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MODÉLISATION DES DONNÉES ANTHROPOMÉTRIQUES

ANNEXES

Par :

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EPM/RT-87/36

(1987)

Gratuit

ANNEXE A

Norme BNQ 9990-105

"Systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées"

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COMITÉ BNQ 9990-105

SYSTÈMES BIODYNAMIQUES DE COORDONNÉES

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PROJET

SYSTÈMES BIODYNAMIQUES DE COORDONNÉES

1. OBJET

La présente norme définit un ensemble de systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées, qui consistent en des systèmes de coordonnées orthogonales reliés entre eux par les principaux segments du corps de l'homme*, et utilisés en biodynamique.

D'autres systèmes de coordonnées orthogonales peuvent être définis selon des principes équivalents pour relier d'autres segments ou pour des applications particulières.

Les présents systèmes peuvent être aussi reliés à des systèmes de coordonnées extérieures tels que le système géocentrique dont l'axe principal est orienté selon les lois de la pesanteur, ou tels que le système héliocentrique dont l'origine des coordonnées est fixée au point ou à la surface de contact des forces, des mouvements et des mesures appliqués au corps.

2. DOMAINE D'APPLICATION

Ces systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées sont utilisés pour déterminer des points d'application et des directions se rapportant à des mesures, des mouvements et des forces. Ils peuvent servir aussi à des fins de comparaison de données entre les individus, et de relation entre la machine et l'homme en vue de la construction adéquate de l'outillage ou d'un poste de travail.

3. DOCUMENT

Le document suivant apporte un complément à la présente norme, aux endroits indiqués dans le texte.

* Le terme "homme" doit être pris ici dans son sens générique désignant l'espèce humaine et s'applique aussi bien à la femme qu'à l'homme.



Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ), ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Cité parlementaire, Québec, G1R 4Z8.

BNQ 9990-110/1985

Mesures anthropométriques - Définition des points repères.

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4. VOCABULAIRE

Les termes utilisés dans le présent document sont ceux habituellement employés dans le domaine et sont conformes à ceux définis dans le document BNQ 9990-110.

5. PRINCIPES

5.1 Orientation géométrique

Dans le présent document, l'orientation géométrique des parties du corps est déterminée par un système de coordonnées orthogonales composé d'un "point centre" ou "origine" ainsi que des trois axes X, Y, Z.

Ces axes X, Y, Z sont des droites infinies, perpendiculaires les unes aux autres, passant par le point centre ou origine.

Un des trois plans de référence, plan formé par deux axes (XY, YZ, ZX) et non ajusté d'après la surface de la terre, est adopté et retenu sous l'appellation "plan de référence".

5.2 Repères osseux

Dans le présent document, le système biodynamique de coordonnées est défini par un "point centre" ou "origine" basé sur des repères anatomiques reconnus, stables et identifiables par voie non sanglante. De plus, les systèmes d'axe sont tous basés et orientés d'après des repères osseux.

5.3 Directions positive et négative

Pour les segments uniques* (comme le tronc), les systèmes de coordonnées orthogonales sont des "systèmes à droite", soit positifs de l'arrière vers l'avant (axe des X), de droite à gauche (axe des Y) et de bas en haut (axe des Z).

Pour les segments qui existent dans le corps humain en deux (2) exemplaires**, un à gauche et un à droite (comme les bras), le "système

* Segments appelés aussi "segments impairs".

** Segments appelés aussi "segments pairs".



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me à droite" comprend les segments appartenant à la moitié droite du corps, alors que le "système à gauche" comprend les segments appartenant à la moitié gauche du corps. Le système à gauche est positif de l'arrière vers l'avant (axe des X), de gauche à droite (axe des Y) et de bas en haut (axe des Z).

Dans le cas du système biodynamique de coordonnées des mains, celles-ci doivent être considérées ouvertes quand l'intérieur de la main est dirigé vers l'avant et que le dessus de la main est dirigé vers l'arrière.

5.4 Utilisation de mannequins

Lorsque certains dispositifs sont utilisés pour reproduire une ou plusieurs des caractéristiques anthropométriques ou dynamiques du corps humain à des fins d'expérience ou d'essais, les systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées définis dans le présent document doivent être pris en considération. Parmi ces dispositifs se trouvent:

- a) le mannequin anthropomorphe: celui-ci simule l'apparence générale et les caractéristiques anatomiques du corps humain;
- b) le mannequin anthropométrique: celui-ci reproduit les dimensions et l'amplitude de mouvement du corps humain;
- c) le mannequin anthropodynamique: celui-ci simule les caractéristiques dynamiques du corps humain selon un système d'axes;
- d) le mannequin cinématique: celui-ci reproduit certaines des propriétés balistiques du corps humain.

6. SYSTÈMES DE COORDONNÉES ORTHOGONALES DES SEGMENTS DU CORPS HUMAIN

Les principaux segments du corps humain rattachés à ces systèmes de coordonnées orthogonales sont: la tête, le cou, le thorax, l'épaule, l'abdomen, le pelvis, la cuisse, la jambe, le pied, le bras, l'avant-bras et la main.

Chaque système est défini par

- a) un point centre (origine);
- b) un plan de référence;
- c) des axes de référence X, Y, Z;
- d) des points de liaison de ce système avec un autre système adjacent.



PROJET

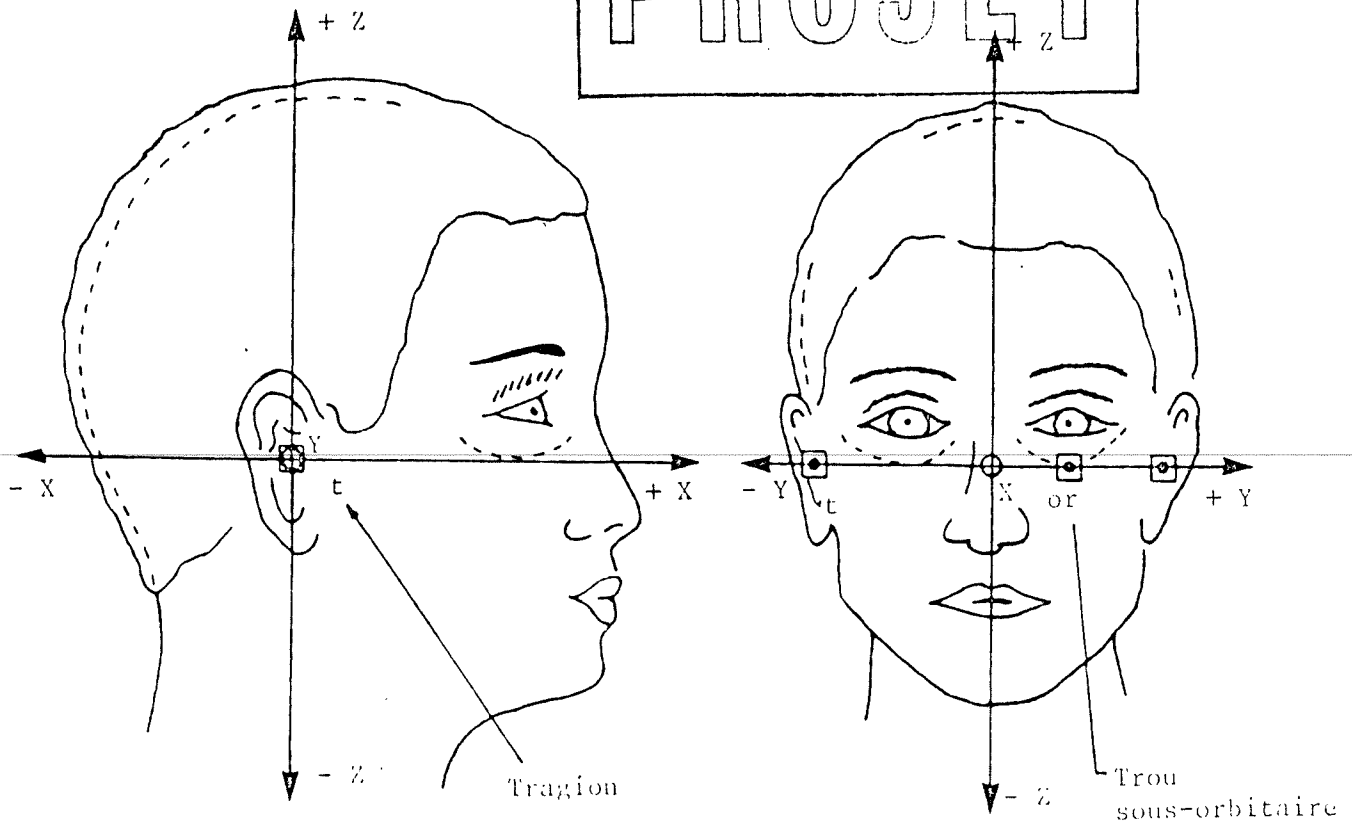


FIGURE 1 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE LA TÊTE

6.1 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de la tête

6.1.1 Point centre

Le milieu d'une ligne reliant les deux tragions, soit 5 mm sous le bord supérieur des deux méats auditifs externes ou porions.

6.1.2 Plan de référence*

Plan horizontal défini par les points suivants:

- a) le tragion droit;
- b) le tragion gauche;

* Le plan de référence de la tête est connu des anatomistes sous le nom de "plan de Francfort".



- c) le point orbitaire inférieur gauche (point le plus déclive du rebord antérieur de l'orbite de l'œil gauche).

6.1.3

Axes de référence

- a) Axe Y: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint les deux tragions, positif vers la gauche.
- b) Axe X: situé dans le plan de référence, perpendiculaire à l'axe Y, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Z: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers le haut.

6.1.4

Points de liaison

Voir article 6.2.4.

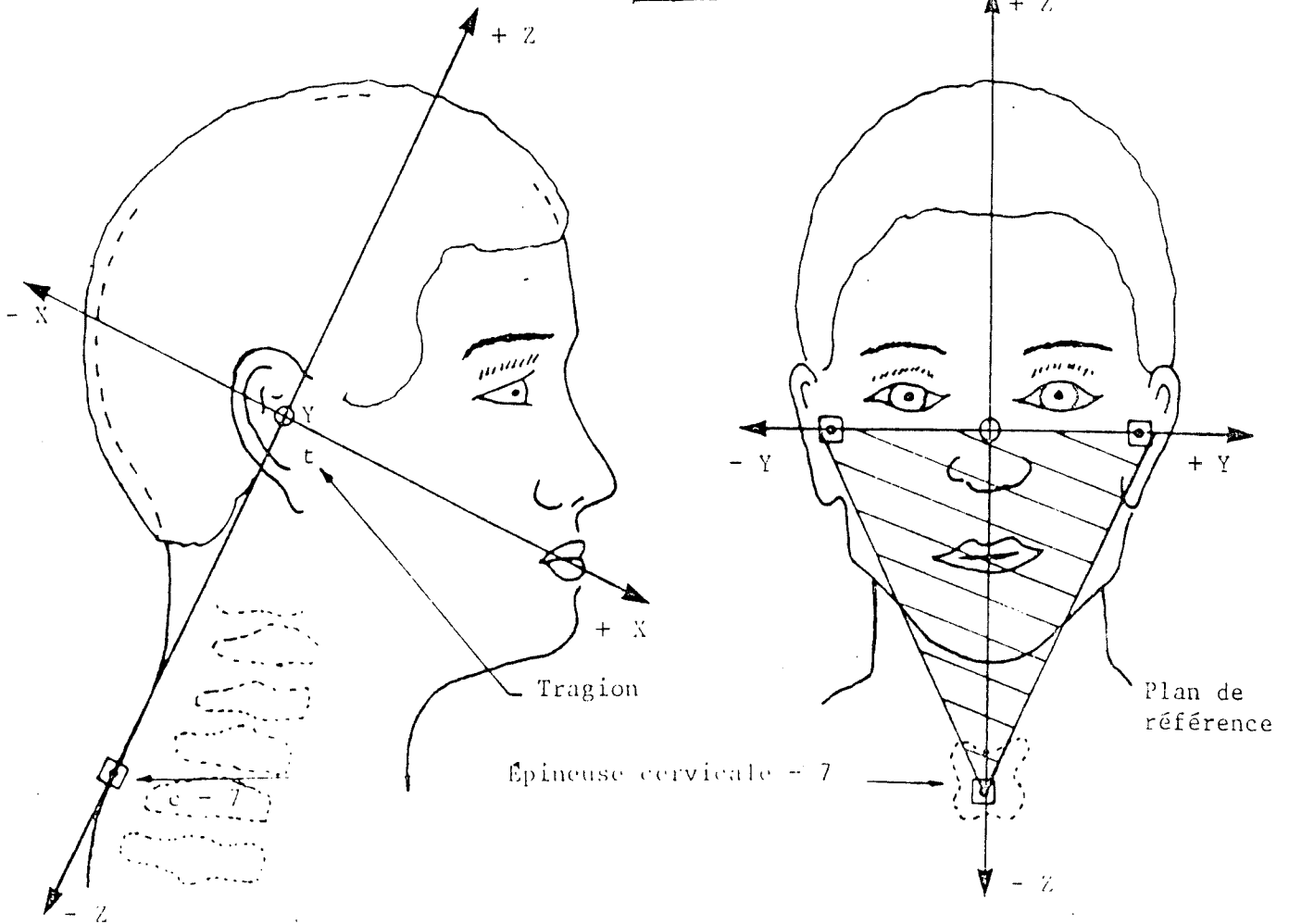
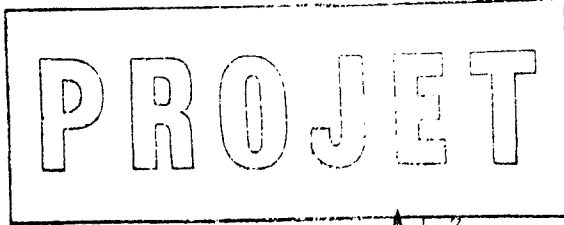


FIGURE 2 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DU COU



6.2 Système biodynamique de coordonnées du cou

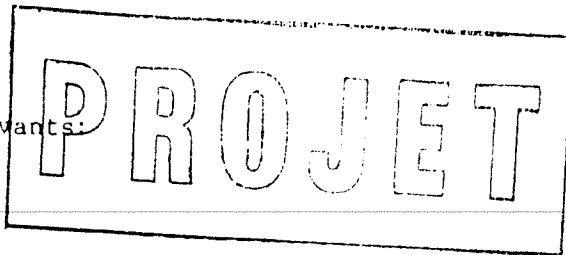
6.2.1 Point centre

Le milieu d'une ligne reliant les deux tragions (voir article 6.1.1).

6.2.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) le tragion droit;
- b) le tragion gauche;
- c) l'épineuse de la 7^e vertèbre cervicale.

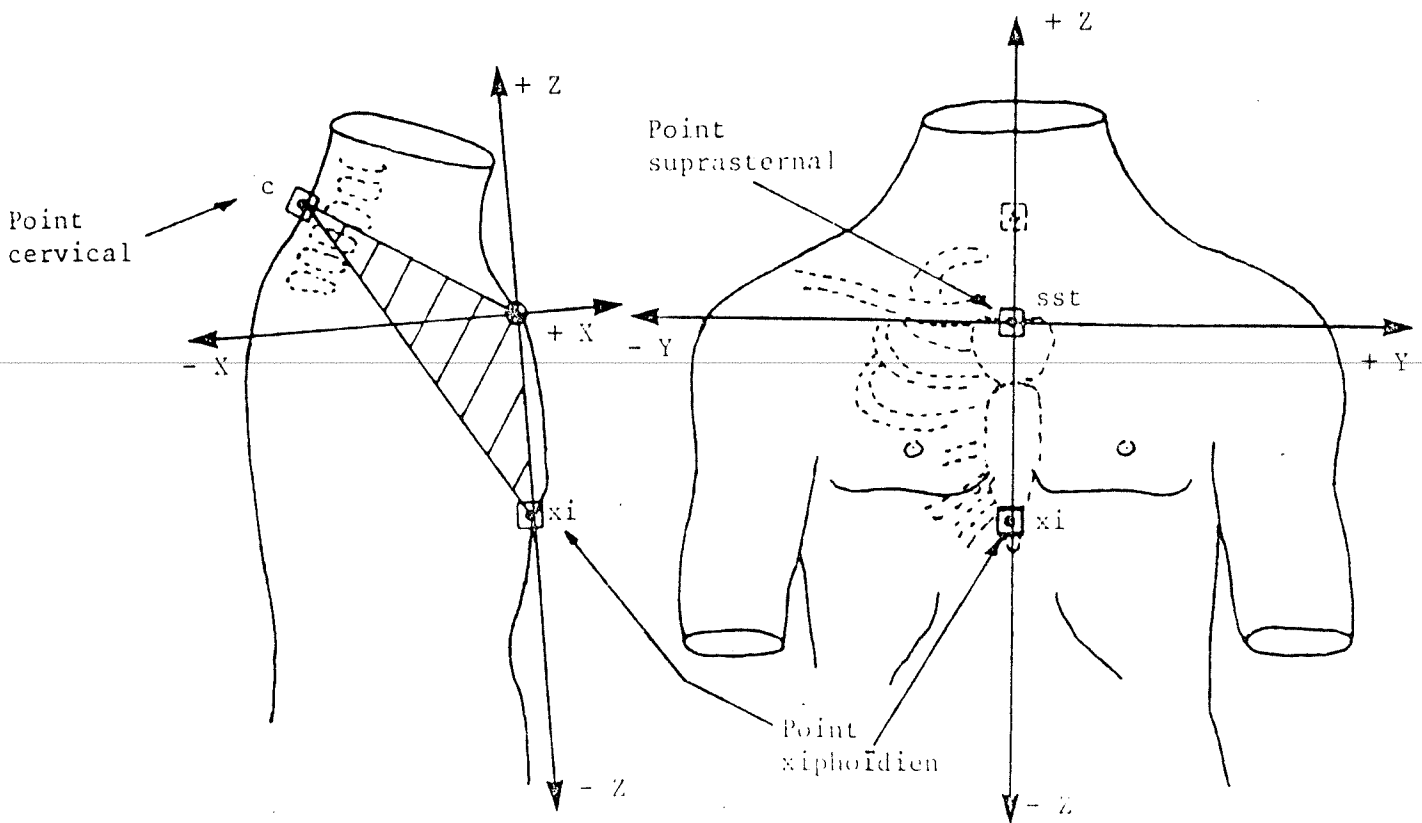


6.2.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Y: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint les deux tragions, positif vers la gauche.
- b) Axe X: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Z: situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers le haut.

6.2.4 Points de liaison

- a) L'axe Y et le point centre sont communs aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du cou et de la tête.
- b) Les axes X des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du cou et de la tête sont généralement distincts; l'angle entre ces axes X est positif quand l'axe X de la tête est au-dessus de celui du cou; il est une mesure de la flexion et de l'hyperextension de la tête.



6.3 Système biodynamique de coordonnées du thorax*

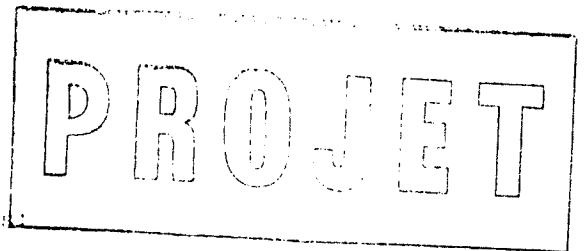
6.3.1 Point centre

La fourchette sternale.

6.3.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) la fourchette sternale;
- b) le point xiphoïdien;
- c) l'épineuse de la 7^e vertèbre cervicale.

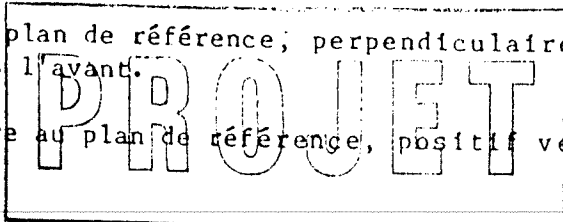


* Souvent appelé "système biodynamique de coordonnées du tronc".



6.3.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: axe de base défini par la ligne passant par le point xyphoïdien et par la fourchette sternale, positif vers le haut.
- b) Axe X: situé dans le plan de référence; perpendiculaire à l'axe Z, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Y: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers la gauche.



6.3.4 Point de liaison

La 7^e vertèbre cervicale est un point commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du cou et du thorax.

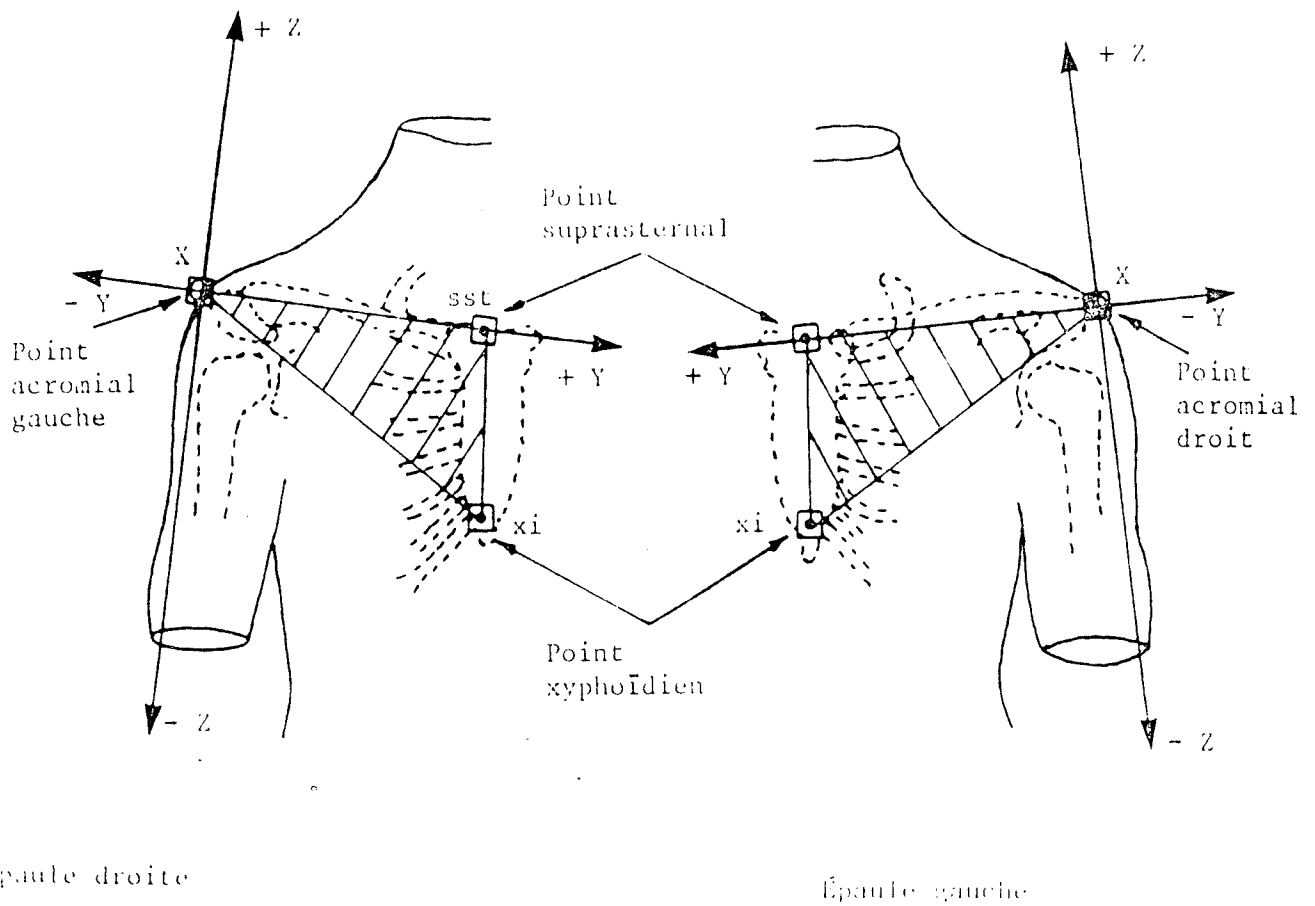


FIGURE 4 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE L'ÉPAULE



6.4 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'épaule

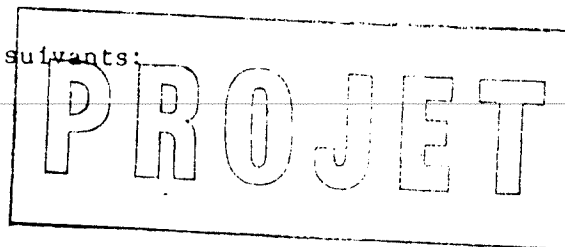
6.4.1 Point centre

Le point acromial droit pour le système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'épaule droite, et le point acromial gauche pour le système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'épaule gauche*.

6.4.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) le point acromial**;
- b) la fourchette sternale;
- c) le point xyphoïdien.



6.4.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Y: axe de base défini par la ligne passant par le point centre ou point acromial et se dirigeant vers la fourchette sternale, positif du centre vers la fourchette sternale.
- b) Axe X: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Z: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire à l'axe Y, positif vers le haut.

6.4.4 Points de liaison

- a) Le point xyphoïdien et la fourchette sternale sont des points communs aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de l'épaule droite et de l'épaule gauche.
- b) Le point xyphoïdien est aussi un point commun au système biodynamique de coordonnées du thorax, mais leurs axes X et Z ne sont pas exactement parallèles, et l'angle qu'ils forment peut varier avec la position des épaules.

* C'est un système à droite pour l'épaule droite et un système à gauche pour l'épaule gauche.

** Droit ou gauche selon le système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'épaule droite ou de l'épaule gauche.

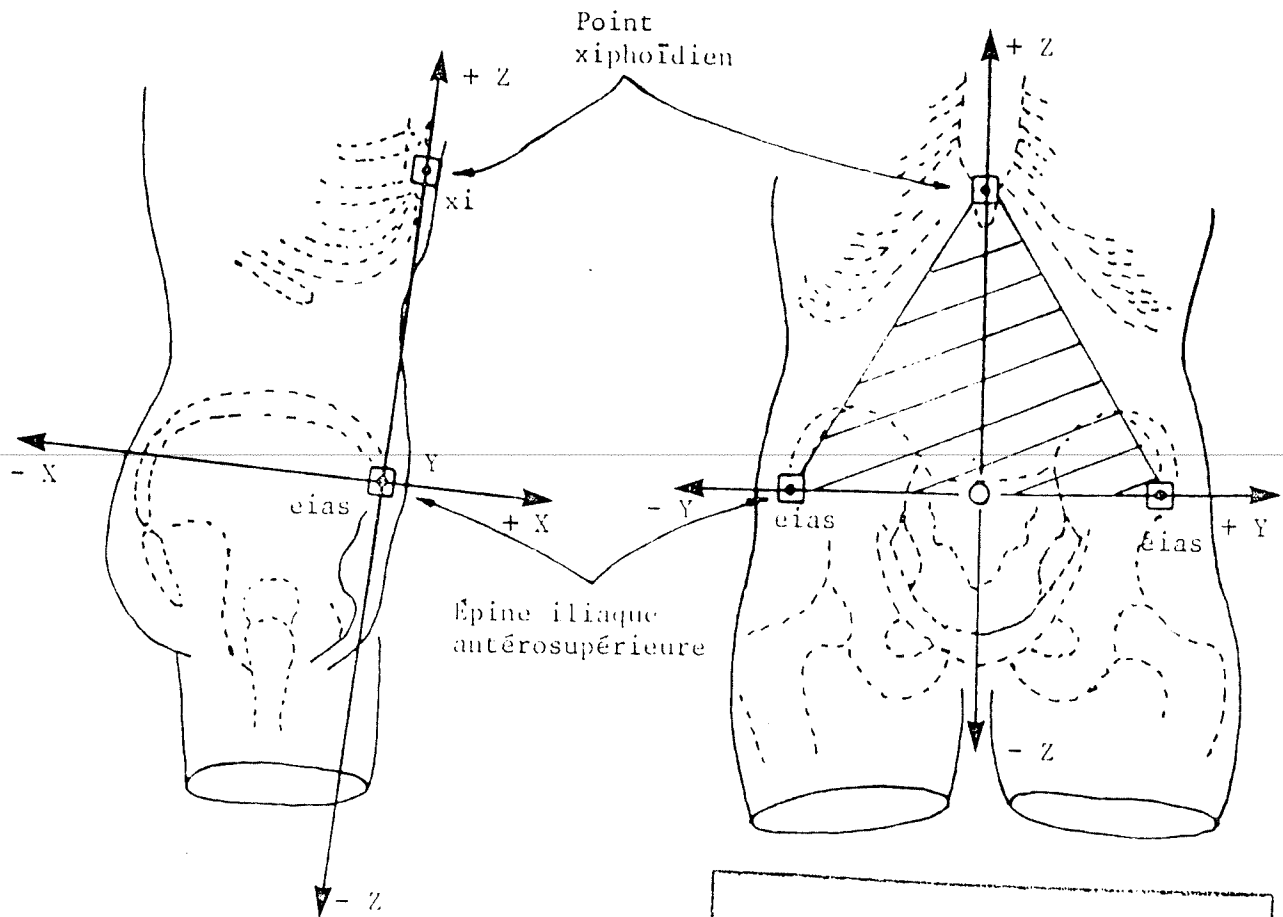


FIGURE 5 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE L'ABDOMEN

6.5 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'abdomen

Ce système fait le lien entre le système biodynamique de coordonnées du thorax et celui du pelvis.

6.5.1 Point centre

Le milieu d'une ligne reliant les épinnes iliaques antérosupérieures droite et gauche (ligne bisiliaque).

6.5.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) l'épine iliaque antérosupérieure gauche;
- b) l'épine iliaque antérosupérieure droite;
- c) le point xiphoïdien.



6.5.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Y: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint les deux épines iliaques antéro-supérieures, positif vers la gauche.
- b) Axe X: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Z: situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers le haut.

6.5.4 Points de liaison

- a) Le point xyphoïdien est commun aux plans de référence des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de l'abdomen et du thorax.
- b) L'axe Z, perpendiculaire à l'axe Y au point centre, peut être distinct du segment allant au point xyphoïdien; l'angle situé entre l'axe Z et ce segment mesure le degré de rotation du tronc.
- c) L'axe Y est commun au système biodynamique de coordonnées du pelvis.

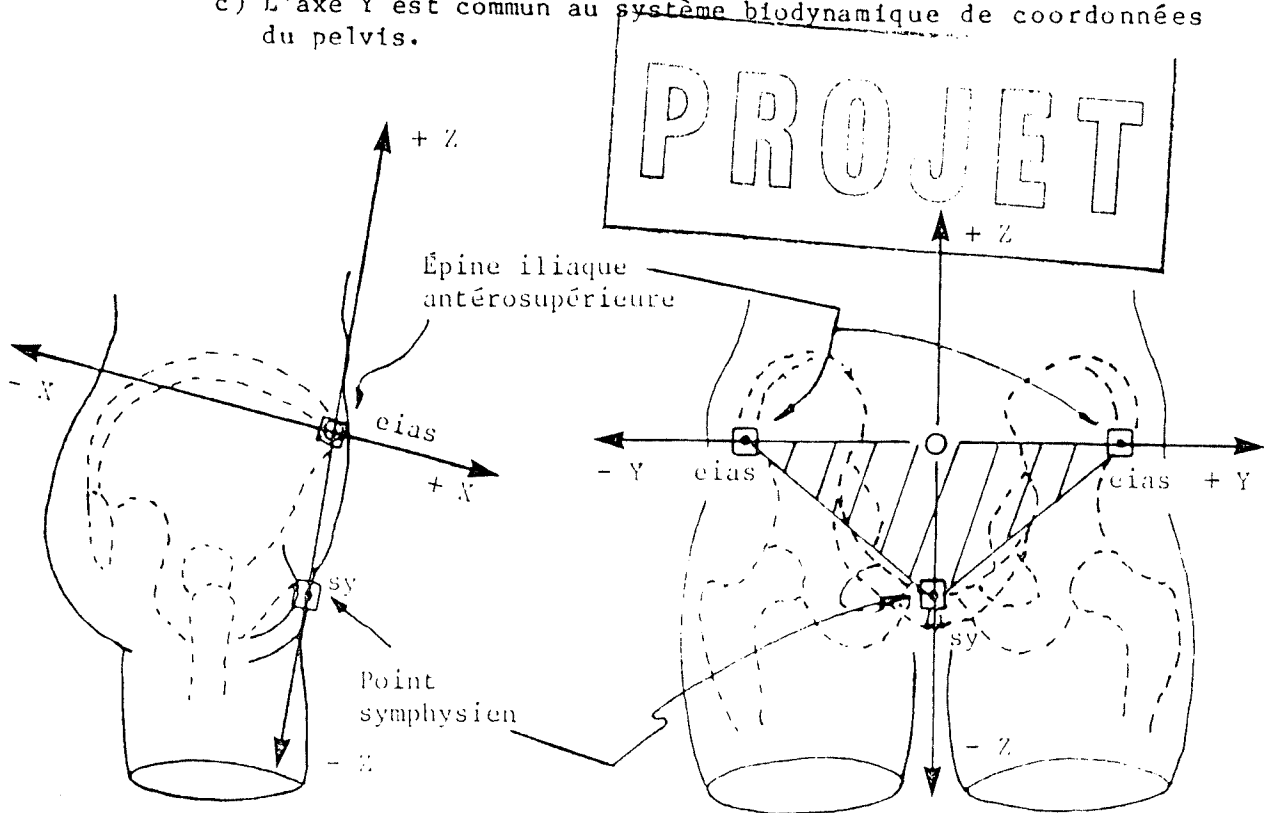


FIGURE 6 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DU PELVIS



6.6 Système biodynamique de coordonnées du pelvis

6.6.1 Point centre

Le milieu d'une ligne imaginaire reliant les épines iliaques antéro-supérieures droite et gauche (ligne bisiliaque).

6.6.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) l'épine iliaque antéro-supérieure droite;
- b) l'épine iliaque antéro-supérieure gauche;
- c) le point symphysien.

6.6.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Y: axe de base défini par la ligne reliant les épines iliaques antéro-supérieures droite et gauche, positif vers la gauche.
- b) Axe X: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Z: situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers le haut.

6.6.4 Points de liaison

- a) L'axe Y et le point centre sont communs aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de l'abdomen et du pelvis.
- b) L'angle situé entre les axes X des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du pelvis et de l'abdomen, mesure la flexion et l'hyperextension du torse.

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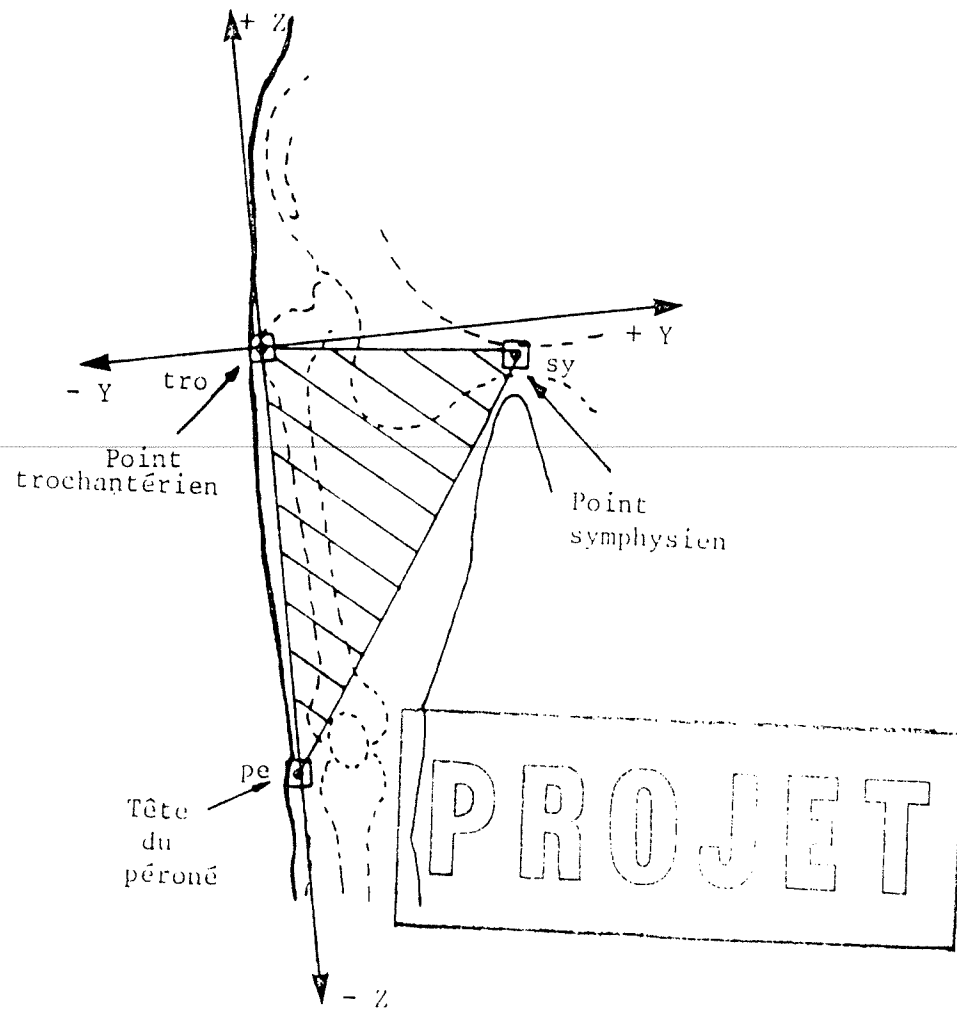


FIGURE 7 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE LA CUISSE

6.7 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de la cuisse

6.7.1 Point centre

Le point trochantérien.

6.7.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) la tête du péroné;



- b) le point symphysien;
- c) le point trochantérien.

PROJET

6.7.3

Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: passe par la tête du péroné et par le point trochantérien, positif vers le haut.
- b) Axe Y: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire à l'axe Z dans le plan de référence, positif vers l'intérieur ou vers l'autre jambe.
- c) Axe X: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.

6.7.4

Point de liaison

Le point symphysien est un point commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du pelvis, de la cuisse droite et de la cuisse gauche.

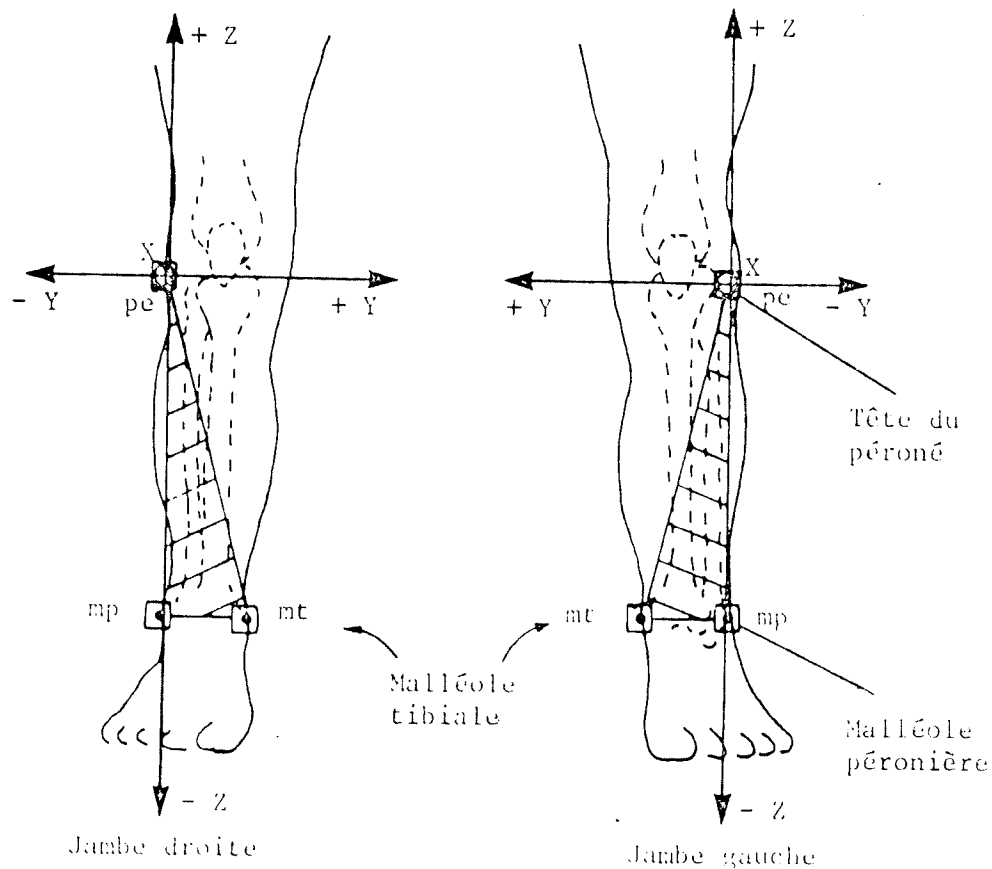


FIGURE 3 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE LA JAMBE



6.8 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de la jambe

6.8.1 Point centre

La tête du péroné ou fibula.

6.8.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants

- a) la tête du péroné (fibula);
- b) la malléole péronière (point malléolaire externe);
- c) la malléole tibiale (point malléolaire interne).

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6.8.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint la malléole péronière à la tête du péroné, positif vers le haut.
- b) Axe X: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Y: passe par le centre, situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers l'intérieur ou l'autre jambe.

6.8.4 Points de liaison

- a) La tête du péroné est un point commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de la cuisse et de la jambe.
- b) Les axes Z des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de la jambe et de la cuisse sont distincts; l'angle situé entre ces deux axes est la mesure de la flexion de la jambe par rapport au genou; il est positif en flexion, nul en extension.

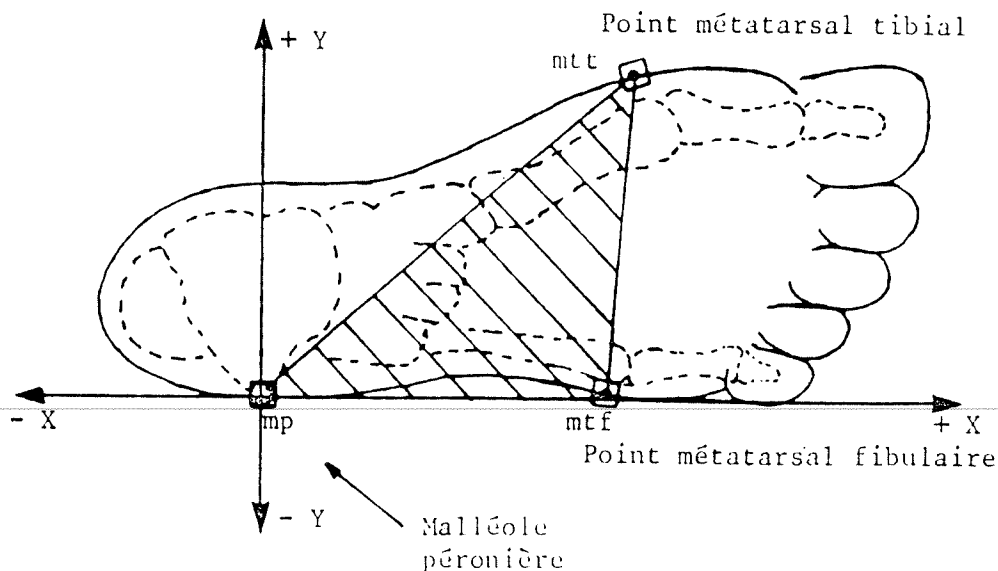
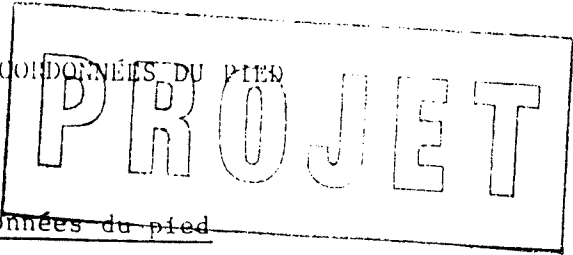


FIGURE 9 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DU PIED



6.9 Système biodynamique de coordonnées du pied

Pour le pied en appui au sol, les trois sommets des points de référence du plan peuvent être projetés sur la surface de contact.

6.9.1 Point centre

La malléole péronière.

6.9.2 Plan de référence

Plan oblique défini par les points suivants:

- a) la malléole péronière;
- b) le point intérieur de la 1^{re} articulation métatarso-phalangienne ou hallux;
- c) le point interne de la 5^e articulation métatarso-phalangienne ou quintus.

6.9.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe X: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint la malléole péronière et le point extrême de la 5^e articulation métatarso-phalangienne, positif vers l'avant.



- b) Axe Y: passe par le centre, situé dans le plan de référence, perpendiculaire à l'axe X, positif vers l'intérieur ou l'autre jambe.
- c) Axe Z: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers le haut.

6.9.4

Point de liaison

- a) La malléole péronière est commune aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de la jambe et du pied.
- b) L'axe X du pied et l'axe Z de la jambe ne sont pas nécessairement à angle droit et forment ce que l'on appelle l'angle du pied.

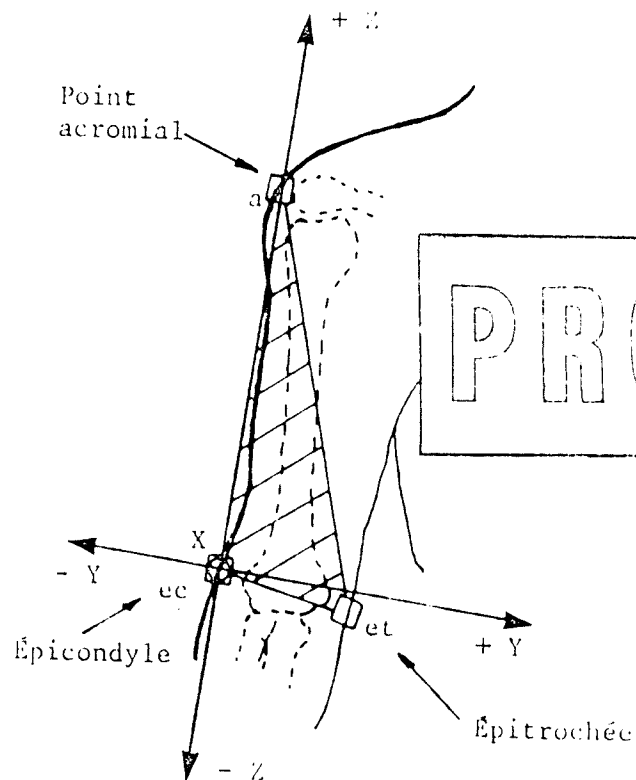


FIGURE 10 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DU BRAS

6.10 Système biodynamique de coordonnées du bras

6.10.1 Point centre

L'épicondyle.



6.10.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) l'épicondyle;
- b) l'épitrôchlée;
- c) le point acromial.

6.10.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint l'épicondyle au point acromial, positif vers le haut.
- b) Axe X: passe par le centre, perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant.
- c) Axe Y: passe par le centre, situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers l'intérieur ou le tronc.

6.10.4 Point de liaison

Le point acromial est commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du thorax et du bras.

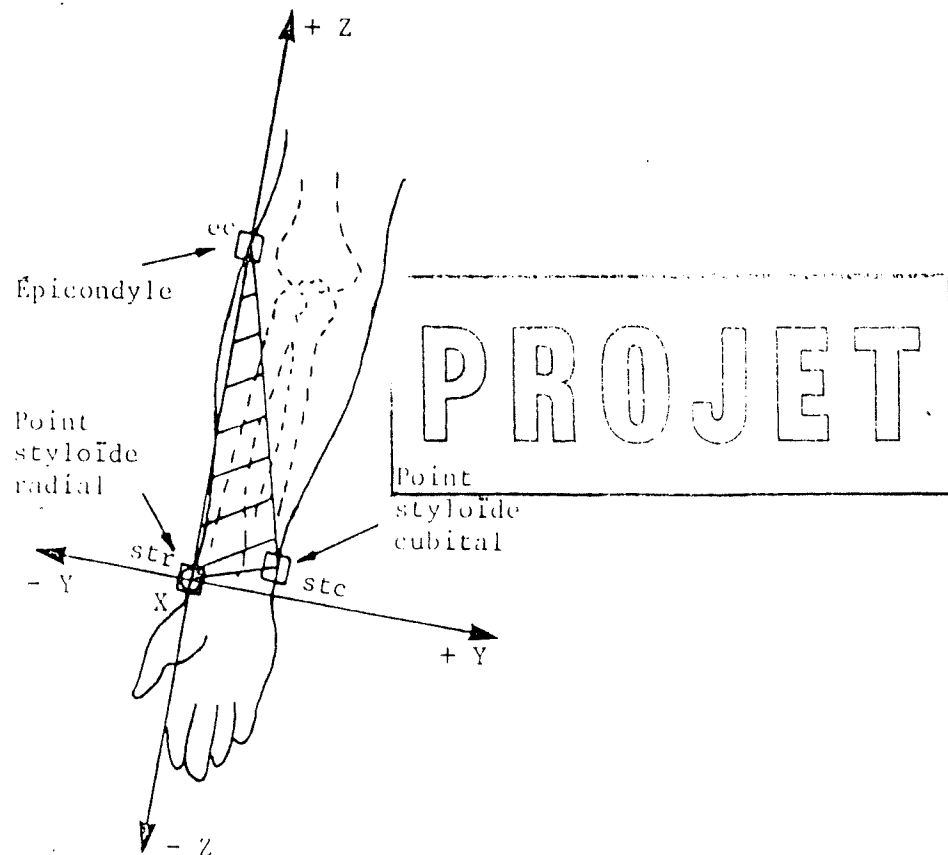


FIGURE 11 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE L'AVANT-BRAS



6.11 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de l'avant-bras

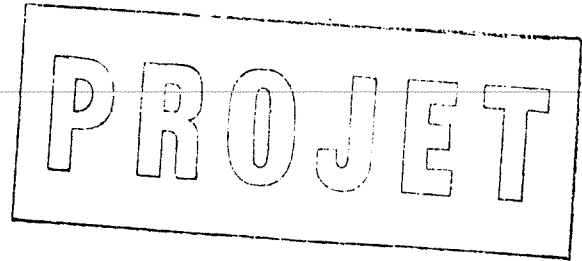
6.11.1 Point centre

La styloïde radiale, la main ouverte vers l'avant.

6.11.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les trois points suivants:

- a) la styloïde radiale;
- b) la styloïde cubitale;
- c) l'épicondyle.



6.11.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint la styloïde radiale à l'épicondyle, positif vers le haut.
- b) Axe X: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant, dans le sens du dos de la main vers la paume de la main.
- c) Axe Y: situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers l'intérieur ou le tronc.

6.11.4 Points de liaison

- a) L'épicondyle est un point commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du bras et de l'avant-bras.
- b) Les axes Z des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du bras et de l'avant-bras ne sont pas alignés; l'angle situé entre ces deux axes Z est la mesure de la rotation de l'avant-bras par rapport au bras; l'angle de la flexion est positif et l'angle de l'extension (possible en général chez la femme) est négatif.
- c) Les axes Y des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées du bras et de l'avant-bras sont distincts; l'angle situé entre ces deux axes Y est la mesure de la prosupination; il est positif dans le sens de la pronation.

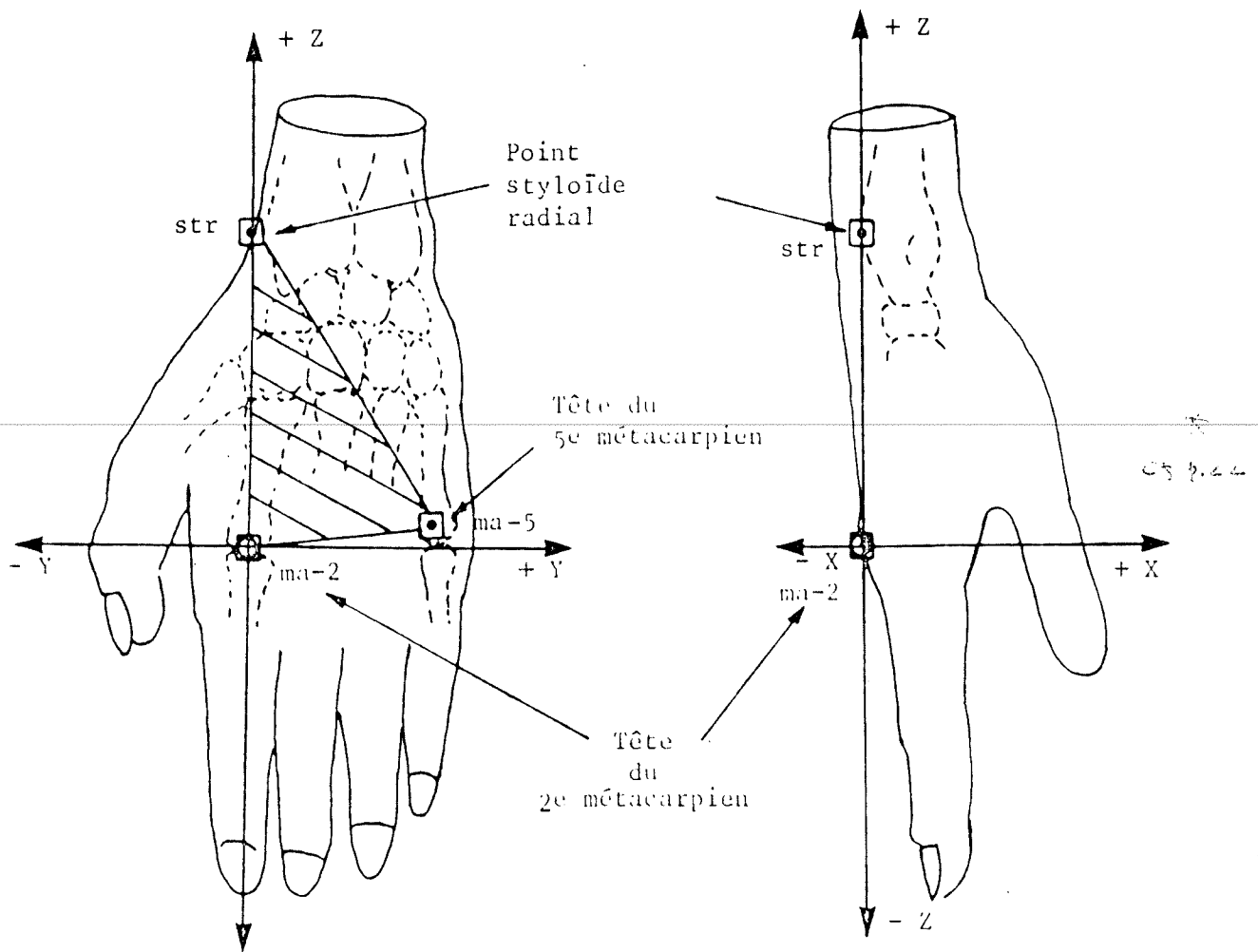
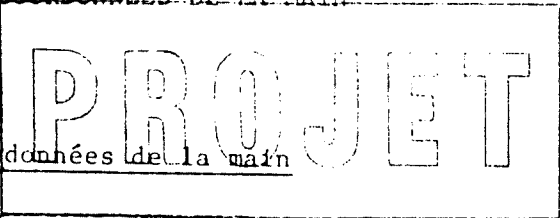


FIGURE 12 - SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE LA MAIN.



6.12 Système biodynamique de coordonnées de la main

6.12.1 Point centre

Le sommet de la tête du 2^e métacarpien.

6.12.2 Plan de référence

Plan défini par les points suivants:

- a) le sommet de la tête du 2^e métacarpien;
- b) le sommet de la tête du 5^e métacarpien;
- c) la styloïde radiale.



6.12.3 Axes de référence

- a) Axe Z: axe de base défini par la ligne qui joint la tête du 2^e os métacarpien à la styloïde radiale, positif en direction de l'avant-bras.
- b) Axe X: perpendiculaire au plan de référence, positif vers l'avant ou du dos de la main vers la paume de la main.
- c) Axe Y: situé dans le plan de référence, positif vers l'intérieur ou en direction du 5^e métacarpien.

6.12.4 Points de liaison

- a) La styloïde radiale est un point commun aux systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de la main et de l'avant-bras.
- b) Les axes Z des systèmes biodynamiques de coordonnées de l'avant-bras et de la main ne sont pas alignés; l'angle situé entre ces deux axes Z, mesuré dans les plans de référence, est positif pour l'inclinaison de la main vers le tronc ou cubitale, et négatif pour une inclinaison de la main vers l'extérieur ou radiale.

L'angle situé entre ces deux axes Z est positif pour une flexion de la main vers l'arrière ou dorsale, et négatif pour une flexion de la main vers l'avant ou ventrale.

NOTE - Le système ainsi défini est très proche des réalités fonctionnelles de la main. Il donne des axes Y et Z parallèles à l'axe naturel de la main qui appuie un objet, et pour un objet serré par la main, par exemple une tige. Il donne aussi un axe X normal à cet objet et un axe Y sensiblement parallèle à cet objet (voir figure 13).

PROJET

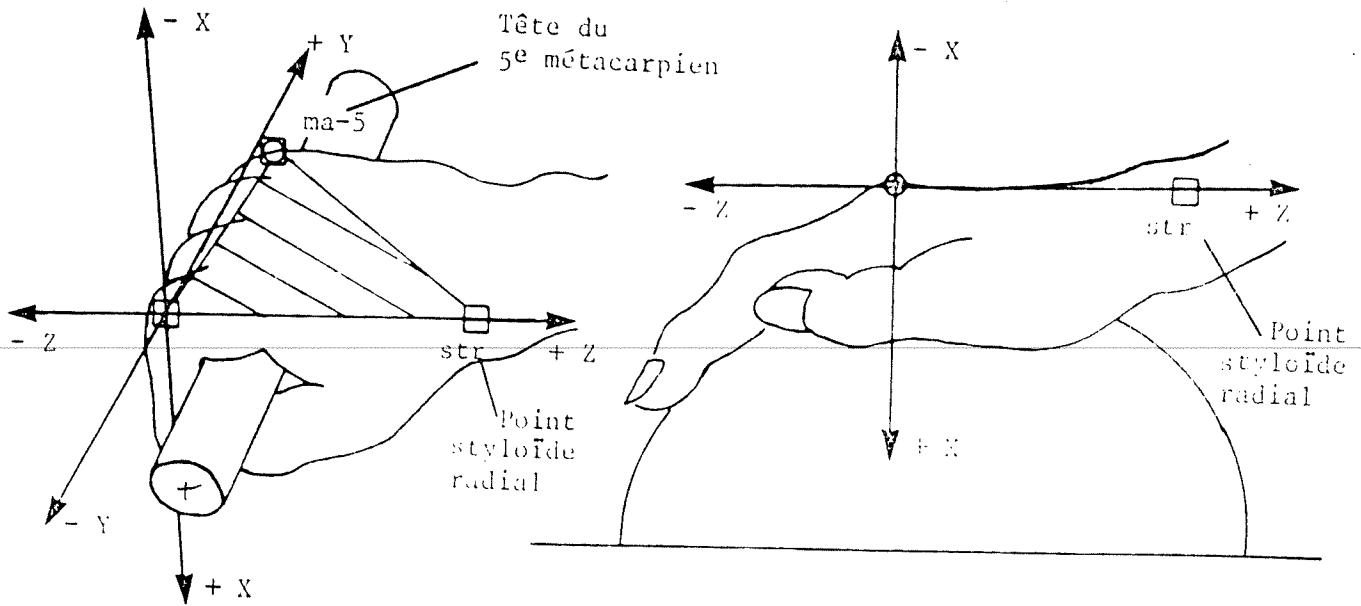


FIGURE 13 - EXEMPLES D'APPLICATION DU SYSTÈME BIODYNAMIQUE DE COORDONNÉES DE LA MAIN

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

PROJET

ANNEXE B

Définition des chaînons utilisés par Reynolds (1978)

THE ANATOMICAL FRAMEWORK

Joint Centers of Rotation and Linkage and Axis Systems
for Body Segments

1. Joint Centers of Rotation

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Head/Neck | -Midpoint of the interspace between the occipital condyles and the first cervical vertebra. |
| Neck/Thorax | -Midpoint of the interspace between the 7th cervical and 1st thoracic vertebral bodies.* |
| Thorax/ Lumbar | -Midpoint of the interspace between the 12th thoracic and 1st lumbar vertebral bodies.* |
| Lumbar/Sacral | -Midpoint of the interspace between the 5th lumbar and 1st sacral vertebral bodies.* |
| Sternoclavicular | -"Midpoint position of the palpable junction between the proximal end of clavicle and the sternum at the upper border (jugular notch) of the sternum." (Dempster, p. 123, 1955) |
| Claviscapular | -"Midpoint of a line between the coracoid tuberosity of the clavicle (at the posterior border of the bone) and the acromioclavicular articulation (or the tubercle at the lateral end of the clavicle); the point, however, should be visualized as on the underside of the clavicle."(Dempster, p. 123, 1955) |
| Glenohumeral | -"Midregion of the palpable bony mass of the head and tuberosities of the humerus; with the arm abducted about 45° relative to the vertebral margin of the scapula, a line dropped perpendicular to the long axis of the arm from the outermost margin of the acromion will approximately bisect the joint." (Dempster, p. 125, 1955) |
| Elbow | -"Midpoint on a line between (1) the lowest palpable point the medial epicondyle of the humerus, and (2) a point 8mm above the radiale (radiohumeral junction)." (Dempster p. 125, 1955) |
| Wrist | -"On the palmar side of the hand, the distal wrist crease at the palmaris longus tendon, or the midpoint of a line between the radial styloid and the center of the pisiform bone; on the dorsal side of the hand, the palpable groove between the lunate and capitate bones, on a line with metacarpal bone III." (Dempster p. 125, 1955) |
| Hip | -"(Lateral aspect of the hip). A point at the tip of the femoral trochanter 0.4 inch anterior to the most laterally projecting part of the femoral trochanter." (Dempster, p. 125, 1955) |
| Knee | -"Midpoint of a line between the centers of the posterior convexities of the femoral condyles." (Dempster, p. 125, 1955) |
| Ankle | -"Level of a line between the tip of the lateral malleolus of the fibula and a point 5mm distal to the tibial malleolus." (Dempster, p. 125, 1955). |

*These locations are defined relative to the last and first vertebrae of each of the major anatomical vertebrae groups. Thus, there are occasionally missing or additional vertebrae which would not change the functional definition of these links.

2. Body Segments: Recommended Links and Axis Systems

Head

Link: The straight line between the occipital condyle/C1 interspace center and the center of mass of the head.

Axis System: Formed relative to the Frankfort Plane which is the standard anthropometric measurement position parallel to the transverse (XY) plane. The Frankfort Plane (XY) is established by left infra-orbitale and right and left ear holes. The YZ plane will be perpendicular to the XY plane passing through the left and right ear holes. The XZ-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XY and YZ -planes passing through nasion in the mid-sagittal plane. Thus, the point of origin will be at the mid-point of the biporion axis. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XZ-and XY-planes; the +Y axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ-and YZ-planes. This axis closely approximates the system used in Chandler et al. (1975).

Neck

Link: The straight line between the occipital condyle/C1 and C7/T1 vertebral interspace joint centers.

Axis-System: Formed relative to the mid-sagittal plane (XZ) defined by the occipital condyle/C1 and C7/T1 vertebrae interspace centers and the most anterior chin/neck intersect point. The YZ-plane will be constructed as a perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the occipital condyle/C1 and C7/T1 vertebral interspace centers. The XY-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ and YZ-planes passing through the most anterior chin/neck intersect point. Thus, the point of origin will be at the intersection of the three planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Torso

Link: The straight line distance from the occipital condyle/C1 interspace joint center to the midpoint of a line passing through the right and left hip joint center.

Axis System: Formed relative to the mid-sagittal (XZ) plane defined by suprasternale and occipital condyle/C1 interspace and the hip joint centers midpoint. The YZ-plane will be formed as a perpendicular to the mid-sagittal plane passing through the occipital condyle/C1 interspace and the hip joint centers midpoint. The XY-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through suprasternale. Thus, the point of origin will be close to the C7/T1 interspace of the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection passing through the hip knee joint centers of rotation. The XY- plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the anterior surface point. Thus, the point of origin will be at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Thorax

Links: Thoraco-sternum - A closed linkage system composed of three links. The right and left transthorax are straight line distances from the C7/T1 interspace to the right and left sternoclavicular joint centers of rotation. The transternum link is a straight line distance between the right and left sternoclavicular joint centers of rotation. Clavicular - The straight line between the sternoclavicular and the claviscapular joint centers. Scapular - The straight line between the claviscapular and glenohumeral joint centers. Thoracic - The straight line between C7/T1 and T12/L1 vertebral body interspace joint centers.

Axis System: Formed relative to the mid-sagittal (XZ) plane defined by suprasternale and center of the vertebral body interspaces of C7/T1 and T12/L1. The YZ-plane will be formed as a perpendicular to the mid-sagittal plane passing through the C7/T1 interspace. The XY-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the C7/T1 interspace. Thus, the point of origin will be at the C7/T1 interspace. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Lumbar

Link: The straight line between the T12/L1 and L5/S1 vertebrae interspace joint centers.

Axis System: Formed relative to the mid-sagittal plane (XZ) defined by the T12/L1 and L5/S1 joint centers and umbilicus. The YZ-plane will be formed perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the T12/L1 and L5/S1 joint centers. The XY-plane will be formed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through L5/S1. Thus, the point of origin will be at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Pelvis

Links: The pelvis is treated as a closed-loop linkage system composed of three links. The right and left iliopelvic links are straight lines between the L5/S1 interspace joint center and a hip joint center. The transpelvic link is a straight line between the right and left hip joint centers.

Axis System: A frontal plane (YZ) will be established using symphysis and the right and left anterior superior iliac spines. The XY-plane will be constructed as a perpendicular to the YZ plane passing through the right and left anterior superior iliac spines. The XZ-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XY and YZ-planes passing through symphysis. The point of origin will lie on a line passing through the right and left anterior superior iliac spines approximately at the midpoint of the bispinous diameter. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes. The +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes and the +Z axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Upper Arm

Link: The straight line between the glenohumeral and elbow joint centers of rotation.

Axis System: A para-sagittal plane (XZ) will be constructed with the arm in the extended anatomical position using the glenohumeral and elbow joint centers of rotation and a point on the anterior surface of the skin overlying the maximum protrusion of the biceps brachii muscle approximately at the middle of the upper arm. The YZ-plane will be established perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the glenohumeral and elbow joint centers of rotation. The XY-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the anterior surface point. Thus, the origin of the axis system will be at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Forearm

Link: The straight line between the elbow and wrist joint centers of rotation.

Axis System: A para-sagittal plane (XZ) will be established with the arm in the extended anatomical position using the elbow and wrist joint centers of rotation and a point on the anterior surface of the skin mid-way along the length of the forearm. The YZ-plane will be established as a perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the elbow and wrist joint centers. The XY-plane will be constructed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the anterior surface point. Thus, the origin will be at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Hand

Link: The straight line between the wrist joint center of rotation and the center of mass of the hand.

Axis System: Formed relative to a para-sagittal plane (XZ) with the arm and hand in the extended anatomical position using the wrist joint center of rotation, the most dorsal point on metacarpal III and the most distal point at the tip of phalanx III. The YZ-plane will be established as a perpendicular to the XZ-plane and will pass through the wrist joint center and the phalanx III distal point. The XY-plane will be formed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the metacarpale III landmark. Thus, the point of origin of the axis system will lie at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Thigh

Link: The straight line between the hip and knee joint center of rotation.

Axis System: Formed relative to a para-sagittal plane (XZ) with the leg in the extended anatomical position using the hip and knee joint centers of rotation and a point on the anterior surface of the thigh lying approximately at mid-segment. The YZ-plane will be established as a perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the knee and hip joint centers of rotation. The XY-plane will be established as a normal to the YZ- and XZ-planes passing through the anterior surface point. Thus, the origin of the axis system will be at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Shank

Link: The straight line between the knee and ankle joint centers of rotation.

Axis System: Formed relative to a para-sagittal plane (XZ) with the leg in the extended anatomical position using the knee and ankle joint centers and a point on the anterior surface approximately at mid-segment. The YZ-plane will be constructed as a perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the knee and ankle joint centers of rotation. The XY-plane will be formed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the anterior surface landmark. Thus, the point of origin of the axis system will lie at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-planes; the +Y-axis will pass along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

Foot

Link: The straight line between the ankle joint center of rotation and the center of mass of the foot.

Axis System: Formed relative to a para-sagittal plane (XZ) with leg in the extended anatomical position using the ankle joint center, the most posterior point on the heel, and most anterior point on the tip of the second toe. The YZ-plane is constructed perpendicular to the XZ-plane passing through the most posterior and anterior points of the foot. The XY-plane is formed as a normal to the XZ- and YZ-planes passing through the ankle joint center. Thus, the point of origin of the axis system lies at the intersection of the three orthogonal planes. The +X-axis will pass anteriorly along the intersection of the XY- and XZ-axis; and the +Y-axis will pass laterally along the intersection of the XY- and YZ-planes; and the +Z-axis will pass superiorly along the intersection of the XZ- and YZ-planes.

ANNEXE C

Équations de régression de McConville et Churchill (1976)

ANNEXE C.1

Multiple regression equations for predicting
male and female anthropometry from body weight and stature

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND STATURE*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | SE EST |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | STATURE IN MM | |
| WEIGHT | 1.000 | 1.000*WT | + 0.00*HT | 0.00 |
| HEIGHT (STATURE) | 1.000 | 0.000*WT | + 1.000*HT | 0.00 |
| CERVICAL HEIGHT | .977 | .097*WT | + .972*HT | 96.60 |
| ACROMION HEIGHT | .961 | .221*WT | + .853*HT | 98.24 |
| PAOIAL HEIGHT | .924 | .254*WT | + .634*HT | 45.58 |
| STYLION HEIGHT | .843 | .199*WT | + .499*HT | 53.72 |
| DACTYLIC HEIGHT | .774 | .185*WT | + .405*HT | 78.25 |
| SUPRASTERNAL HGHT | .976 | .187*WT | + .833*HT | 58.05 |
| NIPPLE HEIGHT | .949 | -.019*WT | + .806*HT | 134.14 |
| WAIST HT-OMPHALION | .925 | -.159*WT | + .733*HT | 207.06 |
| ILIACRISTAL HT | .914 | .107*WT | + .690*HT | 150.79 |
| BUTTOCK HEIGHT | .870 | .001*WT | + .617*HT | 193.66 |
| TROCHANTERIC HGHT | .987 | -.100*WT | + .642*HT | 181.04 |
| GLUTEAL FURROW HGT | .879 | -.113*WT | + .599*HT | 213.92 |
| CROTCH HEIGHT | .861 | -.216*WT | + .613*HT | 199.35 |
| PATELLA TOP HEIGHT | .855 | .010*WT | + .752*HT | 99.19 |
| KNEE GIPC HEIGHT | .859 | .019*WT | + .342*HT | 113.87 |
| FIBULAR HEIGHT | .845 | -.012*WT | + .310*HT | 109.53 |
| CALF HEIGHT | .747 | .026*WT | + .264*HT | 117.62 |
| ANKLE HEIGHT | .472 | -.026*WT | + .092*HT | 21.66 |
| SITTING HEIGHT | .739 | .104*WT | + .395*HT | 270.67 |
| EYE HEIGHT/SITTING | .739 | .061*WT | + .349*HT | 179.71 |
| MIDSHOULDER HT/SIT | .715 | .260*WT | + .261*HT | 137.25 |
| ACROMION H"GT/SIT | .666 | .284*WT | + .245*HT | 126.35 |
| ELBOW REST HGT/SIT | .772 | .230*WT | + .029*HT | 151.02 |
| KNEE HEIGHT/SITTING | .667 | .133*WT | + .332*HT | 54.15 |
| POPLITEAL HGHT/SIT | .355 | -.191*WT | + .339*HT | 131.32 |
| BUTTOCK-KNEE LGTH | .712 | .419*WT | + .257*HT | 75.10 |
| BUTTOCK-POPLITEAL | .729 | .347*WT | + .224*HT | 46.54 |
| SHOULDER-ELBOW LGTH | .753 | .013*WT | + .207*HT | 9.04 |
| ACROMION-PATELLA L | .720 | .018*WT | + .195*HT | 19.38 |
| ELBOW-WRIST LENGTH | .738 | .071*WT | + .163*HT | 6.35 |
| PAOIAL-STYLION LM | .703 | .074*WT | + .155*HT | 12.64 |
| ELBOW-GIPC LENGTH | .757 | .021*WT | + .193*HT | 5.85 |
| THUMB-TIP REACH | .680 | .156*WT | + .406*HT | 55.14 |
| THUMB-TIP H"CH/XTD | .740 | .150*WT | + .479*HT | 91.87 |
| SLEEVE INSEAM | .717 | -.145*WT | + .322*HT | 59.99 |
| BIACROMIAL BREADTH | .482 | .317*WT | + .062*HT | 242.10 |
| BIPELVIC BREADTH | .876 | 1.042*WT | - .061*HT | 409.86 |
| CHEST BREADTH | .764 | -.829*WT | + .059*HT | 287.91 |
| WAIST BIRTH-CMFM"N | .870 | 1.065*WT | - .090*HT | 265.84 |
| HIP BREADTH | .809 | .714*WT | - .001*HT | 270.82 |
| HIP BREADTH SITTING | .959 | .970*WT | - .075*HT | 271.33 |
| ELBOW BIRTH BONE/R | .500 | .052*WT | + .016*HT | 33.38 |
| F"ARM-F"ARM BIRTH | .729 | 1.443*WT | + .134*HT | 570.88 |
| KNEE BIRTH BONE/R | .694 | .111*WT | + .017*HT | 56.53 |
| CHEST DEPTH | .732 | .805*WT | - .082*HT | 251.73 |
| WAIST DEPTH-CMFM"N | .605 | .940*WT | - .116*HT | 264.98 |
| BUTTOCK DEPTH | .851 | .922*WT | - .094*HT | 247.30 |
| THIGH CLEARANCE HT | .821 | .603*WT | - .070*HT | 164.85 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND STATURE*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | | SE EST |
|------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | STATURE IN CM | | |
| NECK CIRC - MAXIMUM | .719 | .715*WT - | .061*HT + | 366.93 | 13.29 |
| SHOULDER CIRCUMFERENCE | .841 | 2.463*WT - | .142*HT + | 1000.43 | 31.45 |
| CHEST CIRCUMFERENCE | .861 | 2.857*WT - | .264*HT + | 957.13 | 32.30 |
| WAIST CIR-CMPH/MN | .893 | 3.469*WT - | .352*HT + | 899.02 | 33.19 |
| WAIST CIR-CMPH/SIT | .866 | 3.448*WT - | .390*HT + | 966.56 | 37.38 |
| BUTTCK CIRCUMFERENCE | .932 | 2.574*WT - | .138*HT + | 763.56 | 20.01 |
| BUTTCK CIRCUM/SIT | .899 | 3.055*WT - | .179*HT + | 863.81 | 29.40 |
| VERTICAL TRUNK CIR | .857 | 2.269*WT + | .325*HT + | 710.83 | 36.83 |
| VERT IFUNK CIR/SIT | .814 | 1.910*WT + | .377*HT + | 613.45 | 40.34 |
| UPPER THIGH CIRCUM | .897 | 2.096*WT - | .213*HT + | 602.85 | 19.62 |
| UPPER THIGH C/SIT | .914 | 2.043*WT - | .193*HT + | 566.47 | 17.31 |
| KNEE CIRCUMFERENCE | .848 | .832*WT - | .007*HT + | 255.53 | 10.99 |
| KNEE CIRCUM/CE/SIT | .855 | .847*WT - | .000*HT + | 246.65 | 11.01 |
| CALF CIRCUM/RIGHT | .911 | .946*WT - | .081*HT + | 350.66 | 13.62 |
| ANKLE CIRCUMFERENCE | .895 | .424*WT - | .010*HT + | 168.00 | 9.09 |
| SCYE CIRCUMFERENCE | .742 | .932*WT - | .015*HT + | 338.94 | 18.63 |
| BICEPS C-EXTEND/RT | .856 | 1.072*WT - | .137*HT + | 363.85 | 12.08 |
| BICEPS C-FLEXED/RT | .819 | .984*WT - | .112*HT + | 354.71 | 12.96 |
| ELBOW CIR-EXTENDED | .786 | .556*WT - | .021*HT + | 218.30 | 8.86 |
| ELBOW CIRC-FLEXED | .607 | .448*WT + | .026*HT + | 168.63 | 13.94 |
| LOWER ARM C-FLEXED | .717 | .560*WT - | .023*HT + | 240.41 | 11.01 |
| WRIST CIRCUMFERENCE | .589 | .239*WT + | .009*HT + | 117.76 | 7.46 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-SCYE | .527 | .435*WT + | .007*HT + | 196.61 | 15.38 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-ELBOW | .701 | .393*WT + | .206*HT + | 173.97 | 18.66 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-WRIST | .789 | .424*WT + | .356*HT + | 203.17 | 21.60 |
| SHOULDER LENGTH | .359 | .086*WT + | .054*HT + | 56.24 | 11.77 |
| INTERSCYE | .414 | .312*WT - | .072*HT + | 374.08 | 34.25 |
| INTERSCYE MAXIMUM | .655 | .468*WT + | .059*HT + | 360.58 | 21.97 |
| WAIST FRONT-CMPH/MN | .584 | .499*WT + | .058*HT + | 214.11 | 17.97 |
| CROTCH LGTH-CMPH/MN | .725 | 1.461*WT + | .025*HT + | 407.28 | 30.54 |
| WAIST BACK-CMPH/MN | .604 | .165*WT + | .198*HT + | 90.29 | 18.93 |
| FOOT LENGTH | .693 | .092*WT + | .114*HT + | 51.69 | 8.57 |
| FOOT BREADTH | .507 | .074*WT + | .021*HT + | 47.40 | 4.26 |
| GALL-OF-FOOT CIRC | .534 | .252*WT + | .044*HT + | 126.56 | 10.00 |
| BI-MALLEOLAR BROTTH | .547 | .059*WT + | .013*HT + | 30.26 | 3.20 |
| LAT'L MALLECLUS HT | .463 | .037*WT + | .033*HT + | 6.18 | 4.80 |
| MED'L MALLECLUS HT | .444 | .039*WT + | .032*HT + | 21.93 | 5.09 |
| HAND LENGTH | .654 | .028*WT + | .091*HT + | 41.86 | 6.21 |
| PALM LENGTH | .538 | .019*WT + | .043*HT + | 27.94 | 4.56 |
| HAND BP/METACARPLE | .494 | .052*WT + | .016*HT + | 49.22 | 3.61 |
| HAND C/METACARPALL | .539 | .178*WT + | .031*HT + | 130.12 | 7.90 |
| HAND THICK/META-3 | .271 | .021*WT + | .003*HT + | 18.91 | 2.01 |
| HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | .423 | .236*WT + | .026*HT + | 488.60 | 12.92 |
| HEAD LENGTH | .293 | .057*WT + | .017*HT + | 158.61 | 6.45 |
| HEAD BRFACTH | .375 | .082*WT - | .003*HT + | 147.06 | 5.16 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND SITTING HEIGHT*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | SE EST |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | SIT HEIGHT IN MM | |
| WEIGHT | 1.000 | 1.000*WT | +0.000*SIT HT + | 0.00 0.00 |
| HEIGHT (STATURE) | .806 | .569*WT | +1.355*SIT HT + | 411.80 36.58 |
| CERVICALE HEIGHT | .763 | .671*WT | +1.133*SIT HT + | 348.48 37.55 |
| ACROMION HEIGHT | .754 | .783*WT | +1.041*SIT HT + | 346.04 37.79 |
| RADIALE HEIGHT | .763 | .629*WT | + .838*SIT HT + | 233.00 29.50 |
| STYLION HEIGHT | .722 | .457*WT | + .714*SIT HT + | 121.48 27.24 |
| DACTYLION HEIGHT | .682 | .377*WT | + .604*SIT HT + | 43.24 25.71 |
| SUPRASTERNALE HGHT | .769 | .725*WT | +1.034*SIT HT + | 362.47 35.13 |
| NIPPLE HEIGHT | .704 | .530*WT | + .959*SIT HT + | 306.62 36.89 |
| WAIST HT-OMPHALION | .606 | .438*WT | + .726*SIT HT + | 312.32 37.47 |
| ILIOCRISTALE HT | .611 | .736*WT | + .584*SIT HT + | 419.26 37.97 |
| BUTTOCK HEIGHT | .535 | .612*WT | + .453*SIT HT + | 373.27 37.04 |
| TROCHANTERION HGHT | .537 | .505*WT | + .516*SIT HT + | 371.56 36.66 |
| GLUTEAL FURROW HGT | .512 | .464*WT | + .441*SIT HT + | 319.82 34.39 |
| CROTCH HEIGHT | .484 | .373*WT | + .477*SIT HT + | 341.94 36.27 |
| PATELLA TOP HEIGHT | .537 | .349*WT | + .270*SIT HT + | 213.57 21.53 |
| KNEE CIRC HEIGHT | .544 | .350*WT | + .263*SIT HT + | 190.75 20.86 |
| FIBULAR HEIGHT | .526 | .284*WT | + .244*SIT HT + | 161.65 19.15 |
| CALF HEIGHT | .472 | .290*WT | + .192*SIT HT + | 126.37 19.60 |
| ANKLE HEIGHT | .287 | .056*WT | + .081*SIT HT + | 51.99 11.01 |
| SITTING HEIGHT | 1.000 | 0.000*WT | +1.000*SIT HT + | 0.00 0.00 |
| EYE HEIGHT/SITTING | .930 | -.023*WT | + .891*SIT HT - | 16.83 11.05 |
| MIDSHOULDER HT/SIT | .877 | .178*WT | + .695*SIT HT - | 32.75 13.19 |
| ACROMION H*GHT/SIT | .823 | .194*WT | + .672*SIT HT - | 48.87 16.21 |
| ELBOW REST HGT/SIT | .563 | .013*WT | + .459*SIT HT - | 178.64 21.54 |
| KNEE HEIGHT/SITTING | .618 | .446*WT | + .267*SIT HT + | 231.74 19.59 |
| POPLITEAL HGHT/SIT | .492 | .103*WT | + .311*SIT HT + | 129.78 19.50 |
| BUTTOCK-KNEE LGTH | .646 | .728*WT | + .109*SIT HT + | 376.56 20.58 |
| BUTTOCK-POPLITEAL | .575 | .613*WT | + .098*SIT HT + | 305.82 21.04 |
| SHOULDER-ELBOW LTH | .505 | .193*WT | + .198*SIT HT + | 151.35 14.78 |
| ACROMION-RADIALE L | .479 | .192*WT | + .170*SIT HT + | 137.33 14.92 |
| ELBOW-WRIST LENGTH | .497 | .179*WT | + .138*SIT HT + | 140.71 17.22 |
| RADIALE-STYLION LH | .456 | .189*WT | + .111*SIT HT + | 132.29 12.65 |
| ELBOW-GRIP LENGTH | .512 | .186*WT | + .177*SIT HT + | 154.69 17.87 |
| THUMB-TIP REACH | .485 | .527*WT | + .356*SIT HT + | 379.83 34.77 |
| THUMB-TIP RECH/XTD | .455 | .578*WT | + .396*SIT HT + | 423.40 40.20 |
| SLEEVE INSEAM | .409 | .149*WT | + .273*SIT HT + | 205.42 23.42 |
| BIACROMIAL BREADTH | .479 | .335*WT | + .111*SIT HT + | 246.22 17.04 |
| BIDELTICID BREADTH | .801 | 1.011*WT | - .087*SIT HT + | 388.09 15.32 |
| CHEST BREADTH | .762 | .813*WT | - .106*SIT HT + | 285.03 13.72 |
| WAIST BROTH-CMPH*W | .873 | 1.058*WT | - .165*SIT HT + | 279.19 11.60 |
| HIP BREADTH | .809 | .709*WT | + .054*SIT HT + | 225.53 11.06 |
| HIP BREADTH SITTING | .857 | .954*WT | - .053*SIT HT + | 261.24 11.84 |
| ELBOW BROTH BONE/R | .485 | .059*WT | + .024*SIT HT + | 38.08 3.16 |
| F*ARM-F*ARM WR*DM | .729 | 1.416*WT | - .255*SIT HT + | 535.33 25.87 |
| KNEE BR*DM BONE/R | .655 | .110*WT | + .031*SIT HT + | 51.40 3.40 |
| CHEST DEPTH | .798 | .795*WT | - .166*SIT HT + | 262.34 11.61 |
| WAIST DEPTH-OMPH*W | .802 | .910*WT | - .209*SIT HT + | 260.10 13.02 |
| BUTTOCK DEPTH | .839 | .879*WT | - .144*SIT HT + | 221.72 11.15 |
| THIGH CLEARANCE HT | .793 | .554*WT | - .091*SIT HT + | 144.87 8.40 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING MEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND SITTING HEIGHT*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | | SE EST |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | SIT HEIGHT | IN MM | |
| NECK CIRC -MAXIMUM | .734 | .067*WT - | .056*SIT HT + | 320.80 | 13.58 |
| SHOULDER CIRCUM*CE | .837 | 2.392*WT - | .205*SIT HT + | 953.19 | 31.80 |
| CHEST CIRCUM*ENCE | .865 | 2.824*WT - | .529*SIT HT + | 989.24 | 31.86 |
| WAIST CIR-CMFHAL*IN | .893 | 3.391*WT - | .659*SIT HT + | 961.37 | 33.23 |
| WAIST CIR-OMFH/SIT | .856 | 3.360*WT - | .726*SIT HT + | 960.93 | 37.46 |
| BUTTOCK CIRCUM*CE | .926 | 2.479*WT - | .162*SIT HT + | 706.76 | 20.80 |
| BUTTOCK CIRCUM/SIT | .895 | 2.971*WT - | .263*SIT HT + | 810.87 | 29.95 |
| VERTICAL TRUNK CIR | .895 | 2.146*WT + | .897*SIT HT + | 476.03 | 31.92 |
| VERT TRUNK CIR/SIT | .866 | 1.794*WT + | 1.013*SIT HT + | 359.43 | 34.76 |
| UPPER THIGH CIRCUM | .877 | 1.965*WT - | .274*SIT HT + | 502.43 | 21.29 |
| UPPER THIGH C/SIT | .839 | 1.935*WT - | .254*SIT HT + | 488.67 | 18.67 |
| KNEE CIRCUM*ERENCE | .849 | .820*WT + | .001*SIT HT + | 243.01 | 11.00 |
| KNEE CIRCUM*CE/SIT | .855 | .856*WT - | .017*SIT HT + | 259.53 | 11.00 |
| CALF CIRCUM*F/RIGHT | .788 | .992*WT - | .098*SIT HT + | 303.36 | 14.00 |
| ANKLE CIRCUM*ENCE | .694 | .494*WT + | .037*SIT HT + | 147.03 | 9.11 |
| SCYE CIRCUM*ERENCE | .741 | .975*WT - | .021*SIT HT + | 333.96 | 18.64 |
| BICEPS C-EXTEND/RT | .823 | .993*WT - | .157*SIT HT + | 293.08 | 13.26 |
| BICEPS C-FLEXED/RT | .792 | .905*WT - | .129*SIT HT + | 290.20 | 13.77 |
| ELBOW CIR-EXTENDED | .782 | .527*WT - | .035*SIT HT + | 189.52 | 8.93 |
| ELBOW CIRC-FLEXED | .599 | .466*WT + | .031*SIT HT + | 202.57 | 13.98 |
| LOWER ARM C-FLEXED | .714 | .534*WT - | .011*SIT HT + | 215.23 | 11.07 |
| WRIST CIRCUM*ENCE | .594 | .233*WT + | .032*SIT HT + | 107.94 | 7.43 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-SCYE | .529 | .426*WT + | .029*SIT HT + | 183.62 | 15.37 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-ELBOW | .612 | .540*WT + | .220*SIT HT + | 306.80 | 20.79 |
| SLVE L/SPINE-WRIST | .642 | .720*WT + | .344*SIT HT + | 482.31 | 26.96 |
| SHOULDER LENGTH | .331 | .112*WT + | .079*SIT HT + | 73.11 | 11.89 |
| INTERSCYE | .422 | .824*WT - | .175*SIT HT + | 408.57 | 34.11 |
| INTERSCYE MAXIMUM | .694 | .896*WT + | .101*SIT HT + | 387.13 | 22.00 |
| WAIST FRONT-CMFH*IN | .633 | .436*WT + | .221*SIT HT + | 122.41 | 17.13 |
| CROTCH LGTH-CMFH*IN | .734 | 1.773*WT + | .196*SIT HT + | 294.09 | 37.12 |
| WAIST BACK-OMPHL*IN | .691 | .149*WT + | .456*SIT HT + | 19.18 | 17.14 |
| FOOT LENGTH | .556 | .177*WT + | .125*SIT HT + | 123.27 | 9.89 |
| FOOT BREADTH | .494 | .032*WT + | .034*SIT HT + | 51.60 | 4.30 |
| BALL-OF-FOOT CIRC | .575 | .271*WT + | .069*SIT HT + | 136.77 | 10.00 |
| BI-MALLEOLAR BPDTH | .536 | .065*WT + | .031*SIT HT + | 32.86 | 4.23 |
| LAT*L MALLECLUS HT | .389 | .060*WT + | .037*SIT HT + | 25.21 | 5.00 |
| MED*L MALLECLUS HT | .434 | .048*WT + | .057*SIT HT + | 23.99 | 5.12 |
| HAND LENGTH | .495 | .039*WT + | .099*SIT HT + | 92.00 | 7.12 |
| PALM LENGTH | .411 | .052*WT + | .047*SIT HT + | 55.85 | 4.94 |
| HAND BR/METACARPLE | .483 | .069*WT + | .026*SIT HT + | 52.47 | 3.80 |
| HAND C/METACARPALE | .534 | .168*WT + | .052*SIT HT + | 134.34 | 7.99 |
| HAND THICK/META-3 | .276 | .021*WT + | .007*SIT HT + | 17.87 | 2.01 |
| HEAD CIRCUM*ERENCE | .428 | .236*WT + | .056*SIT HT + | 481.74 | 17.90 |
| HEAD LENGTH | .295 | .059*WT + | .034*SIT HT + | 157.02 | 6.44 |
| HEAD BREAETH | .335 | .078*WT - | .002*SIT HT + | 143.96 | 5.10 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND STATURE*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | WEIGHT IN LBS | STATURE IN MM | SE EST |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| WEIGHT | 1.000 | 1.000*WT | + 0.000*HT | | .00 | 0.00 |
| STATURE | 1.000 | 0.000*WT | + 1.000*HT | | .00 | 0.00 |
| STATURE, MAXIMUM | .998 | .009*WT | + 1.000*HT | | 5.61 | 3.82 |
| CERVICAL HEIGHT | .977 | .094*WT | + .834*HT | | 53.74 | 11.65 |
| ACROMIAL HEIGHT | .957 | .192*WT | + .847*HT | | 78.64 | 15.32 |
| SUPRASTERNAL HGHT | .974 | .155*WT | + .836*HT | | 55.34 | 12.09 |
| BUST POINT HEIGHT | .929 | -.159*WT | + .826*HT | | 139.10 | 19.46 |
| WAIST HEIGHT | .914 | .038*WT | + .679*HT | | 102.62 | 18.29 |
| ABDOMINAL EXT HGHT | .839 | -.174*WT | + .686*HT | | 158.93 | 19.40 |
| TROCHANTERIC HGHT | .852 | .023*WT | + .602*HT | | 152.39 | 22.35 |
| BUTTOCK HEIGHT | .848 | .057*WT | + .579*HT | | 124.07 | 22.08 |
| GLUTEAL FURROW HGHT | .833 | -.246*WT | + .581*HT | | 162.96 | 22.10 |
| TIBIAL HEIGHT | .787 | -.022*WT | + .315*HT | | 87.29 | 14.67 |
| CROTCH HEIGHT | .849 | -.073*WT | + .591*HT | | 106.86 | 21.26 |
| ANKLE HEIGHT | .836 | -.006*WT | + .070*HT | | .76 | 12.89 |
| LAT'L MALLEOLUS HT | .426 | .010*WT | + .040*HT | | 1.33 | 5.31 |
| SITTING HT, RELAXED | .783 | .096*WT | + .410*HT | | 166.51 | 20.21 |
| SITTING HEIGHT | .803 | .147*WT | + .401*HT | | 187.35 | 18.88 |
| EYE HEIGHT, SITTING | .740 | .142*WT | + .355*HT | | 144.16 | 20.57 |
| MIDSHOULDER HT, SIT | .729 | .259*WT | + .279*HT | | 94.66 | 16.19 |
| WAIST HGHT, SITTING | .452 | .249*WT | + .080*HT | | 72.25 | 15.47 |
| ELBOW REST HEIGHT | .213 | .107*WT | + .069*HT | | 103.69 | 24.05 |
| POPLITEAL HEIGHT | .728 | -.027*WT | + .229*HT | | 41.96 | 12.76 |
| BUTTOCK-POPLIT'L L | .772 | .505*WT | + .226*HT | | 46.89 | 19.66 |
| BUTTOCK-KNEE LGTH | .839 | .631*WT | + .244*HT | | 97.77 | 10.33 |
| ACROMION-RACIAL L | .726 | .076*WT | + .195*HT | | .36 | 11.15 |
| RAJIAL-STYLION L | .656 | .024*WT | + .143*HT | | 9.38 | 10.20 |
| THUMB-TIP REACH | .855 | .289*WT | + .375*HT | | 97.05 | 29.30 |
| THUMB-TIP, EXTENDED | .622 | .396*WT | + .439*HT | | 76.84 | 38.19 |
| OVERHEAD REACH | .857 | .225*WT | + 1.181*HT | | 40.59 | 44.69 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .592 | .582*WT | + .033*HT | | 257.91 | 13.63 |
| SHOULDER CIRCUMFER | .845 | 2.843*WT | - .133*HT | | 857.47 | 27.46 |
| CHEST CIRC AT SCYE | .818 | 2.706*WT | - .157*HT | | 752.50 | 28.47 |
| BUST CIRCUMFERENCE | .824 | 3.179*WT | - .234*HT | | 855.65 | 32.33 |
| CHEST CIRCUM BUST | .806 | 2.608*WT | - .150*HT | | 654.74 | 28.83 |
| WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE | .840 | 3.116*WT | - .204*HT | | 616.52 | 29.21 |
| ABDOMINAL CIRCUMF | .821 | 4.064*WT | - .301*HT | | 826.51 | 41.55 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .953 | 3.304*WT | - .156*HT | | 768.46 | 24.02 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .895 | 3.513*WT | - .156*HT | | 758.36 | 20.81 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .867 | 2.481*WT | - .178*HT | | 527.87 | 21.00 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .812 | 1.170*WT | - .026*HT | | 250.69 | 12.92 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .763 | 1.125*WT | - .055*HT | | 287.29 | 14.53 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .771 | -.437*WT | + .012*HT | | 136.18 | 10.38 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .822 | 2.646*WT | + .319*HT | | 691.15 | 39.15 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .811 | 2.072*WT | + .436*HT | | 529.70 | 38.76 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .912 | 3.594*WT | - .143*HT | | 774.24 | 25.00 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .778 | 1.121*WT | - .026*HT | | 270.36 | 14.37 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .950 | 1.390*WT | - .140*HT | | 325.20 | 12.32 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .871 | 1.404*WT | - .153*HT | | 324.94 | 11.26 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .855 | 1.400*WT | - .143*HT | | 321.98 | 11.63 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND STATURE*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | | SE EST |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | STATURE IN MM | | |
| ELBOW CIRC, FLEXED | .540 | .530*HT + .004*WT + | 130.69 | | 14.45 |
| FOREARM C, RELAXED | .423 | .746*HT - .019*WT + | 202.84 | | 7.08 |
| FOREARM C, FLEXED | .733 | .737*HT - .024*WT + | 211.29 | | 9.32 |
| WRIST CIRCUMFERENCE | .659 | .242*HT + .016*WT + | 89.47 | | 7.36 |
| TRIANGULAR BREASTH | .545 | .348*HT + .073*WT + | 155.17 | | 13.75 |
| QUADRATIC BREASTH | .511 | 1.241*HT - .030*WT + | 369.33 | | 13.53 |
| CHEST BREASTH | .717 | .990*HT - .042*WT + | 205.77 | | 13.49 |
| BUST PT-BUST PT ER | .539 | .617*HT - .036*WT + | 165.66 | | 12.40 |
| WAIST BREASTH | .771 | .965*HT - .036*WT + | 176.76 | | 12.27 |
| HIP BREASTH | .774 | 1.091*HT - .032*WT + | 212.67 | | 14.04 |
| THIGH-THIGH BR, SIT | .611 | 1.077*HT - .113*WT + | 172.40 | | 16.74 |
| HUMERAL BREASTH, R | .593 | .172*HT + .014*WT + | 29.05 | | 2.48 |
| FEMORAL BREASTH, R | .636 | .116*HT + .014*WT + | 52.93 | | 3.92 |
| CHEST DEPTH | .770 | 1.117*HT - .075*WT + | 200.77 | | 12.32 |
| WAIST DEPTH | .773 | .492*HT - .075*WT + | 102.45 | | 10.62 |
| ABDOMINAL EXT DEPTH | .633 | 1.217*HT - .175*WT + | 224.95 | | 11.71 |
| OUTDOCK DEPTH | .636 | 1.321*HT - .079*WT + | 210.19 | | 9.37 |
| THIGH CLEARANCE | .714 | .510*HT + .015*WT + | 35.29 | | 5.74 |
| SHOULDER LENGTH | .777 | .368*HT + .052*WT + | 53.35 | | 9.46 |
| NECK-BUST POINT L | .774 | .636*HT - .013*WT + | 156.12 | | 15.47 |
| STRAP LENGTH | .657 | 1.592*HT - .073*WT + | 476.61 | | 29.64 |
| INTERSCYE | .546 | .491*HT - .055*WT + | 325.79 | | 23.44 |
| INTERSCYE, MAXIMUM | .557 | 1.011*HT + .044*WT + | 294.19 | | 27.30 |
| BACK CURVATURE | .615 | 1.235*HT - .062*WT + | 364.41 | | 24.97 |
| WAIST BACK | .536 | -.025*HT + .220*WT + | 52.11 | | 17.96 |
| ANTERIOR WAIST LTH | .523 | .354*HT + .097*WT + | 107.44 | | 10.67 |
| SLEEVE INSEAM | .719 | -.136*HT + .311*WT - | 40.05 | | 15.98 |
| SPINE-TO-SCYE LGTH | .431 | .332*HT + .010*WT + | 145.70 | | 12.24 |
| SPINE-TO-ELBOW LTH | .732 | .410*HT + .211*WT + | 132.46 | | 16.05 |
| SPINE-TO-WRIST LTH | .732 | .454*HT + .352*WT + | 107.20 | | 20.69 |
| HAND LENGTH | .606 | .051*HT + .089*WT + | 33.77 | | 7.63 |
| HAND BREADTH | .407 | .070*HT + .014*WT + | 47.46 | | 3.40 |
| HAND CIRCUMFERENCE | .579 | .230*HT + .021*WT + | 119.77 | | 7.81 |
| FOOT LENGTH | .712 | .135*HT + .117*WT + | 45.06 | | 7.92 |
| FOOT BREADTH | .423 | .034*HT + .017*WT + | 50.39 | | 6.50 |
| HEAD LENGTH | .554 | .077*HT + .025*WT + | 124.20 | | 6.35 |
| HEAD BREADTH | .290 | .109*HT - .033*WT + | 125.41 | | 5.69 |
| HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | .575 | .010*HT + .044*WT + | 478.21 | | 14.09 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND SITTING HEIGHT*

| VARIABLE | R | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | SE EST |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | SIT HEIGHT IN MM | |
| WEIGHT | 1.000 | 1.000*WT | +0.000*SIT HT + | .00 |
| STATURE | .819 | .693*WT | +1.347*SIT HT + | 343.91 |
| STATURE, MAXIMUM | .829 | .693*WT | +1.351*SIT HT + | 342.60 |
| CERVICALE HEIGHT | .780 | .772*WT | +1.117*SIT HT + | 337.97 |
| ACROMIAL HEIGHT | .765 | .865*WT | +1.043*SIT HT + | 315.68 |
| SUPRASTERNALE HGHT | .776 | .810*WT | +1.047*SIT HT + | 326.38 |
| BUST POINT HEIGHT | .690 | .544*WT | + .971*SIT HT + | 282.89 |
| WAIST HEIGHT | .650 | .721*WT | + .680*SIT HT + | 329.02 |
| ABDOMINAL EXT HGHT | .589 | .562*WT | + .639*SIT HT + | 313.10 |
| TROCHANTERIC HGHT | .583 | .724*WT | + .500*SIT HT + | 306.73 |
| BUTTOCK HEIGHT | .552 | .770*WT | + .439*SIT HT + | 348.28 |
| GLUTEAL FURROW HGHT | .477 | .471*WT | + .437*SIT HT + | 292.67 |
| TIBIALE HEIGHT | .502 | .354*WT | + .250*SIT HT + | 160.52 |
| CROTCH HEIGHT | .523 | .650*WT | + .430*SIT HT + | 294.03 |
| ANKLE HEIGHT | .220 | .060*WT | + .075*SIT HT + | 40.25 |
| LAT'L MALLEOLUS HT | .347 | .040*WT | + .051*SIT HT + | 18.59 |
| SITTING HT, RELAXED | .968 | -.037*WT | +1.003*SIT HT - | 10.81 |
| SITTING HEIGHT | 1.000 | 0.000*WT | +1.000*SIT HT - | .00 |
| EYE HEIGHT, SITTING | .928 | .003*WT | + .894*SIT HT - | 28.89 |
| MIDSHOULDER HT, SIT | .885 | .153*WT | + .791*SIT HT - | 39.15 |
| WAIST HGHT, SITTING | .573 | .161*WT | + .264*SIT HT - | 12.67 |
| ELBOW REST HEIGHT | .559 | -.197*WT | + .473*SIT HT - | 153.02 |
| POPLITEAL HEIGHT | .447 | .260*WT | + .168*SIT HT + | 233.36 |
| BUTTOCK-POPLIT'L L | .508 | .838*WT | + .056*SIT HT + | 316.17 |
| BUTTOCK-KNEE LGTH | .753 | 1.006*WT | + .105*SIT HT + | 356.71 |
| ACROMION-RADIALE L | .517 | .287*WT | + .158*SIT HT + | 138.32 |
| RADIALE-STYLION L | .438 | .208*WT | + .111*SIT HT + | 112.36 |
| THUMB-TIP REACH | .431 | .740*WT | + .294*SIT HT + | 395.02 |
| THUMB-TIP, EXTENDED | .439 | .843*WT | + .433*SIT HT + | 360.50 |
| OVERHEAD REACH | .652 | 1.267*WT | +1.343*SIT HT + | 681.62 |
| NECK CIRCUMFERENCE | .534 | .550*WT | + .031*SIT HT + | 239.48 |
| SHOULDER CIRCUMFER | .841 | 2.761*WT | - .190*SIT HT + | 815.06 |
| CHEST CIRC AT SCYE | .812 | 2.600*WT | - .214*SIT HT + | 694.63 |
| BUST CIRCUMFERENCE | .816 | 3.062*WT | - .342*SIT HT + | 910.50 |
| CHEST C BELCH BUST | .802 | 2.535*WT | - .235*SIT HT + | 621.70 |
| WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE | .845 | 3.055*WT | - .362*SIT HT + | 592.58 |
| ABDOMINAL EXT CIRC | .809 | 3.252*WT | - .476*SIT HT + | 713.15 |
| HIP 3-5" BLW WAIST | .897 | 3.131*WT | - .194*SIT HT + | 697.14 |
| HIP 3-5" BLW WAIST | .887 | 3.711*WT | - .178*SIT HT + | 623.65 |
| UPPER THIGH CIRCUM | .858 | 2.754*WT | - .235*SIT HT + | 456.60 |
| KNEE CIRCUMFERENCE | .520 | 1.144*WT | - .027*SIT HT + | 240.37 |
| CALF CIRCUM, RIGHT | .755 | 1.362*WT | - .045*SIT HT + | 246.03 |
| ANKLE CIRCUMFERENCE | .671 | .414*WT | + .043*SIT HT + | 116.22 |
| VERTICAL TRUNK CIP | .871 | 2.411*WT | + .924*SIT HT + | 446.65 |
| VERTICAL TRK C, SIT | .876 | 1.885*WT | +1.115*SIT HT + | 300.95 |
| BUTTOCK CIRC, SIT | .806 | 3.434*WT | - .125*SIT HT + | 670.31 |
| SCYE CIRCUMFERENCE | .777 | 1.102*WT | - .033*SIT HT + | 259.24 |
| AXILLARY ARM CIRC | .820 | 1.274*WT | - .174*SIT HT + | 260.72 |
| BICEPS C, RELAXED, R | .475 | 1.793*WT | - .139*SIT HT + | 282.04 |
| BICEPS C, FLEXED, R | .434 | 1.501*WT | - .132*SIT HT + | 200.40 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRIC DIMENSIONS FROM BODY WEIGHT AND SITTING HEIGHT*

| VARIABLE | K | MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION | | SE FST |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | WEIGHT IN LBS | SIT HEIGHT IN MM | |
| ELBOW GIRD, FLEXED | .575 | .579*WT + | .039*SIT HT + | 162.45 14.58 |
| FOREARM C, RELAXED | .414 | .719*WT - | .051*SIT HT + | 187.35 8.00 |
| FOREARM C, FLEXED | .765 | .762*WT - | .053*SIT HT + | 197.73 9.41 |
| WRIST CIRCUMFERENCE | .659 | .242*WT + | .034*SIT HT + | 89.24 5.35 |
| BIACROMIAL BREADTH | .522 | .395*WT + | .098*SIT HT + | 223.47 13.98 |
| BIDELTOID BREADTH | .805 | 1.196*WT - | .091*SIT HT + | 343.98 13.71 |
| CHEST BREADTH | .704 | .952*WT - | .047*SIT HT + | 211.98 13.59 |
| BUST PT-BUST PT 22 | .600 | .614*WT - | .077*SIT HT + | 169.58 12.38 |
| WAIST BREADTH | .775 | .963*WT - | .073*SIT HT + | 181.32 12.24 |
| HIP BREADTH | .770 | 1.022*WT + | .098*SIT HT + | 213.05 14.13 |
| THIGH-THIGH AP, SIT | .737 | 1.424*WT - | .040*SIT HT + | 269.31 17.65 |
| HUMERAL BREADTH, 9 | .577 | .079*WT + | .023*SIT HT + | 31.85 2.51 |
| FEMORAL BREADTH, 9 | .495 | .119*WT + | .015*SIT HT + | 53.50 3.92 |
| CHEST DEPTH | .767 | .986*WT - | .130*SIT HT + | 222.24 12.39 |
| WAIST DEPTH | .765 | .352*WT - | .124*SIT HT + | 167.17 10.73 |
| ABDOMINAL EXT DEPTH | .825 | 1.174*WT - | .173*SIT HT + | 211.43 11.99 |
| BUTTOCK DEPTH | .825 | .977*WT - | .118*SIT HT + | 188.19 10.13 |
| THIGH CLEARANCE | .714 | .550*WT + | .012*SIT HT + | 64.74 8.77 |
| SHOULDER LENGTH | .333 | .131*WT + | .073*SIT HT + | 71.16 9.61 |
| NECK-BUST POINT L | .575 | .644*WT + | .013*SIT HT + | 162.00 15.49 |
| STRAF LENGTH | .576 | 1.486*WT + | .069*SIT HT + | 404.74 29.60 |
| INTERSCYE | .539 | .844*WT - | .063*SIT HT + | 297.23 20.56 |
| INTERSCYE, MAXIMUM | .596 | 1.129*WT + | .072*SIT HT + | 301.07 27.32 |
| BACK CURVATURE | .616 | 1.147*WT - | .077*SIT HT + | 336.39 24.18 |
| WAIST BUCK | .637 | -.031*WT + | .467*SIT HT + | 9.05 10.70 |
| ANTERIOR WAIST LTH | .579 | .312*WT + | .249*SIT HT + | 82.72 15.95 |
| SLEEVE INSEAM | .405 | .192*WT + | .249*SIT HT + | 204.69 22.04 |
| SPINE-TO-SCYE LGTH | .432 | .332*WT + | .021*SIT HT + | 143.23 12.24 |
| SPINE-TO-ELBOW LTH | .634 | .621*WT + | .222*SIT HT + | 263.67 18.63 |
| SPINE-TO-WAIST LTH | .623 | .846*WT + | .311*SIT HT + | 421.49 25.95 |
| HAND LENGTH | .464 | .136*WT + | .091*SIT HT + | 88.67 8.49 |
| HAND B-BREADTH | .439 | .080*WT + | .019*SIT HT + | 49.03 3.50 |
| HAND CIRCUMFERENCE | .503 | .243*WT + | .030*SIT HT + | 126.53 7.84 |
| FOOT LENGTH | .592 | .235*WT + | .122*SIT HT + | 106.42 9.09 |
| FOOT BREADTH | .404 | .102*WT + | .017*SIT HT + | 61.72 4.55 |
| HEAD LENGTH | .337 | .091*WT + | .036*SIT HT + | 141.82 6.39 |
| HEAD BREADTH | .300 | .105*WT - | .001*SIT HT + | 132.62 5.69 |
| HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | .419 | .333*WT + | .067*SIT HT + | 444.97 14.74 |

* Weight in pounds. All other values in millimeters.

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ANNEXE C.2

Comparison of percentiles, subgroup means, and regression means for male and female military populations established on the variables of sitting height and body weight

TABLE A-1
Comparison of 5th Percentile Values With Small-Short Sitting Height
Subgroup Values and USAF-1967 Regression Values*

| Variable | 5thile | Sm-Sh | | | Population | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|------|-------|------------|-----|-------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Δ | (Δσ) | Regression | Δ | (Δσ) |
| | Value | Mean | | | Mean | | |
| Weight | 140.2 | 135.0 | -5.2 | (3.7) | 140.2 | - | - |
| Height (Stature) | 167.3 | 167.1 | -0.2 | (0.1) | 168.6 | 1.3 | (0.8) |
| Cervicale Height | 142.5 | 142.4 | -0.1 | (0.1) | 144.1 | 1.6 | (1.1) |
| Acromion Height | 135.7 | 135.7 | - | - | 137.3 | 1.6 | (1.2) |
| Radiale Height | 104.8 | 105.0 | 0.2 | (0.2) | 105.9 | 1.1 | (1.0) |
| Styllion Height | 80.2 | 80.5 | 0.3 | (0.4) | 81.4 | 1.2 | (1.5) |
| Dactylion Height | 61.5 | 62.1 | 0.6 | (1.0) | 62.8 | 1.3 | (2.1) |
| Suprasternale Ht | 136.3 | 136.1 | -0.2 | (0.1) | 137.5 | 1.2 | (0.9) |
| Nipple Height | 120.8 | 121.4 | 0.6 | (0.5) | 122.6 | 1.8 | (1.5) |
| Waist Ht-Omphalion | 98.7 | 100.2 | 1.5 | (1.5) | 101.3 | 2.6 | (2.6) |
| Illocristale Ht | 101.3 | 102.5 | 1.2 | (1.2) | 103.7 | 2.4 | (2.4) |
| Trotock Height | 83.1 | 84.9 | 1.8 | (2.2) | 85.8 | 2.7 | (3.2) |
| Trochanterion Ht | 86.9 | 88.6 | 1.7 | (2.0) | 89.7 | 2.8 | (3.2) |
| Gluteal Furrow Ht | 74.6 | 76.4 | 1.8 | (2.4) | 77.3 | 2.7 | (3.6) |
| Crotch Height | 78.3 | 80.7 | 2.4 | (3.1) | 81.4 | 3.1 | (4.0) |
| Patella Top Height | 48.5 | 49.5 | 1.0 | (2.1) | 50.1 | 1.6 | (3.3) |
| Knee Circ Height | 45.7 | 46.6 | 0.9 | (2.0) | 47.1 | 1.4 | (3.1) |
| Fibular Height | 40.2 | 41.2 | 1.0 | (2.5) | 41.7 | 1.5 | (3.7) |
| Calf Height | 32.0 | 33.3 | 1.3 | (4.1) | 33.6 | 1.6 | (5.0) |
| Ankle Height | 12.0 | 13.1 | 1.1 | (9.2) | 13.1 | 1.1 | (9.2) |
| Sitting Height | 88.1 | 87.5 | -0.6 | (0.7) | 88.1 | - | - |
| Eye Height/Sitting | 76.1 | 75.9 | -0.2 | (0.3) | 76.5 | 0.4 | (0.5) |
| dshoulder Ht/Sit | 60.2 | 59.8 | -0.4 | (0.7) | 60.5 | 0.3 | (0.5) |
| Acromion Height/Sit | 56.5 | 56.1 | -0.4 | (0.7) | 57.0 | 0.5 | (0.9) |
| Elbow Rest Ht/Sit | 20.9 | 22.4 | 1.5 | (7.2) | 22.8 | 1.9 | (9.1) |
| Knee Height/Sitting | 51.7 | 52.3 | 0.6 | (1.2) | 52.9 | 1.2 | (2.3) |
| Popliteal Ht/Sit | 40.0 | 41.5 | 1.5 | (3.8) | 41.8 | 1.8 | (4.5) |
| Buttock-Knee Length | 56.0 | 56.7 | 0.7 | (1.3) | 57.4 | 1.4 | (2.5) |
| Buttock-Popliteal | 46.1 | 47.2 | 1.1 | (2.4) | 47.8 | 1.7 | (3.7) |
| Shoulder-Elbow Lg | 33.2 | 33.9 | 0.7 | (2.1) | 34.4 | 1.2 | (3.6) |
| Acromion-Radiale Lg | 30.2 | 30.9 | 0.7 | (2.3) | 31.4 | 1.2 | (4.0) |
| Elbow-Wrist Length | 27.7 | 28.4 | 0.7 | (2.5) | 28.7 | 1.0 | (3.6) |
| Radiale-Styllion Lg | 24.6 | 25.3 | 0.7 | (2.8) | 25.7 | 1.1 | (4.5) |
| Elbow-Grip Length | 32.6 | 33.3 | 0.7 | (2.1) | 33.7 | 1.1 | (3.4) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach | 73.9 | 76.5 | 2.6 | (3.5) | 76.7 | 2.8 | (3.8) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach/Extd | 82.3 | 85.4 | 3.1 | (3.8) | 85.8 | 3.5 | (4.3) |
| Sleeve Inseam | 44.4 | 46.1 | 1.7 | (3.8) | 46.7 | 2.3 | (5.2) |
| Biacromial Breadth | 37.5 | 38.7 | 1.2 | (3.2) | 39.0 | 1.5 | (4.0) |
| Bideltoid Breadth | 44.1 | 44.3 | 0.2 | (0.5) | 45.3 | 1.2 | (2.7) |
| Chest Breadth | 9.5 | 30.0 | 0.5 | (1.7) | 30.6 | 1.1 | (3.7) |
| Waist Breadth-Omph | 27.2 | 27.1 | -0.2 | (0.7) | 28.2 | 1.0 | (3.7) |
| Hip Breadth | 32.3 | 32.2 | -0.1 | (0.3) | 32.9 | 0.6 | (1.9) |
| Hip Breadth/Sitting | 34.2 | 34.0 | 0.2 | (0.6) | 34.9 | 0.7 | (2.0) |
| Elbow Breadth Bone/R | 6.5 | 6.8 | 0.3 | (4.6) | 6.8 | 0.3 | (4.6) |
| Forearm-Forearm Br | 48.2 | 49.6 | 1.4 | (2.9) | 50.9 | 2.7 | (5.6) |
| Knee Breadth Bone/R | 9.3 | 9.4 | 0.1 | (1.1) | 9.4 | 0.1 | (1.1) |
| Chest Depth | 21.3 | 22.2 | 0.9 | (4.2) | 22.7 | 1.4 | (6.6) |
| Waist Depth-Omph | 18.9 | 19.6 | 0.7 | (3.7) | 20.3 | 1.4 | (7.4) |
| Buttock Depth | 20.7 | 21.2 | 0.5 | (2.4) | 21.8 | 1.1 | (5.3) |
| Thigh Clearance Ht | 14.3 | 14.7 | 0.4 | (2.8) | 15.1 | 0.8 | (5.6) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Small-short sitting height subgroup n=58.

TABLE A-1 (continued)
 Comparison of 5th Percentile Values With Small-Short Sitting Height
 Subgroup Values and USAF-1967 Regression Values*

| Variable | 5thile | Sm-Sh | Population | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|------|--------|------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Mean | Δ | (Δσ) | Mean | Δ | (Δσ) |
| | Value | Subgroup | | | | | | |
| Neck Circ - Max | 35.4 | 35.9 | 0.5 | (1.4) | 36.4 | 1.0 | (2.8) | |
| Shoulder Circ | 108.4 | 108.5 | 0.1 | (0.1) | 110.7 | 2.3 | (2.1) | |
| Chest Circumference | 88.6 | 90.1 | 1.5 | (1.7) | 91.8 | 3.2 | (3.6) | |
| Waist Circ-Omph | 75.7 | 77.0 | 1.3 | (1.7) | 79.6 | 3.9 | (5.2) | |
| Waist Circ-Omph/Sit | 75.4 | 77.2 | 1.8 | (2.4) | 79.8 | 4.4 | (5.8) | |
| Buttock Circ | 89.7 | 89.4 | -0.3 | (0.3) | 91.1 | 1.4 | (1.6) | |
| Buttock Circ/Sit | 97.1 | 96.7 | -0.4 | (0.4) | 99.0 | 1.9 | (2.0) | |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 156.7 | 153.7 | -3.0 | (1.9) | 156.3 | -0.4 | (0.3) | |
| Vert Trunk Circ/Sit | 150.4 | 148.0 | -2.4 | (1.6) | 150.2 | -0.2 | (0.1) | |
| Upper Thigh Circ | 51.5 | 52.4 | 0.9 | (1.7) | 53.6 | 2.1 | (4.1) | |
| Upper Thigh Circ/Sit | 50.8 | 51.4 | 0.6 | (1.2) | 52.7 | 1.9 | (3.7) | |
| Knee Circumference | 35.4 | 35.3 | -0.1 | (0.3) | 35.9 | 0.5 | (1.4) | |
| Knee Circ/Sitting | 36.0 | 36.1 | 0.1 | (0.3) | 36.5 | 0.5 | (1.4) | |
| Calf Circ/Right | 33.5 | 34.0 | 0.5 | (1.5) | 34.7 | 1.2 | (3.6) | |
| Ankle Circumference | 20.4 | 20.8 | 0.4 | (2.0) | 21.0 | 0.6 | (2.9) | |
| Scye Circumference | 43.8 | 44.1 | 0.3 | (0.7) | 45.2 | 1.4 | (3.2) | |
| Biceps Circ/Extd/R | 27.0 | 27.8 | 0.8 | (3.0) | 28.3 | 1.3 | (4.8) | |
| Biceps Circ/Flexd/R | 29.1 | 29.8 | 0.7 | (2.4) | 30.4 | 1.3 | (4.5) | |
| Elbow Circ-Extended | 25.4 | 25.6 | 0.2 | (0.8) | 25.9 | 0.5 | (2.0) | |
| Elbow Circ-Flexed | 28.5 | 29.1 | 0.6 | (2.1) | 29.5 | 1.0 | (3.5) | |
| Lower Arm Circ/Flexd | 27.2 | 27.7 | 0.5 | (1.8) | 28.0 | 0.8 | (2.9) | |
| Wrist Circumference | 16.2 | 16.5 | 0.3 | (1.9) | 16.7 | 0.5 | (3.1) | |
| Sleeve Lg/Spine-Scye | 25.5 | 26.5 | 1.0 | (3.9) | 26.9 | 1.4 | (5.5) | |
| Sleeve L/Spine-Elbow | 56.4 | 56.9 | 0.5 | (0.9) | 57.7 | 1.3 | (2.3) | |
| Sleeve L/Spine-Wrist | 85.2 | 85.6 | 0.4 | (0.5) | 86.7 | 1.5 | (1.8) | |
| Shoulder Length | 14.6 | 15.7 | 1.1 | (7.5) | 15.8 | 1.2 | (8.2) | |
| Interscye | 32.5 | 36.9 | 4.4 | (13.5) | 36.9 | 4.4 | (13.5) | |
| Interscye Maximum | 56.6 | 57.0 | 0.4 | (0.7) | 58.1 | 1.5 | (2.7) | |
| Waist Front-Omph | 36.9 | 37.5 | 0.6 | (1.6) | 37.8 | 0.9 | (2.4) | |
| Crotch Lg-Omphalion | 63.6 | 64.0 | 0.4 | (0.6) | 65.1 | 1.5 | (2.4) | |
| Waist Back-Omphalion | 43.1 | 43.5 | 0.4 | (0.9) | 44.1 | 1.0 | (2.3) | |
| Foot Length | 25.1 | 25.7 | 0.6 | (2.4) | 25.8 | 0.7 | (2.8) | |
| Foot Breadth | 9.0 | 9.3 | 0.3 | (3.3) | 9.3 | 0.3 | (3.3) | |
| Ball-of-Foot Circ | 22.9 | 23.4 | 0.5 | (2.2) | 23.6 | 0.7 | (3.1) | |
| Bi-Malleolar Br | 6.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | (3.0) | 7.0 | 0.3 | (4.5) | |
| Lateral Malleolus Ht | 6.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 | (6.5) | 6.7 | 0.5 | (8.1) | |
| Medial Malleolus Ht | 7.6 | 8.0 | 0.4 | (5.3) | 8.1 | 0.5 | (6.6) | |
| Hand Length | 17.8 | 18.2 | 0.4 | (2.2) | 18.4 | 0.6 | (3.4) | |
| Palm Length | 10.0 | 10.3 | 0.3 | (3.0) | 10.4 | 0.4 | (4.0) | |
| Hand Br/Metacarpale | 8.2 | 8.5 | 0.3 | (3.7) | 8.5 | 0.3 | (3.7) | |
| Hand C/Metacarpale | 20.0 | 20.6 | 0.6 | (3.0) | 20.7 | 0.7 | (3.5) | |
| Hand Thick/Meta-3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.3 | (12.5) | 2.7 | 0.3 | (12.5) | |
| Head Circumference | 55.2 | 56.1 | 0.9 | (1.6) | 56.4 | 1.2 | (2.2) | |
| Head Length | 18.8 | 19.4 | 0.6 | (3.2) | 19.5 | 0.7 | (3.7) | |
| Head Breadth | 14.7 | 15.3 | 0.6 | (4.1) | 15.3 | 0.6 | (4.1) | |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Small-short sitting height subgroup n=58.

TABLE A-2
Comparison of 95th Percentile Values With Large-Long Sitting Height
Subgroup Values and USAF-1967 Regression Values*

| Variable | 95thile | Large-Long | | Population | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|-------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Δ | (Δ%) | Regression | Δ | (Δ%) |
| | Value | Subgroup | | | Mean | | |
| | | Mean | | | | | |
| Weight | 210.8 | 215.9 | 5.1 | (2.4) | 210.8 | - | - |
| Height (Stature) | 187.7 | 187.6 | -0.1 | (0.1) | 186.8 | -0.9 | (0.5) |
| Cervicale Height | 161.8 | 161.3 | -0.5 | (0.3) | 160.7 | -1.1 | (0.7) |
| Acromion Height | 154.8 | 154.5 | -0.3 | (0.2) | 153.8 | -1.0 | (0.6) |
| Radiale Height | 120.0 | 119.6 | -0.4 | (0.3) | 119.2 | -0.8 | (0.7) |
| Styilion Height | 93.3 | 92.6 | -0.7 | (0.8) | 92.2 | -1.1 | (1.2) |
| Dactyilion Height | 73.2 | 72.1 | -1.1 | (1.5) | 71.9 | -1.3 | (1.8) |
| Suprasternale Ht | 154.5 | 154.2 | -0.3 | (0.2) | 153.5 | -1.0 | (0.6) |
| Nipple Height | 138.1 | 137.1 | -1.0 | (0.7) | 136.4 | -1.7 | (1.2) |
| Waist Ht-Omphalion | 114.3 | 112.3 | -2.0 | (1.7) | 112.1 | -2.2 | (1.9) |
| Iliocristale Ht | 117.2 | 115.3 | -1.9 | (1.6) | 115.1 | -2.1 | (1.8) |
| Buttock Height | 97.5 | 95.3 | -2.2 | (2.3) | 94.9 | -2.6 | (2.7) |
| Trochanterion Ht | 101.3 | 98.7 | -2.6 | (2.6) | 98.6 | -2.7 | (2.7) |
| Gluteal Furrow Ht | 87.9 | 85.6 | -2.3 | (2.6) | 85.2 | -2.7 | (3.1) |
| Crotch Height | 92.0 | 89.2 | -2.8 | (3.0) | 89.1 | -2.9 | (3.2) |
| Patella Top Height | 56.9 | 55.6 | -1.3 | (2.3) | 55.4 | -1.5 | (2.6) |
| Knee Circ height | 53.9 | 52.5 | -1.4 | (2.6) | 52.4 | -1.5 | (2.8) |
| Fibular Height | 47.6 | 46.4 | -1.2 | (2.5) | 46.3 | -1.3 | (2.7) |
| Calf Height | 39.3 | 38.1 | -1.2 | (3.1) | 37.7 | -1.6 | (4.1) |
| Ankle Height | 15.8 | 14.3 | -1.5 | (9.5) | 14.4 | -1.4 | (8.9) |
| Sitting Height | 98.6 | 99.3 | 0.7 | (0.7) | 98.6 | - | - |
| Eye Height/Sitting | 86.1 | 86.5 | 0.4 | (0.5) | 85.7 | -0.4 | (0.5) |
| Midshoulder Ht/Sitting | 69.2 | 69.5 | 0.3 | (0.4) | 69.0 | -0.2 | (0.3) |
| Acromion Ht/Sitting | 65.9 | 65.9 | - | - | 65.4 | -0.5 | (0.6) |
| Elbow Rest Ht/Sitting | 29.5 | 27.9 | -1.6 | (5.4) | 27.7 | -1.8 | (6.1) |
| Knee Height/Sitting | 59.9 | 59.1 | -0.8 | (1.3) | 58.9 | -1.0 | (1.9) |
| Popliteal Ht/Sitting | 47.5 | 46.0 | -1.5 | (3.2) | 45.8 | -1.7 | (3.6) |
| Buttock-Knee Length | 65.0 | 63.7 | -1.3 | (2.0) | 63.7 | -1.3 | (2.0) |
| Buttock-Popliteal | 54.6 | 53.2 | -1.4 | (2.6) | 53.2 | -1.4 | (2.6) |
| Shoulder-Elbow Length | 38.8 | 38.0 | -0.8 | (2.1) | 37.7 | -1.1 | (2.8) |
| Acromion-Radiale Lg | 35.8 | 34.9 | -0.9 | (2.5) | 34.6 | -0.8 | (2.2) |
| Elbow-Wrist Length | 32.4 | 31.4 | -1.0 | (3.1) | 31.4 | -1.0 | (3.1) |
| Radiale-Styilion Lg | 29.2 | 28.3 | -0.9 | (3.1) | 28.2 | -1.0 | (3.4) |
| Elbow-Grip Length | 37.9 | 36.9 | -1.0 | (2.6) | 36.9 | -1.0 | (2.6) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach | 87.0 | 84.8 | -2.2 | (2.5) | 84.2 | -2.8 | (3.2) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach Extended | 97.3 | 94.7 | -2.6 | (2.7) | 93.7 | -3.6 | (3.7) |
| Sleeve Inseam | 52.8 | 50.8 | -2.0 | (3.8) | 50.6 | -2.2 | (4.2) |
| Biacromial Breadth | 43.8 | 42.8 | -1.0 | (2.3) | 42.6 | -1.2 | (2.7) |
| Bideltoid Breadth | 52.6 | 51.9 | -0.7 | (1.3) | 51.5 | -1.1 | (2.1) |
| Chest Breadth | 36.5 | 35.4 | -1.1 | (3.0) | 35.2 | -1.3 | (3.6) |
| Waist Breadth-Omphalion | 35.0 | 34.2 | -0.8 | (2.3) | 34.0 | -1.0 | (2.9) |
| Hip Breadth | 38.5 | 38.0 | -0.5 | (1.3) | 37.9 | -0.6 | (1.6) |
| Hip Breadth/Sitting | 41.8 | 41.1 | -0.7 | (1.7) | 41.1 | -0.7 | (1.7) |
| Elbow Breadth Bone/R | 7.7 | 7.5 | -0.2 | (2.6) | 7.4 | -0.3 | (3.9) |
| Forearm-Forearm Breadth | 60.7 | 58.6 | -2.1 | (3.5) | 58.2 | -2.5 | (4.1) |
| Knee Breadth Bone/R | 10.7 | 10.6 | -0.1 | (0.9) | 10.6 | -0.1 | (0.9) |
| Chest Depth | 27.7 | 26.7 | -1.0 | (3.6) | 26.6 | -1.1 | (4.0) |
| Waist Depth-Omphalion | 26.1 | 24.7 | -1.4 | (5.4) | 24.6 | -1.5 | (5.7) |
| Buttock Depth | 27.5 | 26.4 | -1.1 | (4.0) | 26.5 | -1.0 | (3.6) |
| Thigh Clearance Height | 18.8 | 18.3 | -0.5 | (2.7) | 18.2 | -0.6 | (3.2) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Large-long sitting height subgroup n=80.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
 Comparison of 95th Percentile Values With Large-Long Sitting Height
 Subgroup Values and USAF-1967 Regression Values*

| Variable | 95thile Population Value | Large-Long Sit-Ht Subgroup | | | Population Regression | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | Mean | Δ | ($\Delta\%$) | Mean | Δ | ($\Delta\%$) |
| Neck Circ Maximum | 41.6 | 40.9 | -0.7 | (1.7) | 40.5 | -1.1 | (2.6) |
| Shoulder Circ | 127.6 | 126.2 | -1.4 | (1.1) | 125.5 | -2.1 | (1.6) |
| Chest Circumference | 109.4 | 106.6 | -2.8 | (2.6) | 106.2 | -3.2 | (2.9) |
| Waist Circ-Omphalion | 100.1 | 97.2 | -2.9 | (2.9) | 96.7 | -3.4 | (3.4) |
| Waist Circ-Omph/Sit | 100.2 | 96.0 | -4.2 | (4.2) | 96.0 | -4.2 | (4.2) |
| Buttock Circumference | 107.9 | 107.3 | -0.6 | (0.6) | 107.0 | -0.9 | (0.8) |
| Buttock Circ/Sitting | 119.3 | 117.8 | -1.5 | (1.3) | 117.2 | -2.1 | (1.8) |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 180.2 | 182.1 | 1.9 | (1.1) | 180.9 | 0.7 | (0.4) |
| Vert Trunk Circ/Sit | 173.2 | 174.4 | 1.2 | (0.7) | 173.4 | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| Upper Thigh Circ | 66.2 | 65.0 | -1.2 | (1.8) | 64.6 | -1.6 | (2.4) |
| Upper Thigh Circ/Sit | 65.0 | 64.1 | -0.9 | (1.4) | 63.7 | -1.3 | (2.0) |
| Knee Circumference | 42.2 | 41.9 | -0.3 | (0.7) | 41.7 | -0.5 | (1.2) |
| Knee Circ/Sitting | 43.0 | 42.6 | -0.4 | (0.9) | 42.4 | -0.6 | (1.4) |
| Calf Circ/Right | 41.0 | 40.1 | -0.9 | (2.2) | 40.0 | -1.0 | (2.4) |
| Ankle Circumference | 24.6 | 24.0 | -0.6 | (2.4) | 24.0 | -0.6 | (2.4) |
| Scye Circumference | 53.0 | 51.8 | -1.2 | (2.3) | 51.9 | -1.1 | (2.1) |
| Biceps Circ/Extended/R | 34.7 | 33.9 | -0.8 | (2.3) | 33.5 | -1.2 | (3.5) |
| Biceps Circ/Flexed/R | 36.6 | 35.8 | -0.8 | (2.2) | 35.4 | -1.2 | (3.3) |
| Elbow Circ-Extended | 30.1 | 29.8 | -0.3 | (1.0) | 29.6 | -0.5 | (1.7) |
| Elbow Circ-Flexed | 34.2 | 33.4 | -0.8 | (2.3) | 33.1 | -1.1 | (3.2) |
| Lower Arm Circ-Flexed | 32.4 | 32.0 | -0.4 | (1.2) | 31.7 | -0.7 | (2.2) |
| Wrist Circumference | 19.2 | 18.8 | -0.4 | (2.1) | 18.6 | -0.6 | (3.1) |
| Sleeve L/Spine-Scye | 31.5 | 30.5 | -1.0 | (3.2) | 30.2 | -1.3 | (4.1) |
| Sleeve L/Spine-Elbow | 65.0 | 64.4 | -0.6 | (0.9) | 63.8 | -1.2 | (1.8) |
| Sleeve L/Spine-Wrist | 96.8 | 96.0 | -0.8 | (0.8) | 95.4 | -1.4 | (1.4) |
| Shoulder Length | 18.7 | 17.5 | -1.2 | (6.4) | 17.5 | -1.2 | (6.4) |
| Interscye | 45.0 | 40.7 | -4.3 | (9.6) | 40.9 | -4.1 | (9.1) |
| Interscye Maximum | 66.6 | 65.5 | -1.1 | (1.7) | 65.4 | -1.2 | (1.8) |
| Waist Front-Omphalion | 44.2 | 43.8 | -0.4 | (0.9) | 43.2 | -1.0 | (2.3) |
| Crotch Length-Omphalion | 78.2 | 76.8 | -1.4 | (1.8) | 76.7 | -1.5 | (1.9) |
| Waist Back-Omphalion | 50.9 | 50.2 | -0.7 | (1.4) | 49.9 | -1.0 | (2.0) |
| Foot Length | 29.0 | 28.6 | -0.4 | (1.4) | 28.4 | -0.6 | (2.1) |
| Foot Breadth | 10.6 | 10.4 | -0.2 | (1.9) | 10.3 | -0.3 | (2.8) |
| Ball-of-Foot Circ | 27.0 | 26.4 | -0.6 | (2.2) | 26.2 | -0.8 | (3.0) |
| Bi-Malleolar Breadth | 8.0 | 7.7 | -0.3 | (3.8) | 7.7 | -0.3 | (3.8) |
| Lateral Malleolus Ht | 8.0 | 7.5 | -0.5 | (6.3) | 7.5 | -0.5 | (6.3) |
| Medial Malleolus Ht | 9.5 | 9.2 | -0.3 | (3.2) | 9.1 | -0.4 | (4.2) |
| Hand Length | 20.5 | 20.0 | -0.5 | (2.4) | 19.9 | -0.6 | (2.9) |
| Palm Length | 11.7 | 11.3 | -0.4 | (3.4) | 11.3 | -0.4 | (3.4) |
| Hand Br/Metacarpale | 9.6 | 9.4 | -0.2 | (2.1) | 9.3 | -0.3 | (3.1) |
| Hand Circ/Metacarpale | 23.1 | 22.7 | -0.4 | (1.7) | 22.5 | -0.6 | (2.6) |
| Hand Thick/Meta-3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | -0.2 | (6.5) | 2.9 | -0.2 | (6.4) |
| Head Circumference | 59.9 | 58.8 | -1.1 | (1.8) | 58.7 | -1.2 | (2.0) |
| Head Length | 21.0 | 20.3 | -0.7 | (3.3) | 20.3 | -0.7 | (3.3) |
| Head Breadth | 16.5 | 15.9 | -0.6 | (3.6) | 15.9 | -0.6 | (3.6) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Large-long sitting height subgroup n=80.

TABLE A-3

Comparison of 5th Percentile Values With Small-Short Sitting Height Subgroup Values and WAF-1968 Regression Values*

| Variable | 5thile | Sm-Sh | | | Population | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|------|--------|------------|-----|--------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Δ | (Δ%) | Regression | Δ | (Δ%) |
| | Value | Mean | | | Mean | | |
| Weight | 102.3 | 100.5 | -1.8 | (1.8) | 102.3 | - | - |
| Stature | 152.4 | 152.5 | 0.1 | (0.7) | 153.4 | 1.0 | (0.7) |
| Stature, Maximum | 152.9 | 153.1 | 0.2 | (0.1) | 154.0 | 1.1 | (0.7) |
| Cervicale Height | 130.3 | 130.6 | 0.3 | (0.2) | 131.5 | 1.2 | (0.9) |
| Acromial Height | 123.0 | 123.1 | 0.1 | (0.1) | 124.3 | 1.3 | (1.1) |
| Suprasternale Ht | 123.4 | 123.6 | 0.2 | (0.2) | 124.6 | 1.2 | (1.0) |
| Bust Point Height | 110.0 | 110.8 | 0.8 | (0.7) | 111.9 | 1.9 | (1.7) |
| Waist Height | 93.1 | 94.4 | 1.3 | (1.4) | 95.0 | 1.9 | (2.0) |
| Abdominal Ext Ht | 86.1 | 87.8 | 1.7 | (2.0) | 88.5 | 2.4 | (2.8) |
| Trochanteric Ht | 75.7 | 77.6 | 1.9 | (2.5) | 78.3 | 2.6 | (3.4) |
| Buttock Height | 75.4 | 77.8 | 2.4 | (3.2) | 78.0 | 2.6 | (3.4) |
| Gluteal Furrow Ht | 66.4 | 68.8 | 2.4 | (3.6) | 69.3 | 2.9 | (4.5) |
| Tibiale Height | 38.2 | 39.5 | 1.3 | (3.4) | 39.8 | 1.6 | (4.2) |
| Crotch Height | 68.1 | 70.2 | 2.1 | (3.1) | 70.7 | 2.6 | (3.8) |
| Ankle Height | 9.2 | 10.6 | 1.4 | (15.2) | 10.7 | 1.5 | (16.3) |
| Lateral Malleolus Ht | 5.8 | 6.3 | 0.5 | (8.6) | 6.4 | 0.6 | (10.3) |
| Sitting Ht, Relaxed | 78.9 | 78.6 | -0.3 | (0.4) | 79.2 | 0.3 | (0.4) |
| Sitting Height | 80.4 | 79.7 | -0.7 | (0.9) | 80.4 | - | - |
| Eye Height, Sitting | 68.7 | 68.4 | -0.3 | (0.4) | 69.1 | 0.4 | (0.6) |
| Midshoulder Ht, Sit | 53.7 | 53.3 | -0.4 | (0.7) | 54.0 | 0.3 | (0.6) |
| Waist Ht, Sitting | 20.5 | 21.3 | 0.8 | (3.9) | 21.6 | 1.1 | (5.4) |
| Elbow Rest Height | 18.7 | 20.2 | 1.5 | (8.0) | 20.8 | 2.1 | (11.2) |
| Popliteal Height | 38.0 | 39.6 | 1.6 | (4.2) | 39.5 | 1.5 | (4.0) |
| Buttock-Popliteal L | 43.5 | 45.1 | 1.6 | (3.7) | 45.2 | 1.7 | (3.9) |
| Buttock-Knee Length | 53.2 | 54.0 | 0.8 | (1.5) | 54.4 | 1.2 | (2.3) |
| Acromion-Radiale Lgth | 28.3 | 29.5 | 1.2 | (4.2) | 29.5 | 1.2 | (4.2) |
| Radiale-Stylian Lgth | 21.2 | 22.2 | 1.0 | (4.7) | 22.3 | 1.1 | (5.2) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach | 67.7 | 70.9 | 3.2 | (4.7) | 70.8 | 3.1 | (4.6) |
| Thumb-Tip, Extended | 76.0 | 79.6 | 3.6 | (4.7) | 79.5 | 3.5 | (4.6) |
| Overhead Reach | 185.2 | 188.0 | 2.8 | (1.5) | 189.1 | 3.9 | (2.1) |
| Neck Circumference | 31.1 | 32.1 | 1.0 | (3.2) | 32.2 | 1.1 | (3.5) |
| Shoulder Circ | 92.6 | 93.8 | 1.2 | (1.3) | 94.5 | 1.9 | (2.1) |
| Chest Circ at Scye | 77.0 | 78.3 | 1.3 | (1.7) | 78.9 | 1.9 | (2.5) |
| Bust Circumference | 81.6 | 83.6 | 2.0 | (2.5) | 83.8 | 2.2 | (2.7) |
| Chest Circ Below Bust | 67.2 | 68.7 | 1.5 | (2.2) | 69.2 | 2.0 | (3.0) |
| Waist Circumference | 59.5 | 61.1 | 1.6 | (2.7) | 61.4 | 1.9 | (3.2) |
| Abdominal Ext Circ | 74.8 | 77.6 | 2.8 | (3.7) | 78.1 | 3.3 | (4.4) |
| Hip C-7" Below Waist | 85.1 | 85.3 | 0.2 | (0.2) | 86.7 | 1.6 | (1.9) |
| Hip C-9" Below Waist | 85.8 | 85.8 | - | - | 87.6 | 1.8 | (2.1) |
| Upper Thigh Circ | 48.7 | 49.7 | 1.0 | (2.1) | 50.8 | 2.1 | (4.3) |
| Knee Circumference | 32.8 | 33.1 | 0.3 | (0.9) | 33.6 | 0.8 | (2.4) |
| Calf Circ, Right | 30.6 | 31.3 | 0.7 | (2.3) | 31.7 | 1.1 | (3.6) |
| Ankle Circumference | 19.0 | 19.6 | 0.6 | (3.2) | 19.8 | 0.8 | (4.2) |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 143.5 | 142.2 | -1.3 | (0.9) | 143.6 | 0.1 | (0.1) |
| Vert Trunk Circ, Sit | 139.4 | 137.9 | -1.5 | (1.1) | 139.6 | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| Buttock Circ, Sit | 90.9 | 90.8 | -0.1 | (0.1) | 92.1 | 1.2 | (1.3) |
| Scye Circumference | 33.6 | 34.3 | 0.7 | (2.1) | 34.5 | 0.9 | (2.7) |
| Axillary Arm Circ | 23.9 | 24.9 | 1.0 | (4.2) | 25.1 | 1.2 | (5.0) |
| Biceps C, Relaxed, R | 22.2 | 23.1 | 0.9 | (4.1) | 23.4 | 1.2 | (5.4) |
| Biceps C, Flexed, R | 23.3 | 24.2 | 0.9 | (3.9) | 24.5 | 1.2 | (5.2) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Small-short sitting height subgroup n=49.

TABLE A-3 (continued)
 Comparison of 5th Percentile Values With Small-Short Sitting Height
 Subgroup Values and WAF-1968 Regression Values*

| Variable | 5thile | Sm-Sh | | | Population | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|----------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Δ | (Δ) | Regression | Δ | (Δ) |
| | Value | Mean | | | Mean | | |
| Elbow Circ, Flexed | 24.2 | 25.0 | 0.8 | (3.3) | 25.3 | 1.1 | (4.5) |
| Forearm C, Relaxed | 21.3 | 21.7 | 0.4 | (1.9) | 22.0 | 0.7 | (3.3) |
| Forearm C, Flexed | 22.6 | 23.1 | 0.5 | (2.2) | 23.3 | 0.7 | (3.1) |
| Wrist Circumference | 13.8 | 14.1 | 0.3 | (2.2) | 14.2 | 0.4 | (2.9) |
| Biacromial Breadth | 33.2 | 34.2 | 1.0 | (3.0) | 34.3 | 1.1 | (3.3) |
| Bideltoid Breadth | 38.2 | 38.9 | 0.7 | (1.8) | 39.4 | 1.2 | (3.1) |
| Chest Breadth | 25.1 | 25.8 | 0.7 | (2.8) | 26.1 | 1.0 | (4.0) |
| Bust Pt-Bust Pt Br | 16.1 | 17.3 | 1.2 | (7.5) | 17.4 | 1.3 | (8.0) |
| Waist Breadth | 21.2 | 22.0 | 0.8 | (3.8) | 22.1 | 0.9 | (4.2) |
| Hip Breadth | 31.6 | 32.0 | 0.4 | (1.3) | 32.4 | 0.8 | (2.5) |
| Thigh-Thigh Br, Sit | 33.8 | 34.4 | 0.6 | (1.8) | 35.1 | 1.3 | (3.8) |
| Humerul Breadth, R | 5.6 | 5.8 | 0.2 | (3.6) | 5.8 | 0.2 | (3.6) |
| Femoral Breadth, R | 7.4 | 7.7 | 0.3 | (4.1) | 7.7 | 0.3 | (4.1) |
| Chest Depth | 20.9 | 21.9 | 1.0 | (4.8) | 21.9 | 1.0 | (4.8) |
| Waist Depth | 14.8 | 15.3 | 0.5 | (3.4) | 15.5 | 0.7 | (4.7) |
| Abdominal Ext Depth | 17.9 | 18.7 | 0.8 | (4.5) | 18.9 | 1.0 | (5.6) |
| Buttock Depth | 18.4 | 19.0 | 0.6 | (3.3) | 19.3 | 0.9 | (4.9) |
| Thigh Clearance | 10.4 | 10.8 | 0.4 | (3.8) | 11.1 | 0.7 | (6.7) |
| Shoulder Length | 13.0 | 13.9 | 0.9 | (6.9) | 14.0 | 1.0 | (7.7) |
| Neck-Bust Point Lgth | 22.5 | 24.1 | 1.6 | (7.1) | 23.8 | 1.3 | (5.8) |
| Strap Length | 59.2 | 61.6 | 2.4 | (4.1) | 61.2 | 2.0 | (3.4) |
| Interscye | 31.2 | 32.5 | 1.3 | (4.2) | 33.3 | 2.1 | (6.7) |
| Interscye, Maximum | 43.9 | 45.5 | 1.6 | (3.6) | 46.5 | 2.6 | (5.9) |
| Back Curvature | 37.6 | 39.0 | 1.4 | (3.7) | 39.6 | 2.0 | (5.3) |
| Waist Back | 37.0 | 37.8 | 0.8 | (2.2) | 38.2 | 1.2 | (3.2) |
| Anterior Waist Lgth | 30.5 | 31.3 | 0.8 | (2.6) | 31.5 | 1.0 | (3.3) |
| Sleeve Inseam | 40.2 | 42.3 | 2.1 | (5.2) | 42.4 | 2.2 | (5.5) |
| Spine-To-Scye Lgth | 18.3 | 19.6 | 1.3 | (7.1) | 19.4 | 1.1 | (6.0) |
| Spine-To-Elbow Lgth | 49.4 | 50.2 | 0.8 | (1.6) | 50.6 | 1.2 | (2.4) |
| Spine-To-Wrist Lgth | 74.2 | 75.5 | 1.3 | (1.8) | 75.9 | 1.7 | (2.3) |
| Hand Length | 16.9 | 17.8 | 0.9 | (5.3) | 17.6 | 0.7 | (4.1) |
| Hand Breadth | 6.9 | 7.2 | 0.3 | (4.3) | 7.3 | 0.4 | (5.8) |
| Hand Circumference | 16.8 | 17.5 | 0.7 | (4.2) | 17.6 | 0.8 | (4.8) |
| Foot Length | 22.2 | 22.7 | 0.5 | (2.3) | 22.9 | 0.7 | (3.2) |
| Foot Breadth | 8.0 | 8.6 | 0.6 | (7.5) | 8.5 | 0.5 | (6.1) |
| Head Length | 17.3 | 18.0 | 0.7 | (4.0) | 18.0 | 0.7 | (4.0) |
| Head Breadth | 13.5 | 14.1 | 0.6 | (4.4) | 14.3 | 0.8 | (5.9) |
| Head Circumference | 52.3 | 53.4 | 1.1 | (2.1) | 53.7 | 1.4 | (2.7) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Small-short sitting height subgroup n=49.

TABLE A-4

Comparison of 95th Percentile Values With Large-Long Sitting Height Subgroup Values and WAF-1968 Regression Values*

| Variable | 95thile | lg-L Sit-Ht | | | Population | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | Population Value | Subgroup Mean | Δ | (Δσ) | Regression Mean | Δ | (Δσ) |
| Weight | 156.4 | 161.2 | 4.8 | (3.1) | 156.4 | - | - |
| Stature | 172.2 | 171.7 | -0.5 | (0.3) | 171.2 | -1.0 | (0.6) |
| Stature, Maximum | 172.8 | 172.5 | -0.3 | (0.2) | 171.9 | -0.9 | (0.5) |
| Cervicale Height | 148.4 | 147.9 | -0.5 | (0.3) | 147.4 | -1.0 | (0.7) |
| Acromial Height | 141.1 | 140.5 | -0.6 | (0.4) | 139.9 | -1.2 | (0.9) |
| Suprasternale Ht | 140.9 | 140.3 | -0.6 | (0.4) | 139.9 | -1.0 | (0.7) |
| Bust Point Height | 127.3 | 125.0 | -2.3 | (1.8) | 125.0 | -2.3 | (1.8) |
| Waist Height | 107.9 | 106.4 | -1.5 | (1.4) | 106.0 | -1.9 | (1.8) |
| Abdominal Ext Ht | 100.7 | 98.2 | -2.5 | (2.5) | 98.2 | -2.5 | (2.5) |
| Trochanteric Ht | 89.8 | 87.5 | -2.3 | (2.6) | 87.4 | -2.3 | (2.6) |
| Buttock Height | 89.2 | 86.9 | -2.3 | (2.6) | 86.8 | -2.4 | (2.7) |
| Gluteal Furrow Ht | 79.4 | 76.6 | -2.8 | (3.5) | 76.4 | -3.0 | (3.8) |
| Tibiale Height | 46.1 | 44.6 | -1.5 | (3.3) | 44.3 | -1.8 | (3.9) |
| Crotch Height | 81.4 | 78.9 | -2.5 | (3.1) | 78.7 | -2.7 | (3.3) |
| Ankle Height | 13.6 | 11.9 | -1.7 | (12.5) | 11.8 | -1.8 | (13.2) |
| Lateral Malleolus Ht | 7.8 | 7.2 | -0.6 | (7.7) | 7.2 | -0.6 | (7.7) |
| Sitting Ht, Relaxed | 89.7 | 90.2 | 0.5 | (0.6) | 89.5 | -0.2 | (0.2) |
| Sitting Height | 90.9 | 91.9 | 1.0 | (1.1) | 90.9 | - | - |
| Eye Height, Sitting | 78.8 | 79.5 | 0.7 | (0.9) | 78.4 | -0.4 | (0.5) |
| Midshoulder Ht, Sit | 62.5 | 63.1 | 0.6 | (1.0) | 62.2 | -0.3 | (0.5) |
| Waist Ht, Sitting | 26.2 | 25.9 | -0.3 | (1.1) | 25.2 | -1.0 | (3.8) |
| Elbow Rest Height | 26.9 | 25.0 | -1.9 | (7.1) | 24.6 | -2.3 | (8.6) |
| Popliteal Height | 44.1 | 42.8 | -1.3 | (2.9) | 42.7 | -1.4 | (3.2) |
| Buttock-Popliteal L | 52.6 | 50.6 | -2.0 | (3.8) | 50.6 | -2.0 | (3.8) |
| Buttock-Knee Length | 61.9 | 60.9 | -1.0 | (1.6) | 60.9 | -1.0 | (1.6) |
| Acromion-Radiale Lgth | 33.6 | 32.9 | -0.7 | (2.1) | 32.7 | -0.9 | (2.7) |
| Radiale-Stylian Lgth | 25.7 | 24.7 | -1.0 | (3.9) | 24.6 | -1.1 | (4.3) |
| Thumb-Tip Reach | 80.5 | 77.6 | -2.9 | (3.6) | 77.8 | -2.7 | (3.4) |
| Thumb-Tip, Extended | 92.3 | 88.4 | -3.9 | (4.2) | 88.6 | -3.7 | (4.0) |
| Overhead Reach | 213.3 | 209.2 | -4.1 | (1.9) | 210.0 | -3.3 | (1.6) |
| Neck Circumference | 36.7 | 35.9 | -0.8 | (2.2) | 35.5 | -1.2 | (3.3) |
| Shoulder Circ | 109.4 | 107.9 | -1.5 | (1.4) | 107.4 | -2.0 | (1.4) |
| Chest Circ at Scye | 93.2 | 91.5 | -1.7 | (1.8) | 90.7 | -2.5 | (2.7) |
| Bust Circumference | 100.2 | 97.5 | -2.7 | (2.7) | 96.8 | -3.4 | (3.4) |
| Chest Circ Below Bust | 83.1 | 80.6 | -2.5 | (3.0) | 80.5 | -2.6 | (3.1) |
| Waist Circumference | 77.2 | 75.1 | -2.1 | (2.7) | 74.2 | -3.0 | (3.9) |
| Abdominal Ext Circ | 98.6 | 95.9 | -2.7 | (2.7) | 94.7 | -3.9 | (4.0) |
| Hip C-7" Below Waist | 103.3 | 102.3 | -1.0 | (1.0) | 101.9 | -1.4 | (1.4) |
| Hip C-9" Below Waist | 105.6 | 104.8 | -0.8 | (0.8) | 104.3 | -1.3 | (1.2) |
| Upper Thigh Circ | 62.6 | 61.7 | -0.9 | (1.4) | 61.1 | -1.5 | (2.4) |
| Knee Circumference | 40.2 | 39.7 | -0.5 | (1.2) | 39.5 | -0.7 | (1.7) |
| Calf Circ, Right | 37.9 | 36.9 | -1.0 | (2.6) | 37.0 | -0.9 | (2.4) |
| Ankle Circumference | 23.3 | 22.6 | -0.7 | (3.0) | 22.6 | -0.7 | (3.0) |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 166.3 | 167.5 | 1.2 | (0.7) | 166.3 | - | - |
| Vert Trunk Circ, Sit | 161.0 | 162.6 | 1.6 | (1.0) | 161.5 | 0.5 | (0.3) |
| Buttock Circ, Sit | 110.8 | 110.3 | -0.5 | (0.5) | 109.3 | -1.5 | (1.4) |
| Scye Circumference | 41.1 | 40.3 | -0.8 | (1.9) | 40.1 | -1.0 | (2.4) |
| Axillary Arm Circ | 31.5 | 30.8 | -0.7 | (2.2) | 30.2 | -1.3 | (4.1) |
| Biceps C, Relaxed, R | 29.7 | 28.5 | -1.2 | (4.0) | 28.3 | -1.4 | (4.7) |
| Biceps C, Flexed, R | 30.8 | 29.7 | -1.1 | (3.6) | 29.6 | -1.2 | (3.9) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Large-long sitting height subgroup n=51.

TABLE A-4 (continued)
 Comparison of 95th Percentile Values With Large-Long Sitting Height
 Subgroup Values and WAF-1968 Regression Values*

| Variable | 95thile | Large-Long | | | Population | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| | Population | Sit-Ht | Δ | ($\Delta\%$) | Regression | Δ | ($\Delta\%$) |
| | Value | Subgroup | | | Mean | | |
| Elbow Circ, Flexed | 30.0 | 29.0 | -1.0 | (3.3) | 28.9 | -1.1 | (3.7) |
| Forearm C, Relaxed | 25.8 | 25.5 | -0.3 | (1.2) | 25.3 | -0.5 | (1.9) |
| Forearm C, Flexed | 27.5 | 27.1 | -0.4 | (1.5) | 26.9 | -0.6 | (2.2) |
| Wrist Circumference | 16.2 | 16.0 | -0.2 | (1.2) | 15.9 | -0.3 | (1.9) |
| Biacromial Breadth | 38.6 | 37.6 | -1.0 | (2.6) | 37.5 | -1.1 | (2.8) |
| Bideltoid Breadth | 45.9 | 45.2 | -0.7 | (1.5) | 44.9 | -1.0 | (2.2) |
| Chest Breadth | 31.4 | 30.3 | -1.1 | (3.5) | 30.2 | -1.2 | (3.8) |
| Bust Pt-Bust Pt Br | 21.2 | 19.9 | -1.3 | (6.1) | 19.9 | -1.3 | (6.1) |
| Waist Breadth | 27.6 | 26.5 | -1.1 | (4.0) | 26.5 | -1.1 | (4.0) |
| Hip Breadth | 38.8 | 38.3 | -0.5 | (1.3) | 38.0 | -0.8 | (2.1) |
| Thigh-Thigh Br, Sit | 43.3 | 42.6 | -0.7 | (1.6) | 41.9 | -1.4 | (3.2) |
| Humeral Breadth, R | 6.7 | 6.5 | -0.2 | (3.0) | 6.5 | -0.2 | (3.0) |
| Femoral Breadth, R | 8.9 | 8.6 | -0.3 | (3.4) | 8.5 | -0.4 | (4.5) |
| Chest Depth | 27.2 | 26.2 | -1.0 | (3.7) | 25.8 | -1.4 | (5.1) |
| Waist Depth | 20.2 | 19.1 | -1.1 | (5.4) | 18.9 | -1.3 | (6.4) |
| Abdominal Ext Depth | 24.8 | 23.6 | -1.2 | (4.8) | 23.4 | -1.4 | (5.6) |
| Buttock Depth | 24.3 | 23.6 | -0.7 | (2.9) | 23.4 | -0.9 | (3.7) |
| Thigh Clearance | 14.6 | 14.1 | -0.5 | (3.4) | 14.0 | -0.6 | (4.1) |
| Shoulder Length | 16.4 | 15.3 | -1.1 | (6.7) | 15.3 | -1.1 | (6.7) |
| Neck-Bust Point Lqth | 28.8 | 28.0 | -0.8 | (2.8) | 27.4 | -1.4 | (4.9) |
| Strap Length | 72.1 | 70.9 | -1.2 | (1.7) | 69.9 | -2.2 | (3.1) |
| Interscye | 39.2 | 37.2 | -2.0 | (5.1) | 37.2 | -2.0 | (5.1) |
| Interscye, Maximum | 54.7 | 53.3 | -1.4 | (2.6) | 52.8 | -1.9 | (3.5) |
| Back Curvature | 47.6 | 45.5 | -2.1 | (4.4) | 45.2 | -2.4 | (5.0) |
| Waist Back | 44.3 | 42.9 | -1.4 | (3.2) | 42.9 | -1.4 | (3.2) |
| Anterior Waist Lqth | 36.9 | 35.9 | -1.0 | (2.7) | 35.8 | -1.1 | (3.0) |
| Sleeve Inseam | 48.2 | 45.8 | -2.4 | (5.0) | 46.0 | -2.2 | (4.6) |
| Spine-To-Scye Lqth | 22.7 | 21.6 | -1.1 | (4.8) | 21.4 | -1.3 | (5.7) |
| Spine-To-Elbow Lqth | 57.3 | 56.4 | -0.9 | (1.6) | 56.3 | -1.0 | (1.7) |
| Spine-To-Wrist Lqth | 85.1 | 83.9 | -1.2 | (1.4) | 83.7 | -1.4 | (1.6) |
| Hand Length | 20.1 | 19.3 | -0.8 | (4.0) | 19.3 | -0.8 | (4.0) |
| Hand Breadth | 8.2 | 7.9 | -0.3 | (3.7) | 7.9 | -0.3 | (3.7) |
| Hand Circumference | 19.8 | 19.2 | -0.6 | (3.0) | 19.2 | -0.6 | (3.0) |
| Foot Length | 26.0 | 25.4 | -0.6 | (2.3) | 25.4 | -0.6 | (2.3) |
| Foot Breadth | 9.8 | 9.2 | -0.6 | (6.1) | 9.3 | -0.5 | (5.1) |
| Head Length | 19.5 | 18.8 | -0.7 | (3.6) | 18.9 | -0.6 | (3.1) |
| Head Breadth | 15.5 | 14.8 | -0.7 | (4.5) | 14.8 | -0.7 | (4.5) |
| Head Circumference | 57.6 | 56.1 | -1.5 | (2.6) | 56.2 | -1.4 | (2.4) |

* Weight in pounds. All other measurement values in centimeters. Large-long sitting height subgroup n=11.

ANNEXE C.3

Distributions bivariables du poids et de la stature
en fonction du sexe.

TABLE 4

**Subset Mean Values for Selected Variables
as a Ratio of Stature**

| | SHORT | | REGULAR | | LONG | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Suprasternale Ht | 81.6% | 81.1% | 81.9% | 81.4% | 82.2% | 81.7% |
| Buttock Height | 50.2 | 50.2 | 50.8 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 51.2 |
| Crotch Height | 47.4 | 45.3 | 48.0 | 45.9 | 48.4 | 46.7 |
| Sitting Height | 53.3 | 53.5 | 52.6 | 52.8 | 51.9 | 52.1 |
| Midshoulder Ht/Sit | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 35.5 |
| Acromiale-Radiale L ₅ th | 18.5 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 19.1 |
| Thumb-tip Reach | 45.5 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 45.2 |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 96.2 | 97.0 | 94.8 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 93.6 |
| Hip Breadth | 20.4 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 19.5 | 20.9 |

TABLE 5

Height-Weight Subset Mean Values for
Selected Variables as a Ratio of Stature

| | SHORT | | REGULAR | | LONG | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Suprasternale Ht | 81.30 | 80.90 | 81.90 | 81.40 | 82.40 | 81.90 |
| Buttock Height | 49.9 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 51.5 |
| Crotch Height | 47.4 | 45.3 | 48.0 | 45.9 | 48.2 | 46.8 |
| Sitting Height | 53.5 | 53.4 | 52.5 | 52.8 | 52.0 | 52.2 |
| Midshoulder Ht/Sit | 36.4 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 36.5 | 35.6 |
| Acromioclavicular-Radial Lgth | 18.3 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 19.3 |
| Thumb-tip Reach | 45.4 | 46.0 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.6 |
| Vertical Trunk Circ | 93.2 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 95.9 |
| Hip Breadth | 19.5 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 21.8 |

| U.S. Air Force | SHORTS | | | REGULARS | | | LONGS | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|-----|------|
| | Stature (cm) | No. | % | Stature (cm) | No. | % | Stature (cm) | No. | % |
| Males 1967 | <169.4 | 234 | 9.7 | 169.4-185.4 | 1917 | 79.2 | >185.4 | 269 | 11.1 |
| Females 1968 | <154.3 | 177 | 9.3 | 154.3-169.9 | 1525 | 80.0 | >169.9 | 204 | 10.7 |

Weight (pounds)

| Weight (pounds) | 156 | 159 | 162 | 165 | 168 | 171 | 174 | 177 | 180 | 183 | 186 | 189 | 192 | 195 | 198 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 206-211 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200-205 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194-199 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 188-193 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182-187 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176-181 | | | | 1 | 4 | 12 | 22 | 51 | 86 | 24 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| 170-175 | | | B | 3 | 6 | 17 | 53 | 50 | 39 | 21 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| 164-169 | | 1 | | 7 | 23 | 37 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 27 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| 158-163 | | | | 8 | 37 | 50 | 69 | 76 | 53 | 34 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| 152-157 | | 1 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 73 | 75 | 80 | 57 | 29 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| 146-151 | | 2 | 7 | 32 | 46 | 80 | 107 | 69 | 59 | 21 | 8 | | | | |
| 140-145 | | 2 | 10 | 30 | 73 | 75 | 86 | 61 | 34 | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| 134-139 | | 2 | 16 | 32 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 38 | 13 | 2 | | | | | |
| 128-133 | | 4 | 8 | 33 | 46 | 32 | 28 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 122-127 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 31 | 19 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 116-121 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 110-115 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Median
175.67
(69.2)

C

Median
153.12

| cm. | 156 | 159 | 162 | 165 | 168 | 171 | 174 | 177 | 180 | 183 | 186 | 189 | 192 | 195 | 198 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 158 | 151 | 164 | 167 | 170 | 173 | 176 | 179 | 182 | 185 | 188 | 191 | 194 | 197 | |

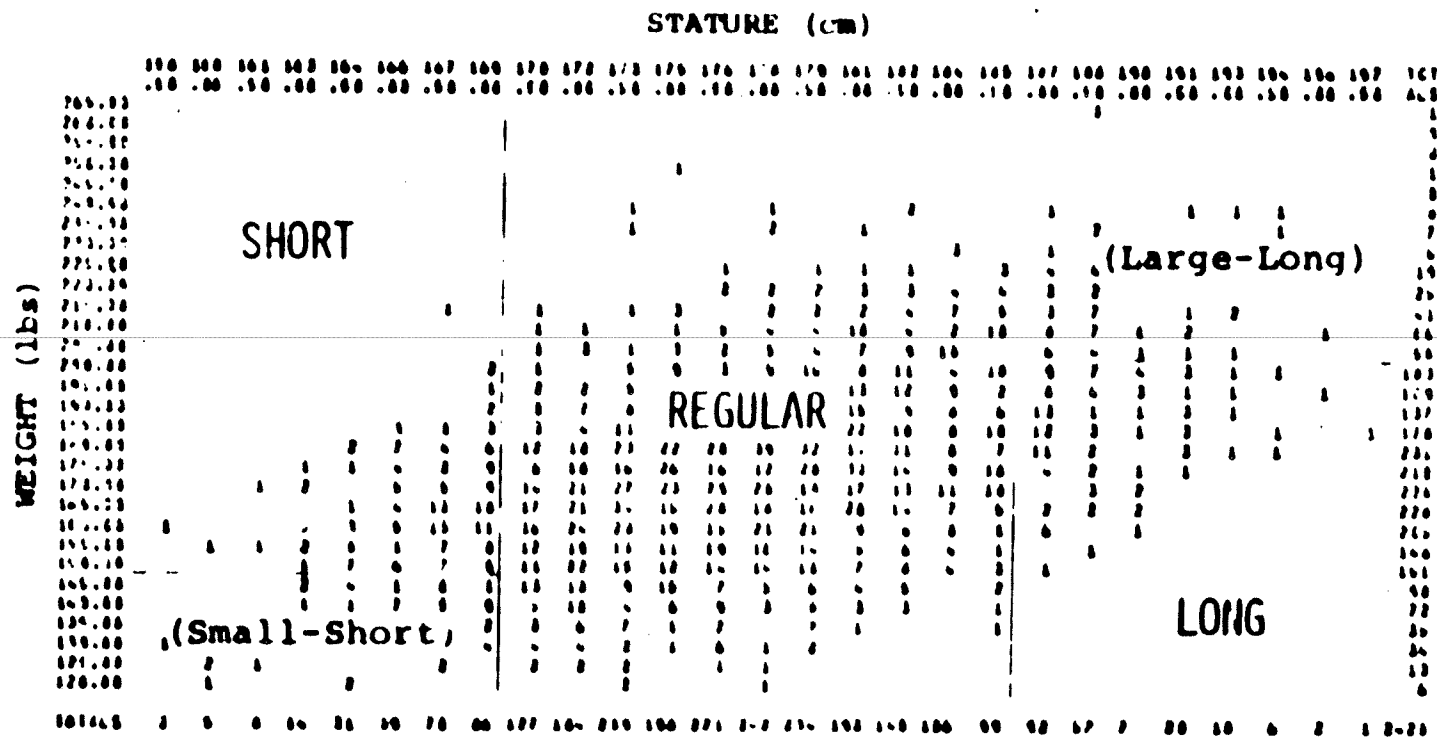
| Inches | 61.4 | 62.6 | 63.8 | 65.0 | 66.1 | 67.3 | 68.5 | 69.7 | 70.9 | 72.0 | 73.2 | 74.4 | 75.6 | 76.8 | 78.0 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 62.5 | 63.7 | 64.9 | 66.0 | 67.2 | 68.4 | 69.6 | 70.8 | 71.9 | 73.1 | 74.3 | 75.5 | 76.7 | 77.9 | 78.2 |

Stature

Correlation of Weight with Stature.

| | | STATURE (cm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| | | 145 | 147 | 149 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 159 | 161 | 163 | 165 | 167 | 169 | 171 | 173 | 175 | 177 | 179 | 181 | 183 | 185 | ALS |
| 200.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 195.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 190.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 185.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 180.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 175.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 170.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| 165.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| 160.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| 155.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| 150.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 |
| 145.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 122 |
| 140.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 142 |
| 135.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 181 |
| 130.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 231 |
| 125.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 261 |
| 120.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 271 |
| 115.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 290 |
| 110.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 192 |
| 105.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 113 |
| 100.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| 95.00 (Small-Short) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 90.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| TOTALS | | 2 | 8 | 17 | 60 | 88 | 160 | 190 | 211 | 260 | 261 | 183 | 187 | 125 | 88 | 93 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1000 | |

1968 WAF Stature-Weight Bivariate Distribution.



1967 Air Force Stature-Weight Bivariate Distribution

ANNEXE D

Fiches techniques

DÉFINITION DES MESURES

Avertissement

Les définitions des variables énumérées dans cet appendice ne constituent en aucune façon des définitions des techniques de mesure, lesquelles varient d'ailleurs souvent d'une étude à l'autre.

Source des définitions

Pour garder à cet appendice une longueur raisonnable, nous avons adopté les définitions proposées par la NASA dans le volume II de son "Anthropométrie Source Book" (1978), ainsi que les conventions qui ont servi dans la préparation de ces définitions.

Le lecteur intéressé à davantage de précisions, ou à comparer entre elles les définitions utilisées au cours de diverses enquêtes, pourra consulter l'ouvrage de Garrett et Kennedy (1971): "A Collation of Anthropometry".

Conventions :

- Postures du sujet

La plupart des mesures sont effectuées avec le sujet dans l'une des trois postures: debout droit, assis droit, ou debout le dos au mur ou la tête sous le coin de tête. Ces trois postures sont définies ainsi:

1. Debout droit. C'est la posture habituelle quand aucune posture n'est indiquée et quand le mot assis n'apparaît pas ni dans le nom de la mesure ni dans sa définition. Le sujet reste debout, droit; il regarde droit devant, la tête étant dans le plan de Frankfort, les talons ensemble, le poids distribué également sur les deux pieds et les bras pendant naturellement sur les côtés.

2. Assis droit. C'est la posture de référence quand le mot assis apparaît soit dans le nom de la mesure, soit dans sa définition. Le sujet est assis, droit; il regarde vers l'avant, la tête dans le plan de Frankfort; les bras pendent librement, tandis que les avant-bras et les mains sont maintenus horizontalement vers l'avant; les cuisses sont parallèles et les pieds reposent sur une surface ajustée (en hauteur, habituellement) de manière à ce que les genoux soient fléchis de 90°.

3. Mesures à l'aide du coin de tête. Les nombreuses mesures de la tête et de la face effectuées par rapport "au mur" ou "au sommet de la tête", le sont habituellement à l'aide d'un coin constitué d'un petit panneau horizontal et d'un autre vertical. Ces derniers sont mis fermement en contact avec, respectivement, le sommet et l'arrière de la tête.

Le côté du corps

Les mesures prises sur un côté du corps le sont habituellement sur le côté droit, sauf lorsqu'on indique expressément le côté gauche, à l'exception de l'enquête du WAC en 1946 où toutes les mesures avaient été faites sur le côté gauche. Les mesures sur le côté opposé sont généralement numérotées II au bout de leur nom.

Hauteurs, largeurs, épaisseurs, périmètres et longueurs d'arc

Les hauteurs, les largeurs et les épaisseurs sont des segments de droite. On les mesure avec l'anthropométrie, les compas ou d'autres instruments analogues. Les longueurs sont mesurées de la même façon, sauf lorsque le mot ruban apparaît. Les périmètres et les longueurs d'arc sont mesurées au ruban. On peut définir brièvement chacune de ces classes de variables:

1. Une hauteur, debout est la distance verticale entre le plancher et un point particulier du corps.
2. Une hauteur, assis est la distance verticale entre un point donné du corps et la surface d'assise ou la surface d'appui des pieds, selon la définition.
3. Une largeur du tronc est la distance horizontale entre un point spécifique du côté droit du corps, et le même du côté gauche.
4. Une largeur d'un membre est la distance séparant le côté interne du côté externe du membre, à un endroit spécifique le long du membre.
5. Une épaisseur du tronc est la distance dans un plan sagittal entre l'avant et l'arrière du corps, mesuré à un endroit déterminé.
6. Les périmètres du tronc se prennent habituellement dans un plan horizontal.
7. Les périmètres des membres se mesurent normalement dans un plan perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal du membre considéré.

No NASA : 48

Importance : A

Nom : Âge

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : L'âge, tel que rapporté par le sujet, au dernier anniversaire, plus six mois.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x ans | s ans | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 22,68 | 6,47 | 28,53 | 3869 | 17,6 | 18,1 | 20,2 | 33,3 | 36,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White | 20,81 | 3,60 | 17,3 | 1216 | 18,2 | 18,4 | 19,9 | 23,3 | 25,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 22,35 | 4,25 | 19,02 | 794 | 18,3 | 19,0 | 21,3 | 26,2 | 30,6 |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Military '64 | 33,80 | 8,30 | 24,70 | 565 | 19,3 | — | 32,4 | — | 46,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions anormale et variable.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 2,18$ dans 19.-, 1,33 dans 9.-, 1,94 dans 53.-.c) Facteur $z'_{0,05} = 0,79$ dans 19.-, 0,73 dans 9.-, 0,95 dans 53.- et -1,75 dans 62.-.

d) Sert à comparer ou à ajuster les données à des populations dont la pyramide des âges diffère.

No NASA : 48

Importance : A

Nom : Âge

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : L'âge, tel que rapporté par le sujet, au dernier anniversaire, plus 6 mois.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x ans | s ans | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 37.-Health Exam /M '62 | 43,24 | 15,51 | 35,87 | 3091 | 21,1 | 23,8 | 42,2 | 66,3 | 71,9 |
| | F | 16.-Health exam /F '62 | 42,61 | 15,43 | 36,21 | 3581 | 20,9 | 23,3 | 41,7 | 41,7 | 71,1 |
| Française | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,85$ au lieu de 1,645.

No NASA : 957

Importance ; A

Nom : Poids

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Le poids du sujet nu ou presque nu.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} kg | s kg | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 70,19 | 9,29 | 13,24 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | 78,9 | — |
| | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 66,88 | 9,51 | 14,22 | 3332 | 53,7 | 56,1 | 66,0 | 87,1 | 84,5 |
| | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 74,10 | 9,44 | 12,74 | 4000 | 60,1 | 62,6 | 73,4 | 85,8 | 91,2 |
| | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 70,98 | 10,85 | 15,29 | 3869 | 55,5 | 58,0 | 69,7 | 91,5 | 91,0 |
| | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 78,74 | 9,72 | 12,34 | 2420 | 63,6 | 66,6 | 78,2 | 86,2 | 95,6 |
| | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 72,16 | 10,59 | 14,68 | 6682 | 57,3 | 59,9 | 70,9 | 86,2 | 91,6 |
| | H | 35.-Army Helio Student | 74,30 | 8,50 | 11,44 | 1640 | 60,4 | 63,7 | 73,7 | 86,2 | 89,5 |
| | H | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 77,63 | 10,81 | 13,93 | 1482 | 56,2 | 59,7 | 77,3 | 91,7 | 95,9 |

No NASA : 957

Importance : A

Nom : Poids

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Le poids du sujet nu ou presque nu.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x kg | s kg | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | F | 4.-AAF Nurses '42 | 55,00 | 4,00 | 7,27 | 150 | 48,0 | 50,0 | 56,0 | 61,0 | 62,0 |
| | | 5.-WAF Separatee '46 | 59,67 | 9,03 | 15,13 | 7553 | 47,4 | 49,3 | 58,3 | 71,8 | 76,6 |
| | | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 55,92 | 6,60 | 11,80 | 851 | 46,3 | 48,0 | 55,4 | 64,4 | 67,2 |
| | | 9.-Enlisted Wafs/White '68 | 57,07 | 6,97 | 12,21 | 1216 | 46,1 | 48,2 | 56,8 | 65,6 | 68,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 66,90 | 7,50 | 11,21 | 793 | 56,2 | 57,7 | 66,0 | 76,2 | 80,5 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam '62 | 74,89 | 12,62 | 16,85 | 3091 | 56,2 | 59,7 | 74,0 | 91,5 | 97,1 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam '62 | 63,69 | 13,81 | 21,68 | 3581 | 46,2 | 48,9 | 61,1 | 82,0 | 89,9 |
| Anglaise | F | 43.-English Civ. Women | 60,40 | 10,00 | 16,56 | 4989 | 46,6 | 49,2 | 58,8 | 74,1 | 79,4 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civ Women | 59,26 | 6,65 | 11,22 | 210 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ vaut autour de 1,77, de 1,58 à 1,90.c) $z'_{0,05}$ varie autour de -1,52, de -1,36 à -1,70.

No NASA : 957

Importance : A

Nom : Poids

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Le poids du sujet nu ou presque nu.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x kg | s kg | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Civile | F | 1.-Stewardesses '71 | 52,81 | 4,26 | 8,07 | 422 | 46,4 | 47,6 | 52,8 | 58,9 | 60,4 |
| | | 2.-US Women '40 | 60,55 | 11,78 | 19,45 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 76,96 | 11,73 | 15,24 | 565 | 59,4 | 62,3 | 76,2 | 92,1 | 95,7 |
| | | 64.-Canadian Stu OBS | 70,30 | 8,16 | 11,61 | 998 | 58,0 | 60,4 | 69,4 | 81,4 | 84,1 |
| | | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 76,41 | 9,88 | 12,93 | 314 | 59,6 | 63,9 | 76,1 | 88,8 | 92,0 |

No NASA : 960

Importance : B

Nom : Poids, rapporté par le sujet.

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Le poids, tel que rapporté par le sujet, avant la mesure.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x kg | s kg | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 71,57 | 10,66 | 14,89 | 3869 | 56,1 | 58,7 | 70,4 | 86,1 | 91,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs White '68 | 56,03 | 6,66 | 11,89 | 1216 | 45,5 | 47,6 | 55,7 | 64,2 | 67,1 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 73,20 | 10,56 | 14,43 | 6682 | 58,0 | 60,8 | 72,1 | 87,2 | 92,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,66 à 1,83.

c) Peut, par comparaison avec 957, servir en pratique à réaliser certains ajustements.

No NASA : 805

Importance : A

Nom : Stature

Dessin no : 63,1

Définition : Hauteur du sommet de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | X cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 173,81 | 6,32 | 3,64 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 174,09 | 6,62 | 3,80 | 3331 | 163,2 | 165,5 | 174,1 | 182,5 | 184,8 |
| | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 175,56 | 6,16 | 3,51 | 4000 | 165,4 | 167,7 | 175,6 | 183,4 | 185,7 |
| | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 175,28 | 6,56 | 3,74 | 3869 | 164,6 | 166,9 | 175,2 | 183,7 | 186,2 |
| | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 177,34 | 6,19 | 3,49 | 2420 | 167,2 | 169,4 | 177,3 | 185,4 | 187,7 |
| | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 174,52 | 6,61 | 3,79 | 6682 | 163,8 | 166,2 | 174,4 | 183,0 | 185,6 |
| | H | 35.-Army Helio Students | 176,90 | 6,10 | 3,45 | 1640 | 166,5 | 168,7 | 177,0 | 184,8 | 187,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,69$.

c) Définition précise du sommet varie selon les techniques employées, notamment selon que la tête est ou non dans le plan de Frankfort. La posture debout peut être aussi plus ou moins redressée ou appuyée ou non au mur, etc.

No NASA : 805

Importance : A

Nom : Stature

Dessin no : 63,1

Définition : Hauteur du sommet de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50. | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | F | 4.-AAF Nurses '42 | 161,30 | 5,40 | 3,35 | 152 | 152,7 | 154,4 | 161,3 | 167,8 | 171,4 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 162,22 | 6,01 | 3,70 | 7563 | 152,4 | 154,5 | 162,1 | 170,0 | 172,3 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 162,74 | 5,94 | 3,65 | 851 | 153,2 | 155,0 | 162,4 | 170,7 | 173,3 |
| Américaine Civile | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 161,92 | 5,89 | 3,64 | 1216 | 152,6 | 154,4 | 161,7 | 169,7 | 172,0 |
| | H | 37.-Health Exam/M/ '62 | 173,24 | 6,89 | 3,98 | 3091 | 161,8 | 164,6 | 173,6 | 182,0 | 184,4 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F/ '62 | 160,28 | 6,57 | 4,10 | 3581 | 149,5 | 152,0 | 160,5 | 168,9 | 171,3 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses '71 | 166,25 | 4,85 | 2,92 | 422 | 158,7 | 160,0 | 166,1 | 172,9 | 174,8 |
| | F | 2.-US Women-D/A '40 | 160,43 | 6,30 | 3,93 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |

No NASA : 805

Importance : A

Nom : Stature

Dessin no : 63,1

Définition : Hauteur à partir du sol du sommet de la tête quand le sujet est debout.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Canadienne Militaire | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 175,05 | 6,32 | 3,61 | 565 | 164,8 | 167,5 | 174,7 | 183,2 | 185,2 |
| | H | 64.-Canadian Students OBS | 177,03 | 5,84 | 3,30 | 998 | 167,3 | 169,4 | 176,7 | 184,9 | 187,1 |
| | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 177,44 | 6,09 | 3,43 | 314 | 167,8 | 169,6 | 177,2 | 185,4 | 187,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 172,37 | 6,37 | 3,70 | 794 | 162,4 | 164,2 | 172,1 | 180,6 | 183,7 |
| Suédoise Civile | F | 44.-Swedish Civil WMN | 164,67 | 6,11 | 3,71 | 215 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 47.-Swedish WKR/F | 164,20 | 6,20 | 3,78 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anglaise Civile | F | 43.-English Civil Women | 160,13 | 6,59 | 4,12 | 4995 | 149,5 | 151,7 | 160,2 | 168,6 | 171,2 |

No NASA : 808

Importance : C

Nom : Stature, rapportée par les sujets.

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Stature, telle que rapportée par les sujets avant la mesure.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey, '65 | 177,06 | 6,82 | 3,85 | 3869 | 165,6 | 168,2 | 177,2 | 185,8 | 188,2 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS, White, '68 | 164,23 | 6,08 | 3,70 | 1216 | 154,5 | 156,3 | 164,0 | 172,3 | 174,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,69$.

c) Permet de comparer avec la mesure et de proposer éventuellement des ajustements lorsque la mesure n'a pas été faite mais est rapportée par le sujet.

No NASA : 758

Importance : A

Nom : Stature, assis.

Dessin no : 61,5

Définition : Hauteur, à partir du siège, du sommet de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 90,85 | 3,40 | 3,74 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 91,30 | 3,23 | 3,54 | 4000 | 86,0 | 87,1 | 91,3 | 95,4 | 96,6 |
| | | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 91,18 | 3,48 | 3,62 | 3869 | 85,4 | 86,7 | 91,2 | 95,6 | 96,9 |
| | | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 93,18 | 3,18 | 3,41 | 2420 | 88,1 | 89,2 | 93,1 | 97,4 | 98,6 |
| | | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 90,69 | 3,66 | 4,04 | 6682 | 84,5 | 85,9 | 90,8 | 95,4 | 96,7 |
| | | 34.-Army Aviators '59 | 90,44 | 3,22 | 3,56 | 500 | 85,0 | 86,3 | 90,4 | 94,7 | 95,7 |
| | | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 90,92 | 3,23 | 3,55 | 1482 | 85,7 | 86,9 | 90,9 | 95,1 | 96,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,647$ $z'_{0,05} = 1,662$.c) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,56 à 1,70.

No NASA : 758

Importance : A

Nom : Stature, assis.

Dessin no : 61,5

Définition : Hauteur, à partir du siège, du sommet de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 35.-Army Helio Students | 91,80 | 3,20 | 3,49 | 1640 | 86,3 | 87,6 | 91,9 | 96,0 | 97,1 |
| | F | 4.-AAF Nurses '42 | 85,60 | 3,00 | 3,50 | 152 | 80,9 | 81,7 | 85,7 | 89,6 | 90,5 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '45 | 83,73 | 3,19 | 3,81 | 7553 | 78,5 | 79,7 | 83,7 | 87,8 | 89,0 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 85,62 | 3,03 | 3,54 | 1216 | 80,6 | 81,6 | 85,6 | 89,6 | 90,7 |
| | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 90,45 | 3,67 | 4,06 | 3091 | 84,2 | 85,8 | 90,6 | 95,3 | 96,7 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 84,69 | 3,63 | 4,29 | 3581 | 78,6 | 80,2 | 85,0 | 89,5 | 90,7 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses 1971 | 87,05 | 2,81 | 3,23 | 419 | 82,4 | 83,4 | 87,1 | 90,6 | 91,7 |

No NASA : 758

Importance : A

Nom : Stature, assis.

Dessin no : 61,5

Définition : Hauteur, à partir du siège, du sommet de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Canadienne Militaire | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 90,26 | 3,37 | 3,73 | 565 | 84,8 | 86,0 | 90,0 | 94,7 | 95,6 |
| | H | 64.-Canadian Stu OBS | 93,47 | 3,04 | 3,25 | 998 | 88,3 | 89,4 | 93,4 | 97,2 | 98,2 |
| | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 93,16 | 3,04 | 3,26 | 314 | 87,8 | 89,1 | 93,2 | 97,2 | 98,2 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 91,33 | 3,22 | 3,53 | 794 | 86,3 | 87,4 | 91,4 | 95,3 | 96,6 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civ. Women | 87,28 | 3,02 | 3,46 | 214 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 47.-Swedish Ond WKR/F | 85,80 | 3,30 | 3,85 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | H | 88.-Swedish Ond WKR/M | 89,90 | 4,30 | 4,78 | 87 | — | — | — | — | — |

No NASA : 760

Importance : C

Nom : Stature assise, relaxée.

Dessin no : 61,5

Définition : La hauteur du sommet de la tête, au-dessus du siège, le sujet étant détendu.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 3.7-Health Exam '62 | 86,39 | 3,68 | 4,26 | 3091 | 80,2 | 81,7 | 86,6 | 91,4 | 92,8 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam '62 | 81,78 | 3,84 | 4,70 | 3581 | 75,4 | 77,0 | 82,0 | 86,8 | 88,1 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 87,55 | 3,51 | 4,01 | 794 | 82,0 | 83,2 | 87,6 | 92,2 | 93,4 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 91,33 | 3,30 | 3,61 | 314 | 85,8 | 87,1 | 91,1 | 95,5 | 95,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale. Erreur inférieure à 1,75%.b) $z'_{0,95}$ et de 1,74 pour 37.-, 1,65 pour 53.- et 1,17 pour 68.-.

c) Pour fins de comparaison avec 758.

No NASA : 797

Importance : D

Nom : Envergure

Dessin no : 63,5

Définition : Distance entre le bout des majeurs lorsque les bras sont étendus horizontalement et au maximum dans le plan frontal médian.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly PRSNL '50 | 179,81 | 7,42 | 4,13 | 4000 | 167,6 | 170,4 | 179,8 | 189,3 | 192,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 177,27 | 7,38 | 4,16 | 794 | 165,2 | 168,1 | 177,1 | 187,0 | 190,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,64$ pour 18.- et $1,72$ pour 53.-.

c) Peut servir à tester la somme des longueurs des bras plus la largeur du tronc.

No NASA : 427

Importance : A

Nom : Largeur de la tête.

Dessin no : 47,7

Définition : Largeur maximale de la tête.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 15,27 | 0,59 | 3,86 | 6682 | 14,3 | 14,6 | 15,3 | 16,0 | 16,3 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 14,65 | 0,58 | 4,01 | 1216 | 13,5 | 13,7 | 14,4 | 15,2 | 15,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 15,26 | 0,56 | 3,67 | 794 | 14,4 | 14,6 | 15,3 | 16,0 | 16,2 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 15,29 | 0,60 | 3,92 | 314 | 14,4 | 14,4 | 15,2 | 16,2 | 16,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,29 à 2,02. Erreur inférieure à $\pm 1,5\%$ si on prend 1,645.

c) Peut servir de petit axe pour le périmètre 430.

No NASA : 441

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur de la tête

Dessin no : 47,2

Définition : Longueur maximale de la tête entre l'arrière de la tête et la glabellle (entre les deux arcades sourcillières).

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 19,62 | 0,72 | 3,67 | 3869 | 18,4 | 18,7 | 19,6 | 20,6 | 20,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White/ '68 | 18,31 | 0,67 | 3,66 | 1216 | 17,2 | 17,5 | 18,3 | 19,2 | 19,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 19,31 | 0,66 | 3,42 | 794 | 18,3 | 18,6 | 19,3 | 20,3 | 20,4 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 19,35 | 0,78 | 4,03 | 314 | 18,0 | 18,5 | 19,3 | 20,3 | 20,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,64$ pour 1.- 9.- et 53.- et 1,86 pour 68.-.

c) Peut servir de grand axe approximatif au périmètre 430.

No NASA : 430

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la tête

Dessin no : 47,2

Définition : Périmètre maximal de la tête mesuré au-dessus (et non pas sur) les arcades sourcillières.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 52,26 | 1,65 | 2,93 | 3859 | 53,6 | 54,1 | 56,2 | 58,4 | 59,0 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 54,61 | 1,56 | 2,86 | 1216 | 52,1 | 52,6 | 54,6 | 56,7 | 57,2 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 56,45 | 1,54 | 2,73 | 794 | 54,1 | 54,5 | 56,5 | 58,5 | 59,1 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-CND Milit '64 | 57,75 | 1,52 | 2,63 | 565 | 55,1 | 55,7 | 57,8 | 59,6 | 60,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $Z'_{0,95}$ max = 1,72.

c) Reliée à 427 et 441.

No NASA : 328

Importance : A, debout.

Nom : Hauteur des yeux

Dessin no : 43,5

Définition : Hauteur du coin interne de l'oeil droit.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF FLY PRSNL '50 | 164,34 | 6,02 | 3,66 | 4000 | 154,4 | 156,7 | 164,4 | 172,0 | 174,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 162,42 | 6,41 | 3,95 | 792 | 152,3 | 154,3 | 162,4 | 170,5 | 173,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,65$ pour 18.- et 1,74 pour 53.-.

c) Reliée à 500 et 503.

No NASA : 330

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Hauteur des yeux, assis.

Dessin no : 43,4

Définition : Hauteur du coin interne de l'oeil au-dessus de la surface d'assise.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF 1965 | 79,73 | 3,31 | 4,15 | 3869 | 74,2 | 75,4 | 79,8 | 83,9 | 85,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 73,70 | 2,89 | 3,92 | 1216 | 69,0 | 70,0 | 73,7 | 77,4 | 78,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 81,35 | 3,27 | 4,02 | 794 | 76,3 | 77,2 | 81,5 | 85,5 | 86,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie ici de 1,62 à 1,67.

c) Reliée à 500 et 503.

No NASA : 503

Importance : A

Nom : Largeur interpupillaire

Dessin no : 49,1

Définition : Distance entre les centres des pupilles.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} | s | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 6,13 | 0,40 | 6,53 | 6682 | 5,5 | 5,6 | 6,1 | 6,6 | 6,8 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 5,93 | 0,33 | 5,56 | 794 | 5,4 | 5,5 | 5,9 | 6,4 | 6,5 |
| Slovaque | F | 40.-Slovak Civ. Women | 6,17 | 0,35 | 5,67 | 353 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,68$ pour 30.- et 1,73 pour 53.-.

c) La distance interoculaire (500) est la distance entre les coins internes de chacun des yeux.

No NASA : 142

Importance : D

Nom : Largeur intertragion

Dessin no : 33,2

Définition : Largeur de la tête entre le tragion droit et le gauche.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Française | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |

REMARQUES : a)

b)

c) Peut servir à estimer la largeur de la tête. Cette largeur peut servir de petit axe d'une ellipse dans un plan transversal.

No NASA : 107

Importance : D

Nom : Largeur biauriculaire

Dessin no : 31,1

Définition : Distance du point le plus externe de l'oreille droite jusqu'au même point de l'oreille gauche.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Française | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |

REMARQUES : a)

b)

c) Peut servir à estimer la largeur de la tête.

No NASA : 23

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur de l'acromion

Dessin no : 29,6

Définition : Hauteur de l'acromion, debout.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|---|---------|---------|---------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF SURVEY '65 | 143,3 | 6,14 | 4,28 | 3869 | 133,4 | 135,5 | 143,2 | 151,3 | 153,6 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Women Air Forces (White) '68 | 131,69 | 5,39 | 4,09 | 1216 | 123,2 | 124,9 | 131,4 | 138,8 | 140,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 141,79 | 6,14 | 4,33 | 794 | 132,5 | 134,5 | 141,6 | 149,5 | 152,9 |
| | F | RÈGLE du 92% | 130,5 | 5,65 | 4,33 | — | 121,9 | — | 130,3 | — | 140,7 |
| x MAX | H | 67.-RAF Aircrew | 149,86 | 5,79 | 3,86 | 200 | 139,5 | 141,5 | 149,9 | 157,0 | 159,0 |
| x MIN | F | 85.-Vietnam Military | 131,31 | 5,00 | 3,81 | 2127 | 123,6 | 125,3 | 131,6 | 138,2 | 140,1 |
| Δ | | | 18,6 | | | | | | | | |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,71$ au lieu de 1,645 pour femmes américaines.c) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,81$ pour les français et 1,76 pour les vietnamiens au lieu de 1,645.d) Facteur $z'_{0,05} = -1,79$ au lieu de -1,645 pour les britanniques.

No NASA : 25

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur de l'acromion, assis.

Dessin no : 29,3

Définition : Hauteur de l'acromion au-dessus de la surface d'assise.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF FLY PRSNL '67 c) | 61,05 | 2,85 | 4,67 | 2420 | 56,5 | 57,5 | 61,0 | 64,8 | 65,9 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses 1971 | 57,14 | 2,56 | 4,48 | 423 | 52,7 | 53,7 | 57,3 | 60,4 | 61,2 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 60,01 | 2,92 | 4,87 | 794 | 55,5 | 56,2 | 60,0 | 63,9 | 64,9 |
| Britannique | H | 66.-Royal Air Force | 61,24 | 2,83 | 4,62 | 2000 | 56,4 | 57,5 | 61,2 | 64,8 | 65,8 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 61,26 | 3,04 | 4,96 | 314 | 56,1 | 57,1 | 61,2 | 65,2 | 65,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95 \max} = 1,73$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Stewardesses 1971 : Stature Moyenne : 166,25 cm.
 Ecart-type : 4,85 cm.
 Air Force Women '68 : Stature moyenne : 162,10 cm.
 Ecart-type : 6,00 cm.

No NASA : 841

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur suprasternale, debout.

Dessin no : 63,1

Définition : Hauteur du point le plus bas dans l'encoche supérieure du sternum.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} | s | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 142,97 | 5,84 | 4,08 | 3869 | 133,5 | 135,5 | 142,9 | 150,6 | 152,7 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS-White '68 | 131,81 | 5,20 | 3,95 | 1216 | 123,5 | 125,2 | 131,6 | 138,6 | 140,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 140,68 | 5,82 | 4,14 | 794 | 131,9 | 133,5 | 140,6 | 148,2 | 150,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,67 à 1,74.

c) Positionnement des chaînons claviculaires.

No NASA : 898

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur suprasternale, assis.

Dessin no : 67,1

Définition : Hauteur suprasternale au-dessus du siège.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 58,47 | 2,94 | 5,03 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 53,70 | 2,71 | 5,05 | 7553 | 49,3 | 50,2 | 53,7 | 57,3 | 58,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 59,57 | 2,72 | 4,57 | 792 | 55,3 | 56,3 | 59,5 | 63,2 | 64,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,63 à 1,70.

c) Synonyme : hauteur du tronc, assis.

No NASA : 612

Importance : D

Nom : Hauteur du milieu de l'épaule

Dessin no : 55,6

Définition : Hauteur par rapport au siège du point milieu entre le cou et l'acromion.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 63,24 | 2,95 | 4,66 | 3869 | 58,4 | 59,4 | 63,2 | 67,0 | 68,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS, White, '68 | 57,99 | 2,57 | 4,43 | 1216 | 53,8 | 54,7 | 57,9 | 61,3 | 62,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,647 à 1,677.

c) Pour avoir une représentation 2½ ou 3D plus agréable à l'oeil. En corrélation avec la stature.

Fiche technique no 22.1

No NASA : 219

Importance : A ou B

Nom : Hauteur cervicale

Dessin no : 37,4

Définition : Hauteur de l'apophyse épineuse postérieure proéminente de la 7ième cervicale.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly PRSNL '67 | 152,06 | 5,82 | 3,83 | 2420 | 142,5 | 144,6 | 152,0 | 159,6 | 161,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 139,03 | 5,41 | 3,89 | 1216 | 130,4 | 132,1 | 138,8 | 146,0 | 148,2 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Military '64 | 149,29 | 5,90 | 3,95 | 565 | 139,7 | 142,1 | 149,2 | 156,9 | 158,5 |
| Anglaise | F | 43.-English Civ. Women | 137,40 | 6,08 | 4,43 | 4995 | 127,6 | 129,7 | 137,4 | 145,0 | 147,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ max de 1,70.

No NASA : 220

Importance : A ou B

Nom : Hauteur cervicale, assis.

Dessin no : 37,5

Définition : Hauteur au-dessus de l'assise de l'apophyse épineuse postérieure (saillante) de la 7ième cervicale, dite vertèbre proéminente.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 2.-US Women 1940 | 62,48 | 3,02 | 4,83 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canadienne | H | RCAF Pilots | 66,47 | 2,74 | 4,12 | 314 | 61,9 | 62,7 | 66,5 | 70,1 | 71,1 |
| Suédoise | F | 47.-Swedish IND. WKR/F | 63,30 | 2,80 | 4,42 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,69$.

No NASA : 174

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur mamellaire

Dessin no : 35,5

Définition : Hauteur de la pointe du mamelon ou de la brassière.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 118,23 | 5,15 | 4,36 | 1216 | 110,2 | 111,8 | 117,9 | 125,1 | 127,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,74$.

c) Représentation de la femme en 2½ ou 3D.

d) Reliée à l'épaisseur du tronc.

No NASA : 241

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur de la poitrine

Dessin no : 39,5

Définition : Hauteur du centre du mamelon droit.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly PRSNL '67 | 129,24 | 5,24 | 4,05 | 2420 | 120,8 | 122,6 | 129,1 | 136,1 | 138,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ à 1,69.

c) Reliée à 223, 230 et 236.

No NASA : 249

Importance : D

Nom : Hauteur de l'entrejambe

Dessin no : 39,5

Définition : Hauteur du point milieu de l'entre jambe.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 83,02 | 4,46 | 5,37 | 3869 | 75,8 | 77,3 | 82,9 | 88,8 | 90,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 74,33 | 3,86 | 5,19 | 1216 | 68,2 | 69,5 | 74,2 | 79,4 | 81,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 81,28 | 4,57 | 5,62 | 794 | 74,3 | 75,4 | 81,3 | 87,0 | 88,9 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Military '64 | 79,57 | 4,41 | 5,54 | 565 | 72,5 | 74,0 | 79,3 | 85,4 | 86,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,64 à 1,73.

No NASA : 949

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur de la taille

Dessin no : 71,4

Définition : Hauteur du niveau de la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 105,33 | 5,25 | 4,98 | 3869 | 96,9 | 98,7 | 105,3 | 112,1 | 114,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs (White) '68 | 100,04 | 4,41 | 4,41 | 1216 | 93,0 | 94,4 | 99,9 | 105,8 | 107,6 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Cnd Milit '64 | 104,01 | 4,97 | 4,78 | 565 | 96,1 | 97,9 | 103,8 | 110,5 | 112,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,71$.

c) Reliée à 924, 931 et 939.

No NASA : 951

Importance : B, assis.

Nom : Hauteur de la taille, assis.

Dessin no : 71,2

Définition : Hauteur à partir du siège du niveau de la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 23,46 | 1,91 | 8,14 | 4000 | 20,2 | 20,9 | 23,5 | 25,9 | 26,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs, White '68 | 23,36 | 1,66 | 7,11 | 1216 | 20,6 | 21,2 | 23,3 | 25,5 | 26,2 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 24,28 | 1,90 | 7,83 | 314 | 20,5 | 21,5 | 24,3 | 26,6 | 27,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,59 à 1,71.

c) Reliée à 933 et 941.

No NASA : 18

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur de l'extension abdominale

Dessin no : 29,1

Définition : Hauteur de la saillie maximale antérieure de l'abdomen.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|---|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted Women Air Forces White '68 | 93,02 | 4,30 | 4,62 | 1216 | 86,2 | 87,6 | 92,8 | 98,7 | 100,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable. Asymétrie légère à droite.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$ au lieu de 1,645.c) Variation de \bar{x} et de s négligeable d'une étude à l'autre chez les américains.

d) Soustraire 0,31 cm lorsque le sujet est vêtu normalement.

e) Reliée à 20.

No NASA : 236

Importance : A

Nom : Épaisseur de la poitrine

Dessin no : 37,4

Définition : Épaisseur du torse au niveau des mamelons dans le plan sagittal passant par la pointe du mamelon droit.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 24,05 | 2,25 | 9,36 | 1482 | 20,4 | 21,1 | 24,0 | 27,0 | 27,8 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 22,99 | 1,73 | 7,53 | 794 | 20,4 | 21,0 | 22,9 | 25,1 | 25,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,68$.

c) Relié à 223, 230 et 241.

d) Sert de petit axe au périmètre 230. D'autres épaisseurs sont disponibles dans la littérature: au niveau des aisselles (237) et sous le buste (238).

No NASA : 169

Importance : C

Nom : Épaisseur du buste

Dessin no : 35,2

Définition : Distance horizontale entre le dos du sujet et le bout du mamelon ou la pointe de la brassière.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 23,45 | 1,77 | 7,55 | 1216 | 20,8 | 21,3 | 23,3 | 25,8 | 26,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,78$ $z'_{0,05} = -1,50$.

c) Représentation 2½ D ou 3D de la femme.

No NASA : 939

Importance : B

Nom : Épaisseur à la taille

Dessin no : 71,3

Définition : Épaisseur du tronc au niveau de la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 21,16 | 2,49 | 11,77 | 3869 | 17,8 | 18,4 | 20,7 | 24,6 | 25,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs (White) '68 | 16,83 | 1,45 | 8,62 | 1216 | 14,7 | 15,2 | 16,7 | 18,5 | 19,3 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-CND Milit '64 | 23,72 | 3,05 | 12,86 | 565 | 19,6 | 20,1 | 23,4 | 27,8 | 29,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,70 à 1,90.

c) Reliée à 949, 924 et 931.

No NASA : 941

Importance : B

Nom : Épaisseur de la taille, assis.

Dessin no : 71,1

Définition : Épaisseur du tronc du niveau de la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 21,90 | 1,95 | 8,90 | 794 | 19,1 | 19,7 | 21,8 | 24,2 | 25,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,80$ au lieu de 1,645.

No NASA : 20

Importance : C

Nom : Distance entre l'extension abdominale et le mur

Dessin no : 29,4

Définition : Distance horizontale entre la saillie maximale antérieure de l'abdomen et le mur contre lequel le sujet debout droit s'appuie les talons, les fesses et les omoplates.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Anglaise | F | 43.-English Civ. Women | 25,20 | 3,45 | 13,69 | 4995 | 20,7 | 21,4 | 24,6 | 30,0 | 31,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable. Manque 3,2% pour atteindre le 95ième percentile avec 1,645.

b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,942$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Reliée à 18.

No NASA : 130

Importance : C

Nom : largeur bi-iliocristale

Dessin no : 33,4

Définition : Largeur du tronc mesurée entre les points iliaques supérieurs dans le plan frontal moyen.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 29,34 | 2,79 | 9,51 | 3869 | 25,5 | 26,1 | 28,9 | 33,2 | 34,6 |
| | F | 4.-AAF Nurses 1942 | 28,40 | 1,50 | 5,28 | 152 | 25,9 | 26,3 | 28,5 | 30,3 | 30,8 |
| Suédoise Civile | F | 44.-Swedish Civ. Women | 27,57 | 3,22 | 11,68 | 214 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ max = 1,885 au lieu de 1,645. Entraîne autrement un erreur de 2%, soit 0,67 cm.

c) Peut servir dans la représentation du tronc. Peut servir de grand axe de l'ellipse inférieure du segment visible à l'écran.

No NASA : 457

Importance : C

Nom : Largeur des hanches

Dessin no : 49,4

Définition : Largeur maximale du bas du tronc.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 34,08 | 2,13 | 6,25 | 3869 | 30,9 | 31,5 | 33,9 | 36,9 | 37,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 34,86 | 2,10 | 6,02 | 1216 | 31,6 | 32,3 | 34,7 | 37,6 | 38,5 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 36,22 | 2,23 | 6,16 | 314 | 32,5 | 33,2 | 36,0 | 39,1 | 40,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,79$.

No NASA : 459

Importance : C

Nom : Largeur des hanches, assis.

Dessin no : 49,5

Définition : Largeur maximale des hanches, assis.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 35,86 | 2,65 | 7,39 | 3859 | 32,0 | 32,7 | 35,6 | 39,4 | 40,7 |
| | F | 5.-WAF Separates '46 | 37,06 | 2,80 | 7,56 | 7563 | 32,9 | 33,7 | 36,8 | 40,7 | 42,1 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/on '62 | 35,38 | 2,79 | 7,89 | 3091 | 30,8 | 31,7 | 35,4 | 39,3 | 40,6 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 36,67 | 3,73 | 10,17 | 3581 | 31,2 | 32,3 | 36,4 | 41,7 | 43,7 |
| Canadienne Française | H | 64.-CND Stu OBS | 35,73 | 1,93 | 5,40 | 998 | 32,5 | 33,2 | 35,8 | 38,3 | 39,1 |
| | H | 53.-French Army | 34,77 | 1,98 | 5,69 | 794 | 31,6 | 32,4 | 34,8 | 37,2 | 38,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie entre 1,75 et 1,88. Erreur inférieure à 1% si on prend 1,645.

No NASA : 924

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur du tronc à la taille

Dessin no : 71,1

Définition : Largeur du tronc à la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 29,28 | 2,80 | 9,56 | 3869 | 25,4 | 26,0 | 28,9 | 33,2 | 34,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs, White '68 | 24,09 | 1,83 | 7,60 | 1216 | 21,3 | 21,8 | 24,0 | 26,5 | 27,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 28,23 | 1,80 | 6,38 | 794 | 25,6 | 26,0 | 28,1 | 30,6 | 31,5 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 31,71 | 2,86 | 9,02 | 565 | 27,4 | 28,2 | 31,7 | 35,6 | 36,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,75 à 1,86.

c) Reliée à 931, 939 et 949. Peut servir de grand axe au périmètre 931.

d) Aussi disponible avec vêtements (928).

No NASA : 172

Importance : C

Nom : Largeur intermamellaire

Dessin no : 35,6

Définition : Distance entre les pointes des mamelons ou de la brassière.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) 1968 | 18,44 | 1,53 | 8,30 | 1216 | 15,9 | 16,5 | 18,4 | 20,4 | 21,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,67$.

c) Représentation 2½ ou 3D de la femme.

No NASA : 223

Importance : A

Nom : Largeur de la poitrine

Dessin no : 37,3

Définition : Largeur de la poitrine mesurée au niveau des mamelons.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 34,40 | 2,39 | 6,95 | 1482 | 29,4 | 31,4 | 34,3 | 37,4 | 38,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 27,83 | 1,79 | 6,43 | 1216 | 25,0 | 25,6 | 27,7 | 30,2 | 31,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 30,93 | 1,96 | 6,34 | 794 | 27,8 | 28,6 | 30,9 | 33,4 | 34,4 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 32,96 | 2,20 | 6,67 | 314 | 29,2 | 29,9 | 33,0 | 35,5 | 36,5 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civ. Women | 25,32 | 1,24 | 4,90 | 213 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,77$.

c) Reliée à 230, 236 et 241. Sert de grand axe au périmètre 236.

d) On trouve aussi dans la littérature la largeur de la poitrine, chair comprimée (227).

No NASA : 230

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la poitrine

Dessin no : 37,6

Définition : Périmètre du torse mesuré au niveau des mamelons.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 89,20 | 5,20 | 5,83 | 1216 | 81,4 | 83,0 | 88,7 | 95,9 | 98,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 91,27 | 5,42 | 5,94 | 794 | 83,1 | 84,8 | 90,7 | 98,3 | 100,7 |
| Canadienne | F | 62.-Military '64 | 98,84 | 7,80 | 7,89 | 565 | 87,2 | 88,9 | 98,5 | 108,8 | 112,7 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Survey '62 | 99,26 | 8,33 | 8,39 | 3091 | 86,5 | 89,0 | 98,9 | 110,3 | 113,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,74 à 1,78.

c) Reliée à 223, 236 et 241.

d) D'autres périmètres sont disponibles dans la littérature: aux aisselles (231), et sous le buste (232).

No NASA : 931

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la taille

Dessin no : 71,4

Définition : Périmètre du tronc au niveau de la taille.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 80,03 | 8,25 | 10,31 | 3869 | 69,2 | 70,7 | 78,6 | 91,8 | 95,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs (White) '68 | 66,85 | 4,99 | 7,46 | 1216 | 59,6 | 60,9 | 66,4 | 73,2 | 75,7 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 88,67 | 11,48 | 12,95 | 3091 | 71,8 | 74,6 | 87,9 | 104,2 | 109,1 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 76,68 | 12,07 | 15,74 | 3581 | 61,2 | 63,3 | 74,6 | 93,4 | 99,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée Française | 78,44 | 5,66 | 7,22 | 794 | 70,8 | 72,3 | 77,8 | 85,7 | 89,4 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 88,87 | 9,57 | 10,77 | 565 | 74,2 | 77,0 | 88,2 | 101,2 | 105,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie autour de 1,83, de 1,69 à 1,94.

c) Reliée à 924, 939 et situé par 949.

d) Aussi disponible avec vêtements (932).

No NASA : 933

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la taille, assis.

Dessin no : 71,2

Définition : Périmètre de la taille, assis.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 87,41 | 7,49 | 8,57 | 2420 | 75,4 | 77,9 | 87,1 | 97,1 | 100,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,71$ au lieu de 1,65.

c) Reliée à 941 et 951.

No NASA : 465

Importance :

Nom : Périmètre des hanches aux trochanters

Dessin no : 49,6

Définition : Périmètre des hanches au niveau des trochanters.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 93,16 | 5,51 | 5,91 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatees '46 | 95,12 | 6,69 | 7,03 | 7553 | 85,5 | 87,2 | 94,4 | 103,9 | 107,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,82$.

c) Reliée à 161 et 894.

d) On trouve aussi dans la littérature divers autres périmètres des hanches:
7" et 9" sous la taille, avec ou sans vêtements (466, 468, 470 et 472).

No NASA : 894

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur du trochanter

Dessin no : 67,5

Définition : Hauteur du grand trochanter.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} | s | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|------|------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 92,32 | 4,70 | 5,09 | 3869 | 84,9 | 86,5 | 92,2 | 98,5 | 100,4 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS, White, '68 | 82,46 | 4,15 | 5,03 | 1216 | 75,6 | 77,1 | 82,4 | 87,8 | 89,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 91,07 | 4,43 | 4,86 | 793 | 83,8 | 85,8 | 90,8 | 97,0 | 98,7 |
| Anglaise Civile | F | 43.-English Civ. Women | 80,41 | 4,38 | 5,45 | 4995 | 73,3 | 74,9 | 80,4 | 85,9 | 87,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,66 à 1,72.

c) Parfois déterminée indirectement à partir de la hauteur iliocristale (489) ou iliospinale (490).

No NASA : 527

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur du genou

Dessin no : 51,7

Définition : Hauteur du point milieu de la rotule.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 49,65 | 2,49 | 5,02 | 2420 | 45,7 | 46,5 | 49,6 | 52,9 | 53,9 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses 1971 | 43,43 | 2,11 | 4,86 | 422 | 40,2 | 40,8 | 43,4 | 46,3 | 47,1 |
| Hollandaise Civile | F | 41.-Dutch Civil Women | 44,07 | 2,72 | 6,17 | 5001 | 39,7 | 40,6 | 44,0 | 47,6 | 48,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,67 à 1,74.

c) Reliée au périmètre 515.

No NASA : 191

Importance : C

Nom : Longueur fesses-talons, assis jambes à l'horizontale.

Dessin no : 37,2

Définition : Distance de la base du talon au mur contre lequel le sujet est assis,
la jambe étendue au maximum vers l'avant, le long de la surface d'assise.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 35.-Army Helio Students | 111,30 | 5,10 | 4,58 | 1640 | 102,7 | 104,6 | 111,2 | 117,8 | 120,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 107,60 | 5,93 | 5,51 | 794 | 97,9 | 100,3 | 107,5 | 115,3 | 117,7 |
| Canadienne | H | 64.-Canadian Students | 109,72 | 5,33 | 4,86 | 998 | 101,8 | 103,6 | 109,4 | 117,0 | 119,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie entre 1,70 et 1,76.

No NASA : 663

Importance : D

Nom : Hauteur inférieure de la rotule.

Dessin no : 57,5

Définition : Hauteur du bord inférieur de la rotule.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 46,69 | 2,68 | 5,74 | 3869 | 42,4 | 43,3 | 46,6 | 50,1 | 50,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 131$.

No NASA : 515

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre du genou

Dessin no :

Définition : Périmètre mesuré, debout, au niveau du point milieu de la rotule.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 37,68 | 2,24 | 5,94 | 3869 | 34,3 | 35,0 | 37,5 | 40,6 | 41,6 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) 1968 | 36,16 | 2,14 | 5,92 | 1216 | 32,8 | 33,5 | 36,1 | 38,9 | 39,9 |
| Anglaise Civile | F | English Civ. Women | 35,46 | 2,57 | 7,25 | 4994 | 31,7 | 32,4 | 35,2 | 38,8 | 40,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,76$.

c) Située à la hauteur 527.-.

No NASA : 194

Importance : A, poste assis.

Nom : Longueur fesses-genou

Dessin no : 37,5

Définition : Distance horizontale entre les surfaces verticales extrêmes tangentes au fessier et à la rotule.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 60,40 | 2,70 | 4,47 | 2420 | 56,1 | 57,0 | 60,3 | 63,9 | 65,0 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Wafs (White) 1968 | 57,19 | 2,56 | 4,48 | 1216 | 53,2 | 53,9 | 57,1 | 60,6 | 61,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 58,52 | 2,69 | 4,60 | 794 | 54,3 | 55,2 | 58,5 | 62,1 | 63,0 |
| Canadienne | H | 64.-Canadian Stu OBS | 59,43 | 2,79 | 4,69 | 998 | 55,1 | 56,1 | 59,9 | 62,7 | 63,4 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 59,12 | 2,92 | 4,94 | 3091 | 54,0 | 55,3 | 59,4 | 63,1 | 64,2 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 56,83 | 3,11 | 5,47 | 3581 | 51,8 | 52,9 | 56,9 | 61,2 | 62,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,42 à 1,82.

c) Encombrement longitudinal fessier-cuisse en posture assise.

No NASA : 200

Importance : A, poste assis.

Nom : Longueur fesses-poplité

Dessin no : 37,5

Définition : Distance horizontale entre les surfaces verticales postérieures extrêmes du fessier et de la jambe.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 49,50 | 2,66 | 5,37 | 3869 | 45,3 | 46,2 | 49,4 | 52,9 | 54,0 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 47,40 | 2,65 | 5,59 | 1216 | 43,3 | 44,1 | 47,2 | 50,9 | 52,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 47,78 | 2,50 | 5,23 | 793 | 43,9 | 44,5 | 47,7 | 50,9 | 51,8 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 49,98 | 2,47 | 4,94 | 565 | 46,0 | 47,0 | 50,0 | 53,2 | 54,0 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 49,36 | 3,07 | 6,22 | 3091 | 44,2 | 45,4 | 49,5 | 53,6 | 54,8 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 47,98 | 3,07 | 6,40 | 3581 | 43,0 | 44,1 | 48,1 | 52,2 | 53,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,6 à 1,80.

c) Sert à déterminer la longueur du siège entre le dossier et le rebord antérieur. On retranche environ 7,5 cm de cette variable, puis on étudie ensuite le rayon de courbure du rebord antérieur, les facteurs de compressibilité, etc.

No NASA : 561

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre distal de la cuisse

Dessin no : 53,6

Définition : Périmètre de la cuisse mesuré juste au-dessus du genou.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 41,53 | 3,61 | 8,69 | 3869 | 36,1 | 37,1 | 41,3 | 46,4 | 48,0 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 37,57 | 2,69 | 7,16 | 849 | 33,5 | 34,2 | 37,4 | 41,0 | 42,2 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 38,33 | 2,54 | 6,63 | 794 | 34,5 | 35,3 | 38,1 | 41,6 | 42,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,60 à 1,79.

c) Reliée à la hauteur 666.

No NASA : 852

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la cuisse

Dessin no : 65,4

Définition : Périmètre de la cuisse, mesuré horizontalement aussi haut que possible dans l'entrejambe.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army soldiers '66 | 55,42 | 4,80 | 8,66 | 6682 | 48,1 | 49,5 | 55,1 | 61,8 | 63,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (white) '68 | 55,21 | 4,02 | 7,28 | 1216 | 48,8 | 50,1 | 55,1 | 60,3 | 61,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 53,41 | 3,50 | 6,55 | 794 | 48,1 | 49,2 | 53,5 | 57,9 | 59,6 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 56,41 | 4,49 | 7,96 | 314 | 49,0 | 50,2 | 56,6 | 62,2 | 63,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,77$.

No NASA : 853

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la cuisse, assis.

Dessin no : 65,1

Définition : Périmètre, mesuré aussi haut que possible dans l'entrejambe, dans un plan perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal de la cuisse en posture assis.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 54,95 | 5,22 | 9,50 | 3869 | 47,3 | 48,5 | 54,4 | 62,1 | 64,4 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 55,63 | 5,23 | 9,40 | 7781 | 48,0 | 49,3 | 55,1 | 62,5 | 65,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,80$.

No NASA : 856

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Encombrement vertical de la cuisse

Dessin no : 65,1

Définition : Hauteur du point le plus haut de la cuisse, au-dessus du siège.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 15,28 | 1,40 | 9,16 | 3869 | 13,2 | 13,6 | 15,2 | 17,2 | 17,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS, White, '68 | 12,37 | 1,19 | 9,62 | 1216 | 10,4 | 10,8 | 12,3 | 14,0 | 14,4 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 14,31 | 1,69 | 11,81 | 3091 | 11,4 | 12,1 | 14,4 | 17,0 | 17,7 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 13,72 | 1,84 | 13,41 | 3581 | 10,6 | 11,3 | 13,7 | 16,7 | 17,5 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée Française | 13,95 | 1,14 | 8,17 | 794 | 12,2 | 12,6 | 13,9 | 15,4 | 15,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,71 à 2,05.

c) Également disponible avec vêtements (860).

No NASA : 615

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre mi-cuisse

Dessin no : 55,3

Définition : Périmètre de la cuisse mesuré au milieu de la distance entre le point le plus bas de l'entrejambe et le plateau tibial.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 48,97 | 4,86 | 9,92 | 7563 | 41,7 | 43,1 | 48,6 | 55,4 | 57,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,76$.

c) Représentation de la cuisse.

No NASA : 666

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur supérieure de la rotule

Dessin no : 57,5

Définition : Hauteur du bord supérieur de la rotule.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} | s | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 52,43 | 2,77 | 5,28 | 3869 | 48,0 | 48,9 | 52,4 | 55,9 | 57,1 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 48,76 | 3,43 | 7,03 | 847 | 43,0 | 44,8 | 49,0 | 52,8 | 54,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,59 à 1,69.

c) Reliée au périmètre 561.

No NASA : 188

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur fessière

Dessin no : 35,2

Définition : Hauteur de la saillie maximale postérieure du fessier.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 90,11 | 4,39 | 4,87 | 2420 | 83,1 | 84,6 | 90,0 | 95,8 | 97,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) 1968 | 82,09 | 4,06 | 4,95 | 1216 | 75,5 | 76,8 | 82,0 | 87,4 | 89,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,70$.

c) Reliée à 178 et 183.

No NASA : 183

Importance : B

Nom : Épaisseur fessière

Dessin no : 35,5

Définition : Épaisseur du tronc au niveau de la saillie maximale postérieure du fessier.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 23,97 | 2,05 | 8,55 | 2420 | 20,7 | 21,4 | 23,9 | 26,7 | 27,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 21,01 | 1,68 | 8,00 | 1216 | 18,3 | 18,9 | 20,9 | 23,1 | 23,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$.

c) Reliée à 178 et à 188. Peut servir de petit axe du périmètre à ce niveau.

No NASA : 178

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre fessier

Dessin no : 35,2

Définition : Périmètre du corps mesuré au niveau de la protubérance postérieure maximale du fessier.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 97,78 | 6,47 | 6,62 | 1482 | 87,1 | 89,3 | 97,8 | 106,0 | 108,4 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 99,62 | 5,66 | 5,68 | 848 | 91,3 | 93,1 | 99,4 | 106,5 | 109,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 93,24 | 4,79 | 5,14 | 794 | 86,3 | 87,6 | 93,0 | 99,1 | 101,1 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 98,90 | 6,50 | 6,57 | 565 | 88,8 | 90,7 | 98,7 | 107,2 | 110,5 |
| Anglaise | F | 43.-English Civil Women | 97,59 | 7,89 | 8,08 | 4994 | 87,0 | 88,9 | 96,3 | 108,2 | 112,4 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civil Women | 88,05 | 6,05 | 6,87 | 214 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales (36, 6, 53) ou normales acceptables.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,64 à 1,88.

c) Reliée à 183 et à 188.

No NASA : 161

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur intertrochanter, externe.

Dessin no : 35,6

Définition : Distance horizontale entre les grands trochanters, mesurée avec la chair comprimée.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey | 32,19 | 1,88 | 5,84 | 3859 | 29,3 | 29,9 | 32,1 | 34,7 | 35,4 |
| | F | 4.-AAF Nurses 1942 | 38,40 | 2,20 | 5,73 | 152 | 34,1 | 35,5 | 38,2 | 41,5 | 42,1 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 32,63 | 1,66 | 5,09 | 794 | 30,0 | 30,6 | 32,7 | 34,7 | 35,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} \text{ max} = 1,73$, $z'_{0,05} \text{ min} = 1,96$ pour 4.- \rightarrow erreur $\leq 2\%$.

c) Positionnement des articulations fémorales proximales.

d) Reliée à 465 et 894.

No NASA : 215

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur du mollet

Dessin no : 37,1

Définition : Hauteur du périmètre maximal du mollet.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 36,22 | 2,37 | 6,54 | 3859 | 32,4 | 33,2 | 36,2 | 39,3 | 40,3 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 33,09 | 2,71 | 8,19 | 851 | 29,3 | 30,0 | 33,1 | 36,1 | 37,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95 \text{ max}} = 1,72$.

c) Reliée à 207 et 212. Voir remarque c) à 207.

No NASA : 340

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur du péroné

Dessin no : 43,5

Définition : Hauteur de la saillie supérieure externe du péroné.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 43,87 | 2,25 | 5,13 | 2420 | 40,2 | 41,0 | 43,8 | 46,7 | 47,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,66$.

c) Permet de déterminer la longueur de la jambe en liaison avec la hauteur 64.

No NASA : 207

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre du mollet

Dessin no : 37,4

Définition : Périmètre transversal maximal de la jambe.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 36.-Army Aviators '70 | 37,29 | 2,40 | 6,44 | 1482 | 33,3 | 34,2 | 37,3 | 40,4 | 41,2 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 34,15 | 2,16 | 6,33 | 1216 | 30,7 | 31,4 | 34,1 | 36,9 | 37,7 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 35,98 | 2,34 | 6,50 | 794 | 32,4 | 33,0 | 36,1 | 39,0 | 40,1 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 36,72 | 2,38 | 6,48 | 314 | 33,0 | 33,7 | 36,8 | 39,6 | 40,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,63 à 1,76.c) Permet d'améliorer la représentation 2½ ou 3D.
Sert dans le design de vêtements et de protecteurs personnel.

d) Reliée à 212 et 215.

No NASA : 212

Importance : C

Nom : Épaisseur du mollet

Dessin no : 37,1

Définition : Épaisseur de la jambe au niveau du périmètre maximal.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 11,37 | 0,71 | 6,24 | 794 | 10,3 | 10,6 | 11,4 | 12,4 | 12,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,87$. (Erreur de 1,4% avec 1,645).

c) Reliée à 207 et 215. Sert de grand axe au périmètre 207. Voir remarque c) à 207.

No NASA : 58

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de la cheville

Dessin no : 31,3

Définition : Le périmètre minimum de la jambe, juste au-dessus des os de la cheville.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|---------------|------|--|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 22,62 | 1,40 | 6,19 | 3859 | 20,4 | 20,9 | 22,6 | 24,4 | 25,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted White Women of Air Forces '68 | 21,16 | 1,26 | 5,95 | 1216 | 19,1 | 19,5 | 21,1 | 22,8 | 23,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-French Army | 22,19 | 1,20 | 5,41 | 794 | 20,2 | 20,6 | 22,2 | 23,7 | 24,2 |
| \bar{x} | H | 13.-Air Traffic CNTRL | 23,20 | 1,40 | 6,03 | 681 | — | — | — | — | — |
| \bar{x} min | F | 1.-Stewardesses 1971 | 20,14 | 1,03 | 5,11 | 422 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95}$ max = 1,77 au lieu de 1,645.

c) Reliée à 64. Peut servir à la représentation 3-D.

No NASA : 64

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur de la cheville

Dessin no : 31,4

Définition : Hauteur du niveau du périmètre minimum de la jambe, juste au-dessus des os de la cheville.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 12,23 | 1,51 | 12,35 | 3859 | 10,2 | 10,5 | 12,0 | 14,3 | 15,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White '68 | 11,19 | 1,32 | 11,80 | 1216 | 9,2 | 9,5 | 11,1 | 13,0 | 13,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,90$ au lieu de 1,645.c) Reliée à 58. Sert, en liaison avec 340, à déterminer la longueur de la jambe.
Voir 579 et 543 pour estimer la hauteur articulaire.

No NASA : 678

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Hauteur poplitéale

Dessin no : 57,4

Définition : Hauteur sous la cuisse à partir de l'appui-pied.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 44,61 | 2,50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 40,99 | 1,78 | 4,34 | 1216 | 38,0 | 38,7 | 41,0 | 43,1 | 43,8 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 43,96 | 2,67 | 6,07 | 3091 | 39,2 | 40,3 | 44,2 | 47,8 | 48,8 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 39,71 | 2,60 | 6,55 | 3581 | 35,5 | 36,6 | 39,8 | 43,2 | 44,3 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 43,56 | 2,13 | 4,89 | 314 | 40,6 | 40,8 | 43,4 | 46,4 | 47,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 44,46 | 1,92 | 4,32 | 794 | 40,9 | 41,8 | 44,6 | 46,7 | 47,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,58 à 1,81.

No NASA : 529

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Hauteur du genou, assis.

Dessin no : 51,5

Définition : Distance entre l'appui-pied et la surface au-dessus du genou où commence la musculature.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 54,06 | 2,73 | 5,05 | 6682 | 49,7 | 50,7 | 54,0 | 57,7 | 58,7 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 47,75 | 2,38 | 4,98 | 7553 | 43,8 | 44,7 | 47,8 | 50,8 | 51,7 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 54,15 | 2,89 | 5,34 | 3091 | 49,3 | 50,5 | 54,3 | 58,1 | 59,3 |
| | F | 11.Health Exam/F '62 | 49,69 | 2,71 | 5,45 | 3581 | 45,2 | 46,2 | 49,8 | 53,4 | 54,5 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 53,79 | 2,66 | 4,95 | 794 | 49,5 | 50,3 | 53,8 | 57,1 | 58,3 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 55,52 | 2,56 | 4,61 | 314 | 51,5 | 52,3 | 55,1 | 58,9 | 60,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie autour de 1,73, de 1,70 à 1,79.

No NASA : 334

Importance : C

Nom : Largeur fémorale au genou

Dessin no : 43,2

Définition : Largeur entre les surfaces externes des épicondyles du fémur, mesurée avec une pression ferme.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------|-------------|-----|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 9,60 | 0,49 | 5,10 | 3869 | 8,9 | 9,0 | 9,6 | 10,3 | 10,5 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 8,08 | 0,45 | 5,57 | 1216 | 7,4 | 7,5 | 8,1 | 8,7 | 8,8 |
| | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 9,98 | 0,45 | 4,51 | 2420 | 9,3 | 9,4 | 10,0 | 10,6 | 10,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,6$ pour 9.- et 25.- et 1,84 pour 19.-.

c) Appellée aussi largeur du genou. Peut servir de grand axe au périmètre de la cuisse au voisinage de ce niveau.

d) Comparant avec 340.

No NASA : 873

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur tibiale

Dessin no : 67,5

Définition : Hauteur médiale du plateau tibial.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 14.-Army Separatee '46 | 45,66 | 2,69 | 5,89 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 41,87 | 2,28 | 5,45 | 1216 | 38,3 | 39,0 | 41,8 | 44,9 | 45,8 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 45,95 | 2,53 | 5,51 | 794 | 42,0 | 43,0 | 45,9 | 49,2 | 50,3 |
| Anglaise | F | 43.-English Civil Women | 42,98 | 2,67 | 6,21 | 4995 | 38,7 | 39,6 | 43,0 | 46,4 | 47,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$.

c) Frontière entre pied et jambe.

No NASA : 801

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur du sphyrion

Dessin no : 63,1

Définition : Hauteur du sphyrion

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 6,64 | 0,63 | 9,49 | 3859 | 5,6 | 5,9 | 6,6 | 7,5 | 7,7 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses '71 | 6,89 | 0,61 | 8,85 | 420 | 5,9 | 6,1 | 6,9 | 7,7 | 7,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,66$.

c) Hauteur cheville.

d) Frontière entre pied et jambe.

No NASA : 579

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur du malléole interne

Dessin no : 53,6

Définition : Hauteur du point le plus saillant de l'os médian de la cheville et appartenant en fait au ^{tibia} péroné.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 8,32 | 0,60 | 7,21 | 3869 | 7,3 | 7,6 | 8,3 | 9,1 | 9,3 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 7,65 | 0,51 | 6,67 | 845 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 7,7 | 8,3 | 8,4 |
| | F | 2.-US Women-D/A '40 | 7,57 | 0,71 | 9,38 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 7,27 | 0,58 | 7,98 | 793 | 6,4 | 6,5 | 7,3 | 8,0 | 8,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,47 à 1,63.

c) Approxime la hauteur de l'articulation de la cheville, en liaison avec 543.

No NASA : 543

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur du malléole externe

Dessin no : 53,6

Définition : Hauteur du point le plus saillant latéralement, au niveau de la cheville, et appartenant en fait au péroné.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 7,17 | 0,63 | 8,79 | 3869 | 6,1 | 6,4 | 7,2 | 8,0 | 8,2 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 6,80 | 0,57 | 8,38 | 1216 | 5,9 | 6,1 | 6,8 | 7,6 | 7,8 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 5,89 | 0,56 | 9,51 | 794 | 4,9 | 5,2 | 5,9 | 6,6 | 6,8 |
| x | H | 20.-Officiers '65 | 7,28 | 0,62 | 8,52 | 549 | — | — | — | — | — |
| x min | H | 57.-French NAVY II | 5,54 | 0,62 | 11,19 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie autour de 1,67, de 1,63 à 1,75.

c) Approxime la hauteur de l'articulation de la cheville, en liaison avec 579.

No NASA : 356

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur du pied

Dessin no : 45,3

Définition : Largeur maximale du pied mesurée perpendiculairement à son axe longitudinal.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 9,84 | 0,55 | 5,59 | 6682 | 9,0 | 9,2 | 9,8 | 10,6 | 10,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 8,86 | 0,49 | 5,53 | 1216 | 8,0 | 8,2 | 8,9 | 9,5 | 9,7 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 10,10 | 0,55 | 5,45 | 794 | 9,2 | 9,4 | 10,1 | 10,8 | 11,0 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civil Women | 9,47 | 0,65 | 6,86 | 210 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canadienne | H | RCAF Pilots | 10,43 | 0,53 | 5,08 | 314 | 9,3 | 9,6 | 10,4 | 11,1 | 11,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,64 à 1,83.

No NASA : 362

Importance : B

Nom : Longueur du pied

Dessin no : 45,3

Définition : Longueur maximale du pied, mesurée parallèlement à son axe longitudinal.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 26,79 | 1,27 | 4,74 | 3869 | 24,7 | 25,2 | 26,8 | 28,4 | 28,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 23,96 | 1,08 | 4,51 | 1216 | 22,2 | 22,5 | 23,9 | 25,4 | 25,8 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 26,45 | 1,19 | 4,50 | 794 | 24,5 | 24,9 | 26,5 | 28,0 | 28,4 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 26,45 | 1,20 | 4,54 | 565 | 24,5 | 25,0 | 26,4 | 28,0 | 28,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,63 à 1,70.

No NASA : 450

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur du talon

Dessin no : 49,2

Définition : Largeur maximale du talon derrière les saillies osseuses de la cheville.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 6,72 | 0,43 | 6,40 | 2020 | 6,0 | 6,2 | 6,7 | 7,2 | 7,4 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr 1952 | 5,72 | 0,57 | 9,97 | 847 | 4,7 | 5,0 | 5,8 | 6,4 | 6,6 |
| Française | H | 53.- Armée française | 6,88 | 0,41 | 5,96 | 794 | 6,2 | 6,4 | 6,9 | 7,4 | 7,5 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 6,67 | 0,38 | 5,70 | 565 | 6,1 | 6,2 | 6,7 | 7,2 | 7,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} \max = 1,58$.

c) Représentation du pied.

No NASA : 496

Importance : B

Nom : Longueur intertalon du pied

Dessin no : 49,2

Définition : Distance entre la face postérieure du talon postérieur et le point latéral milieu de la protubérance formée par le talon antérieur.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 19,45 | 0,98 | 5,04 | 3869 | 17,8 | 18,2 | 19,4 | 20,7 | 21,1 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 17,32 | 0,82 | 4,73 | 847 | 16,0 | 16,3 | 17,3 | 18,3 | 18,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 19,10 | 0,98 | 5,13 | 791 | 17,5 | 17,8 | 19,2 | 20,3 | 20,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,43 à 1,68.

c) Représentation du pied.

No NASA : 90

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur de l'aisselle /aussi: hauteur axillaire.

Dessin no : 31,5

Définition : Hauteur de l'aisselle.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 133,58 | 5,69 | 4,26 | 2017 | 123,9 | 125,4 | 132,3 | 139,1 | 141,4 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 123,81 | 5,65 | 4,56 | 851 | 114,7 | 116,4 | 123,9 | 131,6 | 133,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,73$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Peut servir à repérer la mesure 89 ou la courbure du thorax à ce niveau.

No NASA : 103

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur biacromiale

Dessin no : 31,5

Définition : Distance en ligne droite entre l'acromion droit et le gauche.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 39,81 | 1,91 | 4,80 | 3859 | 36,6 | 37,4 | 39,8 | 42,2 | 42,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Women AFS (White) '68 | 35,73 | 1,62 | 4,53 | 1216 | 33,1 | 33,7 | 35,7 | 37,8 | 38,4 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 38,99 | 1,99 | 5,10 | 794 | 35,5 | 36,5 | 39,1 | 41,4 | 42,1 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 35,12 | 1,98 | 5,64 | 314 | 32,0 | 32,7 | 35,0 | 37,5 | 38,6 |
| | H | 69.-RCAF Navigators | 35,22 | 2,03 | 5,76 | 290 | 32,2 | 32,7 | 35,0 | 37,8 | 39,1 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M, 1962 | 39,64 | 2,12 | 5,35 | 3091 | 35,8 | 36,7 | 39,8 | 42,7 | 43,5 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F, 1962 | 35,43 | 1,93 | 5,45 | 3581 | 32,1 | 32,9 | 35,6 | 38,3 | 39,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale (9.-, 19 et 53) ou acceptable comme normales.
(11, 37, 68 et 69).

b) $z'_{0,95} \text{ max} = 1,85$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Peut servir à contrôler le positionnement des articulations des bras dans l'épaule,
ainsi que la division des chaînons claviculaires et voisins.

No NASA : 572

Importance : B

Nom : Atteinte maximale à partir du mur

Dessin no : 53,2

Définition : Distance entre le mur et le bout du majeur, le dos et l'épaule gauche du sujet étant au mur, tandis que, son épaule droite pousse le plus loin possible vers l'avant, le bras et la main étant étendus horizontalement vers l'avant.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 98,01 | 4,73 | 4,83 | 4000 | 90,1 | 91,9 | 98,0 | 104,0 | 105,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,647$.

c) $z'_{0,05} = -1,672$.

No NASA : 973

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur du poignet

Dessin no : 71,4

Définition : Hauteur du stylien.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 85,14 | 4,11 | 4,83 | 3869 | 78,5 | 80,0 | 85,0 | 90,5 | 92,1 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses, 1971 | 81,16 | 3,37 | 4,15 | 422 | 75,7 | 76,9 | 81,2 | 85,7 | 87,0 |
| Suédoise | F | 47.-Swedish IND. WKR/F | 80,30 | 6,00 | 7,47 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,69 à 1,73.

No NASA : 752

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Longueur mur-prise de la main, assis.

Dessin no : 61,2

Définition : Distance horizontale du mur contre lequel le sujet est assis,
le bras étendu horizontalement vers l'avant, au centre du poing fermé.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 72,87 | 3,73 | 5,12 | 794 | 67,0 | 68,4 | 72,8 | 77,6 | 79,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,70$.

No NASA : 322

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur coude-prise de la main

Dessin no : 43,4

Définition : Distance entre la saillie osseuse du coude plié à 90° et le centre du poing fermé.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 35,20 | 1,62 | 4,60 | 2420 | 32,6 | 33,1 | 35,2 | 37,3 | 37,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,67$.

c) Reliée à 324.

No NASA : 80

Importance : B

Nom : Atteinte du bras à partir du mur.

Dessin no : 31,2

Définition : Distance entre le mur et le bout du majeur, mesurée alors que les épaules du sujet sont appuyées au mur et que sa main et son bras sont étendus à l'horizontale vers l'avant.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 87,86 | 4,15 | 4,72 | 4000 | 81,1 | 82,5 | 87,8 | 93,2 | 94,8 |
| | F | 4.-AAF Nurses 1942 | 79,10 | 3,50 | 4,42 | 152 | 73,4 | 74,8 | 78,8 | 83,7 | 85,0 |
| Canadienne | H | 64.-Canadian Stu OBS | 84,83 | 3,80 | 4,48 | 998 | 78,9 | 80,2 | 84,8 | 89,4 | 90,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,67$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Sert de point de contrôle pour l'algorithme d'atteinte.

No NASA : 911

Importance : B

Nom : Atteinte verticale de la prise de la main

Dessin n° : 69,6

Définition : Hauteur du centre du poing quand le sujet l'élève au maximum vers le haut.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 198,99 | 8,43 | 4,24 | 1216 | 185,2 | 187,9 | 198,9 | 209,9 | 212,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 204,28 | 8,81 | 4,31 | 792 | 190,4 | 193,5 | 204,0 | 216,1 | 219,9 |

REMARQUES : a) $z'_{0,95} = 1,650$ pour 9.- et 1,77 pour 53.-.

b) Sert de point de contrôle pour l'algorithme d'atteinte.

No NASA : 912

Importance : B, assis.

Nom : Atteinte verticale, assis, de la prise de la main.

Dessin no : 69,5

Définition : Hauteur verticale du centre du poing du sujet au-dessus du siège, quand il étend le bras au maximum vers le haut.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 123,19 | 5,33 | 4,33 | 794 | 114,6 | 116,4 | 123,2 | 130,0 | 132,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,71$.

c) Point de contrôle pour l'algorithme d'atteinte.

No NASA : 913

Importance : C

Nom : Atteinte verticale

Dessin no : 69,3

Définition : Hauteur maximale du bout du majeur quand le sujet étend le bras et la main au maximum vers le haut.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 13.-Air Traffic CNTRL | 224,14 | 9,24 | 4,12 | 280 | 209,0 | 213,4 | 224,0 | 236,0 | 237,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,46$.

No NASA : 914

Importance : C

Nom : Atteinte verticale, assis.

Dessin no : 69,3

Définition : Hauteur maximale au-dessus du siège du bout du majeur quand le sujet étend le bras et la main au maximum et à la verticale.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 30.-Army Soldiers '66 | 138,23 | 5,80 | 4,20 | 6682 | 128,7 | 130,9 | 138,2 | 145,5 | 147,8 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses, 1971 | 132,91 | 4,74 | 3,57 | 423 | 124,6 | 126,5 | 133,3 | 138,6 | 140,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,65$ pour 30.- et 1,52 pour 1.-.

No NASA : 867

Importance : C

Nom : Atteinte du pouce et de l'index

Dessin no : 65,3

Définition : Distance entre le mur et le bout du pouce et de l'index se touchant, le sujet ayant les épaules au mur, le bras et la main étant étendus vers l'avant.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. % | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 78,87 | 4,20 | 5,33 | 3859 | 72,1 | 73,6 | 78,7 | 84,3 | 86,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White '68 | 73,91 | 3,79 | 5,13 | 1216 | 67,6 | 69,0 | 73,9 | 78,7 | 80,1 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-Canadian Milit '64 | 79,40 | 4,24 | 5,34 | 565 | 73,2 | 74,3 | 79,0 | 85,1 | 86,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,63 à 1,72.

No NASA : 869

Importance : C

Nom : Atteinte maximale du pouce et de l'index

Dessin no : 65,2

Définition : Distance entre le mur et le bout du pouce et de l'index se touchant, le sujet ayant fermement l'épaule gauche au mur et la droite projetée vers l'avant autant que possible, de même que le bras et l'avant bras maintenus à l'horizontale.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 89,59 | 4,51 | 5,03 | 2420 | 82,3 | 83,9 | 89,4 | 95,5 | 97,3 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White '68 | 83,49 | 4,85 | 5,81 | 1216 | 75,8 | 77,3 | 83,3 | 89,9 | 91,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,69 à 1,73.

No NASA : 111

Importance : D

Nom : Périmètre du biceps, bras fléchi.

Dessin no : 31,1

Définition : Périmètre maximal du biceps, le bras étant horizontal, l'avant-bras vertical et le poing fermé.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Française | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |

REMARQUES : a) Pourra servir dans la représentation 3-D. Sert dans la fabrication de vêtements ou d'équipement de protection personnel.

No NASA : 113

Importance : B ou C

Nom : Périmètre du biceps, bras détendu.

Dessin no : 31,4

Définition : Le périmètre maximal du bras, au niveau du biceps, le bras pendant librement vers le bas.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 27,90 | 2,68 | 9,61 | 3869 | 23,8 | 24,5 | 27,7 | 31,5 | 32,6 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) | 25,36 | 2,14 | 8,44 | 1216 | 22,1 | 22,7 | 25,2 | 28,1 | 29,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 27,41 | 2,04 | 7,44 | 794 | 24,4 | 25,0 | 27,4 | 30,0 | 31,0 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 33,01 | 2,53 | 7,66 | 314 | 28,9 | 29,7 | 33,0 | 36,3 | 37,0 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam '62/M | 30,66 | 3,24 | 10,57 | 3091 | 25,3 | 26,5 | 30,7 | 35,1 | 36,5 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam '62/F | 28,63 | 4,23 | 14,77 | 3581 | 22,6 | 23,7 | 28,2 | 34,6 | 35,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ voisin de 1,645, sauf pour 37 où $z'_{0,95} = 1,80$.

c) Peut servir à silhouetter le mannequin dans les diverses profections du 2½ D.

No NASA : 30

Importance : D

Nom : Distance de l'acromion au périmètre du biceps

Dessin no : 29,6

Définition : Distance surfacique le long du côté externe du bras, de l'acromion au niveau du périmètre du biceps.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|---------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 19,01 | 1,50 | 7,89 | 2420 | 16,5 | 17,1 | 19,0 | 20,9 | 21,5 |
| \bar{x} max | H | 28.-SDT Navigat '67 | 19,32 | 1,57 | 7,96 | 188 | 16,9 | 17,3 | 19,3 | 21,4 | 22,0 |
| \bar{x} min | H | 26.-Student PLT '67 | 18,82 | 1,53 | 8,13 | 505 | 16,3 | 16,8 | 18,8 | 20,8 | 21,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Prendre $z'_{0,95} = 1,673$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Peut servir à situer convenablement le périmètre maximal, détendu ou non, du biceps.

No NASA : 32

Importance : B

Nom : Distance entre l'acromion et le dactylion (longueur totale du bras).

Dessin no : 29,6

Définition : Distance verticale entre l'acromion et le bout du majeur.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 32.-Navy Divers 1972 | 75,28 | 3,44 | 4,57 | 100 | 69,6 | 70,9 | 75,3 | 79,7 | 80,9 |
| | F | 4.-AAF Nurses 1942 | 71,90 | 3,10 | 4,31 | 156 | 67,1 | 68,1 | 71,8 | 76,3 | 78,0 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 77,55 | 3,84 | 4,95 | 791 | 71,5 | 72,8 | 77,5 | 82,5 | 84,0 |
| | F | Règle du 0,92 | 71,3 | 3,53 | 4,95 | — | 65,8 | 67,0 | 71,3 | 75,9 | 77,3 |
| Suédoise | F | 44.-Swedish Civil Women | 70,75 | 2,79 | 3,94 | 169 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95}$ max = 1,68 pour 32 et 53 et 1,97 pour 4.

c) La somme des longueurs du bras, de l'avant-bras et de la main devrait être approximativement égale à cette distance.

d) Reliée à 39.

No NASA : 39

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur acromio-radiale

Dessin no : 29,6

Définition : Distance verticale entre l'acromion et le plateau radial.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 32,95 | 1,70 | 5,16 | 2420 | 30,2 | 30,8 | 32,9 | 35,1 | 35,8 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS /White | 30,91 | 1,59 | 5,14 | 1216 | 28,3 | 28,9 | 30,9 | 33,0 | 33,6 |
| Suédoise | F | Swedish Civil Women | 31,32 | 1,81 | 5,78 | 170 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,69$.

c) Approxime la longueur du bras. Erreur fonction de l'angle de repos du bras du sujet.

No NASA : 89

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre du bras au niveau de l'aisselle

Dessin no : 31,4

Définition : Périmètre du bras mesuré haut dans l'aisselle.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 24.-Navy Flyers '64 | 33,00 | 2,48 | 7,52 | 1529 | 28,9 | 29,8 | 33,0 | 36,2 | 37,1 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted Women AFS (White) '68 | 27,25 | 2,16 | 7,93 | 1216 | 23,8 | 24,5 | 27,2 | 30,1 | 31,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution tout à fait normale.b) Facteur $z'_{0,95} = 1,653$ au lieu de 1,645.

c) Reliée à 90. Peut servir dans la représentation 3D. Approxime le périmètre proximal du bras.

No NASA : 293

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur du coude

Dessin no : 41,3

Définition : Distance entre les épicondyles interne et externe de l'humérus, mesurée avec la chair comprimée.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 7,20 | 0,42 | 5,83 | 3869 | 6,5 | 6,7 | 7,5 | 7,8 | 7,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 6,12 | 0,30 | 4,90 | 1216 | 5,6 | 5,7 | 6,1 | 6,5 | 6,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ est de 1,60 pour 9.- et 1,67 pour 19.-.

c) Peut servir de grand axe au périmètre moyen ou distal du bras.

d) Reliée au périmètre 303 et à la hauteur 309.

No NASA : 303

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre du coude, bras détendu

Dessin no : 41,1

Définition : Périmètre du coude mesuré avec le ruban passant sur la saillie osseuse postérieure du coude.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 26,11 | 1,66 | 6,36 | 3859 | 23,5 | 24,1 | 26,0 | 28,3 | 29,0 |
| | F | 2.-Us Women, 1940 | 26,29 | 2,24 | 8,52 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,74$.

c) Reliée à 293 et à 309.

No NASA : 309

Importance : A

Nom : Hauteur radiale du coude

Dessin no : 41,1

Définition : Hauteur du coude au niveau du plateau du radius.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 109,83 | 4,91 | 4,47 | 3869 | 101,8 | 103,6 | 109,8 | 116,2 | 118,1 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses 1971 | 104,3 | 3,78 | 3,62 | 422 | 98,1 | 99,4 | 104,3 | 109,3 | 110,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$.

c) Reliée à 293 et 303.

No NASA : 312

Importance : A, assis.

Nom : Hauteur du coude, assis.

Dessin no : 41,5

Définition : Hauteur minimale de la saillie osseuse du coude au-dessus de l'assise.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 23,68 | 2,77 | 11,70 | 3859 | 19,1 | 20,1 | 23,7 | 27,2 | 28,2 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 22,85 | 2,41 | 10,55 | 1216 | 18,9 | 19,7 | 22,8 | 26,0 | 26,9 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/M '62 | 24,12 | 3,00 | 12,44 | 3091 | 19,0 | 20,3 | 24,3 | 28,2 | 29,4 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 23,08 | 2,91 | 12,61 | 3581 | 18,1 | 19,3 | 23,3 | 27,0 | 28,1 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 24,19 | 2,29 | 9,47 | 794 | 20,5 | 21,5 | 24,1 | 27,2 | 28,3 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 24,58 | 2,36 | 9,60 | 314 | 20,5 | 21,8 | 24,6 | 27,4 | 28,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,49 à 1,79, autour de 1,72.

No NASA : 318

Importance : D

Nom : Largeur bicoudale

Dessin no : 41,6

Définition : Distance horizontale entre les surfaces latérales externes,
mesurée les coudes fléchis et reposant légèrement contre le corps.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Civile | H | 37.-Health Exam/H | 41,99 | 4,65 | 11,07 | 3091 | 35,0 | 36,3 | 41,7 | 48,5 | 50,6 |
| | F | 11.-Health Exam/F '62 | 38,96 | 5,35 | 13,73 | 3581 | 31,5 | 32,7 | 38,4 | 46,5 | 49,1 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95 \text{ max}} = 1,90$. Erreur de 1,24 cm, soit 2,5%, si on utilise 1,645 à la place.

c) Mesure d'encombrement minimal au niveau des coudes, dans l'axe transversal moyen.

No NASA : 751

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur épaule-coude

Dessin no : 61,5

Définition : Distance verticale de l'acromion au plan horizontal tangent au coude,
le bras étant vertical et l'avant-bras horizontal.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 36,65 | 1,84 | 5,02 | 3869 | 33,6 | 34,3 | 36,6 | 39,0 | 39,7 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 33,25 | 1,83 | 5,50 | 7563 | 30,2 | 30,9 | 33,3 | 35,6 | 36,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 32,27 | 1,70 | 5,27 | 794 | 29,5 | 30,3 | 32,2 | 34,6 | 35,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$.

c) Représentation du bras.

No NASA : 654

Importance : C

Nom : Hauteur sous le coude

Dessin no : 55,4

Définition : Hauteur sous le coude, le bras étant vertical et l'avant-bras horizontal.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 105,29 | 4,91 | 4,66 | 792 | 97,7 | 99,1 | 105,1 | 111,9 | 113,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,73$.

No NASA : 967

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre du poignet

Dessin no : 71,3

Définition : Périmètre du poignet mesuré au niveau de la saillie du processus styloïde du radius.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | F | 1.-Stewardesses, 1971 | 13,68 | 0,69 | 5,04 | 422 | 12,7 | 12,9 | 13,7 | 14,7 | 14,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White '68 | 14,95 | 0,69 | 4,62 | 1216 | 13,8 | 14,0 | 14,9 | 15,9 | 16,2 |
| | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 17,17 | 0,85 | 4,95 | 3869 | 15,8 | 16,1 | 17,1 | 18,3 | 18,6 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 16,82 | 0,82 | 4,88 | 794 | 15,6 | 15,8 | 16,8 | 17,9 | 18,2 |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 16,84 | 0,76 | 4,51 | 314 | 15,7 | 15,7 | 16,7 | 17,7 | 18,0 |
| Américaine Civile | F | 2.-US Women, 1940 | 15,27 | 0,97 | 6,35 | ≥10000 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,53 à 1,81.

c) Reliée à 964 et 973.

No NASA : 698

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur plateau radial - stylion

Dessin no : 57,1

Définition : Distance du plateau radial au stylion, mesurée parallèlement
à l'axe longitudinal de l'avant-bras pendant librement vers le bas.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 26,88 | 1,42 | 5,28 | 2420 | 24,6 | 25,1 | 26,9 | 28,7 | 29,3 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS/White '68 | 23,30 | 1,33 | 5,71 | 1216 | 21,1 | 21,6 | 23,3 | 25,0 | 25,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,73$.

c) Longueur de l'avant bras.

No NASA : 381

Importance : B

Nom : Longueur avant-bras et main

Dessin no : 45,5

Définition : Distance horizontale entre la saillie osseuse du coude et le bout du majeur, le bras et la main étant étendus horizontalement vers l'avant.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 36.-Army aviators '70 | 48,14 | 2,09 | 4,34 | 1482 | 44,7 | 45,4 | 48,1 | 50,8 | 51,6 |
| | F | 5.-WAC Separatee '46 | 42,41 | 2,08 | 4,90 | 7553 | 38,9 | 39,7 | 42,5 | 45,0 | 45,8 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,63 à 1,66.

No NASA : 324

Importance : A

Nom : Longueur coude-poignet

Dessin no : 43,4

Définition : Distance entre la saillie osseuse du coude plié à 90° et le processus styloïde du radius.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey, 1965 | 28,82 | 1,48 | 5,14 | 3869 | 26,5 | 27,0 | 28,8 | 30,7 | 31,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,68$.

c) Reliée à 322.

No NASA : 964

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur du poignet

Dessin no : 71,1

Définition : Distance entre les proéminences styloïdes du radius et du cubitus du poignet, mesurée la chair comprimée.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 5,74 | 0,33 | 5,75 | 3869 | 5,2 | 5,3 | 5,7 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| | F | 1.-Stewardesses '71 | 5,03 | 0,27 | 5,37 | 422 | 4,6 | 4,7 | 5,1 | 5,4 | 5,5 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,74$.

c) Peut servir de grand axe au périmètre 967.

d) Reliée à 973.

No NASA : 370

Importance : B

Nom : Périmètre de l'avant-bras, détendu.

Dessin no : 45,5

Définition : Périmètre maximal de l'avant-bras près du coude, la main détendue.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine Militaire | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 26,93 | 1,72 | 6,39 | 3869 | 24,2 | 24,8 | 26,9 | 29,2 | 29,9 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 23,37 | 1,31 | 5,61 | 1216 | 21,2 | 21,7 | 23,3 | 25,0 | 25,5 |
| Américaine | F | 2.-US Women 1940 | 24,77 | 2,13 | 8,60 | >10000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canadienne | H | 68.-RCAF Pilots | 27,91 | 1,52 | 5,45 | 314 | 25,3 | 25,9 | 27,9 | 29,9 | 30,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,64 à 1,73.

c) On trouve aussi dans la littérature le préimètre de l'avant bras, fléchi, le poing fermé (369).

No NASA : 348

Importance : C

Nom : Longueur de la première phalange du majeur

Dessin no : 43,3

Définition : Distance entre les plans postérieur et antérieur extrêmes de la 1ère phalange du majeur du poing.

| | | | | | | | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 6,78 | 0,30 | 4,42 | 2908 | 6,3 | 6,4 | 6,8 | 7,2 | 7,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,73$.

c) Utile dans le design d'ouvertures, de manettes, etc.

d) Reliée au périmètre 352 auquel il peut servir de petit axe approximatif.

No NASA : 352

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre du poing

Dessin no : 43,3

Définition : Périmètre du poing fermé, le pouce sur le côté du poing, et passant par-dessus les jointures et le pouce.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 29,32 | 1,36 | 4,64 | 4000 | 27,1 | 27,6 | 29,3 | 31,1 | 31,6 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 25,08 | 1,32 | 5,26 | 851 | 23,0 | 23,4 | 25,1 | 26,7 | 27,2 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 28,07 | 1,45 | 5,17 | 794 | 25,6 | 26,2 | 28,1 | 30,0 | 30,4 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie entre 1,61 et 1,68.

c) Reliée à 348.

No NASA : 402

Importance : C

Nom : Diamètre interne de la prise

Dessin no : 47,5

Définition : Diamètre maximal que le sujet peut encercler autour d'un cône,
le bout de son pouce et de son majeur se touchant encore.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl '50 | 4,76 | 0,33 | 6,93 | 4000 | 4,2 | 4,3 | 4,8 | 5,1 | 5,2 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale acceptable.

b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,33$. Erreur sécuritaire et inférieure à 2%.

c) On trouve aussi dans la littérature le diamètre externe de la prise (404). Il est défini, comme la distance entre la jointure du majeur et l'articulation du pouce entre la première et la seconde phalange, la main étant dans la même posture que ci-dessus.

No NASA : 407

Importance : B

Nom : Force de la prise

Dessin no : N/A

Définition : Force mesurée au dynamomètre Smedly.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} kg | s kg | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 49,48 | 7,42 | 15,00 | 3869 | 38,0 | 40,3 | 49,1 | 58,9 | 62,2 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 29,35 | 5,55 | 18,91 | 1216 | 20,8 | 22,4 | 29,1 | 36,5 | 38,9 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,72$.

No NASA : 413

Importance : B

Nom : Largeur de la main, pouce compris.

Dessin no : 47,3

Définition : Largeur de la main mesurée au niveau de l'extrémité distale du premier métacarpe du pouce.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 10,47 | 0,64 | 6,11 | 3316 | 9,4 | 9,7 | 10,5 | 11,3 | 11,5 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 9,18 | 0,59 | 6,43 | 844 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 9,2 | 9,9 | 10,1 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 10,10 | 0,53 | 5,25 | 792 | 9,2 | 9,4 | 10,1 | 10,8 | 11,0 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,56 à 1,70.

c) Sert de grand axe au périmètre 417.

d) Nombreuses données disponibles dans la littérature sur la largeur de la main, pouce exclu (411).

No NASA : 417

Importance : C

Nom : Périmètre de la main, incluant le pouce.

Dessin no : 47,3

Définition : Périmètre de la main mesurée perpendiculairement à l'axe longitudinal de la main et passant sur l'articulation proximale du pouce.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 25,23 | 1,24 | 4,91 | 3869 | 23,2 | 23,7 | 25,2 | 26,8 | 27,3 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,67$.

c) Reliée à 413 et 423. Périmètre sans le pouce également disponible dans la littérature (416).

Exemple:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| H | 19.- USAF Survey '65 | 21,49 | 1,03 | 4,79 | 3869 | 19,8 | 20,2 | 21,5 | 22,8 | 23,2 |
|---|----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

No NASA : 420

Importance : B

Nom : Longueur de la main

Dessin no : 47,1

Définition : Distance entre la base de la main et le bout du majeur,
mesurée parallèlement à l'axe longitudinal de la main ouverte.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey 1965 | 19,65 | 0,98 | 4,99 | 3869 | 18,1 | 18,4 | 19,6 | 20,9 | 21,3 |
| | F | 9.-Enlisted WAFS (White) '68 | 18,28 | 0,91 | 4,98 | 1216 | 16,9 | 17,1 | 18,2 | 19,5 | 19,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 18,90 | 0,90 | 4,76 | 793 | 17,4 | 17,7 | 18,9 | 20,0 | 20,5 |
| Canadienne | H | 62.-CND Milit '64 | 19,20 | 0,88 | 4,58 | 565 | 17,7 | 18,1 | 19,2 | 20,3 | 20,7 |

REMARQUES : a) Distributions normales.

b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,68 à 1,78.

No NASA : 423

Importance : C

Nom : Épaisseur de la main

Dessin no : 47,6

Définition : Épaisseur de la main à la jointure du majeur.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|---------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 17.-USAF Basic Tr '52 | 3,03 | 0,23 | 7,59 | 2019 | 2,7 | 2,8 | 3,0 | 3,3 | 3,4 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 2,48 | 0,24 | 9,68 | 850 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 2,9 |
| \bar{x} max | H | 49.-Turkish Mil '60 | 3,14 | 0,23 | 7,32 | 912 | — | — | — | — | — |
| \bar{x} min | H | 25.-USAF Fly Prsnl '67 | 2,77 | 0,21 | 7,58 | 2420 | — | — | — | — | — |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,75$.

c) Peut servir de petit axe au périmètre 417.

No NASA : 601

Importance : D

Nom : Hauteur de la jointure du majeur

Dessin no : 55,3

Définition : Hauteur de la jointure du majeur.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 18.-USAF Fly Prsnl 1950 | 76,32 | 3,64 | 4,77 | 4000 | 70,4 | 71,6 | 76,3 | 81,0 | 82,3 |
| Française | H | 53.-French army | 74,14 | 3,99 | 5,38 | 793 | 67,7 | 68,9 | 74,2 | 79,3 | 80,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,62 à 1,64.

No NASA : 656

Importance : D

Nom : Longueur de la paume

Dessin no : 57,2

Définition : Distance entre la base de la main et le pli du majeur sur la main.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | \bar{x} cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 11,49 | 0,67 | 5,83 | 3869 | 10,4 | 10,6 | 11,5 | 12,4 | 12,6 |
| | F | 6.-WAF Basic Tr '52 | 9,50 | 0,64 | 6,74 | 850 | 8,5 | 8,7 | 9,5 | 10,3 | 10,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95}$ varie de 1,66 à 1,72.

No NASA : 265

Importance : B

Nom : Hauteur du dactylon

Dessin no : 39,1

Définition : Hauteur du bout du majeur droit, mesurée avec le bras, la main et les doigts étendus vers le bas.

| Population | Sexe | Enquête de référence | x cm | s cm | Coeff. de Var. %. | N | PERCENTILES | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 50 | 90 | 95 |
| Américaine | H | 19.-USAF Survey '65 | 65,86 | 3,63 | 5,51 | 3869 | 59,9 | 61,3 | 65,8 | 70,5 | 71,9 |
| Française | H | 53.-Armée française | 64,18 | 3,78 | 5,89 | 793 | 58,1 | 59,4 | 64,2 | 69,0 | 70,6 |

REMARQUES : a) Distribution normale.b) $z'_{0,95} = 1,66$ pour 19.- et 1,70 pour 53.

c) Sert à déterminer indirectement la longueur des segments du bras, lorsque comparé, par exemple, la hauteur du poignet, du coude et de l'épaule.

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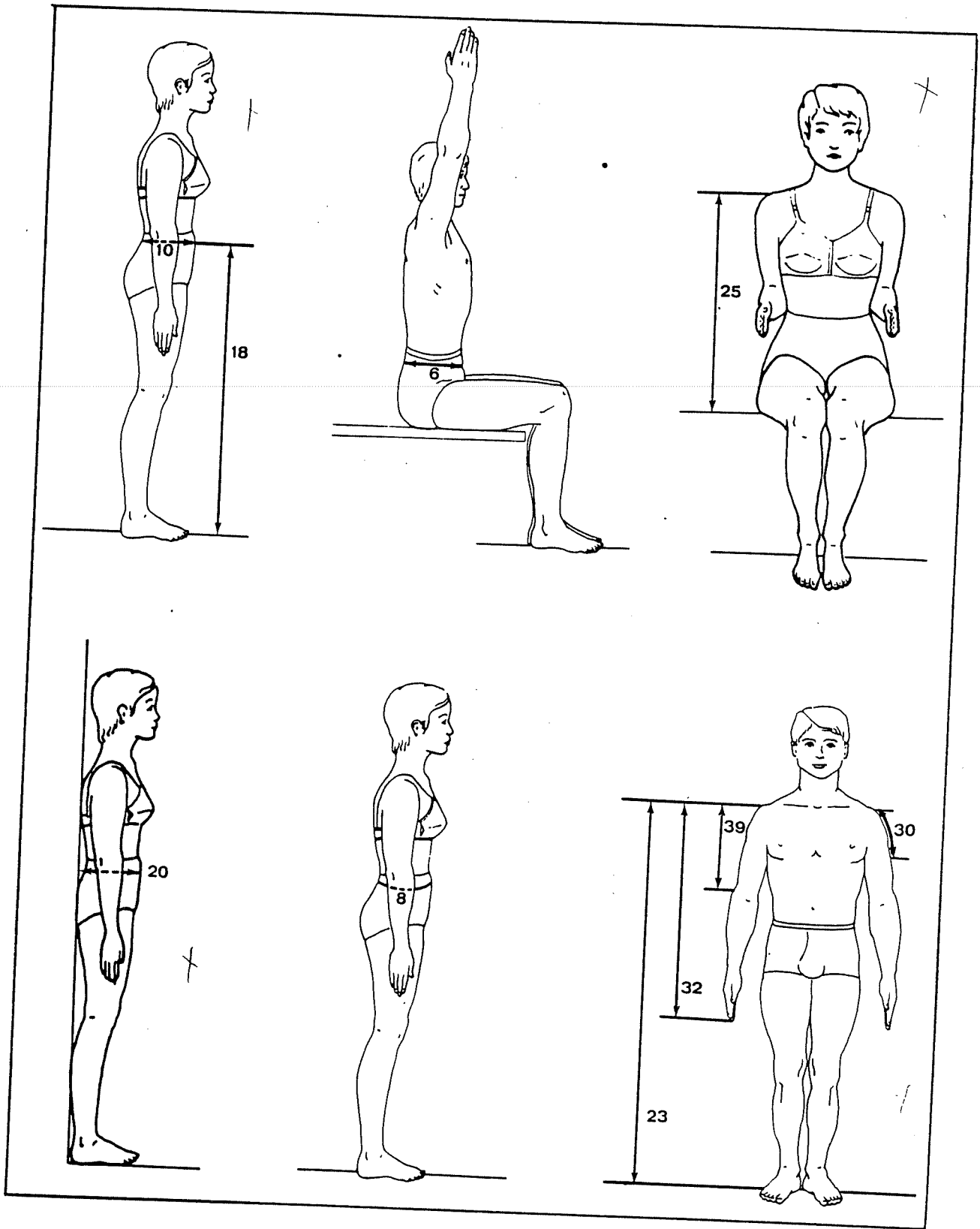
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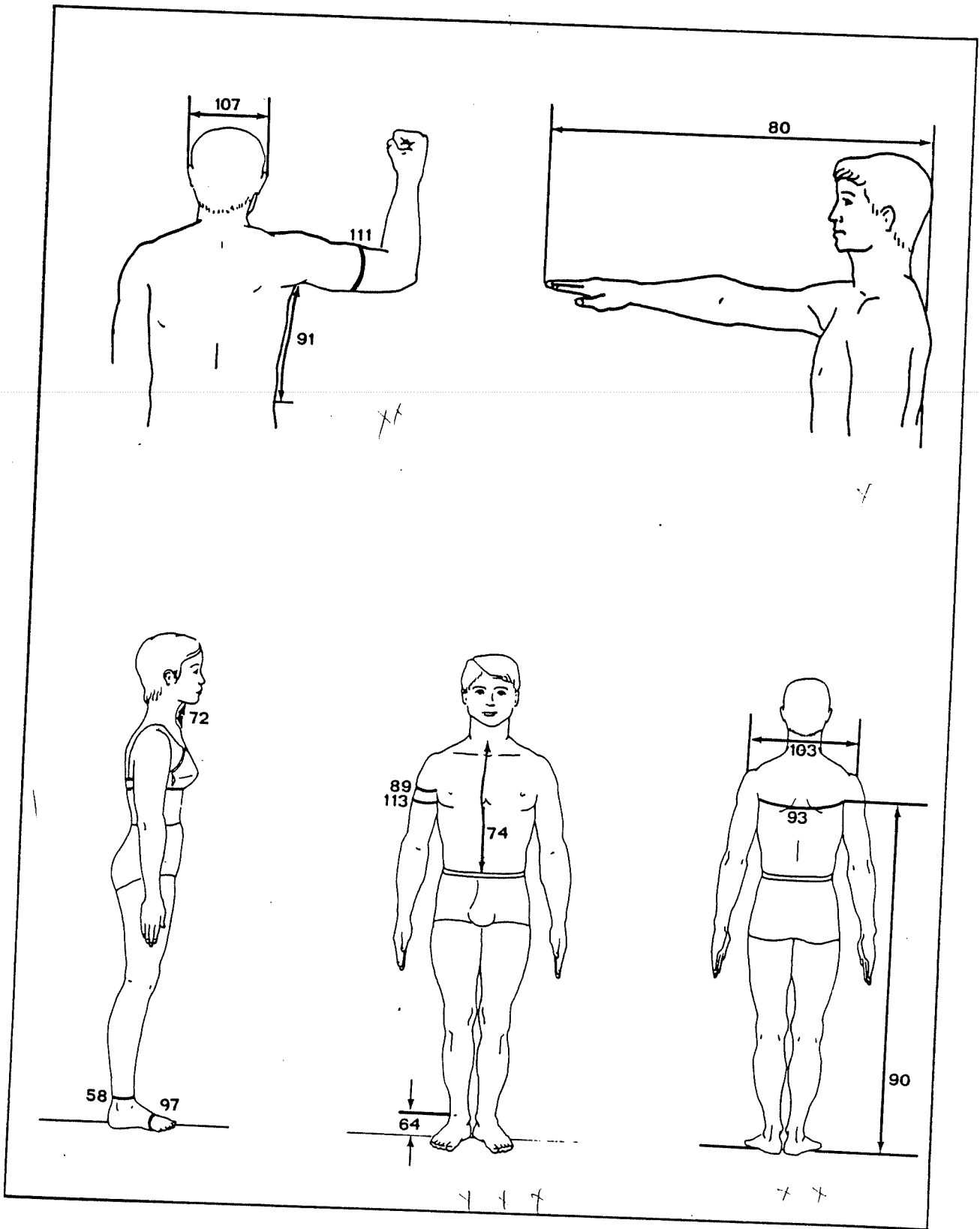
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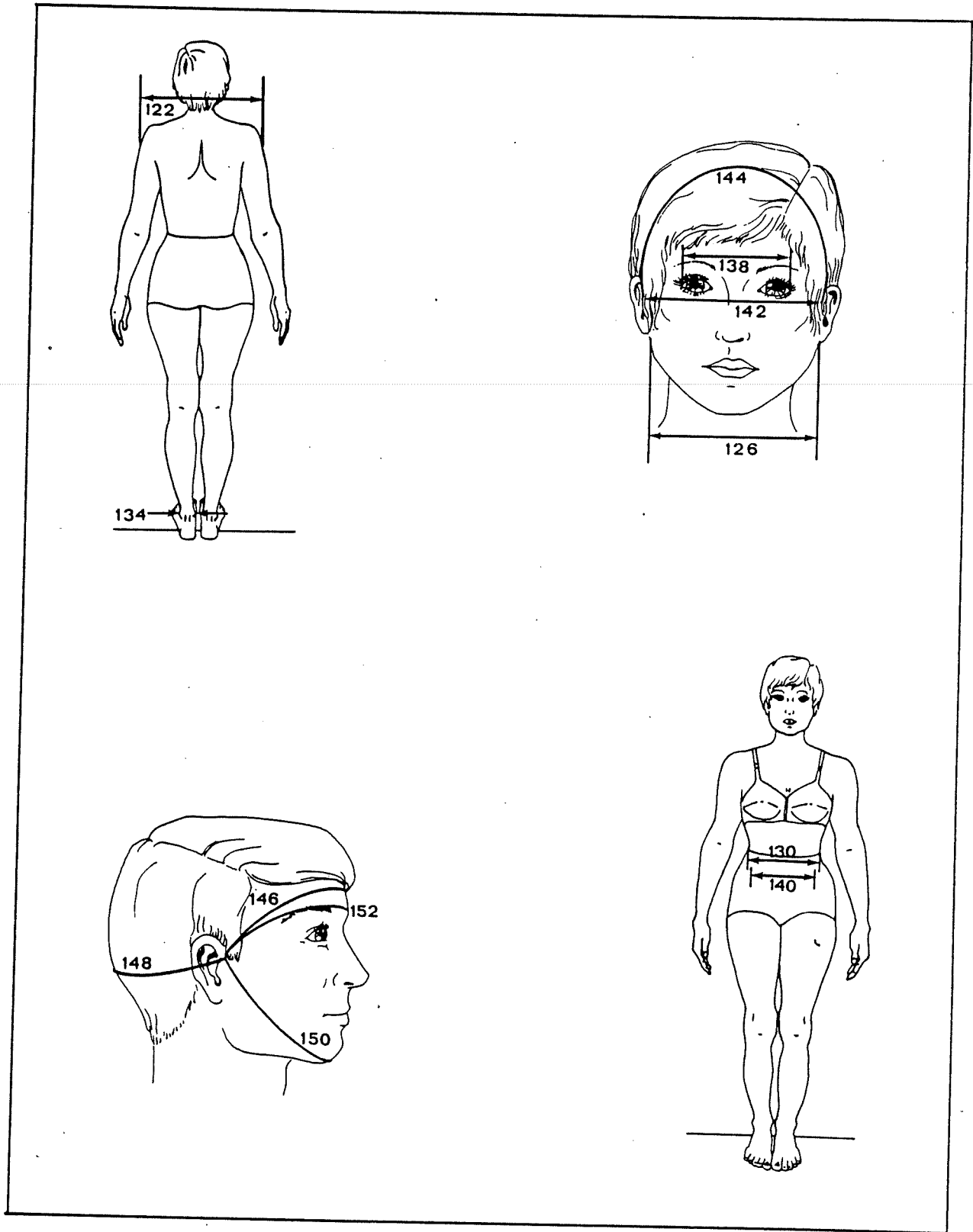
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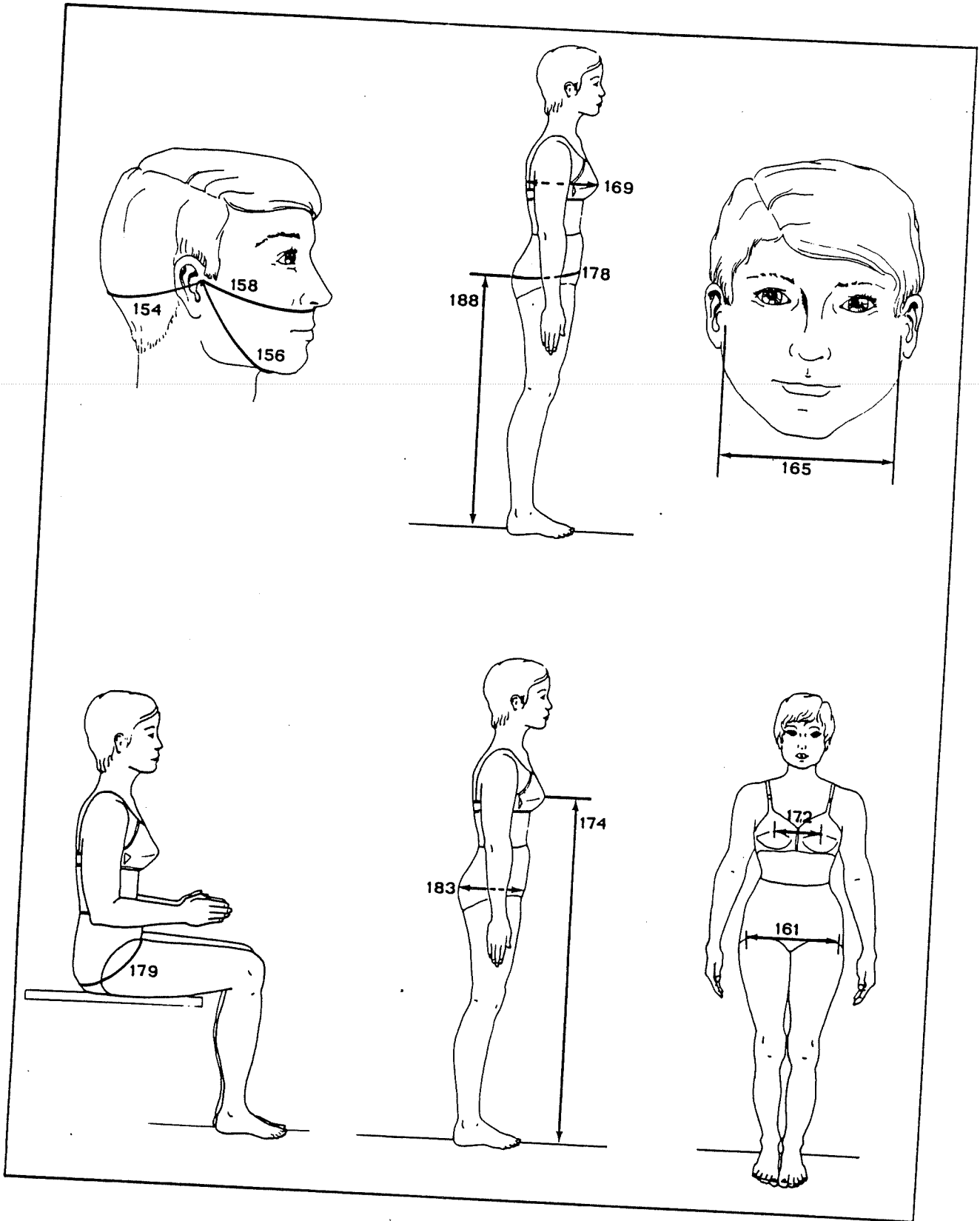
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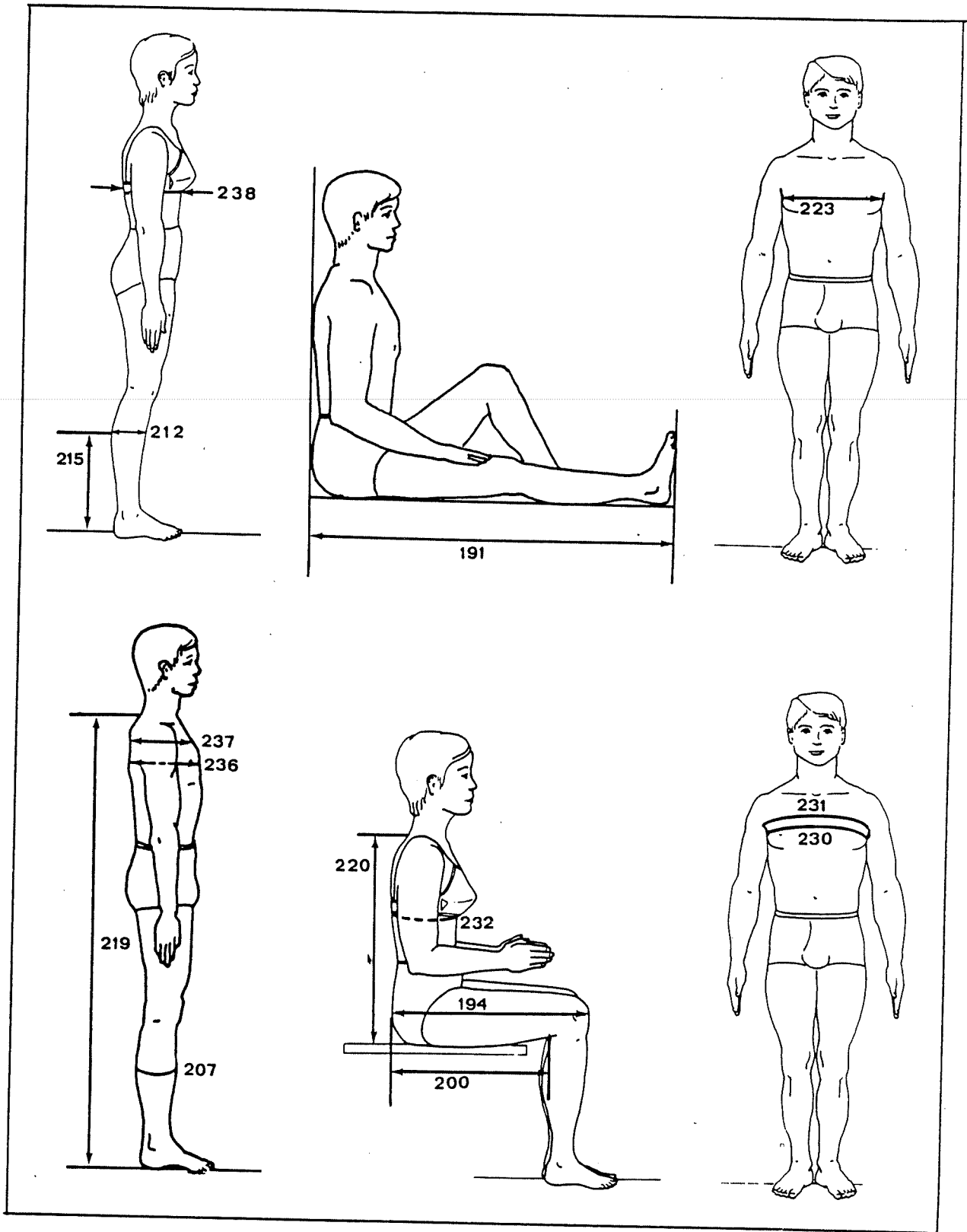
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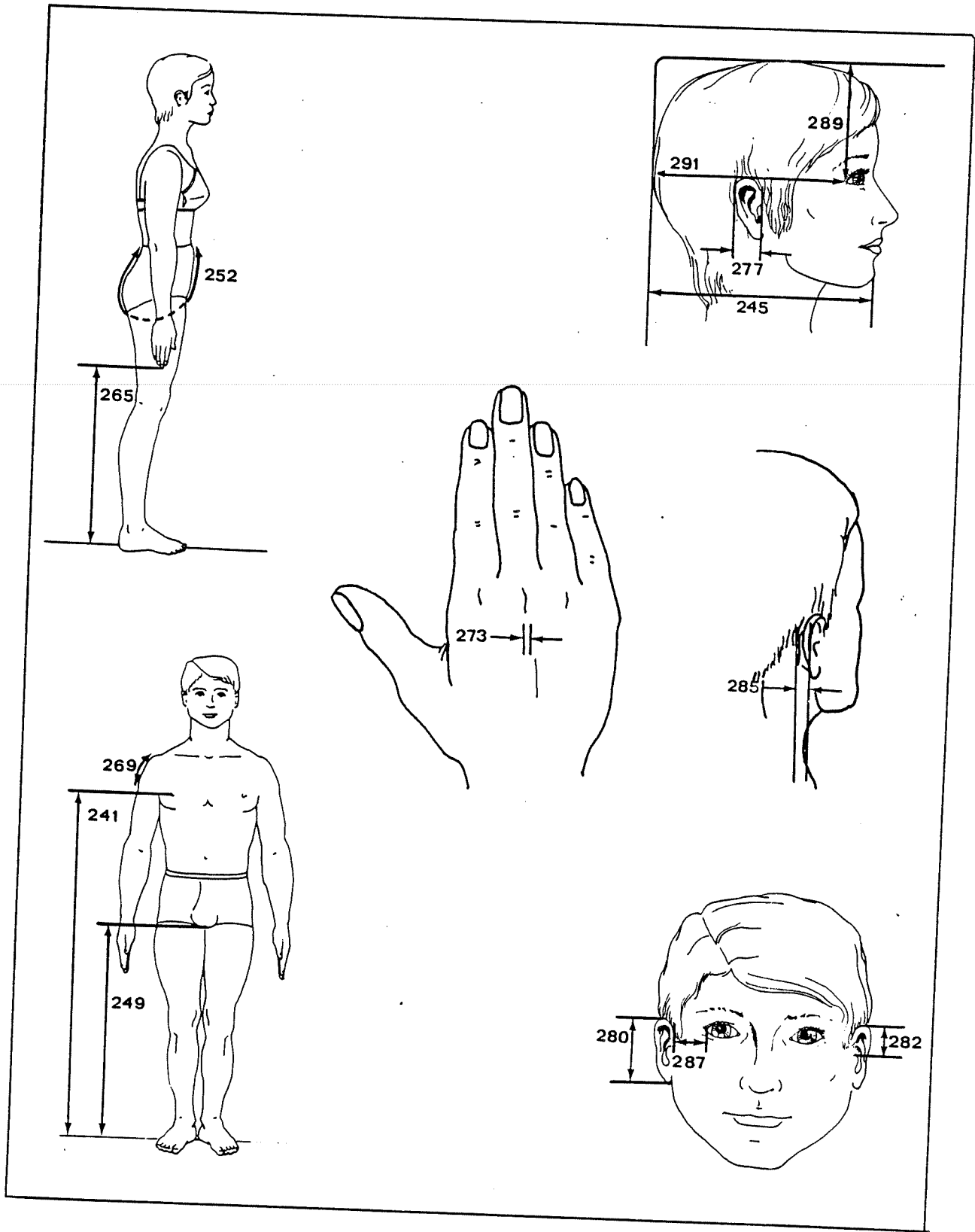


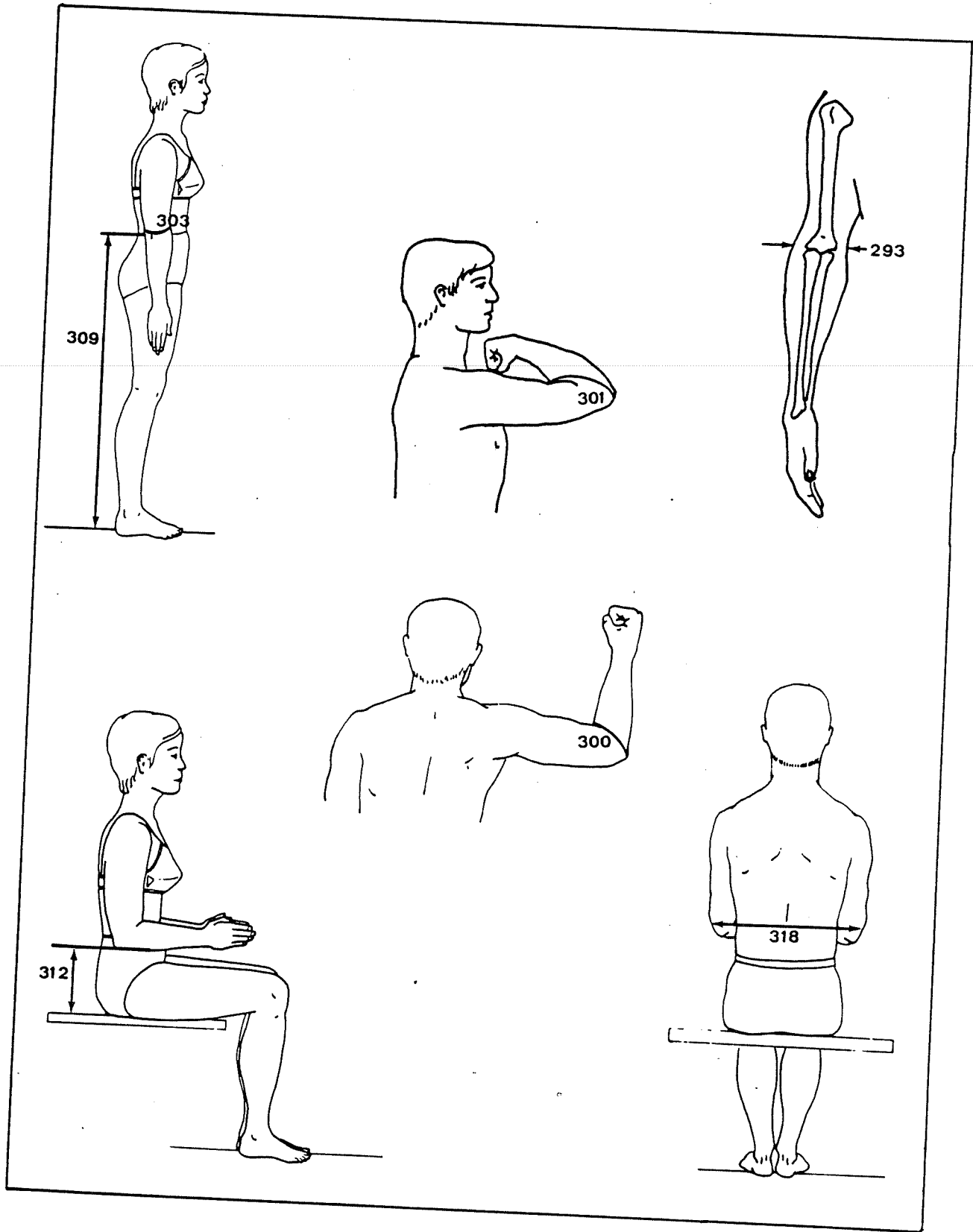


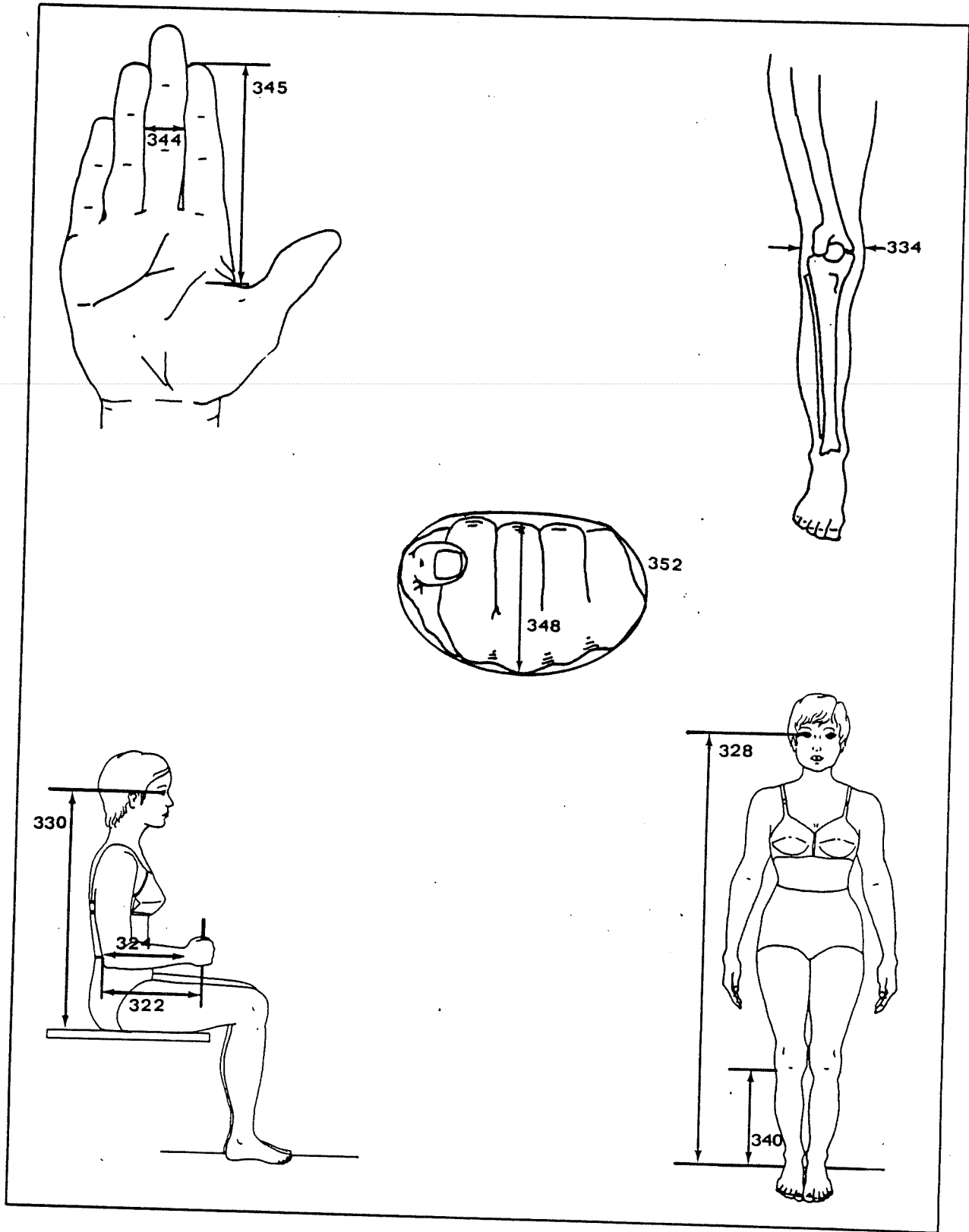


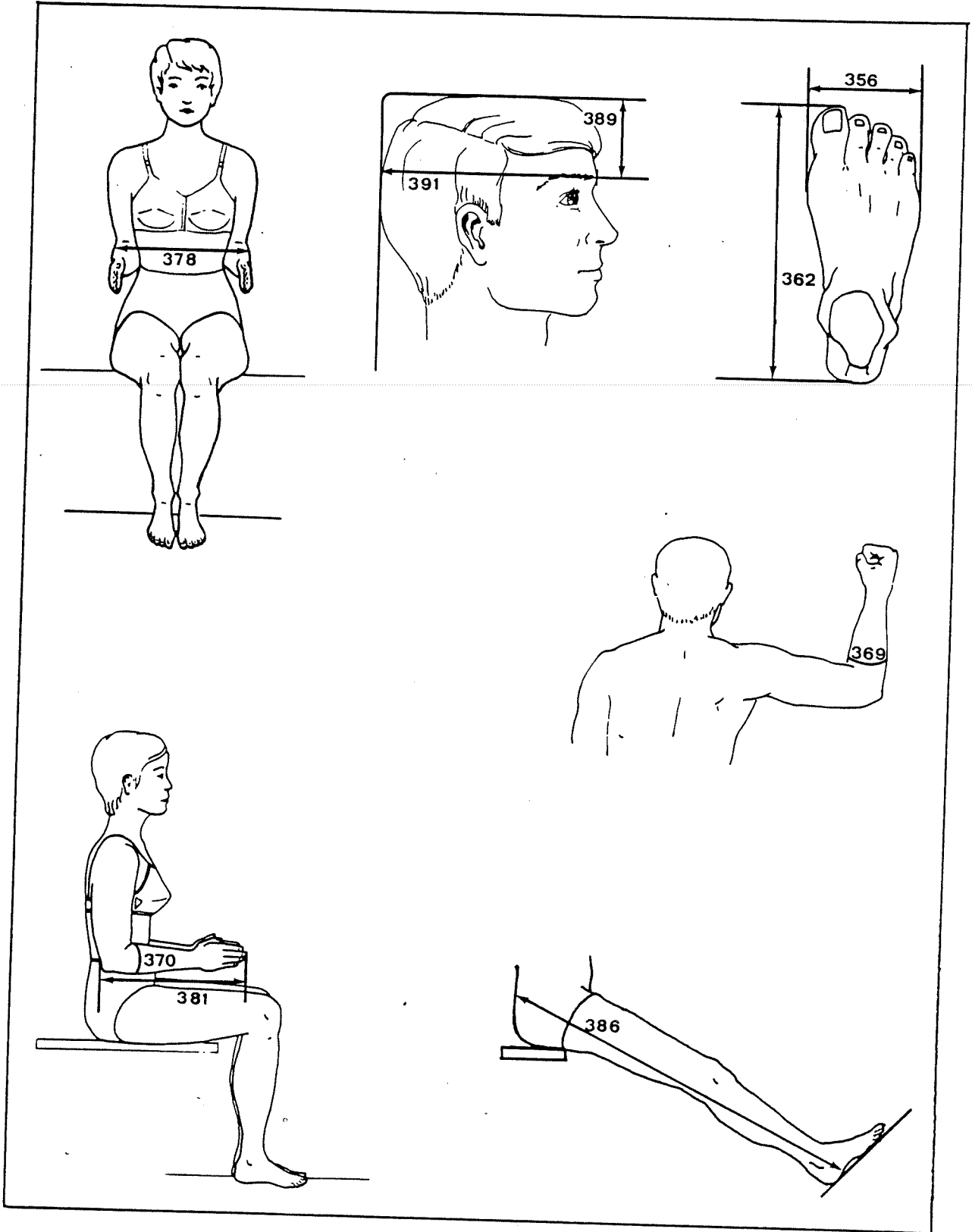


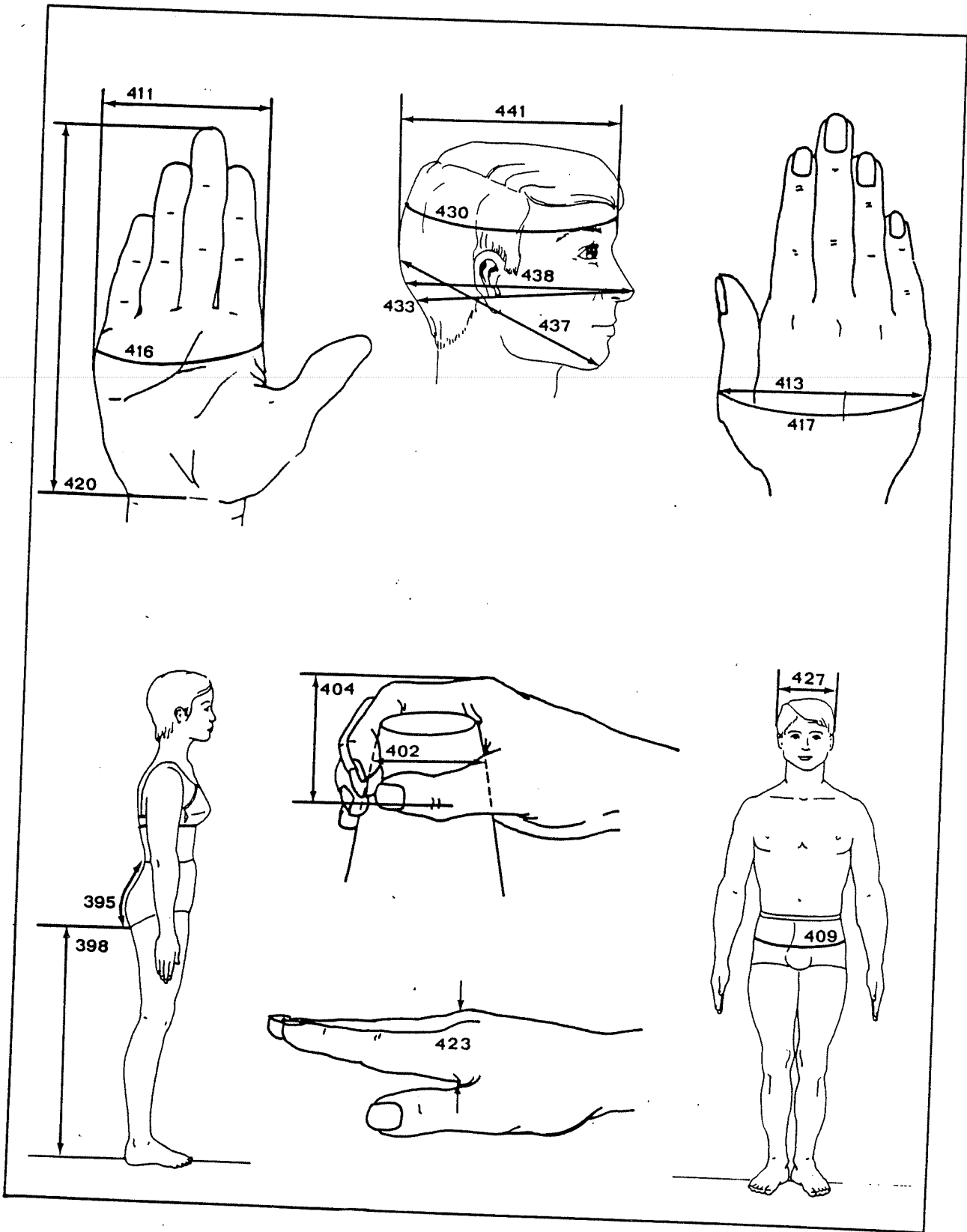


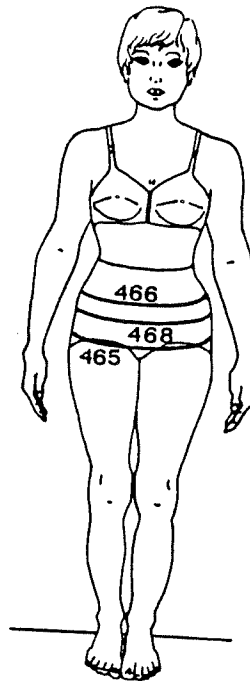
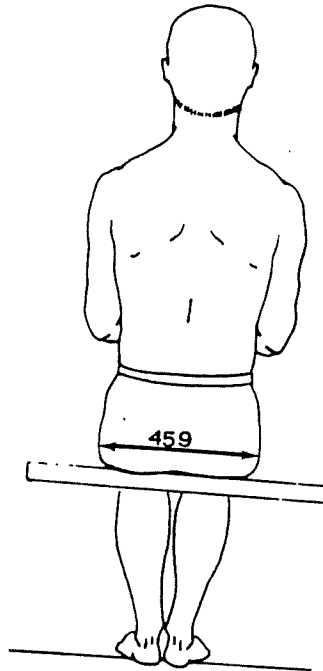
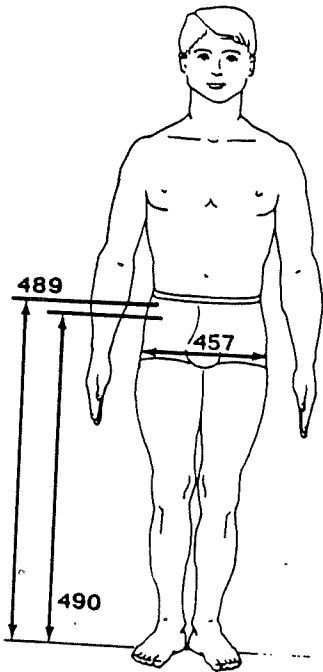
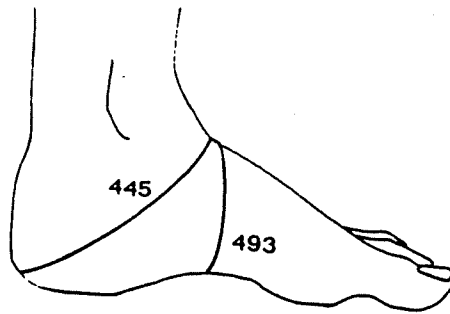
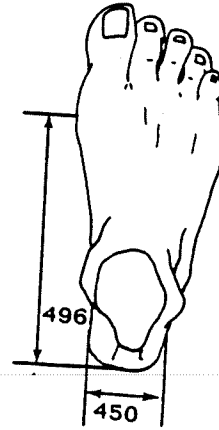
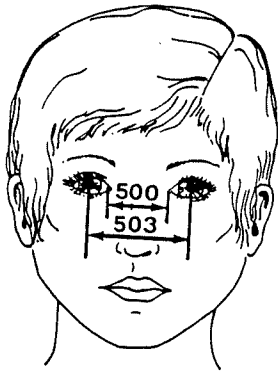


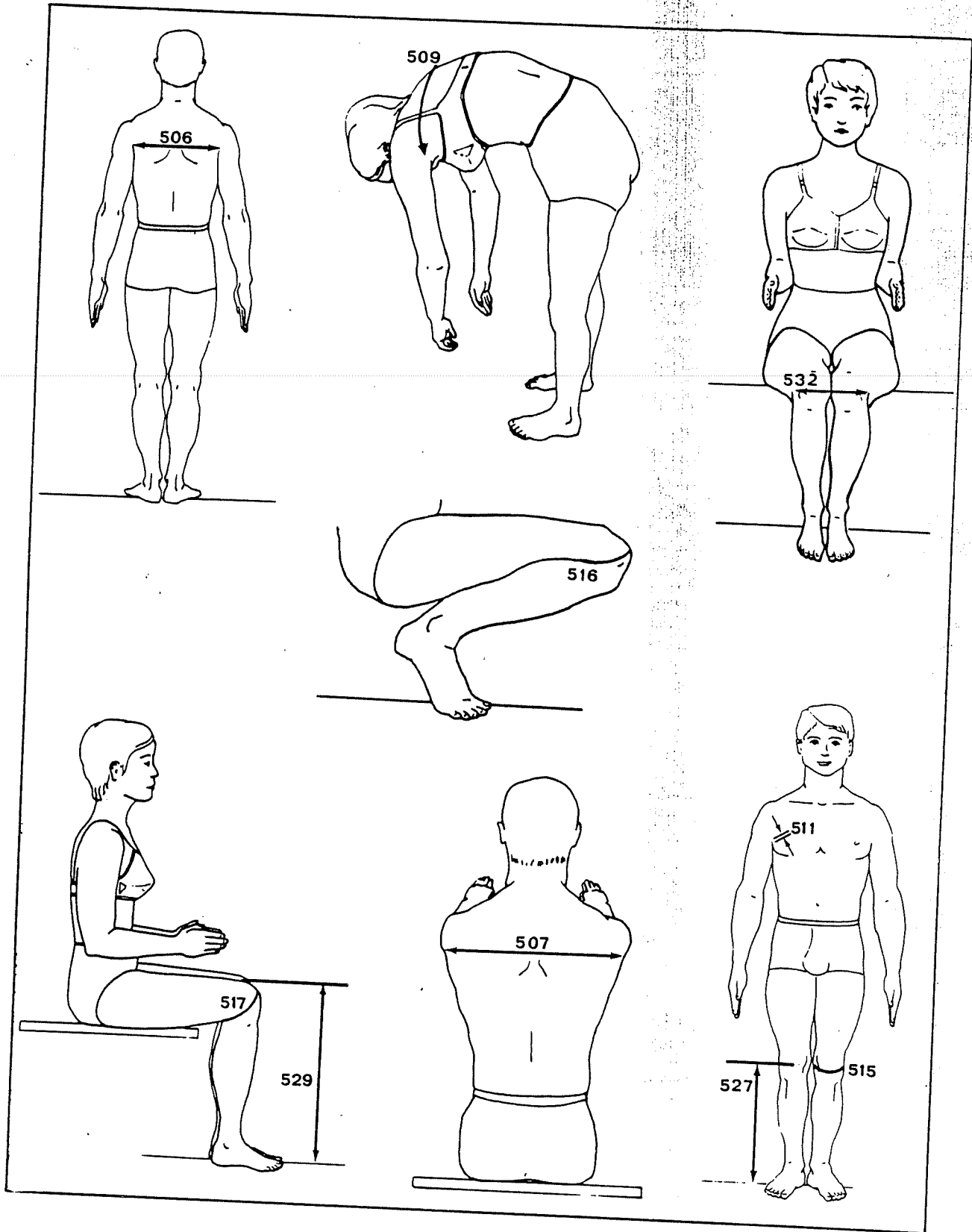


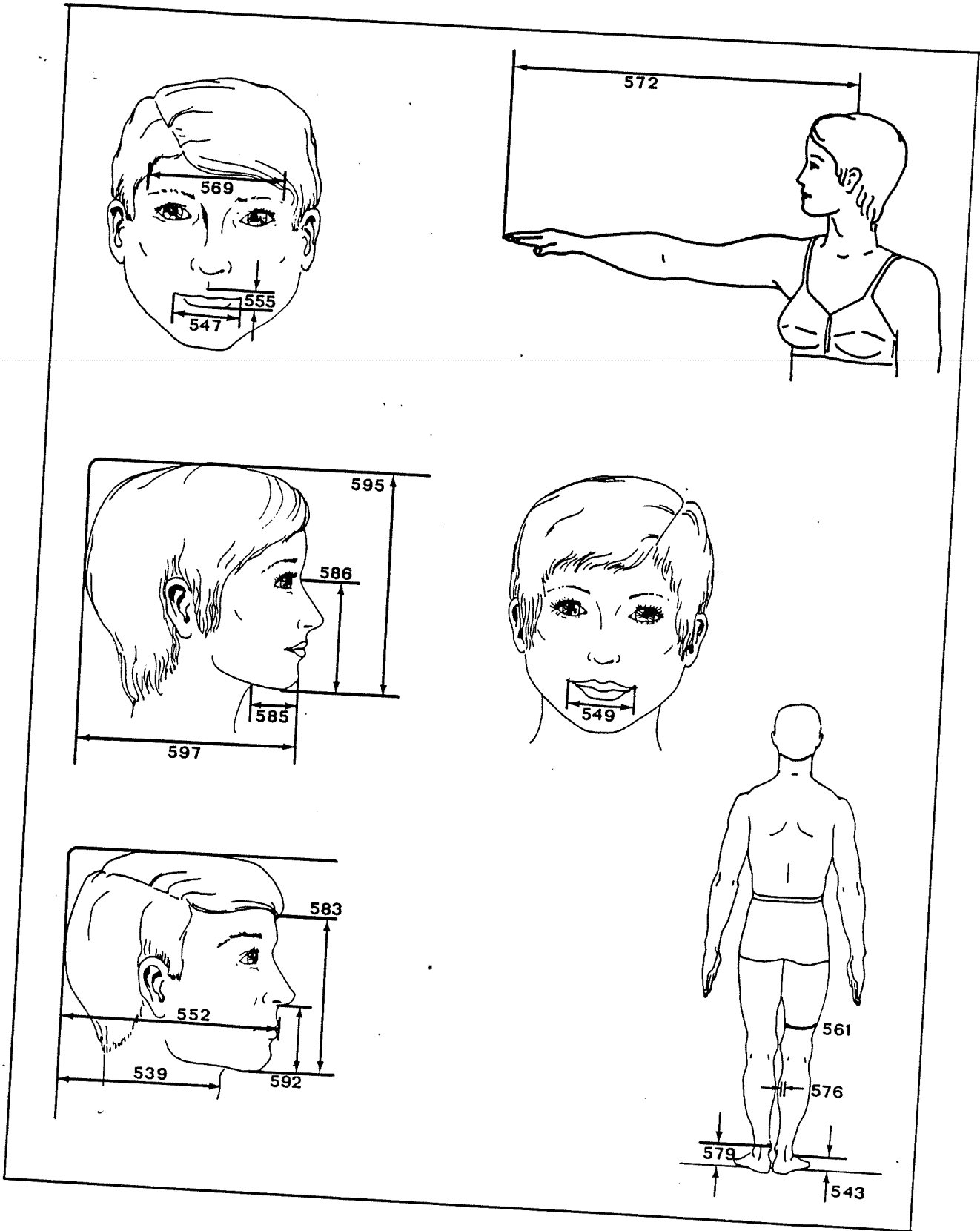


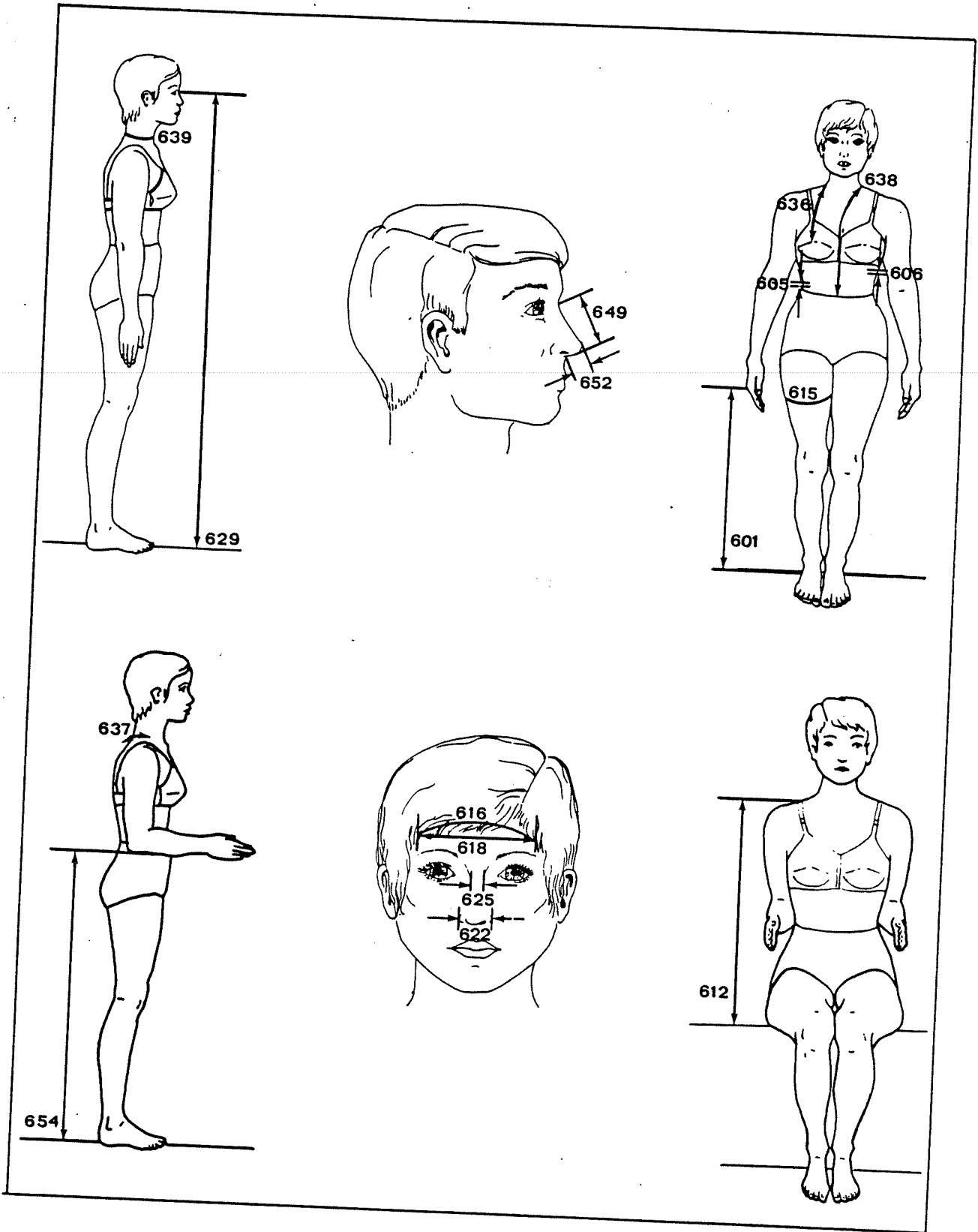


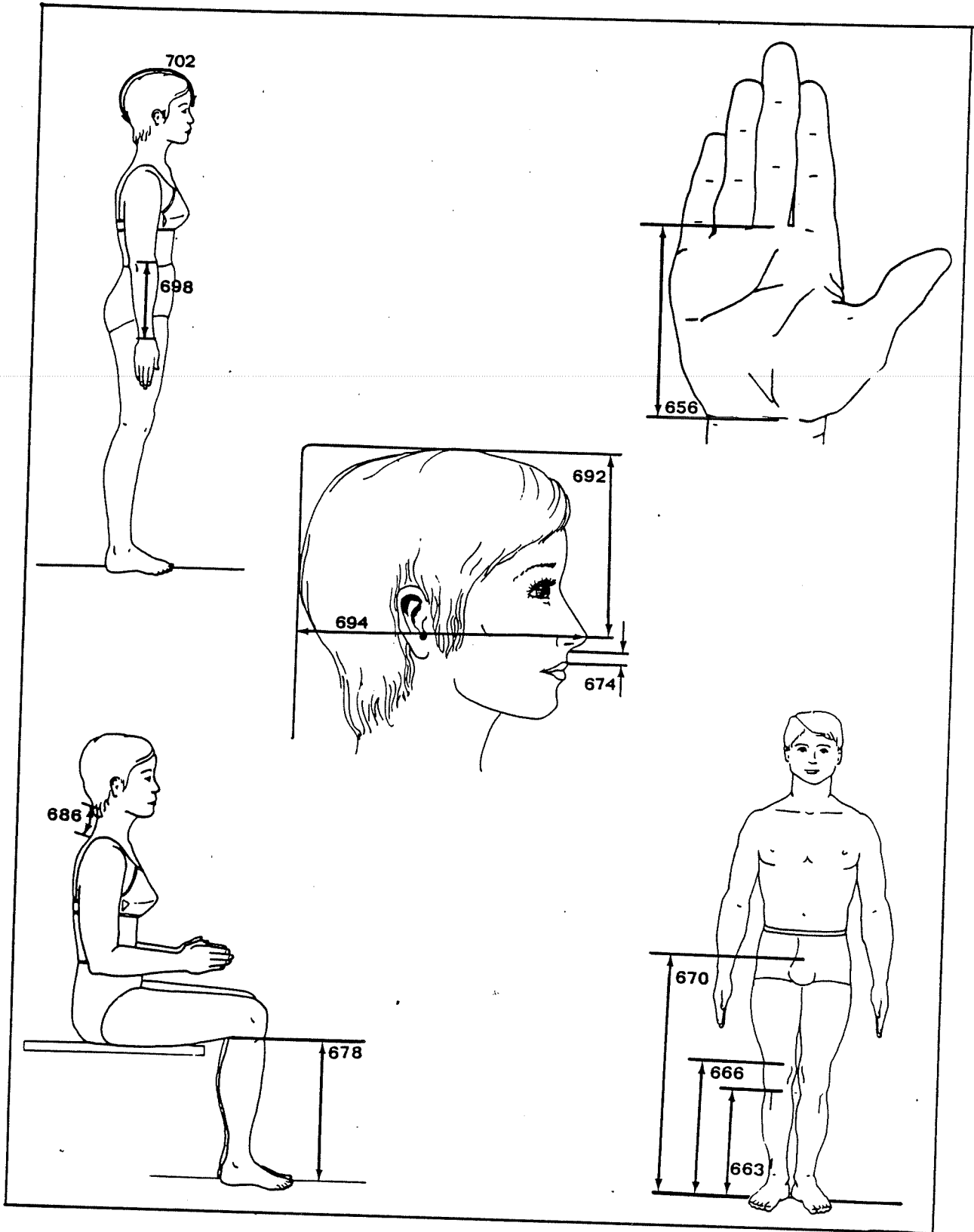


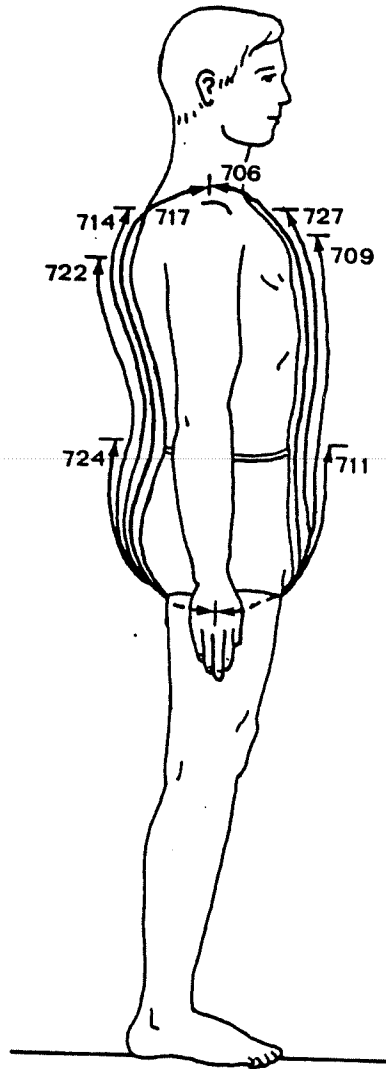
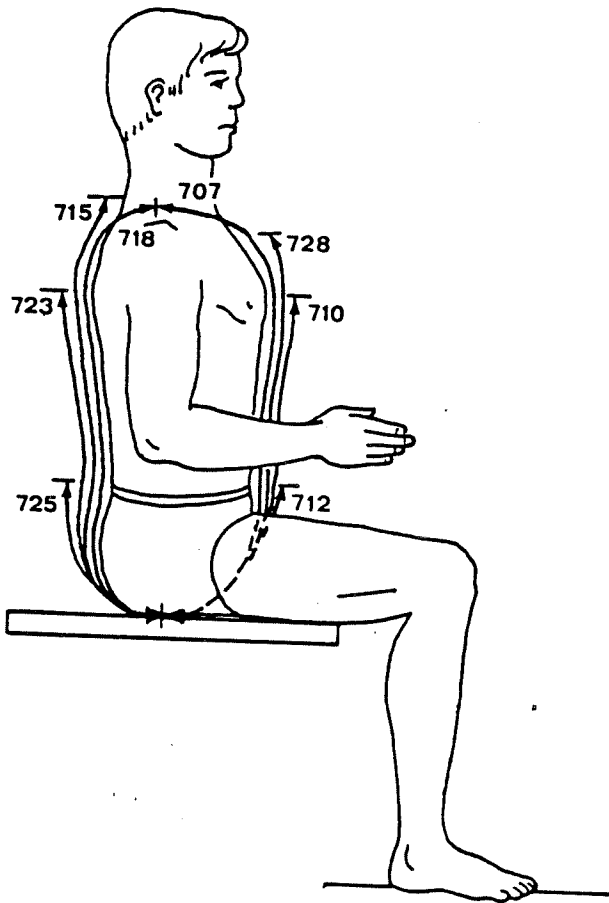


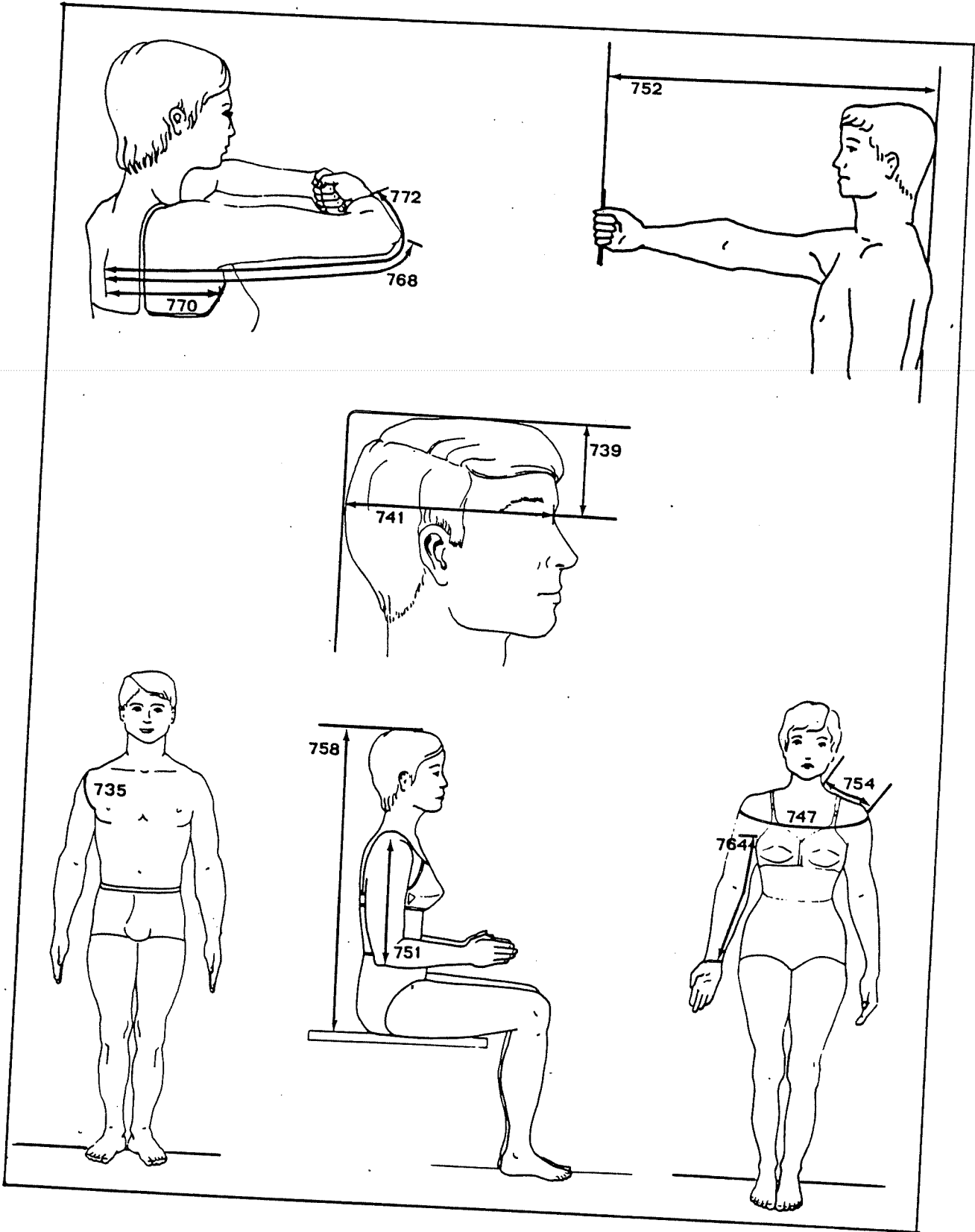


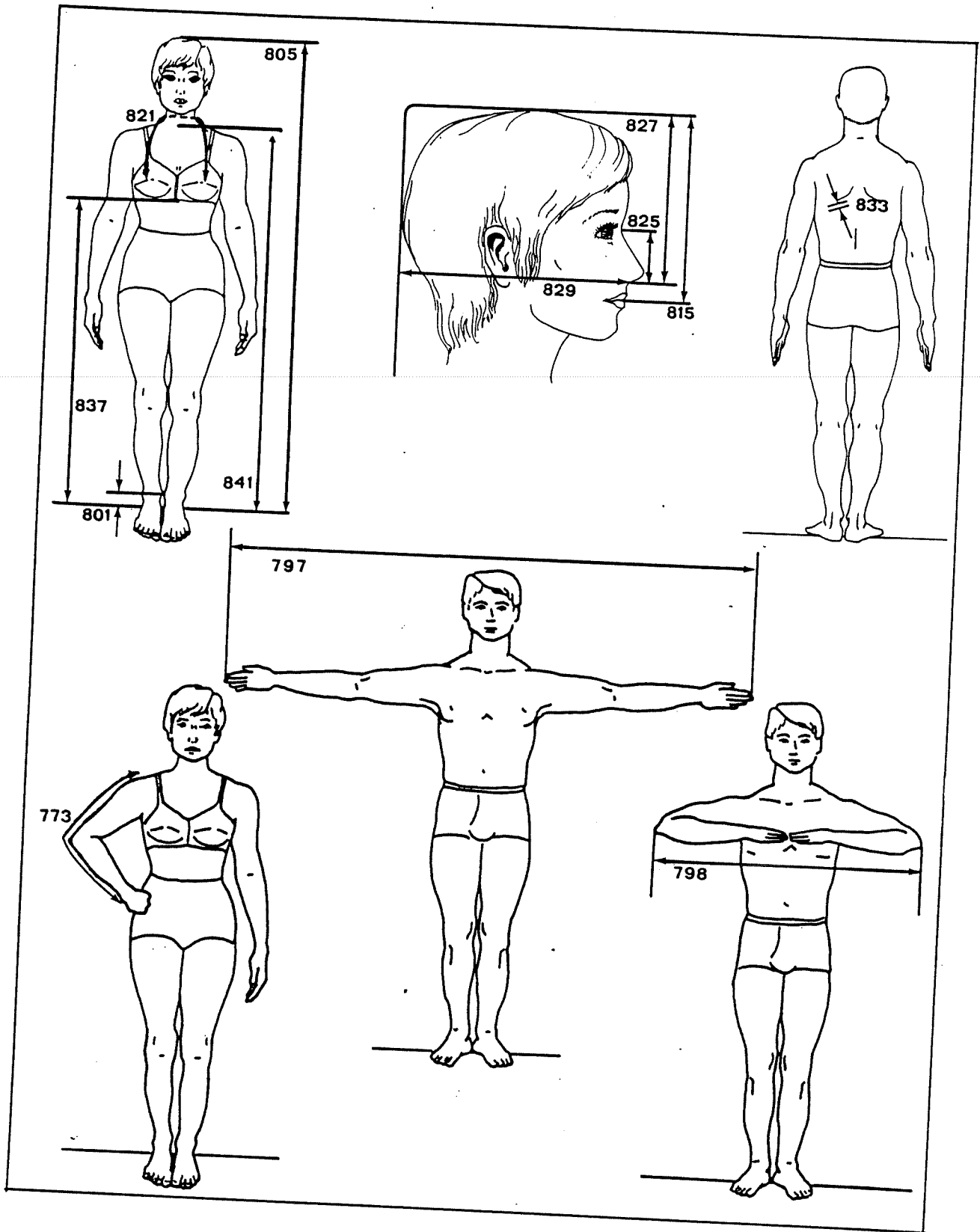


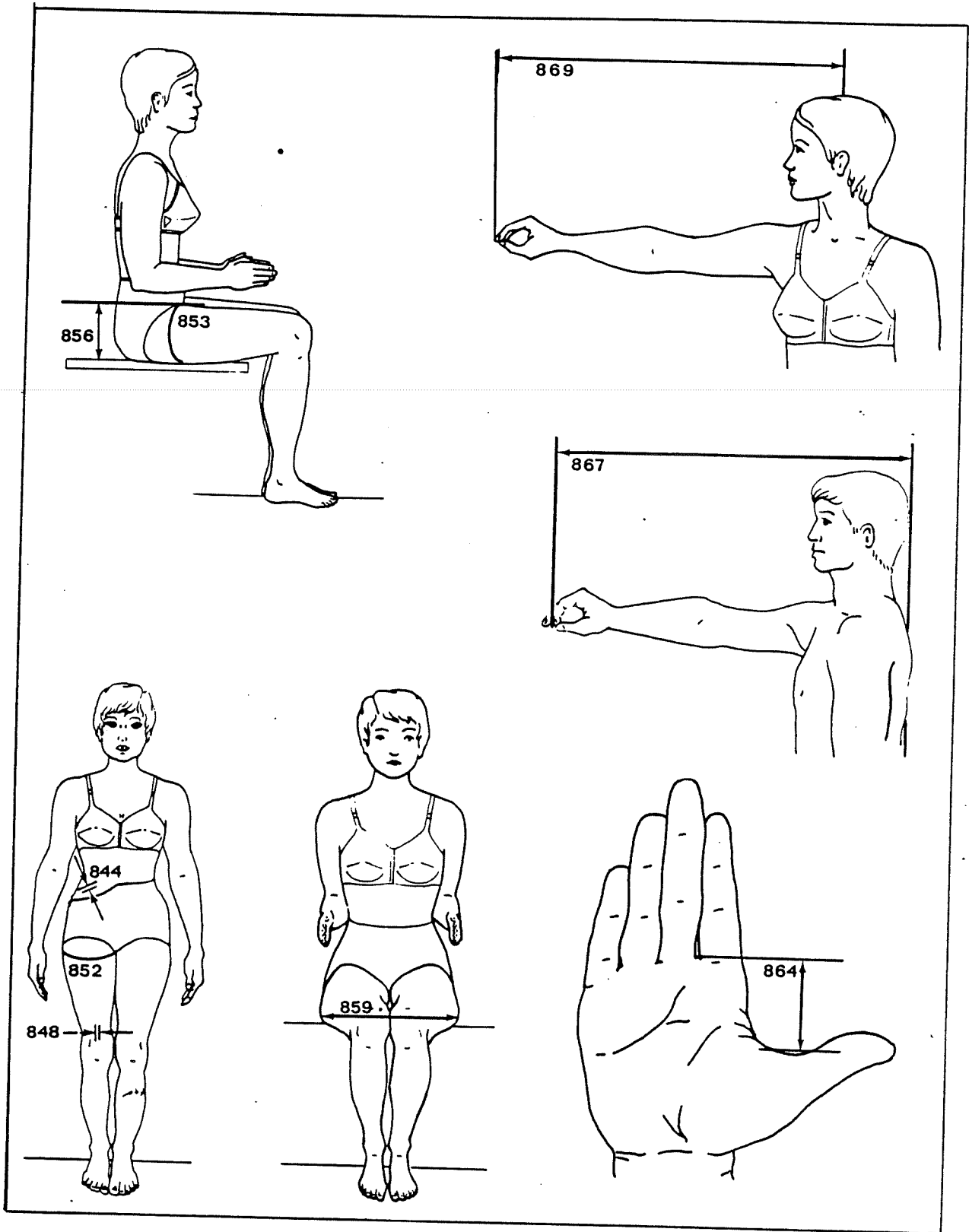


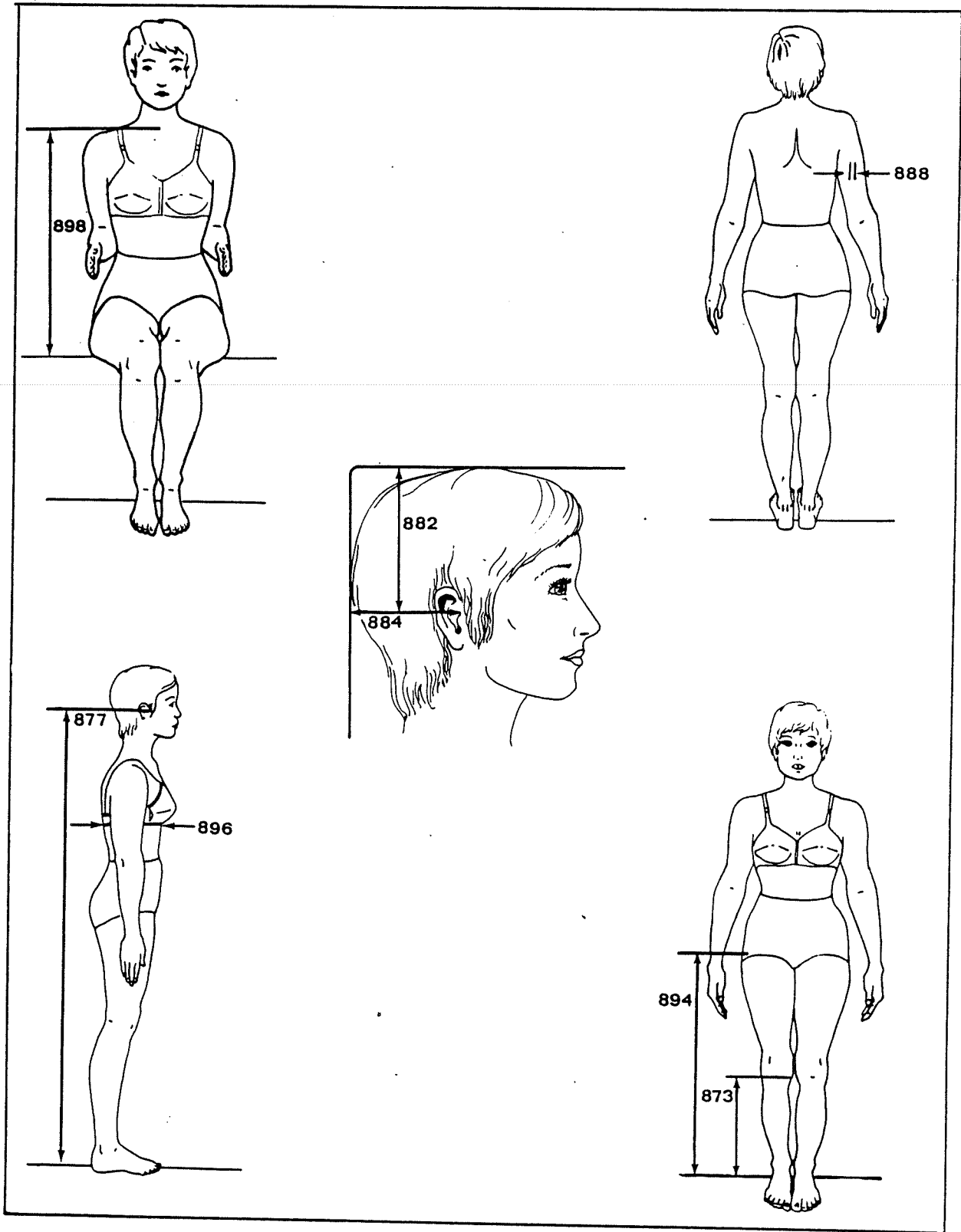


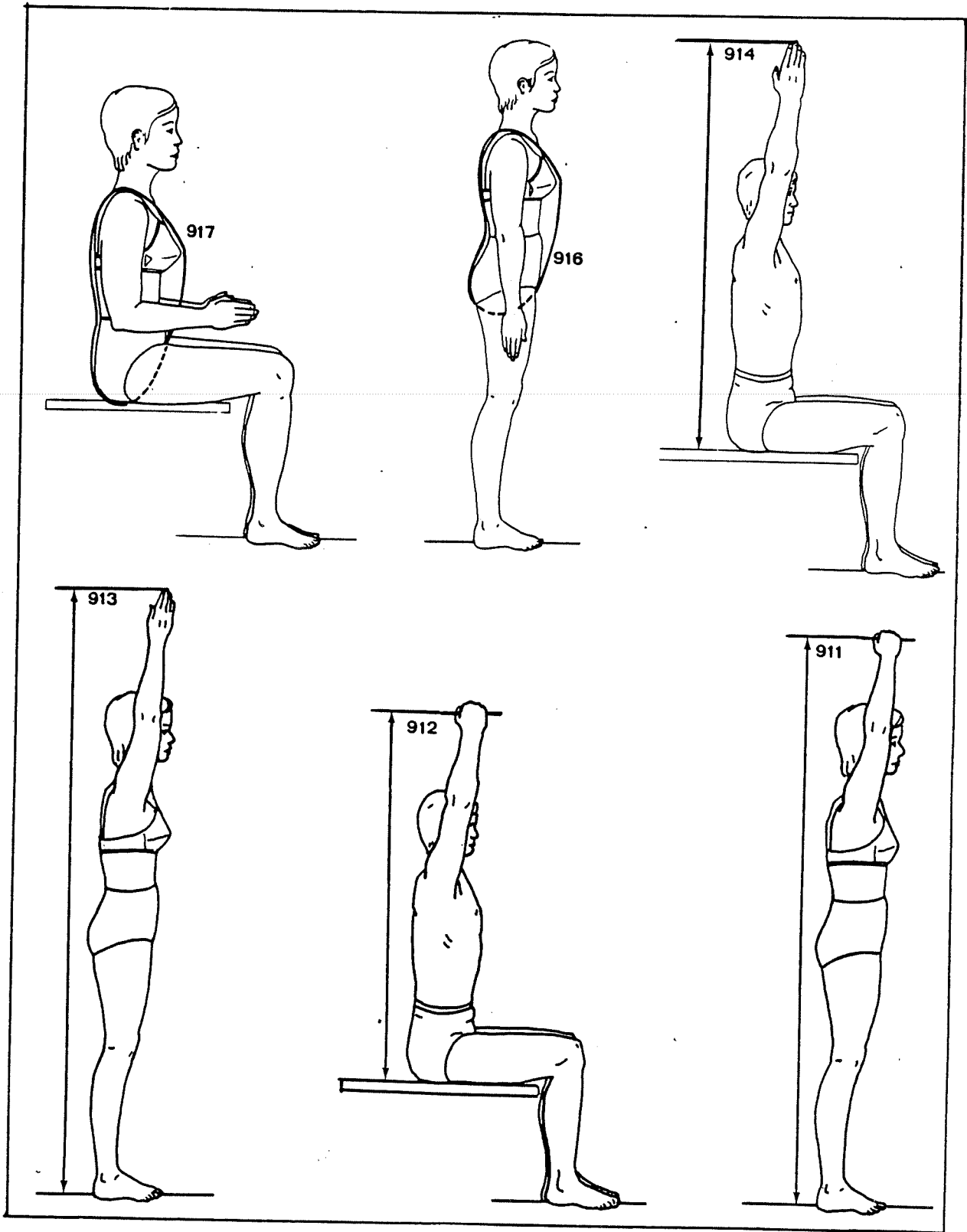


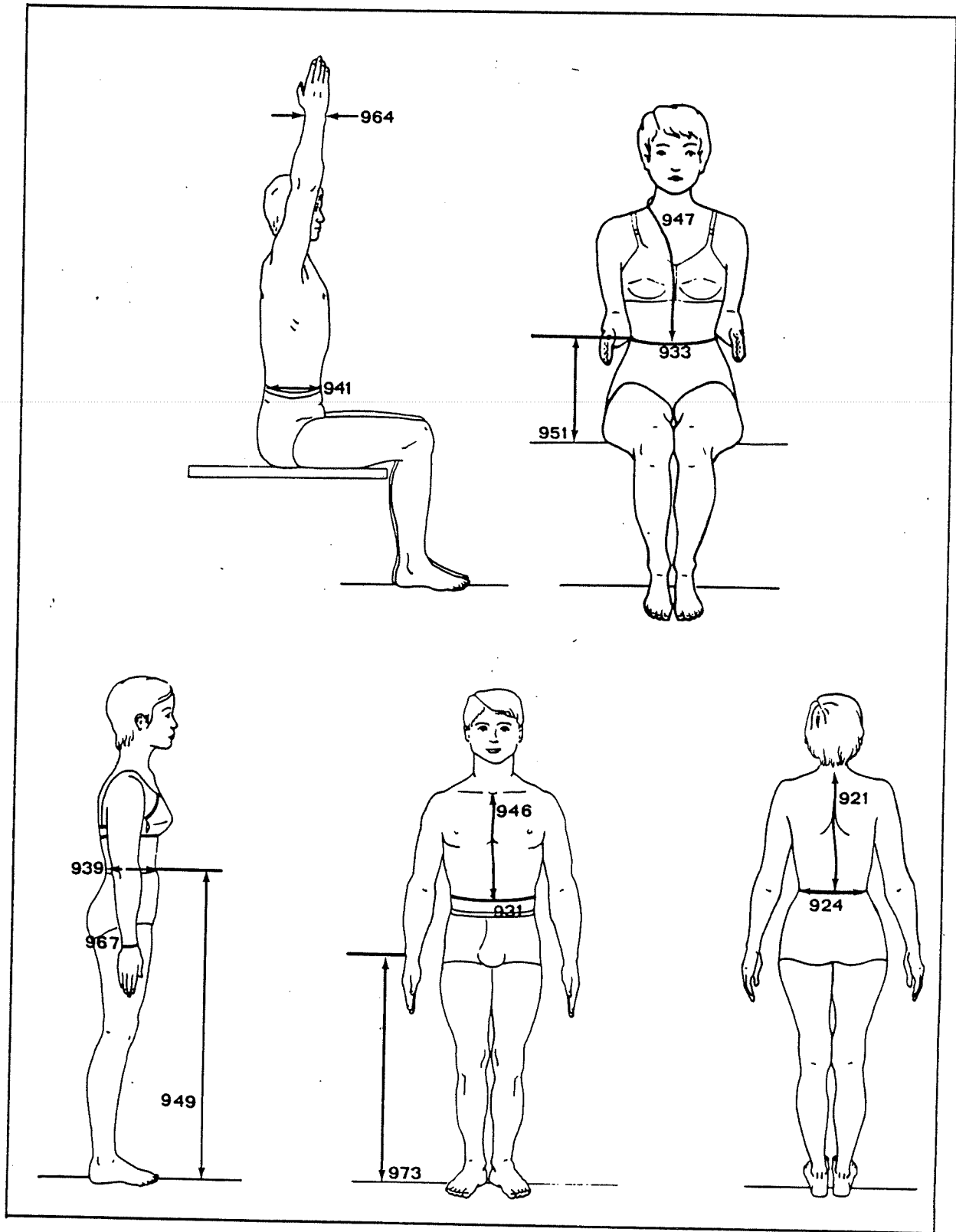












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ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEYS: A REFERENCE LIST

1. AIRLINE STEWARDESSES - 1971

Snow, Clyde C., Herbert M. Reynolds and Mackie A. Allgood. Anthropometry of Airline Stewardesses. Department of Transportation Report No. FAA-AM-75-2, FAA Office of Aviation Medicine, Civil Aeromedical Institute, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125, 1975.

Seventy-two anthropometric measurements, plus age (range 19-28), were taken between February and June 1971 on 423 trainees enrolled at the American Airline Stewardesses Training Academy in Fort Worth, Texas. The sample is 90% White, 8% Black, and 2% Oriental. Report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, and detailed measurement technique for each measurement. Unilateral measurements were made on the left side. Waist level was defined as the level of minimum waist circumference. Values presented here were copied from the report.

2. U.S. WOMEN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE - 1940

O'Brien, Ruth and William C. Shelton. Women's Measurements for Garment and Pattern Construction. U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 454, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1941.

Fifty-nine anthropometric measurements were taken between July 1939 and June 1940 on 10,042 white women over the age of 18 recruited from "Colleges, Work Projects Administration sewing rooms, social welfare centers, and other women's organizations" (mostly in urban areas in 7 states and the District of Columbia). The report includes mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution, and full measurement description for each measurement. Unilateral measurements appear to be generally made on the right side, although some are averages of right side and left side measurements. Waist level was defined as follows, "the waist level used lies at the lower edge of the lowest rib and was found by palpating the sides of the body in the midaxillary line. This waist level corresponds very closely to the natural waist which can be seen when the side profiles of the body are slightly concave." Values presented here are based on means and standard deviations copied from the report.

3. WOMEN ARMY SERVICE (WAS) PILOTS - 1942

4. ARMY AIR FORCE (AAF) NURSES - 1942

Randall, Francis E., Albert Damon, Robert Benton and Donald Patt. Human Body Size in Military Aircraft and Personal Equipment. Technical Report 5501, Army Air Force, Air Materiel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, 1946.

Thirty-one anthropometric measurements were taken on 447 women pilots (AAFTD) and 152 Flying Nurses (AAFSAE). The report includes frequency distri-

butions, means and brief descriptions of measurement procedures. No age or social data are given. Some unilateral measurements are measured on the right side, at least one on the left, and for several the side is not mentioned. Waist level was "the natural waist line." Survey 15, A.A.F. CADETS '42 and Survey 16, A.A.F. GUNNERS, appear to be more-or-less companion surveys. Values presented here were computed from the frequency distributions.

5. WOMEN OF THE ARMY CORPS SEPARATEES - 1946

Randall, Francis E. and Ella H. Munro. Reference Anthropometry of Army Women. Report No. 149, Environmental Protection Section, Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., 1949.

Randall, Francis E. Applications of Anthropometry to the Determination of Size in Clothing. Environmental Protection Series Report #133, Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., 1948.

A survey of 65 anthropometric measurements was made at separation centers at the end of World War-II of 3,614 nurses, 4,445 enlisted WAC's and 484 WAC commissioned officers. Mean ages of nurses and enlisted women was slightly over 26 years and of the commissioned WAC's 31 years. Thirty seven percent of the subjects had a high school education, 39% had special training, 20% were reported to have a college education. Unilateral measurements were made on the left side; waist is defined thus: "the tape is placed horizontally around the body at the minimal circumference between the iliac crests and the 12th rib." Waist points are then marked at the level of the tape. Survey 14 is a companion to this survey. Statistics reported here were computed for this report from a thoroughly edited set of raw data and differs somewhat from the values in the 1949 reference. Technical problems with the original punched cards have caused the loss of data for a few foot measurements.

6. WOMEN OF THE AIR FORCE BASIC TRAINEES - 1952

Daniels, Gilbert S., H. C. Meyers, Jr. and Sheryl H. Worrall. Anthropometry of WAF Basic Trainees. WADC TR 53-12, Wright Air Development Center, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1953.

Sixty-three anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-34, with 65% of the subjects under the age of 20) were made on 852 women undergoing basic training at Lachland Air Force Base, Texas. The sample is 86% White, 13% Black, and 1% Indian. Fifteen percent were reported as having grade school educations, 76% high school, 7% some college, and 2% special training. Region of birth, marital status, and religion are included in the reference. The report includes mean, standard deviation, range, 25 percentiles, and schematic drawing with detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Unilateral measurements were made on the right. Waist level was "the natural waistline (minimum circumference)." Survey

17, USAF Basic Trainees-1952, was a companion survey. Statistics presented here were copied from the report.

7. AIR FORCE WOMEN - 1968
8. WAF NURSE OFFICERS
9. ENLISTED WOMEN - WHITE
10. ENLISTED WOMEN - BLACK

Clauser, Charles E. et al. Anthropometry of Air Force Women. Technical Report 70-5, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1972.

One hundred thirty-seven anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-57, with 3/5 of the subjects between 18-21) were made in 1968 on 1905 women in the USAF; 548 subjects were officers, 1216 enlisted White, 131 enlisted Blacks. Included in the officer series were 15 Blacks and 7 "others;" not included in either enlisted series were 10 "others." The officers (in addition to 86 officer trainees) were mainly 1st lieutenants and captains; about 20% had higher and 20% lower ranks. Five out of six of the enlisted series were basic trainees (25%), Airman Basic (31%), or Airman First Class (30%). Considerable background material is included in the survey report plus full summary statistics. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Waist level is defined in terms of marks made as follows: "Subject stands. The level of the waist is established using a quarter-inch elastic belt. The subject is asked to place the belt at her 'normal' waist level and fasten it with minimum constriction. The belt is then adjusted, if necessary, to lie in a horizontal plane. Short lines are down along the top of the belt." Statistics given here were computed from the raw data.

11. NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY 1962, TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
12. NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY 1962, AGED 25-40

Gordon, Tavia and Henry Miller. Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and Response, United States, 1960-1962. Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 11, No. 1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.

Stoudt, Howard W., Albert Damon, Ross McFarland, and Jean Roberts. Weight, Height, and Selected Body Dimensions of Adults, United States, 1960-1962. Public Health Service Publication No. 1,000, Series 11, No. 8, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Stoudt, Howard W., Albert Damon, Ross McFarland, and Jean Roberts. Skinfolds, Body Girths, Biacromial Diameter and Selected Anthropometric Indices of Adults, United States, 1960-1962. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (HRA) 74-1281. National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland, 1970.

Twenty anthropometric measurements were taken between 1959 and 1962 on 3581 women aged 18-79, 1165 of whom were between 25-40 years of age. The sample was scientifically selected from non-institutional civilian adults. Waist circumference was taken at natural waist indentation and unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Surveys #37 and 38 are companion surveys. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

13. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

Snow, Clyde C. and Richard G. Snyder. Anthropometry of Air Traffic Control Trainees. Report No. AM 65-26, Federal Aviation Agency, Office of Aviation Medicine, Civil Aeromedical Research Institute, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125, 1965.

Sixty-five anthropometric measurements plus age (range 21-46) were taken in 1960 and 1961 on students enrolled in training programs conducted at the Federal Aviation Aeronautics Center in Oklahoma City. Of the 684 men sampled, 97.5% were Whites and 2.5% were Blacks. The side upon which unilateral measurements were taken is not specified. Waist circumferences were taken at minimum diameter above iliac crest. The report includes mean, standard deviation, eleven percentiles plus picture and description for each dimension. The values presented here were copied from the report or obtained by interpolation between published percentile values.

14. ARMY SEPARATEES - 1946

Randall, Francis E. and Melvyn J. Baer. Survey of Body Size of Army Personnel, Male and Female: Methodology. Report No. 122 (Revised), Environmental Protection Branch, Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., 1951.

Randall, Francis E. Applications of Anthropometry to the Determination of Size in Clothing. Environmental Protection Series Report #133. Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., 1948.

Newman, Russell W. and Robert M. White. Reference Anthropometry of Army Men. Report No. 180, Environmental Protection Section, Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., 1951.

A survey of 65 dimensions on 85,000 male separatees was conducted by the Army at the end of World War II. Data for 43 of the measurements on a subseries of 25,000 whites are reported in the third of the cited references. This subseries consisted of 37% privates and privates first class, 58% non-commissioned officers, and 4% officers; 15% of the subjects were part of the Army Air Force, 50% the Army Ground Force, and 34% the Army Service Force. Ages range from 15 (sic) to "over 40", with about 40% of the subjects being 18 or 19 years old, only 16% were 30 or older and 3% were 35 or older. The report includes means, standard deviations, photographs with a description of measurement techniques, and a small group of bivariate frequency tables. Photographs show unilateral measurements on

the right side. Waist circumference was taken in a place midway between the lowest margin of the ribs laterally and the superior margin of the most lateral part of the iliac crest. Survey #5, WAC Separates-1946, is a companion survey. Values reported here are the published means and standard deviations.

15. ARMY AIR FORCE CADETS - 1942

16. ARMY AIR FORCE GUNNERS - 1942

Randall, Francis E., Albert Damon, Robert Benton, and Donald Patt. Human Body Size in Military Aircraft and Personal Equipment. Technical Report 5501, Army Air Force, Air Materiel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, 1946.

Twenty-eight anthropometric measurements were taken on 2961 Cadets and 584 Gunners. Median, range and percentiles and a brief description of each measurement procedure were published. Some unilateral measurements were measured on the right side, some on the left and for several the side was not stated. WAS Pilots 1942, #3, and AAF Nurses, 1942, #4, appear to be more-or-less companion surveys. Values presented here were copied from the report or obtained by interpolation between published percentile values.

17. U.S. AIR FORCE BASIC TRAINEES - 1952

Daniels, Gilbert S., H. C. Meyers, Jr. and Edmund Churchill. Anthropometry of Male Basic Trainees. Technical Report 53-49, Wright Air Development Center, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1953.

Sixty anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-36) were taken on 3,331 male basic trainees in July, August, and September 1952 at Lackland, Parks, and Sampson Air Force Bases. Approximately 85% of the sample are White and 14% Black. The report includes mean, standard deviation, range, 25 percentiles and pictures with detailed description of measurement techniques for each variable. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Waist level is at "natural waist line with abdomen relaxed (minimum circumference)." Values presented here were copied from the report.

18. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL - 1950

Hertzberg, H. T. E., G. S. Daniels, and Edmund Churchill. Anthropometry of Flying Personnel-1950. Technical Report 52-321, Wright Air Development Center, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1954.

One hundred thirty-two anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-45), some sociological data and 4 somatotype photographs were taken on 4063 subjects. The survey was conducted at 14 Air Force Bases which would yield both the desired survey size, aero rating distribution, and geographi-

cal representation of men in the different parts of the U.S. The sample was 99% White and 1% Negro. The report includes mean, standard deviation, range, 25 percentiles and pictures with detailed descriptions of measuring techniques. Unilateral measurement was taken on the right side. Waist level is defined as "natural waist line," the level of greatest lateral indentation in the region of the abdomen. Subsequent to the publication of the survey report, millimeter figures, recorded during the survey but not generally used in the original analyses, were added to the data, the data thoroughly edited, and a few records with incomplete data deleted. Statistics reported here were computed from this modernized set of data.

19. U.S. AIR FORCE SURVEY 1965 - TOTAL SERIES
20. U.S. AIR FORCE SURVEY 1965 - OFFICERS
21. U.S. AIR FORCE SURVEY 1965 - ENLISTED
23. U.S. AIR FORCE SURVEY 1965 - BASIC TRAINEES

Unpublished U.S.A.F. Systems Command Anthropometric Data furnished to Webb Associates, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio, by the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1965. (Measurement technique and summary statistics are included in Intercorrelations of Anthropometric Measurements by Churchill, Kikta and Churchill, TR 77-1, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (in press)).

This survey was conducted during the spring and summer of 1965; 157 body size dimensions and grip strength were measured. Somewhat over 500 officers and about 800 enlisted men were measured in the early stages of the survey, followed by 2527 trainees at Lackland Air Force Base. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side, and the waist level was defined as umbilicus level. Statistics reported here were calculated from the raw data.

24. NAVY FLIERS

Gifford, Edmund C., Joseph R. Provost and John Lazo. Anthropometry of Naval Aviators-1964. NAEC-ACEL 533, U.S. Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, PA, 1965.

Ninety-six anthropometric measurements were taken during 1964 at 10 naval and marine corp air stations on 1,549 men, 1,529 of whom had essentially complete sets of data. The report includes mean, standard deviation, range, 25 percentiles, and schematic drawings illustrating measurement techniques. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist level is shown at omphalion. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

25. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL 1967 - TOTAL SERIES
26. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL 1967 - STUDENT PILOTS
27. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL 1967 - RATED PILOTS
28. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL 1967 - STUDENT NAVIGATORS
29. U.S. AIR FORCE FLYING PERSONNEL 1967 - RATED NAVIGATORS

Unpublished U.S.A.F. Systems Command Anthropometric data of flying personnel furnished to Webb Associates, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio, by the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1967. (Measurement definitions are included in Intercorrelations of Anthropometric Measurements by Churchill, Kikta and Churchill. TR 77-1 Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (in press)).

This survey, the Air Force's second major anthropometric survey of its flying personnel, was conducted at almost 20 bases throughout the country during the first quarter of 1967. One hundred eighty-six dimensions plus grip strength were measured on a sample of 2420 men, all of whom were officers on active flying status. Rated pilots constituted about half the sample, student pilots and rated navigators both constituted about one-fifth of the sample, and student navigators made up 8% of it; in addition, there were a few flight surgeons. Ninety-eight percent of the total sample were Whites, 1% Blacks, and 1% "other." Twenty eight percent of the total series were second lieutenants, 15% first lieutenants, 35% captains, 15% majors, and 7% lieutenant colonels or colonels. Five percent were born in New England, 18% in the Mid-Atlantic states, 11% in the South-Atlantic region, 17% in the North-Central states, 6% in the East-South Central states, 15% in the West-North Central states, 12% in the West-South Central states, 5% in the mountain states, 8% in the Pacific states, and 2% were foreign born. Age data for the total and subseries are included among the statistical summaries. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side; waist level was taken at omphalion. Statistics reported here were calculated from the raw data.

30. ARMY SOLDIERS - 1966

White, Robert M. and Edmund Churchill. The Body Size of Soldiers: U.S. Army Anthropometry-1966. Technical Report 72-51-CE, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass. 01760, 1971.

Seventy anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-55) were taken on 6682 men stationed at 12 U.S. Army bases between Nov. 1965 and April 1966. The sample included 2639 basic trainees, 3429 infantry, 489 armored personnel and 125 Army Aviation personnel. Most subjects, 6110, were enlisted men, 456 were non-commissioned officers, 30 warrant officers and 85 commissioned officers. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, frequency distributions, schematic drawings, and detailed descriptions of measurement technique for each variable. Also included is some comparisons of the sub-samples. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist circumference was taken at omphalion. Survey #31 Navy Enlisted

1966 and #33 Marine Enlisted 1966, taken simultaneously, under the same direction and using the same measurement techniques are companion surveys. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

31. NAVY ENLISTED - 1966

Unpublished U.S. Navy anthropometric data on enlisted men furnished to Webb Associates, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio, by Robert M. White, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass. 01760, 1965. See The Body Size of Soldiers: U.S. Army Anthropometry-1966. (Survey #30) for measurement technique.

Seventy anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-31) were taken in 1966 on 4095 Navy Enlisted men. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist circumference was taken at omphalion. The survey was conducted simultaneously, under the same direction, and using the same measurement techniques as survey #30 Army Solders 1966 and survey #33 Marine Enlisted 1966. Statistics presented here were calculated from the raw data.

32. NAVY DIVERS

Beatty, H. T., and T. E. Berghage. Diver Anthropometrics. Report #10-72, Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20390, 1972.

Fifty-four anthropometric measurements were taken on 100 divers at the Naval School, Diving and Salvage and the Experimental Diving Unit. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, frequency distributions, regression equations, photographs and detailed descriptions of measurement technique. There is no statement concerning unilateral measurements; the photographs show some on the right side and some on the left. Waist circumference is at umbilicus. Values presented here were copied from the report.

33. MARINE ENLISTED - 1966

Unpublished U.S. Marine anthropometric data on enlisted men furnished to Webb Associates, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio, by Robert M. White, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass. 01760, 1965. See The Body Size of Soldiers: U.S. Army Anthropometry-1966 for measurement technique.

Seventy anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-43) were taken in 1966 on 2008 U.S. Marines. 1989 were enlisted and 19 non-commissioned officers. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist circumference was taken at omphalion. The survey was conducted simultaneously, under the same direction and using the same measurement techniques as

survey #30 Army Soldiers 1966 and survey #31 Navy Enlisted 1966. Statistics presented here were calculated from the raw data.

34. ARMY AVIATORS - 1959

White, Robert M. Anthropometry of Army Aviators. Technical Report EP-150, Environmental Protection Research Division, Quartermaster Research and Engineering Center, Natick, Mass., 1961.

Forty anthropometric measurements plus age (range 20-46) were taken on 500 pilots at three army posts. The report includes means, standard deviations, 9 percentiles, bivariate tables and descriptions of measurement technique. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. No description of waist level is given. Values presented here were copied from the report.

35. ARMY HELICOPTER STUDENTS

Schane, W. P., D. E. Littell and C. G. Moultrie. Selected Anthropometric Measurements of 1,640 U.S. Army Warrant Officer Candidate Flight Trainees. USAARL Report No. 69-2, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Ala., 1969.

Nine anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-38) were taken on 1640 Army Warrant Officer Candidates, at Fort Rucker, Alabama, between January 1967 and August 1968. The report includes means, standard deviations, 25 percentiles, range, bivariate tables, frequency distributions and correlation coefficients. The side upon which unilateral measurements were made is not stated. Values presented here were copied from the report.

36. ARMY AVIATORS - 1970

Churchill, Edmund, John T. McConville, Lloyd L. Laubach and Robert M. White. Anthropometry of U.S. Army Aviators. Technical Report 72-52-CE, Clothing and Personal Life Support Equipment Laboratory, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., 1971.

Data for 85 anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-59) and several sociomilitary variables were gathered on 1482 flying personnel during the first three months of 1970 at Fort Rucker, Alabama. The sample is composed of 388 enlisted men, 259 warrant trainees, 410 rated pilots (warrant), 186 commissioned trainees, and 234 rated pilots (commissioned). The report includes means, standard deviations, 25 percentiles, range, frequency distributions, photographs and drawings with detailed descriptions of measurement technique, a correlation matrix and subgroup comparisons. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist circumference at omphalion. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

37. NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY 1962 - TOTAL MALE POPULATION
38. NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY 1962 - MEN AGED 25-40

Gordon, Tavia and Henry Miller. Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and Response, United States, 1960-1962. Public Health Service Publication No. 1000, Series 11, No. 1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.

Stoudt, Howard W., Albert Damon, Ross McFarland, and Jean Roberts. Weight, Height, and Selected Body Dimensions of Adults, United States, 1960-1962. Public Health Service Publication No. 1,000, Series 11, No. 8, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Stoudt, Howard W., Albert Damon, Ross McFarland, and Jean Roberts. Skinfolds, Body Girths, Biacromial Diameter, and Selected Anthropometric Indices of Adults, United States, 1960-1962. U.S. Dept. of Health Education and Welfare Publication No. (HRA) 74-1281. National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland, 1970.

Twenty anthropometric measurements were taken between 1959 and 1962 on 3091 men, aged 18-79, 1012 of whom were between 25-40 years of age. The sample was scientifically selected from non-institutional civilian adult. Waist circumference was taken at natural waist indentation and unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Surveys #11 and #12 are companion surveys. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

39. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Martin, James et al. Anthropometry of Law Enforcement Officers. NELC/TD, 442, Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, Ca. 92152, 1975.

Data for 23 anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-65) were gathered in 1973 and 1974 on 2993 law enforcement officers from different regions of the U.S. The survey population included 2060 men from Police Departments, 521 from Sheriffs Departments, 176 from Highway Patrol and 236 Prison Guards. The report includes means, standard deviations, 25 percentiles, frequency distributions, photographs, detailed descriptions of measurement techniques and multiple sub-sample analysis. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and waist circumference was taken at omphalion. Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

40. SLOVAKIAN CIVILIAN WOMEN

Prokopec, M. "Dimensional Characteristics of Men and Women in Czechoslovakia for the Purposes of Industry." In "Ergonomics in Machine Design," Volume I, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1969, pp. 575-593.

Twelve head measurements were made on Slovakian civilian women over the age of 18; for 5 measurements the sample size was roughly 1500, for the remaining 7 it was approximately 360. The report includes mean and standard deviation for each variable, a schematic of the measured dimension and a companion study (see survey #74) of male heads. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

41. DUTCH CIVILIAN WOMEN

Sittig, J., H. Freudenthal, De Juiste Maat (in Dutch with English summary). N.V. Magazijn "Die Beijenkorf," Uitgegeven Big L. Stafleu, Uitgever Te Leiden, The Netherlands, 1951.

Fifteen anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-82) were taken on 5001 women customers of a group of Dutch department stores. Included in this report are frequency tables and photographs showing measurement technique. The measurements were taken over clothing. The photographs indicate unilateral measurement being taken on the right side and waist level at natural belt level. Values presented here were calculated from the published frequency distributions.

42. GERMAN OFFICE WORKERS

Peters, Von T. "Anthropometrische und Physiologische Grundlagen zur Gestaltung von Büroarbeitssitzen" (in German). Ergonomics, 12(2): 162-170, 1969.

Ten anthropometric standing and sitting dimensions were measured from the right and left side (where relevant) and with subject erect and relaxed on 1166 female office workers. The report includes means, standard deviations and illustrations showing the dimensions measured. We have reported the measurements taken in the upright position and on the right side. Values presented here are copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

43. ENGLISH CIVILIAN WOMEN

Kemsley, W. F. F. Women's Measurements and Sizes. Cheltenham Press Ltd., Cheltenham, England, 1957.

Thirty seven anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-70) were taken on 4995 English employees of business firms and members of women's organizations between February and June 1951. The report includes frequency distributions, means and standard deviations for specific age groups and the total sample, a correlation matrix, photographs, drawings, and detailed descriptions of measurement techniques. The measurements (where relevant) were taken over foundation garments. Unilateral measurements were made

on the right side. Waist level is defined as "the upper border of an elastic cord placed around the subject's waist." The values presented here were calculated from the published frequency tables.

44. SWEDISH CIVILIAN WOMEN

Ingelmark, B. E. and T. Lewin. "Anthropometrical Studies on Swedish Women." Acta Morphologica, Neerlandico-Scandinavica, III(2):145-166, 1968.

Fifty-four anthropometric measurements plus age (range 20-49) were taken on 216 Swedish women. The population consisted of 104 women, 20-24 years of age who were mostly student nurses and medical students and 112 women, 25-49 years of age, who were hospital nurses, physiotherapist and occupational therapists. The report includes means, standard deviations, and schematic drawings showing landmarks for some of the dimensions measured. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

45. AUSTRALIAN PILOTS/FEMALE

Bullock, Margaret I., and Margaret A. Steinberg. Arm Reach Boundaries for Cockpit Control Operation. Aviation Medicine Memorandum No. 31, Aviation Medicine Branch, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia, 1973.

Seventeen anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-46) were taken on 75 Australian females who had a commercial or private pilot license. The anthropometry was part of a study of Arm Reach Boundaries for cockpit control operation. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 9 percentiles and detailed description of measurement techniques for each variable. Survey #76 is a companion survey of 75 male pilots. Several dimensions were measured on both the right and left sides. For these dimensions, we have reported the data for the right side. The statistics presented here were copied from the report or obtained by interpolation between published percentile values.

46. JAPANESE CIVILIAN WOMEN

Yanagisawa, Sumiko. About Japanese Physique and Body Girth (in Japanese). Department of Home Economics, Ochanomizu Institute, Women's University, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, 1974.

Forty-one anthropometric measurements were taken on approximately 9000 men and women age 25-65. The women were predominantly housewives and the men light laborers. The report include mean and standard deviation for each dimension grouped into 8 age subgroups. Values presented here are for the 25-39 year old women only and are based on the published means and standard deviations. See survey #79 for the male population.

47. SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS/FEMALE

Lewin, T. "Anthropometric Studies on Swedish Industrial Workers When Standing and Sitting," Ergonomics, 12(6):883-902, 1969.

Thirty-seven anthropometric measurements were taken on 77 women, aged 25-49, who were employed at the Swedish Ball-Bearing Co. The report includes mean, standard deviation and range for each variable plus schematic drawings showing the seated measurements taken. Waist height was taken at umbilicus. The side upon which unilateral measurements were taken is not stated. Survey #88 is a companion survey conducted on 87 males. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

48. NATO SURVEY - 1960/61

49. TURKISH MILITARY - 1960

50. GREEK MILITARY - 1961

51. ITALIAN MILITARY - 1961

Hertzberg, H. T. E., Edmund Churchill, G. Wesley Dupertuis, Robert M. White and Albert Damon. Anthropometric Survey of Turkey, Greece, and Italy. AGARDograph No. 73, The Macmillan Co., New York, N.Y., 1963.

One hundred fifty anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-59) were taken in 1960 and 1961 on 3356 NATO military personnel (915 Turks, 1084 Greeks and 1357 Italians). The report includes means, standard deviations, 25 percentiles, photographs, schematic drawings, and detailed descriptions of measurement techniques. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Waist level is defined at omphalion. Additional editing of the data has been done since the publication of the survey report and the statistics presented here are based on these newly edited data and on slightly fewer data records.

52. BANTU MINERS

Morrison, J. F., C. H. Wyndham, N. B. Strydom, J. J. Bettencourt and J. H. Viljoen. "An Anthropometrical Survey of Bantu Mine Laborers." J. of the South African Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy, 68:275-279, 1968.

Seventy-two anthropometric measurements were taken on a sample of 485 Bantu mine laborers from various geographical regions. The results are given in a table which includes mean, standard deviation, and 5th, 50th, and 95th percentiles for each variable. The measuring technique is described as the method used by Hertzberg et al., Anthropometry of Flying Personnel (see survey #18). Values presented here were copied from the publication.

- 53. FRENCH ARMY
- 54. FRENCH PILOTS
- 55. FRENCH STUDENT PILOTS
- 56. FRENCH NAVY I
- 57. FRENCH NAVY II

Anonymous. Etude Anthropometrique des Personnels Militaires des Armees (in French). Anthropologie Appliquee, 45 rue des Saints-Peres, Paris, 6e, France, 1973.

One hundred thirty-eight anthropometric measurements plus age, and sociological data were taken on 1272 French military subject from the Army, Air Force and Navy. The subgroups included are: Army N=794, age range=17-48; AF Pilots N=65, age range=27-32; AF Student Pilots N=101, age range=16-21; Navy I, N=212, age range=17-43; Navy II, N=100, age range=17-43. Many measurements were duplicated on unclothed and fully equipped subjects. Results presented are means, standard deviations, 9 percentiles, schematic drawings and descriptions of measurement techniques. Waist level is at omphalion. The drawings indicated unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Values presented here are the unclothed values and were copied from the report.

58. GERMAN TANKERS

Goltz, Eckard and Bernhard Platz. Anthropometric Study. Report No. T-418, translated from the German by General Motors Corporation, Military Vehicles Organizations, 1965.

Thirteen anthropometric measurements plus age (range 19-32) were made during July 1965 on 300 subjects from German tank crews: 100 tank commanders, 100 drivers, and 100 gunners. The measurements were taken at various locations and on various units in order to obtain a representative sample. For each variable the report includes a frequency table, schematic drawing and description of measurement technique. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Values presented here were calculated from the published frequency tables.

59. GERMAN AVIATORS

Grunhofer, H. J. and G. Kroh. A Review of Anthropometric Data of German Air Force and United States Air Force Flying Personnel 1967-1968. AGARD-AG-205, Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, 7 Rue Ancelle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine, France, 1975.

One hundred fifty-three anthropometric measurements were taken on 1465 German Air Force flying personnel during 1967 and 1968. The published results included means, standard deviations, 25 percentiles, frequency distributions, schematic drawings, description of measurement techniques and a correlation matrix. Waist level is defined at omphalion. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Statistics presented here are based

on the subjects measured during 1967, the first of the two years in which the survey was conducted. They were calculated from the raw data.

60. GERMAN 20 YEAR OLDS

Jurgens, H. W., D. Habicht-Benthin and W. Lengsfeld. Korpermasse 20-jahriger Manner als Grundlage fur die Gestaltung von Arbeitsgerat, Austrustung und Arbeitsplatz (in German). BMVg-FBWM 71-2, Ministry of Defense, Documentation Center, Military Affairs Dept., 53 Bonn, Friedrich Ebert Allee 32, Germany, 1970.

Forty-three anthropometric measurements were taken in 1968 and 1969 on 7144 20 year old men who were liable to military service in Germany. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 13 percentiles, schematic drawing, description, and measurement technique for each variable. Waist is described as the smallest circumference of the abdomen. Drawings indicate unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Values reported here were copied from the report with some interpolations among the percentiles.

61. GERMAN 25-40 YEAR OLDS

Jurgens, H. W., K. Helbig and W. Lengsfeld. Body Measurements of 25-40 Year-Old Men upon Examination of the Anthropometric-Ergonomic Significance of Aging on Changes in Body Shape (in German). Research Contract BMVg InSan Nr. 3571-V-072, Ministry of Defense, Documentation Center, Military Affairs Dept., 53 Bonn, Freidrich Ebert Alee 32, Germany, 1972.

Fifty-four anthropometric measurements were taken in 1970 and 1971 on 2643 personnel of all German military services between 25 and 40 years of age. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 13 percentiles, and a schematic drawing with description of measurement technique for each variable. The German 20 year olds (survey #60) is used for comparision purposes. Waist is described as the smallest circumference of the abdomen. Drawings indicate unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Values presented here were copied from the report with some interpolations among the percentiles.

62. CANADIAN MILITARY - 1974

McCann, C., I. Noy, B. Rodden and O. Logan. 1974 Anthropometric Survey of Canadian Forces Personnel. DCIEM Report No. 75-R-1114, Defense and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Downsview, Ontario, 1975.

Thirty-two anthropometric measurements plus age (92% of the population ranged between 20 and 50) were taken in 1974 on 565 personnel representing all major trades in the Canadian Forces. The results are presented in the form of mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, frequency distribution

graph and a photograph with detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. A correlation matrix and selected bivariates are also included. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Waist circumference was taken twice, at omphalion and at natural waistline. We have reported the values for waist circumference at omphalion. Waist height was taken at natural waistline. Values presented here were copied from the report.

63. CANADIAN STUDENT - PILOTS

64. CANADIAN STUDENT - OBSERVERS

Smiley, J. R. AGARD Body Measurements of 1578 RCAF Aircrew Trainees. IAM Report #58/1, Institute of Aviation Medicine, 1107 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1958.

Seven anthropometric measurements were taken in 1955 on 998 pilot trainees and 580 observer trainees. The results are presented in the form of mean, standard deviation, nine percentiles and range for each variable. A correlation matrix is also included. The side upon which unilateral measurements were taken is not stated. Values presented here were copied from the report.

65. ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS

Ince, N. E., S. Redrup and J. Piper. Anthropometry of 500 Royal Armoured Corps Servicemen 1972. Report No. 36/73, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants, England, 1973.

Ninety-six anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-39) were taken in 1972 on 500 randomly selected Royal Armoured Corps soldiers. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, range, and a schematic drawing with detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Some unilateral measurements were taken on the right side and some on the left. Waist is described as natural waist indent. Values presented here were copied from the report.

66. ROYAL AIR FORCE

Bolton, C. B., M. Kenward, R. E. Simpson and G. M. Turner. An Anthropometric Survey of 2,000 Royal Air Force Aircrew 1970,71. TR 73083, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants, England, 1973.

Sixty-five anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-45) were taken in 1970 and 1971 on 2000 Royal Air Force aircrew including all ranks below group captain. The sample consisted of 1028 pilots, 613 navigators and 359 other flight deck aircrew. The results are reported in terms of mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, range, a photograph, and a schematic drawing with detailed description of measurement technique for each

variable. Waist height and waist circumference were measured at trouser waist band level for most subjects; the statistics reported here refer to measurements made at that level. Unilateral measurements were made on the left side. Values reported here were calculated from the raw data.

67. ROYAL AIR FORCE AND ROYAL NAVY AIRCREW

Simpson, R. E. and C. B. Bolton. An Anthropometric Survey of 200 R.A.F. and R.N. Aircrew and the Application of the Data to Garment Size Rolls. TR 67125, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants, England, 1968.

Forty-four anthropometric measurements plus age (range 19-45) were taken on 200 Royal Air Force and Royal Navy aircrew during the Phantom Aircrew Equipment fitting trials held at the RAF Institute of Aviation Medicine in October and November 1966. The results are presented in the form of mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, range, photograph, and detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Waist is described as natural waistline. Some unilateral measurements are shown on the right and some on the left. Values presented here were copied from the report.

68. ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS

69. ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE NAVIGATORS

Anonymous. RCAF Anthropometrical Survey. Defense Documentation Center, Defense Supply Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., 196162. 2

Sixty-eight anthropometric measurements were taken on Royal Canadian Air Force personnel; 314 pilots and 290 navigators. The report includes mean, standard deviation, and 35 percentiles for each variable. Values presented here are copied from the report.

70. ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE

Toulson, P. K. Report on the Anthropometric Survey of RNZAF Aircrew. Report No. AMU 3/74, Aviation Medicine Unit, Royal New Zealand Air Force, Auckland, New Zealand, 1974.

Sixty-two anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-49) were taken between October 1972 and July 1973 on 238 members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. The resulting sample consisted of 127 pilots, 38 navigators, and 73 other aircrew. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 20 percentiles, range, frequency graph, and a photograph with detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Unilateral measurements were taken on the left side. Waist level was measured at the level located by the subject for subjects 1-39 and at the natural waist indent for subjects 40-238. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

- 71. ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE CADETS
- 72. ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE RATED (TRAINED)

Anonymous. RAAF Anthropometry Survey. Report No. TS 1614, Royal Australian Air Force, Aircraft Research and Development Unit, Laverton, Australia, 1973.

Eighteen anthropometric measurements were made between November 1971 and September 1972 on 482 Australian aircrew: 97 cadets, and 385 rated personnel. Summary statistics included in the report are the mean, standard deviation, two percentiles, and a histogram showing the frequency distribution for each variable. A detailed description of measurement technique is also given for each variable. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Waist level is defined as level of umbilicus. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published mean and standard deviation.

- 73. CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LUMBERMEN

Prokopec, M. "Dimensional Characteristics of Men and Women in Czechoslovakia for the Purposes of Industry." In: Ergonomics in Machine Design, Vol. I, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1969, pp. 575-593.

Twenty-seven anthropometric measurements were taken on 1110 Czechoslovakian lumbermen between 25 and 45 years of age. The report includes mean and standard deviation for each variable and a schematic drawing illustrating the measurements taken. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

- 74. SLOVAKIAN CIVILIAN MALES

Prokopec, M. "Dimensional Characteristics of Men and Women in Czechoslovakia for the Purposes of Industry." In: Ergonomics in Machine Design. Vol. I, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1969, pp. 575-593.

Twelve head measurements were made on Slovakian civilian males over the age of 45. For 5 measurements the sample size was about 390, for the other 7 measurements it was approximately 90. The report includes mean and standard deviation for each variable, plus a schematic drawing of the measured dimensions, and a companion study of female heads (survey #40). Values presented here were copied from the article or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

75. LATIN AMERICAN ARMED FORCES

Dobbins, D. A. and C. M. Kindick. Anthropometry of the Latin American Armed Forces. Report No. 7209002, U.S. Army Tropic Test Center, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, 1972.

Seventy-five measurements were made on airmen, 1852, or army personnel, 133, from various Latin American countries while students at the USAF Inter-American Air Forces Academy, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone during the period 1965-1970. Eighteen countries are included in the list of countries of longest residence: 10 South American, 6 Central American (including Panama), and one Caribbean country. The largest group was from Chile: 411, a few more than 200 subjects were from both Columbia and Ecuador; and between 100 and 200 from four countries: Bolivia, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. Almost all subjects spoke Spanish and virtually all spoke Spanish or Portuguese or both. Two-thirds were listed as enlisted men, 30% as NCO's, and 6% as cadets or civilians. The report includes 11 percentiles, range and description of measurements taken. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Waist point is described as "just above the level of the navel." Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published percentiles.

76. AUSTRALIAN PILOTS/MALE

Bullock, Margaret I., and Margaret A. Steinberg. Arm Reach Boundaries For Cockpit Control Operation. Aviation Medicine Memorandum No. 31, Aviation Medicine Branch, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia, 1973.

Seventeen anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-62) were taken on 75 Australian males who had a commercial or a private pilot's license. The anthropometry was part of a study of arm reach boundaries for cockpit control operation. The report includes mean, standard deviation, nine percentiles, and detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Survey #45 is a companion survey of 35 female pilots. Several dimensions were measured on both the right and left sides. We have presented the data for the right side. The statistics given here were copied from the report with some interpolations among the percentiles.

77. FRENCH YOUNG MEN

Coblentz, A. and G. Ignazi. Etude Cephalometrique de Jeunes Francais (in French). Anthropologie Applique, 45 Rue des Saints-Peres, Paris-6, France, 2 volumes, 1968.

Sixty-seven head and face measurements plus age (range 17-22 plus) were taken on 2000 young Frenchmen in 1967. Included in the report are mean, standard deviation, range, and a schematic drawing with detailed

description of measurement technique for each variable. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

78. SOUTH AFRICANS

Strydom, N. B., J. F. Morrison, C. H. van Graan, J. H. Viljoen and A. J. A. Heyns. "Functional Anthropometry of White South African Males." South African Medical Journal, 42:1332-1335, 1968.

Fifty-seven anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-61) were taken on a military population of 1449 South African Caucasian males. The sample includes 226 army technicians and instructors, 210 air force pilots and technicians, 220 naval personnel, 228 administrative staff, and 559 trainees. The report includes mean, standard deviation and three percentiles for the total group and for various age groups. Values presented here are those for the total survey population and were copied from the report.

79. JAPANESE CIVILIAN MEN

Yanagisawa, Sumiko. About Japanese Physique and Body Girth. Department of Home Economics, Ochanomizu Institute, Women's University, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, 1974.

Forty-one anthropometric measurements were taken on approximately 9,000 men and women age 25-65. The women were predominantly housewives and the men light laborers. The report included mean and standard deviation for each dimension grouped into eight age subgroups. Values presented here are for the 25-39 year old men only and were estimated from the published means and standard deviations. See survey #46 for the female population.

80. JAPANESE AIR FORCE - TOTAL SERIES

81. JAPANESE AIR FORCE - PILOTS

82. JAPANESE AIR FORCE - NAVIGATORS

Yokohori, E. Anthropometry of JASDF Personnel and Its Application for Human Engineering (in Japanese). Aeromedical Laboratory, Japanese Air Self Defense Force, Tachikawa Air Base, Tokyo, Japan, 1972.

One hundred and eight anthropometric measurements were taken on 1176 members of the Japanese Air Force. The total group apparently consists of the pilots, 210, and navigators, 538, plus somewhat fewer than 200 students and about 250 "other." Mean ages are 29.8 for the pilots, 25.5 for the navigators, 20.3 for the students, 26.6 for the "others," and 25.7 years for the total series. Measurement names and a few statistical symbols are given in Latin characters, making the statistical tables accessible to the Western reader. The report included mean, standard deviation, 21 percentiles, and a schematic drawing and photograph for each variable. Photographs

and drawings indicate that unilateral measurements are made on the right side; the photograph of waist circumference shows it being taken at omphalion. Values presented here were copied from the report.

83. JAPANESE PILOTS

Oshima, M. et al. Anthropometry of Japanese Pilots. TR 65-74, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, 1965.

Sixty-two anthropometric measurements plus age (range 20-29) were taken on 239 pilots of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force in 1961 at five different bases in Japan. Data reported include the mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles and schematic drawing showing measurement technique. Some unilateral measurements are shown on right side and some on left. Waist circumference is shown at umbilicus. Values presented here were copied from the report.

84. THAI MILITARY

White, Robert M. Anthropometric Survey of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., 1964.

Fifty-one anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-52) were taken between October 1962 and March 1963 on 2950 Thai military consisting of 2010 army, 610 marine, 2330 air force personnel. The report includes mean, standard deviation, nine percentiles, a schematic drawing and description of measurement technique for each variable. Waist circumference was taken at umbilicus but waist height was measured to the top of the hip bone. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side. Survey #85 is a companion survey taken on the Armed Forces of Vietnam. Values presented here were copied from the report.

85. VIETNAM MILITARY

White, Robert M. Anthropometric Survey of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., 1964.

Fifty-one anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-53) were taken during June 1963 on 2129 Vietnam military consisting of 1225 army, 299 navy, 301 marine and 304 air force. The report includes mean, standard deviation, nine percentiles, a schematic drawing and description of measurement technique for each variable. Waist circumference was taken at umbilicus but waist height was measured to the top of the hip bone. Unilateral measurements were made on the right side. A companion survey was taken on the Thai military (see survey #84). Values presented here were calculated from the raw data.

86. REPUBLIC OF KOREA AIR FORCE (ROKAF) PILOTS

Kay, W. C. "Anthropometry of Republic of Korea Air Force Pilots." Journal of Aviation Medicine, R.O.K. Air Force, 9(1):61-113, 1961.

One hundred thirty-two anthropometric measurements were made on 264 South Korean Air Force pilots aged 23-36. This survey was designed to parallel the USAF 1950 survey of flying personnel. The survey report was published in 1961 but the actual data of the survey is not included in the English summary; it is doubtful that the survey was conducted much before 1961. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles and range for each variable plus schematic drawings showing the dimensions measured. The unilateral measurements were presumably made on the right side and the "natural waist level" was used for waist measurements. Values presented here were copied from the report.

87. KOREAN FORCES-1965

Hart, G. L., G. E. Rowland and Robert Malina. Anthropometric Survey of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea. TR EPT-7, Pioneering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army, Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., 1967.

Fifty-nine anthropometric measurements plus age (range 17-41) were taken between May and November 1965 on 3,747 Korean military, consisting of 3,249 army, 190 air force, 141 navy, and 167 marine. The report includes mean, standard deviation, and 11 percentiles for each variable plus schematic drawings showing dimensions measured and detailed descriptions of measurement technique. Waist circumference is at umbilicus. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Values presented here were copied from the report.

88. SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS/MALE

Lewin. T. "Anthropometric Studies on Swedish Industrial Workers When Standing and Sitting." Ergonomics, 12(6):883-902, 1969.

Thirty-seven anthropometric measurements were taken on 87 men, aged 25-49, who were employed at the Swedish Ball-Bearing Co. The report includes mean, standard deviation, and range for each variable plus schematic drawings showing the seated measurement taken. Waist height was taken at umbilicus. Survey #47 is a companion survey was conducted on 77 women. Values presented here were copied from the report or estimated from the published means and standard deviation.

89. SWEDISH AVIATORS

Andrae, B., J. Ekmark and H. Laestadius. Anthropometry of Flying Personnel in the Royal Swedish Air Force. Library Translation No. 1502, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants, England, 1971.

Thirteen anthropometric measurements were taken during 1967 and 1968 on 240 Swedish flying personnel born in 1925-1927, 1939-1940, and 1944. The report includes mean, standard deviation, range and description of measurement technique for each variable for each age group. We have combined the data for the three age groups into one group with age range of 23-40 years. Values presented here were estimated from the published means and standard deviations.

90. IRANIAN MILITARY

Noorani, S. E. and C. N. Dillars, Jr. Anthropometric Survey of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces, Data Collection and Analysis, Volumes I and II. Technical Report of the Combat Research and Evaluation Center, Imperial Iranian Ground Forces, Teheran, Iran, 1970. (Published in both English and Farsi editions.)

Ninety-seven anthropometric measurements plus age (range 18-60) were taken between November 1968 and March 1969 on 9,414 men in the Iranian Armed Forces, consisting of 7,884 army, 790 air force and 740 navy. The report includes mean, standard deviation, 25 percentiles, range, frequency distribution and a schematic drawing with detailed description of measurement technique for each variable. Also included are 198 bivariate tables. Waist circumference was taken at umbilicus. Unilateral measurements were taken on the right side. Values presented here were copied from the report.

91. AUSTRALIAN ARMY - 1969

Anonymous. Australian Army Anthropometric Survey: Body Dimensions 1970. Headquarters, Army Inspection Service, Melbourne, Australia, 1970.

Twenty-six anthropometric measurements plus age (range 16-47) were taken in 1969 on 3,695 Australian military personnel. The report includes 9 percentiles, a distribution graph, a frequency table, and detailed descriptions of measurement technique for each variable. Waist circumference was taken in a plane midway between the lowest margin of the ribs and the highest point of the iliac crest. Values presented here were copied from the report.

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