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# International Standard



# 6682

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## Earth-moving machinery — Zones of comfort and reach for controls

*Engins de terrassement — Zones de confort et d'accessibilité des commandes*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6682 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	France	South Africa, Rep of
Austria	Germany, F. R.	Spain
Belgium	Italy	United Kingdom
Brazil	Philippines	USA
Chile	Poland	USSR
Czechoslovakia	Portugal	
Finland	Romania	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Japan  
Sweden

# Earth-moving machinery — Zones of comfort and reach for controls

## 1 Scope

This International Standard defines zones of comfort and reach for controls derived for the overlapping reach capability of large and small operators in the seated position.

## 2 Field of application

This document is intended as a guide for the design of the operator compartment controls for earth-moving machinery.

## 3 References

ISO 3411, *Earth-moving machinery — Human physical dimensions of operators and minimum operator space envelope*.

ISO 5353, *Earth-moving machinery — Seat index point (SIP)*.

## 4 Definitions

**4.1 SIP** : Seat Index Point as defined by ISO 5353 (fixed at nominal seat adjustments).

**4.2 control displacement** : The travel or movement of a control through its operational range.

**4.3 control location** : The positions of a control, including the corresponding control displacement, defined from the SIP.

**4.4 primary controls** : Controls that are used frequently or continuously by the operator, such as :

- a) Machine controls : transmission, brakes, steering, engine speed, etc.
- b) Working tool controls : blade controls, bucket controls, ripper controls, etc.

**4.5 secondary controls** : Controls that are infrequently used by the operator, such as lights, windshield wipers, starter, heater, air conditioner, etc.

**4.6 zones of comfort** : Preferred control location zones for primary hand and foot controls. Both large and small operators should be able to reach controls comfortably in these zones.

**4.7 zones of reach** : Control location zones for secondary hand and foot controls. Both large and small operators should be able to reach controls in these zones from the seated position, but the operator may be required to rotate or lean forward and to each side.

**4.8 XYZ coordinate system** : coordinate system used to define the control zone locations :

- a) Origin at the SIP.
- b) X-axis; fore-aft, positive to front of the SIP.
- c) Y-axis; lateral, positive to right of the SIP.
- d) Z-axis; vertical, positive upward from the SIP.

**4.9 flexion** : Movement that changes the angle between body parts.

**4.10 adduction** : Movement in a plane normal to the plane of flexion and directed towards or past the mid-axis (XZ plane) of the body.

**4.11 abduction** : Movement in a plane normal to the plane of flexion and directed away from the mid-axis (XZ plane) of the body.

**4.12 circumduction** : Movement about an axis that circumscribes a cone.