

# Efforts in Japan for a Barrier-Free Public Transit System

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Agenda item 2)

○車いすスペースを原則2脚分以上確保  
○車いす使用者が乗車中に利用できるの手すり等の設置  
○車いす使用者が容易に使用できる押しボタンの設置  
○車いす移動部分の通路幅は 80 cm 以上  
○車いすマークは車外の乗客から見やすく

○握り棒、押しボタン等は朱色又は黄赤を使用

床面は滑りにくい仕上げ

乗降口の有効幅は 90 cm 以上

乗降時のステップ高は 27 cm 以下

優先席

危険箇所との明確な識別

○乗降口に近い位置に原則 3 席以上設置  
○乗客が利用しやすい位置に押しボタン設置

○乗降口の端部は路面と明確に識別  
○後部段差の端部は周囲の床と明確に識別

# Act for a Barrier-Free Public Transit System

- 2000: The ABFPTS\* enacted.
- 2004: Standard Specification Non-Step Buses established.
- 2005: The Procedure revised.
- 2015: The Procedure revised.

\* Officially called *the Act on Facilitation of Mobility of the Elderly, Disabled, and Other Vulnerable People through Public Transit System*

# Outline of Standard Specification Non-Step Buses

- Boarding gates
- Handrails
- Getting-off buttons
- Wheelchair friendliness (slopes, spaces)
- Priority seating
- **Coloring in the cabin**  
and more...



# Coloring in the Cabin

- The seats, vertical bars, aisles, and areas of caution must be colored in a way easy to find even for the elderly and visually impaired.
- Part of equipment that has to be easily spotted even for the elderly and colorblind, such as vertical bars, getting-off buttons, etc. must be colored in orange red or yellow red.
- Areas that serve as the background for the seats, vertical bars, aisles, and areas of caution, such as ceiling, floor, walls, etc. must be colored with sufficient difference in luminosity.

# Examples of Coloring in Non-Step Bus Cabins

