‘manner features’ are those that are not limited to a specific articulator; A phonological rule in English in IPA: 
\[ /p \ t \ k/ \rightarrow [p^h \ t^h \ k^h] /\#_\]
In features: 
\[ [+\text{stop}, -\text{voice}] \rightarrow [+\text{stop}, -\text{voice}, +\text{aspirated}] /\#_\]

A problem arises when features are reinterpreted as gestures of active articulators. A comparison of two feature representations of [p t k] are shown in (2) and (3).

(2) SPE features (except that ‘continuant’ is replaced by ‘stop’)[p] [+anterior, -coronal, +\text{stop}, -\text{voice}, -\text{aspirated}]
            [t] [+anterior, +coronal, +\text{stop}, -\text{voice}, -\text{aspirated}]
            [k] [-\text{anterior}, -\text{coronal}, +\text{stop}, -\text{voice}, -\text{aspirated}]

(3) Articulator-based features
            [p] Lip-[+\text{stop}]
                  Glottis-[\text{-voice}, -\text{aspirated}]
            [t] Tip-[+\text{stop}]
                  Glottis-[\text{-voice}, -\text{aspirated}]
            [k] Body-[+\text{stop}]
                  Glottis-[\text{-voice}, -\text{aspirated}]

(4) Defining ‘same features’
Option 1: Two features are ‘the same’ if they are completely identical
Option 2: Two features are the same if their terminal features are identical

In option 1, [p t k] no longer share the same manner feature; indeed, no manner feature is shared by consonants of different place of articulation. Clearly, option 1 is the null hypothesis and makes predictions that are more falsifiable. The challenge though is to restate ‘natural classes’ like those (1) without using manner features. I show that this is possible, as given in (5).

(5) Glottis-[\text{-voice}, -\text{aspirated}] \rightarrow \text{Glottis-[voice, +aspirated]} /\#_\]
I also show that no manner feature is needed in stating allophonic rules in English. I also show that most of the sound classes in Mielke (2008) are definable without manner features.