bma
ERGONOMICS

www.healthyworkstations.com

why is axia different?

Good support of the pelvis assists in the prevention of users developing postural issues.

Most commonly, the primary muscoskeletal complaint appears due to incorrectly supported sitting and subsequent formation of a ‘c’ shaped spine – a condition in which the lower back muscles are strained in compensation to prevent the user gravitating towards the workstation.

It is therefore essential that when the chair is in a dynamic motion, a fixed relationship between the seat and back angle is apparent, providing comprehensive support to the lower back in all positions.

BMA Nomique have developed this theory and implemented the principles into our seating designs. Our Axia range of task chairs are characterised by the provision of an ergonomically correct seat and back angle association, supporting both the pelvis and back in critical anatomical locations.

Our patented split seat mechanism incorporates a fixed front section that works in tandem with a dynamic rear aspect. This technology facilitates a constant contact between the feet and floor whilst in a seated position, and assists in preventing the circulatory problems linked with seat articulation and depth issues.

In addition, the split seat technology also assists in addressing issues associated with arm positioning.

The Axia arm rests are connected to the static front section of the mechanism, and are angled to allow the user unrestricted access to the workstation. Being connected to the non moving element of the mechanism allows the arm rests to remain in a fixed position, even when the chair is in a dynamic mode.

This functionality advocates a constant relationship with the workstation, and effectively acts as an extension to the desk.

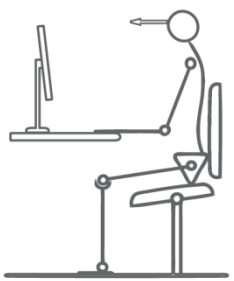
problems with conventional chair mechanisms

Synchro 2:1

- Opening the back rest angle causes the operator to slide out of the seat
- Lower back support changes with the movement
- Operator compensates for leaning too far backwards which creates a 'C' shape at the top of the spine giving discomfort for neck, shoulders and upper arms

Synchro 1:1

- When the chair is in operation the fixed seat will raise the feet from the floor and create pressure for upper thighs
- Operator compensates for back movement creating a 'C' shape spine giving discomfort for neck, shoulders and upper arms



Forward Tilt

- For VDU work the forward tilt will cause the operator to slide out of the chair

axia supports the angle of view

Axia
- For VDU work the forward angle of view is maintained when the chair is dynamic, due to the relationship between the seat and back angle.
- Feet are always in contact with the floor due to the front section of the seat remaining in a fixed position

- Continuous pelvic and lower back support in all positions
- Correct arm support with adjustable arm rests at the same height as the work surface, and retains the constant relationship with the workstation

Axia
- When reclining at the workstation, support for the user is maintained. The back angle can be opened by a further 15 degrees; this can be very beneficial when used in conjunction with a head/neck support.

Axia
- For reading and writing a forward angle of view is required. the Axia mechanism supports the user while sitting in this forward position.