FM 21-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY SYMBOLS

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JUNE 1965

AGO 9142A

CHANGE
No. 2

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., *16 September, 1968*

MILITARY SYMBOLS

FM 21–30, 30 June 1965, is changed as follows:

1. Remove old pages and insert new pages as indicated below:

Old page	New page
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2–23, 2–24	2–23, 2–24
2–27 through 2–31	2–27 through 2–33
3–1, 3–2	3–1, 3–2
3–11 through 3–14	3–11 through 3–14
IV–11, IV–12	IV–11 through IV–13
V–7, V–8	V–7, V–8
	VIII–1 through VIII–7

2. File this change sheet in front of the manual for reference purposes.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

W. C. WESTMORELAND,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

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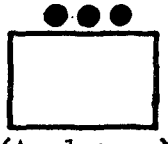
2—5. SIZE INDICATION

a. To show the size of a specific unit or activity, the appropriate size indication is placed on top of the basic symbol. Size indication of major commands within the communications zone is shown in appendix IV.

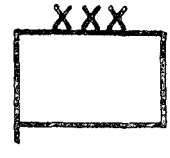
INDICATION	UNIT SIZE
●	Squad
● ●	Section or unit larger than squad but smaller than a platoon.
● ● ●	Platoon or Detachment
I	Company, Battery, or Troop
II	Battalion or Squadron
III	Group or Regiment
X	Brigade or Equivalent Command
++	Mission Command (Mission Commands control non-divisional groups/brigades as assigned or attached)
XX	Division
XXX	Corps
XXXX	Army
XXXXX	Army Group

Examples:



(A platoon)

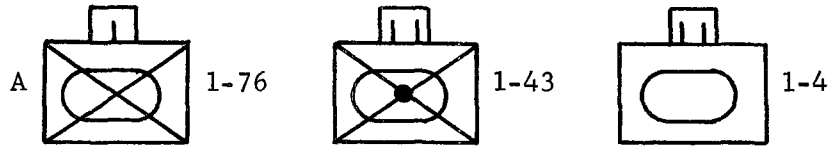
(A company observation post)



(A corps headquarters)

b. The notation ⌐¬ placed over the size of a unit indicates a temporary grouping of units, usually for a specific tactical operation and in which the denoted unit functions as the command or controlling element.

Examples:



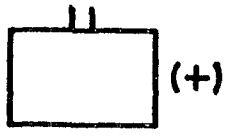
(Team A, 1-76) Mech

(1-43 Arty) Bn Gp

(Task Force) 1-4

c. If a unit is substantially reinforced, a (+) may be placed to the right of the symbol.

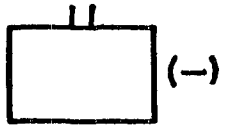
Example:



(A reinforced battalion)

d. If a substantial part of the unit is detached, a (-) may be placed to the right of the symbol. A (-) may also be used to indicate that subordinate elements are operating at extended distances from, and semi-independently of the parent unit.

Example:



(A battalion less detachments)

2–6. INTERSERVICE DESIGNATION

a. Military symbols referring to army units, installations and activities have no special designation.

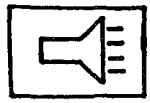
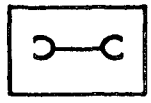
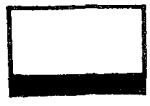
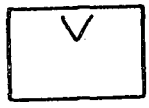
Example:

(An army observation post)

b. For interservice use, naval units, installations, and activities are indicated by the symbol ⚓ (an anchor).

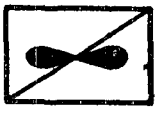
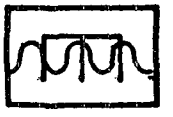
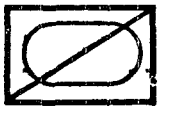
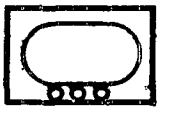
Example:

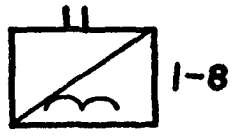
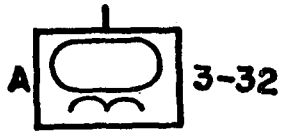
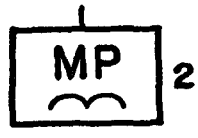
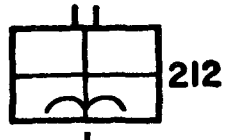
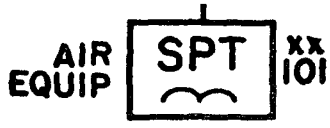
(A navy logistical installation)

Serial	Duty Performed	Symbol	Remarks
14	*Psychological Warfare*		Megaphone
15	Repair and Maintenance		Double end wrench
16	*Replacement*		Abbreviation
17	Rocket and guided missile		Missile
18	*Service*		Abbreviation
19	*Special Forces*		Abbreviation
20	*Supply*		Bottom of symbol is heavily shaded
21	Topographic		Dividers
22 a.	*Airmobile*		*Elongated V placed in the upper center of the box. Denotes units organic to airmobile organization and trained in airmobile operations.*
b.	*Airmobile*		*Stem with base. Used to distinguish airmobile units that have sufficient organic aircraft to perform airmobile mission.*

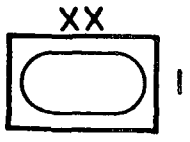
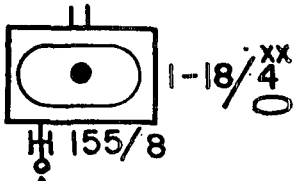
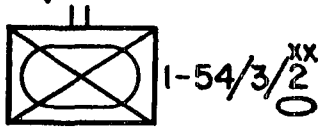
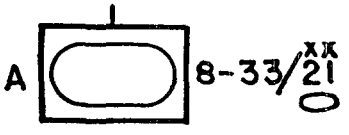
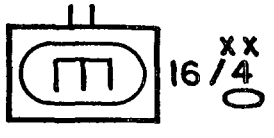
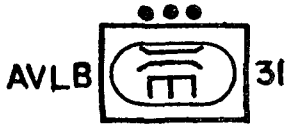
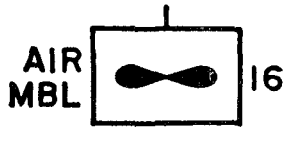
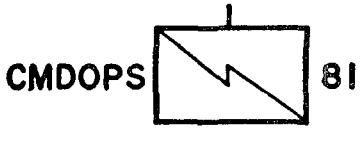
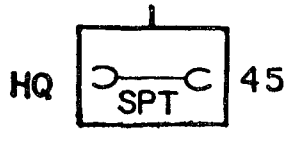
2–9. COMBINING BRANCH OF SERVICE AND DUTY PERFORMED SYMBOLS

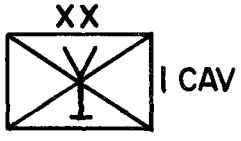
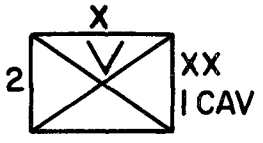
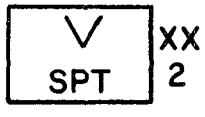
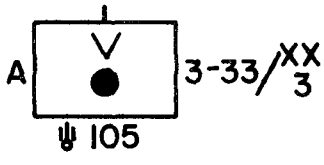
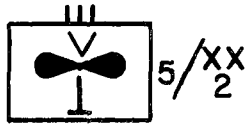
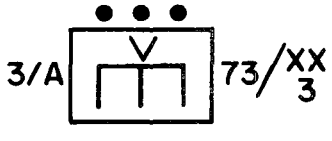
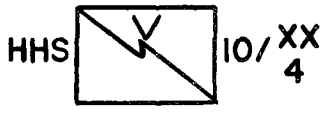
Combat operations usually call for military organizations specially equipped and trained to accomplish a specific tactical mission. To pictorially represent these specialized military organizations, a combination of symbols may be placed within the unit or installation symbol, as long as the symbol remains clear and easily understood. Examples of symbol combinations are shown below.

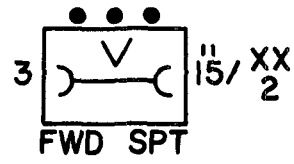
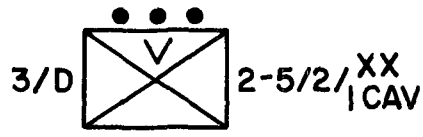
Serial	Combination	Symbol	Remarks
1	Aerial Observation (Surveillance)		
2	*Air Cavalry*		
3	Airborne Infantry		Gull's wings are placed in bottom of box
4	Amphibious Engineer		
5	Amphibious Tank		
6	Armored Cavalry		
7	Armored Wheeled		Armored symbol combined with wheeled cross-country symbol.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
5		1st Reconnaissance Squadron, (Airborne) 8th Cavalry.
6		Company A, 3d Battalion (Airborne), 32d Armor.
7		Forward Communications Company, 5th Signal Battalion, (Airborne).
8		2d Military Police Company, (Airborne).
9		Division Support Command, 101st Airborne Division.
10		Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Band, 82d Airborne Division.
11		212th Medical Battalion, (Airborne).
12		Air Equipment Support Company, 101st Airborne Division.
13		2d Battalion, Observation Post, 508th Airborne Infantry.

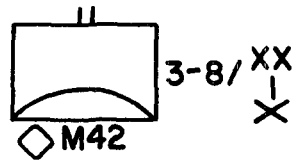
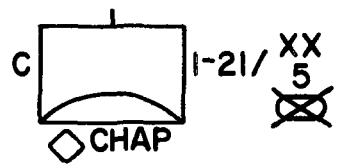
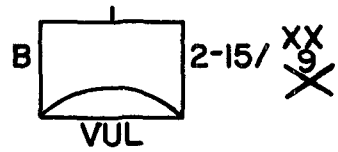
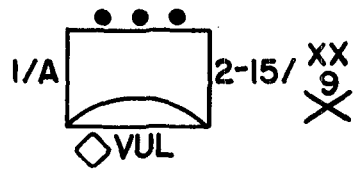
b. Armored Division

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
1		1st Armored Division.
2		1st Battalion, (155/8, SP) 18th Artillery, 4th Armored Division.
3		1st Battalion (Mechanized), 54th Infantry, 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division.
4		Company A, 8th Battalion, 33d Armor, 21st Armored Division.
5		Division Support Command, 1st Armored Division.
6		16th Engineer Battalion, 4th Armored Division.
7		Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge Platoon, Bridge Company, 31st Armored Engineer Battalion.
8		Air Mobile Company, 16th Aviation Battalion.
9		Command Operations Company, 81st Signal Battalion.
		Headquarters and Main Support Company, 45th Maintenance Battalion.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
	e. Airmobile Division	
1		1st Cavalry Division, (Airmobile).
2		2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, (Airmobile).
3		Support Command, 2d Division, (Airmobile).
4		Battery A, 3d Battalion (105-MM, towed), 33d Artillery, 3d Division, (Airmobile).
5		5th Aviation Group, 2d Division, (Airmobile).
6		3d Platoon, Company A, 73d Engineer Battalion, 3d Division, (Airmobile).
7		Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 10th Signal Battalion, 4th Division, (Airmobile).

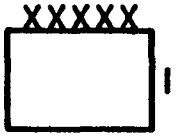
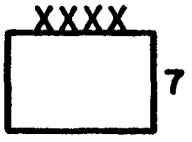
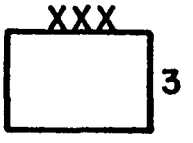
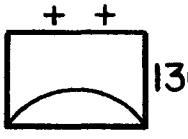
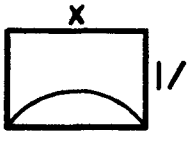
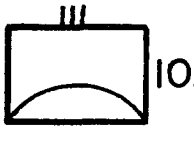
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
8		Detachment 3 (Forward Support), 15th Maintenance Battalion, 2d Division (Airmobile).
9		3d Platoon, Company D, 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

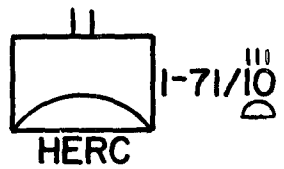
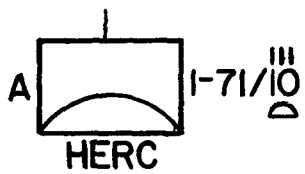
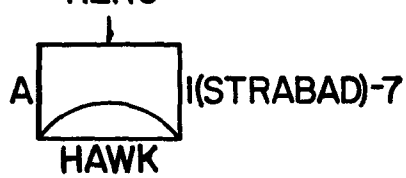
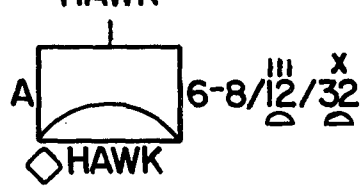
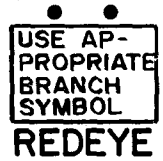
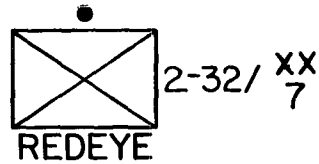
f. Divisional Air Defense Artillery Units

1		3d Battalion (M42,SP), 8th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division
2		Battery C (Chaparral, SP), 1st Battalion, 21st Artillery, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized).
3		Battery B (Vulcan, towed), 2d Battalion, 15th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division.
4		1st Platoon, Battery A (Vulcan, SP), 2d Battalion, 15th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division.

2—24. NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS

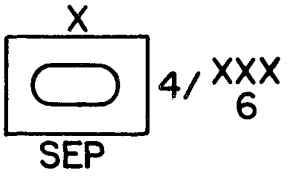
For examples of combat service support units of the field army support command and communications zone see appendix IV.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
	a. General.	
1		1st Army Group.
2		7th Army.
3		3d Corps.
	b. Air Defense Artillery	
1		130th Air Defense Artillery Command, Theater Army; Middle East.
2		1st Air Defense Artillery Brigade, 7th Army.
3		10th Air Defense Group, 5th Corps.

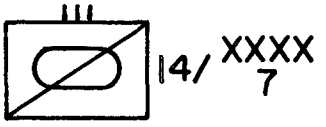
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
4		1st Battalion, (Nike Hercules), 71st Artillery, 10 Air Defense Group. (Note: For other types of Air Defense Artillery units delete "HERC" and replace with "WHD SPT (HERC)"; "HAWK"; "CHAP/ VUL"; "VUL"; "CHAP"; "HAWK/CHAP/VUL" (STRATEGIC AIR BASE AIR DEFENSE UNIT); "M42"; or "M55", as applicable).
5		Battery A, 1st Battalion, (Nike Hercules), 71st Artillery, 10th Air Defense Group.
6		Battery A (Hawk), 1st Strategic Air Base Air Defense Battalion (STRABAD), 7th Artillery.
7		Battery A (Hawk, SP), 6th Battalion, 8th Artillery, 12th Air Defense Group, 32nd Air Defense Brigade.
8		Redeye Section. (Note: Organic also to Divisional units, see serial 9.)
9		Redeye Team, 2nd Battalion, 32nd Infantry, 7th Infantry Division.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation

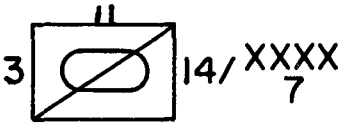
c. Armor

1 

4th Armored Brigade (Separate), 6th Corps.

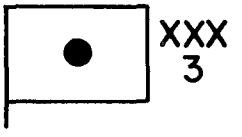
2 

14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 7th Army.

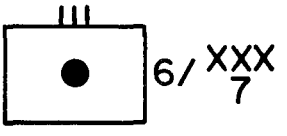
3 

3d Squadron, 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 7th Army. (Note: Not a CARS unit.)

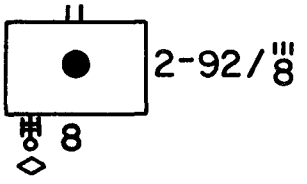
d. Artillery

1 

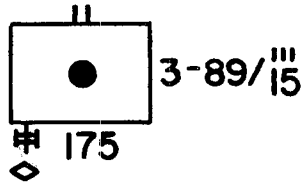
Headquarters, 3d Corps Artillery.

2 

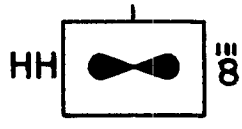
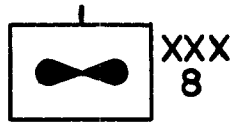
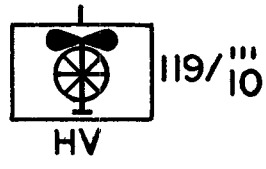
6th Artillery Group, 7th Corps.

3 

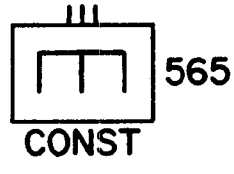
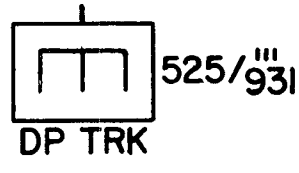
2d Battalion (8-in, SP), 92nd Artillery, 8th Artillery Group.

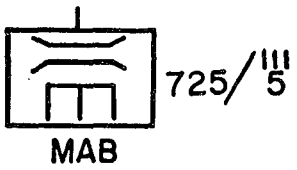
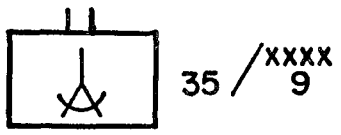
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
4		3d Battalion (175-mm, SP), 89th Artillery, 15th Artillery Group.

e. Aviation

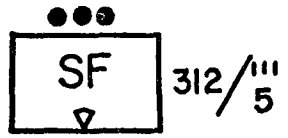
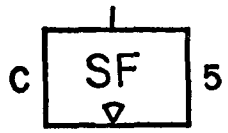
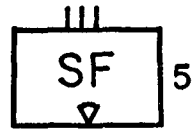
1		Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Aviation Group.
2		8th Corps Aviation Company.
3		119th Heavy Helicopter Company, 10th Aviation Group (see app. VI).

f. Engineer

1		565th Engineer Construction Group
2		525th Dump Truck Company, 931 Engineer Construction Group

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
3		725th Mobile Assault Bridge Company, 5th Engineer Group.
4		35th Topographic Battalion, 9th Army.

g. Special Forces

1		Detachment 312, 5th Special Forces Group, (see para 2-8, 12).
2		Company C, 5th Special Forces Group (see para 2-8, 12).
3		5th Special Forces Group (see para 2-8, 12).

CHAPTER 3

MAP AND OVERLAY TECHNIQUE

Section I. SITUATION MAPS AND OVERLAYS

3-1. GENERAL

Situation maps and overlays provide a rapid and easily understood means by which a commander or staff officer may express an operational plan, concept, or friendly or enemy situation. The combination of unit and weapon symbols with objectives, boundaries, routes of march, and other control measures creates an indispensable tool for quickly and accurately portraying battle activity. Standardization of techniques is essential if tactical information is to be relayed without misunderstanding. Guidelines for the pictorial representation of tactical situations are, therefore, established in this chapter.

3-2. COLORS

a. Colors in conjunction with military symbols denote the following:

(1) Blue or *Black* — Friendly units, installations, equipment, and activities.

(2) Red — Enemy units, installations, equipment, and activities.

(3) Yellow — Friendly or enemy areas of chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.

(4) Green — Friendly or enemy man-made obstacles.

b. If other colors are used, a suitable explanation in the margin or legend is given.

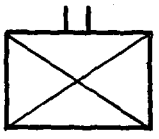
3-3. PRESENT AND PROPOSED LOCATIONS

Basic unit and installation symbols are drawn with either solid or broken lines. The lower left-hand corner of the symbol indicates the location.

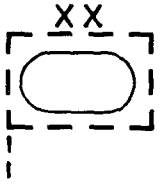
***a.* A solid line symbol represents a present or actual location.**

***b.* A broken line symbol indicates a future or projected location.**

Examples:



(The location of an infantry battalion)



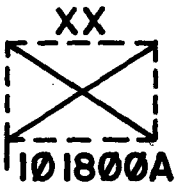
(The projected location of the headquarters of an armored division)

3—4. DATE-TIME GROUPS

Dates and times such as the opening of an installation or the expected arrival of a unit in a new location may be written under or inside the symbol. Date-time groups are used:

Examples:

(Present location of an observation post which opened at 1430 hours, Time Zone B, the 9th of the month.)



(Future location of the headquarters of an infantry division which is scheduled to open at 1800 hours, Time Zone A, the 10th of the month.)

3—5. PRECISE LOCATIONS

To indicate locations more precisely, the following methods are employed:

a. Basic symbols other than the headquarters symbol may be placed on a central staff which is extended or bent as required. The end of the staff may indicate center of mass (e.g., in the case of a division symbol) or precise location (e.g., in the case of a battalion aid station).

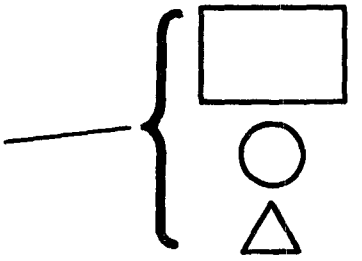
Examples:

b. Since the headquarters symbol already includes a staff, this staff may be extended or bent as required. The end of the staff extension indicates the exact location of the headquarters.

Example:

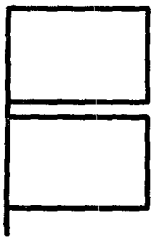
c. If a group of units or installation other than headquarters are at one location, the grouping of symbols may be inclosed with a bracket and the exact location indicated with a staff.

Example:



d. If several headquarters are at one location, more than one symbol may be placed on a single staff.

Example:



c. The field of fire, automatic weapon, and fixed line of fire symbols are combined to indicate *final protective lines*. *Heavily shaded portions along the fixed line of fire symbol indicate areas of grazing fire.*

Example:

(Final protective line for a light machine gun)

3–27. CONCENTRATION AND BARRAGES

a. Friendly concentrations are normally identified by letter prefix and number. Additionally, concentrations may be labeled to show the type of target, type of weapon and fires, duration and time of fires, and the unit designated to fire the mission.

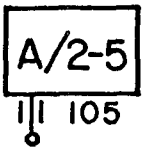
Examples:

(Concentration)

(Alternate method)

b. Barrages are usually plotted to scale and shown as a rectangle. The unit designated to fire the barrage may be indicated inside the rectangle.

Example:

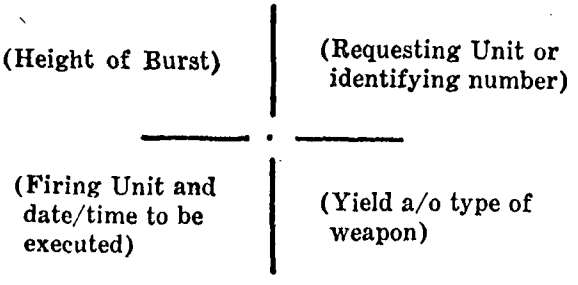


(105-mm barrage to be fired by Battery A, 2d Battalion, 5th Artillery)

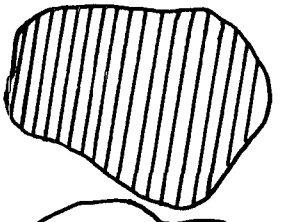
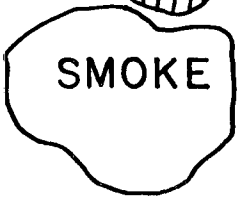
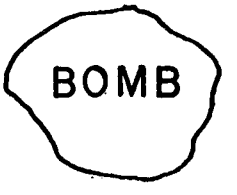
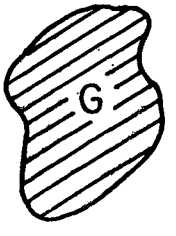
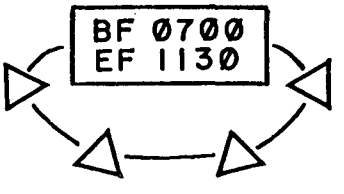
3–28. PLANNED NUCLEAR FIRES

Planned nuclear fire is indicated by a "tick mark" considerably larger than the symbol used to denote concentrations of conventional weapons. The dot shows the exact location of the desired ground zero. Additional information may be included as shown below.

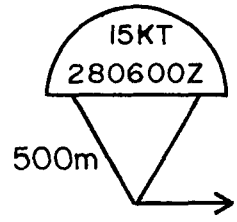
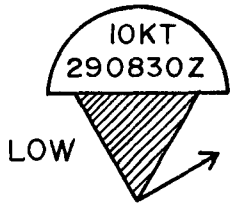
Example:



3-29. AREAS OF FIRE AND CONTAMINATION

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
1	General symbol to denote indirect fires. The area inclosed by the symbol indicates the approximate area of fire.		Enemy fire is shown RED or outlined with a double line; friendly fire is shown in BLUE or *BLACK*.
2	Area either screened or to be screened by smoke.		Date and time may be added.
3	Area subjected to HE bombing from the air.		Other types of fire are similarly shown. For example: Air-to-Surface Missile (ASM) or Surface-to-Surface Missile (SSM).
4	Biologically (BIO) or chemically (G) contaminated areas.		The symbol is shown in yellow and the letters G or BIO are written in the center.
5	Radioactive area		The intensity expressed in rad/hr may be shown inside the triangular signs of the iso-intensity curve. The times of the beginning (BF) and end (EF) of radioactive fallout may be shown in a rectangular box as part of the symbol.

3—30. NATO Symbols For Nuclear Explosions (STANAG 2019, Military Symbols)

Explanation	Military Symbol
a. The nuclear explosion is represented by a mushroom the foot of the stem indicating the position of ground zero.	
b. Inside the segment representing the mushroom head are shown the power (KT or MT) and the date-time group of the explosion. When not accurately known (e.g., for enemy bursts), the power is shown between brackets.	
c. The height of the explosion is shown in meters alongside the stem. If not accurately known, the approximate height should be shown, i.e., HIGH, LOW, SURFACE, SUBSURFACE.	
d. The direction of the prevailing wind blowing between the ground and the maximum height of the nuclear cloud may be shown by an arrow pointing away from ground zero (figure 1).	 Figure 1
e. If the mushroom is known to be "fallout producing", the stem of the mushroom will be shaded (figure 2).	 Figure 2

Explanation	Military Symbol

f. Planned explosions may be shown in a similar way by the use of dotted lines as shown in figure 3.

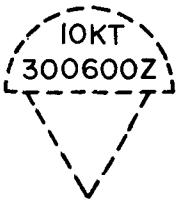


Figure 3

g. The boundaries of areas damaged in various degrees may be shown by concentric circles with ground zero as centre.

h. Normal colours for friendly (BLUE) and enemy explosions (RED) should be used. If only one colour is available enemy explosions should be indicated by the use of double lines for the mushroom head, see figure 4.

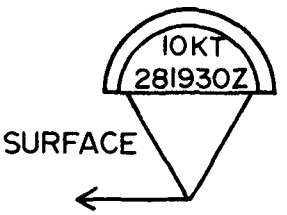
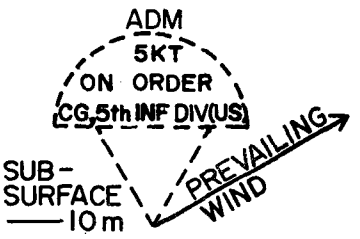


Figure 4

i. As an addition to this basic STANAG 2019 military symbol, friendly atomic demolition munitions (ADM) are shown in green denoting an obstacle. Enemy ADM are shown in green-red or black-green-black. The letters "ADM" are shown at the top of the mushroom cloud to denote their unique employment. For planned, friendly ADM, the release authority is shown in the mushroom cloud in lieu of the date-time group of the nuclear detonations. When the commander changes the planning allocation to an assignment to fire, the release authority is erased and the date-time group inserted. Otherwise, the basic nuclear explosion symbols and meanings are the same as above. See figure 5.

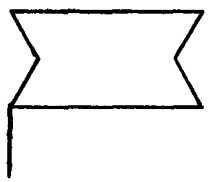


(Color: Green)

Figure 5

a. A combat service support organization or unit within the communications zone (COMMZ), unless part of a field army support command (FASCOM), is represented by--

b. A headquarters of a combat service support organization or unit within the COMMZ is represented by--



c. Below division equivalent, and with the exception of the basic symbol, the symbols for combat service support organizations and units witin the COMMZ are developed in a similar manner to that described for combat service support organizations or units of the FASCOM (para IV-3).

d. Size indication designating COMMZ organizations and units of division or higher equivalent are shown as follows:

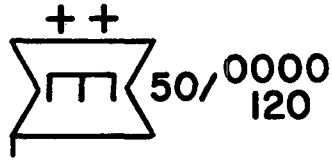
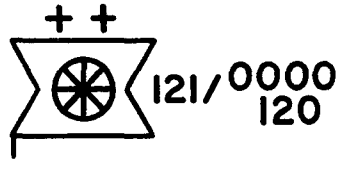
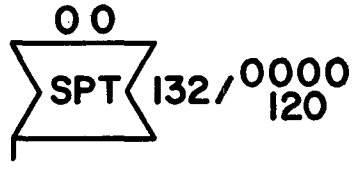
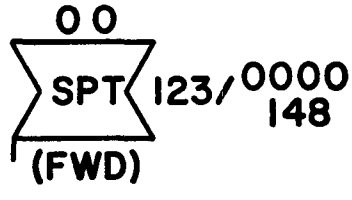
(1) ++ Mission Command. Mission Commands control nondivisional groups/brigades as assigned or attached. (Examples: Engineer Command, Supply and Maintenance Command, Medical Command, Transportation Command, or Personnel Command).

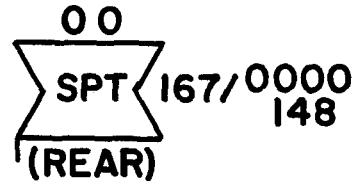
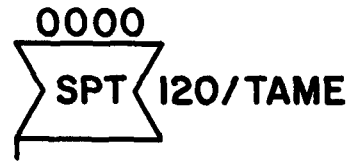
(2) OO Area support command (ASCOM) of TASCOM (when there is only one ASCOM in the COMMZ) or forward or rear ASCOM (when there are two or more ASCOMs in the COMMZ). Also ASCOM boundary symbol.

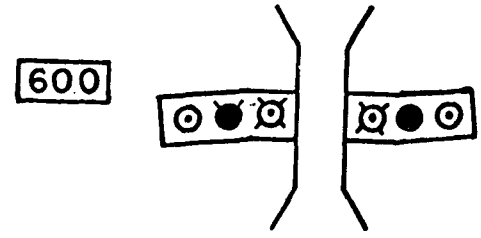
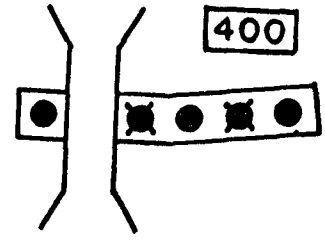
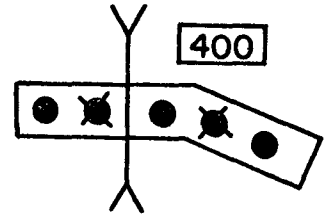
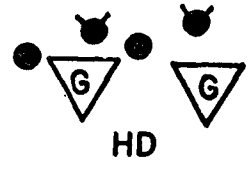
(3) **0000** Theater army support command (TASCOM); theater army civil affairs command (TACAC); or equivalent command organization at theater level. Also TASCOM or COMMZ boundary symbol.

(4) **00000** Theater rear boundary when the TASCOM boundary is not the same as the theater rear boundary.

e. Examples of the combat service support headquarters in the COMMZ are shown below.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
1.		Headquarters, 50th Engineer Command, 120th Theater Army Support Command.
2.		Headquarters, 121st Transportation Command, 120th Theater Army Support Command.
3.		Headquarters, 132d Area Support Command, 120th Theater Army Support Command.
4.		Headquarters, 123d Area Support Command (Forward), 148th Theater Army Support Command.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
5.		Headquarters, 167th Area Support Command (Rear), 148th Theater Army Support Command.
6.		Headquarters, 120th Theater Army Support Command, Theater Army, Middle East.

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
14	Gaps or lanes		
	a. A belt of 600 mixed antipersonnel mines and double antitank mines, some of which are booby-trapped. A gap traverses this belt.		Gap *A portion of a barrier in which no obstacles have been constructed. It is wide enough to enable a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation; it is in excess of 16 meters and seldom less than 100 meters wide.*
	b. A belt of 400 antitank mines, some of which are booby-trapped. A gap traverses this belt.		
	c. A belt of 400 antitank mines, some of which are booby-trapped. A *lane* traverses this belt.		Lane *A clear route through an obstacle. Single lane normally 8 meters wide and suitably marked. Double lane is 16 meters wide.*
15	*Toxic chemical minefields*		Type of toxic agent is shown on outside of symbol.
16	*Mixed antitank, antipersonnel, and chemical toxic mines.*		Tripwire or boobytrap symbols added as needed.

V–4. MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

a. The following symbols may be used in conjunction with other symbols:

(1) Phony (dummy) (normally placed over symbol)

(2) Destroyed (superimposed over symbol)

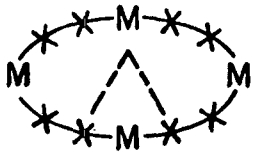
(3) Unconfirmed, unknown

(4) UC Under construction

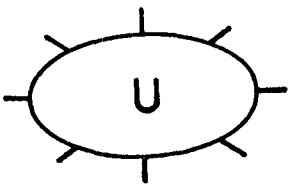
(5) U Unoccupied

Examples:

b.

(1)  Phony (dummy) minefield fenced

(2) Destroyed emplacement

(3)  Unoccupied strong point

(4) Trench system under construction

APPENDIX VIII
ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS UNIQUE TO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

VIII-1. The symbols contained in this appendix, with some exceptions, are unique to the United States Marine Corps. They are included for the convenience of United States Marine Corps units and those United States Army units operating therewith. For interservice use, Marine Forces installations and activities are indicated by the symbol (waves) placed under the basic symbol. See paragraph 2-6d, page 2-5. SSS

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

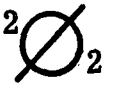
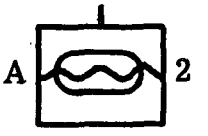
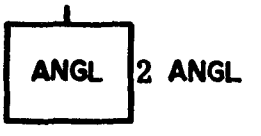
VIII-2. Equipment Symbols:

ITEM	SYMBOL
a. **M50 Ontos** (106 MM recoilless rifle mounted on a tracked chassis)	
b. **LVTP** (Landing vehicle, tracked, personnel)	
c. **LVTH** (Landing vehicle, tracked, howitzer)	
d. **LVTE** (Landing vehicle, tracked, engineer)	
e. **LVTR** (Landing vehicle, tracked, recovery)	

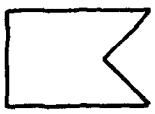
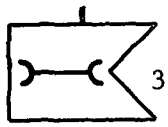
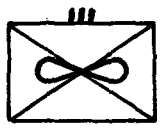
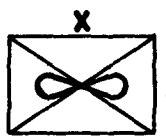
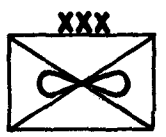
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

UNIT	SYMBOL
f. M79 Grenade Launcher Note: Not unique to Marine Corps. May also be used by U.S. Army units.	

III-3 Unit Symbols:

UNIT	SYMBOL	EXAMPLE
a. Fire Team, (Rifle Squad)		 (2d Fire Team, 2d Squad)
b. Shore Party Unit		 (Company B, 2d Shore Party Battalion)
c. Amphibian Tractor Unit		 (Company A, 2d Amphibian Tractor Battalion)
d. Air/Naval Gunfire Liaison Company Unit		 (2d Air/Naval Gunfire Liaison Company)

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

UNIT	SYMBOL	EXAMPLE(S)
e. Force Service Unit		(3d Force Service Regiment)
		ORD  (Ordnance Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion, 3d FSR)
f. Marine Expeditionary Units		
Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)		 (2d Marine Expeditionary Unit)
Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)		 (4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade)
Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)		(5th Marine Expeditionary Force)
Marine Expeditionary Corps (MEC)		 (3d Marine Expeditionary Corps)

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

g. Marine Aviation. A combination of standard symbols and various letter designations are used to depict aviation units. A symbol containing an open propeller is used for all units other than those organic to a helicopter group. The latter use the standard helicopter symbol. A unique letter system is utilized to depict the identification and primary function of aircraft squadrons. All other units are identified by an abbreviated title that shows organization and functions. The following letter system is used to identify aircraft squadrons:

First Letter

V - Fixed-wing aircraft
H - Helicopter

Second Letter

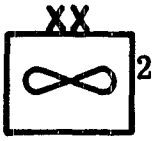
M - Marine

Third and Fourth Letters

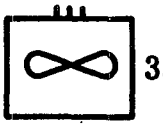
A - Attack type aircraft
F - Fighter type aircraft
C - Composite
G - In-flight refueler
J - Photo/reconnaissance
H - Heavy helicopter
O - Observation
M - Medium helicopter
AW - All weather
R - Transport type aircraft

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

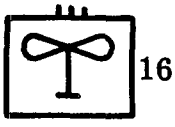
EXAMPLES:



(2d Marine Aircraft Wing)

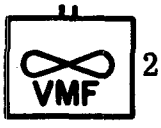


(Marine Aircraft Group 33)

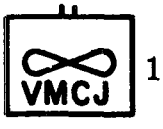


(Marine Aircraft Group 16)

(Marine Air Control Group 2)



(Marine Fighter Squadron 232)

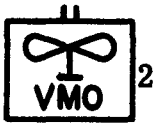


(Marine Composite Reconnaissance Squadron 1)

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SYMBOLS

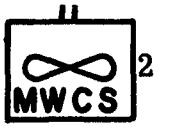
EXAMPLES:

(Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 164)

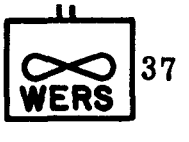


(Marine Observation Squadron 2)

(Marine Air Control Squadron 3)



(Marine Wing Communications Squadron 2)



(Wing Equipment and Repair Squadron 37)

(Marine All Weather Fighter Squadron 314)

FIELD MANUAL
No. 21-30

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., *30 June 1965*

MILITARY SYMBOLS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. PURPOSE

This manual establishes a standard system for the development of military symbols applicable to all types of military operations. Guidance and reference material are provided for military personnel engaged in the production and utilization of maps, operation plans, orders, overlays, overprints, and reports as well as aerial photos, other map substitutes, and organizational charts. Additionally, instructional material applicable to the training of operational personnel is furnished.

1-2. SCOPE

a. No attempt to depict all military symbols has been made. Rather, a uniform method is presented for pictorially portraying various military organizations, activities, and items of equipment. Once the user is familiar with the prescribed system, any desired symbol is easily developed by following a clear, logical, and concise sequence. The importance of a commonly accepted method of military symbols which are readily identified by military personnel, both allied and U. S., cannot be overemphasized.

b. This manual incorporates the method of military symbols approved for use by the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In certain instances, however, it has been necessary to modify the provisions of the NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) to fit the organization and normal employment of U. S. units. Furthermore, additional symbols applicable to U. S. Forces only have been included to provide greater flexibility in the pictorial representation of military significant items. These modifications and additions are readily indentified by use of *italic type* throughout the text. Portions of STANAG 2019 (2d Edition) pertaining primarily to NATO symbology are inclosed as Appendix II.

c. The military symbols presented by this manual do not supersede the topographic symbols described in FM 21-31, Topographic Symbols, or route reconnaissance symbols described in FM 5-36, Route Reconnaissance and Classification.

d. The material presented herein is applicable to peacetime operations as well as to limited and general war, either nuclear or nonnuclear.

e. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded directly to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Engineer Agency, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

CHAPTER 2

BASIC MILITARY SYMBOLS

Section I. GENERAL

2–1. DEFINITION OF A MILITARY SYMBOL

A military symbol is a sign composed of a diagram, number, letter, abbreviation, color, or combination thereof which is used to identify and distinguish a particular military unit, activity, or installation (AR 320–5).

2–2. USE OF SYMBOLS

a. Military symbols are used primarily in conjunction with—

(1) All types of situation maps and overprints.

(2) Field sketches and overlays.

(3) Aerial photographs.

(4) Organizational charts.

b. Military symbols are graphic aids which accurately identify items of operational interest. Departure from commonly accepted symbols should be avoided. If symbols must be improvised their meaning should be explained in an accompanying legend.

c. Military symbols lose their value if they become complicated or cluttered with unnecessary detail. The purpose and level of command, the training and background of personnel, and the tactical situation determine the amount of information required to adequately represent military units and installations. A flexible system is presented in this manual whereby the user must adapt military symbols to fit his own particular requirement. The examples throughout this manual are instructional in nature and are designed for reference purposes; consequently, more information is shown than is normally required. In practical application, however, operational personnel and instructors should strive to depict only essential information. Simplicity, uniformity, and clarity are the keys to good military symbology.

2–3. ALLIED USE

If military symbols include words or abbreviations, the language will be native to the country employing the symbol. If, however, a document containing symbols is to be transmitted to forces of other allied nations or combined headquarters, an explanation or translation of symbols whose meaning may cause doubt is provided in an accompanying legend.

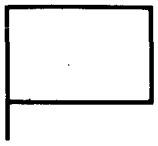
Section II. UNIT SYMBOLS

2-4. UNITS AND INSTALLATIONS

Geometric figures form the basic symbols used to represent units and installations. Examples of the more common figures are as follows:

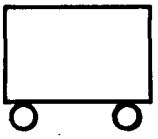
a. A unit (a rectangle)

b. A field headquarters or headquarters echelon of a unit (Staff is always to the left)

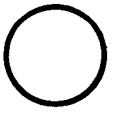


c. An observation or listening post

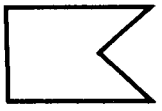
d. *Combat service support elements of U. S. combat units (brigade trains and below)*



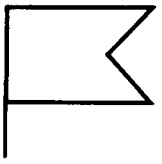
e. *A logistical installation or activity:*



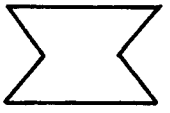
f. *A combat service support unit that performs duties as a part of a field army support command* (see app. IV)



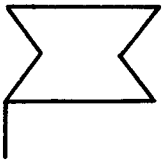
g. *A headquarters or headquarters echelon of a field army support command combat service support unit. (Staff is always to the left)*



h. *A combat service support unit that performs duties within the communications zone* (see app IV)



i. *A headquarters or headquarters echelon of a combat service support unit within the communications zone*

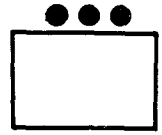


2–5. SIZE INDICATION

a. To show the size of a specific unit or activity, the appropriate size indication is placed on top of the basic symbol. Size indication of major commands within the communications zone is shown in appendix IV.

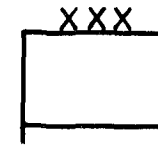
INDICATION	UNIT SIZE
●	Squad
● ●	Section or unit larger than squad but smaller than a platoon.
● ● ●	Platoon or Detachment
I	Company, Battery, or Troop
II	Battalion or Squadron
III	Group or Regiment
X	Brigade or Equivalent Command
XX	Division
XXX	Corps
XXXX	Army
XXXXX	Army Group

Examples:



(A platoon)

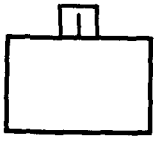
(A company observation post)



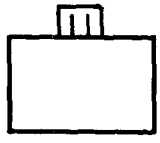
(A corps headquarters)

b. The notation ⌐¬ placed over the size of a unit indicates a temporary grouping of units, usually for a specific tactical operation and in which the denoted unit functions as the command or controlling element.

Examples:



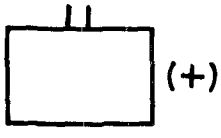
(Company team)



(Battalion task force)

c. If a unit is substantially reinforced, a (+) may be placed to the right of the symbol.

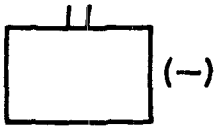
Example:



(A reinforced battalion)

d. If a substantial part of the unit is detached, a (−) may be placed to the right of the symbol.

Example:



(A battalion less detachments)

2–6. INTERSERVICE DESIGNATION

a. Military symbols referring to army units, installations and activities have no special designation.

Example:

(An army observation post)

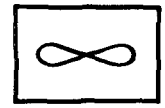
b. For interservice use, naval units, installations, and activities are indicated by the symbol ⚓ (an anchor).

Example:

(A navy logistical installation)

c. For interservice use, air force units, installations, and activities are indicated by the symbol ∞ (an open propeller).

Example:



(An air force unit)

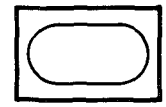
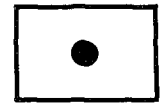
d. For interservice use, Marine Forces, installations, and activities are indicated by the symbol **S S S** (waves) placed under the basic symbol.

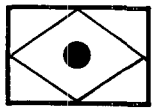
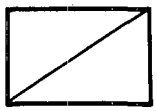
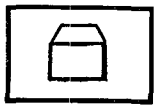
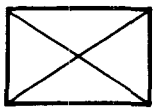
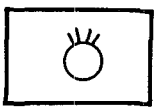
Example:

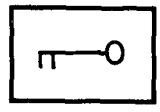
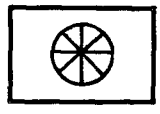
(A marine observation post)

2–7. DESIGNATION BY ARM OR BRANCH OF SERVICE

Rarely will modern ground warfare be conducted solely by a single arm or branch of service. Military units, representing various branches of service, work closely together under a single command. Traditionally, however, armies have been divided into arms and branches of service. Although today's battlefield requirements demand the combined effort of all types of troops, the traditional arm or branch symbol plays an important role in developing proper symbols for various military groupings. These branch of service symbols are shown below.

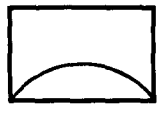
Serial	Arm or Branch	Symbol	Remarks
1	Armor		Tank Track
2	*Army Security Agency*		Abbreviation
3	Artillery		Cannon-ball

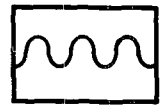
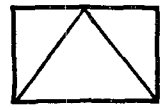
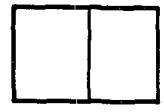
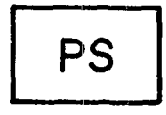
Serial	Arm or Branch	Symbol	Remarks
4	*Chemical (CBR)*		Crossed retorts. The term — Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical — is used by NATO Forces.
5	Coast Artillery		Applicable to foreign armies only
6	Cavalry (Reconnaissance)		Cavalry bandoleer
7	Engineer		Bridge
8	Finance (Pay)		Strong box
9	Infantry		Crossed straps
10	Medical		Geneva Cross
11	*Military Intelligence*		Abbreviation
12	Military Government or Civil Affairs		Shield
13	Military Police		Abbreviation
14	Ordnance		Bursting bomb

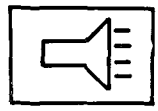
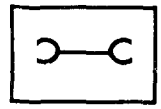
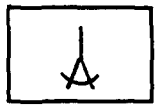
Serial	Arm or Branch	Symbol	Remarks
15	Postal		Horn
16	Quartermaster		Key to stores
17	Signal		Lightning Flash
18	Transportation		Wheel
19	Veterinary (Remount)		Capital V

2–8. DESIGNATION BY DUTY PERFORMED

Frequently, it is more purposeful to denote the duties performed by a unit rather than its arm or branch of service. Symbols have, therefore, been adopted to represent specific duties, functions, or equipment. Many of these symbols have been standardized and are normally used in combination with other symbols.

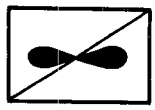
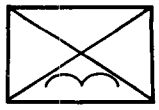
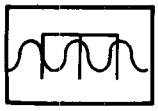
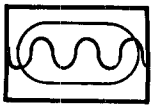
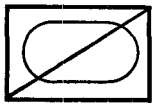
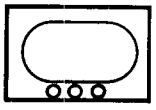
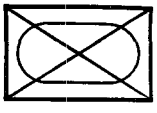
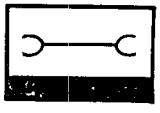
Serial	Duty Performed	Symbol	Remarks
1	Airborne		Gull's wings
2	Air Defense		Radar Dome

Serial	Duty Performed	Symbol	Remarks
3	Amphibious		Waves. Not to be confused with Marine Forces.
4	Antitank		Upside down V
5	Army Aviation		Shaded propeller
6	*Data Processing Unit*		Abbreviation
7	Electronic Warfare		Electronic Wave
8	*Irregular Forces*		Capital I. Armed groups, not members of regular armed forces.
9	Motorized (Temporarily)		Vehicles are not organic equipment.
10	Motorized (cross-country capability)		The wheeled vehicles are organic and have a cross-country capability.
11	Mountain		Shaded Mountain
12	Parachute		Parachute. *Used to distinguish U. S. units parachute qualified but not assigned to airborne units.*
13	*Personnel Service and Administration* (Adjutant General)		Abbreviation

Serial	Duty Performed	Symbol	Remarks
14	*Psychological Warfare*		**Megaphone**
15	Repair and Maintenance		Double end wrench
16	*Replacement*		Abbreviation
17	Rocket and guided missile		Missile
18	*Service*		Abbreviation
19	*Special Forces*		Abbreviation
20	*Supply*		Bottom of symbol is heavily shaded
21	Topographic		Dividers

2–9. COMBINING BRANCH OF SERVICE AND DUTY PERFORMED SYMBOLS

Combat operations usually call for military organizations specially equipped and trained to accomplish a specific tactical mission. To pictorially represent these specialized military organizations, a combination of symbols may be placed within the unit or installation symbol, as long as the symbol remains clear and easily understood. Examples of symbol combinations are shown below.

Serial	Combination	Symbol	Remarks
1	Aerial Observation (Surveillance)		
2	*Air Cavalry*		
3	Airborne Infantry		Gull's wings are placed in bottom of box
4	Amphibious Engineer		
5	Amphibious Tank		
6	Armored Cavalry		
7	Armored Wheeled		Armored symbol combined with wheeled cross-country symbol.
8	Engineer, Bridge		Engineer symbol combined with the topographic bridge symbol.
9	Mechanized Infantry		Armor and infantry symbol combined.
10	*Supply and Maintenance*		

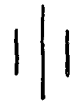
Section III. EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

2-10. BASIC WEAPON SYMBOLS

a. Symbols are also used to indicate the type and location of a weapon or group of weapons. When a weapon symbol appears on a map or overlay, the base of the shaft indicates the location of the weapon.

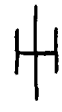
b. To show the approximate size of a particular weapon, the procedure is as follows:

(1) Select the appropriate weapon symbol.

Examples: 

(Basic infantry weapon) (Basic artillery weapon)

(2) One (for medium) or two (for heavy) horizontal bars are added to denote approximate size. If no horizontal bar is shown, the light category is represented.

Examples: 

(Light automatic weapon) (Medium artillery gun)

c. If a weapon has a high trajectory, a ○ is placed at the base of the shaft.

Example:

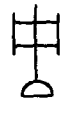
(Medium mortar)

d. If the weapon is a flat trajectory, antitank weapon, a ∧ is placed at the base of the shaft.

Example:

(Light antitank gun)

e. If the weapon is primarily for air defense, a ⌓ is placed at the base of the shaft.

Example: 

(Heavy air defense gun)

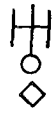
f. If the weapon is a rocket projector or launcher, a is placed at the head of the shaft.

Example:

(Light artillery rocket launcher)

g. If a weapon is also a tracked, self-propelled vehicle, a ◇ is placed below the weapon symbol.

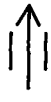
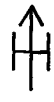
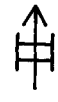
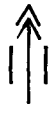
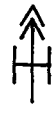
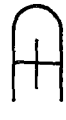
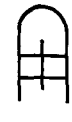
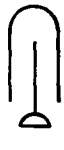
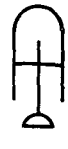
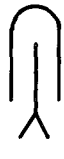
Example:



(A tracked, self-propelled medium howitzer)

h. Weapon symbols and missile launching sites are shown below.

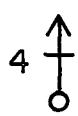
Serial	SIZE		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
1			
		Automatic infantry weapon	
2			
		Mortar	
3			
		Air defense machine gun	
4			
		Antitank rocket launcher	
5			
		Gun or gun/howitzer	
6			
		Howitzer	

Serial	SIZE		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
7			
	Gun in antitank role		
8			
	Recoilless rifle		
9			
	Rocket launcher (artillery)		
10			
	Gun in air defense role		
11			
	Missile or rocket		
12			
	Missile in air defense role		
13			
	Missile in antitank role		

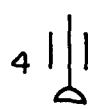
Serial	SIZE		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
14			
	Surface-to-surface missile (SSM) launching site		
15			
	Surface-to-air missile (SAM) launching site		
16			
	(portable)	*(vehicular mounted)* Flame Thrower	NONE
17		NONE	NONE
		Smoke Generator	

2–11. GROUPING OF WEAPONS

Groupings of weapons or multiple barrels may be indicated by writing the number of weapons to the left of the symbol.

Examples: 

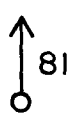
(Four medium mortars)



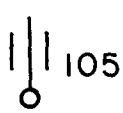
(Four light anti-aircraft guns or one four-barrel light anti-aircraft gun)

2–12. ALTERNATE METHOD OF SIZE INDICATION

Another method of indicating the size of a weapon is to write the caliber of the weapon to the right of the symbol.

Examples: 

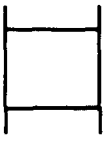
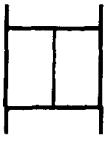
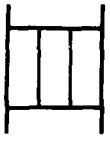
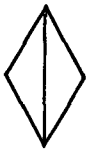
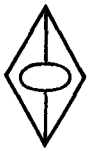
(81-mm mortar)



(105-mm howitzer)

2–13. ARMORED VEHICLE SYMBOLS

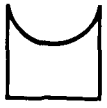
Symbols have also been adapted to represent armored combat vehicles.

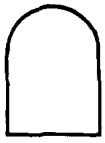
Serial	SIZE		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
1			
		Tank	
2			
		Full-tracked armored personnel carrier	
3			
		Armored reconnaissance vehicle	
4			
		Full-tracked armored assault gun	

2–14. VEHICLE SYMBOLS

a. Symbols for vehicles other than those shown in paragraph 2–13 are made by combining two types of symbols. One symbol denotes the kind of body; the other, the means of mobility.

(1) Body types.

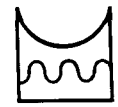
(*a*) Personnel and/or cargo carrying 

(*b*) Operational unarmored 

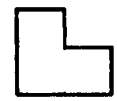
(*c*) Operational armored

(*d*) Amphibious armored

(*e*) Amphibious (cargo)



(*f*) Engine/locomotive



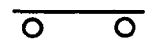
(2) Means of mobility.

(*a*) Tracked or half-tracked

(*b*) Self-propelled (tracked)

(*c*) Self-propelled (wheeled)

(*d*) Wheeled



(*e*) Wheeled cross-country

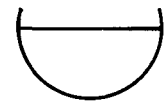
(*f*) Railway

(*g*) Sledge (towed)

(*h*) Over-snow (prime mover)

(*i*) Animal

(*j*) Barge or boat

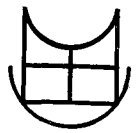


b. Branch or administrative symbols may be placed inside the body type to indicate the vehicle load or usage. Further details, such as capacity of vehicle, may be indicated below the symbol.

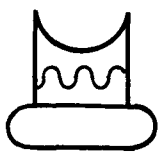
Examples:

(1)

A five ton cargo wheeled vehicle

(2) 
An ambulance boat

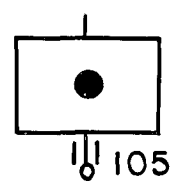
(3)
A cargo carrying sledge (supplies/rations)

(4) 
A tracked amphibious vehicle, (cargo/personnel)

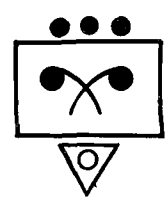
2–15. COMBINING EQUIPMENT AND UNIT SYMBOLS

If it is desired to indicate the principal weapon or piece of equipment with which a military unit is equipped, the appropriate symbol is placed directly under the unit symbol.

Examples:

a. 

(Artillery battery with 105mm howitzers)

b. 
(Chemical smoke generator platoon)

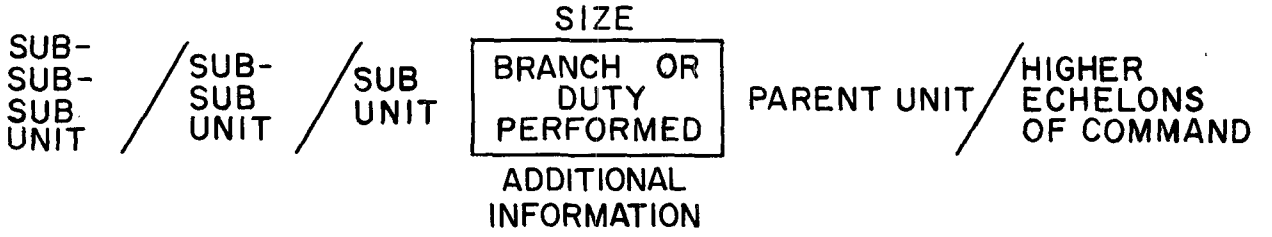
Section IV. UNIT DESIGNATIONS

2–16. PARENT UNITS

A parent unit has a title or numerical designation assigned to no other similarly organized and equipped unit. All military units are either directly related through command echelons to a parent unit or are, in themselves, parent units. The level of command designated as the parent unit is variable. To determine the parent unit for any particular organization, consideration must be given to branch of service, organization, nationality, and military tradition. Size, however, is never an indication since parent units vary in composition from a section to an over-all headquarters. A parent unit can be recognized only by its separate and distinctive title or number.

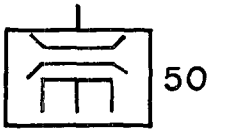
2–17. UNIT DESIGNATION AND BASIC SYMBOL

a. To indicate a particular unit or installation, *the parent unit designation is placed immediately to the right of the basic unit or installation symbol;* additionally, the parent unit may be underlined. Higher echelons of command follow to the right of the parent unit designation. To the left of the basic symbol, subordinate units are shown. Slashes separate command echelons. Only cardinal numerals are used. The arrangement of various combinations of symbols to depict specific units or installation is shown in the following diagram:



b. If only one type of unit is assigned to a military organization and if the unit is adequately identified by other military symbols, its designation may be omitted.

Example:



(Bridge Company, 50th Engineer Battalion)

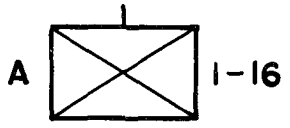
NOTE: Current military organization specifies that only one bridge company will be assigned as an organic part of the 50th Engineer Battalion. Therefore, since identification of the Bridge Company is indicated by the bridge symbol within the unit rectangle, further designation is not necessary.

2–18. COMBAT ARMS REGIMENTAL SYSTEM (CARS)

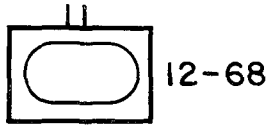
Sometimes, parent units are identified by a combination of unit designations. Such a procedure is employed by many units within the U. S. Army and is known as the *Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS).* Under the CARS system, parent units are designated by both

the battalion (squadron) and traditional regimental numbers. To avoid confusion with different levels of command, *both numerical designations are always written together and separated by a dash rather than slashes.*

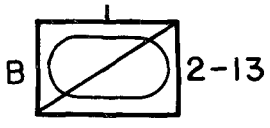
Examples:



(Company A, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry)



(12th Battalion, 68th Armor)

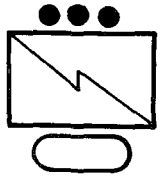


(Troop B, 2d Armored Cavalry Squadron, 13th Cavalry)

2-19. ECHELONS OF COMMAND IN COMBINATION WITH DUTY PERFORMED AND SIZE

a. If there is a difference between the arm or branch of service or duty performed by a military unit and the unit to which it is assigned, the arm or branch of service or duty performed symbol of the smaller unit is entered in the basic symbol. If desired, the service or duty performed symbol of the larger unit may be added under the basic symbol.

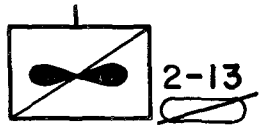
Example:



(A signal platoon of a tank unit)

b. To show the branch of service or performed duty of one or more echelons in the chain of command, the appropriate symbol may be placed under the echelon.

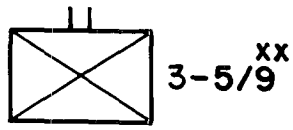
Example:



(Air Cavalry Troop, 2d Armored Cavalry Squadron, 13th Cavalry)

c. If it is desired to show the size of any echelon in the chain of command, the appropriate size may be placed over the unit designation.

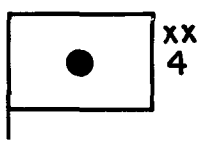
Example:



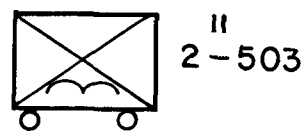
(3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, 9th Division)

d. If an installation or activity is identified by the unit to which it is assigned and if no fixed unit size is applicable, the size indication is placed over the command echelon by which the installation is identified. The branch of service or duty performed symbol may be placed under the command echelon if desired.

Examples:



(Headquarters, 4th Division Artillery)



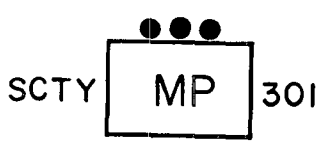
(Trains, 2d Battalion, 503d Airborne Infantry)

2-20. USE OF ABBREVIATIONS

The use of abbreviations in conjunction with military symbols should be avoided whenever possible; however, certain units cannot be adequately identified by symbols alone. In the following cases, *abbreviations as authorized by AR 320-50 or as shown in this manual are used:*

a. If a unit is designated by name rather than by number or letter, an abbreviation is normally used. The placement of the abbreviation corresponds to the placement of a numerical or letter designation.

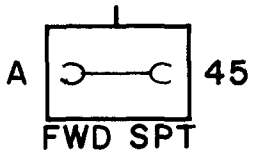
Example:



(Security Platoon, 301st Military Police Company)

b. If a unit or installation is designated by letter or number but requires further identification because of a particular duty or purpose to which no appropriate symbol applies, the additional information in abbreviated form is placed outside and below the basic symbol.

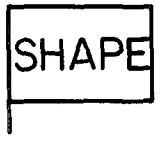
Example:



(Company A (Forward Support), 45th Maintenance Battalion)

c. An over-all headquarters is indicated by placing the abbreviation (short title) inside the basic symbol. Above army group, size symbols are not shown.

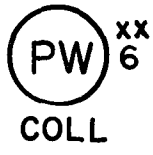
Example:



(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe)

d. When no appropriate symbol is provided, the abbreviation of the duty performed may be written inside the basic symbol.

Example:

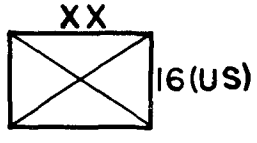


(Prisoner of War Collecting Point, 6th Division)

2–21. NATIONAL DESIGNATION

a. If necessary to designate the nation to which a unit or installation is assigned, the national distinguishing letters in brackets (parentheses) are written at the extreme right. The national letters pertinent to countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are shown in STANAG 1059, appendix III.

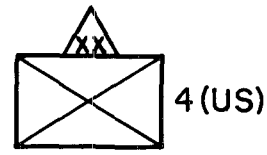
Example:



(16th Infantry Division of the United States)

b. Units, installations, and activities under national command and not assigned to a force composed of allied nations may be indicated with the symbol ⋀ placed over the size indication.

Example:



(4th Infantry Division under the national command of the United States)

Section V. U. S. UNIT SYMBOLS

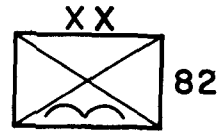
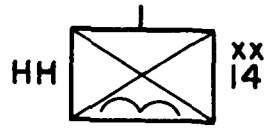
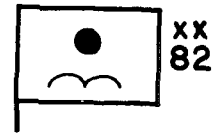
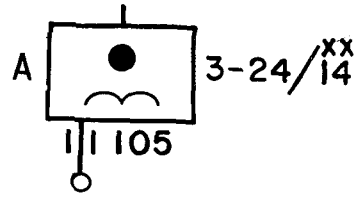
2–22. GENERAL

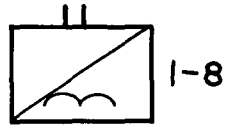
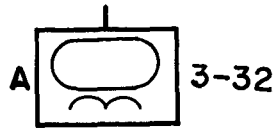
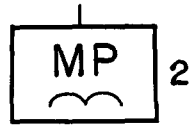
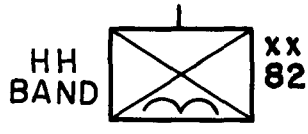
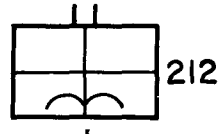
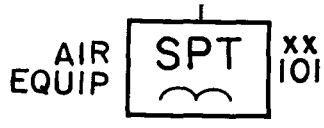
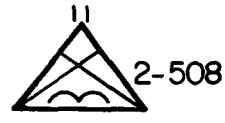
The examples of military symbols in this section are applicable to current and proposed U. S. Army organizations. For reference purposes, each symbol is shown in detail; such detail, however, is not always required. Users are encouraged to consider their own particular needs and to reduce detail to essentials only. Within the division, for example, there is usually no requirement for subordinate units to identify command echelons above the parent unit. As this section is pertinent to U. S. units only, the use of *italics* to indicate deviation from NATO-approved symbols has not been followed as in other sections of the manual.

2–23. DIVISIONAL UNITS

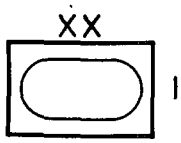
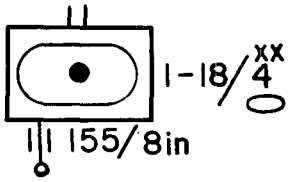
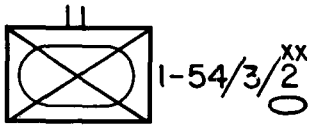
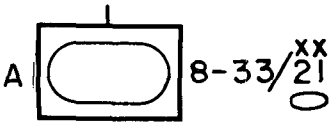
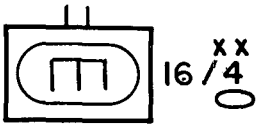
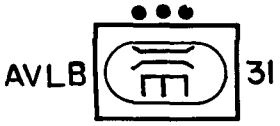
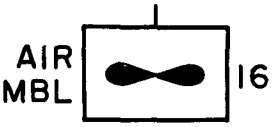
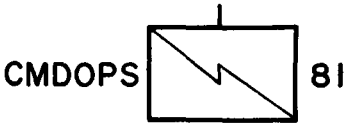
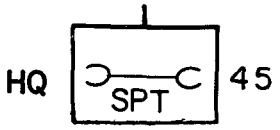
The initial unit examples under each division type show complete unit designations; the other examples are depicted as they are normally employed for intra-division use.

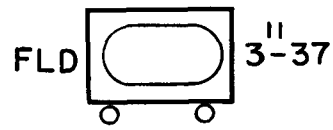
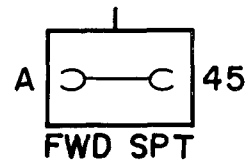
a. Airborne Division

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
1		82d Airborne Division.
2		Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 14th Airborne Division.
3		Headquarters, Division Artillery, 82d Airborne Division.
4		Battery A, 3d Battalion (105-mm, towed) 24th Artillery, 14th Airborne Division.

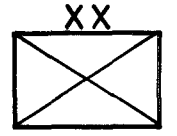
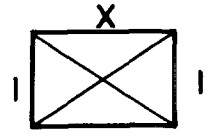
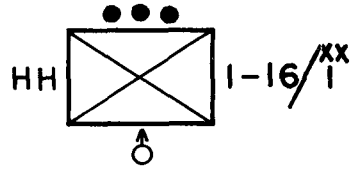
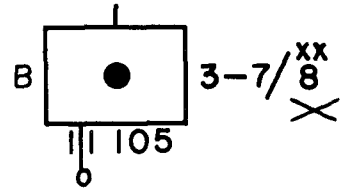
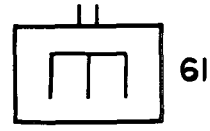
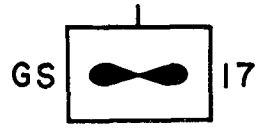
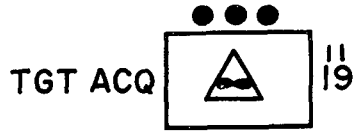
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
5		1st Reconnaissance Squadron, (Airborne) 8th Calvary.
6		Company A, 3d Battalion (Airborne), 32d Armor.
7		Forward Communications Company, 5th Signal Battalion, (Airborne).
8		2d Military Police Company, (Airborne).
9		Division Support Command, 101st Airborne Division.
10		Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Band, 82d Airborne Division.
11		212th Medical Battalion, (Airborne).
12		Air Equipment Support Company, 101st Airborne Division.
13		2d Battalion, Observation Post, 508th Airborne Infantry.

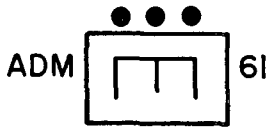
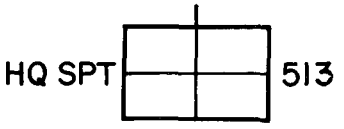
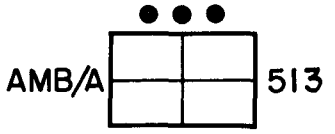
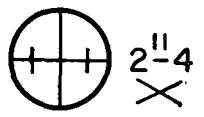
b. Armored Division

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
1		1st Armored Division.
2		1st Battalion, (155/8-in, SP) 18th Artillery, 4th Armored Division.
3		1st Battalion (Mechanized), 54th Infantry, 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division.
4		Company A, 8th Battalion, 33d Armor, 21st Armored Division.
5		Division Support Command, 1st Armored Division.
6		16th Engineer Battalion, 4th Armored Division.
7		Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge Platoon, Bridge Company, 31st Armored Engineer Battalion.
8		Air Mobile Company, 16th Aviation Battalion.
9		Command Operations Company, 81st Signal Battalion.
10		Headquarters and Main Support Company, 45th Maintenance Battalion.

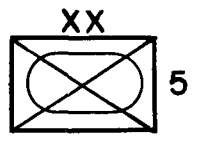
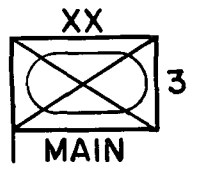
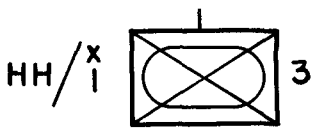
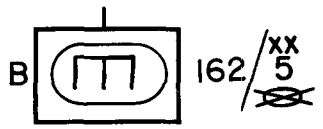
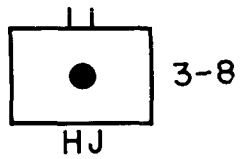
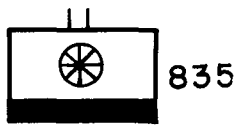
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
11		Field Trains, 3d Tank Battalion, 37th Armor.
12		Company A (Forward Support), 45th Maintenance Battalion.

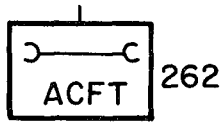
c. Infantry Division

1		1st Infantry Division.
2		1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division.
3		Mortar Platoon, Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division.
4		Battery B, 3d Battalion (105-mm, towed) 7th Artillery, 8th Infantry Division.
5		61st Engineer Battalion.
6		General Support Company, 17th Aviation Battalion.
7		Aerial Surveillance and Target Acquisition Platoon, 19th Aviation Battalion.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
8		Atomic Demolition Munitions Platoon, 61st Engineer Battalion.
9		Headquarters and Support Company, 513th Medical Battalion.
10		Ambulance Platoon, Company A, 513th Medical Battalion.
11		Aid Station, 2d Battalion, 4th Infantry.

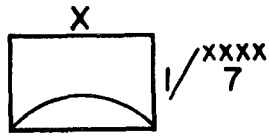
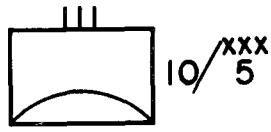
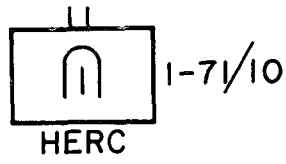
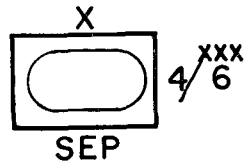
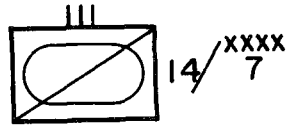
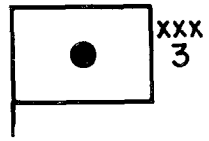
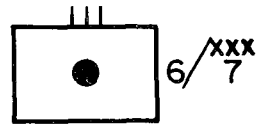
d. Infantry Division (Mechanized)

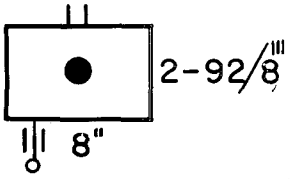
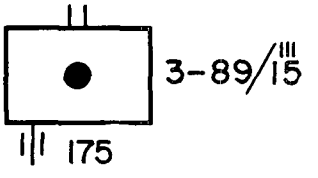
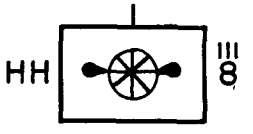
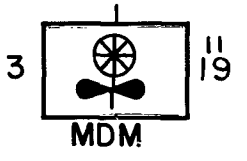
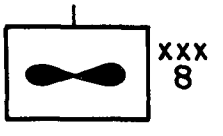
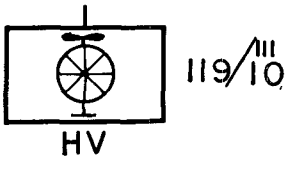
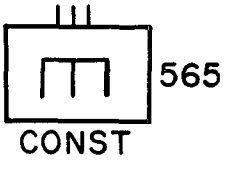
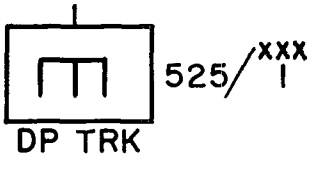
1		5th Infantry Division (Mechanized).
2		Main Echelon, Headquarters, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized).
3		Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized).
4		Company B, 162d Engineer Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized).
5		3d Battalion (Honest John), 8th Artillery.
6		835th Supply and Transport Battalion.

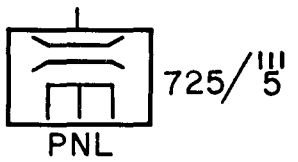
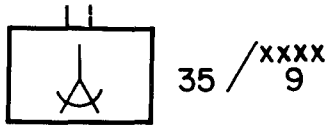
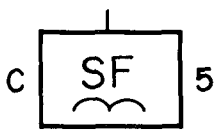
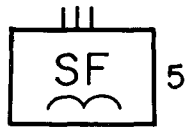
Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
7		Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Company, 262d Maintenance Battalion

2–24. NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS

For examples of combat service support units of the field army support command and communications zone see appendix IV.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
a. Air Defense.		
1		1st Air Defense Brigade, 7th Army.
2		10th Air Defense Group, 5th Corps.
3		1st Battalion (Nike Hercules), 71st Artillery, 10th Air Defense Group.
b. Armor.		
1		4th Armored Brigade (Separate), 6th Corps.
2		14th Armored Calvary Regiment, 7th Army.
c. Artillery.		
1		Headquarters, 3d Corps Artillery.
2		6th Artillery Group, 7th Corps.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
3		2d Battalion (8-in, SP), 92d Artillery, 8th Artillery Group.
4		3d Battalion (175-mm gun, SP), 89th Artillery, 15th Artillery Group.
d. Aviation.		
1		Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 8th Transportation Aviation Group.
2		3d Medium Transport Company, (Fixed Wing), 19th Transportation Aviation Battalion (see app. VI).
3		8th Corps Aviation Company.
4		119th Transportation Helicopter Company (Heavy), 10th Transportation Aviation Group (see app. VI).
e. Engineer.		
1		565th Engineer Construction Group.
2		525th Dump Truck Company, 1st Corps.

Serial	Military Symbol	Unit Designation
3		725th Panel Bridge Company, 5th Engineer Group.
4		35th Topographic Battalion, 9th Army.
f. Special Forces.		
1		Detachment 312, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne).
2		Company C, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne).
3		5th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

CHAPTER 3

MAP AND OVERLAY TECHNIQUE

Section I. SITUATION MAPS AND OVERLAYS

3–1. GENERAL

Situation maps and overlays provide a rapid and easily understood means by which a commander or staff officer may express an operational plan, concept, or friendly or enemy situation. The combination of unit and weapon symbols with objectives, boundaries, routes of march, and other control measures creates an indispensable tool for quickly and accurately portraying battle activity. Standardization of techniques is essential if tactical information is to be relayed without misunderstanding. Guidelines for the pictorial representation of tactical situations are, therefore, established in this chapter.

3–2. COLORS

a. Colors in conjunction with military symbols denote the following:

(1) Blue or *Black* — Friendly units, installation, equipment, and activities.

(2) Red — Enemy units, installations, equipment, and activities.

(3) Yellow — Friendly or enemy areas of chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.

(4) Green — Friendly or enemy man-made obstacles.

b. If other colors are used, a suitable explanation in the margin or legend is given.

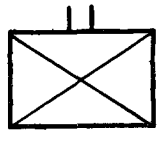
3–3. PRESENT AND PROPOSED LOCATIONS

Basic unit and installation symbols are drawn with either solid or broken lines.

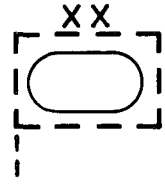
a. A solid line represents a present or actual location.

b. A broken line indicates a future or projected location.

Examples:



(The location of an infantry battalion)

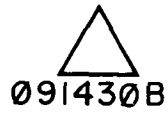


(The projected location of the headquarters of an armored division)

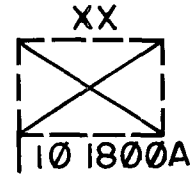
3–4. DATE-TIME GROUPS

Dates and times such as the opening of an installation or the expected arrival of a unit in a new location may be written under or inside the symbol. Date-time groups are used:

Examples:



(Present location of an observation post which opened at 1430 hours, Time Zone B, the 9th of the month).



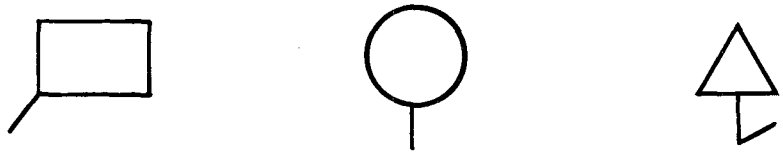
(Future location of the headquarters of an infantry division which is scheduled to open at 1800 hours, Time Zone A, the 10th of the month).

3–5. PRECISE LOCATIONS

To indicate locations more precisely, the following methods are employed:

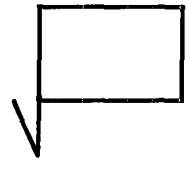
a. Basic symbols other than the headquarters symbol may be placed on a central staff which is extended or bent as required. The end of the staff indicates exact location.

Examples:



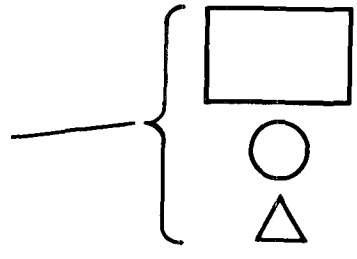
b. Since the headquarters symbol already includes a staff, this staff may be extended or bent as required. The end of the staff extension indicates the exact location of the headquarters.

Example:



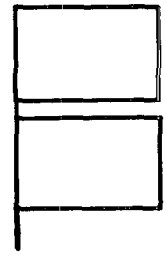
c. If a group of units or installations other than headquarters are at one location, the grouping of symbols may be inclosed with a bracket and the exact location indicated with a staff.

Example:



d. If several headquarters are at one location, more than one symbol may be placed on a single staff.

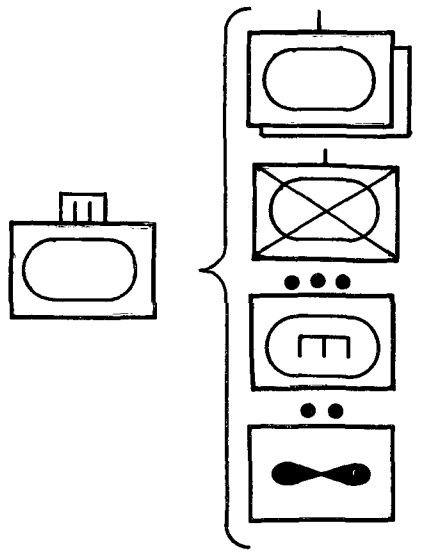
Example:



3–6. TASK FORCES

Units forming a temporary grouping may be shown under one command by use of a bracket.

Example:



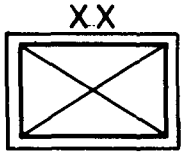
(An armored battalion task force formed by two tank companies, one mechanized infantry company, one armored engineer platoon, and one aviation section)

3–7. ENEMY FORCES

a. In general, the symbols shown in this manual are adequate for depicting both enemy and foreign units, weapons, equipment, and activities. When representing unorthodox units and equipment, the most appropriate symbol contained herein should be selected.

b. If only one color is available, enemy symbols are outlined with double lines.

Examples:

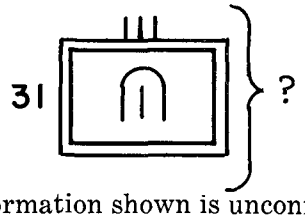


(Enemy infantry division)

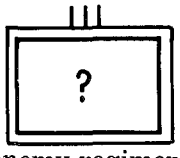
(Enemy observation post)

c. A question mark used in conjunction with an enemy symbol indicates unknown or unconfirmed information. The position of the question mark shows what information is unknown or unconfirmed.

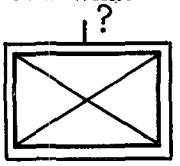
Examples:



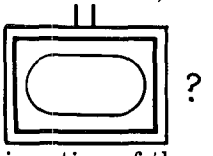
(All information shown is unconfirmed)



(The type of enemy regiment is unknown)



(The size of the enemy infantry unit is unconfirmed)



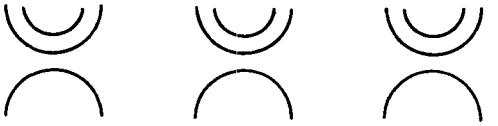
(The unit designation of the enemy tank battalion is unknown)

d. On enemy situation maps and overlays, a date-time group indicates the time the incident or event occurred or the unit or installation was reported.

3–8. FRONT LINES

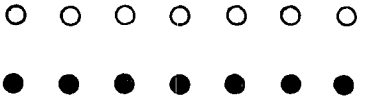
a. Front lines are marked by a series of lines which curve away from opposing forces. If only one color is used, enemy front lines are represented by double lines.

Example:



b. Thinly held or patrolled parts of the lines are marked as a series of dots. If only one color is used, thinly held enemy lines are represented by open dots. The dots do not indicate strength or location of patrols.

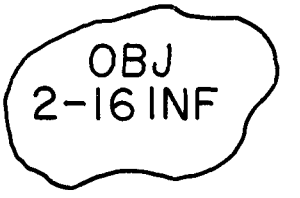
Example:



3–9. OBJECTIVES

Objectives and intermediate objectives are inclosed and identified by the abbreviation OBJ and a number, letter, code name, or unit designation.

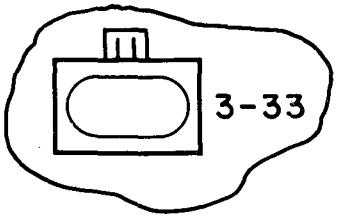
Examples:



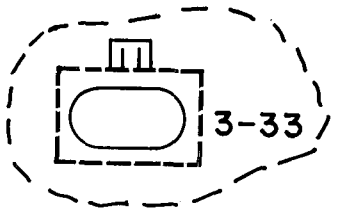
3–10. ASSEMBLY AREAS (UNDEFENDED AREA)

a. Assembly areas are inclosed and the unit symbol is placed in the center. Proposed assembly areas are shown with broken lines.

Examples:



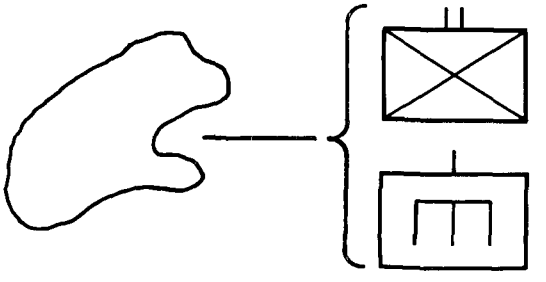
(Assembly Area, Task Force, 3d Tank Battalion, 33 Armor)



(Proposed Assembly Area, Task Force, 3d Tank Battalion, 33 Armor)

b. If an area is allocated to a group of units, it is often convenient to displace the unit symbols.

Example:



3–11. ATTACK POSITIONS

Attack positions are inclosed by a line with the abbreviation ATK and unit designation placed in the center.

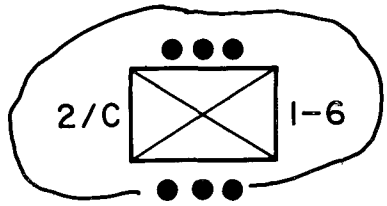
Example:

(Attack position, A Company, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry)

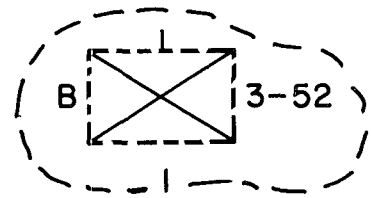
3–12. DEFENDED AREAS

If an area is occupied and defense of the area is prepared, a line including the size symbol of the defending unit incloses the area; the closed side of the symbol is oriented toward the most likely enemy threat. If desired, the military symbol of the defending unit may be entered in the center of the inclosed area.

Examples:



(Defensive area, 2d Platoon, C Company, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry)



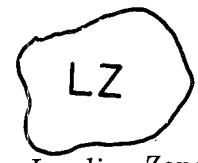
Proposed (Defensive area, B Company, 3d Battalion, 52d Infantry)

3–13. MISCELLANEOUS AREAS

Unit symbols may be placed within the designated areas in examples *a* through *e* below to indicate unit assignment.

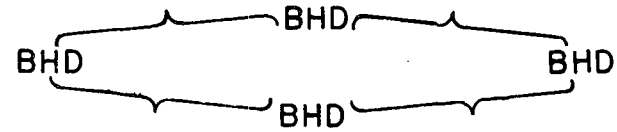
Examples:

a. Drop Zone

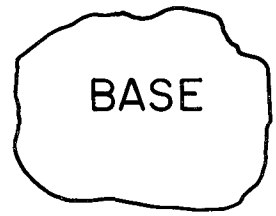


b. Landing Zone

c. Marshaling Areas.



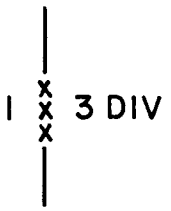
d. Beachhead.



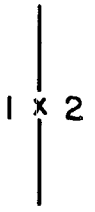
e. Base of Operations.

3-14. LATERAL BOUNDARIES

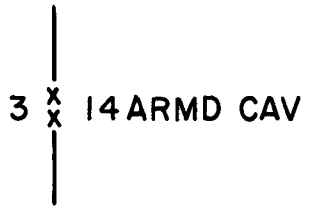
Boundaries are marked by a solid line with the size indication of the unit shown at convenient intervals. The designations of units supplemented by arm or branch and national designation, if necessary, are placed on either side of the size indication. If a lateral boundary separates units of unequal size, the symbol for the larger is used.
Examples:



(Boundary separates 1st Corps and 3d Division)



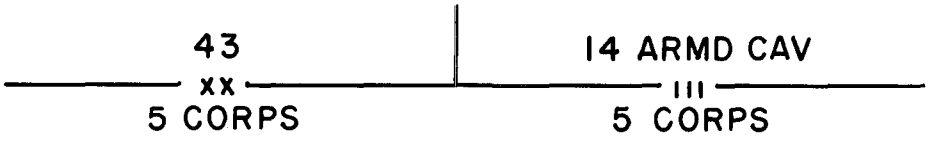
(Boundary separates 1st and 2d Brigades)



(Boundary separates 3d Division and 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment)

3-15 REAR BOUNDARIES

If a rear boundary is shown, the size indication along the boundary corresponds to the smaller unit or, in other words, to the commanded unit and not the commanding unit. Arm or branch and nationality of units are shown when required to prevent confusion.
Examples:



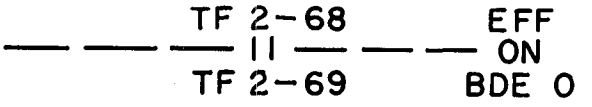
(Rear boundary separates 43d Division and 5th Corps)

(Rear boundary separates 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment and 5th Corps)

3-16. PROPOSED BOUNDARIES

Future or proposed boundaries are shown with broken lines and are labeled to indicate date and time or condition of effect and the headquarters establishing the boundary.

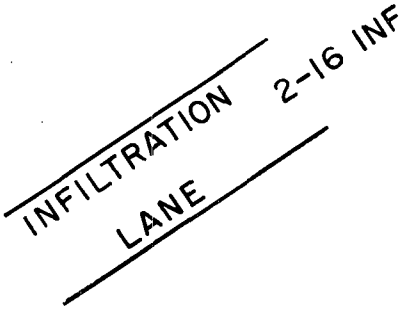
Example:



3-17. INFILTRATION LANE

An *infiltration lane* is bounded by two solid lines and with the words INFILTRATION LANE and the designation of the infiltrating unit in the center.

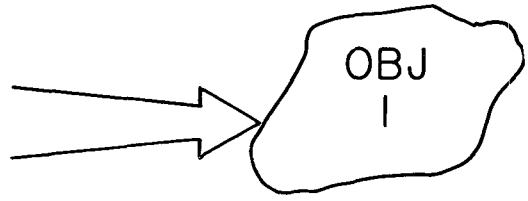
Example:



3-18. AXIS OF ADVANCE

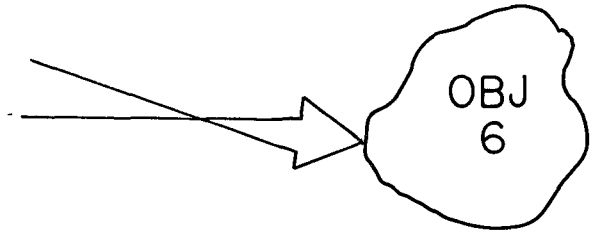
a. An axis of advance is normally assigned a code name or unit designation. The open arrow indicates the general route to be followed. A proposed axis of advance is shown in broken lines and labeled with the time or condition when effective. The point of the arrow touches the objective.

Example:



b. To differentiate between a ground axis of advance and an *air assault axis of advance,* a twist is placed in the shaft of the open arrow symbolic of a propeller.

Example:

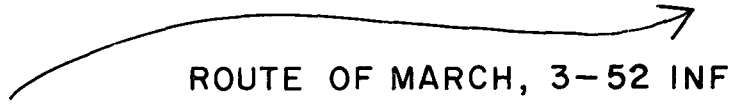


(Air Assault Axis of Advance)

3-19. DIRECTION OF ATTACK AND ROUTES OF MARCH

A direction of attack arrow is not labeled. Routes of march (advance, withdrawal, main supply, etc.) however, are labeled with their purpose and code name or unit designation. The arrow follows the specific route.

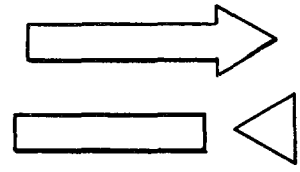
Example:



3-20. CONVOYS

a. Convoys of vehicles are represented by an arrow in the direction of movement; the point of arrow indicates the location of the head of the column.

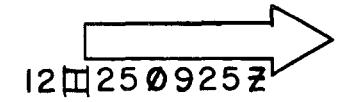
Examples:



(If the convoy is halted, the arrow is shown facing toward the rear of the column)

b. This symbol may be shown with the appropriate vehicle symbol to indicate the type and number of vehicles in the column. Likewise, the date and time may be added.

Example:



(A column of 12 medium tanks at 0925 Z hours on the 25th)

3–21. CONTROL LINES

Lines of control or coordination are drawn and labeled as shown below.

Serial	Explanation	Symbol
1	*Fire Support Coordination Line*	FSCL FSCL
2	Line of Departure	LD LD
	(a) *Line of Departure* is present positions	LD is PPos LD is PPos
	(b) *Line of Departure is forward friendly dispositions*	LD is FFD LD is FFD
3	*Phase line* with code name	PL GREEN PL GREEN
4	*No Fire Line*	NFL NFL
5	*Probable line of deployment*	PLD PLD

3–22. CONTROL POINTS

Control points are drawn on the selected terrain feature and identified as shown below.

Serial	Explanation and Remarks	Symbol
1	A *check point* consists of a circle inclosing a selected terrain feature with a number placed inside the circle	45
2	A coordination point is shown by drawing a circle on the selected terrain feature and placing an "X" in the center. Coordination points are used in conjunction with boundaries to designate defensive areas.	

Examples:

FEBA FEBA

Forward Edge of the Battle Area.

FEBA FEBA

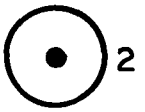
Trace of the Forward Edge of the Battle Area.

COP COP

Combat Outpost

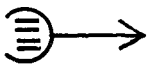
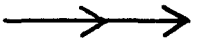
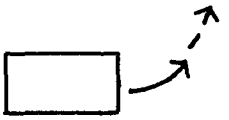
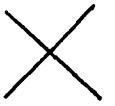
GOP GOP

General Outpost

Serial	Explanation and Remarks	Symbol
3	*Contact points* are drawn as a square with the contact number placed inside.	
4	*Linkup points* are drawn as an open circle with the number to the right and a dot in the center.	
5	*Release points* are shown as shaded dots with the designation RP to the right.	● RP
6	*Start points* (Initial Points) are shown as shaded dots with the designation "SP" to the right.	● SP

3–23. ACTIVITY SYMBOLS

Sometimes, it is necessary to depict military activity on situation maps or overlays. This is often the case when graphically describing enemy situations. The following symbols, which may be used together with other military symbols, are used to represent the more common forms of troop activity (fig. 3–3).

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
1	*Ambush*		Point of arrow at map location
2	*Firefight*		Points of arrows at map location
3	*Harassing Fire*		Point of last arrow at map location
4	*Propaganda*		Mouthpiece of megaphone at map location of incident
5	*Movement*		Solid arrow indicates last known unit position. Broken arrow indicates probable direction of movement.
6	Phony (dummy)		Normally placed over referred symbol
7	Destroyed		Superimposed over referred symbol

Section II. FIRE PLAN OVERLAYS

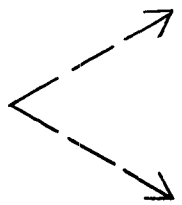
3-24. GENERAL

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit so that fires will be coordinated is known as a fire plan. Fire plans normally are prepared and submitted in overlay form. Standardization of overlay techniques is essential to insure that misinterpretations of fire plan symbols do not occur.

3-25. FIELD OF FIRE

a. Representation of a field of fire (arc of fire) of a direct fire weapon is shown by two broken arrows.

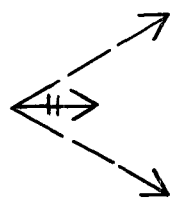
Example:



(Field of fire)

b. A weapon symbol is normally used in conjunction with the symbol for a field of fire. The base of the symbol indicates the weapon's position.

Example:

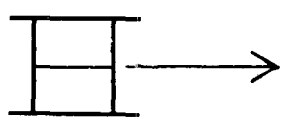


(The field of fire of a heavy machine gun)

3-26. DIRECTION OF FIRE

a. A fixed line of fire is represented by a solid arrow. To prevent confusion with similar symbols, the symbol representing a fixed line of fire is always shown together with the appropriate weapon symbol.

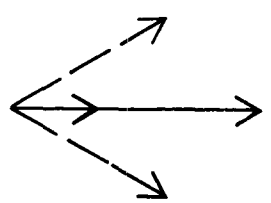
Example:



(Fixed line of fire for a medium tank)

b. Symbols for fields of fire and fixed lines of fire are often combined.

Example:



(Field of fire and fixed line of fire for a light machine gun)

c. The field of fire, automatic weapon, and fixed line of fire symbols are combined to indicate *final protective lines*. *Heavily shaded portions along the fixed line of fire symbol indicate areas of grazing fire.*

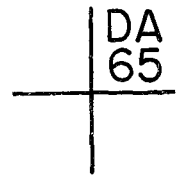
Example:

(Final protective line for a heavy machine gun)

3–27. CONCENTRATION AND BARRAGES

a. Friendly concentrations are normally identified by letter prefix and number. Additionally, concentrations may be labeled to show the type of target, type of weapon and fires, duration and time of fires, and the unit designated to fire the mission.

Examples:

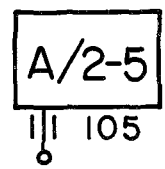


(Concentration)

(Alternate method)

b. Barrages are usually plotted to scale and shown as a rectangle. The unit designated to fire the barrage may be indicated inside the rectangle.

Example:

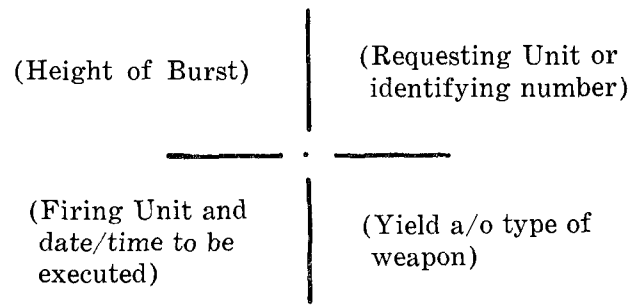


(105-mm barrage to be fired by Battery A, 2d Battalion, 5th Artillery)

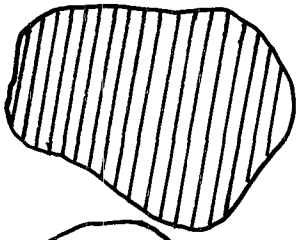
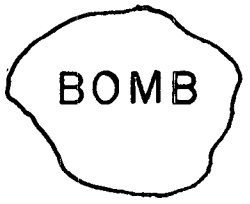
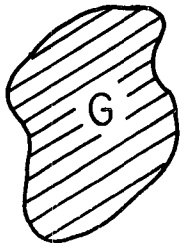
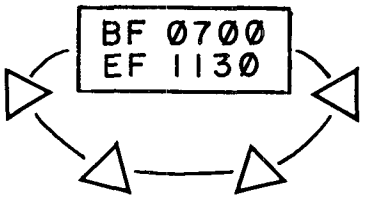
3–28. PLANNED NUCLEAR FIRES

Planned nuclear fire is indicated by a "tick mark" considerably larger than the symbol used to denote concentrations of conventional weapons. The dot shows the exact location of the desired ground zero. Additional information may be included as shown below.

Example:



3-29. AREAS OF FIRE AND CONTAMINATION

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
1	General symbol to denote indirect fires. The area inclosed by the symbol indicates the approximate area of fire.		Enemy fire is shown RED or outlined with a double line; friendly fire is shown in BLUE or *BLACK*.
2	Area either screened or to be screened by smoke.		Date and time may be added.
3	Area subjected to HE bombing from the air.		Other types of fire are similarly shown. For example: Air-to-Surface Missile (ASM) or Surface-to-Surface Missile (SSM).
4	Biologically (BIO) or chemically (G) contaminated areas.		The symbol is shown in yellow and the letters G or BIO are written in the center.
5	Radioactive area		The intensity expressed in rad/hr may be shown inside the triangular signs of the iso-intensity curve. The times of the beginning (BF) and end (EF) of radioactive fallout may be shown in a rectangular box as part of the symbol.

3–30. NUCLEAR DETONATIONS

a. A nuclear detonation is represented by a mushroom; the base of the stem indicates the postion of ground zero.

b. Inside the segment representing the mushroom head are shown the yield (KT or MT) and the date-time group of the detonation. When not accurately known, the yield is shown between brackets.

c. The height of burst is shown in meters along the left side of the stem. If not accurately known, the approximate height should be shown. (HIGH, LOW, SURFACE, UNDERGROUND).

d. The direction of the prevailing wind blowing between the ground and the maximum height of the nuclear cloud may be shown by an arrow pointing away from ground zero.

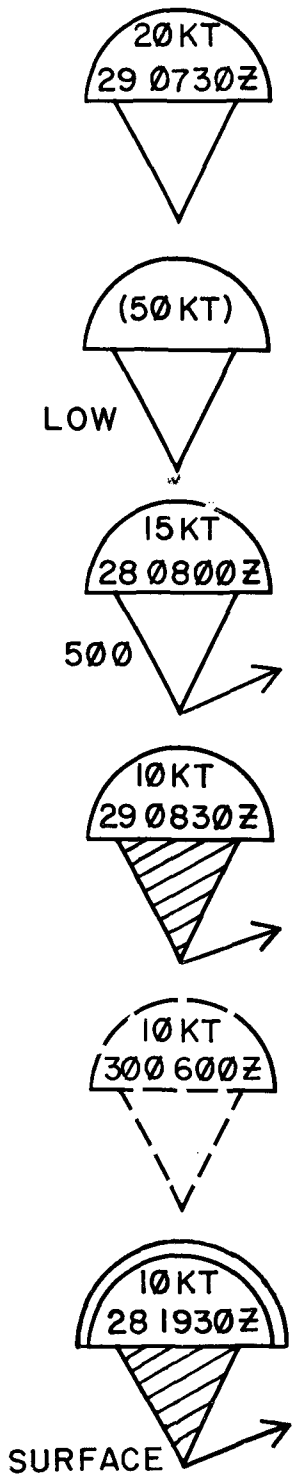
e. If the mushroom is known to be fallout producing, the stem of the mushroom is shaded.

f. Proposed nuclear detonations may be shown in a similar manner by the use of broken lines.

g. The boundaries of areas damaged in various degrees may be shown by concentric circles with ground zero as center.

h. Normal colors for friendly (BLUE or *BLACK*) and enemy (RED) detonations are used. If only one color is available, enemy nuclear strikes may be indicated by the use of double lines for the mushroom head.

Examples:



3–31. ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITIONS (ADM)

Symbols for *atomic demolition munitions* are shown in GREEN (color for obstacles) and conform to the symbols outlined for nuclear detonations in paragraph 3–30 with the addition of the abbreviation, ADM, labeled across the top of the mushroom. If the detonation is underground, the minus number of meters below the surface, or, if unknown, the word U N D E R-GROUND is placed to the left of the mushroom stem. SURFACE detonations require no additional identification. A planned ADM is shown in broken lines. A prepared ADM is shown with the mushroom head in solid and the stem in broken lines; the date and time or conditions of execution are placed in the mushroom head. An executed ADM is shown completely in solid lines.

Example:

(IN GREEN)

(A *prepared atomic demolition munition,* 1 KT, 5 meters underground, fallout producing, to be executed on order of the Commanding General, 5th Division)

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

AR 320–5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
AR 320–50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
FM 5–30	Engineer Intelligence.
FM 5–31	Use and Installation of Booby Traps.
FM 5–36	Route Reconnaissance and Classification.
FM 6–20–1	Field Artillery Tactics.
FM 6–20–2	Field Artillery Techniques.
FM 7–24	Communications in Infantry and Airborne Divisions.
FM 17–1	Armor Operations.
FM 17–70	Communications for Armored Units.
FM 21–5	Military Training.
FM 21–6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
FM 21–26	Map Reading.
FM 21–31	Topographic Symbols.
FM 24–16	Signal Orders, Records and Reports.
FM 24–18	Field Radio Techniques.
FM 24–20	Field Wire and Field Cable Techniques.
FM 30–5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30–10	Terrain Intelligence.
FM 55–30	Motor Transportation, Operations.
FM 61–100	The Division.
FM 101–5	Staff Officers' Field Manual; Staff Organization and Procedures.
FM 101–10	Staff Officers' Field Manual; Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data.
DA Pam 108–1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides and Phono-Recordings.

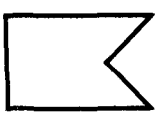
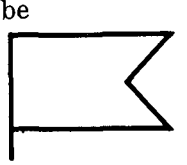
APPENDIX II

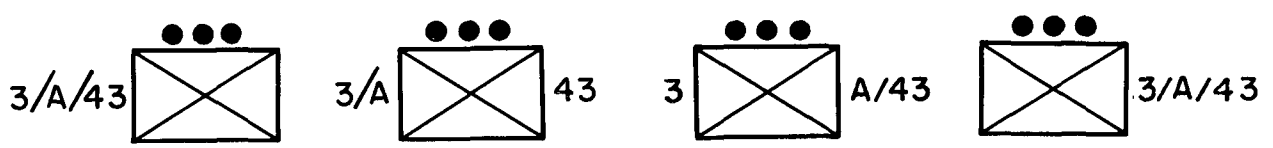
PROVISIONS OF NATO STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT 2019

(2d EDITION)

II–1. U. S. MODIFICATIONS

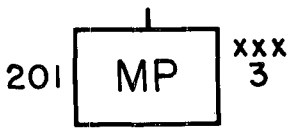
The provisions of the Standardization Agreement Number 2019 (edition No. 2) dated 1 October 1962 have been incorporated and are applicable to this manual. Additional U. S. symbols and modifications to the STANAG are identified throughout the text and appendixes by *italic type*. When cooperating with other nations of NATO, care should be taken that symbols peculiar to the United States are adequately explained in an accompanying legend. Furthermore, in such circumstances, the symbol definitions approved by STANAG 2019 apply. U. S. Modifications to STANAG 2019 are shown below.

REFERENCE STANAG 2019	STANAG DEFINITIONS	REFERENCE FM 21-30
para 10.f.	A logistical unit within a logistical chain of command may be represented by: 	para 2–4*f*.
para 10.g.	A logistical command headquarters within a logistical chain of command may be represented by: 	para 2–4*g*.
para 10.a.	*Blue* — For friendly units, installations and activities.	para 3–2.
para 17.f. (1)	When numbers, letters, names or abbreviations are used to designate a unit, installation or activity the first one of them — i.e. the unit's own designation — must be in accordance with the size symbol. The designation may be placed entirely on the left, entirely on the right, or partly on the left and partly on the right side of the symbol, e.g.	para 2–17.



(3d Platoon, A Company, 43d Infantry Battalion)

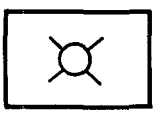
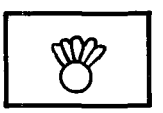
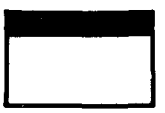
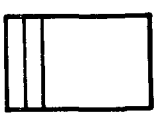
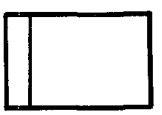
para 17.f. (2) If there is a break in the chain of command the appropriate size symbol must be placed over the first echelon given after the break, e.g. para 2–19*c*.

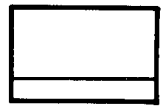


(201st Military Police Company, 3d Corps)

II–2. BRANCH SYMBOLS OF ALLIES

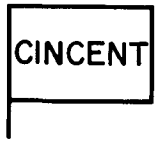
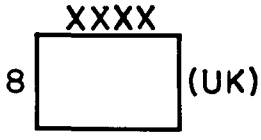
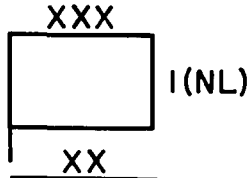
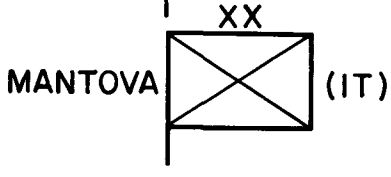
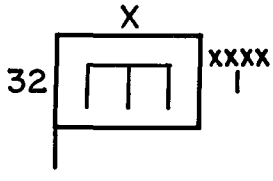
Service, arm, branch, and duty performed symbols peculiar to certain NATO nations are shown below.

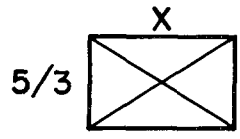
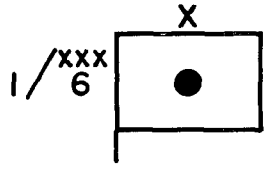
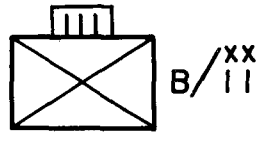
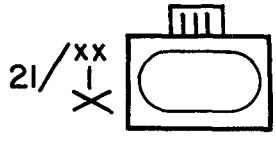
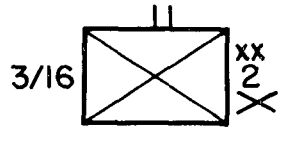
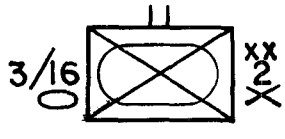
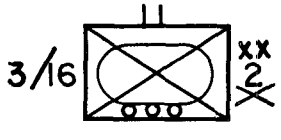
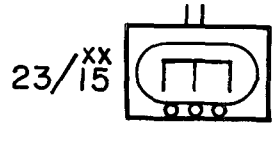
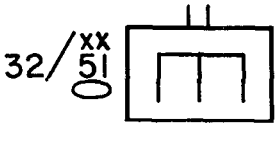
Serial	Branch	Nations	Symbol	Explanation
1	Ordnance	UK, CA		Shield and crossed weapons
2	Gendarmerie	BE		
3	Gendarmerie	FR		Bomb with flare
4	Headquarters units	GE, FR		
5	Supply units	GE, FR		
6	Mixed	GE		
7	Heavy	GE		
8	Medium	GE		

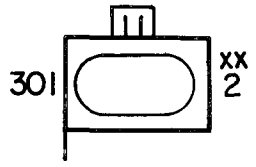
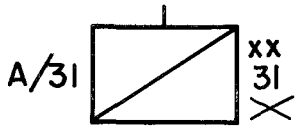
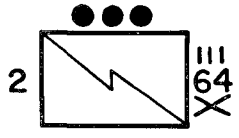
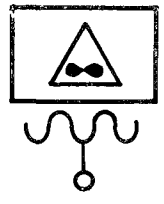
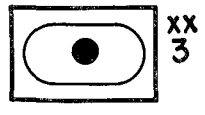
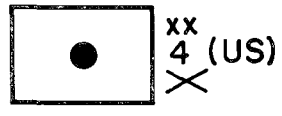
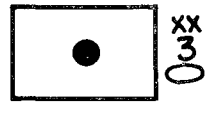
Serial	Branch	Nations	Symbol	Explanation
9	Traffic regulation	UK		
10	Train	GE		
11	Medical	TU		Crescent

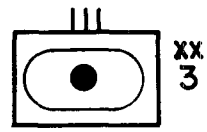
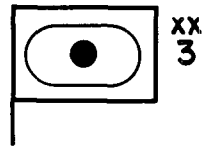
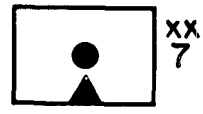
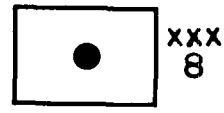
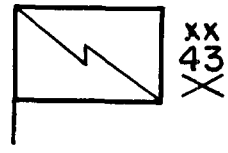
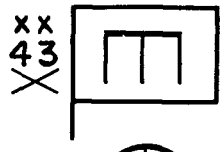
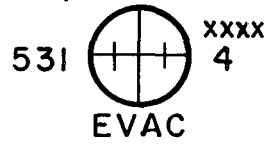
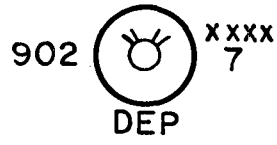
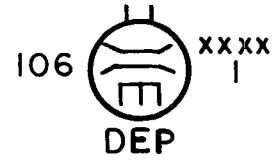
II–3. NATO UNIT SYMBOLS

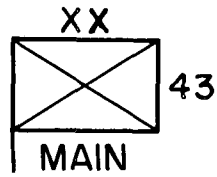
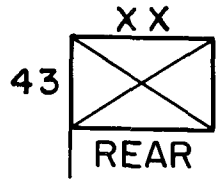
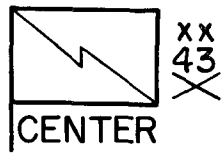
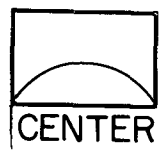
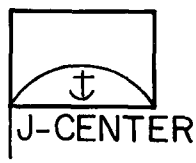
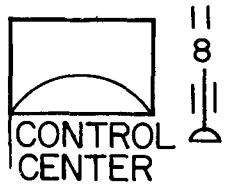
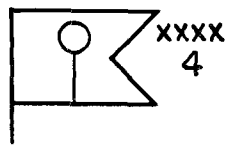
Examples of military symbols applicable to NATO Forces as extracted from ANNEX I, STANAG 2019 (2d edition) are shown below.

Serial	Symbol	Unit Designation
1		Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Central Europe
2		8th Army (UK)
3		Headquarters, 1st Corps (NL)
4		Mantova Infantry Division (IT)
5		Headquarters, 32d Engineer Brigade, 1st Army

Serial	Symbol	Unit Designation
6		5th Brigade, 3d Infantry Division
7		Headquarters, 1st Artillery Brigade, 6th Corps
8		B Regimental Combat Team, 11th Division
9		21st Armored Regimental Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division
10		3d Infantry Battalion, 16th Regiment, 2d Infantry Division
11		3d Armored Infantry Battalion, 16th Armored Regiment, 2d Infantry Division.
12		3d Armored Infantry Battalion (wheeled armored vehicles), 16th Regiment, 2d Infantry Division.
13		23d Engineer Battalion (wheeled armored vehicles), 15th Division.
14		32d Engineer Battalion (not armored), 51st Armored Division.

Serial	Symbol	Unit Designation
15		Headquarters, 301st Armored Battalion Combat Team, 2d Armored Division
16		A Company, 31st Reconnaissance Battalion, 31st Infantry Division
17		3d Mountain Engineer Company, 3d Mountain Brigade
18		2d Signal Platoon, 64th Infantry Regiment
19		Observation Post of 21st Artillery Regiment
20		Air observing unit equipped with radio
21		3d Armored Divisional Artillery
22		4th Infantry Divisional Artillery (U. S.)
23		Non-armored Artillery, 3d Armored Division

Serial	Symbol	Unit Designation
24		3d Armored Divisional Artillery (regimental size)
25		3d Armored Divisional Artillery Officer
26		6th Airborne Divisional Artillery
27		7th Mountain Divisional Artillery
28		8th Corps Artillery
29		Signal Officer, 43d Infantry Division
30		Engineer Officer, 43d Infantry Division
31		531st Evacuation Hospital, 4th Army
32		902d Ordnance Depot, 7th Army
33		Depot Bridge Material Operated by 106th Engineer Battalion, 1st Army

Serial	Symbol	Unit Designation
34		Main Headquarters, 43rd Infantry Division.
35		Rear Headquarters, 43d Infantry Division.
36		Signal Center 43d Infantry Division.
37		Message Center.
38		Antiaircraft operations center.
39		Joint Army-Navy antiaircraft operations center.
40		Control Center of the 8th Light Antiaircraft Battalion.
41		Traffic Control Headquarters, 4th Army.
42		No. 3 Traffic Control Post, 4th Infantry Division.

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL DISTINGUISHING LETTERS FROM STANAG 1059

The following National Distinguishing Letters will be used whenever it is necessary to use abbreviations in staff work and communications including publications, documents, communications, orders or other media, to identify a NATO Nation or any part of NATO Armed Forces: [1] [2]

Belgium	BE
Canada	CA [3]
Denmark	DA
France	FR
German Federal Republic	GE
Greece	GR
Iceland	IC
Italy	IT
Luxembourg	LU
Netherlands	NL [4]
Norway	NO
Portugal	PO
Turkey	TU
United Kingdom	UK [5]
United States	US

[1] When used to identify a National Force or component of a National Force the Distinguishing Letters will be bracketed immediately following the Force, formation, or unit number.

Examples: 12th (US) Army Group
5th (FR) Armored Division
6th (NL) Infantry Brigade
5th (IT) Infantry Regiment

[2] National Distinguishing Letters for components of Army Forces smaller than a division will only be used when this is necessary to avoid confusion.

[3] The National Distinguishing Letters for Canada will not be used to identify Canadian Army formations which have the word "Canadian" in their official designation.

[4] The substitution of NL for NE for the Netherlands in Allied Publications will be phased.

[5] The letters UK denote the United Kingdom, or a force or part of a force provided solely from the United Kingdom. The letters BR may, however, be used in special cases to denote a force comprising units or elements of more than one country of the British Commonwealth.

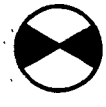
APPENDIX IV

LOGISTICAL INSTALLATIONS, UNITS, AND PIPELINES

IV–I. LOGISTICAL AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS

Military symbols of logistical and medical installations are shown below.

Serial	Designation	Symbol
1	Ammunition — any type	
2	Ammunition — Air Force	
3	Ammunition — Army Aviation	
4	Ammunition — Artillery	
5	Ammunition — rocket and guided missile	
6	*Ammunition — special*	
7	Ammunition — small arms	
8	Food Supplies	
9	Graves service	

Serial	Unit Designation	Symbol
10	Hospital, aid station (NOTE: Vertical marks are placed on Geneva cross to distinguish symbol from a coordination point: See Chapter 3.)	
11	Petroleum, oils and lubricants	
12	Petroleum, oils and lubricants — Air Force	
13	Petroleum, oils and lubricants — Army — Aviation	
14	Solid fuel	
15	Repair parts	
16	Topographic	
17	Traffic	
18	Water	
19	Parking	
20	Class II and IV	
21	Collecting points: a. Civilian	
	b. Prisoner of war	
	c. Salvage	

IV–2. PIPELINES

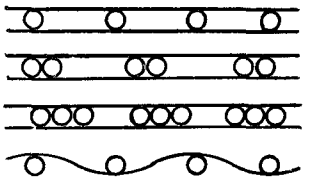
Pipelines for refined petroleum products (indicate size in inches, if required) are shown as:

a. One line

b. Two lines

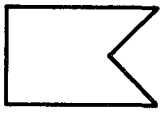
c. Three lines

d. Submerged (one line)

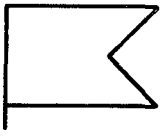


IV–3. FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND UNITS

a. Combat service support units assigned to a field army support command are readily identified by their distinctive basic symbol:

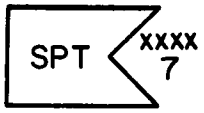
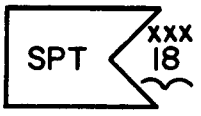
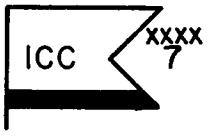
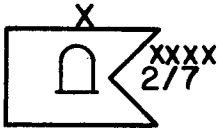
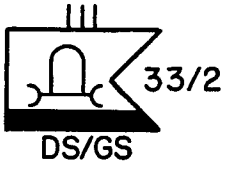
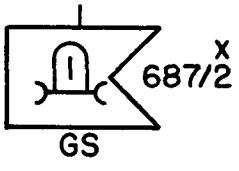


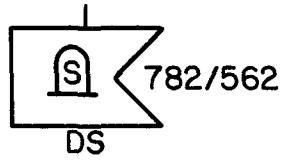
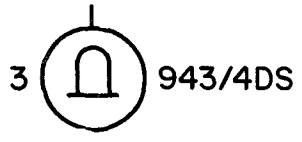
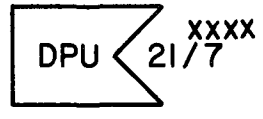
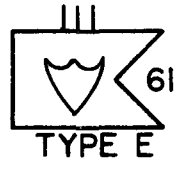
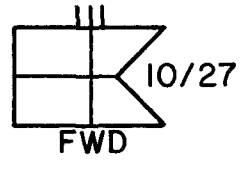
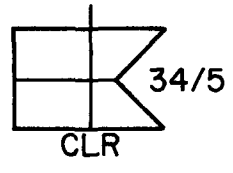
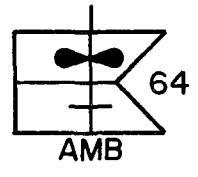
b. A headquarters or headquarters echelon of a combat service support unit of a Field Army Support Command is represented by:

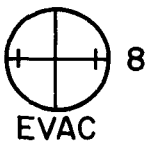
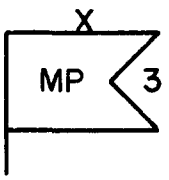
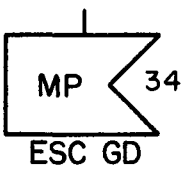
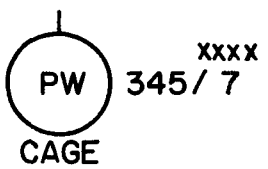
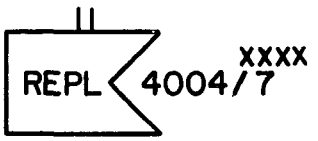
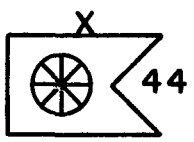


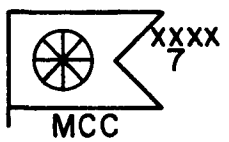
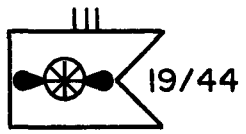
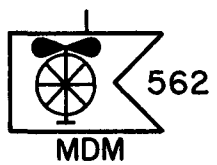
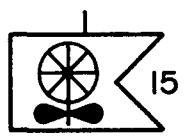
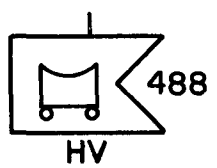
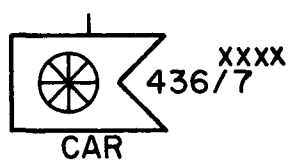
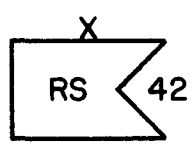
c. Military symbols to represent combat service support units with the exception of their basic symbol are developed in accordance with the standard system of symbolic notation outlined in chapter 2. Because of the many functionalized units within a field army support command; vehicle symbols (para 2–14), aircraft symbols (app. VI), and logistical installations symbols (para IV–1) are combined with branch of service and duty performed symbols (para 2–7 and 2–8) when necessary to fully describe each unit under consideration.

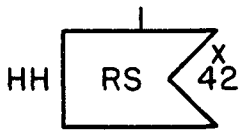
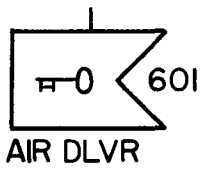
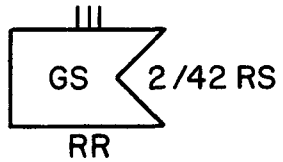
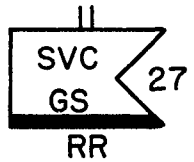
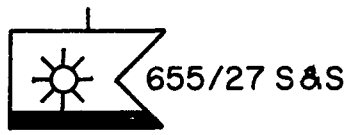
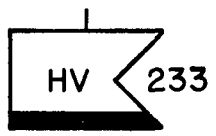
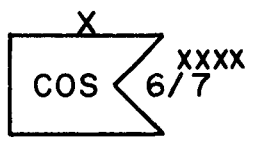
d. Examples of combat service support units and installations within a field army support command are shown below. In some examples, higher echelons of command above the parent unit are depicted in order to show the prescribed method of indicating these higher echelons when required. As the symbols below depict U.S. units only, the use of italics to indicate deviation from NATO approved symbols has not been followed as in other sections of the manual.

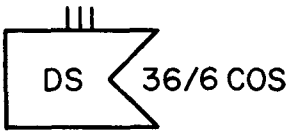
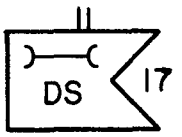
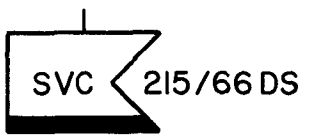
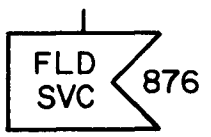
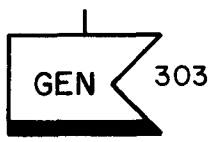
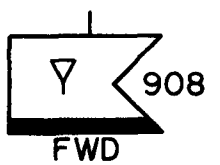
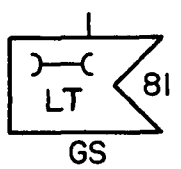
SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
1		7th Field Army Support Command
2		18th Airborne Corps Support Command (COSCOM) (SEPARATE)
3		20th Infantry Division Task Force Support Command (FORSCOM) (SEPARATE)
4		7th Field Army Support Command Inventory Control Center (ICC)
5		2d Ammunition Brigade, 7th Field Army Support Command
6		33d Ammunition Maintenance and Supply Group (Direct Support/ General Support), 2d Ammunition Brigade
7		687th Guided Missile Company (General Support), 2d Ammunition Brigade.

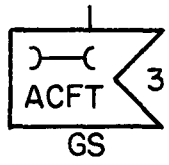
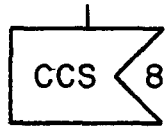
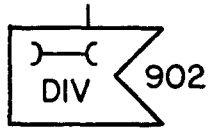
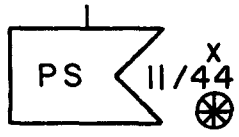
SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
8		782d Special Ammunition Company (Direct Support), 562d Ammunition Battalion
9		Ammunition Supply Point Number 3 operated by the 943d Ammunition Company, 4th Ammunition Battalion (Direct Support)
10		21st Data Processing Unit, 7th Field Army Support Command
11		61st Civil Affairs Command (Type E)
12		10th Medical Group (Forward), 27th Medical Brigade
13		34th Medical Clearing Company, 5th Medical Battalion
14		64th Medical Air Ambulance Company, (Helicopter Equipped)

SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
15		8th Evacuation Hospital.
16		Headquarters, 3d Military Police Brigade.
17		34th Military Police Escort Guard Company
18		7th Field Army Prisoner of War Cage operated by the 345th Military Police Company
19		4004th Replacement Battalion, 7th Field Army Support Command
20		44th Transportation Brigade.

SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
21		7th Field Army Support Command Transportation Movements Control Center.
22		19th Aviation Group, 44th Transportation Brigade.
23		562d Medium Helicopter Aviation Company.
24		15th Aviation Fixed Wing Company.
25		488th Transportation Heavy Truck Company.
26		436th Transportation Car Company, 7th Field Army Support Command.
27		42d Army Rear Support (RS) Brigade.

SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
28		Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 42d Army Rear Support Brigade.
29		601st Quartermaster Air Delivery Company.
30		2d General Support Group (Rear). 42d Army Rear Support Brigade.
31		27th Supply and Service Battalion (General Support) (Rear).
32		655th Repair Parts Company, 27th Supply and Service Battalion.
33		233d Heavy Materiel Supply Company.
34		6th Corps Support (COS) Brigade, 7th Field Army Support Command

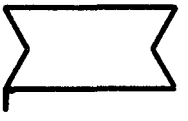
SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
35		36th Direct Support Group, 6th Corps Support Brigade.
36		17th Direct Support Maintenance Battalion.
37		215th Supply and Service Company, 66th Supply and Service Battalion (Direct Support).
38		876th Field Service Company.
39		303d General Supply Company.
40		908th Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company (Forward).
41		81st Light Equipment Maintenance Company (General Support).

SERIAL	MILITARY SYMBOL	UNIT DESCRIPTION
42		3d General Support (Maintenance) Aircraft Company.
43		8th Collection, Classification, and Salvage (CCS) Company.
44		902d Division Maintenance Support Company.
45		11th Personnel Service (PS) Company, 44th Transportation Brigade.

IV–4. COMMUNICATION ZONE UNITS

a. Combat service support units within the communications zone unless part of a field army support command are represented by—

b. A headquarters of a combat service support unit within the communication zone is represented by—

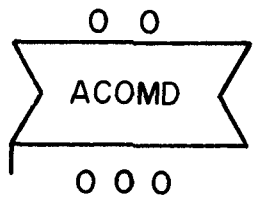
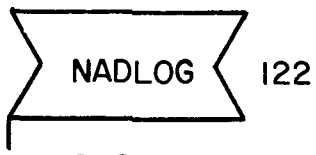
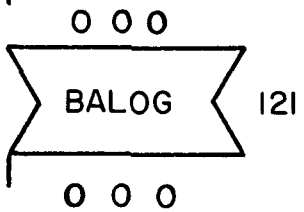
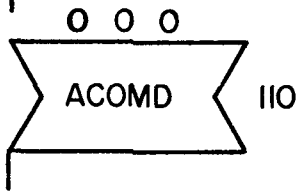
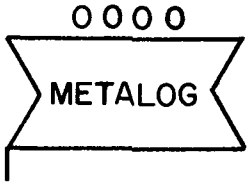


c. Below division equivalent and with the exception of the basic symbol, combat service units within the communication zone are developed in a similar manner as described for combat service support units of the field army support command (para IV–3).

d. Size indication, however, designating boundaries and headquarters of communication zone elements of division or higher equivalent are shown as follows:

(1)	00	Area Command (ACOMD) or logistical command (LOGCOMD) subordinate to an advance or base logistical command.
(2)	000	Advance logistical command (ADLOG), base logistical command (BALOG), and area command of a communication zone.
(3)	0000	Theater army logistical command (TALOG) and theater army civil affairs command.
(4)	00000	Theater rear boundary when the theater army logistical command is not the same as the theater rear boundary.

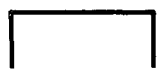
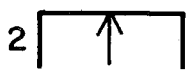
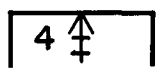
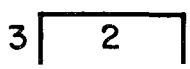
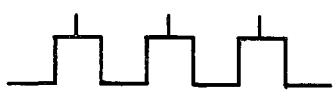
e. Examples of logistical command headquarters are shown below.

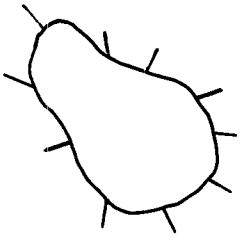
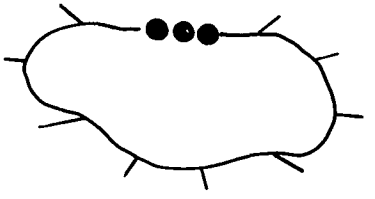
Serial	Military Symbol	Designation
1		Headquarters, area command subordinate to an advance or base logistical command.
2		Headquarters, Northern Advance Logistical Command with the 122d Logistical Command as command headquarters.
3		Headquarters, Base Logistical Command with 121st Logistical Command as the command headquarters.
4		Headquarters, Area Command with the 110th Logistical Command as command headquarters.
5		Headquarters, Middle East Theater Army Logistical Command.

APPENDIX V

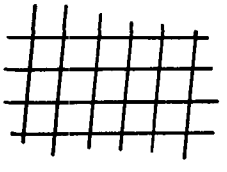
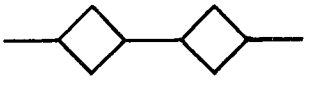
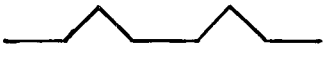
FORTIFICATION AND OBSTACLE SYMBOLS

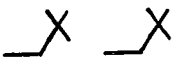
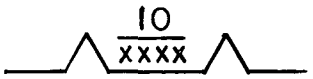
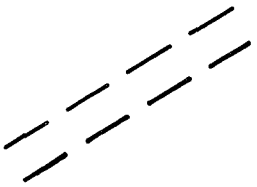
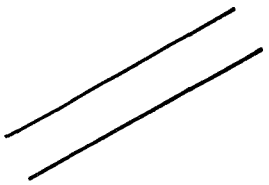
V–1. FORTIFICATION SYMBOLS

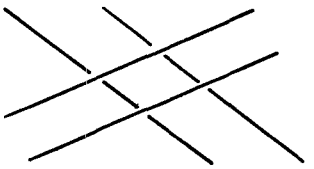
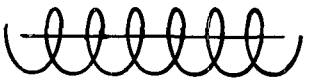
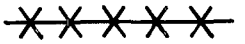
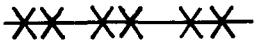
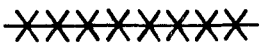
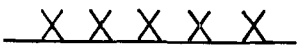
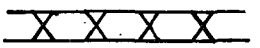
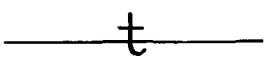
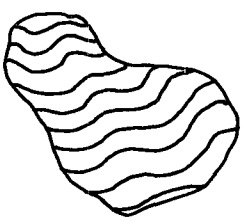
Serial	Fortification	Symbol	Remarks
1	Weapon slit, foxhole or emplacement		Other symbols and numbers may be added, Example:
			Two emplacements of light machine guns.
			Emplacement of a four-barreled heavy machine gun.
			Three foxholes for two men.
2	Any trench system		
3	Trench with firing bays		
4	Dug-out		
5	Surface shelter (above ground)		
6	Underground shelter		
7	Pill box or casemate		

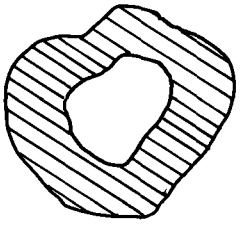
Serial	Fortification	Symbol	Remarks
8	Strong point		May be combined with size symbol. Example: 

V-2. SYMBOLS FOR OBSTACLES OTHER THAN MINES

Serial	Obstacle	Symbol	Remarks
1	Demolished area		
2	Tank obstacle, type unspecified		Used if the type of obstacle is unknown or cannot be classified under the other obstacles given in this table.
3	Tank wall or bank		
4	Tank ditch		These symbols may be combined to denote the obstacle consisting of more than one type. Example: A tank obstacle consisting of ditch, wall, and stakes.

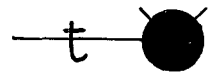
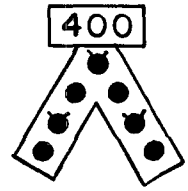
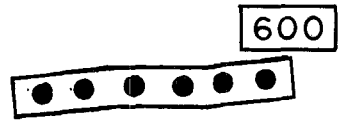
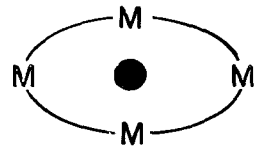
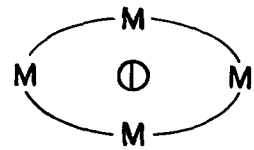
Serial	Obstacle	Symbol	Remarks
5	Tank ditch covered		
6	Stakes, or rails or similar obstacles		
7	Tetrahedron, dragons' teeth and other similar obstacles		Numbers placed between these indicate number of obstacles and number of rows:  Four rows of ten obstacles in each row
	a. Fixed		
	b. Fixed and prefabricated		
	c. Movable		
	d. Movable and prefabricated		
8	Road blocks, craters, and blown bridges:		The center of the symbol indicates the position of the block.
	a. Proposed		
	b. Prepared but passable		

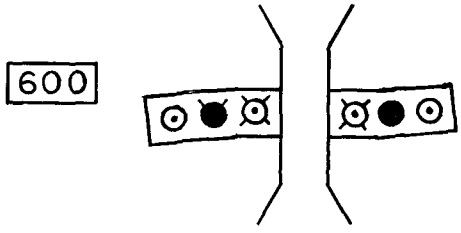
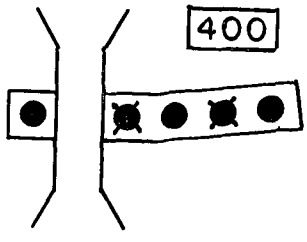
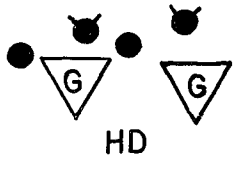
Serial	Obstacle	Symbol	Remarks
	c. Completed		
9	Wire		
	a. Type unspecified		
	b. Concertina, single		
	c. Concertina, multiple		
	d. Single fence		These symbols cannot be confused with boundaries if GREEN is used. If no green color is available, they should be labeled "wire" to avoid possible confusion.
	e. Double fence		
	f. Double apron fence		
	g. Low wire fence		
	h. High wire fence		
10	Tripwire		
11	a. Inundation		Color: BLUE

Serial	Obstacle	Symbol	Remarks
	b. Underwater obstacle		Color: BLUE between lines. Submerged obstacles or minefields should be shown in the center of the symbol, and if possible, in GREEN
12	Aircraft or anti-airborne obstacles		

V-3. SYMBOLS FOR MINES

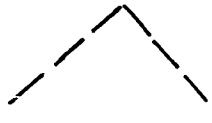
Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
1	Mines, type unknown		
2	Mines, antipersonnel		
3	Mines, antitank		
4	Mines, antitank, boobytrapped		
5	Double antitank mines		Serials 5 to 8 are normally only used for detailed records of minefields.
6	Boobytrapped double antitank mines		

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
7	Boobytraps		
8	Antipersonnel mines connected to tripwire		
9	Row of antitank mines		Serials 9 and 10 are used when mines are laid in a definite row.
10	Row of antipersonnel mines		
11	Cluster of mines		
12	Minefield		
	a. Minefield of 400 mixed antitank and antipersonnel mines		Used when a series of rows are combined in a definite pattern to form a minefield. Boundaries are drawn to scale to indicate the actual extent of the field. The number in the rectangle indicates the actual total number of mines. Type of mine is indicated by appropriate symbol.
	b. Minefield of 600 antitank mines		
13	**Boundaries**		
	a. Unfenced antitank minefield		
	b. Unfenced with type of mines unknown		

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
14	Gaps or lanes		
	a. A belt of 600 mixed antipersonnel mines and double antitank mines, some of which are booby-trapped. A gap traverses this belt.		
	b. A belt of 400 antitank mines, some of which are booby-trapped. A gap traverses this belt.		
15	*Toxic chemical minefields*		Type of toxic agent is shown on outside of symbol.
16	*Mixed antitank, antipersonnel, and chemical toxic mines.*		Tripwire or boobytrap symbols added as needed.

V–4. MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

a. The following symbols may be used in conjunction with other symbols:

(1)  Phony (dummy) (normally placed over symbol)

(2) Destroyed (superimposed over symbol)

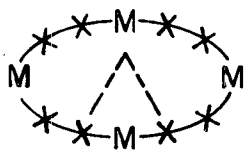
(3) ? Unconfirmed, unknown

(4) UC Under construction

(5) U Unoccupied

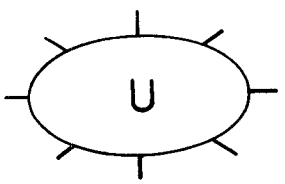
Examples:

b.

(1) 

Phony (dummy) minefield fenced

(2) Destroyed emplacement

(3) 

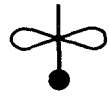
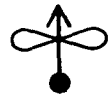
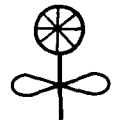
Unoccupied strong point

(4)

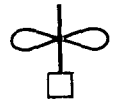
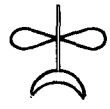
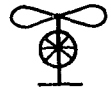
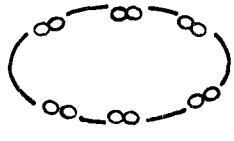
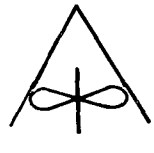
Trench system under construction

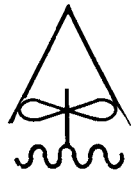
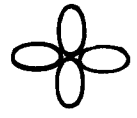
APPENDIX VI

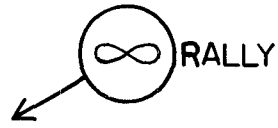
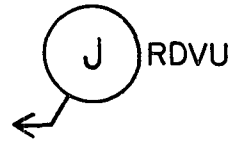
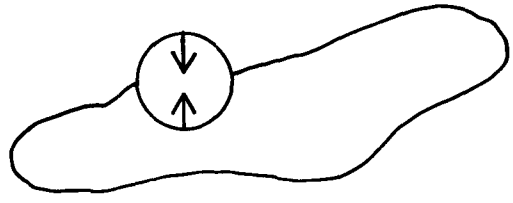
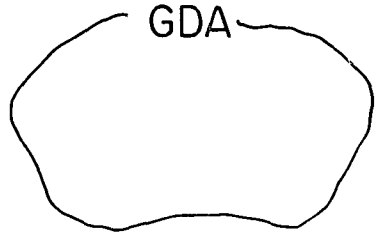
AVIATION SYMBOLS

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
1	Fighter		
2	All-weather fighter		
3	Bomber		
4	*Drone aircraft*		
5	Fighter-bomber		
6	Reconnaissance aircraft		
7	Light weight (strike) reconnaissance		
8	Transport		

NOTE: The symbols shown denote air force aircraft, landing facilities, etc. To denote navy, army, or marine aviation, the appropriate symbols are used.

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
9	Rescue		
10	Antisubmarine aircraft		
11	Light fixed wing aircraft		
12	Tactical light weight strike fighter		
13	Seaplane		
14	Helicopter		
15	Helicopter, transport		
16	Aircraft patrol		
17	Landing areas a. Airfield		The point of the symbol denotes the exact location. The conventional signs used on aeronautical maps will be used for permanent landing fields.
	b. Landing strip		To show unit designation, unit symbols are combined with landing area symbols. Example: (Helicopter landing area, 20th Armored Division)

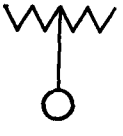
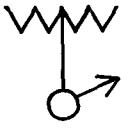
Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
	c. Seaplane station		
	d. Helicopter landing area		
18	*Communications check point*		
19	Balloon		
20	Revetment for aircraft		
21	Searchlight		
22	Weather station		
23	*Target area or target concentration*		Use P, S, and LR to qualify target type: P — primary; S — secondary; LR — last resort.
24	*Prohibited flying area*		
25	*Restricted*		

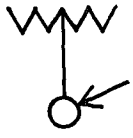
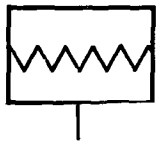
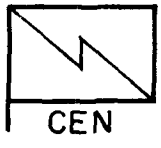
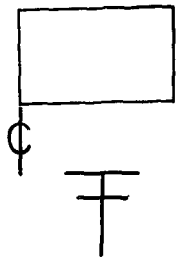
Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Remarks
26	*Rally point*		Propeller or jet symbol in circle; point of arrow indicates location.
27	*Rendezvous point*		
28	Vulnerable point air defense		
29	Vulnerable area		
30	*Gun defended area*		**Use letters A, B, and C** underneath to show: A. Zone prohibited to friendly aircraft. B. Zone in which restrictions are normally inforced on aircraft and gunfire. C. Friendly air have complete freedom of action.
31	*Inner artillery zone*		
32	*Flight route*		
33	*Air control point*		
34	*Air control line*		

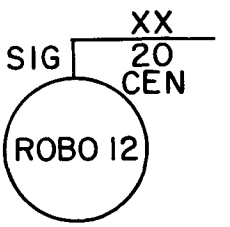
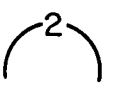
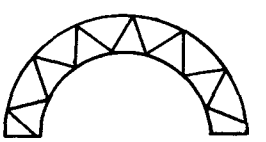
APPENDIX VII

COMMUNICATION SYMBOLS

This appendix does not include symbols for signal diagrams. It merely gives those symbols which may be required for general use. The following symbols may be combined with other military symbols or annotated to show their detailed function and type:

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol
1	Microphones (Remark: This symbol may be used for sound ranging microphones. Each quadrilateral of the symbol indicates a microphone.)	
2	Radar station	
3	Radio/wireless station	
4	Radio/wireless station (dummy)	
5	Radio direction finder station	

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol
6	Radio intercept/monitoring station	
7	Television	
8	Visual station	
9	Radio relay station	
10	Signal center	
11	Message center	
12	*Telephone switching central not at a headquarters or headquarters echelon*	
13	*Telephone switching central at a headquarters or headquarters echelon*	
14	*Teletypewriter facilities*	

Serial	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol
15	*24-channel radio relay system*	
16	*12-channel radio relay system*	
17	*Area signal center* the number on the right side of the staff indicates the unit). (Unit's code name and number are placed within the circle.)	
18	*Telephone*	
19	*Wire circuit, indicating number of pairs available*	
20	*Radio/wire integration station, FM*	
21	*Multichannel cable*	

NOTE: For special symbols used in signal diagrams, line route maps, traffic diagrams, and signal operations maps, see FM 24–20.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

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