
Earth-moving machinery — Visual display of machine operation

Engins de terrassement — Affichage visuel des fonctions de l'engin

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Visual displays	2
4.1 Location and visibility	2
4.2 Information classification	2
4.2.1 General	2
4.2.2 Class A information	3
4.2.3 Class B information	3
4.2.4 Class C information	3
5 Characteristics	3
5.1 General	3
5.2 Identification	3
5.3 Illumination	4
6 Colour distinction of visual displays	4
6.1 Colours for visual display elements	4
6.2 Colours for indicators and tell-tales	4
Annex A (informative) Sector of vision	5
Annex B (informative) Application examples of information classification process	7
Bibliography	9

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Machine characteristics, electrical and electronic systems, operation and maintenance*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6011:2003), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- provided an information classification process;
- Scope has been updated to include non-seated (standing or pedestrian) operator machines;
- removed Table 1.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

As the technology being applied to earth-moving machinery (EMM) has changed, the amount of information presented to the operator has increased.

An aspect of EMM that has seen a significant growth is operator assist features. Some of these features are used specifically for work efficiency, (e.g. return-to-dig depth, bucket levelling), while others are used for safety, (e.g. collision warning and avoidance). If the operator assist feature has different operational states, (e.g. on/off, stand-by, inactive) this information is also presented to the operator.

Another change that is becoming more prevalent is the availability of electric-powered EMM. With these machines, the information that an operator utilizes for management of the energy source of the EMM is different than what was needed with an internal combustion engine.

The energy sources available to EMM are growing to include battery power, hybrid, and others. ISO 6011:2003 contained internal combustion engine parameters. Machines that do not utilise an internal combustion engine as an energy source no longer have many of the items expressed in the previous edition of this document. Machines with an electric energy source would not have engine coolant temperature and engine oil pressure. Some electric machine indications are analogous to internal combustion engine machines, for example, battery state of charge is analogous to fuel level.

This document provides a process for classification of information to be displayed and the specific requirements associated with those classifications along with general requirements for visual displays; the requirements of what information to be provided could be handled by other standards and reference this document for guidance on how to present the information.

This document does not prescribe what information is to be provided to address risk reduction for safety requirements (see ISO 12100), rather it provides a framework for how this information is presented to the machine operator.

This document does not address the complexity of human factors for the perception of displayed information; there are informative references in this document to assist the user with this topic.

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Earth-moving machinery — Visual display of machine operation

1 Scope

This document provides requirements and principles for location and visibility, information classification, characteristics and colour of visual displays of direct-control earth-moving machinery (EMM) as defined in ISO 6165 for the operator in the intended operating position, as recommended by the manufacturer.

The principles of this document can be applied to remote-control earth-moving machinery.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6405-1, *Earth-moving machinery — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 1: Common symbols*

ISO 6405-2, *Earth-moving machinery — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 2: Symbols for specific machines, equipment and accessories*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

visual display

device that provides information to the operator, by means of an *indicator* (3.2) or a *tell-tale* (3.3), that is relevant to the status of specific machine operational functions and characteristics

EXAMPLE 1 Analogue gauge or hour meter (indicator).

EXAMPLE 2 Multifunction electronic display or digital gauge cluster (indicator or tell-tale or both).

EXAMPLE 3 Labelled light, lighted symbol, or icon (tell-tale).

Note 1 to entry: A multifunction electronic display screen may be part of a visibility aid (VA) system as described in ISO 16001.

Note 2 to entry: Machine operational functions can have an identifiable active state initiated by operator, for example, cruise control, creep mode, auxiliary hydraulic flow.

3.2

indicator

device that shows the magnitude of the physical characteristics that the instrument is designed to sense

EXAMPLE Speedometer, oil pressure gauge, fuel level gauge.

3.3 tell-tale

optical signal that indicates a machine operational function's activation or deactivation, correct or incorrect function, or failure to function

EXAMPLE Cruise control active, low oil pressure, low fuel.

4 Visual displays

4.1 Location and visibility

Taking into consideration the sectors of vision outlined in [Annex A](#), the visual display shall be located such that it is visible and recognizable to an operator in the intended operating position as recommended by the manufacturer.

NOTE 1 ISO 16001:2017, 4.3 provides requirements for location of VA monitor.

NOTE 2 See ISO 4040, or a similar technical document for guidance.

NOTE 3 See ISO 6682, or a similar technical document for guidance, for visual displays that operators touch.

Glare on, and from, the visual display shall be minimized.

Shielding, display brightness, or other means, may be used to reduce the effect of direct light. Common sources of direct light are sunlight during the day or site work lights during the night.

Dark background colour, display brightness, or other means may be used to reduce glare created by the visual displays in night time or low-light operating environments.

4.2 Information classification

4.2.1 General

The information to be displayed relevant for the proper operation of the machine shall be determined at the design stage. Machine type, systems installed and intended use shall be considered when determining the information to be displayed.

Information to be displayed, other than information required by a regulation or standard, shall be assigned a classification as described in [4.2.2](#), [4.2.3](#), and [4.2.4](#). This classification may be determined following the steps below (see [Figure 1](#)), or identified as prescribed in other standards or regulations.

- Determine whether an existing regulation or standard has requirements for information to be displayed. If the regulation or standard does not provide specific information, the process in [Figure 1](#) may be applied.
- Determine whether the information to be displayed is necessary for the operation of the machine.
- Determine whether the information to be displayed is utilized for performance or efficiency of the operation of the machine.

Application examples using the classification process, including examples for each classification category, are shown in [Annex B](#).

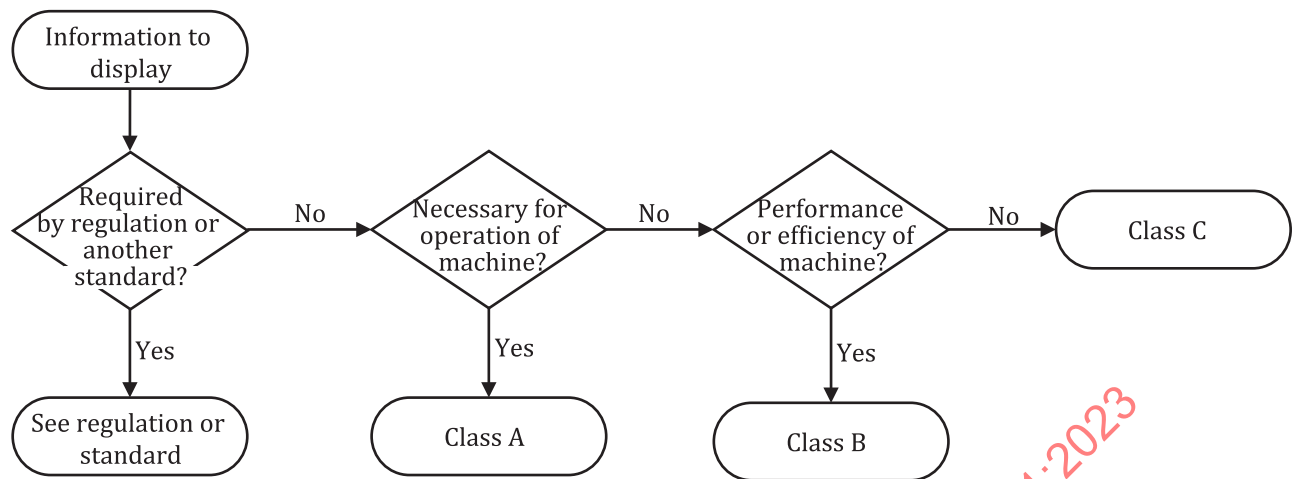


Figure 1 — Information classification process

4.2.2 Class A information

Class A is information necessary for operation of the machine and shall be continuously available to the operator. Displaying Class A information shall require no action by the operator.

4.2.3 Class B information

Class B is information not required for operation of the machine but necessary for monitoring performance or efficiency of the machine. Class B information shall be available to the operator. Displaying Class B information may require action by the operator (e.g. pressing button, tapping screen).

4.2.4 Class C information

Class C is other information that may be available to the operator. Displaying Class C information may require action by the operator (e.g. pressing button, tapping screen).

5 Characteristics

5.1 General

The visual display shall provide characters or symbols of a size large enough to be recognizable by the operator at the operating position. Guidance on character or symbol sizing can be found in IEC 80416-3 or other appropriate standards.

Tell-tales and indicators shall be visible when activated and may be hidden when they are not activated.

NOTE Class B and Class C information can include action by the operator to display the information, see [4.2.3](#) and [4.2.4](#).

Indicators may be divided into sections by graduations. The number of graduations used should be commensurate with the accuracy required.

5.2 Identification

The meaning of tell-tales and indicators shall be identified in the operator's manual. Symbols used on visual displays shall, if available, follow ISO 6405-1 or ISO 6405-2. ISO 7000 contains additional symbols that may be used based on the information to be displayed.

5.3 Illumination

Visual displays shall be illuminated to allow viewing at night.

NOTE See ISO 15008, or a similar technical document for guidance.

6 Colour distinction of visual displays

6.1 Colours for visual display elements

The choice of colours for visual display elements shall provide high contrast to facilitate ease of viewing. Visual display element may include the following:

- background;
- graduations;
- identification symbol;
- icon;
- label (numeric or text characters in the form of full words or abbreviations or acronyms);
- pointer (either physical or digitally represented).

6.2 Colours for indicators and tell-tales

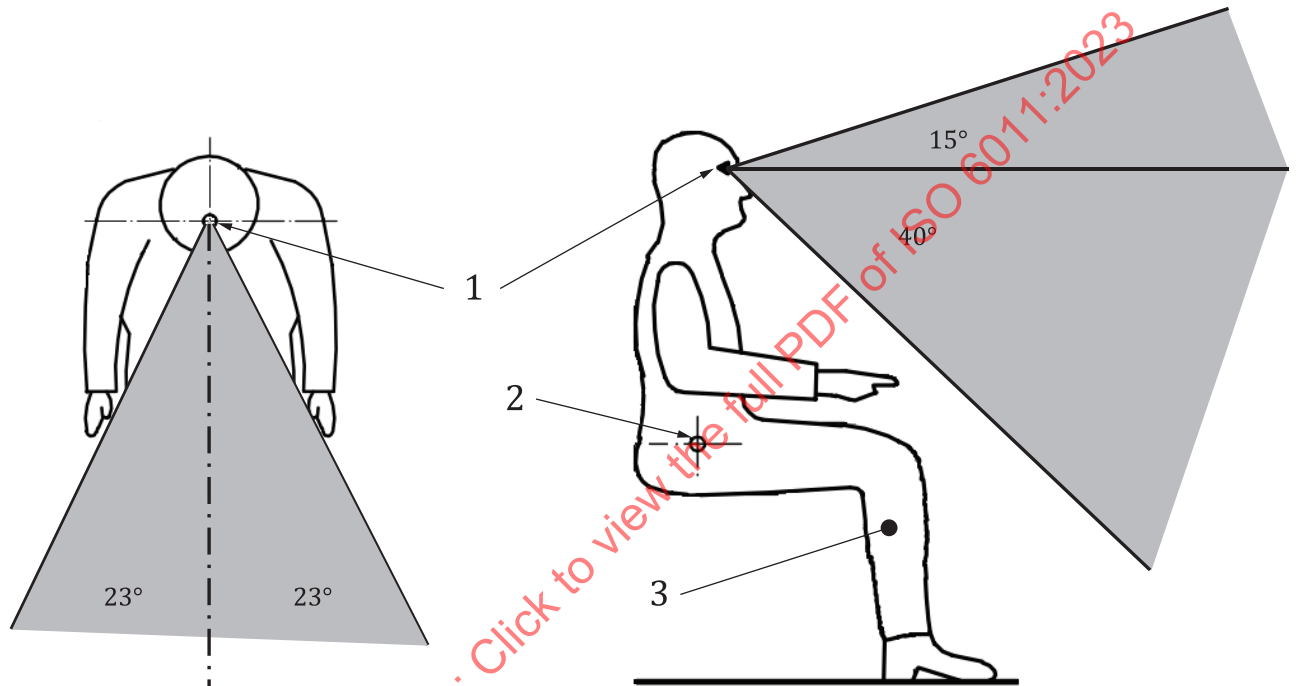
Where applicable, colours used on indicators and tell-tales shall follow the colour requirements in ISO 6405-1 and ISO 6405-2.

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Annex A (informative)

Sector of vision

The sector of vision, as shown in [Figure A.1](#), is a recommended geometric shape for a seated operator that is defined from the filament position centrepoint (FPCP) as specified in ISO 5006.



Key

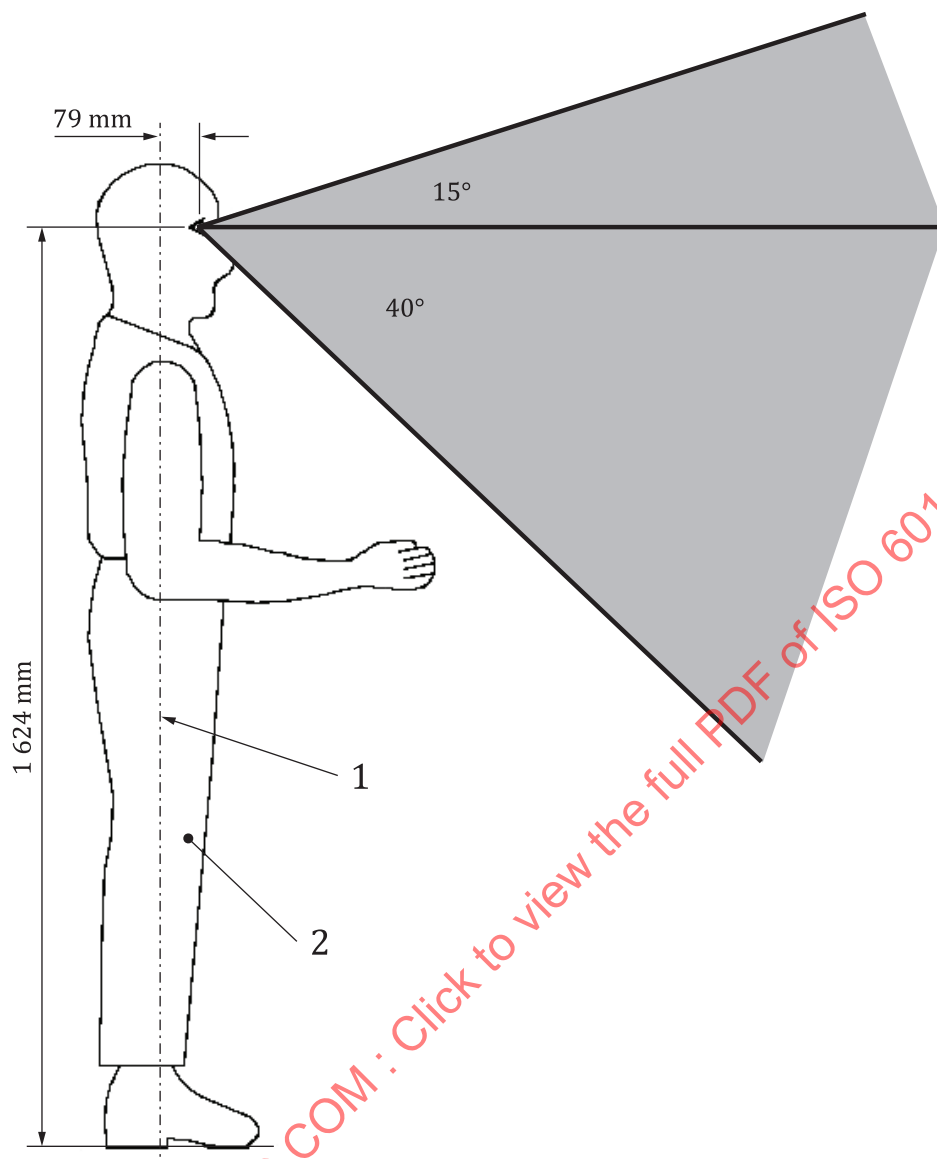
- 1 filament position centrepoint
- 2 seat index point
- 3 seated operator

NOTE Sector of vision is indicated with shaded area.

Figure A.1 — Sector of vision for seated operator

There is no defined FPCP for a standing operator. Using information within ISO 3411, it is possible to establish an equivalent point for a standing operator, this is shown in [Figure A.2](#).

The lateral portion for the standing operator is equivalent to the lateral portion for seated operator as shown in [Figure A.1](#).



Key

- 1 body centreline
- 2 standing operator

NOTE 1 Sector of vision is indicated by shaded area.

NOTE 2 The height of the operator shown is a medium operator as provided in ISO 3411:2007.

Figure A.2 — Sector of vision for standing operator