

Basic ionizing radiation symbol (ISO 361:1975)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 361:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 361:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 361:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 361:2015.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 14.10.2015.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 14.10.2015.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

ICS 01.080.20, 13.280

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English Version

Basic ionizing radiation symbol (ISO 361:1975)

Symbole de base pour les rayonnements ionisants (ISO  
361:1975)

Grundsymbol für ionisierende Strahlung (ISO  
361:1975)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 September 2015.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

## European foreword

The text of ISO 361:1975 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85 “Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 361:2015 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 430 “Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 361:1975 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 361:2015 without any modification.

# Basic ionizing radiation symbol

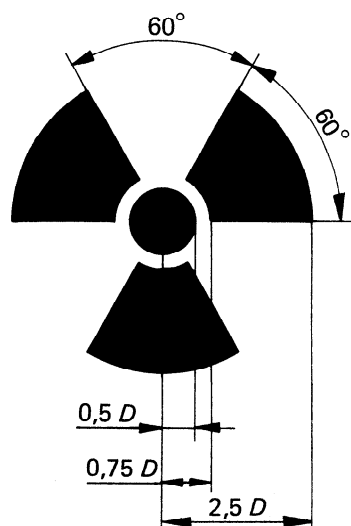
## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the symbol to be used to signify the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiation and to identify objects, devices, materials or combinations of materials which emit ionizing radiation.

For the purposes of this International Standard, ionizing radiation includes gamma and X-rays, alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons and other nuclear particles; but not sound or radio waves, or visible, infra-red, or ultra-violet light. This International Standard does not specify the radiation levels at which the symbol is to be used.

## 2 SHAPE AND PROPORTIONS OF SYMBOL<sup>1)</sup>

The basic symbol for signifying ionizing radiation or radioactive materials shall be designed and proportioned as illustrated in the figure.



## 3 APPLICATION OF SYMBOL

**3.1** The symbol shall be as prominent as is practical, and of a size consistent with the size of the equipment or material to which it is affixed or attached, provided that the proportions shown in the figure are maintained and that in any case the symbol can be read from a safe distance.

**3.2** The basic symbol for ionizing radiation may be accompanied by additional symbols or words, where necessary to indicate danger.

## 4 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF SYMBOL

**4.1** The basic ionizing radiation symbol shall be used or displayed only to signify the actual or potential presence of ionizing radiations, as provided in clause 1.

**4.2** Appropriate wording or other symbols may be used in association with the basic ionizing radiation symbol to indicate the nature of the source of radiation, type of radiation, limits of occupancy and similar precautionary information, but shall not detract from the clarity of the basic symbol.

**4.3** It is recommended that additional symbols be limited to those symbols adopted by international organizations for specific purposes.

1) Prints of the symbol for reproduction purposes may be obtained from the ISO Central Secretariat.