SVENSK STANDARD
SS-EN ISO 21531:2009

Tandvård – Grafiska symboler för dentala instrument
(ISO 21531:2009)

Dentistry – Graphical symbols for dental instruments
(ISO 21531:2009)
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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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1  Scope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Normative references</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Terms and definitions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Requirements</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 General</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Use of graphical symbols</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Size of symbols</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Representation of names of languages and dates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Graphical symbols</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

This document (EN ISO 21531:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 "Dentistry", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2009.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21531:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 21531:2009 without any modification.
Introduction

Graphical symbols are used in many areas of daily life. They give necessary and useful information of many kinds in a visual way. They are used as signals (warning or alarm signals), for general information, as a means of control, for the correct application of machines, instruments, etc. and in may other ways of communication.

Their content of information is very often superior to verbal explanations because their information is visually acknowledged instantly and is often kept in memory easier and longer than terms or phonetic explanations.

Graphical symbols are internationally understandable without sometimes difficult, possibly misleading and costly translations.

Each ISO technical committee is responsible for the selection or creation of graphical symbols within its own field of interest. Graphical symbols may form the main subject of an International Standard, or a single symbol or several symbols may appear as part of a standard covering wider aspects of the subject to which the symbol(s) refer(s).

The ISO Technical Management Board has assigned overall responsibility for standardization in the field of graphical symbols to ISO/TC 145, Graphical symbols, and to ISO/TC 10/SC 10, Technical product documentation (tpd) symbols.

ISO/TC 210, Quality management and corresponding aspects for medical devices, which is responsible for the development of ISO 15233, has prepared an international guide to the development and registration of symbols for use in the labelling of medical devices. This guideline recommends that the proliferation of graphical symbols without international harmonization is undesirable and contrary to these objectives.

There is a need for simple, internationally accepted graphical symbols labelling that provide general and specific information to the user in a manner that overcomes the limitations of languages. It is in the best interests of safety and health of patients, dentists, dental technicians and other persons, to reduce the confusion inherent in the use of multiple language labelling. Both of these objectives can be met by the use of standardized symbols agreed by consensus on an international basis.

The task of determining technical requirements to allow the use of specific symbols is best taken up by bodies expert in the relevant areas. ISO/TC 106/SC 4/WG 5, Number coding system, has taken up this responsibility by developing this International Standard.

This International Standard has been prepared to reduce the need for multiple translations of words into national languages, to simplify labelling whereever possible and to prevent separate development of different symbols to convey the same information.

This International Standard contains a series of symbols (pictograms) for use in dentistry. Their application should be considered in the literature, for the labelling and packaging of devices used in dentistry, on items of dental equipment and instruments. Their use is unlimited and a most helpful means of communication within dentistry.
Dentistry — Graphical symbols for dental instruments

1 Scope

This International Standard presents a series of graphical symbols for dental instruments. They are set out particularly for this area of dentistry or corresponding specific areas within dentistry. General symbols are taken from relevant ISO, IEC or other international documents. Several new symbols presented by manufacturers or users have been added.

Because many dental products are considered in some cases as medical devices and in some cases not as medical devices, in dentistry the restricted usage of the symbols specified in ISO 15223 is considered as not practical. It is the intention of this International Standard to expand the application area of some graphical symbols specified in ISO 15223 to the whole area of dentistry. Therefore these symbols are listed in this International Standard together with their source document.

NOTE In addition to terms used in two of the three official ISO languages (English, French and Russian), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in the German language; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

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 639-1, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code
ISO 1942, Dentistry — Vocabulary
ISO 8601, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times
ISO 17724, Graphical symbols — Vocabulary

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 and in ISO 17724 apply.
4 Requirements

4.1 General

Graphical symbols used to convey the information given in Clause 5 are given in this International Standard.

For the user of this International Standard, in order to arrange all symbols necessary for dental products in one International Standard, some symbols defined by other International Standards are given for information purposes together with a reference to the respective International Standard.

Each symbol may be used with a surrounding square.

NOTE It is very common in dental practice for symbols used in close proximity to each other to be individually enclosed by a surrounding shape (such as a square) in order to create a clear visual differentiation of where one symbol ends and another begins.

4.2 Use of graphical symbols

These graphical symbols are intended to replace text, e.g. on the labels of dental devices and accessories. The use of symbols presented in the tables below is up to the discretion of the manufacturer. These symbols can be used for labelling of the packaging of dental devices and accessories, in the manufacturer's instructions for use, in catalogues and leaflets and for similar purposes. The use of these symbols is possible without further explanation of the symbols in the accompanying text.

4.3 Size of symbols

All graphical symbols and accompanying information shall be legible when viewed under an illumination of 215 lx using normal vision without magnification at a distance that takes into account the specifics and size of the individual dental device and/or its package.

NOTE 1 Colours and minimum dimensions are not specified in this International Standard.

NOTE 2 The meaning of each graphical symbol may depend upon its orientation in a given reference system and care should be taken to avoid ambiguity (e.g. by rotating or mirroring).

4.4 Representation of names of languages and dates

The language code used for the representation of names of languages is the two-letter code (alpha-2 code) in accordance with ISO 639-1.

The data code used for representation of dates is in accordance with ISO 8601.
## 5 Graphical symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Title/description/application</th>
<th>ISO/IEC registration No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | ![Symbol](symbol1.png) | en: prophylaxis  
fr: prophylaxie  
de: Prophylaxe | ISO 7000-2851 |
| 2  | ![Symbol](symbol2.png) | en: orthodontics  
fr: orthodontie  
de: Kieferorthopädie | ISO 7000-2852 |
| 3  | ![Symbol](symbol3.png) | en: jaw surgery  
fr: chirurgie maxillo-faciale  
de: Kieferchirurgie | ISO 7000-2853 |
| 4  | ![Symbol](symbol4.png) | en: implantology  
fr: implantologie  
de: Implantologie | ISO 7000-2854 |
| 5  | ![Symbol](symbol5.png) | en: post system  
fr: système à pivot  
de: Aufbaustiftsystem | ISO 7000-2855 |