

**Prince of Songkla University**  
**The Faculty of Engineering**

**Final Examination Semester I**

**Academic Year: 2006**

**Date: October 10, 06**

**Time: 09:00 -12:00**

**Subject: 225-602 Human factors engineering**

**Room: R200**

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**ทูลงรลทในการสอบ โทษจันต่ำค่อ ปรบตทในรายวขานัน แลลพัทการเรยลน 1 ภาดการทลทษา**

**DIRECTIONS**

1. Only short note on an A4 piece (both sides), dictionary and calculator are allowed.
2. Attend all questions (5 questions are given on page 1-8, important documents are shown on page 9-11).
3. Total score is 100.
4. Your answers could be in English or Thai.
5. Please check all questions before start working.

Good Luck

*Asst.Prof.Dr. Angoon Sungkhapong*



1. A student is working at his workstation as shown in figure 1, 2 and 3.
  - 1.1) Evaluate the working posture or working situation by using RULA method. (10 points)
  - 1.2) Propose the practical workstation and working method for health, safety and work improvement. (10 points)

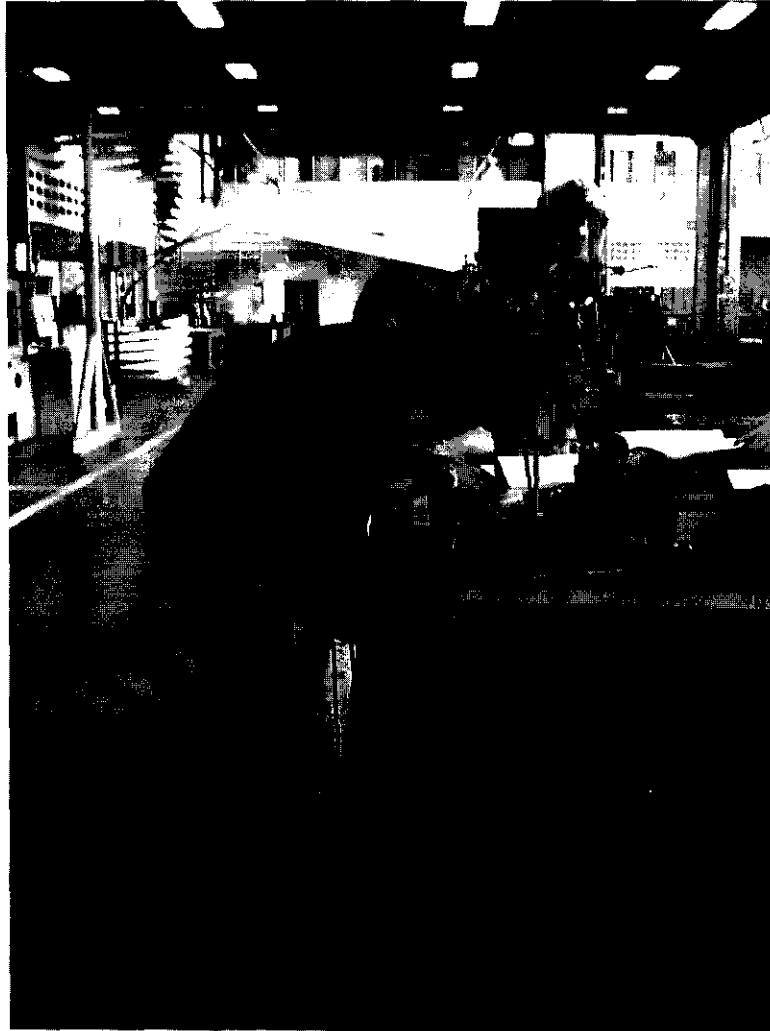


Figure 1: Show the posture of a student while he is working on assigned work.



Figure 2: Show the location of hands while he is using tools.



Figure 3: Show the posture and location of hands & wrists while he is working.

2. A 56 kg lady is lifting her 15 kg baby who is standing on the floor to the upper bed (figure 4-5). The weight of some body segments and other important data are given in table 1. The center of mass, for all upper body part of the lady, is located 1 inches from L5/S1 joint as shown in figure 5.
- 2.1) What kind of lever system occurred at L5/S1 joint ?  
(5 points)
- 2.2) Do analysis the working posture by using revised NIOSH lifting equation if the baby who is standing on the floor is lifted till her feet is 20 inches above the floor. (10 points)
- 2.3) Compute the reaction force at the hip joint and the value of back muscle force while the lady is holding her baby. (15 points)

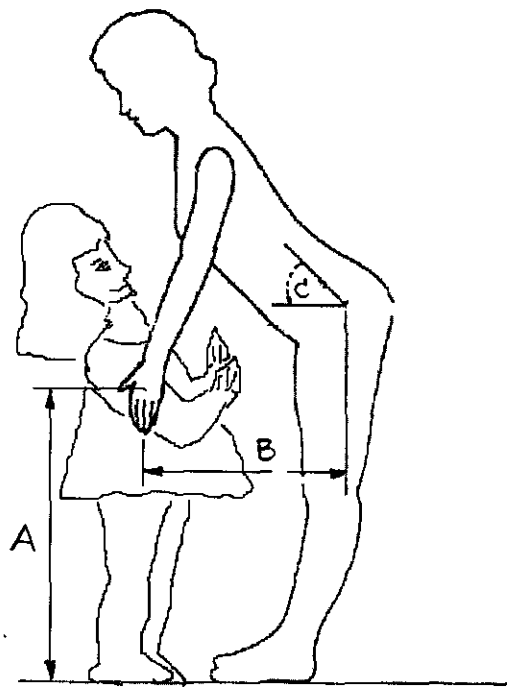


Figure 4: Show posture & all dimensions when a lady starts to lift her baby.

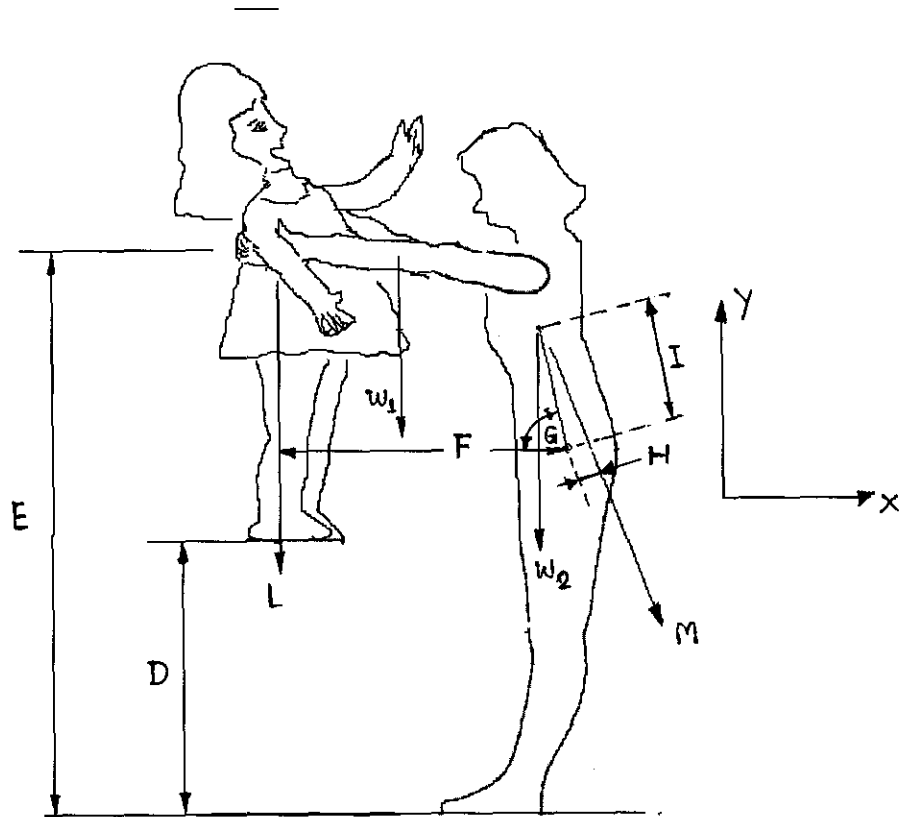


Figure 5: Show posture & all dimensions while a lady is lifting her baby.

Table 1: Important data for question #2.

Symbols/data	Value	unit
A	29.5	inch
B	14.2	inch
C	45	degree
D	20	inch
E	49.5	inch
F	20	inch
G	85	degree
H	1	inch
I	12	inch
weigh of upper limbs (left & right)	5.6	kg
weigh of trunk	25.2	kg

3. The displays and controls in figure 6-7 are important parts of different motorcycle model.

- 3.1) Show your comment on good view aspect of design and customer usage. (10 points)
- 3.2) Give your suggestion to improve the design for better usage. (10 points)

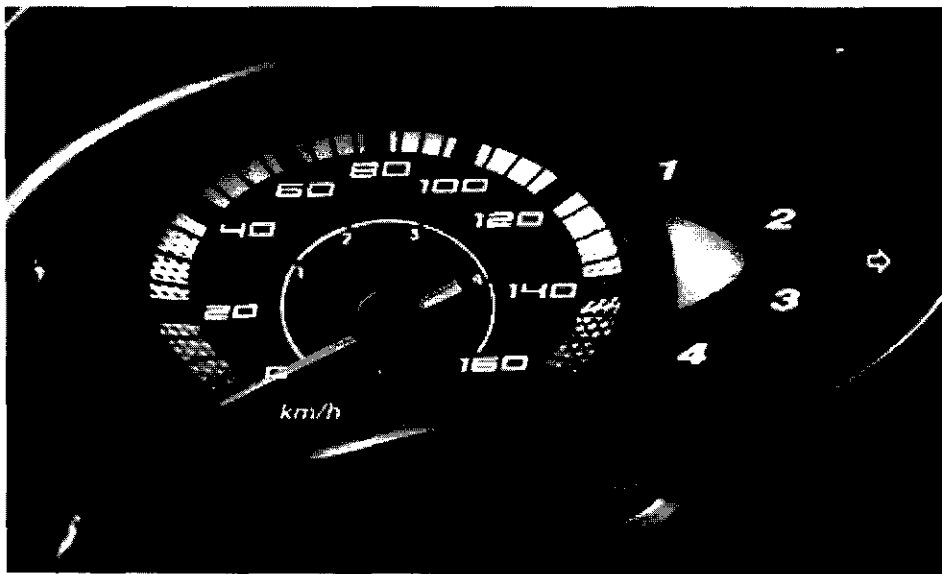


Figure 6: Show displays of a motorcycle.

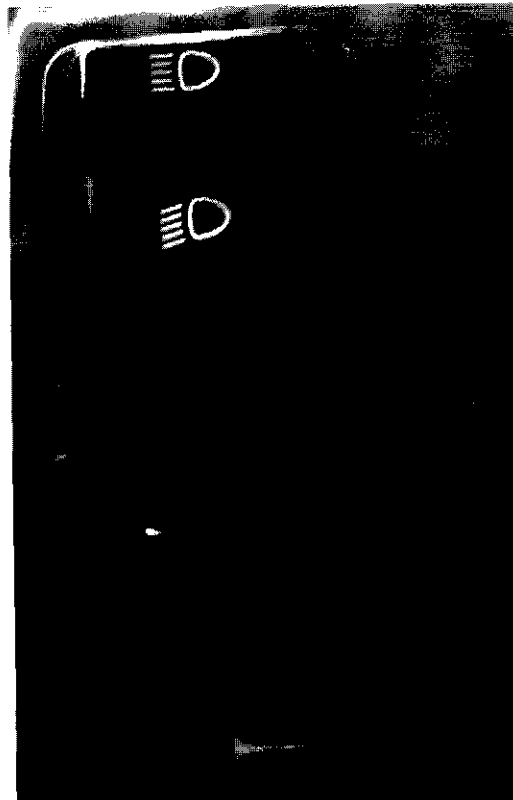


Figure 7 (a)



Figure 7 (b)

Figure 7: Show controls of a motorcycle.

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4. What are the effects of indoor climate (air temperature, air humidity, air movement and air quality) on health, safety and working efficiency? Explain clearly and recommend the appropriate value of air temperature, air humidity, air movement and air quality for nice workplace. (15 points)

5. According to your term report (research paper), please summarize the main objective, the methodology and the conclusions. How would you apply for your own work? (15 points)

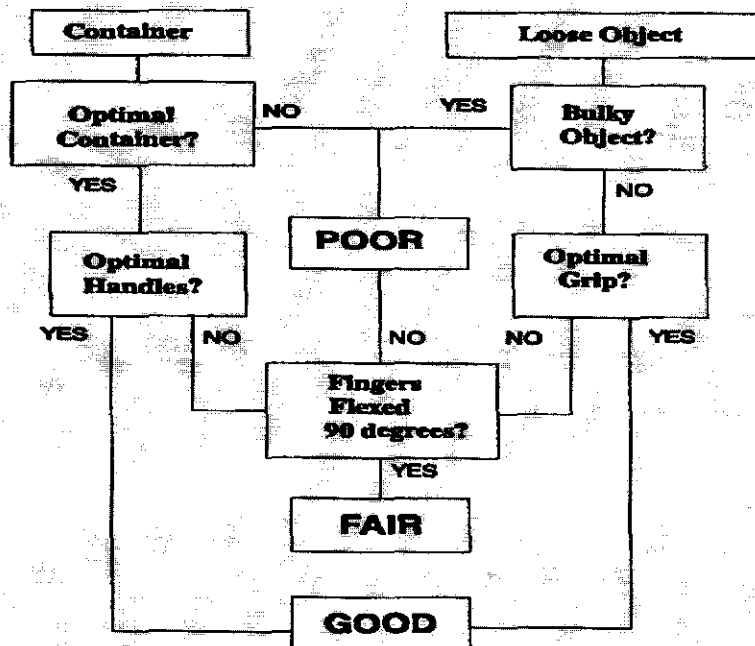
\*\*\*\*\*GOOD LUCK\*\*\*\*\*



		METRIC	U.S. CUSTOMARY
Load Constant	LC	23 kg	51 lb
Horizontal Multiplier	HM	(25/H)	(10/H)
Vertical Multiplier	VM	$1 - (.003  V-75 )$	$1 - (.0075  V-30 )$
Distance Multiplier	DM	$.82 + (4.5/D)$	$.82 + (1.8/D)$
Asymmetric Multiplier	AM	$1 - (.0032A)$	$1 - (.0032A)$
Frequency Multiplier	FM	From Table 5	From Table 5
Coupling Multiplier	CM	From Table 7	From Table 7

### Decision Tree for Coupling Quality

#### Object Lifted



*Handwritten mark*

**Table 5  
Frequency Multiplier Table (FM)**

Frequency Lifts/min (F) ‡	Work Duration					
	≤ 1 Hour		>1 but ≤ 2 Hours		>2 but ≤ 8 Hours	
	V < 30†	V ≥ 30	V < 30	V ≥ 30	V < 30	V ≥ 30
≤0.2	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	.85	.85
0.5	.97	.97	.92	.92	.81	.81
1	.94	.94	.88	.88	.75	.75
2	.91	.91	.84	.84	.65	.65
3	.88	.88	.79	.79	.55	.55
4	.84	.84	.72	.72	.45	.45
5	.80	.80	.60	.60	.35	.35
6	.75	.75	.50	.50	.27	.27
7	.70	.70	.42	.42	.22	.22
8	.60	.60	.35	.35	.18	.18
9	.52	.52	.30	.30	.00	.15
10	.45	.45	.26	.26	.00	.13
11	.41	.41	.00	.23	.00	.00
12	.37	.37	.00	.21	.00	.00
13	.00	.34	.00	.00	.00	.00
14	.00	.31	.00	.00	.00	.00
15	.00	.28	.00	.00	.00	.00
>15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

†Values of V are in inches. ‡For lifting less frequently than once per 5 minutes, set F = .2 lifts/minute.

Table 7: Coupling Multiplier Table (CM)

Coupling Type	Coupling Multiplier	
	V < 75 mm.	V ≥ 75 mm.
Good	1.00	1.00
Fair	0.95	1.00
Poor	0.90	0.90

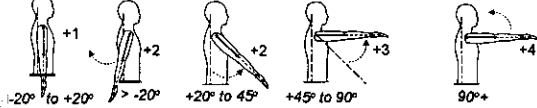
02

# RULA Employee Assessment Worksheet

Complete this worksheet following the step-by-step procedure below. Keep a copy in the employee's personnel folder for future reference.

## A. Arm & Wrist Analysis

### Step 1: Locate Upper Arm Position

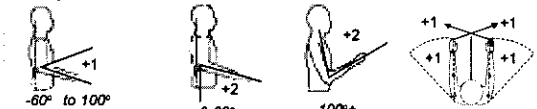


#### Step 1a: Adjust...

If shoulder is raised: +1;  
If upper arm is abducted: +1;  
If arm is supported or person is leaning: -1

Final Upper Arm Score =

### Step 2: Locate Lower Arm Position

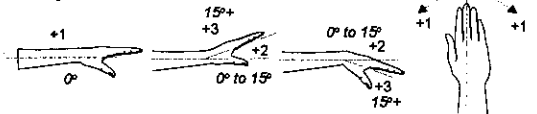


#### Step 2a: Adjust...

If arm is working across midline of the body: +1;  
If arm out to side of body: -1

Final Lower Arm Score =

### Step 3: Locate Wrist Position



#### Step 3a: Adjust...

If wrist is bent from the midline: +1

Final Wrist Score =

### Step 4: Wrist Twist

If wrist is twisted mainly in mid-range = 1;  
If twist at or near end of twisting range = 2

Wrist Twist Score =

### Step 5: Look-up Posture Score in Table A

Use values from steps 1, 2, 3 & 4 to locate Posture Score in table A

Posture Score A =

### Step 6: Add Muscle Use Score

If posture mainly static (i.e. held for longer than 1 minute) or;  
If action repeatedly occurs 4 times per minute or more: +1

Muscle Use Score =

### Step 7: Add Force/load Score

If load less than 2 kg (intermittent): +0;  
If 2 kg to 10 kg (intermittent): +1;  
If 2 kg to 10 kg (static or repeated): +2;  
If more than 10 kg load or repeated or shocks: +3

Force/load Score =

### Step 8: Find Row in Table C

The completed score from the Arm/wrist analysis is used to find the row on Table C

Final Wrist & Arm Score =

## SCORES

Table A

Upper Arm	Lower Arm	Wrist						
		1	2	3	4			
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	3	2	7	3	3	3	4	4
2	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
3	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
5	1	5	5	5	5	5	6	7
	2	5	5	5	5	5	6	7
	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	7
6	1	7	7	7	7	7	8	9
	2	7	7	7	7	7	8	9
	3	7	7	7	7	7	8	9

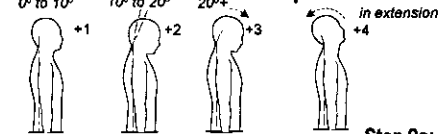
Table C

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5
2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6
4	3	3	3	4	5	6	6
5	4	4	4	5	5	7	7
6	4	4	5	6	6	7	7
7	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
8+	5	5	6	7	7	7	7

Final Score =

## B. Neck, Trunk & Leg Analysis

### Step 9: Locate Neck Position



#### Step 9a: Adjust...

= Final Neck Score

If neck is twisted: +1; If neck is side-bending: +1

### Step 10: Locate Trunk Position



#### Step 10a: Adjust...

If trunk is twisted: +1; If trunk is side-bending: +1

### Step 11: Legs

If legs & feet supported and balanced: +1;  
If not: +2

= Final Trunk Score

= Final Leg Score

Trunk Posture Score

Neck	Legs					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	3	3	4	5
2	2	2	3	3	4	5
3	3	3	3	4	4	5
4	4	4	4	4	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	6
6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Table B

### Step 12: Look-up Posture Score in Table B

Use values from steps 8, 9, & 10 to locate Posture Score in Table B

= Posture B Score

### Step 13: Add Muscle Use Score

If posture mainly static or;  
If action 4/minute or more: +1

= Muscle Use Score

### Step 14: Add Force/load Score

If load less than 2 kg (intermittent): +0;  
If 2 kg to 10 kg (intermittent): +1;  
If 2 kg to 10 kg (static or repeated): +2;  
If more than 10 kg load or repeated or shocks: +3

= Force/load Score

### Step 15: Find Column in Table C

The completed score from the Neck/Trunk & Leg analysis is used to find the column on Chart C

= Final Neck, Trunk & Leg Score

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / / \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Scorer: \_\_\_\_\_

**FINAL SCORE: 1 or 2 = Acceptable; 3 or 4 investigate further; 5 or 6 investigate further and change soon; 7 investigate and change immediately**

Source: McAtamney, L. & Corlett, E.N. (1993) RULA: a survey method for the investigation of work-related upper limb disorders, Applied Ergonomics, 24(2) 91-99.

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