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Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses —

Part 3: Information devices and controls

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Véhicules routiers — Exigences ergonomiques du poste de conduite
(stans les bus de ville— ai)

Partie 3: Systèmes de contrôle et d'information

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16121-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, Road vehicles, Subcommittee SC 13, Ergonomics applicable to road vehicles.

ISO 16121 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles* — *Ergonomic requirements* for the driver's workplace in line-service puses and s.iteh.ai)

- Part 1: General description, basic requirements
- Part 2: Visibility https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1386850f-68a2-4329-8f33-2b38df4a4912/iso-16121-3-2005
- Part 3: Information devices and controls
- Part 4: Cabin environment

Introduction

Poor ergonomics in the driver's workplace in buses designed to provide scheduled urban and interurban services increase the already high physical and mental strains on the drivers.

It is the aim of this part of ISO 16121 to supply the designer of line-service buses with information about how to develop an overall ergonomic concept for the driver's workplace. The recommended requirements on the driver's workplace for line-service buses made in this part of ISO 16121 are based on the scientific conclusions of the research project "Driver's workplace in the line-service bus". This was conducted in Germany and summarized in the recommendation VDV 234 [1]. Further comprehensive ergonomic studies related to the design of an enhanced driver workplace conducted in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] have been considered and found to provide recommendations covering similar areas.

This part of ISO 16121 sets out to consider the practical implications for all ranges of driver, but particularly those with heights from 1,58 m (small female) through to 2,0 m (large male).

It is also essential that the designer refer to the specifications and requirements of all parts of ISO 16121 (1 to 4) before completing the design of a driver's workplace.

It should be noted that where there is also national legislation covering any of the subjects contained herein, then both should be complied with. However, if a contradiction between the two should arise in any specific area, then the legislation shall prevail for that specific point only.

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Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses —

Part 3:

Information devices and control

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16121 applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and a maximum width exceeding 2,30 m.

It gives the requirements for the location of information devices and controls.

2 Normative references iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16121-1, Road vehicles are Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 1: General description, basic requirements 12/iso-16121-3-2005

ISO 2575, Road vehicles — Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales

ISO 4040, Road vehicles — Location of hand controls, indicators and tell-tales in motor vehicles

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For this part of ISO 16121, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

low-floor

vehicle in which at least 35 % of the area available for standing passengers (or of its forward section in the case of an articulated vehicle) forms a single area without steps, reached through at least one service door by a single step from the ground

3.1.2

early warning

visual signal, no immediate action required

3.1.3

alert

visual signal alarm, immediate action required

3.1.4

Zone A

zone on the dashboard beneath the steering wheel, bounded by a horizontal tangent to the top of the steering column at its uppermost position, a vertical line projected from the left- and right-hand extremities of the wheel rim and the top of the dashboard (see Figure 1)

3.1.5

Zone B

zone to the left of the steering wheel limited to the right by outer diameter of steering wheel, limit to the left and front by the hand reach R (see Figures 1 and 2), limited to the rear by the plane transverse to the length axis of the seat up to a maximum of 60 mm below steering wheel centre (central position) as advised by the manufacturer

3.1.6

Zone C

same shape as Zone B, but mirrored to the right of the steering wheel (see Figure 1)

3.1.7

Zone B₁

supplementary plane, starting nearest to the driver at the end of Zone B with the same width and continuing spreading downwards (see Figure 1)

NOTE Zone B₁ may be integrated into Zone B.

3.1.8

Zone C₁

supplementary plane mirrored to Zone B₁, adjacent to Zone C (see Figure 1)

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Zone C₁ may be integrated into Zone C NOTE

3.1.9

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side console to the left of the driver, limited to the right by the distance to the seat (minimum 100 mm), to the front by the rear border of Zone B, and to the left and rear by the cabin walls (see Figure 1)

3.1.10

Zone E

side console to the right of the driver, limited to the left by the distance to the seat (minimum 100 mm), limited to the front by the rear border of Zone C, limited to the right depending on regulations about gangways, and limited to the rear by the cabin walls (see Figure 1)

3.1.11

Zone F

roof console over driver's workplace, out of the hand reach of a seated driver (see Figure 2)

3.1.12

Hand Reach Range

range bounded by two forward-facing hemispheres of 750 mm radius constructed from both the left and right shoulder points

3.13

Shoulder Point

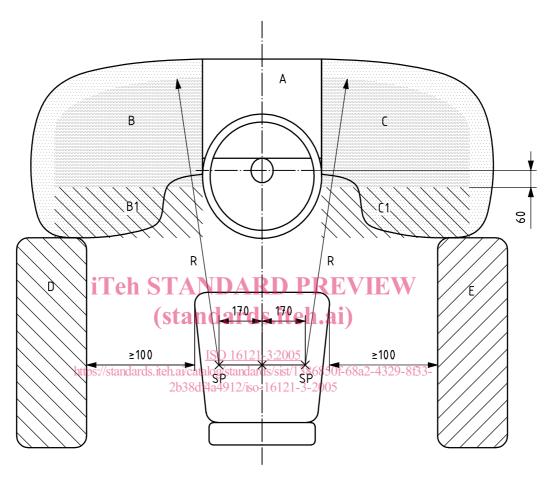
SP

points located on the left and right, 530 mm vertically above the H-point of the seat when it is in its furthest forward and lowest position, and 170 mm either side of the centreline of the seat

3.2 Abbreviated terms

LHD Left-hand driven vehicle RHD Right-hand driven vehicle

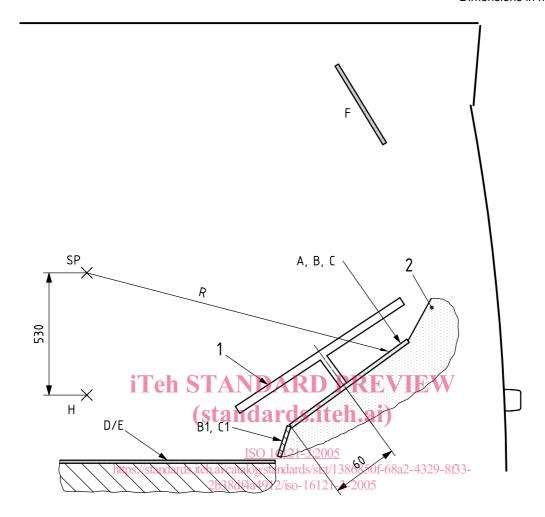
Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- A Zone A (3.1.4)
- B Zone B (3.1.5)
- B₁ Zone B₁ (3.1.7)
- C Zone C (3.1.6)
- C₁ Zone C₁ (3.1.8)
- D Zone D (3.1.9)
- E Zone E (3.1.10)
- H small person
- R hand reach range = 750 mm
- SP shoulder point

Figure 1 — Definition of zones, top view



Key

- 1 steering wheel
- 2 dashboard
- A Zone A (3.1.4)
- B Zone B (3.1.5)
- B₁ Zone B₁ (3.1.7)
- C Zone C (3.1.6)
- C₁ Zone C₁ (3.1.8)
- D Zone D (3.1.9)
- E Zone E (3.1.10)
- F Zone F (3.1.11)
- H small person
- R hand reach range = 750 mm
- SP shoulder point

Figure 2 — Definitions of zones, side view

4 Checking and information devices

4.1 Basic ergonomic principles

The design of the information units (instruments) shall be based on the following ergonomic principles:

- accessibility of controls from the normal driving position without bending the upper part of the body forward,
- convenient operation of cash register and ticket printer,
- no visibility limitations to the front and side,
- unobstructed view of the display, keyboard, cash register, change machine and change tray for the driver (if provided),
- source of information clearly indicated by pictograms,
- as few indicator lamps as possible, but as many as required by national regulations,
- minimum effort required by driver to identify faults and take rectifying action,
- large, clear symbols (ISO 2575),
- the use of a graphic-capable display, for centralized data representation,
- red lamp or colour screen for alert, ANDARD PREVIEW
- yellow lamp or colour screen for early warning, and ten.ai)
- fault messages that distinguish between "early warning" and "alert".

Information presented to the driver shall be relevant, unambiguous, causing the minimum of distraction. This will necessitate information be ranked, which will have to take into account the following:

- relevance (safety, resultant damage),
- origin, and
- addressee (driver, maintenance personnel).

The degree of priority shall be determined by the manufacturer, taking into account the mode of operation.

As part of the information priority, it will be necessary to store information for later display. Manual recall of this information by the appropriate personnel shall be possible.

4.2 ISO 4040 compatible location

It is recommended that the following controls on the dashboard and the side consoles be positioned as specified in ISO 4040 for road vehicles in general:

- speed indicator,
- direction indicator,
- change-over of headlights/headlamp flasher,
- windscreen wiper/windscreen washer, and
- horn.

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