POPULATION STEREOTYPES—BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES

CONTROL MOVEMENT	SYSTEM (OR EQUIPMENT COMPONENT) RESPONSE				
	DIRECTIONAL				NONDIRECTIONAL
	UP	RIGHT	FORWARD	CLOCKWISE	INCREASE*
UP	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED
RIGHT	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED
FORWARD	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED
CLOCKWISE	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED

*Increase refers to increase in power output, brightness, rpm, etc., and to "on" or "start" as opposed to "off" or "stop"

FIG 10–12 —General population stereotype control expectancy When the control is moved as shown at left, most people expect a response as shown at right Additional stereotypes are shown in table on facing page

Adapted from C T Morgan, et al Human Engineering Guide to Equipment Design *New York, N Y , McGraw-Hill Book Co 1963*

trol design have emerged

Compatibility. Just as in the design of displays, control movement should be designed to be compatible with the display and machine movement A lift truck, for example, that has the lift controls move right to left to raise or lower the lift is bound to have a number of errors associated with its operation

Coding Whenever possible, all controls should be coded in some way A good coding system can reduce many errors by shape and texture, location, color, and operation A summary and comparison of various visual coding methods is presented in Table 10–C

• SHAPE AND TEXTURE Controls can be coded by their shape or their texture (see Fig