THIS TREND IN WORKFORCE WEARABLES PROVIDES A WELCOME LIFT TO TIRED WORKERS & HEAVY WORKLOADS.

A few years ago, I worked with a warehouse stocker named John who had injured his back and was looking to return to full duty. His job was important to him because he had a family to support, which included taking care of an adult son with special needs.

Working as a morning stocker, John was on his feet for 8 hours, pushing and pulling pallet jacks full of goods, constantly lifting, bending, and reaching, to stock his aisles before heading home to help his son. It's no surprise that John became one of millions of Americans who missed time at work because of back pain.

John agreed to try using a back-assist exoskeleton while on modif ed duty. I trained and supported him throughout his transition from modif ed to full duty. He used the exoskeleton until he no longer had any work restrictions from his doctor, and he was approved for full-duty work. He said he could feel the exoskeleton reducing strain in his back when he was bending and lifting. The assistance truly worked. Then, one day, John returned the exoskeleton. Even though he said it worked, he didn't want to use it anymore.

Why? While there was no doubt that the exoskeleton helped, John said it prevented him from doing his job and moving the

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wearables prevent construction workers from doing their job how they want to, adoption will be an uphill battle.

That's why comfortable workforce wearables that don't restrict freedom of movement are more practical for many industries, especially construction sites. Construction workers need to be able to quickly adapt to any challenges they face to get their job done, which means they need full mobility, and zero distractions.

Lightweight, soft exosuits that are built to comfortably f t any body type and be worn all day have incredible potential to help workers who frequently bend and lift. Those are also the kind of workers that need protection. The wear and tear from the frequent forces and awkward postures their spines must endure during all that bending and lifting really adds up physically — not only over the course of a single day, but over the course of a career. jobs, tasks or workers have the highest levels of injury risk, so that workplace design or equipment changes can be made to improve worker safety. They also provide feedback to workers to train them to avoid risky postures and movements. The testing found a reduction in injury risk across North America using the sensors.

But while exosuits must give user's freedom of movement to be adopted, sensors have their own user-adoption hurdles:

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The good news is there are many new wearables for construction companies wanting to f nd ways to protect their employees without sacrif cing production.

Companies have started using workforce wearables, including rigid exoskeletons, or "soft-shell" exosuits, to lower the forces that increase the risk of chronic pain. Dutch-based logistics company Geodis began using passive exoskeletons for back support in 2017, and DHL published a report saying that soon delivery people "will be using exoskeletons to safely lift heavy weights."

These companies and others are using exoskeletons and exosuits that are already on the market and have been scientif cally proven to reduce back strain, fatigue, and risk of injury from bending and lifting. But as exhibited in John's story, it's critical that they are comfortable and don't restrict freedom of movement.

There are exosuits being implemented that are specif cally designed to provide assistance without impacting mobility or comfort. When it comes to the sensor side of workforce wearables, both Walmart and Toyota are testing devices that alert workers who are engaging in risky movements. These devices collect data to give employers insights into which



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