

Anthropometrics

Human Factor	The combination of ergonomics and anthropometrics.
Aims of Human Factors	Reduce stress, increase safety, increase ease of use, enhance operational comfort, improve system performance, reliability, maintainance, reduce error

Ergonomics The application of scientific information that concerns about the relationship of human to the design of objects, system, and environments.

Physical Ergonomics Related to work subject of posture, worksite development, operating layout, material handling. Deals with body measurements. Size, strength, physical capacity.

Cognitive Ergonomics Concern with mental process such as perception, memory, reasoning. Also concerns about motor resonse, like the affect of the interactions among human an other elements of a system.

Organisational Ergonn-omics Concerns about communication, work design, shift, crew source, teamwork, virtual organization, telework, quality management. Interactions among humans with other humans.

Anthropometric Data

Psychological Factors

Physiological Factors

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Page 1 of 1.

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