Universal Design

Jürgen Benitz-Wildenburg

ift Rosenheim/Germany www.ift-rosenheim.de

Dipl.-Ing., Director PR & Communication,

Criteria and influence on building elements





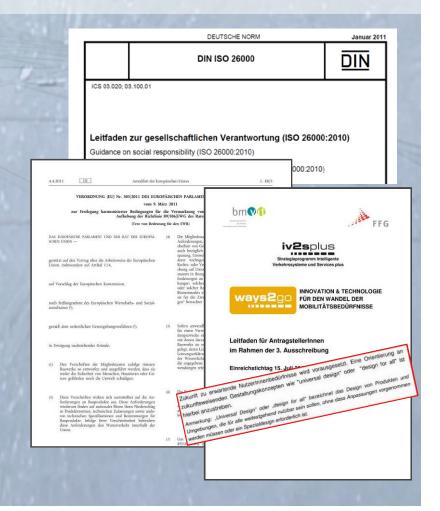
Why Universal Design is getting important to the building industry

Market

- Demographic trend with a big need for senior friendly living space.
 In Germany for example 2.5 million dwellings
- Tenders from construction projects

Standards and regulations

- EU Régulation 305/2011
 Construction Product Régulation
 (CPR) demanded at July 2013
- DIN ISO 2600



Universal Design (UD)

Universal Design wants products and services which are usable as many people as possible

Universal Design is an international design concept, which creates products, equipment, environments and systems in such a manner that they are usable for as many people as possible – independent from age and psychic/physical constitution – without any adaption or specialization.



Which persons are affected?

- 1. "Normal people" like you and I
- 2. Mobility impaired people
 (walking impaired/arm or hand
 impaired/growth repressed
 people/wheelchair users)
- 3. Sensory impaired people visually impaired/blind/hearing impaired/ deaf/temporarily impaired people)
- 4. Old people & Children
- 5. People of small & large stature
- 6. Parents with young children and baby buggies



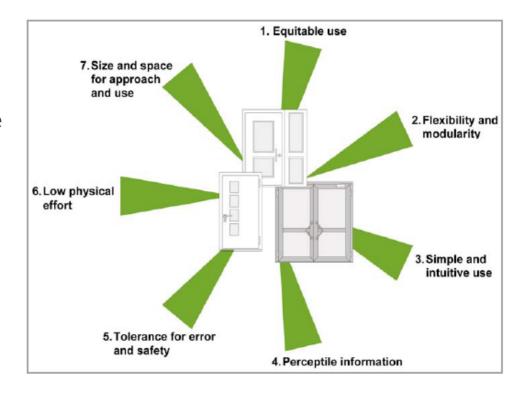






The 7. principles of Universal Design

- 1.Equitable Use
- 2.Flexibility in Use
- 3. Simple and Intuitive Use
- 4. Perceptible Information
- 5. Tolerance for Error
- **6.Low Physical** Effort
- **7.Size and Space** for Approach and Use





Universal Design product groups

Intensive use in industries such as

- Electrical devices
- Utility items
- Consumer electronics
- Automotive
- Living area (bath room, kitchen)











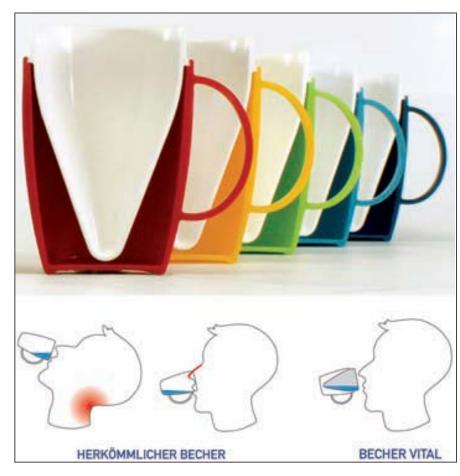






Example consumer - Drink cup UD principals 1/2/3/5

- Usable for bed-ridden patients or persons with limited mobility in their upper body or neck Principals
 - 1. Equitable Use
 - 2. Flexibility in Use
- The cup can be emptied easily and completely without the cup having to be tipped up. This allows to drink independently and handle the cup intuitively Principals
 - 3. Simple and Intuitive Use
 - 5. Tolerance for Error



Universal design award 2011 Design: ORNAMIN Design Team,

Manufacturer: ORNAMIN-KUNSTSTOFFWERKE



Example industry: Pneumatic slide valve UD principals 3/4/5/6

- Valve is manually operated and is ergonomically designed Principal
 - 6. Low Physical Effort
- The blue ring identifies the operating area and ensures fatigue-proof movement with positive locking Principals
 - 3. Simple and Intuitive Use
 - 4. Perceptible Information
 - 5. Tolerance for Error



Universal design award 2012 Design: Simone Mangold

Manufacuturer: Festo AG & Co. KG



Example automotive: Minivan Opel Meriva UD principals 1/2/3/4/5/6/7

- Ergonomic seat can be set to 18 different positions
 Principals
 - 1. Equitable Use and
 - 2. Flexibility in Use
- The rear-hinged back doors make getting in and out of the car comfortable and ergonomic even in narrow parking spaces Principal 7. Size and Space for Approach and Use.
- The cycle rack system in the rear bumper is convenient to adjust and loading height for bicycles is low Principal 6. Low Physical Effort
- Park Pilot with acoustic and visual warnings and hill start assistance prevents from rolling down the hill Principals
 - 4. Perceptible Information
 - 5. Tolerance for Error









Minivan Opel Meriva; Manufacturer: Adam Opel AG



Example building industry: Shower and bath-rooms

Good access to the product / service and sufficient room to move for different types of users.

Also think of persons with

- strollers/pushchairs
- Wheelchair and walking frames users
- Cleaning personnel, etc.

UD-Principals

- 3. Simple and Intuitive Use
- **5. Tolerance** for Error
- 6. Low Physical Effort
- 7. Size and Space for Approach and Use







Freedom from barriers means

- Vertical steps/sills, ramp -> elevator, lift
- Horizontal
 door width/height, access paths/corridors,
 movement areas infront/behind doors ->
 Spatial movement areas
- Sensory orientation/obstacles, missing colors contrasts
- 4. Ergonomic operating elements, missing support, accessibility of elements, equipment, furnishing
- Anthropometric grab range, orientation

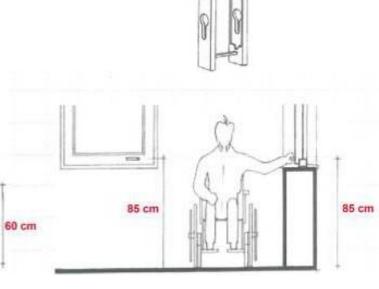






Simple tips for barrier-free window & doors

- Turn windows shouldn't be sized too large weight problem and limitation of movement area
- 2. Sill height of massive walls max. 60 cm for better visual contact from inside to outside in sitting position; maybe preference of glass and metal constructions
- 3. Window+door fittings at height of 85 cm
- **4. Electric closing** drive in case of limited hand function
- 5. Window and door fittings 90° bent at the ends for easier use





Transfer to windows and doors

You have to be able to perceive, understand, reach and use building elements.
Therefore they have to be:

- 1. Clearly perceptible,
- 2. Simple to open and close,
- 3. Safe to operate,
- 4. Adaptable(e.g. retrofitting of automation)
- 5. Sustainable,
- 6. Aesthetical,



Picture: Special show BAU 2011/Geze



Universal Design for internal doors

Construction and design requirements

- Shape & design (no edges, risk of injury)
- 2. No sills and ledges
- 3. Used **materials** (sustainable, recycling, durability)
- Surface (closed, no ledges, clean ability)







Construction requirements – dimension

Requirements on height of door handles

Requirement of manual operated doors								
	The axial dimension of the height for catching and operating is basically 85 cm above floor ground. In reasonable cases (i.e. if there is no apartment for wheel chair use in the entire building there are dimensions between 85 cm to 105 cm acceptable).							
6	Lever handle	Height of turn axis above finished floor (Mid of I latch boss)	85 cm (≤ 105)					
7	Handle horizontal	Height axis above finished floor						
8	Handle vertical	Operating height above finished floor						





Construction requirements – operation

Requirements on **operating force** for manual operated internal doors

Durability against	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Closing force .	_ 1)	75	50	25	10
Manual operated hardware (door handle) - max. Moment (Nm) - max. Force (N)	-	10 100	5 50	2,5 25	1 10
Finger operated hardware (cylinder lock) - max. Moment (Nm) - max. Force (N)	-	5 20	2,5 10	1,5 6	1 4

¹⁾ No requirements

Classification of operating forces according DIN EN 12217





Orientation help on internal glass doors

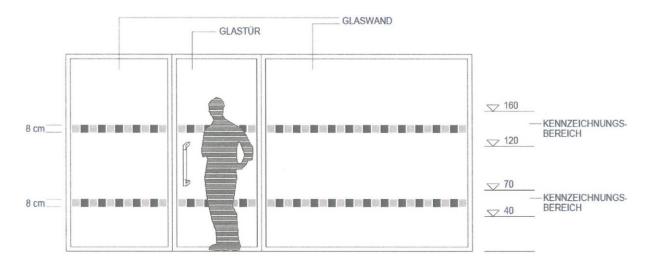
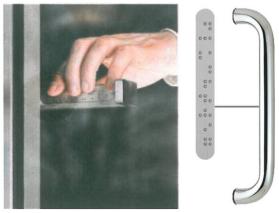


Illustration of a glass wall with integrated glass door and markings on two levels.

Source of picture: BOS)





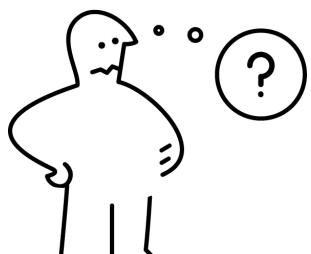
Door handles with **Braille script** allow the marking of rooms or access zones.

Source of picture: Dorma)



Requirements - packaging

- 1. Material (sustainable, recycling)
- 2. Transport (weight, lifting pins)
- Handling while unpacking (IKEA style)
- 4. Recycling

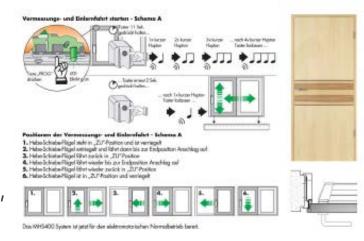






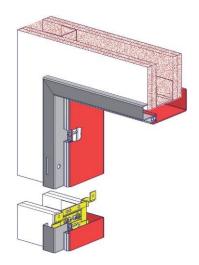
Assembly, mounting and maintenance instructions

- Comprehensive & easy to understand
- 2. Illustration and coloring
- 3. Instruction in
 - different languages
 - different **media** (letters, pictures, acoustic, video)



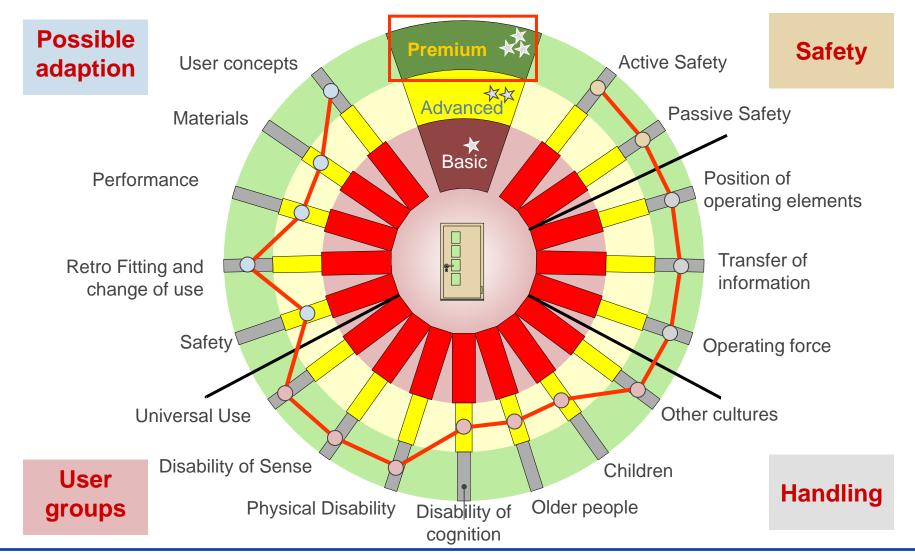








Universal Design: Benchmarking of products "UD profil" Doors





Assessment and certification

Assessment by means of the ift catalogue of criteria "Universal Design" and the quality criteria's of the ift-certification



"QM 328"



More information

Special information UM-02/1

Universal Design

Simple – safe – sustainable

Chances and consequences for building elements

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