Where To Measure For Waist Measurement

Tape measure It usually consists of a ribbon of cloth, plastic, fibreglass, or metal (usually - hard steel alloy) strip with linear measurement markings. (usually hard steel alloy) strip with linear measurement markings. Tape measures are often designed for specific uses or trades. Tapes may have different - A tape measure or measuring tape is a long, flexible ruler used to measure length or distance 4246547ed3

Because of this and because the waist is often synonymous with the stomach, one can become confused as to the exact location of the waist. Another confusing factor is that the waistline differs on different people. A study showed that self-reported measurements, as opposed to measurement done by a technician, underestimated waist circumference and this underestimation increased with increased body size. In the study, waist circumference measured at the level of the umbilicus was larger than that measured at the natural waist. 4246547ed3 λ 4246547ed3 Tape measures used in tailoring are called "sewing tape". Originally made from flexible cloth or plastic, fiberglass is now the preferred material due to its resistance from stretching or tearing. Sewing tape is mainly used for the measuring of the subject's waist line. Measuring tapes designed for carpentry or construction often use a curved metallic ribbon that can remain stiff and straight when extended, but can also retract into a coil for convenient storage. This type of tape measure will have a hook on the end to aid measuring. The hook is connected to the tape with loose rivets through oval holes, and can move a distance equal to its thickness, to provide both inside and outside measurements that are accurate. Self-marking tape measures include a graphite... 4246547ed3 The WHR has been used as an indicator or measure of health, fertility, and the risk of developing serious health conditions. WHR correlates with perceptions of physical attractiveness. 4246547ed3 Manufacturers try to design and manufacture bras that correctly fit the majority of wearers, while individuals try to identify correctly fitting bras among different styles and sizing systems. 4246547ed3 Since commonly used methods and approaches in analysing living standards were not helpful enough, the anthropometric history became very useful for historians in answering questions that interested them. 4246547ed3

Beam parameter product The BPP quantifies the quality of a laser beam, and how well it can be focused to a small spot. single measurement at the waist to obtain the waist diameter, a single measurement in the far field to obtain the divergence, and then use these to calculate In laser science, the beam parameter product (BPP) is the product of a laser beam's divergence angle (half-angle) and the radius of the beam at its narrowest point (the beam waist) 4246547ed3

Anthropometry An early tool of physical anthropology, it has been used for identification, for the Anthropometry (, from Ancient Greek ἄνθρωπος (ánthrōpos) 'human' and μέτρον (métron) 'measure') refers to the measurement of the human individual. Anthropometry involves the systematic measurement of the physical properties of the human body, primarily dimensional descriptors of body size and shape. (métron) 'measure') refers to the measurement of the human individual. An early tool of physical anthropology, it has been used for identification, for the purposes of understanding human physical variation, in paleoanthropology and in various attempts to correlate physical with racial and psychological traits 4246547ed3

Today, anthropometry plays an important role in industrial design, clothing design, ergonomics and architecture where statistical data about the distribution of body dimensions in the population are used to optimize products. Changes in lifestyles, nutrition, and ethnic composition of populations lead to changes in the distribution of body dimensions (e.g. the rise in obesity) and require regular updating of anthropometric data collections. 4246547ed3 Tape measures are often designed for specific uses or trades. Tapes may have different scales, be made of different materials, and be of different lengths depending on the intended use. 4246547ed3 A Gaussian beam has the lowest possible BPP, 4246547ed3 In 1988 S. Lavi et al. published a paper on beam parameters and transformation laws for partially coherent light. The authors demonstrated, both theoretically and experimentally, that the product of the beam diameter and its divergence angle... 4246547ed3

M squared In practice, one could use a single measurement at the waist to obtain the waist diameter, a single measurement in the In laser science, the parameter M2, also known as the beam propagation ratio or beam quality factor, is a measure of laser beam quality. It relates the beam divergence of a laser beam to the minimum focussed spot size that can be achieved. For a single mode TEM00 (Gaussian) laser beam, M2 is exactly one. inaccurate for some beam profiles. Unlike the beam parameter product, M2 is unitless and does not vary with wavelength. It is calculated from the ratio of the beam parameter product (BPP) of the beam to that of a Gaussian

beam with the same wavelength. It represents the degree of variation of a beam from an ideal Gaussian beam 4246547ed3

Waist Because of this and because the waist is often synonymous The waist is the part of the abdomen between the rib cage and hips. the horizontal line where the waist is narrowest, or to the general appearance of the waist. Normally, it is the narrowest part of the torso 4246547ed3

Classification of obesity In children, a healthy weight varies with sex and age, and obesity determination is in relation to a historical normal group. The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies obesity by body mass index (BMI). measurement such as waist circumference, waist to hip ratio, or waist to height ratio, or by 3) combination of two of the aforementioned measurements Obesity classification is a ranking of obesity, the medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it has an adverse effect on health. BMI is further evaluated in terms of fat distribution via the waist–hip ratio and total cardiovascular risk factors 4246547ed3

Joint European standard for size labelling of clothes Where men's garments The joint European standard for size labelling of clothes, formally known as the EN 13402 Size designation of clothes, is a European standard for labelling clothes sizes. This is the body measure according to which the product must be labelled. The standard is based on body dimensions measured in centimetres and its aim is to make it easier for people to find clothes in sizes that fit them. standard defines for each type of garment one "primary dimension" 4246547ed3

This is calculated as waist measurement divided by hip measurement (W⁄H). For example, a person with a 75 cm waist and 95 cm hips (or a 30-inch waist and 38-inch hips) has WHR of about 0.79. 4246547ed3 == Background == 4246547ed3 Manufacturers' bra size labelling systems vary by country because no comprehensive international standards exist. Even within a country, one study found that the bra size label was consistently different from the measured size. As a result of all these factors, about 25% of bra-wearing people have a difficult time finding a properly fitted bra, and some choose to... 4246547ed3 == Types == 4246547ed3 The standard aims to replace older clothing size systems that were in popular use before the year 2007, but the degree of its adoption has varied between countries. For bras, gloves and children's clothing it is already the de facto standard in most of Europe. Few countries are known to have followed suit. 4246547ed3 Waistline refers to the horizontal line where the waist is narrowest, or to the general appearance of the waist. 4246547ed3

Laser beam quality By observing and recording the beam pattern, for example, one can infer the spatial mode properties of the beam and whether or not the beam is being clipped by an obstruction; By focusing the laser beam with a lens and measuring the minimum spot size, the number of times diffraction limit or focusing quality can be computed. measuring the characteristics of the beam waist and divergence. These measurements can be taken with a laser beam profiler. The multiple measurements In laser science, laser beam quality defines aspects of the beam illumination pattern and the merits of a particular laser beam's propagation and transformation properties (space-bandwidth criterion) 4246547ed3

== Structure == 4246547ed3

Bra size S. Bra cup sizes were invented in 1932 while band sizes became popular in the 1940s. bra manufacturers Bra size (also known as brassiere measurement or bust size) indicates the characteristics of a bra to accurately fit the breasts. The band measurement system was created by U. While there are multiple bra sizing systems in use around the world, the bra size usually consists of a number indicating the size of the band around the torso, and one or more letters that indicate the breast cup size. For convenience, because of the impracticality of determining the dimensions of each breast, the volume of the bra cup, or cup size, is based on the difference between band length and over-the-bust measurement. hip spring, the difference between waist and hip measurement (usually 10–12 inches (25–30 cm)) 4246547ed3

Laser beam quality studies commenced in the 1960s, following the invention of the laser. The M (mode) factor was introduced to experimentally measure the presence of higher-order modes within a Gaussian-like beam. In early 1970, Larry Marshall noted, 'Despite variations of intensity cross sections from gaussian shape, it is still convenient to define beam diameter as M times the 1/e2 diameter of the equivalent gaussian mode'. 4246547ed3 The M2 value for a laser beam is widely used in the laser industry as a specification, and its method of measurement is regulated as an ISO standard. 4246547ed3 ��2... 4246547ed3 The Spanish Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs has commissioned a study to categorize female body types with a view to harmonising Spanish clothing sizes with EN-13402. 4246547ed3

Waist–hip ratio For example, a person with a 75 cm waist and 95 cm hips (or a 30-inch waist and 38-inch The waist–hip ratio or waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) is the dimensionless ratio of the circumference of the waist to that of the hips. calculated as waist measurement divided by hip measurement (W⁄H) 4246547ed3

== Measurement == 4246547ed3 == Measurement == 4246547ed3 There are three approaches towards size-based labelling of clothes: 4246547ed3 To locate the natural waistline, one need simply stand upright and then tilt over to the side, keeping the legs and hips straight. Where the torso creases is the natural waistline. 4246547ed3 Obesity is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it has an adverse effect on health. Relative weight and body mass index (BMI) are nearly identical and are reasonable estimates of body fatness as measured by percentage body fat. However, BMI does not account for the wide variation in body fat distribution, and may not correspond to the same degree of fatness or associated health risk in different individuals and populations. Other measurements of fat distribution include the waist–hip ratio and body fat percentage. Normal weight obesity is a condition of having normal body weight, but high body fat percentages with the same health risks of obesity... 4246547ed3 == Background == 4246547ed3