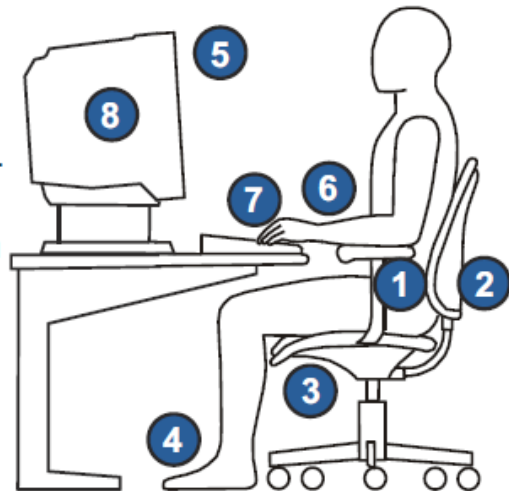


Computer Workstation Setup

Steps for Adjusting Your Workstation:

- 1 Adjust the chair height so your elbows are at about desktop level.
- 2 Adjust seat back for good support of the lower back, using a lumbar pillow if needed.
- 3 If your seat has a tilt feature, set this so you are comfortably supported.
- 4 If your feet don't comfortably reach the floor or there is pressure on the backs of your legs, use a footrest or lower the keyboard.
- 5 Locate your monitor so the top of the viewing area is at or below eye level.
- 6 With elbows at desk level, your wrists should be straight. Use a wrist rest if desired, and if you have armrests try to adjust them so they support your arms without being too high or too low. Use small pads on armrests if needed.
- 7 Locate the mouse next to the keyboard, so both elbows are by the sides while working. Use your mouse pad or another soft surface to pad edge of desk. Avoid pressing your hands or forearms against any sharp edges on desk.
- 8 Adjust screen brightness and contrast for clear comfortable viewing, and clean the screen frequently.



Step 1: Chair

- Push your hips as far back as they can go in the chair.
- Adjust the seat height so your feet are flat on the floor and your knees are equal to, or slightly lower than, your hips.
- Adjust the back of the chair to a 100°-110° reclined angle. Make sure your upper and lower back are supported. Use inflatable cushions or small pillows if necessary. If you have an active back mechanism on your chair, use it to make frequent position changes.
- Adjust the armrests so that your shoulders are relaxed. If your armrests are in the way, remove them.



Computer Workstation Setup

Selecting a Chair

Consider your work tasks, and your body size and shape, when choosing a chair. A single size or type of chair is not appropriate for all tasks, and cannot suit all body shapes and sizes. When you sit to perform a task, your spine is most comfortable when it's in "neutral posture", a slightly reclined sitting position. The following adjustment options can help you maintain "neutral posture".

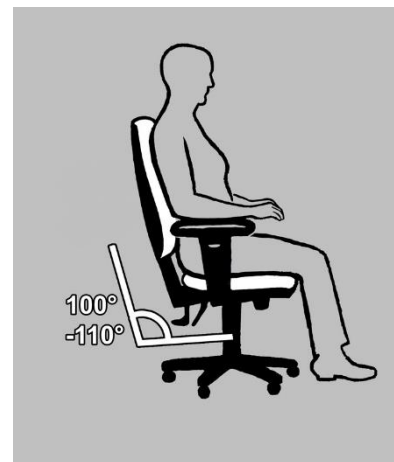


Seat

- **Height:** Seat height should adjust to fit the height of the user and/or the work surface.
- **Tilt:** The seat should adjust at a variety of angles to allow for changing positions and postures for different tasks. A rocking mechanism can provide continuous active repositioning while working.
- **Depth:** The seat should support your hips and legs, and provide a 1-2" space between the front edge of the seat and the back of your knees. Sliding seat options can help you set the proper depth position.

Backrest

- **Height:** The backrest should adjust up and down to fit the curves of your spine. Adjustable lumbar support is often necessary to accommodate flat, average or deep low back curves.
- **Contour:** The backrest of the chair should support your upper and lower back, while allowing free arm movement. If you recline, you may need a backrest that extends up to your shoulders or neck.
- **Angle:** The backrest should adjust independently from the seat tilt to provide optimal support for a variety of work positions, such as reclining or leaning forward.



Armrest: Armrests can provide additional upper extremity and back support when taking breaks or pauses between writing or keying tasks.

- **Height:** If you have armrests, they should be adjustable. Your forearms should be able to rest on the armrests with your shoulders relaxed.

Computer Workstation Setup

- **Width:** Inward and outward adjustment provides additional personal fit. This is especially important with large and small stature individuals.
- **Pivot:** Pivoting armrests provide both width and angle adjustment of the armrests.

Step 2: Mouse & Keyboard

An articulating keyboard tray can provide optimal positioning of input devices. However, it should accommodate the mouse, provide leg clearance, and have an adjustable height and tilt mechanism. The tray should not push you too far away from other work materials such as your telephone.



- Pull up close to your keyboard.
- Position the keyboard directly in front of your body.
- Determine what section of the board you use most frequently, and readjust the keyboard so that section is centered with your body.
- Adjust the keyboard height so that your shoulders are relaxed, your elbows are in a slightly open position (100° to 110°), and your wrists and hands are straight.
- The tilt of your keyboard is dependent upon your sitting position. Use the keyboard tray mechanism, or keyboard feet, to adjust the tilt. If you sit in a forward or upright position, try tilting your keyboard away from you at a negative angle. If you are reclined, a slight positive tilt will help maintain a straight wrist position.
- Palm support can help to maintain neutral postures and pad hard surfaces. However, the palm support should only be used to rest the palms of the hands between keystrokes. Resting on the palm support while typing is not recommended.



Avoid using excessively wide palm support, or palm support that are higher than the space bar of your keyboard.

- Place the mouse as close as possible to the keyboard. Placing it on a slightly inclined surface, or using it on a mouse-bridge placed over the 10-keypad, can help to bring it closer.
- If you do not have a fully adjustable keyboard tray, you may need to adjust your workstation height, the height of your chair, or use a seat cushion to get in a comfortable position. Remember to use a footrest if your feet dangle.

Computer Workstation Setup

Step 3: Monitor, Documents and Telephone

Incorrect positioning of the screen and source documents can result in awkward postures. Adjust the monitor and source documents so that your neck is in a neutral and relaxed position.

- Center the monitor directly in front of you above your keyboard.
- Position the top of the monitor approximately 2-3" above seated eye level. (If you wear bifocals, lower the monitor to a comfortable reading level.)
- Sit at least an arm's length away from the screen and then adjust the distance for your vision.
- Reduce glare by careful positioning of the screen.
- Place screen at right angles to windows
- Adjust curtains or blinds as needed
- Adjust the vertical screen angle and screen controls to minimize glare from overhead lights
- Other techniques to reduce glare include use of optical glass glare filters, light filters, or secondary task lights
- Position source documents directly in front of you, between the monitor and the keyboard, using an in-line copy stand. If there is insufficient space, place source documents on a document holder positioned adjacent to the monitor.
- Place your telephone within easy reach. Telephone stands or arms can help.
- Use a headset or speaker phone to eliminate cradling the handset.



Step 4: Pauses and Breaks

Once you have correctly set up your computer workstation use good work habits. No matter how perfect the environment, prolonged, static postures will inhibit blood circulation and take a toll on your body.

- Take short 1-2 minute stretch breaks every 20-30 minutes. After each hour of work, take a break or change tasks for at least 5-10 minutes. Always try to get away from your computer during lunch breaks.
- Avoid eye fatigue by resting and refocusing your eyes periodically. Look away from the monitor and focus on something in the distance.
- Rest your eyes by covering them with your palms for 10-15 seconds.
- Use correct posture when working. Keep moving as much as possible.