安全ヘルメットの温熱・衛生的デザインに関する研究

神戸芸術工科大学 菅 野 昭 (共同研究者)同 相 澤 孝 司

Studies on Design of Safety Helmets Reliefing Head Temperature Rise and Perspiration

by

Akira Kanno, Takashi Aizawa

Department of Industrial Design, Kobe Design University

ABSTRACT

Generally, safety helmets are not the preferred device to be worn by users. Some users develop mental discomfort and unease caused by the head temperature rising above normal, excess perspiration or oppression when wearing a helmet. These disadvantages, which are incidental to the existing helmets, are brought about by designs which are developed to provide the strength of materials.

A systematic study, together with related experiments, has been launched and proceeded in order to remove the unpleasantness described above by using a bicycle ergometer, an infrared imaging unit and other testing devices.

As a result, the following experimental conclusions have been obtained: The surfaces of a human head (when bald) without the helmet showed rather complicated thermal distribution during the pedaling test, with both the heart rate and temperature increased like a saturation curve to the pedaling time. The helmet with ventilation holes covering the high temperature area of the head was effective enough, not only to cool down the heat of the head, but also to satisfy the strength required by JIS(Japanese Industrial Standard).

Air flows around the helmet placed on a head model of a mannequin were visually identified

デサントスポーツ科学 Vol. 19

by the surface tuft and smoke wire technique in a low -velocity smoke tunnel.

Besides, the mechanical properties gained the process that glass microspheres are filled into the basic materials(polypropylene) have been identified by using various testing devices.

Therefore, future safety helmets are expected to be designed more rationally based upon these experimental data.

要旨

これまでの安全ヘルメット類は,強度的なデザインを主にしてきたため,ヘルメットを着用する場合は,頭部の異常な温度上昇,過度の発汗および圧迫感等による不快感に悩まされ,一般的にはその装着が嫌われる.

したがって,上記の不快さを除くため,自転車 エルゴメータ,熱画像装置およびその他の試験器 を用いた一連の実験的研究が行われた.

その結果,次の結論が得られた.すなわち,人体頭部表面(剃髪)は,ペダリング中非常に複雑な温度分布を示すとともに,心拍数や温度も,ペダリング時間に対して飽和曲線的に増大する.

また,頭部の高温領域上に通気孔を有するヘル メットは,冷却のみでなく,JISの強度要件をも 満足し,大変効果的である.

マネキン人形頭部に装着されたヘルメットに関する空気流れは,表面タフトとスモークワイヤ法を低速煙風洞内で用い,可視的に確かめられた.

このほか,母材(ポリプロピレン)にガラスマイクロスへアを充填したときの機械的性質が,各種の試験機を用いて,確認された.

したがって今後,安全ヘルメット類はこれらの 実験データに基づいて,さらに合理的にデザイン されるものと期待される.