



No. 100 & 101 – Anthropometer

The main purpose of the Anthropometer is projective measurement of the body. It is therefore suitable for determining the dimensions of all parts of the body.

The Anthropometer consists of a hollow metal bar that separates into four parts. The bar is marked with millimeter graduations measuring from 1 to 2,100 mm. A metal slide is moved along the bar, held securely in a travel guide. The slide is fitted with a horizontal sliding steel ruler with the same millimeter graduations. The ruler tapers to a point at one end. A window, of which the upper edge lies in the same horizontal plane as the tip of the steel ruler, is cut out of the slide. The height of any part of the body above the point on which the person is standing, or sitting, can be read off from this upper edge.

The Anthropometer combines the function of a beam compass. The compass is used for measuring the width and depth of sections of the body and is suitable for determining the lengths of the upper and lower limbs of a living subject and of skeletal material as well as making projective head and cranial measurements.

For this purpose, a second millimeter scale is marked on both upper bar sections of the Anthropometer opposite the first section. This scale begins at the upper end with 0 and continues to 950 mm. At the unattached end of the first bar there is a sheath into which a second steel ruler fits. This second ruler, which also slides in a horizontal plane, can be inserted into the bar with the point facing down.

In order to be able to use the uppermost, or the upper two bar sections of the Anthropometer as a beam compass, the steel ruler on the slide must be reversed so that the tips face each other. The scale (on the upper edge of the slide) is then used to read off the distance between the two tips of the ruler in contact with particular sections of the body.



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Instead of the steel rulers as part of the Anthropometer's beam compass, the curved measurement arms (102) can be used. By using the curved measurement arms with the beam compass (i.e. for the measurement of the diameter of the sagittal thorax), the large caliper can be dispensed with. The measurement arms are used in the same way as the steel rulers on the Anthropometer.

Application: When measuring, hold the instrument firmly with the right hand on the lower ring of the slider while moving the slider up or down. With the left hand you should look for the measuring point and move the steel ruler in the horizontal, so that it touches the measuring point. It is also important to ensure that the Anthropometer is exactly vertically positioned. For measurements of body height we recommend the use of the Base plate (1013 Base plate for Anthropometer made of PVC) in which the anthropometer can be inserted and positioned vertically on the ground. The use of such a Base plate, is in any case advisable, if low masses are to be gouged from the standing test person above the ground (for example knee height); or the subject must hold the Anthropometer in the vertical position, but this is to be controlled by the examiner.

The Anthropometer is always supplied with the measurement arms in a linear position (straight) in a strong canvas bag. It is also contained in a large instrument bag (113).

Caution: For cleaning please do not use acetone or acetone-containing cleaning agents.