



33b Chair Massage- Technique Demo and Practice



33b Chair Massage- Technique Demo and Practice

Class Outline

10 Break

5 Attendance and Breath of Arrival

20 Setting up the massage chairs and lecture

70 First Trade

20 Break Announce the return time and write it on the board.

70 Second Trade Refer to first trade for details.

15 Break down, clean up, and circle up

3h 30m Total Class Time



33b Chair Massage- Technique Demo and Practice

Class Reminders

Exams:

34a Exam

(0b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9a, 9b, 11a, 12a, 13a, 13b, 15a, 16a, 17a, 17b, 18a, 20a, 20b, 21b, 22a, 23a, 24a, 24b, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 29b, 30a, 30b, and 31b)

Assignments:

- 36b State Law Review Questions
 - RQ Packet A: 159-164

Early Warning!

- Begin working on assignment 43a Swedish: Outside Massages (A: 57-58 and 59-62)

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- 34a Exam (2.5 hours)
- 34b Chair Massage: Technique Review and Practice (2 hours)



Classroom Rules

Punctuality - everybody's time is precious

- Be ready to learn at the start of class; we'll have you out of here on time
- Tardiness: arriving late, returning late after breaks, leaving during class, leaving early

The following are not allowed:

- Bare feet
- Side talking
- Lying down
- Inappropriate clothing
- Food or drink except water
- Phones that are visible in the classroom, bathrooms, or internship

You will receive one verbal warning, then you'll have to leave the room.

Classroom Rules

Cell Phones – Turn it off!



And put it away!



33b Chair Massage- Technique Demo and Practice C: 1-10



Chair Massage (from Salvo Ch 15)

Seated massage is massage performed on a seated, clothed individual usually in an open, public space.

Seated massage, or *chair massage*, came to prominence through the efforts of David Palmer, who vision was to make massage convenient and affordable for anyone, anywhere, and anytime.

Palmer introduced seated massage to the corporate world in the early 1980's.



Chair Massage (from Salvo Ch 15)

Working at large corporations such as Apple, Inc. and Pacific Bell, Palmer developed a unique chair for the client to sit on during the massage.

Techniques used during seated massage were derived from a Japanese-style massage called *amma* and European-style massage which includes compression, stretching, joint mobilizations, and percussion.

In 1986 Palmer coined the term 'onsite massage' and began teaching this method and selling the newly developed massage chair.



Chair Massage

Chair massage, although primarily therapeutic in its focus, is also an excellent marketing tool to enhance your practice and create retention with clients. With massage and its healing components, something should never be ignored, “The Feel Good Factor”.

Since Chair Massage is a brief encounter with a client, make every stroke count. While relaxing the muscles, help them to relax the mind as well, and you’ll make that transition from chair to table and possibly have a client for a lifetime.



Chair Massage

Relevant classes:

- 33b Chair Massage: Technique Demo and Practice (3.5 hours)
- 34b Chair Massage: Technique Review and Practice (2 hours)
- 46b Chair Massage: Technique Review and Practice (1.5 hours)
- 60b Chair Massage: Technique Review and Practice (1 hour)

- 70b Chair Massage, BMTs, Passive Stretches, and Side-lying Massage(.5 hour)
- 89b Chair Massage, BMTs, Passive Stretches, and Side-lying Massage(2 hours)
- 98b Chair Massage, BMTs, Passive Stretches, and Side-lying Massage(2 hours)



Build Your Business

Types of events that one can participate to build their business or suggest to an employer to enhance visibility of a business:

- Corporate
- Charity Events
- Marathons/Sporting events
- Gyms
- Malls/ Airports etc...
- Even house calls
- Community Service via TLC (pre/post COVID)



If you already know these strokes, you already know Chair Massage

- Effleurage (gliding stroke)
- Petrissage (kneading)
- Palmar friction
- Ulnar friction
- ROM (range of motion)
- Compression (using hand, forearm, and elbow)
- Tapotement



Getting started

This class is a simple primer to chair massage utilizing the basics of what you have already learned in massage class and applying it in a slightly different posture and angle.

The goal is to focus on body mechanics so you can give a proficient 5-8 minute chair massage utilizing the skills you already know with out injuring yourself.

Massage Chairs

Most massage chairs have similar adjustments, some weigh more than others, so consider that depending on your plans for traveling with it.

Check out:

Oakworks Portal Pro

\$485 (estimated)

Weights 19lbs.

Weight capacity: 350lbs

Stronglite Ergo Pro II

\$399 (estimated)

Weights 24lbs.

Weight capacity: 600lbs





Positioning your Client

For many of your clients, chair massage is their first time experiencing massage therapy. They might not know exactly what to expect or even how to sit on a massage chair.

Simply showing a new client how to get on the massage chair and find a comfortable position will make the client's experience less stressful.



Positioning your Client

While demonstrating each step, tell the client how to get on the massage chair:

- Stand on the right side of the chair and hold on to the chair frame (just about the chest pad) with both hands for support. (Stand close by in case client needs your support)
- Straddle your left leg over the seat and place your left knee on the left knee pad.
- Sit down gradually and rest your right knee on the right knee pad.
- Lean forward into the chest pad.
- Rest your face in the headrest and your forearms on the armrest.
- **Making adjustments:** Once your client is seated, you can make adjustments to the massage chair for a proper fit. For clients who are too short to comfortably reach the headrest, raise the seat height. (*for those who are very short you may need to use a bolster on top of the seat*)



Positioning your Client

- **Knee Problems:** Clients with knee problems may find it more comfortable to place their feet flat on the floor. Raising the seat also reduces stress on the knees, since the client doesn't have to bend their knees as far.
- **Headrest Adjustments:** One trick to getting the headrest adjusted just right is to have the client do it themselves. Simply loosen the adjustment knobs and have the client grab hold of the headrest and move it until they feel comfortable. Then tighten the knobs to secure the headrest in place.
- **Prevent Fainting:** Depending on your clients size and shape positioning of the head and face in the face cradle is important. You want to avoid the padding pressing into the sides of the neck (the carotid arteries). In some rare cases this has resulted in client's fainting.



Contraindications and Warnings

Chair massage should not be performed on a client with health concerns such as uncontrolled high blood pressure, or other illnesses or injuries which contraindicate massage (including clients under the influence of alcohol or recreational drugs). These clients should be referred to their primary care physician. Always obtain a signed release from the client, acknowledging that there are no health concerns that would contraindicate massage.



Body Mechanics

Health and comfort: biomechanics increase effectiveness and reduces strain on the body while working, helps avoid overuse and injury, allows gravity to support the working body, and becomes a tool in itself.

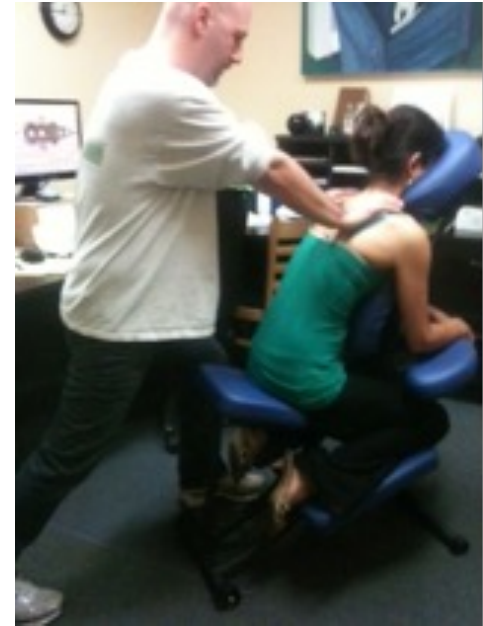
Balanced body position increases the awareness of the energetic connection, and allows for increased quality of touch.

Be mindful of your body mechanics; apply the proper stance and hand position at every interval and section of the body as you work around the chair. This will save you from injury and enhance the client's experience.

Body Mechanics

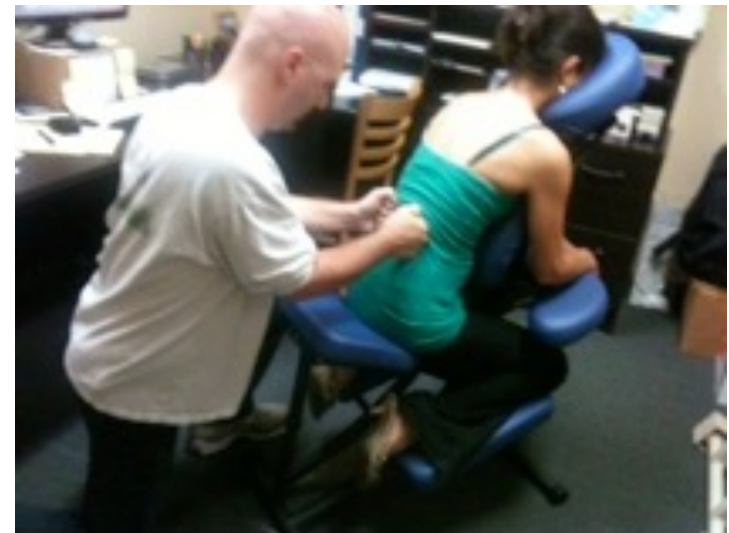
Upper Lunge-

One leg is positioned forward with knee bent and foot flat on the ground while the other leg is positioned behind.



Lower Lunge-

Drop to one knee, use bolster or towel for softness.





If you already know these strokes, you already know Chair Massage

- Effleurage (gliding stroke)
- Petrissage (kneading)
- Palmar friction
- Ulnar friction
- ROM (range of motion)
- Compression (using hand, forearm, and elbow)
- Tapotement



Chair Massage Routine

Erector Spinae

- Bilateral rhythmic loose fist compressions
- Bilateral effleurage
- Bilateral palmar superficial friction
- Unilateral circular deep friction with fingertips

Shoulders

- Unilateral ulnar friction
- Bilateral alternating kneading
- Unilateral circular deep friction with fingertips

Unilateral Glenohumeral Joint

- Joint mobilization

Unilateral Rhomboids, Middle Trapezius, and Subscapularis

- Place the client's hand behind their back
- Circular deep friction with fingertips
- Return the client's arm to the arm rest

Unilateral Deltoids, Biceps, and Triceps

- Kneading



Chair Massage Routine

Unilateral Forearms

- Grasp the hand and elevate the arm forward
- Kneading
- Alternating thumb strokes

Unilateral Hand

- Stretch and knead the thenar and hypothenar muscles
- Gently pull on the fingers
- Lightly rock the arm and return it to the armrest

Bilateral Posterolateral Neck

- Kneading (progress from light to moderate as the area softens)

Bilateral Deep Suboccipitals

- Face the client head on from the front of the chair
- Lateral to medial rhythmic wave-like pressure

Bilateral Scalp

- Face the client head on from the front of the chair
- Fingertip zig-zag friction back to front, side to side

Bilateral Erector Spinae

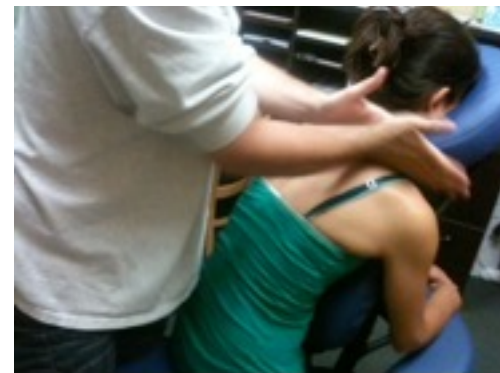
- Several long gliding strokes from the lower back to the shoulders

Upper Back and Shoulders (60 to 90 seconds)

1. Begin session with relaxing but firm rhythmic compressions (using your body weight) up and then down the muscles of the entire back. (Avoid hyper-extending wrists; use alternate tools such as forearm, or loose fist.)
2. Then apply gliding (effleurage over the clothes) strokes through the lower and upper back to warm and prepare the area.
3. Apply palmar friction to the erectors up through the rhomboids, switching to two-handed ulnar friction at the upper traps.



Palmar Friction



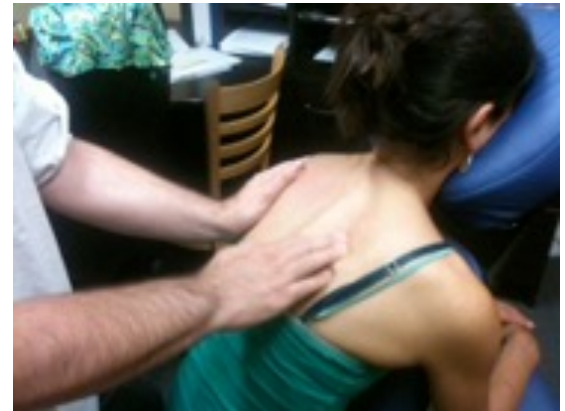
Ulnar Friction

Upper Back and Shoulders (60 to 90 seconds per shoulder)

4. Address the shoulders with kneading (Trap Bends). Alternate hands to enhance the stroke.



5. Apply deep pressure using circular digital strokes moving down the upper traps/rhomboids/ upper erectors (As wrist extends, while moving down conclude stroke or drop posture to meet a safe working position)



Shoulder ROM and more (60 seconds per shoulder)

6. Next apply circular digital pressure laterally along the upper trapezius to the end of the shoulder.



7. Feel free to move the arm off the armrest during this phase, and create clockwise or counter clockwise ROM of shoulder using both hands depending on client comfort level; one hand holding the upper arm and the other cradling the shoulder/head of the humerus. (Unless this is contraindicated to the client's condition, always check in with the client).

Shoulder ROM and more (60 seconds per shoulder)

8. Next, ask client to put their arm behind their back with back of hand and wrist angled toward the lower back. Ask them to move the elbow forward (this should allow the scapula to “wing up”).

Apply circular digital pressure to the rhomboids, middle traps and part of the subscapularis muscle. Once completed ask client to place arm back on armrest and into a relaxed position.

Spend about half a minute on this area before moving to the upper arm, lower arm and hand.





Arm, Forearm, and Hand (2.5 minutes per side)

9. Standing at the shoulder transition to petrissage of the deltoids and muscles of the upper arm, moving toward the lower arm.
10. Standing in front of the chair facing the client, grasp the hand and elevate the arm forward, allowing you to move up from the wrist to the elbow with kneading and alternating circular thumb strokes.
11. Stretch the hand, apply petrisage to the thenar and hypothenar muscles of the hand then pull gently on the fingers before rocking the arm lightly and returning the arm to the armrest. Maintain contact with the client as you move to the other arm to repeat this sequence.

This should take a total of five minutes out of an 8-minute routine.

Repeat steps 4 thru 11 on the other side of the body.

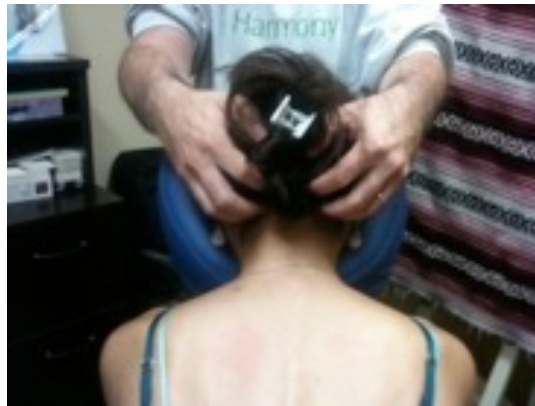
Head and Neck (60 to 90 seconds total)

12. Once you have completed steps 4 through 11 on the other side of the body, maintain contact with the body as you move to the neck. Standing beside the client, using light to moderate kneading (“C” shaped petrissage), knead the muscles along the sides and back of the neck (create a relaxing rhythm), from the shoulder to the base of the skull and below the ears.



Head and Neck (60 to 90 seconds total)

13. Moving to the front of the chair, standing at the clients head, allow the (curled) fingers of each hand to lie across the sub-occipitals at the ridge of the occipital bone. With the pads of the fingers create a rhythmic alternate motion with each hands, moving in a wave-like pattern across the occipitals.



14. Using fingertip & thumb strokes, across the scalp from the occiput through to the top of the head. Use a rhythmic alternating motion with the fingers. This can be done to provide extra stimulation to the scalp, as well as invigorating (depending on the intensity of the stroke) the client, if you should choose to.

This should be one minute to 90 seconds long.



Chair Routine Conclusion

15. Returning to the back of the chair complete the massage with several long gliding strokes from the lower back to the shoulders; this is your conclusion stroke before helping the client sit up from the chair.

Allow the clients to orient themselves prior to standing (standing beside them keep one hand on the middle of their upper back) to avoid any dizziness or falls.



Chair Massage Routine

Erector Spinae

- Bilateral rhythmic loose fist compressions
- Bilateral effleurage
- Bilateral palmar superficial friction
- Unilateral circular deep friction with fingertips

Shoulders

- Unilateral ulnar friction
- Bilateral alternating kneading
- Unilateral circular deep friction with fingertips

Unilateral Glenohumeral Joint

- Joint mobilization

Unilateral Rhomboids, Middle Trapezius, and Subscapularis

- Place the client's hand behind their back
- Circular deep friction with fingertips
- Return the client's arm to the arm rest

Unilateral Deltoids, Biceps, and Triceps

- Kneading



Chair Massage Routine

Unilateral Forearms

- Grasp the hand and elevate the arm forward
- Kneading
- Alternating thumb strokes

Unilateral Hand

- Stretch and knead the thenar and hypothenar muscles
- Gently pull on the fingers
- Lightly rock the arm and return it to the armrest

Bilateral Posterolateral Neck

- Kneading (progress from light to moderate as the area softens)

Bilateral Deep Suboccipitals

- Face the client head on from the front of the chair
- Lateral to medial rhythmic wave-like pressure

Bilateral Scalp

- Face the client head on from the front of the chair
- Fingertip zig-zag friction back to front, side to side

Bilateral Erector Spinae

- Several long gliding strokes from the lower back to the shoulders

Community Service



Community Service- Doing for others, Together





33b Chair Massage- Technique Demo and Practice