

मीटरी पद्धति के स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्रों के लिये रूढ़ चिह्न

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

FOR TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS ON METRIC SYSTEM

SECOND EDITION

Description.

Villages, Buildings, etc.

(1) Village, as surveyed, (2) open, (3) walled, (4) Village in ruins, as surveyed, (5) Scattered buildings, as surveyed, (6) permanently occupied, (7) temporarily occupied, (8) deserted site, (9) Monument, (10) Factory chimney, (11) Cave (when not antiquity), (12) inhabited, (13) uninhabited, (14) Piquet Post, (15) Church, (16) Christian memorial, (17) Temple, (18) Gopuram, (19) Tomb, (20) Pagoda, (21) Mosque, (22) Light, (23) Fort, (24) Surveyed thickness of line should be increased for large forts according to size and importance, (25) Watch-tower, (26) Chhatra, (27) Excavated tank, as surveyed, (28) Moghal Kos Pillar/Kos Minar, (29) Battle-field (with name and year), (30) Burial-ground, as surveyed, (31) Graves, (32) Oil-well, (21) Oil-tank, (22) Mine-shaft, (23) Boundary pillar, (24) Surveyed, (25) Unsurveyed, (26) Mias-shaft, (27) Kiln, (28) as surveyed, (29) conventional, (30) unoccupied, (31) Rife-range, (32) Mias-shaft, (33) Kiln, (34) as surveyed, (35) conventional.

(25) Aerodrome: (a) permanently fenced, (b) others, (25A) Landing Ground/Landing Strip: (a) permanent, (b) temporary, (c) as surveyed, (25B) Helipad: (a) permanent, (b) temporary, (c) as surveyed, (27) Air mooring or Tall telegraph mast, (28) Air bombing target, (29) Air firing target, (30) Toll (with gate and hut), (31) Trijunction pillar: (a) when village boundary is shown, (b) when village boundary is not shown.

Water features.

(32) Well: (a) lined or in rock, (b) unlined, (c) dry, (d) Tub-well/Pump house, (33) Spring, (34) Karez: (a) with depth of shaft in meters, (b) in use, (c) disused with appropriate descriptive remark, (35) Pipe-line: (a) water, (b) gas, (36) Swamp or marsh with cultivated, (37) Reeds or perennial water, (38) Lake or tank, as surveyed, (39) Lake or tank, as surveyed, (40) Lake or tank, as surveyed, (41) Lake or tank, as surveyed, (42) Lake or tank, as surveyed, (43) Stream bank, as surveyed, (44) Stream bank, as surveyed, (45) Stream bank, as surveyed, (46) Stream bank, as surveyed, (47) Stream bank, as surveyed, (48) Stream bank, as surveyed, (49) Stream bank, as surveyed, (50) Stream bank, as surveyed, (51) Stream bank, as surveyed, (52) Canal: (a) with navigation lock, (b) with lock or weir carrying road, (c) foot-path, (d) aqueduct, when an aqueduct with a road, alongside it crosses a stream, the aqueduct will be placed in the colour of the more important detail, (53) Dam: (a) masonry or rock-filled, (b) earth work, (c) carrying road or track, (54) Weir on single-line and narrow double-line streams, the sluice symbol should be used with the word 'weir' typed alongside, (55) Canal tunnel with or without casing as surveyed, (56) Siphon in perennial canal (typed in case of non-perennial canal).

Telegraph lines, etc.

(57) Telegraph line, (58) Telephone line, (59) Electric power line: (a) main transmission line with substations, (b) conventional, (c) where spans vary largely the number of pylons should be so surveyed, (60) Power line suitable to the scale, (b) local distribution line (conventional), (60) Power line with terminus, (61) Wireless station, (a) as surveyed, (b) conventional.

Railways, railway crossings and bridges.

(Gauge, if other than broad, should always be stated).

(62) Railway, broad gauge double-line: (a) open, with sidings, distance stone and station with enclosure as surveyed, (b) under construction, (63) Railway, broad gauge single-line: (a) open with sidings and station & enclosure (conventional), (b) under construction, (64) Railway, other gauges double-line: (a) open with sidings, (b) under construction, (65) Railway, other gauges single-line: (a) open with sidings, (b) under construction, (66) Mineral line or tramway: (a) open with sidings, (b) under construction, (67) Road over railway, (68) Road over railway, (69) Road over railway, (70) Railway tunnel, with or without casing, as surveyed, (71) Bridge carrying railway, (72) Bridge carrying road, (73) Bridge carrying road and railway (the descriptive wording should be omitted only where there is no room), (73) Bridge carrying road and railway (a) broad gauge (b) other gauge.

Roads and bridges.

(74) Roads of 1st importance: (a) metalled, and important bridge with piers over the normal distance between the piers should be 3 m on scale of drawing, varying slightly to permit of equal spacing between piers, (b) unmetalled, (c) under construction, (75) Roads of 2nd importance: (a) metalled, (b) unmetalled, (c) under construction, (76) Other roads: (a) metalled, also distance stone, bridge and fish bridge or canopy, and avenue of trees, (b) unmetalled, (c) motor transport turning point on road, (d) under construction, (77) Cart-track with bridge, (78) Pack-track with bridge, culvert, (79) Pack-track with pass & height, (80) Foot-path with bridge, culvert, (81) Foot-path with bridge, culvert, (82) Foot-path with bridge, culvert, (83) Ferry or ford, (84) Track or path coincident with bed of stream, (a) for short distance, (b) for long distance, (85) Track or path following boundary, (a) for short distance, (b) for long distance, (86) Road in dry river-bed: (a) with steep river banks, (b) with shallow river banks, (87) Unmetalled road along tank bund, (88) Forest fire line, not in regular use as line of communication, narrow gauge track and similar special cases (explanatory words to appear along the symbol), but when in regular use as line of communication the appropriate road symbol is to be used.

Embankments & cuttings.

(89) Road or railway embankment: (a) 2 m to 3 m high, (b) 3 m high or over and steep, with sharp edge at top, (90) Road or railway cutting: (a) 2 m to 3 m deep, (b) 3 m deep or more and steep, with sharp edge at top, (91) Protective embankment: (a) 2 m to 3 m high, (b) 3 m high or over and steep, with sharp edge at top, (92) Embankments, cuttings, and bridges with narrow gauge railway (slopes omitted): (a) along single-line, (b) along double-line (Note: 'Single-line' or 'Double-line' may be typed along the line if necessary).

Boundaries, limits and gardens.

(93) International: (a) without pillars, (b) with main and subsidiary pillars, (94) State: (a) demarcated, (b) undemarcated, (95) Division, Township, Taluk, Panchayat, Zamindari or similar partition, (96) Pargana in U.P., (97) Reserved or Protected Forest (green shade will appear along the external boundary and along those between forests of different ownerships), (98) Village: (a) in symbols 93 to 99 boundary pillars should be drawn first, fixing in the boundary pillar afterwards, even if the length of base does not agree, (100) Boundaries along: (a) one side of road, track or path, (b) centre of road, track or path (when it is the recognised boundary), (c) one side of river, (d) centre of river, (e) bed of river as surveyed, (101) Wooded area: (a) not enclosed, (b) enclosed by wall or permanent fence, (102) Limits of cultivation, open and along stream or rivine, (103) Demarcated limits of camping ground, (104) Salt pan, (105) Orchard or garden, plantation (with the remark showing type of plantation i.e. all, teak, cashew, rubber, etc.), (a) not enclosed, (b) enclosed by a wall or permanent fence, (106) Tea Garden/Coffee estate or Cardamom estate, as surveyed, with descriptive remarks, (107) Betel or star, (108) Vegetable garden, (109) Pineapple garden, with remark.

Orchards and trees.

(109) Trees: (a) scattered, (b) surveyed, (110) Scattered scrub and undergrowth, (111) Grass: high with description of height and variety, (112) Cane-brake, (113) Pine, fir, etc., (114) Palm, (115) Palmyra, (116) Bamboo, (117) Aloe or cactus, (118) Other trees, (119) Plantain trees, (119A) Betel nut tree.

Symbols (109) to (119) can be varied slightly in size. Trees surveyed individually will appear in black, grass and all other trees will appear in green. Ash-trees will be used where suitable. Symbols should not be drawn with elaborate care except when isolated.

(120) Stony waste, (121) Sand features: (a) Ground clear of sand, (b) Steep face of slipping loose sand, (c) Sand hills and dunes as surveyed, (d) Shifting sand dunes, (e) Elevated flat sand, (f) Conical top of dune, (g) Flat sandy area, (122) Sandy river-bed showing (a) perennial channels, (b) non-perennial channels, (123) River-bed showing: (a) short rock, (b) rounded rocks, (c) edged rocks and (d) rock ribs.

High mountain features.

(124) Snow, ice and rock forms: (a) Medial moraine, (b) Lateral moraine, (c) Terminal moraine, (d) Hanging glacier, (e) Ice fall, (f) Crevasse due to uneven bed, (g) Crevasse due to movement of ice stream, (h) Ice pinnacles, (i) Bergschrund, (j) Permanent snow (etc.), (k) Ice wall, (l) Glacier stream & lake, (m) Ice cave, (n) Ice colour, (o) Rock colour, (p) Scree, (q) Rock fall (large rocks), (r) Recognized route of glacier, with pass, (s) Snow cornice.

Hill and mountain features.

(125) Contours, with (a) Form-lines, (b) Sub-features and (c) Contour value (126) Depressions or Devil's cauldrons, (127) Broken or rocky ground, (128) Sheet rock on mountain side, with rock pinnacles, (129) Scarp or cliff, (130) Scarp or cliff, (131) Scarp or cliff, (132) Scarp or cliff, (133) Isolated rock masses (as surveyed), (134) Rock outcrops with and without scattered boulders, (135) Sheet rock, (136) Terraced scarp, (137) Rocky knolls, (138) River gorge in mountains, (139) River fan, (140) River terraces, (140A) Mud Volcanoes etc. as surveyed, (a) Crater, (b) Pinnacles, (c) Mud vent, (d) Mud flow, conventional, (e) Pinnacles, (f) Crater.

* Where the above features occur in the plains, the same symbols will be used, without contour.

Note: The rock forms depicted in symbols (124) & (127) to (138) are shown in their most usual surroundings; they are not however to be confined to the type of country shown in the specimens but should be drawn as illustrated wherever they occur. The list of features is not exhaustive (see also para 35, T.H.B. Chapter V).

Heights, trigonometrical symbols and abbreviations.

(141) Heights: (a) Triangulation station, (b) Triangulation intersection point or permanent traverse station or intersection point with ground level accurately fixed or measured, (see Chap. VI, para 64), (c) relative, (142) Benchmark, with height to the nearest centimetre, (143) Post Office, (144) Telegraph Office, (145) Combined Post & Telegraph Office, (146) Police Station, (147) Dak or Travellers Bungalow, (148) Rest House, (149) Inspection Bungalow, (150) Circuit House, (151) Camping ground, (152) Buddhist Kyung, (153) Railway Station, (154) Market or bazar, with day, (155) Forest: (a) Reserved, (b) Protected.

(141) TO, (142) PTO, (143) PS, (144) DB, (145) PTO, (146) PS, (147) DB, (148) RH, (149) IB, (150) CH, (151) CC, (152) Kg, (153) RS, (154) Market (Fri), (155) R F, P F

Coastal symbols.

(156) Tidal water: (a) with limit in dot double-line dry stream, (b) in double-line perennial stream, (c) in single-line stream, (d) with definite bank at the junction with a double-line dry stream, (e) without definite bank at the junction, (157) Coast-line as surveyed, showing (a) high water line, (b) low water line, (c) tidal flats with mud, (d) single and sand, (e) cliff, (f) sheet rock, (g) rounded rocks with sand, (h) edged rocks, (i) rock ribs, (j) single-line stream in foreground, (k) double-line stream in foreground, (l) broken ground, (157A) Rann: (a) salt water, (b) salt water-Wet, (158) Fathom-line, (159) Submerged sand, (160) Submerged rocks with danger line, (161) (a) Shoal, (b) Coral reef, (162) Steamer service: (a) in double-line river, (b) in single-line river, (163) Mangrove swamp, (164) Lightship, (165) Light-house, (166) Buoy: (a) lighted, (b) unlighted, (167) Anchorage, (168) Pier or jetty (masonry) (a) conventional, (b) carrying road as surveyed, (c) carrying railway as surveyed, (169) Pier or jetty (open, frame work or pile), (a) conventional, (b) carrying road as surveyed, (c) carrying railway as surveyed, (170) Beacon, steamer signal, navigation mark, etc. of a fairly permanent character with appropriate lettering typed along the symbol, (a) lighted (b) unlighted.

(156) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (157) (157A) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170)

For reduction by one-third.

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Result in correct colours after reduction.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (119A) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (140A) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170)

NOTE—(1) Dies are available for symbols, which have their numbers underlined or enclosed within circles. (2) The colours are those used on 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 maps, with the exception that on 1:250,000 maps yellow wash is omitted. (3) When the meaning of a symbol, which is not entered in the tables at the bottom of a map, is doubtful, then the description of the symbol which are required in certain localities and which are not entered on this sheet. This also refers to special symbols which are required in certain localities and which are not entered on this sheet. (4) When it is necessary to enter on a map an important symbol which can not be explained otherwise, then a special note should be entered at the bottom of the map. It is not desirable to use a special symbol if it can be avoided by entering a description instead. (5) Though the sizes and thicknesses should be followed as a general rule, special conditions may necessitate a modification in either.