

WITHDRAWN T.A.S
JUNE 1989 S.S.BY

AS 1102 Parts 101 to 110 supersede AS 1102.1—1985,
AS 1102.2—1981, AS 1102.3—1983, AS 1102.4—1983,
AS 1102.5—1983, AS 1102.6—1982, AS 1102.7—1982,
AS 1102.10—1985, AS 1102.11—1985, AS 1102.13—1979 and
AS 1102.14—1979.

AS 1102.2—1981
UDC 003.62:621.3

Australian Standard 1102, Part 2—1981

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR ELECTROTECHNOLOGY CONDUCTORS AND CONNECTING DEVICES

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA
24 AUG 1981
LIBRARY



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Institute of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heating Incorporated
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Defence
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Transport
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Institute of Draftsmen, Australia
Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Queensland Chamber of Mines
Railways of Australia Committee
Technical Press
Telecom Australia

This standard, prepared by Committee TE/13, Symbols, Units and Quantities for Electrotechnology, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 6 July 1981, and was published on 17 August 1981.

To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are subject to continuous review and are kept up-to-date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that standards users ensure that their standards are up-to-date. Full details of all SAA publications will be found in the Annual List of Australian Standards; these details are supplemented by listings in the SAA monthly journal 'The Australian Standard'. Information on the Annual List and 'The Australian Standard' may be obtained from any sales office of the Association, where details are also available of the current status of individual standards. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR
ELECTROTECHNOLOGY**

Part 2

**CONDUCTORS AND
CONNECTING DEVICES**

AS 1102. Part 2—1981

First published	1973
Second edition	1981

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

ISBN 0 7262 2315 8

PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Symbols, Units and Quantities for Electrotechnology, under the authority of both the Telecommunications and Electronics, and the Electrical Industry Standards Boards, to supersede AS 1102, Part 2—1973.

In its terminology, format and general treatment of the subject, this standard is consistent with the recommendations of various Parts of IEC 117 of the International Electrotechnical Commission. Attention has also been paid to BS 3939: Section 3. Acknowledgement is made of the assistance received from these sources.

This standard is only one Part of a comprehensive standard being prepared on graphical symbols for general use in the field of electrotechnology. The purpose of this Part is to specify graphical symbols for basic electrical conductors and connecting devices.

Examples of the use of the symbols are given both in order to establish the method to be adopted for using the symbols in diagrams and to combine them with symbols specified in other Parts of the standard so as to express more complex ideas.

This edition incorporates Amendment No 1 (October 1975), Amendment No 2 (September 1978), and other editorial and technical amendments to the 1973 edition, including the renumbering of symbols, new symbols for terminal strips and connector assemblies, and the provision of alternative symbols for plugs and sockets.

Graphical symbols for fuses and associated equipment, included in the 1973 edition, have been

deleted from this edition, and are now included in AS 1102, Part 11.

Attention is drawn in particular to the following Parts of AS 1102:

- Part 1 General, Qualifying and Supplementary Symbols
- Part 10 Signal Transmission Symbols.

This standard requires reference to the following Australian standards:

- AS 1100 Drawing Practice
 - Part 6—Letters, Numerals and Symbols
- AS 1103 Diagrams, Charts and Tables for Electrotechnology
 - Part 1—Definitions and Classifications
 - Part 3—Basic Principles for Preparation of Elements of Electrical Diagrams
 - Part 4—Guiding Principles for the Preparation of Circuit Diagrams

Reference should also be made to the following standard: Letter symbols for use in electrotechnology,

- AS 1146 Letter Symbols for use in Electrotechnology
 - Part 1—General
 - Part 2—Telecommunications and Electronics

© Copyright — STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA 1981

Users of standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all SAA publications. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing of the Standards Association of Australia.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION 1. SPECIFICATION	
1.1 Scope	4
1.2 General	4
SECTION 2. SYMBOLS	
2.1 Conductors and Groups of Conductors	5
2.2 Twisted Conductors	6
2.3 Screened Conductors	6
2.4 Conductors in Cables	7
2.5 Coaxial Lines	7
2.6 Terminals and Connections of Conductors	8
2.7 Plugs, Sockets and Connecting Devices	9
2.8 Telephone Type Plugs and Jacks	11
2.9 Miscellaneous Connecting Devices	12

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

for

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR ELECTROTECHNOLOGY

PART 2—CONDUCTORS AND CONNECTING DEVICES

SECTION 1. SPECIFICATION

1.1 SCOPE. This standard defines graphical symbols for conductors and connecting devices for use in electrotechnology. Examples of the use of the symbols are given in order to establish the method to be adopted for constructing further symbols.

This standard may require reference to:

Part 1 General, Qualifying and Supplementary Symbols, and

Part 10 Signal Transmission Symbols,
for a full understanding of the methods adopted.

1.2 GENERAL.

1.2.1 Relationship with IEC Symbols. Symbols are identical with those internationally agreed within the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) except where established usage in Australia makes unqualified acceptance of the IEC symbol difficult. In such cases an alternative symbol is generally shown, with the object of adopting the IEC proposal as soon as practicable. The objective symbol may be marked with an asterisk (which is not part of the symbol). However, only one form of any symbol shall be used on a single diagram or series of drawings.

1.2.2 Size of Symbols. Precise dimensions and proportions of graphical symbols are difficult to specify. The size of each symbol and character used in this standard is regarded as the minimum desirable for reproduction by the various methods in use.

The relative sizes of the symbols should be preserved except where it is necessary to enlarge a symbol to give it prominence in a diagram or to provide adequate space within or around it to show symbols for associated components, or for coding.

At all times however, the relative proportions of the symbols should be maintained such that each symbol shall be unique and immediately recognizable.

1.2.3 Drawing Practice. In general, the drawing of the graphical symbols for use on wiring or circuit diagrams should comply with the requirements of AS 1100 (in particular with Part 6), and AS 1103, Part 3.

1.2.4 Qualifying and Supplementary Symbols. These symbols are added to component symbols where necessary in order to define more closely the item concerned; for example, symbol 2-02-01 which represents twisting of conductors, when added to symbol 2-02-01 which represents two conductors, will produce symbol 2-02-02 which indicates two conductors twisted.

Supplementary symbols define the qualified component even more closely; for example, the two twisted conductors can be further qualified as indicated by symbol 2-02-05 which represents four conductors in multiple twin formation.

Qualifying symbols may not be employed independently but it should be noted that component symbols may be used as qualifying symbols where appropriate.

1.2.5 New Symbols. If a symbol for a particular type of component is not shown as an example in this standard, it should be possible to produce it from the basic and qualifying symbols. New basic symbols for specialized components should be derived and not created.

1.2.6 Symbol Orientation. Orientation of a symbol, including mirror image reversal, does not change the meaning of a symbol.

1.2.7 Terminology. The terms and definitions employed in this standard are given in AS 1103, Part 1.