- 1 Supplementary Materials for Slater et. al., 'Individually Customisable Non-Invasive Head
- 2 Immobilisation System for Non-Human Primates with an Option for Voluntary Engagement'

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- 4 I. Rendering_M2.mpg. Associated with Fig. 3
- 5 After image acquisition the scans are processed and converted to a 3D surface using Amide 3D
- 6 software. This video shows the full head 3D image which is then sent to a 3D printer for creating the
- 7 physical model of the head that is used to create the facemask and helmet.

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- 9 **II.** M2_Voluntary_engagement.3GP. Associated with Fig. 6
- 10 Initial stages of habituation involve holding the translucent mask or anchoring it to the chair while
- encouraging the animal to receive rewards (in this case juice) through the mouth piece. In this way the
- animal is focussed on the positive reinforcement while simultaneously becoming accustomed to the
- presence of the mask and placing its head into it to get the reward.

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- 15 **III. M3_Voluntary_Engagement.mp4.** Associated with fig. 6
- Following the initial presentation of the mask to the animal as in the previous video, the mask is fixed
- to the training chair via the custom made frame and the sensor (white on top left of the mask) is
- 18 placed to automatically allow the experimental system to provide fluid rewards whenever the animal
- 19 places their face within the mask. Note that for some of the self-initiated trials the animal can self-
- 20 restrain for many seconds and the experimental software can regulate the reward to encourage longer
- 21 periods of self-restraint.