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Diagrams, Device Designations, and Symbols
for Industrial Control and Systems

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Foreword

This Standards Publication was prepared by a technical committee of the NEMA Industrial Automation Control Products and Systems Section. It was approved in accordance with the bylaws of NEMA and supersedes the indicated NEMA Standards Publication. This Standards Publication contains the information that was previously located in Clause 9 of ICS 1-1993, General Requirements, and is now being published separately as an informational guide.

To continue to serve the best interests of users of Industrial Control and Systems equipment, the Industrial Automation Control Products and Systems Section is actively cooperating with other standardization organizations in the development of simple and more universal metrology practices. In this publication, the U.S. customary units are gradually being supplemented by those of the modernized metric system known as the International Systems of Units (SI). This transition involves no changes in standard dimensions, tolerances, or performance specifications.

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This standards publication was developed by the Industrial Automation Control Products and Systems Section. Section Approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all section members voted for its approval or participated in its development. At the time it was approved, the Section was composed of the following members:

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Siemens Corporate Research—Princeton, NJ
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Texas Instruments, Inc.—Attleboro, MA
Torna Tech, Inc.—St. Laurent, QC, Canada
Toshiba International Corporation—Houston, TX
Total Control Products, Inc.—Addison, TX
Tyco Electronics/AMP—Harrisburg, PA
WAGO Corp.—Germantown, WI
Weidmuller, Inc.—Richmond, VA
Yaskawa Electric America, Inc.—Waukegan, IL
Guide For Diagrams, Devices Designations, and Symbols for Industrial Controls and Systems

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Scope
The scope of this document is to provide guidelines for representation of devices on diagrams and drawings in a standardized manner.

1.2 Definitions

block diagram: A diagram made up of a group of interconnected blocks, each of which represents a device or subsystem.

collection diagram: See wiring diagram.

construction diagram: A diagram that shows the physical arrangement of parts, such as wiring, buses, resistor units, etc.

Example: A diagram showing the arrangement of grids and terminals in a grid-type resistor.

collection sequence diagram: A portrayal of the contact positions or connections that are made for each successive step of the control action.

control system diagram: A conceptual diagram of the functional interrelationship of subsystems, usually in block form that does not include the process equipment or details of circuits and device elements.

controller diagram: A diagram that shows the electrical connections between the parts comprising the controller and that shows electrical connections.

dimension drawing; outline drawing: A drawing (base plan, floor plan, etc) which shows the physical space and mounting requirements of a piece of equipment.

It shall be permitted to also indicate ventilation requirements and space provided for connections or the location to which connections are to be made.

graphic symbol: Symbols used on single-line (one-line) diagrams, on schematic or elementary diagrams, or, as applicable, on connection or wiring diagrams. Graphic symbols are correlated with parts lists, descriptions, or instructions by means of device designations.

interconnection diagram: A diagram that shows only the external connections between controllers and associated machinery and equipment.

one-line diagram; single-line diagram: A diagram that shows, by means of single lines and graphic symbols, the course of an electrical circuit or circuits and the component devices or parts used therein. Physical relationships are usually disregarded.

process diagram; flow diagram: A conceptual diagram of the functional interrelationship of subsystems in block or pictorial form that shows process equipment such as machinery for proper understanding.

schematic diagram; elementary diagram: A diagram that shows all circuits and device elements of an equipment and its associated apparatus or any clearly defined functional portion thereof.
Such diagram emphasizes the device elements of a circuit and their functions as distinguished from the physical arrangement of the contactors, devices or elements of a circuit system.

Circuits that function in a definite sequence are arranged to indicate that sequence.

**single-line diagram:** See one-line diagram.

**wiring diagram; connection diagram:** A diagram that locates and identifies electrical devices, terminals, and interconnecting wiring in an assembly.

A wiring diagram may be:

In a form showing interconnecting wiring by lines or indicating interconnecting wiring only by terminal designations (wireless diagram), or a panel layout diagram showing the physical location of devices plus:

- a) The elementary wiring diagram, or
- b) A wiring table, or
- c) A computer wiring chart, or
- d) A machine command tape or cards

The term does not include mechanical drawings, commonly referred to as wiring templates, wiring assemblies, cable assemblies, etc.

**wireless connection diagram:** A diagram that shows the general physical arrangement of devices in a control equipment and connections between these devices, terminals, and terminal boards for outgoing connections to external apparatus.

Connections are shown in tabular form and not by lines. An elementary (or schematic) diagram may be included in the connection diagram.

### 2 DIAGRAM AND DRAWING IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 General

Diagrams and drawings shall be identified by one of the titles shown in Types of Diagrams or Drawings or by a combination of titles from Types of Diagrams or Drawings and titles from Forms of Diagrams or Drawings, where applicable, but not solely by the titles given in Forms of Diagrams or Drawings.

#### 2.2 Types of Diagrams or Drawings

Diagrams or drawings shall be permitted to be one of the following types:

- a) Wiring or connection diagram
- b) Construction diagram
- c) Control sequence diagram
- d) Control system diagram
- e) Controller diagram
- f) Dimension or outline drawing
- g) Illustrative diagram
- h) Interconnection diagram
- i) Logic diagram
2.3 Forms of Diagrams or Drawings
Diagrams or drawings shall be permitted to take one or a combination of the following forms:

a) Block diagram
b) Logic diagram
c) One-line or single line diagram

2.4 Other Drawings
There may be additional drawings, such as conduit layout drawings, foundation drawings, etc.

3 WIRELESS CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

3.1 Symbols
Symbols for the devices shown in wireless connection diagrams shall be in accordance with Graphic Symbols found thereafter. Detailed device symbols shall be made up to represent the physical arrangement of the main component parts and of the terminals to which connections are made.

3.2 Physical Arrangement
The physical arrangement of devices in a wireless connection diagram shall correspond to the physical arrangement of the equipment. Physical groupings comprising control panel sections, auxiliary panels, sub-panels, overhead racks, resistor compartments, and the like shall be so indicated and marked. See Figure 1 for an example of a wireless connection diagram.

3.3 Device Designations
Each device in an equipment to which a connection is made shall be assigned a device designation which shall be in accordance with the requirements found in the Designations section. These designations shall be distinct and there shall be no duplication of designations for the devices in any connection diagram. All designations shall correspond to those used in the elementary diagram.

3.4 Terminal Markings
Each terminal of a device to which a connection is to be made shall be assigned a distinct terminal marking. This marking shall correspond to the one used in the elementary diagram for designating the same circuit.

3.5 Control-Circuit Connections
Control-circuit connections shall be listed in the form of a wire table that shall consist of a single continuous column. This table shall list the circuit (terminal) numbers in numerical or alphabetical order, or both. Opposite each circuit (terminal) number shall be listed the designations of the devices to which the circuit will be connected. Short connections between terminals of the same device or between points on a terminal board are sometimes drawn as lines.
3.6 Power-Circuit Connections
Power-circuit connections shall be drawn completely by lines or shall be included in a wire table.

4 DESIGNATIONS

4.1 Device
Device designations are intended for use on diagrams in connection with graphic symbols to indicate the function of the particular device. Device designations are based on the assignment of a letter or letters to each of the fundamental functions performed by the component devices of a complete control equipment. Suitable prefix numbers or letters, or both, and suffix letters may be added to the basic device designations to discriminate between devices performing similar functions.

Where two or more basic device designations are combined, the function designation is normally given first. For example, the first control relay initiating a jog function is designated "1JCR."

Device designations are given in alphabetical order in Table 1. Where alternate designations are shown, care shall be taken not to use the same designation for different kinds of devices on the same drawing.

Prefix numbers are used with device designations to distinguish two or more devices having the same function. These numbers are assigned in an orderly fashion in agreement with the order of the relaying or switching or functional sequence, where possible.

4.2 Coil and Contact
Table 2 shows the designation used to identify the functions of coils and contacts on complex devices. They are not a part of the device designation. Where used in connection with a device designation, the two designations shall be separated by hyphen, parenthesis, or suitable means.

5 GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

5.1 Definition and Use
Graphic symbols are a shorthand means of showing graphically the functioning or interconnections of a circuit. They are used on schematic, one-line, or wiring diagrams. Graphic symbols are correlated with parts lists, descriptions, or instructions by means of device designation. See Table 1.

5.2 Symbol Principles
The graphic symbols given in Figure 3 are in general use on industrial control diagrams. Symbols not readily recognizable have been excluded. Other symbols may be used on industrial control diagrams provided a suitable explanation is given to their meaning.

The orientation of a symbol on a drawing, including a mirror image presentation, does not alter the meaning of the symbol.

The width of a line does not affect the meaning of the symbol. A wider line may be used for emphasis or for power wiring in contrast to control wiring.

The symbols shown in Figure 3 are in their correct relative size; they were prepared on a 2.54 mm (0.10 inch) grid basis. A symbol may be drawn to any proportional size that suits a particular drawing, depending on the reduction or enlargement anticipated.
Where polarity marks are used, the sign + is positive and the sign – is negative.

The arrowhead or triangle of a symbol may be closed or open unless noted.

The symbol for a terminal may be added to each point of attachment of conductors to any one of the symbols, but such added terminal symbols shall not be considered to be part of the individual graphic symbol itself. The use of terminal symbols on all diagrams is optional.

DO NOT SHOW TERMINALS ON ELEMENTARY DIAGRAMS UNLESS THOSE TERMINALS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO THE CUSTOMER.

On a schematic diagram, parts of a symbol for a device, such as a relay, contactor, or transformer, may be separated. Each of the parts of the device then must carry the same designation.

In general, the angle at which a connecting line is brought to a symbol has no particular significance unless otherwise noted.

Associated or future paths and equipment shall be shown by lines composed of short dashes:

---

An enclosure of a device or panel outline may be shown on a wiring or interconnection diagram as a solid line or a series of long dashes. A pictorial representation may be used as an alternate for any of the wiring and interconnection diagram symbols shown in this standard.

5.3 Uniformly Shaped Symbols

Rather than create new distinctively shaped symbols for new devices, a uniformly shaped symbol shall be used. The uniformly shaped symbol shall also be permitted to be used as an alternate for any distinctively shaped symbol shown in this standard. The uniformly shaped symbol is a rectangle, properly labeled at the top to designate the type of device it represents and at the bottom to identify the device in a particular circuit. Terminal identification shall be immediately outside the rectangle. Examples to illustrate the use of uniformly shaped symbols are shown in Figure 2.

5.4 Organization of Symbols

The symbols shown in Figure 3 are given in alphabetical order and are in general agreement with American National Standards.

The wiring diagram symbols for any device will consist of the basic NEMA Standard symbols arranged to represent the particular device and will vary with the manufacturer.

Where more than one symbol is shown, the first one shown is to be preferred. The symbols, arranged in two columns from left to right, are:

a) For use on schematic or elementary diagrams
b) For use on wiring or interconnecting diagrams

6 TERMINAL MARKINGS

Terminal markings used on connection diagrams for designating connections shall conform to those shown in the applicable standards of ICS2.
7 SOLID-STATE ELEMENTS OR DEVICES

A diamond surrounding a symbol indicates a solid-state device which has the same function as the electromechanical device represented by the symbol without the diamond. These symbols are intended primarily for use on control-circuit diagrams along with electromechanical devices. It is recommended that when the diamond is used for this purpose, an explanation of its meaning be stated on the diagram. A uniformly shaped symbol with a description or a complete circuit of the device may be used where preferred.
### Table 1

**DEVICE DESIGNATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device or Function</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerating</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammeter</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braking</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitor, Capacitance</td>
<td>C or CAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit breaker</td>
<td>CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control relay</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current transformer</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand meter</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diode</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnect switch</td>
<td>DS or DISC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic braking</td>
<td>DB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field accelerating</td>
<td>FA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field contactor</td>
<td>FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field decelerating</td>
<td>FD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-loss</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>F or FWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency meter</td>
<td>FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuse</td>
<td>FU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground protective</td>
<td>GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoist</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jog</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit switch</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main contactor</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master control relay</td>
<td>MCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master switch</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcurrent</td>
<td>OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overvoltage</td>
<td>OV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugging or potentiometer</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power factor meter</td>
<td>PFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure switch</td>
<td>PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushbutton</td>
<td>PB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactor, reactance</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectifier</td>
<td>REC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistor, resistance</td>
<td>R or RES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>REV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheostat</td>
<td>RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selector switch</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon controlled rectifier</td>
<td>SCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenoid valve</td>
<td>SV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel cage</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting contactor</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supressor</td>
<td>SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachometer generator</td>
<td>TACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal block or board</td>
<td>TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-delay relay</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformer</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transistor</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undervoltage</td>
<td>UV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltmeter</td>
<td>VM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watthour meter</td>
<td>WHM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattmeter</td>
<td>WM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2

**COIL AND CONTACT DESIGNATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closing coil</td>
<td>CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding coil</td>
<td>HC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latch coil</td>
<td>LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-delay closing contacts</td>
<td>TC or TDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-delay opening contacts</td>
<td>TO or TDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip coil</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlatch coil</td>
<td>ULC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1
EXAMPLE WIRELESS DIAGRAM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire Number</th>
<th>Connect to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1TB-1, 1A-AC1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1TB-2, 1A-AC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1TB-3, 2TB-2, C1(-), 1K-B, 1LS(-), 1DS-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1A(-), ICB-Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ICB-Load, 1F-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1F-2, 2R-A, 1C(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1TB-4, 2R-B, 2TB-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2R(+), 1M(+), 2R(-), 1M(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1K-9, 1S-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1TB-5, 1K-3, 1R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1K-2, 1LS(+), 1K-A, 1K-6, 1S-2, 1DS-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1TB-6, 1K-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1K-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1
EXAMPLE WIRELESS DIAGRAM (continued)
Figure 2
UNIFORMLY SHAPED SYMBOLS
Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS
BATTERY
The long line is always positive, but polarity may be indicated in addition.

+ | -

BLOWOUT COIL

\[ \text{Diagram of blowout coil} \]

BRAKE COIL

\[ \text{Diagram of brake coil} \]

CAPACITOR

\[ \text{Diagram of capacitor} \]

CAPACITOR, POLARIZED
Show polarity of leads, + and/or -.
+ on straight side, - on curved side.

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
COIL, OPERATING

CONDUCTOR, OR CONDUCTIVE PATH

CONDUCTOR, CROSSING OF PATHS OR CONDUCTORS NOT CONNECTED

CONDUCTOR, JUNCTIONS OF CONNECTED PATHS, CONDUCTORS OR WIRES

CONDUCTOR, MULTICONDUCTOR CABLE
The bend of the line indicates the direction the conductor continues within the cable.

CONDUCTOR, SHIELDED
Shield may be grounded.
Show polarity of leads, + and/or -.

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
Figure 3

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)

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CONTACT, BASIC ASSEMBLIES (continued)

CONTACT, NORMALLY OPEN

CONTACT, TRANSFER

CONTACT, TIME DELAY
The point of the arrow indicates the direction of the switch operation in which contact action is delayed. (Time-delay closing contacts and Time-delay opening contacts.)

NORMALLY OPEN WITH TIME DELAY CLOSING (T.C.)

NORMALLY OPEN WITH TIME DELAY OPENING (T.O.)

NORMALLY CLOSED WITH TIME DELAY OPENING (T.O.)

NORMALLY CLOSED WITH TIME DELAY CLOSING (T.C.)

CONTACT, TIME SEQUENTIAL CLOSING

Figure 3

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
CONTACOCT, WITH AUXILIARY CONTACTS

Symbols of contacts and coils shown separately on elementary diagram.

CONTROL RELAY

Symbols of contacts and coils shown separately on elementary diagram.

*Example only: symbol varies with device type.

FUSE

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
**GENERATOR, THREE-PHASE**

![Diagram of three-phase generator](image)

**GROUND, CHASSIS OR FRAME**

A chassis, bus, or frame connection which is intended to be at earth potential.

![Ground symbol](image)

A chassis, bus, or frame connection which may be a substantial potential with respect to the earth or structure in which it is mounted.

![Ground symbol](image)

---

**Figure 3**

**GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)**
LIGHT, INDICATING

(Pilot or Signaling) To indicate characteristic, Insert the specified letter(s) inside the symbol.

A - Amber  NE - Neon
B - Blue  R - Red
C - Clear  W - White
G - Green  Y - Yellow

/light symbol image/

METER (INSTRUMENT)
To indicate the function of the meter or instrument place the specified letter(s) within the symbol.

M - Ammeter  V - Voltmeter
AH - Ampere-Hour  VA - Volt-Ammeter
mA - Milliammeter  VAS - Varmeter
μA - Microammeter  VARH - Varhour meter
PF - Power Factor  W - Wattmeter
                      WH - Watthour meter

/light symbol image/

For other functions, use adequate description

/light symbol image/

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
OVERLOAD RELAY (continued)

OVERLOAD RELAY, THERMAL

OL

CONTACT ELEMENT

*EXAMPLE

REACTOR (CORE NOT SPECIFIED)
Polarity may be added to direct current winding.

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
REACTOR (MAGNETIC SPECIFIED)

Polarity may be added to direct current winding.

RECTIFIER, GENERAL

Triangle points in direction of forward current as indicated by a dc ammeter. Electron flow is in the opposite direction.

RECTIFIER (SEMICONDUCTOR DIODE)

RECTIFIER, FULL WAVE BRIDGE TYPE

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
RECTIFIER, SILICON CONTROLLED (THYRISTOR)

P-type Gate →

N-type Gate →

P-type Gate

N-type Gate

RESISTOR, FIXED

RES

RES

RESISTOR, ADJUSTABLE (RHEOSTAT)

On elementary diagrams, use arrows or descriptive terms to show change in function.

RES

RES

OR

OR

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
RESISTOR, TAPPED

SHIELD, SHIELDING
Used for electrical or magnetic shielding. See “Conductor, Shielded Single or Multiconductor,”

SHUNT, INSTRUMENT
Terminals in the rectangle are for the connection of the instrument.

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
**STARTER, WITH AUXILIARY CONTACTS (EXAMPLE)**

**SOLID-STATE ELEMENTS OR DEVICES**

Any circuit symbol enclosed in a diamond denotes a solid-state element or device.

**Examples**

- Input
- Output
- Limit Switch
- Limit Switch

---

**Figure 3**

**GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)**
SOLID-STATE ELEMENTS OR DEVICES (continued)

When the input(s) and output(s) of solid-state devices are not isolated, enclose complete device in a box. Show connection between input and output.

SWITCH

See also "Contact - Basic assemblies."

SWITCH, DOUBLE THROW

---

Figure 3

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
FOOT SWITCH

OPENED BY FOOT PRESSURE

CLOSED BY FOOT PRESSURE

LIMIT SWITCH (POSITION SWITCH)

NORMALLY OPEN

NORMALLY OPEN, HELD CLOSED

NORMALLY CLOSED

NORMALLY CLOSED, HELD OPEN

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
FLOAT SWITCH

CLOSING ON RISING LEVEL

OPENING ON RISING LEVEL

MASTER SWITCH

FOUR POSITIONS
OFF, 1, 2, AND 3

X INDICATES CONTACT CLOSED IN POSITION

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
MOMENTARY OR SPRING RETURN, NORMALLY OPEN AND NORMALLY CLOSED

MOMENTARY OR SPRING RETURN, NORMALLY OPEN AND NORMALLY CLOSED, DOUBLE CIRCUIT

MUSHROOM HEAD
Applied to two circuit pushbutton.

WOBBLE STICK

EXAMPLE ONLY

SELECTOR SWITCHES
NONSHORTING (NONBRIDGING) DURING CONTACT TRANSFER

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
WITH PUSHBUTTON TYPE CONTACT MECHANISM

**SELECTOR PUSHBUTTON**
(Can be pushed or pulled into two or more positions and rotated into two or more positions.)

Show a table of contact operation on the diagram. Point the arrow to the position designator which identifies the position in which the contacts are shown when the button is in the normal mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACTS</th>
<th>SELECTOR POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTTON IN</td>
<td>NORMAL OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 6</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 8</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*INDICATES CONTACT CLOSED

---

**GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)**

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SWITCH, SINGLE THROW

SPEED SWITCH
(Operated by shaft rotation) (F = Forward, R = Reverse)

ANTI-PLUGGING SWITCH
(Prevents plugging of drive)

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
**PLUGGING SWITCH**
( Remove plug-stop action after drive has practically come to rest.)

**PRESET SPEED SWITCH**
(Operates at a preset speed.)

**TEMPERATURE SWITCH**
CLOSED BY RISING TEMPERATURE

OPENED BY RISING TEMPERATURE

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SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR, OR AC GENERATOR
Omit the field for synchronous induction, reluctance or hysteresis motor.

TERMINAL
(Show only where accessible as a field wiring terminal)

TERMINAL BOARD
NONE

THERMAL ELEMENT ACTUATING DEVICE

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
TRANSFORMER, GENERAL (CORE NOT SPECIFIED)
(See Autotransformer) On elementary diagram, windings of the same transformer may be shown at different locations.

TRANSFORMER (MAGNETIC CORE)

TRANSFORMER, CURRENT
With polarity mark (●) when required. Instantaneous direction of current into one polarity mark corresponds to current out of the other polarity mark.

Figure 3
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)
**TRANSFORMER, POTENTIAL**
With polarity mark (●) when required. Instantaneous direction of current into one polarity mark corresponds to current out of the other polarity mark. In lieu of polarity marking shown use terminal identification, in with 2.10 of the NEMA Standards Publication for Specialty Transformers, Standards Publication No, ST 1.

![Transformer Symbol](image)

**TRIAC**
(Bidirectional Triode Thyristor)

![Triac Symbol](image)

**SOCKET**

![Socket Symbol](image)

**NONE**

![None Symbol](image)

---

*Figure 3*
GRAPHIC SYMBOLS (continued)

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WOUND ROTOR INDUCTION MOTOR OR INDUCTION FREQUENCY CONVERTER