

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 10551:2002

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Nadomešča:
SIST ISO 10551:2001

Ergonomija toplotnega okolja - Ocenjevanje vpliva toplotnega okolja z uporabo subjektivnih lestvic za ocenjevanje (ISO 10551:1995)

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Assessment of the influence of the thermal environment using subjective judgement scales (ISO 10551:1995)

Ergonomie des Umgebungsklimas - Beurteilung des Einflusses des Umgebungsklimas unter Anwendung subjektiver Bewertungsskalen (ISO 10551:1995)

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Evaluation de l'influence des ambiances thermiques a l'aide de échelles de jugements subjectifs (ISO 10551:1995)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10551:2001

ICS:

13.180 Ergonomija Ergonomics

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10551

April 2001

ICS 13.180

English version

**Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Assessment of the
influence of the thermal environment using subjective judgement
scales (ISO 10551:1995)**

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Evaluation de
l'influence des ambiances thermiques à l'aide d'échelles de
jugements subjectifs (ISO 10551:1995)

Ergonomie des Umgebungsklimas - Beurteilung des
Einflusses des Umgebungsklimas unter Anwendung
subjektiver Bewertungsskalen (ISO 10551:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 January 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 "Ergonomics", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2001.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 10551:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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Annex ZA
(normative)**Normative references to international publications
with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 7243	1989	Hot environments - Estimation of the heat stress on working man, based on the WBGT-index (wet bulb globe temperature)	EN 27243	1993
ISO 7726	1985	Thermal environments - Instruments and methods for measuring physical quantities	EN 27726	1993
ISO 7730	1994	Moderate thermal environments - Determination of the PMV and PPD indices and specification of the conditions for thermal comfort	EN ISO 7730	1995
ISO 8996	1990	Ergonomics - Determination of metabolic heat production	EN 28996	1993
ISO/TR 11079	1993	Evaluation of cold environments - Determination of required clothing insulation (REQ)	ENV ISO 11079	1998

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
10551

First edition
1995-05-15

**Ergonomics of the thermal environment —
Assessment of the influence of the thermal
environment using subjective judgement scales**

*Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques — Évaluation de l'influence des
ambiances thermiques à l'aide d'échelles de jugements subjectifs*
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10551 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*.

Annexes A, B and C of this International Standard are for information only.

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Introduction

The present International Standard forms part of a series of standards on the assessment of thermal stress and strain in the work environment.

This series is concerned in particular with:

- 1) establishing specifications on methods for measuring and estimating the characteristic physical parameters of climatic environments, thermal properties of clothing and metabolic heat production;
- 2) establishing methods for assessing thermal stress in hot, cold and temperate environments.

This International Standard proposes a set of specifications on direct expert assessment of thermal comfort/discomfort expressed by persons subjected to various degrees of thermal stress during periods spent in various climatic conditions at their workplace. The data provided by this assessment will most probably be used to supplement physical and physiological methods of assessing thermal loads. The methods belong to a psychological approach consisting in gathering, as appropriate, the on-site opinions of persons exposed to the conditions under consideration (diagnosis) and thus may complete data provided by predictive approaches described elsewhere in this series.

The ergonomist who is concerned with the thermal environment of workplaces is able to determine the value of various indices (WCI, PMV and PPD, WBGT) which will predict the average climatic conditions for thermal comfort or the average degree of thermal stress suffered by a worker in a number of general cases. In practice, specific cases often differ from general cases in ways such as spatial heterogeneities, local differences, temporal fluctuations, clothing arrangements, personal characteristics. Thus it becomes necessary to supplement the values proposed in an initial predictive approach by a direct determination of the subjective experience which persons at work have of the climatic environment and of their corresponding personal state, an experience which these persons can judge and express. The approach is diagnostic.

These data are not obtained by means of a questionnaire; it is left to the user to incorporate the scales into a list of more comprehensive or more specific questions (medical survey, list of work stresses), presented in a form (oral, written; individual, collective) adapted to the particular case and to the collective standards (national, professional) in force.

If persons exposed to thermal environments are to be asked about their corresponding experiences or information requested on their cultural attitude in order to obtain the most appropriate subjective judgement scales, favourable relationships should first be established between these persons and the organization responsible, through the persons conducting the ergonomic investigation.

The thermal environments which lend themselves to the application of subjective judgement scales relate to conditions which differ to a moderate degree from thermal neutrality. Under extreme conditions, physical and physiological assessment methods of the thermal load shall be preferred, provided that their results can be used as criteria for a decision. In particular, tolerance limits for thermal load cannot be confidently based on subjective judgements and have to be decided in view of accepted health risk criteria. More specific conditions for applying the judgement scales will be made clear in connection with each of them.

The subjective nature of the data obtained using judgement scales leads some experts to doubt their benefit and prefer "objective", physical or physiological data. The question of the validity of subjective data as regards thermal environments can be viewed in two distinct ways:

a) The first approach corresponds to the following question:

To what extent is the information provided by these data the same as that provided by "objective" data?

The relation which may or may not exist between objective and subjective data will be examined with the aim of substituting collection of the former by that of the latter, which are more easily obtained. This International Standard is not concerned with this approach, however interesting it may be once the relation has been established.

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b) The second approach corresponds to the following question:

What is the intrinsic value of the data supplied by these scales?

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The opinions held by persons about the thermal environments in which they work have a value in themselves. It is up to the ergonomist whether or not to take them into account. The reputation of these data for lack of reliability does not justify dismissing them out of hand. The aim of this International Standard is precisely to improve their reliability by specifying the appropriate tools to use in collecting them and the requirement for using them.

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