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Whole-body Vibration related Ergonomic Study of U.S. Railroad Locomotives & Operators



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Aim of Sturpational and Environmental Life Science Reproduction by written permission of the author only

- Ergonomic factors in relation to wholebody vibration exposure in US locomotives
- Assess Cab and Seats currently in use
- Assess ergonomic factors and confounders possibly mitigating WBV exposure effects

Background by written permission of the author only

- Low back disorder occupational risk factors
 - Bending, twisting, lifting,
 - awkward posture & WBV
- Rail bound vehicles:
 - Unique environment with exposure to multi-axis whole-body vibration and shocks (WBV): lateral acceleration frequent irregular shocks events often unpredictable

Epidemiology of neck and lower back disordersnd: Environmental Life Science Reproduction by written permission of the author only

• Method:

- self-administered 200-item survey (cross-section)
 - Musculoskeletal diseases (back, neck, large joints)
 - Working conditions and ergonomic factors
 - Psycho-social stress (Karasak et al Model)
- US & Canada randomly selected group of active railroad engineers and a comparison group (civil engineers)
- Response rate: 47% for railroad engineers (n= 1195) and 41% for controls (n=323).

Journal of Transportation Research Board; No 1899, 2004, p145-155

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- Serious LBP <u>and</u> neck/shoulder complaints among locomotive engineers was ~ double c/w control group
- Adjusted* OR for sciatic pain (a back condition with neurological complications) was 2.17 (95% CI 1.33-3.56) *Age, gender, race, smoking, nonoccupational WBV exposure
- Attenuation of risk after controlling for psychosocial work factors, time sitting at work, and time at work being bothered by vibration

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Method:

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- Standardized cross-sectional questionnaire survey of North-American locomotive engineers (n= 1195) and controls (n=323).
- Comparison with a non-exposed control group (sedentary office worker)
- 50+ locomotive cab and seat inspections
- Observation of tasks and body movements of locomotive operators during routine revenue service

Results: Seat transfer function

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| n | 42 | 42 | 42 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | X | У | Z |
| <u>Mean</u> | <u>1.43</u> | <u>1.21</u> | <u>0.97</u> |
| Min | 1.00 | 1.03 | 0.61 |
| Мах | 2.32 | 1.51 | 1.56 |
| SD | 0.32 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| Mode | 1.20 | 1.25 | 0.92 |

Traditional cab and seat design ("AAR Control Stand")





New Generation "Wide body" locomotive cab and seating



Yard switcher GP40-2 (2004)AAR control stand



Field observations:



yard - switching

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Re

Conductor and fireman seat SD40-2 cab C Occupational and Environmental Life Science

DANGER

Traditional toad stool

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Newer type floor and side mounted

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Model GE C41-8, 4135 hp, built in 1991 (UP 9077) – USSC Seat retrofitted (2001)



Seat characteristics (n=1419)

| | Locomotive operator | | Control | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|---------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| | (%) | N | (%) | N | χ ² | p(χ ²) |
| | | | | | | |
| Arm rest | 82.3 | 1011 | 89.1 | 313 | 8.29 | 0.004 |
| Any back support | 78.7 | 1043 | 90.3 | 310 | 21.24 | <0.001 |
| Adjustable back support | 30.5 | 1026 | 14.7 | 299 | 29.33 | <0.001 |
| Air cushion system | 11.1 | 1026 | 37.4 | 297 | 112.55 | <0.001 |
| Round seat pad (toad stool) | 20.0 | 985 | 23.1 | 303 | 1.36 | 0.244 |
| Footrest available? | 34.1 | 954 | 5.6 | 305 | 94.83 | <0.001 |

Evaluation of seat features and comfort rating (*** p < 0.001)

RR: n = 982 - 1050; Control: n = 174 - 307 Comfort (***) RR н HH Control Adjustment RR H (*** H Control RR н Footrest H Control urning seat н Ease of RR (***) H Control н Arm rests RR (***) ++ Control leg room H RR (** * Control ++ 0 0.5 1.5 3.5 2.5 Mean; 95% CI (1 = excellent, 4 = unacceptable)

4

Wide-body locomotives working conditions and rating (n=1019)

| | YES | | |
|--|------|------|--|
| | (%) | Ν | |
| Any particular problem with wide body locomotives? | 62.7 | 1019 | |
| Cab lay out | 49.1 | 639 | |
| Vibration | 21.9 | 639 | |
| Air conditioning | 11.1 | 639 | |
| Ventilation | 6.4 | 639 | |

Important vibration risk Assessment factors:

- Vibration basic values
- Crest factor, MTVV, VDV etc.
- Resonance range (hertz) (PSD)?
- r Exposure duration
- Seating Posture
- Adequate rest periods
- Consider all facts in overall analysis

Other discussion points

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- Locomotive engineers are working often overtime and long hours (+60 h/week)
- Seats in use are often defective, loose and poorly adjustable
- Seat position and mounting contributes to ergonomic postural stress (back).
- A health survey indicates high MSD risk

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Discussion

Study limitation:

- No exact time motion / postural measurements over work shift
- CUELA measuring system
- Logistical problems
- Equipment variation
- Participation

Steam engine seat...

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"Union" Inductive Train Communication-Cab Signals

SHOCK & VIBRATION - History



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German Railroads developed an "idealized" dampened locomotive cab seat.

July 1969

Fig.5.1 Proposed standard seat for The German Federal Railways

MARCHEN

1. Backrest incline adjustment

2. Seat cushion adjustment (angle & height)

- 3. Seat cushion adjustment
- 4. Seat depth adjustment
- 5. Fixed turn position

www.wholebody6.brBodysweight adjustment

SHOCK & VIBRATION History

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Swiss standard locomotive seat.

1969

Primary criteria was to dampen vertical vibration.



Fig. 5.2 Standard seat of the Swiss Federal Railways installed in the cab

Standard locomotive seat (FRG) since 1970/80

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Suspension seat with head support - passenger locomotive - FRG 2002

MOVE

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FRA-OPP-73-1 PB 213 225 HUMAN FACTORS SURVEY OF LOCOMOTIVE CABS



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PREPARED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION Washington, D.C. 1. Improve seats – eliminate the "toad stool."

- 2. Measure locomotive cab vibrations.
- 3. Dampen vibration.

 Design appropriate foot rest. Piece of pipe – not adequate.

The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Studied Shock & Vibration in Locon Stivestin Order for Protect Rescince ployees Reproduction by written permission of the author only

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PREPARED FOR DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION Washington, D.C. U. S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration Human Factors Guidelines for Locomotive Cabs

Office of Research and Development Washington, D.C. 20590 U.S. Department of Transportation John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center 55 Broadway Cambridge MA 02142-1093

Locomotive Cab Human Factors Program

DOT/FRA/ORD-98/03 DOT-VNTSC-FRA-98-8

www.wholebodyvibration.org

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Railroad Industry Concern:

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS-YARD HANDLING OF TOFC TRAFFIC



As

Measurement and Analysis of Lengthwise Rail Shock



Study Conducted by

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS **Operations and Maintenance Department** Damage Prevention and Loading Services 50 F Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 (Printed in U.S.A.)

July 1995

Report DP 3-95

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DERSTANDING SHOCK AND

/IBRATION was developed at the direction of AAR member railroads to explain what shock and vibration are

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ces ways in which

ion can be coll icled and

0 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 21

Study of the in Boxcars



Study Conducted by

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS **Operations and Maintenance Department** DAMAGE PREVENTION AND FREIGHT CLAIM SECTION 50 F Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20001

November 1992

Report: DP 7-92

Study of the Railroad Shock and Vibration Environment for Roadrailer Equipment



Conducted by

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS **Operations and Maintenance Department** DAMAGE PREVENTION AND FREIGHT CLAIM SERVICE 50 F Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20001

January 1992

Report No. DP 1-92

www.wholeo

(BRATTO)

Understanding

Analysis of Yard Handling Shocks on Multi-Level Rail Cars



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS **Operations and Maintenance Departmen** DAMAGE PREVENTION AND FREIGHT CLAIM SECTION 50 F Street, N.W Washington, DC 20001

September 1993

Report: DP 4-93

Summary and Conclusion

- Seated locomotive engineers are exposed to unique vibration and shock in all three direction.
- Lateral vibration and unpredictable irregular shocks are of concern.
 - Current seats, including newer type seats appear inadequate to reduce vibration and provide sufficient postural support.
 - Combined ergonomic risk factors and WBV exposure
- Preventive engineering and interventions utilizing current technology and medical knowledge appear prudent

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Texas Railroad Research Yard 2004

Figure 5: EUDD demonstrator in the Vistual Reality laboratory

European Union Driver Desk Concept (EUDD) 2004