

**Vägfordon – Ergonomiska krav för förarens
arbetsplats i linjebussar –**

Del 1: Allmän beskrivning, baskrav
(ISO 16121-1:2005, IDT)

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

Part 1: General description, basic requirements
(ISO 16121-1:2005, IDT)

Den internationella standarden ISO 16121-1:2005 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 16121-1:2005.

The International Standard ISO 16121-1:2005 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 16121-1:2005.

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SS-ISO 16121-1:2005**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 16121-1 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 buses*:

- *Part 1: General description, basic requirements*
- *Part 2: Visibility*
- *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 [3]. 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 [4, 5, 6, 7, 8] 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) 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 his 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.

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

Part 1: General description, basic requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16121 applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service 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 an overall width exceeding 2,30 m.

It contains basic requirements for an ergonomic and comfortable seating position, which is essential to keep drivers in a good state of health. The dimensions and mounting positions of driver's seat, pedals and steering have to be carefully chosen, to enable drivers to sit in an ergonomic seating position, i.e. sitting at angles which comply with the given ranges of comfort and to allow some variation when seated.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 6549, *Road vehicles — Procedure for H- and R-point determination*

ISO 10326-1, *Mechanical vibration — Laboratory method for evaluating vehicle seat vibration — Part 1: Basic requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

low-floor

a 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

3.2

required

values representing present state of the art that, when applied, achieve an acceptable level of ergonomic design

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3.3

recommended

values representing the preferred ergonomic conditions that are desirable for the future development of the driver's workplace

3.4

zero-X-plane

vertical transverse plane through the OHP, vertical to the longitudinal median plane of the bus

3.5

zero-Y-plane

median plane of driver (in driving posture), parallel to the longitudinal median plane of the bus

3.6

zero-Z-plane

horizontal plane through the OHP

3.7

Operator Heel Point

OHP

intersection of the driver's right heel with the surface of the depressed floor covering or other heel support

3.8

Heel Point Line

intersection line of the zero-X-plane with the zero-Z-plane

4 Basic requirements

4.1 Dimensions

4.1.1 Reference system

All dimensions at the driver's workplace refer to a driver-based system of coordinates (see Figure 1).

The reference system is formed by the zero-X-plane, zero-Y-plane and zero-Z-plane, which are perpendicular to each other.

The intersection point (coordinate origin) of all three planes corresponds to the OHP on the zero-Y-plane. The intersection line of the zero-X-plane with the zero-Z-plane is referred to below as Heel Point Line.

The X, Y and Z axes are so oriented that the negative coordinate range lies in front of the zero-X-plane, on the left of the zero-Y-plane and below the zero-Z-plane, when one is looking in the direction of driving forward.