

Proxemics

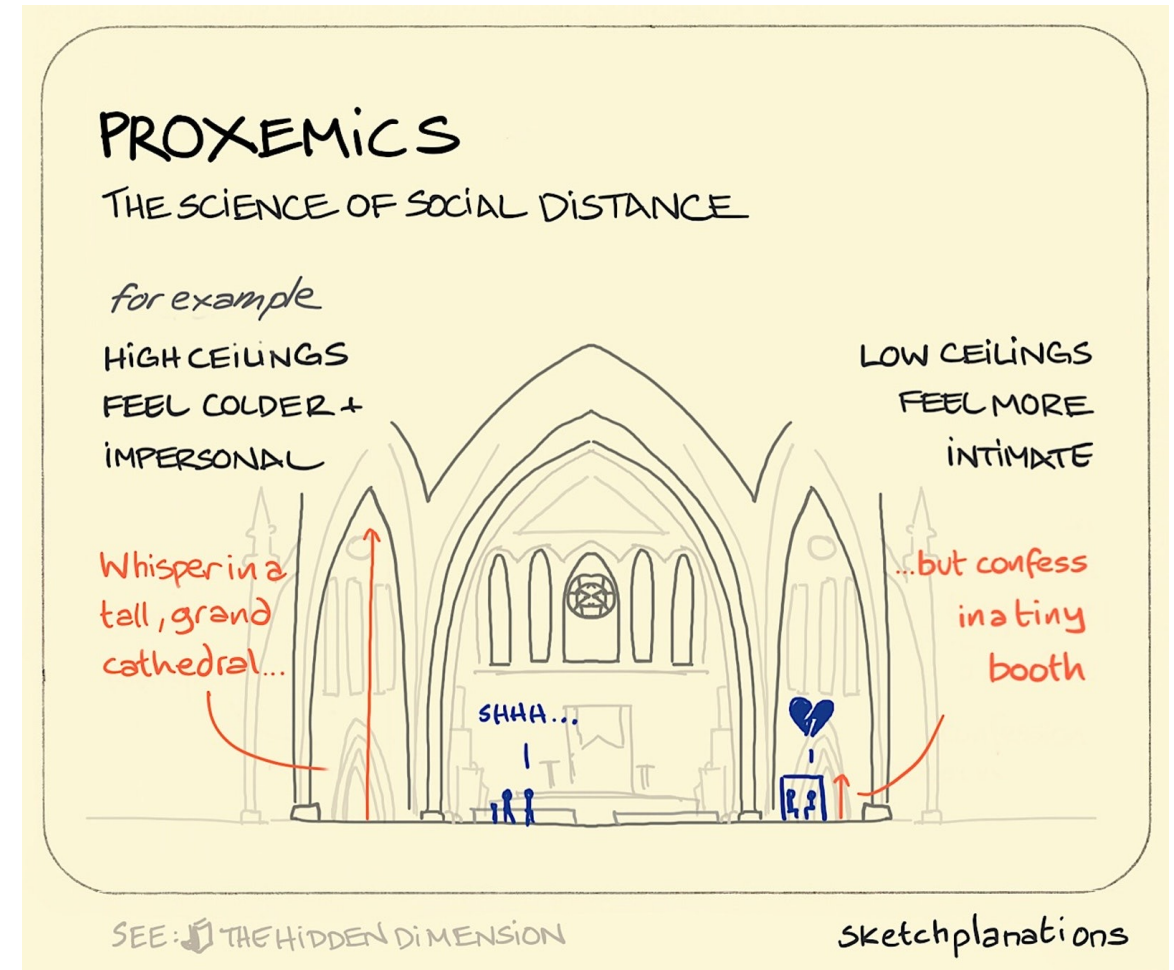


What is
Proxemics???



What is proxemics

- The study of person space and
 - How we use it
 - How it makes us feel more or less comfortable
 - How we arrange objects and ourselves in relation to space.
- proxemics is the amount of distance that people are comfortable putting between themselves and others.



Non-Verbal Communication

- It happens so naturally that most people never even think about it, but the amount of space that they maintain between each other is not random. It depends in large measure on where you're from and who you're talking to.
- Nonverbal communication is also bound to culture.



I think they are from different culture she greets by shaking hands but for him they just bow down



Try not to do this gesture in Brazil because it doesn't mean good for them

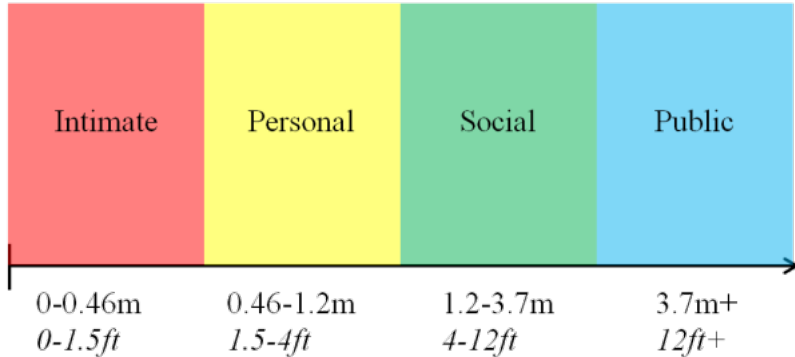




Edward T Hall

The term “Proxemics was invented by Edward T. Hall, in 1963. Hall was an anthropologist who even put numbers to the unspoken rules. He defined the invisible zones around us and attributed a range of distance to each one

This study is shown in *The Hidden Dimension*, a well know book.



This book explains the difference in distance awareness among many different cultural groups, and four distance zones are defined.

Intimate space

- intimate distance (6 to 18 inches)
- this is the distance at which we keep our romantic partners or very close friends.
- Members of the family fall under this category



Personal Space

- (18 inches to 4 feet)
- the distance at which we let our family and friends talk to us; This is the distance of interaction of good friends
- Preferences differ from culture to culture. It has been found that Americans, generally prefer more personal space than people in Mediterranean and Latin American cultures, and more than men in Arab countries.



Social

- social distance (4 to 12 feet)
- at this distance we speak to a customer at work or a colleague;
- It the distance for casual friends and acquaintances to interact.



Public space

- (about 12 feet or more)
- the distance between us and a public figure/speaker.
- For example, this is the distance between students and professors during a lecture

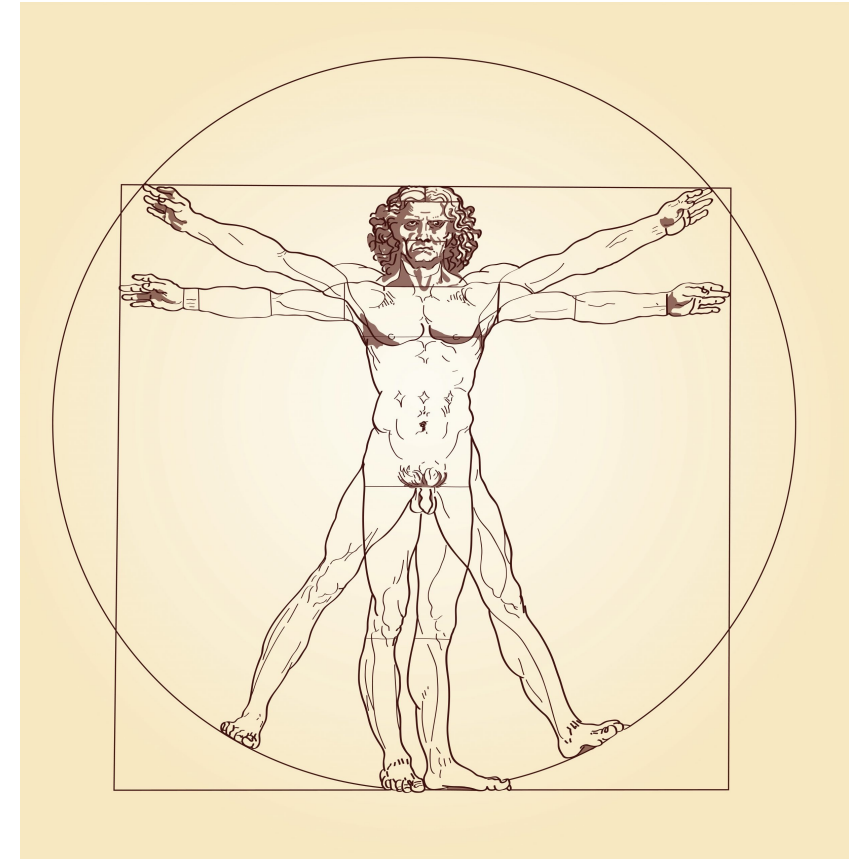


Seinfeld

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12ngQixZ4II>
- [Seinfeld](#)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12ngQixZ4II&t=37s>

Human dimensions

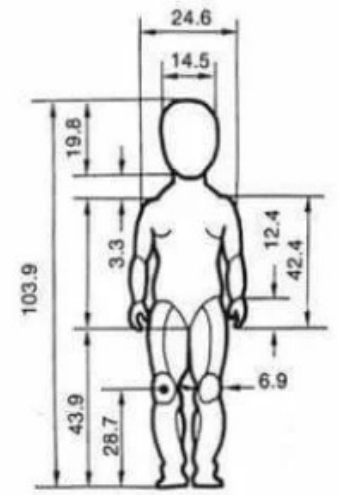
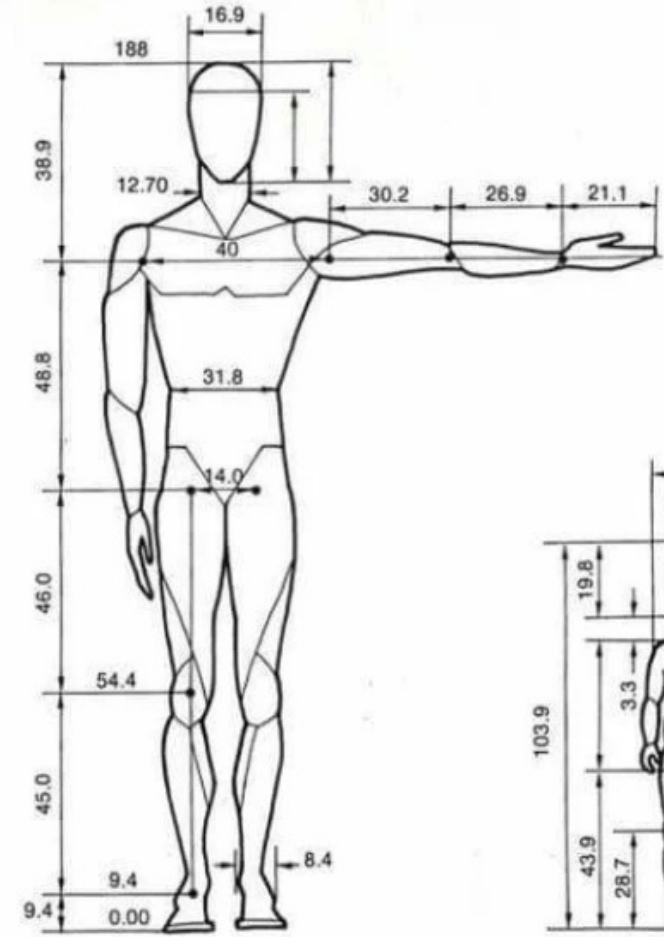
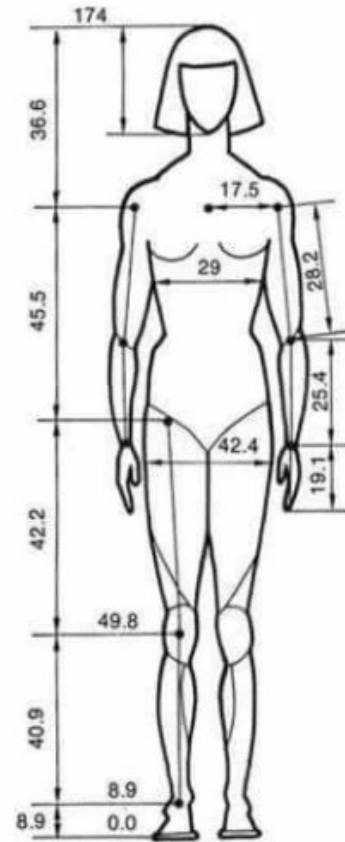
- Human dimensions are extremely important in determining the building's dimensions and overall design.
- This is what is known as **anthropometrics**
- Building **designs should adapt to suit** the human body, rather than people having to adapt to suit the buildings



Anthropometrics

Greek words 'anthropos' (meaning human), and 'metron' (meaning measure).

- The dimensions of the spaces inside a building have to fit the dimensions of the users. Anthropometrics have an impact on interior spaces requirements for furniture measurements.
- It helps decide
 - Comfort Level
 - Space requirements
 - Purpose of the building

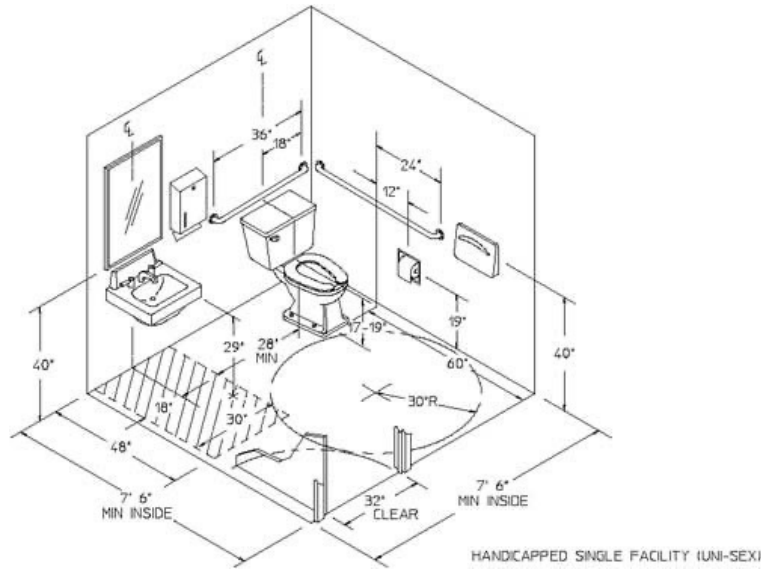
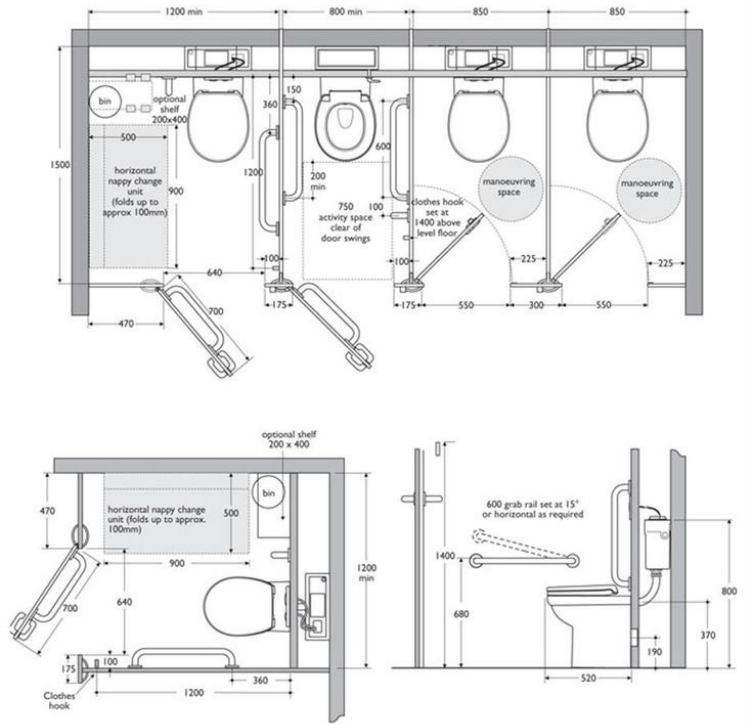


Comfort level

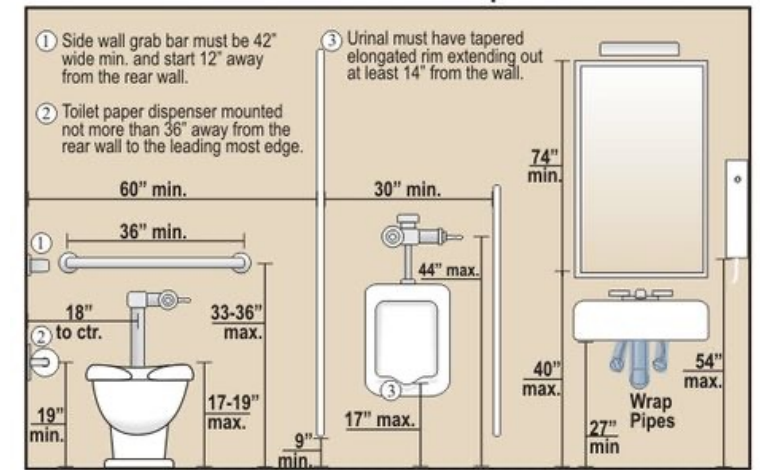
- Firstly, to perform all tasks we need to be able to see clearly. This doesn't just mean only good lighting, but also to be able to perform the task without crouching, bending, stretching or being off balance.
- Secondly the task should be within a relaxed arms reach . If sitting or standing from any work surface the distance from the body should be at a comfortable dimension.

Bathroom

It must have enough space to comfortably fit a toilet, a sink and a bath



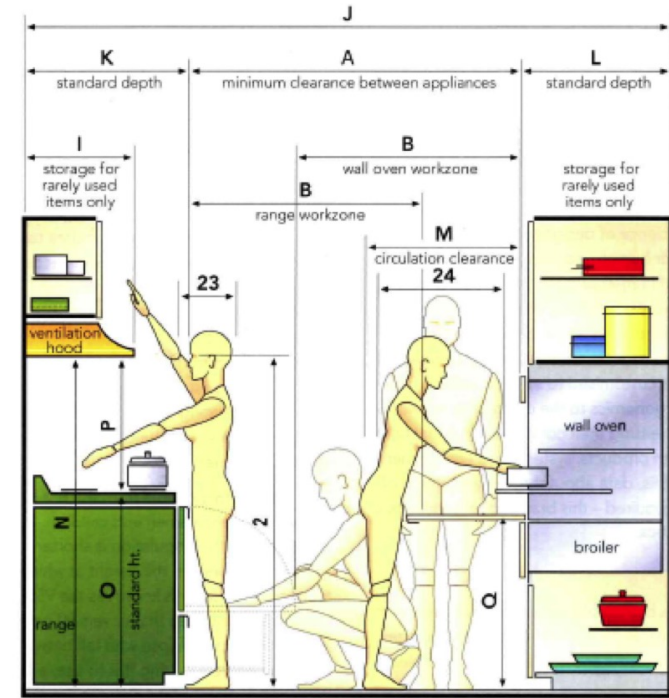
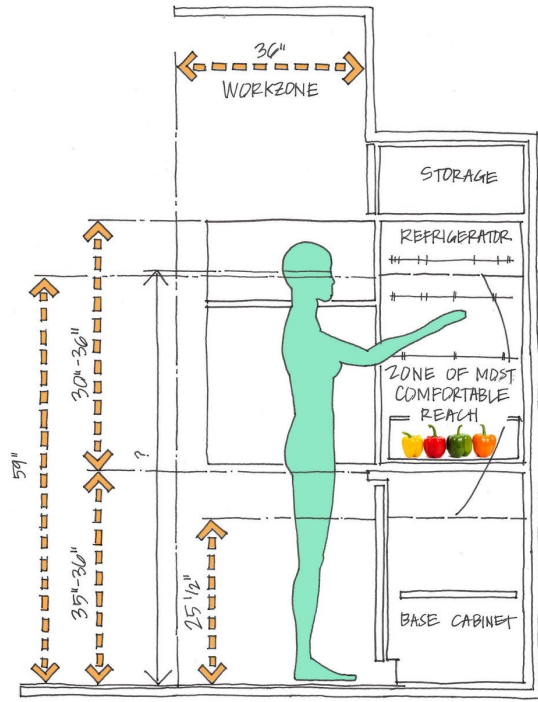
Toilet Room Technical Requirements



1 Texas Access, LLC

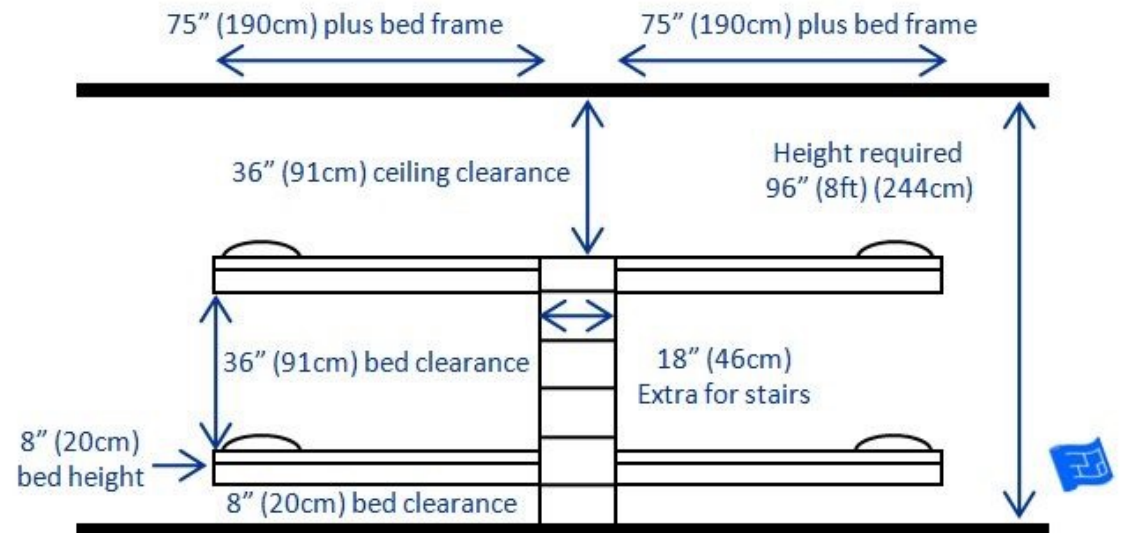
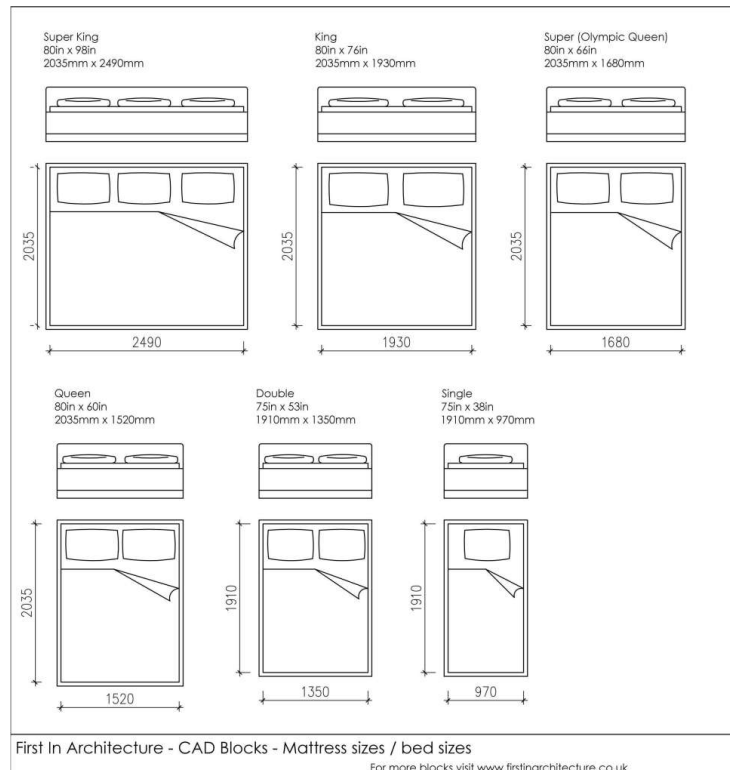
Kitchen

- Great kitchens are designed around the dimensions of the human body, and how it moves within and interacts with the different parts of a kitchen



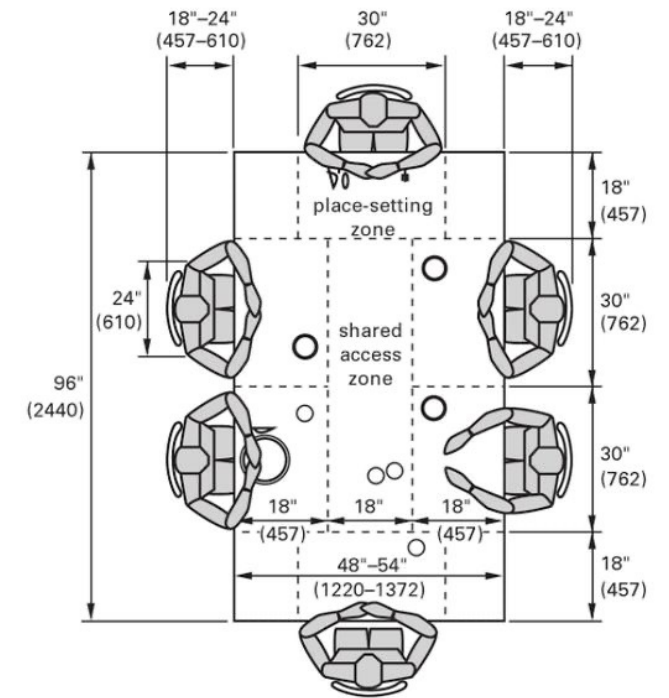
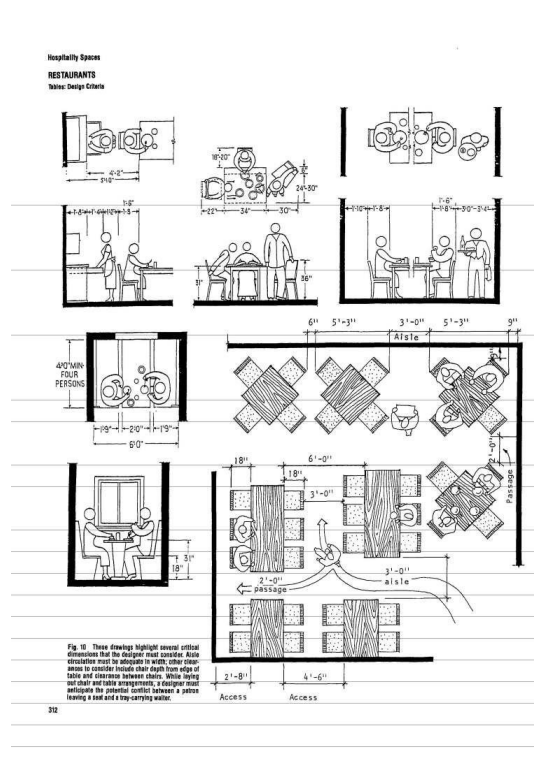
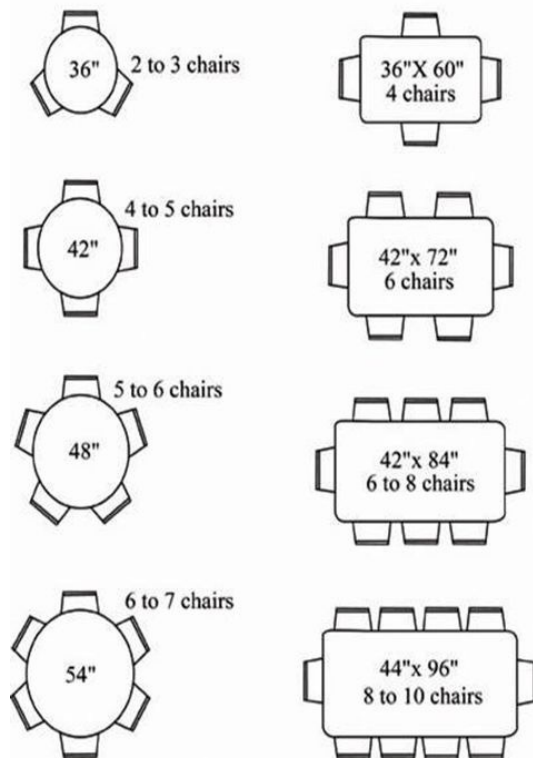
Bedroom

- Enough space to fit an average size bed. Human movement such as arm swing during the changing of the sheets, must be considered.



Dining

- In examining the relationship between human dimension and dining spaces, the areas of most concern to the designer are the clearances around the table and the number of people a table of a particular size can accommodate. The clearance between the edge of the table and the wall or any other physical obstruction must at the very least accommodate two elements:
 - the space occupied by the chair and
 - the maximum body breadth the person circulates between the chair and the wall.



(a) rectangular table dimensions

Sources

- <https://thereader.mitpress.mit.edu/understanding-personal-space-proxemics/>
- https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Anthropometrics_in_architectural_design
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/proxemics>