The input takes on its internal 1-state when the external signal level reaches a threshold value V1. It maintains this state until the external signal level has returned through V1 and reaches another threshold value V0. If this symbol (without the negation symbol or polarity symbol) appears on a diagram that uses either the symbol for logic polarity or the positive-logic convention, V1 is more positive than V0. If it appears on a diagram that uses the negative-logic convention, V1 is more negative than V0.

If the negation or polarity symbol is present at the input, the relationship between V1 and V0 is reversed.

For an illustration to the text, see A00336.

The symbols S01607, S01608 and S01609 show the use of the symbol as a general qualifying symbol for an element.

The absence of this symbol does not necessarily indicate the absence of hysteresis. Most practical devices exhibit this characteristic to some extent. This symbol should only be used when an identification of the characteristic is important to the application of the device.
The symbol is defined as character 2/3 of IEC 61286 "HYSTERESIS SYMBOL", equivalent to UCS 238E (Table 63) of ISO/IEC 10646 HYSTERESIS SYMBOL.