



User measurement*

Wheelchair measurement

1	<p>Seat width (SB) The seat width determines the user's comfort and performance. It must be wide enough to ensure good weight distribution, but narrow enough to allow easy manipulation of the wheelchair.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the person sit on a flat surface. Position vertical blocks left and right of the hips and measure the distance between the blocks. Add approximately 2 cm to cater for winter clothing for the wheelchair measurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Measure the distance between the outer edges of the seat cover at the rear of the wheelchair. Ultra-Light / Compact: For the seat width add 0,5 cm to the measured distance.
2	<p>Seat depth (ST) A correct seat depth measurement enables an even distribution of the user's weight across the whole seating base, thereby avoiding pressure points and skin irritation in the area behind the knee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the person sit on a flat surface. Measure the distance from the rear most point of the buttocks/lower back to the hollow at the back of the knee. Subtract approximately 4 cm (depending on user's physique and the legrest angle) to give the wheelchair measurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Measure the distance from the front edge of the backrest tube (without upholstery) to the front edge of the seat cover.
3	<p>Leg length (UL) The leg length measurement establishes the correct height for the footplates, which will enable part of the body weight to be taken by the feet. Footplates must have at least 2 cm clearance above the ground.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the person sit on a flat surface. Measure the distance from the heel of the shoe to the hollow at the back of the knee. Subtract any cushion thickness to give the wheelchair measurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Measure the distance from the back edge of the footplate to the front edge of the seat cover (without sagging of cover).
4	<p>Front seat height (SHv) A correct seat height measurement will ensure the optimum driving efficiency and can give more clearance to fit underneath tables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the person sit on a flat surface. Measure the vertical distance from the ground to the hollow at the back of the knee. This measurement should not be less than the leg length (UL) + 4 cm to allow sufficient footplate clearance above the ground. Subtract any cushion thickness to give the front seat height (SHv) wheelchair measurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Measure the vertical distance from the floor to the top of the front edge of the seat cover (without sagging of cover).
5	<p>Rear seat height (SHh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear seat height is determined by the front seat height, the seat angle and the seat depth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Measure the vertical distance from the floor to the top of the rear edge of the seat cover (without sagging of cover).
6	<p>Backrest height (RH) The backrest height is dependent on the user's degree of disability. A correct backrest height should maintain a good posture whilst allowing the permitted freedom of movement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let the person sit on a flat surface. Measure the vertical distance from the seat platform to the scapulas. If more trunk support is required, measure from the seat platform up to the required level of support. If less trunk support is required reduce the backrest height in order to improve activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the seat cushion. Remove back cover. Measure the distance from the top of the seat frame to the top of the backrest straps.

* To be done by a specially trained person