Seating & Wheeled Mobility Measurement Guide

Part 1

Ginger Walls, PT, MS, NCS, ATP/SMS

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Rear Axle Position determined by Rear Seat to Floor Height and Center of Gravity

User Position determines axle position

Seated in w/c with arms straight down at their sides, the user's fingertips should touch the rear axle

Horizontal Axle position

Center of Gravity specification – Front of back post to center of rear wheel. Goal is 75% - 80% of user weight over rear axle.

Vertical Axle position

Rear Seat-to-Floor Height specification – Rear seat tube to floor

Use RSTFH and COG of demo chair as reference point to determine where definitive specs should be set



A properly balanced chair should lift easily from the front end with the user sitting in the chair. If it does not, then it is front loaded; the rear axle should be moved forward. Proper weight distribution can be assessed using a scale: Castor Load with hands on rims/ Entire chair with consumer

Seat Slope is the difference between the Front and Rear STFH and is important for postural stability and propulsion. Most adults need at least 2'' seat slope if they propel with their UEs. Foot propellers need $\frac{1}{2}''$ to 1'' seat slope.

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Armrest Height is measured from the seat tube to the top of the armrest. The armrest height should be set so that the client's arms can be supported in neutral with a 90-degree bend at the elbows.

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