

---

---

**Information technology — Cross-  
jurisdictional and societal aspects  
of implementation of biometric  
technologies — Pictograms, icons  
and symbols for use with biometric  
systems —**

**Part 1:  
General principles**

*Technologie de l'information — Aspects sociétaux et trans-  
juridictionnels de la mise en oeuvre de technologies biométriques —  
Pictogrammes, icônes et symboles pour l'utilisation avec les systèmes  
biométriques —*

*Partie 1: Principes généraux*



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO/IEC 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
copyright@iso.org  
www.iso.org

# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Conformance</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Needs and use of icons and symbols in biometric systems</b> .....	<b>2</b>
4.1 General.....	2
4.2 Cross application and industry icons and symbols.....	2
4.3 Types of biometric modalities.....	2
4.4 Recognition scenarios – enrolment, identification or verification.....	2
<b>5 Methodology for icons and symbols definition</b> .....	<b>3</b>
5.1 Design.....	3
5.2 Testing.....	3
<b>6 Icons and symbols for biometric systems</b> .....	<b>4</b>
6.1 Modality independent icons/symbols for aiding human interaction with capture devices.....	4
6.2 System notification.....	5
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>10</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

ISO/IEC 24779 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Cross-jurisdictional and societal aspects of implementation of biometric technologies — Pictograms, icons and symbols for use with biometric systems*:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 4: Fingerprint applications*
- *Part 5: Face applications*
- *Part 9: Vascular applications*

## Introduction

A major public application of biometric authentication today is likely to be passports, but in the near future it is probable that biometric recognition will be used in other public terminals. These terminals will be located in a variety of environments including unsupervised, a terminal supervised by an attendant or only partly supervised – for example an attendant supervising a number of terminals or observed via CCTV and an audio link.

With the widespread use of biometrics throughout the world today, this International Standard is intended to provide the necessary symbols and icons that show the modality of biometrics and to advise the necessity of appropriate preparation for and behaviour required when using biometric systems. This International Standard is also intended to assist subjects by guiding them as they use biometric systems and thus create a base of internationally recognized symbols and icons.

Language-independent symbols that indicate the modality of biometrics and/or instructions, such as icons, will be particularly important for occasional users. In general, it is desirable for there to be more than one mode of presentation (e.g. visual and audible or tactile). Only visual presentation is addressed in this International Standard.

A standard family of icons and/or symbols is required since in the absence of widely used standard icons and/or symbols manufacturers will adopt their own proprietary symbols and icons for display on screens. This is likely to lead to confusion, as an example, for public users of self-service terminals.

Though common usage makes the distinction that icons are for display on visual display screens and symbols are for printing on signs and in documents including: user documents, handouts, training material, installation/maintenance manuals, and on the case or key tops and buttons of devices; but in this International Standard no distinction is made between these terms.

There are no normative symbols in this International Standard, but it contains a collection of symbols that may be used by biometric systems.

# Information technology — Cross-jurisdictional and societal aspects of implementation of biometric technologies — Pictograms, icons and symbols for use with biometric systems —

## Part 1: General principles

### 1 Scope

The ISO/IEC 24779 multi-part International Standard specifies a family of icons and symbols used in association with devices for biometric enrolment, verification and/or identification. This part of ISO/IEC 24779 describes the approach used in specifying icons and the range of biometric technologies for which icon and symbol development is considered. The symbols and icons are intended to show the modality of biometrics and to advise the necessity of appropriate preparation for and behaviour required when using the biometric systems. They are also intended to assist subjects by guiding them as they use the biometric systems.

This multi-part International Standard focuses on both enrolment and recognition processes. Icons and symbols used exclusively for biometric enrolment are not specified since most enrolment systems will be supervised, and an attendant will be available to explain to biometric capture subjects what to do.

This multi-part International Standard focuses on communication with the data capture subject. Operators could use this part of ISO/IEC 24779, but they might need additional symbols and information.