



**BSI Standards Publication**

# **Railway applications — Design for PRM use — General requirements**

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Part 2: Information

# National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 16584-2:2025. It supersedes BS EN 16584-2:2017, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee RAE/1/-/15, Railway Applications - People with Reduced Mobility.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Informations

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Informationen

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## European foreword

This document (EN 16584-2:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 “Railway applications”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2026.

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 16584-2:2017.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- the document template has been updated;
- the document has been revised generally for document references and editorial issues with grammar;
- scope modified;
- normative references updated;
- terms and definitions revised;
- 5.1 removed references to annexes covering EC verification and testing requirements;
- 5.2.2.2 (2) Route identification – text updated;
- 5.2.5 (4) Visual Information – text updated;
- 5.2.8 (3) additional requirement;
- 5.3.1 (1) Priority Seats – text updated, and assessment added;
- 5.3.3.2 Exterior Doors - text amended and additional requirements;
- 5.3.5.3 (5) Dynamic Visual Information – text updated;
- 5.3.7 (3 ii) Call for Aid – text changed to align with the TSI;
- 6.2 Methodologies – Internal Displays – text updated;
- Annex A “EC verification – Interoperability constituents” removed;
- Annex B “Summary of testing requirements” removed;
- Subsequent annexes renumbered;
- Clause A.2 updated;

- Clause A.5 Call for Aid text updated;
- Annex G updated in line with Appendix G of the TSI;
- Clause H.5 updated;
- Clause I.5 replacement figure;
- Clause L.2 updated;
- Annex N text updated;
- Annex ZA updated;
- Bibliography updated.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

For the relationship with EU Legislation, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

This document is part of a suite of four 'Design for PRM use' standards that have in total nine parts:

- EN 16584 is a standard that covers both infrastructure and rolling stock — Railway applications — Design for PRM use — General requirements:
  - Part 1: Contrast (EN 16584-1);
  - Part 2: Information (EN 16584-2);
  - Part 3: Optical and friction characteristics (EN 16584-3).
- EN 16585 is a standard that covers rolling stock — Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Equipment and components on board rolling stock:
  - Part 1: Toilets (EN 16585-1);
  - Part 2: Elements for sitting, standing and moving (EN 16585-2);
  - Part 3: Clearways and internal doors (EN 16585-3).
- EN 16586 is a standard that covers rolling stock — Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Accessibility of persons with reduced mobility to rolling stock:
  - Part 1: Steps for access and egress (EN 16586-1);
  - Part 2: Boarding aids (EN 16586-2).
- EN 16587 is a standard that covers infrastructure — Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Requirements for obstacle-free routes for infrastructure.

These standards aim to clarify the requirements (with clear and consistent terms and definitions) and to define the associated criteria and, where appropriate, methodologies to allow a clear pass/fail assessment.



## 1 Scope

This document describes the specific 'Design for PRM use' requirements applying to both infrastructure and rolling stock and the assessment of those requirements. The following applies to this document:

- The definitions and requirements describe specific aspects of 'Design for PRM use' required by persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility as defined in the PRM TSI.
- This document defines elements that are universally valid for obstacle-free travelling relating to tactile feedback, transmission of visual and acoustic information. The definitions and requirements of this document cover the infrastructure and rolling stock applications.
- This document only refers to aspects of accessibility for PRM passengers; it does not define non-PRM related requirements and definitions.
- This document assumes that the infrastructure or rolling stock is in its defined operating condition.
- Where minimum or maximum dimensions are quoted these are absolute NOT nominal requirements.

The 'General requirements' standard is written in three parts:

- Part 1 contains:
  - contrast.
- This document is Part 2 and contains:
  - spoken information;
  - written information;
  - tactile information;
  - pictograms;
  - audible signals.
- Part 3 contains:
  - lighting;
  - low reflective properties;
  - transparent obstacles;
  - slip resistance.

## 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.

EN 81-70:2021+A1:2022, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lift - Part 70: Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability*

EN 16584-1:2025, *Railway applications — Design for PRM use — General requirements — Part 1: Contrast*

EN 16584-3:2025, *Railway applications — Design for PRM use — General requirements — Part 3: Optical and friction characteristics*

EN 16585-1:2025, *Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Equipment and components on board rolling stock — Part 1: Toilets*

EN 16585-2:2025, *Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Equipment and components on board rolling stock — Part 2: Elements for sitting, standing and moving*

EN 16587:2025, *Railway applications — Design for PRM use — Requirements for obstacle-free routes for infrastructure*

EN 17285:2020, *Railway applications - Acoustics - Measuring of door audible warnings*

EN IEC 60268-16:2020, *Sound system equipment - Part 16: Objective rating of speech intelligibility by speech transmission index*

ISO 3864-1:2011, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings*

ISO 7000:2019, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols*

ISO 7001:2023, *Graphical symbols — Registered public information symbols*

ISO 21542:2021, *Building construction — Accessibility and usability of the built environment*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **ascender**

part of any of the characters b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l or t which protrudes above the x-height of the character

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### 3.2

#### **bezel**

raised area that surrounds a pressel as part of a pushbutton

### 3.3

#### **character height**

vertical size of uppercase letters or numbers

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### 3.4

#### **compressed 'ascender'**

ascender that has been compressed or squashed or misaligned and does not use a consistent x-height and/or ascender height

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### 3.5

#### **compressed 'descender'**

descender that has been compressed or squashed or misaligned and does not use a consistent x-height and/or descender height

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### 3.6

#### **contrast**

perception of a difference visually between one surface or element of a building/rail vehicle and another by reference to their light reflectance values (LRV) or luminance values

Note 1 to entry: See BS 8300-1 and BS 8300-2 for further information.

### 3.7

#### **customer information**

visual and spoken information other than information intended only for staff

### 3.8

#### **descender**

part of any of the characters g, j, p, q or y which protrudes below the level of the baseline

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### 3.9

#### **essential information**

subset of customer information delivered within the confines of the infrastructure comprising information concerning the departure of train services and safety instructions

Note 1 to entry: Platform number, train routeing information, departure times and any updates/changes to previously available information and actions required in reaction to a threat to personal safety (e.g. evacuate station FIRE!, stand back from platform edge train approaching).

### **3.10**

#### **first step**

step that is the first step for a passenger to use, to overcome a height change

Note 1 to entry: For the external access/egress steps this will normally be the step that is closest to the platform edge (fixed or moveable step), therefore this is the first step when boarding and the last step when alighting.

Note 2 to entry: In the context of steps for internal height changes (other than the external access/egress steps) this means the first usable step when ascending and the edge of the walking floor when descending.

### **3.11**

#### **halo**

illuminated ring surrounding a pressel, not necessarily continuous

### **3.12**

#### **innovative solution**

technological progression that results in a solution that does not comply with the specification set out in Clause 5 of this standard or for which there are no assessment methods

Note 1 to entry: An innovative solution (Article 6 Commission Regulation (EU) N° 2023/1694 of 10 August 2023) may only be used following a positive opinion from the European Commission.

### **3.13**

#### **last step**

final step for an ascending passenger to use to overcome a height change, forming the edge of the walking floor

### **3.14**

#### **low reflective properties**

characteristics that reduce reflection of light from a surface

### **3.15**

#### **mixed case**

text using a combination of upper and lower case characters

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

### **3.16**

#### **pictogram**

graphical symbol, diagram or figure with a particular meaning which directly represents or conveys its meaning independently of language through a pictorial representation of a physical object, action or character

Note 1 to entry: Refer to ISO 7001:2023, ISO 22727:2007 and ISO 9186 (all parts) for rules regarding graphical symbols and frames.

### **3.17**

#### **pressel**

surface of the pushbutton which is pressed in order to activate the pushbutton

**3.18****routeing information**

information, used by passengers to guide them on their journey, a guide as to which route to take to get to a required destination or facility and changes along that journey

Note 1 to entry: This can be temporary information to an event e.g. exhibition or sporting event but NOT any form of commercial advertising.

**3.19****sans serif font**

character set from a sans serif typeface

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

**3.20****sans serif**

without serifs

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

**3.21****serif**

additional stroke or line attached to the main strokes of a character or number

Note 1 to entry: For examples see Annex F.

**3.22****slip resistant**

surface finish that is sufficiently rough or otherwise specially formulated so that friction between the surface and a person's footwear or mobility aid is maintained at an acceptable level in both wet and dry conditions

Note 1 to entry: Snow and ice are outside this definition and this standard, therefore other special measures (e.g. operational) should be taken for steps and platforms etc that are exposed to these weather conditions.

**3.23****spoken information**

information audibly communicated in words

Note 1 to entry: This can be direct, pre-recorded or synthesized information.

**3.24****station**

form of infrastructure where a train operates, and passengers can board or alight in normal operation

**3.25****tactile**

information that is relayed through the physical sense of touch

Note 1 to entry: Tactile signs, controls, symbols, pictograms, guide path and Braille or raised characters are a physical means by which tactile information is provided.

3.26  
typeface

character set (letters and numbers) of a particular design that is categorised as either ‘serif’ or ‘sans serif’ where this is a collective definition of all the characters in that typeface and not the individual characters

Note 1 to entry: Examples of the characters in a ‘serif and sans serif’ typeface are shown in Annex F and example typefaces in Annex N.

3.27  
universal toilet

toilet designed to be used by all passengers including passengers in wheelchairs

3.28  
visual acuity

threshold of the capacity of the eye to perceive fine details of a visual object (a sign), the recognizability of which depends on the visual angle

3.29  
visual information

written information, pictograms and markings

3.30  
wheelchair space

designated space in the passenger compartment for a wheelchair user and their wheelchair

3.31  
written information

information visually communicated in words, letters and numerals, excluding pictograms and markings

4 Symbols and abbreviations

For purposes of this document, the symbols and abbreviations in Table 1 and Table 2 apply.

Table 1 —Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Designation
EN	European Standard
ISO	the International Organization for Standardization
NCS	Natural Colour System
PRM	Persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility
RAL	German colour matching system issued by RAL gGmbH.
STI-PA	Speech Transmission Index Passenger Address
TSI	Technical Specification for Interoperability

**Table 2 —Symbols**

Symbol	Designation	Unit
%ile	percentile	
dB	unit of noise level	decibel
$L_{Aeq}$	average noise levels	decibel
Hz	unit of frequency	Hertz
$L$	unit of luminance in candela per square metre	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
m	unit of length	metre
mm	unit of length	millimetre
s	unit of time	second

## 5 Requirements and assessment

### 5.1 General

All dimensions in the figures are in millimetres (mm) unless otherwise stated.

### 5.2 Infrastructure

#### 5.2.1 Parking facilities for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility

Where a station specific parking area exists, there shall be sufficient and adapted parking spaces reserved for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility eligible to utilize them at the nearest practicable position, within the parking area, to an accessible entrance.

- International or National Standards or Guidance shall apply to parking spaces (this includes but is not limited to the number of spaces, access, location, dimensions, materials, colours, signing and lighting).

#### 5.2.2 Obstacle-free routes

##### 5.2.2.1 Vertical circulation

Staircases on the obstacle-free routes shall as a minimum have tactile warning surface indicators according to EN 16587:2025 installed before the first descending step of flights of stairs of three steps or more.

- International or National Standards or Guidance shall apply to tactile warning surface indicators.

##### 5.2.2.2 Route identification

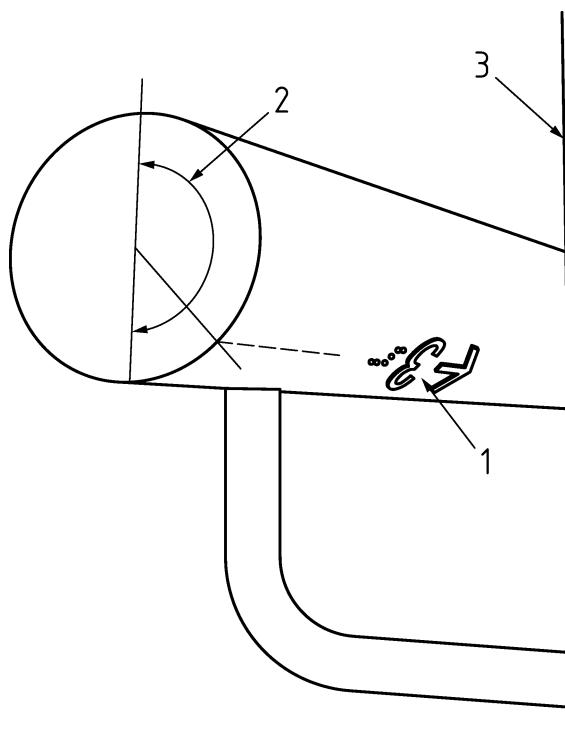
- 1) Obstacle-free routes shall be clearly identified by visual information as detailed in 5.2.5.
- 2) Information on the obstacle-free route shall be provided to visually impaired people by tactile and contrasting walking surface indicators as a minimum:
  - International or National Standards or Guidance shall apply to tactile walking surface indicators.

- If a tactile path is installed it shall comply with National Standards or Guidance and shall be provided along the full length of the obstacle-free route(s).
- Contrast shall be assessed according to EN 16584-1:2025
- This requirement does not apply to obstacle-free routes to and from car parks.
- If more than one facility of a certain type of public area are provided, the route to at least one of them shall be indicated by tactile and contrasting walking surface indicators.
- Tactile walking surface indicators can be omitted when the route is indicated unambiguously by built or natural elements, such as edges and surfaces that can be followed tactually and visually.
- Technical solutions using remotely controlled audible devices or telephone applications are permitted to be used in addition or as an alternative:
  - When used as an addition to the tactile walking surface indicators, international or National Standards or Guidance, if available shall apply.
  - When they are intended to be used as an alternative, they shall be treated as innovative solutions.

NOTE 'Innovative solution' in this context refers to the defined process in article 6 of the PRM TSI.

- 3) If there are handrails or walls within reach along the obstacle-free route to the platform, they shall have brief information (for example platform-number or direction-information). The information shall be in braille or prismatic letters or numbers (recommendation is to have both braille and prismatic letters or numbers). The information shall be located on the handrail, or on the wall at a height between 1 450 mm and 1 650 mm.
  - Arrows are permissible, in addition to braille or prismatic letters and numbers.
    - For the purpose of this standard prismatic means raised or tactile character and shall be assessed according to Annex B.
    - Braille shall be assessed according to Annex E.
  - When placed on the handrail, this information shall be positioned on the rear of the handrail. The centreline of the tactile information shall be within the 180° arc as shown in Figure 1.
  - When placed on the wall, this information shall be positioned as shown in Figure 2.
  - This information shall be on both the left and right hand side handrails or walls along the obstacle-free route.



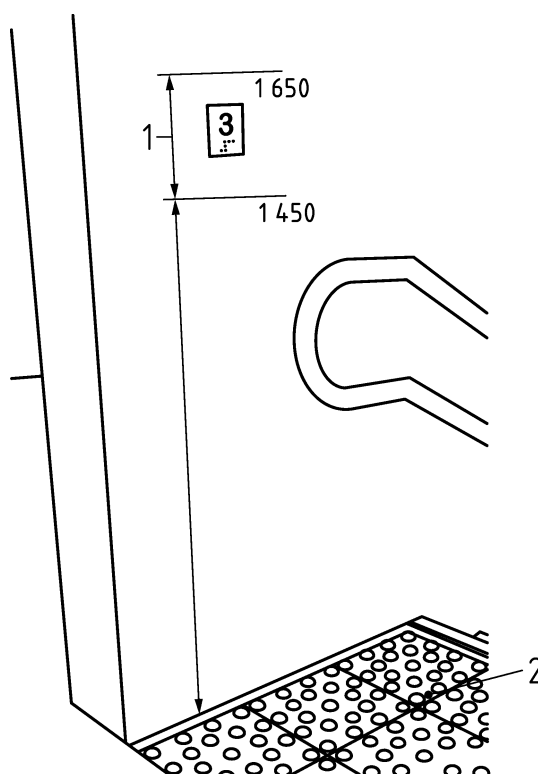


#### Key

- 1 tactile information in braille and prismatic characters on handrails at height 850 mm to 1 000 mm
- 2 0° to 180° angle from top of handrail to centreline of tactile information at rear of handrail
- 3 wall, surface or structure on which handrail is mounted (rear side of the handrail)

NOTE The example in Figure 1 shows the tactile information at approximately 140° from the top.

**Figure 1 — Positioning of tactile information on the handrail**



#### Key

- 1 height range within which tactile information in braille or prismatic characters shall be positioned as measured vertically from the walking floor
- 2 walking floor
- 3 sign or label containing tactile information

**Figure 2 — Vertical positioning of tactile information on the wall or surface**

### 5.2.3 Doors and entrances

Door operating devices shall be identifiable by touch, for example tactile markings see Annex B, and shall indicate the functionality.

— Where fitted assessment shall be according to appropriate international or national standards.

### 5.2.4 Ticketing, information desks and customer assistance points

- 1) Where manual ticket sales counters, information desks and customer assistance points are provided along the obstacle-free route:
  - i. A minimum of one desk shall be accessible to a wheelchair user and to people of small stature.
    - Assessment shall be according to ISO 21542:2021 or appropriate national or regional standards.
  - ii. A minimum of one desk shall be fitted with an induction loop system for hearing assistance.
- 2) If there is a glass barrier between the passenger and salesperson at the ticket counter:

- i. This shall be removable
- ii. If the glass barrier is not removable, an intercom system shall be fitted

NOTE 1 'Glass' in the context of this standard is to be understood as any transparent material, see EN 16584-3:2025 for the requirements of glass barriers.

- 3) If electronic devices are fitted that display pricing information to the salesperson, such devices shall also be fitted that display the price to the person purchasing the ticket.

— Assessment shall be according to Annex K

- i. All information on the display shall be between 1 200 and 1 600 mm above the walking floor measured vertically from that floor.
- ii. The information shall be viewed from the eye points of the agreed design range, for example: 5 %ile female to 95 %ile male.

— Assessment shall be according to Annex C and relevant anthropometric data.

— Assessment for the wheelchair accessible ticket desk shall assume that the PRM is seated in a wheelchair for the assessment to be made with eye points as defined in Annex C.

— Assessment for the non-wheelchair accessible ticket desk shall assume that the PRM is standing for the assessment to be made with eye points as defined in Annex C.

- iii. The height of uppercase letters and numbers on electronic displays shall be a minimum of 14 mm. The reading distance shall be a minimum of 500 mm from the display.

— Assessment of contrast and brightness shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.

— For minimum reading distances greater than 500 mm then a proportionately larger character height shall be used. See Annex D for a permitted method of determining the height.

- 4) Where ticket vending machines are provided on an obstacle-free route at a station a minimum of one of these machines:

- i. Shall have a tactile contact area, to include the keyboard, the payment and ticket vending areas, at a height according to ISO 21452:2021 or appropriate national or regional standards

— Tactile feedback from the ticket machine or verbal communication of the process to a partially sighted person is recommended

- ii. Shall have a display and keyboard which shall be visible by someone sitting in a wheelchair.

— Assessment of contrast for characters on the keyboard shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025 and lighting conditions shall be according to EN 16584-3:2025.

- iii. The information shall be viewed from the eye points of the agreed design range for example, 5 %ile female to 95 %ile male.

— Assessment shall be according to Annex I and relevant anthropometric data.

- Assessment for the wheelchair accessible ticket vending machine shall assume that the PRM is seated in a wheelchair for the assessment to be made with eye points as defined in Annex C.
- iv. The height of uppercase letters and numbers on ticket vending machine displays shall be a minimum of 7 mm. The reading distance shall be a minimum of 500 mm from the display.
  - Assessment of contrast and brightness shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.
  - For minimum reading distances greater than 500 mm then a proportionately larger character height shall be used. See Annex D for a permitted method of determining the height.
- v. If the display is the method of entering information, then it shall comply with the requirements of 5.2.4 (4) (i).

### 5.2.5 Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information

- 1) The following information shall be provided:
  - safety information and safety instructions;
  - warning, prohibition and mandatory actions signs;
  - information concerning the departure of trains;
  - identification of station facilities, where provided, and access routes to those facilities.
- 2) The fonts, symbols and pictograms used for visual information shall contrast with their background.
  - Contrast shall be assessed according to EN 16584-1:2025.
- 3) Signage (signposting) containing appropriate information shall be provided:
  - i. At all points where passengers need to make a route taking decision:
    - A route taking decision is when a choice between continuing along an existing route or choosing another is made see Annex K for examples.
    - The appropriate level of information required to make the decision shall be provided. For example, “To the platforms” may be appropriate at the first decision making point when entering the station, rather than specific signs for individual platforms.
    - All information to be used in a station shall be collated and shall be assessed at the design review phase (see Annex I) to show the appropriate nature of information used.
  - ii. At intervals on the route:
    - Intervals shall be no greater than 100 m apart,
    - A plan/map of station shall be assessed at the design review phase, see Annex I showing locations of station routing information and then demonstrated when built.

- iii. Signage, symbols and pictograms shall be applied consistently over the whole route.
  - All signage, symbols and pictograms to be used in a station shall be collated and shall be assessed at the design review phase, see Annex I, to show the consistency of signage, symbols and pictograms used.
- 4) The information concerning the departure of trains (including destination, intermediate stops, platform number and time) shall be available suitable for reading from a height of 1 600 mm in at least one location in the station.
  - At a minimum of one location the information on signage or on a display shall be at a height no greater than 1 600 mm. The minimum height for that information shall be 700 mm above the floor.
  - Where typical departure signage is an A0 printed timetable, an alternative format should be used in the location defined as readable by a PRM to allow the PRM to get close to the information to help them read it.
- 5) The typeface used for visual information shall be easily readable.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex F.
  - All safety, warning, mandatory action and prohibition signs shall include pictograms and shall be designed according to ISO 3864-1:2011.
- 6) Tactile information signage shall be fitted in:
  - Toilets, for functional information and call for aid if appropriate.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex B and see Annex J for examples. If braille is used it shall be according to Annex E and see Annex J for good practice information.
  - Lifts according to EN 81-70:2021+A1:2022, 5.4.2 Table 4 and Table 5.
- 7) Time information presented in digits shall be in the 24 h system.
- 8) The following specific graphic symbols and pictograms shall be fitted with the wheelchair symbol according to Annex A:
  - directional information for wheelchair specific routes;
  - indication of the wheelchair accessible toilets and other amenities if provided;
  - assessment shall be according to Annex A and see Annex I for examples;
  - if there is train configuration information on the platform, indication of the wheelchair boarding location;
  - the symbols are permitted to be combined with other symbols see Annex I for examples.
- 9) Where induction loops are fitted these shall be indicated by a sign as described in Annex A.
- 10) In wheelchair accessible toilets, where hinged handrails are provided, a graphic symbol showing the rail in both the stowed and deployed position shall be provided. See Annex I for examples.

— Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex A.

- 11) There shall be no more than five pictograms, together with a directional arrow, indicating a single direction placed adjacent to each other at a single location. See Annex I for examples.
- 12) Displays shall be compliant with the requirements of 5.2.11. In this point, the term “display” shall be understood as any support of dynamic information.

### 5.2.6 Spoken information

The spoken information, where provided, shall have a minimum STI-PA level of 0,45.

- Assessment shall be according to EN IEC 60268-16:2020.
- Where provided, spoken information should be consistent with essential visual information that is being displayed.
- Where spoken information is not provided automatically, an audible communication system should be provided to allow users to acquire the same information, for example a staffed or automated telephone information service.

### 5.2.7 Platform danger area and edges of platforms

- 1) The boundary of the danger area, furthest from the rail side edge of the platform shall be marked with a visual warning line that shall be:
  - i. Colour contrasting
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.
  - ii. Slip resistant
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-3:2025.
  - iii. A minimum width of 100 mm.
- 2) The boundary of the danger area, furthest from the rail side edge of the platform shall be marked with tactile walking surface indicators which can be one of two types:
  - i. An attention pattern indicating a hazard at the boundary of the danger area
  - ii. A guiding pattern indicating a path of travel at the safe side of the platform.
    - Assessment for tactile warning surface indicators shall be according to ISO 21542:2021 or national Standards or Guidance.
- 3) The positioning of the visual and tactile warnings shall be according to international or national Standards or Guidance.

### 5.2.8 End of platforms

Where the end of the platform is not fitted with a barrier that prevents public access it shall be marked with:

- 1) A visual warning line that shall be:

- i. Colour contrasting
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.
  - ii. Slip resistant
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-3:2025.
  - iii. A minimum width of 100 mm.
- 2) Tactile walking surface indicators with an attention pattern indicating a hazard.
- Assessment for tactile warning surface indicators shall be according to ISO 21542:2021 or national Standards or Guidance.
- 3) If a barrier is fitted it shall be contrast with its background.
- Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.

### 5.2.9 Platform – wheelchair boarding aid operational zone

If the wheelchair boarding position is predefined, the platform position(s) of the wheelchair accessible doorway(s) may be marked with the international symbol for the ‘provision for disabled persons’.

- Where used, the signs shall be assessed according to Annex A.

The position on the platform where the facility is likely to be used should take into account the train composition variations.

### 5.2.10 Level track crossings

If level track crossings are used as part of obstacle-free routes, or are the unique solution for all passengers, the beginning and the end of the crossing surface shall have:

- 1) A visual warning line that shall be:
- i. Colour contrasting
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.
  - ii. Slip resistant
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-3:2025.
  - iii. A minimum width of 100 mm.
- 2) Tactile walking surface indicators.
- Assessment for tactile warning surface indicators shall be according to ISO 21542:2021 or national Standards or Guidance.

### 5.2.11 Displays

- 1) Displays shall be sized to show individual station names or words of messages. Each station name, or words of messages, shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s.

— Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.

If multiple words are displayed simultaneously, additional reading time is to be provided.

- 2) If a scrolling display is used (either horizontal or vertical):

- i. Each complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s and

— Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.

- ii. The horizontal scrolling speed shall not exceed an average of 6 characters per s.

— Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.

- 3) Minimum character height on displays shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum viewing distance according to the following formula:

— Reading distance in mm divided by 250 = character height, for example:  
 $10\,000\text{ mm}/250 = 40\text{ mm}.$

## 5.3 Rolling stock

### 5.3.1 Seats – Priority seats

- 1) The priority seats shall be identified by signs. This identification is not required for units intended to be operated exclusively with a seat reservation system where it is a mandatory requirement to have a seat reservation. Where a Unit has partial or optional seat reservations then the priority seats shall be identified by a sign.

— Assessment of signs shall be according to Annex A. See Figure 3 for an example, EN 16585-2:2025 for other applicable information and for an example location

— Assessment of priority seat provision on Units proposed to be exclusively operated with a seat reservation system shall still meet all other relevant Priority Seat requirements

- 2) It shall be stated that other passengers shall make such seats available to those who are eligible to use them when required this can be combined with the priority seat sign above or provided as a supplementary sign.

NOTE Example of a combined sign is shown in Figure 3.





#### Key

- 1 priority seat sign
- 2 example of required text on the sign

**Figure 3 — A priority seat sign with example wording for interior use**

- 3) The vehicles containing priority seats shall be identified by a sign. This identification is not required for units intended to be operated exclusively with a seat reservation system where it is a mandatory requirement to have a seat reservation. Where a Unit has partial or optional seat reservations then the priority seats shall be identified by a sign.
  - Assessment of signs shall be according to Annex A.
  - See EN 16585-2:2025, 5.2.2 for details, applicable information and for example locations.

#### 5.3.2 Wheelchair spaces

- 1) The wheelchair space shall be fitted with a call for aid device that shall:
  - i. Be according to 5.3.7
    - Assessment for the location shall be according to EN 16585-2:2025.
  - ii. Enable a wheelchair user to inform a person who can take appropriate action in the event of danger.
- 2) A sign conforming to Annex A shall be placed immediately next to, or in the wheelchair space so as to identify the space as the wheelchair space.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex A.

NOTE See EN 16585-2:2025, 5.3 (15) for other applicable information.

### 5.3.3 Doors

#### 5.3.3.1 Interface of the door control device

- 1) A door control device shall have visual indication, on or around it when enabled.
  - Assessment for visual indication means the continuous illumination or flashing of a light emitter at a frequency of between 1 Hz and 2 Hz.
  - This requirement does not apply to door handles.
- 2) It shall be identifiable by touch (for example: tactile markings) this identification shall indicate the functionality, (see Annex N for relevant information and examples).
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex B.

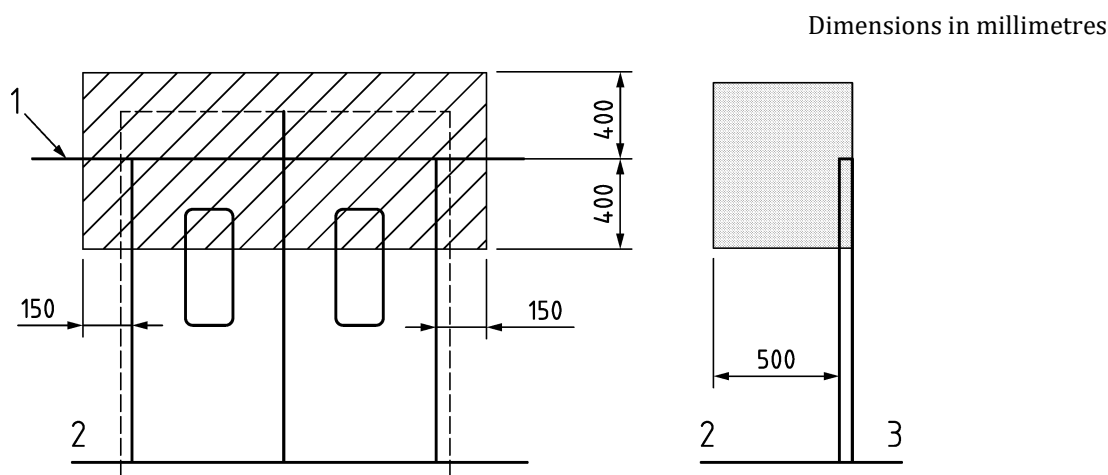
#### 5.3.3.2 Exterior Doors

- 1) The designated wheelchair exterior accessible doorways shall be the closest doorways to the designated wheelchair spaces, those entrances shall be clearly labelled with a sign.
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex A.
  - See EN 16585-2:2025 for other applicable information and for example locations.
- 2) When a door is released for opening a door opening signal shall be given:
  - i. That is clearly audible to persons inside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - ii. That is clearly audible to persons outside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - iii. That is clearly visible to persons inside and outside the train
    - Assessment for visual indication means the continuous illumination of a light emitter for the period that the door is released for opening.
  - iv. The audible signal shall last for a minimum of 5 s unless the door is operated, in which case it may cease after 3 s.
    - When assessing this requirement refer to Annex G.
- 3) When a door is automatically or remotely opened by the driver or other member of the train crew a door opening signal shall be given:
  - i. That is clearly audible to persons inside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - ii. That is clearly audible to persons outside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.

- iii. That is clearly visible to persons inside and outside the train
    - Assessment for visual indication means the continuous illumination of a light emitter.
  - iv. This signal shall last for a minimum of 3 s from the moment that the door starts to open.
    - When assessing this requirement refer to Annex G.
- 4) When a door that is automatically or remotely closed, is about to operate, a door closing signal shall be given:
- i. That is clearly audible to persons inside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - ii. That is clearly audible to persons outside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - iii. That is clearly visible to persons inside and outside the train
    - Assessment for visual indication means the flashing of a light emitter at a frequency of between 1 Hz and 2 Hz.
  - iv. This alert signal shall last for a minimum of 2 s before the door starts to close and shall continue while the door is closing
    - When assessing this requirement refer to Annex G.
    - If the doors remain released for opening apply 5.3.3.2 (2) (iii).
- 5) When a door is closed locally (by a passenger or crew), a door closing signal shall be given:
- i. That is clearly audible to persons inside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - ii. That is clearly audible to persons outside the train
    - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
  - iii. That is clearly visible to persons inside and outside the train
    - Assessment for visible signal means the flashing of a light emitter at a frequency of between 1 Hz and 2 Hz.
  - iv. This door closing signal shall commence following operation of the door control device. The signal shall continue while the door is closing.
    - The audible and visible signals shall continue until the doors are closed
    - If the doors remain released for opening apply 5.3.3.2 (2) (iii).

- v. The audible and visible door closing signal can be omitted when a door is closing for reasons other than departure if alternative means are in place to mitigate the risk of injury to the passengers and the train crew.
  - Assessment methodology – where the audible signal is omitted the door closing speed shall be reduced to 0,1m/s. Alternative mitigation means can be used when supported by a risk / safety assessment to show equivalence.
- 6) The audible door opening signal for persons outside the train can be omitted when a door finding signal is provided. A door finding signal shall sound continuously whilst the door is released and/or available to be opened
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex G.
- 7) The sound source for door audible signals shall be located in the area local to the control device
  - For assessment 'local' means the door sounder shall be located within 100 mm of the centre of the applicable door control device.
  - i. If there is no such control device, adjacent to the doorway:
    - Assessment for 'adjacent' shall be according to the hatched area in Figure 4.
  - ii. If there is more than one door control device fitted internally (for example on each door pillar) to a doorway, only one will require a sounder.
  - iii. If there is more than one door control device fitted externally (for example on each door leaf) to a doorway, only one will require a sounder.
  - iv. If a separate sound source is used for the door closing signal, it can be either local to the control device or adjacent to the doorway.
    - For assessment 'local' means the sound source shall be located within 100 mm of the centre of the applicable door control device
    - Assessment for 'adjacent' shall be according to the hatched area in Figure 4.
  - v. If an external door finding signal is provided, its sound source shall be located in the area local to the control device, and the sound source for the door closing signal shall be located in the area adjacent to the doorway.
    - For assessment 'local' means the sound source shall be located within 100 mm of the centre of the applicable door control device.
    - Assessment for 'adjacent' shall be according to the hatched area in Figure 4.
- 8) The visible signal(s) shall be located so that:
  - i. The door released for opening signal shall be local to the door control, for example push button illuminated halo;
  - ii. The door close signal shall be clearly visible to persons inside the train such that it minimizes the opportunity for it to be obscured by passengers located in the vestibule.

- Assessment of correct location of interior signal shall be within the hatched area identified in Figure 4.
- iii. It is clearly visible to persons outside the train.
- The external visible signals shall be provided by the push button illuminated halo, where fitted.
  - Where external door control push button illuminated halos are not fitted then an alternative light emitter shall be fitted.
- 9) External signals may be:
- i. Omitted if the whole line is equipped with platform screen doors and the signals are provided by platform based equipment
  - ii. Suppressed at platforms equipped with platform screen doors and the signals are provided by platform based equipment.
- 10) The method of door activation shall be by train crew, semi-automatic (i.e. passenger pushbutton operation) or automatic.



#### Key

- 1 door header panel
- 2 vehicle interior
- 3 vehicle exterior

**Figure 4 — Indicated area (hatched) is that deemed to be adjacent to the door**

### 5.3.4 Toilets

#### 5.3.4.1 Standard and universal toilets: common parameters

- 1) A visual and tactile (or audible) indication shall be given inside and outside the toilet to indicate when a door has been locked. For examples see Annex M and for other relevant information see J.3.

Visual indication means either:

- i. The continuous illumination for the full period that the door is locked of a light emitter that shall have a minimum luminance of 30 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and a maximum of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> or
  - ii. The control device shall move into a perceptibly different position as a consequence of its activation. This also provides the tactile indication.
    - Assessment of tactile indication shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Clause B.3.
    - Audible indication inside the toilet shall be via one or more tones (this should be three consecutive tones of nominally 0,6 s duration, with intervals of 0,6 s at frequency of 1 000 Hz ± 200 Hz). It only needs to sound once, immediately after activation and prolonged tones of more than 3 s should be avoided.
- 2) Any control device, including flushing system shall be identifiable by touch.
- Assessment of identifiable by touch shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex B.
- 3) Clear, precise information for the operation of any control device shall be provided, making use of pictograms and shall be tactile.
- In this clause 'information for the operation of any control device' means the indication of its function, not the details for the operation of the control device itself, (for example the information associated with the flush control device shall state 'flush or WC' in either tactile characters or by a tactile pictogram. It does not require a sign to state 'push button to flush').
  - This requirement applies to door controls, flush controls, soap/water/dryer controls and the litter bin (if provided).
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex B (see Annex I and Annex J for examples and other relevant information).
- 4) Tactile information signage shall be fitted for functional information inside toilet cubicles, if appropriate.
- In this clause 'functional information' means details about the actions required to operate the control device.
  - This requirement applies to powered door controls and call for aid devices, where fitted.
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex B.

#### 5.3.4.2 Universal toilet

- 1) The exterior of the door shall be marked with a sign.
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex A.
- 2) A pictogram showing the hinged handrail in both the stowed and deployed positions shall be provided. See Annex I for an example.
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex A.

- 3) The toilet cubicle shall be fitted with not less than two call for aid devices that shall be:
  - i. In accordance with 5.3.7:
    - Assessment for the location shall be according to EN 16585-1:2025.
  - ii. When operated, send a signal to a person who can take appropriate action they need not initiate a communication.
- 4) The control element (for example pushbutton) of the call for aid devices shall be:
  - i. Distinct from any other control within the toilet
  - ii. Coloured differently from other control devices.

### 5.3.5 Customer information

#### 5.3.5.1 General

- 1) The requirements in 5.3.5 shall apply to the following information:
  - safety information and safety instructions;
  - audible safety instructions coupled with visible indications in case of emergency;
  - warning, prohibition and mandatory actions signs;
  - information concerning the route of the train, including information about delays and unplanned stops;
  - information concerning the location of on board facilities.
- 2) Written information in signage or dynamic visual information applications, shall be easily readable. Consider the need for multiple language capability and the consistency requirements between audible and visual 'essential information'.
  - Assessment as being 'easily readable' shall be by meeting the following characteristics:
    - i. Use of a sans serif typeface: see Annex L for examples of compliant typefaces
    - ii. Use of mixed case shall be used for all written information (not in uppercase letters only): see Annex F
    - iii. Use of clearly recognizable descenders and ascenders.
      - Descenders in Roman script shall be clearly recognizable and have a minimum size ratio of 20 % to the uppercase characters height, see Annex F. Examples of typefaces that deliver the requirement are included in Annex L.
      - Compressed descenders and ascenders shall not be used.
- 3) Time information presented in digits shall be in the 24 h system.

### 5.3.5.2 Signage, pictograms and tactile information

- 1) All safety, warning, mandatory action and prohibition signs shall include pictograms and shall be designed in accordance with ISO 3864-1:2011.
- 2) There shall be no more than five pictograms, together with a directional arrow, indicating a single direction placed adjacent to each other at a single location. See Annex I for examples.
- 3) The following specific pictograms shall be fitted with the wheelchair symbol according to Annex A:
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex A for sign and Annex I for combining pictograms.
  - i. Directional information for wheelchair accessible amenities
  - ii. Indication of the wheelchair accessible door location outside the train
  - iii. Indication of the wheelchair space inside the train
  - iv. Indication of the universal toilets
  - v. The symbols can be combined with other symbols (for example: carriage number, toilet, etc).
- 4) Where induction loops are fitted these shall be indicated by a pictogram.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex A.
- 5) In universal toilets, where hinged handrails are provided, a pictogram showing the rail in both the stowed and deployed positions shall be provided.
  - Assessment shall comply with 5.3.4.2.
- 6) If a vehicle provides reserved seats the number or letter of that vehicle as used in the reservation system:
  - i. Shall be displayed externally on or adjacent to all its passenger access doors
  - ii. Shall be displayed in characters not less than 70 mm high
  - iii. Shall be visible both when the door is open and closed.
- 7) If seats are identified by numbers or letters, the numbers or letters of the seat:
  - i. Shall be displayed on or adjacent to every seat
    - Where tactile characters are provided then a combined label on the aisle seat shall be used to prevent reaching across people.
  - ii. Shall be in characters not less than 12 mm high.
  - iii. Shall contrast with their background.
    - Assessment shall be according to EN 16584-1:2025.
- 8) Tactile information signage shall be fitted:



- i. In toilets and wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation, for functional information and call for aid device if appropriate
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex B and see Annex H for examples. If braille is used it shall be according to Annex E and Annex H.
- ii. For the open/close button of passenger accessible doors (doors for use by passengers) and call for aid devices.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex B and see Annex I for examples. If braille is used it shall be according to Annex E and Annex H.

### 5.3.5.3 Dynamic visual information

- 1) The final destination or route shall be displayed on the outside of the train on the platform side adjacent to at least one of the passenger access doors on a minimum of alternate vehicles of the train.
  - When assessing 'route' in this context the following shall be considered: if there are multiple routes or different stopping patterns to destination then this shall be made clear on this display.
- 2) Where trains operate in a system, in which dynamic visual information is given on the station platform every 50 m or less, and destination or route information is also provided on the front of the train, it is not mandatory to provide information on the sides of vehicles.
  - When assessing this requirement 'every 50 m' shall be assessed as 50 m from any point along that platform and discrete to that train so confusion with other platforms or trains could not occur.
  - External dynamic visual information on the sides of vehicles may be omitted if the whole line is equipped with platform screen doors and the destination or route information is provided by platform based equipment.
  - External dynamic visual information on the sides of vehicles may be suppressed at platforms equipped with platform screen doors and where the destination or route information is provided by platform based equipment.
- 3) The final destination or route of the train shall be displayed inside each vehicle.
  - When assessing 'route' in this context the following shall be considered: if there are multiple routes or different stopping patterns to destination then this shall be made clear on this display.
  - As a minimum the final destination shall be displayed whenever the train is stopped in a station and following departure from a station for a further 2 min.
- 4) The next stop of the train shall be displayed inside each vehicle such that it can be read from:
  - i. All wheelchair spaces
    - When assessing this requirement 'read' means that the line of sight to the display is in line with the direction that the wheelchair user is facing when seated in their wheelchair, with their back towards the wheelchair space support structure, according to EN 16585-2:2025.

- ii. A minimum of 51 % of passenger seats and a minimum of 51 % of the priority seats.
    - When assessing this requirement 'read' means that the line of sight to the display is in line with the direction that the seated passenger is facing.
    - Assessment shall be of whole numbers rounded up e.g. 51 % of 60 seats is 31 not 30.
    - The target is for all passengers sat in priority seats to be able to read a display.
  - iii. The requirement to make the destination and 'next stop' information visible from 51 % of passenger seats does not apply to a compartment in a vehicle where those compartments have a maximum of 8 seats and are served by an adjacent corridor but is still applicable to the rest of the vehicle. This information shall be visible to a person standing in a corridor outside a compartment.
  - iv. "Can be read" means a display which is not positioned at such an acute angle from the line of vision of the passenger as to be unreadable. Viewing angle and contrast of the display should be considered when specifying.
- 5) The dynamic visual Information system shall have the capability to display the next stop of the train at least two minutes before arrival at the station concerned. If the next station is less than two minutes planned journey time away, the system shall have the capability to display the next station immediately following departure from the previous station.
- When assessing this requirement, information relating to the next stop is to be displayed until the train has stopped at that destination and the doors have been enabled for opening. The information about the next stop may be shown on the same display as the final destination. However, it shall revert to show the final destination as soon as the doors have been enabled for opening.
  - When assessing this requirement for a solution that meets all other applicable requirements while displaying both the next stop and final destination at the same time, then the requirement to revert does not apply.
  - Consideration should be given for the need for multiple language capability. When deciding on the choice and number of languages to be provided, the contracting entity should have regard to the clientele of an individual train service.
  - Consistency requirements between audible and visual 'essential information' applies when using more than one language.
- 6) If the system is automated, it shall be possible to suppress or correct incorrect or misleading information.
- 7) Internal and external displays shall comply with the requirements of 5.3.6. In this point, the term "display" shall be understood as any support of dynamic information.
- 8) Advertisements shall not be combined with routeing information:
- Advertisements and routeing information can be physically separated (not on the same display) or
  - Displayed on the same display but not at the same moment.

NOTE General information about public transport services is not considered as advertisements for the purposes of this clause. Branding name or logo of the display or system supplier is not considered as advertising.

#### 5.3.5.4 Dynamic audible information

- 1) The train shall be fitted with a public address system which shall be used either for routine or emergency announcements by the driver or by another crew member who has specific responsibility for passengers.
- 2) The public address system shall:
  - i. Operate on a manual, an automated or pre-programmed basis
  - ii. If automated, have a method to suppress, or correct, incorrect or misleading information.
- 3) The public address system shall be capable of announcing the destination and next stop of the train at each stop, or on departure from each stop.
  - Consideration should be given for the need for multiple language capability. When deciding on the choice and number of languages to be provided, the contracting entity should have regard to the clientele of an individual train service.
  - Consistency requirements between audible and visual 'essential information' applies when using more than one language.

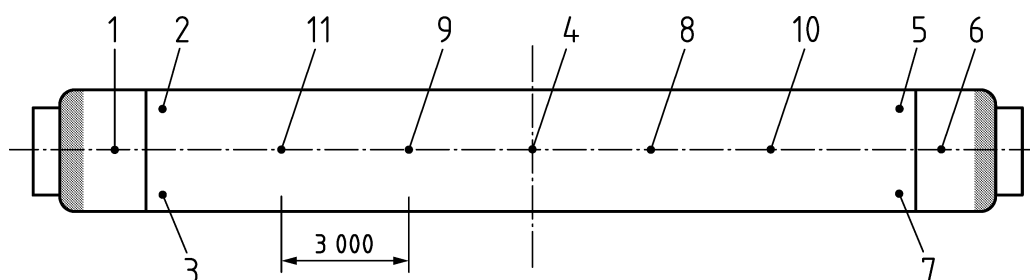
NOTE 1 The public address system can only be assessed for its capability to fulfil this requirement as the execution of it is an operational requirement.

- 4) The public address system shall be capable of announcing the next stop of the train at least two minutes before the arrival of the train at that stop. If the next station is less than two minutes planned journey time away, the next station shall be announced immediately following departure from the previous station.

NOTE 2 The public address system can only be assessed for its capability to fulfil this requirement as the execution of it is an operational requirement.

- 5) The spoken information shall have a minimum STIPA level of 0,45, according to EN IEC 60268-16:2020. The public address system shall meet the requirement at all seat locations and wheelchair spaces and at both standstill and 80 km/h open track.
  - The assessment of the system is by meeting the requirement at each seat location and wheelchair space and shall be met by measuring at the following set positions, see Figure 5:
  - It shall also be measured on the centre point of each wheelchair position
  - Uniformity is required between all the measured locations with a maximum 10 % variation.
  - There should be a measurement in the toilets when fitted.

Dimensions in millimetres



#### Key

- 1 Centre of each vestibule/entrance area, (positions 1 and 6)
- 2 4 corner positions for each saloon (centred above the seats at a height of 1 200 mm (positions 2, 3, 5 and 7)
- 3 4 corner positions for each saloon (centred above the seats at a height of 1 200 mm (positions 2, 3, 5 and 7)
- 4 Centre of the passenger saloon and then positions along the centre line (intervals of 3 000mm), (position 4, then 8, 9, 10, 11 as required based on saloon length)
- 5 4 corner positions for each saloon (centred above the seats at a height of 1 200 mm (positions 2, 3, 5 and 7)
- 6 Centre of each vestibule/entrance area, (positions 1 and 6)
- 7 4 corner positions for each saloon (centred above the seats at a height of 1 200 mm (positions 2, 3, 5 and 7)
- 8 Centre of the passenger saloon and then positions along the centre line (intervals of 3 000 mm), (position 4, then 8, 9, 10, 11 as required based on saloon length)
- 9 Centre of the passenger saloon and then positions along the centre line (intervals of 3 000 mm), (position 4, then 8, 9, 10, 11 as required based on saloon length)
- 10 Centre of the passenger saloon and then positions along the centre line (intervals of 3 000 mm), (position 4, then 8, 9, 10, 11 as required based on saloon length)
- 11 Centre of the passenger saloon and then positions along the centre line (intervals of 3 000 mm), (position 4, then 8, 9, 10, 11 as required based on saloon length)

**Figure 5 — Example showing measuring points for an indicative vehicle layout**

#### 5.3.6 Internal and external displays

- 1) Each station name (which may be abbreviated), or words of messages, shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s.
  - Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.

If multiple words are displayed simultaneously, additional reading time should be provided.
- 2) If a scrolling display is used (either horizontal or vertical):
  - i. Each complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s and
    - Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.
    - The complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s.
  - ii. The horizontal scrolling speed shall not exceed an average of 6 characters per s.

- Assessment shall be according to Clause 6.
- 3) The typeface used for texts shall be easily readable.
  - Assessment shall be according to Annex L.
- 4) Uppercase Letters and numbers used in external displays shall have a minimum height of 70 mm on front displays and 35 mm on side displays.
  - The height of the character is as measured on the display.
- 5) Internal displays shall be designed and assessed for use in an area defined by the maximum viewing distance according to Table 3:
  - For displays that are viewed at a distance of 5 000 mm up to 10 000 mm a character height of 35 mm is recommended
  - For viewing distances less than 5 000 mm then the character height chart in Annex D indicates the acceptable character height (7 mm should always be the smallest electronically displayed character height used)

**Table 3 — Minimum character heights, relative to reading distance, for internal displays in rolling stock**

Reading distance	Height of uppercase letters and numbers
< 8 750 mm	(reading distance / 250) mm
8 750 mm to 10 000 mm	35 mm
> 10 000 mm	(reading distance / 285) mm

### 5.3.7 Call for aid device

If a call for aid device includes a 2-way communication function it shall still be defined as a 'call for aid device' for the purposes of this standard.

- 1) The control of the call for aid devices shall:
  - i. Be distinct from any other control devices within the wheelchair space/universal toilet/wheelchair accessible accommodation in which it is fitted.
  - ii. Be coloured differently from any other control devices within the wheelchair space/universal toilet/wheelchair accessible accommodation in which it is fitted.
  - iii. Contrast with their background.
- 2) The call for aid device shall:
  - i. Have a bezel or pressel that shall be coloured yellow as shown in Figure B.5.
    - The bezel or pressel shall not be green or red
    - The bezel shall contrast with the surface on which it is located
    - Contrast shall be assessed according to EN 16584-1:2025.

- The shape of the bezel shall be triangular as shown in Figure B.5.
- ii. The function of the device shall be indicated by a bell symbol which
  - If placed on the pressel the symbol shall contrast by a minimum 60 points LRV difference with the pressel (for example black symbol on yellow pressel or black symbol on a white/silver/light grey pressel where the bezel is then yellow)
  - If indicated by a separate sign it shall be represented by a black bell symbol on a yellow background according to Annex A
  - Provide additional operating information if necessary, according to Annex A
  - If placed on the bezel the symbol shall contrast by a minimum 60 points LRV difference with the bezel (for example black symbol on a yellow bezel).
  - Contrast shall be assessed according to EN 16584-1:2025.
- 3) The call for aid device shall:
  - i. Include a tactile bell symbol:
    - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex B.
    - The bell symbol shall be according to ISO 7000:2019 symbol 2301 (urgent alert indicator).
  - ii. Emit a visual and audible indication to the user that it has been operated.
    - Visual indication means the continuous illumination or flashing of a light emitter at a frequency of between 1 Hz and 2 Hz (shall have a minimum luminance of 30 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and a maximum of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>).
    - Movement of the device control to a perceptibly different position as a consequence of its activation is not sufficient.
    - Audible indication may be via one or more tones or through the spoken word. It only needs to sound once, immediately after activation.
    - For 'spoken word' the characteristics shall be in accordance with 5.2.6 of this standard
    - Prolonged tones of more than 3 s should be avoided.

### 5.3.8 Wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation

- 1) If a rail vehicle provides wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation, the exterior of the relevant vehicle door and the wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation door shall be marked with a sign.
  - Assessment shall ensure compliance with the characteristics in Annex A.
  - See EN 16585-2:2025 for other applicable information and for an example location of sign on exterior of vehicle.

- 2) The sleeping accommodation shall be fitted with not less than two call for aid devices that shall when operated, send a signal to a person who can take appropriate action they need not initiate a communication.
  - Assessment for the location shall be according to EN 16585-2:2025.
    - i. The interface of the call for aid devices shall be as defined in 5.3.7.
    - ii. The call for aid devices (for example pushbutton or bezel) shall:
      - be distinct from any other control device within the sleeping accommodation;
      - be coloured differently from those control devices;
      - contrast with their background according to EN 16584-1:2025.

## 6 Methodologies for Internal display scrolling speed and character display duration

### 6.1 General

The requirements to be measured are:

- If a scrolling display is used (either horizontal or vertical), each complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 s and the horizontal scrolling speed shall not exceed 6 characters per s.
- The requirements regarding horizontal text scrolling are based on worst case words (see Annex K) so therefore the longest single word used on the route/network or the shortest 6-character string width used.
- A scrolling rate based on six of the smallest width characters (e.g. 'i' or ',') has the disadvantage of being extremely slow to read. This would equate to only one character 'W' per s.
- To prove the compliance of the horizontal scrolling speed, an average character width based on all the instances of the letters of a representative 'pool of words' is required. This includes all instances of both upper and lower case characters.
- The 'pool of words' shall be agreed and defined by the contracting entities for the assessment.

### 6.2 Methodology

- Work out the average character width based on all instances of the letters in every word present in the pool of words, separated by one dot based on the font used.
- Calculate the scrolling speed to show a maximum of 6 average character widths in one second (s).
- Use the calculated scrolling speed and average character width to determine the time the longest word (in average characters) is completely visible when scrolling.
- The time of the visibility of the longest word determined shall be at least 2 s.
- The same methodology applies for both saloon display and external side display.
- For a worked through example see Annex K.

## **Annex A** **(normative)**

### **PRM Signage**

**NOTE** This annex identifies specific signage for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.

#### **A.1 Infrastructure signs**

- 1) Infrastructure PRM sign dimensions shall be calculated according to the formula:
  - The minimum size of the enclosure of the written and graphic symbols shall be the reading distance in mm divided by 250, multiplied by 1,25 = frame size in mm, where a frame is utilized.
  - Generally, the minimum dimension for a visible pictogram should be 85 mm by 85 mm except in areas where it shall be viewed closer than 2 m then it can be a minimum of 25 mm by 25 mm. (This is only for controls in toilets eg water, soap and drier).
- 2) For the International wheelchair, the induction loop and the priority seat the signs provided shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol.
  - The dark blue shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2.
- 3) For other signs provided they shall have a dark background and a white symbol.
  - The dark background colour shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2.
- 4) Where those signs are placed on a dark panel (surface), it is allowed to invert the colours of the symbol and the background e.g. dark blue symbol on a white background.

#### **A.2 Rolling stock signs**

- 1) The minimum tile size of rolling stock interior PRM signs shall be:
  - 60 mm by 60 mm for the sign background
  - Where the frame / border is used to provide the contrast, it shall be 9 mm and therefore the overall sign dimension shall be 78 mm by 78 mm
- 2) The minimum tile size of rolling stock exterior PRM signs shall be:
  - 85 mm by 85 mm for the sign background
  - Where the frame / border is used to provide the contrast, it shall be 13 mm and therefore the overall sign dimension shall be 111 mm by 111 mm.
  - These dimensions only apply to the prescribed signs in this Annex A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6.



- Generally for pictograms other than A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6, the minimum dimension for a pictogram in areas where it is viewed closer than 2 000 mm can be a minimum of 25 mm by 25 mm. (this is for controls in the toilet i.e. water, soap and dryer ONLY).
- 3) The signs provided shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol.
- Dark blue shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2.
  - Where those signs are placed on a dark panel (surface), it is allowed to invert the colours of the symbol and the background i.e. dark blue symbol on a white background.
- 4) For all additional PRM specific signs and labels the following shall apply:
- The colour requirements according to Table A.2
  - Where applicable, the tactile requirements according to Annex B
  - The requirements according to Annex F and the height of the characters shall be determined by the formula: (reading distance in mm / 250) where the minimum reading distance used shall be 1 000 mm.

### A.3 International wheelchair sign

The sign conforming to the international symbol for 'PRM' according to ISO 7000:2019 symbol 0100 or ISO 7001:2023 symbol PI AC 001, which identifies PRM and wheelchair accessible areas, shall meet the following criteria:

- Shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol. see Table A.1
- Dark blue shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2.
- Where those signs are placed on a dark panel (surface), it is allowed to invert the colours of the symbol and the background (i.e. dark blue symbol on a white background).

**Table A.1 — Examples of colours for use on an international wheelchair sign**

Symbol	Background
RAL 9003 Signal white	RAL 5022 Night blue
NCS S 0500-N	NCS S 6030-R70B
C0 M0 Y0 K0	Pantone 274 C (C59 M74 Y0 K68)

### A.4 Induction loop (for hearing aid systems) sign

The sign indicating where induction loops are fitted shall comply with symbol PI AC 015 in ISO 7001:2023 and shall meet the following criteria:

- shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol. See Table A.2;
- dark blue shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2;

- where those signs are placed on a dark panel (surface), the colour of the symbol and the background can be inverted (i.e. dark blue symbol on a white background).

Table A.2 — Examples of colours for use on induction loop sign

Symbol	Background
RAL 9003 Signal white	RAL 5022 Night blue
NCS S 0500-N	NCS S 6030-R70B
C0 M0 Y0 K0	Pantone 274 C (C59 M74 Y0 K68)

A.5 Call for aid

The sign indicating a call for aid shall have a yellow background contrasting with a black symbol that complies with ISO 3864-1:2011. The symbol shall represent a bell that complies with ISO 7000:2019 symbol 2301. The sign can be on the button or bezel or on a separate pictogram.

A.6 Priority seating signs

The sign indicating where there is priority seating shall comply with Clause A.2 and Figure A.1 and shall meet the following criteria:

- shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol: see Table A.3;
- dark blue shall have a minimum contrast relative to white according to EN 16584-1:2025, Figure A.2;
- where those signs are placed on a dark panel (surface), the colour of the symbol and the background can be inverted (i.e. dark blue symbol on a white background).

Table A.3 — Examples of colours for use on priority seating sign

Symbol	Background
RAL 9003 Signal white	RAL 5022 Night blue
NCS S 0500-N	NCS S 6030-R70B
C0 M0 Y0 K0	Pantone 274 C (C59 M74 Y0 K68)



Figure A.1 — Priority seating symbol

## Annex B (normative)

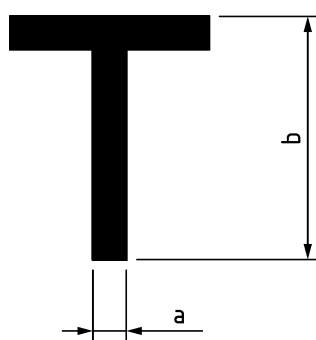
### Tactile characteristics

NOTE This annex identifies tactile characteristics for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.

#### B.1 Tactile pictograms and characters

Tactile pictograms and characters shall be embossed (raised) not engraved, see Figure B.2.

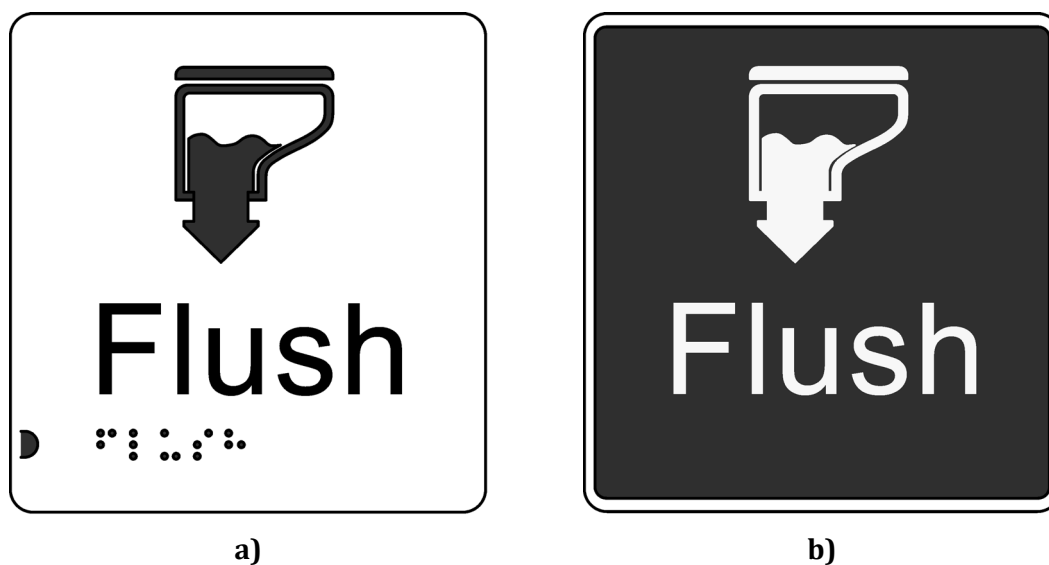
- The embossed elements shall be a minimum of 0,5 mm above the surrounding surface (recommended to be 0,5 mm to 1,5 mm).
- The embossed elements shall be square edged (i.e. not rounded or sharp).
- The character or pictogram spacing shall allow for both sides of the embossed letter, number or symbol to be felt with the fingers in a single pass.
- Inter-character spacing shall be increased (above standard printed character spacing) between 20 % and 30 % depending on selected font. (WC or SOS are not required to have increased spacing)
- The inter-word spacing shall be increased (above standard printed character spacing) by approximately 25 %.
- The minimum character or number height shall be 15 mm up to a maximum of 20 mm, see Figure B.1
- Minimum stroke width of 1 mm shall be used for a 15 mm high character or number and pro-rata for larger character or number up to the maximum of 1,5 mm, see Figure B.1. This shall be measured at the base of the character or number where it joins the surface.



#### Key

- a stroke width
- b character height

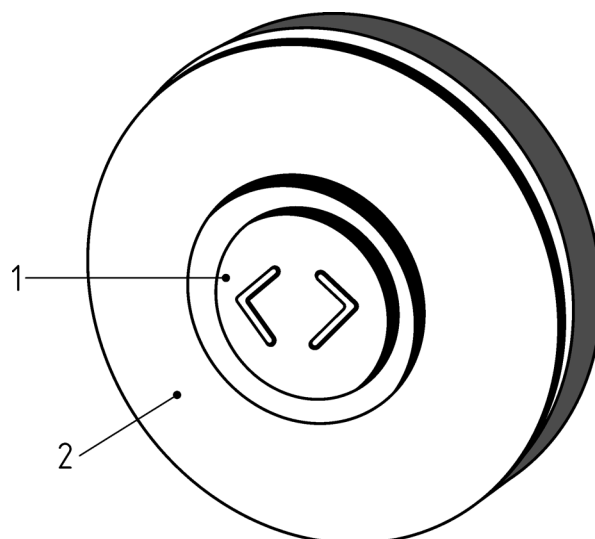
Figure B.1 — Stroke width



**Figure B.2 — Example sign showing the tactile elements on the left and the visual elements on the right version**

## B.2 Tactile controls

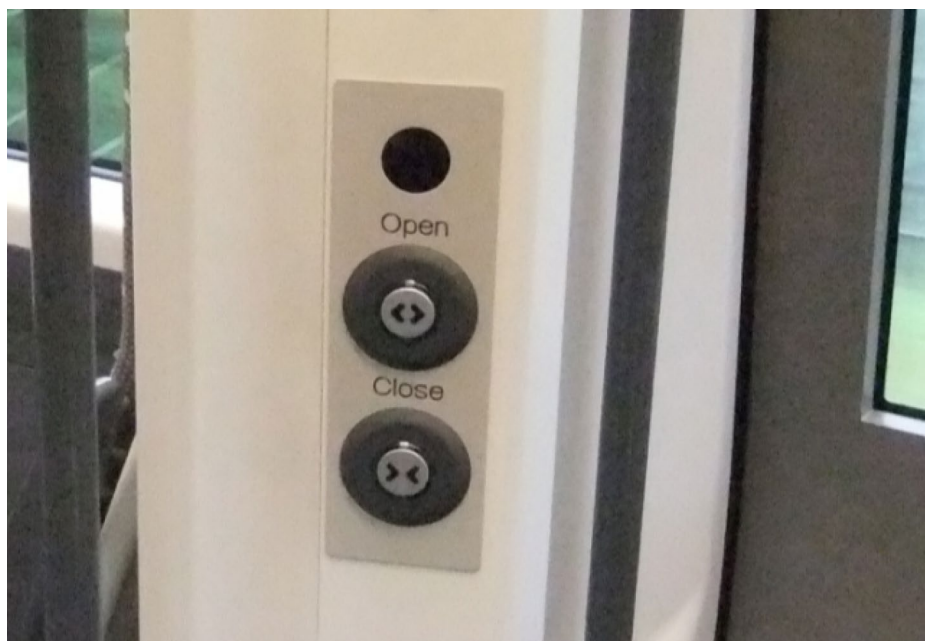
For tactile controls the raised element of the control shall be a minimum of 3 mm above the surrounding surface – if there is a clustering of several controls on a raised bezel it is only the bezel that needs to be raised by 3 mm not each individual control which shall then be raised by a minimum of 1 mm above the bezel surface, see Figure B.3, Figure B.4 and Figure B.5.



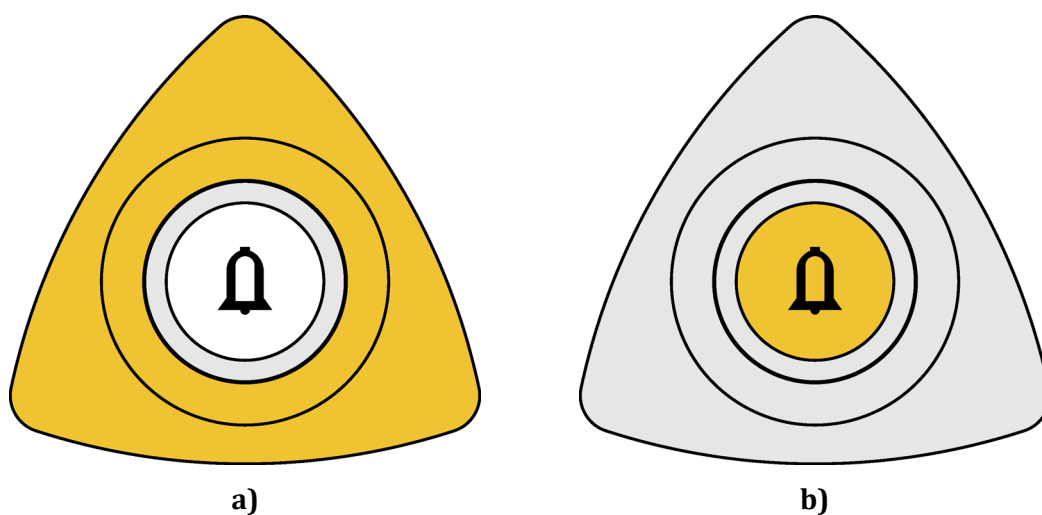
### Key

- 1 pressel
- 2 bezel

**Figure B.3 — Example of a pressel (button with raised arrows) raised 3 mm from the bezel (surround)**



**Figure B.4 — Example door control panel with tactile pushbuttons**



**Figure B.5 — Example passenger 'call for aid devices'**

### **B.3 Tactile feedback or tactile indication**

When a control device has been activated by a user there shall be positive confirmation of that activation by a distinct and discernible movement from one position to another.

**Annex C**  
(normative)

**Eye point dimensions**

This annex identifies eye point dimensions for use within this standard.

For assessment the dimensions for eye points shall comply with Table C.1 unless national data are available for the assessment.

**Table C.1 — Eye point dimensions for PRMs in both the standing position and sat in a wheelchair**

Dimension in mm	5th percentile female	95th percentile male
Standing eye height including applicable shoe correction	1 442	1 840
Wheelchair user eye height, including corrections	1 110	1 383

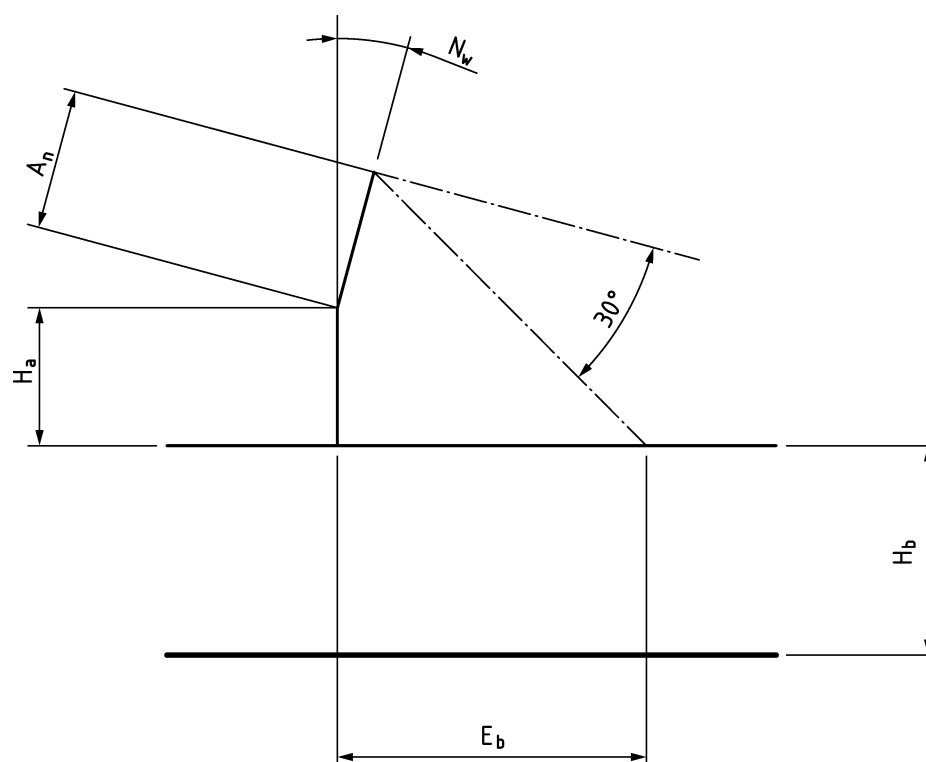
## Annex D (normative)

### Visual acuity for displays

This annex identifies the inter-relationship between minimum character height, visual acuity and illuminance of the electronic displays used in both infrastructure and rolling stock.

Prescriptive character height requirements in Clause 5 shall be used as a minimum (this is assumed to give a minimum visual acuity of 0,5 with a relative luminance level). Where possible, it is recommended that a visual acuity of 0,1 should be targeted.

The required character size at a given contrast depends on the viewing distance and the lighting level. The following describes a model which allows the determination of the necessary character height for characters with a contrast of at least 0,6. It assumes a viewing direction perpendicular to the media. For viewing directions oblique to the information carriers – typically for overhead displays – distortions are to be expected and for self-luminescent displays contrast reductions may occur. For a still permissible angle of  $30^\circ$  between the viewing direction and the normal of the information carrier the required minimum observer distance can be determined from geometry of the arrangement at a given inclination of the information carrier as shown in Figure D.1. From the method specified the required character height for this observer distance can be determined for a visual acuity of 0,1 according to Table D.1.



#### Key

- $E_b$  observer distance, in m
- $A_n$  height of information carrier, in m
- $N_w$  angle of inclination of information carrier, in degrees
- $H_a$  height of bottom edge of information carrier above observer eye, in m
- $H_b$  height of observer eye above ground, in m

**Figure D.1 — Diagram for establishing the necessary observer distance**

The necessary observer distance results from the arrangement geometry according to Formula (D.1):

$$E_b = A_n \sin N_w + (H_a + A_n \cos N_w) \tan (60^\circ - N_w) \quad (\text{D.1})$$

The determination of the minimum character height based on the viewing distance ( $S_e$ ) referred to for a centred view on the information carrier can be carried out using Formula (D.2):

$$S_e = [(E_b - A_n / 2 \sin N_w)^2 + (H_a + A_n / 2 \cos N_w)^2]^{0,5} \quad (\text{D.2})$$

**Tables D.1 — Minimum observer distance ( $E_b$ ) and minimum character height ( $h_m$ ), rounded**

a) Angle of inclination of information carrier: 0° to 5°													
Height of information carrier	Height above observer	Angle of inclination $N_w$ of information carrier											
		0°		1°		2°		3°		4°		5°	
$A_n$	$H_a$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$
m	m	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm
0,30	1,00	2,30	41	2,20	40	2,10	39	2,05	38	1,95	37	1,90	36
	1,50	3,15	57	3,05	56	2,90	54	2,80	53	2,70	51	2,60	50
	2,00	4,00	73	3,85	71	3,70	69	3,60	68	3,45	65	3,35	64
0,60	1,00	2,80	50	2,70	49	2,60	47	2,50	46	2,45	45	2,35	44
	1,50	3,65	66	3,55	64	3,40	62	3,30	61	3,20	59	3,05	57
	2,00	4,55	82	4,35	79	4,20	77	4,05	75	3,90	73	3,80	71

b) Angle of inclination of information carrier: 6° to 10°											
Height of information carrier	Height above observer	Angle of inclination $N_w$ of information carrier									
		6°		7°		8°		9°		10°	
$A_n$	$H_a$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$
m	m	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm
0,30	1,00	1,85	35	1,80	34	1,70	33	1,65	32	1,60	31
	1,50	2,55	48	2,45	47	2,35	46	2,30	45	2,20	44
	2,00	3,20	61	3,10	60	3,00	59	2,90	57	2,80	56
0,60	1,00	2,30	42	2,20	40	2,15	40	2,10	39	2,00	38
	1,50	2,95	55	2,85	54	2,80	52	2,70	51	2,60	50
	2,00	3,65	68	3,55	67	3,40	65	3,30	64	3,20	62



c) Angle of inclination of information carrier: 11° to 15°											
Height of information carrier	Height above observer	Angle of inclination $N_w$ of information carrier									
		11°		12°		13°		14°		15°	
$A_n$	$H_a$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$	$E_b$	$h_m$
m	m	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm	m	mm
0,30	1,00	1,55	31	1,50	30	1,45	30	1,45	29	1,40	28
	1,50	2,15	43	2,05	42	2,00	41	1,95	40	1,90	40
	2,00	2,70	55	2,65	54	2,55	53	2,45	52	2,40	51
0,60	1,00	1,95	37	1,90	36	1,85	35	1,80	35	1,80	34
	1,50	2,55	49	2,45	48	2,40	47	2,30	46	2,25	45
	2,00	3,10	61	3,00	60	2,95	58	2,85	57	2,75	56

The recognizability and legibility of a sign (a character) depends mainly on the size of the sign, the contrast of the sign against its background, the luminance of the environment, which is usually equated with the adaptation luminance of the observer, and the presentation time.

Besides, the recognizability and legibility of a sign is influenced by its form and shape, the size of the environment, the adaptation and accommodation state of the observer's eye, the movement and possibly the colour of the sign.

Furthermore, experience, self-confidence, and motivation of the observer can be relevant, too. And not least, the recognizability of a sign is determined also by the visual performance which generally decreases with increasing age. The most important criterion to describe the visual performance is the visual acuity.

The visual acuity is defined as the threshold of the capacity of the eye to perceive fine details of a visual object (a sign), the recognizability of which depends on the visual angle. The value of the visual acuity (visus) is the reciprocal value of the visual angle  $\alpha$  measured in minutes of arc, at which the detail of the presented visual object is still scarcely recognizable.

For visual objects (signs) with a high contrast (Michelson contrast  $K$  between 0,6 and 0,9) against the environment, such as black print on white or white print on black background, the minimum character size (in points) necessary recognizing / reading can be determined, taking into account the viewing distance  $S_e$  and the visual acuity  $V_K$  principally depending on the age and the adaptation luminance:

$$P = a \cdot S_e / V_K + b \quad (D.3)$$

Where:

- $P$  minimum character size, in points (1 points corresponds to 0,352 8 mm)
- $a, b$  constants depending on font type, for sans-serif fonts  $a = 6,4$  and  $b = 3,0$
- $S_e$  viewing distance in m
- $V_K$  visual acuity, corrected for the given adaptation luminance.

The relative dependence of the visual acuity  $V$  on the adaptation level can be taken into account by a visual acuity correction factor  $K_S$  indicated in Table D.1.

$$V_K = K_S \cdot V \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Where:

$V$  visual acuity for a reference luminance of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

NOTE In principle, the visual acuity also depends on the age of the observer and on the viewing distance. This can remain unconsidered here, as in the following visual acuities between 0,1 and 1,0 is to be assumed.

The minimum character height  $h_m$  (in mm) results from the minimum character size  $P$  (in points) by conversion with the factor  $f_{70}$  to:

$$h_m = f_{70} \cdot P \quad (\text{D.5})$$

Where:

$h_m$  minimum character height in mm corresponding to the height of the vertical line of the uppercase letter H

$f_{70}$  conversion factor, assuming that the character height is 70 % of the font size, the following applies

$$f_{70} = 0,7 \times 0,352 \text{ 8 mm} = 0,246 \text{ 9 mm} \quad (\text{D.6})$$

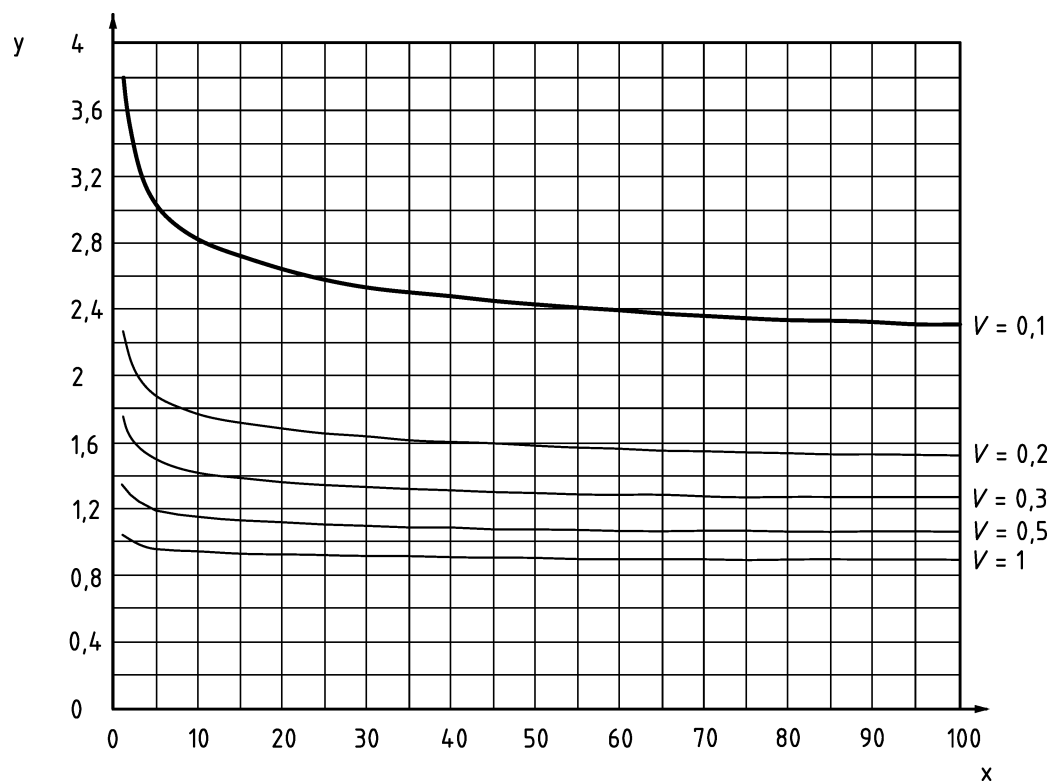
**Table D.2 — Visual acuity correction factor  $K_S$  as function of adaptation luminance, relative to the value for a luminance of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>**

Luminance cd/m <sup>2</sup>	$K_S$ Factor	Luminance cd/m <sup>2</sup>	$K_S$ Factor	Luminance cd/m <sup>2</sup>	$K_S$ Factor	Luminance cd/m <sup>2</sup>	$K_S$ Factor
0,1	0,271 0	1,0	0,514 0	10	0,757 0	100	1,000 0
0,2	0,344 2	2,0	0,587 2	20	0,830 2	200	1,035 8
0,3	0,386 9	3,0	0,629 9	30	0,872 9	300	1,056 8
0,4	0,417 3	4,0	0,660 3	40	0,903 3	400	1,071 6
0,5	0,440 8	5,0	0,683 8	50	0,926 8	500	1,083 2
0,6	0,460 1	6,0	0,703 1	60	0,946 1	600	1,092 6
0,7	0,476 4	7,0	0,719 4	70	0,962 4	700	1,100 6
0,8	0,490 5	8,0	0,733 5	80	0,976 5	800	1,107 5
0,9	0,502 9	9,0	0,745 9	90	0,988 9	900	1,113 6
						1 000	1,119 0

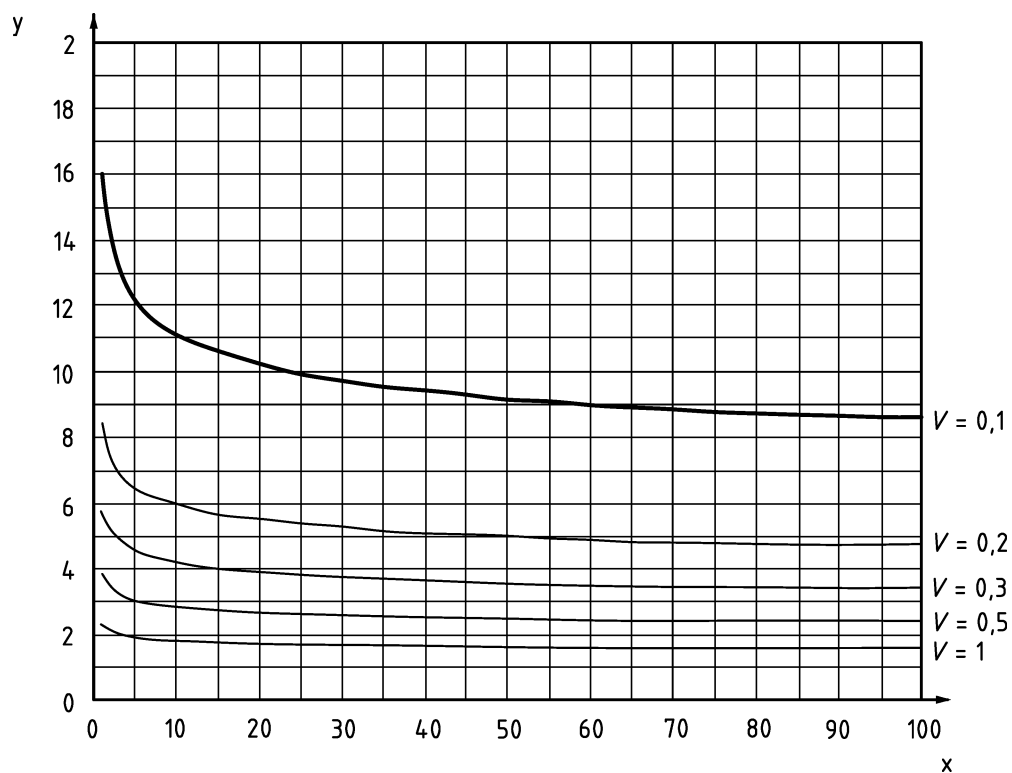
Figure D.2 to Figure D.6 show the minimum character heights for viewing distances  $S_e$  of 0,10 m, 0,50 m, 1,00 m, 5,0 m and 10,0 m and for selected visual acuities  $V$  of 0,1, 0,2, 0,3, 0,5 and 1,0 for the luminance range between 0,1 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> indicated in Table D.2 determined using the model described here.

Where:

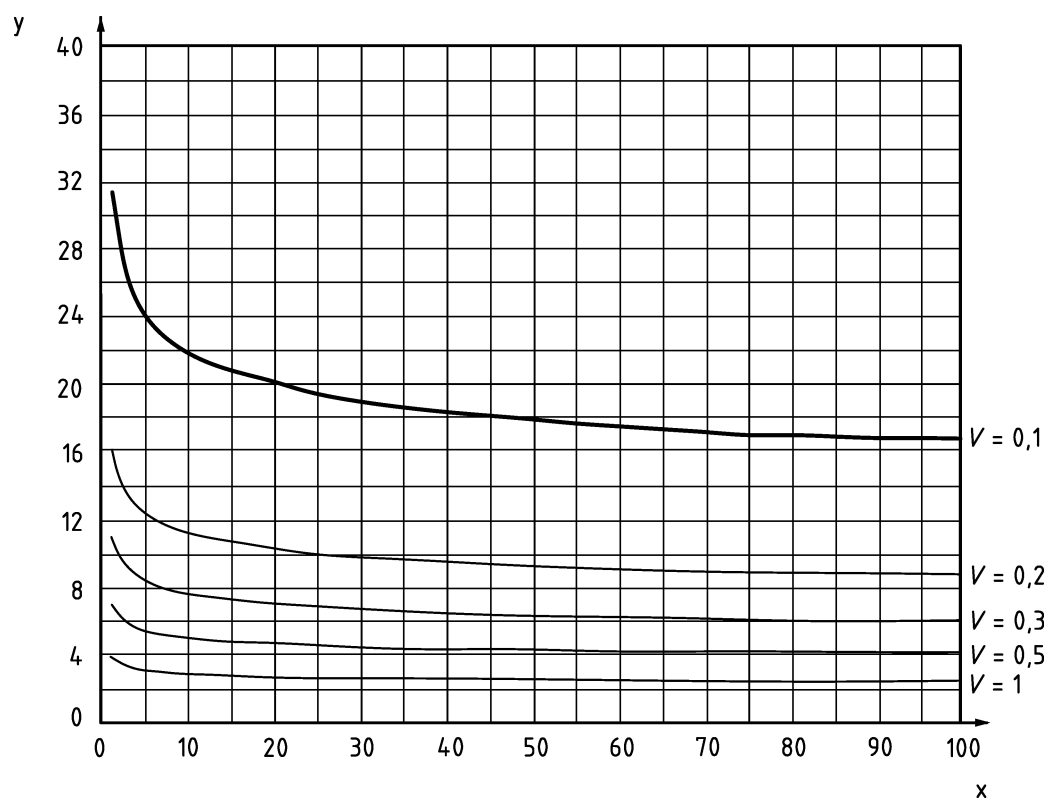
- $y$  minimum character height in mm  
 $x$  adaptation luminance in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$



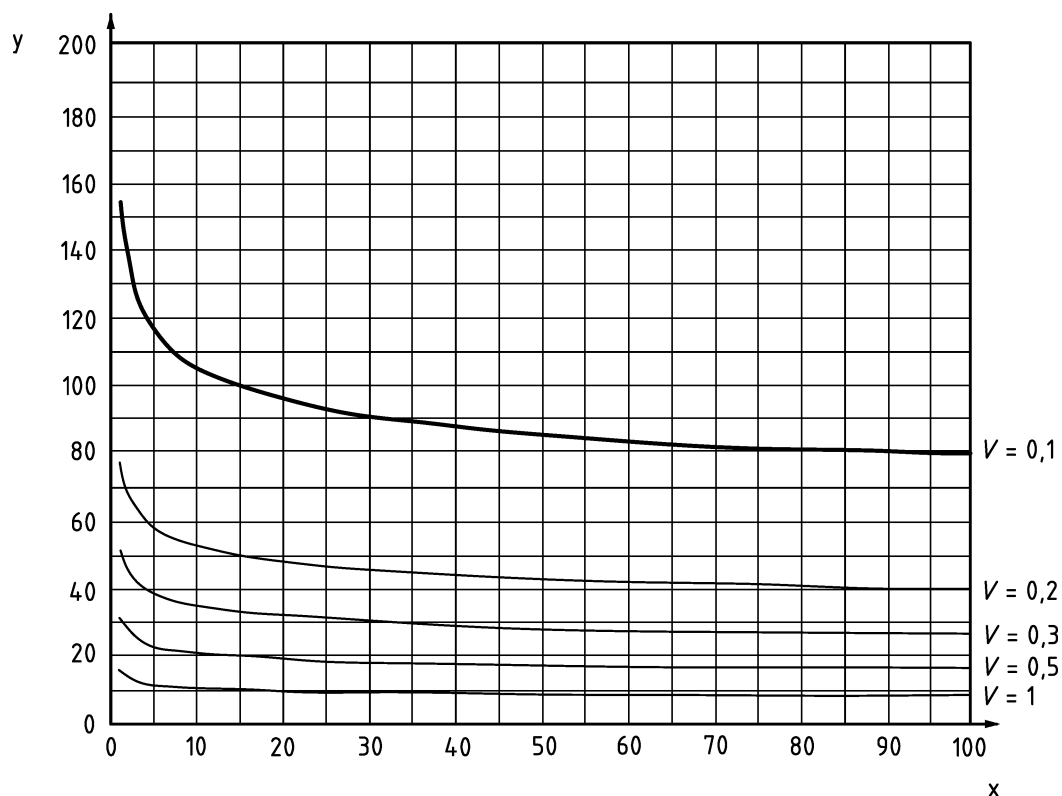
**Figure D.2 — Minimum character height as function of adaptation luminance for selected visual acuities  $V$  viewing distance  $S_e = 100$  mm**



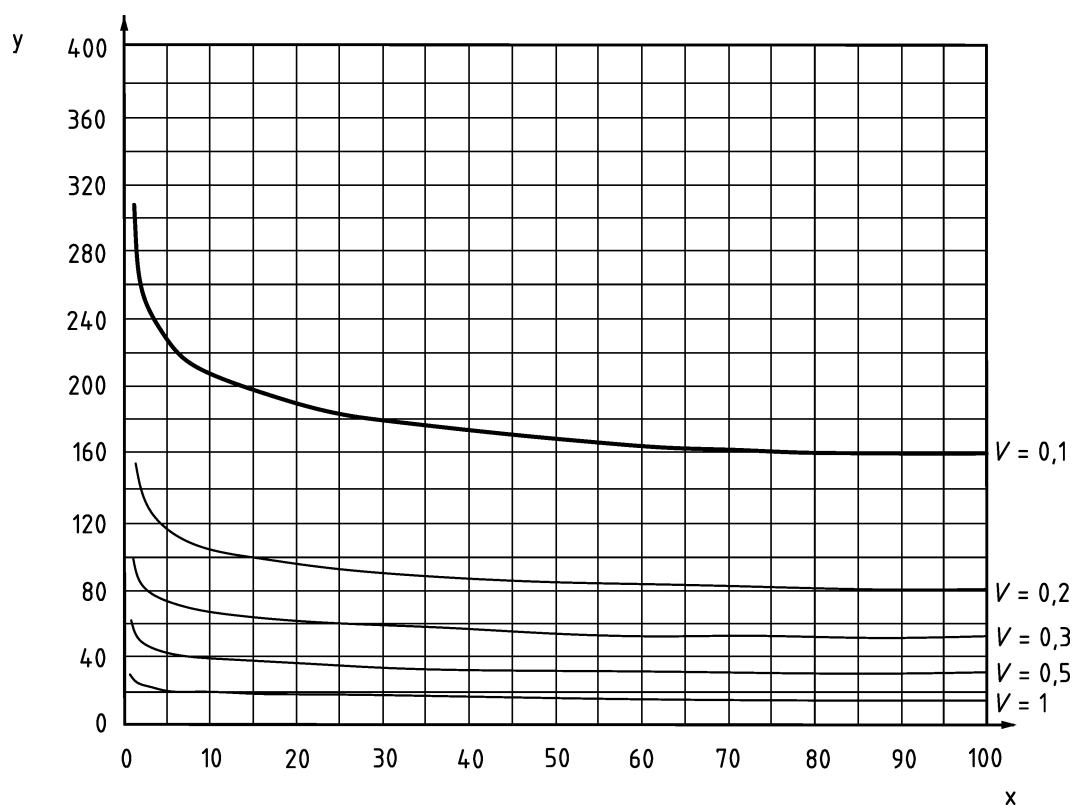
**Figure D.3 — Minimum character height as function of adaptation luminance for selected visual acuities  $V$  viewing distance  $S_e = 500$  mm**



**Figure D.4 — Minimum character height as function of adaptation luminance for selected visual acuities  $V$  viewing distance  $S_e = 1\,000$  mm**



**Figure D.5 — Minimum character height as function of adaptation luminance for selected visual acuities  $V$  viewing distance  $S_e = 5\,000$  mm**



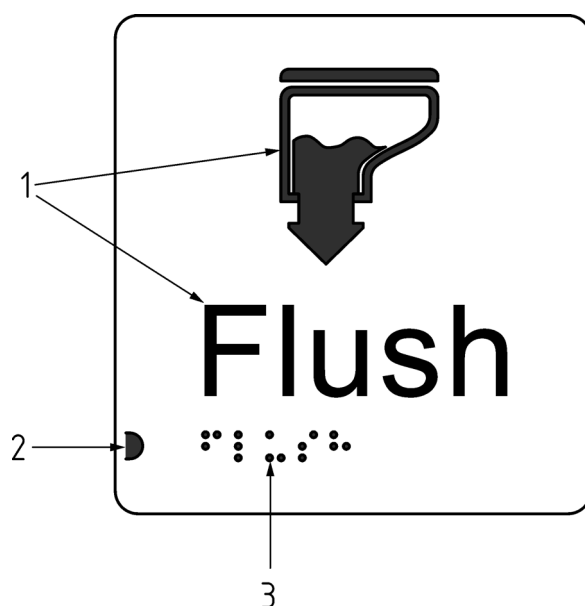
**Figure D.6 — Minimum character height as function of adaptation luminance for selected visual acuities  $V$  viewing distance  $S_e = 10\,000$  mm**

## Annex E (normative)

### Specific braille Requirements

This annex identifies the specific requirements when using braille on signage for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock, see Figure E.1.

- National standard braille shall be used wherever braille characters are used.
- The braille dot shall be dome shaped. Grade I braille (a letter-by-letter transcription used for basic literacy) shall be used for single words, and a locator shall be incorporated.



#### Key

- 1 tactile symbol and characters
- 2 braille locator
- 3 braille characters

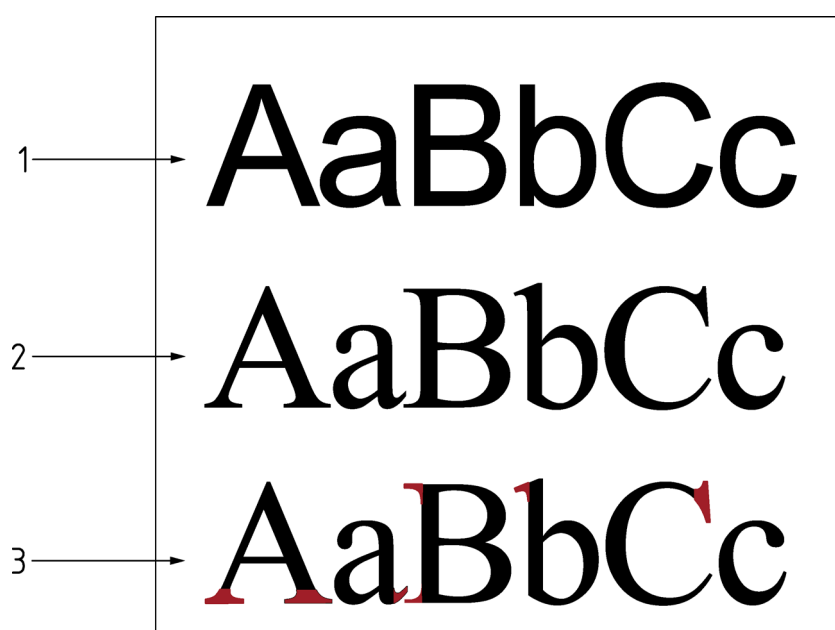
**Figure E.1 — Key components of a tactile sign including braille components**

## Annex F (normative)

### Characteristics of 'easily readable'

Assessment as being 'easily readable' shall be by meeting the following characteristics:

- 1) Use of a defined sans serif typeface. See Figure F.1 and Figure F.2 for illustrations of serifs. See Annex L for examples of compliant typefaces.



#### Key

- 1 sans-serif font
- 2 serif font
- 3 serif font (serifs in red)

Figure F.1 — Example highlighting serifs in red



#### Key

- 1 serif

Figure F.2 — Example showing serifs circled

- 2) Use of mixed case shall be used for all written information (not in uppercase letters only). See Figure F.3.

**CAPITAL OR UPPERCASE LETTERS  
ONLY**

**lowercase letters only**

**Mixed or Title Case Letters**

**Figure F.3 — Example of upper, lower and mixed case**

- 3) Use of clearly recognizable descenders and ascenders, see Figure F.4.



**Key**

- a baseline
- b descender height
- c ascender height
- d x-height of character
- e uppercase character height

**Figure F.4 — Key elements of a typeface**

- i. Compressed descenders and ascenders shall not be used
  - When the ascender has been compressed or squashed or misaligned and does not use a consistent x-height and/or ascender height, this would be non-compliant to the requirement. See Figure F.5 and Figure F.6.





**Key**

- a baseline
- b descender height
- c ascender height
- d x-height of character
- e uppercase character height

**Figure F.5 — Example showing compressed ascenders**

- When the descender has been compressed or squashed or misaligned and does not use a consistent x-height and/or descender height, this would be non-compliant to the requirement. See Figure F.6 and Figure F.7.



**Key**

- a baseline
- b descender height
- c ascender height
- d x-height of character
- e uppercase character height

**Figure F.6 — Example showing misaligned descenders**

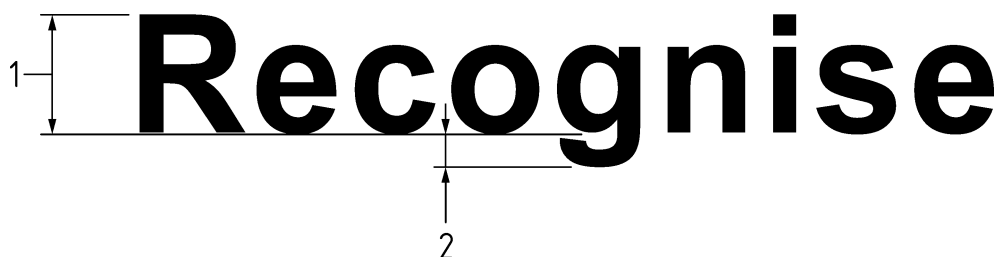


**Key**

- a baseline
- b descender height
- c ascender height
- d x-height of character
- e uppercase character height

**Figure F.7 — Example showing compressed and misaligned characters**

- ii. Descenders in Roman script shall be clearly recognizable and have a minimum size ratio of 20 % to the uppercase characters height, See Figure F.8.



**Key**

- 1 uppercase character height
- 2 descender shown as a minimum 20 % of uppercase character height

**Figure F.8 — Example of compliant descender in Roman script**

## Annex G (normative)

### Passenger external door audible signals

#### G.1 General

##### G.1.1 Introduction

This annex contains the specific characteristics for the opening and closing audible signals for external doors. These characteristics are required to aid PRMs in locating the doors and door controls and/or warning of their operation during the different states of the door operating sequence.

Measurement of the specific characteristics in Clause G.2 and Clause G.3 for assessment of compliance shall be according to EN 17285:2020.

##### G.1.2 Definitions

The following terms are used in this Annex:

$f_{\text{signal}}$  = frequency of excitation tone

$L_S$  = sound pressure level measured as  $L_{AF\text{max}}$  the maximum Sound Level with 'A' Frequency weighting and Fast Time weighting during the measurement period.

$L_{S\text{max}}$  = maximum  $L_{AF\text{max}}$

$L_{S\text{min}}$  = minimum  $L_{AF\text{max}}$

$L_N$  = surrounding noise level measured as follows:

a) frequency range energetic sum of three octave bands

$$L_N = \sum \left( 10 \frac{L_1}{10} + 10 \frac{L_2}{10} + 10 \frac{L_3}{10} \right)$$

where:

$$L_1 = L_{\text{oct.500 Hz}}$$

$$L_2 = L_{\text{oct.1000 Hz}}$$

$$L_3 = L_{\text{oct.2000 Hz}}$$

b) Sound Pressure level measured as an energy equivalent level of 20 s ( $L_{Aeq20}$ )

## G.2 Door opening and closing signals - Characteristics

### G.2.1 Door opening signal

Characteristics	A slow pulse multi tone (up to 2 pulses per second) of 2 tones emitted sequential
Frequencies	$f_{\text{signal1}} = 2\,200 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$ $f_{\text{signal2}} = 1\,760 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$
Sound pressure level	Adaptive device - $L_S \geq L_N + 5 \text{ dB}$ - $L_{S\text{max}} = 70 \text{ dB} (+6/-0)$ Non adaptive device - $L_S = 70 \text{ dB} (+6/-0)$

### G.2.2 Door closing signal

Characteristics	A fast pulsed tone (6–10 pulses per second)
Frequency	$f_{\text{signal}} = 1\,900 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$
Sound pressure level	Adaptive device - $L_S \geq L_N + 5 \text{ dB}$ - $L_{S\text{max}} = 70 \text{ dB} (+6/-0)$ Non adaptive device - $L_S = 70 \text{ dB} (+6/-0)$

## G.3 Door finding signals

### G.3.1 Introduction

The door finding signal can be a single tone signal (in accordance with G.3.2) or a double tone signal (in accordance with G.3.3). Both signal types shall be equally accepted in all Member States.

### G.3.2 Single Tone Signal

Characteristics	Interval of tone (rectangle), none fade in and fade out — signal impulse duration = $5 \text{ ms} \pm 1 \text{ ms}$ “on” (pure tone impulse) — signal time pattern of 3 to 5 pulses per second
Frequency	$f_{\text{signal}} = 630 \text{ Hz} \pm 50 \text{ Hz}$
Sound pressure level	Adaptive device - $L_S \geq L_N + 5 \text{ dB}$ - $L_{S\text{min}} = 45 \text{ dB} (\pm 2)$ - $L_{S\text{max}} = 65 \text{ dB} (\pm 2)$ Non adaptive device - $L_S = 60 \text{ dB}$

### G.3.3 Dual Tone Signal

Characteristics	Interval of tones (signal definition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 ms sound pressure level fade in</li> <li>- 100 ms sound first tone 550 Hz <math>\pm</math> 50 Hz</li> <li>- 100 ms sound pressure level fade out</li> <li>- 200 ms off</li> <li>- 100 ms sound pressure level fade in</li> <li>- 100 ms sound second tone 750 Hz <math>\pm</math> 50 Hz</li> <li>- 100 ms sound pressure level fade out</li> <li>- 900 ms off</li> <li>- signal repetition time = 1 700 ms</li> </ul>
Frequency	$f_{\text{signal1}} = 550 \text{ Hz} \pm 50 \text{ Hz}$ $f_{\text{signal2}} = 750 \text{ Hz} \pm 50 \text{ Hz}$
Sound pressure level	Adaptive device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>L_S \geq L_N + 5 \text{ dB}</math></li> <li>- <math>L_{S\text{min}} = 50 \text{ dB} (\pm 2 \text{ dB})</math></li> <li>- <math>L_{S\text{max}} = 70 \text{ dB} (\pm 2 \text{ dB})</math></li> </ul> Non adaptive device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>L_S = 70 \text{ dB}</math></li> </ul>

### G.4 Measuring Positions

The microphone position for the measurements of audible door signals shall be according to EN 17285:2020, this shall also be used for the microphone position of the door finding signal despite the scope of the specification excluding the door finding signal.

Measurements to demonstrate compliance shall be carried out at three door locations on a train. The door shall be fully open for the close test and fully closed for the open test.

## Annex H (informative)

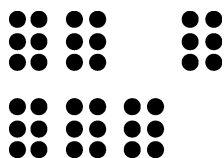
### Other specific braille requirements

**NOTE** This annex provides general requirements regarding good practice when using braille on signage for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.

#### H.1 General requirements for braille

The general requirements for braille include the following:

- a basic braille format should be used consisting of two columns and three lines, as in Figure H.1;
- individual braille dots should be hemispherical and should not have any edges/burrs;
- braille cells including blanks have identical fixed spacing;



**Figure H.1 — Example of braille dots**

- braille letters on signs consisting of several lines should be placed inline vertically;
- no use of the capitalization sign;
- where texts consist of several lines, the line spacing should be increased in order to improve readability;
- due to the fact that it is widely recognized, the Latin alphabet should be used for braille cells;
- if braille lettering is placed in a recess a free space of at least 15 mm should be kept around the cell;
- braille lettering should be positioned in such a way that the readability of printed texts and signs (e.g. pictograms) should not be affected;
- layout of signs in braille should be linear and horizontal (no vertical or circular layout).

#### H.2 Checking readability of braille

If there is no requirement for checking the height of braille characters or if no check has been carried out by the manufacturer, a readability test should be carried out by competent representatives of local associations for blind and visually impaired people. The result of this check should be recorded. The record should contain the following information:

- 1) Number and qualification of blind braille readers.
- 2) Height of dots for the recognizability of braille characters.

- 3) Conformance with relevant criteria (state deviations if necessary).
- 4) The record shall be kept by the responsible station management or the railway undertaking.

### H.3 Recommendations for braille carrier material

Braille carrier material should be according to the following:

- 1) No reduction below the minimum height of braille characters or individual dots e.g. due to environmental conditions or finger contact should happen over the design life.
- 2) The material should not have any deviations that could be confusing.
- 3) The surfaces should not be reflective.
- 4) Resistance against vandalism, environmental conditions and corrosion.
- 5) Thermal behaviour of material – when selecting materials, the climatic effects, e.g. cold or heat causing ‘adhesion’ or ‘burns’, are to be considered.
- 6) No materials should be used which may cause allergic reactions.

### H.4 The braille cell

Each braille cell consists of up to six predefined dots, see Figure H.2, set out in two columns of three.

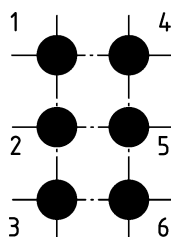


Figure H.2 — The braille cell

The pattern of dots for a given character is defined in the national character set.

For braille text visualization, it is recommended that the dot positions that are raised in the braille text are indicated by larger filled circles and the positions that are not used are shown as smaller dots. See Figure H.3. The large black dots represent the position at which a raised dot shall appear in the text. The small black dot indicates that no raised dot shall appear in this position. (Some information sources may use other conventions.)

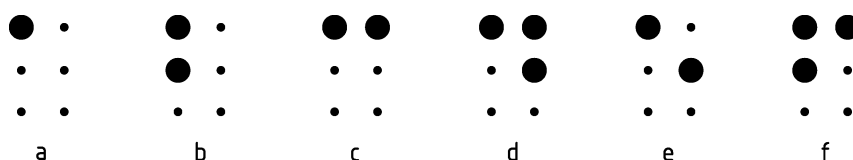


Figure H.3 — Braille text visualization of characters “a” to “f”

H.5 Marburg medium spacing convention for braille

The Marburg medium spacing convention and dimensions for braille are illustrated in Figure H.4.

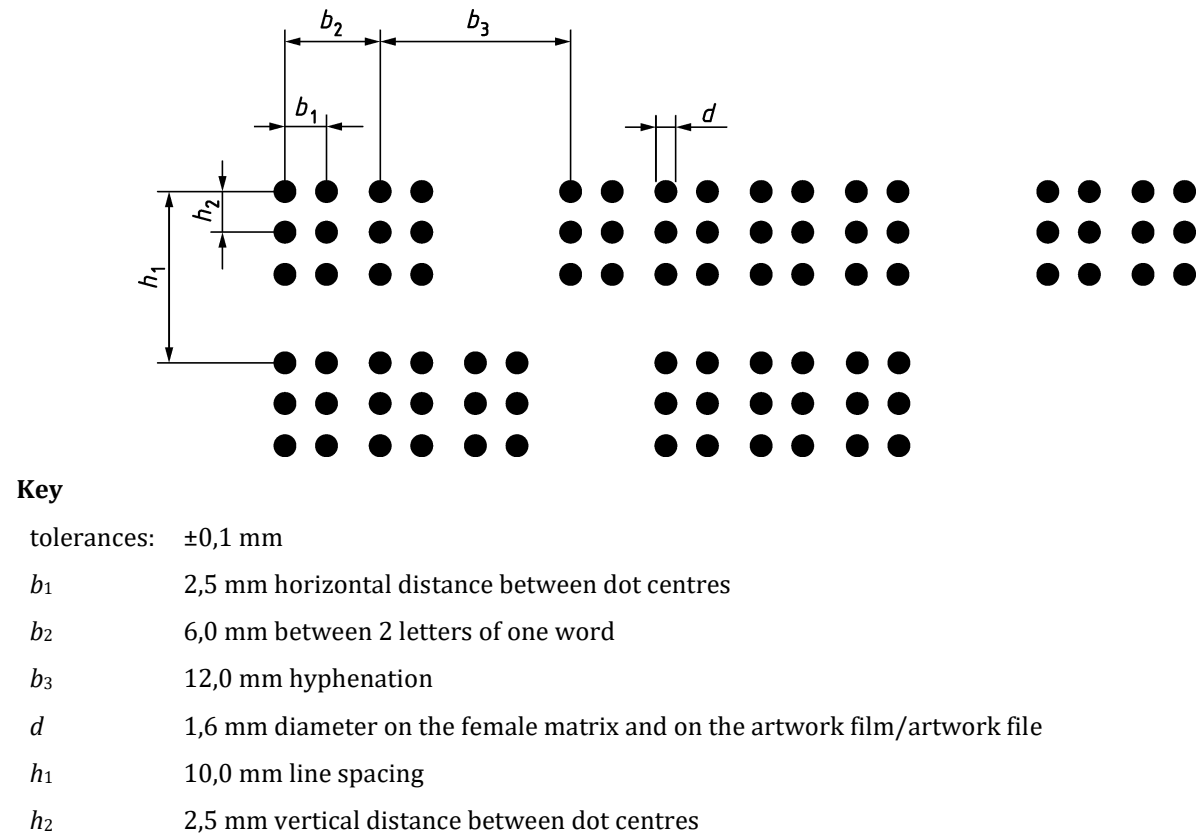


Figure H.4 — Marburg medium spacing convention and dimensions for braille

H.6 Braille character sets

Braille character sets consist of representations for letters, numbers, symbols, punctuation instructions and instructions to the braille reader.

There is general agreement on certain braille characters, particularly the main Latin alphabet. Examples of braille symbols for letters that are in common use are given in Figure H.5, but there are certain national deviations from this character set.

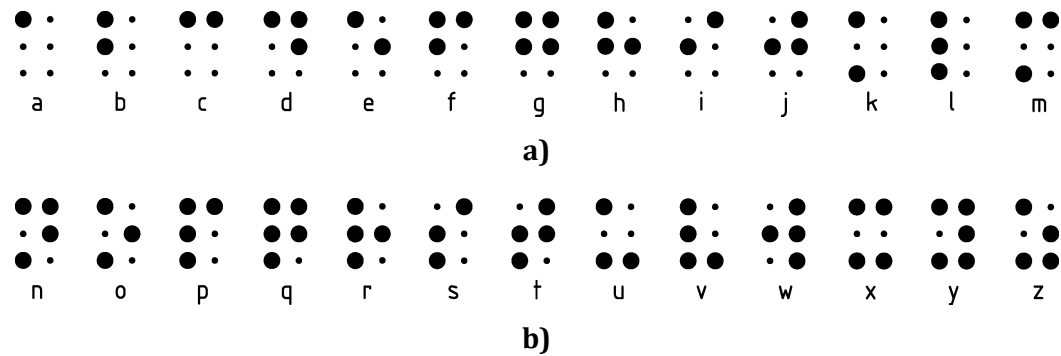


Figure H.5 — Braille transposition of letters in common use



There is not unanimity concerning the braille symbols for numbers and accented letters and special characters including “/”, “%”. The character set used for a particular market should be in compliance with local requirements.

Annex I  
(informative)

Pictograms examples and ‘Good practice’

NOTE This annex provides general guidance and examples regarding good practice when using pictograms on signage for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock, see Figure I.1 to Figure I.10 for examples.

Five pictograms is the maximum allowable in a single row.



Figure I.1 — Example of five pictograms combined with a directional arrow

The combined pictograms can change over the route at route taking decision points.

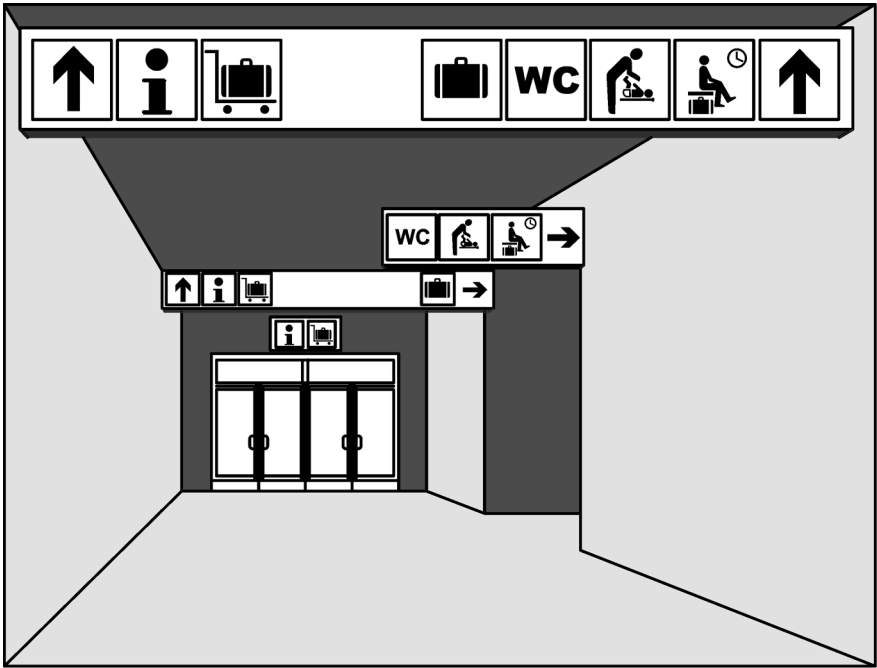


Figure I.2 — Examples of combined pictograms with directional arrows (infrastructure)

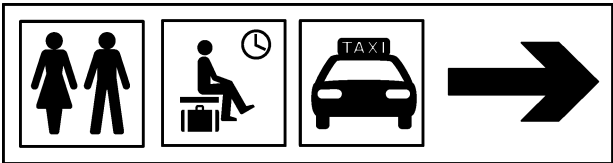
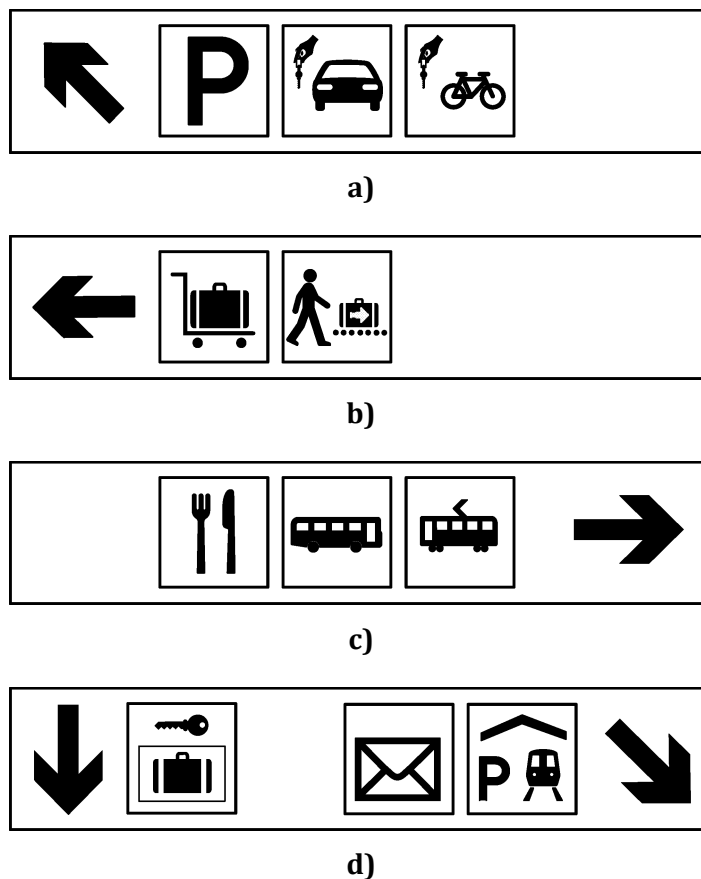


Figure I.3 — Examples of three combined pictograms with directional arrows (infrastructure)

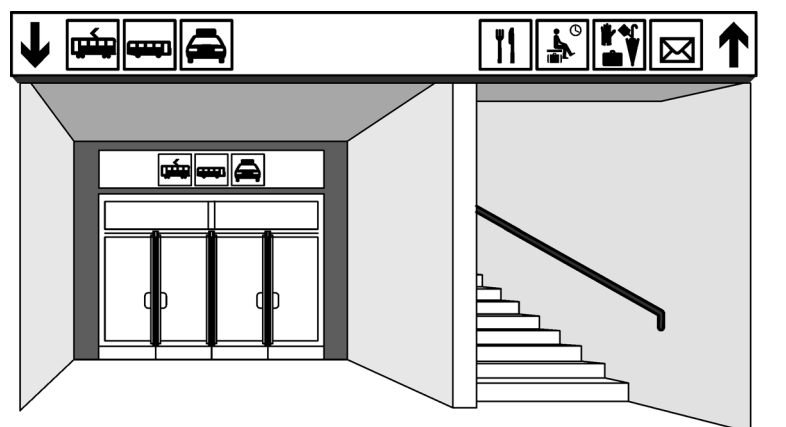


**Figure I.4 — Examples of combined pictograms with directional arrows (infrastructure)**



**Figure I.5 — Example of two rows of pictograms and a directional arrow (infrastructure)**

For sub-Figure a), the combined pictograms change over the route at route taking decision points.



a)



b)

**Figure I.6 — Example of combined pictogram with directional arrow (rolling stock)**



**Figure I.7 — Example of combined pictograms (rolling stock)**

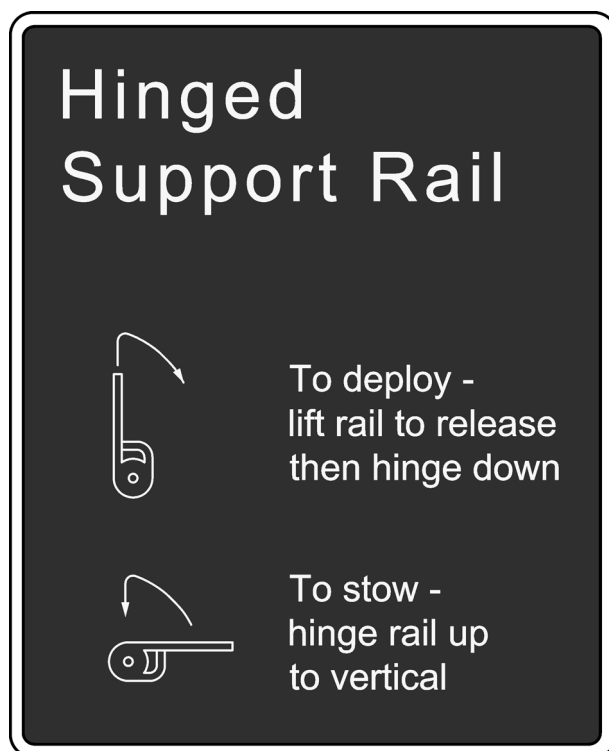


Figure I.8 — Example of a universal toilet hinged handrail sign



Figure I.9 — Example of call for aid device functional instructions sign



**Figure I.10 — Examples of a wheelchair sign**

## Annex J (informative)

### Examples of toilet control device 'Good practice'

**NOTE** This annex provides examples of good practice for pictograms used in toilet to inform users of the function of various control devices. This is for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.

#### J.1 Orientation of equipment and associated labels

Having a consistent and logical sequence of equipment enables passengers to understand what they need to do, through familiarity.

The most common and logical sequence is (left to right) soap, water, dryer see Figure J.1.

#### J.2 Function identification

##### J.2.1 General

It is important to find a solution that follows a 'design for all' principal and is therefore equally understandable by PRM and non PRM passengers in a short period of time. Currently there is a variety of good practice examples from around Europe that can be useful when designing a solution.

##### J.2.2 Visual identification of the function should be pictograms or simple words

Pictograms shall have a minimum size of 25 mm x 25 mm (can be included in a push button) and should be as close as possible to the equipment.

The symbol shall contrast with the background of the pictogram the symbol should be white on a dark background.



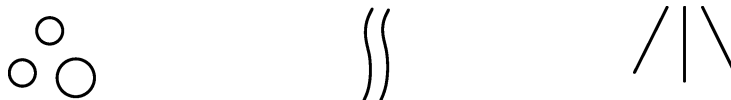
Figure J.1 — Example of 3 variations of pictogram for soap

##### J.2.3 Tactile identification of the function

1) Tactile identification of the function can be by:

- tactile symbols;
- tactile letters;
- tactile indicators;

- braille or a combination of these methods.
- 2) Tactile symbols for the equipment above the wash basin should:
- be very different and easily identifiable by touch;
  - be as close as possible to the control device and ideally directly above the functional element e.g. tap;
  - have as a minimum the symbols for soap, water and hand dryer.
- 3) Those 3 tactile symbols could be:
- soap: 3 different bubbles with a minimum interior diameter of 5 mm;
  - water: 2 parallel curves;
  - hand dryer: 3 lines with angle 25° between the two lines side by side;
  - see Figure J.2 for an example.



**Figure J.2 — Example of tactile symbols**

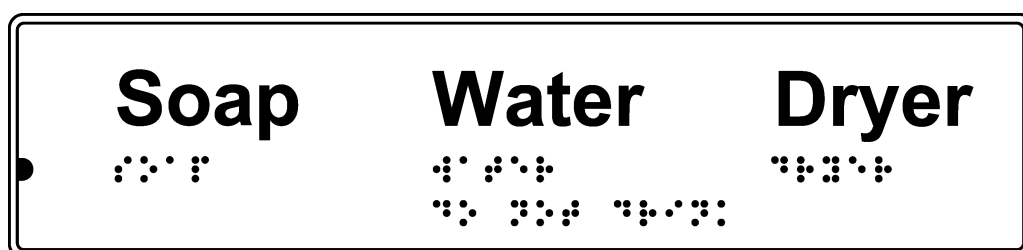
- 4) Tactile letters for the equipment above the wash basin should:
- be easily identifiable by touch (see Annex B for requirements);
  - be as close as possible to the control device and ideally directly above the functional element e.g. tap;
  - have as a minimum the symbols for soap, water and hand dryer.
- 5) Tactile indicators for the equipment above the wash basin should:
- be very different and easily identifiable by touch;
  - be as close as possible to the control device and ideally directly above the functional element e.g. tap;
  - have as a minimum the symbols for soap, water and hand dryer;
  - fulfil the following specifications of the tactile points, see Figure J.3, Figure J.4, and Figure J.5:
    - Ø 2 mm (at base);
    - height 1,5 mm;
    - upper part in hemispheric shape;
    - the distance between the points is 5 mm.



- The tactile indicators can be included in the design of pictogram or separated below the pictogram. If you combine tactile symbols and indicators etc then you need to have them separated by min. 10 mm;
- The indicators should be:
  - soap: two vertical points;
  - water: two horizontal points;
  - hand dryer: three horizontal points;
  - if the flush command is next to the wash basin devices, the symbol is: one point.



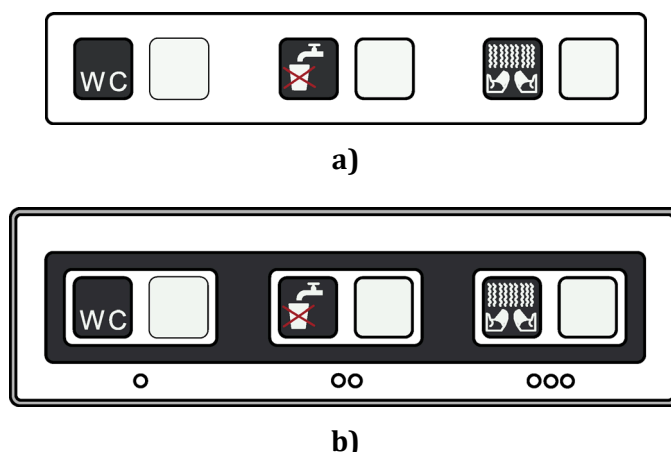
a)



b)

**Figure J.3 — Example of the tactile indicators**

- 6) Tactile indicators are not necessary for:
  - a manual hand dryer (paper or fabric): as identification by touch is enough;
  - flush command if there is only one system on the wall (for example behind the toilet pan).
- 7) Sensors are not always easy to operate for visually impaired passengers. If sensors are used, the control device layout is to be identical except that the pushbuttons above the tactile points should be replaced by tactile-visual arrows ↓ pointing towards the sensors.



**Figure J.4 — Example toilet control panel with pictograms and tactile elements (tactile letters and braille)**



**Figure J.5 — Example control panel with pictograms and tactile indicators**

### J.3 “Vacant / occupied / out of service” indicator

#### J.3.1 General

Outside the toilet cabin the status indications “vacant”, “occupied” and “out of service” have to be recognizable visually and through tactile markings or by acoustic indicators.

#### J.3.2 Visual recognition:

Colour blind passengers shall also be able to recognize the indicators (a colour change red/green would therefore not be sufficient):

For example:

- vacant: “WC” luminous green, without frame (or non-luminous);
- occupied: “WC” luminous red, with frame;
- out of service: “WC” luminous red and crossed out diagonally.

**NOTE** Frame referenced above is an additional line around the symbol or characters on the indicator.

### J.3.3 Acoustic recognition

On the wall immediately next to the door handle/door knob (at the same level) there is a status pushbutton. It can be easily located/identified by touch (tactile marking “WC”). Above the pushbutton (or on the pushbutton itself) there is a pictogram – maybe as sticker - for visually impaired people. This way able-bodied passengers shall notice that this pushbutton is for visually impaired people only and not relevant to them. To stress the special function of the pushbutton it shall have a blue (or optionally black) edge.

After operating the pushbutton, the following acoustic signals shall be emitted, see Table J.1:

**Table J.1 — Acoustic signals**

Toilet status	Sound sequence	Sound duration	Time between sounds
vacant	one short sound	0,3 s	
occupied	3 slightly longer sounds (like busy signal on the telephone)	0,7 s	0,7 s
out of service	5–6 short staccato sounds	0,15 s	0,15 s

## Annex K (informative)

### Electronic display assessment guidance

#### K.1 General

This annex provides guidance when assessing electronic display. This is for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock. See Figure K.1 for an example of a display font.

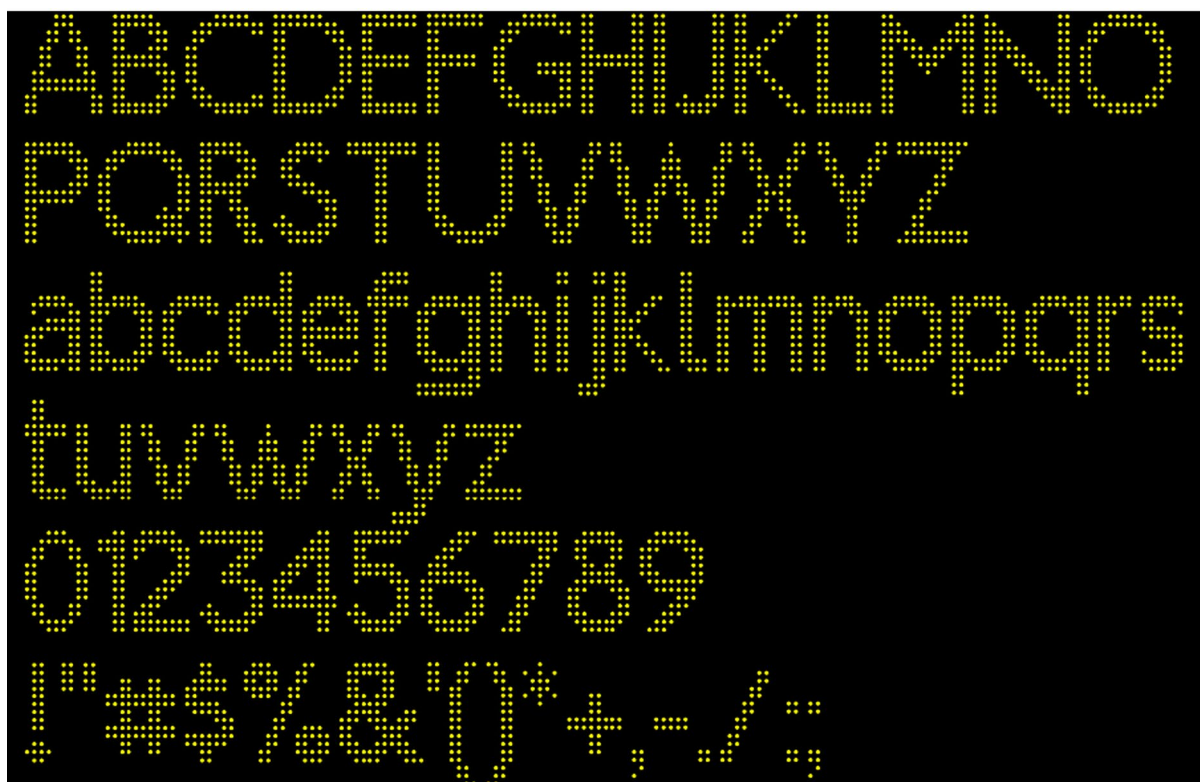


Figure K.1 — Example of display font

Character	Width (dots)	Character	Width (dots)	Character	Width (dots)	Character	Width (dots)	Character	Width (dots)	Character	Width (dots)
A	11	N	12	a	8	n	8	1	4	&	12
B	11	O	13	b	9	o	9	2	8	(	4
C	9	P	9	c	8	p	9	3	9	)	4
D	11	Q	13	d	9	q	9	4	9	-	5
E	8	R	9	e	8	r	5	5	9	,	2
F	8	S	9	f	6	s	6	6	9	/	8
G	11	T	10	g	9	t	6	7	9	:	2
H	9	U	12	h	8	u	8	8	9		
I	2	V	11	i	2	v	9	9	9		
J	9	W	17	j	4	w	15	0	9		
K	10	X	9	k	8	x	7	<space>	6		
L	8	Y	10	l	4	y	9	,	2		
M	13	Z	10	m	12	z	8	.	2		

Figure K.2 — Character width in dots

## K.2 Worked through assessment example

- Average character width:
  - total number of dots for all letter instances separated by one dot = 9 240;
  - total number of characters = 1 079;
  - $9\,240 \text{ dots} / 1\,079 \text{ characters} = 8,56 \text{ dots/characters}$ ;
  - see Figure K.2.
- Average character width scrolling at 6 characters/s:
  - $6 \times 8,56 = 51,38 \text{ dots/s}$ ;
  - horizontal scrolling rate for ISD = 51 dots/s;
  - compliant with 6.1 a);
  - saloon display size = 225 dots.
- Maximum number of dots for a complete word to be visible for 2 s at this scrolling speed:
  - $225 - (2 \times 51) = 123 \text{ dots}$ .
- Maximum number of average characters for a complete word to be visible for 2 s at this scrolling speed:
  - $123 / 8,56 = 14,37 \text{ characters}$ .
- The longest word is 14 characters;
- Compliant with 6.1 b).

**Annex L**  
(informative)

**Examples of sans serif fonts**

This annex provides examples of sans serif fonts that comply with the requirements for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock. See Figure L.1 to Figure L.8 for examples sans serif fonts



Figure L.1 — Sample of DIN 1451



Figure L.2 — Sample of Frutiger



Figure L.3 — Sample of Futura



Figure L.4 — Sample of Helvetica



Figure L.5 — Sample of DB Sans



Figure L.6 — Sample of Rail Alphabet

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÀ OPQRSTUVWXYZÀ  
ÅÉÎÏØabcdefghijklm ÅÉÎabcdefghijklmn  
nopqrstuvwxyzàåéîø opqrstuvwxyzàåéî&  
ü&1234567890(\$£.,!?) 1234567890(\$£.,!?)

Figure L.7 — Sample of GillSans

Figure L.8 — Sample of Univers



## Annex M (informative)

### Examples of tactile toilet door locking devices

This annex provides good practice examples of tactile toilet door locking devices, see Figure M.1 to Figure M.4. This is for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.



**Figure M.1 — Example of door lock device that provides visual and tactile indication of status**





**Figure M.2 — Example of door lock that provides visual and tactile indication of status**



**Figure M.3 — Example of door lock providing visual and tactile indication of status**



**Figure M.4 — Example of door lock providing visual and tactile indication of status**

## Annex N (informative)

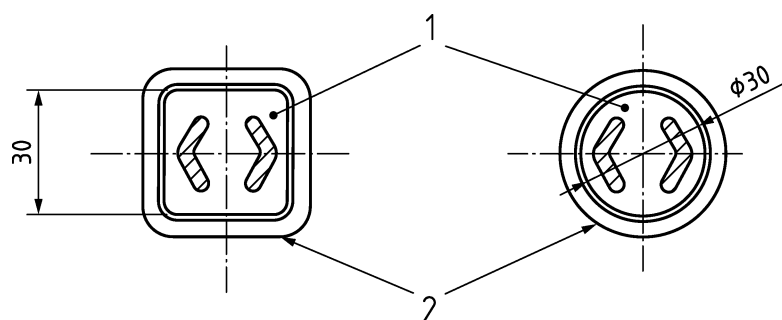
### Door Buttons

#### N.1 General

The recommended design and the appropriate pictograms for passenger door operation. See EN 14752 for further details but colour-blind passengers should also be able to recognize the indicators (a colour change red/green would therefore not be sufficient).

#### N.2 Examples of door buttons

Dimensions in millimetres



#### Key

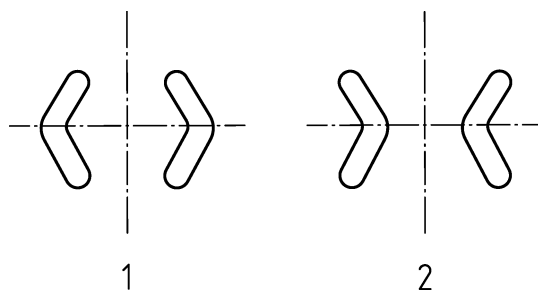
- 1 pressel
- 2 halo or bezel

**Figure N.1 — Examples of door buttons**

- The activation area which is sensitive to inputs should have at least a dimension of 30 mm diameter.
- As a door button shall be identifiable by touch and operational by palm, the button pressel should protrude at least 3 mm.
- The pushbutton should provide at least 0,5 mm pedal travel when pressed. Travel should not be more than the protrusion of the pressel.
- See Figure N.1 for an example.

#### N.3 Visual and tactile symbols on or near door buttons

- To indicate the functionality there should be tactile symbols (arrows) which should be a minimum of 0,5 mm above the surrounding surface and be a minimum height of 15 mm, see Figure N.2.
- Arrow indicating opening/closing: the colour should be different to the surrounding area.

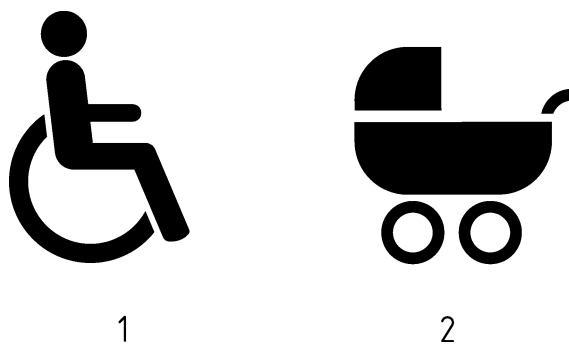


**Key**

- 1 open
- 2 close

**Figure N.2 — Arrow indicating opening or closing**

— Door button with special functions shall be indicated with additional symbols, see Figure N.3



**Key**

- 1 wheelchair
- 2 pram

**Figure N.3 — Signs for wheelchair and pram access**

## Annex ZA (informative)

### Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of EU Directive (EU) 2016/797 aimed to be covered

This European Standard has been prepared under Commission implementing decision C(2023)1057 of 20.2.2023 on a standardization request to the European Committee for Standardization and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization as regards products in support of Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council (M/591) to provide one voluntary means of conforming to (parts of) Essential Requirements of Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on interoperability of the rail system (recast) as specified in the relevant technical specifications for interoperability (TSI).

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 for PRM TSI confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive as specified in the technical specifications for interoperability (TSI), and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard, Commission Regulation (EU) N° 1300/2014 concerning the technical specifications for interoperability relating to accessibility of the Union's rail system for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility\***

Essential Requirements of Directive (EU) 2016/797	Clauses of the Annex to the Technical Specification for Interoperability (TSI)	Clause/ subclauses of this European Standard	Comments
Section 3 of the Annex to the TSI indicates the correspondence between the TSI clauses and the Essential Requirements of Directive (EU) 2016/797	4.2.1.1. Parking facilities for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility	5.2.1	
	4.2.1.2.3. Route identification	5.2.2.2	
	4.2.1.3.(4) Doors and entrances	5.2.3	
	4.2.1.8. (1) Ticketing, Information desks and Customer Assistance points	5.2.4 (1)	
	4.2.1.8. (3 and 4) Ticketing, Information desks and Customer Assistance points	5.2.4 (3 and 4)	
	4.2.1.10. (3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11) Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information	5.2.5 (3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10)	
	4.2.1.10. (5) Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information	Annex F	
	4.2.1.10. (7) Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information	Annex B and Annex E	

4.2.1.10. (9) Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information	Annex A	
4.2.1.10. (13, 14, 15) Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information	5.2.11	
4.2.1.11. Spoken information	5.2.6	
4.2.1.12. (6, 7, 8, 9) Platform width and edge of platform	5.2.7	
4.2.1.13. End of platform	5.2.8	
4.2.1.15. (3) Passenger track crossing to platforms	5.2.10	
4.2.2.1.2.1. Priority Seats, General	5.3.1	
4.2.2.2. (11 and 15) Wheelchair spaces	5.3.2	
4.2.2.3.2. (4 and 5) Exterior doors	5.3.3.2 (1) and Annex A	
4.2.2.3.2. (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14) Exterior doors	5.3.3.2 (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)	
4.2.2.7.1 Customer Information - General	5.3.5.1 (2)	
4.2.2.7.2. (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) Signage, pictograms and tactile information	5.3.5.2 (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8); Annex A; Annex B; Annex E	
4.2.2.7.3. (1, 2, 3 and 5) Dynamic visual information	5.3.5.3(1, 2, 3 and 5)	
4.2.2.7.3. (4 and 6) Dynamic visual information	5.3.5.3 (4)	
4.2.2.7.3. (9, 10, 11, 12, 13) Dynamic visual information	5.3.5.3 (7) and 5.3.6	
4.2.2.7.4. (3, 4 and 5) Dynamic audible information	5.3.5.4 (3, 4 and 5)	
4.2.2.10 (3) Wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation	5.3.8 (1)	
4.2.2.10 (6) Wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation	5.3.8 (2)	
5.3.2.1. Interface of the door control device	5.3.3.1	
5.3.2.2 (2) Standard and universal toilets: common parameters	5.3.4.1 (1)	
5.3.2.2 (4) Standard and universal toilets: common parameters	5.3.4.1 (2) and Annex B	

	5.3.2.2 (5) Standard and universal toilets: common parameters	5.3.4.1 (3 and 4)	
	5.3.2.4 (4) Universal toilet	5.3.4.2 (1) and Annex A	
	5.3.2.6. (1, 2, 3, 4) Interface of the call for aid device	5.3.7	
	Appendix N PRM Signage	Annex A	
<p>* As amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/772 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1694.</p> <p>NOTE The Technical Specification for Interoperability (TSI) can refer to other clauses of this standard making the application of those clauses' mandatory. Possible references to such clauses are found in the Appendix A to the TSI.</p>			

**WARNING 1** — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

**WARNING 2** — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

## Bibliography

- [1] Commission Regulation (EU) No 1300/2014, Technical Specification of Interoperability for Persons of Reduced Mobility as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/772 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1694
- [2] ISO 22727:2007, *Graphical symbols — Creation and design of public information symbols — Requirements*
- [3] ISO 9186 (all parts), *Graphical symbols — Test method*
- [4] EN 14752, *Railway applications — Body side entrance systems for rolling stock*
- [5] BS 8300-1, *Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. External environment. Code of practice*
- [6] BS 8300-2, *Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. Buildings. Code of practice*
- [7] EN 16683, *Railway applications - Call for aid and communication device - Requirements*
- [8] EUROPEAN UNION RAILWAYS AGENCY.<sup>1</sup> Reference document database (RDD) – Part 2 – National Reference Documents (NRDs), <https://rdd.era.europa.eu/RDD/> and The Single Rule Database (SRD) at <https://srd.era.europa.eu/home>

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<sup>1</sup> ERA RDD-NRD & ERA SRD are the registers of national rules notified to ERA following the process of Directive (EU) 2016/797 article 14



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