Human Engineering Design Criteria Standards Part 1

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Although numerous Federal standards exist that establish general HSI and human engineering criteria for design and development of systems, equipment, and facilities (including DOD MIL-STD-1472G Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard and NASA-STD-3000 Man-Systems Integration Standards, among others) each of these

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Human Engineering Design Criteria Standards Part 1 ...
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requires general human systems integration (HSI) criteria for the design and development of human-machine interfaces for their technology, systems, equipment, and facilities. The goal of DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Human Factors and Behavioral Science division Human Systems Engineering Project is to identify, develop, and apply a standard process to enhance technology and system design, system safety, and operational efficiency.

Human Engineering Design Criteria Standards Part 1 ...
1. Identify and review the body of publicly available existing human factors and HSI standards, best practices, and guidelines for applicability to DHS. 2. Apply a user-centered design (UCD) approach for the DHS organization in order to determine how existing HSI standards can be mapped to DHS needs, technology, and processes. 3.

Human Engineering Design Criteria Standards Part 2 ...
general human engineering criteria for design and development of military systems, equipment, and facilities. Human engineering is one of seven domains of Human-systems integration (as defined in the DoD 5000 series) and is synonymous with Human factors engineering. The purpose of this standard is to present human

Human Engineering Design Criteria Standards Part 1 ...
Abstract. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requires general human systems integration (HSI) criteria for the design and development of human-machine interfaces for the technology, systems, equipment, and facilities employed by its user population. HSI is the relationship between humans and their environment and in particular how systems are designed and used relative to that relationship with the goal of ensuring a safe and effective environment that meets the mission.

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MIL-STD-1472D, MILITARY STANDARD: HUMAN ENGINEERING, DESIGN CRITERIA FOR MILITARY SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FACILITIES (14 MAR 1989)., This standard establishes general human engineering criteria for design and development of military systems, equipment, and facilities. Its purpose is to present human engineering design criteria, principles, and practices to be applied in the design of systems, equipment, and facilities.

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2. This standard establishes general human engineering criteria for design and development of military systems, equipment and facilities. Its purpose is to present human engineering design criteria, principles and practices to be applied in the design of systems, equipment and facilities so as to: a.

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This digest was prepared by the Human Factors Standardization SubTAG of the Department of Defense Human Factors Engineering Technical Advisory Group (DoD HFE TAG).This booklet is a digest of material appearing in MIL-STD-1472, and is complemented with material from MIL-HDBK-759 and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Human Factors Design Guide. The user is therefore referred to those documents and its references for required supplementary information.This digest provides basic, quantitative human engineering design data in pictorial, tabular, and graphical formats for use during system, equipment, or facility design and assessment. Its purpose is to furnish a convenient “portable” reference of human engineering design criteria and guidelines. The principles, explanations, limitations, and application techniques associated with the data have been intentionally omitted. This abbreviated presentation presupposes that the user is familiar with the bases and limitations of the given data or will consult applicable references to ensure appropriate application of the data.

Printed on high quality paper, and durably bound, this standard is approved for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense. This standard establishes general human engineering criteria for design and development of military systems, equipment, and facilities. Human engineering is one of seven domains of Human-systems integration (as defined in the DoD 5000 series) and is synonymous with Human factors engineering. The purpose of this standard is to present human engineering design criteria, principles, and practices to be applied in the design of systems, equipment, and facilities so as to: a. Achieve required performance by operator, control, and maintenance personnel. b. Achieve required manpower readiness for system performance. c. Achieve required reliability of personnel-equipment combinations. d. Foster design standardization within and among systems. This standard does not alter requirements for system development participation of human engineering specialists to interpret and implement these practices and to provide solutions to human engineering problems which arise and which are not specifically covered herein. Requirements herein are expressed in the International System of Units (SI). As a convenience, the metric units are accompanied by their approximate customary system equivalents (in parentheses). Angular measure is expressed in degrees unless it is necessary to specify fractions of a degree where milliradians are used. MIL-STD-1472 has not had a thorough technical review since the late 1980s. MIL-STD-1472D was promulgated in March 1989, and hence addressed the level of technology that existed through 1988 or possibly 1987. The “E” revision, promulgated in 1996, was mostly cosmetic; the text was changed to a non-proportional font in order to reduce white space. The “F” revision, promulgated in 1999, consisted mainly of moving the anthropometric data from MIL-STD-1472 to MIL-HDBK-759, but little else. As a result, requirements and design criteria contained in previous versions of MIL-STD-1472 may no longer be applicable to today's technology. The operational benefits of emerging technologies may be limited due to the out-of-date design criteria. Tomorrow's systems will depend on greater cognitive processing on the part of the human operator, maintainer, and support personnel. Portable or wearable computers are likely to be commonplace. New display concepts such as virtual reality, haptic (touch sensing), and three-dimensional are receiving a great deal of interest, as are voice, pointing, gesture, and eye-blink control systems. Technology, if misapplied, will impose human performance requirements that cannot be satisfied. Many technologies are evolving rapidly; the human is not. The benefits of new technologies may not be realized if one fails to consider human capabilities and limitations. The changes made in the “G” revision over the previous version are substantial. The organizational structure of the standard was revamped to group similar material in the same section of the document. Obsolete provisions (e.g., reference to dot-matrix printers) were deleted, out-of-date provisions were updated to reflect the latest research, and new provisions were added to address emerging technologies. See 6.4 for a summary of changes to the present “G” revision.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)requires general human systems integration (HSI) criteria for the design and development of human-machine interfaces for their technology, systems, equipment, and facilities. The goal of DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Human Factors and Behavioral Sciencedivision Human Systems Engineering Project is to identify, develop, and apply a standard process to enhance technology and system design, system safety, and operational efficiency. The project manager partnered with the National Institute of Standards andTechnology (NIST) Visualization and Usability Group (VUG) in furtherance of this effort. The goal of this phase of the project was to identify and review the body of existing human factors and HSI standards, best practices, and guidelines in order to map these topotential DHS needs, technology, and processes.

A comprehensive review of international and national standards and guidelines, this handbook consists of 32 chapters divided into nine sections that cover standardization efforts, anthropometry and working postures, designing manual material, human-computer interaction, occupational health and safety, legal protection, military human factor standar

The Index is a reference list of non-government Human Systems/Human Engineering standardization documents. Since the designation of documents as standards by non-government standards bodies tends to be somewhat flexible, the scope of non-government standards for the Index was kept quite loose and includes standards, specifications, recommended practices, codes, guides, handbooks, etc. The Index also lists draft standards, standardization organizations, and where to obtain the documents.

Careful assessment of the origin and intent of design provisions can take on added importance in light of current policies within the Department of Defense regarding tailoring of specifications and standards and reduction of interpretation stringency where marginal benefits of a standard requirement cannot rationalize cost-effective application to system needs. This report shows how tracing human engineering design criteria to determine validity and applicability, as developed from its sources, could become a useful technique and how the ancestors of current human engineering standards take on some value. The development of the current military standard for human engineering is also described. (Author).

With an updated edition including new material in additional chapters, this one-of-a-kind handbook covers not only current standardization efforts, but also anthropometry and optimal working postures, ergonomic human computer interactions, legal protection, occupational health and safety, and military human factor principles. While delineating the crucial role that standards and guidelines play in facilitating the design of advantageous working conditions to enhance individual performance, the handbook suggests ways to expand opportunities for global economic and ergonomic development. This book features: Guidance on the design of work systems including tasks, equipment, and workspaces as well as the work environment in relation to human capacities and limitations Emphasis on important human factors and ergonomic standards that can be utilized to improve product and process to ensure efficiency and safety A focus on quality control to ensure that standards are met throughout the worldwide market