## **GARI Feature Guide** Which features can help you better see, hear, speak, understand or use the device?

Accessibility features are designed to support users in better fulfilling the actions they want to carry out. While many features can help in different situations, there are also specific features that can help you better see, hear, speak, understand, or just operate the device.

## Dexterity – more easily operating the device

Motor skills allow for the movement of your body, including hands and limbs. They are categorized into gross motor skills (including walking, running, swimming etc.) and fine motor skills (movement of the wrists, hands, fingers, feet and toes). Features that help people with reduced or limited gross motor skills are often to be found under the label “mobility”, while features supporting people with reduced or limited fine motor skills are often found under “dexterity”.

### Reduced gross motor skills (mobility)

1. Personal Assistant / Voice Control
2. Stylus or Prosthetic Device support
3. External Switch / Pointer Support
4. Visible Focus Indicators
5. Voice Recognition for Accessing Features
6. Voice Recognition for Dialing
7. Automatic Answer
8. Device Coupling - Bluetooth/WLAN
9. Device Coupling – Infrared
10. Device Coupling – Cable
11. Display Characteristics - Screen Flicker

### Reduced fine motor skills (dexterity)

1. Text-to-Speech / Dictation
2. Supports Gesture Based Navigation
3. Hand Movement
4. Any Key Answering
5. Automatic Redial
6. Flat Back for Table Top Operation
7. Guarded/Recessed Keys
8. Text Messaging Service Capable
9. Speaker-phone capable
10. External Keyboard Support
11. Lanyard Pin for key ring or Lanyard Strap
12. Ease of Opening for Clam Shell/Flip Phone/Slider
13. Anti-slip Features
14. Easy to Press Keys
15. Easy Battery Placement
16. Touch Screen

## Vision – seeing better with the device

Features for vision can help people on a wide spectrum of visual function, ranging from slightly impaired vision to total blindness. The World Health Organisation categorises vision loss into moderate/severe/profound visual impairment, followed by total blindness which is the complete lack of light and form perception.

### Moderate visual impairment

1. Screen Magnifier
2. High Contrast Mode
3. Display Characteristics - Colour Differentiation
4. Display Characteristics - Backlight for Display
5. Display Characteristics - Adjustable Contrast Control
6. Display Characteristics - Adjustable Brightness Control
7. Adjustable Font – Size
8. Adjustable Font – Style
9. Dedicated and clearly distinguishable volume keys
10. Backlight for Keypad
11. Key Identification

### Severe visual impairment

1. Web Browser Zoom
2. Speed Dial
3. High Contrast Mode
4. Voice Output of Caller ID from Contacts List
5. Voiced Menus
6. Audible Cues - Volume
7. Audible Cues - Calls
8. Audible Cues - Power
9. Audible Cues - Battery
10. Dedicated and clearly distinguishable key to lock the screen

### Profound visual impairment

1. Audible Cues - Enhancements
2. Audible Cues - Charging
3. Supports Accessibility APIs
4. Voice Output of SMS: inbuilt
5. Ring Tone Variations
6. Personalized Shortcuts
7. Audible Identification of Keys - Functions
8. Audible Identification of Keys - Spoken
9. Standard Number Key Layout

### Blindness

1. Haptic Feedback
2. Screen Reader
3. Braille Display Support
4. Voice Recognition for Dialing or Accessing Features
5. Automatic Features - Automatic Answer
6. Key Feedback - Audible
7. Key Feedback - Tactile
8. Tactile Key Marker - '5'
9. Tactile Key Markers - 'F' & 'J'

## Hearing – better hearing with the device

Hearing loss is often categorised as mild/moderate/severe and profound. With mild hearing loss, the quietest sound that people can perceive is between 25-40 dB, which makes it already difficult to follow conversations in noisy surroundings for example. At moderate hearing loss, people perceive sounds between 40-70 dB and would be advised to use a hearing-aid. People having severe hearing loss only perceive sounds between 70-95 dB and will often have to heavily rely on lip-reading. People with profound hearing loss and deaf people finally will rely on lip reading and sign language to communicate.

### Mild hearing loss (lower end 25 and 40dB)

1. Adjustable Maximum Volume Control
2. Mono Audio
3. Ringer Volume Adjustable
4. Messaging Options - MMS
5. Messaging Options - IM
6. Messaging Options - Email
7. Messaging Options - Text Messaging/SMS
8. Visual indicators on Display - Voice Mail
9. Visual indicators on Display - Voice Mail
10. Headset - plug connected

### Moderate hearing loss (40 and 70dB)

1. Real-time-text capability
2. Call Logs
3. Key Feedback - Displayed
4. Messaging Options - Predictive Text
5. Visual Indicators on Display - Enhancements
6. Visual Indicators on Display - Line Status
7. Visual indicators on Display - Network
8. Visual indicators on Display - Battery
9. Visual Alerts - Incoming Calls

### Severe hearing loss (70 and 95dB)

1. Real-time-text capability
2. Adjustable Vibrating Alerts
3. Adjustable Vibrating Alerts
4. Visual Alerts - Electronic Message
5. Visual Alerts - Electronic Message
6. Key Feedback - Displayed
7. Video Conferencing
8. SMS Personalisation and Reuse
9. Visual Alerts - Other

### Profound hearing loss / deaf

1. Allows for sign language communication
2. Flashlight Notifications
3. Front Facing Camera
4. Two-way Video Communications – using wireless LAN networks
5. Two-way Video Communications – using mobile networks
6. Vibrating alert
7. Visual Alerts – Other

## Speech – overcoming language barriers

There is a different between speech disorders and language disorders, but many of the accessibility features that can help are the same or similar. People with a speech disorder have often difficulty to produce certain sounds accurately. Language on the other hand deals with meaning and a language disorder might result in difficulties understanding the meaning of what is being said (receptive language issues) or difficulties expressing one’s own thoughts (expressive language issues).

### Speech disorder

1. Real-time-text capability
2. Allows for sign language communication
3. Front Facing Camera
4. Two-way Video Communications – using wireless LAN networks
5. Two-way Video Communications – using mobile networks
6. Video Conferencing

### Language disorder

1. Supports Closed Captioning for Web Video or Streaming
2. SMS Personalisation and Reuse
3. Messaging Options - Predictive Text
4. Messaging Options - MMS
5. Messaging Options - IM
6. Messaging Options - Text Messaging/SMS
7. Supports ability to install third party applications or apps.

## Cognition – better understanding with the device

Cognitive abilities lie on a wide spectrum and features for cognition can help a range of people from somebody unfamiliar with technology to older users to people affected by mild or severe cognitive impairment. Accessibility features in this category intend to help people to easier interact with the device and support them in their everyday tasks.

### Mild cognitive impairment

1. Differentiation of Function Keys
2. Voice Notes
3. Simplify Display
4. GPS Capability
5. Copy and Paste
6. Simple Instructions

### Severe cognitive impairment

1. Emergency services & location
2. Assistance Instructions
3. Photo Associated Telephone Book
4. Simple Reminders
5. No Screen Timeout