## 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

## 調理家電產品導入通用設計之評價與驗證(I) 研究成果報告(精簡版)

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## 行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫成果報告

## 調理家電產品導入通用設計之評價與驗證

計畫類別:■個別型計畫 □整合型計畫

計畫編號:NSC98-2221-E-029-016-

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執行單位:東海大學 工業設計研究所

中華民國99年10月25日

### 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

## 調理家電產品導入通用設計之評價與驗證

## **Evaluation and Verification of Universal Design Implantation**

## for Household Electrical Cooking Appliances

計 畫 編 號:NSC 98-2221-E-029-016

執 行 期 限:98年08月01日至99年07月31日 主 持 人:陳明石 東海大學 工業設計研究所

#### 一、中文摘要

隨著近年設計思維轉變,社會結構變遷與全人關懷意識的覺醒,秉持全人關懷的通用設計,即成為生活產品設計的重要設計概念。本研究以家喻戶曉、市佔率高的電鍋為例,透過「設計師訪談調查」與「使用者訪談調查」二階段調查」二階段調查」,了解電鍋是否符合多數人的操作方式,並探討使用者在電鍋的使用性與操作經驗之認知感受差用者在電鍋的使用性與操作經驗之認知感受差異性,藉此來討論現今之電鍋是否符合通用設計之概念與應用。綜合所得,歸納出電鍋若要符合通用設計,在操作行為方面所應具備「安全性」、「操作性」、「回饋性」、「實用性」四原則。

### 關鍵詞:電鍋、通用設計、使用者為中心 Abstract

With the change in design thinking in recent years and changes in social structure and consciousness holistic care to take care of all communities, uphold the holistic care of the universal design becomes an important design principle of life. In this study, we take a automatic cooker and steamer for example and through a questionnaire survey to understand whether the design of automatic cooker and steamer are found the majority's approach, and to explore the use of the user in the automatic cooker and steamer and operational experience of differences in perceptions were of experiment to discuss the current automatic

cooker and steamer in the concept and application of universal design, providing design direction, some of suggestions and advice type for the future of it.

**Keywords**: Automatic Cooker and Steamer \u2204 Universal Design \u2204 The Center of User

#### 二、前言

人有性別、年齡、能力、身體特性等差異, 形成各種不同且多元需求,為了對應這些需求, 以滿足人們在心理、生理及精神生活上需求之設 計;所以設計應滿足人類的多元需求,而非使用 者的平均標準。

台灣地區電鍋使用率極高,雖然也有電子鍋類產品來增加選擇性,但相較下電鍋的使用方式較簡單方便,電鍋亦是台灣慣用且常見的烹飪器具;依據經濟部統計處的工業生產統計年報資料顯示,89~92年度年平均市場需求量約61萬台。另依據台電調查資料顯示,92年度電鍋的住戶普及率約88.87%[1],屬高度普及的產品,而在96年電鍋的銷售量已經增加為1.6倍[2]。雖電鍋是普及率高的產品,但實際內部在設計跟型式上改變不大,因此將以多數台灣家庭會使用的電鍋為例,進行使用研究。

#### 三、研究目的

從通用設計觀點而言,產品和使用者的關係,是以使用者為出發點,讓產品更貼近使用者。為能更瞭解在操作電鍋時,對功能的告知方

式、理解能力、操作方式與使用者間的互動情 形,或操作困擾點所在;因此,本研究目的是調 查了解不同族群在使用電鍋時所發生的操作障 礙與困擾點,提出建議與改善方式。

#### 四、相關文獻探討

#### 4-1.生活型態的轉變

#### 1.人口結構的改變

我國自82年起邁入高齡化社會以來,65歲以上老人所占比例持續攀升,從90年8.8%增加到97年底已達10.4%[3],根據行政院經濟建設委員會推估(2008),估計台灣由高齡化社會(ageing society)轉變為高齡社會約需24年,而由高齡社會轉變為超高齡社會所需時間更縮短為8年,顯示臺灣地區人口高齡化之歷程將愈來愈快,65歲以上高齡人口占總人口比由97年10.4%逐漸增加,未來10年將增為14.7%,於民國145年,高齡人口占總人口比例將超過三分之一(約37.5%)[4](如圖1),台灣將正式邁入超高齡化社會將變成可預期且不容忽視的課題。

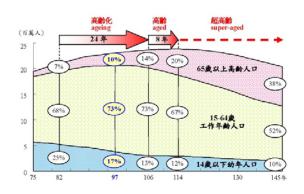


圖1 台灣地區三階段人口年齡結構變動趨勢 (行政院經濟 建設委員會,2008)

說明:圓圈內百分比數字代表三階段人口年齡結構百分比。

人口結構的變動顯示 65 歲以上的人口正在 急速增加的現實;因此,生活在這高齡化社會裡 的同時,也要開始注意到此相關的趨勢發展,尊 重每一位消費者的通用設計概念,就是希望所有 人都能快速的進入社會普及化的時代,透過通用 設計加速察覺到這社會人口的轉變與演進。

#### 2.社會與家庭結構的變化

台灣近幾十年來,面對西方文化與科技文明 的強烈衝擊、全球化的競爭,導致了急遽的社會 變遷,無論在經濟、文化各方面均產生顯著變 化,間接影響傳統的家庭生活方式、家庭觀念和家庭結構,最明顯的包括少子化、人口老化、遲婚或不婚的比例提高[5]。根據內政部統計處顯示,2008年平均初婚年齡男性為31.3歲,女性為28.4歲,均較2007年微增[6],隨著社會環境、經濟改變因而間接影響到家庭組成的動力,代表現代社會呈現越來越晚婚的現象。加上隨著生活形態變遷,外食已從非日常生活行為轉變為日常生活不可或缺的一部分,根據遠見雜誌最新調查,國人外食比例已超過七成,達70.2%,其中,男性外食比例高於女性,達76.1%,比女性多11.7%[7],顯示外食家庭及人口不斷在增加中。

因此,在逐漸高齡化的社會與家庭結構的轉變之下,如何讓每個人都能夠獨立的生活,可以簡單自行操作產品是現今必須加以探討的;所以在社會各個層面上都將會被要求加入通用設計的概念,未來勢必將成為社會的關注課題,加上現今電鍋烹煮快速且簡單,是台灣社會家庭生活中所必須之家電用品之一,因而更需要檢視電鍋在操作設計上與使用情況是否符合一般人所使用,利用通用設計的概念對電鍋進行調查來探討其產品之應用性。

#### 4-2使用者為中心之設計

無論未來產品演變為何,不管產品型式趨於輕巧或是附加功能多變,都不外乎是由「人」來操作,Rubin(1994)認為以使用者為中心的設計,是以使用者為中心向外發展[8]。在產品開發程序之中,使用者需求是最前端也是最重要考慮的因素,且越早確定設計需求越能降低產品開發的成本和風險[9]。

透過從操作的便利性到認知的介面,亦或操作之理解性與親和性到感性的介面,因而得到精神面的滿足,可知最後符合人性化的需求才是設計之重心,因此能讓產品操作簡易、減少錯誤、更加符合人的心智模式都是需進一步探討與研究的目標。

#### 4-3 電鍋相關發展探討

#### 1. 電鍋原理與設計

1950 年松下公司發明電爐,如圖 2,來代替爐灶及瓦斯[10],其構造分為外層的保護罩及內

層鍋子,內層的鍋子下方裝有加熱裝置,開啟了 炊飯器的電氣化演進。但是市場反應不如預期, 便進一步研發出可切換開關的「全自動電鍋」。

1955 年,東芝家電公司生產了第一台「自動化電鍋」(RC-6K),如圖 3[11],有外殼及內外鍋,只需依據說明,利用標準量杯在外鍋加入適量的水,就不再需要專人看顧,即可利用電能自動煮熟鍋內的米飯,正式開啟了炊飯器自動化的時代。由於是隔著水對米加熱,所以稱為:「間接式炊煮法」[12]。1960 年,大同公司與日本東芝公司合作,引進炊飯器電氣化後的東芝 RC-6K電鍋,為適合台灣的需求,而進行細部的改進,也是台灣第一台電氣化的電鍋,其結構就是所謂的「間接加熱式」(圖4),傳統間接加熱式電鍋需在外鍋內加水,用水蒸發後來進行加熱方式。





圖2 直接加熱式炊飯器

圖3 Toshiba RC-6K



圖 4 電鍋間接加熱方式及結構

#### 電鍋的基本構造包含[13]:

- (1) 發熱體 : 是將電熱線纏在雲母片上。
- (2)自動開關:主要目的在於作為控製發熱體的溫度,史達到一定溫度時就會自動切斷電源。一般都是利用雙金屬片開關,雙金屬片在受到高溫時,使雙金屬片因受熱膨脹作用而使雙金屬片產生彎曲現象,而自動推開接點,達到切斷電源的目的。
- (3)保溫控制:電子保溫控制電路可以具有保溫功能。

#### 2.消費市場與需求

電鍋為普遍之廚房小家電,目前全台約有 743萬台(依內政部統計,目前全國戶數並以每 戶使用1台電鍋計算)[14]。

1972 年,日本的三菱推出業界第一台全自 動電子保溫鍋,除可煮飯,兼具電子保溫功能, 日本的電子鍋推出後,逐漸取代傳統電鍋,使傳 統電鍋的市場占有率嚴重萎縮。約到民國 70 年 電子鍋才在台灣上市,以數據顯示,民國 68、 69 年時, 傳統電鍋的銷量約達 31 萬, 但電子鍋 一上市之後,傳統電鍋的銷量慘跌 22 萬台,但 電鍋烹煮功能多樣化的優點,是電子鍋無法取代 電鍋的原因,約到民國77年,才又回到一年30 萬台銷售量的成績[15]。除了使用方便,也滿足 國人「煮、蒸、滷、燉」的烹飪方式,一鍋多功 能的使用方式。電鍋是兼顧煮飯以及各種燉煮的 功能。電鍋髒了,只需拔除電線,封住電口,拿 去沖洗即可,不像電子鍋如此謹慎小心[16]。電 鍋在台灣一直使用至今,年銷量不減,使用觀念 確實影響了人們的習慣。

#### 4-4通用設計與產品設計之關係

現今科技日新月異,產品種類繁多且以多功能為導向,但功能複雜卻提高了使用的困難度與複雜度,使用者與產品之間需要有良好的操作互動[17]。

開發通用設計的產品將成為未來市場的趨勢,但由於各類使用族群的需求不同,因此需要於其間尋求一個設計準則與方法。酒井(1999) 提出通用設計的開發方法,歸納觀察所得的事實 而衍生設計概念,並不斷驗證[18]。

為達到讓使用者皆方便使用的產品,須增加使用者與設計師、銷售業者和製造商等生產者的對話機會,經由整合使用者對商品的期望、使用評價與經驗,開發出更符合需求的產品。在愈優良的產品設計觀點與設計開發之中,永續優良的產品設計應在通用設計方面擁有更好的產品設計應在通用設計方面擁有更好的表現,考量更多不同層面之想法與概念,對於健康以及環保的考量、品質及美觀的考量、耐用及聚分,對於健康以及環保的考量、品質及美觀的考量、耐用及經濟的有感覺情報的考量、追求簡單明瞭的使用方法、使用時的彈性、使用公平性的考量,皆應融入設計開發流程與方法中[19]。

#### 五、研究方法

#### 5-1. 調查流程與步驟

本研究調查總共分二階段進行,包括「設計師訪談調查」與「使用者訪談調查」二階段。首先第一階段是『設計師訪談調查』,共計 5 人。此階段理解設計師認為小家電所應具備的基本構件、原則與看法之訪談,並整理出小家電相關因子,以作為下階段電鍋調查之基礎。

第二階段為『使用者訪談調查』,共計 10 人。則是以文獻探討與設計師訪談所歸納整理出 之結果為基礎進一步擬定相關問題,對使用者進 行訪談以得到實際現況之問題點。初步了解使用 者在操作電鍋時之問題、困擾點與相關操作狀 況,藉由使用者與設計師對產品的相關意識調查 來進行不同的分析整理。

#### 5-2.調查目的與方法

#### 1.設計師訪談

為探討家電產品之現況,在執行正式調查前以深入訪談(In-Depth Interviewing)的方式對 5 位設計師進行初步訪查,此調查之目的在於彙整小家電產品之設計原則,與基本小家電介面型式之探討和在操作使用的互動關係,藉由無結構型問卷(unstructured questionnaire)[20],不限制問題的開放式問答方式進行深入訪談調查,訪談後以定性分析[21]歸納整理,並找出小家電產品相關因子作為後續調查的擬訂準備。

#### 2.使用者訪談調查

為實際探討小家電—電鍋在使用行為上所 面臨實際問題點或使用困擾,透過設計師訪談調 查中所歸納之相關因子為基礎來擬定使用者訪 談問卷,並分別對 10 位使用者進行初步的訪 查,包含各個年齡層並以有使用過電鍋之使用者 為主要訪查對象。

訪談完使用者後以口語協定分析法(Verbal Protocol Analysis)[22]分析其訪談內容,口語協定分析法是一種直接獲得研究對象口述與認知過程的研究方法,此研究方法是可探究某些行為的動機與模式,藉由研究對象經歷某些事件過程中所產生的言語或是事後追溯的言語紀錄,從事認知過程的分析,它是具有認知心理學及相關學科理論基礎且使用上有具體的步驟可以遵循。透過此階段的調查歸納整理其分類的因子並進行分析與結果討論。

#### 六、調查結果與討論

#### 6-1. 設計師訪談調查結果

設計師訪談調查部分,分為「小家電產品設計原則」與「小家電相關因子」二方面探討,藉由從訪談中瞭解小家電設計師之想法與小家電產品應該具備的基本要素和使用性,進行歸納整理與比較,並找出影響小家電操作行為相關因子之探討。

#### 1.調查對象選定

調查對象之選取,以從事設計小家電多年經驗之設計師為訪談對象,總共5位設計師;其中男性4位,女性1位,來進行深入訪談之調查,小家電設計經驗為2年以上至9年之間,平均經驗為長達5年的小家電設計經驗;分別對5位有設計經驗的小家電設計師,採取一對一訪談及以錄音記錄之方式,進行訪談調查。

#### 2.調查分析與結果

此階段從訪談設計師們的問答結果整理與分析,分別歸納出小家電設計原則與相關因子,經由訪談問卷分成「小家電之定義與型式」、「小家電產品設計認知考量」、「通用設計之認知與應用」三部分個別討論,因而從中得知在產品型式、設計原則、操作互動行為與介面認知等方面之探討。

#### (1)小家電之定義與型式

小家電就是大眾化,針對不同的消費族群來 設計產品的定位。可以幫助人們飲食與使用來提 升生活品質的工具之一,安全性是不可或缺的要 素之一。整體來說,小家電是很生活性且大眾化 的產品,因此必須具備方便性、功能性、使用性、 安全性等因素,如此才能讓使用者使用安心,提 升生活的品質與便利。

#### (2)小家電產品設計認知考量

經由訪談內容加以統整後,小家電產品設計 認知的考量將從「小家電設計限制與規範」、「介 面認知」、「產品與使用者之操作互動」三部分探 討如下:

#### a.小家電設計限制與規範

整體而言,設計產品會受到結構、材料、安規、成本的考量而有所限制,需符合成本或市場需求才能生產。設計的原則就是在成本、市場行銷定位做最好的發揮,並且找到合理的解決方

法,在設計、市場、結構上取得更多面向的考量, 而達到最大的需求;針對這些需求擬定目標,找 到對應的解決方法;小家電會有其特定的安規要 求,藉由產品的特性與屬性對應需要符合之安全 機制,讓需求的使用性提高。

#### b.介面認知

#### c.產品與使用者之操作互動

小家電最重要就是散熱問題,若操作時會產生較高溫度,即要注意安全性問題。從產品來看的話,需檢視產品的屬性是否具有危險性,通常小家電都需要以插座提供電源,因此要考慮安全機構。產品與使用者的對應關係著重在操作使用起來方便與否,需要讓使用者在操作時知道如何使用,以使用性而言,操作邏輯相對上要更明顯,才會讓人容易操作。做產品實驗是了解使用者在操作時的反應或是流程最好的方法之一,持續操作或觀察使用者在操作使用上是否流暢,透過讓使用者操作的實驗性驗證而產生回饋反應,而隨即做設計上的修正。

#### (3)通用設計之認知與應用

設計師對於通用設計之看法,經由訪談內容 可從「通用設計的普遍應用」與「小家電導入通 用設計之需求性」二部分探討如下:

#### a.通用設計的普遍應用

在設計產品的最前端時就可以將產品導入 通用設計的概念。除通用設計概念外,還要考慮 產品的安全性、法規或材料等不同面向。針對不 同的環境或是需求去提供一個嶄新的想法與程序,讓通用設計自然而然融入產品與環境之中, 讓使用者更容易操作與適應。

#### b.小家電導入通用設計之需求性

在小家電產品上導入通用設計是必要的,但 並非絕對,需要衡量此產品的屬性與需求,針對 不同類型的小家電去考量設計其產品的解決對 應;有時強制把通用設計的概念全部帶進產品之 中或許會讓產品喪失其它更好的功能或使用 性。因此,透過通用設計的概念,瞭解需求後, 利用通用設計讓產品更人性化與親近性。

#### 3.綜合討論

經由相關文獻與訪談設計師調查之分析統整後得知,產品的製造與設計是要讓『人』去操作使用,因此,探討產品與使用者之間是否產生互動關係變得相形重要,讓使用者在操作時也能安心使用。從產品操作層面來看,須考量到是否具有完善的安全機制,來減少或防止危險的發生;應用於設計時邏輯要正確且有連貫性。操作的面板需針對不同族群考量,操作介面能夠清楚明瞭且簡單,直接式的使用方式對於使用者是較方便的操作模式。

小家電是生活化且大眾化的產品,具有高度的使用性、功能性、機能性、安全性等考量因素,是可以提升生活品質的、幫助人們飲食的一個工具,解決現況或是創造新的需求,是多元化的、有趣的。針對不同族群與使用者來定位產品之取向或功能的導向,讓使用者在使用時是安全且方便的,能創造其使用價值。

#### 4.小家電產品因子探討

#### (1).產品因子探討

本章調查的另一個主要目的是歸納出小家 電產品的相關因子,以作為後續深入探討之基 礎。首先,歸納整理使用者訪談內容並將其回應 之內容分別歸類成「操作互動」、「介面設計與回 饋」、「操作認知」、「產品意象」四部分說明:

#### (a).操作互動

使用者與產品之間的操作行為反應與使用 性的關聯,在操作行為中是否有完整的連貫性與 流暢性更是在互動中值得去探討的。由訪談內容 中,歸納受測者對於操作互動的因子包括有:操 作流程、使用時間、使用行為、安全性、行為反 應、操作連貫性、操作流暢度等。

#### (b).介面設計與回饋

除操作互動性之外,另一重要的元素就是介面的排列與設計,介面是否易於操作,介面的回饋與設計是否符合操作模式,如文字大小、排列方式、圖像、按鍵回饋與提示...等,都是需要透過設計去突顯其型式,藉由介面的設計讓產品更易於使用。由訪談內容中,歸納受測者對於介面設計與回饋的因子包括有:模組分類、按鍵回饋、按鍵型式、文字大小、顏色搭配、圖像、觸覺、配置、聲音提示、視覺等。

#### (c).操作認知

產品必須以使用者為中心來思考,因此瞭解 使用者在操作時所投射出的反應是很重要的,從 使用者在操作的過程中找出缺失或者有可能會 遭遇到的問題與困難點,讓產品更貼近使用者。 由訪談內容中,歸納受測者對於操作認知的因子 包括有:真實經驗、操作之反應、操作習慣、期 待。

#### (d).產品意象

產品的製造與生產最終目的是讓消費市場 端接受,因此能引起消費者注意因而購買的產品 亦是製造商所盼望的,對於產品外觀的認知與印 象能產生話題性或者是產品意象鮮明有特色即 是重點。由訪談內容中,歸納受測者對於產品意 象的因子包括有:引起興趣、注意力、外觀、品 牌、功能、造型、情感投射。

#### (2).綜合討論

將小家電產品歸納為「產品操作層面」與「內心感知層面」二大範疇探討;而「操作互動」、「介面設計與回饋」此二項分類,為產品本身的使用方式與參與,涵蓋產品本身的操作行為與模式是否正確之特性,因此歸類於產品操作層面。而「操作認知」與「產品意象」二項分類,是涵蓋使用者內在的感知過程,進而產生各種情緒認知與反應的連結,因此歸類於內心感受層面。比較上述有關之因子與其對應關係並分類整合,整理如表有關之因子與其對應關係並分類整合,整理如表1,作為後續使用者訪談分析之依據。

表 1 各項因子要素之分類

範疇	分類	因子
產品操作層面	操互介設與饋	操作流程、使用時間、使用行為、 安全性、 行為參與、操作連貫性、操作流暢 度 模組分類、按鍵回饋、按鍵型式、 文字大小、顏色搭配、圖像、觸覺、 配置、聲音提示、視覺
內 感 層	操作認知產品意象	真實經驗、操作之反應、操作習慣、 期待 引起興趣、注意力、外觀、品牌、 功能、造型、情感投射

#### 6-2.使用者訪談調查

藉由設計師訪談調查所歸納之範疇與相對 因子的整理,將使用者的口語資料進行分析討 論,此部份之調查主要在瞭解使用者操作電鍋時 實際的使用狀況與初步探討,找出電鍋的實際問 題點與操作行為。

#### 1.訪談對象選定

調查對象之樣本選取,針對有操作過電鍋經驗之使用者,並願意接受與配合訪問的使用者為主;訪談對象總計 10 位使用者來進行訪談,其中男性 2 位,女性 8 位。年齡分布於各個年齡層,家中均有電鍋,使用頻率為每天佔 4 位,偶爾佔 1 位,經常佔 1 位,一週好幾次佔 4 位;透過使用者之訪談以獲得更有效的調查結果與數據。

#### 2.訪談結果與分析

此部分利用口語協定分析法分析比較其編碼結果,依照設計師訪談調查中所歸納整理之相關範疇與分類因子為「操作互動」、「介面設計與回饋」、「操作認知」、「產品意象」來進行編碼討論與分析,進而找出使用上之問題點與困擾。以下將從『編碼討論結果』、『電鍋使用探討』、『電鍋使用困擾與改善之探討』方面之相關結果說明如下。

#### (1)編碼討論結果

根據先前所建立的編碼系統進行編碼,統計出各受測者之斷句數目,將每位的斷句數加總起

來並依其分類依序歸納比較,由數據可明顯看出,在『操作互動』與『操作認知』的總斷句數目較多;操作互動佔 151 句,操作認知佔 135 句,介面設計與回饋佔 30 句,『產品意象』則較少,佔了 26 句,可看出有明顯的差距數,顯示出在電鍋的使用上以操作互動層面的問題點較多,設計介面與回饋則由於電鍋的介面型式較為簡單且功能單一,複雜度不大,所以此方面之問題點較少;而對於產品意象方面則可能認為電鍋的外型一直以來並沒有多大的改變,主要是以烹煮的便利性為需求而去購買,大多滿足於現況即可,因此對於此方面之問題點是較少的。

#### (2)電鍋使用探討

藉由設計師訪談調查中得到相關範疇與因 子歸類後,將其分為二大範疇;分別為「產品操 作層面」和「內心感知」二方面,其中「產品操 作層面」可再分成(a)操作互動;(b)介面設計與 回饋二大類;而「內心感知」則分成(c)操作認知; (d)產品意象;二大類。因此,將使用者的訪談內 容依照「操作互動」、「介面設計與回饋」、「操作 認知」、「產品意象」等四大類分別探討:

#### (a)操作互動

#### (b)介面設計與回饋

電鍋的介面設計與模組分類相當簡單,沒有過多的圖像或是文字,按鈕只有一個或是多增設

#### (c)操作認知

操作時認為方便且簡單又安全,加上電鍋的操作型式都已經固定且習慣,維持現狀即可滿足;拿取的動作認為是不方便的,因電鍋有深度,如盤子放置在最底層時,並不好拿取且容易將食物的汁液溢出,加上空間太小,容易會被沒過到,水量的控制無法掌握,都是憑感覺與經驗去衡量,容易導致過多的電力浪費或者是食物烹煮不完全,需要再打開鍋蓋加水使用,拿取食物過重,夾盤器容易滑掉鬆脫,並不好使用;電鍋在使用時會產生大量的水蒸氣,容易有被燙傷的情況發生。

#### (d)產品意象

電鍋由於使用單純且操作簡單方便,在購買電鍋時主要是以方便性、使用性為主要考量,認為電鍋不需要新奇或功能強大,對於電鍋之印象是較為傳統的感覺。認為電鍋的方便性與使用性是很高的,並會注重品牌之選擇,認為品牌大才不會出問題;會依照其需求或人數的多寡來決定購買電鍋的大小,顏色與外型才是其次的挑選項目,電鍋耐用度高也是挑選的原因之一。

#### (3)電鍋使用困擾之探討

經由歸納方析後發現,電鍋之型式與介面操作由於簡單,在使用性上是容易且方便的,但對於電鍋仍有些操作上的困擾與改善之處,並整理出四大困擾點為「水量無法正確衡量」、「拿取不易」、「熱氣問題」、「視覺認知」說明如下:

#### (a).水量無法正確衡量

對於外鍋水量的多寡並無法正確得知與衡

量,可能會導致電力過度浪費或是烹煮不完全, 而需要再次打開鍋蓋加水。

#### (b).拿取不易

夾盤器因要額外購買,加上電鍋大小不同因 此並不好用;如果料理過重會容易鬆脫且不易夾 取,因而大都會直接使用厚布將盤子或是內鍋拿 起,因電鍋有深度加上空間不夠,如盤子放置於 最底層時,並不好拿取且容易將食物的汁液溢 出,在拿取的動作認為是不方便的。

#### (c).熱氣問題

烹煮完成將鍋蓋打開時會害怕被蒸氣燙傷,拿取料理也會擔心被內鍋壁燙到,或者因電鍋烹煮完成後會產生熱度,此時電鍋的外鍋體溫度升高,又沒有清楚的提示或是告知,容易有燙傷的情況發生。

#### (d).視覺認知

操作介面按鈕處於電鍋下部,加上介面型式 之顯示並不明顯;在視覺認知上,高齡者較不易 清楚辨識。

#### 七、結論與建議

#### 7-1. 研究總結

透過文獻得知我國在人口、社會、家庭結構已逐漸地在轉變,醫療進步與生育率逐年降低,導致人口結構逐漸高齡化,經濟與文化的改變讓現代人晚婚的比例增加,而家庭型態也從傳統大家庭居住的型態轉變為家庭成員簡單的小家庭型態,加上現代人生活忙碌因此外食人口的比例亦相形增加,「食」為基本生活之最主要需求之一,由於生活水準提昇,人們對生活品質與講求健康概念的要求也漸漸注重,對於簡單烹煮的加熱式小家電之需求亦增加,由於電鍋操作簡單便利,加上電鍋為國人常使用的小家電產品,若能導入通用設計之概念將使電鍋更符合現代操作。

產品與使用者的關係有下列幾項特性與特點,能適合人體操作之對應關係和功能鍵配置適當,來協助使用者操作產品的互動性,讓使用者更方便使用;還有簡易的操作功能,簡化產品本身的功能,考量使用者直覺性操作之心智模式,提供簡單的功能,縮短學習與適應時間;明確的回饋提供,產品回饋可善用視覺(燈號改變、螢

幕等)或聽覺(操作音、提示音等)的方式,提供使用者明確的操作資訊;透過以上之特性來降低使用者在操作時的心理壓力,增加產品的親近性,即使操作錯誤也能有容錯的機制與回饋,因而加強產品之使用性。對應多元族群之使用需求,在操作方面也能讓使用者方便使用。

本研究著重產品與使用者之間的互動模式,以使用者為中心之概念來藉此探討使用者之操作性,在使用者方面可能影響操作性的原因有年齡、生理機能、生活型態...等;產品影響操作性的原因可能有功能、操作介面等而有所不同,在滿足使用者身理與心理層面的使用狀況下,讓使用者在操作上更無負擔且安全與容易,並從考量使用者實際操作的需要來配合及設計調查,使電鍋的使用更加完善。

藉由訪談調查之分析,瞭解產品的使用與互動是有相關的,整體來講,產品與使用者的互動性是需要有連貫且正確的,讓使用者容易理解與操作容易。而操作的面板或是介面型式與排列。須清楚明瞭且簡單,採直覺反應與操作方式較為良好,讓使用者在使用時是安全且放心的,不會產生疑惑感;而產品本身需要依照其需求性而有所不同的改變與變化,例如:使用性、功能性、安全性等的考量。透過調查得知使用者在操作電鍋上的操作情形與問題點因此掌握其困擾與使用性上的行為模式,亦有助於瞭解電鍋的實際操作情況,讓使用者在操作上更為便利。

#### 7-2.研究建議

若導入通用設計的觀念:「在最大限度的可能範圍內,不分性別、年齡與能力,適合所有人使用方便的環境或產品之設計。」將使得家電產品更能應對各種不同情況發生;滿足生理和心理層面,本研究綜合所得,依照四大分類將使用者訪談內容歸納過後,得知在操作電鍋相關行為上具體發生的問題點與情況,針對需要改善之處進行討論並建議如下。依其歸納統整出電鍋在操作行為方面所應具備之相關性原則為「安全性」、「操作性」、「回饋性」、「實用性」說明如下:

#### 1.安全性

電鍋是屬於插電式家電,須要有完善的安全

機制與防護機能,才能避免危險發生,讓使用者 能安心使用;並且有容錯的設計,即使操作錯誤 也不會產生危險性。在操作互動上需要注意安全 性的機制,並且操作性是簡單,讓人容易使用的。

#### 2.操作性

在操作上必須讓使用者能簡單操作且容易理解,在使用時不會產生疑惑,對於操作流程是能清楚掌握的。對於電鍋本身的內部空間均呈圓形的樣式,如能改成適合拿取的空間大小,可減少被燙到的情況。外鍋水量控制應有標示或是告知提示讓使用者能清楚控制水量多寡。

#### 3.回饋性

介面設計需讓人容易辨識與使用並且能有 提示的回饋告知,例如聲音或燈亮的回饋提示 等,讓使用者更清楚明白。在介面設計上盡量讓 人容易辨識與使用,在介面上有回饋的提示會讓 使用者更清楚明白

#### 4.實用性

產品本身功能性與方便性是需要的,即使操 作簡單也會因功能方便而深得人心。

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## International Association of Societies of Design Research in Seoul 2009, Korea

出席會議報告

## 陳明石 東海大學工業設計研究所

#### 一、參加會議經過

「International Association of Societies of Design Research」簡稱 IASDR2009,是以亞洲設計協會為主與歐美國家的 Design Research Society 所舉辦的國際研討會,於韓國首爾 COEX 世貿中心舉行,會議期間為 2009 年 10 月 18 日~22 日。

此次研討會分 11 間研討室 9 個 Sessions, 贊助廠商 14 家,發表論文數510 篇;其中台灣發表論文 93 篇,為此次大會,除地主國外參加之最大團體。若思及論文品質,台灣可說是設計研究能量全世界最強者。本人發表論文題目為「A Rudimentary Research of Way-finding systems for public exhibition space」屬 Public Design。

#### 二、與會心得

- 1. 此次會議中,與會學者分別從實驗考察、管理實例、設計實務面等多方面 的角度來探討設計於日常生活中的研究與應用,從共同興趣之問題提出不 同觀點及意見,本人經由討論的過程中受到不少啟發,對於未來研究方向 的展開,受益良多。
- 2.本人的研究領域為產品環境的研究,亦即探討「人」「產品」「環境」三者 之關係性。在此次大會中也有多篇論文探討產品環境與行動領域有關,足 見此領域已受到各國廣泛的重視。然而國內設計研究中較少此一領域,值 得加強。
- 3. 此次研討會,韓國主辦單位辦的有聲有色,除各大學及研究中心的研究成果外,讓與會學者感受良深。

#### 三、大會論文審查日程

2009.02.28 duedate of submission of abstract

2009.03.31 notification of acceptance

2009.06.01 duedate of full paper submission

2009.08.01 notification of acceptance

2009.09.01 camera ready full paper submission

#### 四、建議

- 1. 參與國際性的研討會除了展示國內相關研究的成果外,更可藉此機會與國外專家學者交換意見,促進學術交流。國內應多鼓勵教師及學生參與國際會議,拓展研究人員的知識領域及研究視野。
- 2. 此次會議,因大會安排多場專題演講,讓參與者有機會了解國外設計業界的最新發展,獲益良多。亦感謝國科會的贊助支持,使本次會議達到學術交流、知識共享的目的。

#### 五、攜回資料

會議論文集及光碟片

Understanding Of Kansei Through Cultural Inclinations In The Process Of Thought II: Focus On The Process Of Recognition
NCHAN PARK / UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA / JAPAN
OSHIMASA YAMANAKA / UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA / JAPAN
Understanding Of Kansei Through Cultural Inclinations in The Process Of Thought III: Focus On The Process Of impression
NCHAN PARK / UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA / JAPAN
Designed By The Media: The Media Publicity Of Design In
The Finnish Economic Press ONI RYYNÂNEN / UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI / FINLAND
4 OCT.21, WEDNESDAY 13:00-14:40
NABILITY3 : SUSTAINABILITY IN PRODUCT & WEB (301A)
nnovational Design Of Taiwan's Jiao-Zhi Pottery
VAN-FU LIEN / NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN
'U-LE CHEN / NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN IWAI-EN CHEN / NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN
The User Experience And Perception Of Sustainable Ceramic Design
EOUNG-AH KIM / HDK, UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG / SWEDEN
A Kansei Engineering Approach To Eco-Product Form Design
HEN-FU CHEN / MONASH UNIVERSITY / AUSTRALIA
HUNG-HSING YEH / MONASH UNIVERSITY / AUSTRALIA
ANG-CHENG LIN / NATIONAL DONG HWA UNIVERSITY / TAIWAN
Sustainable Product Design: A New Web Based Tool For
Design Practitioners, Students And Consumers HOUGLAS TOMKIN / UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY / AUSTRALIA
A Struty On Creen Backening Decign In Taiwan
A Study On Green Packaging Design In Taiwan  1-chen wu / national yunlin university of science & Technology / Taiwan
EN YEN / NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN
ODG - DEGIGN AND EMOTION ISSUES (2018)
OR8 : DESIGN AND EMOTION ISSUES (301B)
Emotionalise Design, Emotional Design, Emotion Design: A New PerSpective To Understand Their Relationships MIC GARFIELD HO / CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG / CHINA
IN WAI MICHAEL SIU / THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY / CHINA
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Design And Emotion: Some Thoughts On Users, Things And Feelings
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Design And Emotion: Some Thoughts On Users, Things And Feelings  ERA DAMAZIO / PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO PUC-RIO /  RAZIL  HANCA DAL BIANCO / PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO PUC-RIO /
Design And Emotion: Some Thoughts On Users, Things And Feelings  ERA DAMAZIO / PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO PUC-RIO /  RAZIL

A Rudimentary Research of Way-Finding Systems for Public
Exhibition Space
MING SHIH CHEN / TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY / TAIWAN
CHE HUNG LIN / TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY / TAIWAN
Y5 OCT.22, THURSDAY 09:00-10:00
AVIOR11: VISUAL COMUNICATION DESIGN II (301A)
Measurement of Informational Graphic and Sign Systems
Design for University Libraries
TZUNG-HUI WANG / GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN
SZU-YU TZENG / NATIONAL YUNLIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY / TAIWAN
User Experience-centered Information Design in Dynamic
Data Graphics
BYUNGKEUN OH / YONSEI UNIVERSITY / KOREA
Development on Visualization as Storytelling
HYUN-JEE KIM / SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY / KOREA
AVIOR12: SPACIAL DESIGN (301B)
Proposition of Residential Spaces for Single Woman,
considering Sensitivity and Safeness
MINYOUNG LEE / KOOKMIN UNIVERSITY / KOREA
YOON HEE LEE / KOOKMIN UNIVERSITY / KOREA
The Interactive Elements of Art Greenway's Public Chairs in
Communicating with Users in Taichung City, Taiwan
LI-HUI LEE / TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY / TAIWAN
SHU-PING TSAI / TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY / TAIWAN
The Interaction between Interpreted Space, Mood and
Behavior in Retail Environments: A Conceptual Research
Model
QUARTIER, KATELIJN / PHL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE / UK
JAN VANRIE / PHL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE / UK
KOENRAAD VAN CLEEMPOEL / UNIVERSITY HASSELT / BELGIUM
GN METHOD8 : PEOPLE-CENTERED DESIGN (307A)
A Study on the Strategic Design for the Promotion of
Bicycle Use
KYUNG-RYU CHUNG / KOREA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY / KOREA

**Ethnographic Writing** 

CHUN-HO CHOI / KOREA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY / KOREA
SA-YUP KIM / KOREA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY / KOREA
GYU-SEOG HONG / KOREA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY / KOREA

Communicating Design Research Knowledge: A Role for

LOIS FRANKEL / CARLETON UNIVERSITY & CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY / CANADA

A Rudimentary Research of Way-finding systems for

public exhibition space

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Abstract: In this research, we discuss the way-finding systems for public exhibition

space by universal design's way, and take National Museum of Natural Science in

Taichung, Taiwan for example.

First is to collect and collate the relevant literature, to understand and find the

relationship between the Way-finding system and the characteristics. Second, classify all

signage inside the Museum of Natural Science in Taichung, Taiwan by doing field

research and define its advantages and disadvantages. The field research is based on

Natural Observation Method, observe the way-finding behavior of the visitors on site;

and record the characteristics of the behavior; analysis the data from the result of field

observation without prejudice of the existing condition. Base on the analysis; clearly

define the different survey questions through information searching and decision-making

for different ethnic groups. All the information above serves as the basis for the next

phase, which is the interview.

Keywords: universal design, Way-finding systems, Way-finding behavior

#### 1. Introduction

National Museum of Natural Science in Taichung, Taiwan (abbreviate NMNS below) is famous due to the academic and the rich collection of cultural relic. However, because of the complexity of its IT environment, the original signage system cannot fulfill the function expected, and had been revised many times, that causes confusion and many problems. Many visitors rely on asking the part-time worker (students), staffs or volunteers to find their way, which result in great inconvenience, especially for pregnant women, elderly, physical disabilities, children and foreigners.

This study suggests that the planning of signage systems for an environment should be based on user experience. It is particularly necessary to import The Universal Design concept into the planning. There are many different groups visit the NMNS, most of them are children, school groups, senior citizens, foreign visitors and so on. By grasping the needs of different users, the information would access to great effective, extensive and excellent result.

#### 2. Literature review

Based on the project topic, we started to collect references and analyze them. All of the related references were sorted into three parts to be analyzed, which included the function and setting way of signage, signage design of the public exhibition, and SIGN object design of museum and the universal design concept.

#### 2-1The function and setting way of signage

#### 2-1.1 The definition of signage

The characteristic of signage was the combination of words, patterns, arrowheads, and colors utilizing software. Information object used concrete shape and information to provide a visual design of identify, leading, explanation, and warning...ect. The research was presented by signage (normal information or message)[1], and divided it into: Identification sign, Direction sign, Orientation sign, Explanation sign, Regulatory sign.

#### 2-1.2 The classification of setting way

The research classified SIGN objects according to manifestation (Figure 2-1), which were explained as follows:

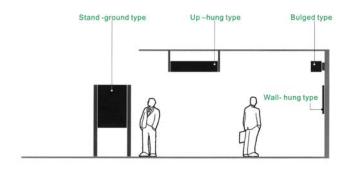


Figure 2-1 Setting way of SIGN

#### 2-1.3 The consideration of signage setting

For reducing the possibility that visitors got lost, Information object during establishment need to take below into consideration: [2]

- (a) The visual guidance system determined the location, taking users' convenience as a precondition
- (b) Use any characteristics and inner devices in buildings' space.
- (c) SIGN object should be sited in decision making areas, like entrance, lobby, elevator, and cross of the hallway.
- (d) Design index sign for users of different aged.
- (e) Put more easily-read, direct, and attractive signs at appropriate distance.
- (f) The whole spaces' sign designs and settings should correspond to each other.
- (g) Avoid excessive SIGN objects in fear of visual confusing. (Only the most important information needs to be indicated).
- (h) The design concepts should combine with visual guidance.

#### 2-2 The signage design of a museum

The essential contents of signage project are the symbol of the museum facilities and location, the guide symbol that shows the destination in sequence and the function of the place.

Therefore, in a museum or exhibition environment, way-finding should [3] enhance the experience, extend the brand, mesh with the architecture, exhibit finishes, and graphic palette, utilize appropriate communication tools for each message, give information, be flexible, elicit an intended behavior. So the symbol have to integrate the communication contents, facilities locations with humanity and objective picture and colors to make a system design.

#### 2-3 The signage design of a museum and the universal design concept

The universal design (UD) concept hopes to start from the masses and consider with the need and characteristic of different groups of people to make the space planning friendly for most users. Except for consider with different ability of the users, also to meet the physical and psyche using situation of the users without more cost.

There is a close relation between The seven principles of UD and the signage design that we can see clearly from The seven principles of UD. The figure below shows the corresponding of the two. [4]

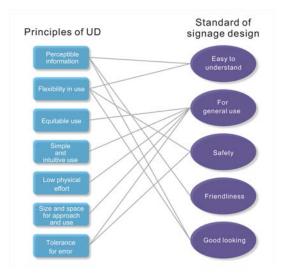


Figure 2-2 Relation between The seven principles of UD and the signage design

#### 3. Research Methods

#### 3-1.1 Classification of existing signage in the Museum

According to reference of signage types (2-1.1), we did the following classification about the existing signage in NMNS: Identification sign, Direction sign, Orientation sign, Explanation sign, Regulatory sign.

#### 3-2 Survey of Signage Systems in National Museum of Natural Science

Survey is divided into two stages. First is to interview, communicate and discuss with the staffs, who are the most familiar to the environment of NMNS and are the people with the highest rate of interaction with the museum visitors, to understand their views of sign in the museum. Moreover, record the whole process by DV. The purpose is to make the analysis of the problem and grasp the actual situation easier.

Second is to understand the basic problems of the space function, objectives, characteristics, status etc. in NMNS. In this study, the choosing methods are observing and recording the using condition of visitors. The researchers held DV and filmed behind the visitors, and record the visit process.

#### 4-1 Result of National Museum of Natural Science survey

# 4-1.1The existing condition of the first floor (including the human cultures hall, the globe environment hall, the life science hall)

The human cultures hall

- Oval-shaped central aisle is lacking of a clear reference point or objects for positioning, and the guidance for direction.
- Herb garden is marked wrong location on the museum floor plan, and there are not clear guidance notes.
- The toilets signage is not obvious and unified. The function of each exhibitions area is not clear; losing the purpose of setting information signage.

#### The globe environment hall

• The space and the equipment are arranged disorderly. The famous exhibits should correlates directly with the signage and environmental graphics, and put the graphics on the museum floor

plan.

- There is no obvious signage along the walking path.
- The subject of the exhibition is not obvious, the temporary timetable damages the visual balance.
- The spaces with same exhibition subject are not in sequence, the subject of the exhibition is not
  obvious, and there is no signage for ticket booth at the entrance.

#### The life science hall

- The landmark (ex: mammoth) should correlates directly with the signage and environmental graphics, and put the graphics on the museum floor plan.
- Temporary display are arranged disorderly and not marked on the museum floor plans that cause visual imbalance.

#### Special Ex

- There are no signs to show each special exhibitions subject, and lacking of guidance information.
- There are too many exhibitions in the same area, information are excessive and located disorderly.

#### Gift shop

• Lacking of Museum identification systems, business hours and shop information.

# 4-1.2 The NMNS existing condition of second floor (including the human cultures hall, the globe environment hall, the life science hall).

#### The human cultures hall

 There is no guiding information on the Stairway entrance; temporary exhibition obstruct line of sight.

#### The globe environment hall

- The Opening hall has a good view, but there is no the guiding information.
- The signage of exhibition is not obvious and is hard to notice.

#### The life science hall

- There are more than one entrance in the Hall that causes confusion to the audience.
- It is difficult to identify the direction, because the Exhibition space was subdevided, yet not continuous.
- There is no clear guidance to the elevator

#### Restaurant

There are discrepancies between the Museum tour guide floor plan and practical situation. There
is no clear signage to and information about the restaurant, the audience cannot plan ahead the
preferred walking path.

#### Mini zoo

• There is no obvious signage for guidance and explanation. Existing signage is too small to identify.

#### 4-1.3 Summary of field investigation

We found huge discrepancy between the tour maps that NMNS provides for tourists to explore the scene and real 3-D space in the field. Although the tourists can read the floor plans easily, but they always lost the sense of direction where they are. The tourists need to find signage for help. Unfortunately, there is not enough signage, or located obviously. Tourists are often congested around the path of the human cultures hall, the globe environment hall, and the life science hall, to find out other exhibitions destination. Besides, tourists usually follow the flow of other tourists, which increase the level of chaos. Because of the periodical special exhibitions, which usually displayed along the corridor and intersections, the tourists tend to get lost in the complicated informational environment. In addition, there is no signage for all four of the main exhibition galleries, which confused the tourists further more.

In the overall planning of building space of NMNS, the exhibition spaces on the first and second floor are designed around the central oval open-air area. Tourists that often try to take the central oval open-air area as the reference position will find there is no signage at the entrance and intersection, or identification on the tour map to direct their way.

#### 4-2 Interviews with staffs

#### 4-2.1

Interviews with 6 staffs who are the group interact with the visitors the most, and list the interview contents under "Environmental effect", "Psycho sensorial", "Signage." See Table 4-1

Table 4-1 Interview contents

Question type	Result of the interview	Percentage of
		the consent from
		interviewee
Environmental	The road to visit the museum is oval-shaped path, it's easy	33.3%
effect	to lose the sense of direction	
	Science Center and Space IMAX Theater are the	83.3%
	independent buildings, it's not easy to find.	
	It is not easy to find the popular permanent exhibitions (ex:	66.7%
	the age of dinosaurs).	
	Location of toilets and restaurant are not easy to find.	50%
Psycho sensorial	Because the signage in not clear, visitors always take	66.7%
	directly information from the staff, therefore the setting of	
	signage were meaningless.	
Signage	There is no unity of the style of signage which causes	66.7%
	confusion	
	The style of signage is too rigid.	66.7%
	Characters on the signage are too small	66.7%
	Non-obvious signage setting	100%
	Location of toilets was not obvious	100%
	Short of mobile signage ( for special exhibition use )	33.3%
Future	There should be clear signage at every building entrance and	83.3%
expectations	exhibition entrance	
	Adding new tech (ex: LED) to the signage's design.	50%
	The design of signage should meet the needs of different	33.3%
	styles of each exhibitions.	
	Signage should become graphic.	33.3%
	Signage design should be more creative.	33.3%

#### 4-2.2 Summary of the interview with the staff

According to the interview of the staff of NMNS: Because toilets and restaurant facilities, Science Center and Space IMAX Theater are independent buildings; yet there are no clear signage, which lead the tourists to misunderstand that these two buildings are connected with the main building. This is on top of the list of the reason causing environmental confusing in the Museum. On the other hand, the popular permanent exhibition like The Age of Dinosaurs Hall is placed inside the life science hall, and

there is no signage at the entrance of life science hall have caused the difficulty for the tourist to find.

The disfunctional design of the museum building cause the location not obvious enough is one of the reason contribute to the confusion.

Besides, the special exhibitions are always place around at the oval- shaped path, but there're no signs to show each special exhibitions subject that always make the tourists feel confused about where they supposed to go right now.

The fact that the Museum was constructed under different stages causes the different styles of signage, which were designed according to different architectural styles on each stage. The current signage lack of visual uniformity, and in vague colors because they were designed to accommodate the interior color and atmosphere of the museum. In addition, they were not placed in their most utilized spots, fonts were too small, and therefore they were not noticeable and readable to elders and teens.

Staff of NMNS suggest that the design of signage should be able to represent the NMNS's characteristic and spirit. The signage could be designed creatively according to each exhibition hall's style with new tech elements or graphic to make them more vivid and attractive.

#### 4-3 Tourist investigation

#### 4-3.1

Focus on the daily visitors of public people. With their consent, we used DV to film their way-finding behavior in the museum. Altogether 11 people in five different groups, including youth, middle age, elderly, and foreigners. According to the content of DV filmed, we list the following analysis chart under "Environmental effect," "Psycho sensorial," "Signage." See Table 4-2

Table 4-2 Tourist investigation's problem

Problem type	Critical point	Reasons cause problem	The groups that had
			problems
Environmental	The road to visit the	Tourist got lost easily and not sure	Middle-age, elders
effect	museum is oval-shaped	about the exact location of entrances	
	path	and exits.	
	Location of toilets and	Not easy to find when people need to	Young people,
	Elevator are not obvious	use.	middle-age, elders,
			foreigner
	Location of exhibition	Not easy to find and often cause	Elders
	was not obvious (ex: mini	detour, have to ask for direction.	
	zoo)		
Psycho sensorial	Take directly information	Find the direct way when they got	Elders
	from the staff	problem to find their way.	
	Complex environmental	Easy to miss the existence of the	Young people,
	information	signage	middle-age, elders
Signage	Setting position are not	Need to pay special attention, to find	Elders, foreigner
	obvious.	the necessary signage.	
	There is no proper	Easy to get confusing when change	Middle-age, elders,
	signage at the transition	to the other exhibition.	foreigner
	of floors		
	There're no signs to show	Tourists can't understand the	Young people,
	each special exhibitions	information of the special exhibitions	middle-age, elders,
	subject	clearly, and often cause detour.	foreigner
	Characters are too small	The tourists need to get closer to	Elders, foreigner,
		identify the signage.	children

#### 4-3.2 Summary of the tourist investigation

As a result of the road to visit the museum for the oval-shaped, with no obvious targets setting and many exhibition corridor billboards, the visitors are not only too confused to find their way to their destination; but also miss the existing signage and take directly information from the staff of the NMNS.

On the other hand of indoor signs in NMNS, there're many different kinds of ages, because of they change many times in the past 12 years. These signs' characters are too small and place too high, that

causes the tourists need to get closer and raise their heads to clarify of them. And we also found out when the foreigner tourists use the floor plan maps to compare with those signs on the walls are easily get confused, they'll be hesitated and keep looking around, trying to find something obviously to help them to place where they are.

On the other hand of the problem that user group have, we can found that the elders group are easy to get confusing when they need to find the way, it cause them always search for help from NMNS's stuff. The short of English language signage, could make foreigners confusing. Also as a result of the road to visit the museum for the oval-shaped path of the road, that can make tourists lose their sense of direction, especially for middle-age and elders group.

#### 4-4 Interviews with visitors

**4-4.1** Focus on the daily visitors of public people (the major target are the people without group. Interviewed the visitors 1 by 1 randomly, altogether 10 visitors from 10 groups. The groups are including youth, middle age, elders and foreigners. The following is the personal data table from the visitors who were interviewed, and we list the following analysis chart under "Environmental effect," "Psycho sensorial," "Signage." "Future expectation."

Table 4-3 Interview contents

Question type	Interview's question and critical point	Ratio of the question from
		interviewee
Environmental	the road to visit the museum is oval-shaped, it is easy to lose	40.0%
effect	the sense of direction	
	Location of toilets and restaurant are not easy to find.	10.0%
Psycho sensorial	visitors always take direct information from the staff, when	30.0%
	they cannot find their way.	
Signage	The type of signage are not in unify and located disorderly	20.0%
	The characters signage are too small	40.0%
	the color of signage is not obvious.	30.0%
	the setting position of signage was not obvious.	60.0%
	the signage for toilets was not obvious.	70.0%
	the signage for restaurant was not obvious.	20.0%
	Short of mobile signage (for special exhibition use)	10.0%
Future	Every entrance and exhibition's entrance should put a clear	60.0%
expectations	signage, and also it can shows the information about the	
	exhibition.	
	signage should indicate every exhibition area, and the relative	20.0%
	position of the entrance and the exit.	
	the color of the signage should be high contrasted.	20.0%
	the place which the floor convergence or change, needs setting	20.0%
	the clear signage.	
	the design of signage should meet the needs of different styles	20.0%
	from each exhibitions.	
	Signage should become graphic, and the characters should be	90.0%
	big and clear.	
	Signage design should be creative and attractive to children.	20.0%
	signage should be bilingual.	10.0%

#### 4-4.2 Summary of the interviews with visitors

The interviews revealed that most of the people visited the MNMS are familiar with the environment already. Their visits are usually spontaneous without specific purpose.

Under the environmental effect category, the following are the aspects that the visitors thought be inconvenient: the oval-shaped path of to the exhibition spaces caused confusion and visitors often miss the entrances and exits. The location of toilets and the restaurant was not easy to find. Visitors always have to rely on Museum staff to find their ways, because existing signage are hardly noticed, therefore not helpful. The signage itself also has big problems, including font size, contrast of color, not in unity and improper location made them not accessible to visitor. On the other hand, the visitor's characteristic also cause affects to a certain degree.

Under the Future expectations of NMNS's signage design category, visitors suggested that the signage should be designed with more images, the size of fonts and color contrast need to be visible in order to facilitate the museum's main ethnic groups, which are children, senior citizens. The entrance and the transition place from floor to floor should be clearly marked by signage. In addition, exhibition information needs to be clearly identified, in order to reduce the confusing level.

#### 5. Conclusions and advices

#### 5-1

The following are the summery of the critical points about the way-finding system of NMNS, based on field investigation, tourist investigation, and interview with staff:

#### Environmental effect category:

- The fact that the Museum was constructed under different stages causes the different styles of signage, which were designed according to different architectural styles on each stage. Lacking of visual uniformity of the current signage is one of the reasons to bring confusion to visitors.
- As a result of the museum building itself, the road to visit the museum for the oval-shaped path

of the road, combined with the non-obvious signage setting and set up the exhibition corridor billboards, that might cause too complex environmental information to enable tourists to find out the direction with confusing arising from the path and also easy to ignore the existence of the signage.

- Science Center and Space IMAX Theater are the independent buildings, but there're no clear signage, and the museum floor plan didn't mention it either, might caused the difficulty for the visitors to find.
- Besides exhibition, the people's livelihood, such as toilets and restaurant facilities, which lead the tourists confuse. Not only because the location not obvious enough but also lack of clear signage.

#### Psychosensorial category:

 Because of that visitor can't find the way easily through obviously signage, mostly they take directly information from the staff of the NMNS by asking them.

#### Signage category:

- Because there are no obviously signage for special exhibition and popular normality exhibition, and also no exhibition information in each exhibition entrance, so no matter the visitors had been to NMNS before or the first time, are always confusing about the certain location they want to visit or the information they need.
- The current signage are not easy to read, because of the setting position and the font size.

#### 5-2

According to the critical points above, we made some advice that combine universal design with signage design and way-finding system in NMNS:

#### Environmental effect category:

- As the main exhibition place and the center of NMNS, the oval- shaped path should use high identification work or exhibit and graphed it, than put it into the museum floor plan to help people locate when they use it.
- As a result of the NMNS's special building type, the signage should be placed in which the floor convergence or change, and make it clear and obvious to shows information and relative coordinate form other exhibition hall.

#### Psychosensorial category:

 Besides good way-finding system design, it can through advertising, printed materials, the web site, billboards, film to increasing visitor experience and information about NMNS (including touring route).

#### Signage category:

- The height when signage been setting and font size should consider "size and space for approach", "perceptible information" that from the seven principles of universal design, to make different groups easy to recognize, and save more physical power when using signage.
- The signage's location should be more definitude, every main entrance and exhibition entrance should provide exhibition's information efficiency.
- Signage could change form that base on each exhibition hall's style or the environment image,
   but still need consistency overall.
- Signage should extend the NMNS's brand through design, and it could connect with museum floor plan through graphic, to make visitor identified easily when they use the map.
- The signage about people's livelihood, such as toilets and restaurant facilities, should be placed obviously and the form should be unified.

- The color of the signage should contrast with the wall, to improve the significantly about signage.
- NMNS could provide museum inner space's 3-D model to let visitor can compare it with museum floor plan

#### 6. References and Citations

[1] Gale Easton, (1991)"Wayf inding in the l ibrary: BookSearches and RouteUncertainty,"RQ30, pp.519-527.

[2] Shiue-Jan Yang (2007) Spatial Configuration and Sign systems and Their Combined Influence on Way-finding Behavior in Large Scale Exhibition Spaces- A case study on National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts, Feng Chia University, pp.18

[3] Craig Berger , (2005) Wayfinding :Designing and implementing graphic navigational systems, pp.110

[4]田中直人 岩田三千子, (1999), サイン環境のユニバーサルデザイン, pp.112

無衍生研發成果推廣資料

## 98 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫名	稱:調理家電產	医品導入通用設計之	評價與驗證	(I)		Т	1
			量化				備註(質化說
成果項目		實際已達成 數(被接受 或已發表)	預期總達成 數(含實際已 達成數)		單位	明:如數個計畫 共同成果、成 列為該期刊之 對面故事 等)	
		期刊論文	0	1	100%		台灣設計學報
		研究報告/技術報告	1	0	100%		國科會結案報告
	論文著作	研討會論文	1	0	100%	篇	2010 台灣感性學會學術研討會 設計與科技的交 叉點
		專書	0	0	100%		
四十	声 4.1	申請中件數	0	0	100%	/ <u>/</u> L	
國內	專利	已獲得件數	0	0	100%	件	
	11. 11- 20 ++	件數	0	0	100%	件	
	技術移轉	權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
		碩士生	3	0	100%		
	參與計畫人力 (本國籍)	博士生	0	0	100%	人次	
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		
	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%	篇	
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%		
		研討會論文	0	1	100%	冊	2011IASDR in Delft
		專書	0	0	100%	章/本	
	声 1.1	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
國外	專利	已獲得件數	0	0	100%	1	
	计纸段轴	件數	0	0	100%	件	
	技術移轉	權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
		碩士生	0	0	100%		
	參與計畫人力	博士生	0	0	100%	1 -10	
	(外國籍)	博士後研究員	0	0	100%	人次	
		專任助理	0	0	100%		

無

列。)

	成果項目	量化	名稱或內容性質簡述
科	測驗工具(含質性與量性)	0	
教	課程/模組	0	
處	電腦及網路系統或工具	0	
計畫	教材	0	
鱼加	舉辦之活動/競賽	0	
	研討會/工作坊	0	
項	電子報、網站	0	
目	計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數	0	

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估
	□達成目標
	■未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
	□實驗失敗
	□因故實驗中斷
	■其他原因
	說明:
	第一年目標雖有達成,但本計畫只通過第一年,故研究中斷.但本人仍將繼續進行.
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形:
	論文:□已發表 □未發表之文稿 ■撰寫中 □無
	專利:□已獲得 □申請中 ■無
	技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 ■無
	其他:(以100字為限)
4 -	將其成果準備投在荷蘭 Delft 舉行的國際設計研究會議(IASDR2011 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月
4 E	
<b>3</b> .	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價
	值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)(以 500 字為限)
	通用設計是「人本關懷」設計,是以符合大多數人使用為目標,國內數據及資料不足,也
	只能以國外的案例來做參考,然而國外的數據及案例不見得能完全適合套用在國內的設計
	產業上;因此本研究計畫將針對本土 UD 設計、使用者常用的使用方法進行詳細的調查;
	另外,藉由設計師的深入訪談、與產業的合作,可提供學界對於教育上設計產業觀點的看
	法,以通用設計的觀點,來探討不同產業所需要的設計要素。目前台灣企業的推動尚為不
	足,相對的產品無法滿足多數的使用者,使用上也無法享受產品導入 UD 後所帶來的便利。
	(1). 促進產官學界結合,積極將 Universal Design 精神與內涵落實到生活當中。(2). 企
	業導入 UD 有助於提升設計產業、擴展我國產業的生產視野,建利產業通用設計評價通則,
	提升產品價值與國際競爭力。(3). 創立一個能滿足多數人與弱勢族群的社會環境,以達成
	人本關懷為最終目標。