ICS 13.180 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA Január 2024

STN	**Ergonómia** **Metódy trojrozmerného skenovania pre medzinárodne kompatibilné antropometrické databázy** **Časť 2: Hodnotiaci protokol pre relatívne polohy meracích bodov na povrchu tela a ich opakovateľnosť (ISO 20685-2: 2023)**	**STN** **EN ISO 20685-2** 83 3517

Ergonomics - 3-D scanning methodologies for internationally compatible anthropometric databases - Part 2: Evaluation protocol of surface shape and repeatability of relative landmark positions (ISO 20685-2:2023)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 12/23

Obsahuje: EN ISO 20685-2:2023, ISO 20685-2:2023

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 20685-2 (83 3519) z augusta 2017

137796

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 20685-2

September 2023

ICS 13.180

Supersedes EN ISO 20685-2:2017

English Version

Ergonomics - 3-D scanning methodologies for internationally compatible anthropometric databases - Part 2: Evaluation protocol of surface shape and repeatability of relative landmark positions (ISO 20685-2:2023)

Ergonomie - Méthodologies d'exploration tridimensionnelles pour les bases de données anthropométriques compatibles au plan international - Partie 2: Protocole d'évaluation de la forme extérieure et de la répétabilité des positions relatives de repères (ISO 20685-2:2023)

Ergonomie - 3-D-Scanning-Methoden für international kompatible anthropometrische Datenbanken - Teil 2: Bewertungsprotokoll der Oberflächenform und Wiederholbarkeit der relativen Positionen von Orientierungspunkten (ISO 20685-2:2023)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 August 2023.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 20685-2:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 “Ergonomics” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 20685-2:2017.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 20685-2:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 20685-2:2023 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 20685-2

Second edition
2023-09

Ergonomics — 3-D scanning methodologies for internationally compatible anthropometric databases —

Part 2: Evaluation protocol of surface shape and repeatability of relative landmark positions

Ergonomie — Méthodologies d'exploration tridimensionnelles pour les bases de données anthropométriques compatibles au plan international —

Partie 2: Protocole d'évaluation de la forme extérieure et de la répétabilité des positions relatives de repères

Reference number
ISO 20685-2:2023(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

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

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Anthropometry and biomechanics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 122, *Ergonomics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20685-2:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— landmark names in Table 1 and Table B.2 and subclause numbers in Table 1 harmonized with those in ISO 7250-1:2017;

— standard deviation of radial distances deleted from Clause 3;

— calculation of quality parameter for the repeatability of landmark positions, Annex B and Annex D revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20685 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

Introduction

Anthropometric measures are key to many International Standards. These measures can be gathered using a variety of instruments. An instrument with relatively new application to anthropometry is a three-dimensional (3-D) scanner. 3-D scanners generate a 3-D point cloud of the outside of the human body that can be used in a number of situations, including clothing and automotive design, engineering and medical applications. Recently, digital human models have been created from a 3-D point cloud and used for various applications related to technological design process. Quality control of scan-extracted anthropometric data is important since required quality can differ according to applications.

There are a number of different fundamental technologies that underlie commercially available systems. These include stereophotogrammetry, ultrasound and light (laser light, white light and infrared). Furthermore, the software that is available to process data from the scan varies in its methods. Additionally, methods to extract landmark positions differ between commercially available systems. In some systems, anthropometrists decide landmark locations and paste marker stickers, and scanner systems calculate locations of marker stickers and identify their names. In other systems, landmark positions are automatically calculated from the surface shape data. The quality of landmark locations has a significant effect on the quality of scan-extracted 1-D measurements, as well as digital human models created based on these landmarks.

As a result of differences in fundamental technology, hardware and software, the quality of body surface shape and landmark locations from several different systems can be different for the same individual. Since 3-D scanning can be used to gather these data, it was important to develop an International Standard that allows users of such systems, as well as users of scan-extracted measurements, to judge whether the 3-D system is adequate for these needs.

The intent of this document is to ensure the quality control process of body scanners, especially that of surface shape and locations of landmarks as specified by ISO 7250-1.

This document is not intended to be used for an acceptance test.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 20685-2:2023(E)

Ergonomics — 3-D scanning methodologies for internationally compatible anthropometric databases —

Part 2: Evaluation protocol of surface shape and repeatability of relative landmark positions

1 Scope

This document establishes protocols for testing of 3-D surface-scanning systems in the acquisition of human body shape data and measurements. It does not apply to instruments that measure the motion of individual landmarks.

While mainly concerned with whole-body scanners, this document is also applicable to body-segment scanners (head scanners, hand scanners, foot scanners). It applies to body scanners that measure the human body in a single view. When a hand-held scanner is evaluated, the human operator can contribute to the overall error. When systems are evaluated in which the participant is rotated, movement artefacts can be introduced; these can also contribute to the overall error. This document applies to the landmark positions determined by an anthropometrist. It does not apply to landmark positions automatically calculated by software from the point cloud.

The quality of surface shape of the human body and landmark positions is influenced by the performance of scanner systems and humans, including measurers and participants. This document addresses the performance of scanner systems by using artefacts rather than human participants as test objects.

Traditional instruments are required to be accurate to the millimetre. Their accuracy can be verified by comparing the instrument with a scale calibrated according to an international standard of length. To verify or specify the accuracy of body scanners, a calibrated test object with known form and size is used.

The intended audience is those who use 3-D body scanners to create 3-D anthropometric databases, the users of these data, and body scanner designers and manufacturers. This document intends to provide the basis for agreement on the performance of body scanners between scanner users and scanner providers as well as between 3-D anthropometric database providers and data users.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 7250-1:2017, *Basic human body measurements for technological design — Part 1: Body measurement definitions and landmarks*

ISO 20685-1:2018, *3-D scanning methodologies for internationally compatible anthropometric databases — Part 1: Evaluation protocol for body dimensions extracted from 3-D body scans*