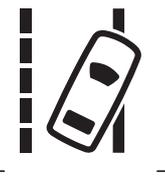
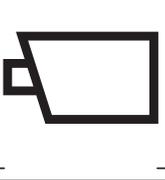
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
K.13		Fire extinguisher	To identify the fire extinguisher or its location.	ISO 7000-3309
K.14		Protective roll bar	To identify the control which raises or lowers a protective roll bar.	Application of ISO 7000-2636
K.15		Forward collision warning system (FCWS)	To identify the control that operates the forward collision warning system, which alerts the driver of an imminent forward collision. As a tell-tale: to indicate the FCWS operational status or alert.	Application of ISO 7000-2681
K.16		Lane departure warning system (LDWS)	To identify the control that operates the lane departure warning system, which alerts the driver when the vehicle is leaving the identified driving lane. As a tell-tale: to indicate the LDWS operational status or alert.	Application of ISO 7000-2682
K.17		Obstacle warning system, side rear	To identify the tell-tale or display that alerts the driver to obstacle proximity in their vehicle's blind spot as a warning for changing lanes or passing (overtaking) other vehicles; also activates if another vehicle drifts into the monitored area. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image to indicate left-side rear warning.	Application of ISO 7000-2796
K.18		Side impact air-bag off	To identify the control that allows the driver's side airbags to be shut off or engaged. To indicate the operational status of the driver's side impact airbag system (for example, OFF, malfunction). NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	Application of ISO 7000-2840
K.19		Passenger side impact airbag off	To identify the control that allows passenger side airbags to be shut off or engaged. To indicate the operational status of the passenger side impact airbag system (for example, OFF, malfunction). NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	Application of ISO 7000-2848
K.20		Camera	To identify the control(s) for an on-board camera. To indicate the operational status of the camera.	Application of IEC 60417-5116

Table K.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
K.21		Drowsiness	To identify the control for the system that detects and alerts a drowsy driver. To indicate the operational status of the system (for example, active, inactive, malfunctioning).	ISO 7000-2966
K.22		Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD)	To indicate that the child seat or vehicle is equipped with a child seat presence and orientation detection (CPOD) system, which automatically senses the presence of and orientation of a child seat placed on a passenger seat and disables or depowers airbag deployment for that passenger seat. NOTE 1 Child seat symbol K.07A can replace the child and child seat elements. NOTE 2 Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2960
K.23		Obstacle detection, proximity of vehicle	To identify the control or the indicator for the system that monitors the area surrounding the vehicle to alert the driver about the presence of potential obstacles. NOTE Obstacles are objects that could either impact into or be impacted by the driver's vehicle. Sensor waves can be removed or relocated to better represent the actual sensor detection zones.	ISO 7000-2961
K.24		Rest break recommended	To indicate to the driver that a rest break should be considered. To identify the indicator for a system that monitors and assesses the risk of any erratic driving behaviour in order to alert the driver that a rest break should be considered. NOTE The shape of the cup and saucer can be adjusted.	ISO 7000-3028
K.25		Lane keeping assistance system	To identify the control that operates a driver assistance system to keep a vehicle between lane markings. To indicate the operational status of the system (for example, active, inactive, malfunctioning).	ISO 7000-3128
K.26A		Passenger seat, equipped with CPOD system	To be used on a label to symbolize a passenger seat equipped with CPOD (child seat presence and orientation detection) system. It may be used to indicate the operational status of the CPOD system. NOTE Symbol can be mirror-imaged to match the actual passenger seat orientation.	ISO 7000-3198
K.26B		Passenger seat, equipped with CPOD system	To be used on a label to symbolize a passenger seat equipped with CPOD (child seat presence and orientation detection) system. It may be used to indicate the operational status of the CPOD system. NOTE Symbol can be mirror-imaged to match the actual passenger seat orientation.	Application of ISO 7000-3198

Table K.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
K.27		Alcohol interlock	To identify the control for initiating an alcohol test of the driver; a positive test activates the alcohol interlock device, preventing vehicle driving. To indicate that an alcohol interlock device is active, or malfunctioning, or that an alcohol test of the driver is required.	ISO 7000-3605

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Annex L (normative)

Security

Table L.1 — Security related symbols

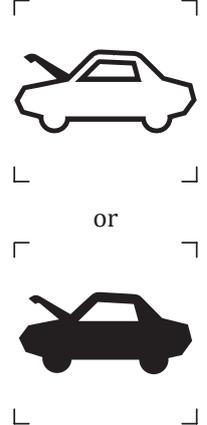
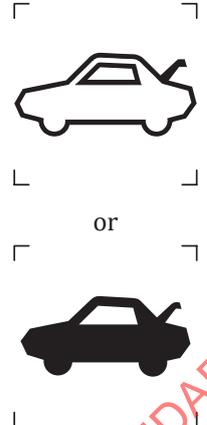
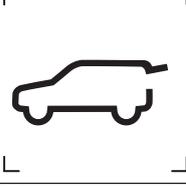
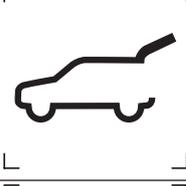
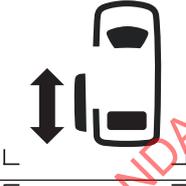
Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
L.01		Bonnet; hood	To identify the control that opens the compartment located outside the passenger area in the front of the vehicle (typically to access the vehicle engine). To indicate that the bonnet (hood) is open or not latched properly.	ISO 7000-0241 or Application of ISO 7000-0241
L.02		Boot; trunk	To identify the control that opens the compartment located outside the passenger area in the rear of the vehicle (typically to access a storage area). To indicate that the boot (trunk) is open or not latched properly.	ISO 7000-0242 or Application of ISO 7000-0242
L.03		Door lock control	To indicate the control that locks each door prohibiting ingress and egress. To indicate the operational status of the door lock. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-0638
L.04		Lock	To identify the control that effects the locking function. To indicate that the component or function is in its locked state. NOTE The keyhole can be omitted.	Application of IEC 60417-5569

Table L.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
L.05		Unlock	To identify the control that effects the unlocking function. To indicate that the component or function is in its unlocked state. NOTE The keyhole can be omitted.	Application of IEC 60417-5570
L.06		Double door lock	To identify the control or control setting that actuates a second door lock system ("double lock") for disabling both the exterior and interior door handles. To indicate the operational status of the door double lock theft prevention system. NOTE The keyhole can be omitted.	ISO 7000-2602
L.07		Immobilizer, theft prevention	To identify the control or system status indicator (usually malfunction) associated with the theft prevention system that electronically immobilizes the vehicle starting system until a specially encoded key is used. NOTE The keyhole can be omitted.	ISO 7000-2603
L.08		Power window lock (disable)	To identify the control that disables the power window controls preventing the windows to be raised or lowered. To indicate the operational status of the window controls. NOTE Symbol allows for mirror image.	ISO 7000-2563
L.09		Child lock, locked	To identify the control that locks the child lock to prevent the opening of a rear door from inside the vehicle. To indicate that the child door lock is locked.	ISO 7000-2605
L.10		Child lock, unlocked	To identify the control that unlocks the child lock, allowing a rear door to be opened from inside the vehicle. To indicate that the child door lock is unlocked.	ISO 7000-2604
L.11		Panic alarm system	To identify the control that operates a high frequency signal to attract attention.	ISO 7000-2601
L.12		Motion sensor	To indicate that the vehicle anti-theft system motion sensor is activated.	ISO 7000-2564

Table L.1 (continued)

Symbol number	Symbol form/shape	Symbol description	Purpose and application of use	ISO/IEC registration number
L.13		Motion sensor off or not available	To indicate that the vehicle anti-theft system motion sensor is deactivated or not available. NOTE Alternatively, "off" or "not available" can be indicated by the use of base symbol (L.12) plus OFF (R.01).	ISO 7000-2585
L.14		Emergency first-aid vehicle	To identify the control that will automatically call a first-aid vehicle for rescue.	ISO 7000-2565
L.15		Tow truck	To identify the control that will automatically call a tow truck for rescue.	ISO 7000-2566
L.16		Rear liftglass	On passenger vehicles: to identify the control for a power or manual function that raises or lowers the rear window glass. As a tell-tale or display, to notify that the rear window glass is open or not properly latched.	Application of ISO 7000-2650
L.17		Rear liftgate	On passenger vehicles: to identify the power or manual control that raises (opens) or lowers (closes) the rear liftgate. As a tell-tale or display, to indicate that the rear liftgate is open or not properly latched or is malfunctioning.	Application of ISO 7000-2651
L.18		Sliding door	To identify a control that opens or closes a vehicle's sliding door. To indicate that a sliding door is ajar, malfunctioning or has failed. NOTE Windows and/or arrows in the symbol graphic can be relocated or omitted. Symbol allows for mirror image or additional door.	Application of ISO 7000-2652
L.19		Smart card, smart key	To indicate, when lit in yellow or amber colour, that the smart key system cannot find a smart key in its vehicle monitoring area.	Application of ISO 7000-2849
L.20		Hood release, truck	To identify the control for the hood release in a conventional heavy truck. To indicate that the truck's hood is released or ajar.	ISO 7000-2962