# INTEROPERABILITY UNIT

## EUROPEAN UNION RAIL SYSTEM

### TSI “PERSONS WITH REDUCED MOBILITY”

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Technical scope
This TSI covers the aspect of “Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility” for the Infrastructure, the Rolling Stock and, to a minor extent, the Telematics Applications for Passenger subsystems as defined in Directive 2008/57/EC1.

The objective of this TSI is to enhance the accessibility of rail transport to persons with reduced mobility including persons with disabilities. This includes the accessibility of the public areas of stations and of Rolling Stock. This also includes the functional and operational rules related to the provision of assistance to passengers.

1.2 Geographical scope
The geographical scope of this TSI is the network of the whole rail system, composed of:

- The trans-European conventional rail system network (TEN) as described in Annex I section 1.1 “Network” of Directive 2008/57/EC.
- The trans-European high-speed rail system network (TEN) as described in Annex I section 2.1 “Network” of Directive 2008/57/EC.
- Other parts of the network of the whole rail system, following the extension of scope as described in Annex I section 4 of Directive 2008/57/EC.

and excludes the cases referred to in Article 1(3) of Directive 2008/57/EC.

1.3 Content of this TSI
In accordance with Article 5(3) of Directive 2008/57/EC, this TSI:

(a) indicates its intended scope (section 2);

(b) lays down essential requirements for each subsystem concerned and its interfaces vis-à-vis other subsystems (section 3)

(c) establishes the functional and technical specifications to be met by the subsystem and its interfaces with other subsystems (section 4).

(d) determines the interoperability constituents and interfaces which are to be covered by European specifications, including European standards, which are necessary to achieve interoperability (section 5);

(e) states, in each case under consideration, the procedures for the assessment of conformity or suitability for use. This includes in particular the modules defined in Decision 2010/713/EC2 or,

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where appropriate, the specific procedures to be used to assess either the conformity or the suitability for use of interoperability constituents and "EC" verification of subsystems (section 6);

(f) indicates the strategy for implementing the TSI. In particular, it is necessary to specify the stages to be completed in order to make a gradual transition from the existing situation to the final situation in which compliance with the TSI shall be the norm (section 7);

(g) indicates, for the staff concerned, the professional qualifications and health and safety conditions at work required for the operation and maintenance of the subsystems, as well as the implementation of the TSI - (section 4).

For particular technical aspects specified in chapters 4, 5 and 6, the functional and technical specification makes an explicit reference to a clause of an EN standard or other technical document, as allowed by Article 5(8) of Directive 2008/57/EC; these references are listed in the Appendix A of this TSI.

Moreover, in accordance with Article 5(5), provision may be made for specific cases for each TSI; these are indicated in Section 7.

Lastly, this TSI also comprises, in Section 4, the operating and maintenance rules specific to the scope indicated in clauses 1.1 and 1.2 above.
2 SCOPE OF SUBSYSTEMS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Scope of the subsystems

2.1.1 Scope related to Infrastructure
This TSI applies to all the public areas of stations dedicated to the transport of passengers that are controlled by the Railway Undertaking, Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager. This includes the provision of information, the purchase of a ticket and its validation if needed, and the possibility to wait for the train.

2.1.2 Scope related to Rolling Stock
This TSI applies to Rolling Stock which is in the scope of the LOC&PAS TSI and which is intended to carry passengers.

2.1.3 Scope related to operational aspects
This TSI applies to the provision of information and assistance to Persons with Reduced Mobility in public areas of the Infrastructure and in Rolling Stock.

2.1.4 Scope related to Telematics Applications for Passengers
This TSI applies to visual and audible passenger information systems located in stations and in Rolling Stock.

2.2 Definition of “persons with reduced mobility”
“Persons with Reduced Mobility” (PRM) means ‘any person whose mobility when using transport is reduced due to any physical disability (sensory or locomotory, permanent or temporary), intellectual disability or impairment, or any other cause of disability, or as a result of age, and whose situation needs appropriate attention and adaptation to his or her particular needs of the service made available to all passengers’.

The transport of oversized items (for example: bicycles and bulky luggage) is not within the scope of this TSI.

2.3 Other Definitions
Definitions related to rolling stock: refer to the LOC&PAS TSI clause 2.2.

Obstacle-free route
An obstacle-free route is a link between two or more public areas dedicated to the transport of passengers such as specified in clause 2.1.1. It can be navigated by all categories of PRM. For such, the route can be divided to better meet the needs of the different categories of PRM. The combination of all the parts of the obstacle free route constitutes the route accessible for all categories of PRM.

Step-free route
A step-free route is a division of an obstacle-free route that meets the needs of the mobility impaired PRMs. Changes in level are avoided or, when they can’t, they are achieved via ramps or lifts.
“Tactile Signs” and “Tactile Controls”

“Tactile signs” and “tactile controls” are signs, or controls, which include raised pictograms, raised characters or Braille lettering.

Station Manager

The Station Manager is an organisational entity in a Member State, which has been made responsible for the management of the parts of a railway station specified in clause 2.1.1 and which may be the Railway Undertaking, the Infrastructure Manager or a third party.

Safety Information

Safety information is information that shall be given to passengers in order that they may know in advance how they will have to behave in case of an emergency.

Safety Instructions

Safety instructions are the instructions that shall be given to passengers when an emergency occurs in order that they may understand what to do.

Level access

A level access is an access from a platform to the doorway of a rolling stock for which it can be demonstrated that:

- The gap between the door sill of that doorway (or of the extended bridging plate of that doorway) and the platform does not exceed 75 mm measured horizontally and 50 mm measured vertically and
- The rolling stock has no internal step between the door sill and the vestibule.
3 ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

The following tables indicate the essential requirements, as set out in Annex III of Directive 2008/57/EC that are met by the specifications set out in Chapter 4 of this TSI for the scope of this TSI.

The essential requirements that are not listed in the table are not relevant within the scope of this TSI.
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<td>Toilets and baby-changing facilities</td>
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Table 2: essential requirements for the Rolling Stock subsystem
4 CHARACTERISATION OF THE SUBSYSTEMS

4.1 Introduction

The rail system of the European Union, to which Directive 2008/57/EC applies and of which the subsystems are parts, is an integrated system whose consistency shall be verified. This consistency shall be checked in particular with regard to the specifications of each subsystem, its interfaces vis-à-vis the system in which it is integrated as well as the operating and maintenance rules.

The functional and technical specifications of the subsystems and their interfaces, described in section 4.2 and 4.3, do not impose the use of specific technologies or technical solutions, except where this is strictly necessary for the interoperability of the European Union rail network. But innovative solutions for interoperability may require new specifications and/or new assessment methods. In order to allow technological innovation, these specifications and assessment methods shall be developed by the process described in sections 6.1.4 and 6.2.5.

Taking account of all the applicable essential requirements, the basic parameters related to accessibility for persons with reduced mobility are set out for the subsystems infrastructure and rolling stock in section 4.2 of this TSI. The operational requirements and responsibilities are set out in the OPE TSI and in section 4.4 of this TSI.

4.2 Functional and technical specifications

4.2.1 Infrastructure Subsystem

In light of the essential requirements in Section 3, the functional and technical specifications of the Infrastructure subsystem related to Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility are arranged as follows:

- Parking facilities for PRM
- Obstacle-free routes
- Doors and entrances
- Floor surfaces
- Highlighting of transparent obstacles
- Toilets and baby changing facilities
- Furniture and free-standing devices
- Ticketing, information desks and customer assistance points
- Lighting
- Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information
- Spoken information
- Platform width and edges of platforms
- End of platforms
- Boarding aids stored on platforms
- Level track crossings

The basic parameters that are specified in the following clauses apply to the scope of the Infrastructure subsystem that is defined in clause 2.1.1; they can be divided into two categories:

- Those for which technical details need to be specified, such as the parameters relative to the platforms and how to reach the platforms. In this first case, the basic parameters are specifically described and the technical details to be satisfied in order to fulfil the requirement are detailed.
- Those for which technical details are not necessary to be specified, such as the value of ramps or the characteristics of parking places. In this second case, the basic parameter is defined as a functional requirement that can be met by applying several technical solutions.

The table below indicates the category of each of the basic parameters.

<table>
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<th>Functional requirement only</th>
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<td>Type of lift</td>
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<td>Height of braille signs</td>
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<td>Rest of the clause</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Height of door operating device</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor surfaces</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Highlighting of Transparent obstacles</td>
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<td>Complete clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets and baby-changing facilities</td>
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<td>Furniture and free-standing devices</td>
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<td>Ticketing, Information desks and Customer Assistance points</td>
<td>Passageway for ticket control machines</td>
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<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Lighting on platforms</td>
<td>Lighting in other locations</td>
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<td>Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information</td>
<td>Detail of information to be provided</td>
<td>Detailed characteristics of visual information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location of information</td>
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4.2.1.1 Parking facilities for PRM

Where a station specific parking area exists, there shall be sufficient and adapted parking spaces reserved for PRM eligible to utilise them at the nearest practicable position, within the parking area, to an accessible entrance.

4.2.1.2 Obstacle-free route

Obstacle free routes shall be provided that interconnect the following public areas of the infrastructure if provided:

- Stopping points for other connecting modes of transport within the station confines (for example, taxi, bus, tram, metro, ferry etc.);
- Car parks
- Accessible entrances and exits
- Information desks
- Visual and audible information systems
- Ticketing facilities
- Customer assistance
- Waiting areas
- Toilet facilities
- Platforms

The length of the obstacle-free routes shall be the shortest practical distance.

Obstacle-free route floor surfaces and ground surfaces shall have low reflecting properties.

4.2.1.2.1 Horizontal circulation

All obstacle-free routes, footbridges and subways, shall have a free width of a minimum of 160cm except in areas that are specified in the following clauses (doors, platforms, level crossings)
Where thresholds are installed on a horizontal route, they shall contrast with the surrounding floor and shall not be higher than 2.5cm.

4.2.1.2.2 Vertical circulation
Where an obstacle-free route includes a change in level, there shall be a step-free route providing an alternative to stairs for mobility impaired people.

Staircases on the obstacle-free routes shall have a minimum width of 160cm measured between the handrails. As a minimum the first and last steps shall be indicated by a contrasting band and as a minimum tactile warning surface indicators shall be installed before the first descending step. Ramps shall be installed for PRM unable to use stairs where lifts are not provided. They shall have a moderate gradient. A steep gradient is allowed for ramps on short distances only.

Stairs and ramps shall be provided with handrails on both sides and at two levels.

Lifts shall be provided where ramps are not available and shall be at least of type 2 in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 1, clause 5.3.1 table 1. Type 1 lifts are allowed in the case of stations being renewed or upgraded only.

Escalators and moving walks shall be designed in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 2.

Level track crossings can form part of an obstacle-free route when they comply with the requirements of clause 4.2.1.15.

4.2.1.2.3 Route identification
Obstacle-free routes shall be clearly identified by visual information as detailed in clause 4.2.1.10.

Information on the obstacle-free route shall be given to visually impaired people by tactile and contrasting walking surface indicators. This paragraph does not apply to obstacle free routes to and from car parks.

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) in Braille or in prismatic-letters or numbers on the handrail, or on the wall at a height between 145cm and 165cm.

4.2.1.3 Doors and entrances
This clause applies to all doors and entrances that are on obstacle-free routes, with the exception of doors giving access to the toilets which are not dedicated to PRM.

Doors shall have a minimum clear useable width of 90cm and shall be operable by a PRM.

It is permitted to use manual, semi-automatic or automatic doors.

Door operating devices shall be available at a height of between 80cm and 110cm.

4.2.1.4 Floor surfaces
All floor coverings, ground surfaces and stair tread surfaces shall be slip resistant.

Within the station buildings there shall be no irregularities in excess of 0.5cm at any given point in floor walking surface areas, except for thresholds, drainage channels and tactile walking surface indicators.
4.2.1.5 Highlighting of Transparent obstacles

Transparent obstacles on or along the routes used by passengers, consisting of glass doors or transparent walls, shall be marked. These markings shall highlight the transparent obstacles. They are not required if passengers are protected from impact by other means – for example, by handrails or continuous benches.

4.2.1.6 Toilets and baby nappy changing facilities

If toilets are provided at a station, then a minimum of one unisex cubicle shall be wheelchair accessible.

If toilets are provided at a station, baby nappy changing facilities shall be provided which are accessible to both men and women.

4.2.1.7 Furniture and free-standing devices

All items of furniture and free-standing devices at stations shall contrast with their background, and have rounded edges.

Within the station confines, furniture and free-standing devices (including cantilevered and suspended items) shall be positioned where they do not obstruct blind or visually impaired people, or they shall be detectable by a person using a long cane.

On each platform where passengers are allowed to wait for trains, and at every waiting area, there shall be a minimum of one area fitted with seating facilities and a space for a wheelchair.

When this area is weather protected, it shall be accessible by a wheelchair user.

4.2.1.8 Ticketing, Information desks and Customer Assistance points

Where manual ticket sales counters, information desks and customer assistance points are provided along the obstacle-free route, a minimum of one desk shall be accessible to a wheelchair user and to people of small stature and a minimum of one desk shall be fitted with an induction loop system for hearing assistance.

If there is a glass barrier between the passenger and sales person at the ticket counter, this shall either be removable or, if not removable, an intercom system shall be fitted. Any such glass barrier shall consist of clear glass.

If electronic devices are fitted that displays pricing information to the sales person, such devices shall also be fitted that display the price to the person purchasing the ticket.

Where ticket vending machines are provided on an obstacle free route at a station, a minimum of one of these machines shall have an interface that is reachable by a wheelchair user and people of small stature.

If ticket control machines are fitted, a minimum of one of the machines shall have a free passageway with a minimum width of 90cm and shall be able to accommodate a wheelchair up to 1250mm in length. In the case of upgrade or renewal, a minimum width of 80cm is permitted.

If turnstiles are used, there shall be a non-turnstile access point available for use by PRM at all operational times.
4.2.1.9 Lighting

The illuminance level of the external areas of the station shall be sufficient to facilitate way finding and to highlight the changes of level, doors and entrances.

The illuminance level along obstacle-free routes shall be adapted to the visual task of the passenger. Particular attention shall be paid to the changes of levels, ticket vending offices and machines, information desks and information displays.

The footbridges, tunnels, stairs and ramps that are leading to the platforms and the platforms shall be illuminated according the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 3 and index 4.

Emergency lighting shall provide sufficient visibility for evacuation and for identification of firefighting and safety equipment.

4.2.1.10 Visual information: signposting, pictograms, printed or dynamic information

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.

The fonts, symbols and pictograms used for visual information shall contrast with their background.

Signposting shall be provided at all points where passengers need to make a route taking decision and at intervals on the route. Signage, symbols and pictograms shall be applied consistently over the whole route.

The information concerning the departure of trains (including destination, intermediate stops, platform number and time) shall be available at a height of 160cm maximum at least in one location in the station. This requirement applies to printed and dynamic information whatever is provided.

The typeface used for texts shall be easily readable.

All safety, warning, mandatory action and prohibition signs shall include pictograms

Tactile information signage shall be fitted in:

- Toilets, for functional information and call for aid if appropriate
- Lifts in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 1, Annex E.4.

Time information presented in digits shall be in the 24h system.

The following specific PRM graphic symbols and pictograms shall be fitted with the wheelchair symbol in accordance with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3:

- Directional information for wheelchair specific routes
- Indication of the wheelchair accessible toilets and other amenities if provided
- 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 (for example: lift, toilet, etc).
Where inductive loops are fitted these shall be indicated by a sign as described in appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3.

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.

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.

Displays shall be compliant to the requirements of clause 5.3.1.1.

4.2.1.11 Spoken information

The spoken information shall have a minimum STI-PA level of 0.45, in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 5.

4.2.1.12 Platform width and edge of platform

The danger area of a platform commences at the rail side edge of the platform and is defined as the area where passengers are not allowed to stand when trains are passing or arriving.

It is permitted for the width of the platform to be variable on the whole length of the platform. The minimum width of the platform without obstacles shall be the width of the danger area plus the width of two opposing freeways of 80cm (160cm). This dimension may taper to 900mm at the platform ends.

It is permitted to have obstacles inside this freeway of 160cm. Equipment required for the signalling system and safety equipment shall not be considered as obstacles in this clause. The minimum distance from obstacles to the danger area shall be according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of obstacles (measured parallel to the platform edge)</th>
<th>Minimum distance to the danger area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1m (note 1) – small obstacle</td>
<td>80cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1m to &lt; 10m – large obstacle</td>
<td>120cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: minimum distance from obstacles to the danger area

Note 1: if the distance between two small obstacles is less than 2.4m measured parallel to the platform edge they shall be considered as one large obstacle.

Note 2: Within this minimum distance from a large obstacle to the danger area it is permitted to have additional small obstacles as long as the requirements for small obstacles (minimum distance to danger area and minimum distance to next small obstacle) are met.

If there are auxiliary facilities on-board trains, or on the platform, to allow wheelchair users to board on or alight from trains, a free space (no obstacles) of 150cm from the edge of the facility towards the direction where the wheelchair boards,/lands at/to the platform level, shall be provided where such facilities are likely to be used. A new station shall meet this requirement for all trains that are planned to stop at the platform.

The boundary of the danger area, furthest from the rail side edge of the platform, shall have a visual marking and tactile walking surface indicators.
The visual marking shall be a contrasting, slip resistant, warning line with a minimum width of 10cm.

Tactile walking surface indicators can be one of the two types:
- an attention pattern indicating a hazard at the boundary of the danger area
- a guiding pattern indicating a path of travel at the safe side of the platform

The material at the rail side edge of the platform shall contrast with the darkness of the gap. This material shall be slip resistant.

4.2.1.13 End of platform

The end of the platform shall either be fitted with a barrier that prevents public access or shall have a visual marking and tactile walking surface indicators with an attention pattern indicating a hazard.

4.2.1.14 Boarding aids stored on platforms

If a platform ramp is used, it shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.1.2.
If a platform lift is used, it shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.1.3.
A secure storage method shall be provided to ensure that boarding aids, including portable ramps, when stored on a platform, do not cause an obstruction or pose any hazard to passengers.

4.2.1.15 Passenger track crossing to platforms

Level track crossings in stations are permitted to be used as part of a step-free route or of an obstacle-free route according to National Rules.

If level track crossings are used as parts of step free routes in addition to other routes, they shall:
- have a minimum width of 120cm (less than 10 m in length) or 160cm (10 m or more in length).
- have moderate slopes; a steep gradient is only allowed for ramps on short distances
- be designed so that the smallest wheel of a wheelchair, as defined in appendix M, cannot be trapped within the crossing surface and the rail
- where accesses to level crossings are equipped with safety chicanes in order to prevent people from unintended/uncontrolled crossing of the tracks, the minimum width of the walkways in the chicane shall take in consideration the dimensions of a wheelchair as defined in appendix M.

If level track crossings are used as parts of obstacles free routes, unique solution for all passengers, they shall
- meet all specifications above,
- have visual and tactile markings to identify the beginning and the end of the crossing surface.
- be supervised, or, on the basis of national rules, equipment for a safe crossing of blind or visually impaired people shall be provided and/or the level crossing shall be operated for a safe crossing of visually impaired people
If any of the above requirements cannot be met, the level track crossing shall not be considered part of a step-free route or of an obstacle-free route.

4.2.2 Rolling Stock Subsystem

In light of the essential requirements in Section 3, the functional and technical specifications of the subsystem Rolling Stock related to Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility are arranged as follows:

- Seats
- Wheelchair spaces
- Doors
- Lighting
- Toilets
- Clearways
- Customer information
- Height changes
- Handrails
- Wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation
- Step position for vehicle access and egress

For each basic parameter a general clause introduces the following clauses.

These following clauses detail the conditions to be met in order to fulfil the requirements introduced in the general clause.

4.2.2.1 Seats

4.2.2.1.1 General

Handholds or vertical handrails or other items that can be used for personal stability, whilst using the aisle, shall be provided on all aisle-side seats unless the seat, when in the upright position, is within 200mm of:

- the back of another seat facing in the opposite direction which is fitted with a handhold or a vertical handrail or other items that can be used for personal stability
- a handrail or a partition.

Handholds or other items that can be used for personal stability shall be positioned at a height of between 800 mm and 1200 mm above the floor, measured from the centre of the usable part of the handhold, shall not protrude into the clearway and shall contrast with the seat.

In seating areas with fixed longitudinal seats, handrails shall be used for personal stability. These handrails shall be at a maximum distance of 2000 mm apart, shall be positioned at a height of between 800 mm and 1200 mm above the floor and shall contrast with the vehicle interior surroundings.

The handholds or other items shall not have sharp edges.
4.2.2.1.2 Priority seats

4.2.2.1.2.1 General

Not less than 10 percent of the seats by fixed trainset or individual vehicle, and by class shall be designated as priority seats for the use of PRM.

The priority seats and vehicles containing them shall be identified by signs complying with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3. It shall be stated that other passengers shall make such seats available to those who are eligible to use them when required.

The priority seats shall be located within the passenger saloon and in close proximity to external doors. In double deck vehicles or trainsets, priority seats can be present on both decks.

The level of equipment fitted to the priority seats shall, as a minimum, be the same as that fitted to general seats of the same type.

When seats of a certain type are fitted with armrests, priority seats of the same type shall be fitted with movable armrests, this excludes armrests placed along the vehicle body side or along a partition wall in case of compartments. The movable armrest shall move into a position in line with the seat back cushion to enable unrestricted access to the seat or to any adjacent priority seats.

Priority seats shall not be tip-up seats.

Each priority seat and the space available to its user shall comply with the figures H1 to H4 from Appendix H.

The whole useful sitting surface of the priority seat shall be a minimum of 450mm wide (see figure H1).

The top of each priority seat cushion shall be between 430 and 500mm above floor level at the front edge of the seat. The clear headroom above each seat shall be at least 1680 mm from floor level, except on double-decker trains on which luggage racks are provided above the seats. In such case reduced headroom of 1520 mm is permitted for priority seats underneath the luggage racks, provided that at least 50% of priority seats maintain headroom of 1680 mm.

Where reclining seats are fitted, the dimensions shall be measured when the seats are in their fully upright position.

4.2.2.1.2.2 Uni-directional seats

Where uni-directional priority seats are provided, the clearance in front of each seat shall comply with figure H2.

The distance between the front surface of the seat back and the vertical plane through the rearmost part of the seat in front shall be a minimum of 680mm, noting that the required seat pitch shall be measured from the centre of the seat 70mm above where the cushion meets the back support. There shall also be a clear space between the front edge of the seat cushion and the same vertical plane for the seat in front of a minimum of 230 mm.

4.2.2.1.2.3 Facing seats arrangement

Where facing priority seats are provided, the distance between the front edges of the seat cushions shall be a minimum of 600mm (See figure H3). Such distance shall be maintained even if one of the facing seats is not a priority seat.
Where facing priority seats are equipped with a table, there shall be a minimum clear horizontal distance between the front edge of the seat cushion and the leading edge of the table of at least 230 mm (See figure H4). When one of the facing seats is not a priority seat, its distance to the table can be reduced provided that the distance between the front edges of the seat cushions remains 600mm. Sidewall mounted tables which length does not extend over the centre line of the window seat do not need to be considered for conformity with this paragraph.

4.2.2.2 Wheelchair spaces

According to the length of the unit, excluding the locomotive or power head, there shall be in that unit not less than the number of wheelchair spaces shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit length</th>
<th>Number of wheelchair spaces by unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 m</td>
<td>1 wheelchair space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 205 metres</td>
<td>2 wheelchair spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 205 to 300 metres</td>
<td>3 wheelchair spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 300 metres</td>
<td>4 wheelchair spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: minimum number of wheelchair spaces per unit length

To ensure stability, the wheelchair space shall be designed for the wheelchair to be positioned either facing or back to the direction of travel.

Over the full length of the wheelchair space the width shall be 700mm from floor level to a minimum height of 1450mm with an additional 50mm width to give clearance for hands on each side that is adjacent to any obstacle that will inhibit clearance for the wheelchair users hands (eg wall or structure) from a height of 400mm to 800mm above floor level (if one side of the wheelchair is adjacent to the aisle there is no additional 50mm requirement for that side of the wheelchair as it is already free space)

The minimum distance in the longitudinal plane between the back of the wheelchair space and the next surface shall be in accordance with Appendix I, figures I1 to I3.

There shall be no obstruction of the designated space between the floor and the ceiling of the vehicle other than an overhead luggage rack, a horizontal handrail in accordance with the requirements of clause 4.2.2.10 attached to the wall or ceiling of the vehicle, or a table.

The back of the wheelchair space shall be a structure or other acceptable fitting of at least 700mm wide. The height of the structure, or fitting, shall be capable of preventing a wheelchair that has been positioned with its back against the structure or fitting, from tipping over backwards.

Tip-up seats may be installed in the wheelchair space but, when in the stowed position, shall not encroach on the dimensional requirements of the wheelchair space. It is not allowed to install any permanent equipment such as bicycle hooks or ski racks into the wheelchair space or directly in front of it.

At least one seat shall be available either adjacent to or facing to each of the wheelchair spaces for a companion to travel with the wheelchair user. This seat shall offer the same level of comfort as the other passenger seats, and may also be situated on the opposing side of the aisle.
On trains with a design speed higher than 250 km/h excepting double deck trains, it shall be possible for a wheelchair user occupying a wheelchair space to transfer onto a passenger seat that shall be equipped with a movable armrest. Such transfer is made by the wheelchair user in autonomy. In that case, it is allowed that the companion seat is shifted to another row. This requirement is applicable up to the number of wheelchair spaces per unit specified in table 5.

The wheelchair space shall be fitted with a call for aid device that shall, in the event of danger, provide to a wheelchair user the possibility to inform a person who can take appropriate action. It shall be placed within the comfortable reach range of the person using the wheelchair as shown in Appendix L, figure L1.

The interface of the call for aid device shall be as defined in clause 5.3.2.6. It shall not be placed within a narrow recess which prevents immediate intentional palm operation but can be protected from unintentional use.

A sign conforming to appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3 shall be placed immediately next to, or in the wheelchair space so as to identify the space as the wheelchair space.

4.2.2.3 Doors

4.2.2.3.1 General

These requirements apply only to doors providing access to another public part of the train, with the exclusion of toilet doors.

To latch or unlatch a manually operated door, for use by the public, the control device shall be operable by the palm of the hand exerting a force not exceeding 20 N.

Door controls, whether manual, pushbuttons or other devices, shall contrast with the surface on which they are mounted. Their interface with passengers shall comply with the specifications of clause 5.3.2.1.

If both open and closed door control devices are fitted one above the other, the top device shall always be the open control.

4.2.2.3.2 Exterior doors

All exterior passenger doorways shall have a minimum clear useable width of 800mm when open. On trains with a design speed lower than 250 km/h, wheelchair access doors offering a level access as defined in clause 2.3 shall have a minimum clear useable width of 1000mm when open.

All Exterior passenger doorways shall be marked on the outside in a way that gives a contrast to the vehicle body-side surrounding them.

The designated wheelchair exterior accessible doorways shall be the closest doorways to the designated wheelchair spaces.

The doors to be used for wheelchair access shall be clearly labelled with a sign in accordance with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3.

From the inside of the vehicle the position of external doorways shall clearly be marked by use of contrasted adjacent flooring.

When a door is released for opening a signal shall be given that is clearly audible and visible to persons inside and outside the train. This alert signal shall last for a minimum of five seconds unless the door is operated, in which case it may cease after 3 seconds.
When a door is automatically or remotely opened by the driver or other member of the train crew, the alert signal shall last for a minimum 3 seconds from the moment that the door starts to open.

When a door that is automatically or remotely closed, is about to operate, an audible and visible alert signal shall be given to persons inside and outside the train. The alert signal shall start a minimum of 2 seconds before the door starts to close and shall continue while the door is closing.

The sound source for door alert signals shall be located in the area local to the control device or, if there is no such control device, adjacent to the doorway. The visible signal shall be visible from inside and outside the train and shall be located such that it minimises the opportunity for it to be obscured by passengers located in the vestibule.

Passenger doors audible alert signals shall be according to the specification in appendix G.

The method of door activation shall be by train crew, semi-automatic (i.e. passenger pushbutton operation) or automatic.

The door control shall be located either next to or on the door leaf.

The centre of exterior door opening control, operable from the platform, shall be not less than 800 mm and not more than 1200 mm measured vertically above platforms, for all platforms for which the train is designed. If the train is designed for a single platform height, the centre of exterior door opening control shall be not less than 800 mm and not more than 1100 mm measured vertically above that platform height. The centre of internal door opening control for the exterior door shall be not less than 800mm and not more than 1100mm measured vertically above the vehicle floor level.

### 4.2.2.3.3 Interior doors

Internal automatic and semi-automatic doors shall incorporate devices that prevent passengers becoming trapped during operation of the doors.

Interior doors that are made available for wheelchair users shall have a minimum clear useable width of 800mm.

To latch or unlatch a manually operated door, for use by the public, the control device shall be operable by the palm of the hand exerting a force not exceeding 20 N.

The force required to open or close a manual door shall not exceed 60 N.

The centre of interior door controls shall be not less than 800mm and not more than 1100mm measured vertically above the vehicle floor level.

Automatic inter-vehicle connecting doors shall operate either synchronously as a pair, or the second door shall automatically detect the person moving towards it and open.

If more than 75% of a door’s surface is made of a transparent material, it shall be clearly marked with visual indicators.

### 4.2.2.4 Lighting

Minimum values of average illuminance in the passenger areas shall be according to clause 4.1.2 of the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 6. Requirements relative to the uniformity of these values are not applicable for conformity with this TSI.
4.2.2.5 Toilets

When toilets are fitted in a train, a universal toilet shall be provided accessible from the wheelchair space. The standard toilet shall be compliant with the requirements of clauses 5.3.2.2 and 5.3.2.3. The universal toilet shall be compliant with the requirements of clauses 5.3.2.2 and 5.3.2.4.

When toilets are fitted in a train a baby nappy changing facility shall be provided. If separate nursery facilities are not provided or if separate nursery facilities are provided but are not accessible to a wheelchair user, a table shall be incorporated within the universal toilets. It shall be compliant with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.5.

4.2.2.6 Clearways

From the vehicle entrance, the section of the clearway shall be as follows:

- through the vehicles according to figure J1 of Appendix J,
- between connecting vehicles of a single trainset, according to figure J2 of Appendix J,
- to and from wheelchair accessible doors, wheelchair spaces and wheelchair accessible areas including sleeping accommodation and universal toilets if provided, according to figure J3 of Appendix J.

This requirement needs not be verified in double-deck vehicles, in gangways and in door areas, where reduced headroom is accepted as a consequence of structural constraints (gauge, physical space).

A turning space, with a minimum diameter of 1500mm, shall be provided adjacent to the wheelchair space and in other locations where wheelchairs are supposed to turn 180°. The wheelchair space may be part of the turning circle.

If a change in direction is required for a wheelchair user, the clearway width of both corridors shall be in accordance to table K1 of Appendix K.

4.2.2.7 Customer Information

4.2.2.7.1 General

The following information shall be provided:

- Safety Information and Safety Instructions
- Audible safety instructions coupled with visible signals 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

Details of the Route or Network on which the train operates shall be available (the Railway Undertaking shall decide the manner in which this information is provided).

Visual information shall contrast with its background.

The typeface used for texts shall be easily readable.
Time information presented in digits shall be in the 24h system

4.2.2.7.2 Signage, pictograms and tactile information

All safety, warning, mandatory action and prohibition signs shall include pictograms and shall be designed according to the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 7.

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.

The following specific pictograms shall be fitted with the wheelchair symbol in accordance with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3:

- Directional information for wheelchair accessible amenities
- Indication of the wheelchair accessible door location outside the train
- Indication of the wheelchair space inside the train
- Indication of the universal toilets

The symbols can be combined with other symbols (for example: carriage number, toilet, etc).

Where inductive loops are fitted these shall be indicated by a pictogram complying with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3.

In universal toilets, where hinged handrails are provided, a pictogram showing the rail in both the stowed and deployed positions shall be provided.

If a vehicle provides reserved seats then the number or letter of that vehicle (as used in the reservation system) shall be displayed externally on or adjacent to all its access doors. The number or letter shall be displayed in characters not less than 70mm high and shall be visible when the door is open and closed.

If seats are identified by numbers or letters, the number or letter of the seat shall be displayed on or adjacent to every seat in characters not less than 12 mm high. Such numbers and letters shall contrast with their background.

Tactile information signage shall be fitted in:

- Toilets and wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation, for functional information and call for aid device if appropriate
- Rolling stock, for the open/close button of passenger accessible doors and call for aid devices

4.2.2.7.3 Dynamic Visual Information

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.

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.

The final destination or route of the train shall be displayed inside each vehicle.

The next stop of the train shall be displayed such that it can be read from a minimum of 51% of passenger seats inside each vehicle including 51% of the priority seats, and from all wheelchair spaces.
This information shall be displayed at least two minutes before arrival at the station concerned. If the next station is less than two minutes planned journey time away, the next station shall be displayed immediately following departure from the previous station.

The requirement to make the destination and ‘next stop’ information visible from 51% of passenger seats does not apply to compartment carriages where the compartments have a maximum of 8 seats and are served by an adjacent corridor. However, this information shall be visible to a person standing in a corridor outside a compartment and to a passenger occupying a wheelchair space.

The information about the next stop may be displayed on the same support as the final destination. However, it shall revert to show the final destination as soon as the train has stopped.

If the system is automated, it shall be possible to suppress, or correct, incorrect or misleading information.

Internal and external displays shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.7. In this clause, the term “display” shall be understood as any support of dynamic information.

4.2.2.7.4 Dynamic audible Information

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 crewmember who has specific responsibility for passengers.

The public address system may operate on a manual, an automated or pre-programmed basis. If the public address system is automated, it shall be possible to suppress, or correct, incorrect or misleading information.

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.

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.

The spoken information shall have a minimum STI-PA level of 0.45, in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 5. The public address system shall meet the requirement at all seat locations and wheelchair spaces.

4.2.2.8 Height changes

Internal steps (other than those for external access) shall have a maximum height of 200mm and a minimum depth of 280 mm, measured at the central axis of the stairs. For double deck trains it is permitted to reduce this value to 270mm for the stairs accessing the upper deck and the lower deck. As a minimum the first and the last step shall be indicated by a contrasting band with a depth of 45mm to 50mm extending the full width of the steps on both the front and the top surfaces of the step nosing.

Stairs constituted of more than three steps shall be provided with handrails on both sides and at two levels. The higher handrail shall be positioned at a height of 850 mm to 1 000 mm above floor level. The lower handrail shall be positioned at a height of 500 mm to 750 mm above floor level.

Stairs constituted of one, two or three steps shall be provided with a minimum of one handrail on both sides: These may be vertical handrails, situated approximately at half length of the stairway. Handrails shall be compliant with clause 4.2.2.9
No steps are allowed between the vestibule of a wheelchair accessible exterior door, the wheelchair space, a universal sleeping compartment and the universal toilet except for a door threshold strip that shall not exceed 15mm in height or except in case that a lift is provided to overcome the step. The lift shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.10.

For ramps in rolling stock the maximum slope shall not exceed the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of ramp</th>
<th>Maximum gradient (degrees)</th>
<th>Maximum gradient (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paths between the vestibule of a wheelchair accessible exterior door, the wheelchair space, a wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation and the universal toilet</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 840 mm in single deck carriages</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 840 mm</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other areas of the train

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maximum gradient (degrees)</th>
<th>Maximum gradient (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1000 mm</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600mm to 1000mm</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 600mm</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: maximum slope for ramps in rolling stock

Note: These gradients shall be measured when the vehicle is stationary on straight and level track.

4.2.2.9 Handrails

All handrails fitted to a vehicle shall be round in section with an outside diameter of 30mm to 40mm, and shall have a minimum clear distance of 45mm to any adjacent surface other than its mountings. If a handrail is curved, the radius to the inside face of the curve shall be a minimum of 50mm.

All handrails shall contrast with their background.

External doorways shall be provided with handrails on both sides, fitted internally as close as practicable to the vehicle outer wall. Exception can be made for one side of the doorway if it is fitted with a device such as an on-board lift. Those handrails shall be:

- vertical handrails that shall extend from 700mm to 1200mm above the threshold of the first step for all external doorways.
- additional handrails at a height of between 800 mm and 900 mm above the first useable step and parallel with the line of the step nosing for doorways with more than two entrance steps.

Where the clearway of the gangway is narrower than 1000mm and longer than 2000mm there shall be handrails or handholds provided in, or adjacent to, inter-vehicle gangways that are provided for
passenger use. Where the clearway of the gangway is wider than or equal to 1000mm handrails or handholds shall be provided in the gangway.

4.2.2.10 Wheelchair Accessible sleeping accommodation

When a train is equipped with sleeping accommodation for passengers it shall provide a vehicle containing at least one wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation.

If there is more than one vehicle with sleeping accommodation for passengers in a train, there shall be not less than two wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodations in the train.

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 in accordance with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3.

The wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation internal space shall take in consideration the requirements of clause 4.2.2.6 for actions expected from the wheelchair user in the sleeping accommodation.

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.

The interface of the call for aid devices shall be as defined in clause 5.3.2.6. One device shall be placed not more than 450mm above the floor, measured vertically from the surface of the floor to the centre of the control. It shall be positioned so that the control can be reached by a person lying on the floor. The other shall be not less than 600mm and not more than 800mm above the floor measured vertically to the centre of the control.

These two devices shall be located on different vertical surfaces of the sleeping accommodation. The call for aid devices shall be distinct from any other control within the sleeping accommodation, be coloured differently from other control devices and contrast with their background.

4.2.2.11 Step position for vehicle access and egress

4.2.2.11.1 General requirements

It shall be demonstrated that the point situated in the central position on the nose of the step\textsuperscript{4} of each passenger access door on both sides of a vehicle in working order with new wheels standing centrally on the rails, shall be located inside the surface identified as "step location" on the figure 1 below.

\textsuperscript{4} The normal gauging rules shall also be applied to the footstep. This therefore will preclude the location of the door from some areas of a vehicle.
The values of $bq_0$, $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ depend on the type of platform where the rolling stock is intended to stop. They shall be as follows:

- $bq_0$ shall be calculated based on the gauge of the track in which the train is intended to operate in accordance with chapter I.1.1.2.1 of the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 8. Gauges are defined in chapter 4.2.3.1 of INF TSI.
- $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ are defined in the following tables.

**Table 7 for all Rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at platforms of 550mm height:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300m</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for a 550mm platform

**Table 8 for all Rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at platforms of 760mm height:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300m</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for a 760mm platform

**Table 9 for all Rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at both platforms of 760mm height and platforms of 550mm height, and having two or more access steps:**
For one step, values of the table 7 above apply, and for the next step towards the vehicle interior the following values apply, based upon a nominal platform height of 760 mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( \delta_h ) mm</th>
<th>( \delta_{v+} ) mm</th>
<th>( \delta_v ) mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300m</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: values of \( \delta_h \), \( \delta_{v+} \) and \( \delta_v \) for the second step from a 760mm platform

**Table 10 for all Rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at existing platforms below 550mm height down to a minimum of 380mm:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( \delta_h ) mm</th>
<th>( \delta_{v+} ) mm</th>
<th>( \delta_v ) mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300m</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: values of \( \delta_h \), \( \delta_{v+} \) and \( \delta_v \) for a platform lower than 550mm

### 4.2.11.2 Access/egress steps

All steps for access and egress shall be slip resistant and shall have an effective clear width as large as the doorway width.

Internal steps for external access shall have a minimum depth of 240mm between the vertical edges of the step and a maximum height of 200mm. The height of each step may be increased to a maximum of 230mm if it can be demonstrated that this achieves a reduction of one in the total number of steps required. The rising height of each step shall be equal. As a minimum the first and the last steps shall be indicated by a contrasting band with a depth of 45mm to 55mm extending a minimum of 80% of the width of the steps on the top surface of the step nosing. A similar band shall indicate the front surface of the last step when entering the unit.

An external access step, fixed or moveable, shall have a maximum height of 230 mm between steps and a minimum depth of 150 mm. If a step board is fitted and it is an extension of a door sill outside the vehicle, and there is no change in level between the step board and the floor of the vehicle, this shall not be considered to be a step for the purposes of this specification. A minimal drop in level, with a maximum of 60 mm, between the floor surface at door sill and that of the exterior of the vehicle, used to guide and seal the door is also permissible and shall not be considered as a step.

Access to the vestibule of the vehicle shall be achieved with a maximum of 4 steps of which one may be external.
4.2.2.12 Boarding aids

A secure storage system shall be provided to ensure that boarding aids, including portable ramps, do not impinge on a passenger’s wheelchair or mobility aid or pose any hazard to passengers in the event of a sudden stop.

The following types of boarding aids may be present in the rolling stock according to the rules defined in clause 4.4.3:

4.2.2.12.1 Movable step and bridging plate
A moveable step is a retractable device integrated into the vehicle lower than the door threshold level, fully automatic and activated in conjunction with the door opening/closing sequences.

A bridging plate is a retractable device integrated into the vehicle as close as possible to the door threshold level, fully automatic and activated in conjunction with the door opening/closing sequences.

In the case of the movable step or bridging plate extending beyond that permitted by the gauging rules, the train shall be immobilised whilst the step or plate is extended.

The extension of the moveable step or bridging plate shall be completed before the door opening permits the passengers to cross and conversely, removal of the step or plate may only begin when the door opening no longer permits any crossing of passengers.

Movable steps and bridging plates shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.8.

4.2.2.12.2 On-board ramp
An on-board ramp is a device that is positioned between the vehicle door threshold and the platform. It can be manual, semi-automatic or automatic.

On-board ramps shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.9.

4.2.2.12.3 On-board lift
An on-board lift is a device integrated into the doorway of a vehicle that shall be able to overcome the maximum height difference between the vehicle floor and the station platform where operated.

When the lift is in the stowed position the doorway shall have a minimum useable width according to clause 4.2.2.3.2.

On-board lifts shall comply with the requirements of clause 5.3.2.10.

4.3 Functional and technical specifications of the interfaces

4.3.1 Interfaces with the Infrastructure subsystem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface with the Infrastructure subsystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRM TSI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Interface with the Infrastructure subsystem**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRM TSI</th>
<th>INF TSI</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step position for vehicle</td>
<td>4.2.2.11</td>
<td>Platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access and egress</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Interface with the Infrastructure subsystem

### 4.3.2 Interfaces with the Rolling Stock subsystem

**Interface with the rolling stock subsystem**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRM TSI</th>
<th>LOC&amp;PAS TSI</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling Stock subsystem</td>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Passenger related items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12: Interface with the Rolling Stock subsystem

### 4.3.3 Interfaces with the Telematic Applications for Passengers subsystem

**Interface with the TAP subsystem**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRM TSI</th>
<th>TAP TSI</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station accessibility</td>
<td>4.4.1</td>
<td>Handling of information concerning carriage and assistance of persons with reduced mobility (PRM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to board and alight the train</td>
<td>4.4.2</td>
<td>Handling of information concerning carriage and assistance of persons with reduced mobility (PRM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access and reservation</td>
<td>4.4.2</td>
<td>Handling of availability/reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual information</td>
<td>4.2.1.10</td>
<td>Handling of information provision in the station area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken information</td>
<td>4.2.1.11</td>
<td>Handling of information provision in the station area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.4 Interfaces with the Traffic Management and Operation subsystem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRM TSI</th>
<th>TAP TSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer information</td>
<td>4.2.2.7 Handling of information provision in the vehicle area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: Interface with the Telematic Applications for Passengers subsystem

4.4 Operating rules

The following operating rules do not form part of the assessment of subsystems.

This TSI does not specify operating rules for evacuation in the case of hazardous situations, only the relevant technical requirements. The purpose of the technical requirements for Infrastructure and Rolling Stock is to facilitate evacuation for all, including PRM.

4.4.1 Infrastructure subsystem

In light of the essential requirements in section 3, the operating rules specific to the Infrastructure Subsystem related to Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility are as follows:

- **General**

  The Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager shall have a written policy to ensure that all categories of PRM can access the passenger Infrastructure at all operational times in accordance with the technical requirements of this TSI. Furthermore, the policy shall be compatible with any Railway Undertaking’s policy that may wish to use the facilities, (refer to Section 4.4.2) as appropriate. The policy shall be implemented through the provision of adequate information to staff, procedures and training. The Infrastructure policy shall include, but not be limited to, operating rules for the following situations:

- **Station Accessibility**

  Operating rules shall be made to ensure that information regarding the level of accessibility of all stations is available.

- **Unstaffed Stations – Ticketing for Visually Impaired Passengers**

  Operating rules shall be written and implemented with respect to unstaffed stations where vending machines are relied upon for ticketing (refer to clause 4.2.1.8). In such situations, an alternative
means of ticketing, accessible to visually impaired passengers, shall always be available. (For example, permitting purchasing either on the train or at the destination)

- **Ticketing Control – Turnstiles**
  In cases where turnstiles are utilised for ticketing control, operational rules shall be implemented, whereby PRM are offered parallel access through such control points. This PRM access shall permit wheelchair users, and may be controlled by staff or be automatic.

- **Lighting of platforms**
  It is allowed that lighting be switched off on platforms where no train is expected.

- **Visual and Spoken Information – Achieving Consistency**
  Operating rules shall be implemented to ensure consistency between essential visual and spoken information (refer to clauses 4.2.1.10 and 4.2.1.11). Staff making announcements shall follow standard procedures to achieve complete consistency of essential information.

Advertisements shall not be combined with the routing information.

**Note:** General information about public transport services shall not be considered as advertisements for the purposes of this Clause.

- **On-demand Spoken Passenger Information System**
  Where spoken information is not provided via a public address system at a station (refer to clause 4.2.1.11), operating rules shall be implemented to ensure the provision of an alternative information system, whereby passengers are able to acquire the same information audibly at the station (e.g. a staffed or automated telephone information service).

- **Platform – Wheelchair Boarding Aid Operational Zone**
  The Railway Undertaking and the Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager shall define together the area(s) on the platform where the facility is likely to be used, taking account of train composition variations.

Operational rules shall be implemented to determine, where possible, the stopping point of trains according to the location of this (or these) operational zone(s).

- **Safety of Manual and Powered Wheelchair Boarding Aids**
  Operations rules shall be implemented concerning the operation of boarding aids by station staff (refer to clause 4.2.1.14).

  An operational rule shall be implemented concerning the use by staff of the moveable safety barrier fitted to wheelchair lifts (refer to clause 4.2.1.14).

  Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure that staff are able to safely operate boarding ramps, with respect to deployment, securing, raising, lowering and stowing (refer to clause 4.2.1.14).

- **Assistance to board and alight the train**
  Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure that staff are aware that PRMs may require assistance to board and alight the train, and shall provide such assistance if required.

  PRMs may be required to book such assistance in advance in order to ensure that trained staff is available.

- **Supervised Level Track Crossing**
Where supervised level track crossing is permitted, operating rules shall be implemented to ensure that staff at supervised level track crossings give appropriate assistance to PRM, including indication of when it is safe to cross the track.

4.4.2 Rolling Stock subsystem

In light of the essential requirements in section 3, the operating rules specific to the Rolling Stock Subsystem related to Accessibility for Persons with Reduced Mobility are as follows:

- **General**

  The Railway Undertaking shall have a written policy to ensure that all categories of PRM can access the passenger Rolling Stock at all operational times in accordance with the technical requirements of this TSI. Furthermore, the policy shall be compatible with the Infrastructure Manager or station Manager policy (refer to clause 4.4.1) as appropriate. The policy shall be implemented through the provision of adequate information to staff, procedures and training. The Rolling Stock policy shall include, but not be limited to, operating rules for the following situations:

- **Access and Reservation of Priority Seats**

  Two possible conditions exist in connection with seats classified as ‘priority’; (i) unreserved and (ii) reserved (refer to clause 4.2.2.1.2). In case (i) the operating rules will be directed to other passengers (i.e. provision of signage) requesting them to ensure that priority is given to PRM of all categories that are defined as being eligible to use such seats and that occupied priority seats should be given-up as appropriate. In case (ii) operating rules shall be implemented by the Railway Undertaking to ensure that the ticketing reservation system is equitable with regards to PRM. Such rules will ensure that priority seating is initially only available for reservation by PRM until a given cut-off period prior to departure. After this point in time, priority seats will be made available to the entire passenger population, including PRM.

- **Carriage of Assistance Dogs**

  Operating rules shall be made to ensure that a PRM with an assistance dog shall not be charged extra.

- **Access and Reservation of Wheelchair Spaces**

  The priority seating access and reservation rules also apply to wheelchair spaces, wheelchair users being the only category of PRM with priority. Additionally, operating rules shall provide for (i) unreserved or (ii) reserved accompanying persons (non-PRM) seating adjacent or facing the wheelchair space.

- **Access and Reservation of Universal Sleeping Compartments**

  The priority seating reservation rules also apply to universal sleeping compartments (refer to clause 4.2.2.10). However, operational rules shall prevent non-reserved occupation of universal sleeping compartments (i.e. advanced booking will always be necessary).

- **Traincrew Exterior doors activation**

  Operational rules shall be implemented regarding the procedure for external door activation by traincrew to ensure safety of all passengers including PRM (refer to clause 4.2.2.3.2).

- **Call for aid device in wheelchair space, universal toilets or wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation**
Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure appropriate response and action from the staff in the event of activation of the call for aid device (refer to paragraphs 4.2.2.2, 4.2.2.5 and 4.2.2.10). Response and action need not to be the same according to the origin of the call for aid.

- **Audible safety instructions in case of emergency**

Operational rules shall be implemented regarding the transmission of audible safety instructions to passengers in the event of an emergency (refer to clause 4.2.2.7.4). These rules shall include the nature of the instructions and of their transmission.

- **Visual and audible Information – Control of Advertisements**

Advertisements shall not be combined with the routeing information.

Note: General information about public transport services shall not be considered as advertisements for the purposes of this Clause.

- **Automatic Information Systems - Manual Correction of incorrect or misleading information**

Operational rules shall be implemented for the validation and ability to correct erroneous automatic information by the traincrew (refer to clause 4.2.2.7).

- **Rules for announcement of the final destination and the next stop**

Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure that the next stop is announced no later than 2 minutes prior to the event (refer to clause 4.2.2.7).

- **Rules on train composition to make wheelchair boarding aid devices usable according to the arrangement of the platforms.**

Operation rules shall be implemented to take account of train composition variations such that the safe operational zones for wheelchair boarding aids can be determined with respect to the stopping point of trains.

- **Safety of Manual and Powered Wheelchair Boarding Aids**

Operations rules shall be implemented concerning the operation of boarding aids by train and station staff. In the case of manual devices, procedures shall ensure that minimum physical effort is required from staff. In the case of powered devices, procedures shall ensure emergency fail-safe-operation in the event of loss of power. An operational rule shall be implemented concerning the use by train or station staff of the moveable safety barrier fitted to wheelchair lifts.

Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure that train and station staff are able to safely operate boarding ramps, with respect to deployment, securing, raising, lowering and stowing.

- **Assistance to board and alight the train**

Operational rules shall be implemented to ensure that staff are aware that PRMs may require assistance to board and alight the train, and shall provide such assistance if required.

PRMs may be required to book such assistance in advance in order to ensure that trained staff is available.

- **Platform – Wheelchair Boarding Aid Operational Zone**

The Railway Undertaking and the Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager shall define together the area on the platform where the facility is likely to be used and shall demonstrate its validity. This area shall be compatible with the existing platforms where the train is likely to stop.
A consequence of above is that the stopping point of the train shall in some cases be adjusted in order to comply with this requirement.

Operational rules shall be implemented to take account of train composition variations (refer to clause 4.2.1.12) such that the stopping point of trains can be determined with respect to the boarding aid operational zones.

- **Emergency method to deploy moveable steps**
  Operational rules shall be implemented for the emergency stowage or deployment of the bridging plate in the case of power failure.

- **Operating combinations of PRM - TSI compliant and non-compliant Rolling Stock**
  When forming a train from a mixture of compliant and non-compliant Rolling Stock, operational procedures shall be implemented to ensure that a minimum of two PRM - TSI compliant wheelchair spaces are provided on the train. Also it shall be ensured that if toilets are available on the train, the wheelchair user has access to a universal toilet.

Under such Rolling Stock combinations, procedures shall be in place to ensure that visual and audible route information is available on all vehicles.

It is accepted that dynamic information systems and wheelchair space/universal toilet/wheelchair accessible sleeping accommodation call for aid devices may not be fully functional when working in such formations.

- **Forming trains from individual TSI - PRM compliant vehicles**

When vehicles that have been individually assessed in accordance with Section 6.2.8 are formed into a train, operational procedures shall be in place to ensure that the complete train complies with all relevant clauses of section 4.2 of this TSI.

### 4.4.3 Provision of boarding aids and provision of assistance

The Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager and Railway Undertaking shall agree the provision and management of the boarding aids as well as the provision of assistance and alternative transport in line with Regulation 1371/2007\(^5\) and with the chapter 7.3 of this TSI in order to establish which party is responsible for operation of boarding aids and alternative transport. The Infrastructure Manager (or Station Manager(s)) and Railway Undertaking shall ensure that the division of responsibilities they agree is the most viable overall solution.

Such agreements shall define:

- the station platforms where a boarding aid has to be operated by the Infrastructure Manager or the Station Manager and the Rolling Stock for which it will be used,

- the station platforms where a boarding aid has to be operated by the Railway Undertaking and the Rolling Stock for which it will be used,

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- the Rolling Stock where a boarding aid has to be provided and operated by the Railway Undertaking and the station platform where it will be used,

- the Rolling Stock where a boarding aid has to be provided by the Railway Undertaking and operated by the Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager, and the station platforms where it will be used.

- the conditions for the provision of alternative transport where:
  - the platform cannot be reached through an obstacle-free route, or
  - assistance cannot be provided to deploy a boarding aid between the platform and the rolling stock.

4.5 Maintenance rules

4.5.1 Infrastructure Subsystem
The Infrastructure Manager or Station Manager shall have procedures that include the provision of alternative assistance to PRM during maintenance, replacement or repair of facilities that are for PRM use.

4.5.2 Rolling Stock Subsystem
If a facility that has been incorporated for PRM becomes defective (this includes tactile signs), the Railway Undertaking shall ensure that he has procedures for the facility to be repaired or replaced within 6 working days of the occurrence being reported.

4.6 Professional qualifications
The professional qualifications of staff required for the operation and maintenance of the Infrastructure or Rolling Stock Subsystems according to the technical scope as defined in clause 1.1, and according to clause 4.4 giving the list of operational rules, concerned by this TSI, are as follows:

Professional training of staff performing the tasks of accompanying trains, delivering service and help for passengers at a station and of selling tickets shall include the subject of disability awareness and equality, including the specific needs of each category of PRM.

Professional training of engineers and managers, responsible for maintaining and operating the Infrastructure or the Rolling Stock, shall include the subject of disability awareness and equality, including the specific needs of each category of PRM.

4.7 Health and safety conditions
There is neither specific requirement in the scope of this TSI related to the health and safety conditions of staff required for the operation of the Infrastructure or Rolling Stock Subsystem nor for the implementation of the TSI.
4.8 *Infrastructure and Rolling Stock registers*

4.8.1 *Infrastructure register*

The characteristics of the infrastructure that must be recorded in the “register of railway infrastructure” are listed in the Commission implementing decision 2011/633/EU\(^6\).

4.8.2 *Rolling Stock register*

The characteristics of the rolling stock that must be recorded in the “European register of authorised types of vehicles” are listed in the Commission implementing decision 2011/665/EU\(^7\).

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5 INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENTS

5.1 Definition
According to Article 2(f) of Directive 2008/57/EC, “interoperability constituents’ means any elementary component, group of components, subassembly or complete assembly of equipment incorporated or intended to be incorporated into a subsystem, upon which the interoperability of the rail system depends directly or indirectly. The concept of a ‘constituent’ covers both tangible objects and intangible objects such as software;

5.2 Innovative solutions
As stated in section 4.1 of this TSI, innovative solutions may require new specification and / or new assessment methods. These specifications and assessment methods shall be developed by the process described in clause 6.1.4.

5.3 List and characteristics of constituents
The interoperability constituents are covered by the relevant provisions of Directive 2008/57/EC and are listed below.

5.3.1 Infrastructure
The following items are identified as being interoperability constituents for Infrastructure:

5.3.1.1 Displays
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 seconds. If a scrolling display is used (either horizontal or vertical), each complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 seconds and the horizontal scrolling speed shall not exceed 6 characters per second.
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 = font size (for example: 10.000 mm / 250 = 40mm).

5.3.1.2 Platform ramps
Ramps shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum vertical gap they can overcome within a maximum slope of 18%
Ramps shall accommodate a wheelchair with characteristics as detailed in Annex M:
Ramps shall withstand a weight of at least 300kg, placed at the centre of the device distributed over an area of 660mm by 660mm.
If the ramp is power operated it shall incorporate a method of manual operation should power fail.
The ramp surface shall be slip resistant and shall have an effective clear width of a minimum of 760mm.
Ramps having a clear width of less than 1000mm shall have raised edges on both sides to prevent mobility aid wheels from slipping off.

The upstands at both ends of the ramp shall be bevelled and shall not be higher than 20mm. They shall have contrasting hazard warning bands.

The ramp shall be equipped with a mechanism to securely locate the ramp so that it is not subject to displacement when in use for boarding or alighting.

5.3.1.3 Platform lifts

Lifts shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum vertical gap they can overcome

Lifts shall accommodate a wheelchair with characteristics as detailed in appendix M:

Lifts shall withstand a weight of at least 300kg, placed at the centre of the device distributed over an area of 660mm by 660mm.

The lift platform surface shall be slip resistant. At surface level, the lift platform shall have a minimum clear width of 760mm and a length of 1250mm. Where provided, each control for deploying, lowering to ground level, raising and stowing the lift shall require continuous manual pressure by the operator and shall not allow an improper lift sequencing when the lift platform is occupied.

The lift shall incorporate a method of deploying, lowering to ground level with a lift occupant, and raising and stowing the empty lift if the power to the lift fails.

No part of the lift platform shall move at a rate exceeding 150mm/second during lowering and lifting an occupant, and shall not exceed 600mm/second during deploying or stowing (except if the lift is manually deployed or stowed). The maximum lift platform horizontal and vertical acceleration when occupied shall be 0.3g. The lift platform shall be equipped with barriers to prevent any of the wheels of a wheelchair from rolling off the lift platform during its operation.

A movable barrier or inherent design feature shall prevent a wheelchair from rolling off the edge closest to the vehicle until the lift is in its fully raised position.

Each side of the lift platform which extends beyond the vehicle in its raised position shall have a barrier a minimum 25mm high. Such barriers shall not interfere with manoeuvring into or out of the aisle.

The loading-edge barrier (outer barrier) which functions as a loading ramp when the lift is at ground level, shall be sufficient when raised or closed, or a supplementary system shall be provided, to prevent a power wheelchair from riding over or defeating it.

The lift shall permit both inboard and outboard orientation of the wheelchair user.

5.3.2 Rolling stock

The following items are identified as being interoperability constituents for Rolling Stock:

5.3.2.1 Interface of the door control device

A door control device shall have visual indication, on or around it when enabled and shall be operable by the palm of the hand exerting a force not greater than 15N.

It shall be identifiable by touch (for example: tactile markings); this identification shall indicate the functionality.
5.3.2.2 Standard and universal toilets: common parameters

The centre of any door handle, lock or control device on the exterior or interior of the toilet compartment shall be located at a minimum of 800mm and a maximum of 1100mm above the toilet door threshold.

A visual and tactile (or audible) indication shall be given inside and outside the toilet to indicate when a door has been locked.

Any door control device, and other equipment inside the toilet compartment (except for baby nappy change facilities and call for aid devices) shall be operable by exerting a force not exceeding 20N.

Any control device, including flushing system, shall contrast with the background surface, and shall be identifiable by touch.

Clear, precise information for the operation of any control device shall be provided, making use of pictograms and shall be tactile.

The toilet seat and lid, and any handrails shall contrast with the background.

5.3.2.3 Standard toilet

A standard toilet is not designed to be accessible to a wheelchair user.

The minimum door useable width shall be 500mm.

A fixed vertical and/or horizontal handrail according to clause 4.2.2.9 shall be provided adjacent to the toilet seat and the wash basin.

5.3.2.4 Universal toilet

A universal toilet is a toilet designed to be used by all passengers including all categories of PRM. The area of use of a universal toilet is defined by the method used for its assessment (A or B according to clause 6.1.3.1).

The toilet access door shall provide a minimum clear useable width of 800mm. Where the door is automatic or semi-automatic, it shall be possible to open it partially in order to allow a wheelchair user assistant to enter/leave the toilet module discreetly.

The exterior of the door shall be marked with a sign in accordance with appendix N Clauses N.2 and N.3.

There shall be sufficient space inside the toilet compartment to enable a wheelchair as defined in appendix M to be manoeuvred to a position allowing both a lateral and a diagonal transfer of the wheelchair occupant to the toilet seat.

There shall be a minimum clear space of 700 mm in front of the toilet seat, that shall follow the seat profile.

A horizontal handrail that complies with the requirements of clause 4.2.2.9 shall be provided at each side of the toilet seat extending at least to the leading edge of the toilet seat. The handrail on the wheelchair accessible side shall be hinged in such a way so as to enable an unobstructed transfer for the wheelchair user to and from the toilet seat.

The surface of the toilet seat, when lowered, shall be at a height of 450mm to 500mm above the floor level.

All amenities shall be readily accessible to a wheelchair user.
The toilet cubicle 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.

The interface of the call for aid devices shall be as defined in clause 5.3.2.6. One device shall be placed not more than 450mm above the floor, measured vertically from the surface of the floor to the centre of the control. It shall be positioned so that the control can be reached by a person lying on the floor. The other shall be not less than 800mm and not more than 1100mm above the floor, measured vertically to the centre of the control. These two devices shall be located on different vertical surfaces of the cubicle so that they can be reached from a range of positions.

The control of the call for aid devices shall be distinct from any other control within the toilet, be coloured differently from other control devices and contrast with their background.

If a baby nappy changing table is provided, in the lowered position its usable surface shall be between 800mm and 1000mm above floor level.

5.3.2.5 Baby nappy changing table

The usable surface of the baby nappy changing table shall be a minimum of 500mm wide and 700mm long.

It shall be designed to prevent a baby from inadvertently sliding off, shall have no sharp edges and shall be able to take a minimum load of 80 kg.

It shall be possible to put it into the stowed position with only one hand, using a force not exceeding 25N.

5.3.2.6 Interface of the call for aid device

A call for aid device shall:

- be indicated by a sign having a green or yellow background (according to the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 10, chapter 11) and a white symbol, representing a bell or a telephone,
- include tactile symbols,
- emit a visual and audible indication to the user that it has been operated
- provide additional operating information if necessary.
- be operable by the palm of a person’s hand and not require a force exceeding 30N to operate.

5.3.2.7 Internal and External Displays

Each station name (which may be abbreviated), or words of messages, shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 seconds. If a scrolling display is used (either horizontal or vertical), each complete word shall be displayed for a minimum of 2 seconds and the horizontal scrolling speed shall not exceed an average of 6 characters per second. The typeface used for texts shall be easily readable.

Upper Case Letters and numbers used in external displays shall have a minimum height of 70mm on front displays and 35mm on side displays.

Internal displays shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum viewing distance according to the following formula:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading distance</th>
<th>Height of upper case letters and numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;8750mm</td>
<td>(reading distance / 250) mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8750 to 10000 mm</td>
<td>35 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10000mm</td>
<td>(reading distance / 285) mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Area of use of the internal displays for Rolling Stock

5.3.2.8 **Boarding aids: movable steps and bridging plates**

The device shall be capable of withstanding a concentrated downward vertical load of 2 kN. This shall be applied on an surface area of 100 mm * 200 mm at any position on the exposed step surface without causing permanent deformation;

The device shall be capable of withstanding on its exposed surface a distributed downward vertical load of 4 kN per metre of step length without causing significant permanent deformation.

A suitable mechanism shall be installed in order to ensure the stability of the device in the deployed and retracted position.

The device surface shall be slip resistant and shall have an effective clear width as large as the doorway width.

The device shall be fitted with a device capable of stopping the movement of that step if its front edge comes into contact with any object or person whilst the step is in movement.

After the first 50mm of opening stroke where 400N are allowed, the maximum force exerted by the device in opening direction shall not exceed the peak force of 300N when hitting an obstacle.

Where passengers are expected to stand on a vertically moveable device inside a vehicle, the step shall not operate with a vertical force of =150 N applied on an area of 80 mm diameter at any position of the step surface.

The device shall incorporate an emergency method of deploying and stowing if the power to the step fails.

5.3.2.9 **Boarding aids: on-board ramps**

Ramps shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum vertical gap they can overcome within a maximum slope of 18%

Ramps shall withstand a weight of at least 300 kg, placed at the centre of the ramp distributed over an area of 660 mm by 660mm.

An access ramp shall be either positioned manually by staff or deployed semi-automatically by mechanical means, operated by staff or by the passenger. When staff manually operate the ramp, it shall be designed for safety and shall require minimum effort for operation.

If the ramp is power operated it shall incorporate a method of manual operation should power fail. Such a method shall be capable of being operated in a non-hazardous manner for both occupant and the operator.
The ramp surface shall be slip resistant and shall have an effective clear width of a minimum of 760mm.

Ramps having a clear width of less than 1000mm shall have raised edges on both sides to prevent mobility aid wheels from slipping off.

The upstands at both ends of the ramp shall be bevelled and shall not be higher than 20mm. They shall have contrasting hazard warning bands.

When in use for boarding or alighting, the ramp shall be secured in use so that it is not subject to displacement when loading or unloading.

A semi-automatic ramp shall be fitted with a device capable of stopping the movement of that step if its front edge comes into contact with anything or person whilst the plate is in movement.

5.3.2.10 Boarding aids: on-board lifts

Lifts shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by the maximum vertical gap they can overcome.

The lift platform surface shall be slip resistant. At surface level, the lift platform shall have a minimum clear width of 760mm and a length of 1250mm.

The lift shall withstand a weight of at least 300 kg, placed at the centre of the lift platform distributed over an area of 660 mm by 660mm.

Where provided, each control for deploying, lowering to ground level, raising and stowing the lift shall require continuous manual pressure and shall not allow an improper lift sequencing when the lift platform is occupied.

The lift shall incorporate a method of deploying, lowering to ground level with a lift occupant, and raising and stowing the empty lift if the power to the lift fails. If it can be used in autonomy, a device shall be incorporated to call for assistance if the power to the lift fails.

No part of the lift platform shall move at a rate exceeding 150mm/second during lowering and lifting an occupant, and shall not exceed 600mm/second during deploying or stowing (except if the lift is manually deployed or stowed). The maximum lift platform horizontal and vertical acceleration when occupied shall be 0.3g.

The lift platform shall be equipped with barriers to prevent any of the wheels of a wheelchair from rolling off the lift platform during its operation.

A movable barrier or inherent design feature shall prevent a wheelchair from rolling off the edge closest to the vehicle until the lift is in its fully raised position.

Each side of the lift platform which extends beyond the vehicle in its raised position shall have a barrier a minimum 25mm high. Such barriers shall not interfere with manoeuvring into or out of the aisle.

The loading-edge barrier (outer barrier) which functions as a loading ramp when the lift is at ground level, shall be sufficient when raised or closed, or a supplementary system shall be provided, to prevent a power wheelchair from riding over or defeating it.

The lift shall permit both inboard and outboard orientation of the wheelchair user.
6 ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY AND/OR SUITABILITY FOR USE

Modules for the procedures for assessment of conformity, suitability for use and EC verification are described in the Commission Decision 2010/713/EU.

6.1 Interoperability constituents

6.1.1 Conformity assessment

An EC declaration of conformity or suitability for use, in accordance with Article 13(1) and Annex IV of Directive 2008/57/EC, shall be drawn up by the manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the European Union before placing an interoperability constituent on the market.

The Conformity Assessment of an Interoperability Constituent shall be according to the prescribed module(s) of that particular constituent specified in clause 6.1.2 of this TSI.

6.1.2 Application of modules

The modules for the EC certification of conformity of interoperability constituents are listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Internal production control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA1</td>
<td>Internal production control plus product verification by individual examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA2</td>
<td>Internal production control plus product verification at random intervals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>EC-Type examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Conformity to type based on internal production control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Conformity to type based on quality management system of the production process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Conformity to type based on product verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Conformity based on full quality management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH1</td>
<td>Conformity based on full quality management system plus design examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Type validation by in service experience (Suitability for use)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: Modules for EC certification of conformity of interoperability constituents

The manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the European Union shall choose one of the modules or module combinations indicated in the following table for the constituent to be assessed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Constituents to be assessed</th>
<th>Module CA</th>
<th>Module CA1 or CA2*</th>
<th>Module CB +CC</th>
<th>Module CB +CD</th>
<th>Module CB +CF</th>
<th>Module CH*</th>
<th>Module CH1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1.1</td>
<td>Displays</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17: Combination of modules for EC certification of conformity of interoperability constituents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Constituents to be assessed</th>
<th>Module CA</th>
<th>Module CA1 or CA2*</th>
<th>Module CB +CC</th>
<th>Module CB +CD</th>
<th>Module CB +CF</th>
<th>Module CH*</th>
<th>Module CH1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3</td>
<td>Platform ramps and platform lifts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.1</td>
<td>Interface of door control device</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.2, 5.3.2.3 and 5.3.2.4</td>
<td>Toilet modules</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.5</td>
<td>Baby nappy changing table</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.6</td>
<td>Call for aid devices</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.7</td>
<td>Internal and external displays</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.8 to 5.3.2.10</td>
<td>Boarding devices</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Modules CA1, CA2 or CH may be used only in the case of products manufactured according to a design developed and already used to place products on the market before the application of relevant TSIs applicable to those products, provided that the manufacturer demonstrates to the notified body that design review and type examination were performed for previous applications under comparable conditions, and are in conformity with the requirements of this TSI; this demonstration shall be documented, and is considered as providing the same level of proof as module CB or design examination according to module CH1.

Where a particular procedure shall be used for the assessment, this is specified in the clause 6.1.3 below.

6.1.3 Particular assessment procedures

6.1.3.1 Universal Toilet Module

The space inside the toilet compartment enabling a wheelchair as defined in appendix M to be manoeuvred to a position allowing both a lateral and a frontal transfer of the wheelchair occupant to the toilet seat shall be assessed using the method A described in the specification referenced in Appendix A, index 9..

Alternatively, where method A cannot be used, it is allowed to utilize method B. This allowance is only provided for in the following cases:
- vehicles where the available floor width is narrower than 2400 mm,
- existing rolling stock when it is renewed or upgraded,
6.1.3.2 Toilet Module and Universal Toilet Module

When a toilet module or a universal toilet module is not built as an independent compartment, its characteristics can be assessed at subsystem level.

6.1.4 Innovative solutions

If an innovative solution is proposed for an interoperability constituent, the manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the Community shall state the deviations from the relevant clause of the TSI and submit them to the Commission for analysis.

In case the analysis results in a favourable opinion, the appropriate functional and interface specifications and the assessment methods which are necessary to be included in the TSI in order to allow the use of this constituent will be developed.

The appropriate functional and interface specifications and the assessment methods so produced shall be incorporated in the TSI by the revision process.

By the notification of a decision of the Commission, taken in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/57/EC, the innovative solution may be permitted to be used before being incorporated into the TSI by the revision process.

6.2 Subsystems

6.2.1 EC verification (general)

The EC verification procedures to be applied to the subsystems are described in Article 18 and Annex VI of Directive 2008/57/EC.

The EC verification procedure shall be performed according to the prescribed modules(s) specified in clause 6.2.2 of this TSI.

For the infrastructure subsystem, if the applicant demonstrates that tests or assessments of a subsystem or parts of a subsystem are the same as have been successful for previous applications of a design, the notified body shall consider the results of these tests and assessments for the EC verification.

The approval process and the contents of the assessment shall be defined between the applicant and a notified body according to the requirements defined in this TSI and in conformance with the rules set out in section 7 of this TSI.

6.2.2 Procedures for EC verification of a subsystem (modules)

The modules for the EC verification of subsystems are listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module SB</th>
<th>EC-type examination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module SD</td>
<td>EC verification based on quality management system of the production process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module SF</td>
<td>EC verification based on product verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module SG</td>
<td>EC verification based on unit verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module SH1</td>
<td>EC verification based on full quality management system plus design examination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18: Modules for the EC verification of subsystems

The applicant shall choose one of the modules or module combinations indicated in Table 19.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsystem to be assessed</th>
<th>Module SB+SD</th>
<th>Module SB+SF</th>
<th>Module SG</th>
<th>Module SH1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling Stock Subsystem</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Subsystem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Combination of modules for the EC verification of subsystems

The characteristics of the Subsystem to be assessed during the relevant phases are indicated in appendix E to this TSI, Table E.1 for Infrastructure subsystem and Table E.2 for Rolling Stock subsystem. The applicant shall confirm that each subsystem produced complies with the type.

6.2.3 Particular assessment procedures

6.2.3.1 Wheelchair transfer seat

The assessment of the requirement for the provision of transfer seats shall only consist in a verification that they are present and equipped with movable armrest. In particular the method of transfer shall not be assessed.

6.2.3.2 Step position for vehicle access and egress

This requirement shall be validated by calculation using the nominal values of the construction drawing of the vehicle and the nominal values of the relevant platform or platforms where the rolling stock is intended to stop. The outer end of the floor at the passenger access door shall be considered as a step.

6.2.4 Technical solutions giving presumption of conformity at design stage

With regards to this TSI, the Infrastructure subsystem can be considered is an assembly made of a succession of recurring subcomponents such as:

- Parking facilities,
- Doors and entrances, transparent obstacles with their marking
- Tactile walking surface indicators, tactile information along obstacle-free routes,
- Ramps and stairs with handrails
- Mounting and highlighting of furniture,
- Ticketing or information counters,
- Ticket vending and control machines,
- Visual information: signposting, pictograms, dynamic information
- Platforms, including ends and edges, shelters and waiting areas when provided
- Level track crossings,

For those subcomponents of the Infrastructure subsystem, presumption of conformity may be assessed at design stage prior to and independently from any specific project. An intermediate statement of verification (ISV) shall be issued by a Notified Body at design stage.
6.2.5 Innovative solutions

If a Subsystem includes an innovative solution as defined in section 4.1, the manufacturer or the contracting entity shall state the deviation from the relevant clause of the TSI and submit them to the Commission for analysis.

In case the analysis results in a favourable opinion, the appropriate functional and interface specifications and assessment methods which are necessary to be included in the TSI in order to allow the use of this constituent will be developed.

The appropriate functional and interface specifications and the assessment methods so produced shall be incorporated in the TSI by the revision process.

By the notification of a decision of the Commission, taken in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/57/EC, the innovative solution may be permitted to be used before being incorporated into the TSI by the revision process.

6.2.6 Assessment of maintenance

According to Article 18 (3) of Directive 2008/57/EC, a notified body shall be responsible for compiling the technical file, containing the documentation requested for operation and maintenance.

The notified body shall verify only that the documentation requested for operation and maintenance, as defined in clause 4.5 of this TSI, is provided. The notified body is not required to verify the information contained in the documentation provided.

6.2.7 Assessment of operational rules

In conformity with Articles 10 and 11 of Directive 2004/49/EC, railway undertakings and infrastructure managers must demonstrate compliance with the operational requirements of this TSI within their safety management system when applying for any new or amended safety certificate or safety authorisation.

For the purpose of this PRM TSI, the Notified Body shall not verify any operational rule, even if they are listed in clause 4.1.4 or 4.2.4.

6.2.8 Assessment of units intended to be used in general operation

When Rolling Stock is supplied as individual vehicles, rather than in fixed units, such vehicles shall be assessed against the relevant clauses of this TSI, accepting that not every such vehicle will have wheelchair spaces, wheelchair accessible facilities or a universal toilet.

The area of use in terms of type of Rolling stock which, coupled with the unit to be assessed, ensures that the train is fully compliant with the TSI is not verified by the Notified Body.

After such a unit has received the authorisation to be placed in service, it is the responsibility of the Railway Undertaking to make sure, when forming the train with other compatible vehicles, that all clauses of chap 4-2 of this TSI are complied with at train level, according to the rules defined in clause 4.2.2.5 of the OPE TSI (train composition).
7 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRM TSI

7.1 Application of this TSI to new Infrastructure and Rolling Stock

7.1.1 New Infrastructure
This TSI is applicable to all new stations in its scope.
This TSI does not apply to new stations which have already been granted a building permit or which are subject to a contract for construction works that is either already signed or under final phase of tendering procedure at the date of application of this TSI. Anyhow, in such cases, PRM TSI 2008\(^8\) has to be applied within its defined scope. For those station projects, where PRM TSI 2008 will have to be applied, this new PRM TSI can be applied instead upon the decision of the applicant.

Where stations which were closed for a long time to passenger service are put in service again, this shall be treated as renewal or upgrade according to clause 7.3.

7.1.2 New Rolling Stock
This TSI is applicable to all units of rolling stock in its scope which are placed in service after the date of application of this TSI, except where the clause 7.1.1.2 “Transition phase” of the LOC&PAS TSI applies.

7.1.3 Interoperability Constituents
This clause concerns interoperability constituents which are subject to type examination.
The type or design examination certificate is valid for a five year period. During this time, new constituents of the same type are permitted to be placed into service without a new type assessment. Before the end of the five-year period, the constituent shall be assessed according to the latest revision of this TSI in force at that time, for those requirements that have changed or are new in comparison to the certification basis.

An exception applies for the universal toilet modules when such modules have been assessed according to the PRM TSI 2008: dimensions of those modules need not be modified when they are intended for rolling stock of an existing design as defined in LOC&PAS TSI.

7.2 TSI Revision
In accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2008/57/EC, the Agency shall be responsible for preparing the review and updating of this TSI and making appropriate recommendations to the Committee referred to in Article 29 of the Directive in order to take account of developments in technology or social requirements. In addition, the progressive adoption and revision of other TSIs may also impact this TSI.

The Agency shall be notified of any innovative solutions under consideration in order to determine its future inclusion within the TSI.

\(^8\) Commission Decision of 21 December 2007 concerning the technical specification of interoperability relating to ‘persons with reduced mobility’ in the trans-European conventional and high-speed rail system (OJ L 64, 7.3.2008, p. 72).
7.3 Application of this TSI to existing Infrastructure and Rolling Stock

7.3.1 Steps of the gradual transition

This TSI applies to subsystems when they are renewed or upgraded.

This TSI does not apply to renewed or upgraded stations which have already been granted a building permit or which are subject to a contract for construction works that is either already signed or under final phase of tendering procedure at the date of application of this TSI.

This TSI does not apply to renewed or upgraded rolling stock which are subject to a contract already signed or under final phase of tendering procedure at the date of application of this TSI.

For existing Infrastructure and Rolling Stock, the overarching aim of the PRM TSI is to achieve compliance with the TSI through the identification and progressive elimination of existing obstacles to accessibility.

Member States shall organize inventories of assets and adopt implementation plans in order to achieve this aim.

For Infrastructure, the conformity with this TSI is mandatory for those parts that are renewed or upgraded. However, the TSI recognizes that, due to the characteristics of the inherited Railway system, compliance of existing Infrastructure may be achieved through a gradual improvement of accessibility.

In addition, the following exceptions apply:

- In case an obstacle free route is created from existing footbridges, stairways and subways, including doors, lifts and ticket validators, compliance with requirements related to dimensions of those in respect of width is not mandatory.

- Compliance with requirements related to the minimum width of the platform is not mandatory for existing stations if the cause of non-compliance is the presence of certain platform obstacles (e.g. structural columns, stairwells, lifts etc.) or existing tracks that are unlikely to be moveable.

For Rolling Stock, the conformity with this TSI, for those parts that are renewed or upgraded, shall be as described in appendix F.

7.3.2 Inventory of Assets

The purpose of the Inventory of Assets is the identification of existing barriers to accessibility.

The scope of Inventories of Assets shall consist at least of:

- Public areas of stations dedicated to the transport of passengers as defined in clause 2.1.1.

- Rolling stock as defined in clause 2.1.2.

Member States shall organize inventories of assets and designate the entities responsible for data provision (such as railway undertakings, infrastructure managers, station managers, local authorities, ROSCOS).

Self-assessment is authorized for the data provision covering assets for which no EC verification procedure has been performed.

The Inventory of Assets will be the basis for the development of National Implementation Plans.
They shall be updated with data for new infrastructure and rolling stock and further to renewal or upgrade works carried out on existing infrastructure and rolling stock.

The European Railway Agency shall set up and manage the working party that will be in charge of making a proposal for the minimum structure and content of data to be collected for the inventories of assets. The European Railway Agency shall draft the detailed specifications for the development, testing, deployment and operation of the recommended tool.

7.3.3 National Implementation Plans (NIP)

Member States shall adopt a National Implementation Plan of this TSI.

The objective of the National Implementation Plans is to progressively eliminate all identified barriers to accessibility by a coordinated effort of renewal and upgrade of subsystems and the deployment of operational measures.

Each Member State shall establish a strategy, including a prioritization rule defining criteria and priorities according to which stations and units of rolling stock are to be treated in the National Implementation Plan. This strategy shall be developed in cooperation with Infrastructure Manager(s), Station Manager(s), Railway Undertaking(s) and other local authorities (including local transport authorities) if needed. Representative associations of users including disabled persons and persons with reduced mobility shall be consulted.

The prioritization rule shall replace the rule given in Appendix B that remains valid until the adoption of the National Implementation Plans.

Based on these criteria and priorities, each Member State shall identify in the plan:

- the stations and units of rolling stock to be renewed or upgraded and the extent of the renewal or upgrade,
- the stations where assistance shall be provided, the responsibilities and conditions of such assistance,
- the stations where alternative transport shall be offered, the responsibilities and conditions of such alternative transport.

The National Implementation Plans shall be based on the Inventory of Assets and other relevant sources.

A National Implementation Plan shall:

- be a 10 years rolling plan and be updated on a regular basis,
- be adopted by the Member State.

The minimum information required in the National Implementation Plan is listed in appendix C.

Where an existing station, or a part of it, is a recognised historic building and is protected by National Law, the Implementation Plan is allowed to adapt the requirements of this TSI or to set up operational rules in order not to infringe the National law for the protection of the building.

7.3.4 EU Strategy for implementation

Member States shall forward their National Implementation Plan to the other Member States and the Commission not later than 24 months after the date of application of this TSI. The Commission shall publish the plans.
On the basis of these national plans and in cooperation with the Member States, the Commission shall adopt an EU Strategy for implementation of the TSI not later than 30 months after the date of application of this TSI.

The objective of the EU strategy is to achieve progressive implementation of the PRM TSI within a reasonable timescale.

The Commission shall submit a Progress Report to the European Parliament on implementation of the TSI 3 years after adoption of the EU Strategy.

7.3.5 Monitoring

The Commission shall establish an advisory body in order to assist the Commission in the close monitoring of the implementation of the TSI.

The advisory body shall be established not later than 1 month after the publication of this TSI in the Official Journal of the European Union, and shall consist of:

- Member States wishing to participate,
- representative bodies from the railway sector,
- representative bodies of users,
- European Railway Agency, and
- Commission.

This advisory body shall be chaired by the Commission.

The advisory body shall elaborate a work programme which shall include:

- Monitoring the development of a minimum data structure for the inventory of assets,
- Monitoring MS in the completion of their inventories of assets and implementation plans
- Assessing implementation in particular MS
- Facilitating exchange of best practises
- Making recommendations annually to the Commission, in particular for strengthening implementation

The Commission will keep Member States informed of the activities of the advisory body through the Railway Interoperability and Safety Committee.

7.4 EU-funded projects

Full compliance with this TSI is mandatory in the case of projects that fall under the conditions of clauses 7.1 and 7.3 receiving EU financial support for the renewal or upgrade of existing rolling stock (or parts thereof) or for the renewal or upgrade of existing infrastructure (in particular a station or components thereof and platforms or components thereof).

7.5 Specific cases

7.5.1 General

The specific cases, as listed in the following clause, describe special provisions that are needed and authorised on particular networks of each Member State.

These specific cases are classified as:
• “P” cases: “permanent” cases.
• “T” cases: “temporary” cases, where it is planned that the target system is reached in the future.

7.5.2 List of specific cases

7.5.2.1 Priority Seats (clause 4.2.2.1)

Specific cases Germany and Denmark “P”
10% of all seats shall be priority seats. In trains with a volunteer and compulsory reservation a minimum of 20% of those priority seats shall have a pictogram, the other 80% of priority seats can be booked or reserved in advance.

In trains with no possibility of reservation all priority seats shall have a PRM pictogram according to chapter 4.2.2.1.2.1

7.5.2.2 Wheelchair spaces (clause 4.2.2.2)

Specific Case France “P” for the “Ile de France” network
The number of wheelchair spaces is limited to two for all rolling stock intended to be used on lines A and B of the RER independently of its length.

7.5.2.3 Exterior doors (clause 4.2.2.3.2)

Specific Case France “P” for the “Ile de France” network
Due to the short dwelling time and travel time between stations, no audible signal is required when a passenger access door is released for opening in all rolling stock intended to be used on lines A and B of the RER.

7.5.2.4 Clearways (clause 4.2.2.6)

Specific Case Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Eire “P”
Due to the structure gauge, track curvature and hence restricted vehicle width the following shall apply:

From the point of entry to the vehicle the minimum clearway to access the priority seats shall comply with the general case.

There shall be no PRM specific requirement for a minimum clearway to access other seats.

Access to and from wheelchair spaces, wheelchair accessible areas and wheelchair accessible doors shall comply with the general case.

7.5.2.5 Height changes (clause 4.2.2.8)

Specific Case France “P” for the “Ile de France” network
For double deck trains, internal steps (other than those for external access) shall have a maximum height of xxx (TBC) mm and a minimum depth of xxx (TBC) mm, measured at the central axis of the stairs.
7.5.2.6 Step position for vehicle access and egress (clause 4.2.2.11)

Specific case Estonia “P” for all rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at platforms of 200 mm height

In such case, the values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ shall be according to the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>n.a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for specific case Estonia

Specific case Finland “P”

A supplementary step will be required for use on lines in Finland. This first useful step shall be such that the maximum construction gauge of the vehicle meets the requirements of Annex F of the standard EN 15273-2:2009 and the values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ shall be according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300 m</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for specific case Finland

Specific Case Germany “P” for all rolling Stock intended to stop, in normal operation, at platforms of 960 mm height:

In such case, the values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ shall be according to the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300 m</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for specific case Germany

Specific Case Ireland “P” for all Rolling stock intended to stop, in normal operation at platforms of 915mm height

In such case, the values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ shall be according to the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\delta_h$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v+}$ mm</th>
<th>$\delta_{v-}$ mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on a straight level track</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a track with a curve radius of 300m</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23: values of $\delta_h$, $\delta_{v+}$ and $\delta_{v-}$ for specific case Ireland

Specific Case Portugal “P” for the 1668 mm gauge network

For rolling stock intended to operate on 1668 mm track gauge network, the first useful step shall comply with the values for the Requirement C) (clause 4.2.2.11.1), including the rolling stock
designed according interoperable gauges (GA, GB, GC) running over 1668 mm track gauge or running over 1435 mm on three rail track (1668 and 1435).

On 1668 mm nominal track gauge network are allowed platforms with the height of 685 mm or 900 mm above the rail running surface.

The design of entrance door sill of new commuter rolling stock shall be optimized for access from platforms with height of 900 mm.

**Specific Case Spain “P” for the 1668 mm gauge network**

For rolling stock intended to run on Spanish railway lines with 1668 mm track gauge, the position of the first useable step will fit to the measures given in the following tables, depending on the line structure gauge and on the platform height:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step position</th>
<th>On a straight level track</th>
<th>Line structure gauge</th>
<th>GEC16 or GEB16</th>
<th>GHE16</th>
<th>Three-rails track (note 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>760 or 680 mm</td>
<td>550 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δh mm</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>316.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δv+ mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δv- mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bq0</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>1766,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 24: specific case for Spain – values of δh, δv+ and δv- and bq0 on a straight level track

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step position</th>
<th>On a track with a curve radius of 300 m</th>
<th>Line structure gauge</th>
<th>GEC16 or GEB16</th>
<th>GHE16</th>
<th>Three-rails track (note 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>760 or 680 mm</td>
<td>550 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δh mm</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>406,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δv+ mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δv- mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bq0</td>
<td>1737,5</td>
<td>1737,5</td>
<td>1717,5</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 25: specific case for Spain – values of δh, δv+ and δv- and bq0 on a track with a curve radius of 300 m

Note 1: These values shall be applied where the common rail is located in the closest position to the platform. If the common rail is in the farthest position to the platform, the position of the first usable step will fit the appropriate measures depending on the line structure gauge and the platform height, as defined in the first column.
Appendix A Standards or normative documents referred to in this TSI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Characteristics to be assessed</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Document No</th>
<th>Mandatory clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dimensions of the lifts</td>
<td>4.2.1.2.2</td>
<td>EN 81-70:2003</td>
<td>5.3.1, table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tactile signage</td>
<td>4.2.1.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annex E.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Design of escalators and moving walks</td>
<td>4.2.1.2.2</td>
<td>EN 115-1:2008+A1:2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lighting on platforms and accesses to platforms</td>
<td>4.2.1.9</td>
<td>EN 12464-2:2007</td>
<td>Table 5.12 except 5.12.15 and 5.12.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lighting on platforms and accesses to platforms</td>
<td>4.2.1.9</td>
<td>EN 12464-1:2011</td>
<td>5.53 except 5.53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Speech transmission index, stations and rolling stock</td>
<td>4.2.1.11</td>
<td>IEC 60268-16:2011</td>
<td>Annex B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2.2.7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lighting in rolling stock</td>
<td>4.2.2.4</td>
<td>EN 13272:2012</td>
<td>4.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Safety, warning, mandatory action and prohibition signs</td>
<td>4.2.2.7.2</td>
<td>ISO 3864-1:2011</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Calculation of b_q0</td>
<td>4.2.2.11.1</td>
<td>8EN 15273-1:2009</td>
<td>I.1.1.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Assessment of the Universal Toilet Module</td>
<td>6.1.3.1</td>
<td>TS xxxxx:2013</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Definition of colours</td>
<td>5.3.2.6</td>
<td>ISO 3864-1:2011</td>
<td>Chapter 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix B Temporary distance rule for the upgrade/renewal of stations

When renewed or upgraded, existing stations that have a daily passenger flow of 1000 passengers or less, combined embarking and disembarking, averaged over a 12 month period are not required to have lifts or ramps where these would otherwise be necessary to provide a step free route if another station within 50 km on the same route provides a fully compliant obstacle-free route. In such circumstances the design of stations shall incorporate provision for the future installation of a lift and/or ramps to make the station accessible to all categories of PRM. National Rules shall be applied for organising the transport of PRMs by an accessible means between this non accessible station and the next accessible station on the same route.
Appendix C Information required in a National Implementation Plan

Context

• Setting the scene (facts and figures – social data - evolution of mobility needs and mobility impairments)

• Legislative background

• Methodology for the elaboration of the NIP (associations consulted, local transport authorities consulted, interface with other NIPs, etc…)

Current situation

• Overview of the inventories: stations

• Overview of the inventories: rolling stock

• Overview of the inventories: operational rules

Definition of a strategy

• Objectives: to which extent seamless travel shall be offered to what part of the population and within which timeframe,

• Priorities and criteria: e.g. subsystems concerned and the level of the upgrade

Technical and operational means

• upgrade or renewal of stations and rolling stock, within the timeframe,

• deployment of operational measures (assistance) to compensate the remaining lack of accessibility, within the timeframe,

Financing

• Cross-references to contract agreements (Directive 2012/34/EU art. 30\textsuperscript{9}) and public service contracts (Regulation (EC) N° 1370/2007\textsuperscript{10})

• Other resources

Follow-up and feedback

• Update of the IoA and comparison with the objectives

• Update of the plan if needed


Appendix D Assessment of interoperability constituents

D.1 Scope
This Appendix indicates the assessment of conformity and suitability for use for interoperability constituents.

D.2 Characteristics
The characteristics of the interoperability constituents to be assessed in the different phases of design, development and production are marked by X in Table D.1.

Table D.1 – Assessment of Interoperability Constituents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interoperability Constituents and characteristics to be assessed</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment in the following phase</td>
<td>Design and development phase</td>
<td>Product phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design review and/or Design examination</td>
<td>Review of manufacturing process</td>
<td>Type test</td>
<td>Verification of conformity to type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1.1 Displays</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1.2 Platform ramps</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1.3 Platform lifts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.1 Interface of the door control device</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.2 &amp; 5.3.2.3 Standard toilets</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.2 &amp; 5.3.2.4 Universal toilets</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.5 Baby nappy changing unit</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.6 Call for aid device</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.7 Displays</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interoperability Constituents and characteristics to be assessed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment in the following phase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Design and development phase</td>
<td>Product phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design review and/or Design examination</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review of manufacturing process</td>
<td>Type test</td>
<td>Verifikation of conformity to type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.8 Movable step and bridging plate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.9 On-board ramp</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2.10 On-board lift</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E Assessment of the subsystems

E.1 SCOPE

This Appendix indicates the assessment of conformity of the subsystems

E.2 CHARACTERISTICS AND MODULES

The sub-system characteristics to be assessed in the different phases of design, development and production are marked by X in Table E.1 for Infrastructure subsystem and Table E.2 for Rolling Stock subsystem.

Table E.1 – Assessment of the Infrastructure subsystem (constructed and supplied as single entity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics to be assessed</th>
<th>Design and development phase</th>
<th>Construction phase</th>
<th>Design review and/or design examination</th>
<th>Site Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parking facilities for PRM</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstacle-free routes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route identification</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and entrances</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor surfaces</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent obstacles</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and free-standing devices</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing / Counter or vending machine / Information counter / Ticket control machine / Turnstiles / Customer Assistance points</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual information: signposting, pictograms, dynamic information</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Characteristics to be assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics to be assessed</th>
<th>Design and development phase</th>
<th>Construction phase</th>
<th>Design review and/or design examination</th>
<th>Site Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spoken information</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform width and edge of platform</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of platform</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level track crossing at stations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: As-built drawings shall be provided or a site inspection shall be carried out when the realization differs from the design rules or drawings that were examined.

### Table E.2 – Assessment of the Rolling Stock subsystem (constructed and supplied as serial products)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics to be assessed</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<td>Product phase</td>
<td>Design review and/or design examination</td>
<td>Type Test</td>
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</table>
Appendix F Renewal or upgrade of rolling stock

Where rolling stock is renewed or upgraded, it shall comply with the requirements of this TSI; compliance with the content of this TSI is not mandatory in the following cases:

Structures

Compliance is not mandatory if the work would require structural alterations to door portals (interior or external), underframes, collision pillars, vehicle bodies, vehicle over-ride protection, or more generally is the work would necessitate re-validation of the vehicle structural integrity.

Seats

Compliance with clause 4.2.2.1 with regard to seat back grab handles is only mandatory if the seat structures are renewed or upgraded within an entire vehicle.

Compliance with clause 4.2.2.1,2 with regard to the dimensions of priority seats and around is only mandatory if the seating layout is altered within an entire train and this can be achieved without reducing the existing capacity of the train. In the last circumstance the maximum number of priority seats shall be provided, whilst maintaining existing capacity.

Compliance with requirements regarding headroom above priority seating is not mandatory if the limiting factor is a luggage rack that is not being structurally altered during the renewal or upgrading work.

Wheelchair Spaces

Compliance with wheelchair space requirements is only required when the seating layout is altered within a complete train formation. However, if the entrance doorway, or clearways, cannot be modified to enable wheelchair access, a wheelchair space needs not be provided if the seating layout is altered.

The provision of call for aid devices at the wheelchair positions is not mandatory if the vehicle does not have an electrical communications system that can be adapted to include such a device.

Exterior doors

Compliance with requirements to define the interior position of external doorways by contrast at floor level is only mandatory when the floor covering is renewed or upgraded.

Compliance with requirements to provide door opening and closing signals is only mandatory when the door control system is renewed or upgraded.

Full compliance with requirements regarding the position and illumination of door controls is only mandatory when the door control system is renewed or upgraded and when the controls can be re-positioned without alteration to the vehicle structure or door. However, in such an event, the renewed or upgraded controls shall be installed as close as possible to the compliant position.

Interior doors

Compliance with the requirements for door control operation operating forces and positioning is only mandatory if the door and door mechanism and/or control is being upgraded or renewed.
Lighting

Compliance with the requirement is not required if it can be established that there is insufficient capacity in the electrical system to support additional load, or that such lighting cannot locally be accommodated without structural alterations (doorways, etc…).

Toilets

Provision of a fully compliant universal toilet is only mandatory when existing toilets are being completely renewed or upgraded and a wheelchair space is provided and a compliant universal toilet can be accommodated without structural alteration to the vehicle body.

The provision of call for aid devices in the universal toilet is not mandatory if the vehicle does not have an electrical communications system that can be adapted to include such a device.

Clearways

Compliance with the requirements of Clause 4.2.2.6 is only mandatory if the seating layout is altered within an entire vehicle and a wheelchair space is being provided.

Compliance with the requirements for clearways between connecting vehicles is only mandatory if the gangway is being renewed or upgraded.

Information

Compliance with the requirements of Clause 4.2.2.7 in respect of route information is not mandatory at renewal or upgrade. However, where an automated route information system is installed as part of a renewal or upgrade programme, it shall comply with the requirements of this clause.

Compliance with the other parts of Clause 4.2.2.7 shall be mandatory whenever signage or interior finishes are renewed or upgraded.

Height Changes

Compliance with the requirements of Clause 4.2.2.8 is not mandatory at renewal or upgrade, with the exception that a contrasting warning band on step nosings shall be provided when tread surface materials are renewed or upgraded.

Handrails

Compliance with the requirements of Clause 4.2.2.9 is only mandatory where existing handrails are being renewed or upgraded.

Wheelchair Accessible sleeping accommodation

Compliance with the requirement to provide Wheelchair Accessible sleeping accommodation is only mandatory when existing sleeping accommodation is being renewed or upgraded.

The provision of call for aid devices in the Wheelchair Accessible sleeping accommodation is not mandatory if the vehicle does not have an electrical communications system that can be adapted to include such a device.
Step positions, steps and boarding aids

Compliance with the requirements of Clause 4.2.2.11 is not mandatory at renewal or upgrade, with the exception that if moveable steps or other integral boarding aids are fitted, they shall comply with the relevant sub-clauses in this section of the TSI.

However, if a wheelchair space in accordance with Clause 4.2.2.3 is created at renewal or upgrade, then it shall be mandatory to provide some form of boarding aid in accordance with Clause 4.4.3.

Appendix G Passenger external doors audible warnings

Door opening - Characteristics

- A slow pulse multi tone (up to 2 pulses per second) of 2 tones emitted sequential.
- Frequencies
  - 2200Hz +/- 100 Hz (BT noise specialist proposed 2217Hz & IFE propose 2200Hz)
- and:
  - 1760 Hz +/- 100 Hz
- Sound Pressure level
  - To be provided by an adaptive audible warning device set at 5dB LAeq min above ambient upto a max of 80dB LAeq +/- 2
  - Internal measurement on the centre point of the vestibule at a height of 1.5 m above the floor level. (T = total duration of the sound event) using measurement halo (horizontal and then vertical) and averaged readings.
  - External measurement, 1.5 m away from the body side door centreline at 1.5 m above the platform level. (T = total duration of the sound event) using measurement halo (horizontal and then vertical) and averaged readings.

Door close - Characteristic

- A fast pulsed tone (6-10 pulses per second)

Frequency

- 1900 Hz +/- 100 Hz

Sound Pressure level

- To be provided by an adaptive audible warning device set at 5dB LAeq min above ambient upto a max of 80dB LAeq
- Internal measurement on the centre point of the vestibule at a height of 1.5 m above the floor level. (T = total duration of the sound event) using measurement halo (horizontal and then vertical) and averaged readings.
- External measurement, 1.5 m away from the body side door centreline at 1.5 m above the platform level. (T = total duration of the sound event) using measurement halo (horizontal and then vertical) and averaged readings.
– **Internal measurement method for Passenger door audible warnings (Open and Close)**

– Tests to be carried out in the vestibule using an averaged reading from a multiple microphone array (designed for measuring horn noise in the cab in accordance with 2006/66/EC Noise TSI); the array consists of 8 microphones evenly spaced around a circle of radius 250 mm.

– Testing to be carried out with the array arranged both horizontally (all microphones the same distance above the floor, as shown in Figure G1) The average of the readings from all 8 microphones will be used for the assessment.

![Plan view of vestibule](image)

– Figure G1 Horizontal array set-up

**External measurement method for Passenger door audible warnings (Open and Close)**

- Tests to be carried out using an averaged reading from a multiple microphone array (designed for measuring horn noise in the cab in accordance with 2006/66/EC Noise TSI); the array consists of 8 microphones evenly spaced around a circle of radius 250 mm.

- For the external test the assumed platform height should be specific to the route on which the vehicle is designed to be operated (if the operated route covers more than 1 height of platform then the lower height should be used ie 760 and 550 mm high platforms are on the operated route then the test will be carried out for the lower which would be 550mm).

- Testing to be carried out with the array arranged horizontally (all microphones the same distance above the platform) The average of the readings from all 8 microphones will be used for the assessment

- **Measurements to demonstrate compliance should only be required at one door on the train if an adaptive system is employed.**

- With adaptive systems it is possible to make the compliance assessment test using a lab mock-up, test procedure to be verified.

Note: the door should be fully open for the close test and fully closed for the open test
Appendix H diagrams of priority seats

Figure H1

Figure H2
Figure H3

Figure H4
Appendix I  diagrams of wheelchair spaces

Figure I1

Figure I2
Appendix J diagrams of clearways

Figure J1

Figure J2
Appendix K table of the corridor width for wheelchair accessible areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corridor clearway width (A)</th>
<th>1200</th>
<th>1100</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>900</th>
<th>850</th>
<th>800</th>
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<td>850</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table K1

Appendix L reach zone of a wheelchair user

Appendix MWheelchair transportable by train

M.1 Scope
This appendix identifies the maximum engineering limits for a wheelchair transportable by train.
**M.2 Characteristics**

The minimum technical requirements are:

**Basic Dimensions**
- Width of 700mm plus 50mm min each side for hands when moving
- Length of 1250mm plus 50mm for feet

**Wheels**
- The smallest wheel shall accommodate a gap of dimensions 75mm horizontal and 50mm vertical

**Height**
- 1375mm max including a 95th %ile male occupant

**Turning circle**
- 1500mm

**Weight**
- Fully laden weight of 300kg for wheelchair and occupant (including any baggage) in the case of an electrical wheelchair for which no assistance is required for crossing a boarding aid.
- Fully laden weight of 200kg for wheelchair and occupant (including any baggage) in the case of a manual wheelchair.

**Obstacle height that can be overcome and ground clearance**
- Obstacle height that can be overcome 50mm (max)
- Ground clearance 60mm (min) with a upward slope angle of 10 ° on top for going forward (under the foot rest)

**Maximum safe slope on which the wheelchair will remain stable:**
- Shall have dynamic stability in all directions at an angle of 6 degrees
- Shall have static stability in all directions (including with brake applied) at an angle of 9 degrees

**Appendix N PRM Signage**

**N.1 Scope**

This appendix identifies specific signage for use on both infrastructure and rolling stock.

**N.2 Dimensions of signs**

Infrastructure PRM signage dimensions shall be calculated according to the formula:
- Reading distance in mm divided by 250, multiplied by 1,25 = frame size in mm, where a frame is utilised.

The minimum tile size of rolling stock interior PRM signs shall be 60 mm with the exception of signs indicating utilities in the toilets or in the nursery that can be smaller.

The minimum tile size of rolling stock exterior PRM signs shall be 85 mm.
N.3 Symbols to use on signs

The signs in that clause shall have a dark blue background and a white symbol. Dark blue shall have a contrast of 0.6 relatively to white.

Where those signs are placed on a dark blue panel, it is allowed to invert the colours of the symbol and the background (i.e. dark blue symbol on a white background).

**International wheelchair sign**

The sign which identifies wheelchair accessible areas shall include a symbol in accordance with ISO 7000:2004 symbol 0100 or ISO 7001:2008.

**Inductive loop sign**

The sign indicating where inductive loops are fitted shall include a symbol in accordance with clause 4.3.1.2 of ETSI EN 301 462 (2000-03).

**Priority seating sign**

The sign indicating where there are priority seats shall include symbols in accordance with figure N1