

Kontrollkeskuste ergonoomilised lahendused. Osa 5: Displeid ja kontrollseadmed

Ergonomic design of control centres - Part 5: Displays and controls

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Ergonomic design of control centres - Part 5: Displays and controls (ISO 11064-5:2008)

Conception ergonomique des centres de commande -
Partie 5: Dispositifs d'affichage et commandes (ISO 11064-
5:2008)

Ergonomische Gestaltung von Leitzentralen - Teil 5:
Anzeigen und Stellteile (ISO 11064-5:2008)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11064-5:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2009.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11064-5:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11064-5:2008 without any modification.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 11064 presents principles and processes to be adopted when designing the human-system interface of a control centre. These interface considerations are relevant for operators, supervisors and maintainers of systems. It is intended for use by individuals such as project managers, purchasers, systems designers, specifiers and those developing operator interfaces.

The purpose of this part of ISO 11064 is to maximize the safe, reliable, efficient and comfortable use of displays and controls in control centre applications. To this end, rules and recommendations based upon ergonomic findings are established for

- selecting the appropriate display and control types,
- structuring and presenting information on screens and shared off-workstation displays, and
- establishing control and dialogue procedures.

This part of ISO 11064 focuses on the main principles for the selection, design and implementation of controls, displays and human-system interactions for control room operation and supervision. The wide range of control and displays used in control rooms and the fast changes in technology make it impracticable to provide requirements meeting all situations. The approach adopted here is to identify general principles of good practice that will need to be supported by information accessed from human factors publications and other ergonomics standards.

The use of displays and controls in control centres differs from that typically found in offices and other non-control situations. Control centre activities are characterized by:

- being driven by externally controlled events occurring within the process;
- requiring an appropriate human response in real time — human reactions that are inadequate or too late can cause environmental damage, serious personal injury (e.g. safety-critical situations), equipment damage, lost production, decreased output quality or pollution of the environment;
- controlling the dynamic behaviours of high-energy or hazardous physical and chemical processes;
- involving information derived from a variety of sources;
- including the monitoring of many complex process variables typically presented via multiple parallel visual and auditory devices;
- involving team work with resources both within and outside the control room.

For these reasons, the standards required in a control environment can need to be more stringent than those of the typical office environment (i.e. as covered by ISO 9241).

This part ISO 11064 defines principles and specifies requirements to be applied when determining the most appropriate displays and controls for control room functions. Thus, the application of this part of ISO 11064 ought to be of benefit to operators, operating companies, equipment purchasers, interface designers, manufacturers and engineering firms as outlined below.

— Operators and operating companies

Communication between operators and equipment will be more uniform across plants to which the standard is applied. This can reduce training burdens and facilitate job rotations. Operator stress, and situation-induced operator errors, can be reduced, thus improving operator efficiency and job satisfaction.

— Purchasers of equipment

The buyer has standard criteria to use in judging and selecting any man-machine interface under consideration and the material can be included in procurement requirements. Tighter control of procurement offers project managers a reduction of risk.

— Manufacturers of displays and controls

This part of ISO 11064 provides an agreed baseline from which manufacturers can develop and/or offer products.

— Engineering firms

Engineering firms or departments can reference a common set of guidelines and principles in the selection and application of displays and controls to fit their particular needs. This part of ISO 11064 also offers engineers and product developers advice in the design of displays and controls.

Ergonomic design of control centres —

Part 5: Displays and controls

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS — Many of the topics covered by this part of ISO 11064 relate to safety-critical matters. It may be advisable to seek professional advice in the interpretation of requirements and the selection of appropriate solutions.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11064 presents principles and gives requirements and recommendations for displays, controls, and their interaction, in the design of control-centre hardware and software.

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 9241-12, *Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 12: Presentation of information*

ISO 11064-1, *Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 1: Principles for the design of control centres*

ISO 11064-7, *Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 7: Principles for the evaluation of control centres*

ISO 13407, *Human-centred design processes for interactive systems*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

alarm

high priority alert used to attract the operator's attention to important deviations or abnormal events in system operation

3.2

alert

method by which operators are notified of system events requiring a reaction or response

3.3

analogue display

display in which the status information is shown as a function of length, angle or other dimension

NOTE 1 In the case of visual displays, the information may be shown as a function of pointer deflection, length of a bar graph, or similar visual quantity.