

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
5006-2

First edition
1993-06-15

Earth-moving machinery — Operator's field of view —

Part 2: Evaluation method

*Engins de terrassement — Visibilité du conducteur —
Partie 2: Méthode d'évaluation*



Reference number
ISO 5006-2:1993(E)
AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 5006-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Sub-Committee SC 2, *Safety requirements and human factors*.

ISO 5006 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Earth-moving machinery — Operator's field of view*:

- Part 1: *Test method*
- Part 2: *Evaluation method*
- Part 3: *Criteria*

Annex A of this part of ISO 5006 is for information only.

© ISO 1993

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

This part of ISO 5006 provides a means for evaluating the operator's ability to have visibility to a perimeter area around an earth-moving machine. The perimeter chosen is a circle with a 12 m radius on the test surface around the machine. This circular area is divided into four specific areas. Visibility categories are established based on the ability of the operator to distinguish objects on the perimeter considering specific machine design, function and operation.

The 700 mm masking dimension is chosen because such a masking would effectively prevent an operator from seeing a person located beyond a masking of that width. When there are adjacent maskings, it has been found that a masking separation distance or spacing of 1 300 mm is necessary in order to ensure that an operator would be able to recognize that a person was or is in the visibility area.

The evaluation method recognizes that for visibility areas to the front of some machines, large maskings may exist. As a result of the specific operational modes of these machines, these masking areas are of less importance due to minimized maskings in other areas around the machine. This acceptance has been based on a number of years of worldwide experience with these types of machines.

Large maskings areas are also accepted for some machines to the rear visibility areas. This is allowed because these machines operate primarily in a forward mode.

This page intentionally left blank