There are also obvious technology gaps presented in this research that can direct future scanner development. For vendors that have existed for over 10 years, it may be advantageous to develop hand-held scanners or ones that operate off of a mobile device – as researchers are keen to collect data beyond their laboratories. Perhaps collaborating with another company could be beneficial, effective and improve sales. For 3D hand anthropometric studies, if the scanner cannot accurately and clearly collect any subject's hand/wrist, in color, with details and landmarks – then it is not worthwhile investment.

As for the 3D HSAF, there are secondary attributes that could be added to further understand scanner capabilities, including: wireless, tripod, rotating table, robotic arm, USB, Wifi, Bluetooth, SD card and ethernet features. The 3D HSAF could also be re-developed for other types of 3D scan studies (e.g., body and foot). In reality, no matter what type of 3D scanning research is being conducted – it is very difficult to find accurate information without spending a lot of time doing research. Ultimately, the researchers strive to help others find the right scanner products by giving them the context and guidance they need to make informed purchases.

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