



吉尼斯世界纪录系列画册

GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS SERIES

最快篇



辽宁教育出版社
吉尼斯世界纪录有限公司

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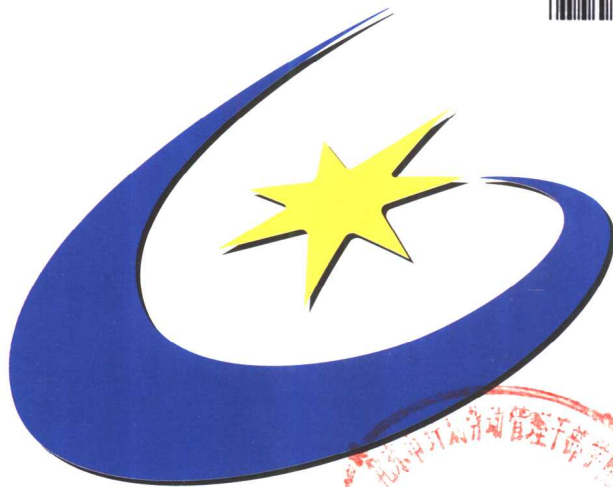
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速度最快的公路雪橇赛选手

1998年5月29日，在加利福尼亚州的惠特尼山，来自美国加利福尼亚州的汤姆·梅森使用10公斤重雪橇板创造了时速130.8公里的正式公路雪橇赛纪录。梅森1995年开始从事公路雪橇运动，为他计时的工作人员来自公路雪橇管理机构——国际雪橇公路赛联合会。这一机构1990年在美国加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶成立。该联合会有参赛和非参赛会员100多名。

FASTEST STREET LUGER

On 29 May 1998 Tom Mason from Van Nuys, California, USA, set an official world record for street luge when he achieved a speed of 130.8 km/h at Mount Whitney, California, USA. Mason, who took up street luge in 1995, set the record on a 10-kg board and was timed by

Bob Pererya from the street luge sanctioning body RAIL (Road Racing Association for International Luge). RAIL was formed in 1990 and is based in Los Angeles, California, USA. The association currently has over 100 members, both racing and non-racing.



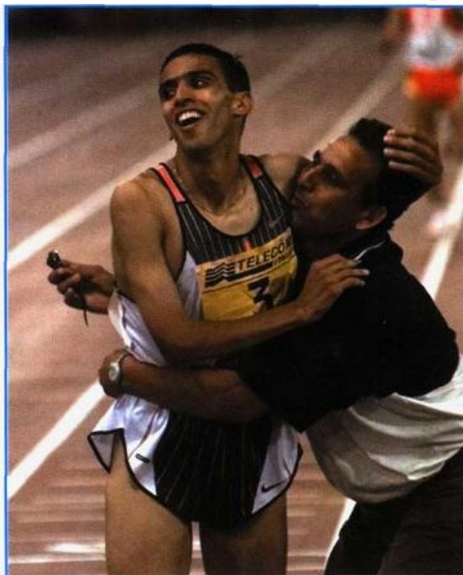
速度最快的速滑运动员

速滑运动员创造的最快速度的正式纪录是时速248.105公里，由澳大利亚的哈里·埃格格于1999年5月1日在法国创造。在同一时间和地点，法国的卡琳娜·迪布谢创造了时速234.528公里的女子纪录。

FASTEST SPEED-SKIER

The highest officially recorded speed ever reached by a speed-skier is 248.105 km/h, by Harry Egger (Austria) at Les Arcs, France, on 1 May 1999. The women's world record is held by Karline Dubouchet (France), who reached a speed of 234.528 km/h at Les Arcs, France, on 1 May 1999.





1500 米赛跑的最快 速度

1998年7月14日,摩洛哥的希沙姆·盖罗在意大利罗马打破了1500米赛跑的世界纪录。他的成绩是3分26秒,比阿尔及利亚的努尔丁·莫尔切利的纪录提前了1秒多。

FASTEST 1,500 M

Hicham el-Guerrouj (Morocco) broke the 1,500-m world record in Rome, Italy, on 14 July 1998. His time of 3:26.00 bettered the previous record set by Noureddine Morceli (Algeria) by more than a second.

速度最快的女短跑运动员

1988年7月,弗洛伦斯·格里菲斯·乔伊娜在美国奥运会选拔赛上刷新了女子100米和200米两项世界纪录,引起轰动。她的100米纪录——10.49秒至今仍无人打破。1988年9月29日,她在汉城奥运会上连续2次打破她保持的200米纪录——半决赛21.56秒,决赛21.34秒。乔伊娜1998年9月21日去世。

FASTEST FEMALE SPRINTER

Florence Griffith Joyner, known to her fans as Flo-Jo, caused a sensation when she smashed two world records—the women's 100 m and 200 m—at the US Olympic trials in July 1988. Her 100-m time of 10.49 seconds still stands, but she went on to break her 200-m record twice at the Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, setting a time of 21.56 in the semi-final, and then achieving 21.34 seconds in the final on 29 Sept 1988. Flo-Jo died on 21 Sept 1998.





速度最快的发球

已测定的速度最快的女子发球是由美国的维纳斯·威廉姆斯于1998年10月16日在瑞士苏黎世举行的欧洲室内锦标赛上创造的，时速达205公里。用现代仪器测定的最快发球时速达到239.8公里，是由英国的格雷格·鲁塞德斯基于1998年3月14日在美国加利福尼亚州印第安韦尔斯举行的职业网球协会冠军赛上创造的。

FASTEST SERVES

The record for the fastest timed women's service was set by Venus Williams (USA) during the European Indoor Championships at Zürich, Switzerland, on 16 Oct 1998, and stands at 205 km/h. The record for the fastest service timed with modern equipment is 239.8 km/h, achieved by Greg Rusedski (GB) during the ATP Champions' Cup at Indian Wells, California, USA, on 14 March 1998.

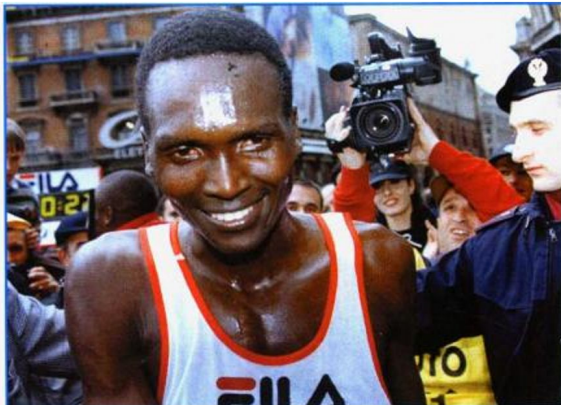
100米速度最快的纪录

此图所示是1999年6月16日，在希腊雅典，美国运动员莫里斯·格林创造100米新纪录——9.79秒时的情景。格林将加拿大运动员多诺万·贝利在1996年亚特兰大奥运会上创造的前世界纪录缩短了0.05秒。这是自本世纪60年代采用电子计时以来破100米纪录的最大时间差。格林还平过加拿大的本·约翰逊1988年创造的纪录。本·约翰逊因药检呈阳性成绩被取消。

FASTEST 100 M

Maurice Greene (USA) is pictured setting a new world record of 9.79 seconds in the men's 100 m on 16 June 1999 in Athens, Greece. Greene took 0.05 seconds off the previous record, set by Canada's Donovan Bailey at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. This was the biggest margin taken off the 100-m record since electronic timing was introduced in the 1960s. Greene also equalled the time set by Ben Johnson (Canada) in 1988. Johnson's time which was subsequently invalidated after a positive drugs test.





速度最快的半程马拉松

半程马拉松的世界最好成绩是59分17秒，是由肯尼亚的保罗·特加特（左图）1998年4月4日在意大利的米兰创造的。女子的最好成绩为66分43秒，是由日本的值贺真子于1997年4月19日在日本东京创造的。挪威的英格里德·克里斯蒂安森1987年4月5日在挪威的山德尼斯用66分40秒跑完了半程马拉松，但赛程的测量未经确认。

FASTEST HALF-MARATHON

The world best time for a half-marathon course is 59 min 17 sec, by Paul Tergat (left) of Kenya at Milan, Italy, on 4 April 1998. The official women's record is 66 min 43 sec, set by Masako Chika (Japan) at Tokyo, Japan, on 19 April 1997. Ingrid Kristiansen (Norway) ran a half-marathon in 66 min 40 sec at Sandnes, Norway, on 5 April 1987 but the course measurement was not confirmed.

速度最快的马拉松

男子马拉松的最快速度是2小时6分5秒，是由巴西的罗纳尔多·科斯塔1998年9月20日在德国柏林创下的。女子纪录为2小时20分7秒，是由肯尼亚的泰格拉·洛鲁佩于1998年4月19日在荷兰的鹿特丹创下的。据推测，马拉松起源于一个传说：公元前490年希腊的信使费迪皮德斯为传递波斯人进攻的消息而长距离奔跑。这项比赛在1896年的首届现代奥林匹克运动会上举行。但比赛的距离直到1924年才被确定为42.195公里。人们希望在未来的十年里马拉松的比赛成绩能缩短在2小时5分以内。由于赛跑路程测量精确度的原因，完成马拉松比赛的最短时间被称为世界最好成绩而不是世界纪录。

FASTEST MARATHONS

The fastest ever marathon by a man was 2 hr 6 min 5 sec, run by Ronaldo da Costa of Brazil (pictured right) at Berlin, Germany, on 20 Sept 1998. The women's record was set by Tegla Loroupe (Kenya) at Rotterdam, Netherlands, on 19 April 1998, with a time of 2 hr 20 min 7 sec. The marathon is supposedly based on the legendary run by the Greek messenger Pheidippides, bringing news of a Persian attack in 490 Bc. The race was run at the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 1896, but the distance of the race varied until 1924, when it was set at 42.195 km. It is widely expected that a marathon time of under 2 hr 5 min will be set in the next decade. Because of problems in measuring the road courses precisely, the fastest times for marathons are officially referred to as 'world bests' rather than records.





速度最快的蝶泳运动员

英国的詹姆斯·希克曼目前是两项蝶泳世界纪录的保持者。他于1998年3月24日在法国巴黎创下了短池200米蝶泳世界纪录，时间为1分51.76秒；随后他又于同年12月13日刷新了由迈克尔·克利姆保持的100米短池蝶泳世界纪录，时间为51.02秒，比前者少用了0.02秒。希克曼在英国谢菲尔德举行的欧洲短池锦标赛上状态极佳，他夺得了200米蝶泳和200米个人混合泳两块金牌，还夺得了100米个人混合泳铜牌。蝶泳于1952年被正式接纳为一种单独的游泳项目。

FASTEST BUTTERFLY SWIMMER

James Hickman (GB) currently holds two world records for the butterfly stroke—he took the world short-course record for 200 m in Paris, France, on 28 March 1998, in a time of 1 min 51.76 sec and then on 13 Dec of the same year went on to beat Michael Klim's world 100-m short-course record with a time of

51.02 seconds, shaving 0.02 seconds off the previous time. Hickman was in top form at the European short-course championships in Sheffield, UK, winning both the 200-m butterfly and the 200-m individual medley, as well as gaining a bronze in the 100-m individual medley. The butterfly stroke developed from a loophole in the rules governing breaststroke, and was officially recognized as a distinct stroke in 1952.

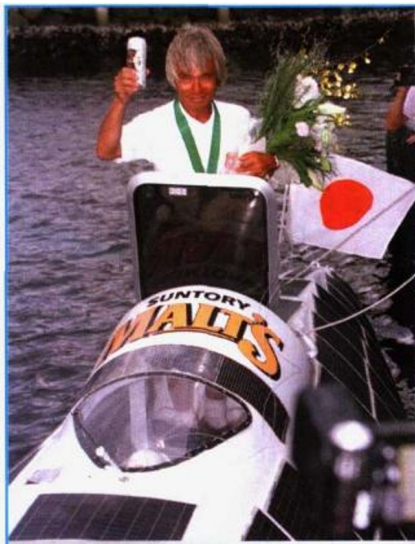
铁人赛的最快成绩

铁人赛——3.8公里游泳、180公里自行车和42.195公里全程马拉松——的最好成绩是7小时50分27秒，比利时的吕克·范·利雷德1997年7月13日在德国创下了该纪录。

FASTEST IRON MAN TIMES

The fastest ever time in an Iron Man race—a 3.8-km swim, a 180-km cycle ride and a full marathon of 42.195 km—is 7 hr 50 min 27 sec, by Luc van Lierde of Belgium (left) at Roth, Germany, on 13 July 1997.





应用太阳能穿越太平洋的最快航行

1996年，堀惠健一（日本）完成了迄今为止用以太阳能供电的小艇航行，穿越太平洋的最快的航行。此次航行，从厄瓜多尔的萨利纳斯至日本东京，行程1.6万公里，历时148天。他的雪茄烟形状的小船“玛尔特美人鱼”号（在堀惠健一的左边）长8.7米，重369公斤，由面积为12.08平方米的太阳能板供电。船的一部分由相当于2万多只易拉罐的再生铝制成。

FASTEST SOLAR-POWERED TRANSPACIFIC CROSSING

In 1996 Kenichi Horie (Japan) made the fastest ever crossing of the Pacific in a solar-powered boat when he travelled 16,000 km from Salinas, Ecuador, to Tokyo, Japan, in 148 days. His cigar-shaped vessel Malt's Mermaid (seen left with Horie) was 8.7 m long, weighed 369 kg and was powered by 12.08 m² of solar panels. It was partly made from a quantity of recycled aluminium equivalent to more than 20,000 drink cans.

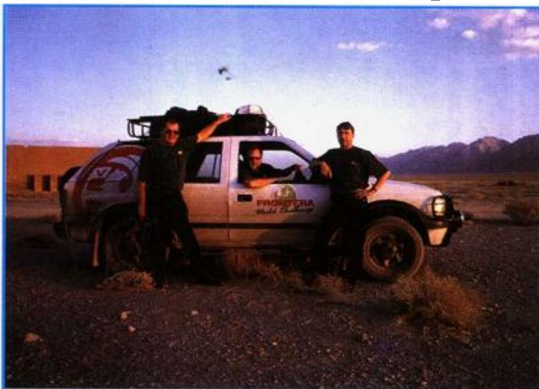
直升飞机环球飞行的女子最快纪录

最快最快的直升飞机环球飞行女子世界纪录是由57岁、已做了祖母的英国人詹妮弗·默里保持的。1997年她与昆廷·史密斯共同驾驶一架“罗宾逊R44”型直升飞机完成环球飞行，历时97天，共飞行了57,448.7公里。她们共经过26个国家，途中着陆加油80次，并悠闲地观看了摩纳哥国际汽车大奖赛以及香港回归中国的仪式。她们还飞过了海拔2926米、气温为-13℃的世界最高的冰盖。此次飞行共为“救助儿童基金”筹款16.25万美元。她们返回出发地英国巴克斯郡德纳姆时，受到包括约克公爵夫人在内的朋友们的欢迎。

FASTEST HELICOPTER CIRCUMNAVIGATION BY A WOMAN

The record for the first and fastest helicopter circumnavigation by a woman is held by 57-year-old British grandmother Jennifer Murray, who, with co-pilot Quentin Smith, flew a Robinson R44 57,448.7 km in 97 days in 1997. They crossed 26 countries, making 80 refuelling stops, and took time to visit the Monaco Grand Prix and the ceremonies marking the handover of Hong Kong to China. They also flew over one of the world's highest ice caps, at an altitude of 2,926 m, in a temperature of -13°C. The journey raised \$162,500 for the Save the Children Fund. Upon the pair's return to the starting-point of Denham, Bucks, UK, they were greeted by friends including the Duchess of York.





最快的环球汽车旅行(按现行规则)

1997年10月1日至12月11日,英国的加里·索厄比、科林·布赖恩特和格雷厄姆·麦高克驾驶一辆沃克斯霍尔—弗龙特拉汽车按吉尼斯纪录规则完成环球旅行,历时21天2小时14分,行程29 522公里,起点和终点都在英国伦敦的格林威治。

FASTEST ROUND-THE-WORLD DRIVE (CURRENT RULES)

Between 1 Oct and 11 Dec 1997 Garry Sowerby, Colin Bryant and Graham McGaw (UK) circumnavigated the globe in a Vauxhall Frontera in 21 days 2 hr 14 min, following current Guinness Book of Records regulations. They travelled 29,522 km, starting and finishing their journey in Greenwich, London, UK.

从珠穆朗玛峰大本营登上顶峰最快的人

卡吉·夏尔巴(尼泊尔人)是从海拔5350米的大本营登上珠峰峰顶最快的人,他于1998年10月17日用了20小时24分到达顶峰。他从珠峰尼泊尔一侧登上南山口,比1988年9月25日至26日由马克·巴塔德创下的纪录快2小时5分。卡吉·夏尔巴下山时使用氧气瓶,巴塔德上山和下山均不使用氧气瓶。

FASTEST ASCENT OF MT EVEREST FROM BASE CAMP TO SUMMIT

Kaji Sherpa (Nepal) became the fastest person to climb from base camp, which is located at an altitude of 5,350 m, to the summit of Mt Everest when he made the ascent in 20 hr 24 min on 17 Oct 1998. Climbing on the Nepalese side, to the South Col, he knocked 2 hr 5 min off the record set by Marc Batard (France) 25 to 26 Sept 1988. Kaji Sherpa used oxygen on the descent; Batard went without oxygen on ascent and descent.





最快的自行车冰川骑降速度

迄今为止最快的自行车冰川骑降速度为每小时212.139公里，是1998年3月由山地车选手法国的克里斯蒂安·泰勒菲特乘一辆“标致”牌自行车在法国瓦尔的速度滑雪场创造的。

FASTEST CYCLIST ON A GLACIER

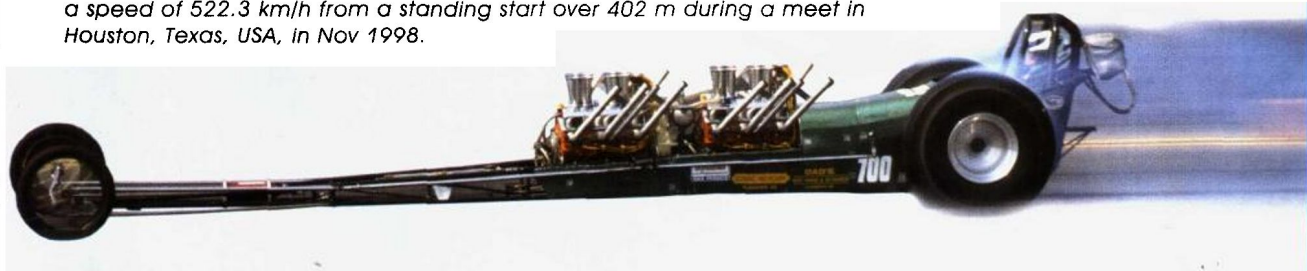
The fastest ever speed attained cycling down a glacier is 212.139 km/h, by downhill mountain bike racer Christian Taillefer (France) on a Peugeot Cycle at the Speed Ski Slope in Vars, France, in March 1998.

最快的高级燃料减重短程高速汽车

如图所示，采用高级燃料的减重短程高速汽车是一种由吉姆·巴特勒发动机推动的加长汽车，其最高速度纪录是由1998年全国减重高速汽车协会（NHRA）温斯顿杯汽车大赛冠军、美国的加里·斯尔兹保持的，他于1998年11月在美国得克萨斯州的休斯敦举办的一次比赛中驾车从停车状态出发行驶402米后，时速达到522.3公里。

FASTEST 'TOP FUEL' DRAG RACER

The record for the fastest 'top fuel' drag racer — an extended car like the pictured racer driven by Jim Butler — is held by Gary Scelzi (USA), the 1998 National Hot Rod Association (NHRA) Winston Champion, who achieved a speed of 522.3 km/h from a standing start over 402 m during a meet in Houston, Texas, USA, in Nov 1998.



最快的大帆船

1993年10月26日,在澳大利亚墨尔本附近的沙点,在500米测定速度的行驶中,三翼艇“黄页努力”(如左图)速度达到每小时86.21公里。这是有史以来水面上帆船达到的最快速度。该大翼艇帆高12米,有3个短滑翔船身,是由林赛·坎宁安(澳大利亚)设计的,他还设计了澳大利亚的“小美国杯双体船”。它是由两位澳大利亚人西蒙·麦基翁和蒂姆·达多在其破纪录的行驶中创造的。

FASTEST SAILING VESSEL

On 26 Oct 1993 the trifoiler Yellow Pages Endeavour (pictured left) reached a speed of 86.21 km/h while on a timed run of 500 m at Sandy Point near Melbourne,

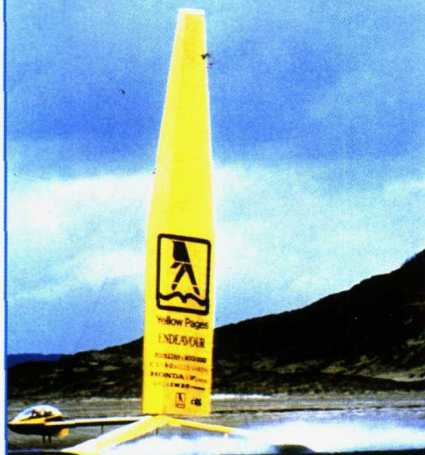
Victoria, Australia. This is the highest speed ever reached by any craft under sail on water. The trifoiler, which has a 12-m-high sail and three short planing hulls, was designed by Lindsay Cunningham (Australia), who also designed Australia's Little America's Cup catamarans. It was piloted on its record-breaking run by Simon McKeon and Tim Daddo, both of Australia.

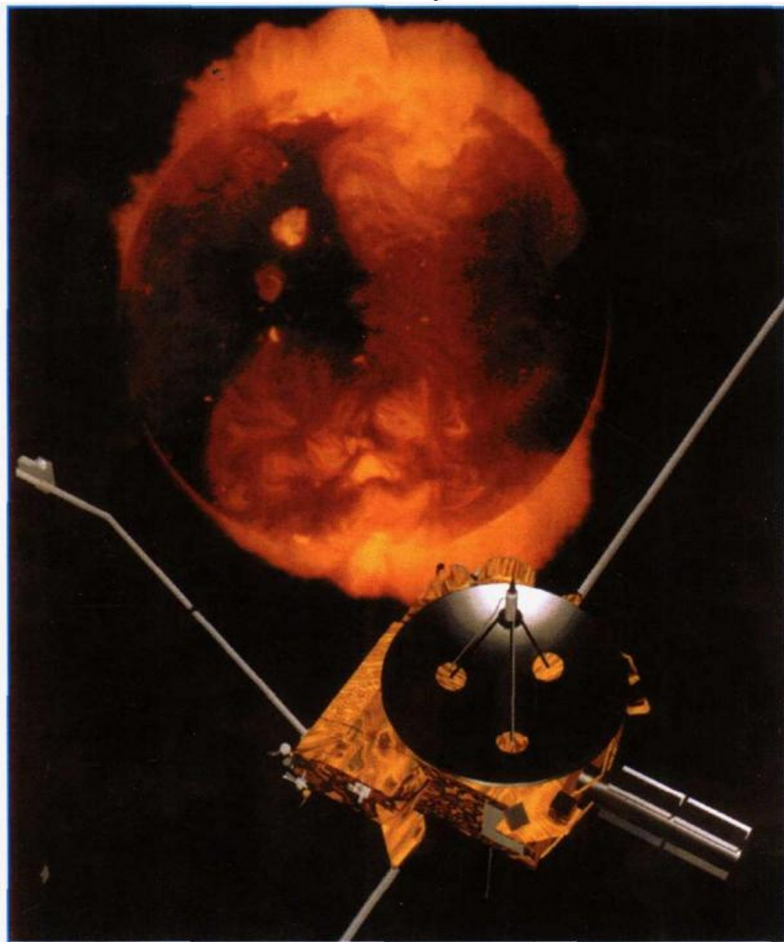
速度最快的摩托车

据报道,铃木“游隼”Gsx1300R型摩托车的速度可达每小时312公里,是世界上最快的摩托车。该车为1298毫升,每缸有四个阀,阀的角度为14°,有冲压空气式电子燃油喷入装置。转速为每分钟9800转时的功率为173制动马力,车身重量为215公斤。

FASTEST PRODUCTION BIKE

The Suzuki Hayabusa Gsx1300R is reported to reach speeds of 312 km/h, making it the fastest production bike in the world. The motorcycle is a 1298 cc DOHC with four valves per cylinder, a narrow 14° valve angle and electronic fuel injection with ram-air. The result is a powerful bike with 173 bhp at 9800 rpm but an overall weight of 215 kg. 'Hayabusa' is Japanese for peregrine falcon.





火箭脱离地球的最快速度

“ESA尤利西斯”号宇宙飞船被观测到绕过太阳的一极。该飞船由一个 IUS-PAM 高节提供动力。它达到了自 1990 年 10 月 7 日从“发现”号飞船上分离后脱离地球的速度最高纪录——54 614 公里/小时。它带回地球的信息使科学家能够绘制新的三维太阳图。

FASTEST ESCAPE VELOCITY FROM EARTH

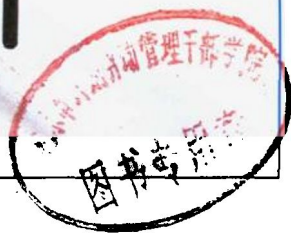
The ESA Ulysses spacecraft is seen passing over one of the Sun's poles. The craft, which is powered by an IUS-PAM upper stage, achieved a record escape velocity of 54,614 km/h from the Earth after deployment from the space shuttle Discovery on 7 Oct 1990. The information it is relaying back to Earth has allowed scientists to build up a new three-dimensional picture of the Sun.

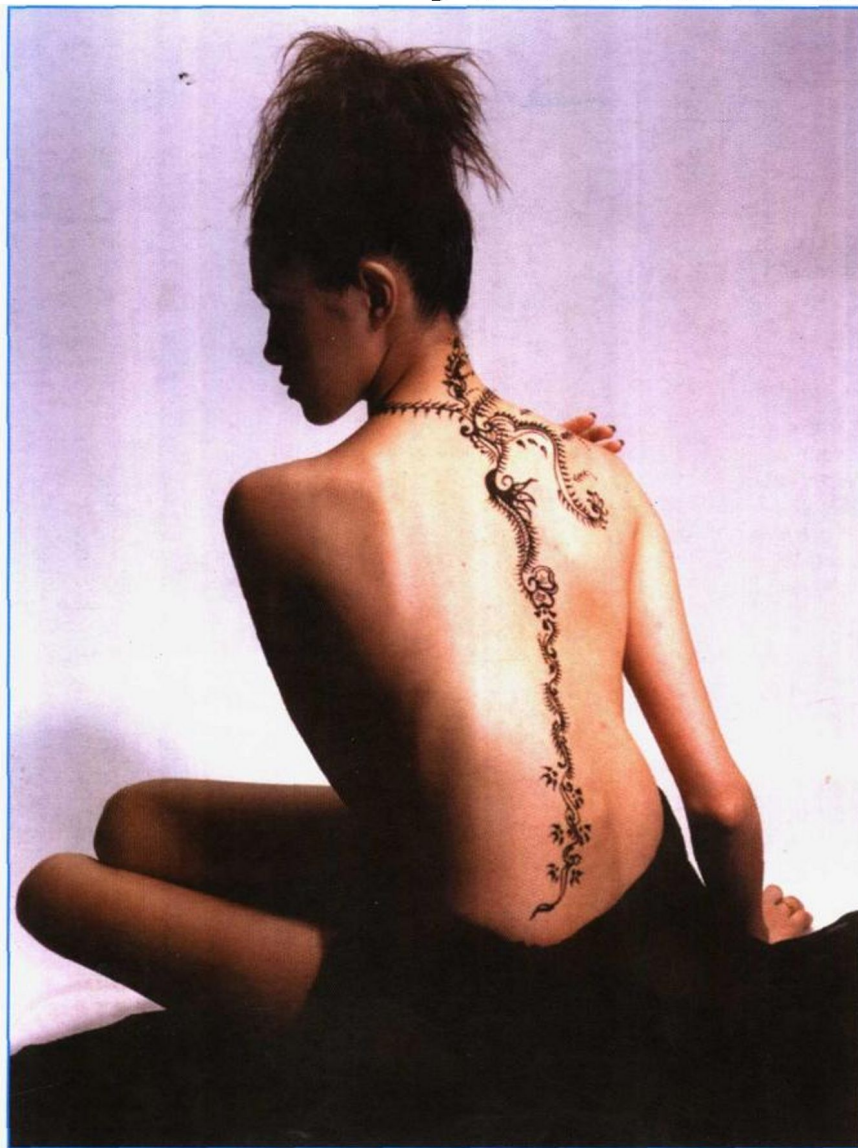
射速最快的机枪

口径为 7.62 毫米的 M134 微型机枪（见右图，安装在科布拉武装直升机前部的旋转枪架上）是世界上射速最快的机枪。在 20 世纪 60 年代末，它设计安装在武装直升机和装甲车上。在多加管加特林设计的基础之上，它装有 6 根枪管，由一台电机使其旋转和一条 4000 发子弹的连接带供应子弹，这使其每分钟能发射 6000 发子弹，这一速度大约相当于普通机枪的 10 倍。

FASTEST FIRING MACHINE GUN

Designed for use in helicopters and armoured vehicles in the late 1960s, the 7.62-mm M 134 Minigun (pictured right, mounted in the nose turret of a Cobra gunship) is the world's fastest-firing machine gun. Based on the multiple-barrelled Gatling design, it has six barrels that are revolved by an electric motor and fed by a 4,000-round link belt. This allows for a rate of fire of 6,000 rounds per minute—about 10 times that of an ordinary machine gun.





文身速度最快的艺术家

乔蒂·塔哥拉尼在1小时内完成了64个文身（每个都是按吉尼斯纪录规定的大小，即不小于10.16厘米×2.54厘米）。他是于1999年4月30日在英国伦敦的伯爵府举行的大都会表演中创下这一纪录的。此处的图片就是他创作的一个文身图案。

FASTEST HENNA ARTIST

Jyoti Taglani completed 64 henna armband tattoos in one hour (each measuring a minimum of 10.16 cm x 2.54 cm as per Guinness Book of Records guidelines) at the Cosmopolitan Show, held at Earl's Court, London, UK, on 30 April 1999. One of her designs is pictured.