





– Technical Report –

Registration	No.
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Date of Report

OPSEC3871

03/02/2020

Title: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report (Version 1.0)

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OPSEC#: OPSEC3871

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE 03/07.2014	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED (From - To)
02 March 2020	Technical	Jan 2018 – Jan 2020
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER N/A	
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD	Accommodation Model Verification Report	5b. GRANT NUMBER N/A
(Version 1.0)		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER N/A
6. AUTHOR(S)		5d. PROJECT NUMBER N/A
Frank J. Huston II and G	ale L. Zielinski	5e. TASK NUMBER N/A
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER N/A
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND	ADDRESS(ES) AND ADDRESS(ES)	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
U.S. Army CCDC Ground Vehicle Systems C	Center (GVSC)	
Attn: FCDD-GVR-MSS MS 207		N/A
6501 E. 11 Mile Road, Warren, MI 48397-5	000	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME	(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) N/A
N/A		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) N/A

12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited. OPSEC#: OPSEC3871

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472G, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard Human Engineering*. The MIL-STD, however, is difficult for designers to apply properly because it is often open to interpretation. Easy-to-use Computer-Aided Design (CAD) tools, such as accommodation models, are needed by the ground vehicle community to address this issue (Zielinski, Huston II, Kozycki, Kouba, & Wodzinski, 2015). The second in a series of accommodation models being created is the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver accommodation model. Verification is intended to build confidence in the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model for use in ground vehicle design. This model is applicable to ground vehicles with fixed seating positions often located in the rear of the vehicle. The fixed seats have no horizontal or vertical seat track adjustment and likely include a seat back that is also stationary. The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined user population, including posture prediction. The boundaries defined provide required space claim for the equipped users' helmet, eyes, elbows, knees, and boots. Clearances between the user and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD- 1472G (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line).

15. SUBJECT TERMS

Fixed Seat, occupant workspace, equipment, verification, Computer-Aided Design (CAD), accommodation model, ground vehicle design, interior workspace, occupant, target design population, posture prediction, Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP).

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:		17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Gale L. Zielinski	
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE	UNLIMITED	252	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code)
UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED			(586) 282-5287

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std.

REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Revision Date	Description of Change
1.0	02 March 2020	Original

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals for their assistance in the creation of this report:

Cheryl A. Burns, CCDC Data and Analysis Center (DAC)

Brian D. Corner, PhD., Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad (MERS), Ground Combat Element Systems (GCES), Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC)

Richard W. Kozycki, CCDC DAC

Matthew P. Reed, PhD, University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI)

1. VERIFICATION REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472G, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering*. The MIL-STD, however, is difficult for designers to apply properly because it is often open to interpretation. Easy-to-use Computer-Aided Design (CAD) tools are needed by the ground vehicle community to address this issue. The CAD tools being developed are called accommodation models. Accommodation models are constructed from 3D empirical data for a given seating configuration to provide population workspace boundaries that include the effects of both anthropometry and posture (Zielinski et al 2015). The verification effort is intended to build confidence in accommodation models for use in ground vehicle design.

The model described in this verification report is the Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model. This model is applicable to ground vehicles with fixed seating positions often located in the rear of the vehicle. The fixed seats have no horizontal or vertical seat track adjustment and likely include a seat back that is also stationary. The occupant in this position has few seated tasks interacting with the rest of ground vehicle. The GVSC Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined user population, including the effects of posture, and protective equipment and gear. The boundaries defined include the required space needed for the equipped users' helmet, eyes, elbows, knees, and boots. Clearances between the user and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD- 1472G (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line). Direct vision zones have been added based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050. The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver model is a statistical model created utilizing data collected in the Seated Soldier Study (Reed et al 2013) completed by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). The original model, as provided by UMTRI, consists of a Microsoft Excel workbook. The CAD version of the model was created using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software and is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of the output found in the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

This CAD accommodation model can be applied early in the vehicle design process to ensure accommodation requirements are met and help explore possible design tradeoffs when conflicts with other design parameters exist. Vehicle designers can use the GVSC Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model for the following scenarios: 1) during the concept and design phase of new acquisition programs, 2) while upgrading existing ground vehicle platforms, and 3) for assessing a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system. Human factors engineers could benefit by working with vehicle designers to perform virtual assessments in CAD when there is not enough time and/or funding to translate vehicle models into compatible formats for assessment and perform detailed human figure modeling.

The intention of verification is to build confidence in the CAD accommodation model. Model verification included ten test scenarios for comparing the Fixed Seat: Non Driver CAD model outputs against predefined requirements and acceptability criteria. Specifically, when given the

same inputs, accommodation model geometry from the CAD model was compared to the outputs of the UMTRI *Soldier Squad Accommodation Models* (2019) spreadsheet; and boundary manikin hip and eye locations were compared to the outputs of the *Seated Soldier Posture Prediction* (2019) spreadsheet. Because no other models for comparison exist, Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) were used to determine that CAD model outputs for occupant clearances matched the agreed upon interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and that direct vision zones matched the agreed upon interpretation for combining concepts presented in MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050 (2009).

No issues were discovered during the verification of the model. The final outcome from the review was team consensus that the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model passed verification.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering*. The requirement to accommodate the central 90 percent of the user population in which the fully equipped user can sit safely and comfortably while performing all required functions, requires multivariate analysis methods so that both the users' anthropometry and posture can be considered (DOD, 2012). MIL-STD-1472G is often open to interpretation and is therefore difficult for designers to apply consistently. Easy-to-use, valid design tools and procedures based on these methods are needed to effectively design vehicle workstations. The chosen tools are Computer-Aided Design (CAD) based accommodation models adapted for users in military ground vehicles, that directly parallel long-standing SAE recommended practices used in the commercial automotive and truck domains (Zielinski et al 2015). The second such CAD model to be developed is the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model, Figure 1.

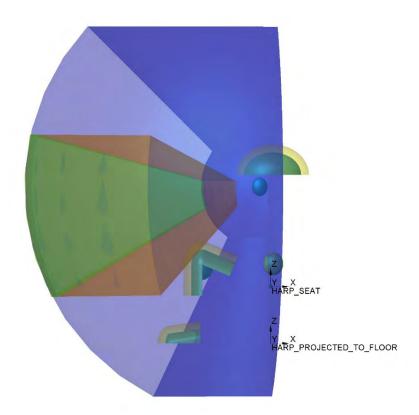


Figure 1: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model

2.1 INTENDED USE

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model described in this verification report is applicable to ground vehicles with fixed seating positions often located in the rear of the vehicle. The fixed seats have no horizontal or vertical seat track adjustment and likely include a seat back that is also stationary. The user in this position has few seated tasks requiring interaction with the rest of the ground vehicle.

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the bodies of the defined user population, including the effects of posture, and protective equipment and gear. The boundaries defined include the required space needed for the equipped users' helmet, eyes, elbows, knees, and boots. Clearances between the user and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472G (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line). Direct vision zones have been added based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050.

It should be noted that CAD accommodation models serve as a design tool and are not intended to replace, but rather complement, Human Factors Engineering (HFE) assessment tools.

2.2 M&S OVERVIEW

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model is a statistical model created utilizing data collected in the *Seated Soldier Study* (2013) completed by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). The original model consists of a Microsoft Excel workbook. The CAD version of the model, created using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software and is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of the output found in the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Model inputs include the definition of the target design population (a subset of the Army Anthropometric Survey (ANSUR) II) (Gordon et al 2012), the target population gender mix, the ensemble (clothing and equipment worn by the user), the desired level of accommodation (e.g. 90%), and the seat height and seat back angle. The ensemble is selectable as either Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) which includes the Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) or Encumbered (ENC) which includes the PPE and Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) with Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) Gunner kit, both of which are defined in the *Seated Soldier Study*. Ideally, the level of accommodation will be set at the central 90% of the target design population to be consistent with MIL-STD-1472G requirements. The only vehicle inputs to the model are the Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) (Section 2.3.1) and seat back angle. HARP can be measured using either a SAE J826 H-point manikin or the ISO 5353 Seat Index Point (SIP) tool (Reed et al 2014). It should be noted that the 2010 ANSUR of U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Personnel (Gordon et al 2013) can also be added to the model if USMC anthropometry is needed for design.

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model represents the posture and position variability for the entire selected target user population (e.g. central 90%, 85% male). The model can guide vehicle designers in creating an optimized workspace for the user. The CAD accommodation model, along with additional added space claims for human factors, can be used to visualize MIL-STD-1472G requirements. This eliminates the concern of inconsistent application of the MIL-STD by vehicle designers when creating the occupant workspace (Zielinski et al 2015).

2.3 **M&S APPLICATION**

The use of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model provides the opportunity to apply Human Systems Integration (HSI) very early in the acquisition process. The model can be utilized during the Material Solution Analysis Phase prior to Milestone (MS)A and up through and including MSB. Past programs have not actively engaged HSI until MSB or the Engineering Manufacturing and Development (EMD) Phase, resulting in significant design and cost changes.

This Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model can be used to explore possible design tradeoffs when conflicts with other design parameters exist. Vehicle designers can use the model for the following scenarios: 1) during the concept and design phase of new acquisition programs, 2) while upgrading existing ground vehicle platforms, and 3) for assessing a commercial off-theshelf (COTS) system. Human factors engineers could benefit by working with vehicle designers to perform virtual assessments in CAD when there is not enough time and/or funding to translate vehicle models into assessment software compatible formats and perform detailed human figure modeling.

2.3.1 MODEL ORIGIN

The Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP), Figure 2, is the origin for the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver accommodation model. The HARP is a reference point for predicting human posture and position with respect to the seat. The HARP is defined and measured using either the SAE J826 H-point manikin with associated procedures or the ISO 5353 SIP device and the associated procedures presented in UMTRI-2014-33.

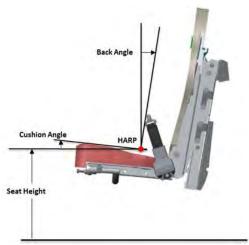


Figure 2: HARP Represented in Seat CAD

2.3.2 MODEL INPUTS

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver accommodation model requires seven inputs, listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Accommodation Model Inputs

Target Accommodation	The percentage of the target design population to be
_	accommodated. The occupants not accommodated are evenly split

	between the smaller and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-
	STD-1472G (2012), the accommodation target has been set at 90%.
Fraction Male	The percentage of males in the defined target design population.
Ensemble	Clothing and equipment available for selection in the model:
	• $^{1}PPE = ACU + IOTV + ACH$
	• 2 ENC = ACU + PPE + SAW Gunner
Seat Height	The height of the seat, as measured to the seat's HARP, above the
	heel rest surface (typically, the floor).
Seat Back Angle	The angle, from vertical, of the fixed seat back.
Consider Hydration	A seatback with hydration pack relief can fully accommodate an
Pack Relief	occupant's hydration pack such that the occupant's position in the
	seat is the same regardless of wearing a hydration pack. The
	following selection will be available in the model:
	• Yes
	• No
Human Accommodation	Indicates which HARP measurement device has been chosen for
Reference Point	the occupant's seat. The two options of seat design HARP
(HARP) Tool	measurement tools are the SAE J826 H-point manikin and Seat
	Index Point (SIP) tool (Reed et al 2014). The following selection
	will be available in the model:
	• SAE J826
	• ISO 5353

¹ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Advanced Combat Uniform (ACU), Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) that included Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH).

2.3.3 MODEL OUTPUTS – OCCUPANT COMPOSITE BODY BOUNDARIES

The primary model outputs include the user population boundaries and preferred boundary manikin posture and position information for the vehicle designer to utilize when creating or assessing an occupant workspace. Model outputs are described below in Table 2 and shown in Figure 3.

Table 2: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Model Accommodation Boundary Outputs and Definitions

Eyellipse	The eyellipse (a contraction of the words
	"eye" and "ellipse") depicts the distribution of
	occupant eye locations in the vehicle (Reed,
	2015).
Helmet Boundary	The helmet boundary depicts the distribution
	of target design population helmet locations in
	the vehicle. The Advanced Combat Helmet
	(ACH) was used in the development of all the
	accommodation models (Reed, 2015).

² Encumbered (ENC), Rifleman Ensemble defined in the Soldier Load Configurations in Ground Vehicles (McNamara, 2012) and Seated Soldier Study (Reed et al 2013).

Knee Boundary Including Leg and Thigh	The knee boundary with leg and thigh depicts
	the top, forward, and lateral distribution of the
	resting knee locations in vehicle.
Elbow Boundary	The elbow boundary depicts the distribution
	of resting elbow locations of the occupant
	(Reed, 2016).
Boot Boundary	The boot boundary depicts the distribution of
	resting boot locations where the lower leg is
	vertical (ankle under knee). Based on boot
	measurements, a single boot is assumed to
	have a toe box that is 62.5 mm in height and
	4.0 inches in width.

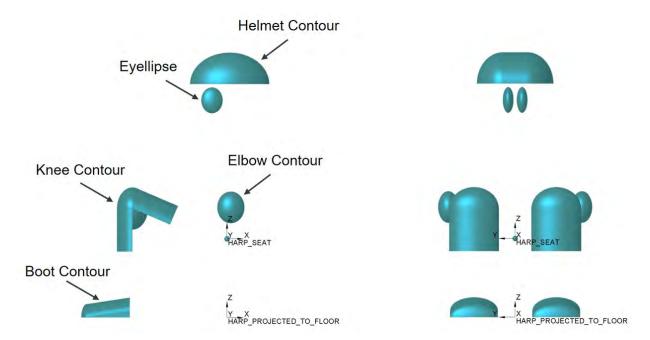


Figure 3: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Model Example Output

2.3.4 MODEL OUTPUTS – OCCUPANT CLEARANCES BASED ON MIL-STD-1472

Clearance zones are included in the model to serve as a visual check for vehicle designers to utilize when creating the occupant workspace. Generally, 2 inches of clearance is required between the seated occupant and all vehicle structures and/or equipment. Model clearances are described below in Table 3 and shown in Figure 4.

Table 3: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Model Clearance Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description
Clearance Helmet	Helmet clearance consists of an additional 2
	inches of space claim required between the
	helmet boundary and the vehicle ceiling and
	nearby equipment.

Clearance Knee with Leg and Thigh	Knee, leg, and thigh clearance consists of an additional 2 inches of space claim required between the knees and any surrounding components such as doors, consoles and racks. The space between the legs is included in the clearance zone.
Clearance Elbow	Elbow clearance consists of an additional 2 inches of lateral space claim required between the elbows, in a resting position, and nearby vehicle structures such as door trim.
Clearance Boot	Boot clearance consists of an additional 2 inches of space claim required between the boots and any surrounding components such as the structure of another seat or door trim. The space between the boots is included in the clearance zone.

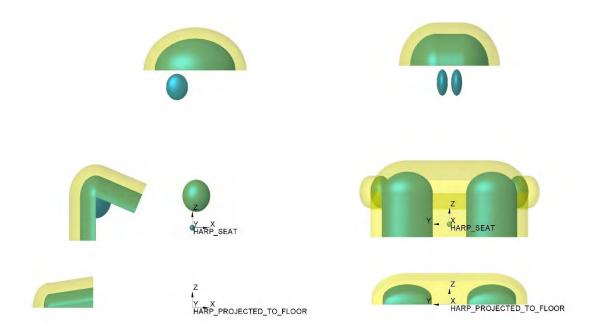


Figure 4: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model Clearance Zone Outputs

2.3.5 MODEL OUTPUTS - DIRECT FIELD OF VIEW BASED ON MIL-STD-1472 AND SAE J1050

The direct field of view has been divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary zones, Figure 5. The zones were developed with CCDC Data and Analysis Center (DAC) and UMTRI using a combination of vertical and horizontal visual fields described in MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050. When members of a population have different eye points, tangents to the eyellipse are

used to determine field of view (Huston II et al 2016). Model outputs are described below in Table 4 and shown in Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8.

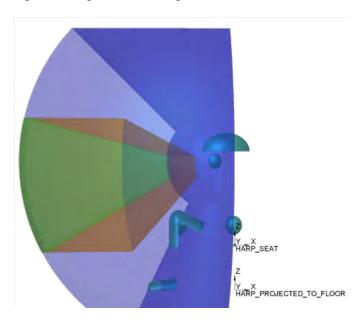


Figure 5: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Accommodation Model Vision Zone Example

Table 4: FHP: Driver CAD Model Vision Zone Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description
Vision Zone, Primary	The primary vision zone (Figure 6) indicates
	space viewable by all occupants from at least
	one eye using a minimum of "easy" eye
	rotation. Combining the limits of MIL-STD-
	1472G and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation is
	defined laterally as 15 degrees side-to-side
	from the occupant's centerline and vertically
	as +15/-30 degrees from horizontal (Huston II
	et al 2016).
Vision Zone, Secondary	The secondary vision zone (Figure 7) includes
	both "easy" eye rotation and "easy" head turn.
	Combining the limits of MIL-STD-1472G
	and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation and
	"easy" head turn is defined laterally as 60
	degrees side-to-side from the occupant's
	centerline (15 degrees eye + 45 degrees head)
	and vertically as +15/-30 degrees from
	horizontal (eye rotation only) (Huston II et al
	2016).
Vision Zone, Tertiary	The tertiary vision zone (Figure 8) includes
	both "max" eye rotation and "max" head turn.
	Combining the limits of MIL-STD-1472G

and SAE J1050, "max" eye rotation and "max" head turn is defined laterally as 95 degrees side-to-side from the occupant's centerline (35 degrees eye + 60 degrees head) and vertically as +45 degrees/-65 degrees from horizontal (eye rotation only).

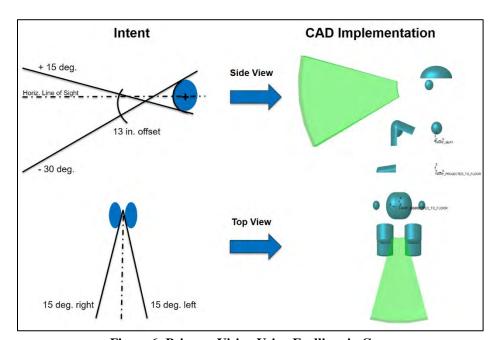


Figure 6: Primary Vision Using Eyellipse in Creo

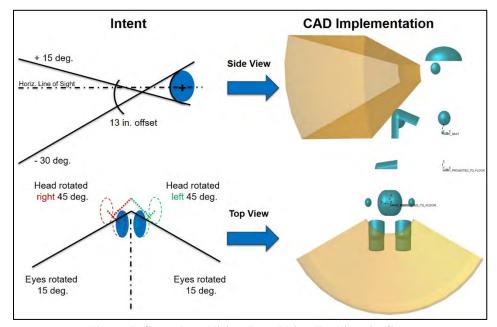


Figure 7: Secondary Vision Zone Using Eyellipse in Creo

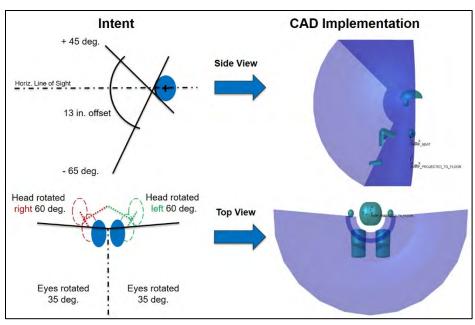


Figure 8: Tertiary Vision Zone Using Eyellipse in Creo

2.3.6 MODEL OUTPUTS - MANIKIN PLACEMENT

Using the same data underlying the creation of the accommodation boundaries, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes of vehicle workstation design are placed in their nominal positions. This is helpful in understanding how specific individuals in the population fit into the vehicle and aids visualization for those unfamiliar with the accommodation boundaries (Huston II et al 2016). Model outputs are described below in Table 5 and shown in Figure 9.

Table 5: Posture Prediction Model Output and Definitions based on Seated Soldier Study

Model Output	Description
Boundary Manikin Posture and Position	The Boundary Manikin Posture and Position
	predicts position and torso posture for a
	family of simulated occupants based on the
	vehicle configuration and the anthropometric
	inputs of stature, body weight, and erect
	sitting height (Reed, 2019).



Figure 9: Manikin Placement Using Posture Prediction Model

2.4 VERIFICATION SCOPE

This report documents the verification of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model, including the activities, results, and recommendations that were gathered during the verification effort. This report will be managed by the CCDC GVSC accommodation model Project Lead and will be used to support any future enhancements to the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model.

Verification of the model was completed on 28 March 2020 by the Verification Agents listed in Table 9, Section 7. CCDC GVSC led the verification effort and requested review, feedback, and concurrence from the key participants listed in Table 9, Section 7.

The goal of verification was to evaluate the PTC Creo® 3D CAD version of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model, per the following:

- 1) Determine if the accommodation boundaries calculated by the GVSC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *Soldier Squad Accommodation Models* 2019-07-07
- Determine if the clearance zones (helmet, knees, legs, shins, and boots) calculated by the GVSC CAD model match the Subject Matter Expert (SME) interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G
- 3) Determine if the direct fields of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary) calculated by the GVSC CAD model match the SME interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050

4) Determine if the hip and eye points calculated by the GVSC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *Seated Soldier Posture Prediction* 2019-07-08

3. REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model shall meet the requirements shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Requirements Relationship Table for Accommodation Model

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for a target population	1.1 Target accommodation input	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	input (e.g. 90%)	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for input of the	2.1 Fraction male input option in	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population gender mix (e.g. 85%	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Male: 15% Female)		
3	Model allows for selection of	3.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in	3.1 Representative (Pass) /
	ensemble as either PPE or ENC	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in	3.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for input of the seat	4.1 Seat height input option in	4.1 Representative (Pass) /
	height	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
5	Model allows for selection of either	5.1 HARP measurement tool	5.1 Representative (Pass) /
	SAE J826 or ISO 5353 for the Human	selection of SAE J826 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Accommodation Reference Point	5.2 HARP measurement tool	5.2 Representative (Pass) /
	(HARP) measurement tool	selection of ISO 5353 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
6	Model allows for input of the seat	6.1 Seat back angle input option in	6.1 Representative (Pass) /
	back angle	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
7	Model allows for selection of seat	7.1 Hydration pack relief selection	7.1 Representative (Pass) /
	hydration pack relief in the seat	of "YES" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		7.2 Hydration pack relief selection	7.2 Representative (Pass) /
		of "NO" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
8	Model predicts the dimensions and	8.1 Model outputs a left and right	8.1 Representative (Pass) /
	location of the eyellipse	eyellipse for a given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
		and gender mix that adjusts with	
		different inputs 8.2 CAD model matches the	9.2 Papragantativa (Paga) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	8.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
9	Model predicts the helmet contour	9.1 Model outputs a helmet	9.1 Representative (Pass) /
'	boundary (helmet locations) with	contour for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	respect to the eye location and fitted	and gender mix that adjusts with	11011 Representative (1 all)
	to the eyellipse	different inputs	
		9.2 CAD model matches the	9.2 Representative (Pass) /
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
10	Model predicts the knee contour with	10.1 Model outputs a knee	10.1 Representative (Pass)/
	leg and thigh segment angles based	ellipsoid for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	on location of resting occupants'	and gender mix that adjusts with	
	knees in vehicle	different inputs	
		10.2 CAD model matches the	10.2 Representative (Pass)/
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)

11	Model predicts elbow contours based on location of resting occupants' elbows in vehicle	11.1 Model outputs elbow contours for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs 11.2 CAD model matches the	11.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail) 11.2 Representative (Pass)/
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
12	Model predicts boot contours based on location of resting occupants' boots in vehicle where the lower leg is vertical (ankle under knee).	12.1 Model outputs boot contours for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	12.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
		12.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	12.2 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
13	Model provides a clearance zone for the head (helmet) to roof line based on a back calculation from MIL-STD- 1472G requirements	13.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top of the helmet contour that adjusts with different inputs	13.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
14	Model provides a clearance zone for the knee, leg and thigh based on HFE recommendations	14.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top and front of the knee contour and the front of the leg segment and top of the thigh (in side-view) that adjusts with different inputs	14.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
15	Model provides a lateral clearance zone for the elbow contours based on HFE recommendations	15.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone laterally for the resting elbow contours that adjusts with different inputs	15.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
16	Model provides a clearance zone for the boot based on HFE recommendations	16.1 Model outputs a 2 inch clearance zone from the top of the boot contour that adjusts with different inputs	16.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
17	Model provides direct field of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary zones) based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050	17.1 Model outputs direct field of view from the eyellipse that adjusts with different inputs	17.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)

Along with using the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model, ground vehicle designers will use boundary manikins when creating the interior workspace. The boundary manikins are postured and positioned in CAD using equations from the posture prediction model created by UMTRI. The requirements for posture prediction are shown in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Requirements Relationship Table for Posture Prediction of Boundary Manikins

	Table 7. Requirements Relationship Table for Tosture Trediction of Doundary Manikins				
#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures		
1	Model predicts the location of the hip	1.1 Model outputs the location of	1.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	with respect to the HARP	the hip with respect to the HARP	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	-	that matches the UMTRI			
		spreadsheet			
		1.2 The manikin hip joint center	1.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		aligns with the hip point	Non-Representative (Fail)		
2	Model predicts the location of the eye	2.1 Model outputs the location of	2.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	with respect to the HARP	the eye with respect to the HARP	Non-Representative (Fail)		
		that matches the UMTRI			
		spreadsheet			
		2.2 The manikin eye aligns with	2.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		the eye point	Non-Representative (Fail)		

Numerical values calculated by both the GVSC CAD model and the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheets must match within ± 0.100 inches or ± 0.100 degrees to be considered equivalent.

4. CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS, & ASSUMPTIONS (CLA), RISKS/IMPACTS

4.1 M&S CAPABILITIES

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model will provide government and industry partners with the following M&S capabilities:

- Relevant population boundaries for user posture in an occupant workspace
- Posture prediction for the identified boundary manikins
- Clearances based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and HFE recommendations
- FOV based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050

4.2 M&S LIMITATIONS

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model has limitations based on the ground vehicle requirements for the occupant workspace, as follows:

- Predicts fixed seat user conditions (e.g. squad, scouts, dismounts etc.) only and does not address other special positions with a fixed seat such as a gunner.
- Cannot be used if horizontal and vertical seat travel are integrated into the seat design.
- Predicts where users ideally want to posture and position themselves but does not include vehicle limitations such as low ceiling height or limited leg room.
- Model was created with a specific range of clothing and equipment kit weights and depths, so it will have to be reevaluated if the clothing and equipment kits drastically change.
- CAD accommodation models serve as a design tool and are not intended to replace, but rather complement, HFE assessment tools.

4.3 M&S ASSUMPTIONS

The development of a valid Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model is based on the following assumptions:

- The fixtures created and used by UMTRI to collect the occupant data are representative of a fixed seating type environment in the back of a ground vehicle.
- Analysis methods used by UMTRI accurately predict the users' preferred posture and position.
- Position data collected in a static environment over a short period of time are reasonably similar to users' preferred postures and positions during long-duration driving.

4.4 M&S RISKS/IMPACTS

The constraints and limitations highlighted above could potentially result in an interior workspace design that is not fully optimized. This risk will be mitigated by collaborating with

Data Analysis Center (DAC) HSI SMEs who complete human factors assessments on the proposed designs, COTS vehicles, and demonstrators during the acquisition process IAW AR 602-2. This assessment will be captured in documentation completed by the DAC HSI SMEs.

5. VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

5.1 DATA VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

No specific data verification tasks were completed because UMTRI, as the data developer, documented the methods and results of the data collection. The data and statistical techniques employed by UMTRI are appropriate for the creation of the models. Standard anthropometric data, which correlated to ANSURII data, was collected on the study participants. A whole-body laser scanner was used to record body shape in both seated and standing postures. Statistical analysis of body landmark data was conducted by UMTRI and validation of the data for the models to predict occupant posture, as a function of vehicle factors, was completed (Reed et al 2013). The UMTRI documents capturing this work are listed below:

- Seated Soldier Study: Posture and Body Shape in Vehicle Seats, Final Report UMTRI-2013-13
- Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicles: Squad, Final Report UMTRI-2014-39
- Seated Soldier Elbow Clearance Zones, 2016-12-10
- Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2019-07-07, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet
- Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2019-07-08, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet

The information provided by UMTRI was utilized to create the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model. GVSC ACT reviewed each of UMTRI's Excel spreadsheets to verify that they aligned with the written reports and then used the information as the basis for the creation of the CAD model.

5.2 MODEL VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

Model verification included a total of ten tests, shown below in Table 8, to compare outputs from the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model to the UMTRI Soldier Squad Accommodation (2019) spreadsheet and Seated Soldier Posture Prediction (2019) spreadsheets. The highlighted values in the table indicate which inputs were changed from the previous test.

Table 8: Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Accommodation Model Test Matrix

Test #	Target	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Height Z (in.)	Seat Back Angle (deg.)	HARP	Hydration Pack
	Accommodation			(H30, vertical)	(A40)	Measurement	Relief
						Tool	Availability
1	90%	90%	PPE	13.8	0.0	SAE J826	No
2	90%	90%	PPE	15.0	20.0	SAE J826	No
3	90%	90%	PPE	15.8	15.0	ISO 5353	No
4	90%	90%	PPE	17.7	18.0	SAE J826	No
5	90%	90%	PPE	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
6	90%	90%	ACU	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
7	95%	90%	ENC	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
8	90%	50%	PPE	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
9	90%	50%	ACU	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
10	90%	50%	ENC	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	Yes

Tests #1-5 primarily explore the effects of varying the seat height and seat back angle

- Geometry for composite body boundaries (except knees) is constant, but position varies
- Knee Contour geometry and position are unique for each test to reflect changing thigh angles
- Changing the HARP measurement tool shifts all geometry in the X-direction

Tests #6-10 primarily explore the effects of varying Target Accommodation, gender mix (Fraction Male), and Ensemble

- With increased Target Accommodation, composite body boundaries increase in volume and Vision Zones decrease
- Geometry for composite body boundaries decreases in volume with a smaller proportion of males
- Position for composite body boundaries shifts in the X-direction with the chosen Ensemble
- Hydration Pack Relief only affects the ENC ensemble

Results from the above tests have been reported both in terms of passing or failing the requirements and acceptability criteria presented previously in Section 3 and screenshots showing how calculated numerical results were translated into CAD and compare to UMTRI's results. Please refer to the following appendices:

- Appendix B Requirements and Acceptability Criteria Results
- Appendix G Initial Task Analysis

6. VERIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Team consensus from the verification package review is that the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model passed verification with no outstanding issues requiring corrective action. There are no recommendations from the team for the model.

7. KEY PARTICIPANTS

Table 9 identifies the participants involved in the verification effort, including their roles and responsibilities.

Table 9: Key Participants for Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Model Verification Effort

Verification	Description	Responsible M&S
Function		
M&S	The organization that has primary	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
Proponent	responsibility for M&S planning and	Gale. L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT
	management that includes development,	
	verification and validation,	
	configuration management,	
	maintenance, use of the model or	
	simulation, and others as appropriate. A	
	Government entity.	
M&S User	The individual, group, or organization	Gale M. Litrichin, GVSC GVSP
	that uses the results or products from a	Eric S. Paternoster, GVSC CSI
	specific application of the model or	HSI SMEs, CCDC DAC
	simulation.	Government Contractors
Verification	The organization designated by the	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
Agent	M&S proponent to perform verification	Gale L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT
	of a model, simulation, or federation of	
3.50.0	M&S.	T. I. I. I. I. GYIGG A GT
M&S	The individual, group or organization	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
Developer	responsible for developing or modifying	Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI
	a model or simulation in accordance	
	with a set of design requirements and	
C) (E)	specifications.	
SMEs	Individual who, by virtue of education,	Frank J. Huston II, GVSC ACT
	training, or experience, has expertise in	Gale L. Zielinski, GVSC ACT
	a particular technical or operational	Cheryl A. Burns, DAC
	discipline, system, or process.	Richard W. Kozycki, DAC
		Joseph R. Urda, DAC
		David A. Hullinger, DAC
		Brian D. Corner, PhD, MERS - SIAT
		Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI

8. ACTUAL VERIFICATION RESOURCES EXPENDED

8.1 VERIFICATION RESOURCES EXPENDED

Table 10 identifies the resources used to create the CCDC GVSP Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model and complete associated activities, including verification.

Table 10: Verification Resources

Document/Deliverable	Required Resources	POC
The Seated Soldier Study: Posture and Body	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI
Shape in Vehicle Seats Final Report	support	
Seated Soldier Posture Prediction Excel	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI
Spreadsheet	support	

Development of Accommodation Models for	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI
Soldiers in Vehicles: Squad	support	CVIC A CT
Accommodation Model Funding Approval for FY18	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Verification Plan	Verification Agent, M&S Developer and SME support	GVSC ACT
Accommodation Modal Funding Approval	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Accommodation Model Funding Approval FY19	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Accommodation Model Build	M&S Developer and SME support	GVSC ACT
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Accommodation	M&S Developer and	GVSC ACT,
Model Verification packet completed	Verification Agent	UMTRI
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Model Release into PDMLink	M&S Developer	GVSC ACT
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Verification Report	Verification Agent,	GVSC ACT
Revision 1.0	Validation Agent, M&S	
	Developer and SME support	
OPSEC of Fixed Seat: Non-Driver	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Verification Report and CAD Model	_	
Release of Fixed Seat: Non-Driver	M&S Proponent	GVSC ACT
Verification Report and CAD Model to the		
GVSC public website.		

8.2 ACTUAL VERIFICATION MILESTONES AND TIMELINE

Table 11 identifies the major milestone achievements in the creation the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model and completion of associated activities, including verification.

Table 11: Verification Milestone Timeline

Document/Deliverable	Delivery Date
Draft Posture Prediction Spreadsheet	September 2014
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Final Report from UMTRI	September 2014
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver data applied to Combat Vehicle	April 2015
Prototyping (CVP) concept	
Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2015-01-05 from UMTRI	May 2015
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD template development started	February 2018
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver data applied to CVP (updates)	January 2016
Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2016-02-22a from	February 2016
UMTRI	
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver data applied to Armored Reconnaissance	January 2018
Vehicle (ARV)	
Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2018-02-12a from	February 2018
UMTRI (elbows added to the model)	
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD template updated with elbows	April 2019

Fixed Seat: Non-Driver data applied to Mission Enabler	November 2018
Technologies-Demonstrator (MET-D)	
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver Verification Plan	February 2019
Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2019-04-02 from UMTRI	April 2019
(boot contour added to the model)	
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD template updated with boot contour	July 2019
Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2019-07-07 from UMTRI	July 2019
(final spread sheet with manikin positioning updates)	
Functional Posture integrated with CAD Boundary Manikins	August 2019
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model complete	September 2019
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Model Verification Complete	January 2020
Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Final Model Release into PDMLink	January 2020
Verification Report (Final)	March 2020

9. VERIFICATION LESSONS LEARNED

Verification of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model marks the second time that GVSC has verified such a product. Based on lessons learned from the first verification, the M&S Proponents and Developers determined that verifying CAD outputs against UMTRI's spreadsheet, given the number of calculations involved, would be too time intensive to complete in front of a live audience. Alternatively, a PowerPoint document (see Appendix G - Initial Task Analysis) was compiled for distribution to all participants. This gave participants flexibility to review the document and provide feedback. If particular tests were of interest, the M&S developer could provide more detailed feedback and conduct a live review for the requesting party. This was the most efficient way to complete a verification without having a scheduled live verification event.

10. APPENDICES

10.1 APPENDIX A – M&S DESCRIPTION

10.1.1 M&S DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE

The information in this Appendix, which is also applicable to the Fixed Seat position, is extracted from *Creation of the Driver Fixed Heel Point (FHP) CAD Accommodation Model for Military Ground Vehicle Design* (2016).

Ensuring that a given percentage of the population can sit safely and naturally while performing all required functions requires multivariate analysis methods that consider the physical dimensions of the Soldier (anthropometry) and behavioral effects (posture) in a three dimensional space (DOD, 2012). This analysis is available for the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver position as Soldier-specific statistical population accommodation models, developed by UMTRI, that parallel long-standing SAE recommended practices used in the commercial automotive and truck domains. Because vehicle designs are developed from the early concept stages forward using CAD software, UMTRI's work has been encoded into a parametric CAD template that adjusts based on user inputs describing the Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment.

The primary developments that have made it possible to create a reusable CAD template representing user accommodation are UMTRI's predictive models for Soldier posture and the utilization of automated design capabilities available in many current CAD systems.

The automotive industry began introducing statistical population models into vehicle design in the 1960s to better understand various aspects of driver posture. The *Seated Soldier Study* (Reed et al, 2013) was completed to capture Soldier preferred posture and position data in a fixed seat mockup while considering the unique ground vehicle workstation environment and the clothing and equipment ensembles worn by Soldiers.

The *Seated Soldier Study* gathered data on 145 enlisted men and women as drivers and fixed seating positions (e.g. dismounts) at three Army posts. Soldiers wore three levels of clothing and equipment including: 1) the advanced combat uniform (ACU), consisting of the Soldier's own jacket, trousers, shirt, and combat boots; 2) personal protective equipment (PPE), consisting of the ACU plus an Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV), Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and an Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH); and 3) encumbered (ENC), consisting of the ACU and PPE, plus a hydration pack and a Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) with a Rifleman equipment kit (Reed and Ebert, 2013).

The mockup used in the study simulates a Fixed Seat: Non-Driver workstation. The test seat was set to two different combinations of back angle and cushion angle. Seat height was adjusted and Soldiers wore either PPE or ENC for the study.

UMTRI's analysis of the data yielded both the average postures for individuals as a function of their body size and equipment level and accommodation boundaries capturing posture variability for everyone across the target population. In particular, the accommodation boundaries indicate the resulting positions for the equipped Soldier population's eyes, helmet, and knees. Working models were provided by UMTRI in the form of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. For a more indepth discussion of UMTRI's work, please refer to the *Seated Soldier Study* (Reed et al, 2013) and *Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicle: Squad* (Zerehsaz et al, 2014).

The CAD version of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver accommodation model was created by GVSC ACT using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software. Functionally, the foundation of the model is a standalone geometric reproduction of UMTRI's Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Clearances between the Soldier population and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces were layered onto the model per the intent of MIL-STD-1472G, along with direct vision zones and a ground intercept tool that incorporate concepts from both MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050, Describing and Measuring the Driver's Field of View, 2009. To aid in understanding how workstation design affects individuals, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes for workstation design were placed in their predicted postures.

After building a static version of the accommodation model (i.e., a single instance of the possible combinations of Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment inputs), the process of automating the model began. This was done using a tool within Creo known as Pro/PROGRAM. Most CAD users already take advantage of the parametric nature of today's design software. For example, depending on how a model is constructed, simple changes can be propagated throughout by delving into a model's geometry and modifying dimensions. Pro/PROGRAM takes this concept a step further and allows for control of a model from outside the model tree, using relations and rules. End users of the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver accommodation model are able to modify a list of parameters that are tied to the underlying geometry. Logical expressions are used to determine which portions of the Pro/PROGRAM code to execute for a given set of input values.

UMTRI's spreadsheets provide the values necessary to reproduce the relatively simple geometric elements comprising the accommodation boundaries (e.g. centroids and axis lengths for several ellipsoids). It was possible to encode the equations from UMTRI's spreadsheets into Creo without modification or the need for further calculations, with two notable exceptions. Because the majority of human anthropometric dimensions are normally distributed, the standard normal cumulative distribution function (CDF) is used throughout UMTRI's work to determine values at the desired level of accommodation. Creo does not contain an equivalent to Microsoft Excel's NORM.DIST function, so the following logistic approximation, having a maximum error of 0.00014 at $z = \pm 3.16$, was used instead (Bowling, Khasawneh, Kaewkuekool, and Rae Cho, 2009).

$$F(z) \sim \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.07056*z^3 + 1.5976*z)}}$$

The second exception involves the positioning of manikins. UMTRI provides coordinates of body landmarks with respect to the geometric origin of the accommodation model (i.e. the HARP) sufficient to locate the hips, torso articulation, and head. To place these coordinates into the reference systems of the boundary manikins (an axis system located between the hips of each manikin and aligned with the torso) and calculate the joint angles needed to position the limbs in three-dimensional space, Euclidean transformations for both translation and rotation were used.

10.1.2 M&S USE HISTORY

The data for the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD model was pulled ahead to apply to Combat Vehicle Prototyping (CVP), Mission Enabler Technologies-Demonstrator (MET-D), and the Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle (ARV) concepts. Each instance required manually running the spreadsheets from UMTRI and then transcribing the results to CAD. This early work provided valuable feedback to the CAD M&S Developer regarding the limits of the model and additional features that should be considered. For example, after inserting the CAD output into vehicle environments, it became apparent that contours representing population elbows and boots would benefit ground vehicle designers. The development of the final model, which has not yet been applied to a program, was an iterative process between the CAD M&S Developer and UMTRI to add and refine features.

10.1.3 CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

The GVSC ACT will manage any changes to the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model and upload the latest version.

The Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model is released in PDMLink at the following location:

Libraries > STANDARD CAD TEMPLATE LIBRARY, 19207 > Accommodation

The following top assemblies have been released: 12632884 GVSC Fixed Seat Non-Driver 19207_12632884

Questions related to the CAD model development and application should be sent to:

CCDC GVSC Advanced Concepts Team 6501 E. 11 Mile Road Bldg. 200, FCDD-GVR-MSS MS 207 Warren, MI 48397-5000

Gale L. Zielinski (Project Lead) Frank J. Huston II (Model Developer)

Office: (586) 282-5287 Office: (586) 282-5657

10.2 APPENDIX B – REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA RESULTS

The requirements and acceptability criteria results for accommodation and posture prediction are shown below in Table 12 and Table 13, respectively. Metrics are noted as pass or fail. None of the metrics produced a failing result, so no corrective action plans are required.

Table 12: Accommodation Model Requirements Results

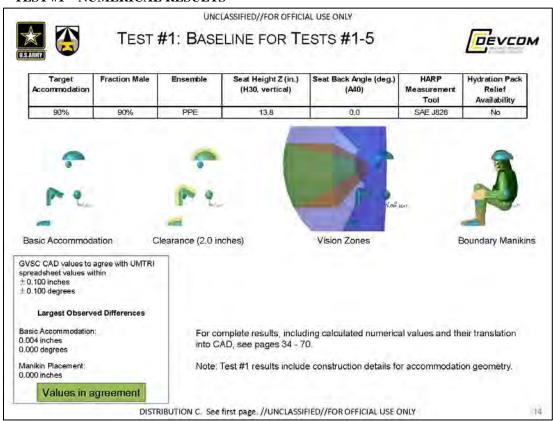
#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for a target population input (e.g. 90%)	1.1 Target accommodation input option in model	1.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for input of the population gender mix (e.g. 85% Male: 15% Female)	2.1 Fraction male input option in model	2.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
3	Model allows for selection of ensemble as either PPE or ENC	3.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in model	3.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		3.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in model	3.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for input of the seat height	4.1 Seat height input option in model	4.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
5	Model allows for selection of either SAE J826 or ISO 5353 for the Human	5.1 HARP measurement tool selection of SAE J826 in model	5.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
	Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) measurement tool	5.2 HARP measurement tool selection of ISO 5353 in model	5.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
6	Model allows for input of the seat back angle	6.1 Seat back angle input option in model	6.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
7	Model allows for selection of seat hydration pack relief in the seat	7.1 Hydration pack relief selection of "YES" in model 7.2 Hydration pack relief selection of "NO" in model	7.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) 7.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
8	Model predicts the dimensions and location of the eyellipse	8.1 Model outputs a left and right eyellipse for a given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	8.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		8.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	8.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
9	Model predicts the helmet contour boundary (helmet locations) with respect to the eye location and fitted to the eyellipse	9.1 Model outputs a helmet contour for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	9.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		9.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	9.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
10	Model predicts the knee contour with leg and thigh segment angles based on location of resting occupants' knees in vehicle	10.1 Model outputs a knee ellipsoid for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	10.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
		10.2 CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	10.2 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
11	Model predicts elbow contours based on location of resting occupants' elbows in vehicle	11.1 Model outputs elbow contours for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with different inputs	11.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)

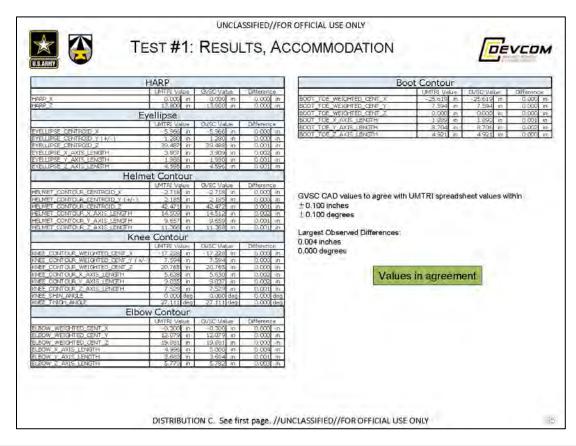
		11.2 CAD model matches the	11.2 Representative (Pass)/
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
12	Model predicts boot contours based	12.1 Model outputs boot contours	12.1 Representative (Pass)/
	on location of resting occupants'	for the given population and	Non-Representative (Fail)
	boots in vehicle where the lower leg	gender mix that adjusts with	
	is vertical (ankle under knee).	different inputs	
		12.2 CAD model matches the	12.2 Representative (Pass)/
		UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
13	Model provides a clearance zone for	13.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	13.1 Representative (Pass) /
	the head (helmet) to roof line based	clearance zone from the top of the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	on a back calculation from MIL-STD-	helmet contour that adjusts with	•
	1472G requirements	different inputs	
14	Model provides a clearance zone for	14.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	14.1 Representative (Pass) /
	the knee, leg and thigh based on MIL-	clearance zone from the top and	Non-Representative (Fail)
	STD-1472H draft recommendations	front of the knee contour and the	1 , , ,
		front of the leg segment and top of	
		the thigh (in side-view) that	
		adjusts with different inputs	
15	Model provides a lateral clearance	15.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	15.1 Representative (Pass)/
	zone for the elbow contours based on	clearance zone laterally for the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	MIL-STD-1472H draft	resting elbow contours that adjusts	1
	recommendations	with different inputs	
16	Model provides a clearance zone for	16.1 Model outputs a 2 inch	16.1 Representative (Pass)/
	the boot based on MIL-STD-1472H	clearance zone from the top of the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	draft recommendations	boot contour that adjusts with	
	Grant 1000 minimum on the control of	different inputs	
17	Model provides direct field of view	17.1 Model outputs direct field of	17.1 Representative (Pass)/
1 -	(primary, secondary, and tertiary	view from the eyellipse that	Non-Representative (Fail)
	zones) based on MIL-STD-1472G	adjusts with different inputs	Tron representative (1 till)
	and SAE J1050	augusts with univion inputs	
	WIIG DI III 0 1 0 3 0		

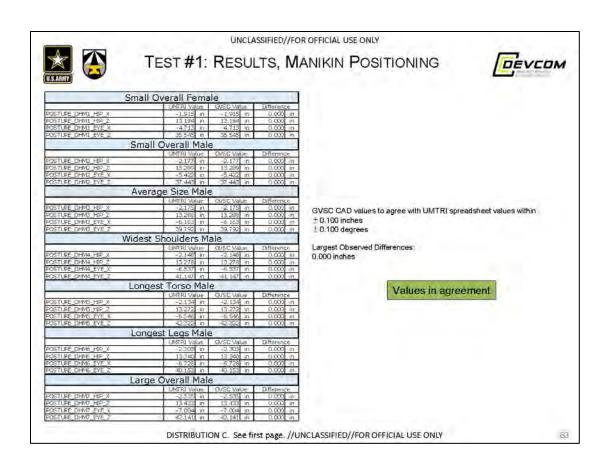
Table 13: Posture Prediction Model Results

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model predicts the location of the hip with respect to the HARP	1.1 Model outputs the location of the hip with respect to the HARP that matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	1.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		1.2 The manikin hip joint center aligns with the hip point	1.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model predicts the location of the eye with respect to the HARP	2.1 Model outputs the location of the eye with respect to the HARP that matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	2.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		2.2 The manikin eye aligns with the eye point	2.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)

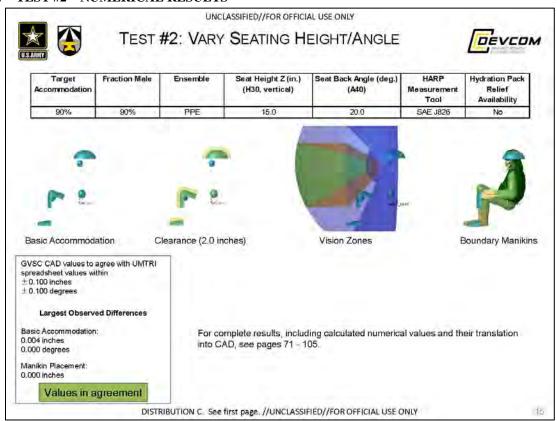
10.2.1 TEST #1 – NUMERICAL RESULTS

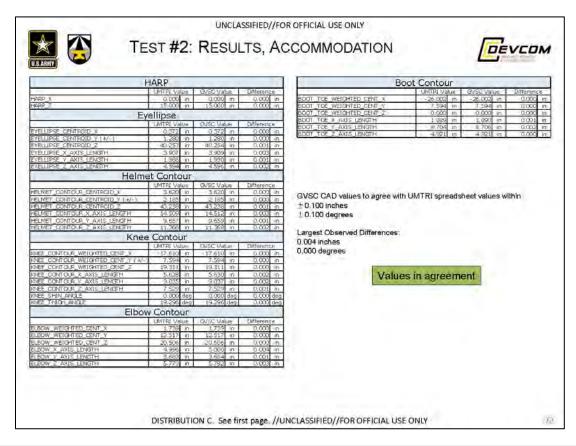


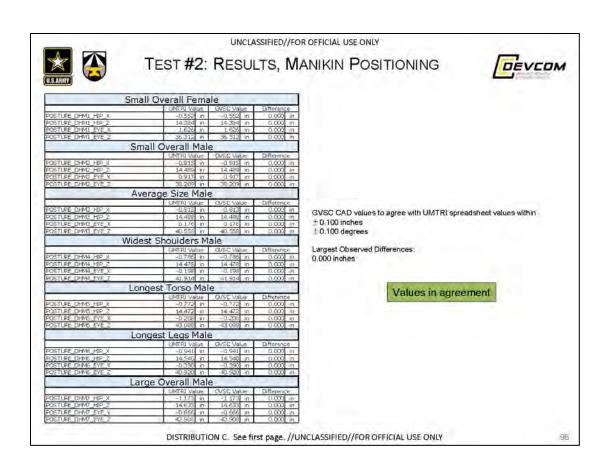




10.2.2 TEST #2 - NUMERICAL RESULTS

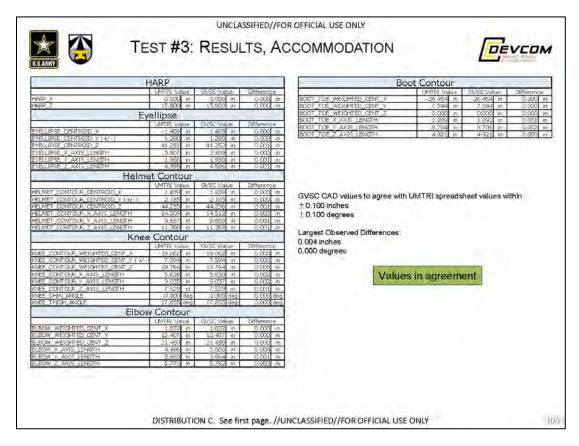


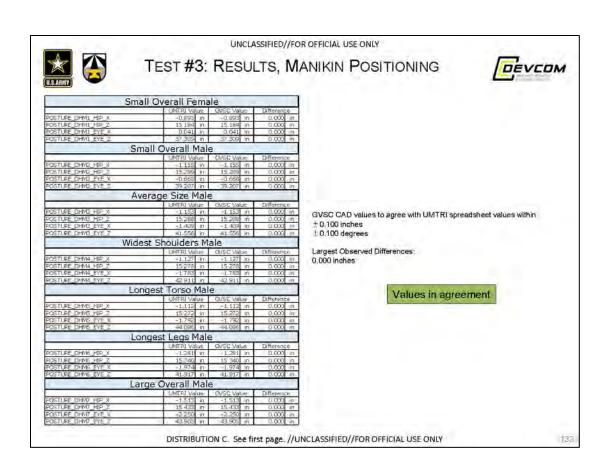




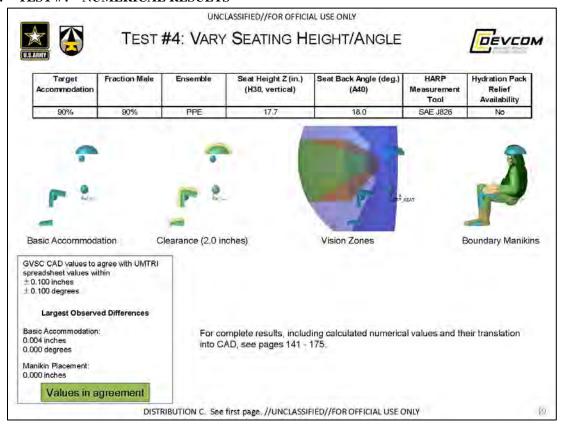
10.2.3 TEST #3 – NUMERICAL RESULTS

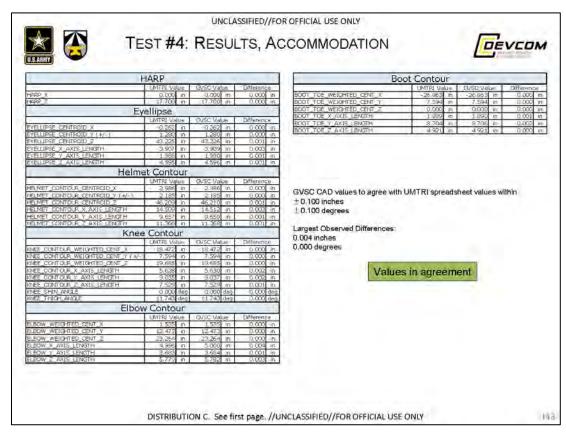


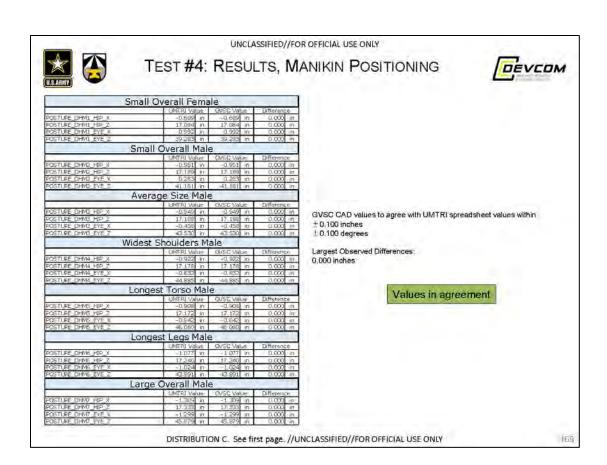




10.2.4 TEST #4 – NUMERICAL RESULTS

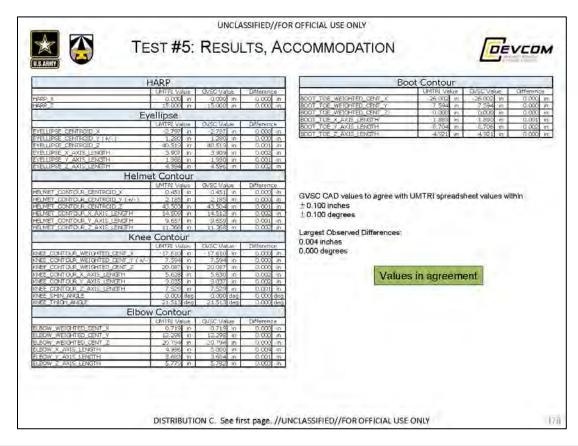


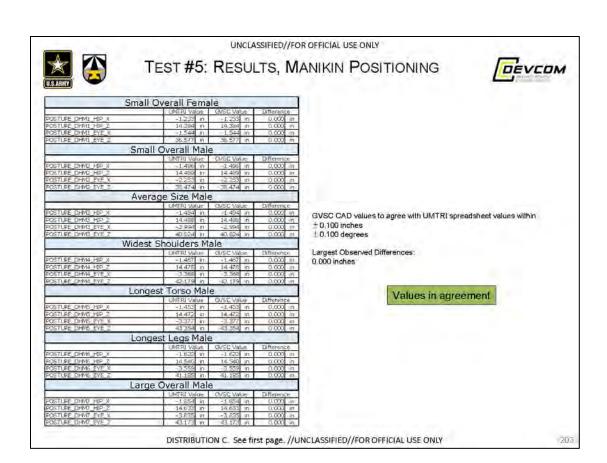




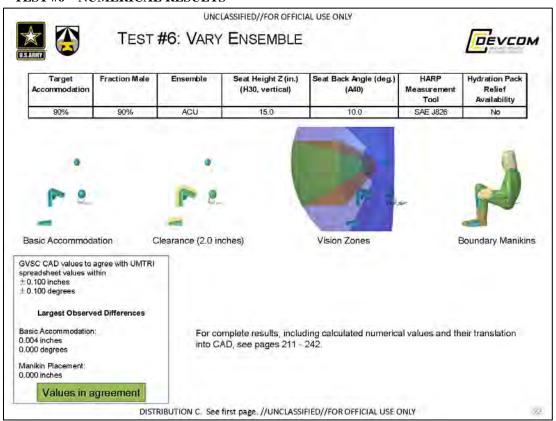
10.2.5 TEST #5 – NUMERICAL RESULTS

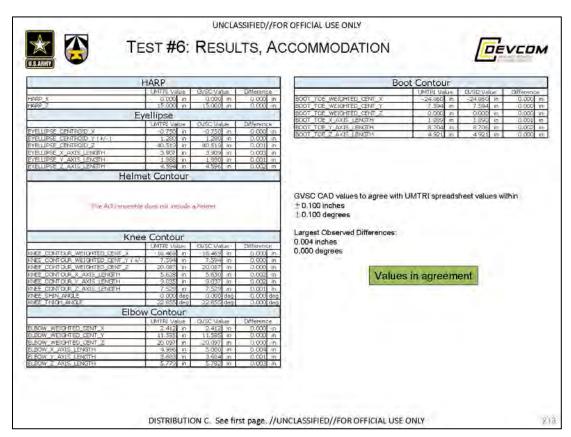


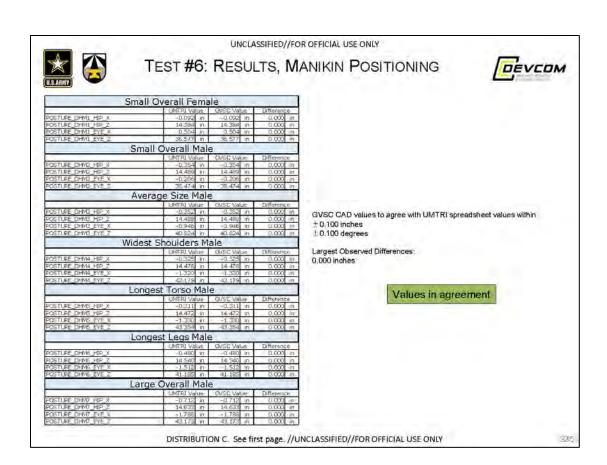




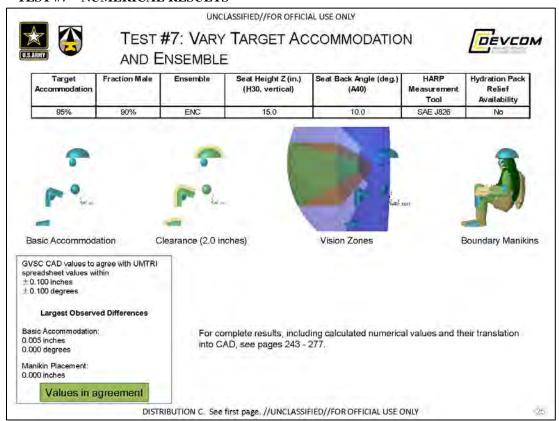
10.2.6 TEST #6 - NUMERICAL RESULTS

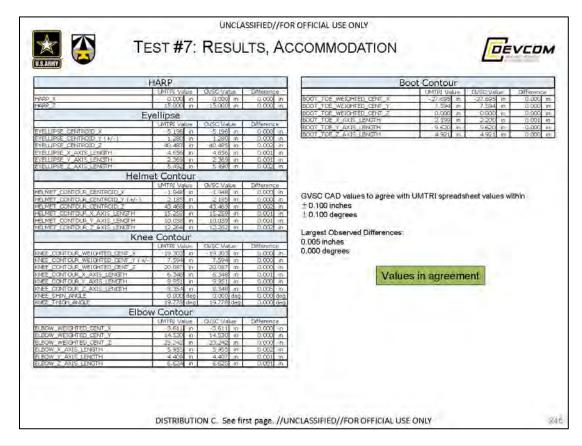


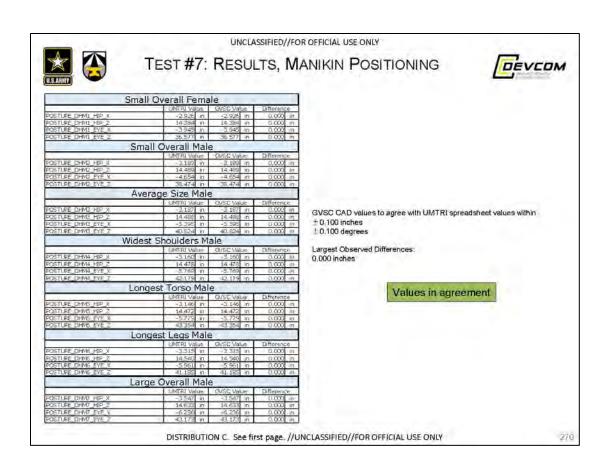




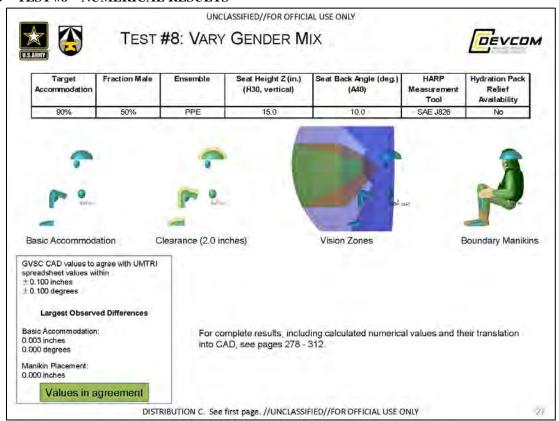
10.2.7 TEST #7 – NUMERICAL RESULTS

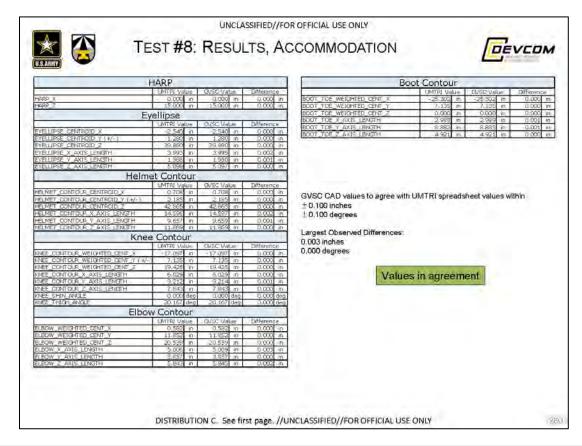


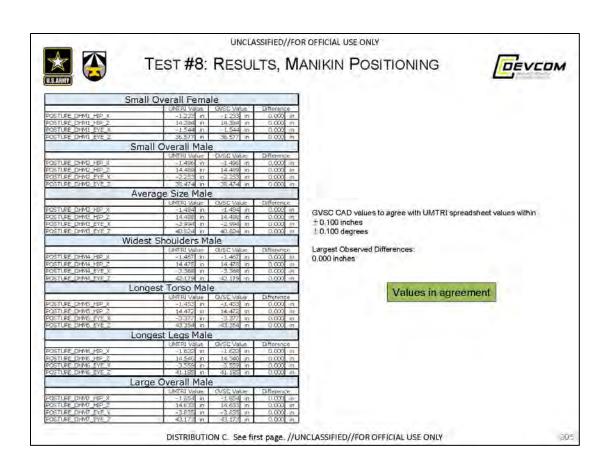




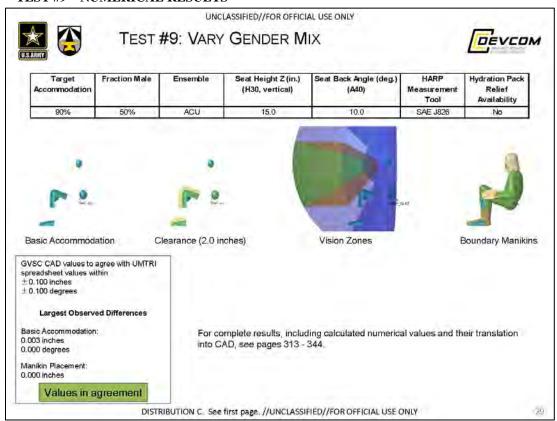
10.2.8 TEST #8 - NUMERICAL RESULTS

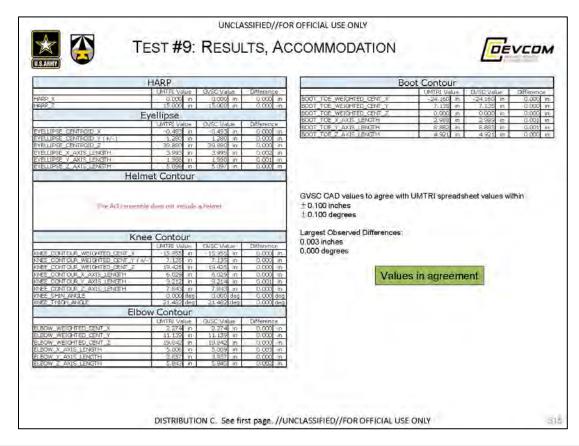


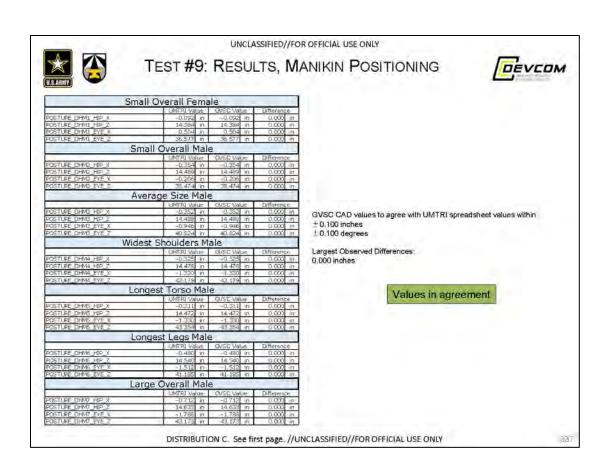




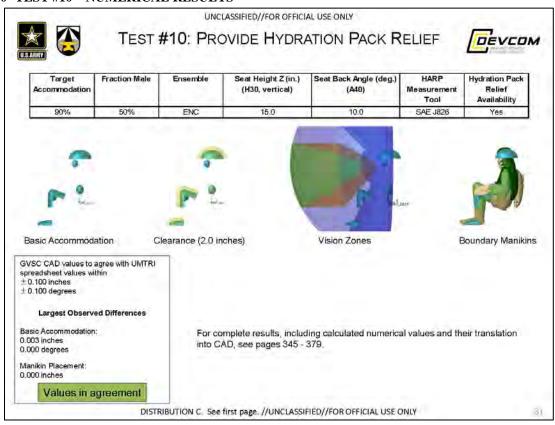
10.2.9 TEST #9 - NUMERICAL RESULTS

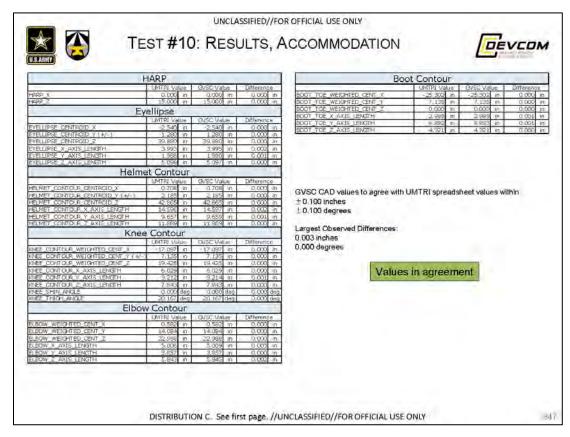


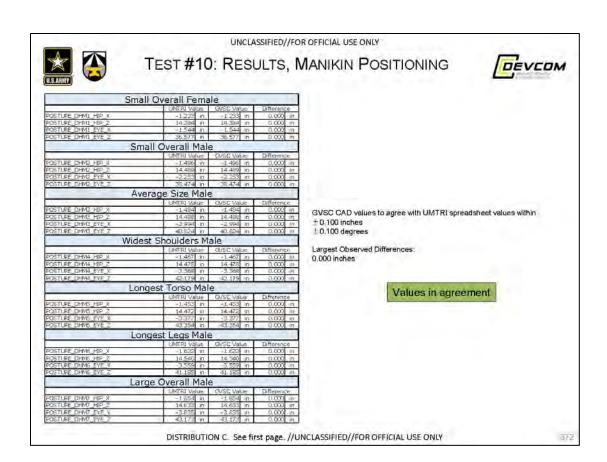




10.2.10 TEST #10 - NUMERICAL RESULTS







10.3 APPENDIX C – REFERENCES

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10.4 APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACH Advanced Combat Helmet
ACT Advanced Concepts Team
ACU Advanced Combat Uniform
ANSUR Army Anthropometric Survey
CAD Computer-Aided Design

CCDC Combat Capabilities Development Command

COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CSI Center for System Integration
DAC Data and Analysis Center

EMD Engineering Manufacturing and Development

ENC Encumbered

ESAPI Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert

ESBI Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts

FOV Field-of-View

GVSC Ground Vehicle Systems Center

GVSP Ground Vehicle Survivability and Protection
HARP Human Accommodation Reference Point

HFE Human Factors Engineering
 HSI Human Systems Integration
 IOTV Improved Outer Tactical Vest
 MCoE Maneuver Center of Excellence
 MERS Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad

MS Milestone

M&S Modeling and Simulation
 OCP Occupant Centric Platform
 PPE Personal Protective Equipment
 SAW Squad Automatic Weapon

SIP Seat Index Point

SME Subject Matter Experts
TAP Tactical Assault Panel

TECD Technology Capability Demonstration

UMTRI University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute

10.5 APPENDIX E – DISTRIBUTION LIST

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- Jeffrey A. Hudson, PhD., Biological Anthropologist, U.S. Air Force (USAF) Cockpit/Crewstation Accommodation SME, Infoscitex, E-Mail: jeff.hudson@sti-tec.com

<u>University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI):</u>

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10.6 APPENDIX F – VERIFICATION PLAN

The *Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Plan* (2019) can be found on the CCDC GVSC website at http://www.usarmygvsc.com/index.php/accommodation-models/.

The reference for the final plan is below:

Zielinski, G. and Huston II, F. (2019). U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC) Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Plan. http://www.usarmygvsc.com/index.php/accommodation-models/. U.S. Army CCDC GVSC, Warren, MI.

10.7 APPENDIX G - INITIAL TASK ANALYSIS

Ten different test scenarios were completed for the verification package sent out on 4 February 2020. This section outlines each test scenario and compares GVSC's CAD results to UMTRI's Microsoft Excel results. The model geometry was adjusted by changing values assigned to the input parameter table in the CAD top assembly and then regenerating the model.







PURPOSE



Verify the GVSC[™] Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model

What is verification?

Verification, per the Department of Defense Standard Practice Documentation of Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) for Models and Simulation (2008) is defined as follows:

Verification is the process of determining that a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations implementations and their associated data accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications.

Does the GVSCTM Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model output match the UMTRI accommodation model spreadsheet output?

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DEFINING IN-VEHICLE OCCUPANT POSITIONING POSTURE PREDICTION AND ACCOMMODATION MODELS



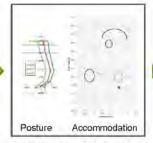
Empirical Soldier data is being used to develop CAD tools that realistically posture and position boundary manikins and predict population body boundaries for crew and squad

- Results, which are repeatable, allow for vehicle design from the occupant outward
- Trades between the vehicle and its occupants are data driven and quantifiable



UMTRI Seated Soldier Study

Soldier preferred posture and positioning, while wearing varying levels of encumbrance, were recorded in driver and squad mockups



UMTRI Posture Prediction

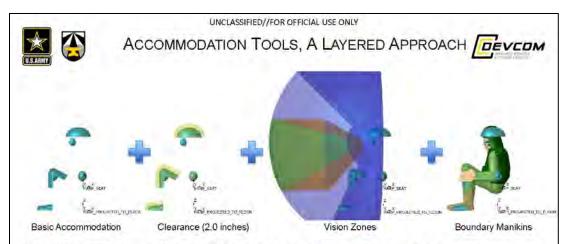
Statistical analysis of the data summarized in Excel-based posture prediction (individuals) and accommodation models (populations)



GVSC CAD Integration

Morphing parametric CAD models created that respond to user inputs for Soldier population, accommodation level, and vehicle environment

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The GVSC™ Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD Accommodation Model consists of the following:

Basic Accommodation

Population body boundaries representing the aggregate of all occupant positions in the vehicle environment for the target design population

Basic accommodation is calculated by the CAD model using equations from the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2019-07-07

Clearance (2.0 inches)

Clearance between the target design population and the surrounding vehicle environment

Clearances are added to the CAD model by layering a second set of geometry in which basic accommodation values are increased (e.g. helmet contour axis values) or shifted (e.g. elbow contour centroids) as needed

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ACCOMMODATION TOOLS, A LAYERED APPROACH



Vision Zones

The direct field of view (divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary zones) using a combination of vertical and horizontal visual fields from MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050

Vision zones are created geometrically by applying vision zone principles (e.g. 15 degree lateral eye rotation) to basic accommodation output representing the target population's eyes

Boundary Manikins

Positioned boundary manikins provide another reference for design

The 2015 Boundary Manikins are nominally positioned as follows:

- Hip and eye point locations are calculated by the CAD model using equations from UMTRI's Excel spreadsheet Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2019-07-08
- Torso angles are calculated to allow manikins to simultaneously hold hip and eye points, using the following assumptions:
 - · the torso is in a functional posture
 - · the head is held level
 - · angle differences between the head and torso are evenly split between the top and bottom of the neck
- Leg angles are calculated such that the lower legs are vertical with feet flat on the floor and knees are splayed to the mean knee locations (by gender)
- Arm angles are calculated such that lower arms are parallel to ground, upper arms are perpendicular to lower arms, and elbows are splayed to the mean elbow locations (by gender)

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MANIKIN VARIABLES



Inputs

Vehicle Environment

- · Seat Height, via HARP
- · Seat Back Angle (A40)

Boundary Manikin Anthropometry

- Stature
- Body Weight
- · Erect Seating Height

Outputs





Hip Locator Coordinates

Eye Locator Coordinates

Anthropometric values, used for all test cases, are as follows:

1804 mm

79.5 kg

920 mm

DHM #1 Small Overall Female Stature 1507 mm Body Weight 50.2 kg Erect Sitting Height 779 mm

DHM #4 Widest Shoulders Male Stature 1887 mm Body Weight 86.1 kg Erect Sitting Height

965 mm DHM #5 longest Torso Male Stature 1890 mm

Body Weight 85.9 kg Erect Sitting Height 1004 mm

1918 mm Stature Body Weight 94.4 kg Erect Sitting Height

DHM #7 large Overall Male

Stature

Body Weight

Erect Sitting Height

1962 mm 108 kg 998 mm

DHM #2 Small Overall Male Stature

DHM #3 Average Size Male

1643 mm Body Weight 66 kg Erect Sitting Height 842 mm

DHM #6 Longest Legs Male

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Stature

Body Weight

Erect Sitting Height

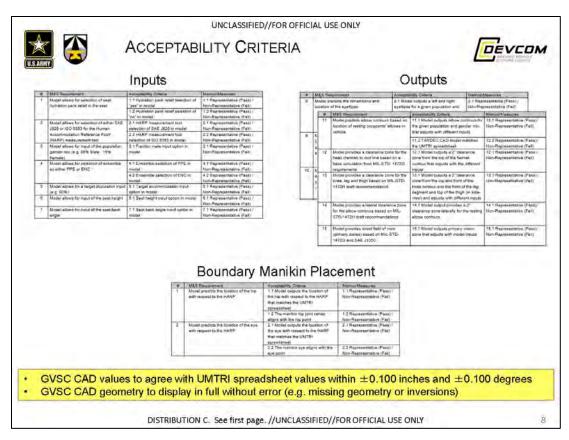
UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE VERIFICATION?

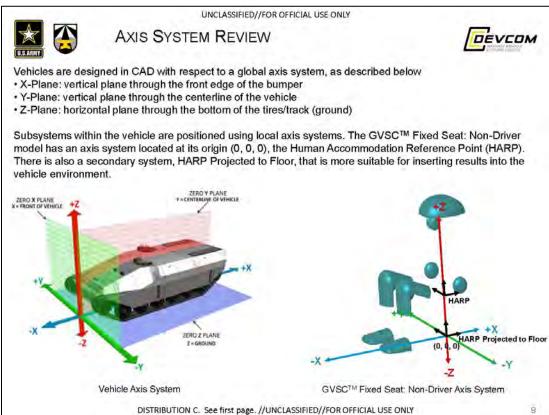


The GVSC™ Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model will be audited to determine the following, which is based on Soldier data and SME guidance:

- 1) Determine if the accommodation boundaries generated by the GVSC™ CAD model matches the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet Soldier Squad Accommodation Models 2019-07-07
- 2) Determine if the clearance zones (helmet, elbows, knees, legs, shins, and boots) match what Subject Matter Experts (SME) interpreted using MIL-STD-1472G
- 3) Determine if direct field of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary) matches what SMEs interpreted using MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050
- 4) Determine if the hip and eye point of the CAD boundary manikins match the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2019-07-08

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MODEL INPUTS - VEHICLE DESCRIPTION



Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) Measurement Tool

HARP is a seat reference from which sitter hip locations and other aspects of posture can be calculated. Both the SAE J826 H-point manikin and the ISO 5353 SIP Tool can be used.

Seat Height Z (in.), (H30, vertical)

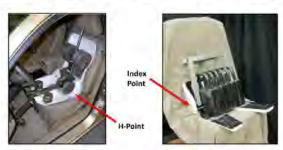
The height of the seat, as measured to the seat's HARP, above the heel rest surface (typically, the floor).

Seat Back Angle (deg.), (A40)

The angle, from vertical, of the fixed seat back.

Hydration Pack Relief Availability

Indicates the presence of an opening in the seat back that fully accommodates a donned hydration pack, such that the occupant's position in the seat would be the same with or without the hydration pack.



SAE J826 H-point Manikin

ISO 5353 SIP Tool

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Fraction Male

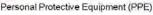
The expected percentage of males in the defined target design population.

Ensemble

The clothing and equipment that will be worn. The following ensembles are available in the model:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 PPE includes the Advanced Combat Uniform (ACU), Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) and Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH)
- Encumbered (ENC)
 ENC includes all clothing and equipment in PPE plus a rifleman equipment kit as defined in UMTRI-2013-13







Encumbered (ENC)

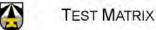
Target Accommodation

The percentage of the defined target design population to be accommodated. Those not accommodated are evenly split between the smaller and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-STD-1472G, the accommodation target has been set at the central 90%.

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Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Height Z (in.) (H30, vertical)	Seat Back Angle (deg.) (A40)	HARP Measurement Tool	Hydration Pack Relief Availability
1	90%	90%	PPE	13.8	0.0	SAE J826	No
2	90%	90%	PPE	15.0	20.0	SAE J826	No
3	90%	90%	PPE	15.8	15,0	ISO 5353	No
4	90%	90%	PPE	17.7	18.0	SAE J826	No
5	90%	90%	PPE	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
6	90%	90%	ACU	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	Na
7	95%	90%	ENC	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
8	90%	50%	PPE	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
9	90%	50%	ACU	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	No
10	90%	50%	ENC	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	Yes

Note: Highlighted values differ from the previous test.

Tests #1-5 primarily explore the effect of varying the Seat Height and Seat Back Angle

- · Geometry for composite body boundaries (except knees) is constant, but position varies
- · Knee Contour geometry and position are unique for each test to reflect changing thigh angles
- · Changing the HARP measurement tool shifts all geometry in the X-direction

Tests #6-10 primarily explore the effects of varying Target Accommodation, gender mix (Fraction Male), and Ensemble

- With increased Target Accommodation, composite body boundaries increase in volume and Vision Zones decrease
- · Geometry for composite body boundaries decreases in volume with a smaller proportion of males
- · Position for composite body boundaries shifts in the X-direction with the chosen Ensemble
- · Hydration Pack Relief only affects the ENC ensemble

GVSC[™] Fixed Seat: Non-Driver CAD accommodation model is verified based on all tests meeting or exceeding the acceptability criteria

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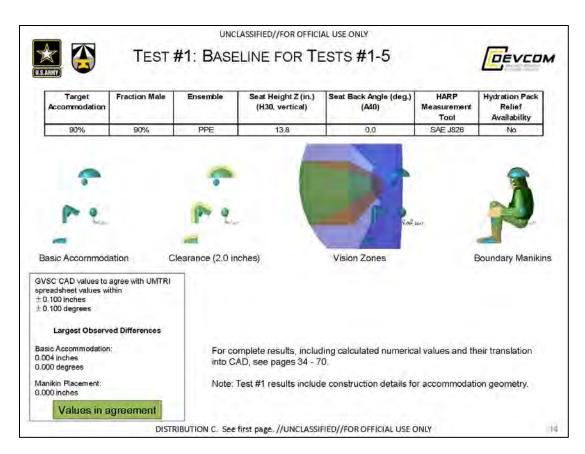


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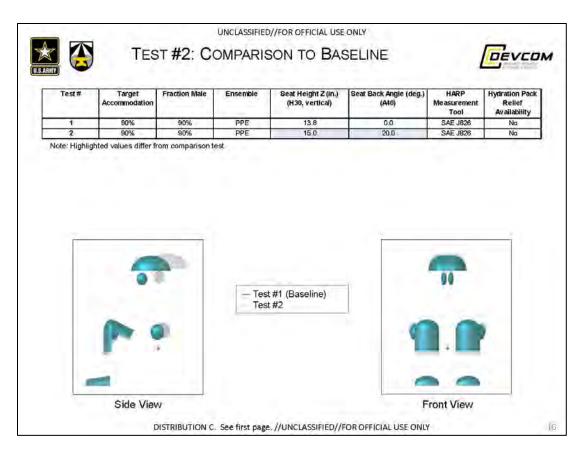


Summary Test Results

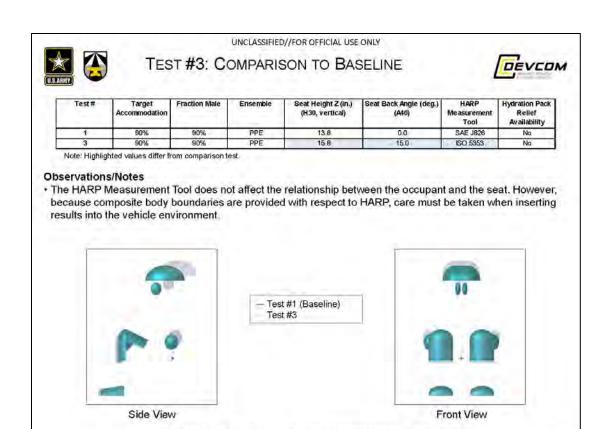
DISTRIBUTION C. See first page. //UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

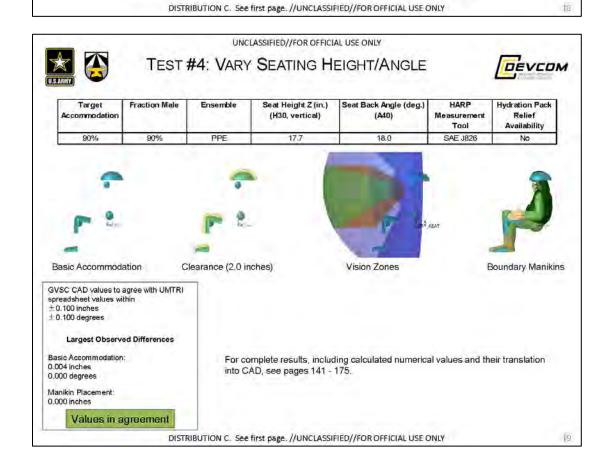




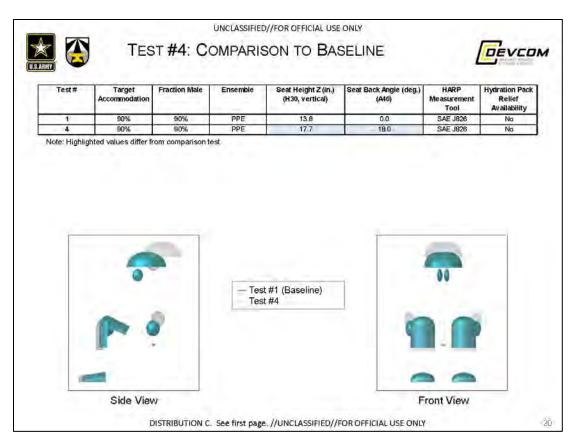


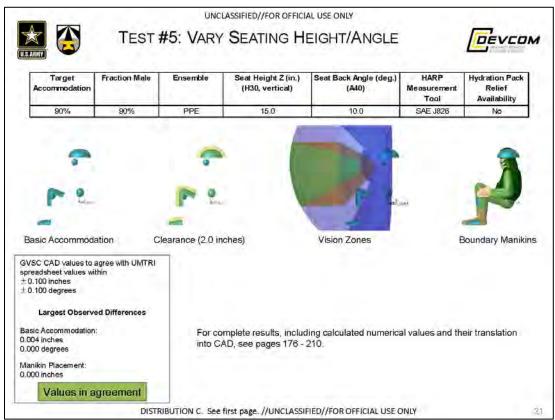


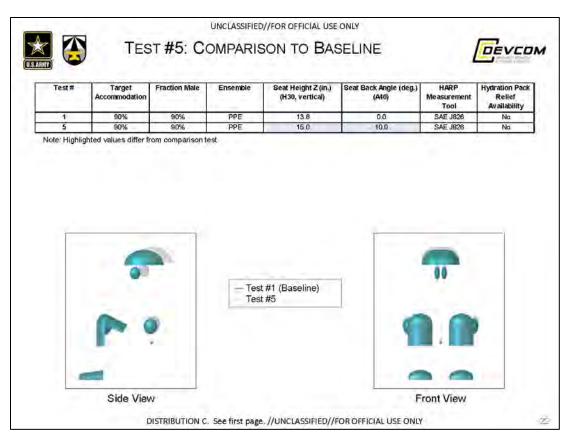


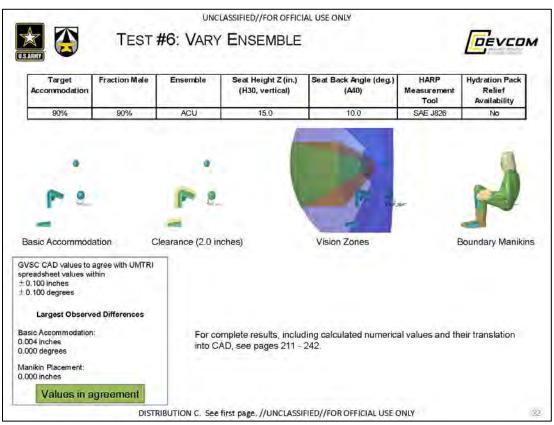


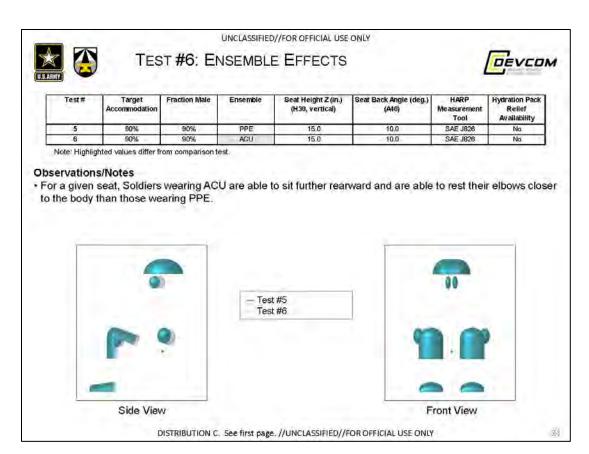
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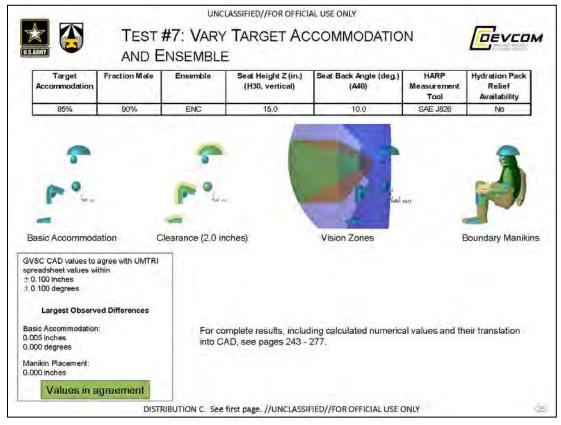


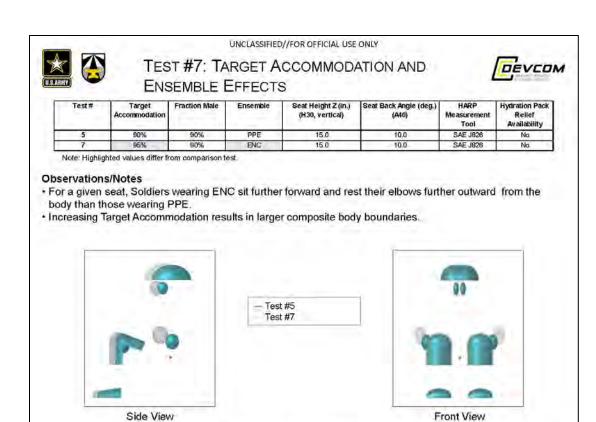


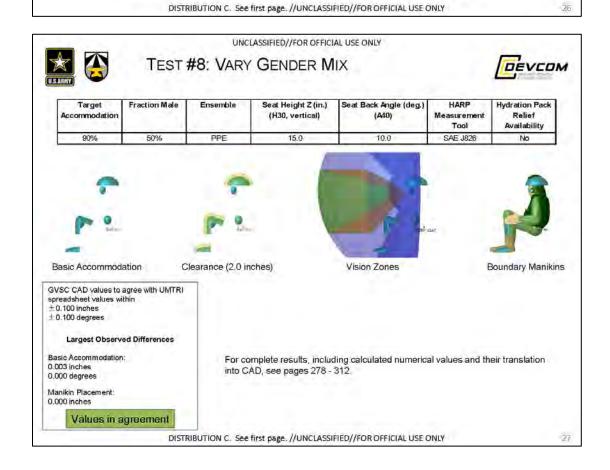


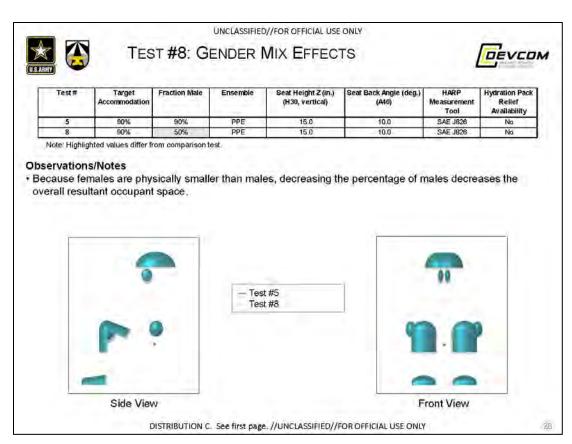


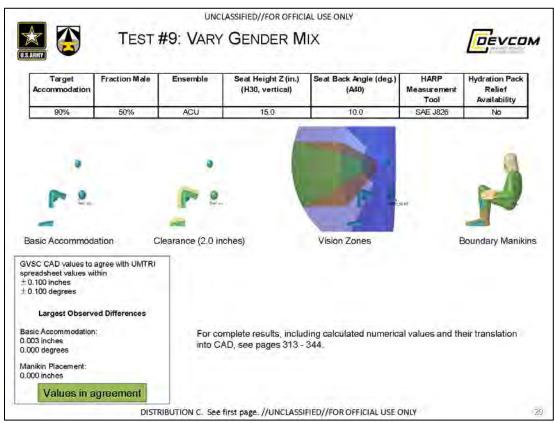


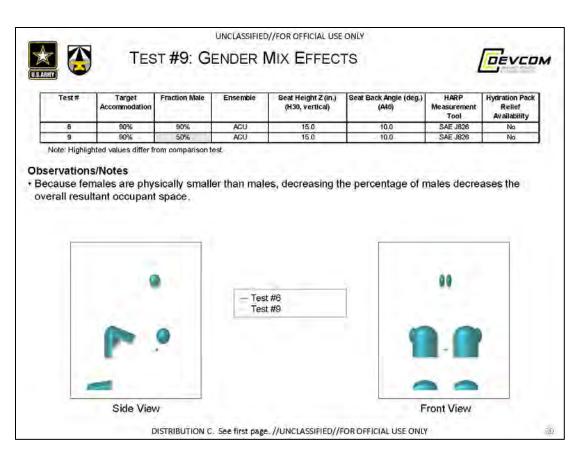




















TEST #10: HYDRATION PACK RELIEF EFFECTS



Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Seat Height Z (in.) (H30, vertical)	Seat Back Angle (deg.) (A40)	HARP Measurement Tool	Hydration Pack Relief Availability
8	90%	50%	PPE	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	Na
10	90%	50%	ENC	15.0	10.0	SAE J826	Yes

Note: Highlighted values differ from comparison test.

Observations/Notes

 The model assumes that providing Hydration Pack Relief completely negates the fore/aft offset that otherwise exists between the PPE and ENC ensembles.







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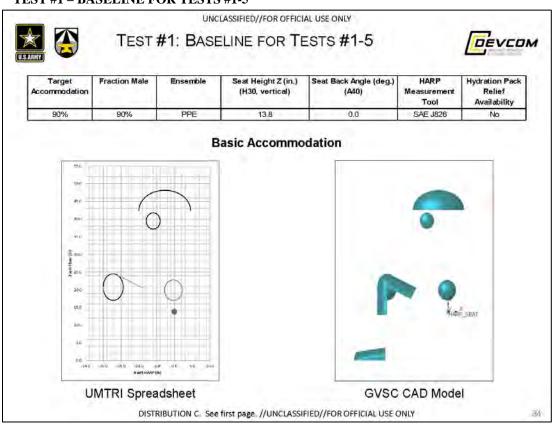
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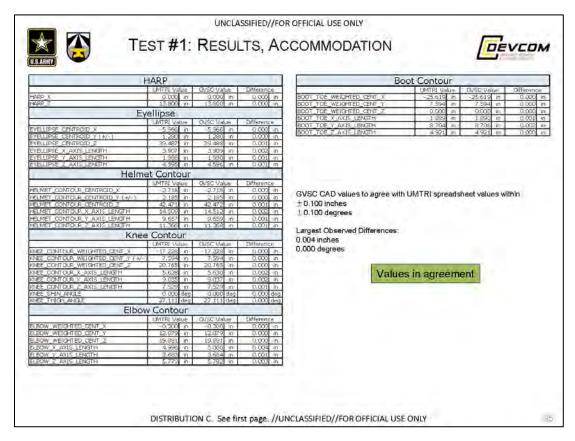


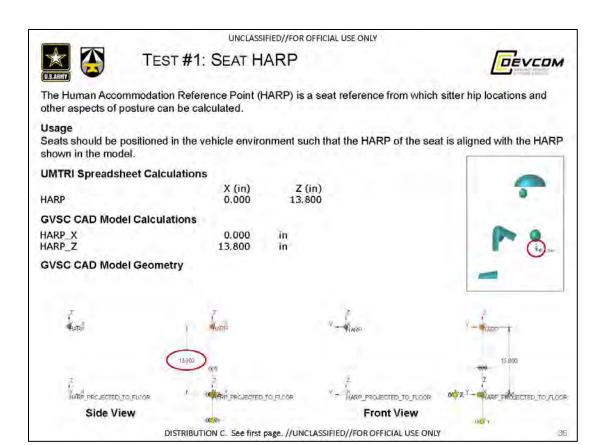
Complete Test Results

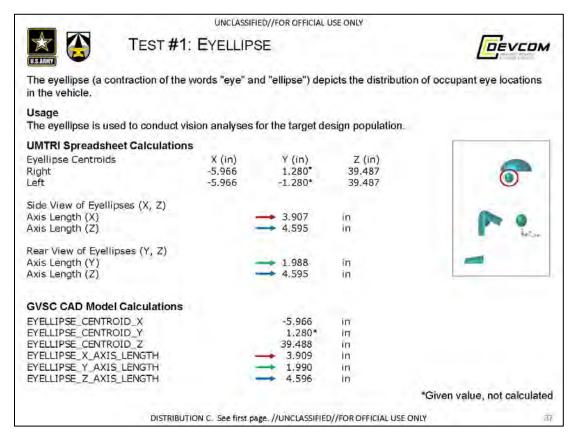
DISTRIBUTION C. See first page. //UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

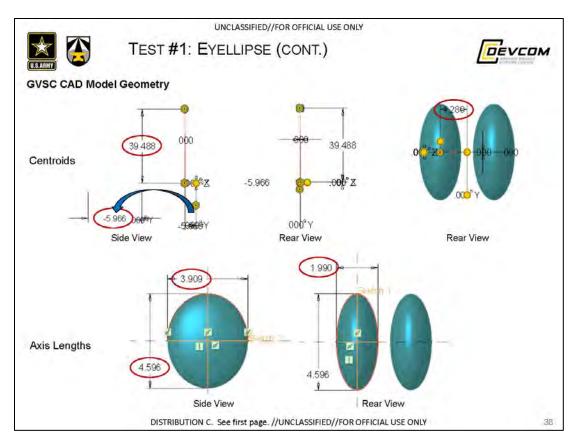
10.7.1 TEST #1 – BASELINE FOR TESTS #1-5

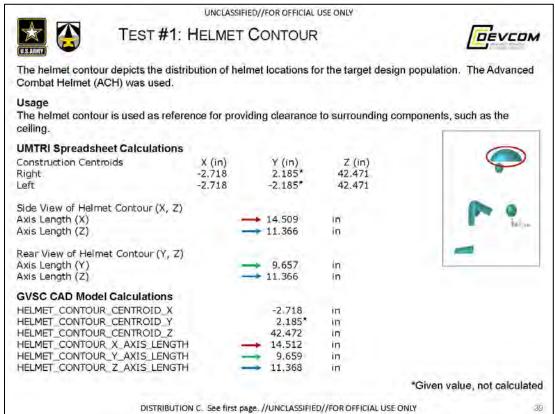


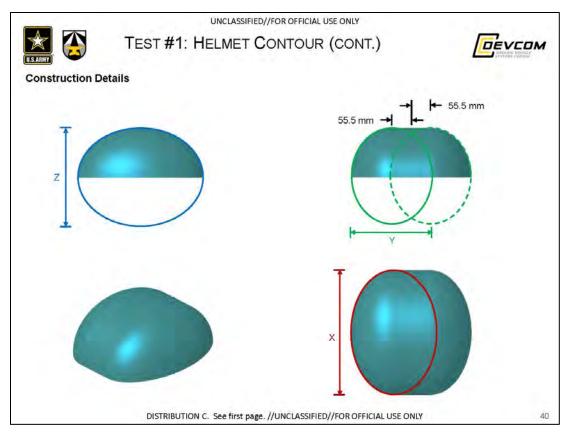


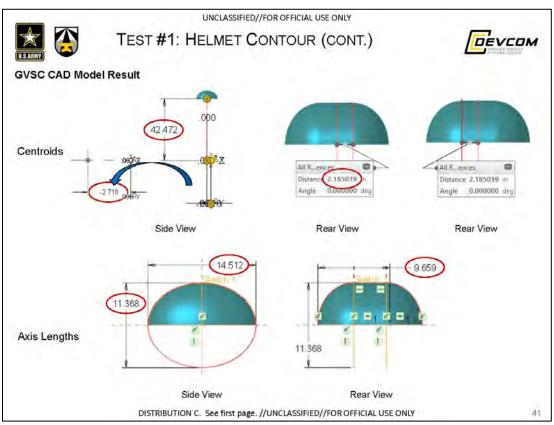


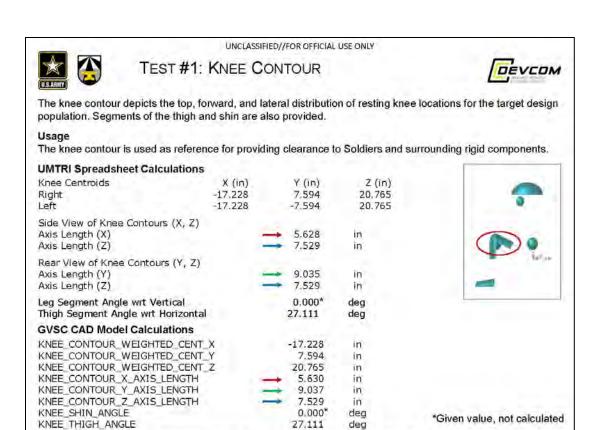


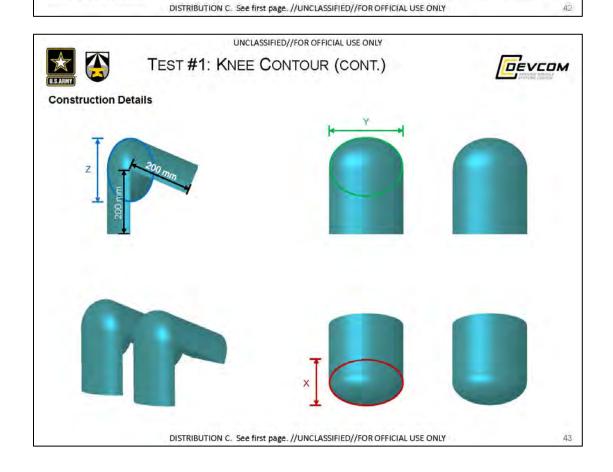


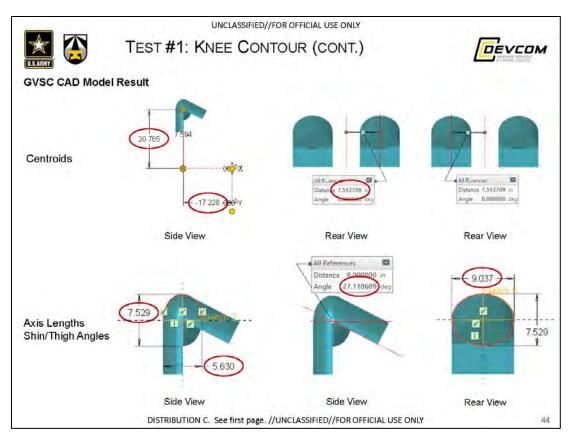


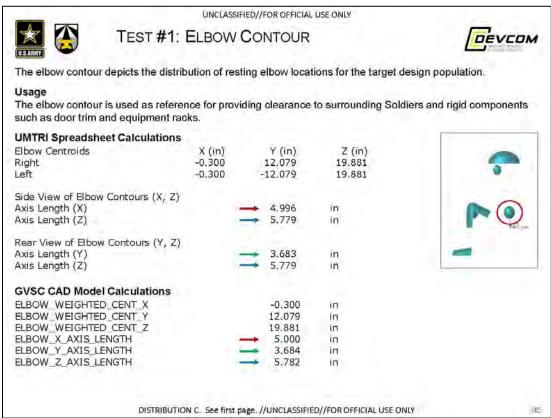


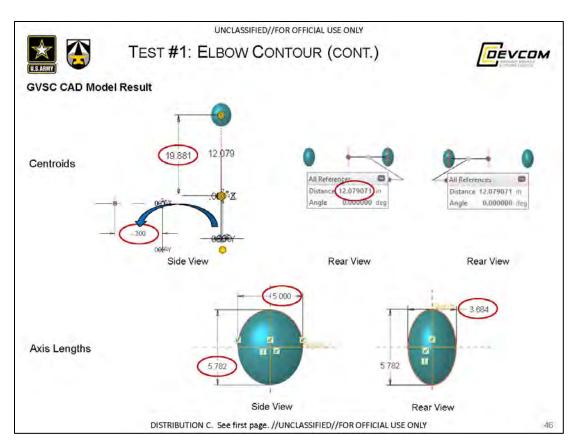


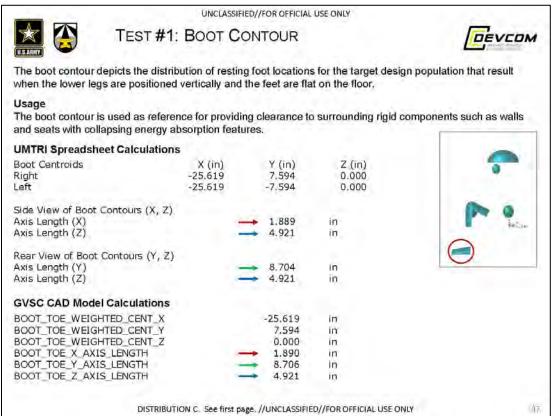


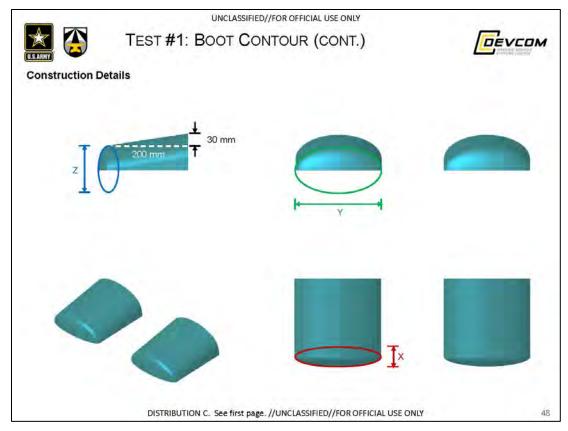


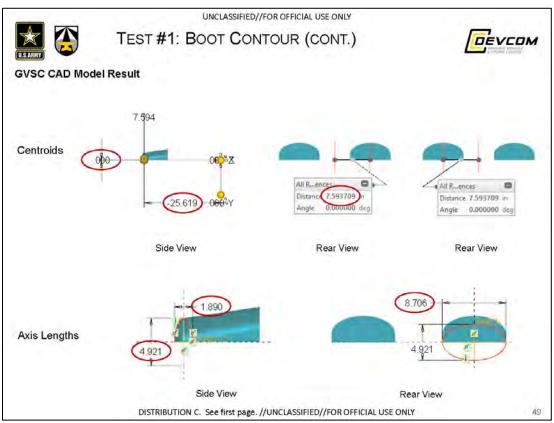


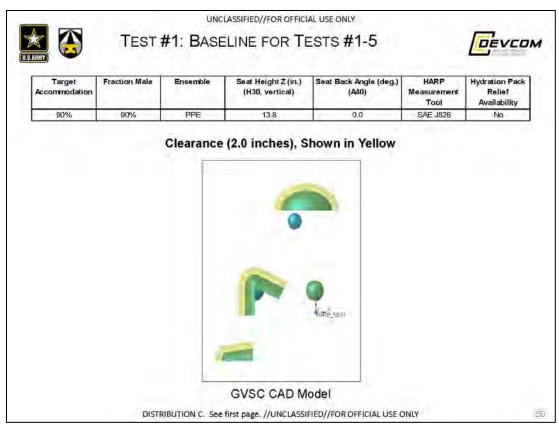


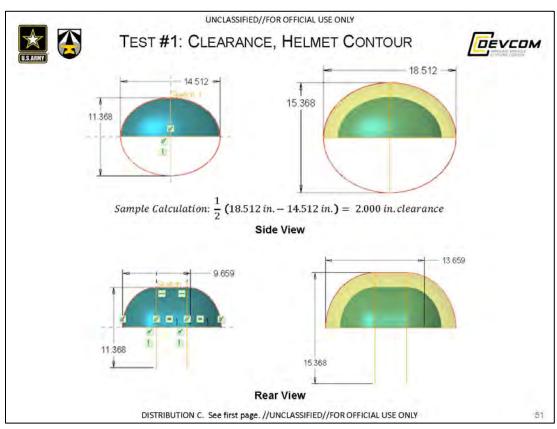


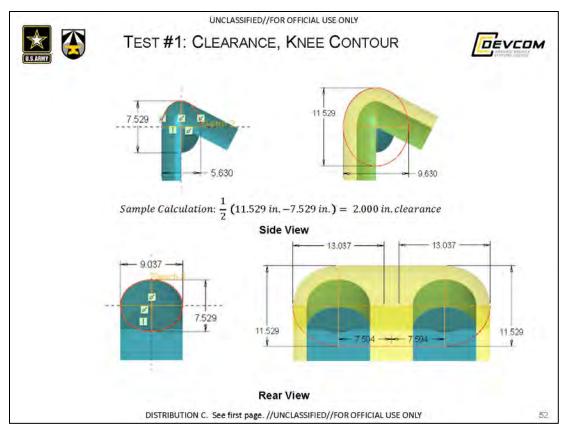


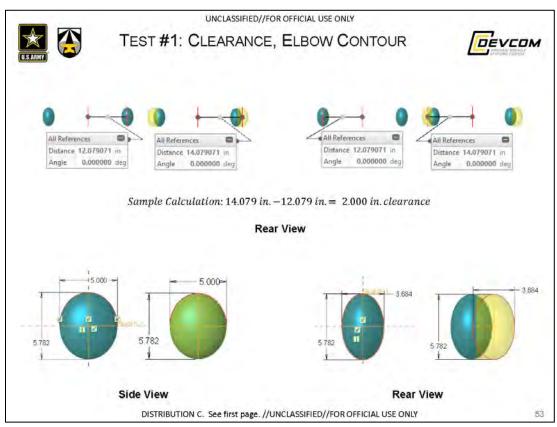


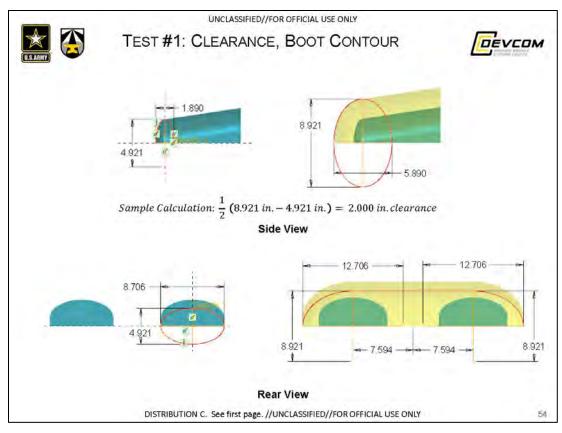


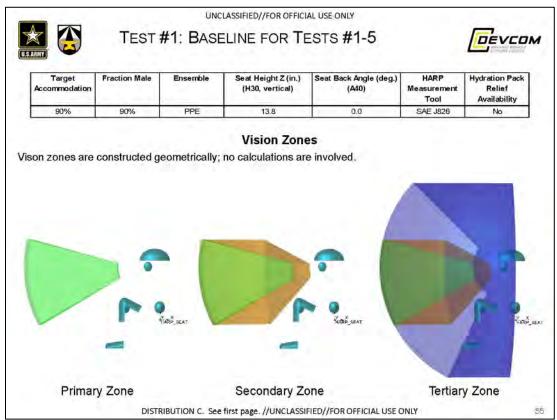


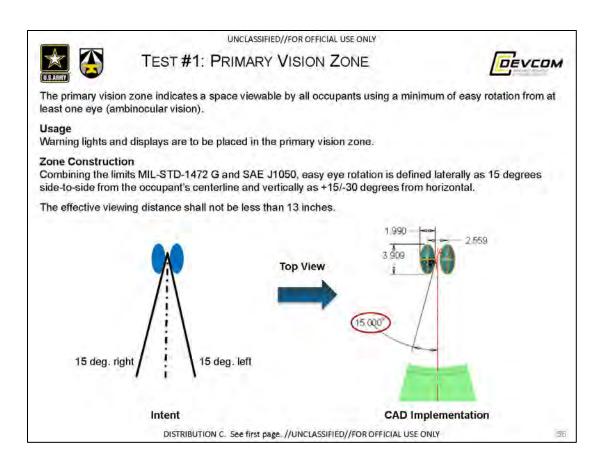


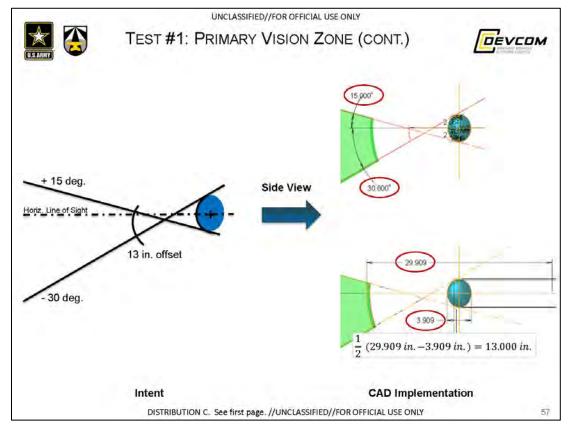












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TEST #1: SECONDARY VISION ZONE



The secondary vision zone indicates a space viewable by all occupants using both "easy" eye and "easy" head rotation.

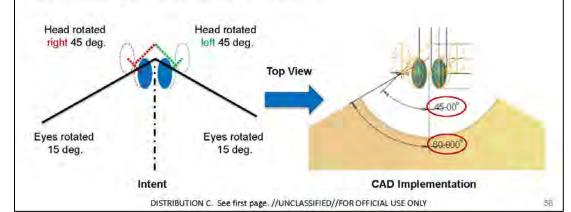
Usage

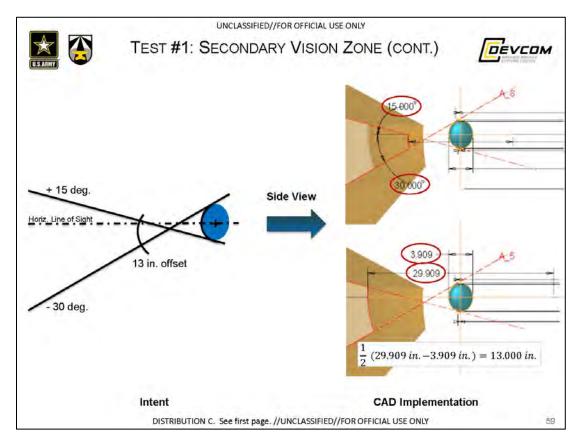
The secondary vision zone is suitable for cautions and alerts not able to be placed in the primary vision zone.

Zone Construction

Combining the limits MIL-STD-1472 G and SAE J1050, easy eye rotation and easy head turn is defined laterally as 60 degrees side-to-side from the occupant's centerline (15 degrees eye rotation + 45 degrees head rotation) and vertically as +15/-30 degrees from horizontal (eye rotation only).

The effective viewing distance shall not be less than 13 inches.





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TEST #1: TERTIARY VISION ZONE



The tertiary vision zone indicates a space viewable by all occupants using both maximum eye and maximum head rotation.

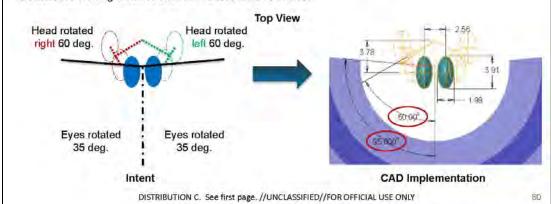
Usage

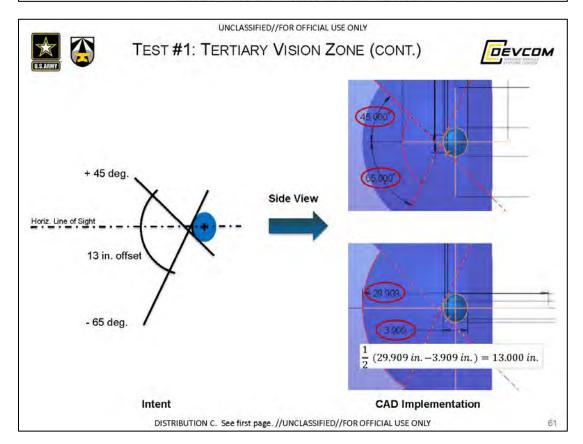
The tertiary vision zone should only be used to place equipment needed for initial setup but not requiring attention while driving.

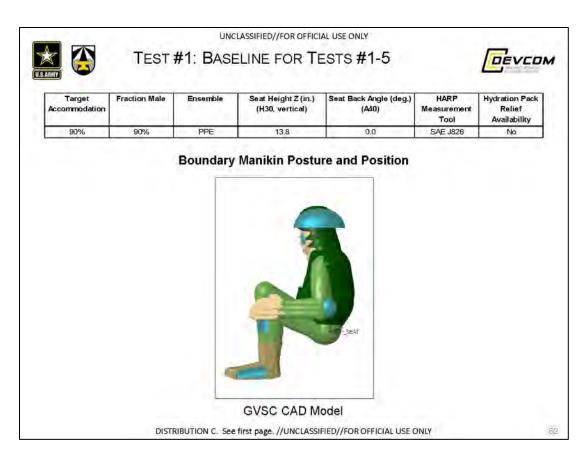
Zone Construction

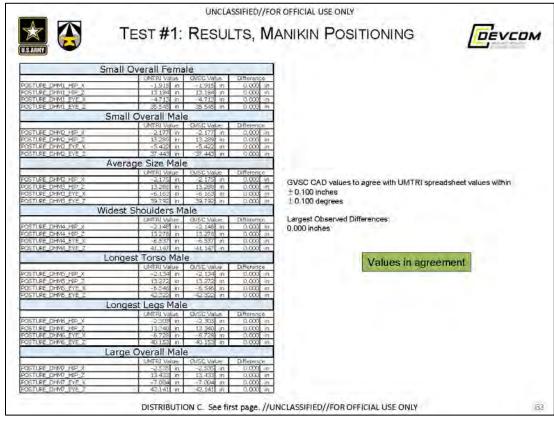
Combining the limits MIL-STD-1472 G and SAE J1050, maximum eye rotation and maximum head turn is defined laterally as 95 degrees side-to-side from the occupant's centerline (35 degrees eye + 60 degrees head) and vertically as +45 degrees/-65 degrees from horizontal (eye rotation only).

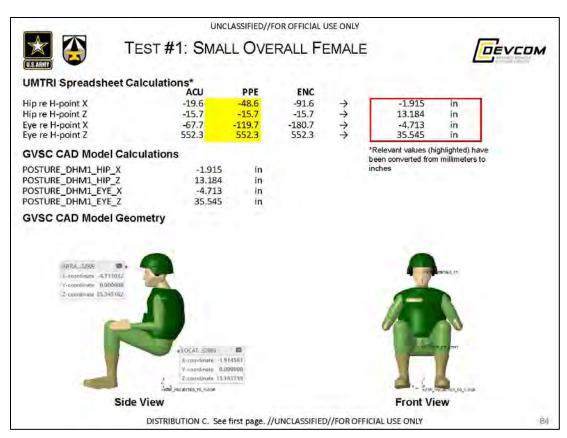
The effective viewing distance shall not be less than 13 inches.

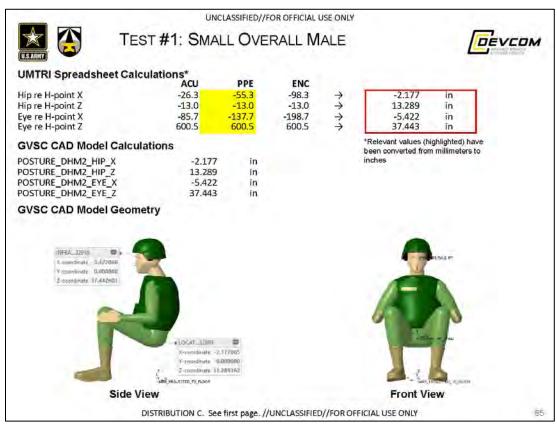


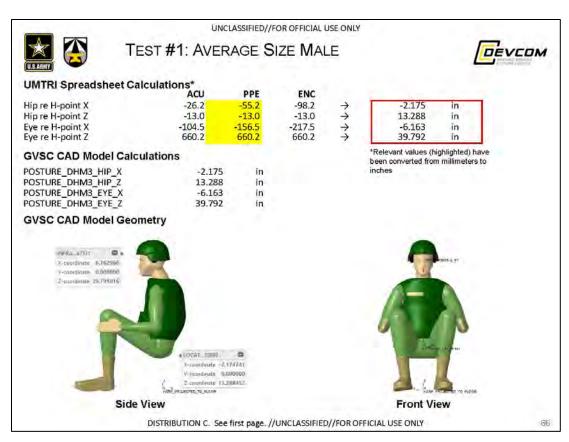


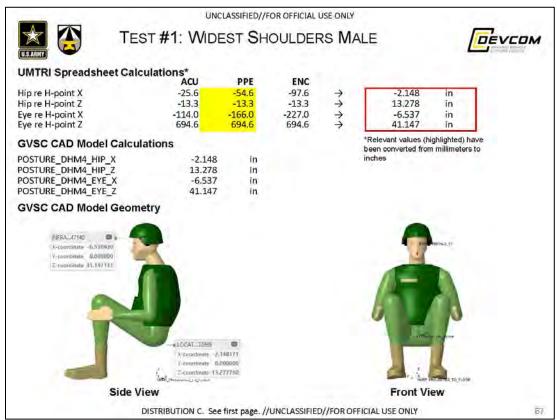


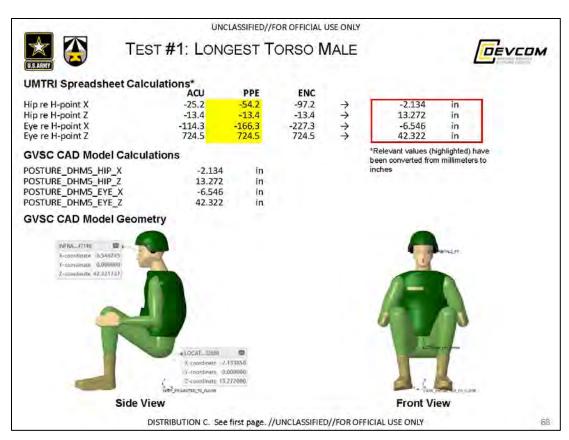


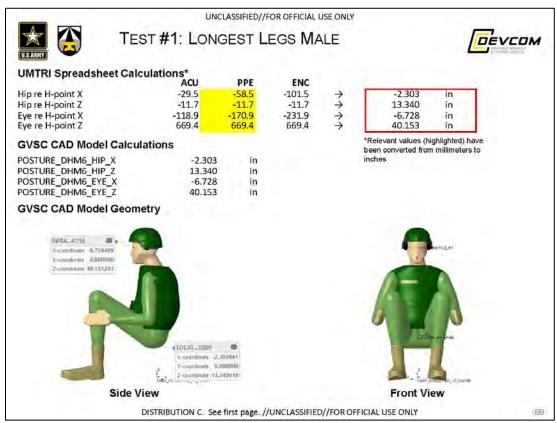


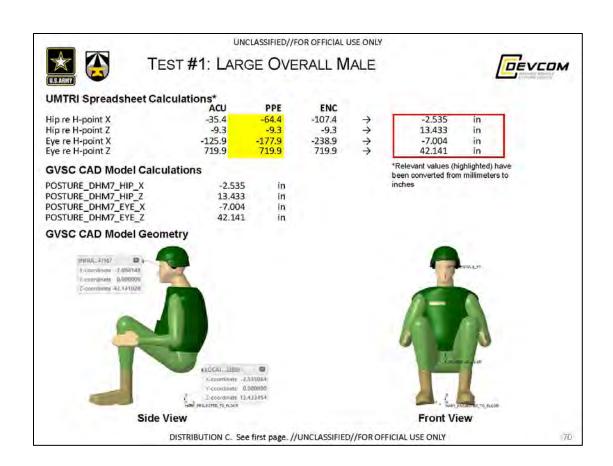




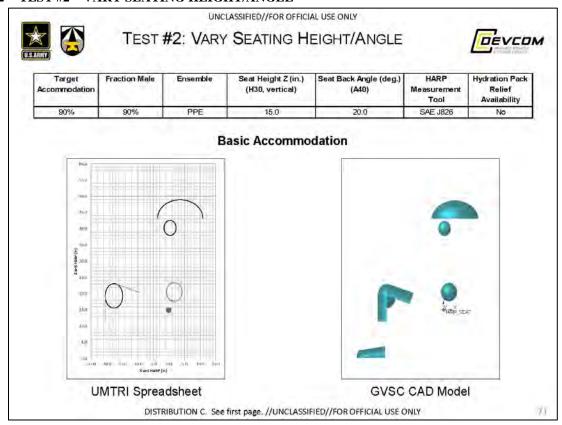


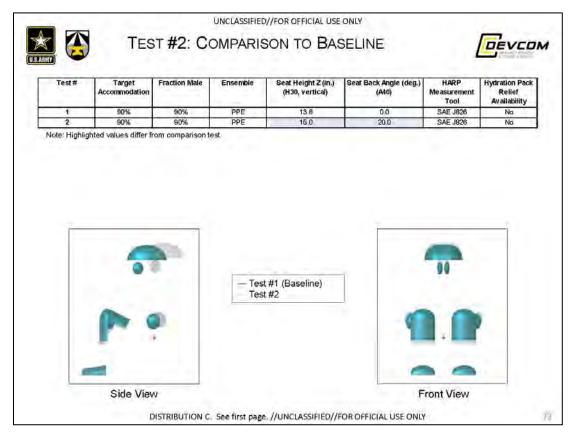


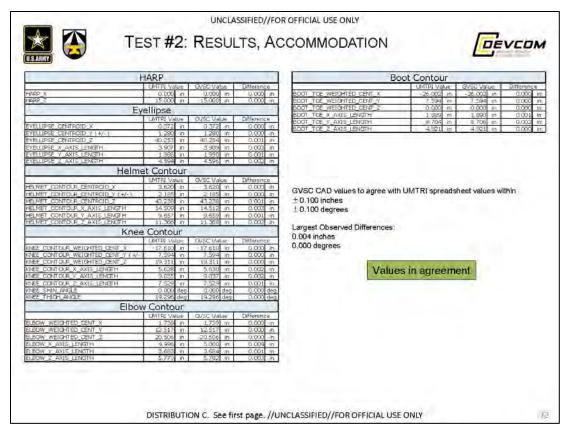


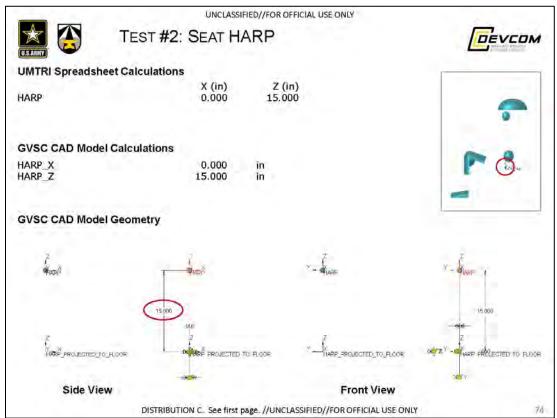


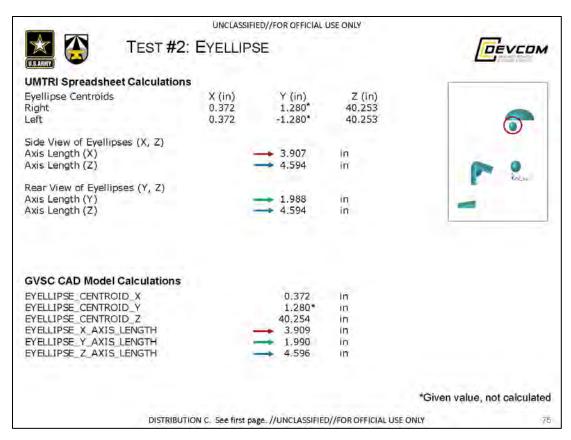
10.7.2 TEST #2 – VARY SEATING HEIGHT/ANGLE

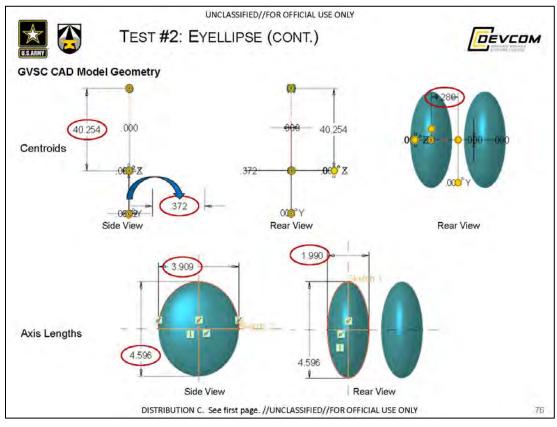


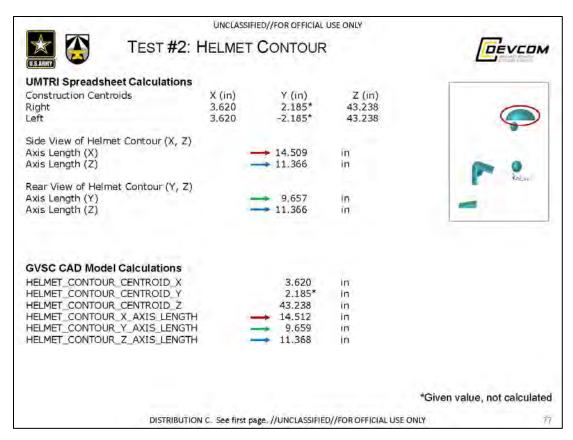


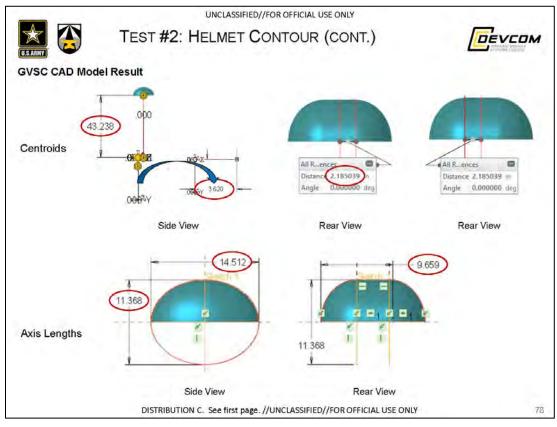


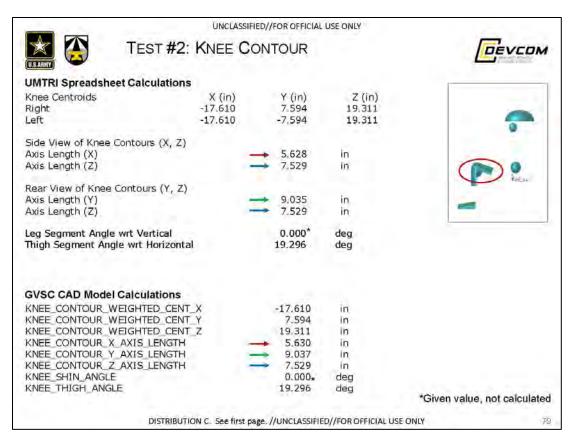


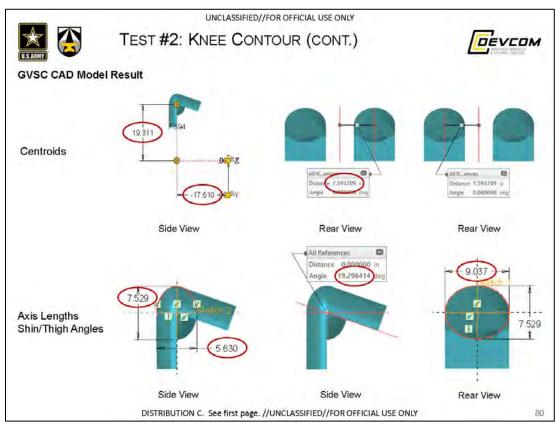


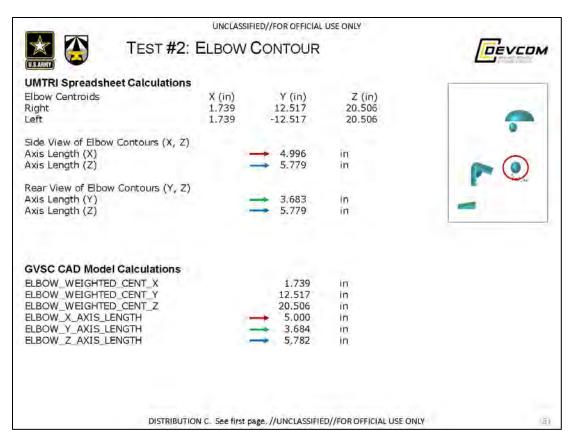


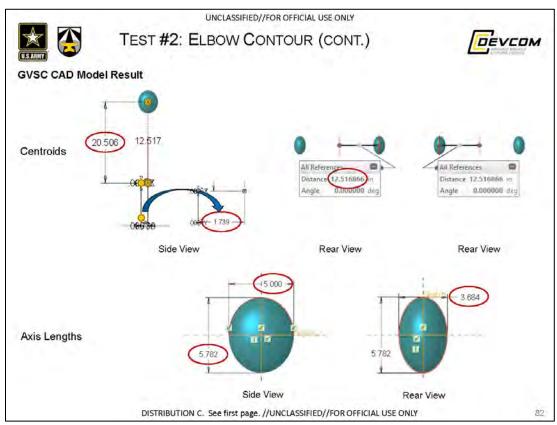


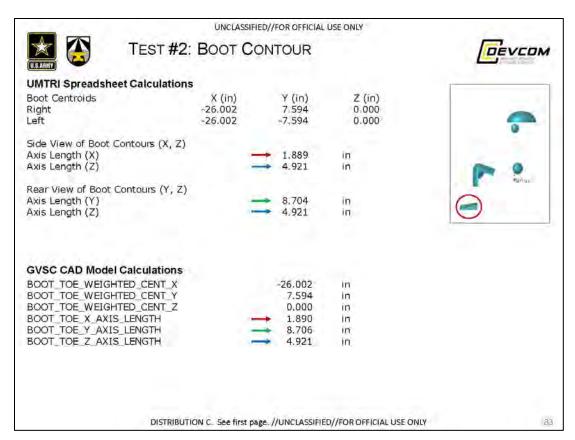


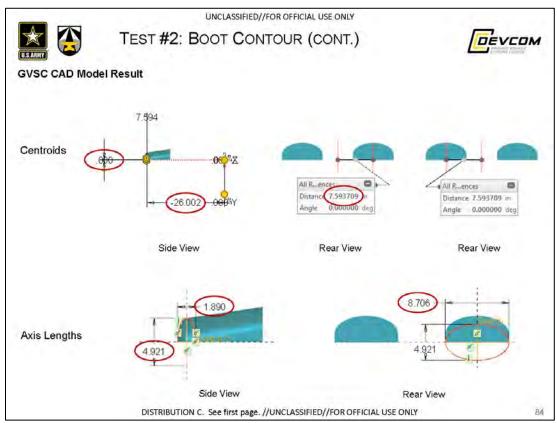


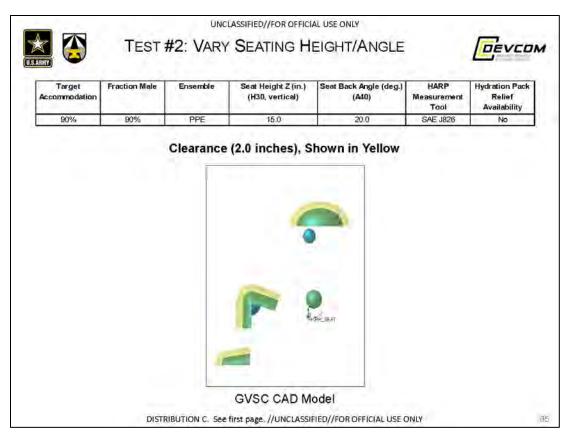


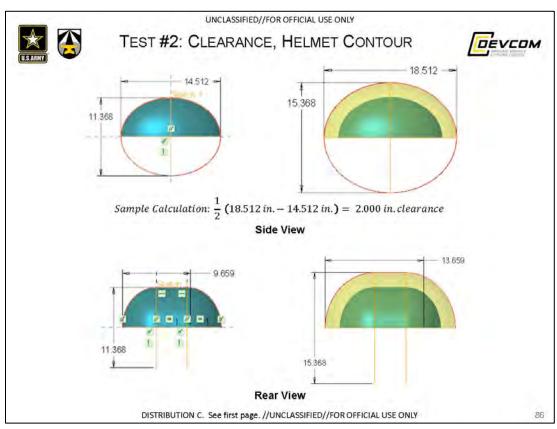


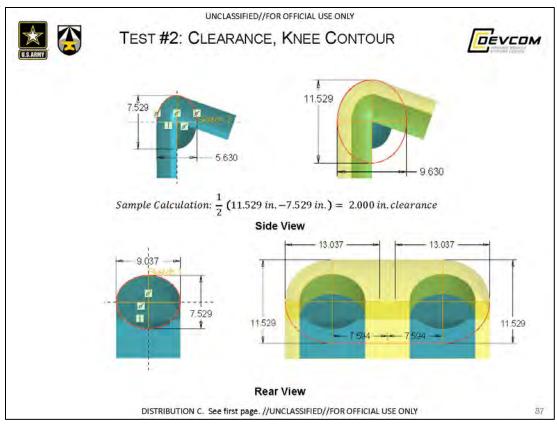


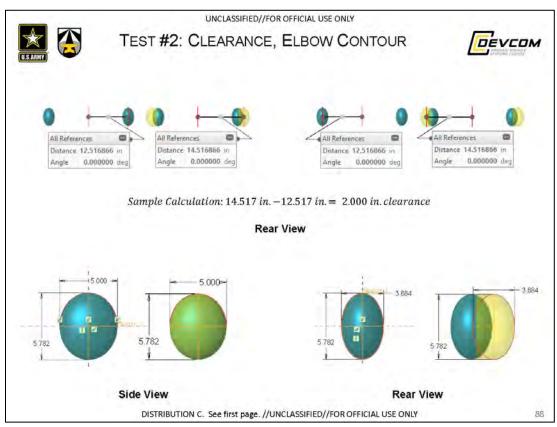


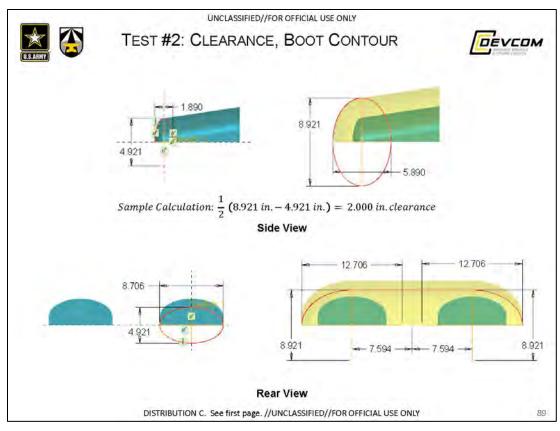


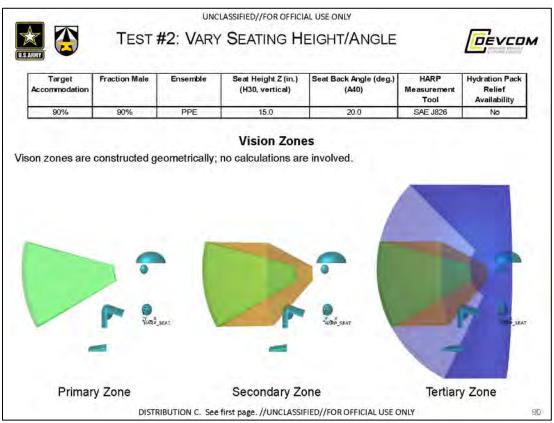


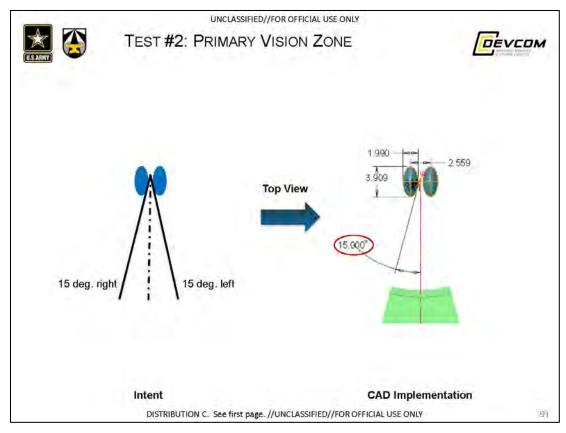


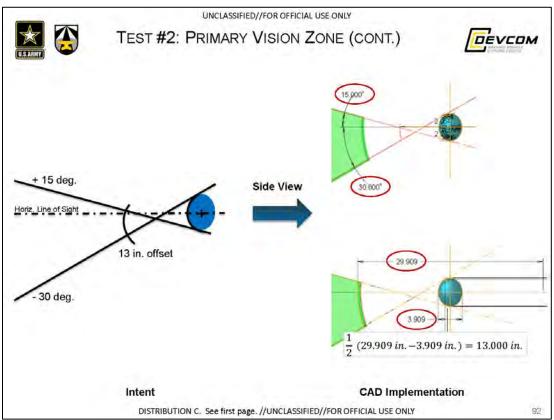


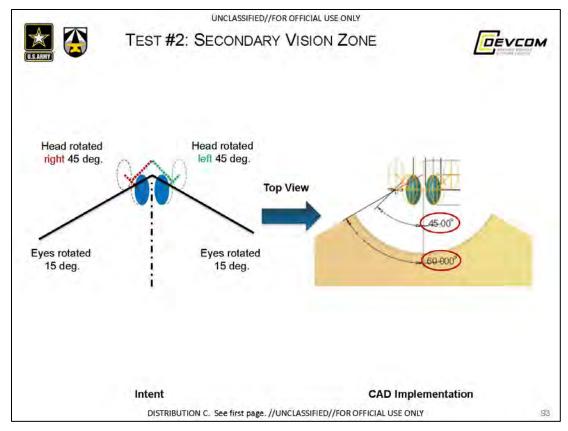


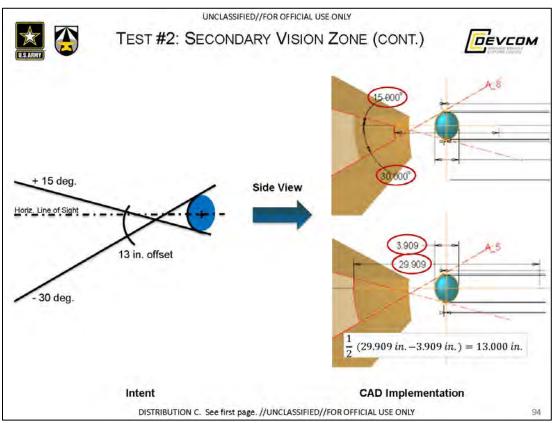


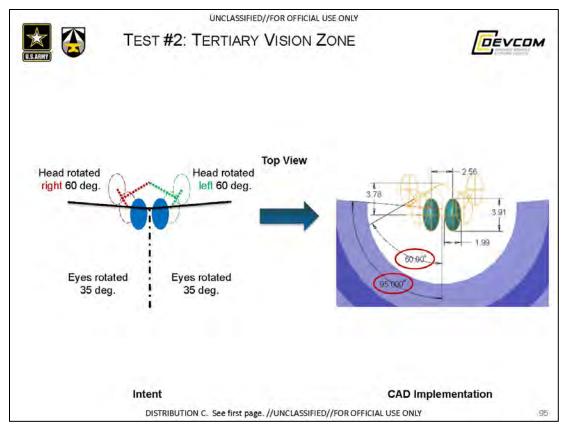


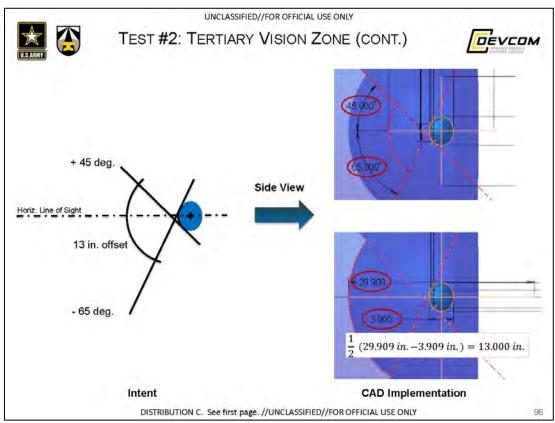


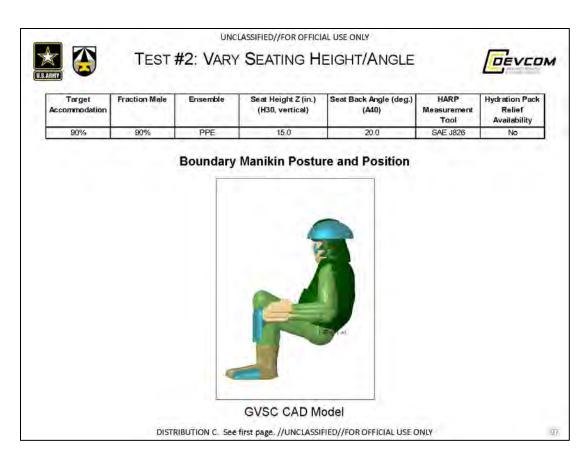


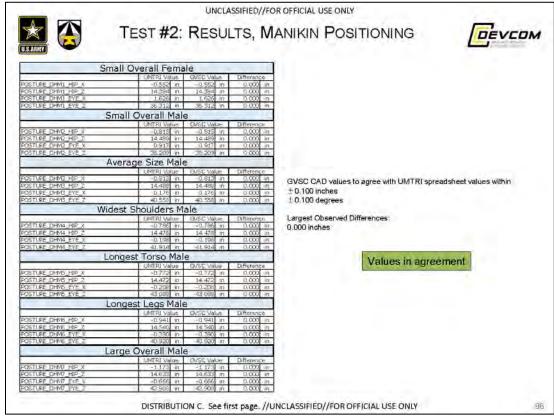


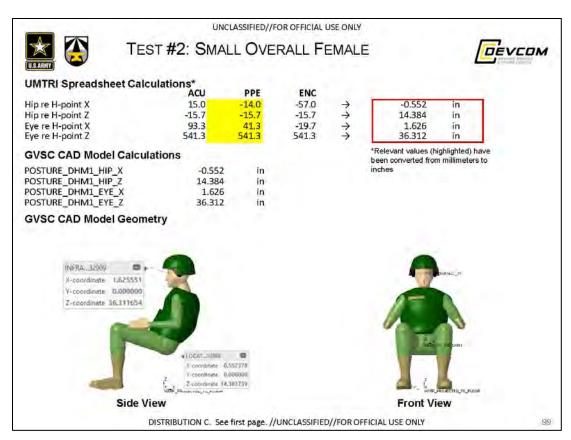


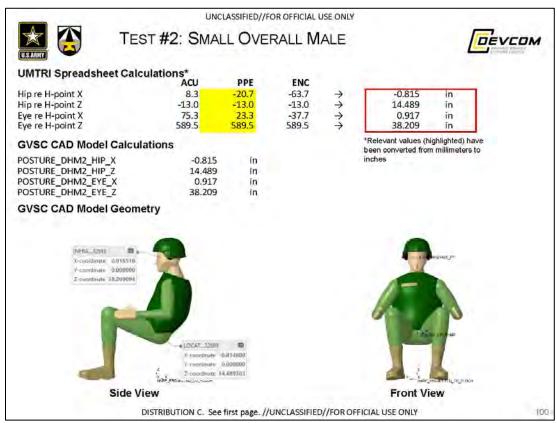


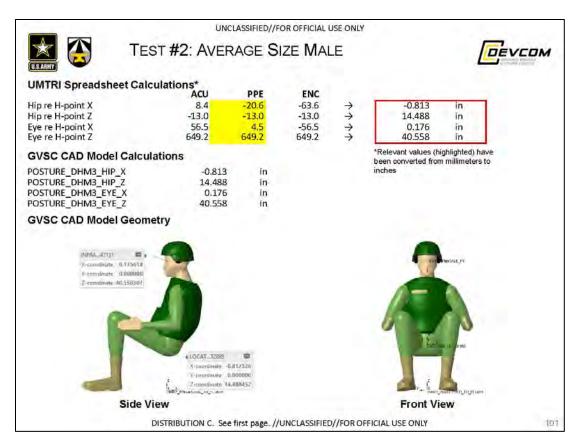


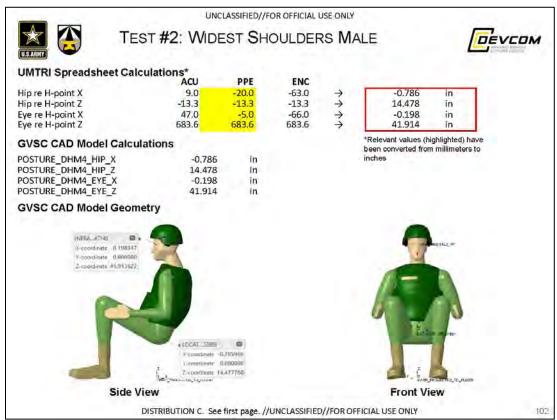


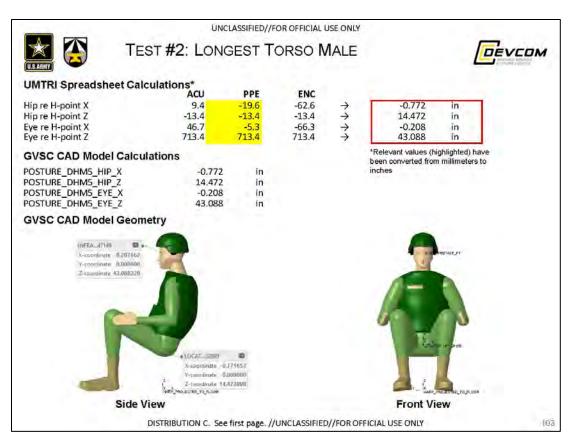


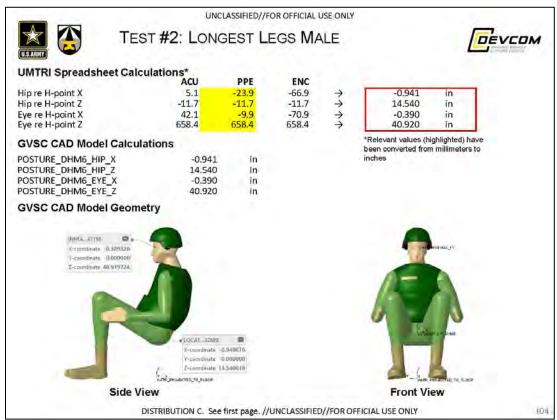


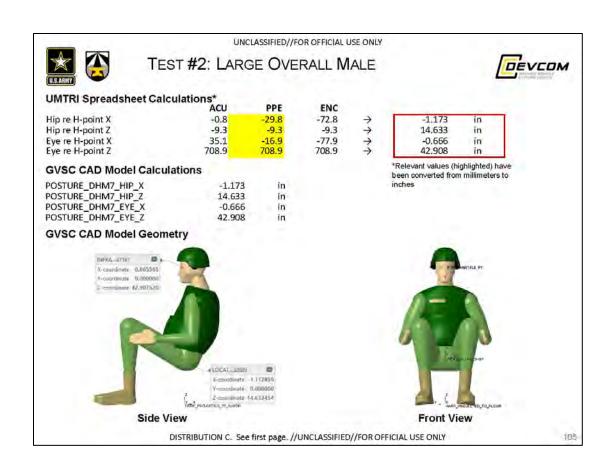




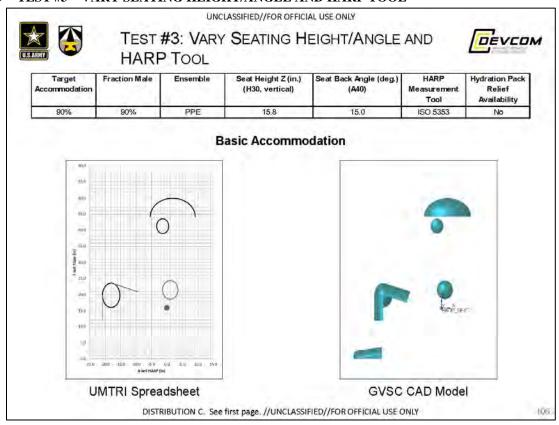


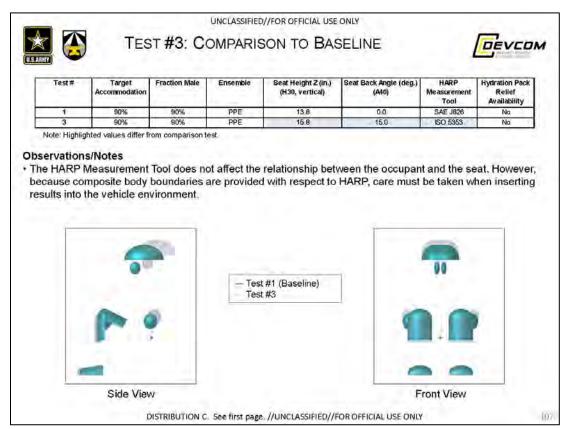


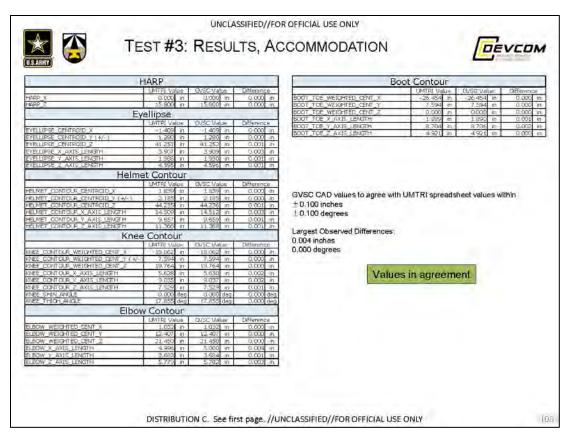


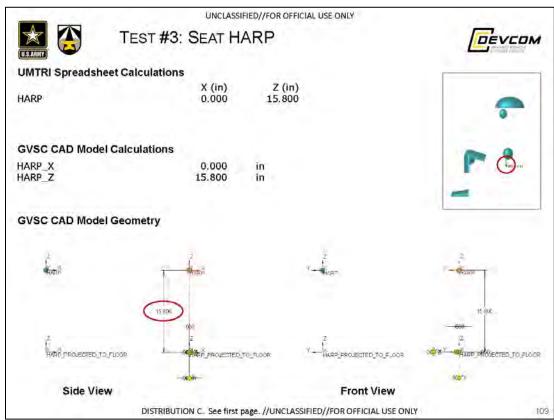


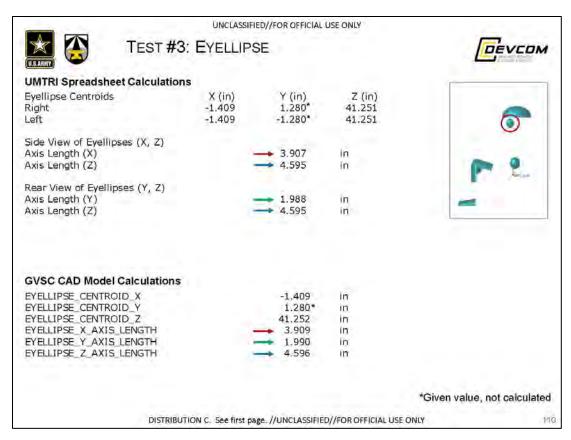
10.7.3 TEST #3 – VARY SEATING HEIGHT/ANGLE AND HARP TOOL

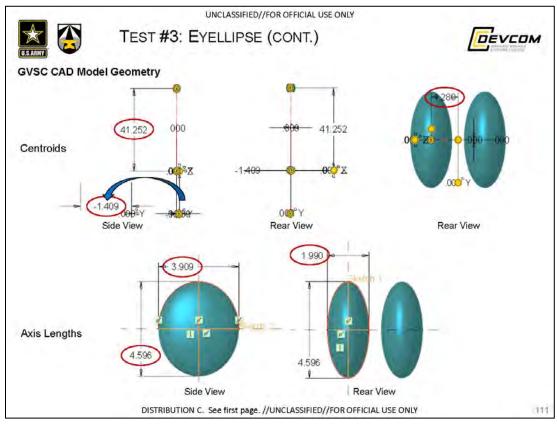


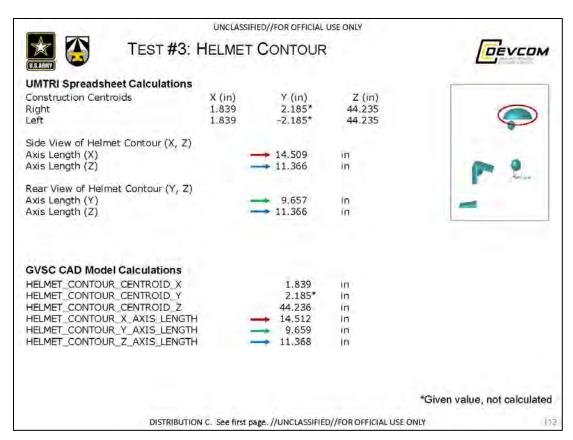


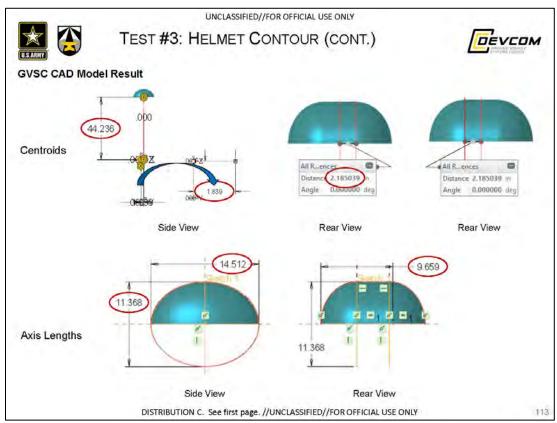


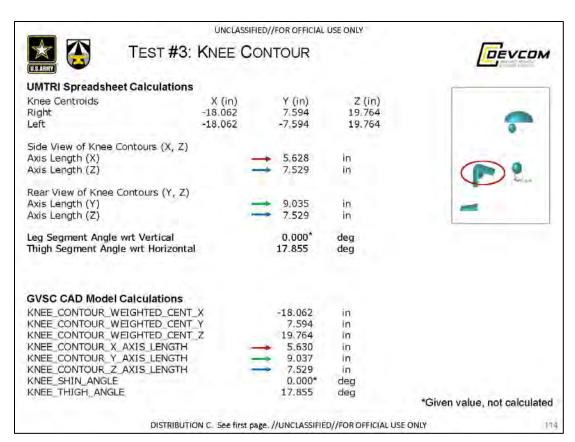


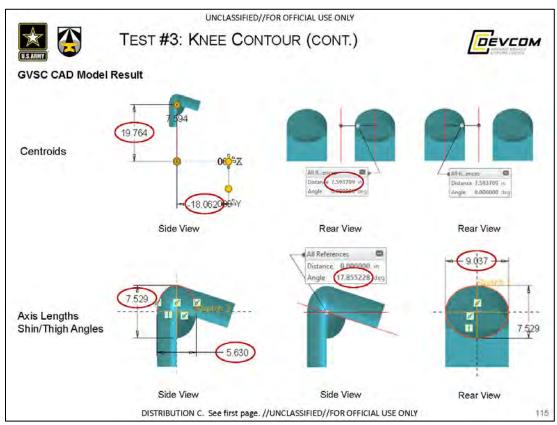


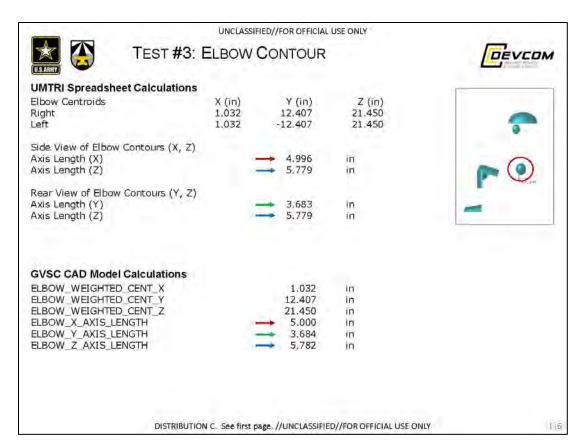


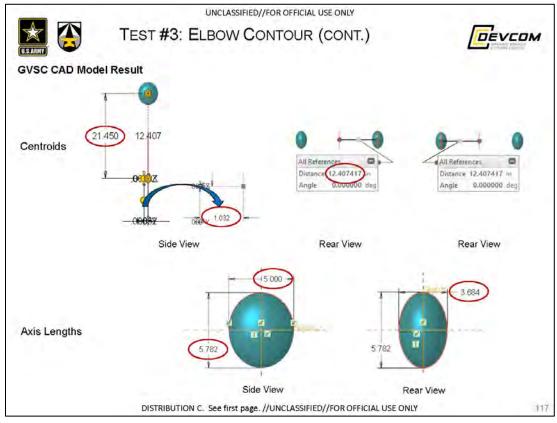


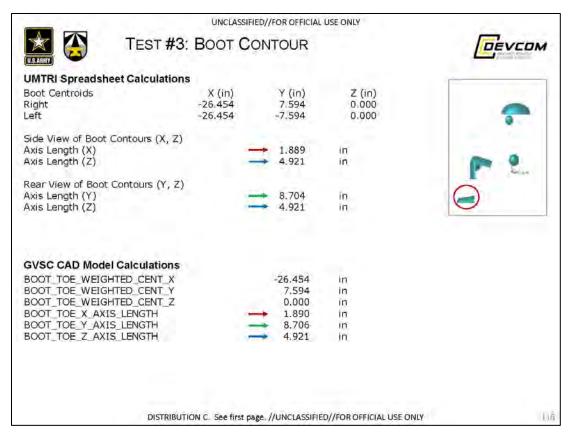


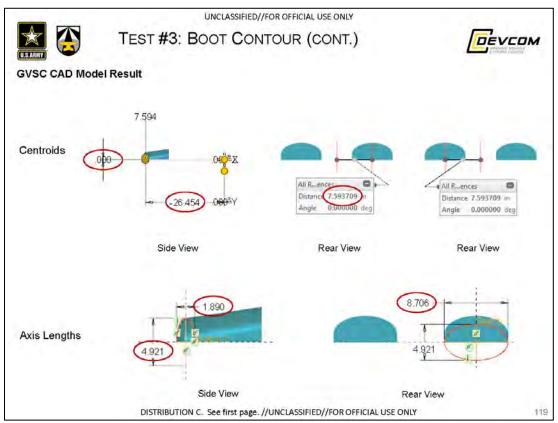


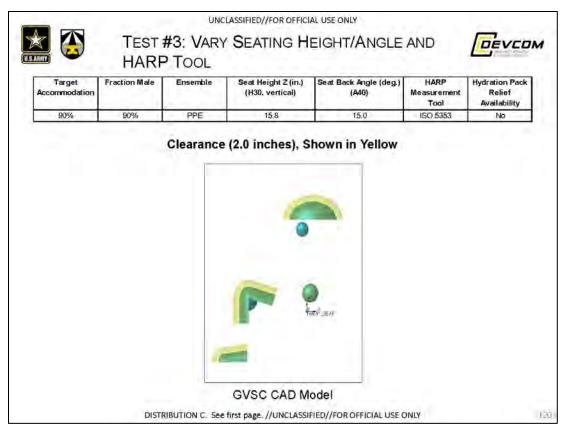


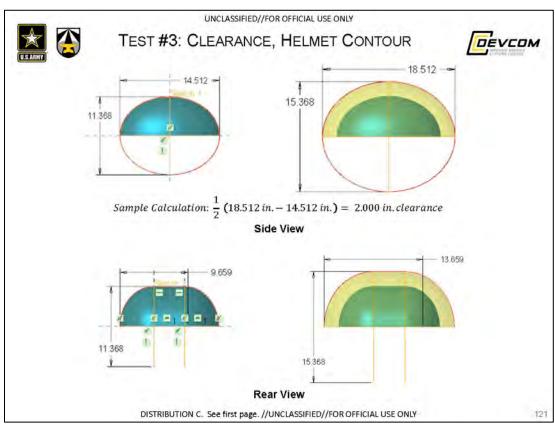


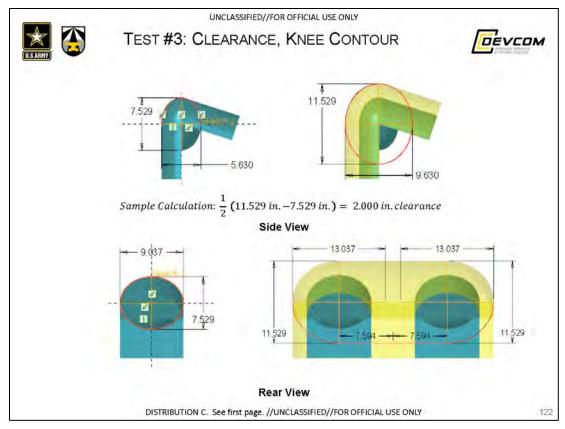


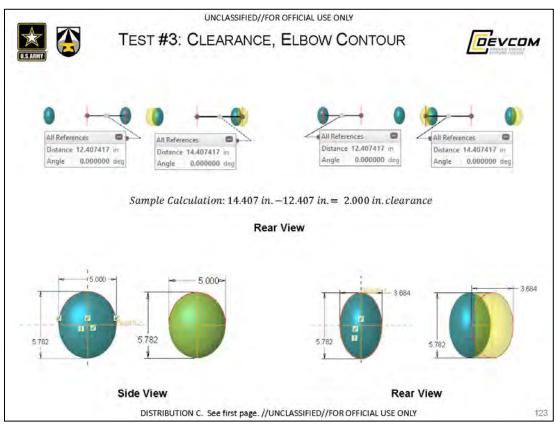


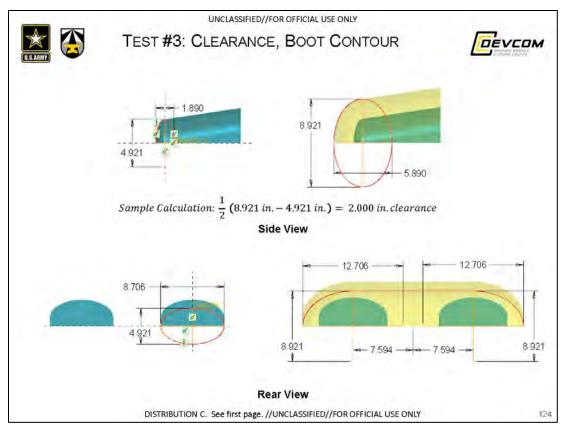


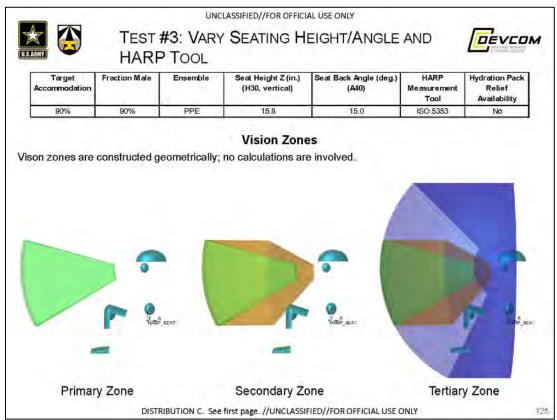


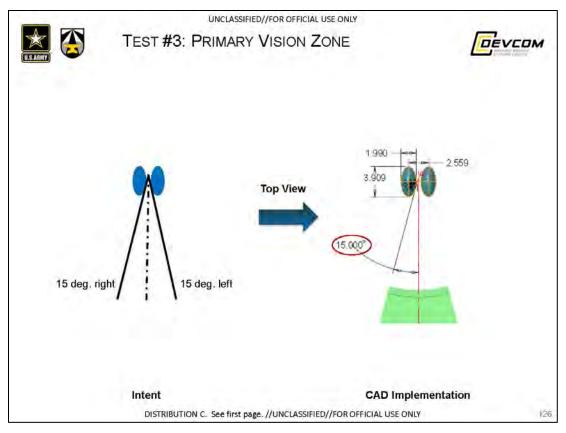


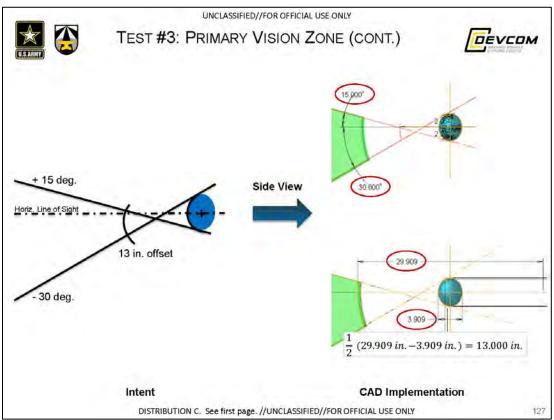


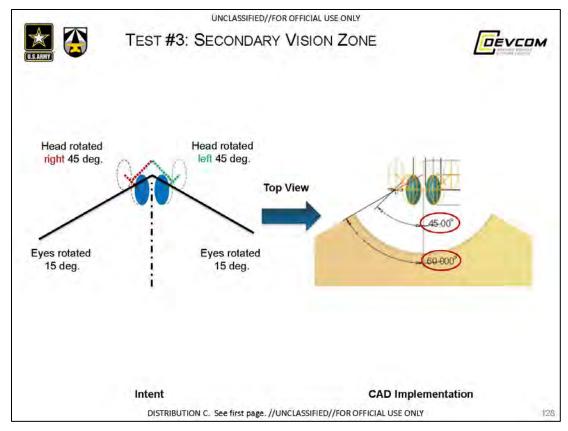


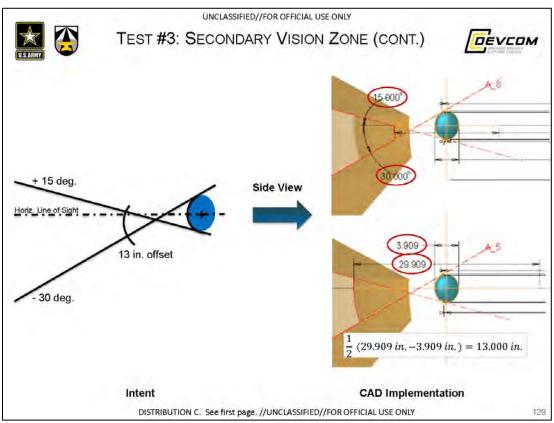


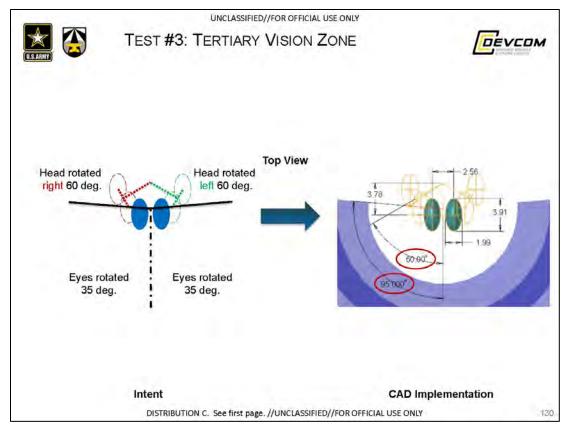


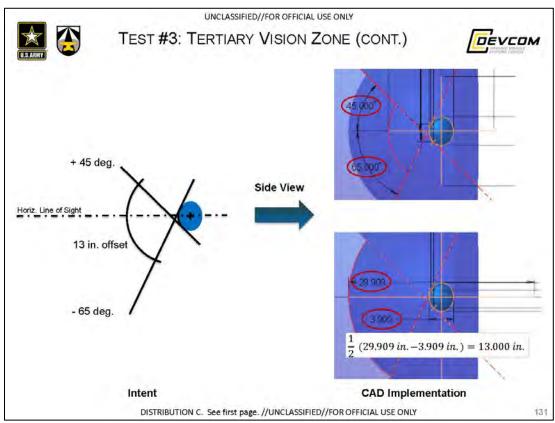


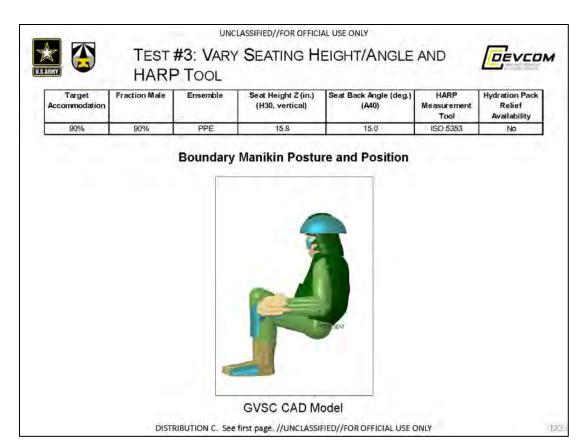


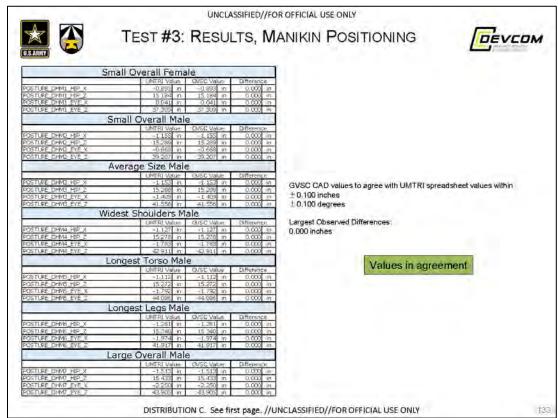


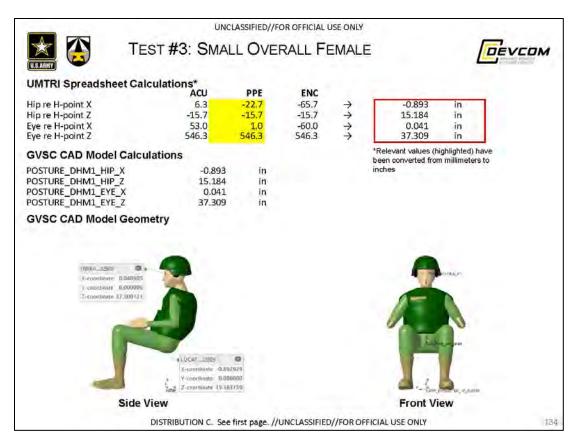


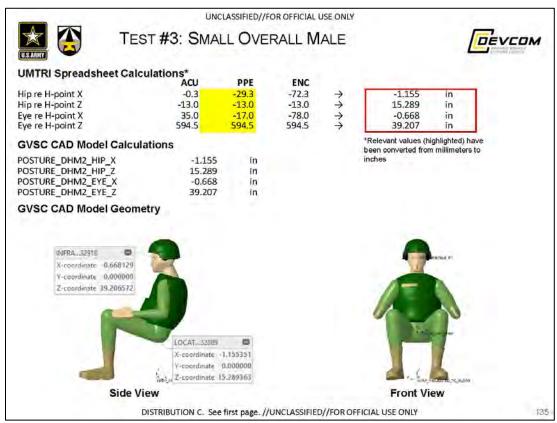


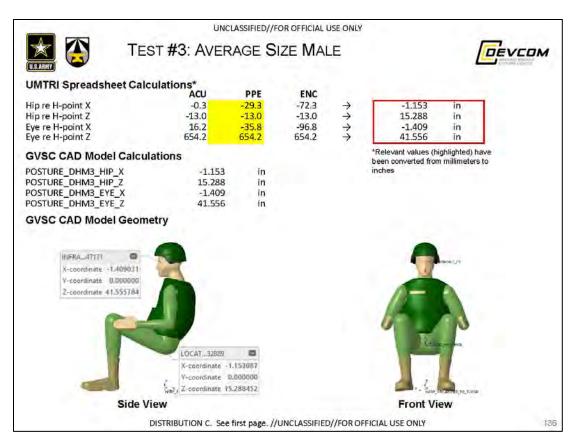


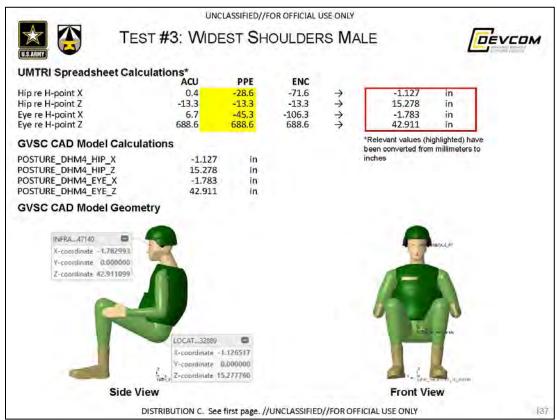


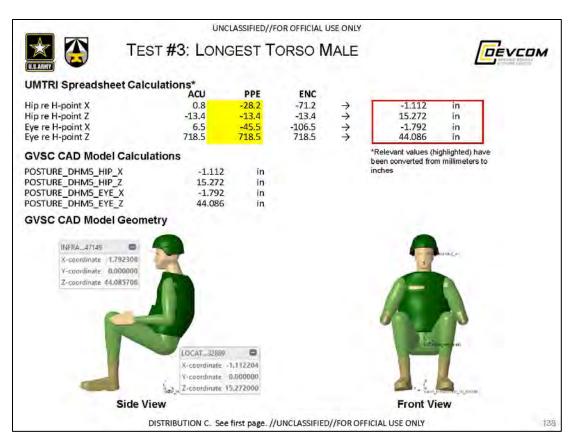


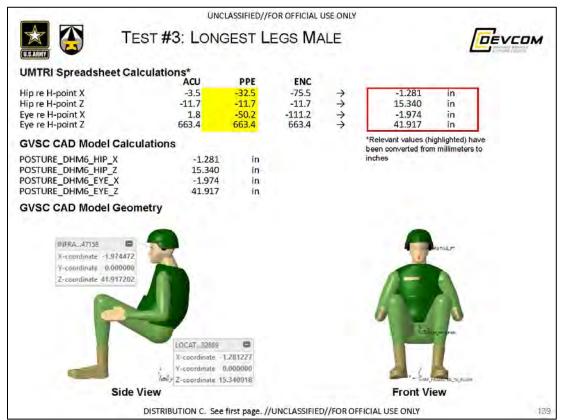


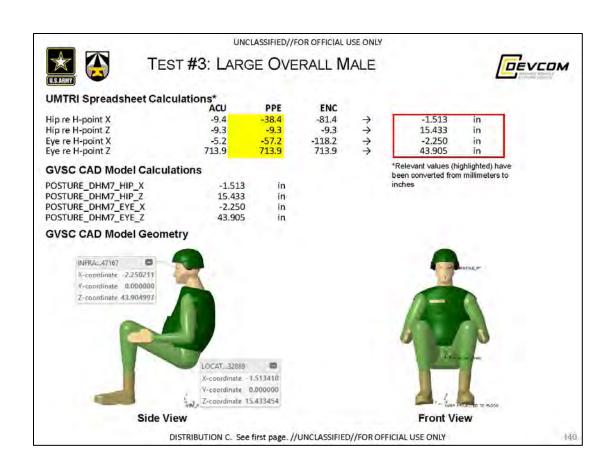




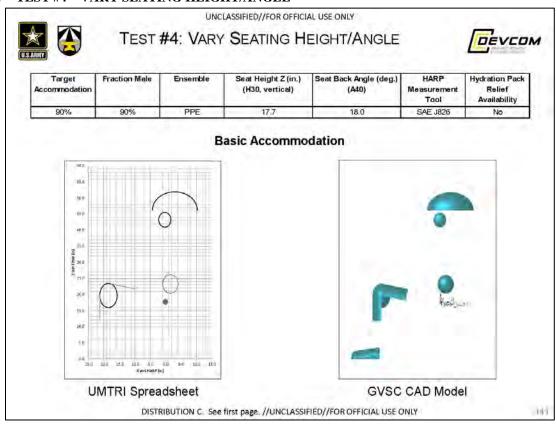


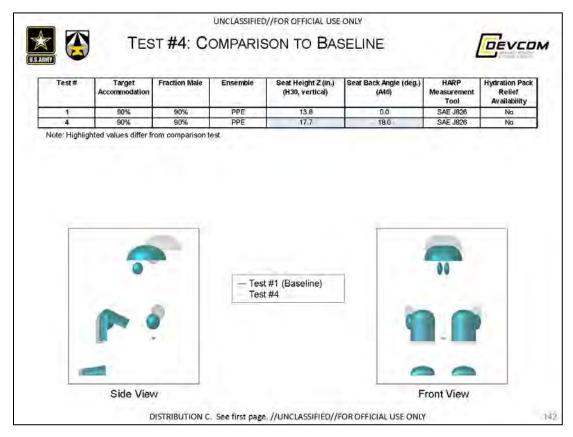


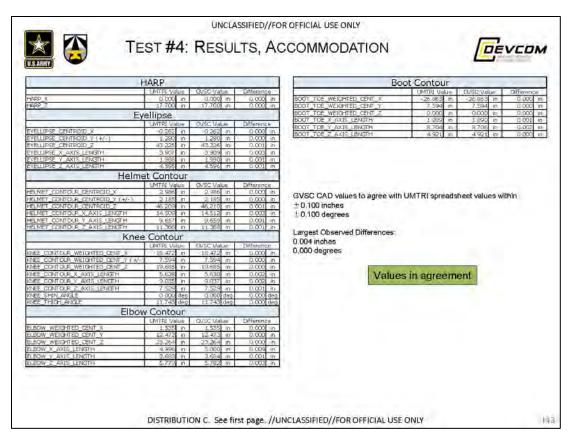


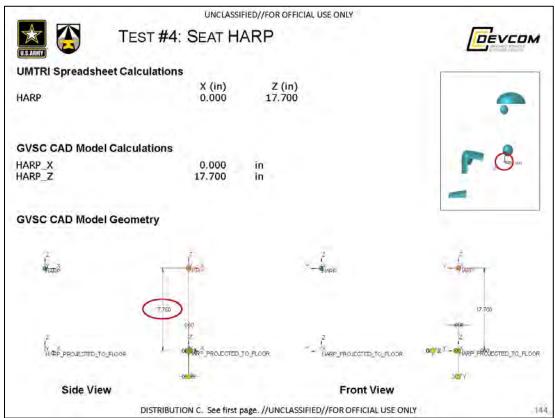


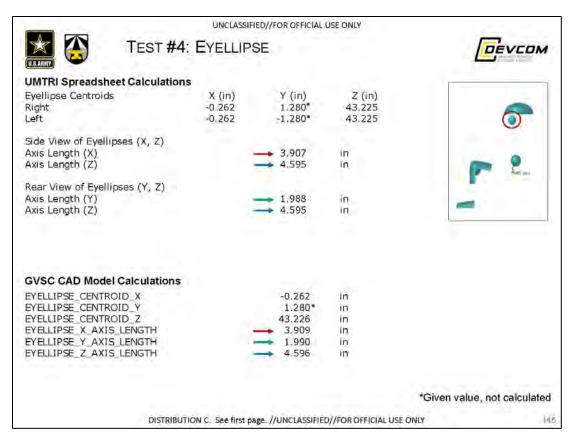
10.7.4 TEST #4 – VARY SEATING HEIGHT/ANGLE

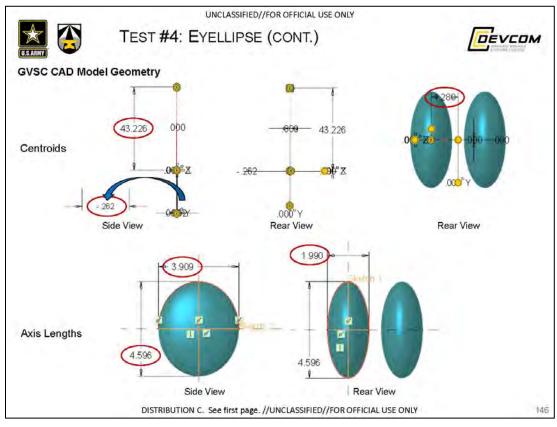


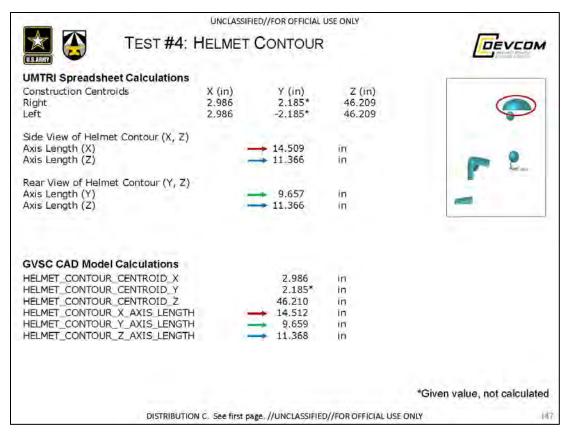


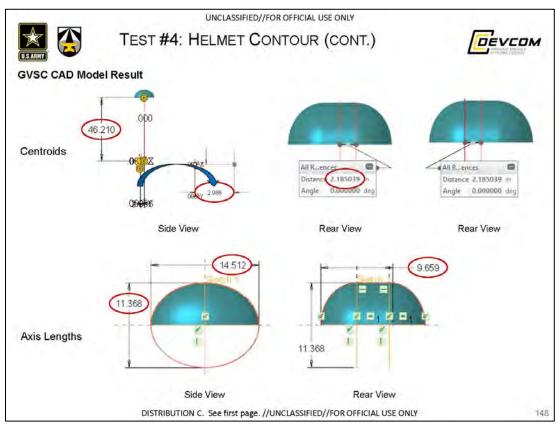


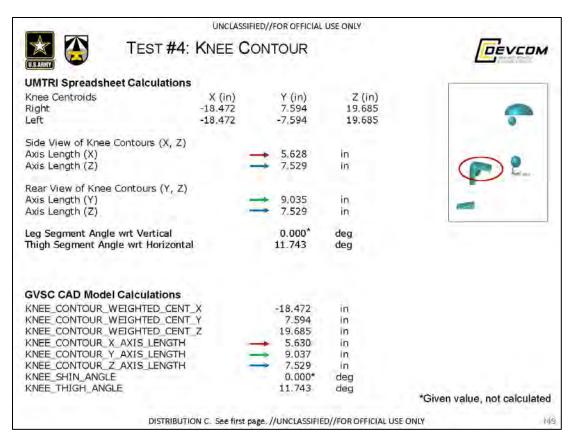


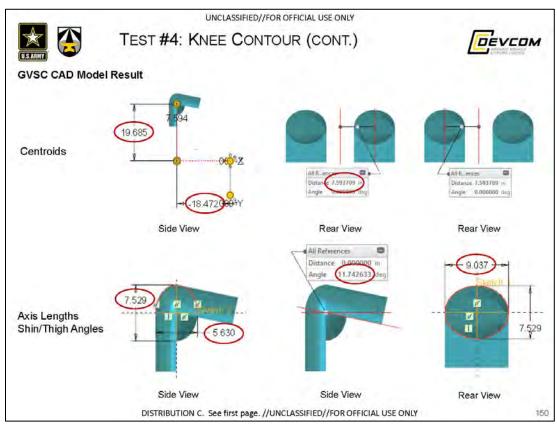


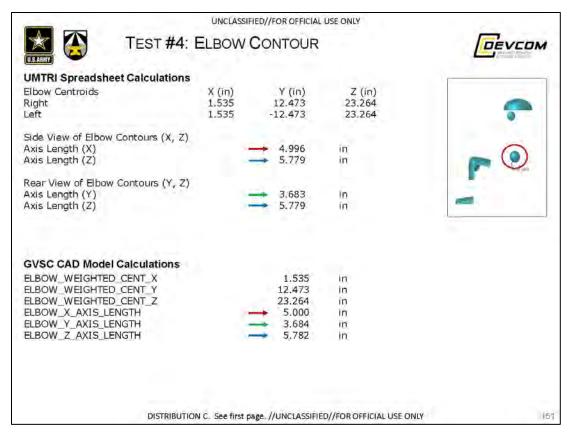


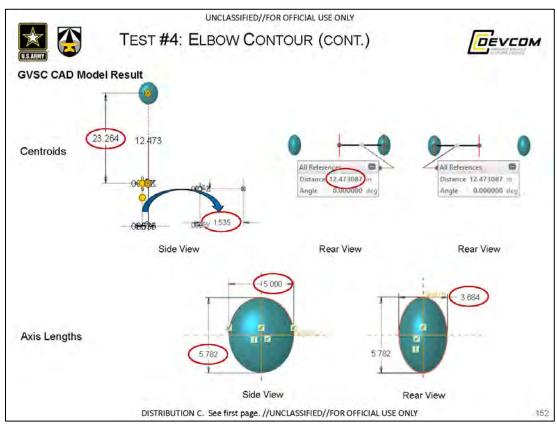


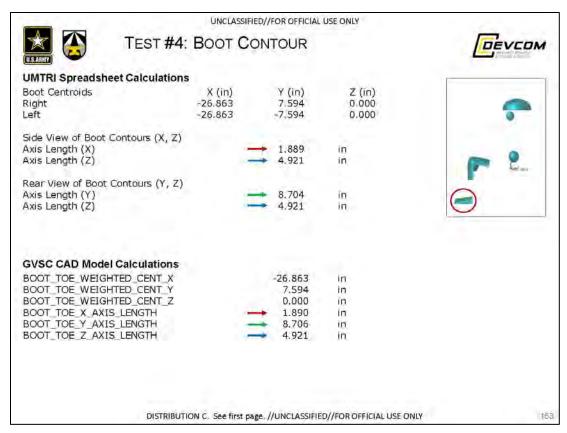


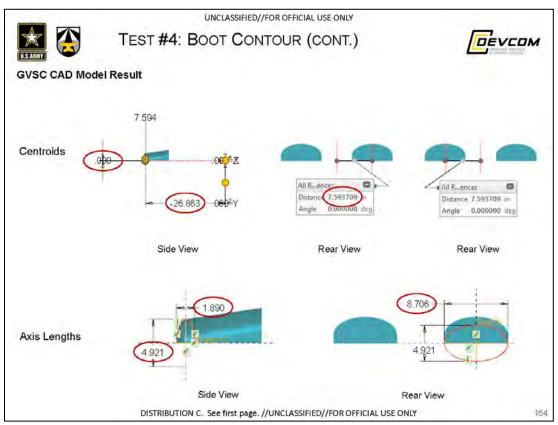


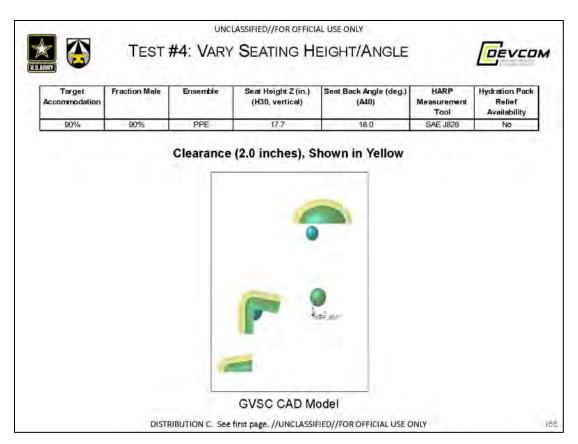


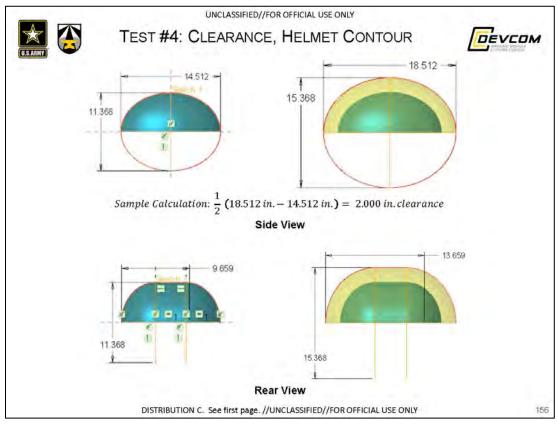


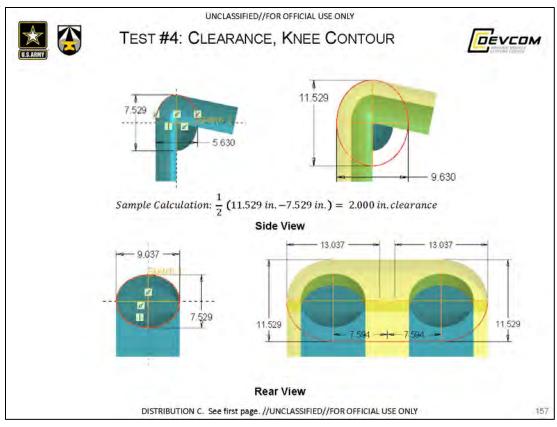


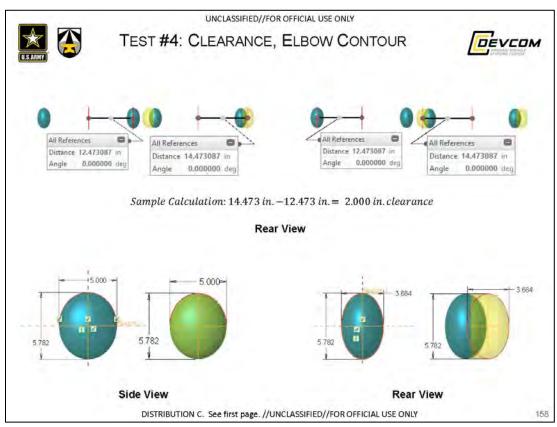


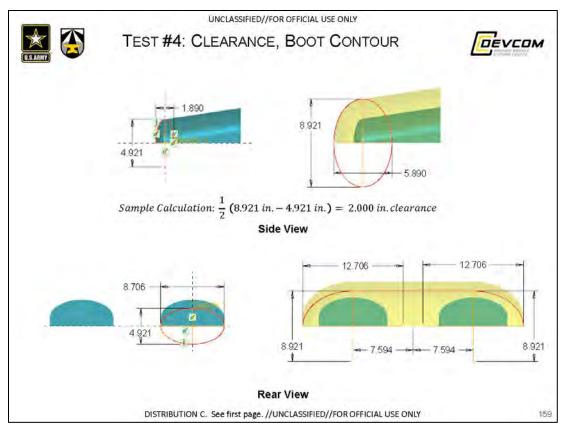


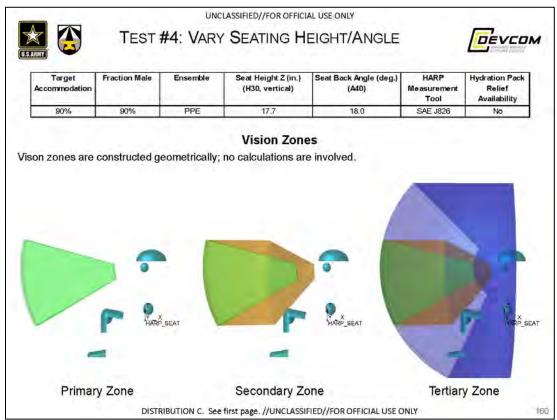


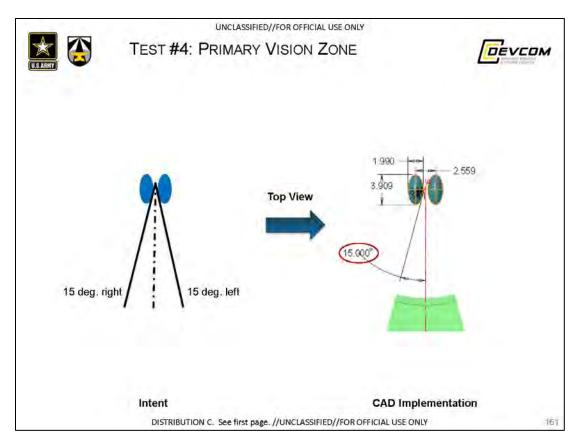


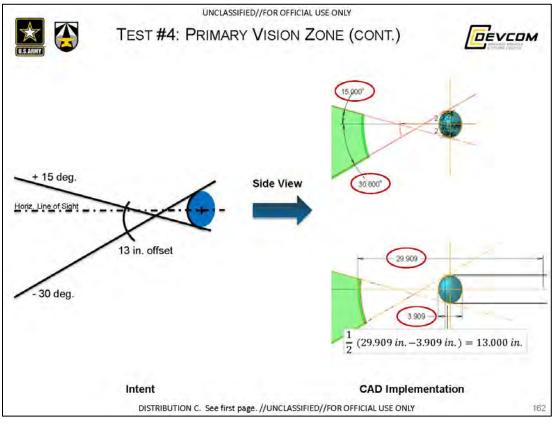


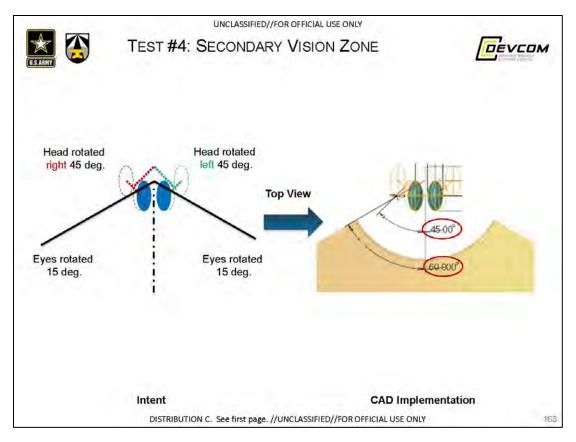


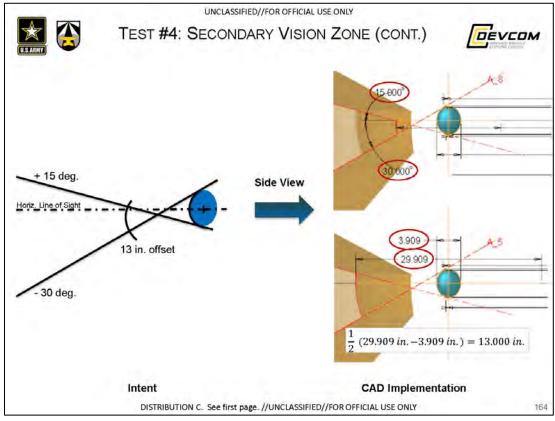


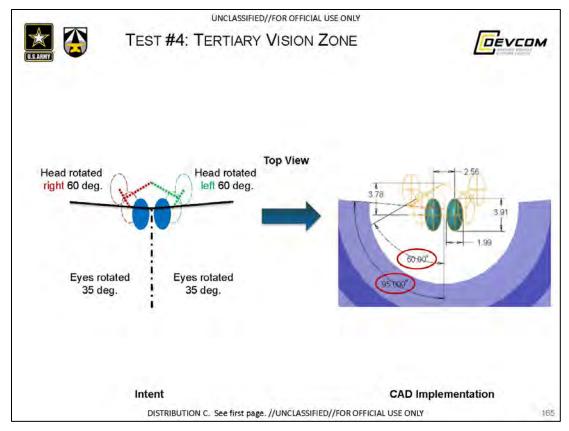


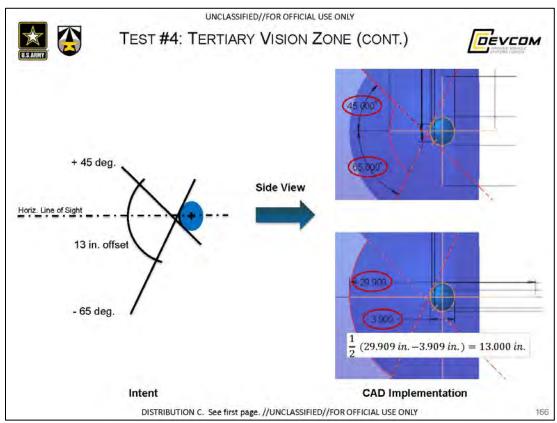


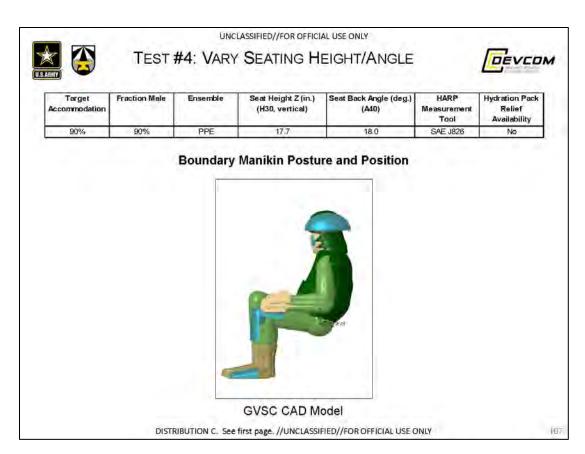


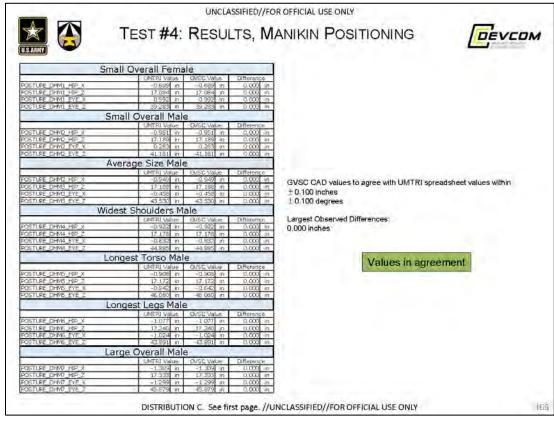


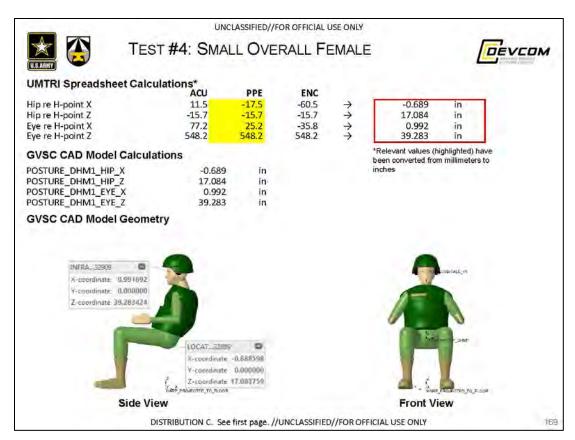


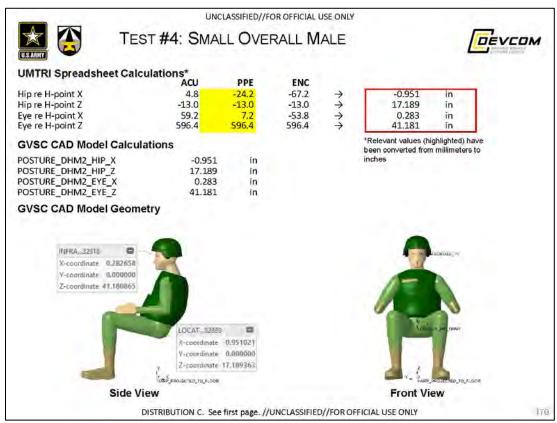


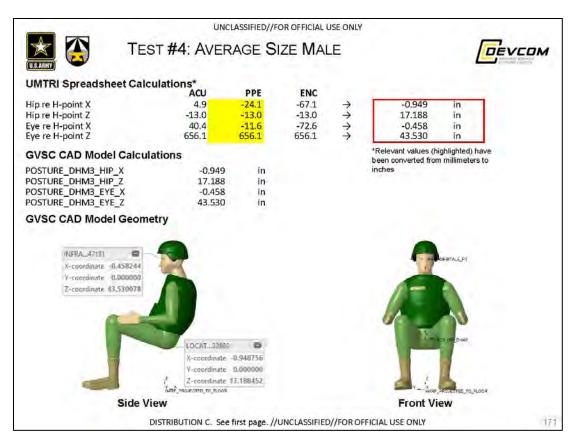


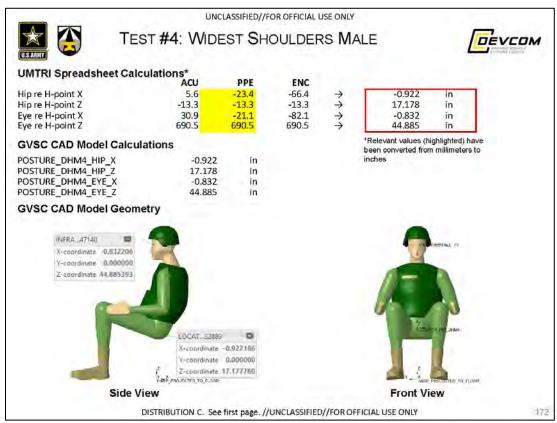


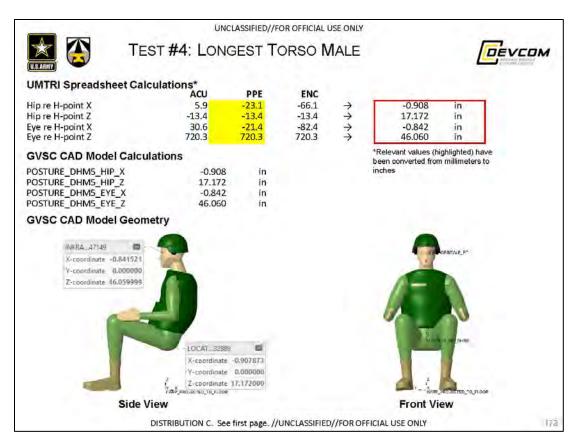


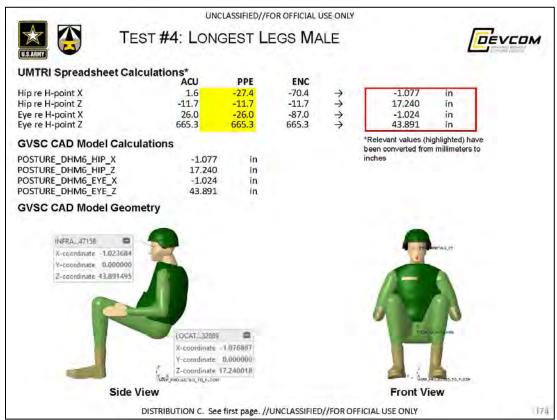


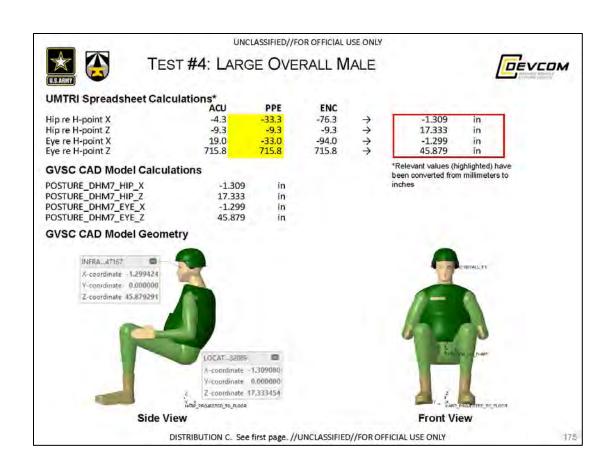




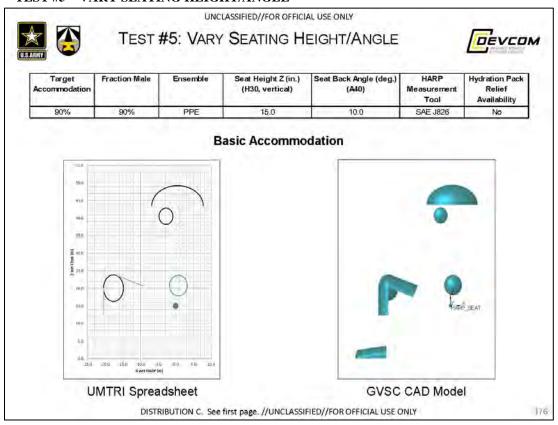


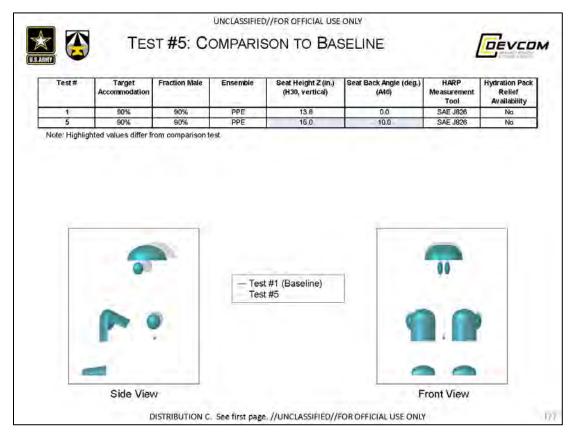


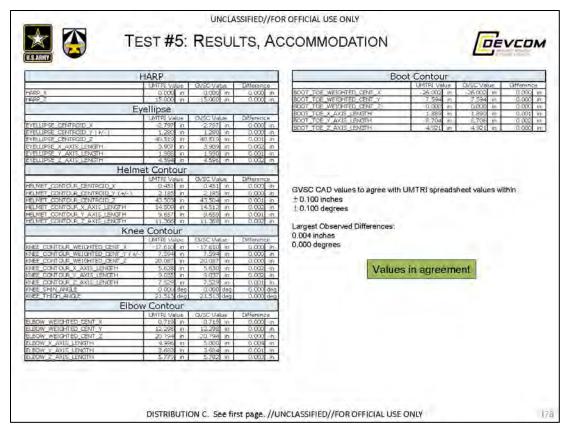


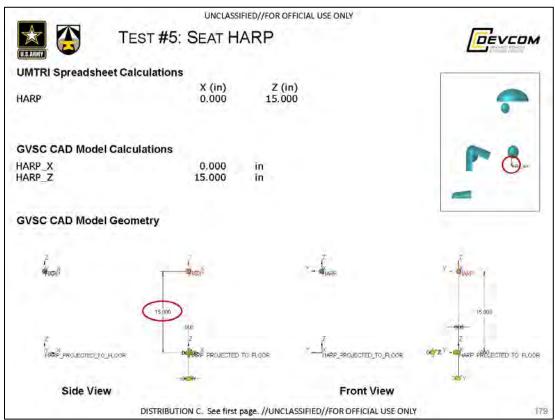


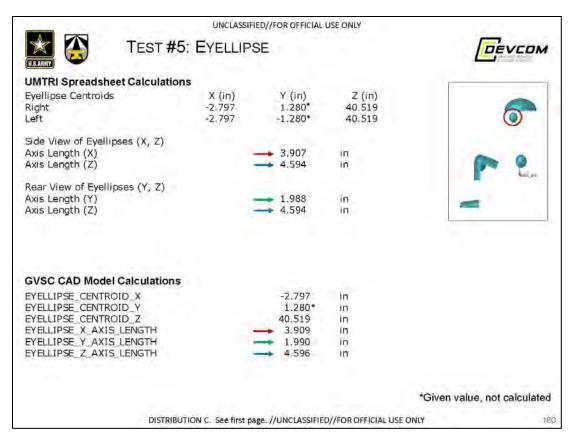
10.7.5 TEST #5 – VARY SEATING HEIGHT/ANGLE

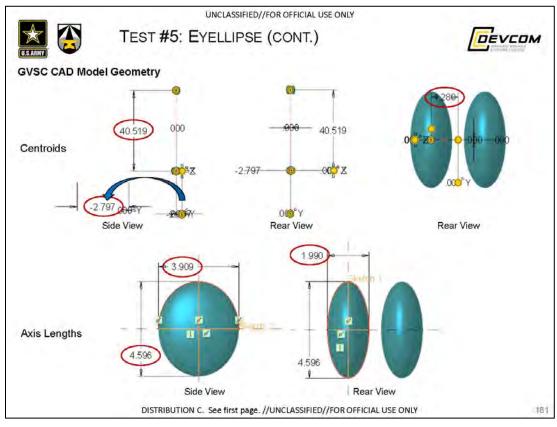


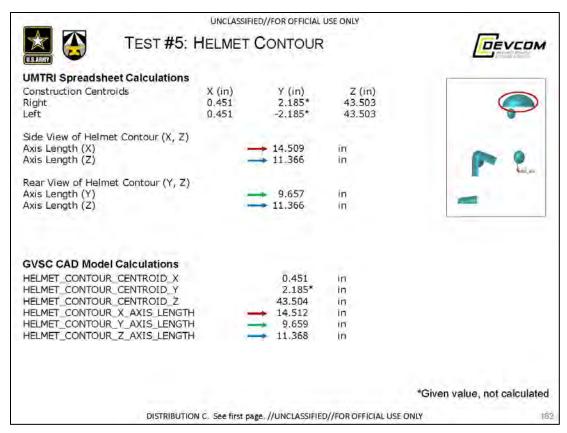


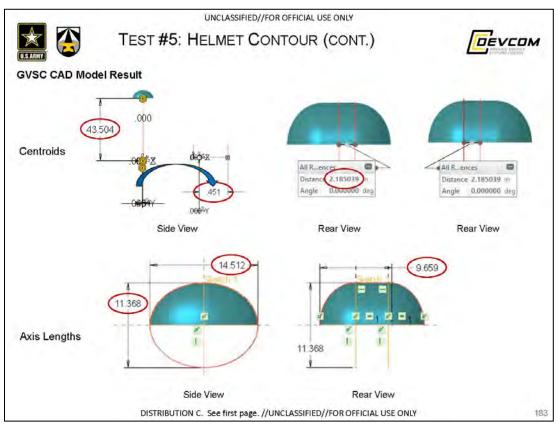


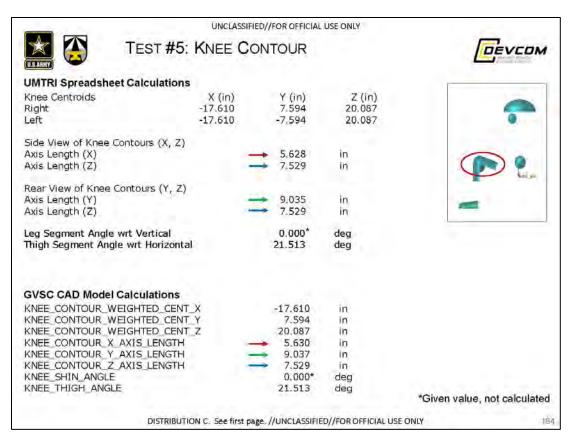


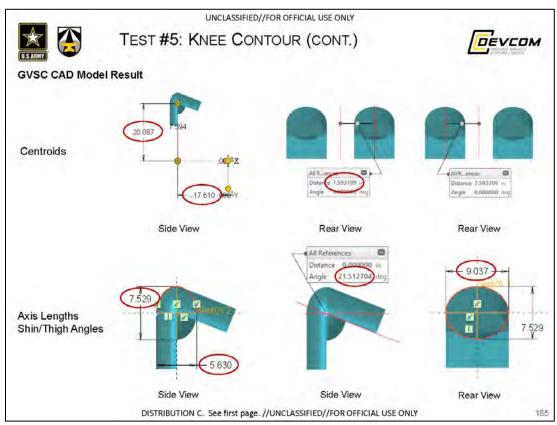


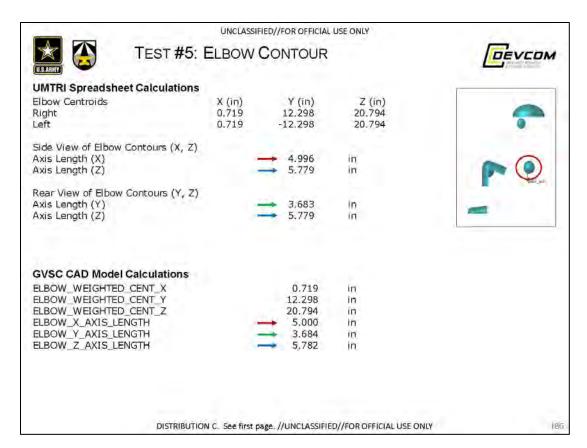


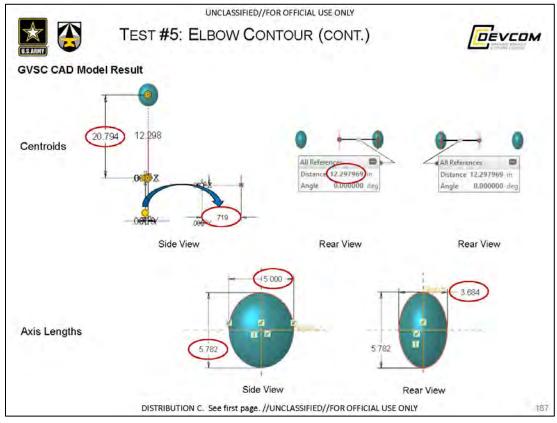


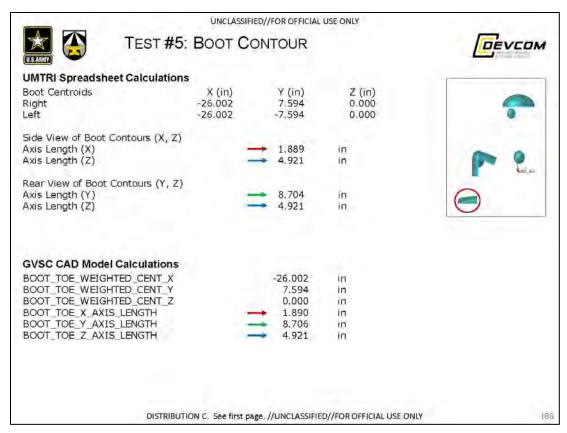


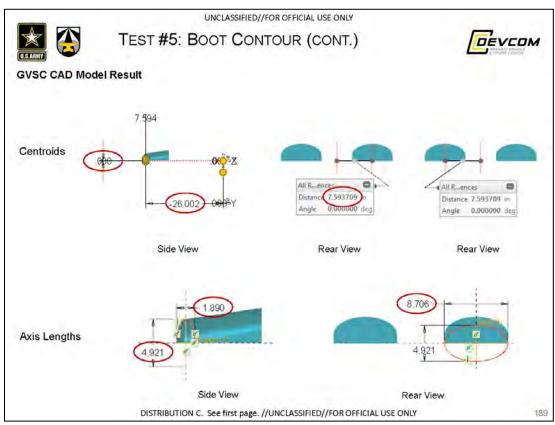


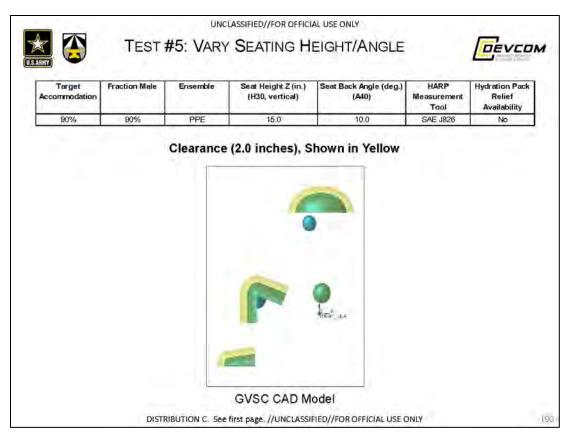


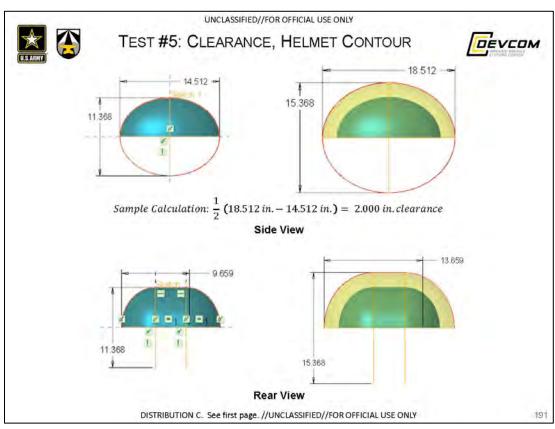


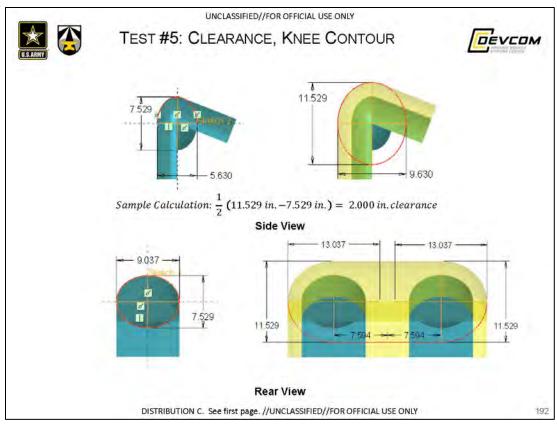


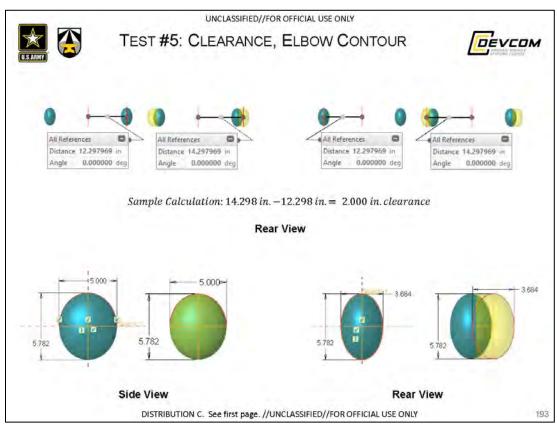


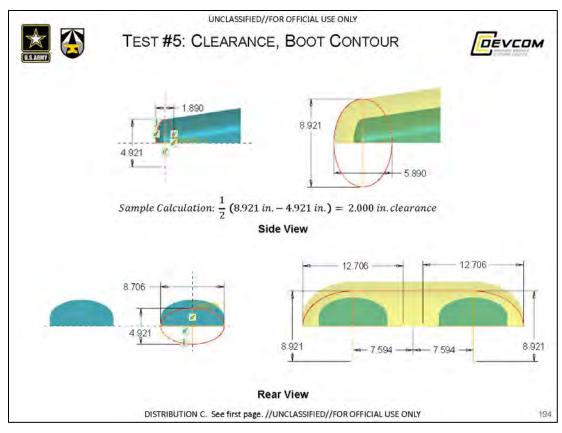


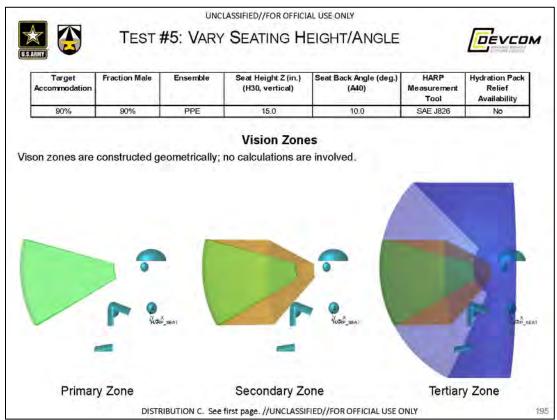


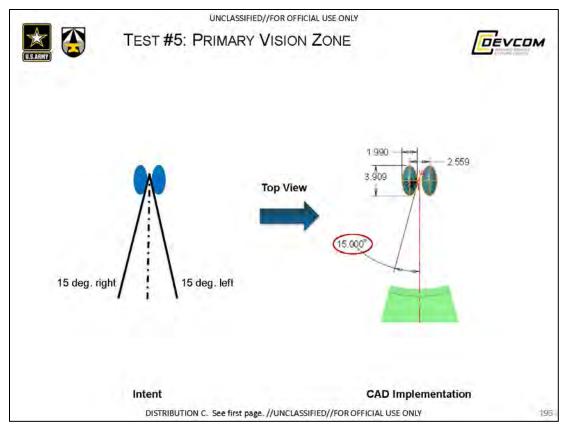


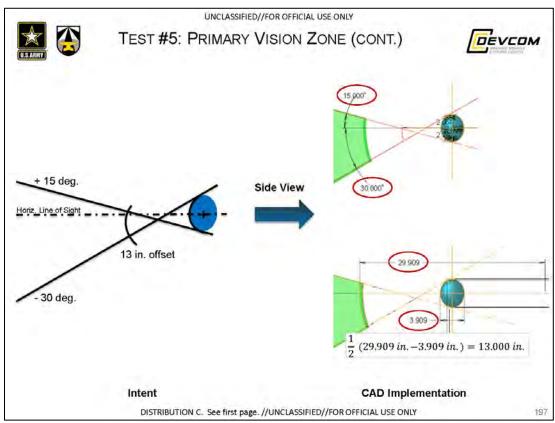


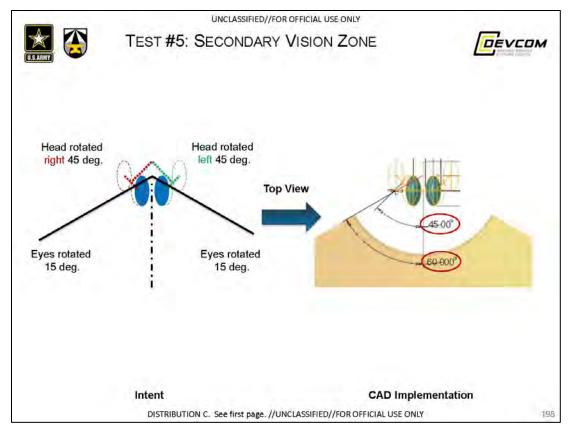


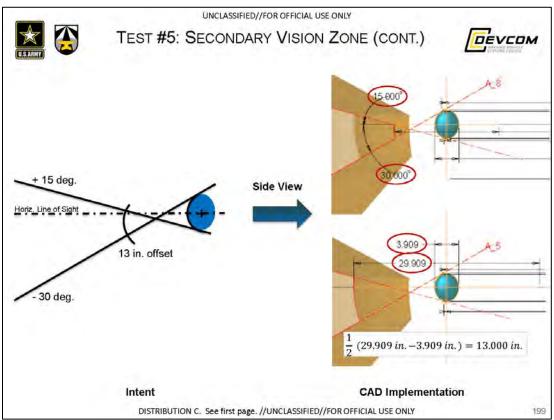


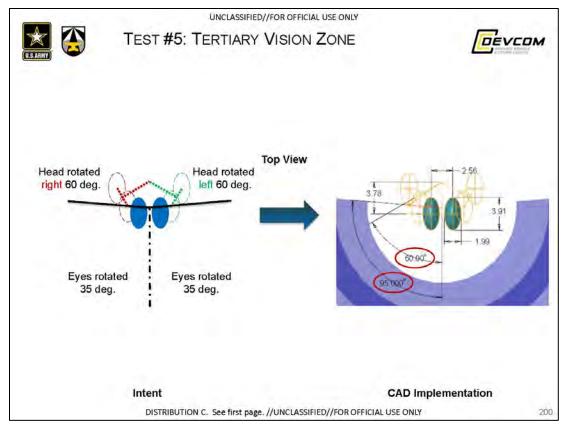


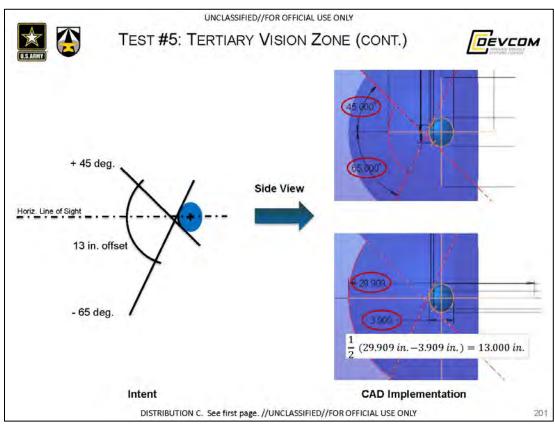


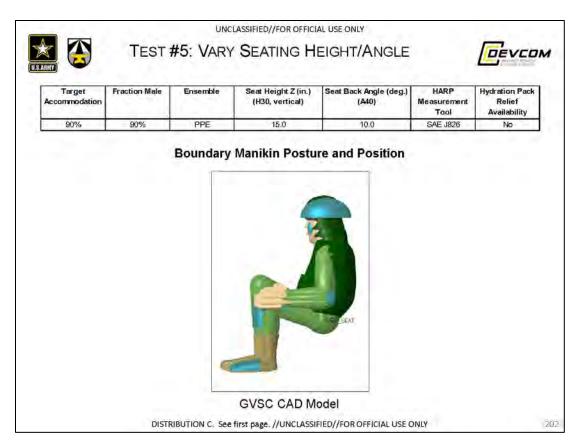




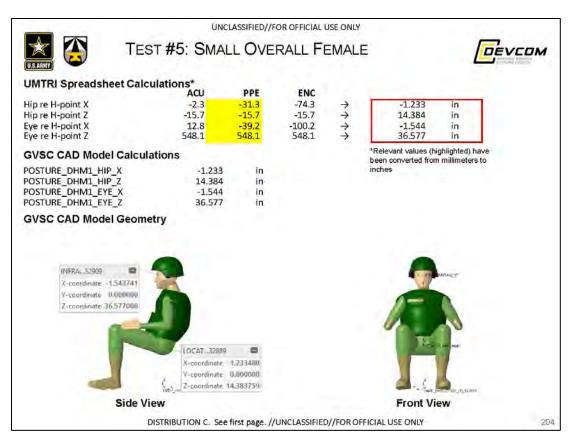


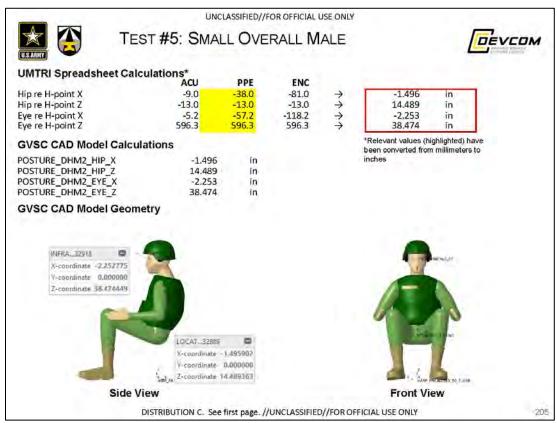


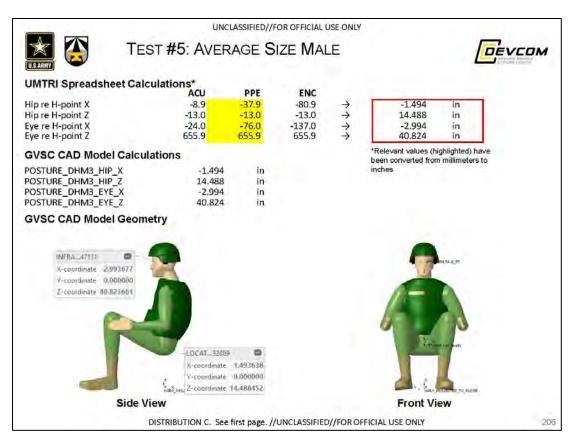


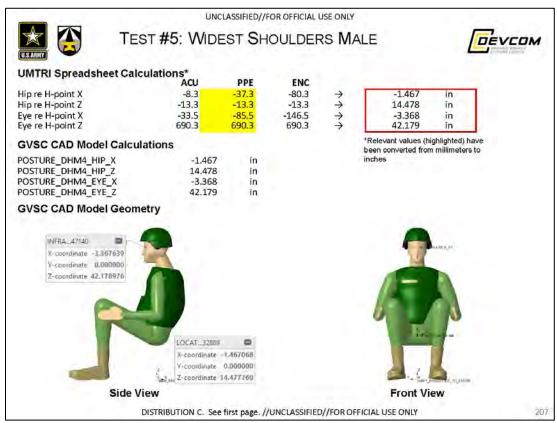


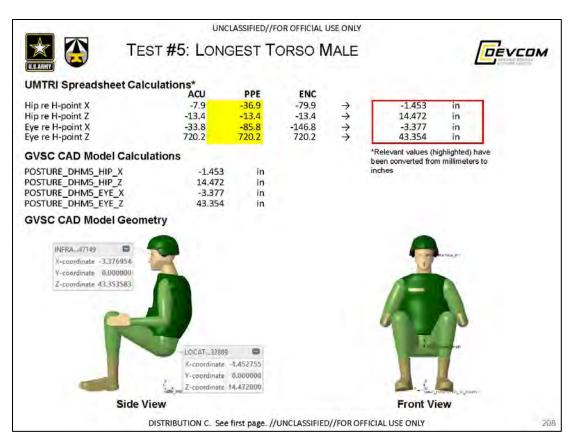


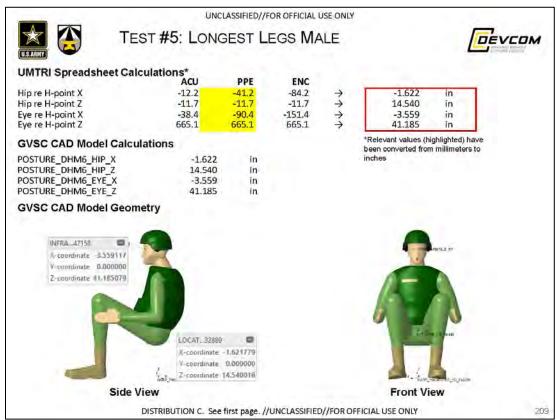


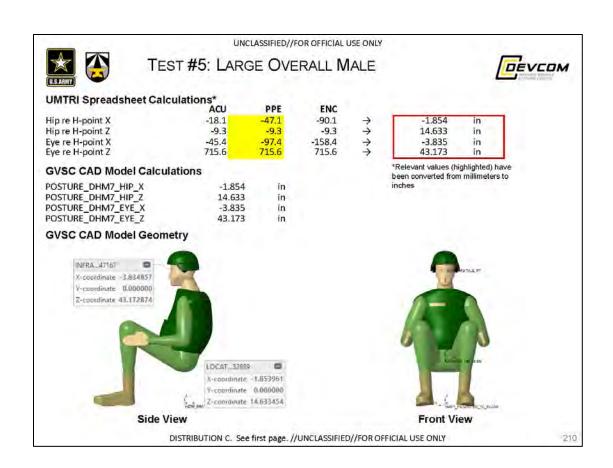




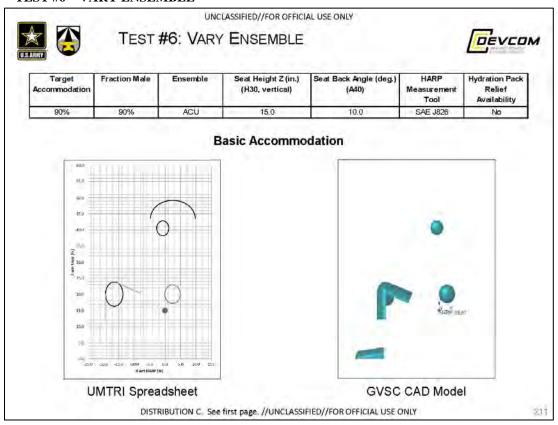


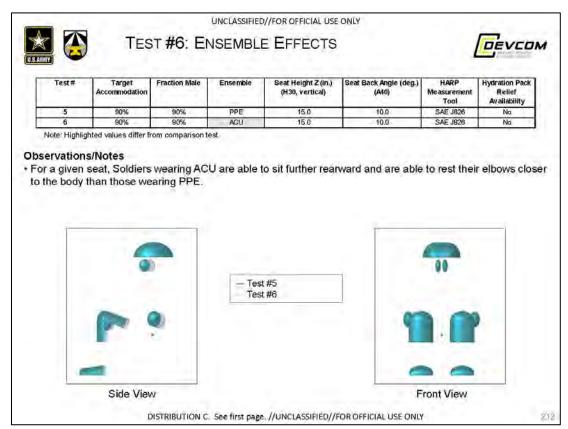


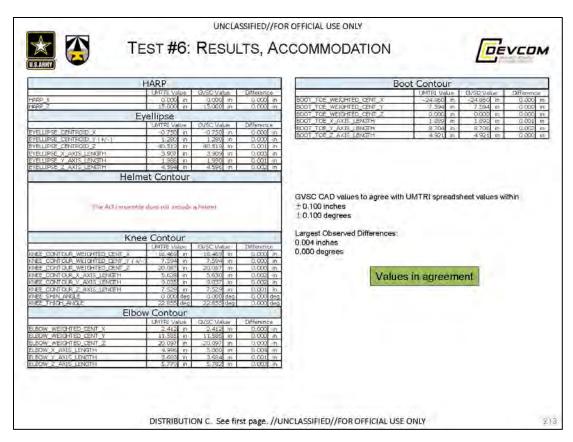


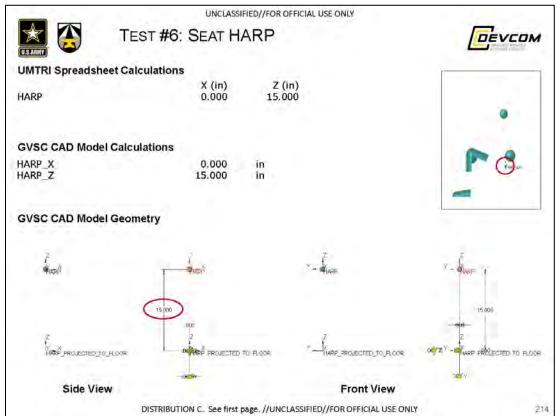


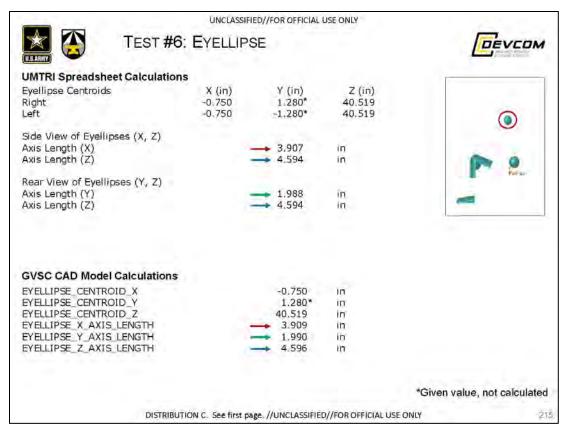
10.7.6 TEST #6 – VARY ENSEMBLE

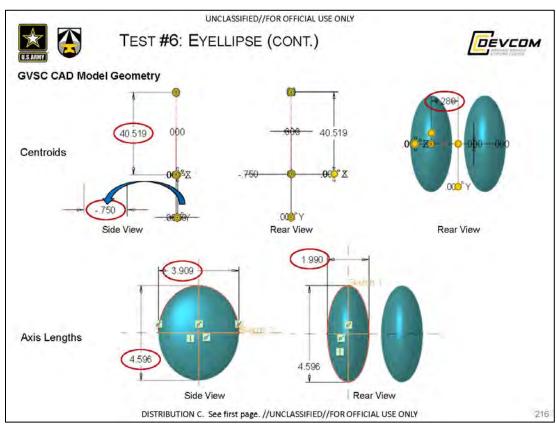


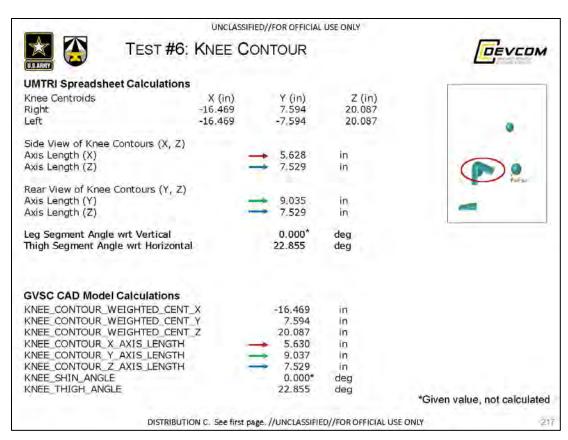


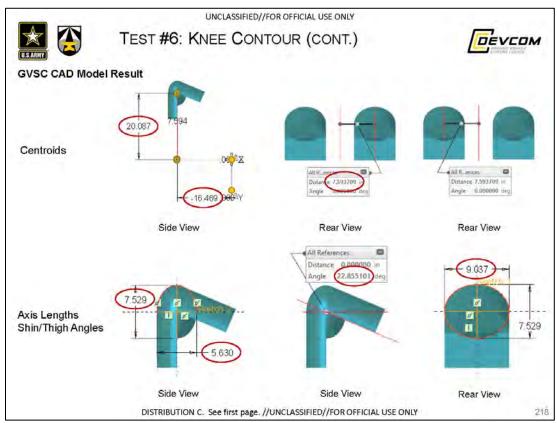


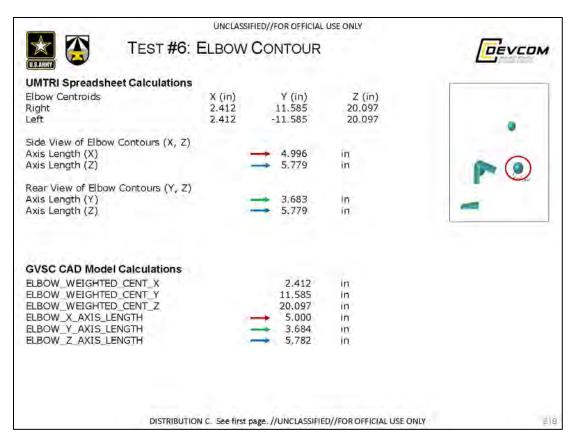


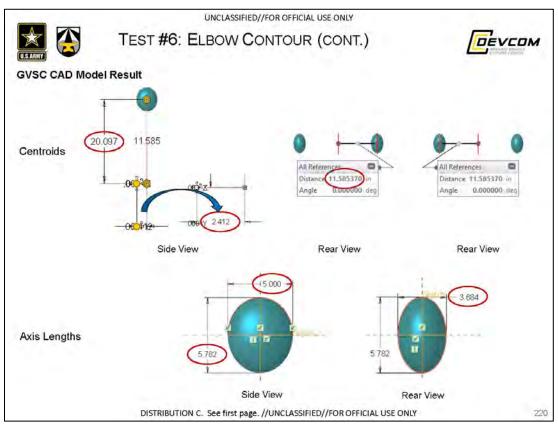


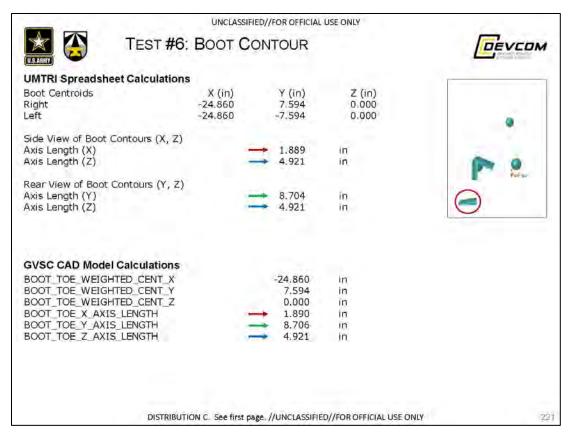


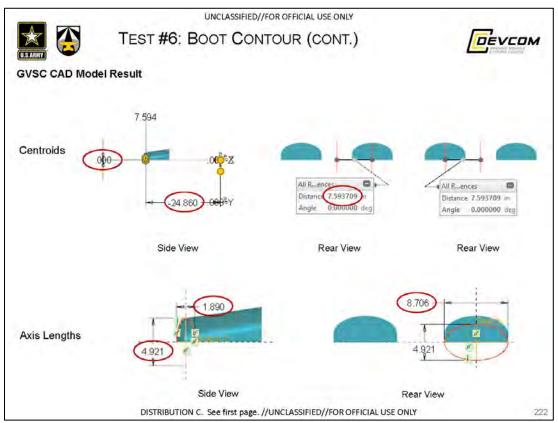


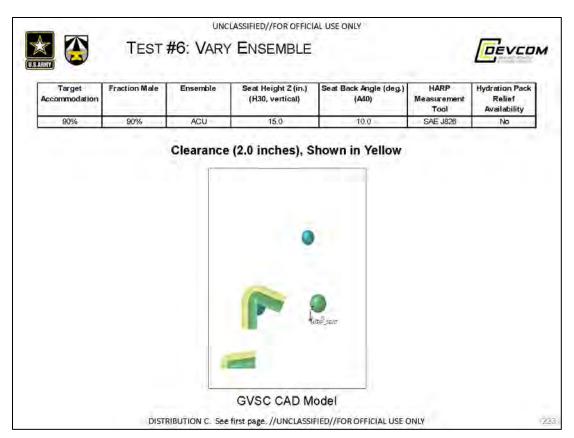


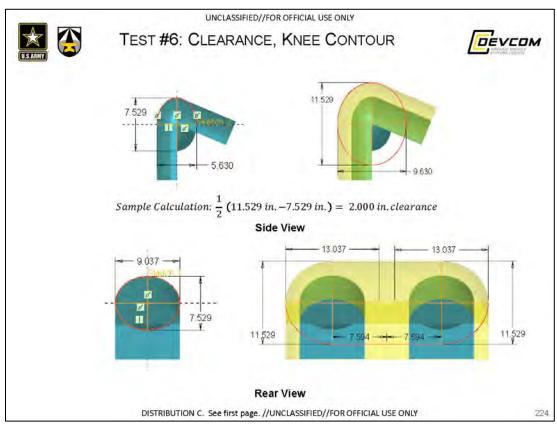


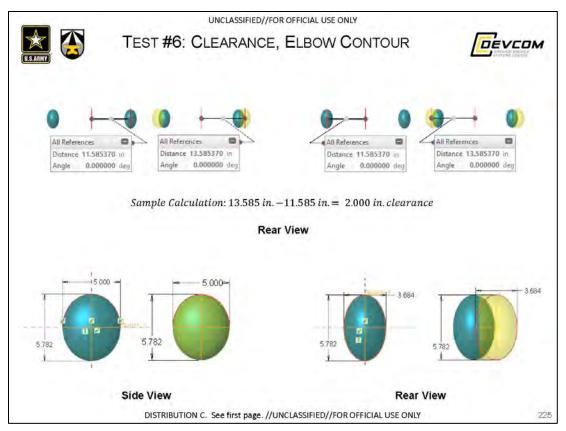


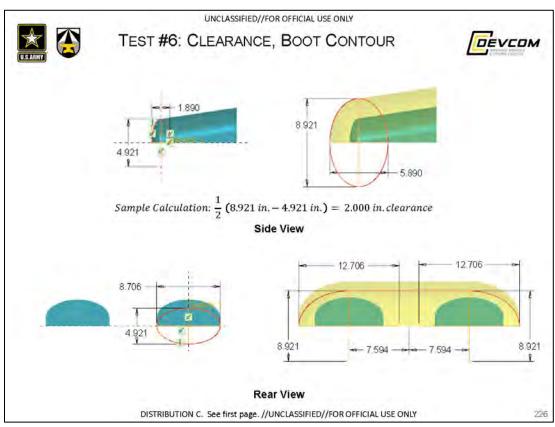


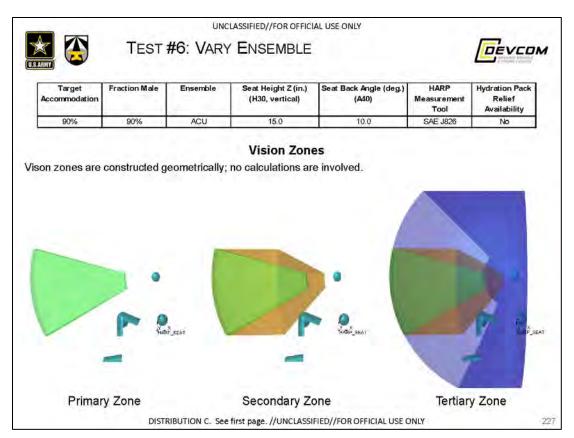


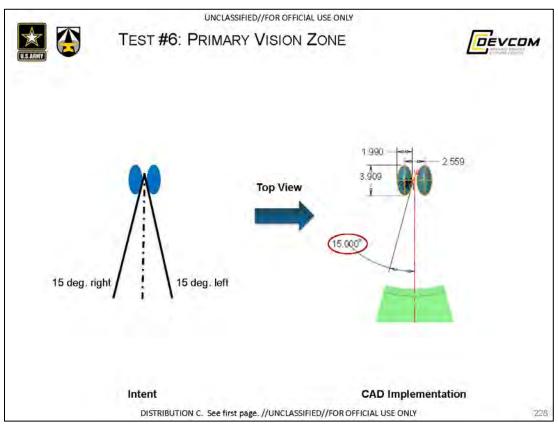


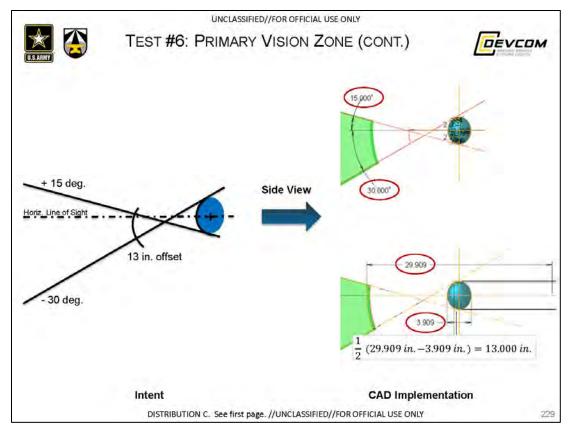


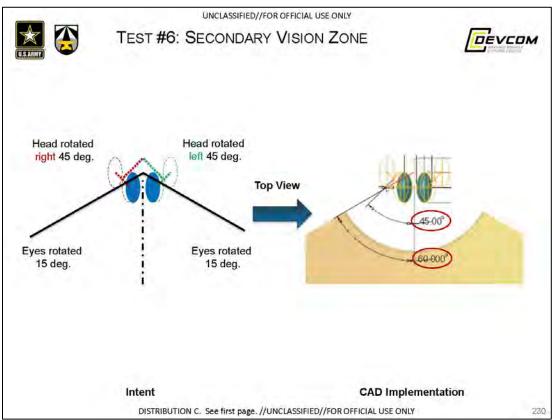


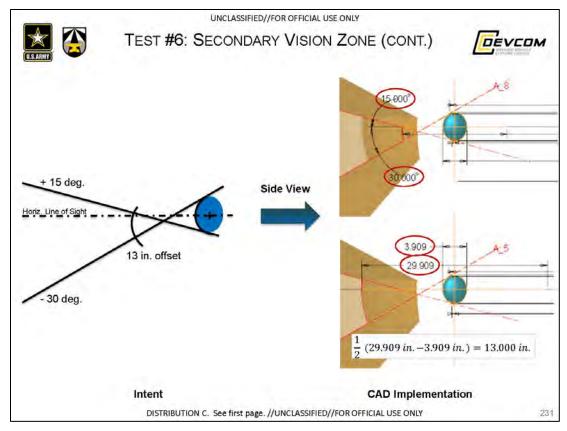


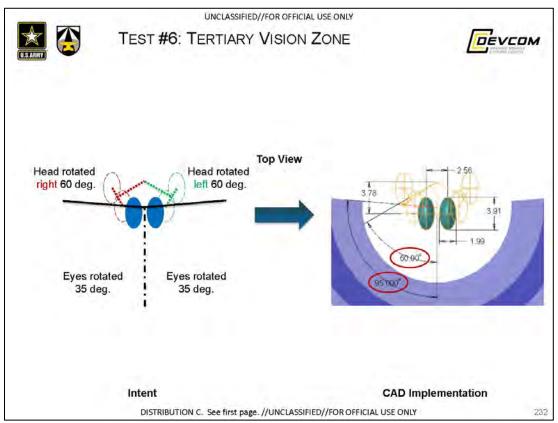


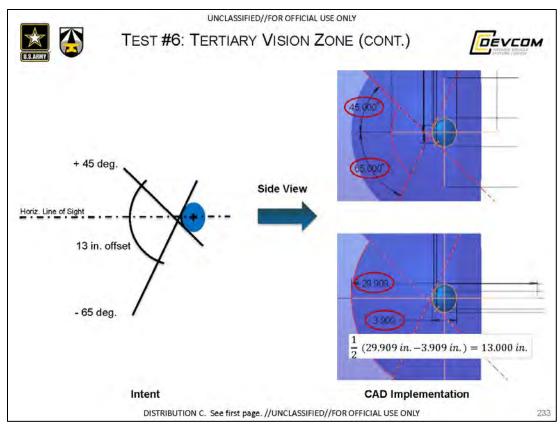


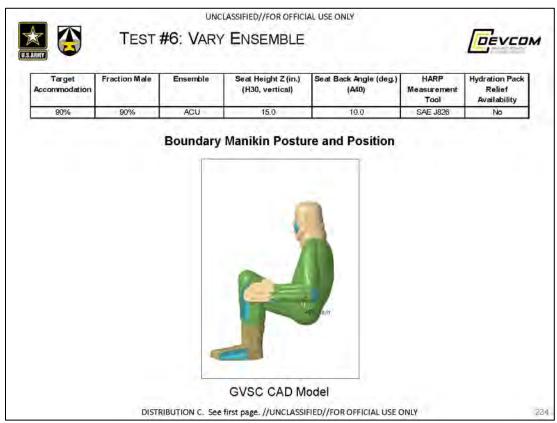


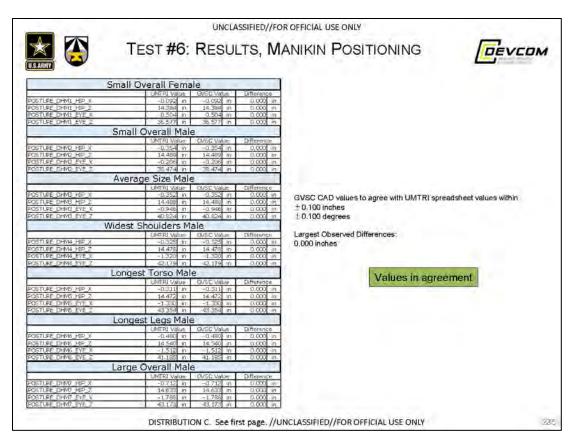


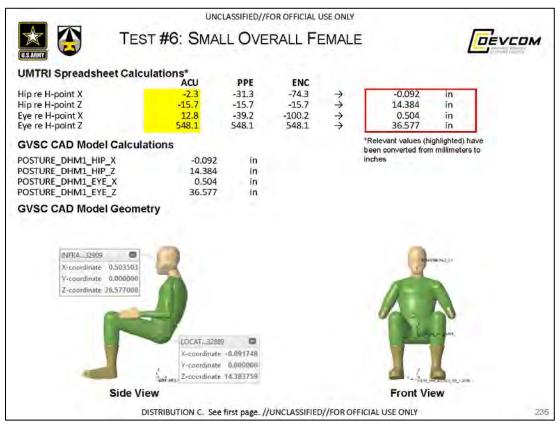


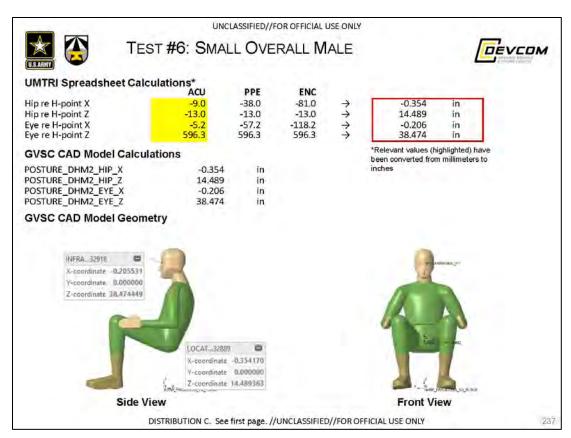


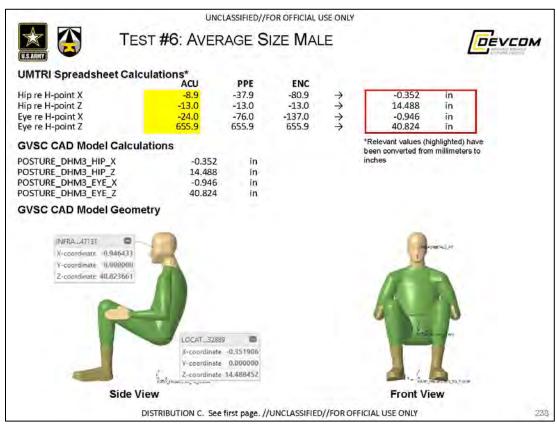


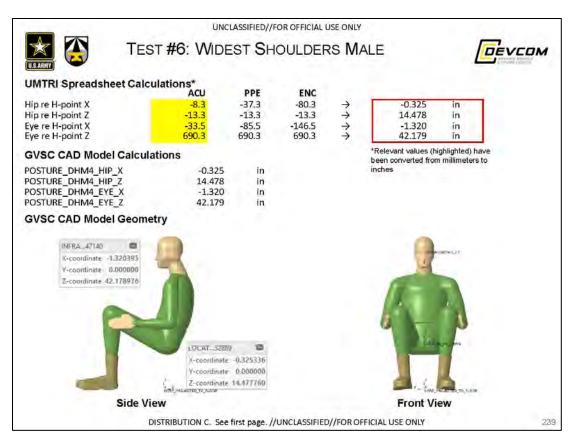


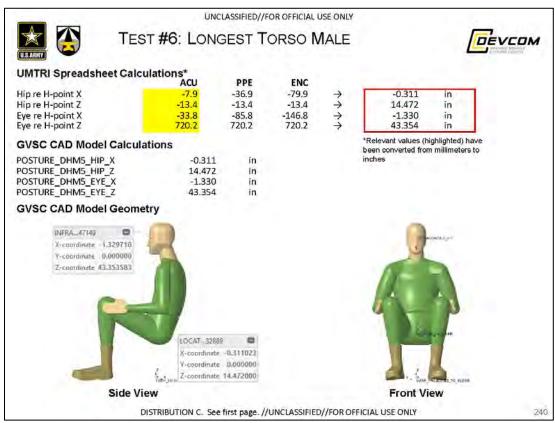


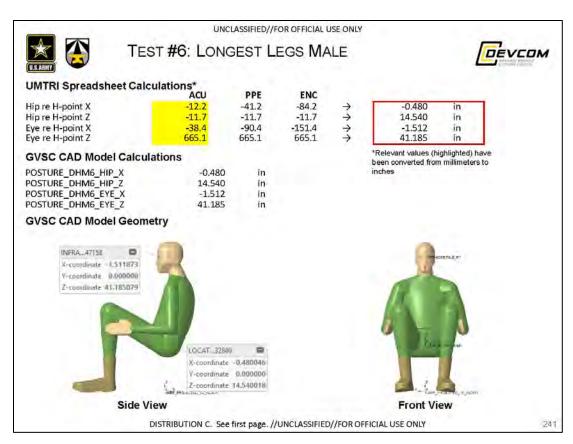


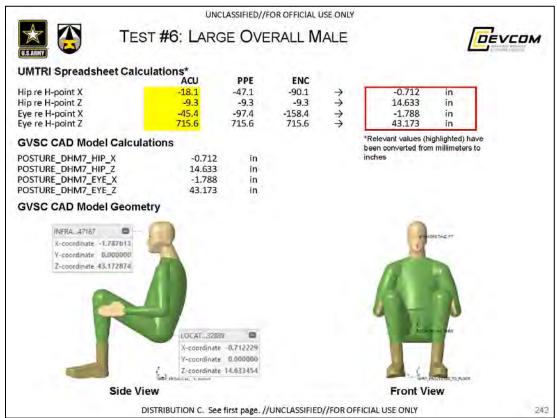




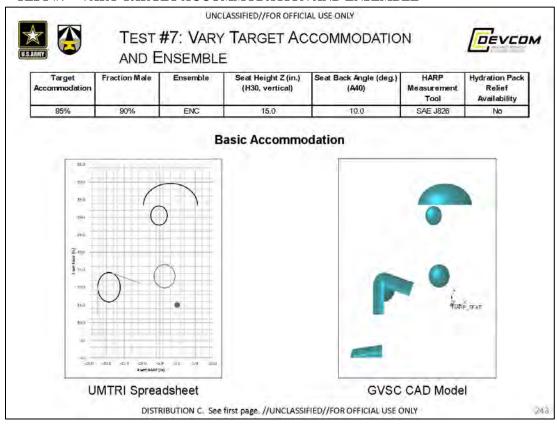


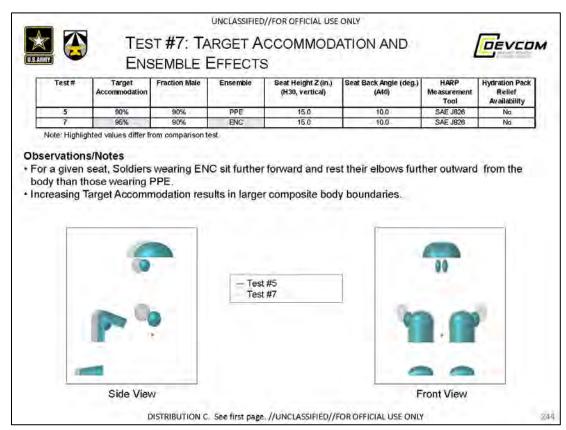


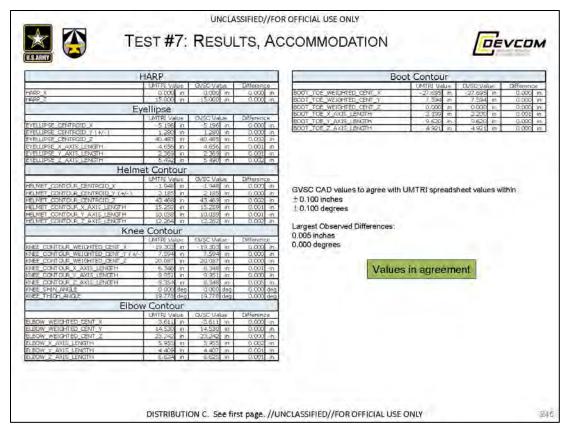


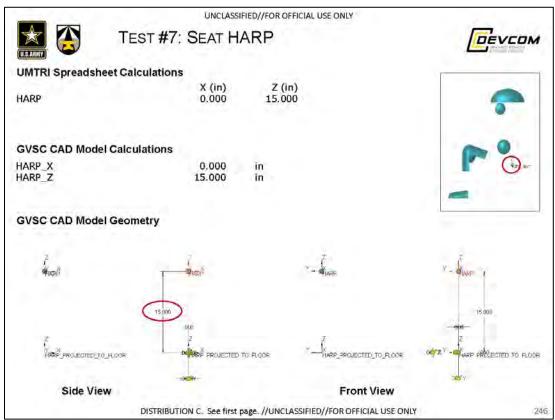


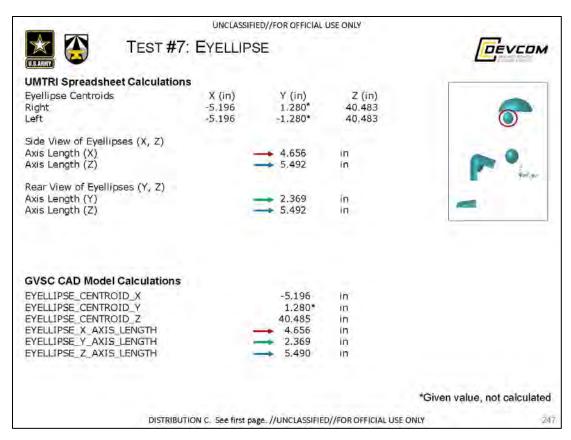
10.7.7 TEST #7 - VARY TARGET ACCOMMODATION AND ENSEMBLE

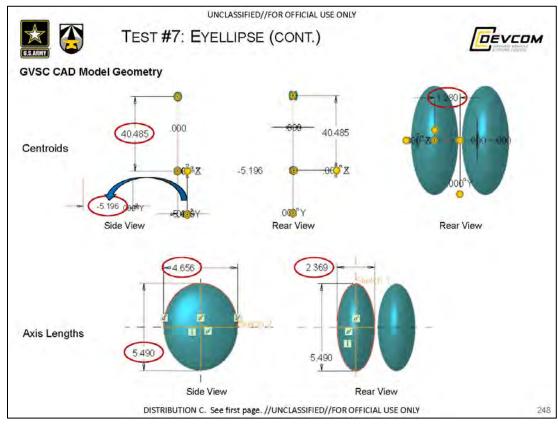


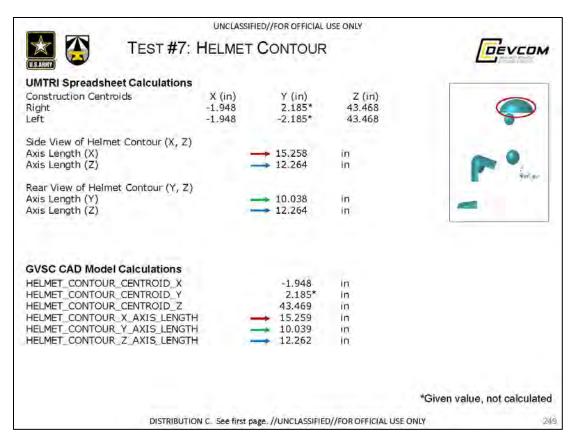


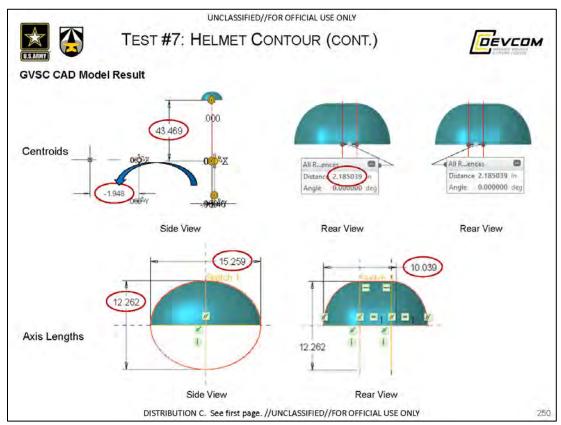


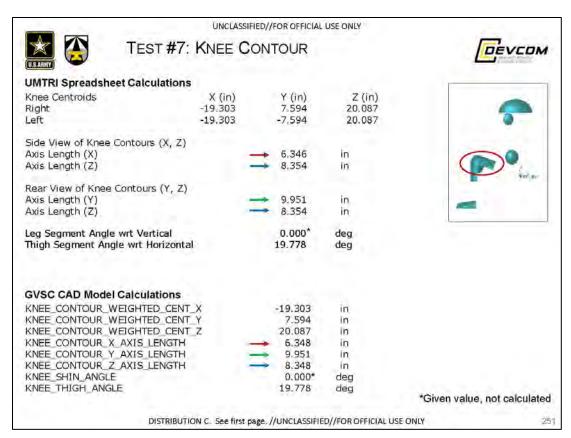


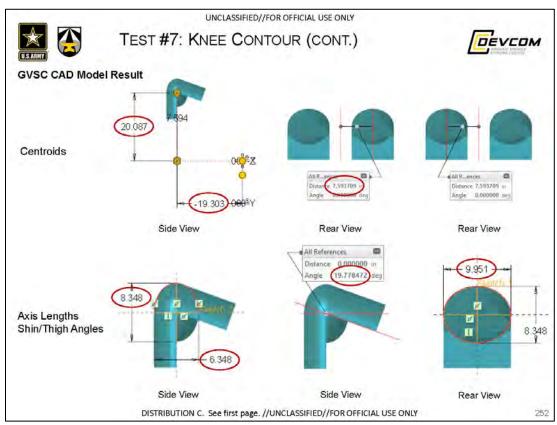


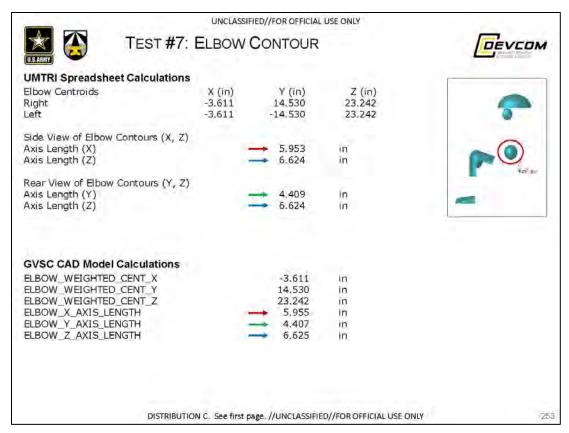


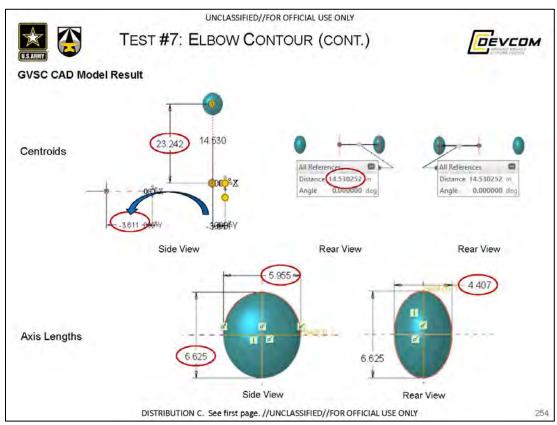


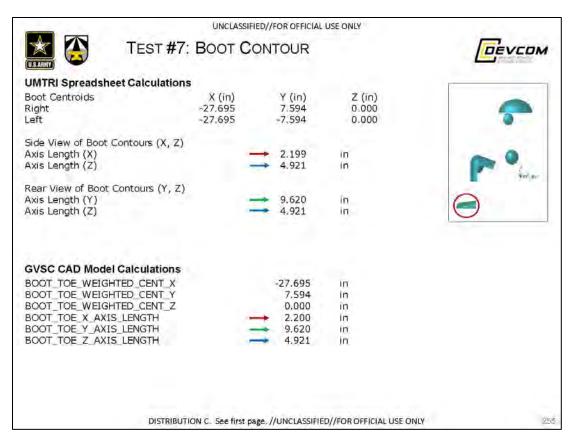


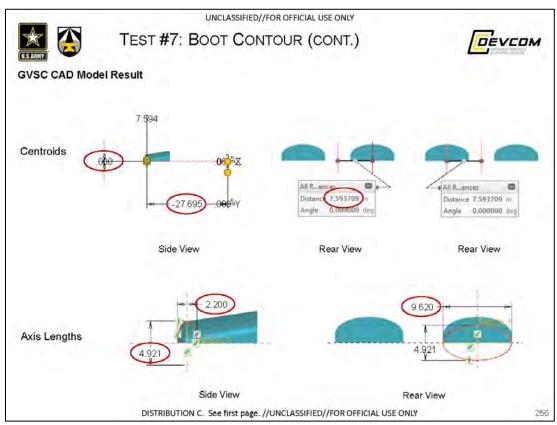


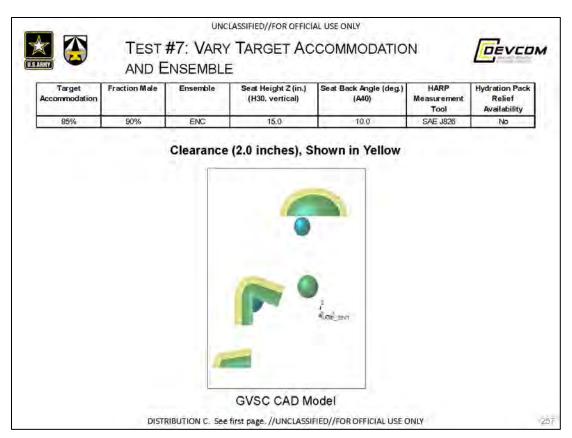


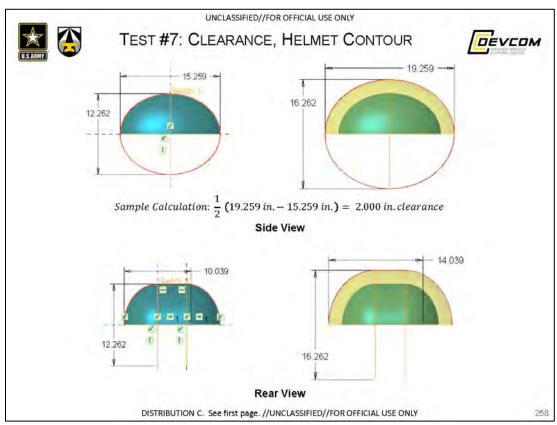


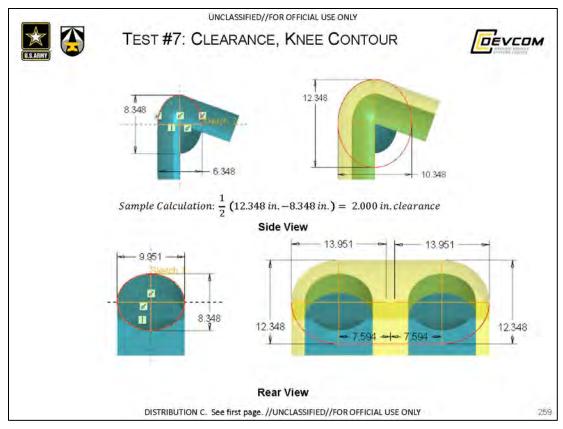


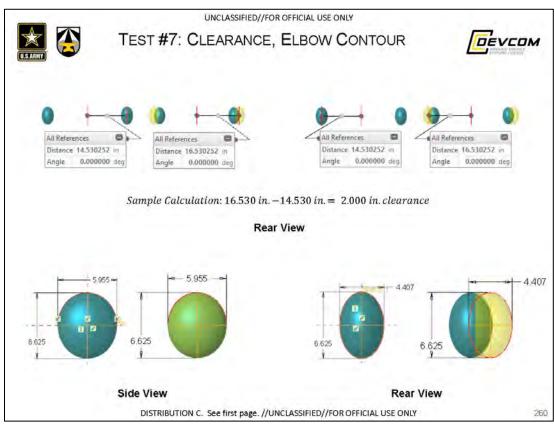


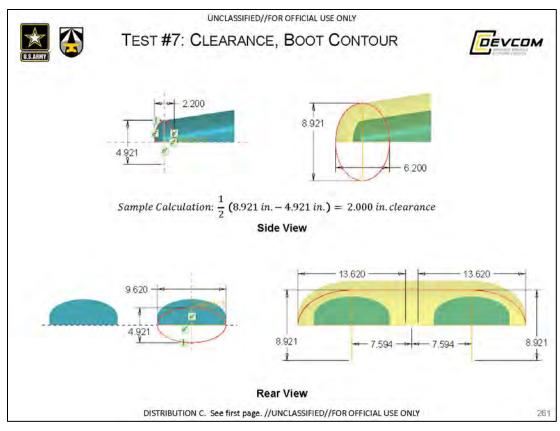


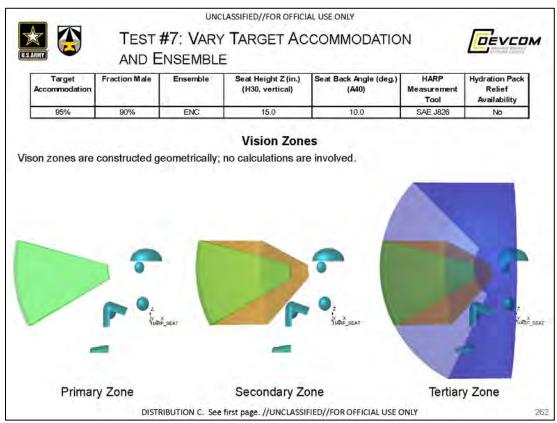


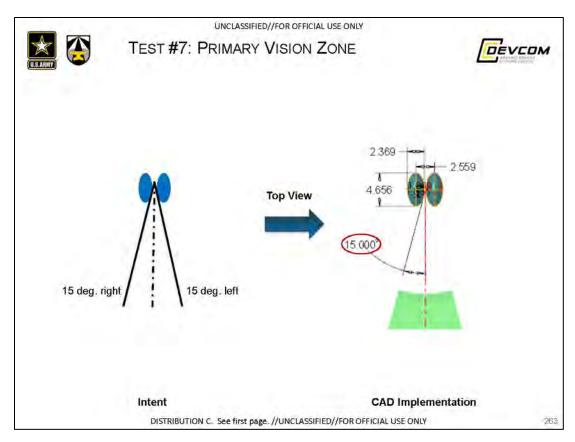


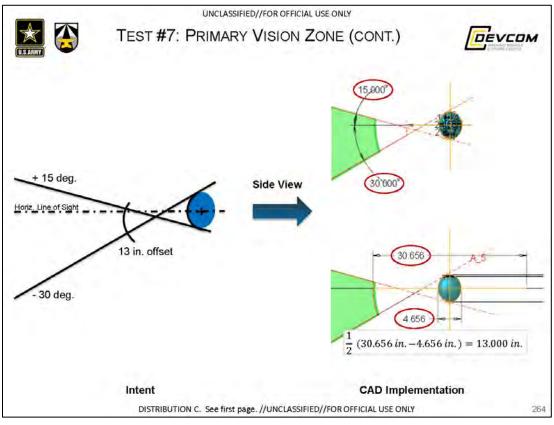


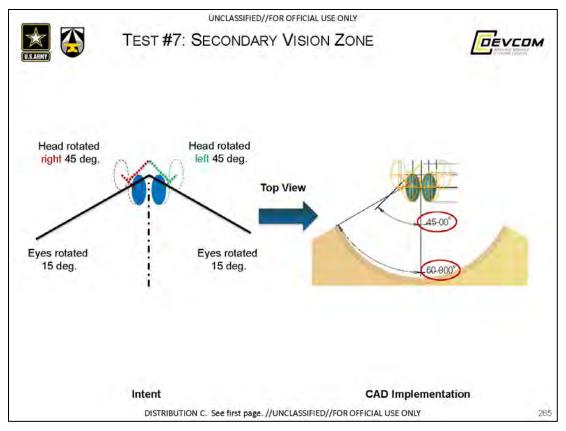


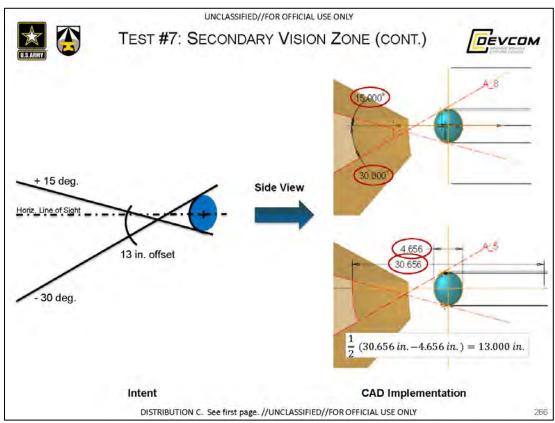


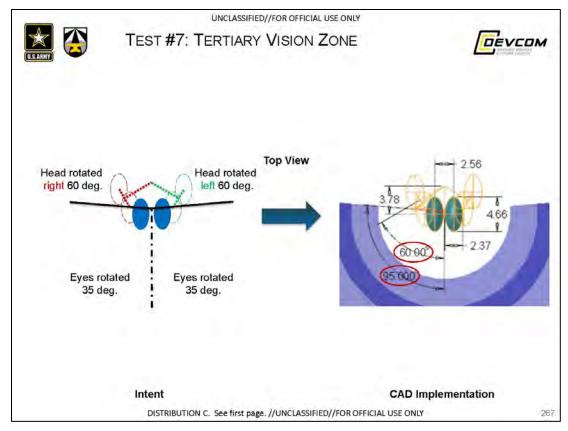


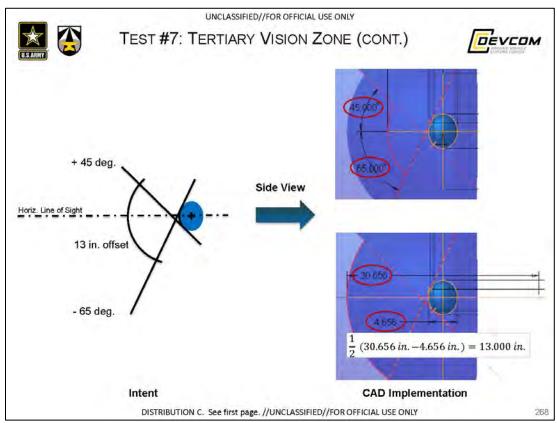


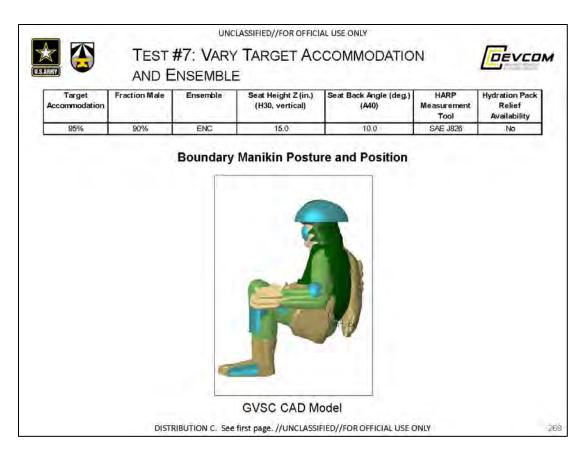


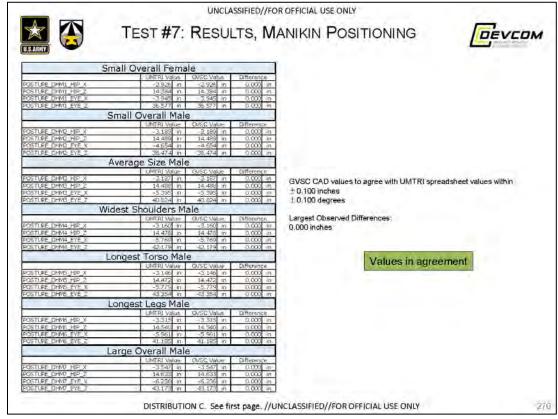


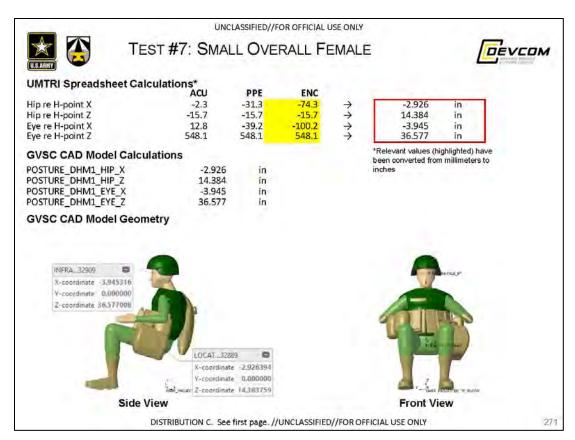


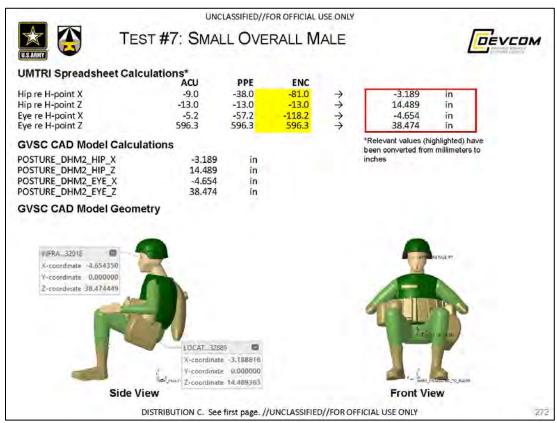


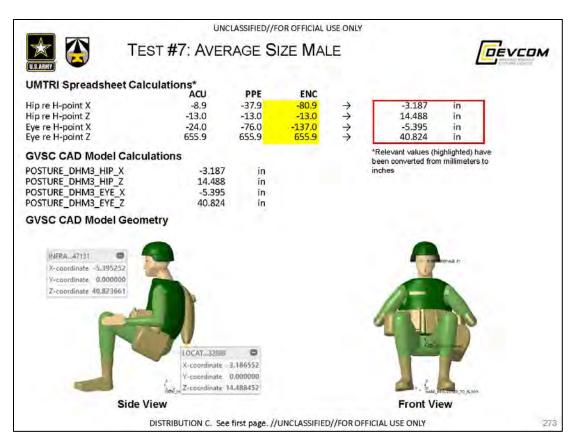


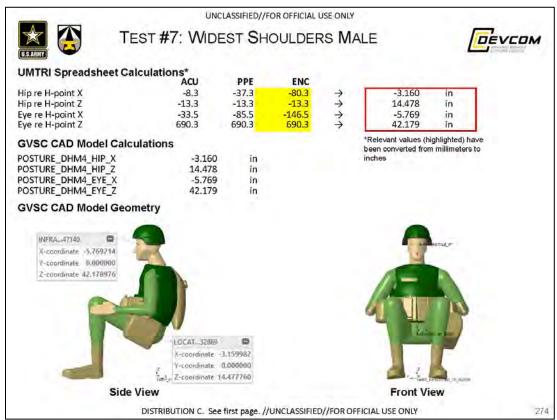


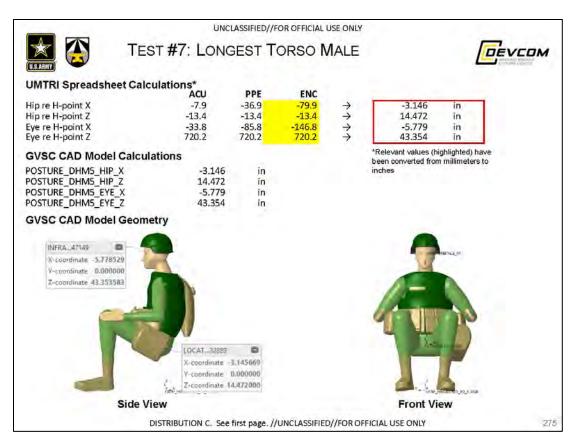


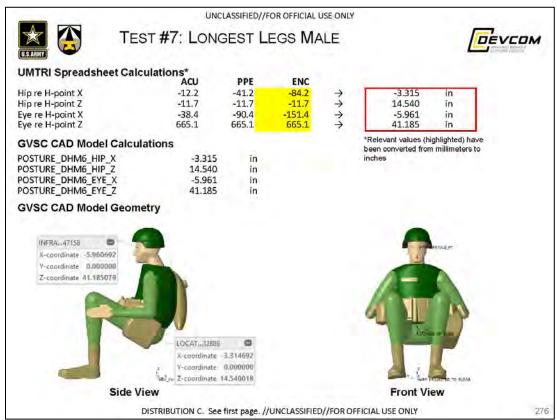


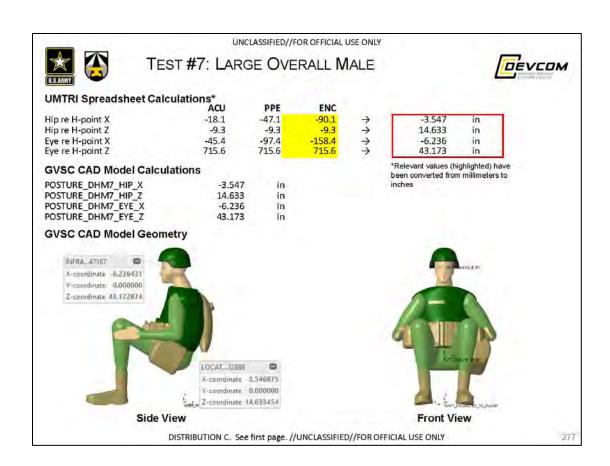




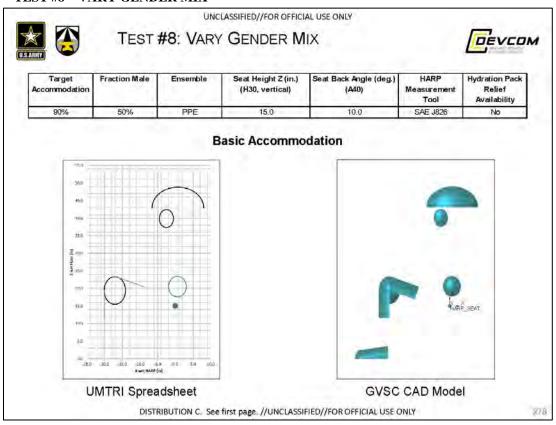


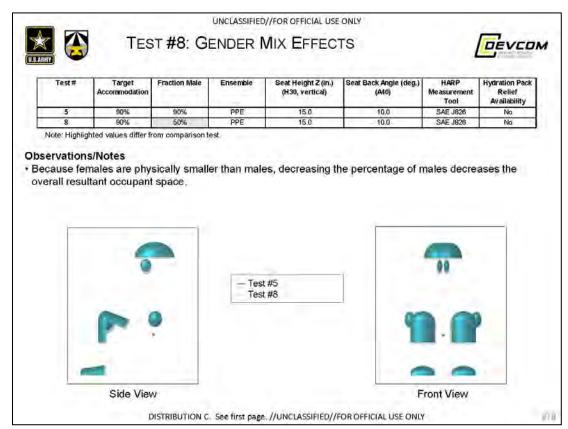


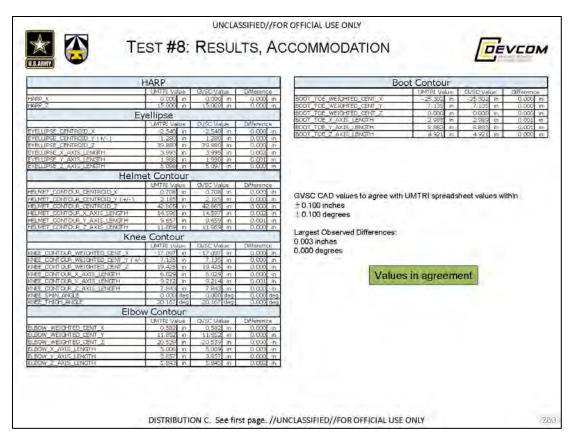


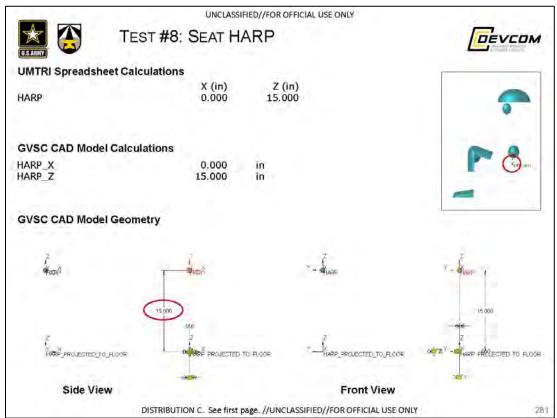


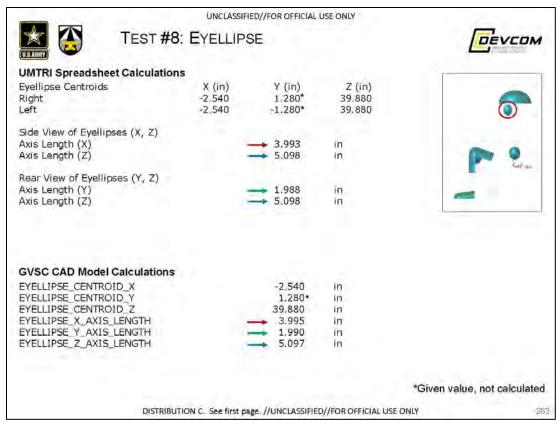
10.7.8 TEST #8 – VARY GENDER MIX

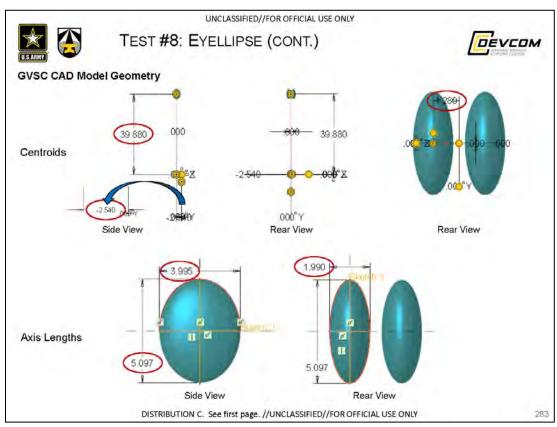


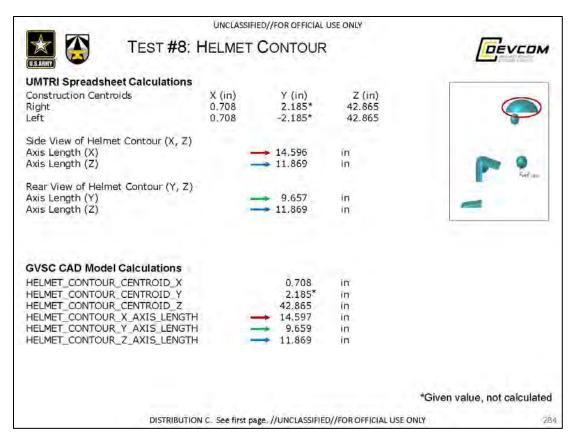


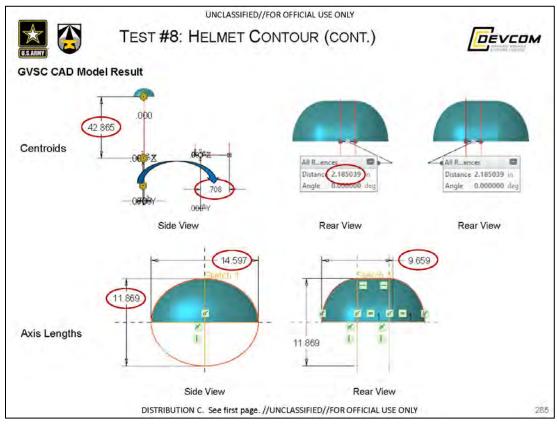


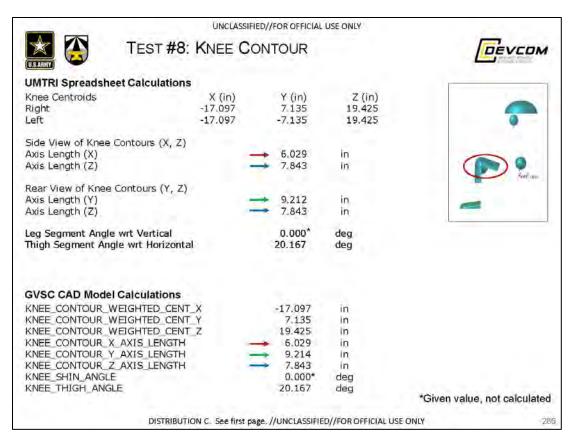


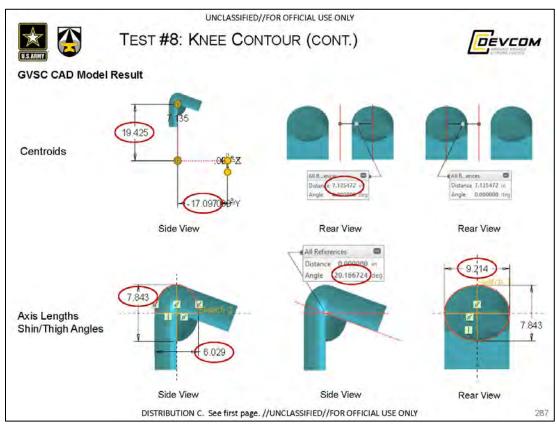


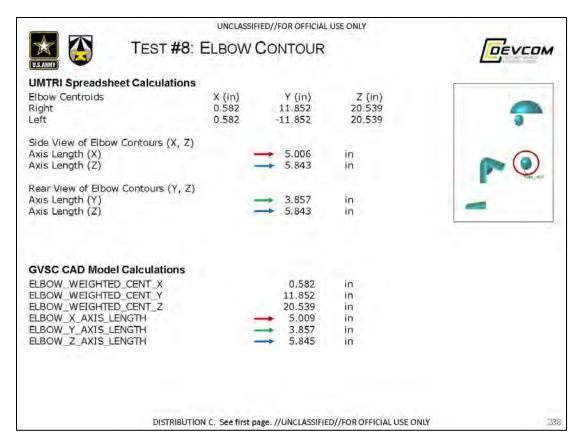


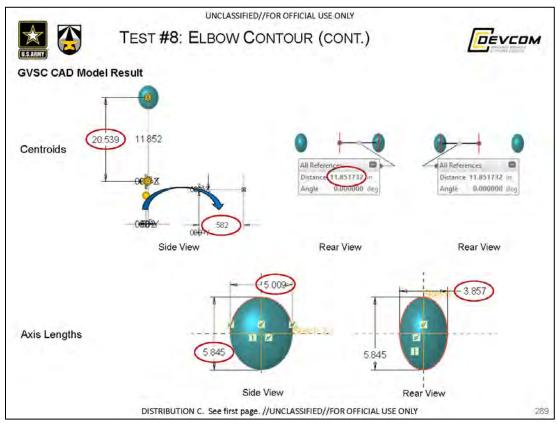


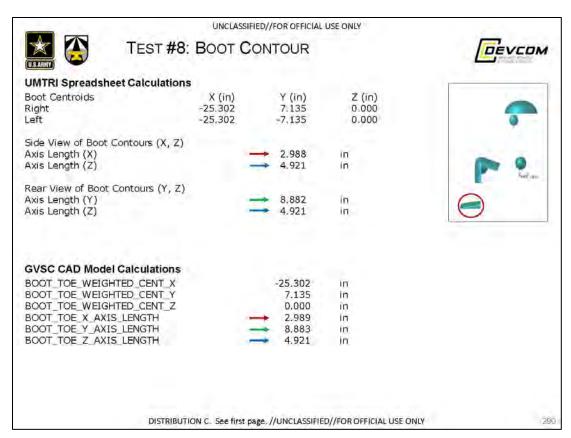


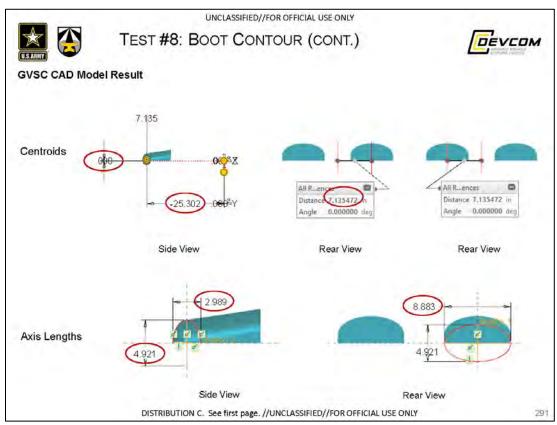


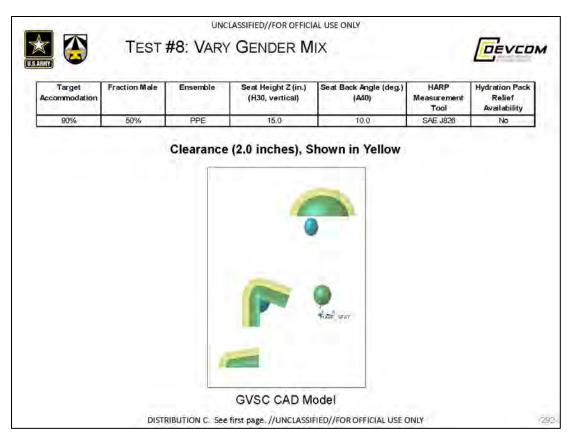


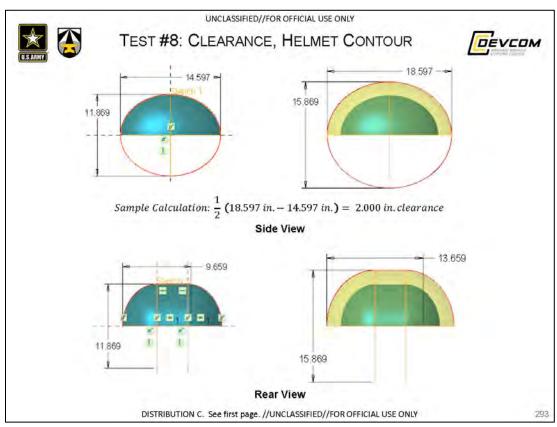


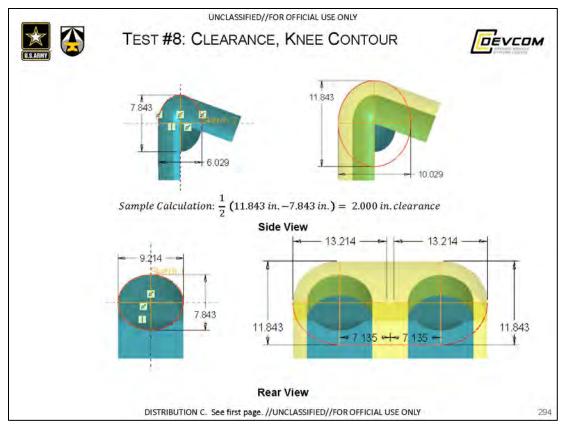


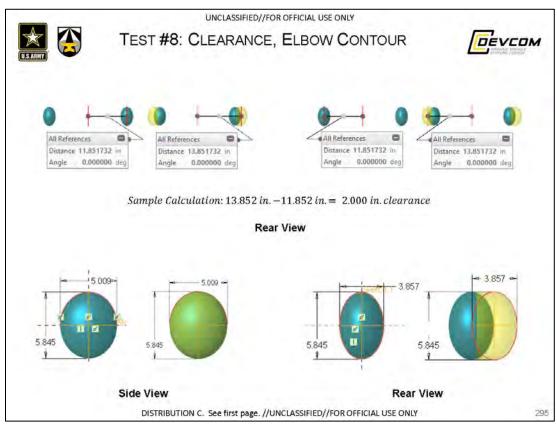


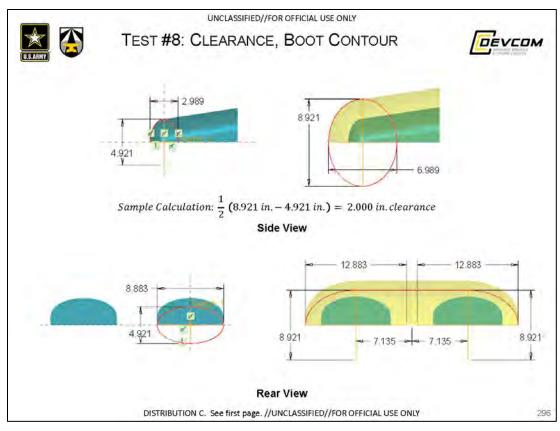


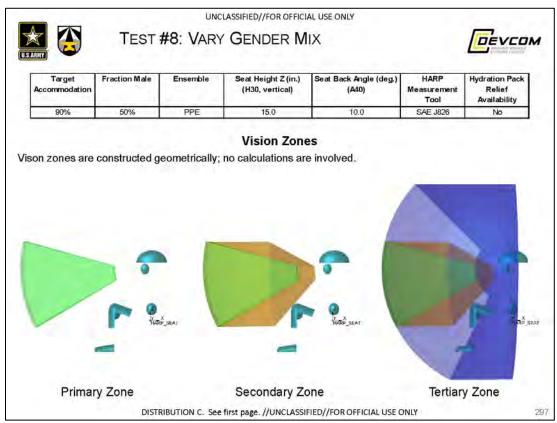


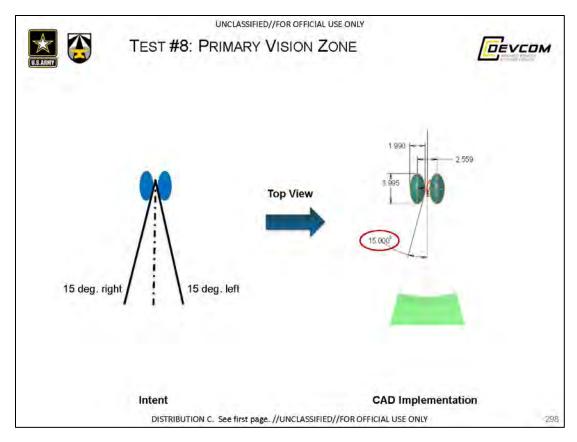


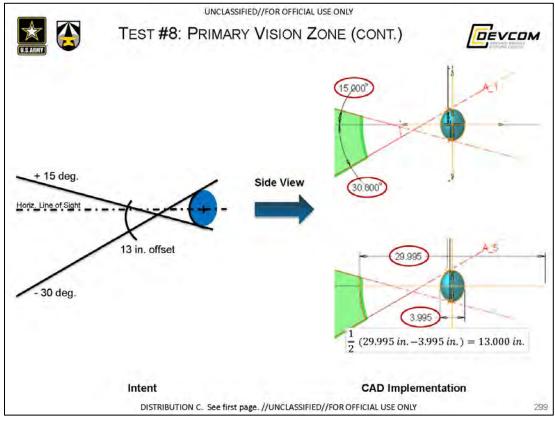


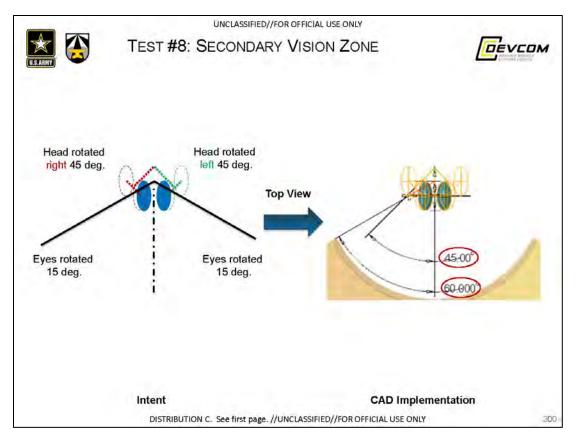


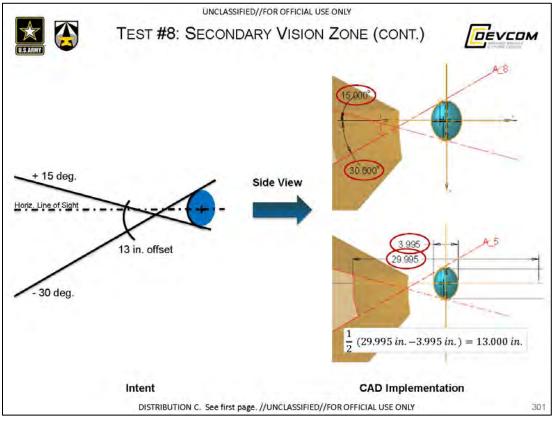


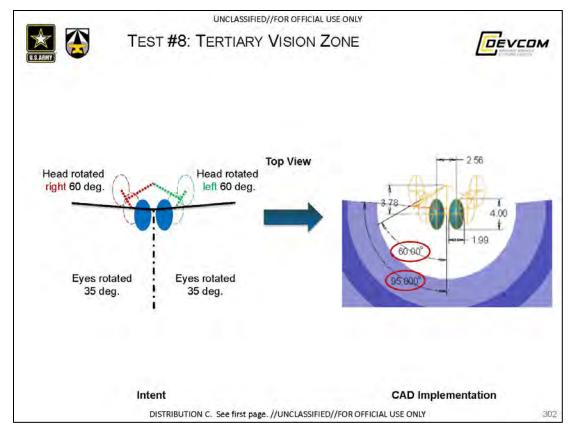


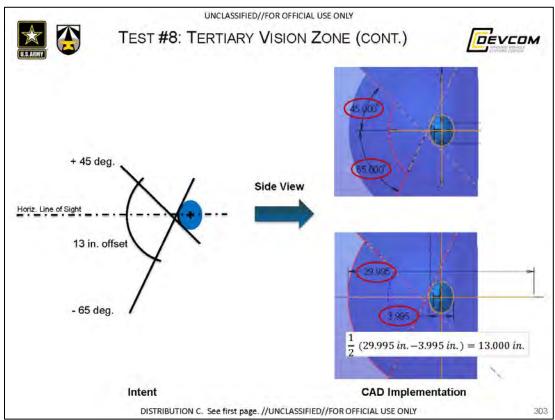


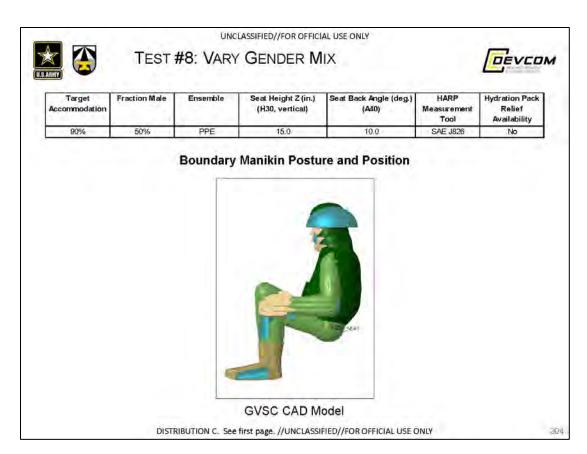


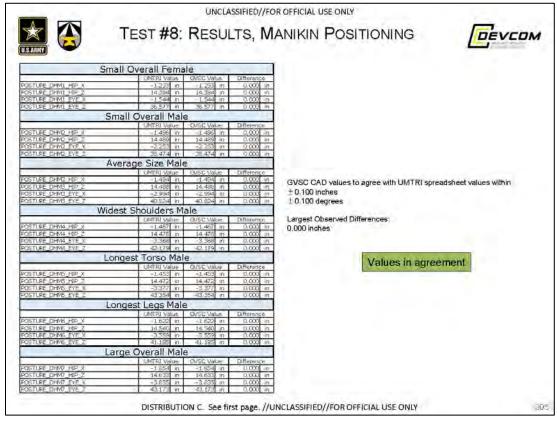


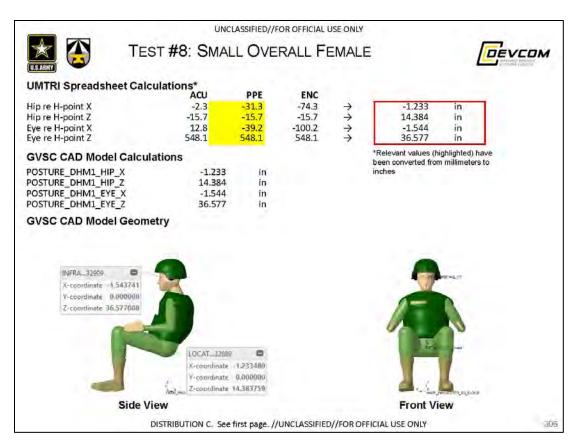


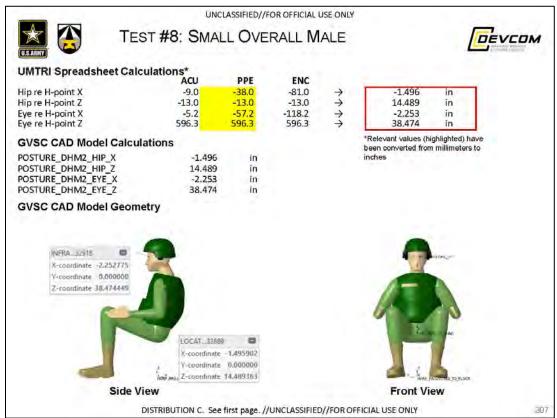


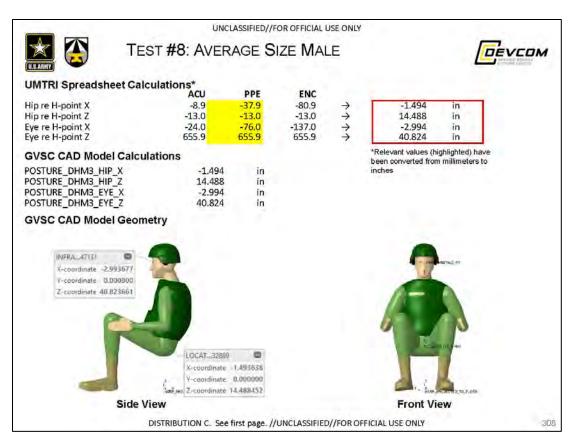


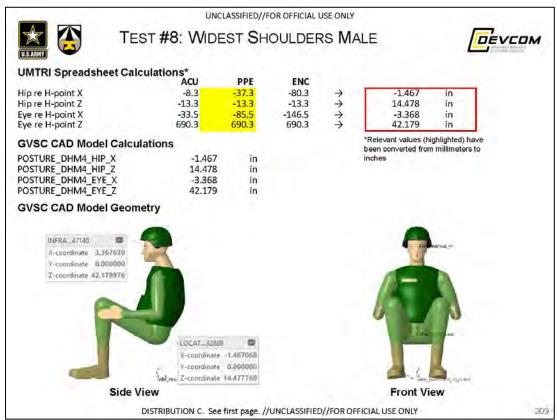


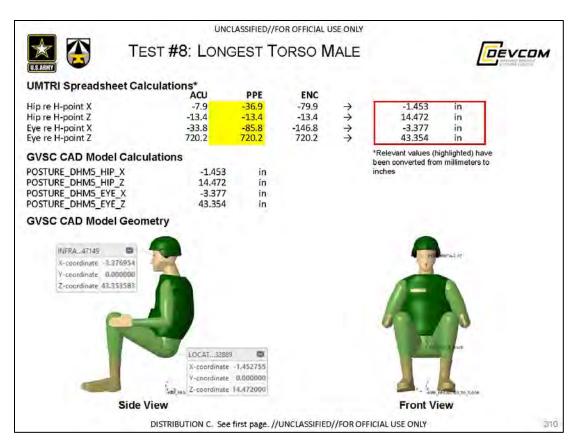


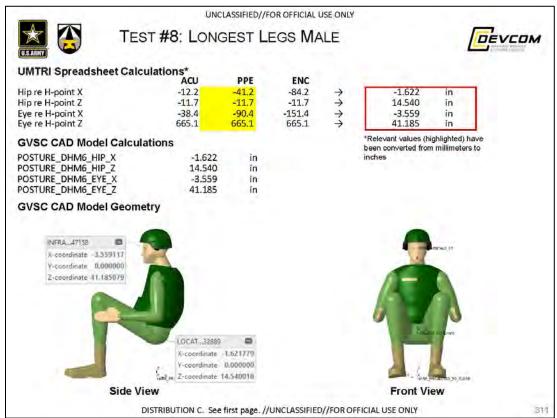


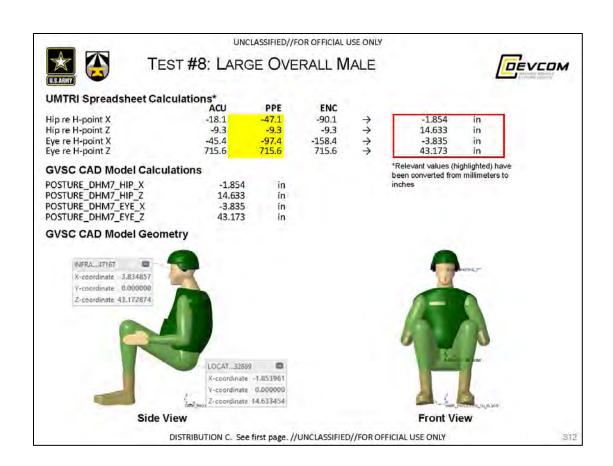




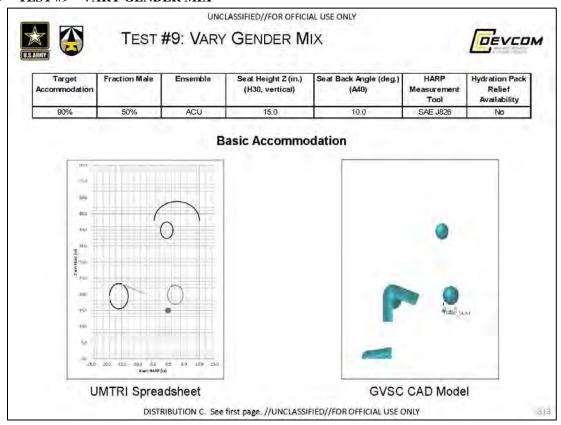


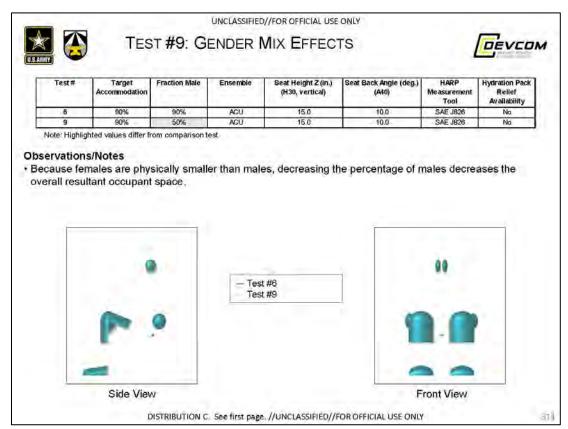


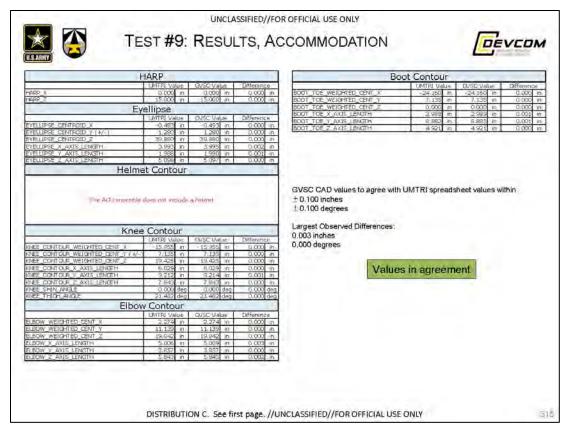


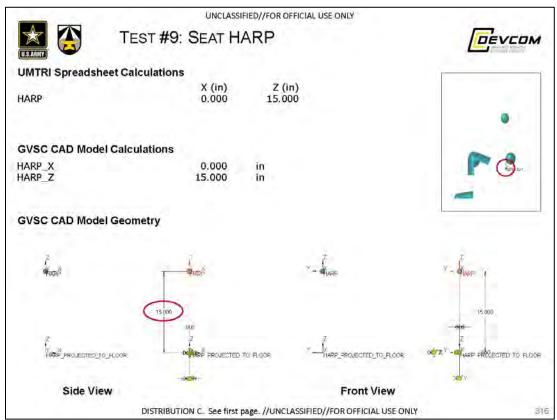


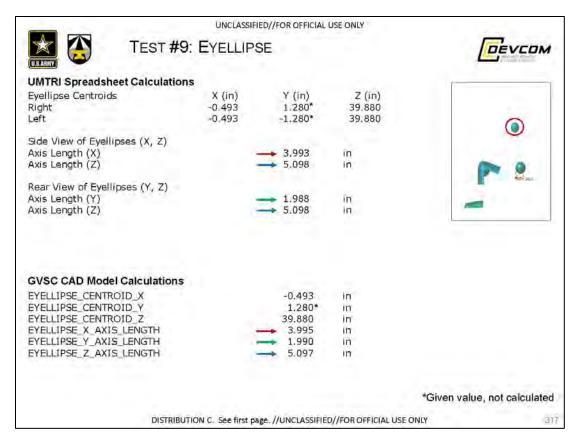
10.7.9 TEST #9 – VARY GENDER MIX

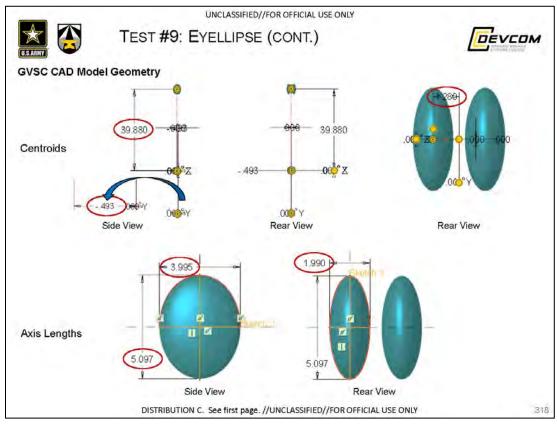


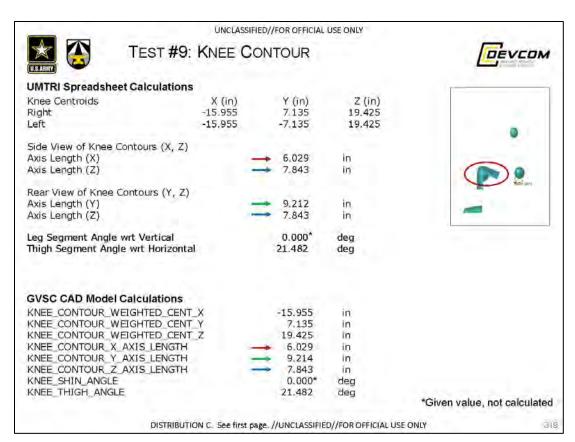


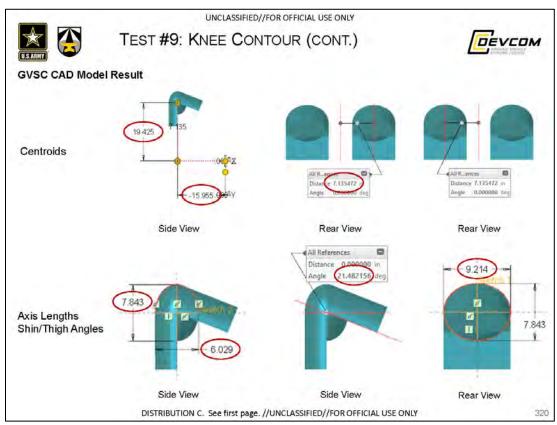


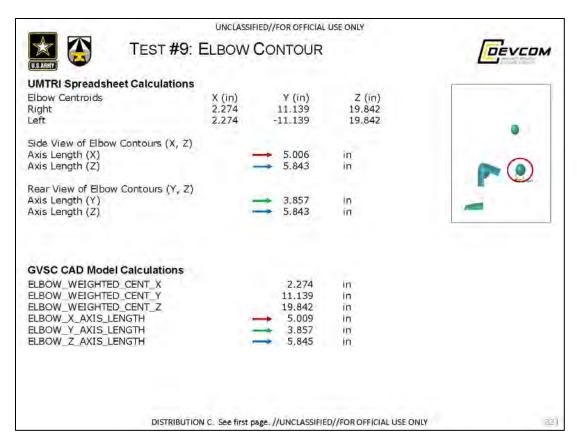


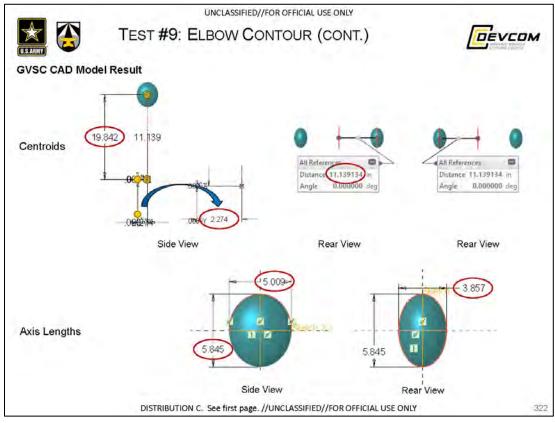


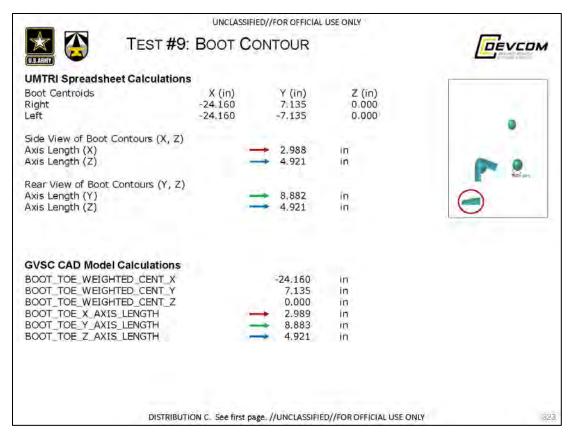


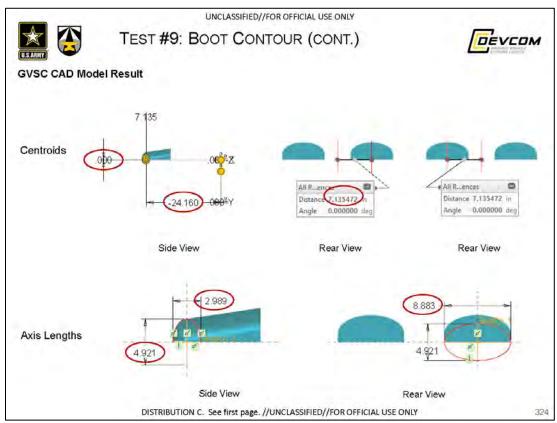


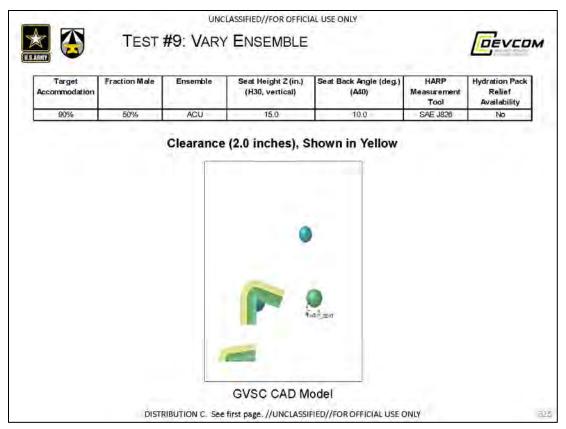


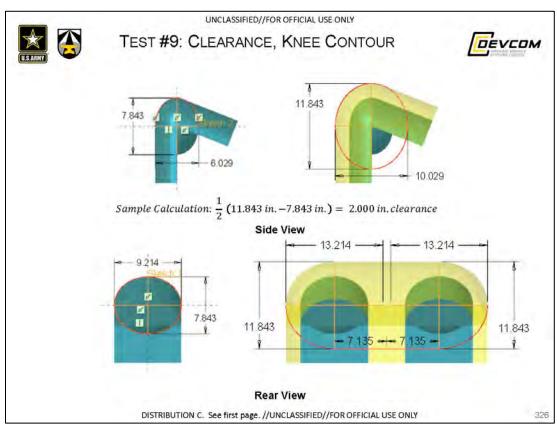


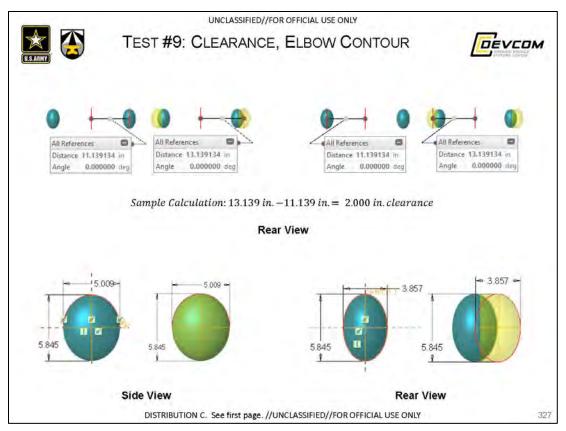


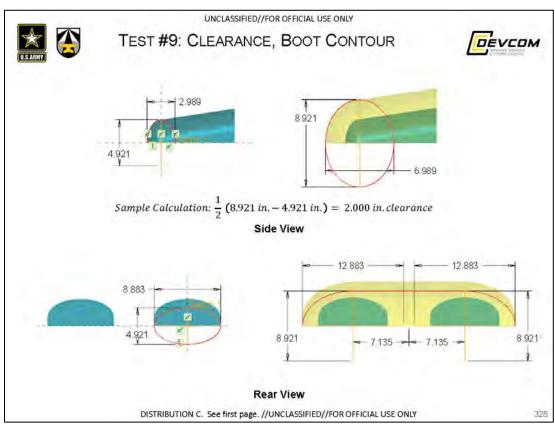


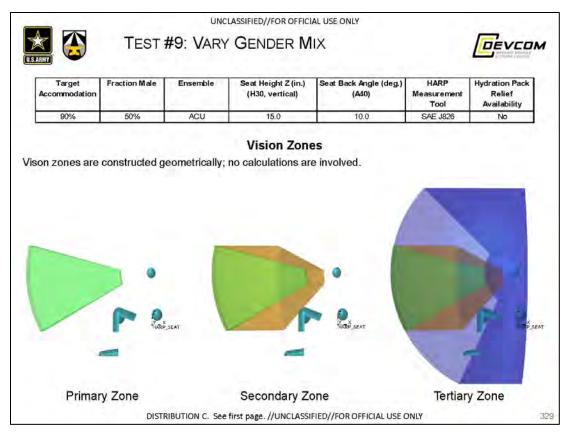


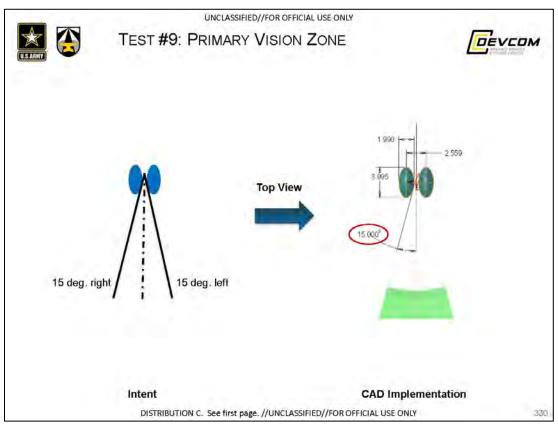


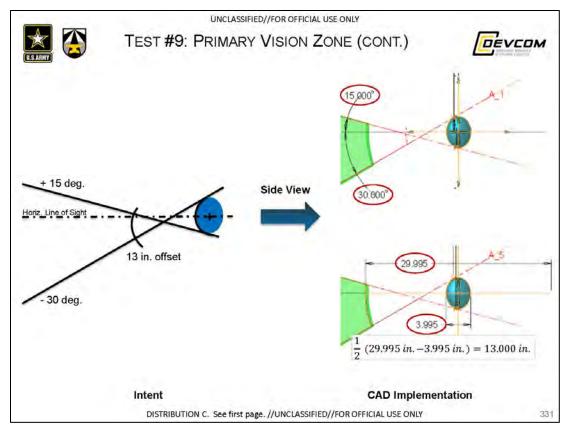


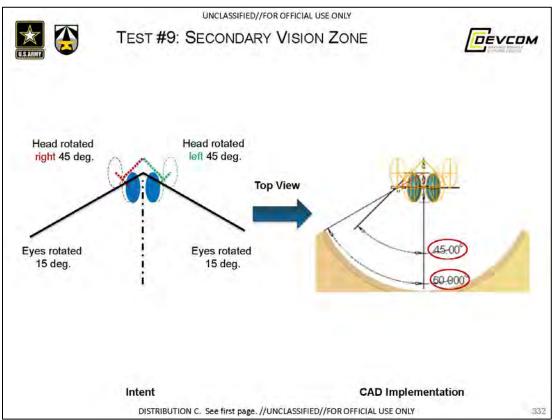


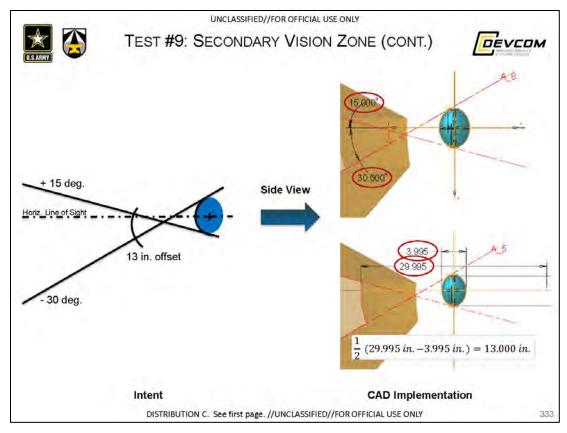


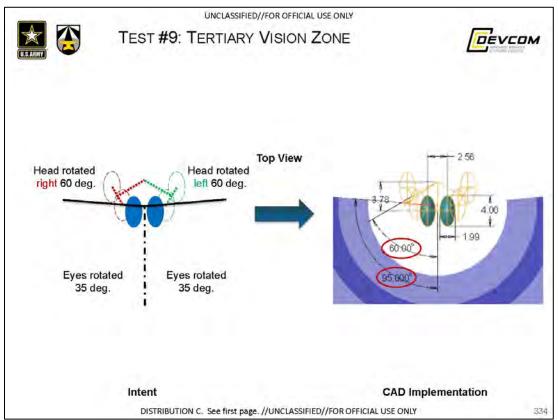


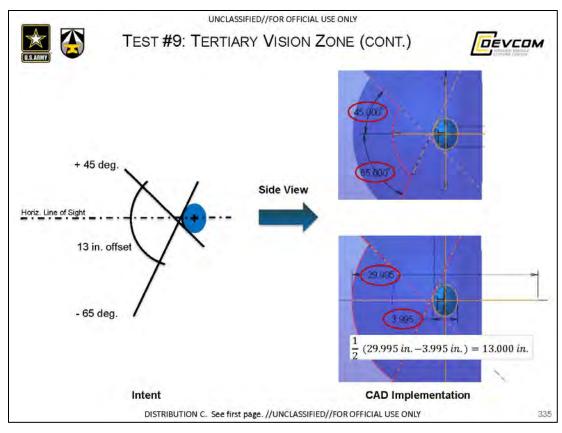


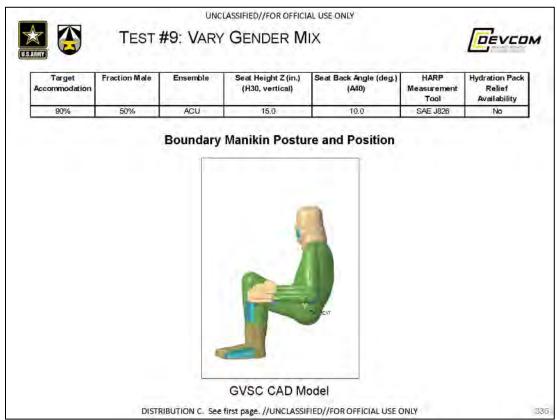


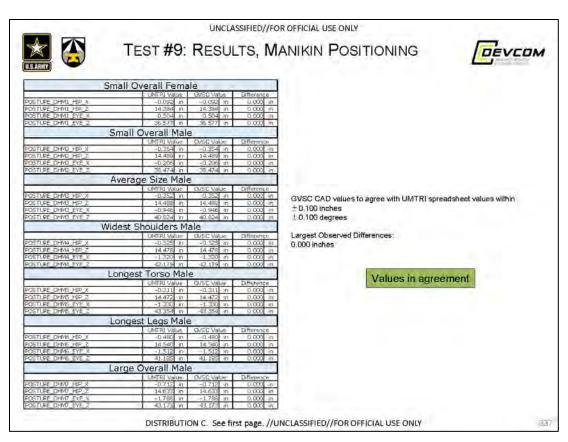


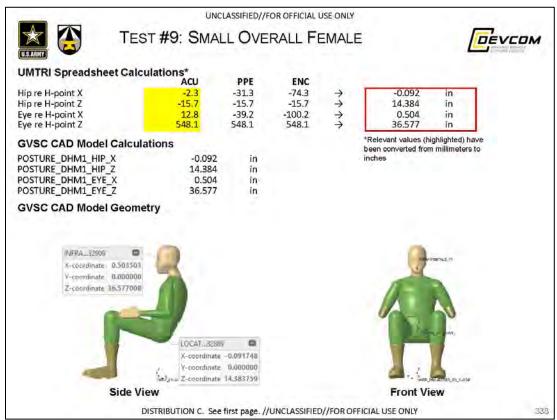


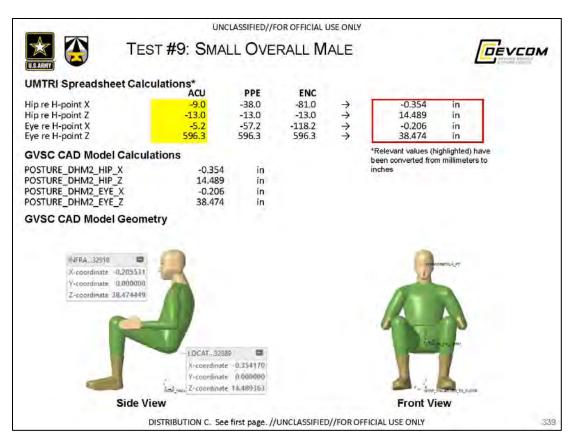


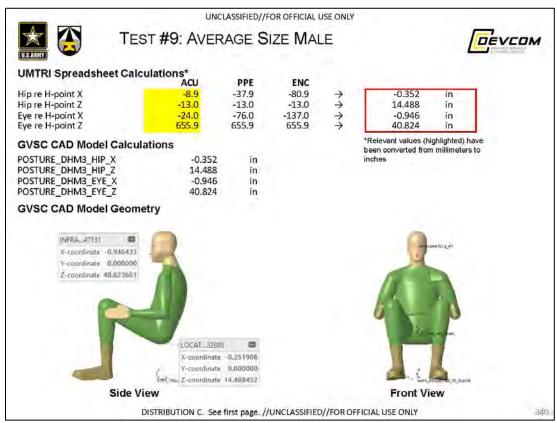


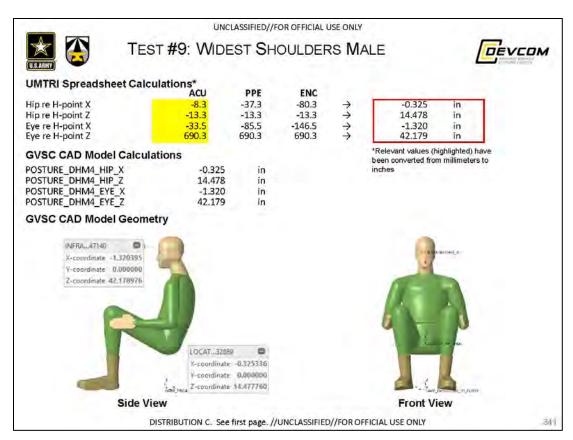


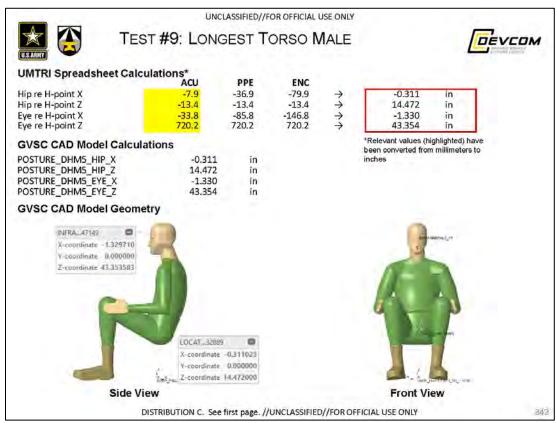


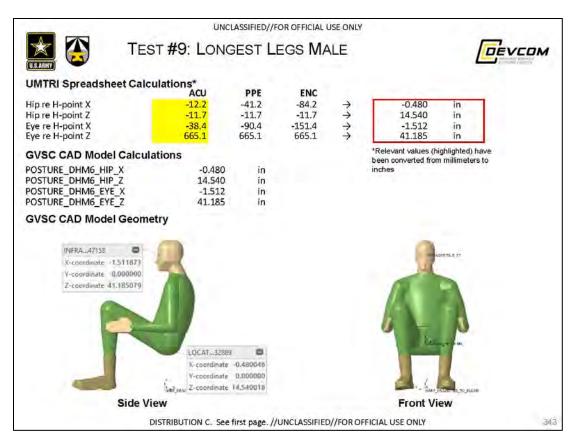


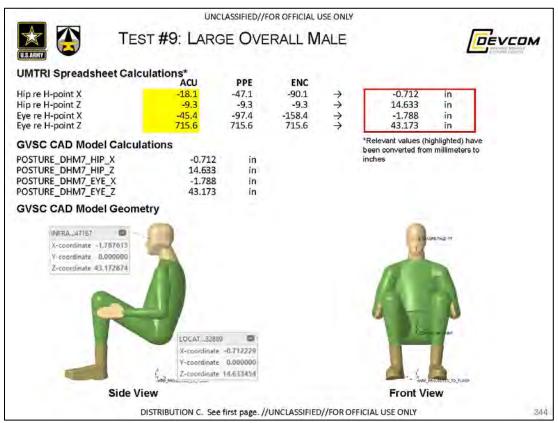












10.7.10 TEST #10 - PROVIDE HYDRATION PACK RELIEF

