Ambulance Visibility Issues

- · Viewer awareness
- · A vehicle livery & marking model
- · Optimizing livery & livery errors
- · Color blindness & vision degeneration
- · Rear-facing chevron design
- · Case studies
- · A warning light model

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Awareness Indicators TIMELY, APPROPRIATE, SAFE REACTION

- Location
- Size
- Shape
- Speed
- Intended path



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Effective Base Colors

- Yellow green
- Euro Yellow RAL 1016
- Chromium Yellow
- White (+ fluorescents)
- Luminous Orange RAL 2005





Livery & Markings Model

- Retro-reflective/fluorescent panels or stripes
- Minimum 10% of total surface area
- No complex patterns
- Reflective outline of ambulance
- Minimise badges, text & signage
- Upper & lower case text
- Text Black, dark blue, green
- Must be adaptable to different vehicles

Solomon, S. (1999) Emergency Vehicle Accidents-Prevention & Reconstruction, pp 65-79
De Lorenzo, R; Eilers, M, Lights & Siren: A review of emergency vehicle warning systems, Annals of Emergency Medicine, December 1991

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Fluorescence at dawn & dusk is a safety asset Anders, R. (2000) On-Road Investigation of Fluorescent Sign Colors to Improve Conspicuity TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD



Livery Colors & Design

Considerations

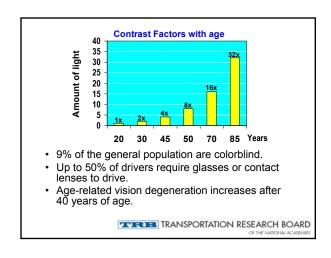
- · Different working environments & landscapes.
- May need adjustment for differing cross-cultural interpretations or be country specific.
- · Flexible layout to fit future vehicles.
- Visual interactions between single & multiple vehicles, the warning lights and staff clothing.
- Making EMS staff proud enough to wash it!

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Rear-facing chevrons

- · Almost no current research
- · Wider stripes more effective
- · Red & yellow color only?
- Do chevrons confuse or force depth-perception & braking errors in following drivers?
- Are they actually increasing the number of rear accidents?
- · For motorway/rural use only?
- Needs more research!











A Warning Light Model



- · Halogens, strobes & LED's should not be mixed
- · Co-ordinated double flash synchronised pattern
- Red & Blue component (or your authority colours)
- · White forward facing flashing lamp switched off at night
- · Adequate light output in bright daylight & all weathers
- · Optimise lamps to reduce glare for other drivers and personnel working at scene

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Pedestrian (worker) visibility



- Pedestrian visibility is reduced by glare from warning lights
- · Longest detection distance lamps flashing together
- · Highest conspicuity lamps flashing together
- · Reflective clothing is effective, even under bright warning lights

Devonshire, J. Flannagan, M. (April 2007) - Effects of Warning Lamps on Pedestrian Visibility and Driver Behavior

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Summary

What we know

- · Simple changes = large increase in safety
- The four visibility base colours are effective
- · Fluorescent/reflective panels & stripes work

What we don't know

- · If chevrons decrease or increase the accident rate.
- How the latest livery designs perform when compared.

What we need to know about

- The nature of visual interactions between the vehicle livery, warning lights & clothing under real conditions.
- Future visibility legislation that has design flexibility for different operational environments and encourages change as new research becomes available.

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