DAB checklist and priority levels

1 is high, 2 is medium, 3 is low

A	Installation	
A1	All package contents besides the radio itself (eg A/C cable, paper and other documents that accompany the product such as guarantees, instructions, CDs) are contained within a plastic wallet with the main product.	3
	Instructions	
A2	Electronic alternative formats of paper-based instructions (eg audio, url link) are available online.	2
A3	User is informed that at least one alternative format other than paper-based instructions is included within packaging (eg large print, CD, braille, audio tape formats) and others are available on request.	2
A4	At least one form of an instructions manual in plain English is present (ideally clear print paper copy, tape cassette, CD).	2
A5	Installation instructions are presented in words and pictures. Standard paper-based installation instructions that use both text and picture format can benefit partially sighted people and those with dyslexia who may need to use them	2
A6	Installation instructions are only for the specific model which they accompany.	2
A7	Installation instructions are in users' local language.	2
A8	Installation steps follow a logical order.	2
A9	Regardless of the format they are presented in, instructions are provided that enable the user to identify the functions of various buttons on the hardware (and remote control, where present).	2

	Basic connections/physical set-up	
A10	All redundant holes on product are covered, limiting the number of ports which might be thought of as connection ports to those required for full use of the product.	**2**
A11	It is not possible to insert incorrect cables/connectors into any sockets on the hardware. Notes: In interview trials with unfamiliar radio equipment, we observed participants attempting to connect the A/C cable to any feasible hole on the product via trial and error.	**2**
A12	The aerial can be released from its resting position and extended with ease.	**2**
A13	If a battery panel is present, a tactile means is provided for users to locate the battery panel guides.	**2**
A14	If a battery panel is present, a tactile means is provided for users to identify correct orientation for inserting batteries.	**2**

B	**General characteristics and use**	
	General	
B1	The combination of the finish and the material from which the radio hardware is made of does not produce glare in the range of normal lighting conditions (eg shiny, metallic).	**2**
B2	The radio hardware designed so that when a user presses any button(s) on the radio's front, the radio does not fall over.	**1**

	Button characteristics	
B3	All buttons elicit a clear haptic (touch) click when pressed.	**1**
B4	All buttons elicit an audible click when pressed.	
B5	No buttons are overly sensitive to the extent that they are accidentally pressed when a user is exploring the equipment by touch.	**1**
B6	Any navigation type keys (arrows up/down/left and right) are shaped consistent with their function (eg triangular points).	**3**
B7	Any toggle button switches between only two states (e.g, voice output on, voice output off).	**2**
B8	Buttons to operate the most frequently used (basic) operations [power on/off/standby, volume up/down, station up/down] are more distinctive (using larger size, unique shape and/or texture) than those that operate less frequently used (advanced) operations.	**1**
B9	Dial controls that operate any function use tactile markers to indicate lowest and highest position, and current position of the dial, and/or use haptic or auditory clicks as they scroll through positions.	**2**
B10	Buttons/controls are rear lit (illuminated from behind) to ease identification.	**2**
	Button grouping and spacing	
B11	No two buttons are so close in proximity that pressing one button results in the simultaneous pressing of another.	**1**
B12	No button relies solely on colour to make it distinctive.	**1**
B13	There is variation in size and shape of buttons across functional groups.	**1**
B14	Spaces within and between functional groupings enable users to identify and navigate functional groupings by touch.	**1**

	Button labels	
B15	Button labels contrast strongly against the background colour.	1
B16	Button labels use lower case text.	2
B17	Button labels use sans serif fonts (ie those without details at the extremities of characters).	2
B18	Button labels are positioned unambiguously in relation to their respective button (either on the button or closer to their target button than to any other button).	1
B19	All button labels are intuitive and unambiguous	1
B20	The function of all buttons is made clear from the user manual.	1
	Electronic text display	
B21	The electronic text display uses strongly contrasting light text against dark background.	1
B22	User is able to reverse the colour scheme on the electronic text display.	2
B23	The electronic text display minimises the use of scrolling/flashing text of which the movement can not be controlled by the user. Notes: It is likely that less text movement will be required when the electronic text display is larger.	2
B24	The electronic text display uses sans serif text of as large a size as feasible given display constraints.	1
	Voice output	
B25	Voice output is included as a feedback option.	1
B26	A voice output interface is used to communicate information carried on the electronic text display.	2
B27	Where voice output is provided, the default setting is for the voice output to be active.	2
B28	Voice output uses full words rather than spelling out words.	2
B29	Voice output sounds like a real person's voice.	2

B30	Voice output can be toggled on or off.	2
B31	Different levels of voice output can be selected by the user.(eg voice output can be set to basic output only, through to full menu output via voice, and additionally detailed usage instructions via voice can be selected when wanted by the user.)	2
B32	The speed of voice output can be adjusted.	3
B33	The voice used by the voice output can be selected by the user from a variety of voice options.	3
B34	The voice used by the voice output can be customised by the user (ie the user can record their own voice tags).	3

C	**Basic tasks**	
	Basic tasks: Switching on	
C1	The 'power on/standby' button is distinguishable from the other buttons because it is either larger and/or positioned in a predictable location (top, bottom, corners), and/or is positioned noticeably farther away from any other buttons or clusters of buttons.	2
C2	The 'power on/standby' button is labelled 'on' 'on/off' and/or uses the internationally recognised standby symbol.	2
C3	The button label is closer to its respective button than any other button; the label is not equidistant between buttons.	2
C4	The receiver returns to its last used state when turned on (after first use)	1
C5	The receiver includes a 'home' button to immediately return the user to listening to the last listened to radio station if the user gets lost in menus.	2

	Basic tasks: First time tuning	
C6	Radio default (factory setting) is to DAB at first use (if FM is also available).	**1**
C7	C2b A method of switching between DAB and any analogue states is used that does not rely on a toggle.	**2**
C8	When a user switches between DAB and any analogue states, appropriate feedback is provided (eg voice output, beeps…, suggestions from short preference survey).	**2**
C9	Radio default (factory setting) is to auto-tune at first use.	**1**
	Basic tasks: Changing radio station	
C10	If numeric keys 1–9 are used, they should be positioned in 3 rows of numbers, with '1' at the top left and '9' at the bottom right. The '0' (zero) key should be on an additional row beneath these three rows, underneath the '8' button.	**1**
C11	A number '5' button should have a raised nib as an identifier, consistent with the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) standard for tactile identifiers ES 201 381.	**1**
C12	Design feature(s) is (are) incorporated to keep users informed during delays in feedback (eg instant audio feedback when user has activated a station switch, especially to a station on a different multiplex, to fill the delay gap; examples may include beeps, white noise, voice message indicating station change in progress).	**2**
C13	Design feature(s) is (are) incorporated to provide feedback when a user has pressed a button that will result in a station change; this type of feedback being unique to this function.	**2**
C14	User manual/instructions (and voice output, where present) must specify whether a user needs to press a button/depress a knob to select a channel whose position has been navigated to.	**2**
	Basic tasks: Changing volume	
C15	If two buttons are used to change volume, the volume increase button should be positioned above or to the right of the volume decrease button.	**1**

C16	The volume increase/decrease buttons should be labelled 'volume', 'vol' or 'v', with '+' or 'up' and '-' or 'down' to indicate direction.	1
C17	The volume increase/decrease buttons have tactile markings or tactile labels (not braille as this is only understood by a minority).	2

D	**Advanced tasks**	
	Advanced tasks: setting presets	
D1	Equipment has a function that automatically sets presets.Possibly via a simple process for storing presets on a 'store as preset' or 'do not store as preset' basis for available stations.	2
	Advanced tasks: pausing	
D2	The equipment supports voice output of its pausing functions and menus.	3
	Advanced tasks: recording	
D3	The equipment supports voice output of its recording functions and menus. No other specific suggestions at present, beyond standard buttons identification and manipulation, and voice output elements (above).	3
	Advanced tasks: using EPG	
D4	The equipment supports voice output of Electronic Programme Guide content. No other specific suggestions at present, beyond standard buttons identification and manipulation, and voice output elements (above).	3
	Advanced tasks: other (eg navigating menus)	
D5	The equipment supports voice output of its menus. No other specific suggestions at present, beyond standard buttons identification and manipulation, and voice output elements (above).	2