One of the important factors in seating fatigue is time. If we compare the relatively short time that a person sits in the theatre, perhaps an hour and a half or two, with the longer time that he is likely to sit in a bus, sometimes as much as six or eight hours, it becomes evident that unless the bus seat is comfortable, sitting fatigue is a serious factor. If the seat is so confining that there is no chance to shift a little in the seat to change the pressure on the sensitive popliteal area and the buttocks, then fatigue sets in quite rapidly. A wider cushion whether it is flexible foam or foam supported on springs, can be designed to give a much more comfortable cradling effect than a narrower cushion. It might be interesting to remember that the airlines have recently been subject to criticism because of the relatively narrow seats that are provided in the tourist section of the cabin. The first class passengers get a very comfortable wide seat, 24 inches sometimes. Railroad seating too provides much wider seating per passenger than bus seating. In the case of the bus seat the vehicle size and the aisle width determine the sitting space so restrictively that some increase in the vehicle width is a real necessity before major improvements in sitting comfort can be made.

All the available data seems to corroborate the fact that people are getting larger and need more sitting space and that this trend will continue. The seat width that might have been adequate for the ancient knight whose stature was that of the boy of today is inadequate for a large percentage of the bus travelers of 1968 and will be more inadequate in the years ahead.

B. W. HENRIKSON, Vice President, Research and Development.

COMPARISON OF INTERCITY BUS MODEL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Dual level PD-4501	The Silver Eagle	New bus, model MC-6X
Seating capacity	43	46	_ 43.
Overall width	96 in	96 in	_ 102 in.
Overall Hwidth Overall height Weight loaded—(gross vehicle weight in pounds) Number of axles. Front axle. Dive axle	10 ft. 111/4 in	. 11 ft. 2 in	_ 12 ft.
Weight loaded—(gross vehicle weight in pounds)	40,000	. 37,900	_ 42,000.
Number of axles	3	. 3	_ 3.
Front axle	10.735	10,440	_ 14,000.
Dive axle	14.955	18,000	_ 18,000.
Tratting axte	. 14. 310	9,460	_ 10,000.
Underfloor luggage compartment capacity (cubic feet)	344	. 215	450.
Engine horsenower, at governed speed	310	. 263	_ 380.
Engine horsenower per top of gross vehicle weight	15.5	13.8	_ 18.05.
Front	11.00 by 19.00	11.00 by 20.00	13.50 by 24.50.
Rear driving	11.00 by 19.00	11.00 by 20.00	13.50 by 24.50.
Front Rear driving Rear trailing Rear traili	11.00 by 19.00	11.00 by 20.00	11.00 by 22.50.
Total road contact area of tires (footprint area in			
square inches)	800	591	754.6.
and contact area per ten grace uphicle weight			
(a rea in square inches)	40.0	31.1	35.9.
(a rea in square inches) Total effective brake drum area (square inches) Effective brake area per ton of gross vehicle weight	1909	1554	2116.
Effective brake area per top of gross vehicle weight	95.45	81.7	. 100.6.
Front	141/6 in. by 5 in	161/2 in. by 4 in	16½ in. by 6 in.
Rear driving	141/2 in. by 8 in	161% in. by 7 in	16½ in. by 10 in.
Rear trailing	141% in. by 8 in	161% in. by 4 in	. 14½ in. by 5 in.
stake size (diameter by width of drums): Front. Rear driving. Rear trailing. nterior headroom at center aisle, minimum Width between seats at center aisle. Width of double passenger seat.	751/3 in	75 in	. 76¾ in.
Width between seats at center aisle	14 in	14 in	141/2 in.
Width of double personger cost	38 in	38 in	40 in