

STN	Základný symbol ionizujúceho žiarenia (ISO 361:1975).	STN EN ISO 361 40 1401
------------	--	--

Basic ionizing radiation symbol (ISO 361:1975)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 02/16

Obsahuje: EN ISO 361:2015, ISO 361:1975

122404

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 361

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2015

ICS 01.080.20; 13.280

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**

Contents

Page

European foreword..... 3

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.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



361

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Basic ionizing radiation symbol

Symbole de base pour les rayonnements ionisants

First edition — 1975-10-15

UDC 003.62 : 614.876.013

Ref. No. ISO 361-1975 (E)

Descriptors : nuclear energy, ionizing radiation, symbols.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 85 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 361 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 361 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 361-1963 to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 361 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Chile	Netherlands	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Denmark	Norway	U.S.A.
Finland	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Greece	Romania	
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

Austria
France*

* Subsequently, this Member Body approved the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 361 into an International Standard.

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.