BS 376-1:2012



BSI Standards Publication

Railway signalling symbols

Part 1: Specification for schematic symbols



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This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to ii, pages 1 to 32, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 376 is published by BSI and came into effect on 31 July 2012. It was prepared by Subcommittee GEL/9/1, Signalling and communications, under the authority of Technical Committee GEL/9, Railway electrotechnical applications. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This part of BS 376 supersedes BS 376-1:1951 (incorporating Amendment No.1:1951), which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

BS 376 is issued in two parts, namely:

BS 376-1, Schematic symbols

Part 1 is for use on general plans, showing signalling requirements; it does not show the component parts of the apparatus to be used.

BS 367-2, Wiring symbols and written circuits

Part 2 represents:

- a) the actual apparatus used, with its electrical connections; and
- b) simplified wiring diagrams.

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, updated to current practice.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "shall".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies the symbols to be used on railway signalling plans but does not provide guidance on their application.

This British Standard does not apply to tramways operated on line of sight or using highway signals. It does not include proprietary systems and specialized applications.

NOTE 1 The symbols in this British Standard provide for apparatus in general use. They have been designed so that they can be combined together where one does not represent the complete device. In this British Standard, where certain elements are added for illustrative purposes, they are shown by dashed lines. If additional information is required to support the symbol, a "#" may be used to reference a note on the plan.

NOTE 2 The symbols are shown relative to the driver's point of view; on actual plans the symbols are rotated.

NOTE 3 The size of symbols are drawn in proportion but are not necessarily relative to one another nor give specific size to use.

Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of BS 376, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 normal

display or position of a piece of apparatus in its quiescent state

3 Signals

The colours of signal aspects used in the symbols given in Table 1 shall conform to Figure 1. Where other colours are used, it shall be defined on the plan.

Figure 1 Colours of signal aspects and indicators

a) Red (R)	Θ	b) Yellow (Y)	0
d) Ned (N)	igtharpoons	b) Tellow (1)	
c) Green (G)	Ψ	d) White (W)	

If other aspects than these are required, they shall be specified.

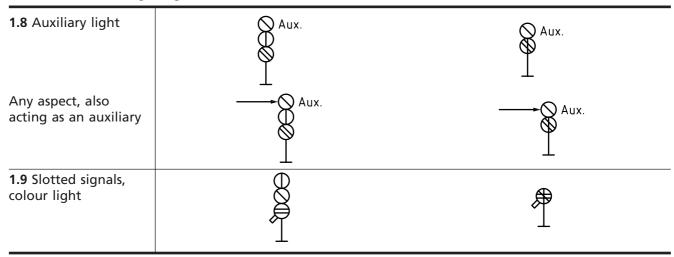
Where the normal aspect is required to be shown, the normal aspect shall be indicated by double lines.

Colour light signals shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 1.

Colour light signals Table 1

Signal type	Symbol			
	Normal red	Normal yellow	Normal double yellow	Normal green
1.1 Two aspect:	Ф	Ф		\mathbb{Q}
Multi-unit	₹	\otimes		Y
C' 1 '	Τ	Τ		<u></u>
Single-unit searchlight				
1.2 Three aspect:	Ф	Ф		Ф
Multi-unit				8
Single-unit searchlight	•	•		₩
1.3 Four aspect:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Multi-unit	β	B	\mathbb{A}	\nearrow
	\bigotimes	8	8	8
	\perp		\perp	\perp
Fourth aspect used in	Q	Q		Q
conjunction with single-unit searchlight	₩	**	8	\$\
1.4 Example of	<u>_</u>	<u>_</u>	<u></u>	<u>_</u>
approach lighting	×	×		Š
	7	Ŧ		Y
	±	<u></u>		<u> </u>
	9			•
1.5 Aspect capable of	_		Ø	
flashing, e.g. double yellow			\mathfrak{D}	
yenow			₩	
			<u> </u>	
1.6 Aspect not used, e.g. green not in use			2	
c.g. green not in use			$\overline{\Diamond}$	
			Θ	
1.7 Splitting distant				<u> </u>
advance warning of junction:	8	88	8	\emptyset
a) Divergence to left	ŔŘ	ΦŞ	3	IB
b) Equal speed routes	\mathbb{Z}		Ĭ	ΙĞ
c) Divergence to right				\sqcup _ \rightarrow
	a)	b)	c)

Table 1 **Colour light signals**



Semaphore signals shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 2. Proportions for semaphore arms shall be in accordance with Annex A.

Table 2 Semaphore signals

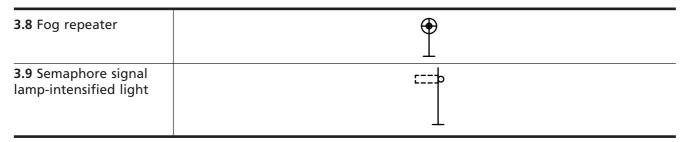
Signal type	Stop signal	Distant signal
2.1 Mechanical ordinary		Σ
2.2 Power (all types)		3
2.3 Fixed arm		
2.4 Slot		Ž,
2.5 Junction signal, e.g. divergence to left	F	

> Miscellaneous signals shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 3.

Table 3 Miscellaneous

- Iviiscellalieou	
Signal type 3.1 Reflectorized stop	Symbol
board, # is	#
supplementary legend to be shown	$oxed{oxed}$
3.2 Reflectorized	-
distant board	
	$\perp \perp$
3.3 Internally	8
illuminated sign, # is supplementary legend	# □
to be shown	\perp
3.4 Traction rail dead	^ ^
section:	
a) Indicator	a) b)
b) Repeater	, ,
3.5 Banner signal	
	<u></u>
3.6 Banner repeating	
signal:	
a) Repeating stop signal (2 states)	Т
b) Repeating stop	
signal (3 states, capable	a) b)
of showing green)	
c) Repeating distant signal	
d) Repeating stop	부
signal (2 states),	
normally off	c) d)
e) Repeating stop	
signal (3 states, capable of showing green),	
normally caution	
f) Repeating stop signal	$oxed{\bot}$
(3 states, capable of showing green),	e) f)
normally clear	
3.7 Banner repeating	
signal, splitting, e.g. left-hand divergence	_ T
(2 states)	
	\perp

Table 3 Miscellaneous



Subsidiary and shunting signals shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 4.

Subsidiary and shunting signals Table 4

Signal type		Symbol	
4.1 Position light, used with a main aspect, normally out:	8		8
a) Subsidiary signal, steady aspect			
b) Subsidiary signal, capable of flashing, e.g. proceed on sight authority (PoSA)	<u>↓</u> a)		<u> </u>
4.2 Subsidiary signal:	====	(2)	====
a) Miniature arm ^{A), B)}			ᅧᅵ
b) Disc ^{A)}	(S)	₩	
c) Offset miniature arm ^{C)}	<u>т</u> а)	b)	c)
4.3 Shunting signals, miniature arm:	П		
a) Dwarf signal ^{C)}			
b) e.g. three arms, bottom arm shown normally off ^{C)}	a)		<u>)</u> b)
4.4 Shunting signals, disc:	m	KID Y	
a) Single (red)	Ψ	Ψ'	
b) Single (yellow)	- ± -	- <u>†</u> -	_ 1 _
c) Double	a)	b)	c)
d) Power operated			
e) External lighting	↓	, '	_ \ _
f) Internal lighting	d)	e)	f)
4.5 Shunting signals, position light:	<u> </u>	₽ ^Y	
a) Normally on (red)		_ 1	_ \[\]
b) Normally on (yellow)	a)	b)	c)
c) Normally off	- -/	D)	٠,

Table 4 Subsidiary and shunting signals

4.6 Shunting signals, slotted:a) Discb) Position light	_ <u></u>	
2, 1 03.0.011 light	a)	b)
4.7 Limit of shunt	$\vdash \boxtimes$	
a) Indicator		↓
b) Position light	a)	b)
4.8 Shunting, set back indicator, normally out, displays white when off, e.g. elevated head		_ <u></u> O

A) Where required, letter to be added to the symbol to identify route class is C for call on, S for shunt ahead and W for warning.

Indicator signals shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in

Table 5 **Indicators**

Signal type	Symbol		
5.1 Point indicator:	/ n		
a) Mechanical			
b) Colour light	3)	_1	
c) Position indicator	a)	b)	c)
5.2 Route indicator:	lack		\mathfrak{D}
a) Standard, # is number of indications	#		[#], -a >>1 (_)
b) Miniature, # is number of indications	 a)		\perp
	a)		b)
5.3 Preliminary route indicator (PRI), example shows indicator capable of showing straight route and divergence to right		X L	
5.4 Alphanumeric indicator ^{A)} :	ГΩ		
a) Example shows single-sided right away indicator	RA 		
b) Example shows double-sided off indicator	a)		b)

B) The miniature arm has a horizontal band.

^{C)} The miniature arm has a vertical band.

Table 5 **Indicators**

Table 5 Indicators	
5.5 Junction indicator for use with colour light: a) Example shows three divergences to the left	
b) Example shows divergences to the left and right	
5.6 Junction indicator repeater	宗 上
5.7 Loading/unloading indicator	
5.8 Driver's level crossing indicator	
5.9 Signal passed at danger (SPAD) indicator	
5.10 Carriage depot indicator with plunger, # is supplementary legend	
5.11 Train protection and warning system (TPWS) lineside status indicator for radio electronic token block (RETB) lines	
5.12 Combined stop board/TPWS indicator, # is supplementary legend	(B) #
A) This can indicate: TT - tripcock to	set OFF and RT a brake test RII a barriers up RA a right away and CD a closed

^{A)} This can indicate: TT - tripcock test, OFF - off, BT - brake test, BU - barriers up, RA - right away and CD - closed doors.

Ancillary features shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 6.

Ancillary features Table 6

Signal type	Symbol		
6.1 Signal not in use			
6.2 Signal, where the lever is electrically locked		E===	
6.3 Signal, where the lever is released by block at "line clear"		E=== B	
6.4 Signal, where the lever is released by token			
6.5 Signal, where the lever is interlocked with a key		====	
6.6 Arm electrically indicated in signal box		AREET	
6.7 Light electrically indicated in signal box		LRETT:	
6.8 Slot indicated in signal box		SRE	
6.9 Arm and slot, indicated in signal box		ASRE	
6.10 Telephone:			
a) Direct to signaller	(1)	2	#
b) Direct to signaller, two-way ringing			
c) Other, # is purpose, e.g. electrification control room (ECR)	a)	b)	c)

Ancillary features Table 6

6.11 Signallers' facilities:			
 a) Automatic signal, with replacement facilities from the signal box 	®	A	S
b) Controlled signal, with automatic working facility	a)	b)	c)
c) Single button controlled signal			
6.12 Signal notes:			
a) Last wheel replacement	(\otimes
b) Controlled by level crossing gate box but supervised by main signal box	a)		b)
6.14 Plunger or switch, # is function		(a) #	
6.15 Pull cords or trip wires, # is length		<u>#</u>	

Signs shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 7.

NOTE Signage on metro/light rail lines can be specific to local system requirements and therefore Table 7 might not apply.

Table 7 Signs

Signal type		Symbol	
7.1 Signal post signs relating to driver-signaller communication		:: 	==== =================================
a) Diamond sign			1
b) D sign (call plunger)	a)	b)	c)
c) Telephone sign d) Automatic sign	⊕	£23.	€
e) Semi-automatic sign		¢	*
f) Combined diamond and X sign (limited clearance)	<u> </u>	<u> </u> e)	<u> </u>
7.2 Intermediate block (IB) home signal			
7.3 Level crossing, special speed restriction board, miniature, repeating, # is the speed		# M	
7.4 Distant signal sign			
7.5 Notice board, # is		\bigcirc	
wording to be stated: a) Reflective	[#] 	į _Ţ ;	ĹŢĴ
b) Externally illuminated	<u>+</u>		\perp
c) Internally illuminated	a)	b)	c)
7.6 Block section markers ^{A)} :			—
a) Fixed, European train control system (ETCS)			
b) Fixed (non-ETCS)	a)	b)	c)
c) Shunt	·	K-7	
7.7 Stop and proceed plate			

Table 7 Signs

Table 7 Signs		
7.8 Auxiliary signal: a) Capable of flashing b) Not capable of flashing	a)	b)
7.9 Hidden block section marker with red aspect, # refers to note identifying marker as illuminated		# —
7.10 Platform markers:	Š #	F
a) Train stop marker, # is no. of cars	Ī	T
b) Mid-platform train berth marker	a)	b)
7.11 Position markers:		
a) RETB loop clear marker	T T	Ť
b) Rear clear marker, e.g. neutral section	 a)	b)
7.12 Automatic warning		AWS ►⊠
system (AWS) signs:		
a) AWS cancelling indicator		<u></u>
	A) (C	a)
b) AWS gap:	AWS	AWS
1) Commencement		T
2) Termination		2)
c) AWS special working	b) 1) AWS	^
1) Commencement	\Diamond	AWS
2) Termination		Y
z, remination	<u> </u>	2)
7.13 Cab signalling:	c) 1)	
a) Warning	[CAB]	[AB]
b) Commencement		Τ Τ
c) Termination	a)	b) c)
7.14 Change of applicable		CTRL
operating rules, e.g. from		WR .
NR to CTRL		<u> </u>
7.15 Radio system signs, # is channel number:	CSR #	NRN #
a) Cab secure radio (CSR)	Y	¥
b) National radio network		\perp
(NRN)	a)	b)

Table 7 Signs				
c) GSM-R equipped area:	GS	1-R		IVRS
1) Commencement	(Q
2) Termination		_		\perp
3) Interim Voice Radio System (IVRS) commencement 4) IVRS termination d) RETB	c) IVF	RS -)	RETB #	2) IVRS 4)
7.16 Permissible speed warning indicator, # is speed:			d)	
a) Directional arrow ^{A)}	" 🖶	#	# 🗸	\ \ \ \
b) Standard differential speeds	# 🕎	##	# 🍑	# \(\frac{\fir}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fin}}}}}}{\frac{\fra
c) Non-standard differential speeds, to be designated on plan	a)	b)	c)	d)
d) Miniature, for limited clearance or as repeater				
7.17 Permissible speed indicator, # is speed:				
a) With directional arrow ^{A)}		,,	# ()	_
b) Standard differential speeds	# 🗗	##	# \	#M
c) Non-standard differential speeds, to be designated on plan	a)	b)	c)	d)
d) Miniature, for limited clearance or as repeater				
7.18 Enhanced permissible speed (EPS) warning indicator, # is speed			·\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}	
7.19 EPS indicator, # is speed		£	,	

Table 7 Signs

Table 7 Signs			
7.20 Temporary speed restriction warning board, # is speed:	###	###	# R
a) With directional arrow ^{A)}	<u> </u>		
b) Differential speeds	a)	<u></u>	<u> </u>
c) Repeater	a,	b)	c)
7.21 Emergency speed restriction warning indicator		Â	
7.22 Temporary speed restriction indicator, # is speed:	#		#
a) With directional arrow A)			—
b) Differential speeds	a)		b)
c) Spate indicator (indicates published temporary speed restriction has been withdrawn)	Ţ		Ī
d) Termination	c)		d)
7.23 Advanced warning board for AOCL, ABCL, OC level crossings		T	
7.24 Whistle board		$\overset{\otimes}{\bot}$	
7.25 Open level crossing, combined speed restriction/whistle board, # is speed		#	
7.26 Automatic level crossing, speed restriction board, # is speed:	# ×	# #	# ×
a) Special (AOCL or ABCL)	\perp	" T	
b) Differential speeds	a)		c)
c) Wrong direction	,	b)	
7.27 Countdown markers			
7.28 Signal reminder board, # is supplementary wording to be indicated on plan		# 🔨	
A) The arrow points towards the a	pplicable line.		

Signal structures shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 8.

Table 8 Signal structures

Symbol	Symbol			
8.1 Semaphore:	П			
a) Left-hand location	 ''	ΙП		
b) Right-hand location	` .	h)		
9.3 Calaum limbts	a)	b) →		
8.2 Colour light:				
a) Left-hand location				
b) Right-hand location	a)	b)		
8.3 Colour light signal mounted on gantry spanning tracks:	1			
a) Suspended below				
b) Mounted above		==		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
8.4 Side fixing	a)	b)		
6.4 Side fixing				
8.5 Suspended fixing:	r/	ď,		
a) Vertical	1			
b) Horizontal		W.		
		±		
	a)	b)		
8.6 Cantilever:	HDØÐ	Tree		
a) Combined straight post and	- -			
cantilever		l l		
b) Two-track cantilever		t		
	a)	b)		
8.7 Ground mounted				

4 Points

Points shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 9. Where any function is operated by double wire, it shall be shown as "D/W". Where worked from signal box or control point, controlling number shall be shown adjacent to the points.

Table 9 **Points symbols**

Point	Symbol	
	Single line	Double line
9.1 Normal lie of points where required to be shown:		
a) Right-hand switch normally closed	a)	
b) Left-hand switch normally closed		
	b)	
9.2 Points:		//
a) Hand worked	a)	
b) Spring 1-way		
	b)	
c) Spring 2-way	-	
	c)	
9.3 Hydro-pneumatic self-restoring, train operated	_	
9.4 Worked by ground frame, ground panel or shunting frame A), B)		3
9.5 Clipped and padlocked "out of use"	C	<u>& P</u>
9.6 Mechanically operated points, locks and bars ^{B)} :		31 32
a) Without lock with bar (1-lever)	30	
b) Without lock with bar (2-levers)	a)	b)
c) With lock and bar (1-lever)	30	31 32
d) With lock and bar (2-levers)	+	
e) With lock without bar (1-lever)	c)	d) 32 31
f) With lock without bar (2-levers)	e)	f)
9.7 Clearance bar operated from signal box		<u>//</u>

Table 9 **Points symbols**

Table 9 Points symbols		
9.8 Slotted joint control	s[_	
9.9 Electrical detection of mechanically operated points	ED	
9.10 Ground track lock		
	Single line	Double line
9.11 Scotch block		
9.12 Derailer ^{C)}	─	
9.13 Trap:		
a) Single switch:	_	
1) Without guard rail		1)
2) With guard rail		
2, 111.01 gaara ran	a)	
		2)
b) Double switch:		
1) Without crossing		
,		1)
2) With crossing	b)	
	5)	
		2)
c) Wide to gauge:		
1) With straight through	-\ 1\	
route	c) 1)	
2) Diverging points used as	31/32	
wide to gauge B)		
	c) 2)	
9.14 Track circuit interrupter at trap or catch points		
9.15 Switch diamond		
		<u>/25 </u>
9.16 Swing nose crossing		
9.17 Slip:		
a) Single		
b) Double		
,	a)	b)
9.18 Point releases by:	/	
a) Token		
	 -	+
b) Key on token		y
	a)	b)

Table 9 **Points symbols**

c) Key from signal box ^{B)} d) Key lock		KL
9.19 Point operating mechanism:a) Powerb) Lever/power dual controlc) Trailable	a) □•0	b)
9.20 Cabinet housing operating handle for manual operation	c)	<u></u>

A) A number shall be enclosed in a symbol specific to the control point (not a square or rectangle).

B) The number shows the controlling lever.

c) Arrows show direction of derailment.

5 Track details

Train detection shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 10.

Table 10 Train detection

Symbol type	Symbol	
	Single line	Double line
10.1 Track circuit boundaries:		
a) Track circuit in both directions		
b) Track circuit on left, none on right	a) —— ¬	
c) Track circuit on right, none on left	b) ————————————————————————————————————	
10.2 Track circuit section:		
a) Double rail section		
b) Single rail section ^{A)}		a)
		b)
10.3 Short track section, # is length		
10.4 Gap, # is length	-1 	
10.5 Stainless steel welded strip, # is length		
10.6 Clearance point, joint A foul, joint B clear ^{B)}	A CIP B	
10.7 Overlap:	_ AA ¬ AB_	AA _ AB
a) For signal on left	_	L
b) For signal on right	a)	b)
c) Where applicable to several signals, e.g. L2 and L3, and identification is required	— L2 L3	
d) Non-standard overlap length, # is length	c)	d)
10.8 Restricted overlap for warning aspect and full overlap, # is overlap length	ROL # 3	_
10.9 Restricted and full phantom overlaps, # is effective overlap length	RPOL # POL #	1/

Table 10 Train detection

10.10 Block acceptance overlap (clearing point), # is effective overlap length: a) Co-incident with track circuit boundary b) Not co-incident 10.11 Bi-directional line: a) Common overlap joint for opposing signals b) Dimensioned, with signal numbers, # is overlap length 10.12 Track circuit, centre fed Single line Double line 10.13 Impedence bonds: a) With external tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning b) Directional a) a) b) Directional b) Directional b) Directional contacts normally closed c) Operational one way, e.g. contacts normally closed, both rails 10.18 Axle counter: a) Counting in and out b) Example with overlap c) Arrow indicates effective direction of operation, example shows level crossing use Single line Double line	Table 10 Train detection		
a) Common overlap joint for opposing signals b) Dimensioned, with signal numbers, # is overlap length 10.12 Track circuit, centre fed Single line Double line 10.13 Impedence bonds: a) With external tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning a) 10.14 Cascading or cut section in track circuit of track circuit actuator interference detector (TCAID): a) Directional D) b) Non-directional D 10.17 Treadle/position detector: a) Contacts normally closed c) Operational both ways, independent contacts, e.g., normally open d) Operational one way, e.g. contacts normally closed, both rails 10.18 Axle counter: a) Counting in and out b) Example with overlap c) Arrow indicates effective direction of operation, example shows level crossing use Single line Double line Double line Double line	(clearing point), # is effective overlap length: a) Co-incident with track circuit boundary	 -	
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b) Dimensioned, with signal numbers, # is overlap length 10.12 Track circuit, centre fed Single line Double line 10.13 Impedence bonds: a) With external tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning a) 10.14 Cascading or cut section in track circuit G 10.15 Overlay rail circuit 10.16 Track circuit actuator interference detector (TCAID): a) Directional G b) Non-directional G 10.17 Treadle/position detector: a) Contacts normally closed c) Operational both ways, independent contacts, e.g. normally open d) Operational one way, e.g., contacts normally closed, both rails 10.18 Axle counter: a) Counting in and out b) Example with overlap c) Arrow indicates effective direction of operation, example shows level crossing use Single line Double line Double line		a) 	L1 [±] L60
Single line Double line 10.13 Impedence bonds: a) With external tuning b) With internal tuning b) With internal tuning a) 10.14 Cascading or cut section in track circuit 10.15 Overlay rail circuit 10.16 Track circuit actuator interference detector (TCAID): a) Directional b) Non-directional c) Obn-directional c) Contacts normally open b) Contacts normally closed c) Operational both ways, independent contacts, e.g. normally open d) Operational one way, e.g. contacts normally closed, both rails 10.18 Axle counter: a) Counting in and out b) Example with overlap c) Arrow indicates effective direction of operation, example shows level crossing use Single line Double line Double line Double line Double line	numbers, # is overlap length		
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direction of operation, example shows level crossing use Single line Double line 10.19 Level crossing predictors: a) Shunts, # is frequency:	b) Example with overlap	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
a) Shunts, # is frequency:	direction of operation, example		c)
a) Shunts, # is frequency:		Single line	Double line
		+	
1) Hard wired		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	1) Hard wired	a) 1)	

Table 10 Train detection

Table To Hall detection		
2) Simulated track inductor	الساء على الماء ال	
3) Narrow band	2) # Hz	# Hz
4) Wide band	3)	
5) Narrow band with inductor	4) # Hz	Hz Hz
6) Hard wired with	- 	
directional treadle	6)	
b) Joint couplers, # is frequency:1) Tuneable	b) 1)	# Hz
2) Wide band shunt	2)	
c) Island track		
10.20 Depression bar, electrical:	E	T
a) Independent		
b) Working with track circuit	a)	b)

b) Working with track circuit a)

A) The insulated rail can be shown by a thicker line dependent on application.

B) Dimensions of critical clearance points to be identified on plan.

^{C)} The arrow indicates the direction of control.

D) Detects in the direction of the arrow.

E) Detects in both directions.

> Track features shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 11.

Table 11 **Track features**

Symbol type		Symbol
11.1 Distance marker, # is nominal	#	#
distance		T
a) Mile post		<u> </u>
b) Kilometre post	a)	b)
11.2 Gradient posts ^{A)}	0.500 250	300 750 h
	500 L	
11.3 Token apparatus:	\cap	
a) Receiver		├
b) Deliverer		⊥
c) Exchanger	a)	b) c)
11.4 Wagon retarder	,	
11.5 Turntable		
11.6 Traverser over 3 tracks	-	
11.7 Buffer stop:	-1	——————————————————————————————————————
a) No light		
b) White light	a)	b)
c) Red light	— ф	- *
d) Friction with track circuit interrupter	c)	d)
44.0 Canal along Windowski	Single line	Double line
11.8 Sand drag, # is length:	#	#
a) Sanded track	a) ————	
b) With buffer stop	b) #	# =====
c) Sand hump	c) #	#
d) With red light	d) #	<u>*</u>

A) Upper figures show lengths for unit rise or fall. Alternatively, the lower figures, which show percentage values, might be used.

6 Apparatus

Train warning and protection shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 12.

Table 12 Train warning and protection

Symbol type		Symbol	
12.1 Automatic warning system (AWS):			
a) Magnet, effective for direction of line only	\triangle	Р	TEST
b) Permanent magnet only		\triangle	
c) Depot test magnet	a)	b)	c)
d) Effective for movement in direction shown, suppressed for opposing movese) Non-standard distance,# is distance to signal	\triangle	#	\triangle
f) Selected suppression for normal direction of traffic	d)	e)	f)
g) One installation on bi-directional line effective in both directions, non-standard distances, # is signal number(s) and distance(s) as necessary	# 186m (L2) 198m (L3) g)		▲ h)
h) Portable magnet			
12.2 Track-train data transmitter:			AA AA
a) Arrow indicates direction of travel	a)		b)
b) Infill transmission limits			
12.3 ATP ^{A)} :	#		SD
a) Remote beacon, # is distance to signal	 a)		<u></u>
b) Beacon at signalc) Loop, short, # is length	# #		b)
d) Loop, long, # is length	c)		d)
12.4 TPWS:	ζ,		۵,
a) Overspeed sensor, arming and trigger loops			
b) Trainstop, arming and trigger loops at signal	a)		b)
12.5 ETCS type balise on uni-directional line, + is identification number and # is application code	+ 🕽		#+
a) Travelling to rightb) Travelling to left	a)		b)

Table 12 Train warning and protection

12.6 Selective door opening beacon		SDO	
12.7 Detonator placer, emergency:	++-+		 # ‡
a) Normally onb) Normally off	a)		b)
12.8 Train stop apparatus:	-		
a) Train stop	Ч	1	l-(3)
b) Trip cock tester	a)	b)	,
c) Trip cock test indicator	- ,	,	c)

A) The arrows indicate the direction of travel.

Miscellaneous features shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 13.

NOTE For cable route symbols see BS 376-2.

Table 13 Miscellaneous

Symbol type	Symbol		
13.1 Siren			
13.2 Bell:	Ф		
a) Single stroke			
b) Trembler	a)	b)	
13.3 Train activated warning system, limits of protection	↑ ↓ ↓	₹ +	
13.4 Lockout system, limits of protection ^{A)}	L - I -	 	
13.5 Hot axle box detector		▼	
13.6 Area covered by a signal box, limit, # is signal box name	L10 10	IIT OF IND. # N MAIN)	
13.7 Boundary of areas covered by interlocking, across width of plan if possible			
13.8 Access point to railway:	F	lacksquare	
a) Foot	Ĭ	Ĭ	
b) Vehicle	 	*	
	a)	b)	
^{A)} Type of protection to be defined on plan.			

Block and release apparatus shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 14.

Table 14 Block and release apparatus

Table 14 Block and release apparatus				
Apparatus type	Symbol			
14.1 Emergency replacement switch (ERS), # is number of protection switches	ERS #			
14.2 Trackside engineering zone protection (EZP) switch	EZP #			
14.3 Local release of signalling controls, # is unique identification number	LR# ●			
14.4 Point key switch crank-handle release key on electric operated point machine, # is point number(s)	#			
14.5 Switch lock:	\bigcap			
a) Without indicator				
b) With indicator				
14.6 Occupation key instrument	a) b)			
14.7 Block instrument (permissive):				
a) Non-peg				
b) Peg	a) b)			
14.8 Block instrument (absolute non-controlled):	(+)			
a) Non-peg	a)			
b) Peg	b)			
14.9 Block instrument (absolute controlled):	(+)			
a) Non-peg	a)			
b) Peg	b)			
14.10 Combined block instrument	⊕ ⊕ •			
14.11 Block switch, with control	▶⊕			
14.12 Token instrument, # is K - key token, S - staff, T - tablet, MS - miniature staff, NST - no signaller token. Token configuration to be shown above instrument, e.g. "A".	#			

Table 14 Block and release apparatus

14.13 Key release instrument		+
14.14 Level crossing block indicator:	\bigoplus	<u> </u>
a) Single	,	\oplus
b) Double	a)	b)

7 Level crossings

Level crossings shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 15.

Table 15 Level crossing

Symbol type		Symbol
15.1 Road crossing ^{A)}		#
5.2 Road crossing with tramway tracks	<u> </u>	
15.3 Interlocked lifting barriers:	<u> </u>	
a) Worked from signal box or gate box, e.g. 4-barrier MCB		
b) Worked from ground, e.g. 2 full barriers	a)	b)
15.4 Non-interlocked lifting barriers:	_: :	
a) Worked from ground, e.g. full barrier TOB, UWC		
b) Automatically worked, e.g. half barrier AHB, ABCL	a)	b)

Table 15 Level crossing

15.5 Interlocked gates: a) Worked from signal box or gate box, e.g. 4-gate MCG, sympathetic, normally across railway b) Worked from ground, e.g. 2 gates, b) a) non-sympathetic, normally across road B) 15.6 Non-interlocked gates: a) Worked from ground, e.g. non-sympathetic gates, normally across railway, TOG b) User worked, opening away from railway a) b) 15.7 Level crossing pedestrian gates: a) With ordinary angle-pen wickets b) With spring wickets c) With cage gates b) a) c) 15.8 Wicket gate where locked, C is controlled: a) Ordinary angle-pen wickets b) c) b) Spring wickets c) Cage gates 15.9 Level crossing $\supset \#$ audible warning, # is type

Table 15 Level crossing

lable 15 Level crossing		
15.10 Local control:		
a) Local control unit (LCU)	LCU	XCU
b) Local crossing clear unit (XCU)	a)	b)
15.11 Miniature stop (warning) lights:	Φ Θ	
a) Orientated toward railway, e.g. pedestrian		
b) Orientated away from railway, e.g. vehicular		
15.12 Barrow crossing lights	a)	ь) — Т
15.13 Road traffic lights		
15.14 Authorized walkway across railway (staff crossing)		
15.15 Footpath across railway		FP Y
15.16 St Andrews cross sign:	×	>>()>()>(
a) OC		
b) AOCL	a)	<u>Т</u> b)
15.17 Give way sign, open crossing		Y

Table 15 Level crossing

15.18 Level crossing illumination, floodlight	
15.19 Closed circuit television camera	

A) # is crossing name and type as follows:

- MCG: manually controlled gated crossing;
- MCB: manually controlled barrier crossing;
- MCB-CCTV: manually controlled barrier crossing with closed circuit television;
- MCB-OD: controlled barrier crossing with obstacle detection;
- AHB: automatic half barrier crossing;
- ABCL: automatic barrier crossing locally monitored;
- AOCL: automatic open crossing locally monitored;
- TOG: train crew operated gated crossing;
- TOB: train crew operated barrier crossing;
- OC: open crossing;
- UWC: user worked crossing;
- FP: footpath crossing;
- BW: bridleway crossing.
- B) Where provided: B is Blacks locks, C is C locks and K is key locks.

> Electric traction features shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 16.

Table 16 **Traction**

Symbol type		Symbol	
16.1 Electric traction ^{A)} :	S	-	FS
a) S is sub station (d.c.)	Ţ		Ţ
b) FS is feeder station (a.c.)			<u></u>
c) T is track paralleling hut (d.c.) d) TSC is track sectioning cabin (a.c.)	a)		b) TSC ———————————————————————————————————
16.2 Automatic power control magnets	<u> </u>	APC	<u> </u>
16.3 Neutral section ^{B)}		* + *	
16.4 Booster transformer ^{B), C)}		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
16.5 Circuit breaker sign:	1 [7]	ı 🖂	. E
a) Warning, # is distance to sign	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		
b) Open	a)	b)	c)
c) Close	a)	D)	
16.6 Change of current collection zone:		\Box \Box	H
a) Warning		<u> </u>	
b) Commencement	a)	b)	c)
c) Termination	ay foods:		

^{A)} The arrow indicates the point of return feeder.

^{B)} The dots indicate limits of restricted area for signal positioning.

^{C)} The arrow indicates the connection point to the overhead line.

8 Buildings

Buildings shall be indicated on schematics with the symbols given in Table 17.

Table 17 **Building symbols**

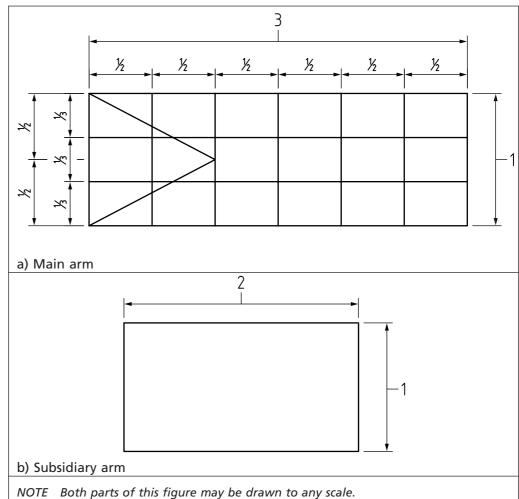
Building type		Symbol	
17.1 Station platform			
17.2 Signal box:			
a) Operator facing track		•	•
b) Operator with back to track	•		
c) With panel only	a)	b)	c)
d) Console and diagram			
e) With VDU workstation	•		•
	d)		e)
17.3 Crossing keeper's hut or gate box [unless one of 17.2a) to e) is applicable]		G	
17.4 Equipment room, # is RR for relay room, SER for signalling equipment room, I for interlocking, REB for relocatable equipment building		#	
17.5 Ground frame:	•		•
a) Uncovered A)	Ш		
b) Covered A)	a)		b)
c) Switch panel, # is number of control functions	#		# •
d) Switch panel, covered,# is number of control functions	c)		d)
A) The number of strokes indicates the	number of levers in the fram	e.	

Annex A (normative)

Proportions for semaphore arms

Proportions for semaphore arms shall be drawn in accordance with Figure A.1, which gives the comparative sizes of main and subsidiary signal arms.

Figure A.1 **Semaphore arms**



Bibliography

The following documents are informatively referenced within this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 376-2, Railway signalling symbols – Wiring symbols and written circuits



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