
**Earth-moving machinery — Machine
safety labels — General principles**

*Engins de terrassement — Étiquetage de sécurité de la machine —
Principes généraux*

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 9244 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety requirements and human factors*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9244:1995), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to provide, for earth-moving machinery, general principles for the design and application of machine safety labels to alert persons to a hazard, describe the nature of that hazard, describe the consequences of potential injury from it, and instruct persons on how to avoid it. The continued growth in international trade and commerce has made it necessary to establish a universal communication method for conveying safety information.

This International Standard satisfies the global need to harmonize the system for conveying safety information using graphical means so that it relies as little as possible on the use of text messages. Machine safety labels that include text can be used when some of the necessary safety information cannot be communicated in graphical form.

Education is an essential part of any system that provides safety information. Although safety colours and signs are essential to any safety information system, they can be used only to supplement job site management practices such as proper working methods, instructions, accident prevention measures and training.

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Earth-moving machinery — Machine safety labels — General principles

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes general principles and gives requirements for the design and application of machine safety labels to be permanently affixed to earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165. It outlines the objectives of signage, describes basic formats, specifies colours and provides guidance on developing the various panels that together constitute a label.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 6165, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Identification and terms and definitions*

ISO 6750, *Earth-moving machinery — Operator's manual — Content and format*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

border

area between the edge of a sign and the panel

3.2

CAUTION

signal word used to indicate a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury

[ISO 3864-2]

3.3

combination machine safety label

combination of machine safety sign and/or supplementary safety information and/or hazard severity panel on one rectangular label

NOTE A combination machine safety label conveys one safety message.

NOTE Adapted from ISO 3864-2:2004, definition 3.2.

3.4
DANGER
signal word used to indicate an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury

[ISO 3864-2]

3.5
graphical symbol
visually perceptible figure with a particular meaning, used to transmit information independently of language

3.6
hazard
source of potential harm

[ISO 3864-2]

3.7
hazard avoidance pictorial
visual instruction for hazard avoidance

3.8
hazard description pictorial
visual description of the hazard and/or the consequences of not avoiding the hazard

3.9
hazard pictorial
visual description of the hazard, the consequences of not avoiding the hazard, and/or instructions for hazard avoidance

3.10
hazard severity panel
area of a combination or multiple machine safety label that communicates the category of risk associated with a hazard

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO 3864-2:2004, definition 3.2.

3.11
label
sign carrier made from flexible material

3.12
machine safety label
label on a machine that informs the observer of one or more potential hazards and describes the safety precautions and/or actions required to avoid the hazard(s)

NOTE Adapted from ISO 17724:2003, definition 58.

NOTE It communicates a hazard, a hazardous situation, a precaution to avoid a hazard, and/or a result of not avoiding a hazard.

3.13
multiple machine safety label
machine safety label that contains two or more safety signs on the same rectangular label and, if used, the supplementary safety information and/or the hazard severity panel

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO 3864-2:2004, definition 3.8.

3.14**panel**

component of a machine safety label that is clearly delineated by a line, border or margin

3.15**prohibition sign**

component of a machine safety label used to forbid a hazardous action

3.16**risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

[ISO/IEC Guide 51]

3.17**safety colour**

colour with special properties to which a safety meaning is attributed

[ISO 17724]

3.18**safety shape**

geometric shape to which a safety meaning is attributed

[ISO 7010]

3.19**safety sign**

sign which gives a general safety message, obtained by a combination of a colour and geometric shape and which, by the addition of a graphical symbol or hazard pictorial, gives a particular safety message

NOTE Adapted from ISO 3864-1:2002, definition 3.14.

3.20**signal word**

word that calls attention to a machine safety label and designates a category of risk

NOTE Adapted from ISO 3864-2:2004, definition 3.14.

3.21**supplementary safety information panel**

safety information symbol or safety information text whose main purpose is to provide additional clarification

NOTE A supplementary safety information panel typically communicates hazard consequence or hazard avoidance information.

[ISO 3864-2]

3.22**WARNING**

signal word used to indicate a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury

[ISO 3864-2]

4 Machine safety labels — Application, presentation and general requirements

4.1 Objectives

Machine safety labels are used

- a) to alert persons to a hazard,
- b) to describe the nature of the hazard,
- c) to explain the consequences of potential injury from the hazard, and
- d) to instruct persons how to avoid the hazard.

Machine safety labels without text can address requirements for multiple languages and the movement of machines from one country to another.

4.2 Location

Machine safety labels

- a) are located on the machine in the area near the hazards or in the control area from where the hazards can be prevented,
- b) are distinctive on the equipment,
- c) are placed in clearly visible locations,
- d) are protected to the greatest extent practicable from damage and obliteration, and
- e) have a reasonably long life expectancy considering environmental factors.

4.3 Effective use

Use machine safety labels that are relevant to the hazard. Care shall be taken to prevent excessive use of machine safety labels on the machine to avoid confusion. Their overuse can reduce their effectiveness.

4.4 Operator's manuals

Machine safety labels shall be repeated in operator's manuals according to ISO 6750 and in service and other technical manuals. Their application in manuals is not subject to the requirement against overuse given in 4.3.

4.5 Formats

A machine safety label shall be composed of a border surrounding two or more rectangular panels that convey information about hazards associated with the operation of a machine. Either a vertical or a horizontal configuration is acceptable. Final choice of format and configuration should be determined by the effective use of the available space. Machine safety labels may have either two or three panels, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. When more than one avoidance measure is applicable to a hazard, or when more than one hazard is applicable to an avoidance measure, additional panels may be added (multiple machine safety label). See 4.7.6.

4.5.1 Machine safety labels with signal word

Machine safety labels including a signal word (see 4.6.2) shall conform to one or the other of the following two basic types.

a) Two-panel combination machine safety label:

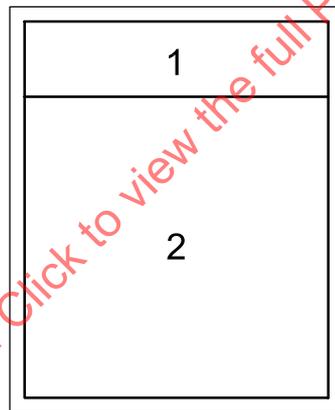
- 1) hazard severity panel;
- 2) supplementary safety information panel.

See Figure 1.

b) Three-panel combination machine safety label:

- 1) hazard severity panel;
- 2) safety sign;
- 3) supplementary safety information panel

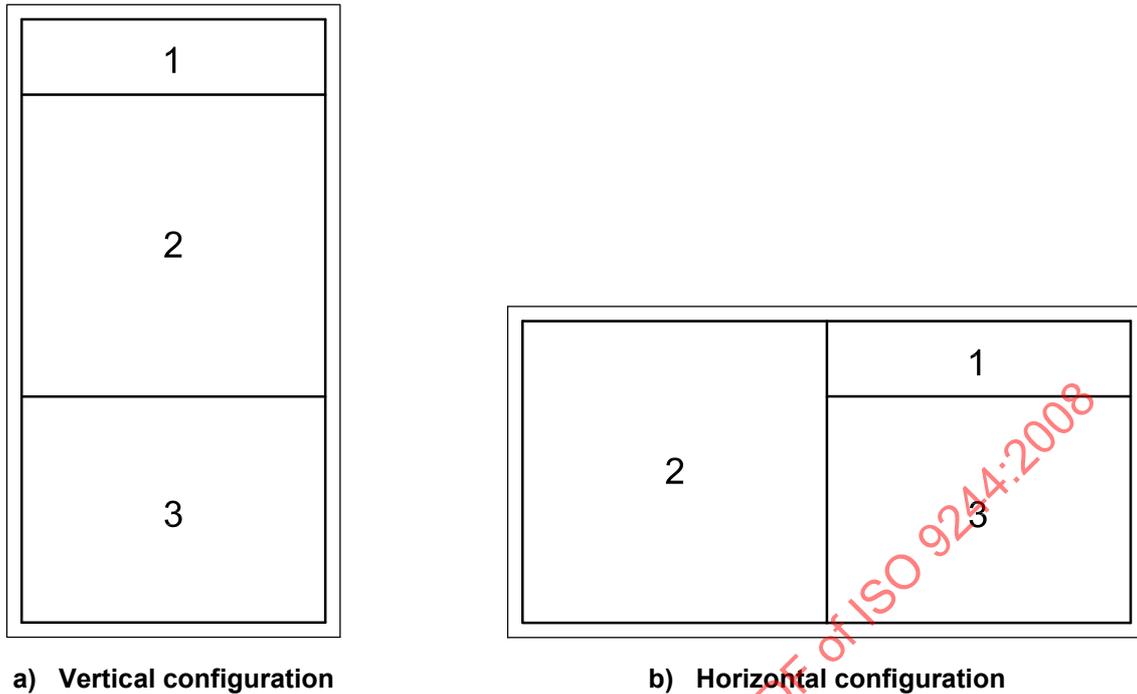
See Figure 2.



Key

- 1 hazard severity panel
- 2 supplementary safety information panel

Figure 1 — Two-panel combination machine safety label — With signal word



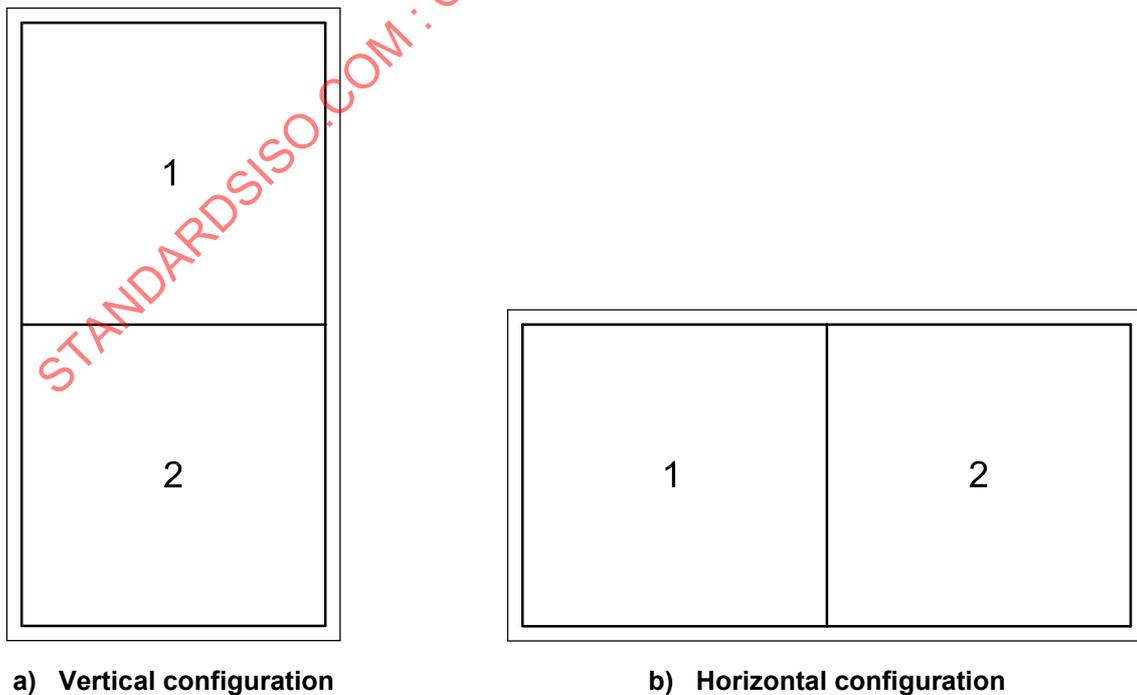
Key

- 1 hazard severity panel
- 2 safety sign
- 3 supplementary safety information panel

Figure 2 — Three-panel combination machine safety label — With signal word

4.5.2 Machine safety labels without signal word

Those machine safety labels *without* a signal word shall consist only of two panels: a safety sign and a supplementary safety information panel. See Figure 3.



Key

- 1 safety sign
- 2 supplementary safety information panel

Figure 3 — Two-panel combination machine safety label — Without signal word

4.6 Hazard severity panel

4.6.1 The hazard severity panel consists of a general warning sign followed by one of three signal words, as shown in Figure 4 (for colours, see 5.2).

4.6.2 The three signal words are DANGER, WARNING and CAUTION. Each alerts the viewer to the existence and relative seriousness of a hazard. They are reserved for personal injury hazards.

The signal word DANGER shall be used sparingly and only for those situations presenting the most serious hazards. Hazards identified by WARNING present a lesser degree of risk of injury or death than those identified by DANGER.

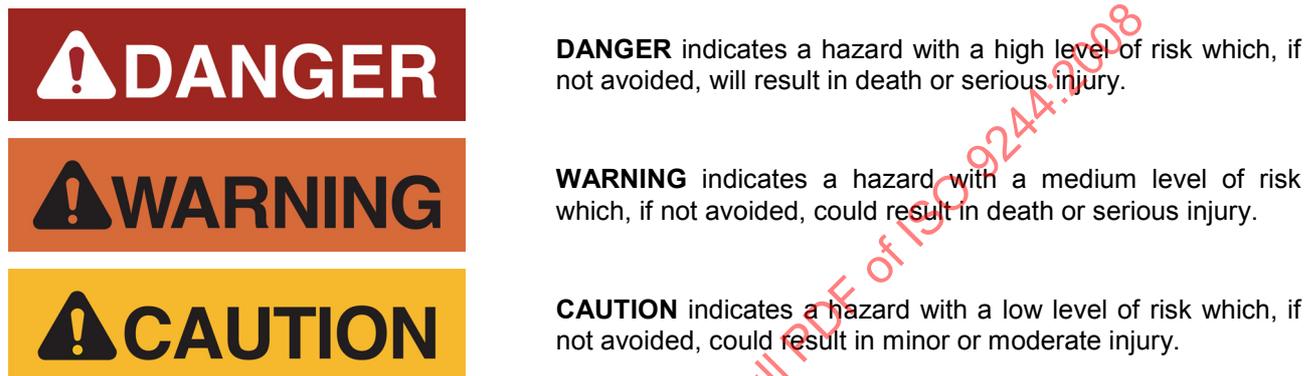


Figure 4 — Meaning of hazard severity panels

4.7 Pictorials

4.7.1 Hazard description pictorials

A hazard description pictorial clearly identifies the hazard and portrays the potential consequences of a failure to follow instructions. On machine safety labels without a signal word, the hazard description pictorial shall be in the safety sign panel. See Annex A for examples of suitable hazard description pictorials. Alternative hazard description pictorials, if used, should conform to the objectives and principles as stated in this International Standard.

4.7.2 Hazard avoidance pictorials

A hazard avoidance pictorial clearly identifies the actions necessary to avoid interaction of persons with the hazard. A hazard avoidance pictorial may be used to supplement or to replace a text message in the supplementary safety information panel. See Annex B for examples of suitable hazard avoidance pictorials. Alternative hazard avoidance pictorials, if used, should conform to the objectives and principles as stated in this International Standard.

4.7.3 General prohibition sign

4.7.3.1 Prohibition of an activity shall be indicated using the general prohibition sign (functional reference P001 according to ISO 7010), shown in Figure 5. See Annex D for further information.

4.7.3.2 Hazard avoidance pictorials often communicate the concept of a specific prohibited action, or that a person's presence in a specified location can be hazardous. A black graphical symbol or hazard pictorial inside a red circular band with a red diagonal bar defines a safety sign that indicates that an action shall not be taken or shall be stopped. Some examples of the general prohibition sign used with pictorials are shown in Annex C.

4.7.3.3 Sizing of the general prohibition sign depends on how it is used with a particular pictorial. It is important that it be sufficiently large to be easily recognized, but care shall be taken to avoid obscuring any important portion of the pictorial.



Figure 5 — General prohibition sign

4.7.4 STOP instruction

The word STOP may be used to convey the instruction to stop an activity. It shall be shown in red. See Figure 6.



Figure 6 — STOP instruction

4.7.5 Combined pictorials

In specific circumstances, a hazard description pictorial and a hazard avoidance pictorial may be combined in a single-panel safety sign. An example is shown in Figure 7.



Figure 7 — Combined pictorial in single panel

4.7.6 Multiple-hazard pictorials

In a few cases, a pictorial may address more than one hazard. In general, however, avoid addressing more than one hazard by a single pictorial unless the hazards are closely related.

4.7.7 Safety shape for warning signs

4.7.7.1 This triangle safety shape is shown in Figure 8. Use this with pictorials for warning signs without signal words. A black graphical symbol or hazard pictorial inside a yellow triangle with a black triangular band defines a safety sign that indicates a hazard. For examples, see Figure 9 and Annex C.



Figure 8 — Safety shape for warning signs

4.7.7.2 If pictorials are not used inside the safety shape, use the general warning sign (functional reference W001 according to ISO 7010), consisting of the triangle with an exclamation mark (see Figure 9), as the safety sign.



Figure 9 — General warning sign

4.8 Text in supplementary safety panel

Text used within the supplementary safety information panel shall convey the nature of the hazard, possible consequences and means of avoidance. One or more of these text elements may be deleted if its information is adequately communicated by a pictorial.

4.9 Languages, translations and multi-language machine safety labels

4.9.1 Machine safety labels containing a signal word and/or text message should be in one of the languages of the country where the machine is to be used.

4.9.2 Machine safety labels without text require no language translation; however, where used, they shall have both of the following:

- a) appropriate text messages, corresponding to the respective safety signs without text, printed in the operator's manual in the appropriate language;
- b) the general warning sign with a pictorial instructing the operator to read the operator's manual for an explanation of the safety signs applicable to that machine (see Figure 10).



Figure 10 — Machine safety label without text — Read operator's manual

5 Colours

5.1 Colour specifications

The colours used in machine safety labels shall be in accordance with Table 1. The permitted colours are red, orange, yellow, white and black.

Table 1 — Safety or background colours and contrast colours used in machine safety labels

Colour	Chromaticity coordinates of corner points determining the permitted colour area for standard illuminant D65 and CIE 2° standard observer				
		1	2	3	4
Red ^a	<i>x</i>	0,660	0,610	0,700	0,735
	<i>y</i>	0,340	0,340	0,250	0,265
Orange ^b	<i>x</i>	0,590	0,552	0,532	0,567
	<i>y</i>	0,410	0,398	0,418	0,432
Yellow ^a	<i>x</i>	0,494	0,470	0,493	0,522
	<i>y</i>	0,505	0,480	0,457	0,477
White ^c	<i>x</i>	0,350	0,305	0,295	0,340
	<i>y</i>	0,360	0,315	0,325	0,370
Black ^c	<i>x</i>	0,385	0,300	0,260	0,345
	<i>y</i>	0,355	0,270	0,310	0,395

For references from colour order systems, see ISO 3864-1:2002, Annex A.

^a Values taken from ISO 3864-1:2002, Table 3.

^b Values taken from ISO 3864-2:2004, Table 2.

^c Values taken from ISO 3864-1:2002, Table 2.

5.2 Hazard severity panels

The colours of the hazard severity panel, which shall be in accordance with Table 2, depend on the signal word used. The font used for the signal word may be one of the following or a font with similar legibility: Arial, Arial Bold, Helvetica, Helvetica Bold, Folio Medium, Franklin Gothic, Futura, News Gothic Bold, Meta Bold, or Univers.

Table 2 — General meaning and use of colours in hazard severity panels

Background colour of panel	Contrast colour	Meaning/Use	Hazard severity panel illustration
Red	White	DANGER hazard severity panel to identify a high level of risk	
Orange	Black	WARNING hazard severity panel to identify a medium level of risk	
Yellow	Black	CAUTION hazard severity panel to identify a low level of risk	

5.3 Pictorials and safety signs

5.3.1 Pictorials used in machine safety labels together with hazard severity panels shall be black on a white background.

5.3.2 Pictorials used in machine safety labels together with the triangular safety shape/general warning sign shall be black on a yellow background.

5.3.3 Other colours (e.g. red to indicate fire) may be used to emphasize specific aspects of a pictorial.

5.3.4 The general prohibition sign specified in 4.7.3, to be used with pictorials, shall be red, as shown in Figure 5. See Annex D for more information.

5.4 Supplementary safety information panels

5.4.1 The supplementary safety information panels of those machine safety labels that include a signal word shall have white letters on a black background or black letters on a white background.

5.4.2 The supplementary safety panels of those machine safety labels that do not include a signal word shall have black letters on a yellow or a white background.

5.5 Borders and panel separation lines

5.5.1 If necessary to differentiate a hazard severity panel from the colour of the surface on which it is affixed, a border in the corresponding contrast colour according to Table 2 may be used.

5.5.2 The borders of safety signs using the warning sign specified in 4.7.7 shall be yellow. If necessary to differentiate the safety sign from the colour of the surface on which it is affixed, a second outside border of white or black may be used. Examples are shown in Figure 11.

5.5.3 Panel separation lines shall be black.

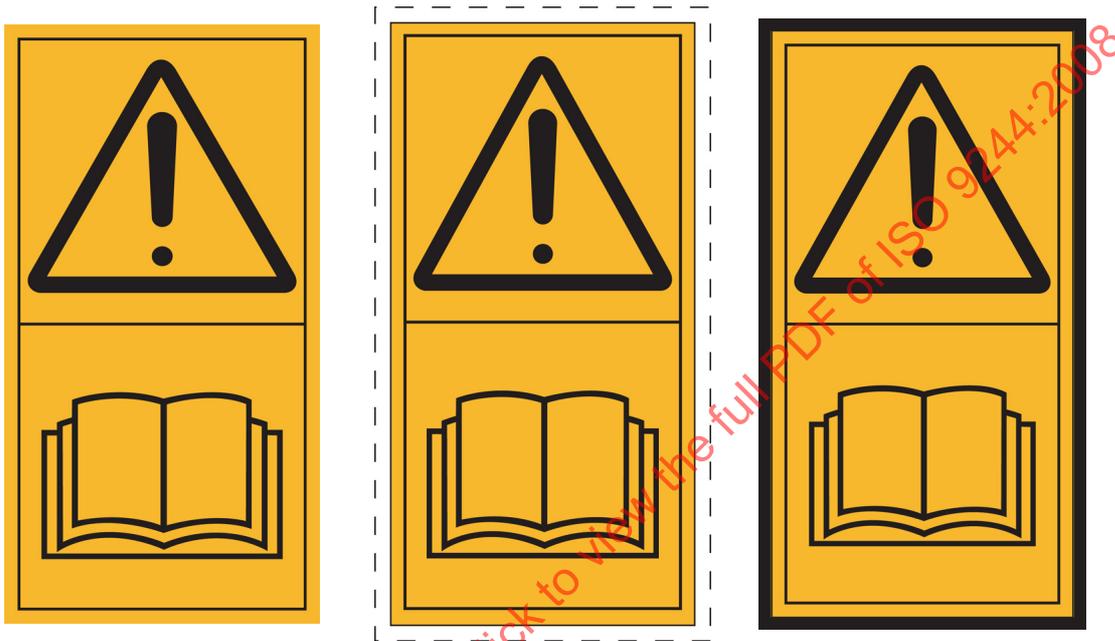
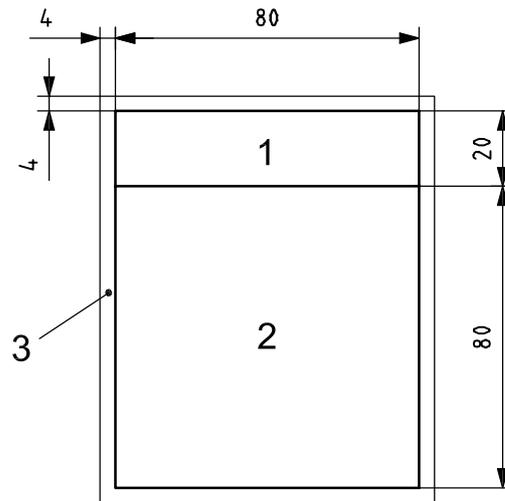


Figure 11. — Safety sign borders

6 Dimensions

The recommended dimensions of machine safety labels are shown in Figures 12 to 14. Smaller or larger sizes may be used as required. Proportions may be varied as necessary to provide a sufficiently large signal panel or to provide adequate space for the message panel to be set in a legible size type.

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

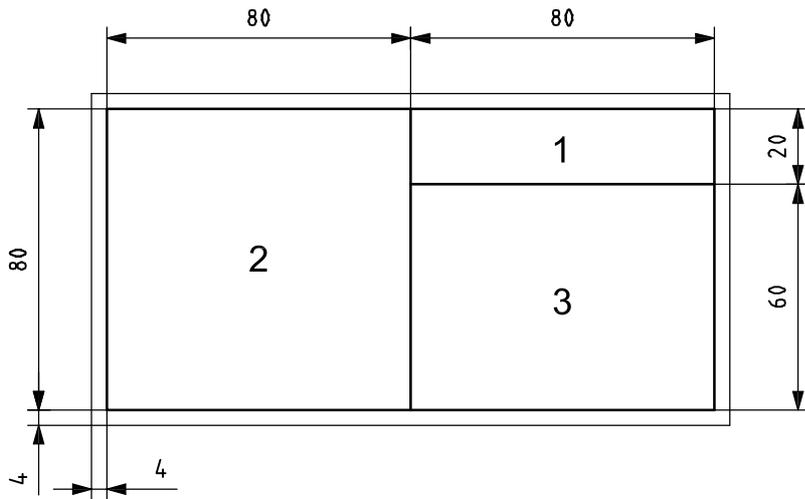
- 1 hazard severity panel
- 2 supplementary safety information panel
- 3 border

The corners of a machine safety label may have a small radius proportional in size to the label's dimensions. The line width of the border may be adjusted based on the size of the panels, background contrast and visual clarity.

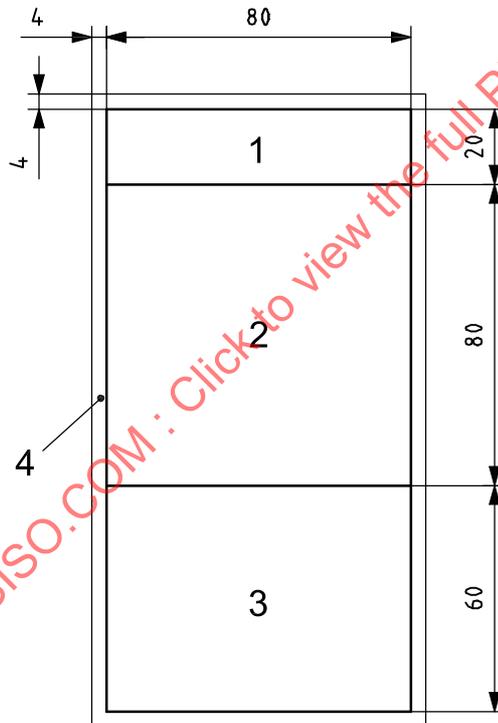
Figure 12 — Recommended dimensions — Two-panel format

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Dimensions in millimetres



a) Horizontal configuration



b) Vertical configuration

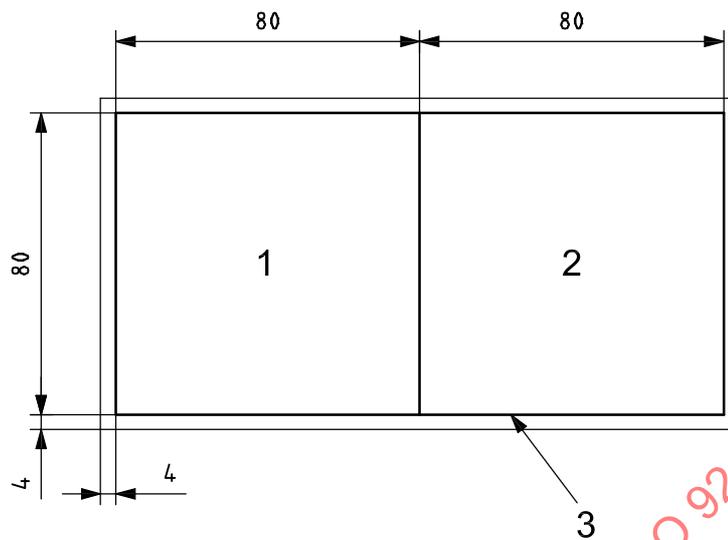
Key

- 1 hazard severity panel
- 2 safety sign
- 3 supplementary safety information panel
- 4 border

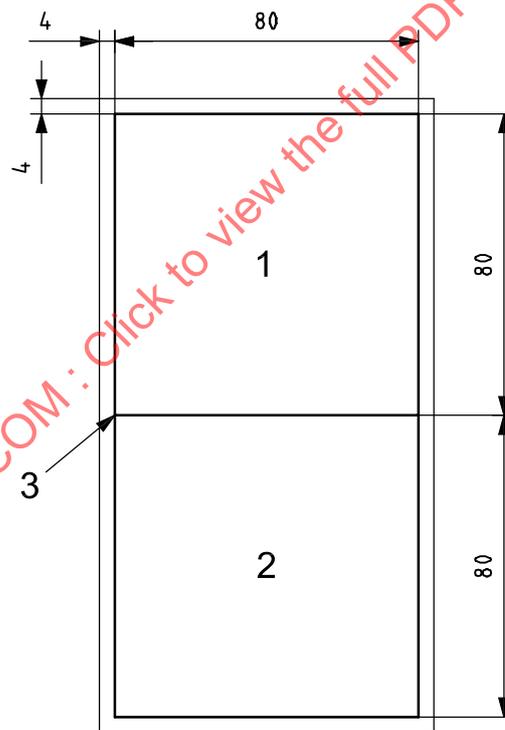
The corners of a machine safety label may have a small radius proportional in size to the label's dimensions. The line width of the border may be adjusted based on the size of the panels, background contrast and visual clarity.

Figure 13 — Recommended dimensions — Three-panel format

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Horizontal configuration



b) Vertical configuration

Key

- 1 safety sign
- 2 supplementary safety information panel
- 3 border

The corners of a machine safety label may have a small radius proportional in size to the label's dimensions. The line width of the border may be adjusted based on the size of the panels, background contrast and visual clarity.

Figure 14 — Recommended dimensions — Two-panel format

7 Examples of machine safety labels

7.1 With text

The signal word and text appropriate to a hazard depend upon a combination of highly variable factors. For this reason, no detailed examples of safety signs with text are presented in this International Standard. Where necessary, machine safety labels with text should be developed in accordance with the objectives and principles as stated in this International Standard.

7.2 Without text

Annex C presents examples of machine safety labels without text for a number of hazards. Alternative machine safety labels, if used, shall conform with the objectives and principles stated in this International Standard.

8 Graphical design of hazard pictorials

Annex D presents principles and guidelines for good graphic design of hazard pictorials as well as instructions for drawing the human figure and other pictorial elements. Consistent visual design is important for conveying the meaning of both hazard description pictorials and hazard avoidance pictorials.

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Annex A (informative)

Examples of hazard description pictorials

A.1 General

This annex presents examples of hazard description pictorials intended for the safety signs of machine safety labels. Alternative hazard description pictorials, if used, should conform to the objectives and principles as stated in this International Standard.

A.2 Chemical (ingestion or burn) hazards

See Figure A.1.

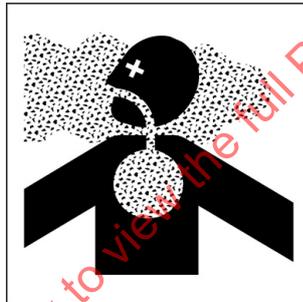


Figure A.1 — Poisonous fumes or toxic gases — Asphyxiation

A.3 Electrical (shock or burn) hazards — Electrical shock or electrocution

See Figures A.2 to A.6.

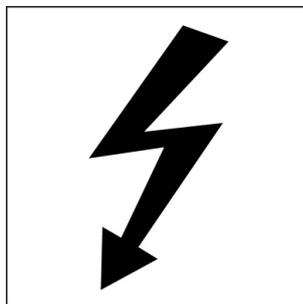


Figure A.2 — Electrical shock/electrocution — General



Figure A.3 — Electrical shock/electrocution — Hand



Figure A.4 — Electrical shock/electrocution — Body



Figure A.5 — Electrical shock/electrocution — Loader

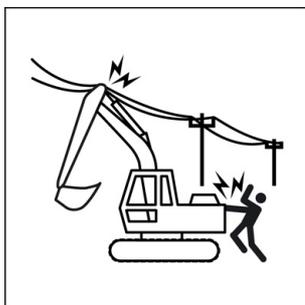


Figure A.6 — Electrical shock/electrocution — Excavator

A.4 Fall hazards

See Figures A.7 and A.8.



Figure A.7 — Fall from high place

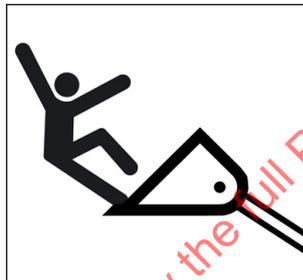


Figure A.8 — Fall from raised loader bucket

A.5 Fluid (injection, leak or spray) hazards

See Figures A.9 and A.10.

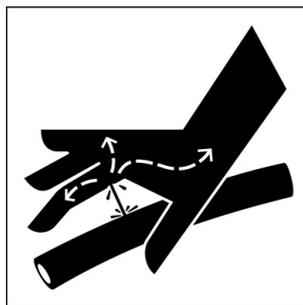


Figure A.9 — High pressure fluid — Injection into flesh



Figure A.10 — High pressure spray — Erosion of flesh

A.6 Thermal (burn or contact) hazards

See Figures A.11 and A.12.

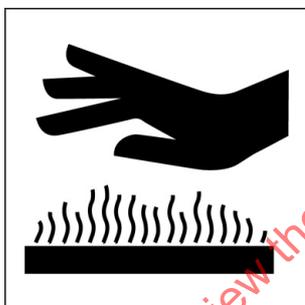


Figure A.11 — Hot surface — Burn to finger or hand

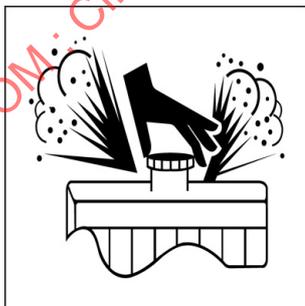


Figure A.12 — Hot fluid under pressure

A.7 Mechanical hazards — Crushing hazards

See Figures A.13 to A.22.



Figure A.13 — Crushing of whole body — Force applied from above



Figure A.14 — Crushing of whole body — Force applied from behind



Figure A.15 — Crushing of whole body — Force applied from side

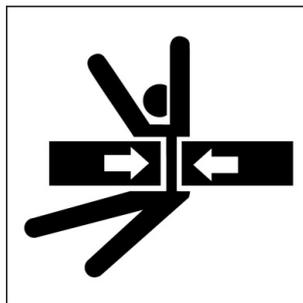


Figure A.16 — Crushing of whole body — Bidirectional force applied

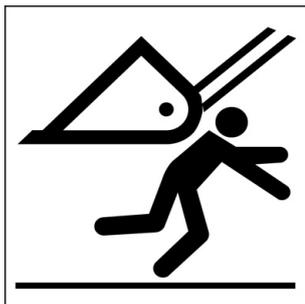


Figure A.17 — Crushing of whole body — Loader bucket or lift arm



Figure A.18 — Crushing of whole body — Single directional pinned

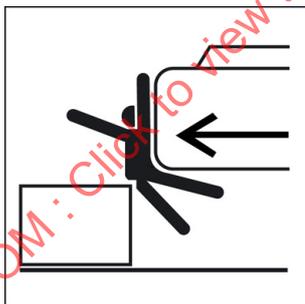


Figure A.19 — Crushing of whole body — Excavator

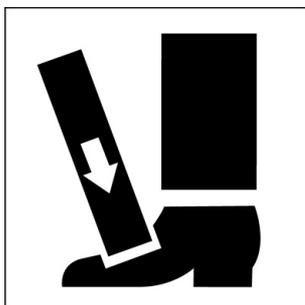


Figure A.20 — Crushing of foot

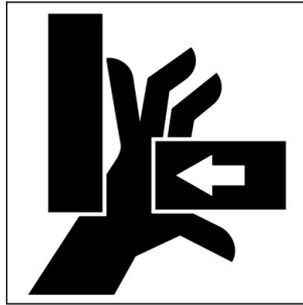


Figure A.21 — Crushing of fingers or hand — Force applied from side

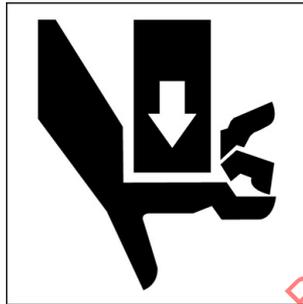


Figure A.22 — Crushing of fingers or hand — Force applied from above

A.8 Mechanical hazards — Cut hazards

See Figures A.23 to A.28.



Figure A.23 — Severing of fingers or hand — Impeller blade



Figure A.24 — Severing of fingers or hand — Engine fan

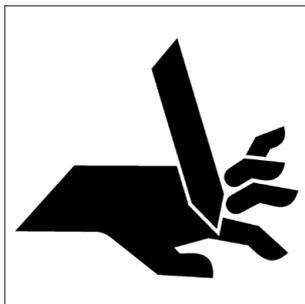


Figure A.25 — Severing of fingers or hand — Sharp object



Figure A.26 — Severing of foot



Figure A.27 — Severing of leg



Figure A.28 — Severing of head — Tool on rotating shaft

A.9 Mechanical — Entanglement hazards

See Figures A.29 to A.36.

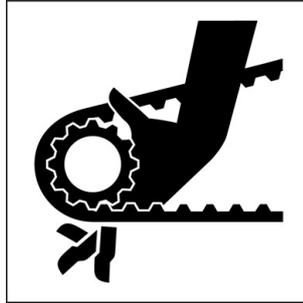


Figure A.29 — Hand and arm entanglement — Chain or toothed belt drive



Figure A.30 — Hand and arm entanglement — Belt drive

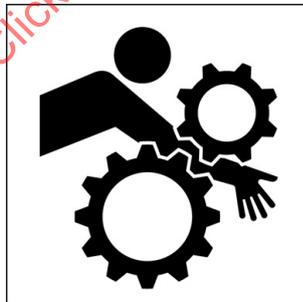


Figure A.31 — Hand and arm entanglement — Rotating gears



Figure A.32 — Hand and arm entanglement — Machinery



Figure A.33 — Hand and arm entanglement — Auger



Figure A.34 — Leg or foot entanglement — Auger



Figure A.35 — Full body entanglement — Machinery



Figure A.36 — Leg or foot entanglement or severing — Trencher

A.10 Mechanical hazards — Thrown or flying object hazards

See Figures A.37 and A.38.

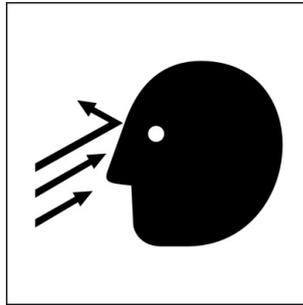


Figure A.37 — Thrown or flying objects — Face exposure



Figure A.38 — Thrown or flying objects — Full body exposure

A.11 Run-over and/or strike hazards

A.11.1 Run-over

See Figure A.39 a) and b). Other machine outlines are permitted.



a)



b)

Figure A.39 — Run-over

A.11.2 Stability

See Figures A.40 to A.42.

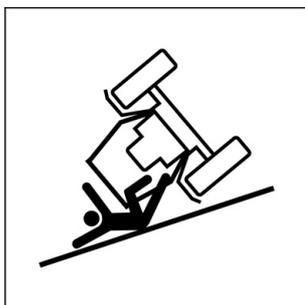


Figure A.40 — Machine rollover — Crush

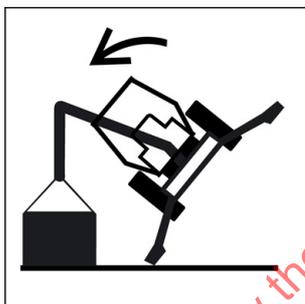


Figure A.41 — Machine tip-over — Overload — Backhoe loader

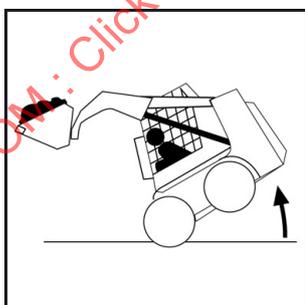


Figure A.42 — Machine tip-over — Overload — Skid steer loader

A.12 Thermal (combustion or explosion) hazards

See Figures A.43 to A.45.

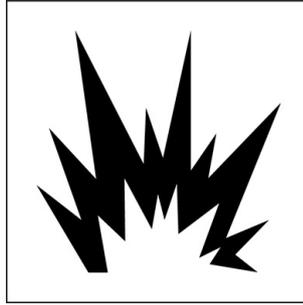


Figure A.43 — Explosion (used, for example, with starter fluid)

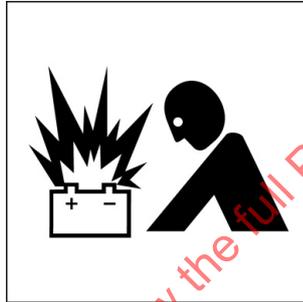


Figure A.44 — Explosion of battery

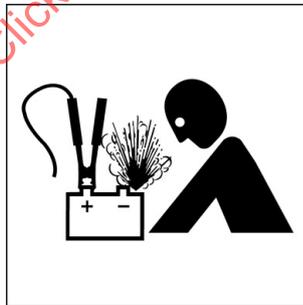


Figure A.45 — Explosion of battery — Jump start

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Annex B (informative)

Examples of hazard avoidance pictorials

B.1 General

This annex presents examples of hazard avoidance pictorials intended for the supplementary safety information panels of machine safety labels. Alternative hazard avoidance pictorials, if used, should conform to the objectives and principles stated in this International Standard.

B.2 Read manuals

See Figures B.1 and B.2.

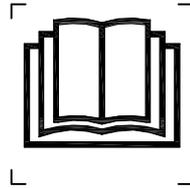


Figure B.1 — Read operator's manual



Figure B.2 — Read technical manual for proper service procedures

B.3 Stay safe distance from hazard

See Figures B.3 to B.7.

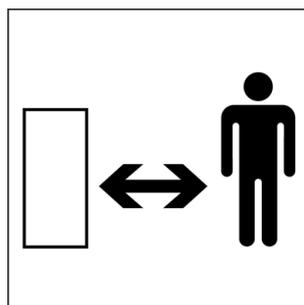


Figure B.3 — Stay safe distance from hazard — General

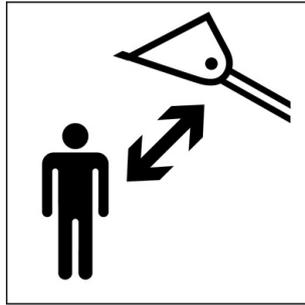


Figure B.4 — Stay safe distance from raised loader lift arm and bucket

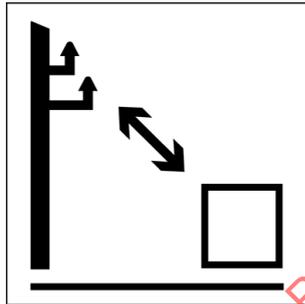


Figure B.5 — Stay safe distance from electrical power lines



Figure B.6 — Stay safe distance from articulation area

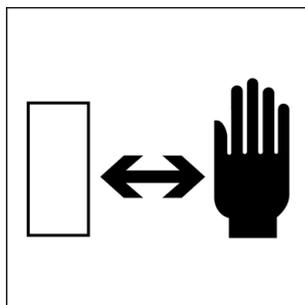


Figure B.7 — Keep hands safe distance from hazard

B.4 Secure lifting and/or locking device

See Figures B.8 to B.11.

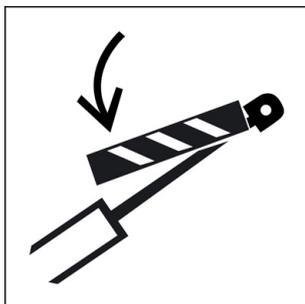


Figure B.8 — Secure lifting cylinder with locking device before entering hazardous area

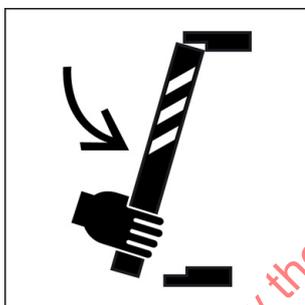


Figure B.9 — Attach support before entering hazardous area



Figure B.10 — Secure locking device before entering hazardous area. Read operator's manual.



Figure B.11 — Insert safety lock before entering hazardous area

B.5 Wait until all moving machine components have completely stopped

See Figure B.12.



Figure B.12 — Wait until all machine components have completely stopped before touching them

B.6 Do not jump start engine

See Figure B.13.



Figure B.13 — Do not jump start engine

B.7 Shut off engine and remove key before maintenance or repairs

See Figure B.14.

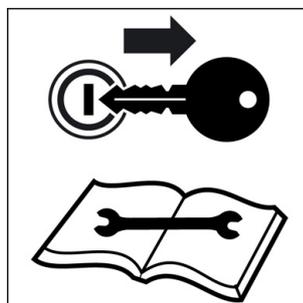


Figure B.14 — Shut off engine and remove key before performing maintenance or repair work

B.8 Do not ride on fender

See Figure B.15.



NOTE Riding on the machine is allowed only on a provided seat.

Figure B.15 — Do not ride on fender

B.9 Do not reach into, stand in, or loosen within hazardous area

See Figures B.16 to B.18.



Figure B.16 — Do not reach into crushing area



Figure B.17 — Do not stand under bucket



Figure B.18 — Do not loosen cap until cool

B.10 Prohibit

See Figures B.19 to B.22.



Figure B.19 — Do not step

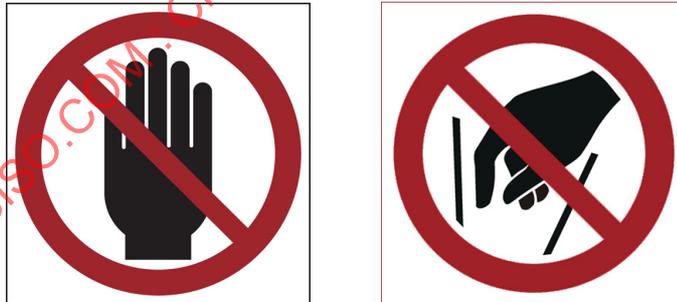


Figure B.20 — No hands



Figure B.21 — No feet



Figure B.22 — No ether — Low temperature starting aid

B.11 Thrown or flying objects

See Figures B.23 and B.24.

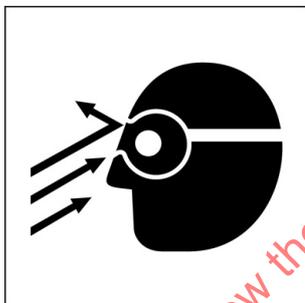


Figure B.23 — Eye protection required

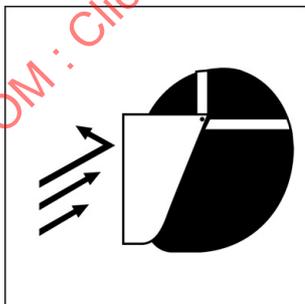


Figure B.24 — Face protection required

B.12 Wear seat belt

See Figure B.25.



Figure B.25 — Wear seat belt

Annex C (informative)

Examples of machine safety labels without text

C.1 General

This annex presents examples of machine safety labels, without text, for a number of hazards. These examples are in the vertical-configuration, two-panel format (see Figure 3).

The text description for each safety sign provides a sample of explanatory text appropriate for inclusion in the operator's manual. The operator's manual text may be expanded or otherwise adapted as required for the specific application.

C.2 Stay safe distance from hazard

See Figures C.1 to C.6.



Figure C.1 — Stay safe distance from hazard — General



Figure C.2 — Crushing of whole body — Stay safe distance from raised loader lift arm and bucket



Figure C.3 — Crushing of whole body — Stay safe distance from articulation area



Figure C.4 — Crushing or pinning of whole body — Stay safe distance from hazard

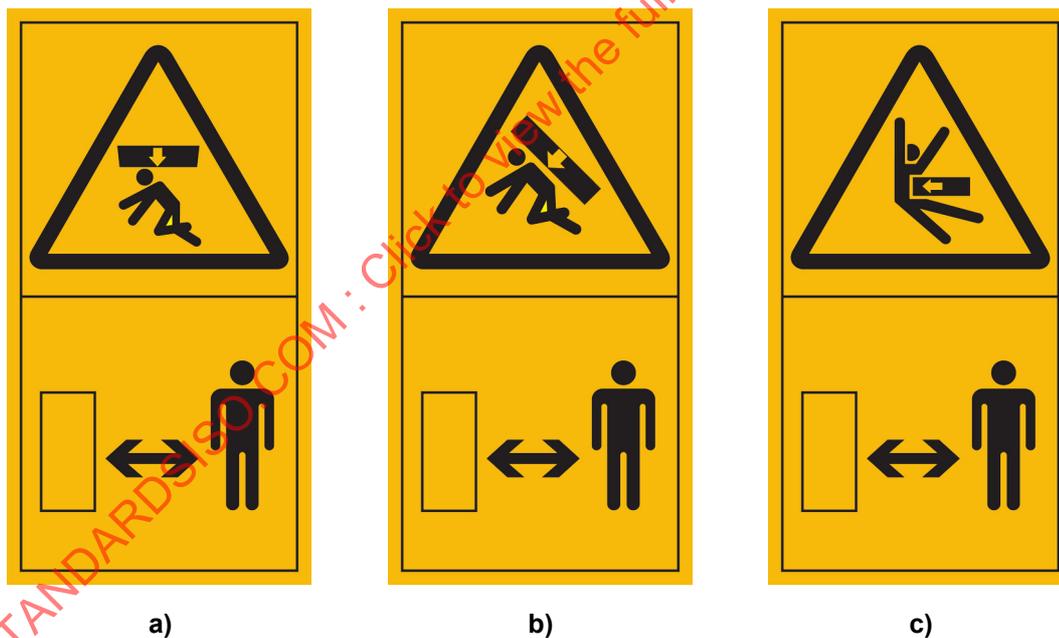


Figure C.5 — Crushing of whole body — Stay safe distance from hazard



Figure C.6 — Thrown or flying objects — Stay safe distance from hazard

C.3 Secure locking device

See Figures C.7 to C.10.



Figure C.7 — Crushing of whole body — Secure lift cylinder with locking device before entering hazardous area



Figure C.8 — Crushing of whole body — Attach support before entering hazardous area



Figure C.9 — Crushing of whole body — Insert safety lock before entering hazardous area



Figure C.10 — Crushing of whole body — Secure locking device before entering hazardous area —
Read operator's manual

C.4 Start engine from operator seat

See Figure C.11.



Figure C.11 — Crushing hazard — Run-over — Do not jump start engine

C.5 Shut off engine

See Figure C.12.



Figure C.12 — General safety alert — Shut off engine and remove key before performing maintenance or repair work

C.6 Stay safe distance from electrical power

See Figures C.13 to C.15.

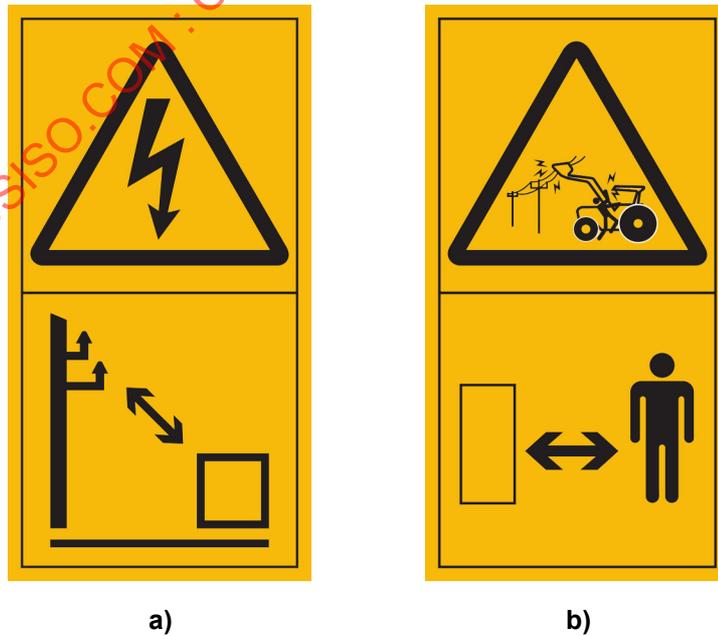


Figure C.13 — Electrical shock or electrocution — Stay safe distance from electrical power lines



Figure C.14 — Electrical shock or electrocution — Stay safe distance from electrical power source



Figure C.15 — Electrical shock or electrocution — Keep hands safe distance from electrical power source

C.7 Stay clear of hot surface

See Figure C.16.



Figure C.16 — Hot surface — Burn to finger or hand — Keep hands safe distance from hazard

C.8 Avoid fluid under pressure

See Figure C.17.



Figure C.17 — High pressure fluid — Avoid fluid escaping under pressure — Read technical manual for proper service procedures

C.9 Avoid explosion

See Figures C.18 to C.20.



Figure C.18 — Explosion of battery — Read operator's manual

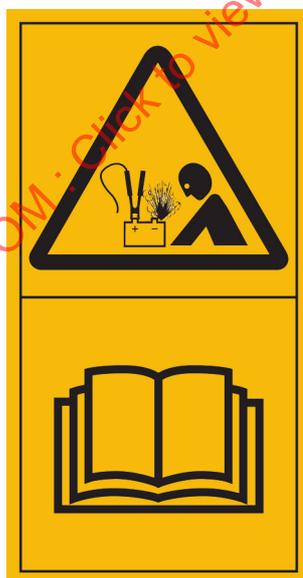


Figure C.19 — Explosion of battery — Jump start — Read operator's manual



Figure C.20 — Explosion hazard — No ether — Low temperature starting aid

C.10 Avoid area that could sever limbs

See Figures C.21 to C.24.



Figure C.21 — Severing of fingers or hand — Keep hands safe distance from hazard



Figure C.22 — Severing of foot or leg — Keep feet and legs safe distance from hazard



Figure C.23 — Severing of foot — Keep feet safe distance from hazard



Figure C.24 — Severing of head — Read operator's manual

C.11 Avoid area of entanglement

See Figures C.25 to C.27.



Figure C.25 — Arm or hand entanglement in auger — Keep hands and arms safe distance from hazard



Figure C.26 — Whole body entanglement in machinery — Stay safe distance from hazard



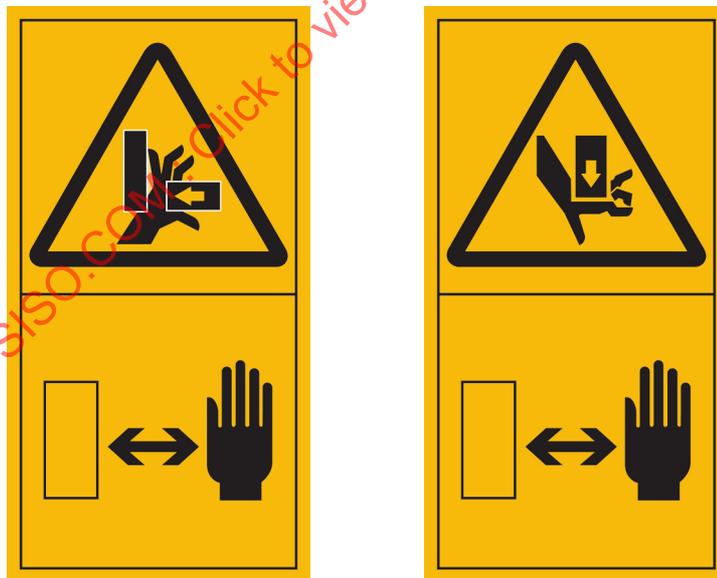
Figure C.27 — Leg or foot entanglement or severing — Stay safe distance from hazard

C.12 Avoid crushing area

See Figures C.28 to C.31.



Figure C.28 — Crushing of feet — Keep feet safe distance from hazard



a)

b)

Figure C.29 — Crushing of fingers or hands — Keep hands safe distance from hazard



Figure C.30 — Crushing of whole body — Stay safe distance from raised loader lift arm and bucket



Figure C.31 — Crushing hazard due to machine rollover — Wear seat belt

C.13 Avoid tip-over

See Figures C.32 and C.33.



Figure C.32 — Machine tip-over or overload — Read operator's manual



Figure C.33 — Tip-over or overload of skid steer loader — Read operator's manual

C.14 Avoid being run over

See Figure C.34.



Riding on the machine is allowed only on a provided seat.

Figure C.34 — Avoid being run over — Do not ride on fender

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Annex D (informative)

Principles and guidelines for graphic design of hazard and avoidance pictorials

D.1 General

This annex provides principles and guidelines for good graphic design of hazard and avoidance pictorials, as well as instructions for drawing the human figure and other pictorial elements. Good consistent visual design is important for conveying the meaning of both hazard description and hazard avoidance pictorials.

D.2 Guidelines for creating pictorials

Although each safety sign and safety sign pictorial shall be considered on its own terms, a number of general guidelines for good pictorial design may be articulated.

- Use representational pictorials rather than abstract symbols.
- Use a solid graphical representation of human body elements or the full human figure. An outline representation may be used when depicting a person whose presence is necessary to complete the pictorial but who is not directly involved with the hazard.
- When objects, faces or the full human body are shown, use the view (generally front or side) that is most easily recognized.
- Use pictorials depicting dramatic action and showing the involvement of the human figure or body elements with the hazard.
- Use a simplified graphical representation of the machine elements that create the hazard. Use filled (solid) graphics of the hazardous machine elements, unless these filled areas detract from easy recognition of the human figure. Use outline graphics of complete machines or of substantial portions of machines to locate hazardous areas or machine elements in context.
- Be specific in depicting hazards, especially when the nature or location of the hazard is not readily apparent. Be generic in depicting hazards and hazardous situations only when generality is possible and adequately communicates the necessary information.
- Use arrows where necessary to show actual or potential movement. In some cases, movement of a machine component is implicit in the pictorial graphics and arrows need not be added. Be consistent in selecting and using alternative arrow graphics to represent different types of movement or spatial relationships: falling or flying objects, direction of motion of machine components, direction of motion of entire machines, the exertion of pressure or force, and keeping a safe distance away from a hazard. See D.8.
- Avoid using the prohibition symbols (diagonal cross, circle with diagonal bar) where the symbol would obscure identification of the prohibited action or where the meaning of the prohibition symbol is not explicitly clear.
- Do not use red to represent blood.