AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title "Heights_For_High_School_	Clothing-Labora	tory-Tables
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Abstract Approved: (Major Profes		

This study was carried on with 100 high school girls at the Analy Union High School, Sebastopol, California, in order to formulate dimension standards for the tables and chairs used in clothing laboratories. The girls ranged in age from 14 to 21 years. The selection of data to be obtained was based on the work of Wilson and included the heights chosen by the girls as well as certain body measures.

This study should be of value to commercial designers of school equipment and to directors when equipping clothing laboratories, as well as to teachers and supervisors of high school clothing courses.

Variation in Heights of Tables

The results of this study support the statement of Bennett that the same table cannot be used satisfactorily for cutting out garments, and for basting, pinning, and hand-hemming.

Height of Cutting Table

The most generally useful height for a cutting table is 39 inches, judging from the results of this study. Almost a third of the girls chose this height, while half of them chose only an inch or two less. A single cutting table height, therefore would appear to be satisfactory for a high school clothing laboratory, especially when a box 3 inches high is provided for the shorter girls.

Tables and Chairs for Work Done While Seated

It was found that a table height of 28 inches suited the largest per cent of the girls for work done while seated on a chair 16 inches high. If, however, the majority of girls are to have comfortable working surfaces it will be necessary to have several different table heights for sitting and working. Desirable variations in table heights, when all laboratory chairs are 16 inches high, are as follows:

If 2 heights -- 27.5 inches and 28.5 inches.

If 3 heights--27 inches, 28 inches, and 29 inches. If 4 heights--27.5 inches, 28.5 inches, 28.5 inches, and 29.5 inches.

If 5 heights--27 inches, 27.5 inches, 28 inches, 28.5 inches, and 29.5 inches.

If 6 heights--27 inches, 27.5 inches, 28 inches, 28.5 inches, 29 inches, and 29.5 inches.

The foregoing recommendations for heights of sewing tables are made on the assumption that all chairs in the laboratory would be 16 inches high. A frequency distribution of under-knee measures showed that when the Bennett standard for chair height is used (one inch less than under-knee height), a 15 inch chair would be preferable to a 16-inch, when chairs of only one height are provided. If all chairs in the laboratory are 15 inches high, each of the foregoing table heights should be reduced each by one inch.

It was found that at least three chair heights in the laboratory would be desirable. If three are provided, they should be proportioned as nearly as possible as follows:

14-inch chairs--11 per cent 15-inch chairs--55 per cent 16-inch chairs--34 per cent

If four heights are provided, desirable heights and the proportion of each would be:

13.5-inch chairs-- 8 per cent 14.5-inch chairs--28 per cent 15.5-inch chairs--48 per cent 16.5-inch chairs--16 per cent

The variations in table heights previously listed are recommended for the situations in which laboratory chairs are of uniform height. For the situation in which chairs are adjustable in height or where their heights are suited to the estimated needs of groups of girls, the foregoing recommendations for table heights will need to be altered.

A frequency distribution was made of sewing-table heights after the individual choices made by girls seated on 16-inch chairs were altered to represent choices in the event that each was seated on a chair one inch less in height than her under-knee measure. The average altered table height was found to be 27.2 inches. Analysis of this data shows that desirable variations in sewing-table heights for the laboratory which provides seating arrangements suited to individual girls are identical with the variations recommended for the laboratory equipped entirely with 15-inch chairs.

Width of Apron plus Thickness of Top

In order to prevent discomfort while sitting and working at a sewing table, it is necessary to consider the thickness of the top and the construction below it. To accommodate 99 per cent of the girls included in this study construction no wider than 5 inches should be used. This limitation will insure a clearance of at least 2 inches above the thighs in 93 per cent of the cases.

Remodelling of Equipment in Clothing Laboratories

The results of this study may be used in altering tables and chairs in clothing laboratories already equipped. In order to make the tables higher, neat wooden blocks may be used under the legs; for making them shorter the legs may be cut to the desired length, or adjustment may be made by raising the height of the chairs and providing foot rests for the students. If the aprens on the tables are too wide, they can be made narrower.

A Unit Table for a Clothing Laboratory

A laboratory table was designed which supplies the correct heights for both standing and sitting activities. The table is intended to accommodate four students, two on a side. The top is 42 inches wide and 72 inches long. The top is intended as a cutting surface and is 39 inches high. Dropleaves are provided for work done while seated. One is 27 inches high and the other is 28 inches.

Use of Results of This Study

In using the results of this study consideration should be given to the fact that the girls whose physical measures were used as the basis for recommendations averaged a little shorter in stature than the Iowa City group used for comparison.

HEIGHTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL CLOTHING LABORATORY TABLES BASED ON MEASUREMENTS OF 100 GIRLS

By

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HEIGHTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL CLOTHING LABORATORY TABLES BASED ON MEASUREMENTS OF 100 GIRLS

Purpose of Study

A study to scientifically determine standards for high-school clothing laboratory tables was undertaken because correct table heights are essential for the high school girl (who spends from one to one and a half hours a day for most of the school year in clothing construction work), and because no previous studies known to the writer have dealt with this problem. It appears that the only available material dealing with working-surface heights in high-school clothing laboratories is Vocational Education Bulletin No. 181, "Space and Equipment for Homemaking Instruction". (5) The basis for the standards contained in this bulletin are the opinions of several instructors in high-school clothing.* Although some schools have used this information, many have given no special consideration to the matter of working-surface heights.

There is no question about the importance of correctly designed laboratory tables as an aid to the maintenance of healthful posture and as a preventive of fatigue. Bennett (1) says "Observation indicates that posture and eyestrain

^{*} Confirmed by a personal letter from the Office of Education, Division for Vocational Education, Washington, D.C.

are worst in sewing classes. This is particularly unfortunate, both because postural defects are most frequent and most serious among women and because this particular work is more nearly identical with later occupational conditions than is any other school work. Habits formed in these classes are more likely to be carried over into life. The most usual equipment appears to be chance combination of cheap tables and chairs Almost universally the writer has observed a majority of the girls in these classes sitting on seats too high for their feet to rest on the floor, and many of them unable to get their knees under the tables on which they were working. Relief is sought by sitting on the feet and by every variety of stoop and twisting.... Low tables should be provided with no drawers, racks, cupboards, or structural obstructions in the way of the knees or limbs.... A high cutting-table may be provided for the class, but it should not be used for sewing."

Source of Data and Method of Procedure

This study was carried on at the Analy Union High School, Sebastopol, California, where 100 ninth-to-twelfth-grade girls ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-one years were measured. Eighty-seven of these girls were scheduled for a one-hour clothing period each school day. The remaining thirteen students had had experience in sewing although they were not enrolled in clothing classes at the time of this study.

The measurements included table heights chosen by the girls for four sewing activities, namely, cutting out garments, pinning pieces together, basting, and hand-hemming. Cutting was done while standing, the other three processes, while seated. Also certain physical measurements were recorded which were useful in testing the application of the results of this study and in determining other standards than table heights.

While determining the heights she preferred for each of the four activities, the student wore clothing that did not prevent freedom of movement, and shoes with heels not over one and one-half inches high. Each student was maintaining her best possible posture, judged by the following

^{*} Appendix, Part II, Table 12.

criteria for evaluating good posture:

- I. Standing in erect position.
 - 1. Head straight above chest, hips, and feet.
 - 2. Chest up and forward.
 - 3. Abdomen in or flat.
 - 4. Back with usual curves not exaggerated.
 - 5. Toes straight ahead.
 - 6. Body relaxed.

II. Standing and bending.

- 1. Trunk straight.
- 2. Motion coming from the hip joint.

III. Sitting.

- 1. Trunk straight.
- 2. Chin up.
- 3. Chest up and forward.
- 4. Abdomen in or flat.
- 5. Back quite flat (usual curves not exaggerated)
- 6. Lower back touching chair.
- 7. Body relaxed.

All the measures were made in the clothing laboratory with the following standard equipment:

- 1. Stadiometer--base 18 inches square and 15 inches high. Rod made of maple, graduated to inches and tenths.
- * Compiled from information given in references 1,3,6, and 7.

- 2. Shoulder caliper--maple, graduated to inches and tenths, with sliding arm.
- 3. Steel tape.
- 4. Boxes--12 inches x 18 inches, made in each eveninch height from one to six inches.
- 5. Chair-height 16 inches; length from front to back 15.5 inches; with two horizontal bars supporting body at lumbar section and above.
- 6. Table -- 34 inches high.
- 7. Scissors -- Wiss No. 28 (condition good).
- 8. Pattern--Long sleeve pattern, size 36.
- 9. Cloth--for pinning, 12 x 24 inches; for handhemming, 6 x 12 inches.

The stadiometer and the boxes were made by the industrial arts classes of the high school. Anthropometric tape (made by the Naragansett Co.) was used on the rod of the stadiometer.

Before starting the experiments, one hour was spent with the sewing class in discussing and demonstrating the criteria set forth for judging good posture. On the next day, in order that each girl would thoroughly understand the experimental process before starting to work on it, thirty minutes were used in the discussion and demonstration of the procedure in selecting a suitable height for each sewing activity. The individual experiments were





Figure 1. Healthful Posture.

scattered over a period of three weeks, during which time the criteria for judging posture were left on the blackboard. Although parts of the instructions were repeated before the individual experiments, no further comments were made after the activity had started. Each student was given unlimited time. For each activity, the girl was required to try various heights, at one-inch gradations, until she had gone both too high and too low to be comfortable. Variations in table heights were obtained by placing boxes on the table, or under the feet or chair of the student. During the tests of table heights suited to work done while seated, all the girls used the same chair, and its height was not raised or lowered. After the height at which she preferred to work had been definitely ascertained, the measurement was taken of the distance from her eyes to the work she was doing.

Each activity test was repeated after an interval of ten minutes or more. The student was asked not to try to recall what her previous decisions had been. If the height selected in the second test varied more than one inch from that selected in the first test, the student was required to repeat the process using greater discrimination. If the two tests varied no more than one inch, the two measures were recorded and their average used in the computations.

After the student had determined the heights which appeared to be most comfortable for the four selected sewing processes, physical measures were taken, as follows:

Measures taken with subject standing---height of top of head, of shoulder, of elbow, of wrist, of thumb, of fingertip, and of hip. Measures taken with subject sitting---height above seat of top of head and of thigh; distance from floor to point under knee; length of thigh.

^{*} Directions followed in taking measures are included in the Appendix, Part IV.

Physical Measurements of Girls

The statures of the high school girls measured averaged 63.8 inches with a range of 10 inches; elbow heights, 40.7 inches, range 8 inches; wrist heights, 31.4 inches, range 8 inches; hip heights, 39.2 inches, range 10 inches; sitting heights, 33.1 inches, range 6 inches; thigh heights, 4.4 inches, range 4 inches; and under knee heights, 16.2 inches, range 6 inches. (Table 1.)

PHYSICAL MEASURES OF 100 HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING AVERAGES AND RANGE IN VALUES. AVERAGE AGE OF GIRLS WAS 16.1 YEARS.

		Range in Values
Measures	Average	LowestHighest
	Inches	Inches Inches
Stature	63.8	58.8 68.8
Shoulder	52.9	48.1 57.5
Elbow	40.7	37.3 45.0
Wrist	31.4	26.5 34.3
Thumb	27.0	24.1 30.5
Fingertip	24.8	21.7 28.0
Hip	39.2	35.0 44.6
Sitting Height	33.1	29.7 36.0
Height Thigh Over Seat	4.4	2.6 6.4
Under Knee	16.2	12.3 18.6
Length Thigh	21.9	18.8 24.7

In Table 2 the statures of the girls measured in this study have been compared with statures of girls of comparable age measured by Boynton. (2) This study, published in 1936, included 1,241 Iowa City white girls. "In view of the adequate sampling for most ages, these values may be considered as normative for American Children whose parents are somewhat selected with respect to socio-economic level....Individuals included in the sampling are homogeneous as to sex and geographic location, but slightly diverse in regard to ethnic stock and rather superior in cultural and socio-economic stature." Boynton's measurements were taken without shoes.

Allowing for the fact that the Sebastopol group were measured with shoes, it appears that they average slightly less in stature than the Iowa City group. This may be accounted for by the presence in the group of six Japanese and a number of Italians and Portuguese.

TABLE 2
STATURE OF GIRLS INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY IN RELATION TO AGE, AND COMPARISON WITH STATURE NOTED IN THE BOYNTON STUDY. (2)

Age of Girl		This Study ¹		Boynton's Study ²						
	f No. of Arithmetic Cases Mean		Range LowestHighest	No. of Cases	Arithmetic Mean	Range LowestHighest				
		Inches	Inches Inches		Inches	Inches Inches				
14	14	63.2	59.8 67.2	188	62.8	55.2 71.6				
15	23	64.2	61.8 67.5	206	63.3	58.2 68.8				
16	24	63.4	58.8 68.8	183	63.5	55.9 67.8				
17	21	64.1	61.2 68.0	166	63.5	56.4 69.6				
18	15	64.1	60.8 66.2	111	63.4	56.3 69.5				
19	2	64.4	63.2 65.5							
20	0									
21	1	64.0	64.0							

^{1.} Subjects measured while wearing sports shoes.

^{2.} Subjects measured without shoes.

The distribution of girls with reference to specific measures is indicated in Figure 2, which shows the distribution of measures taken with the subject standing, and Figure 3, which gives those taken while seated. These graphs reveal that 78 per cent of the measurements for stature range from 61 to 65 inches. Comparable amounts for other measures are as follows:

Shoulder height, 81 per cent between 51 and 55 inches.

Elbow height, 85 per cent between 39 and 42 inches.

Wrist height, 78 per cent between 30 and 32 inches.

Thumb height, 90 per cent between 25 and 28 inches.

Fingertip height, 92 per cent between 23 and 26 inches.

Hip height, 82 per cent between 37 and 40 inches.

Sitting height, 83 per cent between 32 and 34 inches.

Height thigh over seat, 97 per cent between 3 and 5 inches.

Under knee height, 90 per cent between 15 and 17 inches.

Length thigh, 95 per cent between 20 and 23 inches.

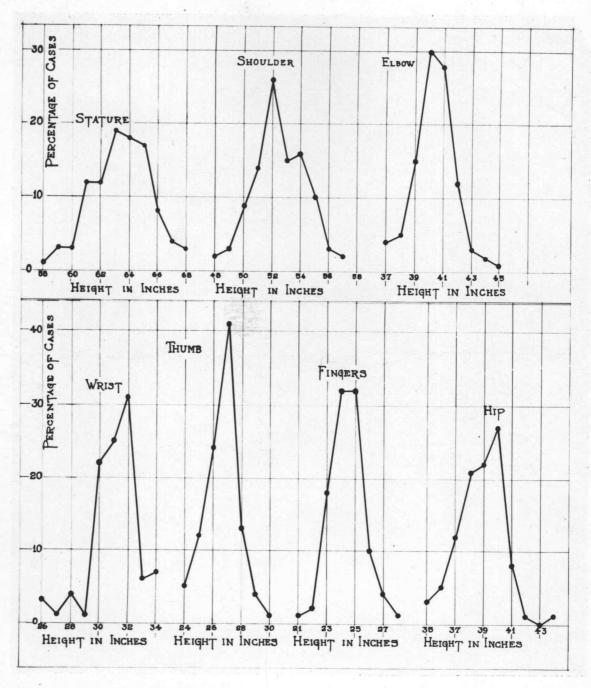


Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Various Body Measures Taken With Subject Standing.

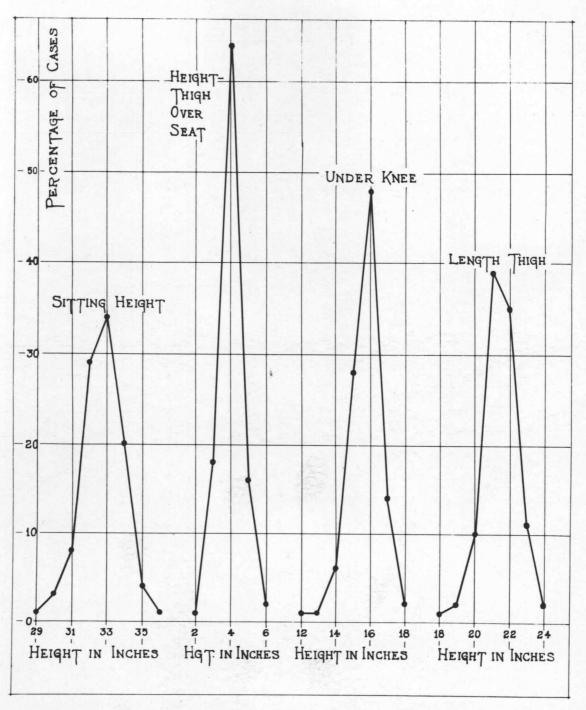


Figure 3. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Various Body Measures Taken With Subject Sitting.

Preferred Table Heights

The average height chosen by the girls for standing and cutting was 38 inches, with a difference of 7.5 inches in the range. The three activities performed while seated, basting, pinning, and hand-hemming, each averages 28 inches, with a difference of only 4 inches in the range for each activity. These values are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

HEIGHTS CHOSEN FOR SEWING ACTIVITIES BY 100
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA
INCLUDING AVERAGES AND RANGE IN VALUES

Activities	Average Height	Range in Values				
	mergiit	LowestHighest				
	Inches	Inches Inches				
Standing and cutting	37.8	34.5 42.0				
Sitting and basting	28.0	26.0 30.0				
Sitting and pinning	28.0	26.0 30.0				
Sitting and hand-hemmi	ng 28.1	26.5 30.5				

The distribution of the preferred heights for specific activities is indicated in Figures 4 and 5. Figure 4 shows a pronounced preference for a 39 inch cutting table, 28 girls having chosen this measure. 77 per cent of the preferred heights for standing and cutting are included in

a range of 37 to 39 inches. Only a few girls chose heights greater than 39 inches. Figure 5 shows that the distribution of the three measures taken while seated are almost identical, and that there was a decided preference for a table height of 28 inches. A 16-inch chair was used in all determinations of heights suitable for work done while seated.

It is of interest to compare this data with that found in Wilson's study. 77 per cent of the choices of adult women measured for standing and cutting heights were included in a range of 33 to 36 inches. This noticeably lower preferred-height range might well be expected since older women are usually accustomed to cutting on lower surfaces. Wilson's statistics, consequently, do not discredit the writer's conclusions that the average high school girl should have a 39 inch table for cutting and a 28 inch table for seated activities.

^{*} Reference 8, Table 20, page 32.

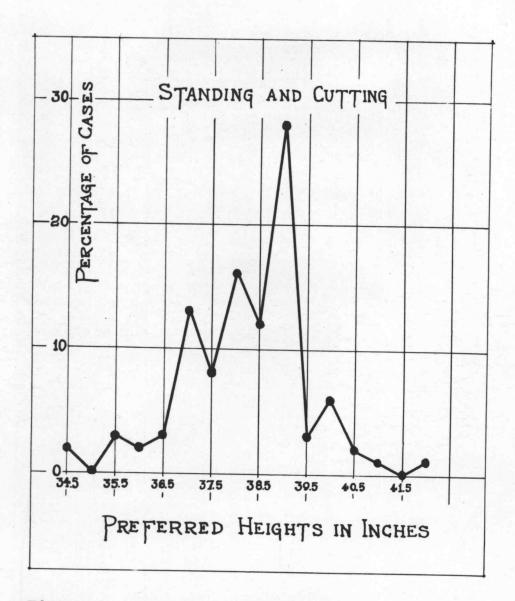


Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Heights of Tables Preferred For Standing and Cutting.

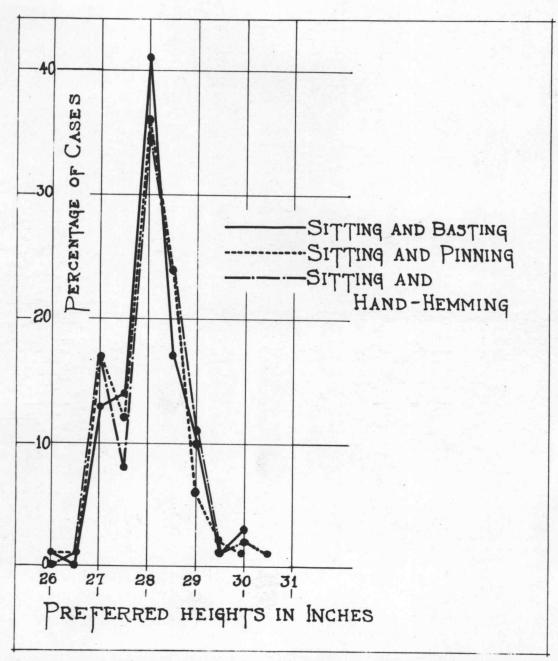


Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Heights of Tables Preferred for Sitting and Basting, Sitting and Pinning, and Sitting and Hand-hemming. A 16-inch chair was used for all of these tests.

Distance From Eyes To Work

The average distance from eyes to activity while standing and cutting was 18 inches, with a difference of 10 inches in the range. The average distance from eyes to work for each of the three activities performed while seated-basting, pinning, and hand hemming-was 12 inches, with a difference of 6.5, 5.9, and 7.2 inches in the range respectively. (Table 4)

TABLE 4

DISTANCE OF EYES TO WORK (WHILE ENGAGED IN SEWING OPERATIONS) OF 100 HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING AVERAGES, AND RANGE IN VALUES

Average	Range in Values				
	LowestHighest				
Inches	Inches Inches				
17.7	12.7 22.5				
12.5	9.0 15.5				
12.6	9.7 16.6				
12.1	8.0 15.2				
	Inches 17.7 12.5 12.6				

Figure 6, shows the distribution of girls with respect to distance from eyes to work while standing and cutting and, Figure 7 gives those taken while seated. 84 per cent

of the measurements taken while standing and cutting are included in a range of 15.0 to 19.5 inches. Comparable amounts for the three activities done while seated are as follows:

Sitting and basting, 84 per cent between 11.0 and 13.5 inches.

Sitting and pinning, 76 per cent between 11.0 and 13.5 inches.

Sitting and hand-hemming, 78 per cent between 11.0 and 13.5 inches.

The fact that the distributions of measures taken while seated are so much the same indicates that the girls maintained constant posture during the tests.

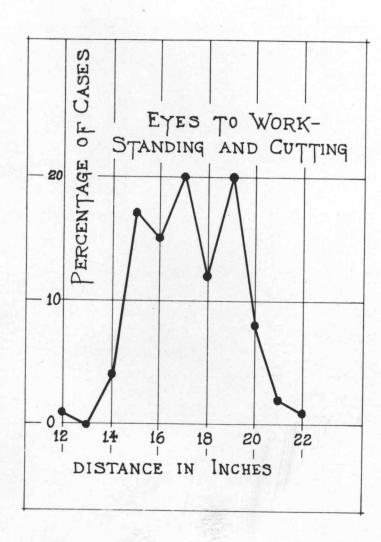


Figure 6. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Distance From Eyes to Work While Standing and Cutting.

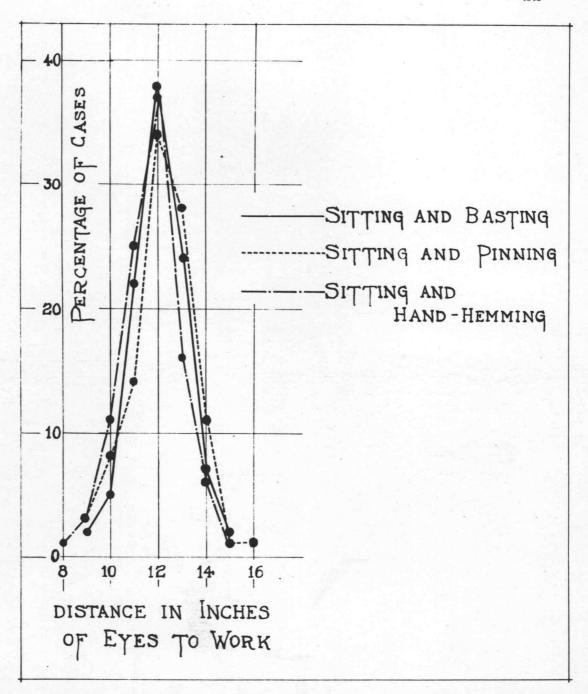


Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Cooperators With Respect to Distance From Eyes to Work While Sitting and Basting, Pinning, and Hand-hemming.

Relation of Preferred Heights to Selected Physical Measures

In Tables 5 to 9 inclusive, preferred heights for standing and cutting and for sitting and basting are shown in relation to selected physical measures. Figure 5 showed that measures for the three seated activities are much the same, hence only one was used in this analysis.

Table 5 shows that the most common difference between the sitting height of the individual girl and her preferred table height for sitting and basting was 5 inches, and that 4, 5, and 6 inches constituted 79 per cent of all the differences. Table 6 shows that the most common difference between the table height chosen for basting and height of elbow (taken while standing) was 13 inches, and that 12, 13, and 14 inches comprised 73 per cent of all differences. A comparison of the two correlations shows that there is a closer relation shown in the former than in the latter.

In Tables 7, 8, and 9 the individual choices for height of cutting table are correlated with height of hip, wrist, and elbow, respectively. A comparison of the three correlations shows that the relationship is quite similar. The most common difference between the hip height of the individual girl and her preferred cutting-table height was 1 inch; 77 per cent of the individual differences were

O, 1, or 2 inches. The most common difference between cutting-table height and wrist height was 7 inches; 75 per cent of the individual differences were 6, 7, or 8 inches. The differences between cutting-table height and elbow height were about equally divided between 2 inches and 3 inches.

78 per cent of these differences were 1, 2, or 3 inches.

TABLE 5

RELATIONSHIP OF PREFERRED HEIGHT FOR SITTING AND BASTING TO MEASURED SITTING HEIGHT

Preferred Height in Inches for Sitting and Basting		Me	easur	ed Sit	tting	Heigh	nt		Total No.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
26				1					1
27		3	3	10	5	6			27
28	1		4	17	24	9	3		58
29			1	1	4	4		1	11
30					1	1	1		3
Total	1	3	8	29	34	20	4	1	100

TABLE 6

RELATIONSHIP OF PREFERRED HEIGHT FOR SITTING AND BASTING TO MEASURED ELBOW HEIGHT

Preferred Height in Inches for Sitting and Basting	n or		Me		d Elbe	ow He:	ight			Total No.
	37	3 8	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
26			1							1
27	1	2	5	8	10				1	27
28	3	3	6	20	15	8	2	1		58
29			3	1	1	4	1	1		11
30				1	2					3
Totals	4	5	15	30	28	12	3	2		100

TABLE 7

RELATIONSHIP OF PREFERRED HEIGHT FOR STANDING AND CUTTING TO MEASURED HIP HEIGHT

Preferred Height in Inches for Standing and Cutting			M	leasu	red in I	Hip Inche	Heig s	ht			Total No.
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
34	1		1								2
35	1		2								3
36			4	1							5
37		3	2	8	5	3					21
38	1		3	7	8	9					28
39		2		4	6	11	7	1			31
40				1	3	3	1				8
41						1					1
42										1	1
Totals	3	5	12	21	22	27	8	1	0	1	100

TABLE 8

RELATIONSHIP OF PREFERRED HEIGHT FOR STANDING AND CUTTING TO MEASURED WRIST HEIGHT

Preferred Height in Inches for Standing and Cutting	đ		Meas	ured in	Wrist Inche	Heigl s	nt			otal No.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
34			1		1					2
35		1	1			1				3
36	1		1		2	1				5
37	1		1		10	4	5			21
38	1			1	7	8	10	1		28
39					2	8	12	4	5	31
40						3	3	1	1	8
41							1			1
42									1	1
Totals	. 3	1	4	1	22	25	31	6	7	100

TABLE 9

RELATIONSHIP OF PREFERRED HEIGHT FOR STANDING AND CUTTING TO MEASURED ELBOW HEIGHT

Preferred Height in Inches for Standing		M	easur i	ed El	bow Hes	eight		9	otal	
Cutting	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
34	1		1							2
35	1			1	1					3
36	1		3	1						5
37	1	3	6	8	2	1				21
38		2	2	11	12	1				28
39			2	7	10	7	3	2		31
40			1	2	2	3				8
41					1					1
42									1	1
Totals	4	5	15	30	28	12	3	2	1	100

Dimensions of Clothing Laboratory Tables and Chairs

Variation in Heights of Tables

The results of this study support the statement of Bennett (cited on page 1) that the same table cannot be used satisfactorily for cutting out garments, and for basting, pinning, and hand-herming.

Height of Cutting Table

The most generally useful height for a cutting table is 39 inches, judging from the results of this study. Almost a third of the girls chose this height, while half of them chose only an inch or two less. A single cutting table height, therefore, would appear to be satisfactory for a high school clothing laboratory, especially when a box 3 inches high is provided for the shorter girls.

Tables and Chairs for Work Done While Seated

It was found that a table height of 28 inches suited the largest per cent of the girls for work done while seated on a chair 16 inches high. If, however, the majority of girls are to have comfortable working surfaces, it will be necessary to have several different table heights for sitting and working. Desirable variations in table heights, when all laboratory chairs are 16 inches high, are as follows:

If 2 heights--27.5 inches and 28.5 inches.

If 3 heights -- 27 inches, 28 inches, and 29 inches.

- If 4 heights--27.5 inches, 28.5 inches, 28.5 inches, and 29.5 inches.
- If 5 heights--27 inches, 27.5 inches, 28 inches, 28.5 inches, and 29.5 inches.
- If 6 heights--27 inches, 27.5 inches, 28 inches, 28.5 inches, 29 inches, and 29.5 inches.

The foregoing recommendations for heights of sewing tables are made on the assumption that all chairs in the laboratory would be 16 inches high. A frequency distribution of under-knee measures (Table 10) showed that when the Bennett Standard* for chair height is used (one inch less than under-knee height), a 15-inch chair would be preferable to a 16-inch, when chairs of only one height are provided. If all chairs in the laboratory are 15 inches high, each of the foregoing table heights should be reduced by one inch.

**In comfortable and hygienic sitting the weight of the body is carried mainly from the seat bones (ischial tuberosities), upon which the weight is perfectly poised without muscular strain when one sits erect. The thick pads of muscle under the thighs are also well adapted for supplementary support --- pressure from the seat in this area behind the knees (the popliteral area) --- becomes a cause of discomfort and restlessness, causing the feet to 'go to sleep', to become cold and possibly contributing to varicose veins and other permanent injury. The feet should rest squarely on the floor and carry the weight of the lower legs. There is little if any objection to its (the seat) being as much as two or three inches lower than this (maximum height which does not cause pressure behind the knees) provided there is space to move his (the pupil's) feet freely The best seat-height for each individual would probably be an inch or more lower than the recorded measure, varying with the form and slope of the seat." (1)

Table 10 shows the desirability of at least three chair heights in the laboratory. If three are provided, they should be proportioned as nearly as possible as follows:

14-inch chair--11 per cent 15-inch chair--55 per cent 16-inch chairs--34 per cent

If four heights are provided, desirable heights and the proportion of each would be:

13.5-inch chairs-- 8 per cent 14.5-inch chairs--28 per cent 15.5-inch chairs--48 per cent 16.5-inch chairs--16 per cent

The variations in table heights previously listed are recommended for the situations in which laboratory chairs are of uniform height. For the situation in which chairs are adjustable in height or where their heights are suited to the estimated needs of groups of girls, the foregoing recommendations for table heights will need to be altered.

Table 11 shows the frequency distribution made of sewing table heights after the individual choices made by girls seated on 16-inch chairs were altered to represent choices in the event that each was seated on a chair one inch less in height than her under-knee measure. The average altered table height was found to be 27.2 inches. A study of the data in Table 11 shows that desirable

variations in sewing table heights for the laboratory which provides seating arrangements suited to individual girls are identical with the variations recommended for the laboratory equipped entirely with 15-inch chairs.

TABLE 10
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF UNDER-KNEE HEIGHTS

0			
	Interval	Per Cent	
	12.0-12.4	1	
	12.5-12.9	0	
	13.0-13.4	1	
	13.5-13.9	0	
	14.0-14.4	3	
	14.5-14.9	3	
	15.0-15.4	3	
	15.5-15.9	25	
	16.0-16.4	30	
	16.5-16.9	18	
	17.0-17.4	12	
	17.5-17.9	2	
	18.0-18.4	1	
	18.5-18.9	1	
Total		100	

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHOSEN SEWING-TABLE HEIGHTS
(AVERAGE OF THE MEASURES FOR SITTING AND BASTING,
SITTING AND PINNING, AND SITTING AND HAND-HEMMING)
ALTERED TO FIT THE SITUATION IN WHICH LABORATORY
CHAIR HEIGHTS ARE SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF THE
INDIVIDUAL

	Chosen Sewing Table Heights	Per Cent	
	22.5	1	
	23.0	0	
	23.5	1	
	24.0	1	
	24.5	1	
	25.0	1	
	25.5	5	
	26.0	10	
	26.5	23	
	27.0	16	
	27.5	16	
	28.0	12	
	28.5	9	
	29.0	3	
	29.5	_1	
Total		100	

Width of Apron plus Thickness of Top

In order to prevent discomfort while sitting and working at a sewing table it is necessary to consider the thickness of the top and the construction below it. In Table 12, the 100 cases included in this study are distributed with respect to the distance between top of sewing table (average of the three chosen measures) and distance from top of thigh to floor, when the girl is seated in a chair that is one inch lower than her under-knee height. To accommodate 99 per cent of the girls included in this study, construction no wider than 5 inches should be used. This limitation will insure a clearance of at least 2 inches above the thighs in 93 per cent of the cases.

TABLE 12

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISTANCES BETWEEN TOP OF SEWING TABLE AND TOP OF THIGH WHEN THE GIRL IS SEATED IN A CHAIR THAT IS ONE INCH LESS THAN HER UNDER-KNEE HEIGHT.**

	Interval	Per Cent
	Inches	
	3.5 to 3.9	1
	4.0 to 4.4	0
	4.5 to 4.9	0
	5.0 to 5.4	0
	5.5 to 5.9	1
	6.0 to 6.4	1
	6.5 to 6.9	4
	7.0 to 7.4	12
	7.5 to 7.9	10
	8.0 to 8.4	23
	8.5 to 8.9	16
	9.0 to 9.4	13
	9.5 to 9.9	9
	10.0 to 10.4	6
	10.5 to 10.9	2
	11.0 to 11.4	2
Total		100

^{*} Individual values were determined as follows:

- 1. Average was obtained of the three table heights for work done while seated.
- 2. Height of thighs from floor was obtained by adding height of thigh above seat to under-knee measure, and subtracting one inch.
- 3. Values from (2) were subtracted from (1).

Recommendations

Remodelling of Equipment in Clothing Laboratories

The results of this study may be used in altering tables and chairs in clothing laboratories already equipped. In order to make the tables higher neat wooden blocks may be used under the legs; for making them shorter the legs may be cut to the desired length, or adjustment may be made by raising the height of the chairs and providing foot rests for the students. If the aprons on the tables are too wide, they can be made narrower.

A Unit Table for a Clothing Laboratory

The accompanying sketch illustrates a laboratory table which supplies the correct heights for both standing and sitting activities. The table is intended to accommodate four students, two on a side. The top is 42 inches wide and 72 inches long. The top is intended as a cutting surface and is 39 inches high. Dropleaves are provided for work done while seated. One is 27 inches high and the other is 28 inches.

Use of Results of This Study

In using the results of this study consideration should be given to the fact that the girls whose physical measures were used as the basis for recommendations averaged a little shorter in stature than the Iowa City group used for comparison.

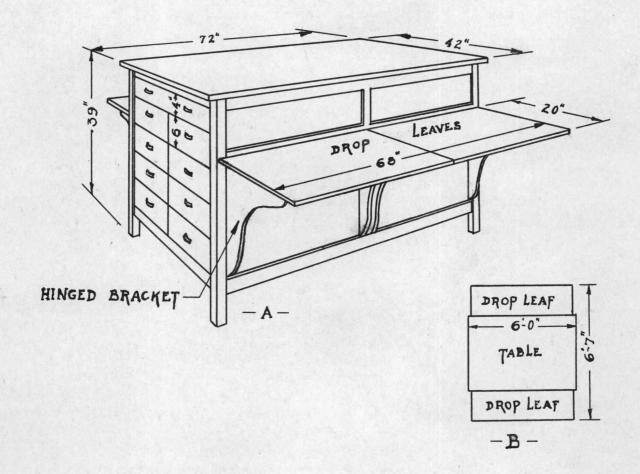
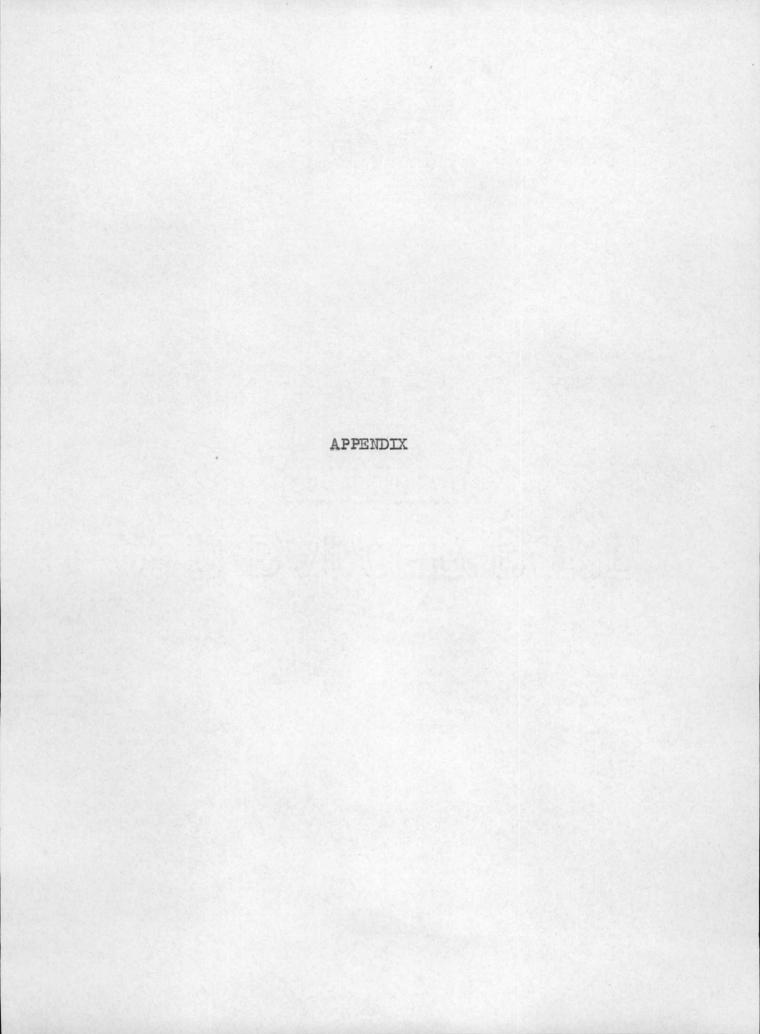


Figure 8.

- A. Design for clothing laboratory table. For four students.
 - Table top 42" x 72" is intended for work done while standing.
 - 4 drop leaves each 20" x 34" for work done while seated. The top of two drop leaves is 27" from the floor, the others 28".
 - 2 drawers (one on each end) each 4" deep by 35" wide, outside measure.
 - 16 drawers (eight on each end) each 6" deep by 17 1/2" wide, outside measure.
- B. Floor space required when both drop leaves are in use.

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PART I

DATA SHEET

1.	Name	4.	GlassesYesNo				
2.	Age	5.	Date				
3.	Type	6. Time of day					
Ac	tivity First Sec. Ave.						
A.	HEIGHT OF TABLE	c.	BODY MEASURES *				
	7. Standing and		15. Weight				
	cutting		16. Stature				
	8. Sitting and		17. Shoulder_				
	basting		18. Elbow_				
	9. Sitting and pinning		19. Wrist				
	10. Sitting		20. Thumb				
	and hand		21. Fingertip				
	hemming		22. Hip				
в.	EYES TO WORK		23. Sitting ht.				
	11. Eyes to		24. Height thigh over				
	work for seven		seat				
	12. Eyes to	•	25. Under knee				
	work for eight		26. Length thigh				
	13. Eyes to work for nine		*All measurements taken from floor up.				
	14. Eyes to work for ten						

PART II
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF PREFERRED HEIGHTS
AND PHYSICAL MEASURES

1. Stature		2. Shoulde:	r		
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases		
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent		
58** 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66	1 3 3 12 12 19 18 17 8 4	48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	2 3 9 14 26 15 16 10 3 2		
Total	100	Total	100		
3. Elbow		4. Wrist			
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases		
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent		
37 4 38 5 39 15 40 30 41 28 42 12 43 3 44 2 45 1		26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	3 1 4 1 22 25 31 6		
Total	100		100		

^{*58.0} inches and less than 59.0 inches. Subsequent groups are similarly defined.

5. Thumb		6. Fingertip			
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases		
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent		
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	5 12 24 41 13 4 1	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	1 2 18 32 32 10 4 1		
Total	100	Total	100		
7. Hip	Percentage	8. Sitting Range	Height Percentage		
	of cases		of cases		
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent		
35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	3 5 12 21 22 27 8 1 0	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	1 3 8 29 34 20 4 1		
Total	100	Total	100		

	Thigh Over Seat	10. Under K	nee
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent
2 3 4 5 6	1 18 63 16 2	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	1 1 6 28 48 14 2
11. Length	Thigh	12. Age	
the state of the s			
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases
Range		Range	Percentage of cases
	of cases		of cases

13. Eyes for Standing Cutting

Percentage of cases
Per Cent
1
0
4
17
15
20
12
20
8
2
_1
100

14. 15. 16. Eyes for Sitting Eyes for Sitting Eyes for Sitting and Pinning and Hemming and Basting Percentage Range Percentage Range Range Percentage of cases of cases of cases Inches Per Cent Inches Per Cent Inches Per Cent Total Total Total

17. Standing and Cutting

Range	Percentage of cases
Inches	Per Cent
34.5 35.0 35.5 36.0 36.5 37.0 37.5 38.0 38.5 39.0 40.5 41.0 41.5 42.0	2 0 3 2 3 13 8 16 12 28 3 6 2 1 0 1
Total	100

18.			19.	20.			
	ing and sting				itting and Hemming		
Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases	Range	Percentage of cases		
Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent	Inches	Per Cent		
26.0	1	26.0	1				
26.5	0	26.5	1	26.5	1		
27.0	13	27.0	17	27.0	17		
27.5	14	27.5	12	27.5	8		
28.0	41	28.0	36	28.0	35		
28.5	17	28.5	24	28.5	24		
29.0	10	29.0	6	29.0	11		
29.5	1	29.5	2	29.5	1		
30.0	3	30.0	1	30.0	2		
				30.5	_1		
Total	100	Total	100	Total	100		

PART III

CHOSEN HEIGHTS AND PHYSICAL
MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL GIRLS

Stature	Shoulder	Elbow	Wrist	Thumb
58.80 59.25 59.25 60.50 60.80 61.25 61.25 61.25 61.50 61.75 61.75 61.75 62.00 62.25 62.25 62.25 62.75 63.25 63.25 63.25 63.25 63.25	Shoulder 48.1 49.2 48.9 49.1 49.5 50.5 50.1 50.8 51.0 51.1 50.4 50.5 50.5 50.5 51.0 51.0 51.0 51.1 52.3 52.0 51.9 51.5 52.1 52.1 52.2 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5	Elbow 37.6 37.4 37.3 38.8 7.0 39.8 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Wrist 28.7 28.4 28.3 26.8 30.0 26.8 30.1 30.2 31.3 30.4 30.5 30.6 27.3 30.6 27.3 30.8 31.8 31.8 31.8 31.7 30.7	Thumb 50924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 25.924.1 26.925.1
63.25 63.25	53.3 52.2	41.0	30.8 30.5	27.0

Stature	Shoulder	Elbow	Wrist	Thumb
63.50 63.50 63.775 63.775 63.775 64.00 64.225 64.255 64.255 64.255 64.50 64.50 64.50 64.50 64.775 64.65 65.50 65.50 65.55 65.55 65.55 65.55 65.55 65.55 65.55	52.60 51.60 52.00 52.50 52.70 52.80 53.00 52.10 52.00 52.50 52.50 52.50 53	40.40 40.80 40.60 40.60 41.50 41.60 41.60 40.40 40.30 40.20 41.30 40.20 41.30 40.40 40	31.80 30.50 31.10 31.10 32.40 32.50 32.00 31.80 32.00 31.30 32.20 31.20 32.60 30.30 31.20 30.90 31.80 32.60 30.90 31.20 32.60 30.30 31.20 32.60 30.30 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 31.20 32.60 32	27.20 26.70 26.50 26.40 27.20 27.30 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.20 27.70 26.90 27.70 27.20 28.10 27.20 27.20 28.10 27.20 27.20 28.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 27.20 28.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20 26.20

Stature	Shoulder	Elbow	Wrist	Thumb
65.75	54.50	42.00	32.00	27.70
65.75	54.50	41.50	31.70	27.70
65.75	55.25	41.50	32.50	28.50
65.75	53.50	41.30	31.70	27.10
65.75	54.90	41.50	32.00	27.70
66.00	55.50	41.20	32.00	28.10
66.10	55.20	41.80	33.50	28.10
66.25	54.50	42.60	34.20	29.80
66.25	55.50	43.20	33.30	29.20
66.25	55.25	42.20	32.20	27.20
66.25	56.00	44.00	34.30	30.50
66.30	54.80	41.60	33.00	26.80
66.50	54.50	42.30	32.10	27.60
67.00	56.00	42.80	33.00	28.90
67.00	55.50	41.60	32.30	27.80
67.25	55.75	42.30	32.40	27.90
67.50	56.00	43.30	33.80	28.80
68.00	55.50	42.00	32.00	26.60
68.10	57.00	44.30	34.10	28.50
68.75	57.50	45.00	34.00	29.30
		-		-
6385.00	5287.95	4072.30	3142.60	2704.30

Fingertip	Hip	Sitting Height	Height Thigh Over Seat	Under Knee
22.50 23.20 23.20 23.20 23.20 24.30 23.90 23.90 23.60 23.40 23.40 23.40 23.40 23.80 23.80 24.70 24.30 23.80 24.70 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 24.30 25.50 24.60 25.50 26.20 27.20	35.50 37.40 35.60 36.70 36.70 37.60 37.60 37.70 37.80 37.20 37.20 37.20 37.20 37.20 37.20 37.20 38.50 38	32.00 29.70 31.20 31.30 32.00 30.80 31.00 32.60 32.60 32.60 32.60 32.70 31.50 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.50 32.30 32.10 32.30 32.50 32.30 32.50 32.30 32.50 32.50 32.30 32.50 33.60 33	1.83.44.9.07.7.4.4.8.27.1.8.5.3.37.7.6.3.8.7.0.4.1.4.8.7.2.6.6.7.3.2.3.4.0.7.0.3.4.3.4.3.4.4.3.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4.4.4.3.4	14.2 14.3 14.3 15.6 14.7 15.6 15.6 15.7 16.9 16.3
24.40	40.00	32.40 32.50	4.0	16.4 16.5

Fingertip	Hip	Sitting Height	Height Thigh Over Seat	Under Knee
25.50 25.80 25.50 25.50 25.00 24.50 25.20 24.50 25.20 24.50 24.60 25.20 24.50 24.60 25.20 24.50 24.50 24.50 25.20 26.10 26.30 27.50 28.80 27.50 28.80 28.80 29.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20	39.60 38.70 36.60 39.50 39.50 39.50 39.50 39.50 39.50 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.70 39.50 40.40 40.60 40 40.60 40 40 40.60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	33.00 34.00 34.00 32.50 33.80 33.50 34.00 32.90 32.90 32.80 32.90 32.80 32.80 32.80 33.70 33.90 34.10 34.30 33.90 34.20 33.40 33.10 32.80 33.10 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.60 33.70 33.60 33.60 33.70 33.60 33	4.60 4.10 5.10 4.20 5.00 4.90 4.90 4.90 4.40 5.00 4.58 4.40 5.40 5.40 6.40 4.30 3.40 4.40 4.50 4.40 4.50 4.40 4.50 4.40 4.50 4.40 4.50 5.50 4.40 4.50 5.50 4.40 4.50 5.50 4.40 4.50 5.50 5.50	16.1 16.3 16.1 15.9 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.4 17.1 16.4 17.1 16.5 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3
26.50 25.00	41.40	34.20 35.00	4.20 5.40	16.9 17.2

-qp	~	~

Fingertip	Hip	Sitting Height	Height Thigh Over Seat	Under Knee
28.00	40.70	33.70	4.50	17.8
24.60	40.60	33.00	4.60	17.4
25.10	40.80	33.00	4.50	17.2
26.40	40.00	36.00	4.10	16.3
25.00	40.80	33.50	5.00	18.2
25.30	40.80	35.00	4.80	16.1
26.70	41.00	34.20	4.30	17.5
23.60	41.10	34.20	6.10	16.5
25.80	41.90	34.20	5.20	17.0
26.70	44.60	34.40	5.80	18.6
2481.60	3924.20	3307.90	439.28	1615.6

Length Thigh	Age	Eyes for Standing and Cutting	Eyes for Sitting and Basting	Eyes for Sitting and Pinning
18.8 21.3 19.3 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.5 21.4 20.5 21.4 21.5	1666444186877714665557565476878745577965465644445	14.675 15.370 15.250 16.500 15.000 15.250 15.625 17.000 17.500 16.750 20.000 17.125 16.250 14.875 15.250 18.875 15.750 16.375 15.900 16.625 17.250 19.675 17.250 15.675 17.250 15.375 16.370 15.375 16.500 15.175 16.500 15.500 15.500 15.500 15.500 16.500 17.625 17.500 17.625	9.000 10.750 11.675 11.000 11.375 12.250 11.500 12.675 12.250 12.700 13.675 11.675 9.750 12.500 12.500 12.500 12.500 12.500 12.500 12.375 11.250 12.400 12.675 14.250 10.500 12.625 13.250 11.375 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.875 11.620 13.000 12.250 11.125 13.125	9.750 11.000 12.250 12.000 11.250 10.750 10.000 13.175 10.750 12.620 12.875 12.125 12.375 12.375 11.125 12.375 11.875 12.375 11.875 12.570 13.175 14.250 9.875 11.875 12.625 13.250 10.750 11.000 12.620 12.250 12.750 11.000 12.620 12.250 12.750 11.000 12.875 12.375 12.500

Length Thigh	Age	Eyes for Standing and Cutting	Eyes for Sitting and Basting	Eyes for Sitting and Pinning
22.0 21.8 22.9 22.4 22.0 21.5 22.1 22.1 22.1 22.1 22.1 22.2 22.1 22.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2 2.2 2.2 2 2.2 2.2 2 2.2 2 2.2 2 2.2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15 16 18 17 17 16 16 16 15 17 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	14.750 19.750 17.875 16.375 19.750 17.700 18.370 17.500 15.500 20.750 15.450 19.000 17.000 19.500 19.500 17.500 17.675 16.750 19.750 17.675 16.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.750 19.375 17.000 19.375 17.000 19.375 17.000 19.375 17.250 20.500	13.000 13.675 13.750 12.750 13.370 11.870 13.250 11.500 12.500 11.250 12.375 13.750 12.375 13.175 12.750 11.125 13.250 13.375 14.750 13.675 14.750 13.675 11.250 13.675 11.250 13.675 11.250 13.675 11.250 13.675 11.250 13.675 11.250 13.750 12.450 13.750 13.750 13.750 13.675 13.125 13.125 13.125 13.125 13.500 13.750	13.000 13.500 14.000 13.375 13.500 12.670 13.125 12.250 12.250 13.275 14.600 13.175 12.620 14.370 12.250 13.670 14.625 13.450 14.625 13.450 14.375

Length Thigh	Age	Eyes for Standing and Cutting	Eyes for Sitting and Basting	Eyes for Sitting and Pinning
22.6	18	19.000	12.675	13.000
22.4	16	19.875	12.375	11.625
23.3	17	19.950	12.250	11.875
22.0	17	20.000	15.500	15.500
23.4	14	17.250	12.875	13.175
23.6	14	19.000	13.375	14.500
22.3	15	20.625	14.000	13.675
24.7	17	22.500	13.250	13.375
23.7	16	21.120	13.500	13.750
24.7	16	19.750	15.250	13.670
Barrier Sparrier Colleges				
2192.1	1611	1967.570	1247.950	1261.180

Eyes for Hand Hemming	Standing and Cutting	Sitting and Basting	Sitting and Pinning	Sitting and Hand Hemming
8.000 10.500 11.250 11.750 10.675 10.500 11.375 12.950 11.620 11.750 12.125 10.750 12.370 11.500 10.000 9.750 12.500 10.625 12.070 13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000 12.675 12.500 11.250	35.5 36.0 34.5 37.0 37.0 38.0 36.0 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 38.0 36.5 37.5 38.0 36.5 38.0 38.0 38.5 38.0 38.5 38.0 38.0 38.5 38.0 38.5 38.0 37.5 37.5 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 37.5 37.5 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 37.5	28.0 28.0	27.00.50.00.55.00.00.55.00.00.55.50.00.00.	27.00.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.0.5.00.0.0.0.5.00.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.

Eyes Hand Hemmi		Standing and Cutting	Sitting and Basting	Sitting and Pinning	Sitting and Hand Hemming
12.12 13.50 12.25 12.25 12.25 12.25 12.25 11.25 12.35 12	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	40.0 37.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.5 38.0 39.0 37.5 38.0 39.5 37.5 38.0 39.0 37.0 38.5 39.0	27.5 28.0 27.0 28.0	27.5 28.5 27.0 28.5 27.5 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0	28.00.05.05.00.05.00.05.00.00.05.00.

XTT		
7777	-	

Eyes for	Standing	Sitting	Sitting	Sitting
Hand	and	and	and	and
Hemming	Cutting	Basting	Pinning	Hand
				Hemming
13.75	39.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
12.625	38.5	28.0	29.0	28.0
12.125	40.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
14.500	39.5	29.0	28.5	28.5
12.875	41.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
12.500	40.0	28.0	28.0	28.5
12.675	39.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
12.750	39.0	28.5	28.5	28.5
13.250	39.0	29.0	28.5	28.5
15.250	42.0	27.0	28.0	27.0
1211.332	3785.5	2804.0	2796.5	2808.5
1211.332	3785.5	2804.0	2796.5	2808.5

PART IV

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS (8)

HEIGHT, STANDING. All measures were taken with subject wearing usual work shoes. The subject was directed to stand on the box of the stadiometer with heels, hips, and back of head against the bar, top of head level. She was urged to stand as tall as possible, while the operator pressed the cross-bar down hard three times. The third measure was read and recorded.

SHOULDER HEIGHT. The subject was directed to stand naturally, with the weight on both feet, looking straight ahead. With the crossbar of the stadiometer, operator measured the height of tip of the acromion of the left shoulder. For this measure and the four following, the operation was repeated. If the second measure was within .5 inch from the first, both were recorded and an average of the two was used in computation. If the second measure was not within .5 inch of the first, the operator continued measuring until two measures within .5 inch were secured.

ELBOW HEIGHT. Subject standing as for shoulder height. Operator grasped left elbow of subject lightly and located head of radius in dimple of elbow with thumb nail, then brought crossbar of stadiometer down on that point.

WRIST HEIGHT. Subject standing as in measurement of shoulder height, arm relaxed, crossbar of stadiometer between wrist and body. Operator grasped subject's left wrist lightly and located distal end of radius (on thumb side of wrist) with the thumb nail, then brought crossbar of stadiometer down on that point.

THUMB HEIGHT. Subject was directed to stand naturally, arms relaxed, as in measurement of wrist height. With the crossbar of stadiometer against inside of subject's fingers, operator brought crossbar down to tip of thumb of left hand.

FINGERTIP HEIGHT. Subject standing as for measurement of thumb, arm hanging naturally. Operator brought crossbar of stadiometer down to tip of longest finger of left hand. If fingers were curled, operator gently straightened them. Fingers were not extended rigidly.

HIP HEIGHT. This height was taken with the stadiometer as in previous measures. Because of the difficulty of locating the point on some subjects, the measure is more or less an approximate one. The subject was directed to put her "finger on the point where the top of the hip bone starts to curve down in front", while the operator illustrated the procedure on her own person.

SITTING HEIGHT. Taken with subject sitting on box of stadiometer, hips and back of head touching bar, feet flat on floor, and against box. Subject was directed to "sit up straight but don't push up." It was found that a subject could increase her sitting height as much as .3 inches by pushing up, due to contracting the muscles on the back of the thigh. This was to be avoided as the measure desired was that of the bony structure of the trunk and head.

HEIGHT UNDER KNEE. Measured with calipers from the board on which the feet rested to the under side of the thigh just back of the knee. This measure would be somewhat greater than the height of the chair seat, the degree of difference depending upon the conformation and length of the thigh.

HEIGHT OF THIGH ABOVE SEAT. With the subject seated in a chair with wood seat 15.5 inches front to back, operator placed the end of the calipers on the chair seat at the side of the thigh and brought the crossbar down gently on the thigh directly over the front edge of the chair.

LENGTH OF THIGH. Subject seated as in preceding measure. End of caliper was placed at a mark on the side of chair opposite the inside of the chair back. Operator measured horizontally to top of patella (small bone on front of knee).