Ergonomics and Visibility in tramway driver's cab

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Key Presentation Take Aways

- French context
- Methodology
- Focus on visibility requirements
- Example of a new design
- For further information...





French Context

Ends of vehicle = visual identity of a city





French Context

Actors:

- Public authorities in charge of transport organisation
 - → defines the specifications for the RS
- Operators
 - → users of the RS
- STRMTG
 - → delivers authorisation regarding the safety





Methodology

Other European guidebooks?

Based on:

- Needs of operators and STRMTG (safety)
- Standards (buses, conventional railway RS) and regulations (road vehicle)
- Know-how of manufacturers and ergonomics specialist
- Working group with all concerned professions





Hazards ←→ Conditions of Visibility











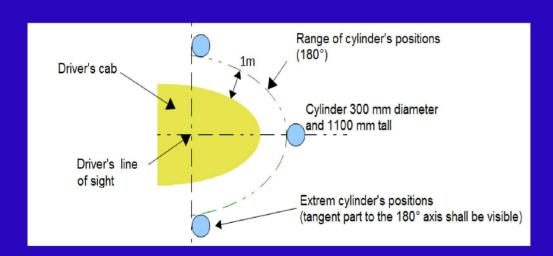
Benefits of visibility and anticipation:

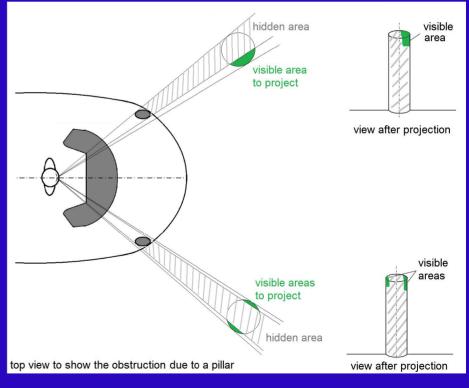
- Reduce collisions with pedestrians
 1 fatality and 1 severe injured victims in 2010 due to the obstruction of the pillars (8° and 18°)
- Reduce collisions with every third parties
- Reduce emergency braking → falls in the tram
 428 victims in France in 2014





Tram at standstill ←→ Close field of vision Child crossing in front of the tram









Tram moving ←→ Far-off visibility

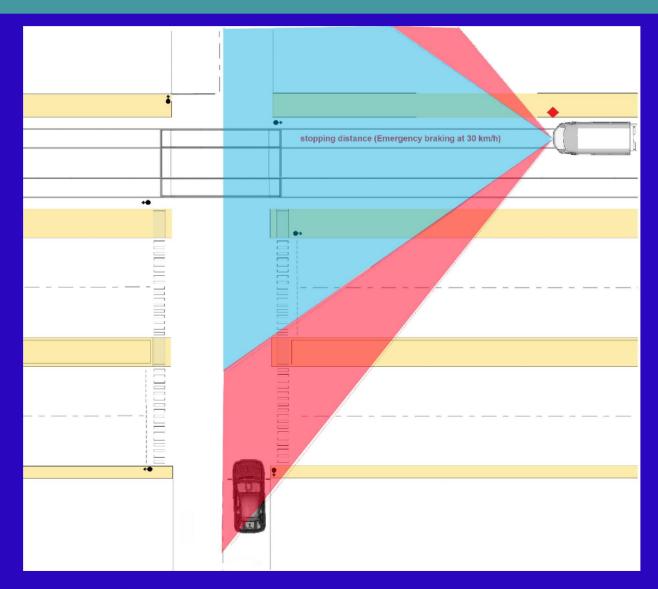






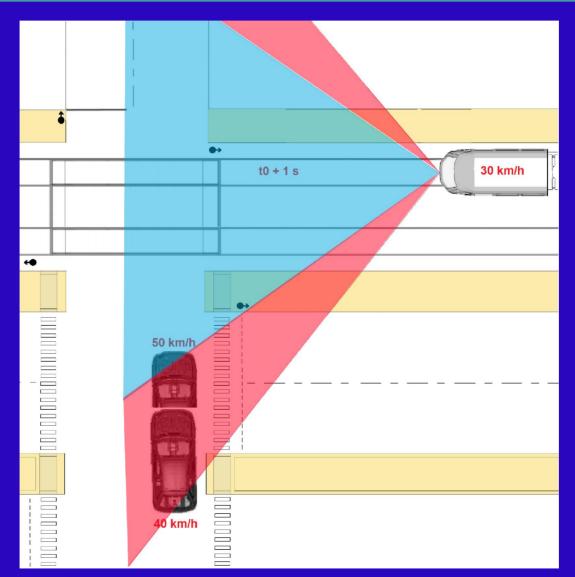








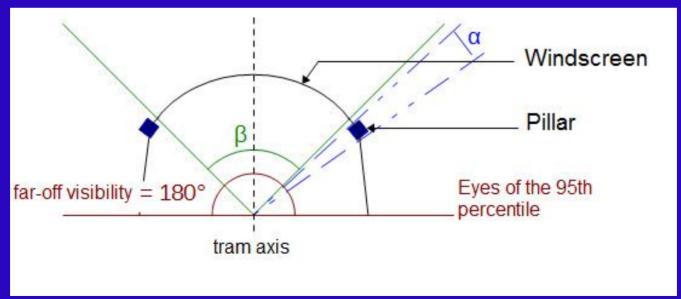






13th National Light Rail & Streetcar Conference

- Angle without any obstacle β = 100° min
- 25° min above the horizontal plane
- 180° min for the forward field of vision
- Angle of obstruction by pillar $\alpha = 6^{\circ}$ max







Example of a new design

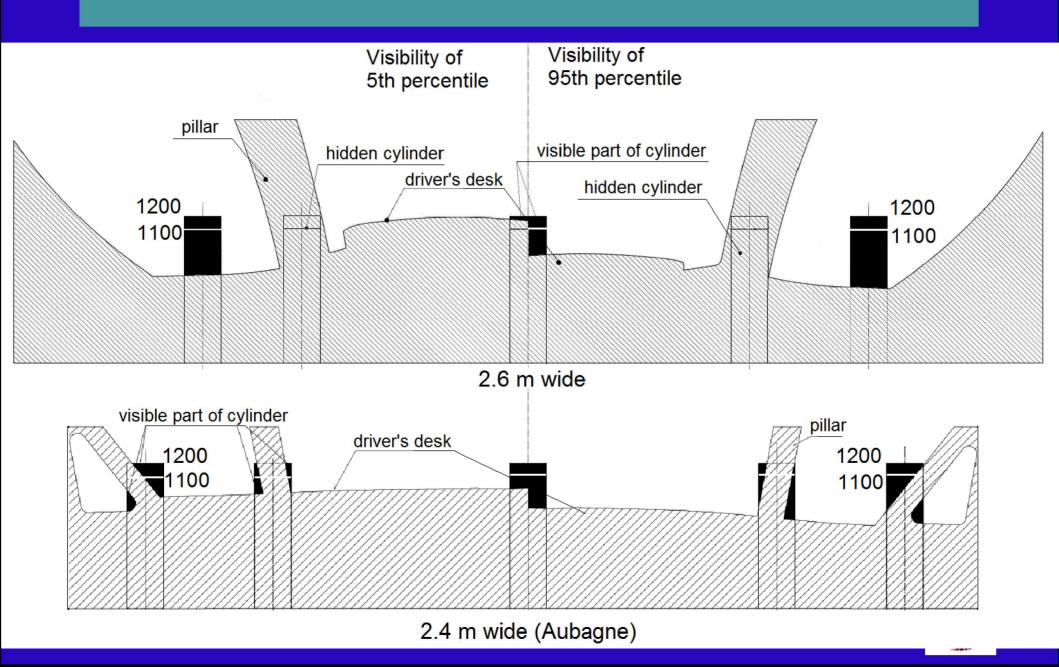








Example of a new design



For further information...

Guidebook available on STRMTG's website English version coming soon

http://www.strmtg.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/en/

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