



Little Person's Chair



Original design with footring



Modified with special footbar



Fitted for occupant

Careful attention must be paid to anthropometrics when manufacturing seating for diastrophics. It is not a matter of simply downsizing a normal office chair as if manufactured for a child. Little people do not have the proportionality of limbs demonstrated throughout the population at large. When fitting a little person for a chair, the most important measurement is the popliteal-to-buttock length (back of knee to back of buttocks). In this case study, this person's popliteal-to-buttock was 8½". Obviously a standard 18" deep seatpan would prevent her from ever contacting the backrest and getting any lumbar support. Sitmatic manufactured a PS seat at 16" deep, but this would have been still too deep. It was impossible to make the seatpan any shorter because the mechanism underneath the chair, with a 10½" length, would protrude out and hit the occupant in the back of the legs. Sitmatic solved the problem by increasing the backrest thickness 8" by adding multiple layers of foam beneath the contoured top layer. Because the worksurfaces were at a standard 29" height, Sitmatic originally manufactured a chair with a footring to provide foot support. After trying the chair, we discovered this lady experienced discomfort if her knees were flexed more than 30°. Sitmatic solved the problem by custom bending a footbar to support her feet at the proper angle. A lower seat height cylinder was used to allow easier ingress and egress. An air lumbar was installed to fine tune the lumbar shape. Wide armrest caps, that rotate in, were used to accommodate a narrow elbow to elbow distance.

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Do you like a chair with armrests? _____ (Y/ N)

Corrective lenses while computing? _____ (Y/ N)

Do you like a chair that:

Locks in one position after being adjusted? _____ (Y/ N)

Rocking chair? _____ (Y/ N)

Both lockable and rocking? _____ (Y/ N)

Lower Leg Height _____ in

Elbow Height from seat _____ in

Eye Height from seat _____ in

Upper Leg Length _____ in

Lumbar Height _____ in

Thigh Breadth _____ in

Elbow-Elbow Distance _____ in

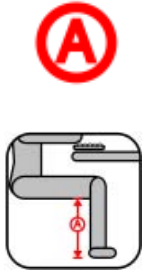
Dominant eye (L/R) _____ (L/R)

1 (800) 288-1492

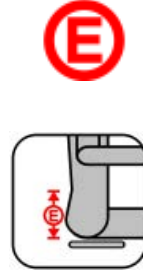
SITMATIC



Custom Fit Measuring



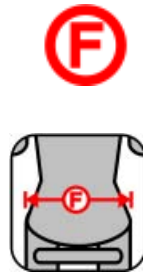
Lower Leg Height
Measure from the bottom of the heel (with shoes) to the back of the knee. If the person is wearing a shoe higher or lower than normal, make the appropriate adjustment to the measurement.



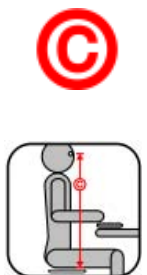
Lumbar Height
While seated, have the person put their thumbs into the small of their back. Measure from the seated position to their thumbs. (This is a very subjective measurement; you are looking for anything extremely high).



Elbow Height
With their arms relaxed at their sides and forearms horizontal (as if typing), measure from the sitting surface to the tip of the elbow.



Thigh Breadth
With the person in a seated position, measure widest distance across both thighs. Placing binders on either side of the person and measuring between the binders may be of help.



Eye Height
With the person in a seated position, measure from the sitting surface to the eye.



Elbow-Elbow Distance
With their arms relaxed at their sides and forearms horizontal (as if typing), measure from elbow tip to elbow tip.



Upper Leg Length
With the person in a seated position, measure from the rearmost part of the buttock to behind the knee. Placing a catalog behind them may help.



Dominant Eye
Have the individual, with both eyes open, focus on a spot on the wall. With the hands at arm's length, form a circle around the spot. Close one eye and then the other. Whichever eye keeps the spot in the circle is the dominant eye.