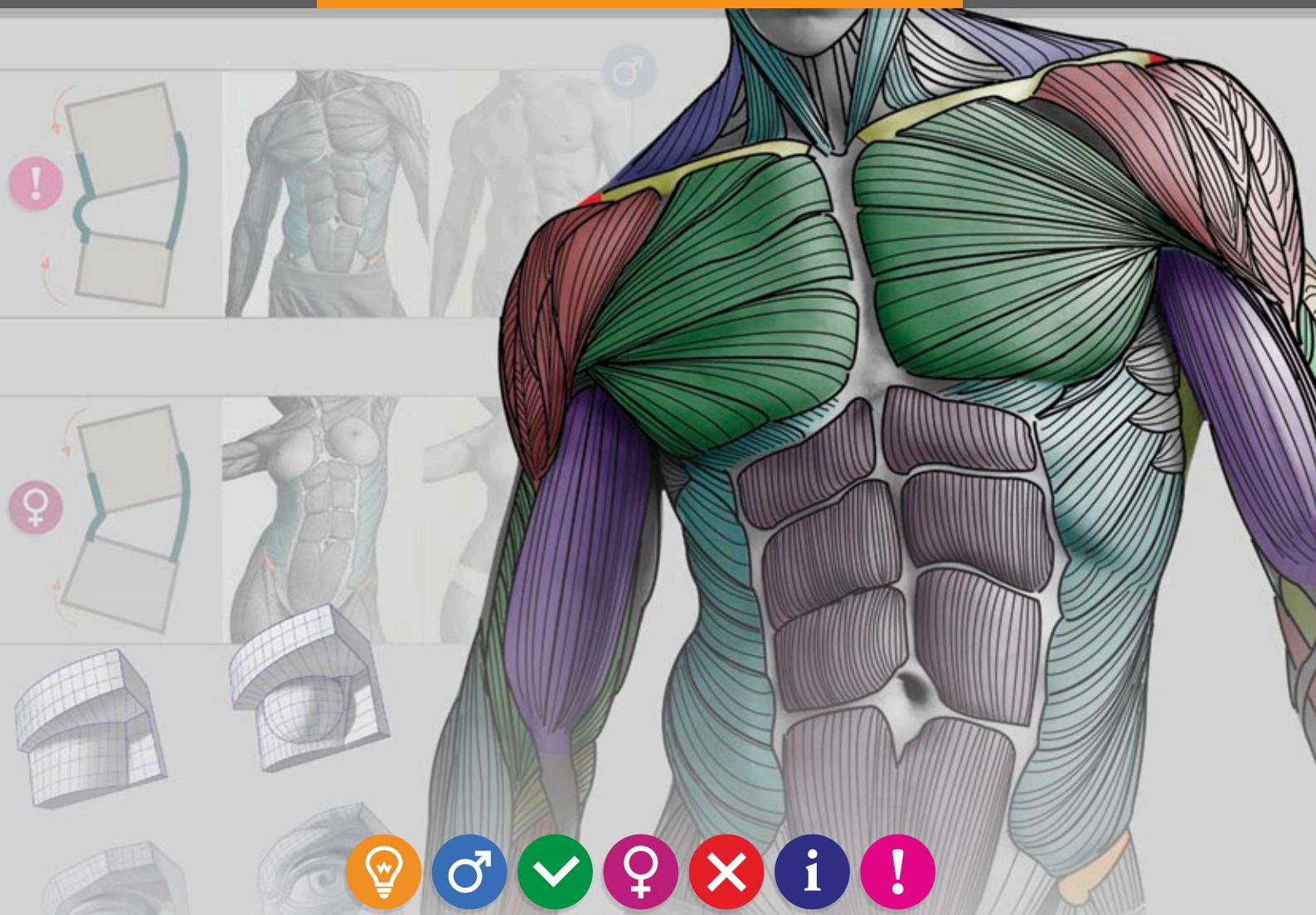


ULDIS ZARINS
WITH
SANDIS KONDRATS

ANATOMY FOR SCULPTORS

UNDERSTANDING THE HUMAN FIGURE



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2014

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ABOUT, HISTORY, BACKGROUND

High Hopes

At the beginning of the 1990s, on the ruins of the USSR, in the newly formed Latvian nation, a young person, named Uldis Zarins, full of ideals and hopes, dreamed of becoming a sculptor. In 1994, he was accepted to the Art College of Riga. Studies were difficult and competition was fierce, but they resulted in satisfaction. Every day he replicated famous classical Greek portraits, busts, and figures in clay. The outlook prevailed, that frequent replication of antique sculptures would facilitate the understanding of form creation. After only half a year, Uldis understood that eyes, of course, adapt, and hands become more agile; however, understanding of the form did not materialize.

The Cheek of the Amazon

One day, when replicating the head of the Amazon portrait of famous sculptor Polykleitos, he ran into a problem: How to construct a cheek? It was clear that the form was not just a sphere, but several complicated forms combined. He thought: "It would be great to understand what these forms are and how they go together!" Teachers only discouraged, saying: "Study, research, measure!" – But what to measure, when there aren't even any corners, nor facets?! A teacher answered: "Study anatomy, maybe you'll get by somehow."

First Anatomy Studies

A modeling teacher told Uldis: "If you want to understand everything, here is a human skull and anatomy book. Study and create an écorché for us!" Uldis decided to create a bust with shoulders. All of its muscles were in place, however, the sculpture looked bad. The main thing was that his understanding of the form had not increased one bit! In the place of the form, he had studied muscles.

In digging through a mountain of anatomy books, Uldis realized that they were all meant for painters and drawers. He found that all of these books were equally boring, with scant, chaotic drawings. "No one, it turns out, has thought about sculptors!" Uldis found only one anatomy book, which only slightly touched on the form -- Gottfried Bammes' *Der nackte Mensch*. Then he asked himself the question: "Why are there so few pictures in the books and so much text!"

Academy Studies

After college, Uldis enrolled in the Art Academy of Latvia (Latvijas Mākslas Akademija). There, same as in college, emphasis was placed on exercises, not on the understanding of how to create the form. Each time Uldis created a new sculpture, he made preparations, not only to arrange the frame and the edge, but also drew a small paper sketch where he could analyze the form in an understandable way.

Over the course of several years, drawings, sketches, anatomy books and successful photographs were accrued. Uldis began to notice, that the sketches he had created, as well as images, were in high demand among colleagues. He often heard the suggestion that he should collect them all and publish a book, which would be a composite of form analysis, as well as fundamental information about anatomy that sculptors would need to know. This was how Uldis came up with the idea for the creation of the book.

Kickstarter

Years went by and Uldis created the website anatomy4sculptors.com, a proportion calculator, and Facebook page, where he publishes anatomy reference images and his drawings. On the Facebook page, Uldis engaged in conversations and tested the ways of explaining the human anatomy. In the spring of 2013, with the help of friend Sandis Kondrats, a Kickstarter campaign was organized, creating an international team, with whose help Uldis realized his dream of publishing the book, *Anatomy for Sculptors*. During the project development phase, Sandis and Uldis were joined by friends from Latvia, Sabina Grams and Edgars Viegars, who contributed with their expertise in Graphic Design and Photography. With much help from Sandis' brother Janis Kondrats, we were able to create a unique subscription system on the website to engage and test the book's content with the project supporters. As English is a second language for Uldis and Sandis, the assistance of editors and proofreaders, Monika Hanley and Johannah Larsen, was indispensable. Friendships, created through the project with Chris Rawlinson and Sergio Alessandro Servillo, filled in the blanks with 3D scans and sculpt reference materials. The Shutterstock service, which supplied Uldis with a lot of great artwork to build on the book's content, was also a great help. Thanks to the friends of the international sand sculpting community, with whom Uldis and Sandis had conversations about the book during their travels over the course of the year, which was a great help in the book's development process. The support of the Seattle Latvian community was very special while working on the project. Also, without the support and understanding of the families and friends of Uldis and Sandis, this project would not have been possible.

Finally, the book has come into physical form after hard and passionate work over the course of 20 years, since Uldis came up with the dream of creating such a book. It took him 11 years of classical art studies, over 200 international sculpting festivals, symposiums and exhibitions in 9 years and the past 4 years spent on reading books, researching human anatomy, and creating illustrations for this book to come to life.

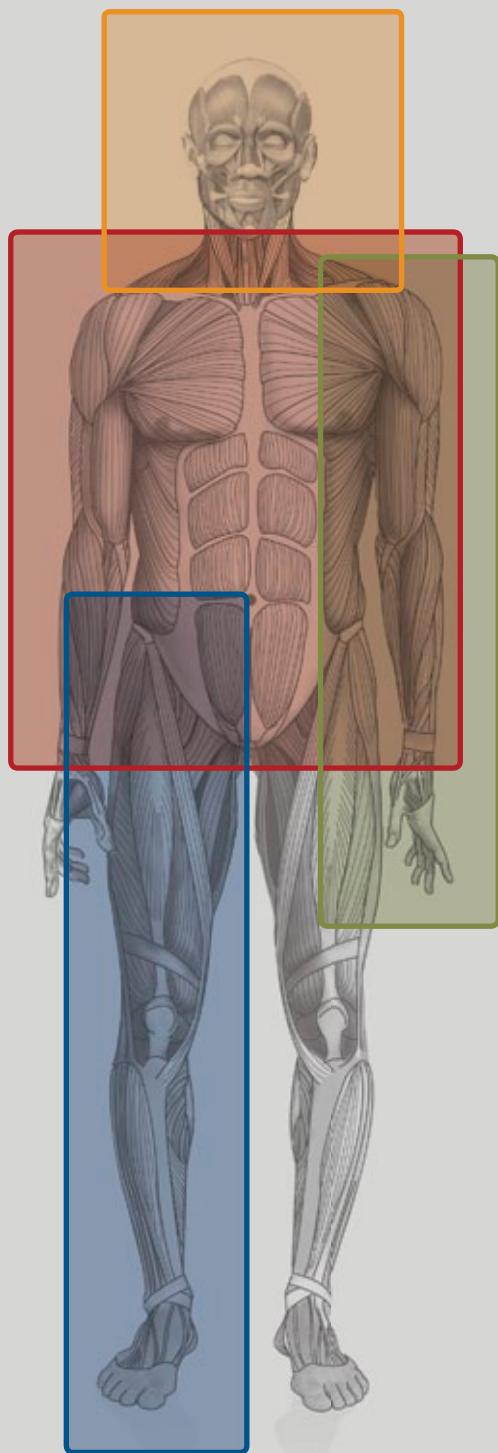
SUMMARY

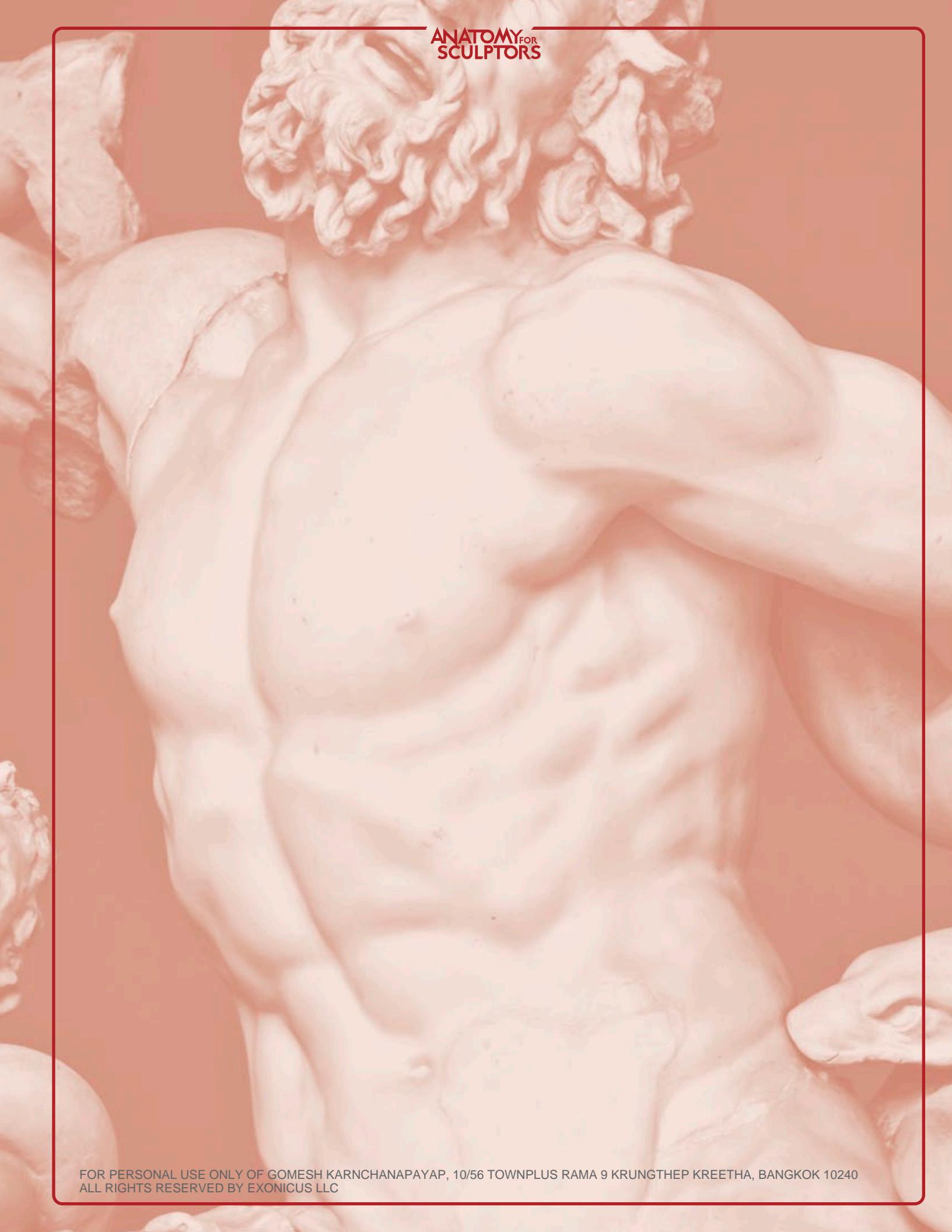
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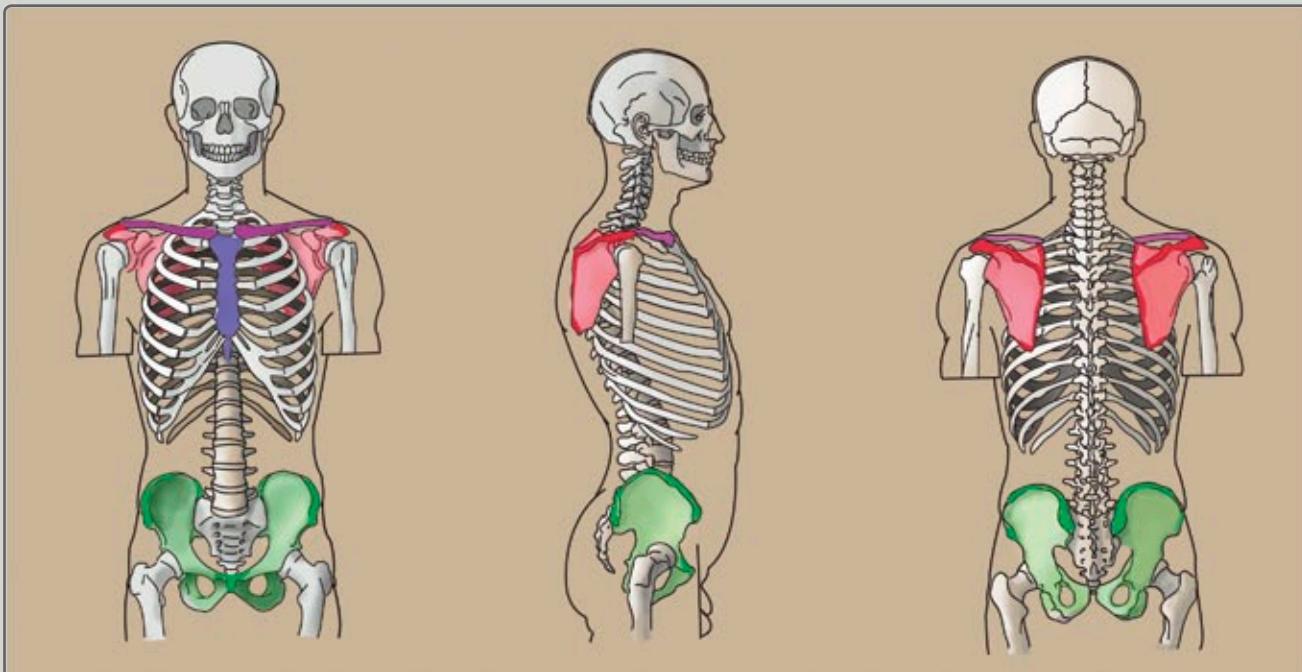
HUMAN SKELETON



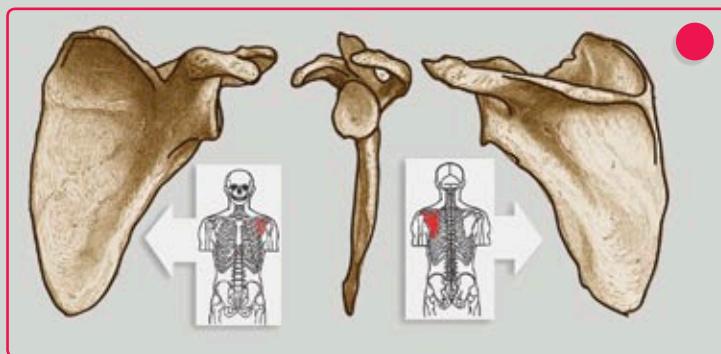
IMPORTANT LANDMARKS OF TORSO



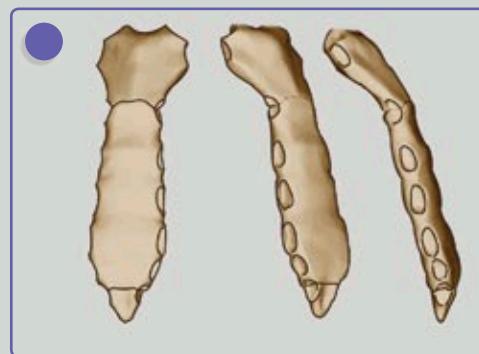
PROMINENT SUBCUTANEOUS PROTRUSIONS – GENERALLY POINTS OF BONE, THOUGH SOMETIMES FORMED BY ENTIRE BONES, ARE CALLED BONY LANDMARKS OR SIMPLY LANDMARKS. THEY MAY SERVE AS IMPORTANT PROPORTIONAL MEASURING POINTS OF THE BODY. LANDMARKS ARE THE KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE EXACT POSITION OF THE ENTIRE SKELETON, WHICH FOR THE MOST PART IS EMBEDDED IN THE SOFT TISSUES OF THE BODY.



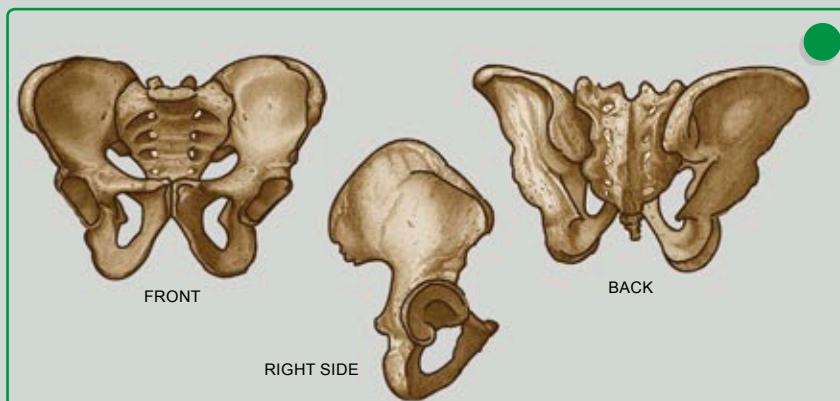
SHOULDER BLADE (SCAPULA)



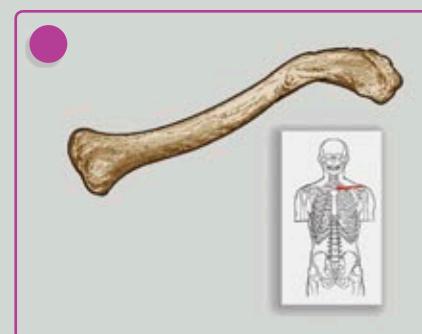
CHEST BONE (STERNUM)



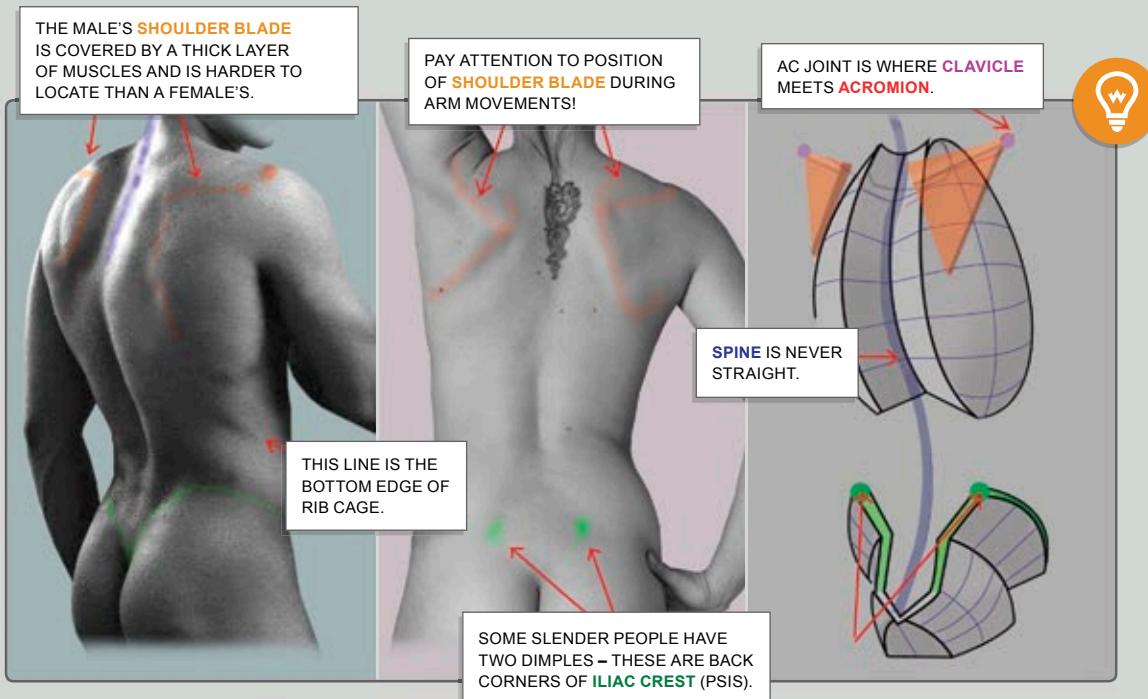
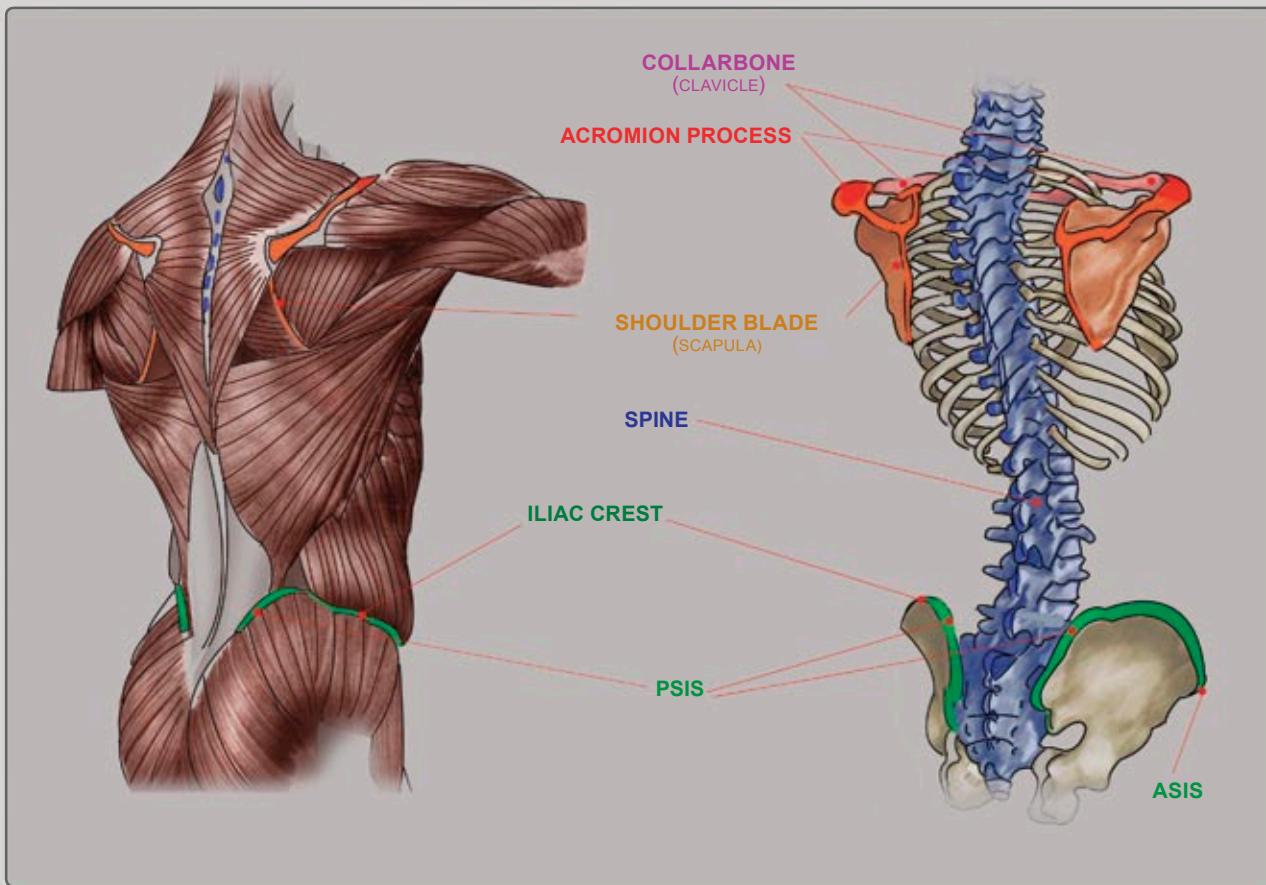
PELVIS



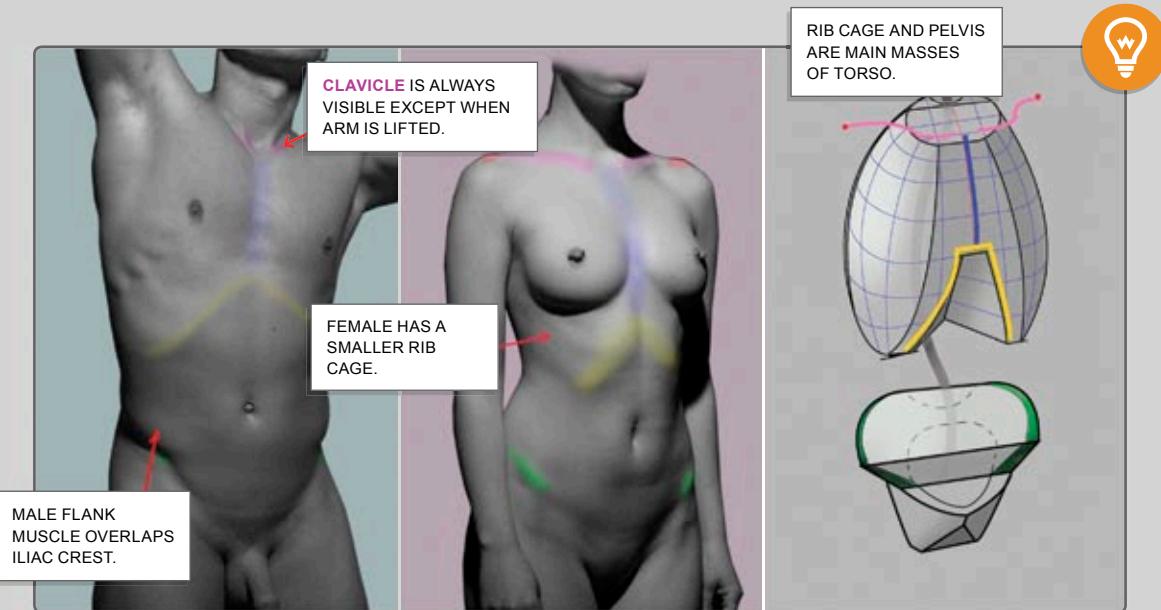
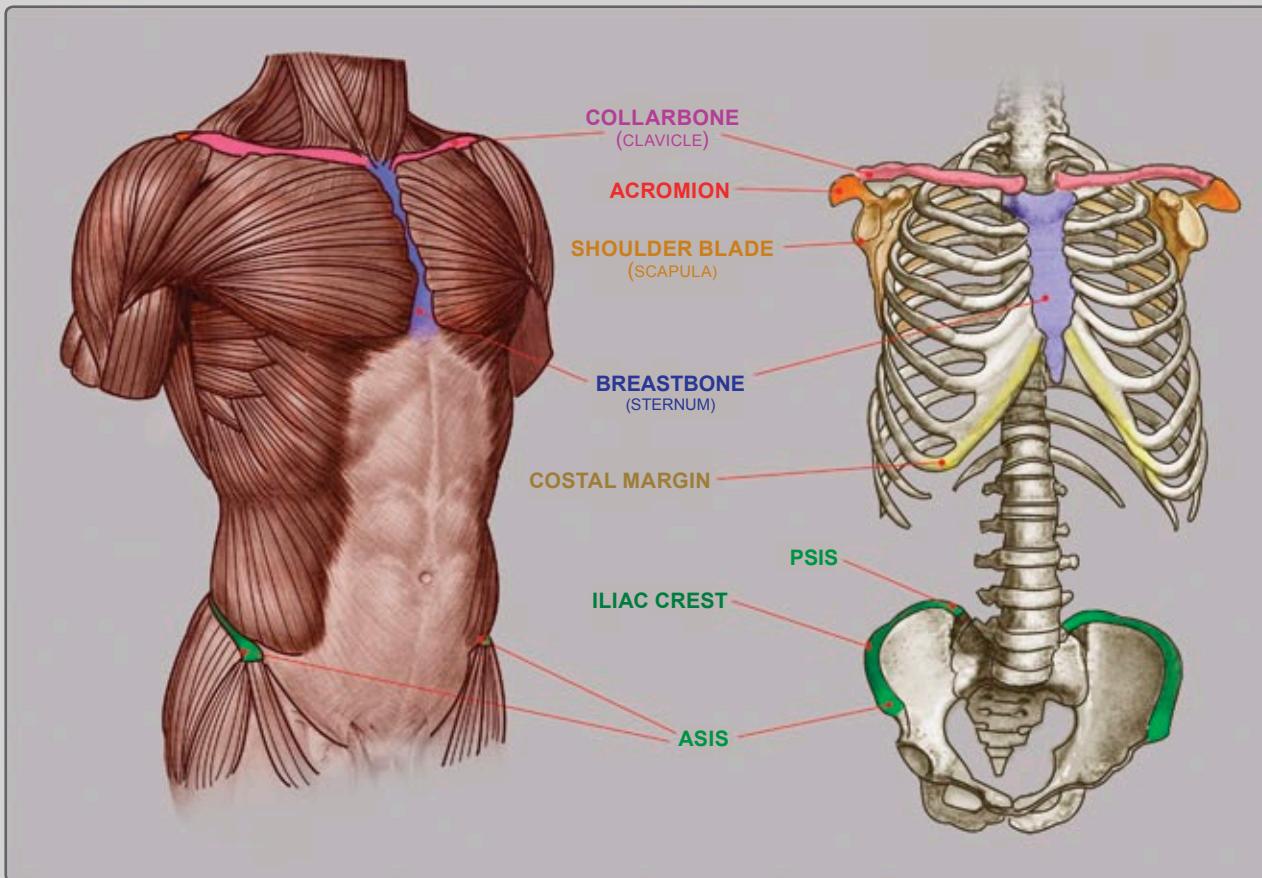
CLAVICLE



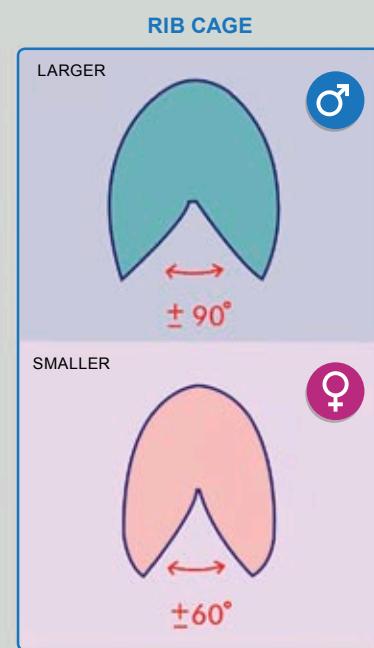
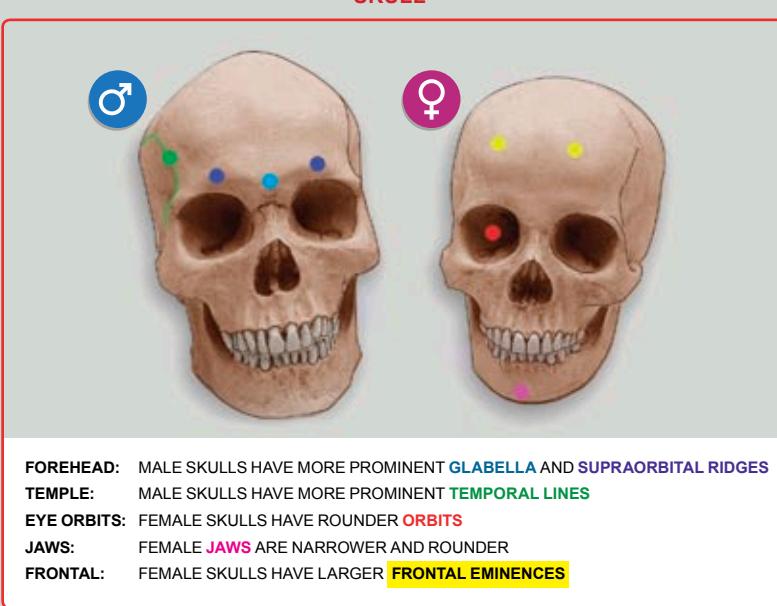
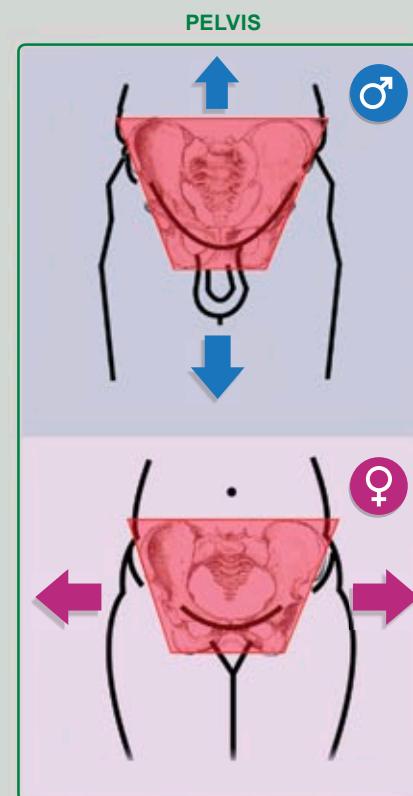
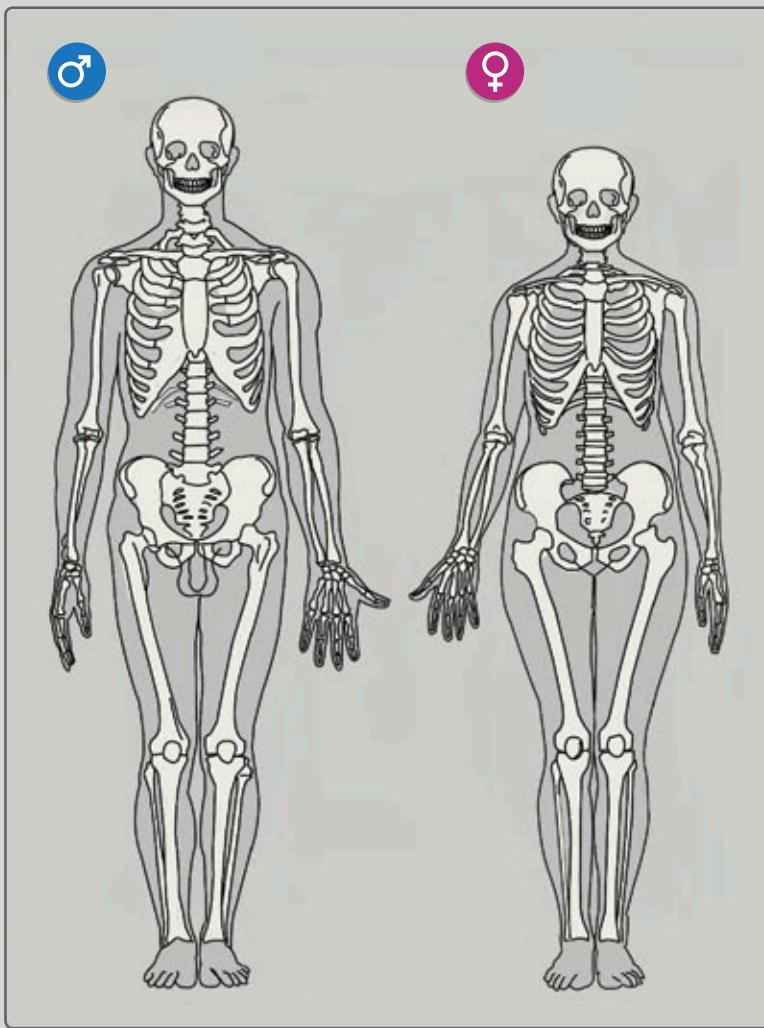
MAIN LANDMARKS OF BACK OF THE TORSO



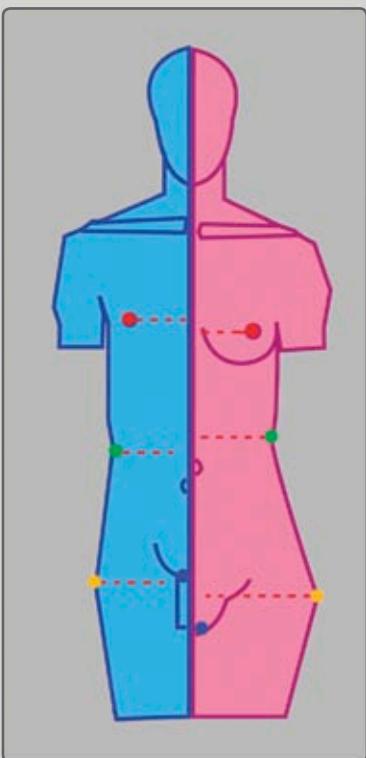
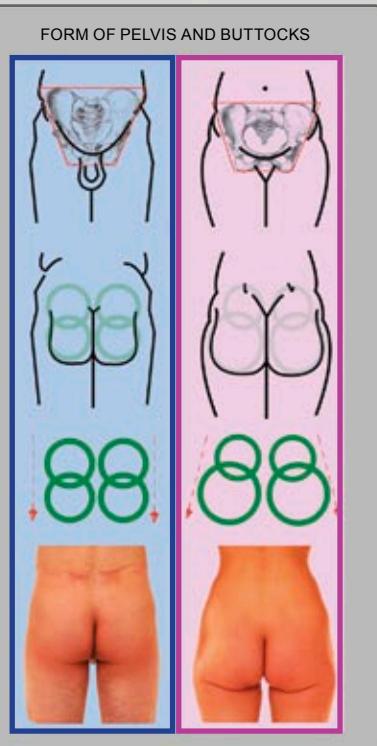
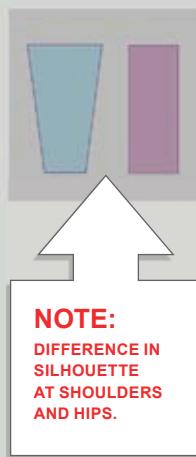
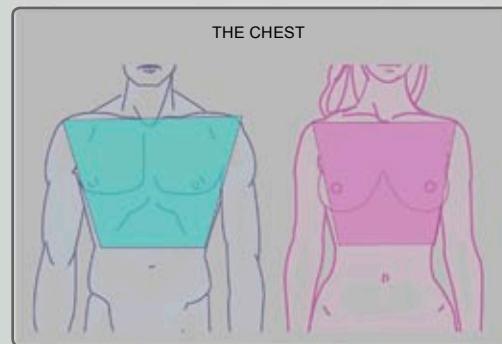
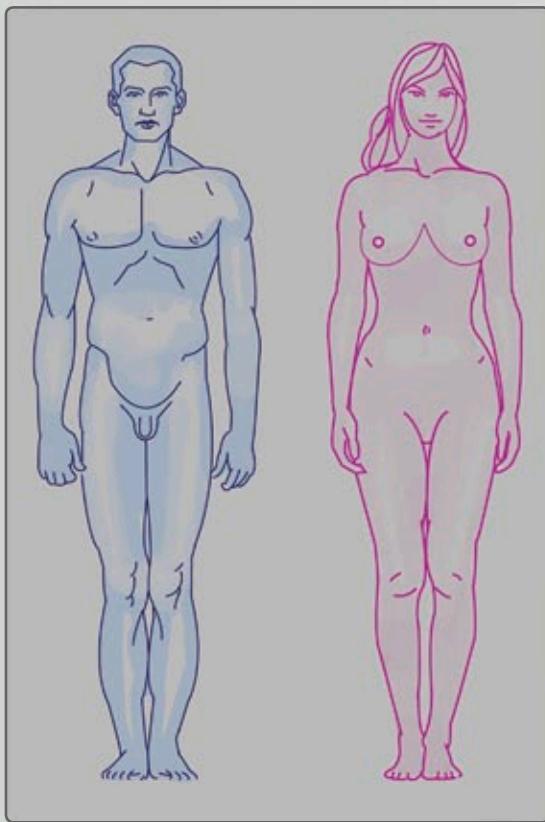
MAIN LANDMARKS OF FRONTAL TORSO



MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE SKELETONS

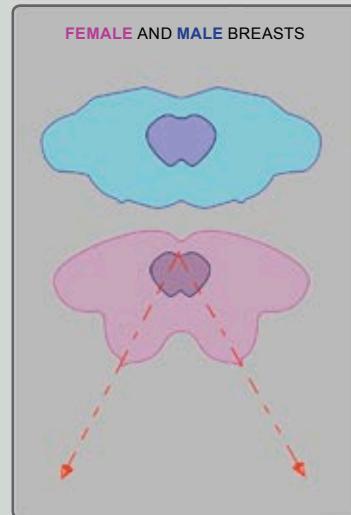
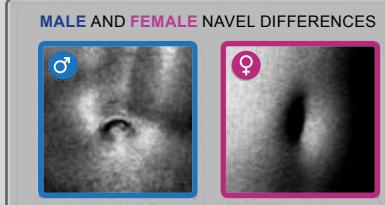


MOST IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE BODY SHAPES



FEMALE FORMS ARE SOFTER AND CURVILINEAR.
MALE FORMS ARE MORE ANGULAR.

FEMALE HAS SLIGHTLY THICKER SUBCUTANEOUS FAT THAN MALE.



HOW TO MAKE A FIGURE MORE ATTRACTIVE



LONGER NECK



SMALLER HEAD



BIGGER HANDS



NARROWER AND HIGHER WAIST



HIGHER AND ROUNDER HIPS



LONGER LEGS

WIDER SHOULDERS

HIGHER BREASTS



LONGER ARMS

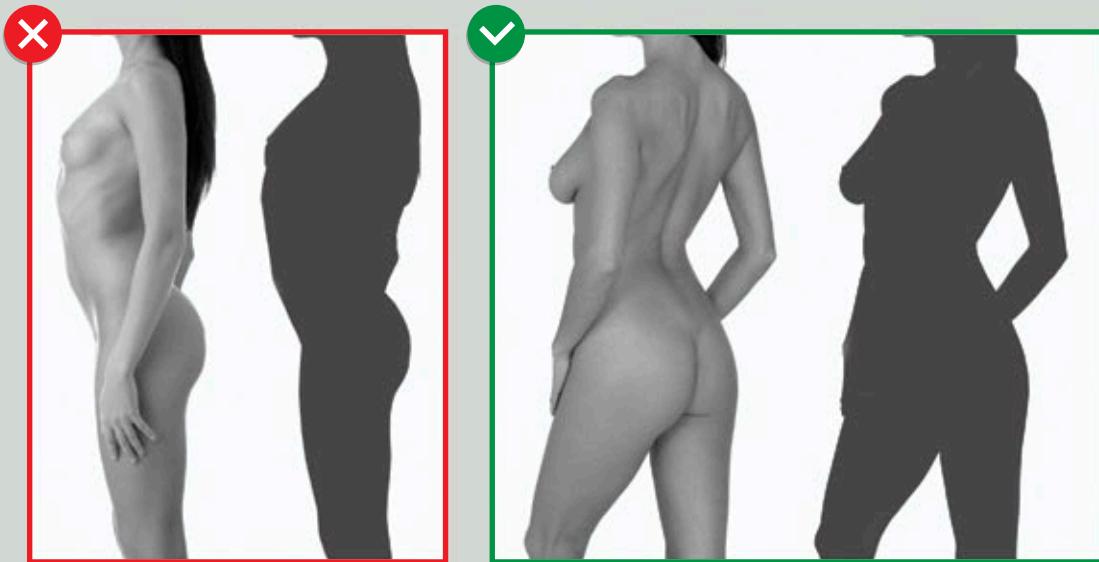


SLIMMER LEGS

FEET – ACTUAL SIZE OR SMALLER



SILENT KILLER



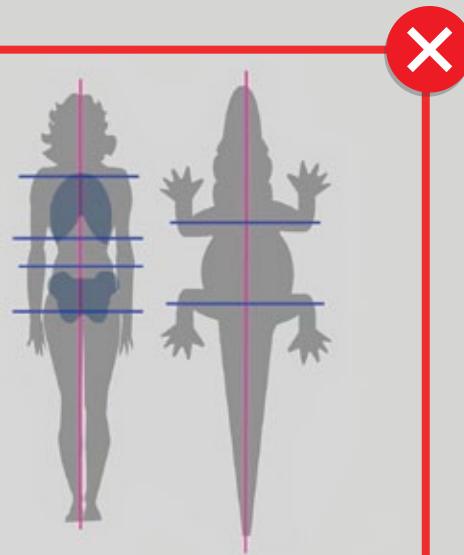
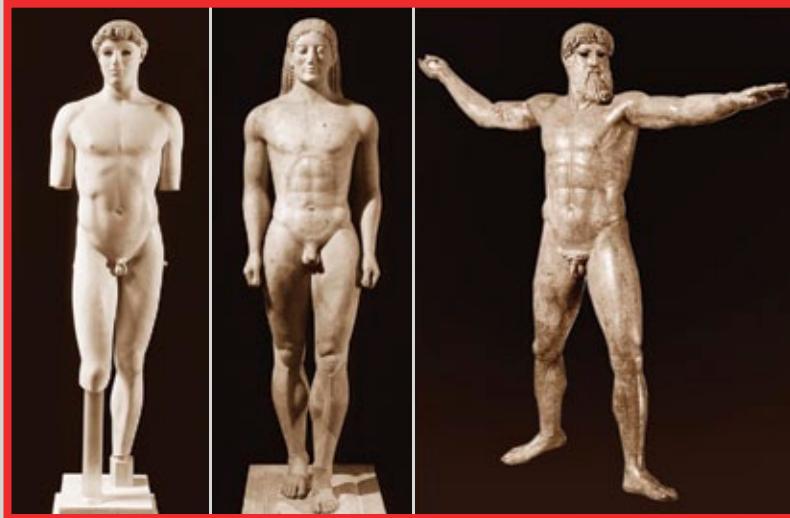
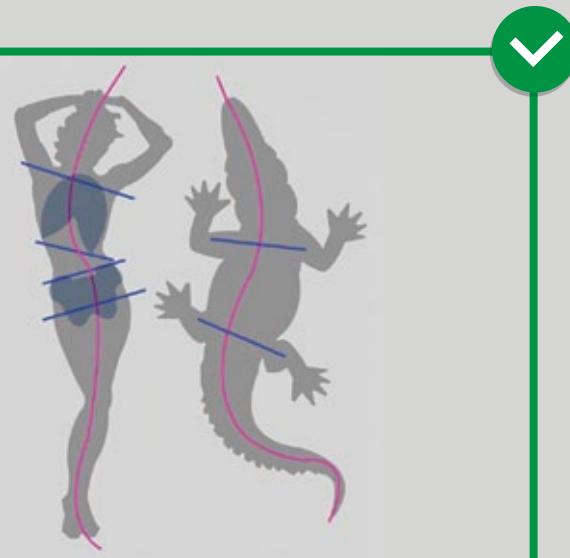
! THE MOST ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN FIGURE SCULPTURE NEED TO BE FAR ENOUGH FROM THE BODY. IF YOU CAN'T EASILY DISTINGUISH YOUR CHARACTER BY SILHOUETTE ALONE, THEN RECONSIDER THE COMPOSITION! AN UNCLEAR SILHOUETTE IS THE "SILENT KILLER" OF DESIGN!



! ANOTHER KILLER IS **SYMMETRY!** SYMMETRICAL FIGURE SEEMS LIFELESS AND BORING.

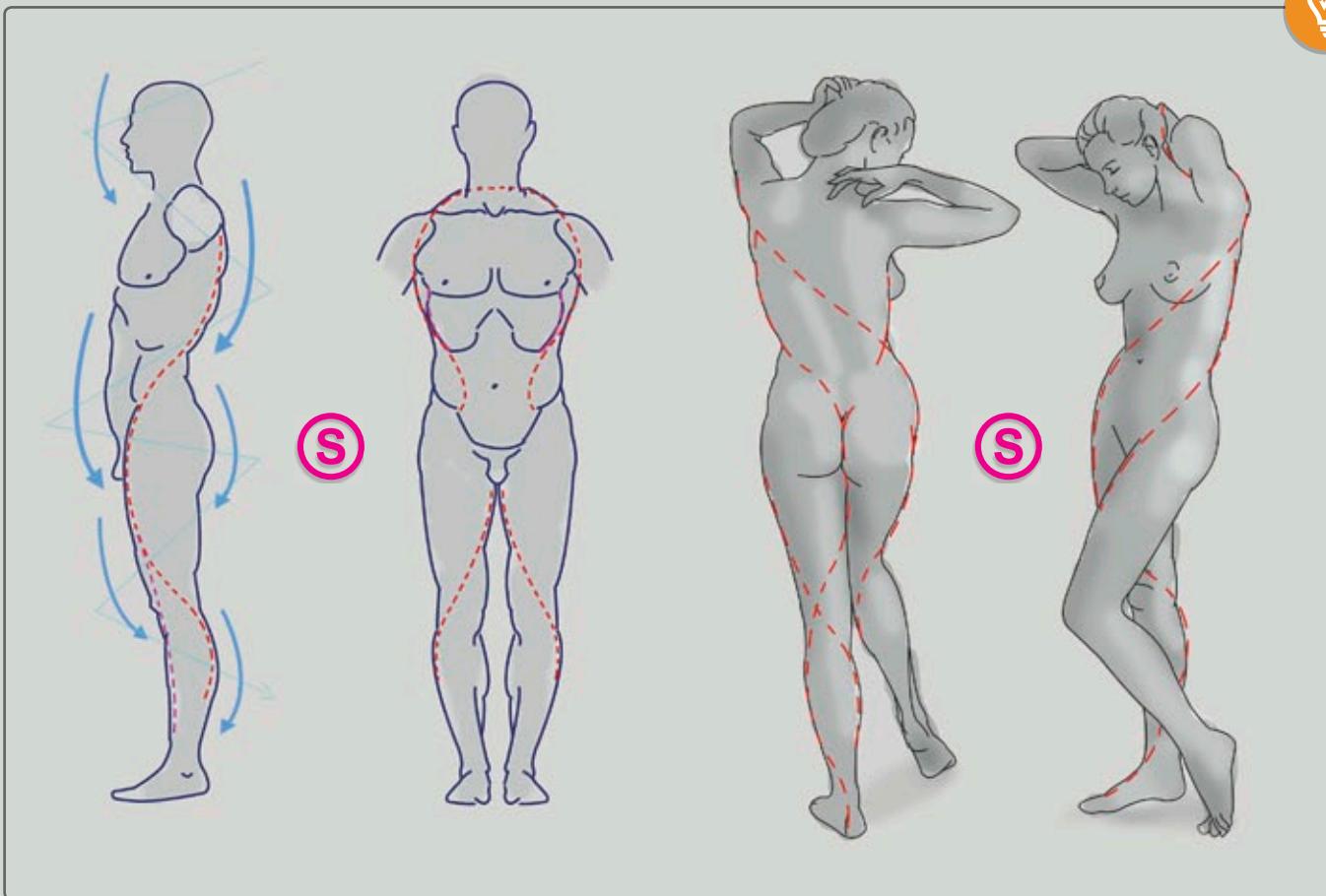
CONTRAPPOSTO

THIS TERM DESCRIBES THE POSITION OF A FIGURE IN WHICH THE HIPS AND LEGS ARE TURNED IN A DIFFERENT DIRECTION FROM THAT OF THE SHOULDERS AND HEAD; THE FIGURE TWISTS ON ITS OWN VERTICAL AXIS. THE FIGURE'S BODY AND POSTURE IS DEPICTED AS A SINUOUS OR SERPENTINE "S" SHAPE.

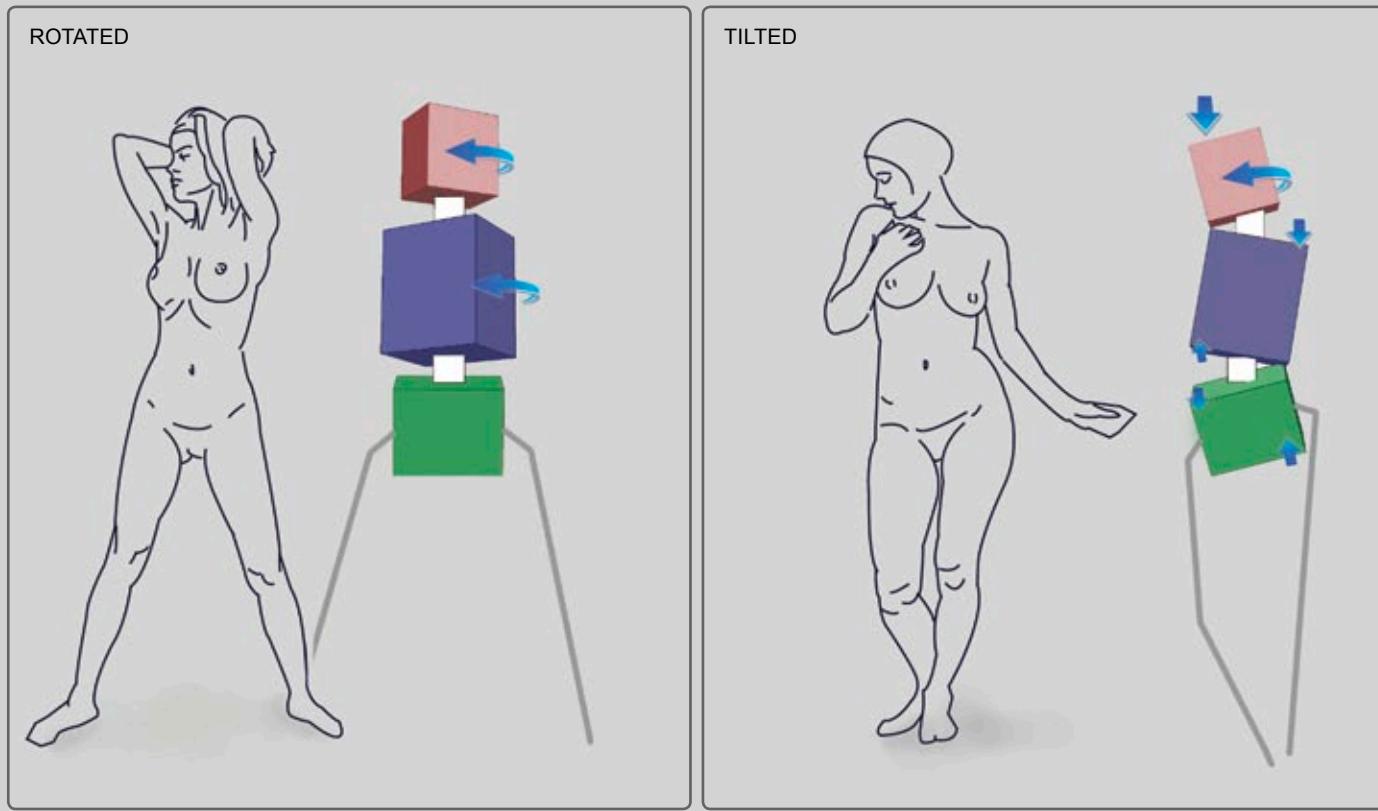
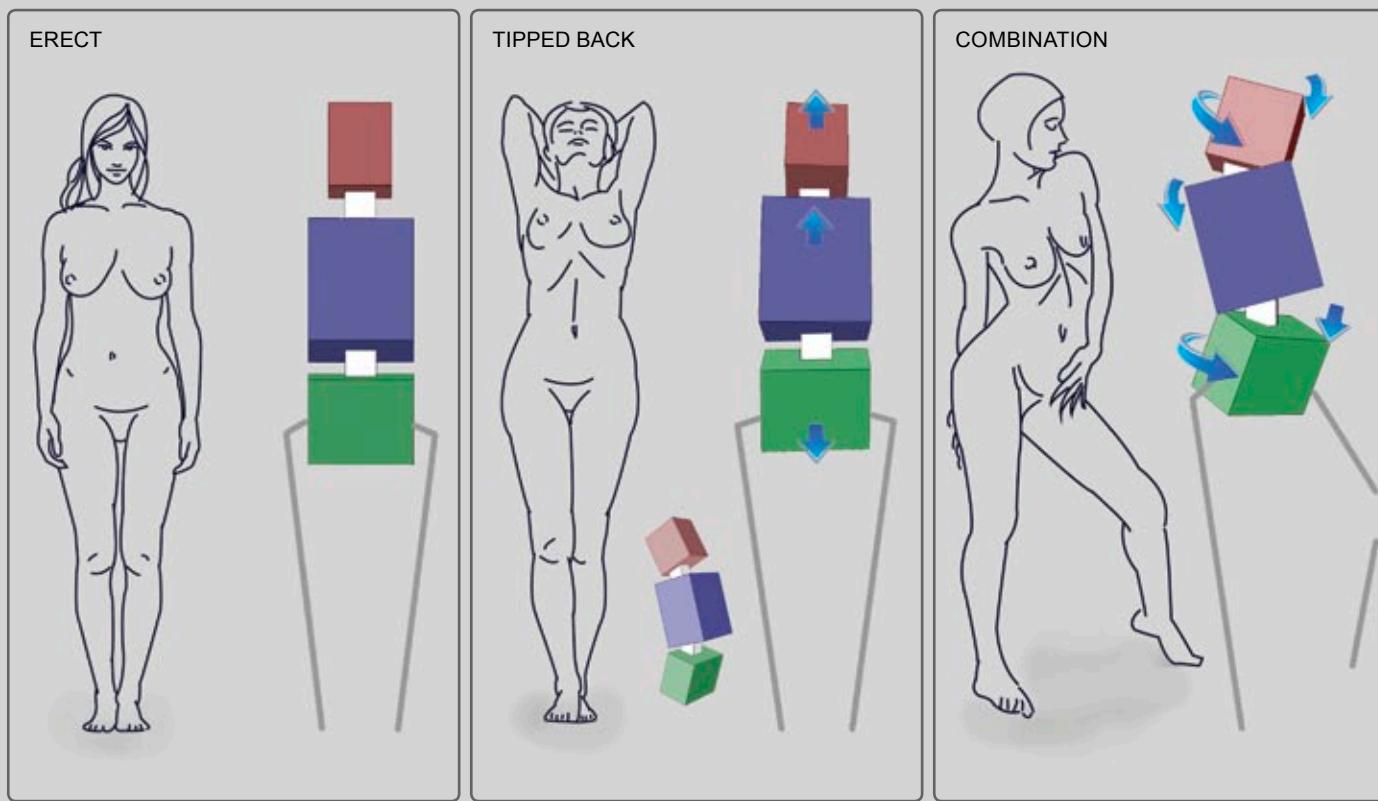


LAZY "S" 

DRAW IMAGINARY S-SHAPED LINES AND BY FOLLOWING THEM,
YOU CAN EASILY CONSTRUCT THE CURVES OF THE BODY.

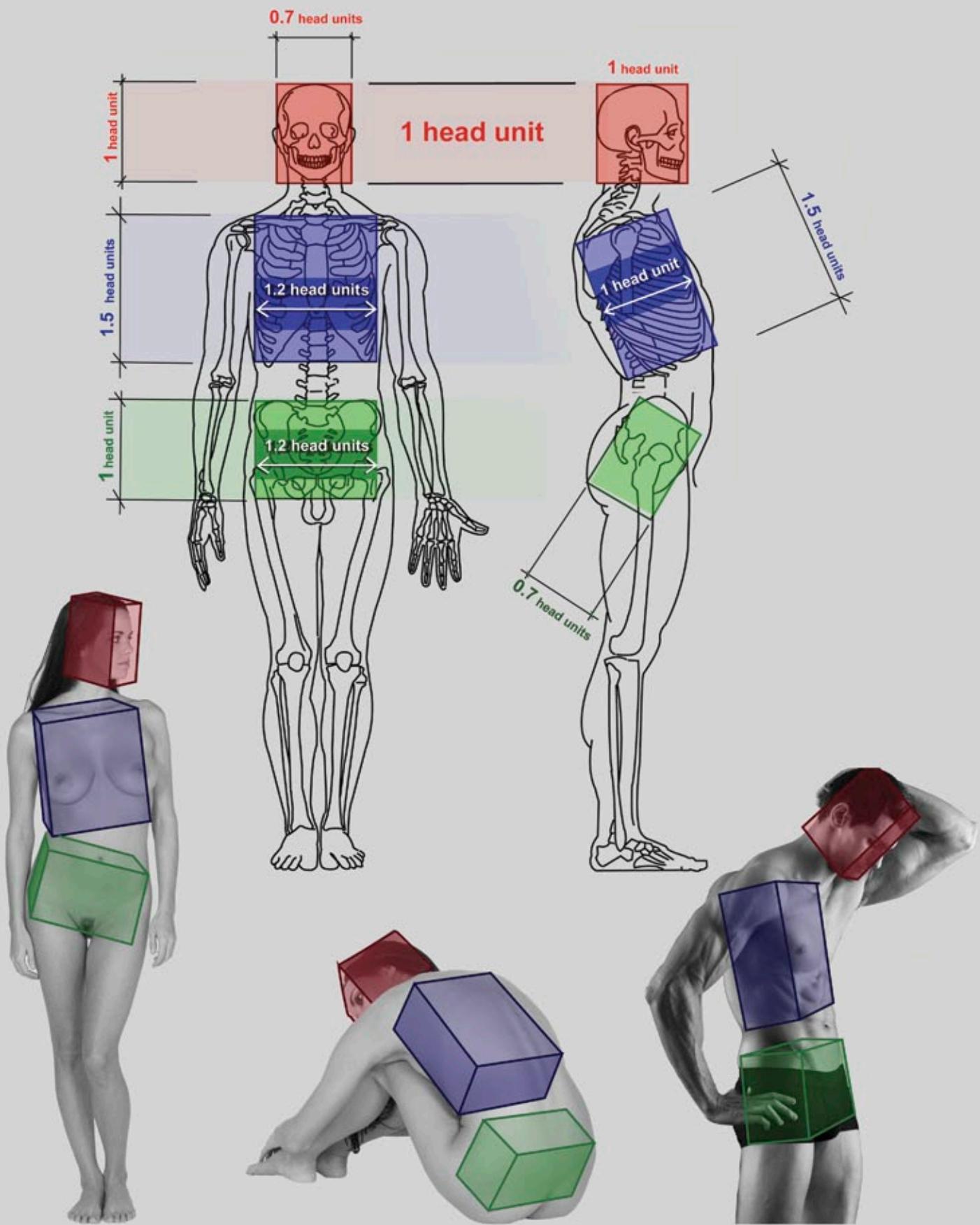


5 POSITION COMBINATIONS OF MOVABLE MASSES

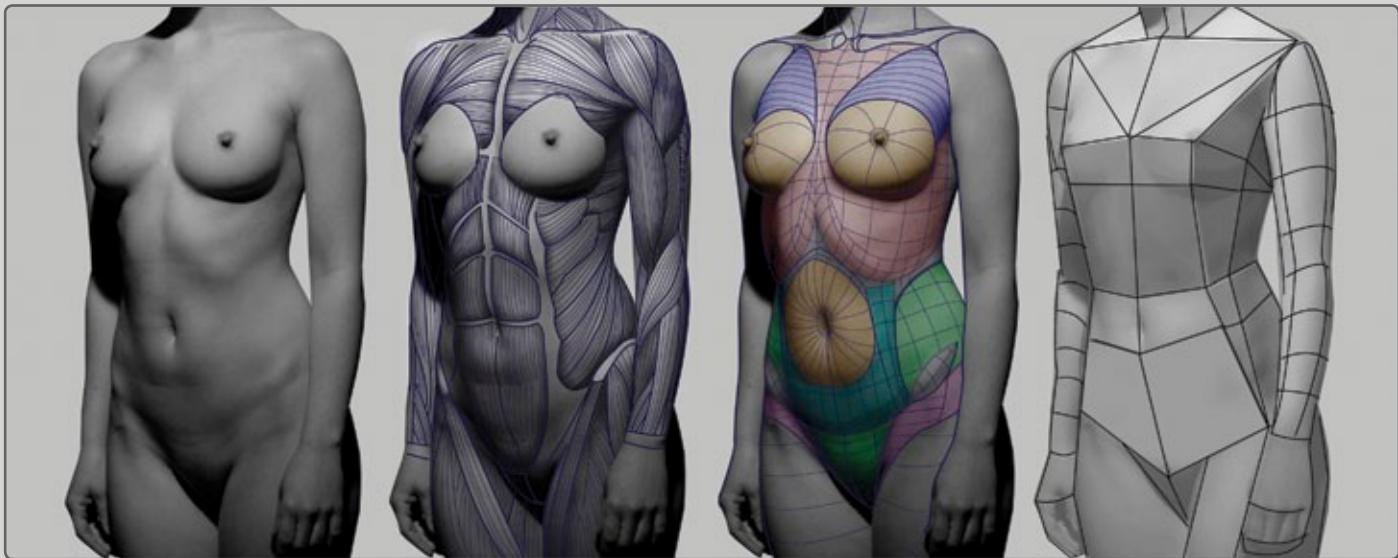


PROPORTIONS IN HEAD UNITS OF MOVABLE MASSES

i



FEMALE TORSO FROM REALISTIC TO SIMPLIFIED

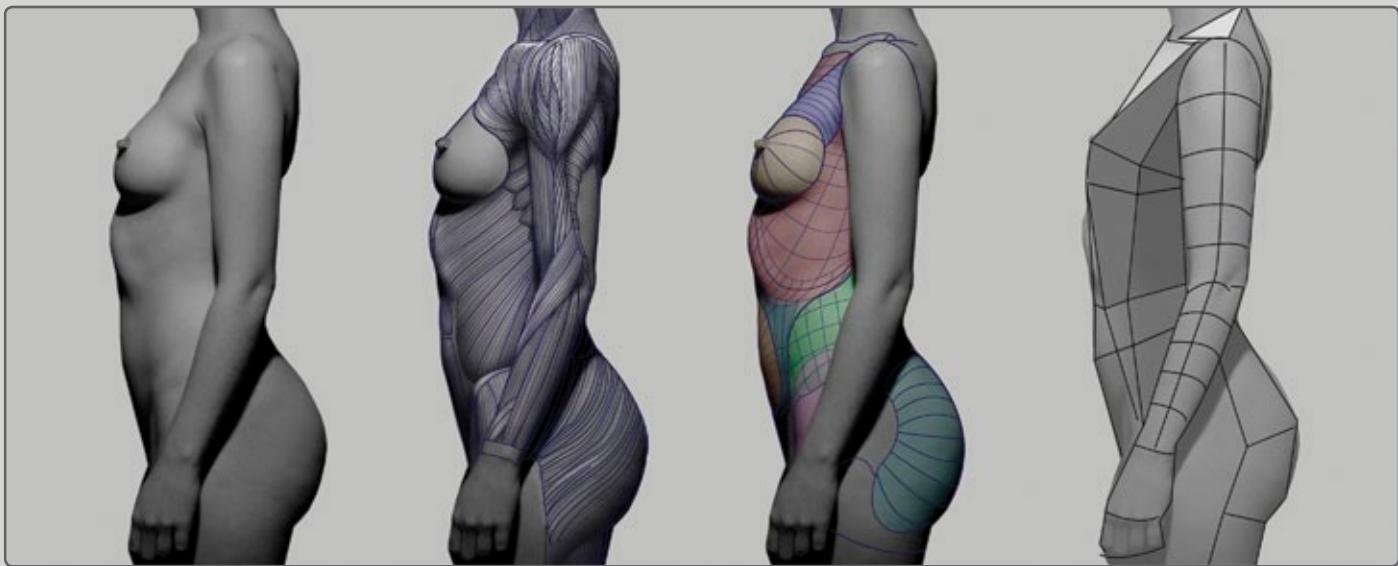


REAL

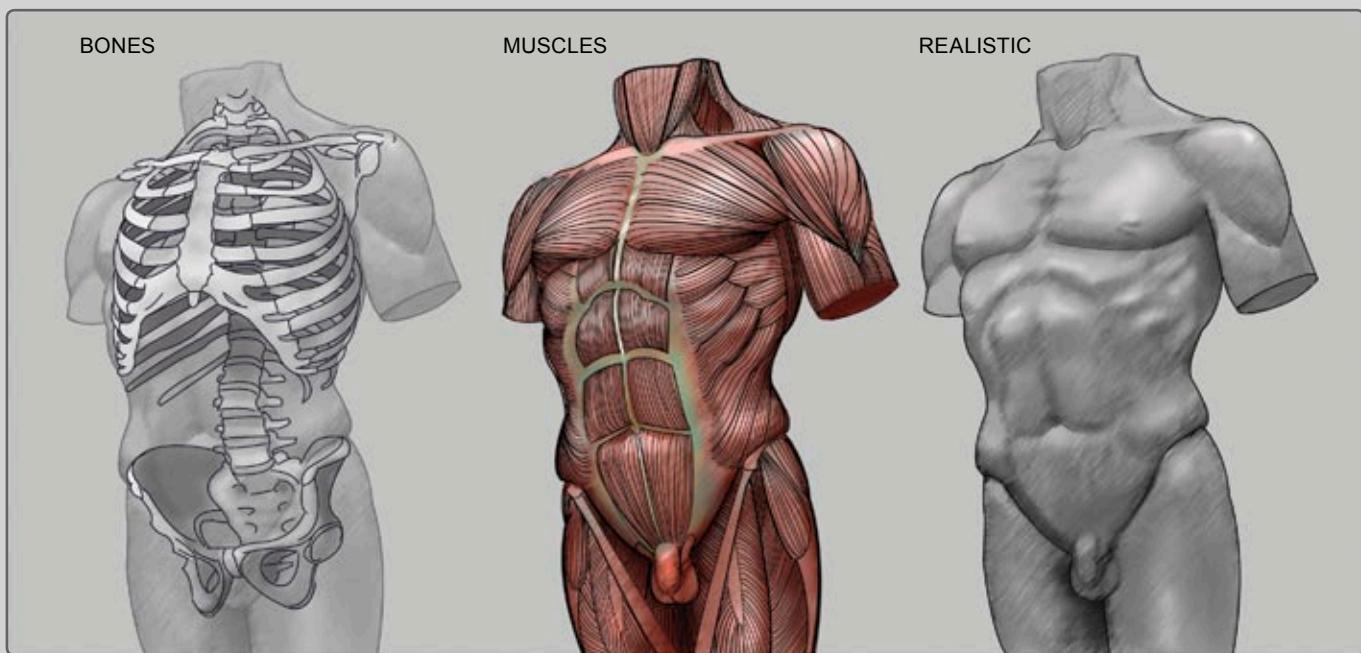
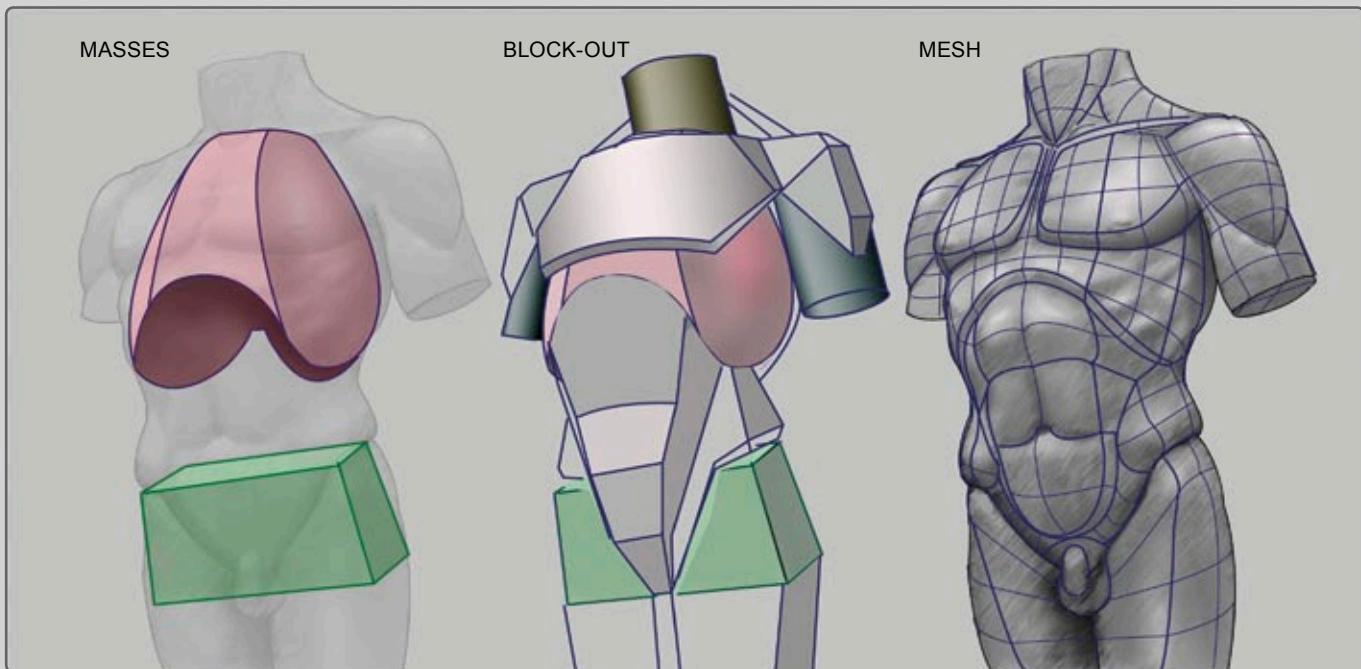
MUSCLES

SHAPES

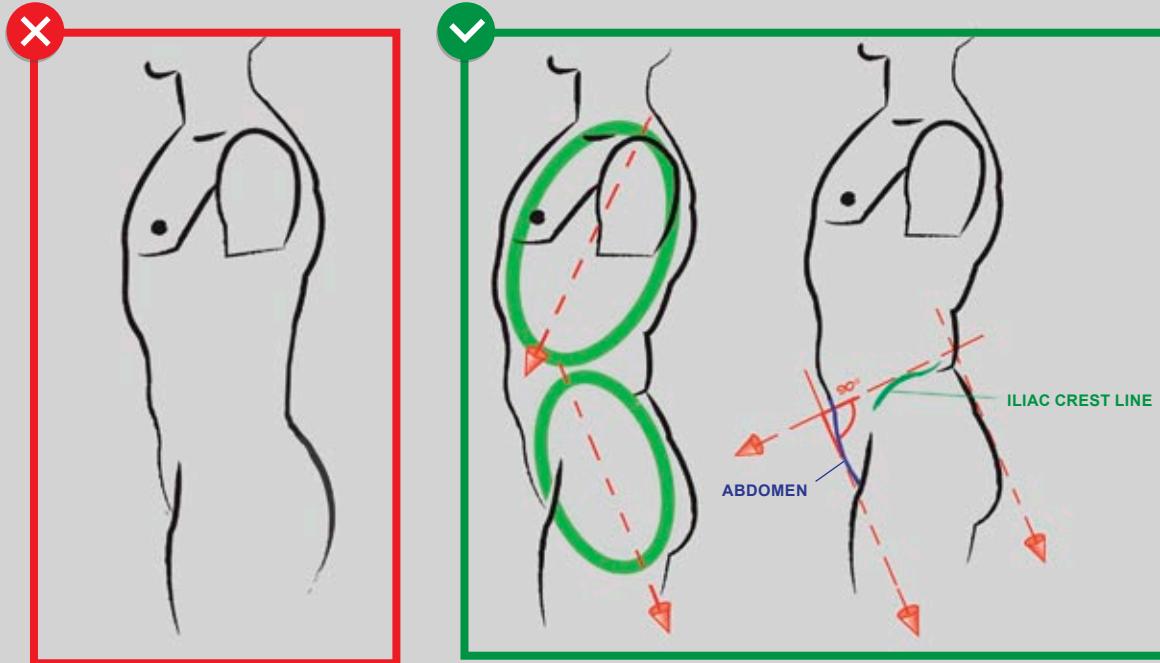
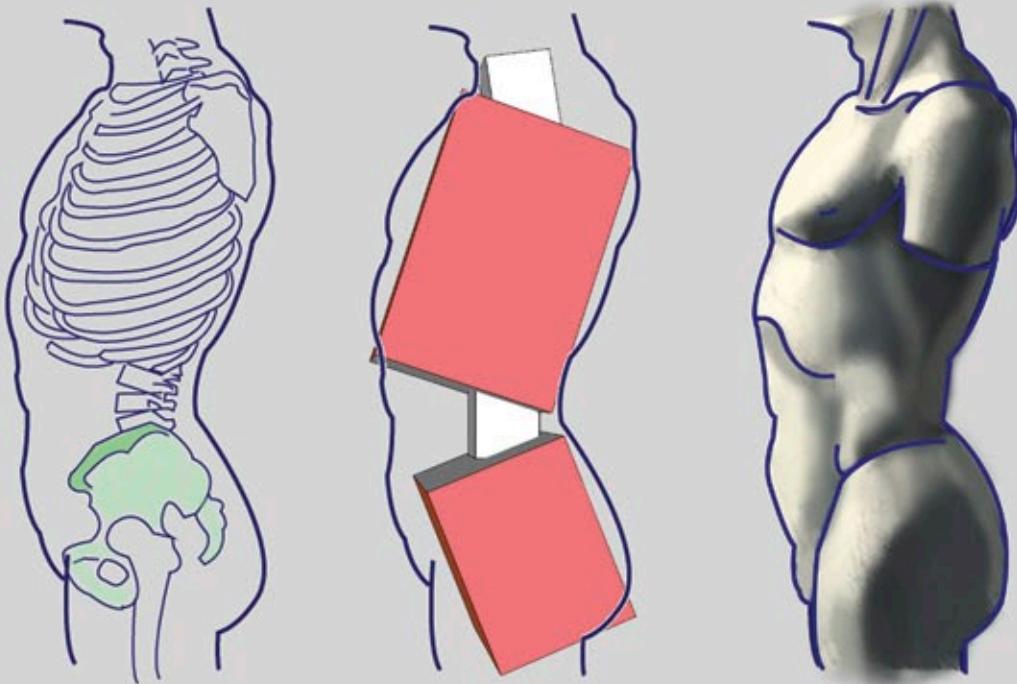
BLOCK-OUT



MALE TORSO FROM REALISTIC TO SIMPLIFIED

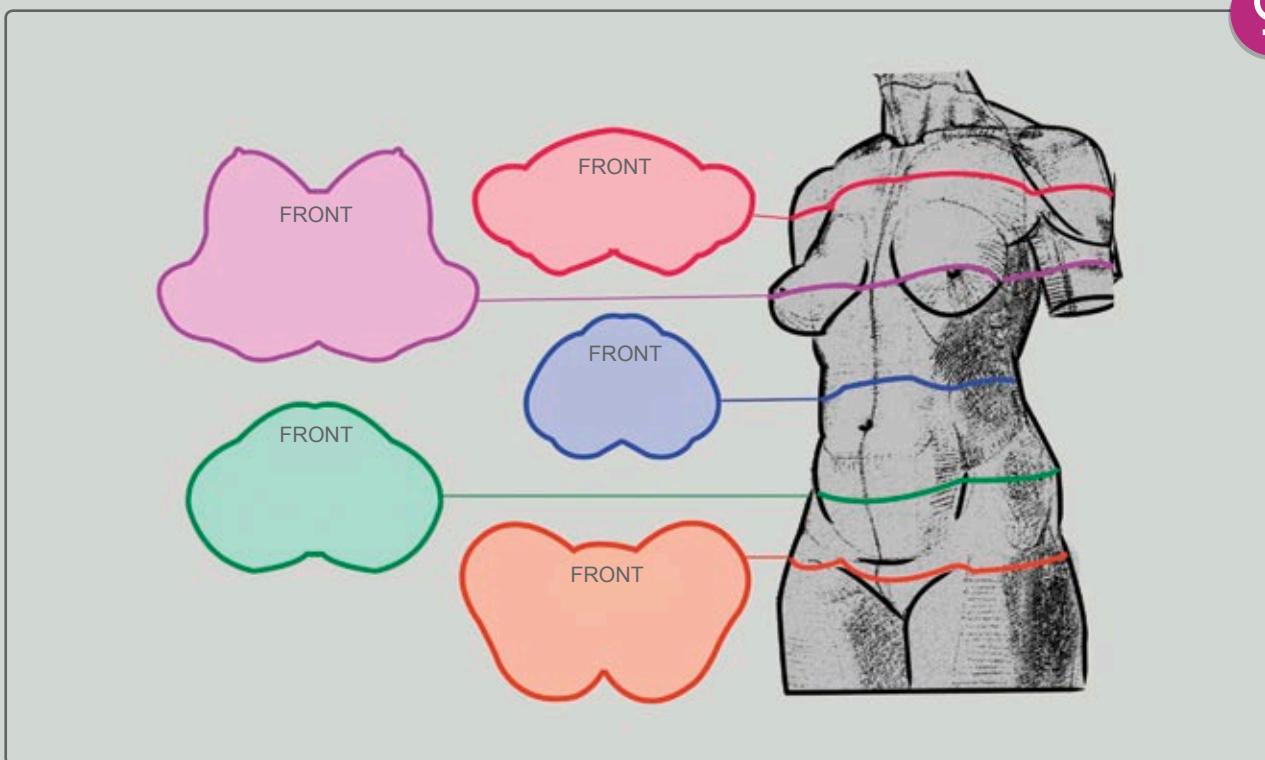
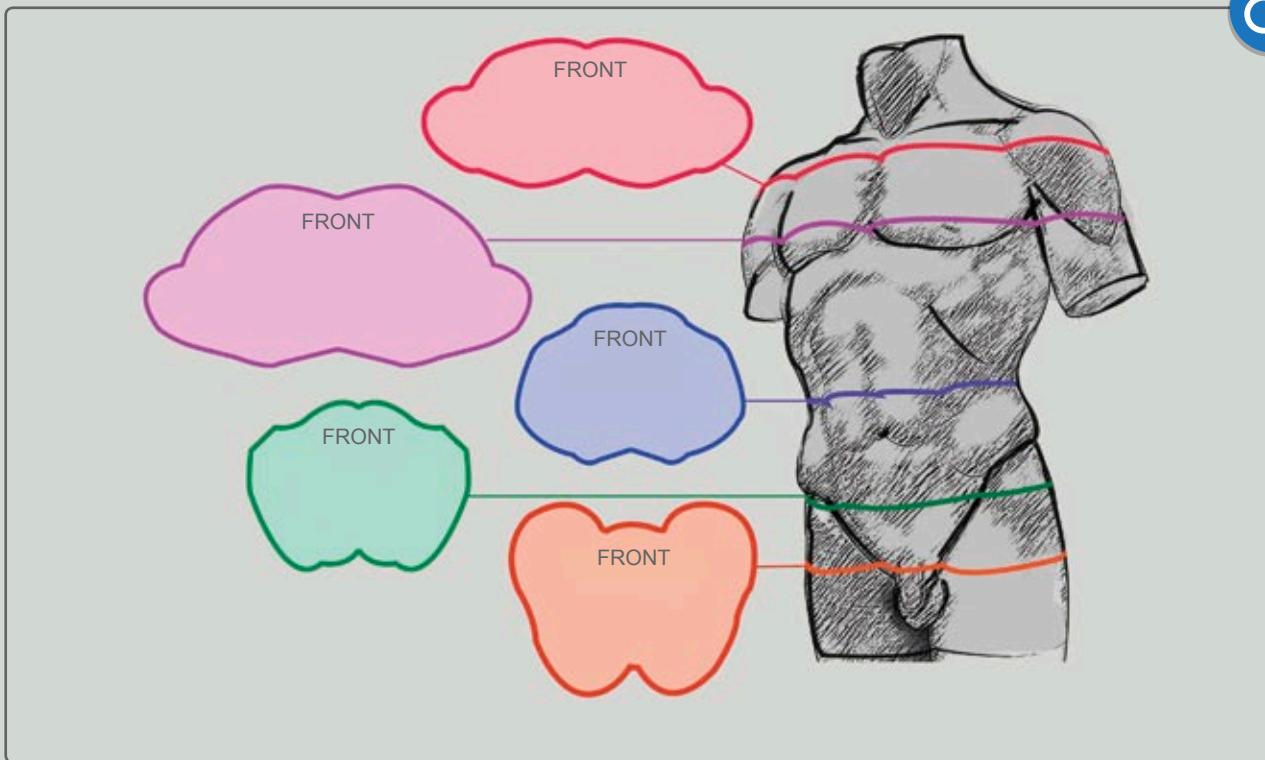


ANGULAR RELATIONSHIP OF MOVABLE MASSES OF TORSO

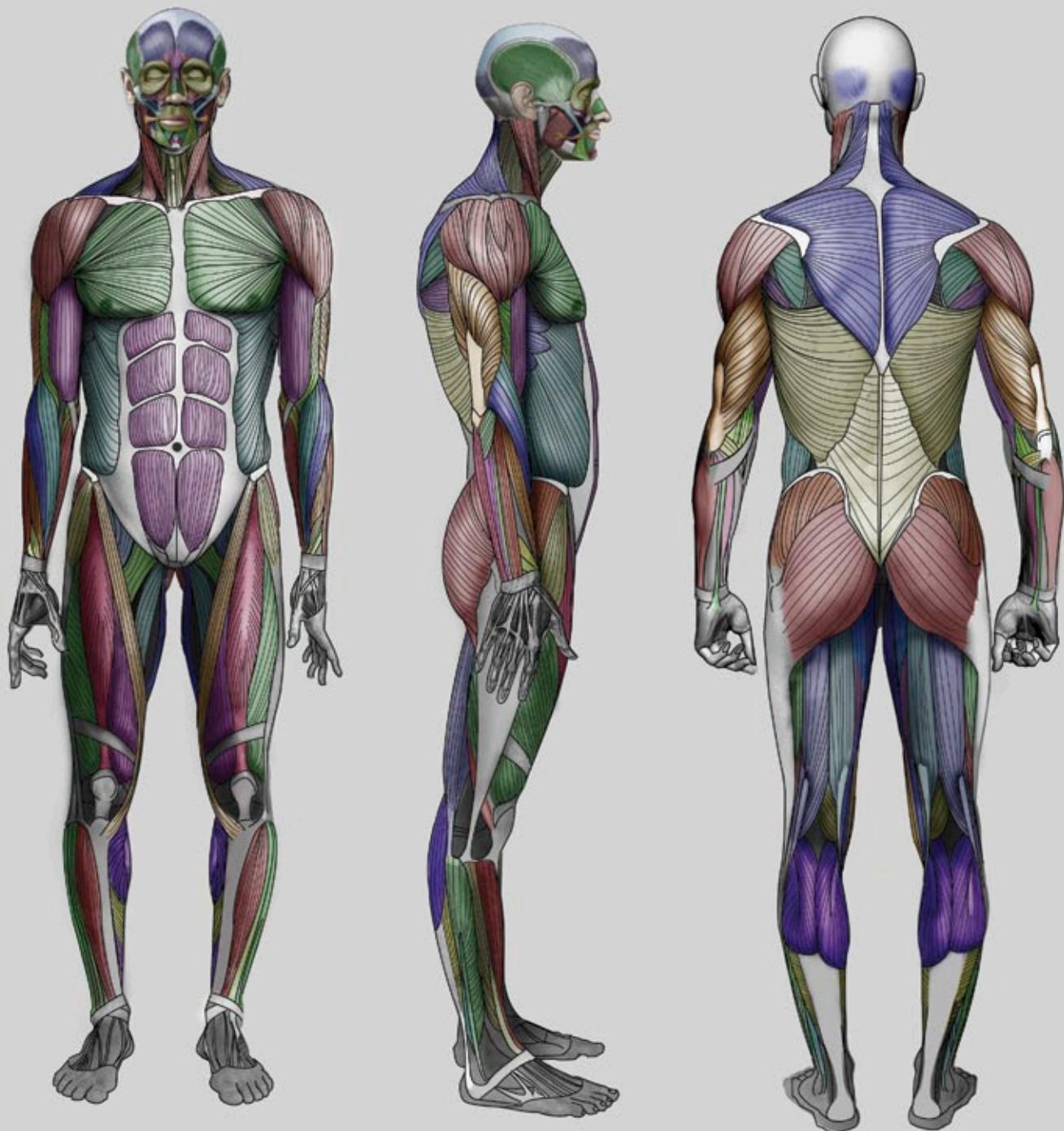


HORIZONTAL CROSS SECTIONS OF TORSO

i



ÉCORCHÉ

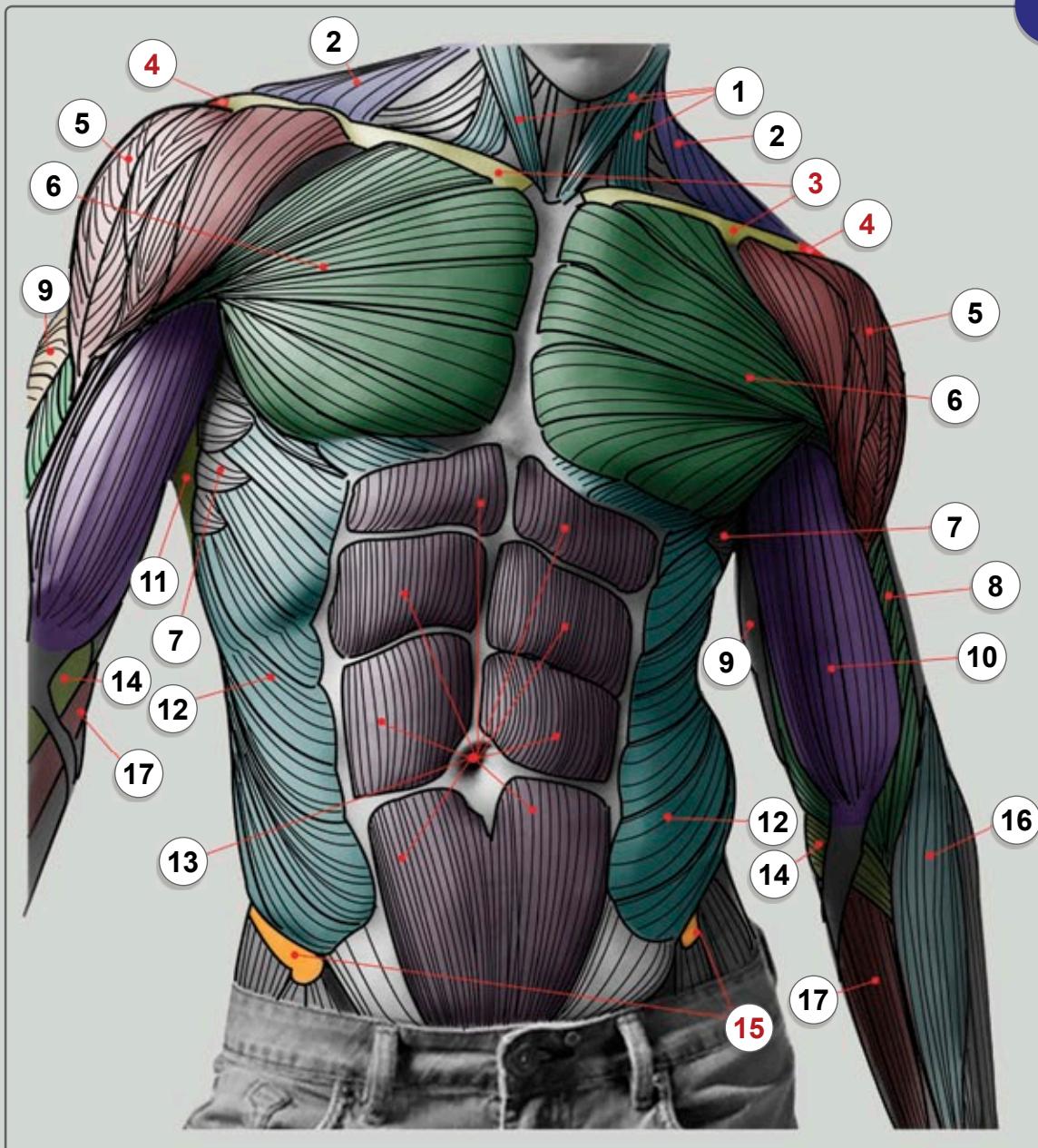


MALE FIGURE



MAIN MUSCLES AND LANDMARK POINTS OF FRONTAL TORSO

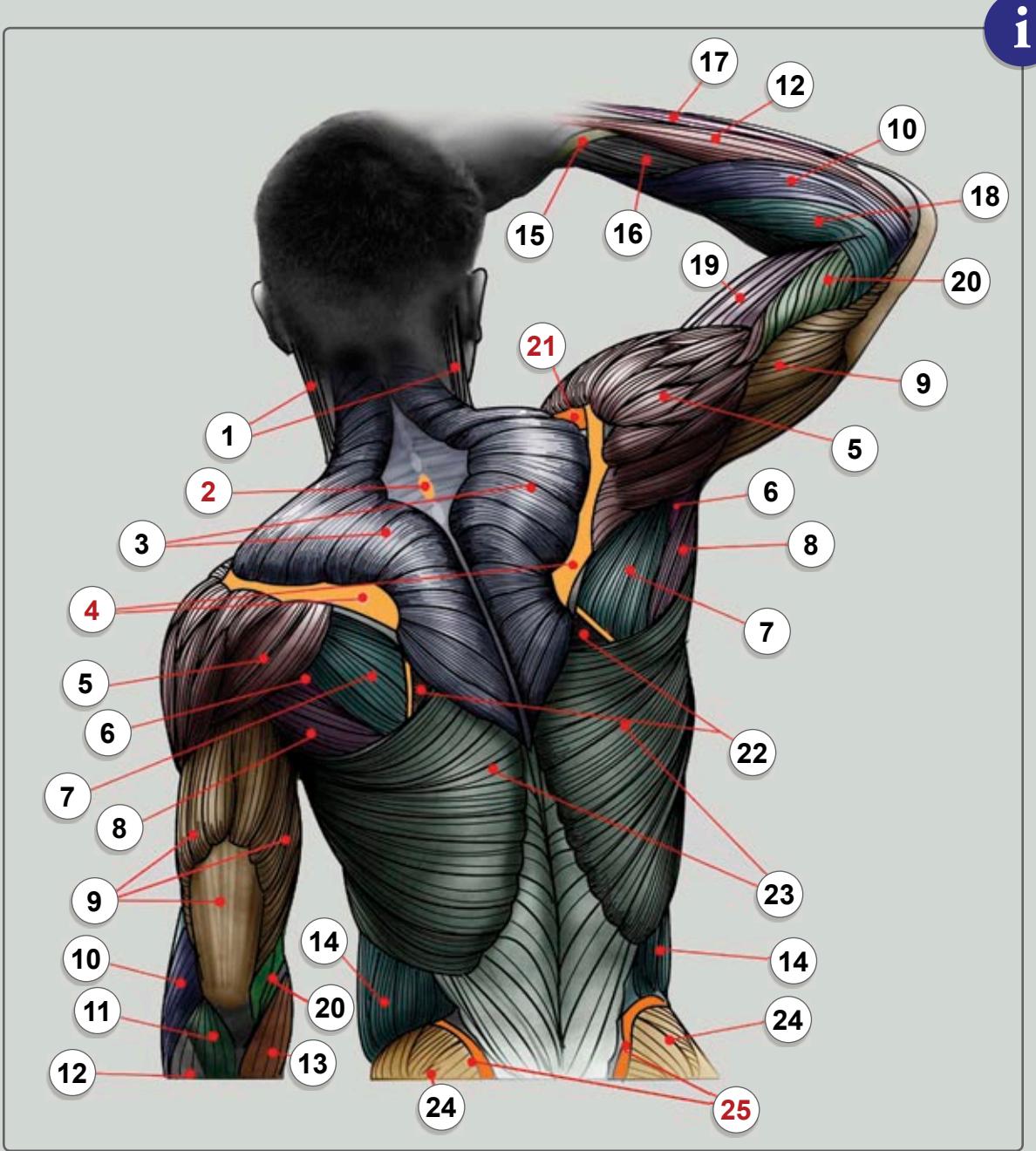
i



1 STERNOCLIDOMASTOID	7 SERRATUS ANTERIOR	13 RECTUS ABDOMINIS
2 TRAPEZIUS	8 BRACHIALIS	14 PRONATOR TERES
3 CLAVICLE	9 TRICEPS BRACHII	15 ANTERIOR SUPERIOR ILIAC SPINE
4 SHOULDER BLADE	10 BICEPS BRACHII	16 BRACHIORADIALIS
5 DELTOID	11 LATISSIMUS DORSI	17 FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS
6 PECTORALIS	12 EXTERNAL OBLIQUE	

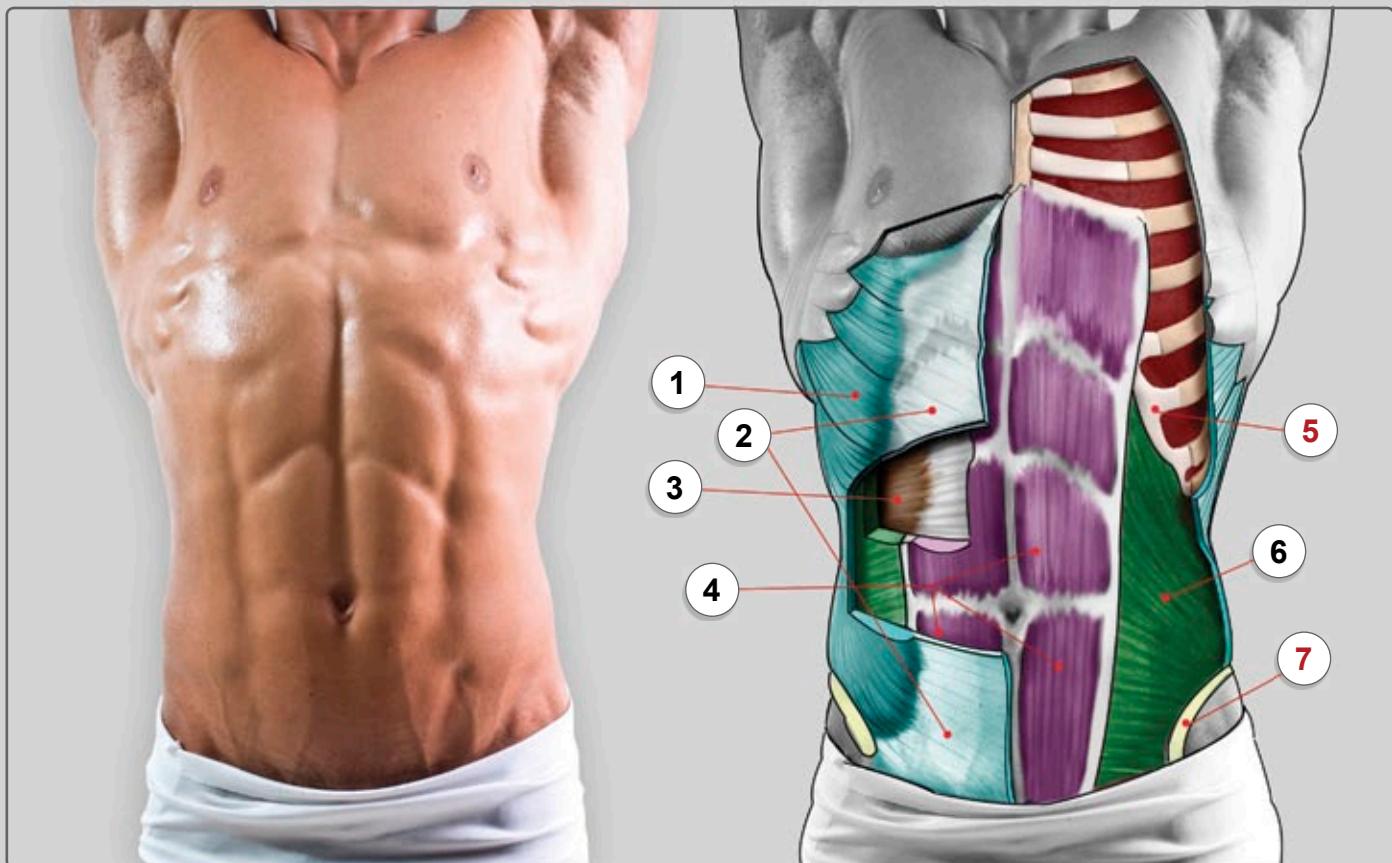
MAIN MUSCLES AND BONES OF THE BACK

i



1	STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID	10	EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS	19	BICEPS BRACHII
2	7TH VERTEBRAE	11	ANconeus	20	BRACHIALIS
3	TRAPEZIUS	12	EXTENSOR DIGITORUM	21	CLAVICLE
4	SPINE OF SCAPULA	13	FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS	22	RHOMBoid MAJOR
5	DELTOID	14	EXTERNAL OBLIQUE	23	LATISSIMUS DORSI
6	TERES MINOR	15	ABDUCTOR POLLICIS LONGUS	24	GLUTEUS MAXIMUS
7	INFRASPINATUS	16	EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS	25	POSTERIOR SUPERIOR ILIAC SPINE
8	TERES MAJOR	17	EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS		
9	TRICEPS BRACHII	18	BRACHIORADIALIS		

ABDOMINAL MUSCLES



i

- 1 EXTERNAL OBLIQUE:** LOCATED ON SIDE AND FRONT OF ABDOMEN
- 2 APONEUROSIS OF EXTERNAL OBLIQUE:**
BROAD, FLAT, TENDINOUS PORTION OF **EXTERNAL OBLIQUE** MUSCLE
- 3 TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS:** LOCATED UNDER **OBLIQUES**, IT IS THE DEEPEST OF ABDOMINAL MUSCLES AND WRAPS AROUND SPINE FOR PROTECTION AND STABILITY
- 4 RECTUS ABDOMINIS:** ALSO KNOWN AS “ABS” OR **SIX-PACK** – LOCATED ALONG FRONT OF THE ABDOMEN. THIS IS THE MOST WELL-KNOWN ABDOMINAL MUSCLE
- 5 RIB CAGE (THORACIC CAGE OR THORAX)**
- 6 INTERNAL ABDOMINAL OBLIQUE:** LOCATED UNDER **EXTERNAL OBLIQUES** AND RUNS IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION
- 7 WING OF ILIUM** – COMMONLY CALLED “HIP BONE” (ILIAC CREST)

IS A “SIX-PACK” REALLY AN “EIGHT-PACK”?



CLASSIC SCULPTURE



FITNESS



SKINLESS

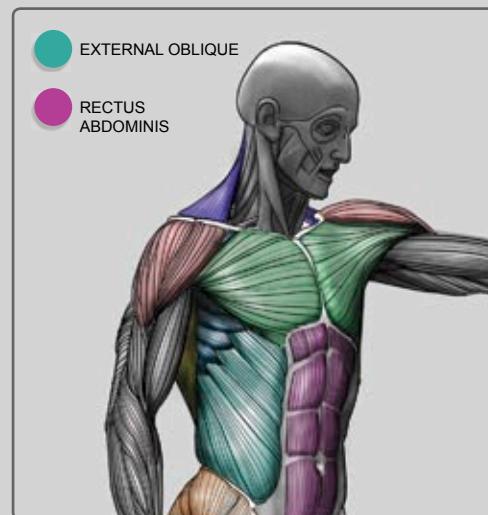
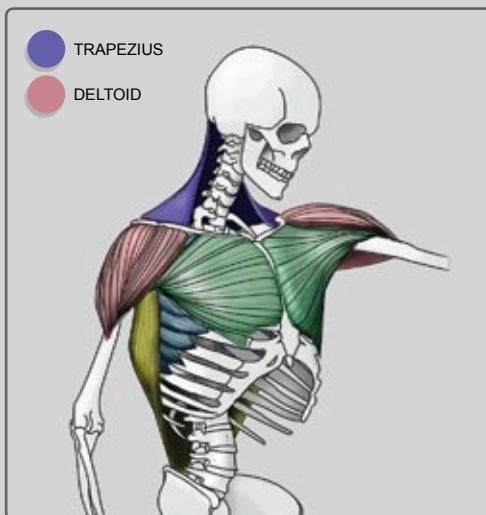
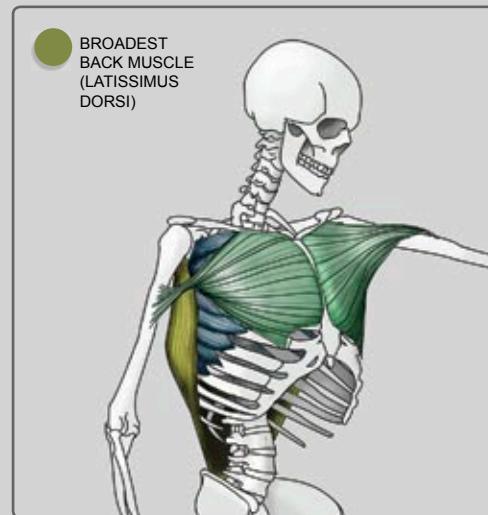
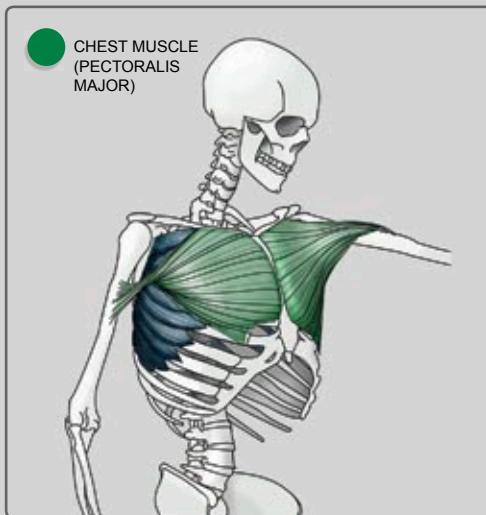
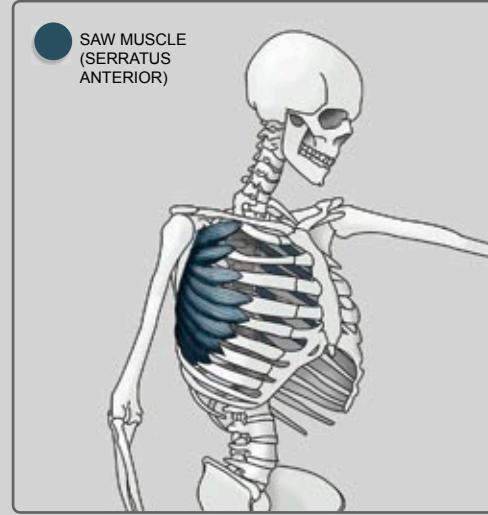
The diagram illustrates two abdominal muscle configurations:

- Left (Red Box):** Labeled with a red 'X'. It shows a six-pack configuration where the rectus abdominis muscles are divided into three columns by two vertical septae. Red arrows point from the top and bottom of each column towards a central umbilical region.
- Right (Green Box):** Labeled with a green checkmark. It shows an eight-pack configuration where the rectus abdominis muscles are divided into four columns by three vertical septae. Red arrows point from the top and bottom of each column towards the central umbilical region.

A callout on the right side shows a detailed anatomical illustration of the human torso and pelvis, highlighting the rectus abdominis muscles in red and the intercostal muscles in green. A blue circle with an orange 'i' icon is located in the top right corner of the callout area.



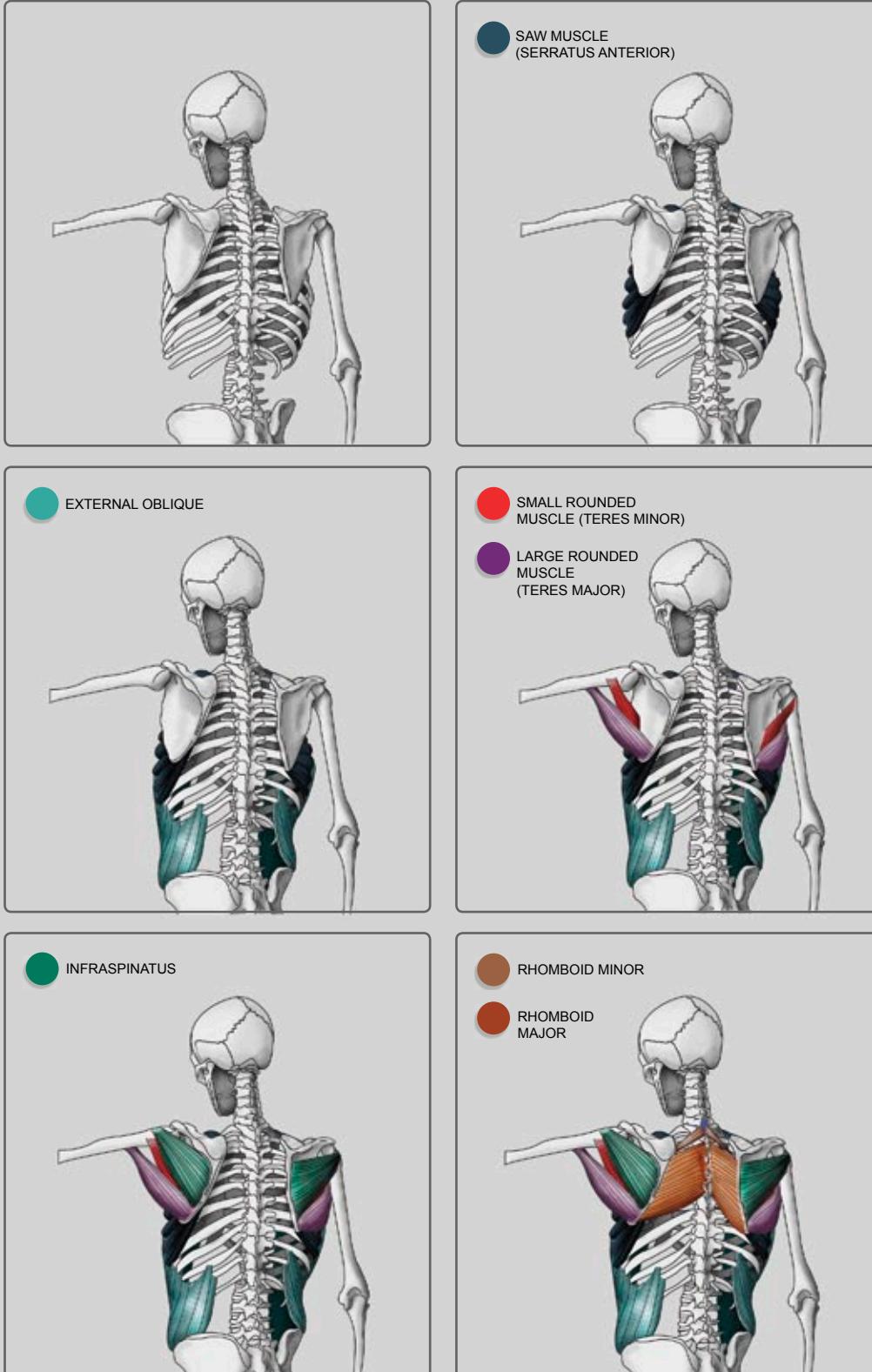
MOST IMPORTANT MUSCLES OF FRONTAL TORSO (LAYER BY LAYER)



MOST IMPORTANT BACK MUSCLES

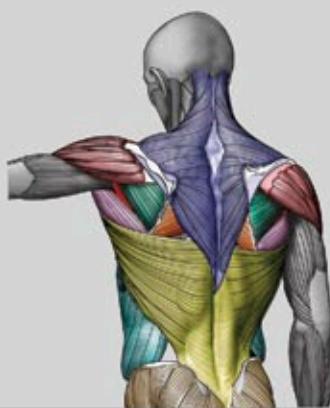
(LAYER BY LAYER)

i

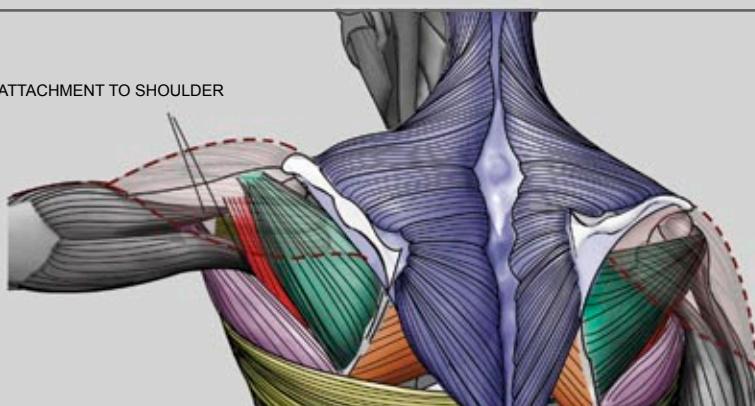


MOST IMPORTANT BACK MUSCLES
(LAYER BY LAYER)

i

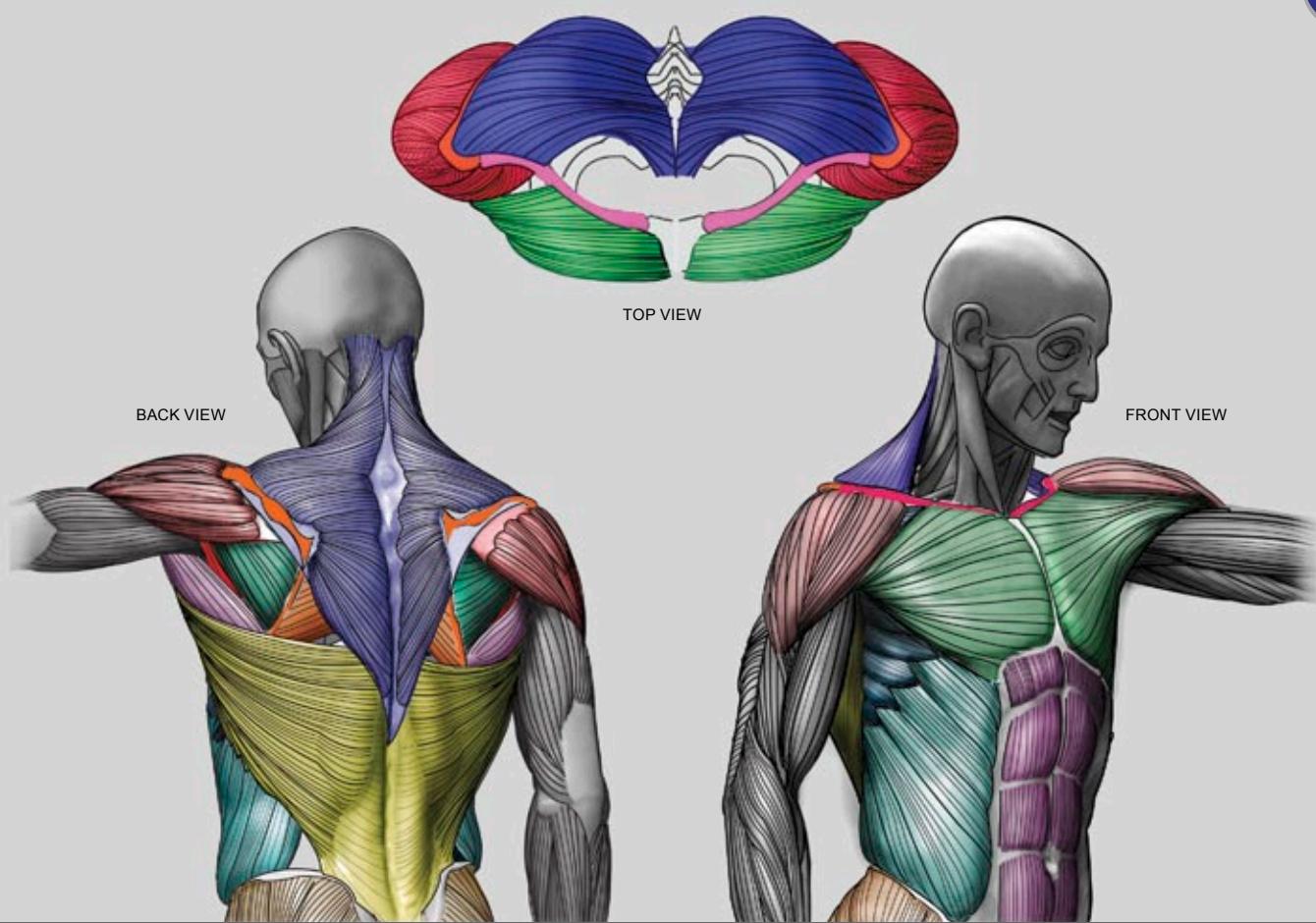
 BROADEST BACK MUSCLE (LATISSIMUS DORSI) TRAPEZIUS DELTOID BUTTOCKS (GLUTEUS MAXIMUS)

TRICEPS ATTACHMENT TO SHOULDER



CLAVICLE – SHAPE AND CONNECTIONS

i

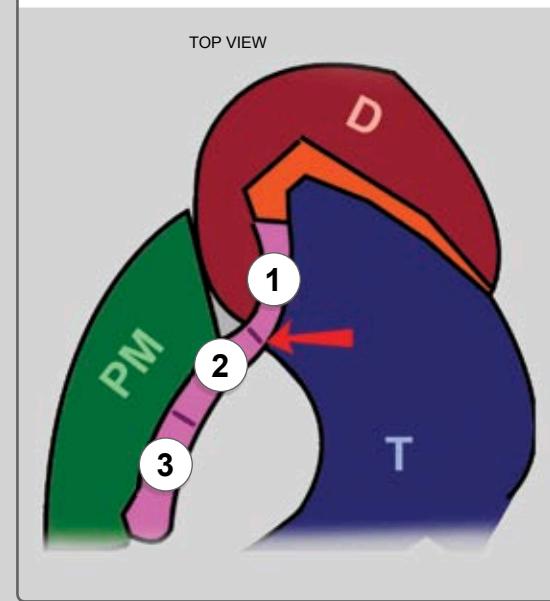
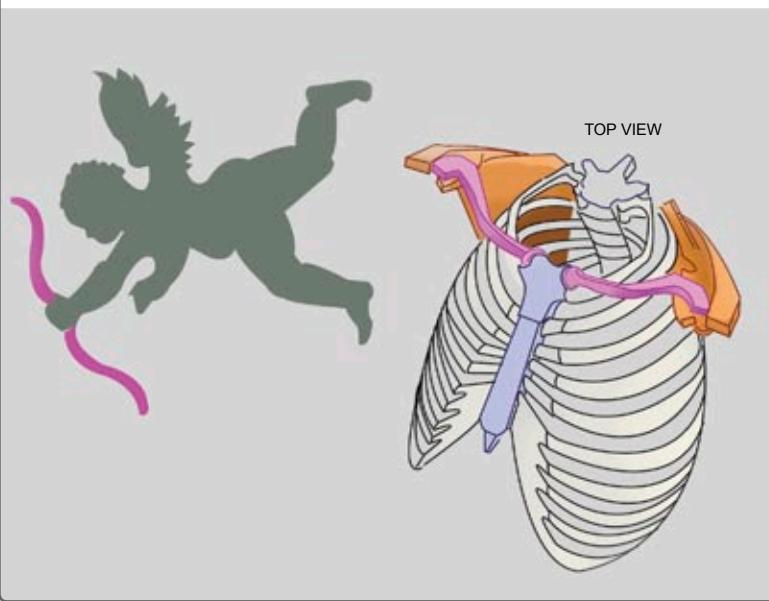


i

IF YOU LOOK AT THE CLAVICLE FROM ABOVE, YOU CAN SEE IT'S AN "S" SHAPE.

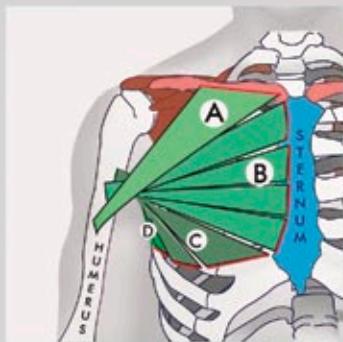


BOTH, (D) AND (T) CONNECT ON THE LATERAL THIRD OF THE CLAVICLE.



GREAT CHEST MUSCLE (PECTORALIS MAJOR)

i

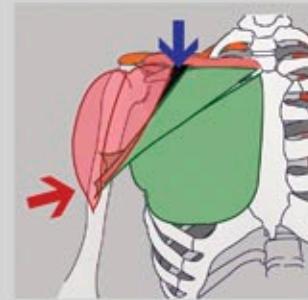


ONE END OF PM IS CONNECTED TO THE HUMERUS AND OTHER END CONNECTS:

- A: TO 3/5 OF CLAVICLE
- B: TO STERNUM BONE
- C: TO RIBS
- D: LYING ON ABDOMINAL MUSCLES

A: THIS PORTION IS OFTEN VISIBLE AS SEPARATE PART OF PM.

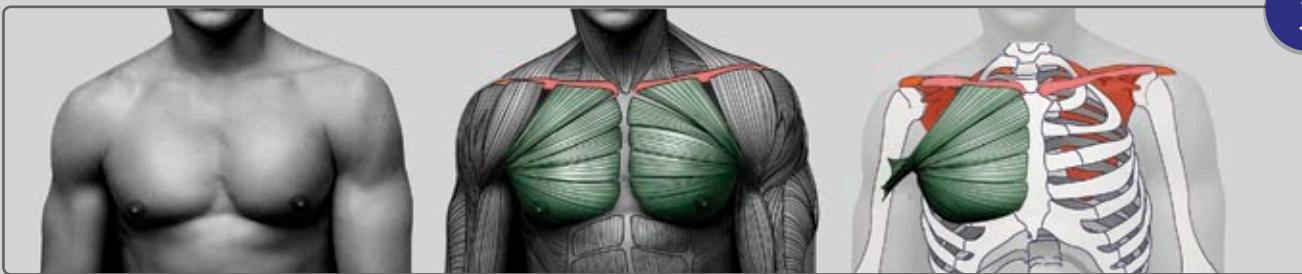
HOLLOW AREA BETWEEN PM AND DELTOID IS ALWAYS VISIBLE!



PM IS PARTIALLY COVERED BY DELTOID MUSCLE.



i

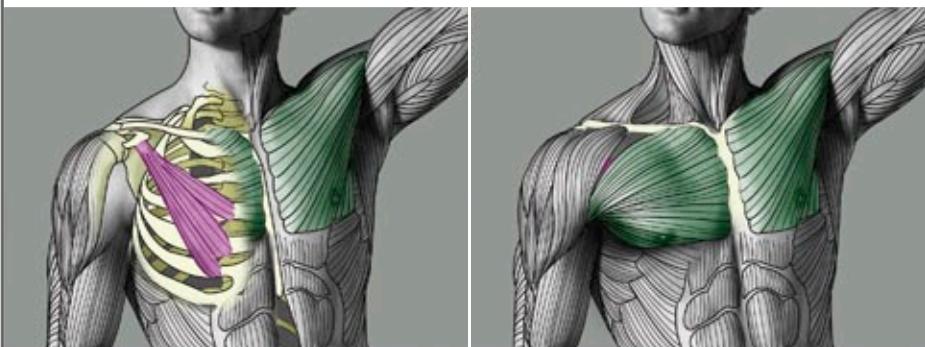


WHAT IS THIS BULGE?



i

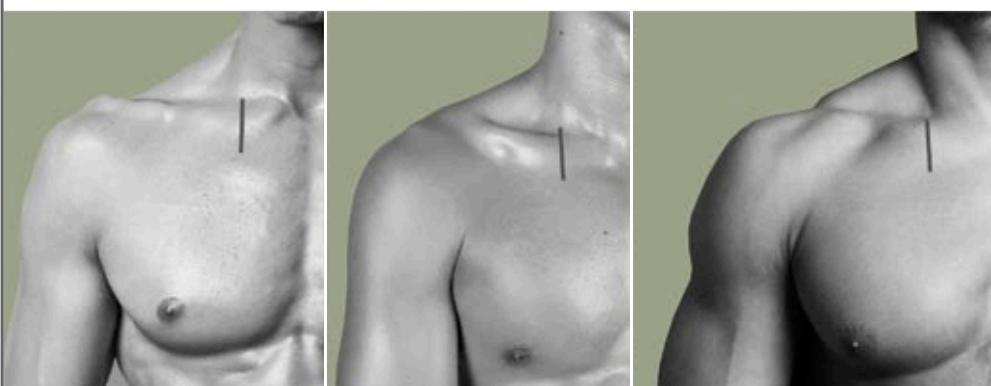
THE PECTORALIS MINOR MUSCLE PUSHING **PECTORALIS MAJOR** OUTWARD FROM UNDERNEATH.



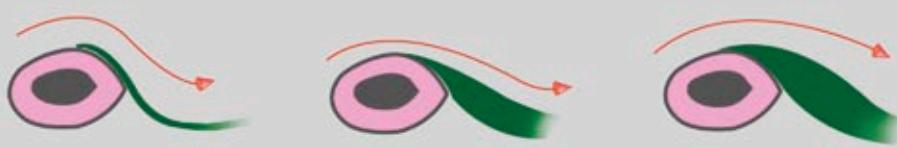
ORIGIN: STERNUM ENDS AT 3-5 RIBS
INSERTION: CORACOID PROCESS OF SCAPULA
ACTION: MOVES SHOULDER BLADE FORWARD AND DOWNWARD



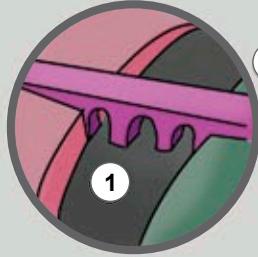
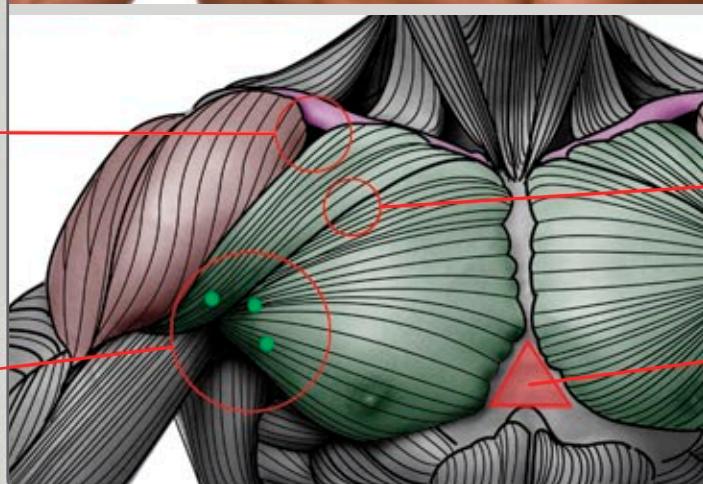
AS **CHEST MUSCLES** BECOME MORE DEVELOPED, LESS **COLLAR BONE (CLAVICLE)** IS VISIBLE.



CROSS SECTION OF **COLLAR BONE (CLAVICLE)** AND **CHEST MUSCLE (PECTORALIS MAJOR)**.



CHEST AND SHOULDER FEATURES



4

3

1 **COLLARBONE (CLAVICLE)** IS LIKE A BRIDGE OVER A VALLEY. UNDERNEATH THE COLLARBONE IS THE **INFRACLAVICULAR TRIANGLE (INFRACLAVICULAR FOSSA)**, WHICH IS A PIT BETWEEN THE CHEST MUSCLE (**PECTORALIS MAJOR**) AND SHOULDER MUSCLE (**DELTOID**). THE **COLLARBONE (CLAVICLE)** IS ALWAYS VISIBLE.

2

2 EACH BODY ●●● OF THE CHEST MUSCLE (**PECTORALIS MAJOR**) HAS DIFFERENT INSERTIONS ON **THE HUMERUS**. FIBERS CHANGE DIRECTIONS, CROSSING OVER EACH OTHER AND CREATING **MULTIPLE MASSES ON THE EDGE OF THE ARMPIT**.

1

3 SOMETIMES IN VERY MUSCULAR INDIVIDUALS, YOU CAN SEE A SEPARATION BETWEEN THE **CLAVICULAR SECTION** AND **STERNAL SECTION** OF THE CHEST MUSCLE (**PECTORALIS MAJOR**).

2

4 **BONY TRIANGLE** BETWEEN CHEST MUSCLES AND ABDOMINAL SIX-PACK.

3

4

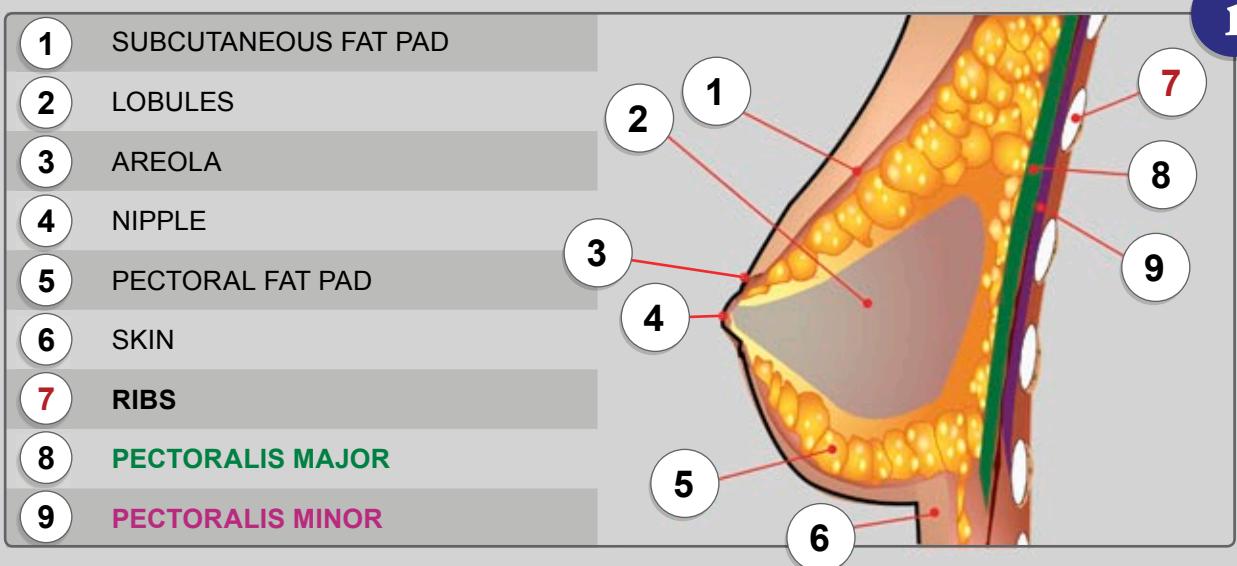
FEMALE BREAST



IMAGINING THE SEPARATION BETWEEN **BREASTS** AND **PECTORAL MUSCLES** MAY HELP YOU SCULPT THEM CORRECTLY.

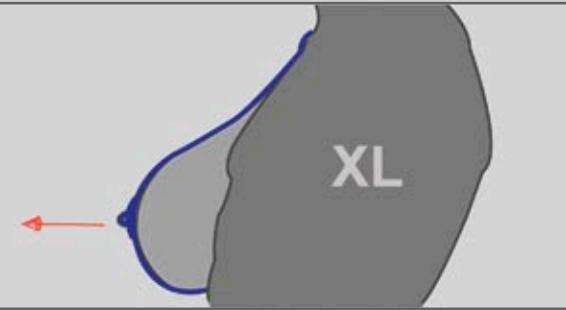
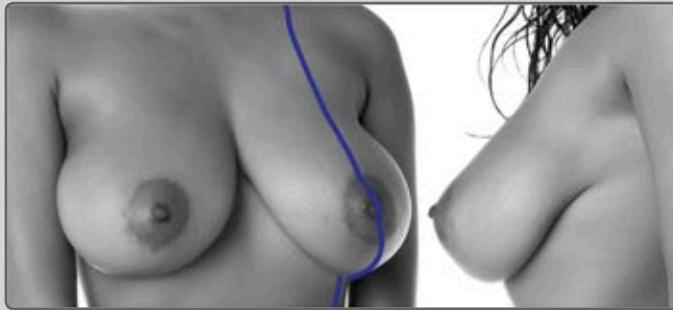
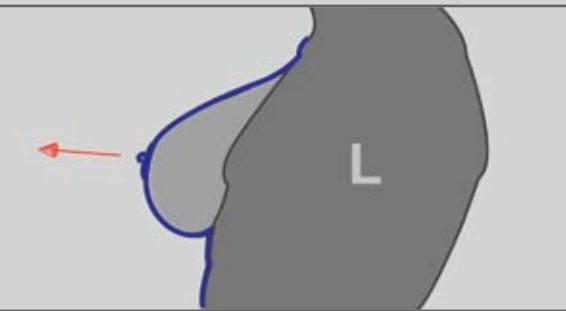
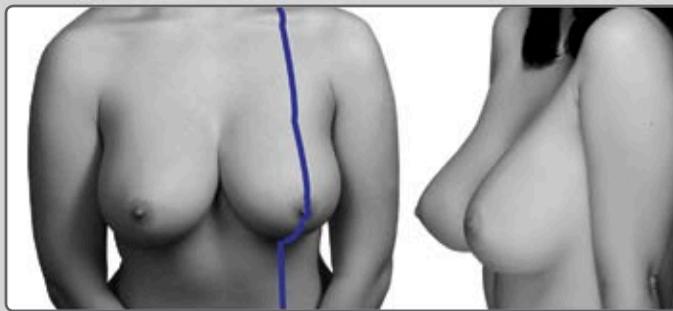
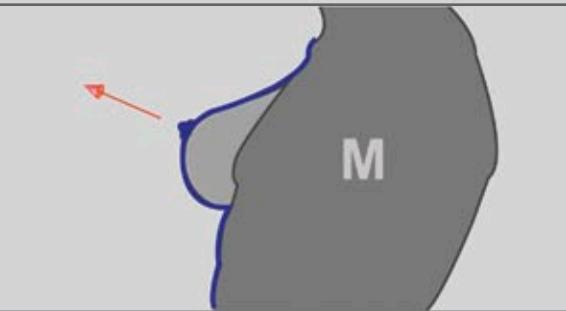
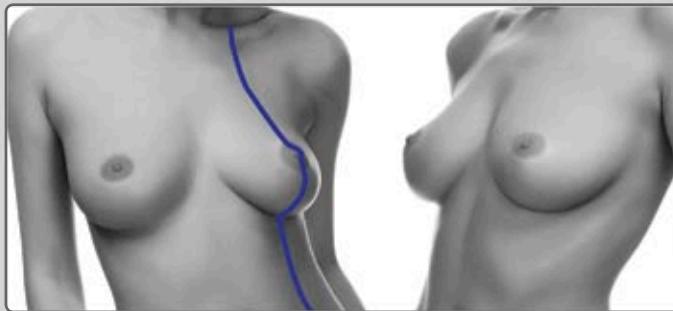
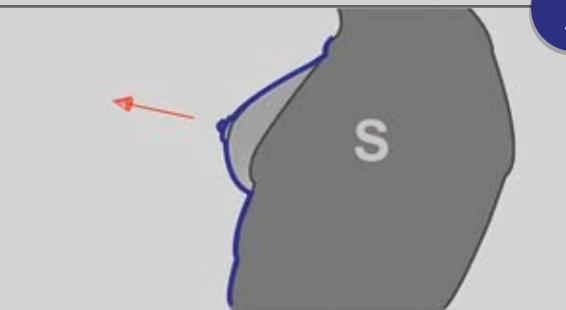
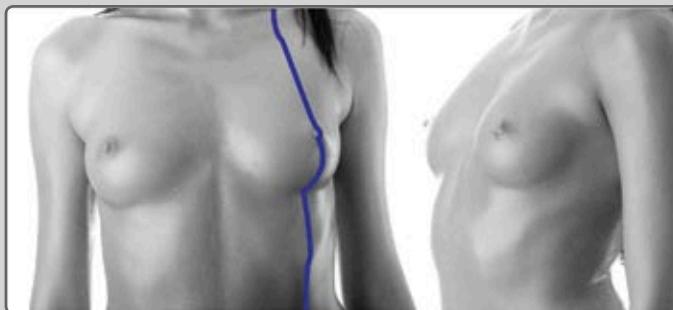


i



FEMALE BREAST ANGLES VARY DEPENDING ON SHAPE AND SIZE

i



BREAST VOLUME AND POSITIONING

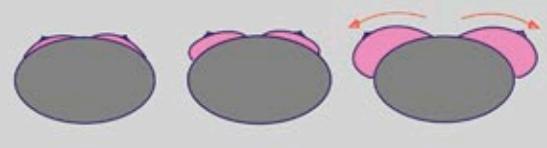
ALTHOUGH THE SHAPE CHANGES,
VOLUME REMAINS CONSTANT.



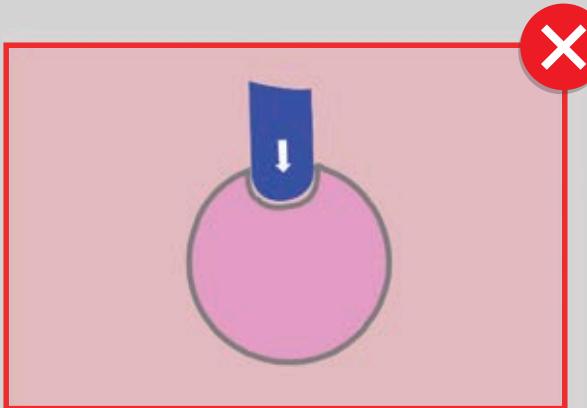
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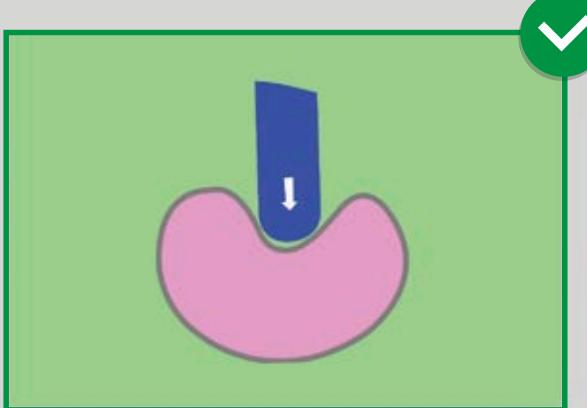
THE LARGER THE BREASTS, THE MORE THEY ARE SHAPED BY GRAVITY WHEN A WOMAN IS LYING ON HER BACK.



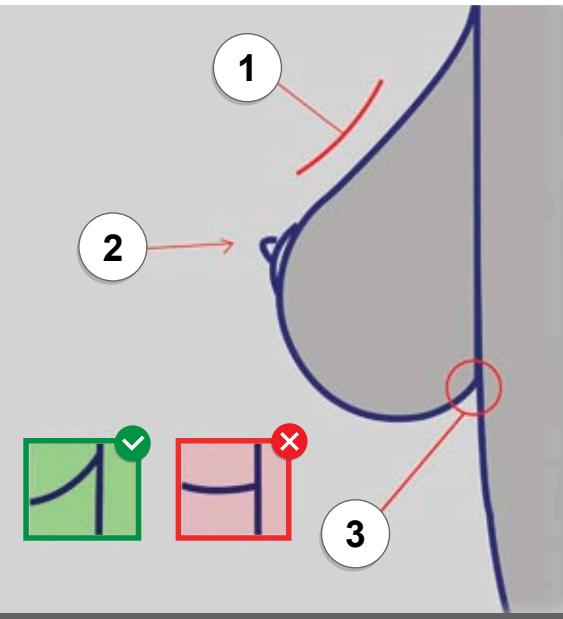
3 TIPS ON HOW TO MAKE FEMALE BREASTS LOOK YOUTHFUL.



X

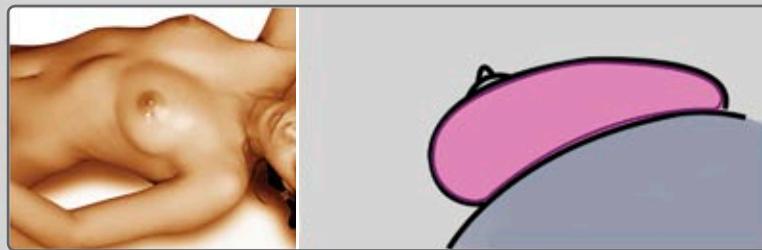
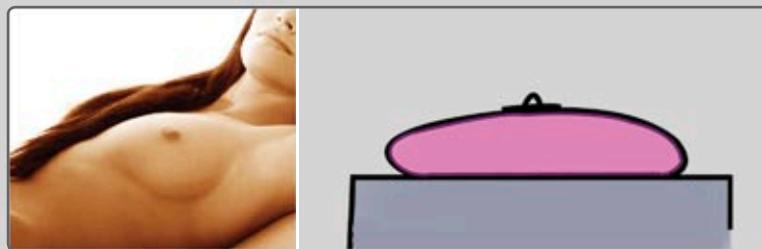
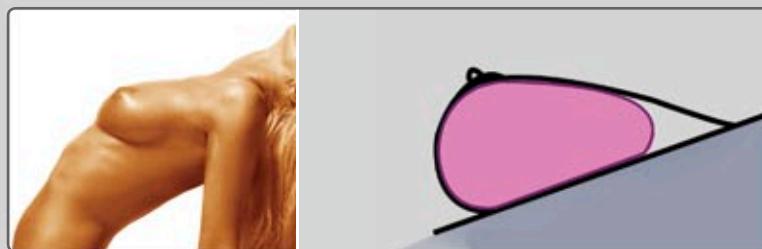
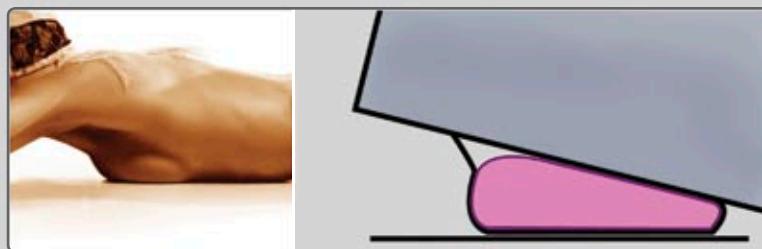
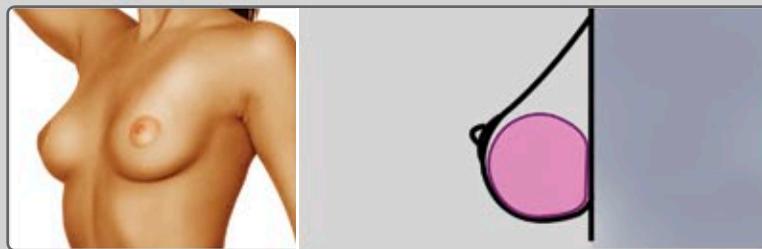


✓



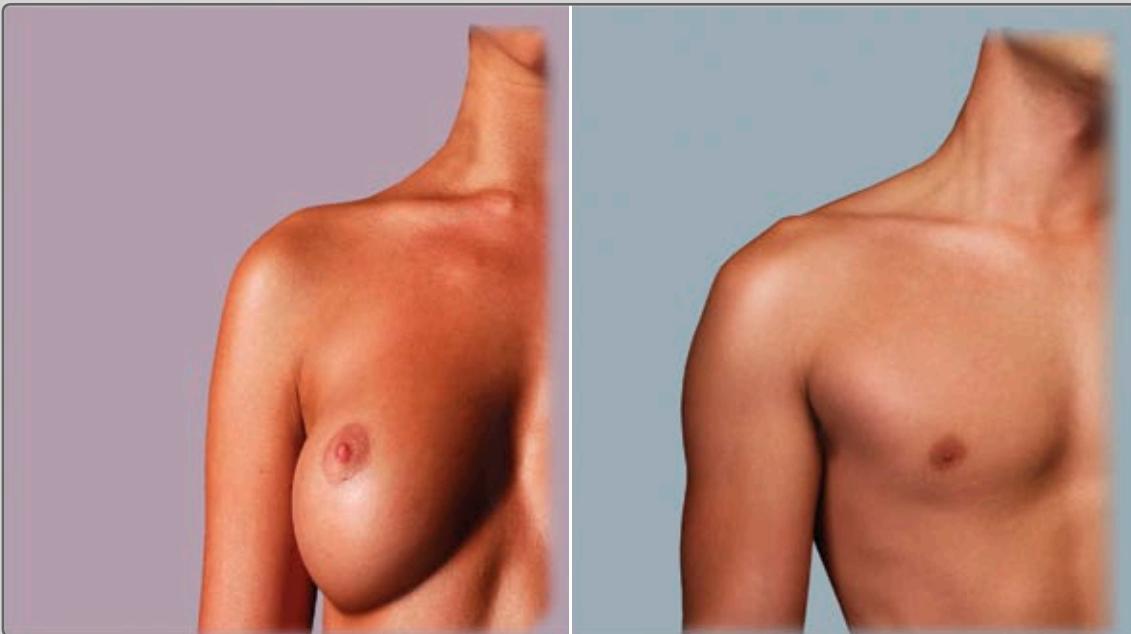
- 1 TOP SIDE: STRAIGHT OR CONCAVE, BUT NEVER CONVEX
- 2 NIPPLE POINTS UPWARD
- 3 LIFT LOWER BORDER WHERE BREAST CONNECTS TO CHEST WALL

WEIGHT AND MASS DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE BREAST

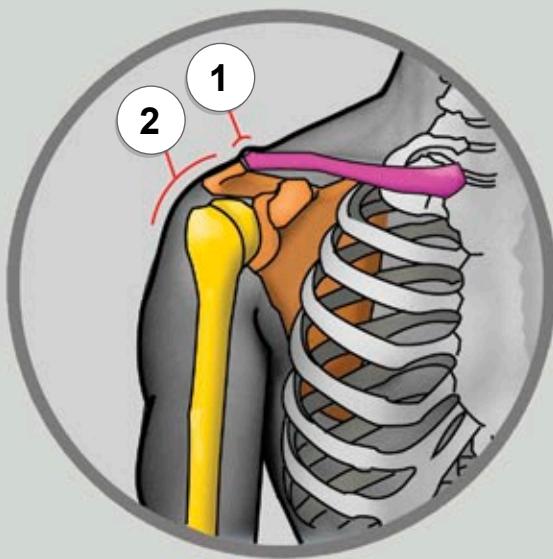


WHAT CREATES A SHOULDER'S SILHOUETTE?

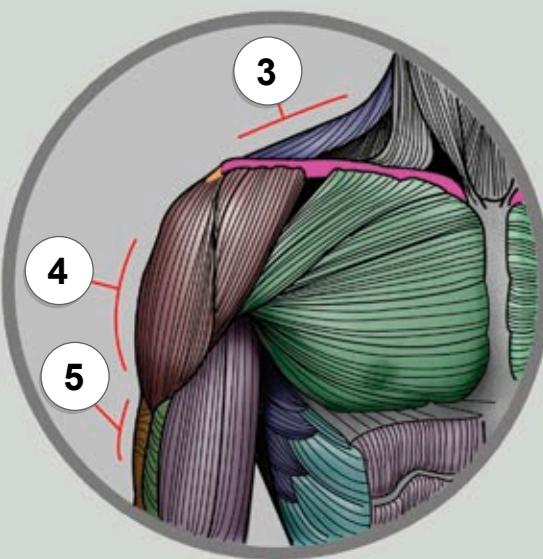
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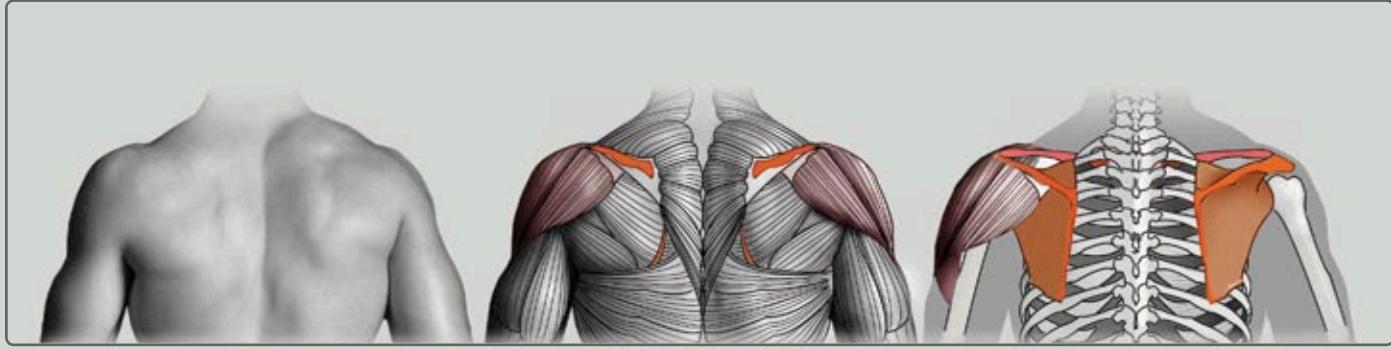
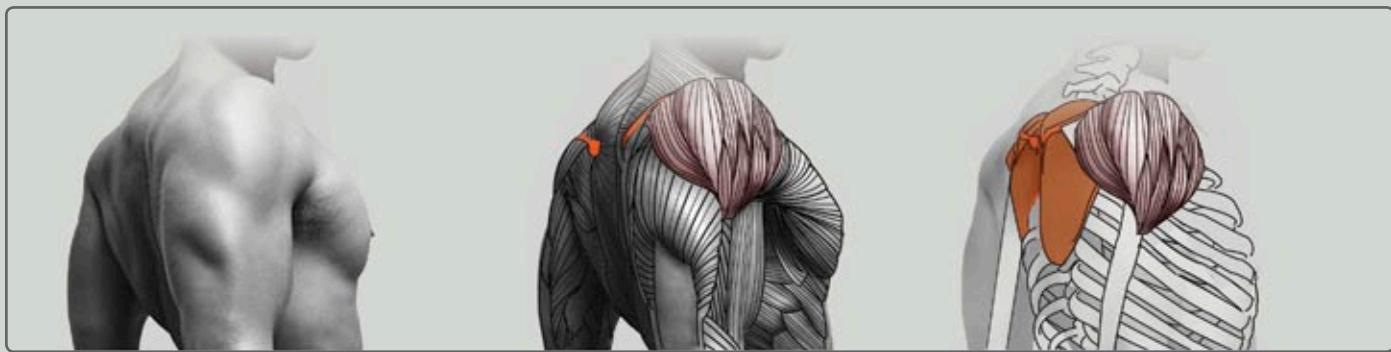
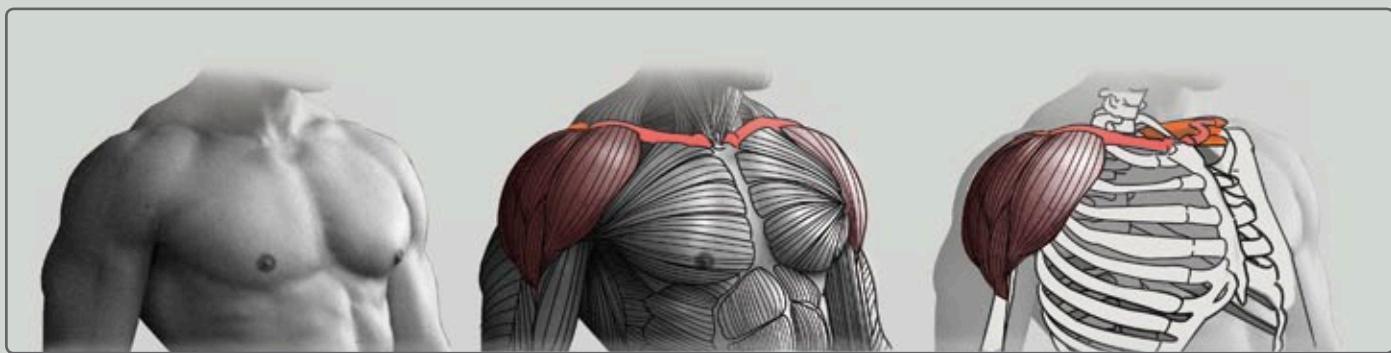
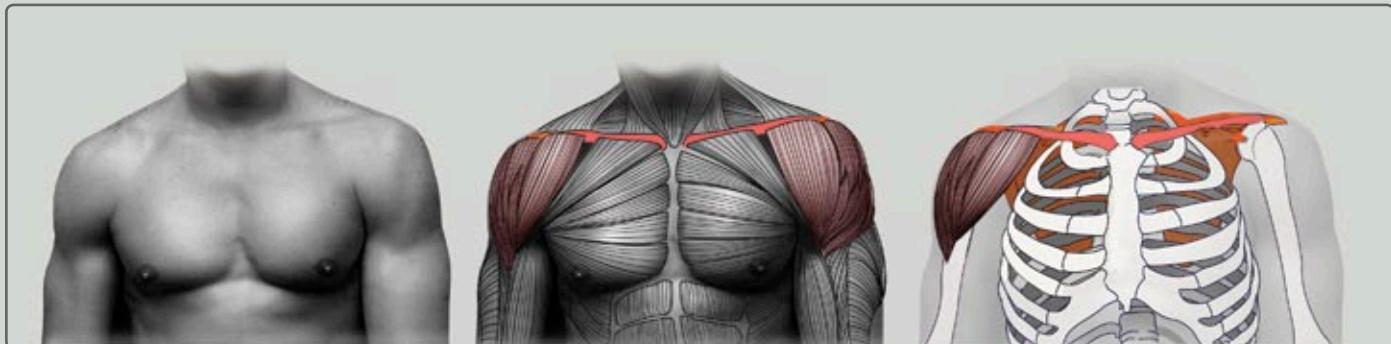
BONES



MUSCLES

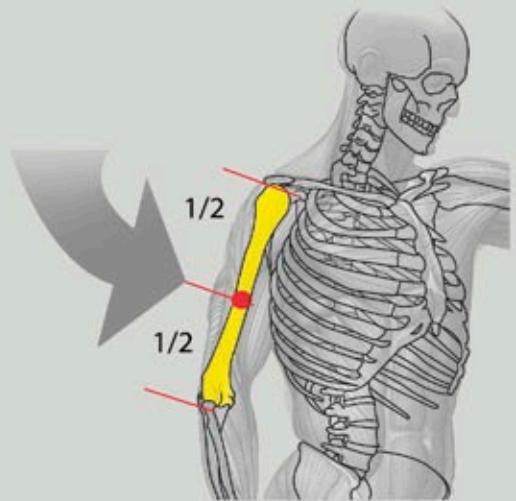
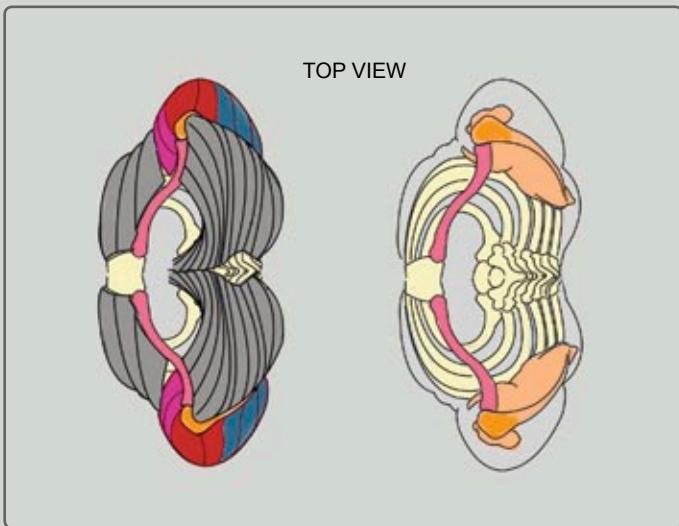
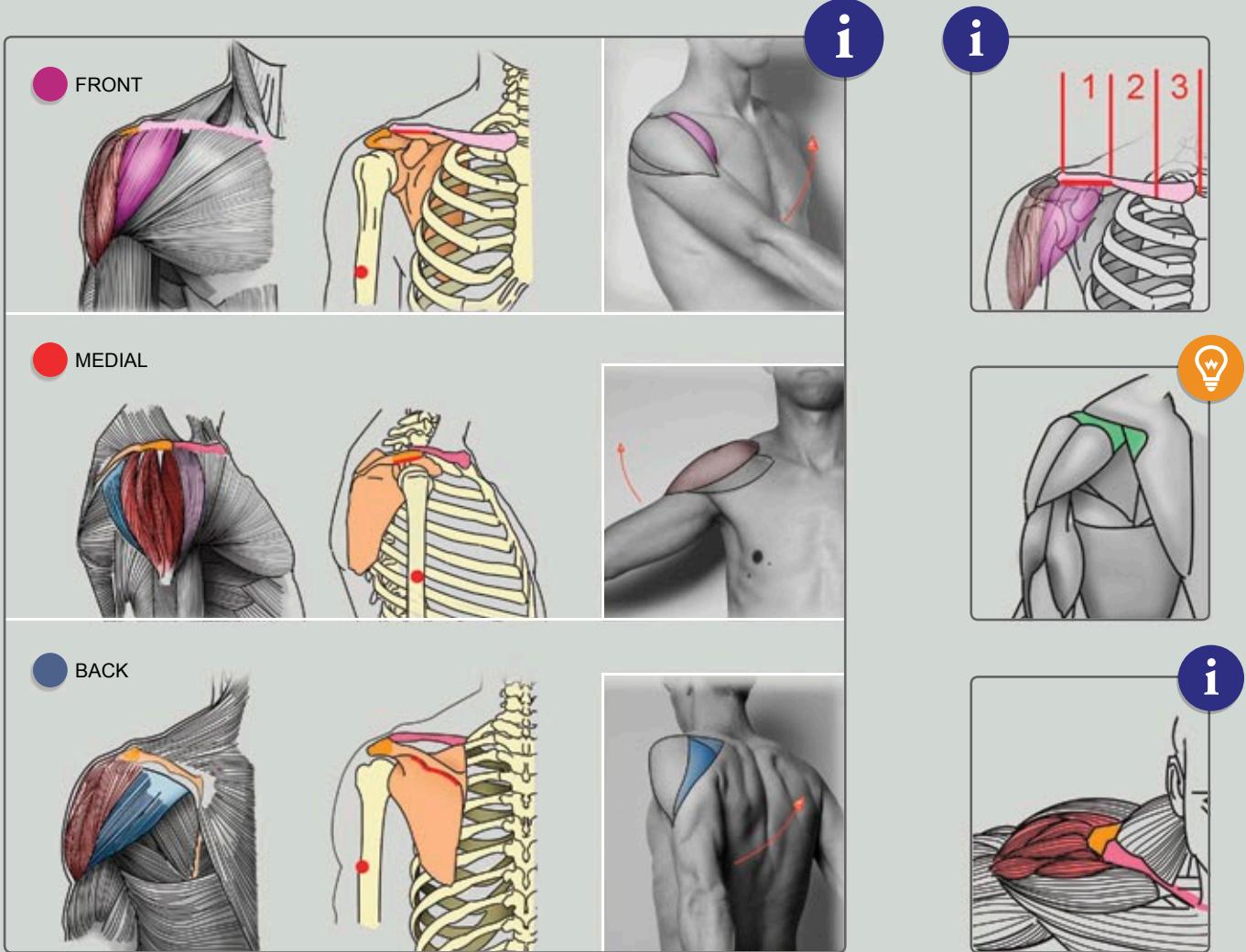


- ① LATERAL END OF **COLLARBONE (CLAVICLE)**
- ② HEAD OF **HUMERUS** PUSHES **SHOULDER MUSCLE (DELTOID)** OUTWARD.
- ③ **TRAPEZIUS**
- ④ LATERAL HEAD OF **SHOULDER MUSCLE (DELTOID)**
- ⑤ LATERAL HEAD OF **TRICEPS**

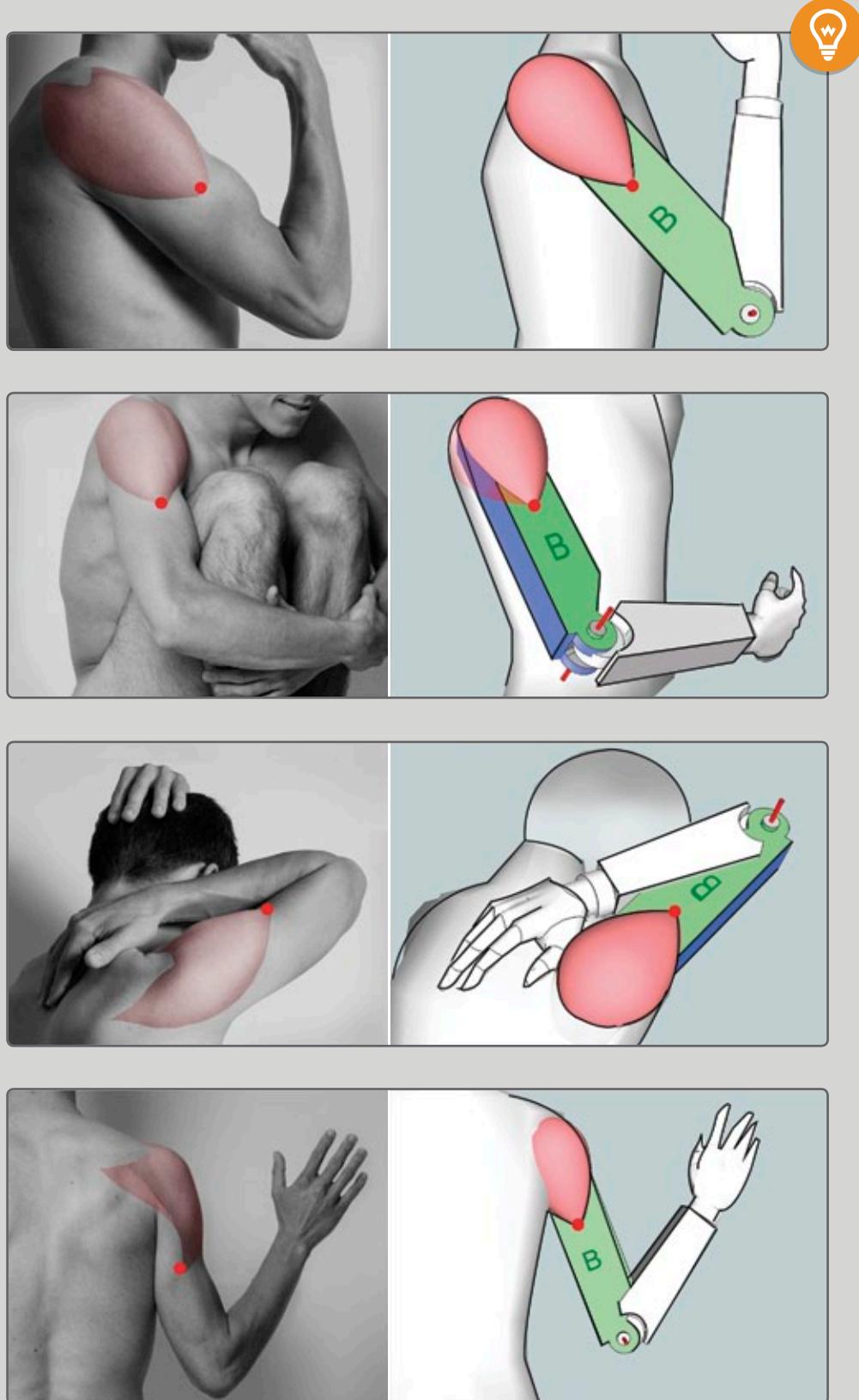
SHOULDER MUSCLE
(DELTOID)

SHOULDER MUSCLE (DELTOID) HAS 3 SECTIONS:

FRONT (ANTERIOR PART), MEDIAL (LATERAL PART) AND BACK (POSTERIOR PART)



WHICHEVER WAY YOU TURN YOUR ARM, THE DELTOID'S LOWER,
TAPERED END IS ALWAYS ON THE "B" SURFACE!

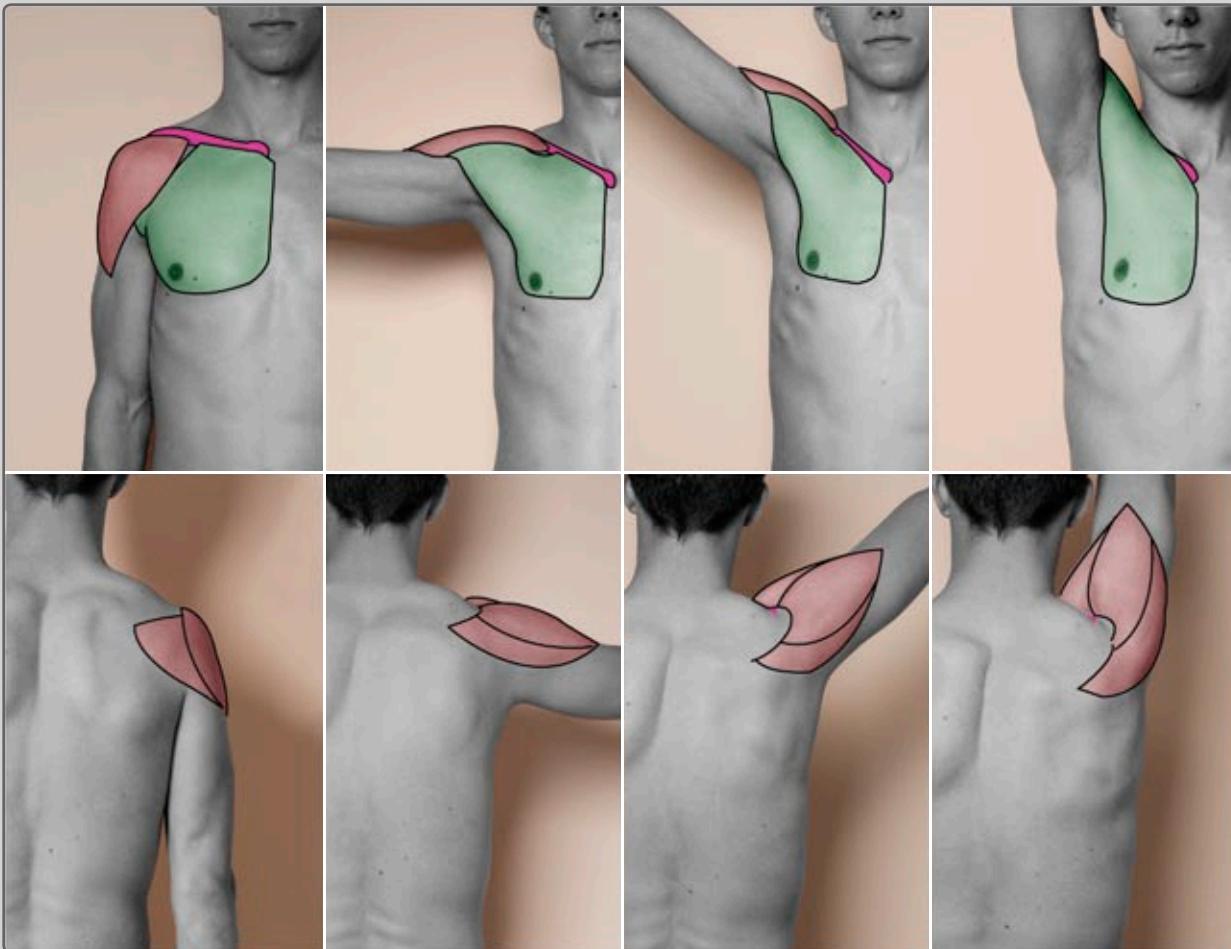
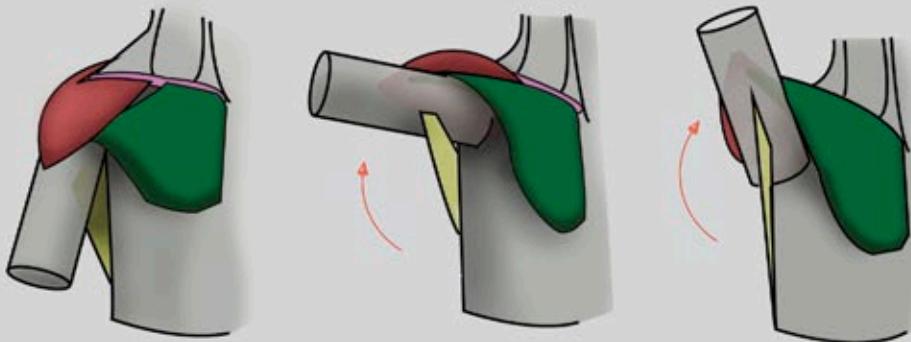


WHERE DOES IT GO?



WHERE DOES THE SHOULDER MUSCLE (DELTOID) DISAPPEAR TO WHEN THE ARM IS LIFTED UP? IT JUST TURNS TOWARD THE BACK AND YOU WILL SEE IT IF YOU LOOK FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

THE CLAVICLE IS ONLY COVERED BY SKIN. IT IS ALWAYS VISIBLE EXCEPT WHEN ARMS ARE LIFTED. THEN, THE CLAVICLE IS HIDDEN BEHIND THE GREAT CHEST MUSCLE (PECTORALIS MAJOR).



TRAPEZIUS MUSCLE

i



ORIGIN: MEDIAL SUPERIOR NUChAL LINE & EXTERNAL PROTUBERANCE OF THE SKULL

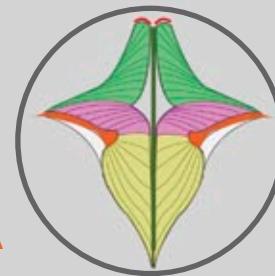
INSERTION: LATERAL CLAVICLE, ACROMION AND SPINE OF SCAPULA

ACTIONS:

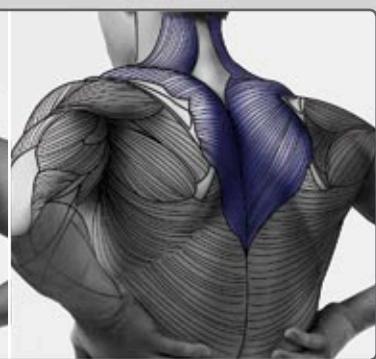
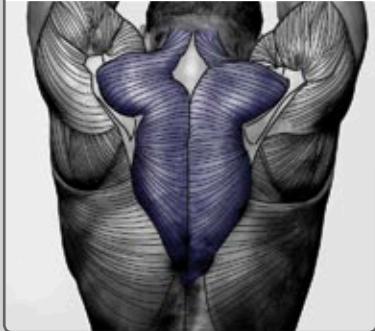
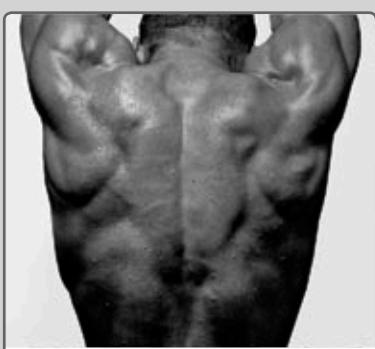
UPPER FIBERS: ELEVATE AND UPWARDLY ROTATE SCAPULA; EXTEND NECK

MIDDLE FIBERS: ADDUCT (RETRACT) SCAPULA

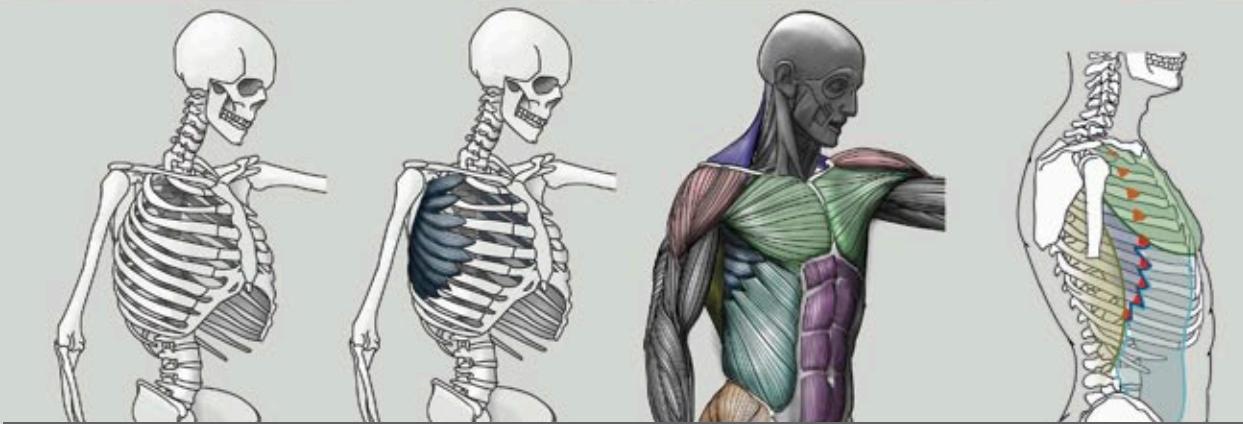
LOWER FIBERS: DEPRESS AND HELP UPPER FIBERS UPWARDLY ROTATE SCAPULA



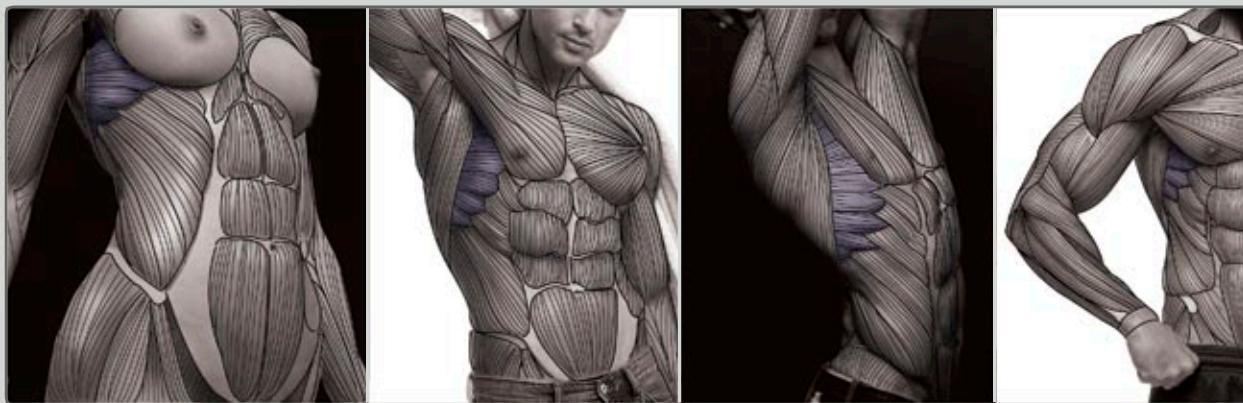
TRAPEZIUS MUSCLE



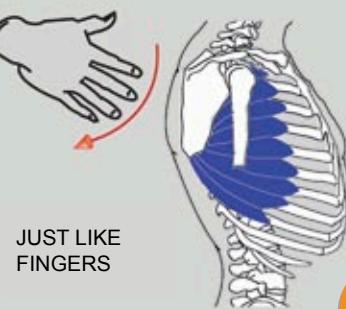
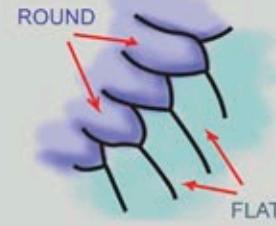
ARE THESE RIBS?



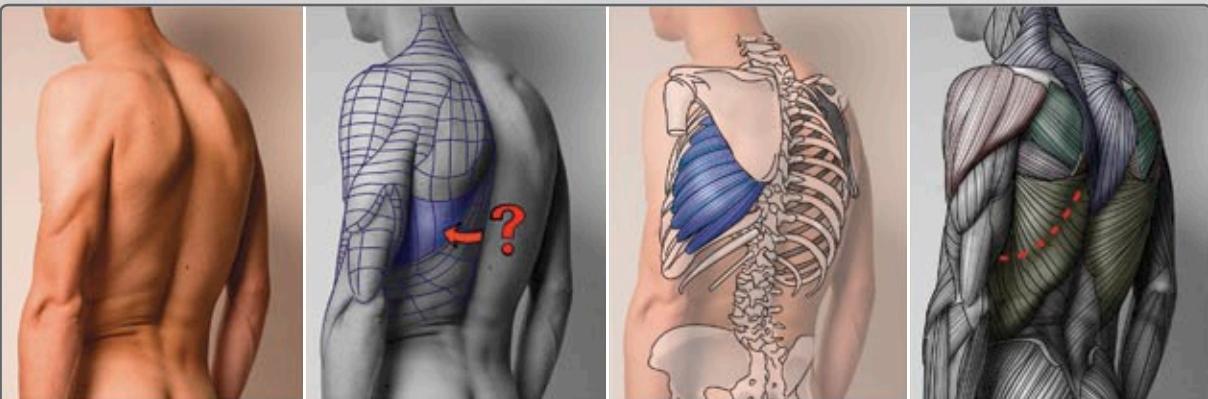
THIS IS A MUSCLE, CALLED SERRATUS ANTERIOR



IF PERSON IS SKINNY,
THEN SERRATUS IS TOO
FLAT TO BE VISIBLE.



WHAT IS THIS BULGE UNDER THE SHOULDER BLADE?

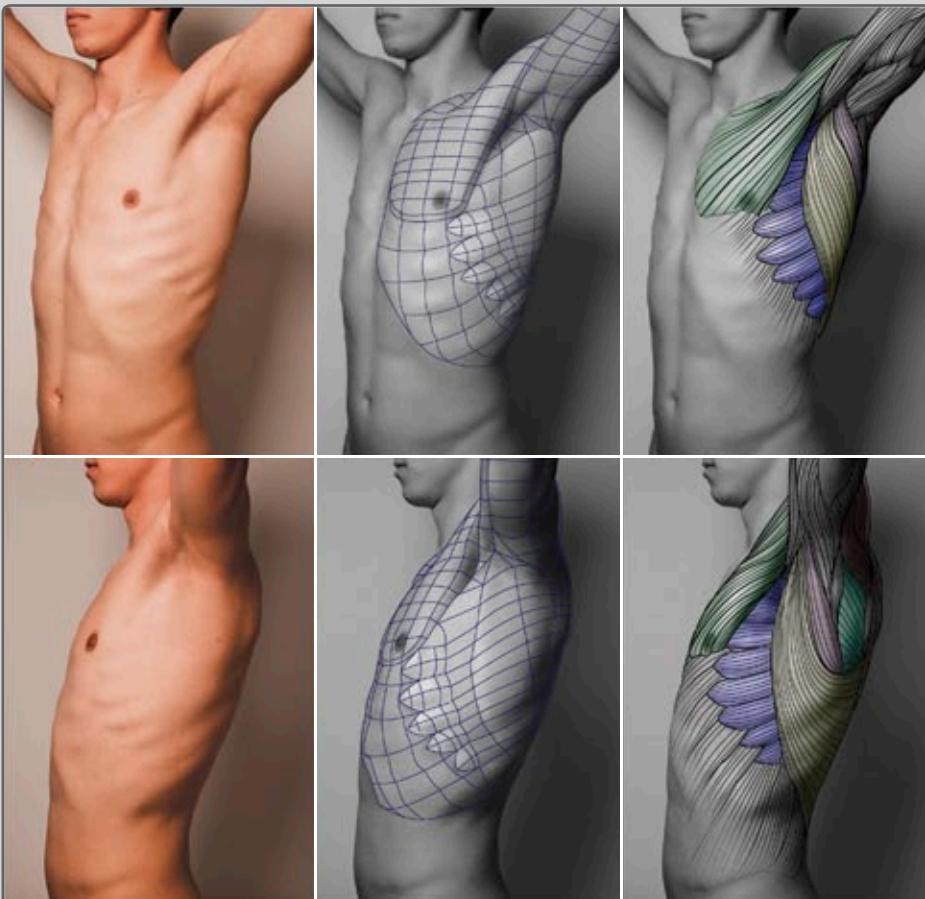


IT IS **THE SERRATUS ANTERIOR** MUSCLE, PUSHING THE **LATISSIMUS DORSI** OUTWARD FROM BENEATH.

i

SERRATUS ANTERIOR IS A MUSCLE THAT ORIGINATES ON THE SURFACES OF THE **1ST TO 8TH RIBS** ON THE LATERAL CHEST AND INSERTS ALONG THE ENTIRE ANTERIOR LENGTH OF THE MEDIAL BORDER OF THE SCAPULA.

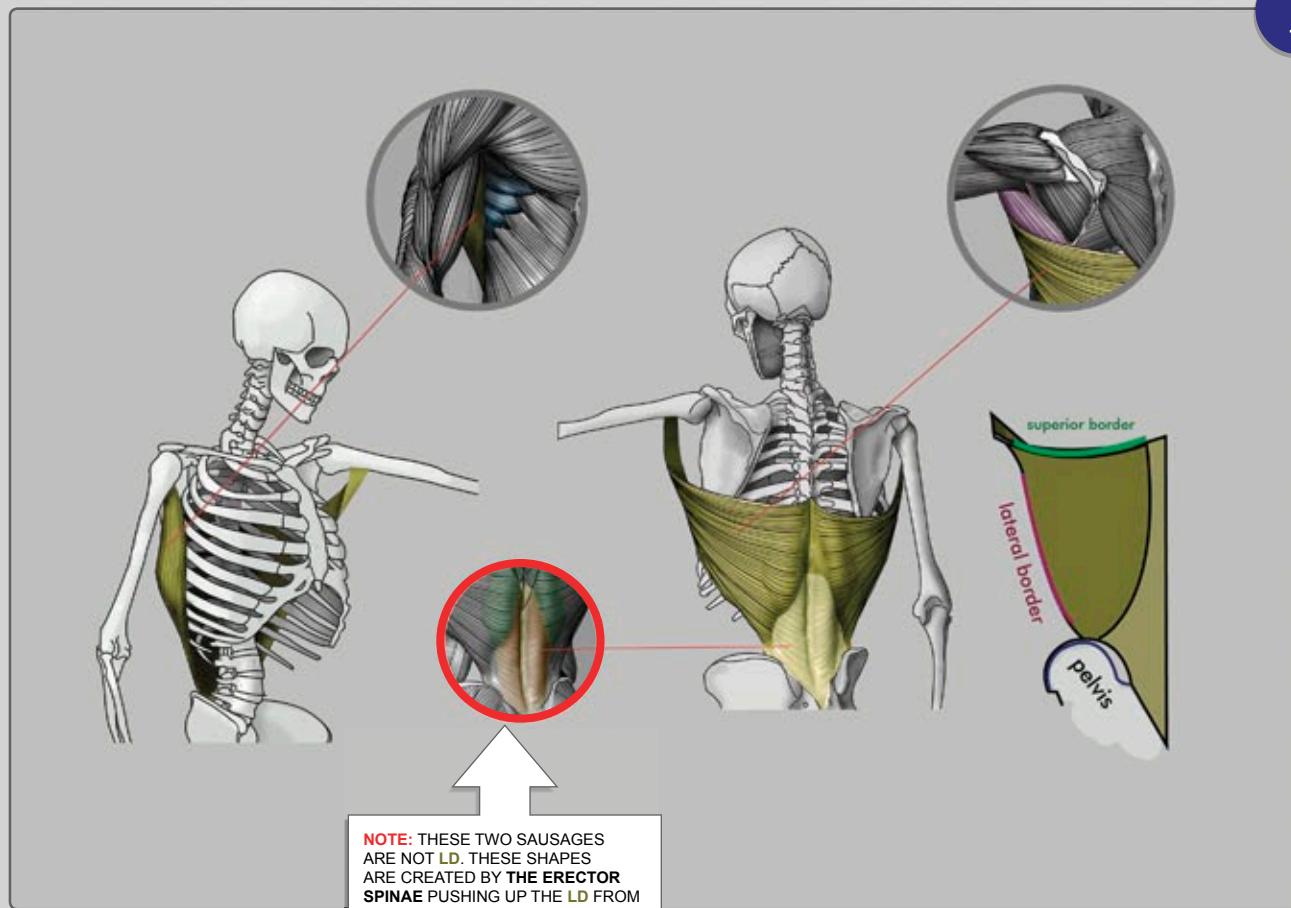
1/4 AND SIDE VIEW



BROADEST MUSCLE OF THE BACK

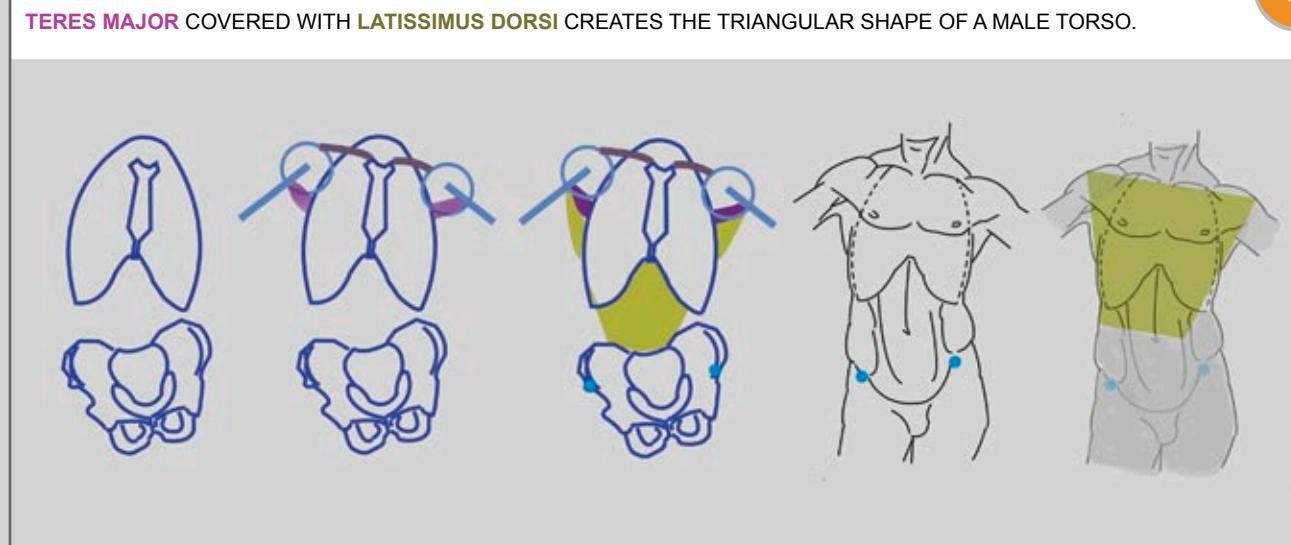
(LATISSIMUS DORSI – LD)

i

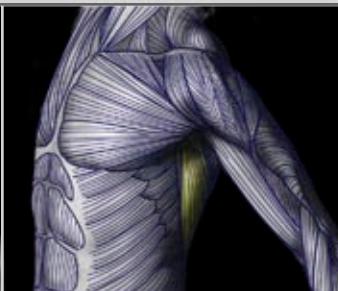
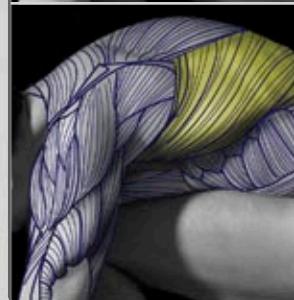
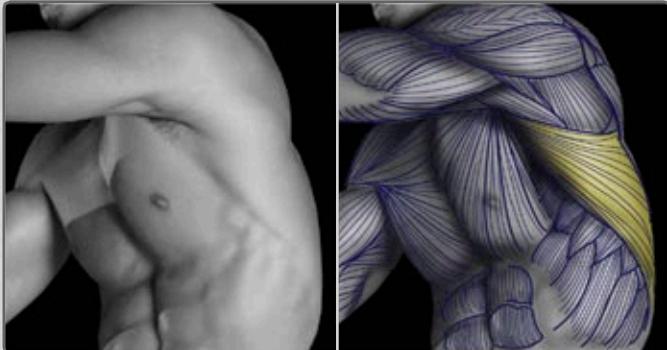
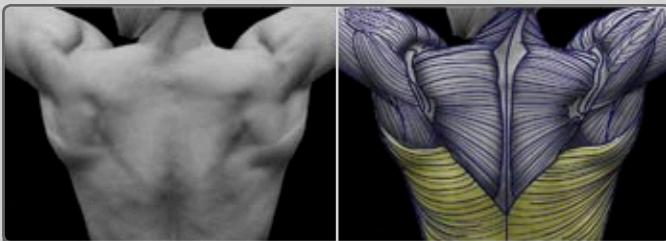


!

TERES MAJOR COVERED WITH LATISSIMUS DORSI CREATES THE TRIANGULAR SHAPE OF A MALE TORSO.

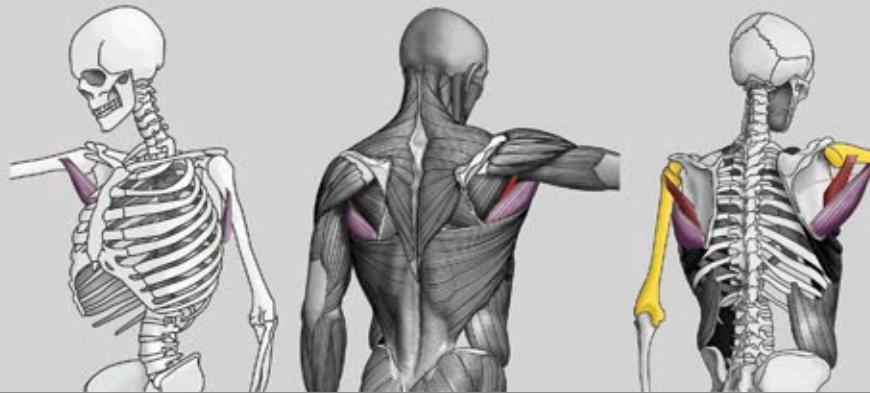


IDENTIFY THE BROADEST MUSCLE OF THE BACK! (LATISSIMUS DORSI)



GREAT ROUND MUSCLE (TERES MAJOR TMA), LITTLE ROUND MUSCLE (TERES MINOR TMI) AND INFRASPINATUS MUSCLE (IS)

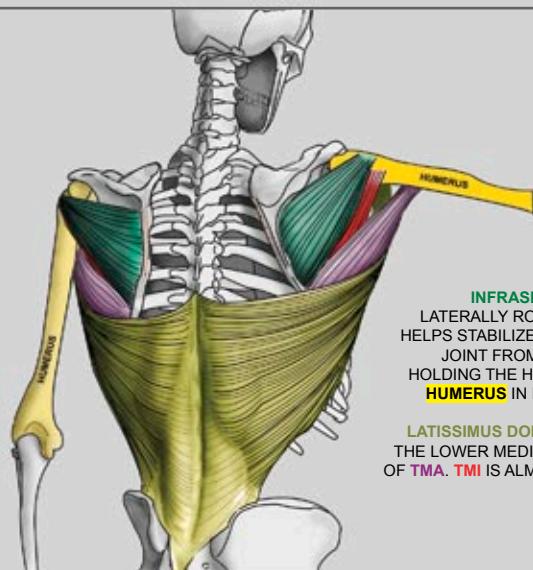
i



ACTIONS: ADDUCTS AND MEDIAL ROTATES ARM; EXTENDS A FLEXED ARM.

NOTE: **TMA** AND **TMI** BOTH ADDUCT THE ARM, BUT ARE ANTAGONISTS FOR ROTATION OF **THE HUMERUS**. **TMA** ROTATES IT TOWARDS THE BODY; **TMI** ROTATES IT TO THE SIDE.

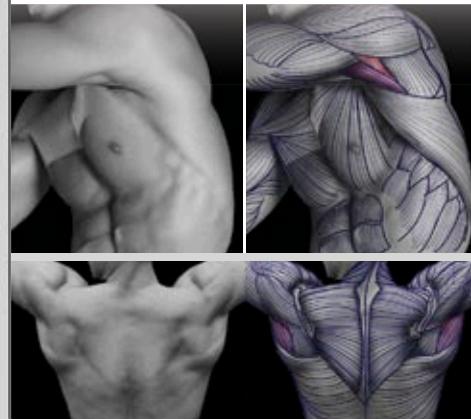
i



INFRASPINATUS (IS)
LATERALLY ROTATES ARM;
HELPS STABILIZE SHOULDER
JOINT FROM BEHIND BY
HOLDING THE HEAD OF **THE
HUMERUS** IN ITS SOCKET.

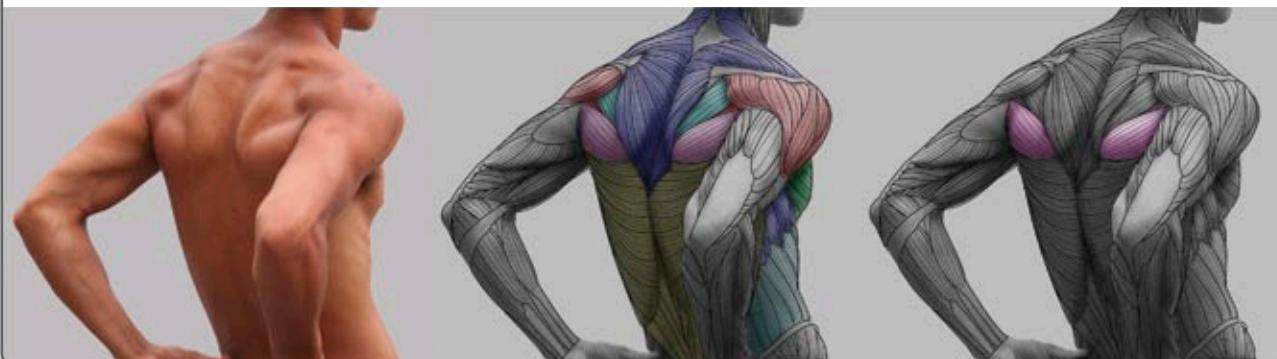
LATISSIMUS DORSI COVERS
THE LOWER MEDIAL PORTION
OF **TMA**. **TMI** IS ALMOST NEVER
VISIBLE.

TMI IS ALMOST NEVER VISIBLE.

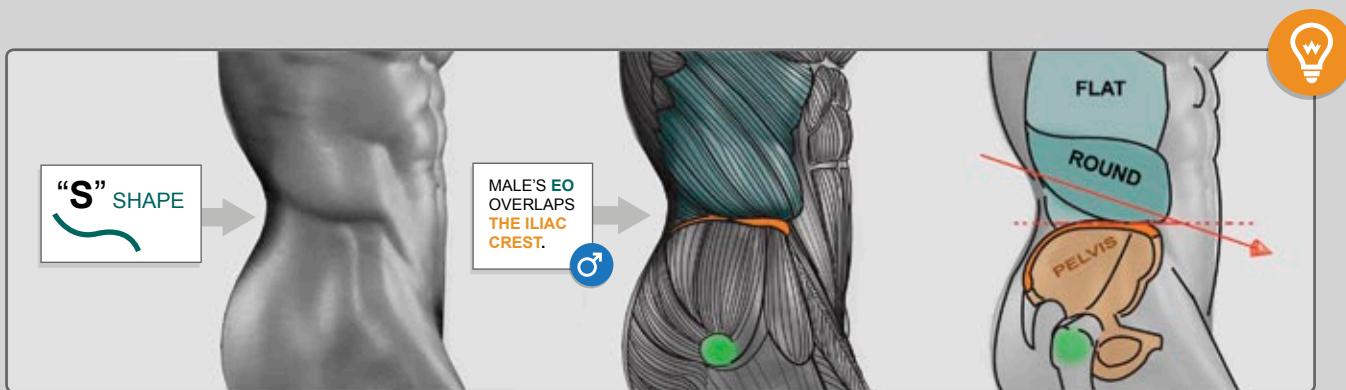
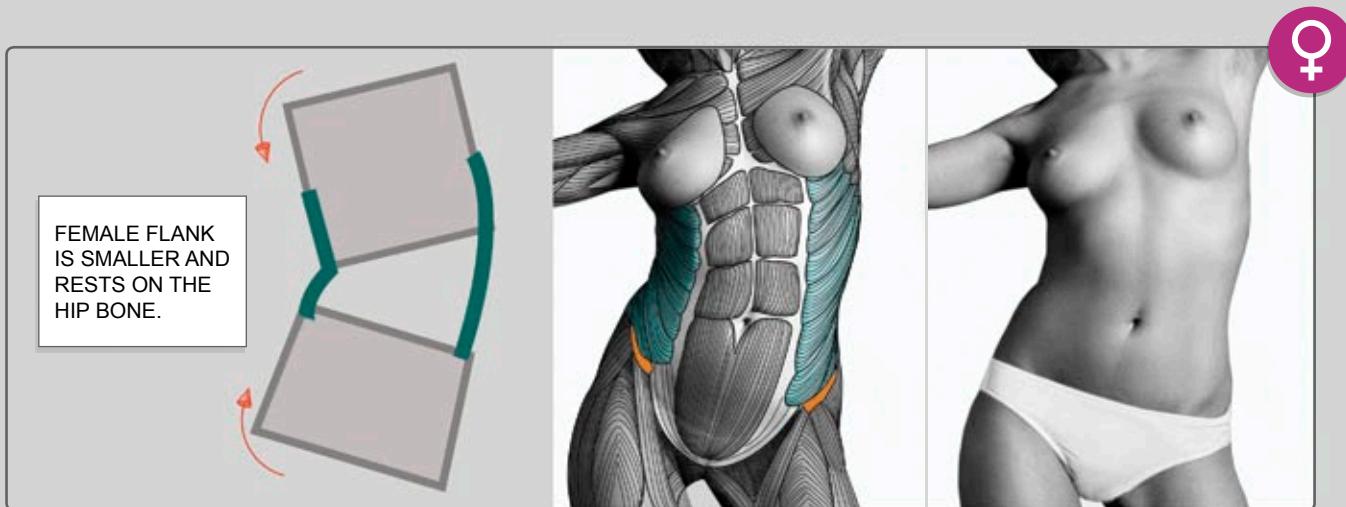
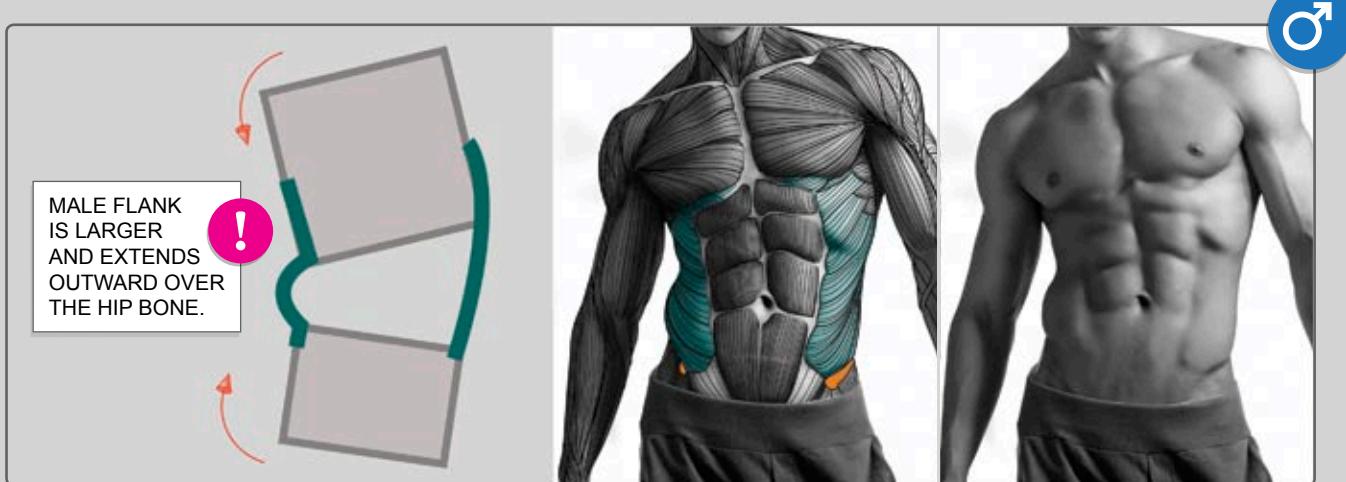


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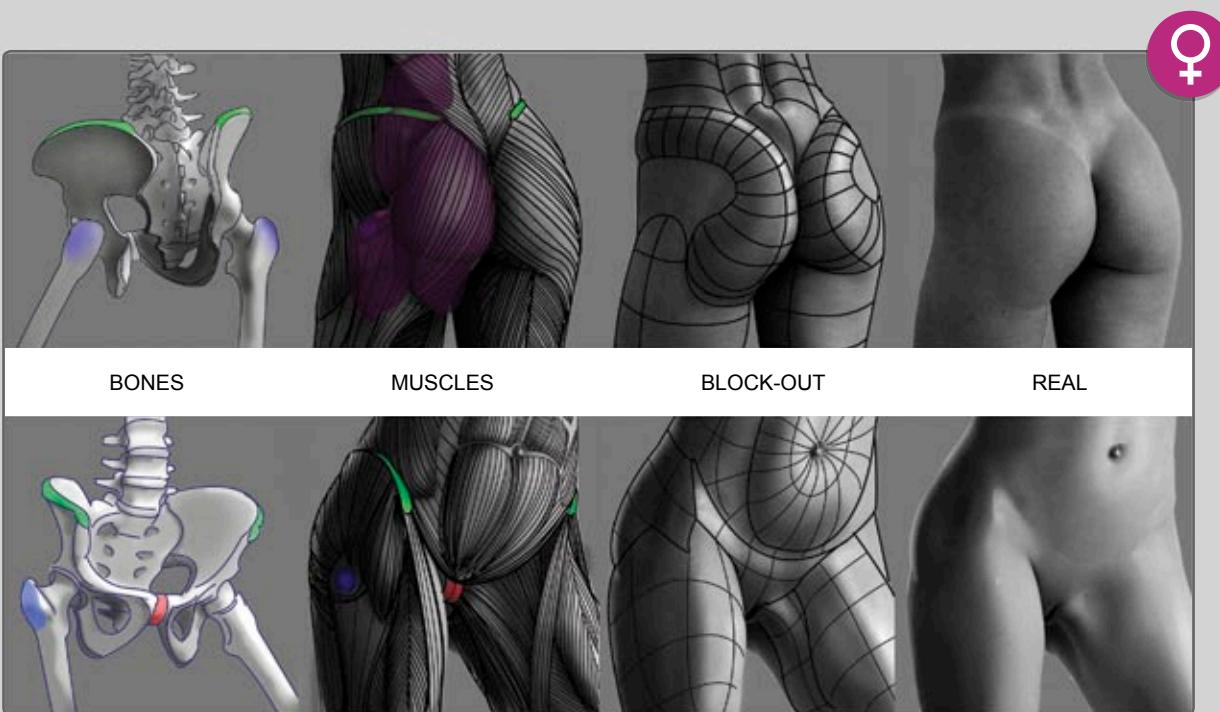
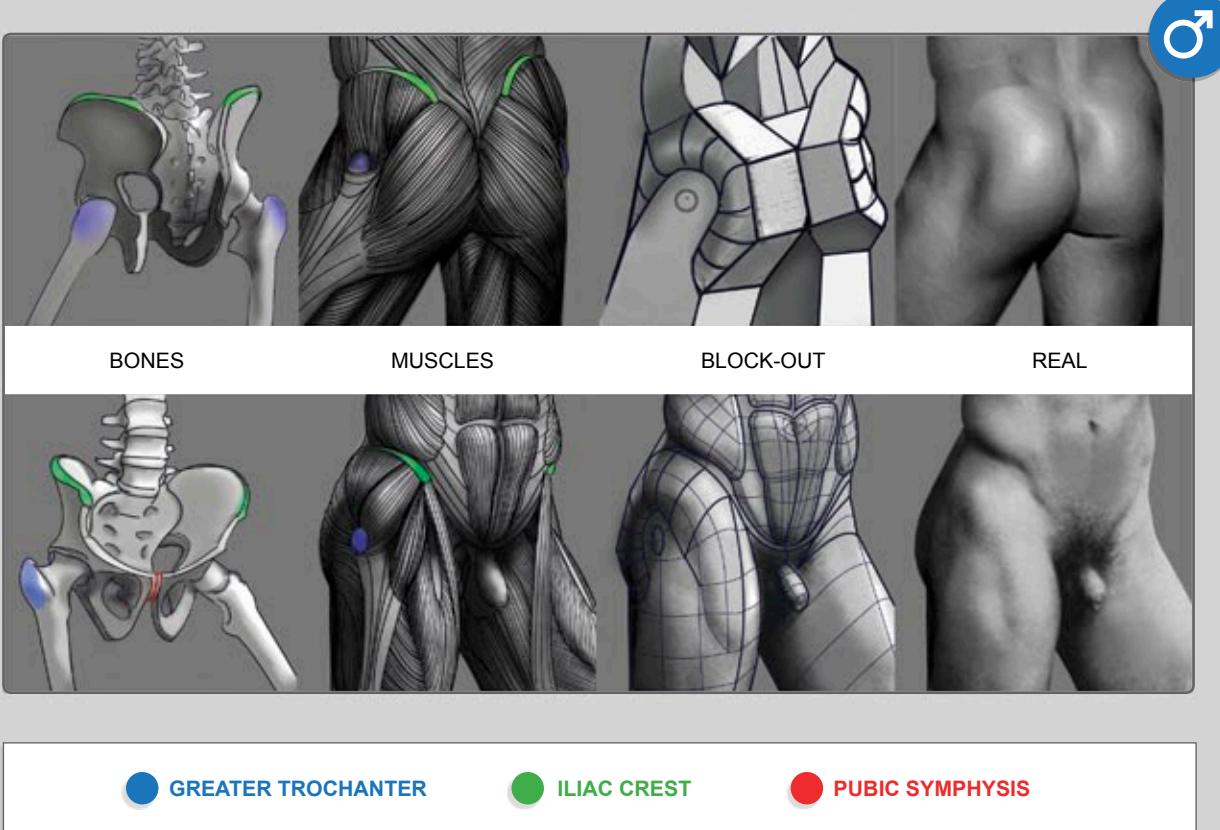
GREAT ROUND MUSCLE (TERES MAJOR) BECOMES PRONOUNCED WHEN ARMS ARE HELD BEHIND THE TORSO.



ABDOMINAL EXTERNAL OBLIQUE MUSCLE (EO)

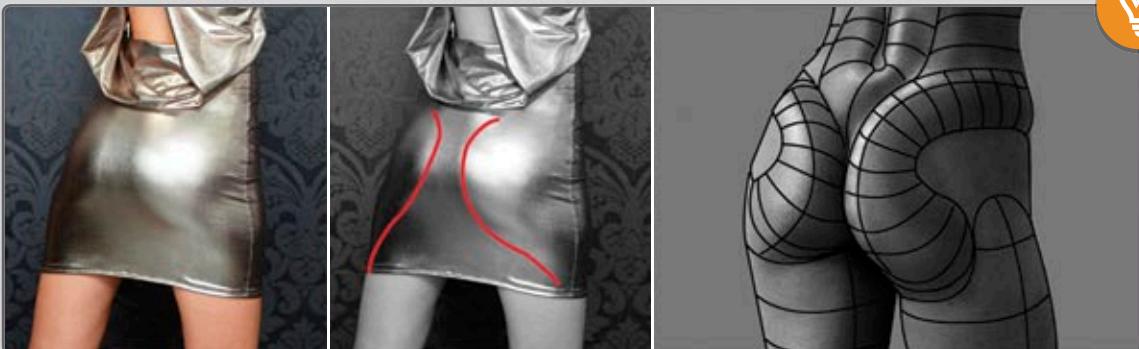


MALE AND FEMALE HIPS

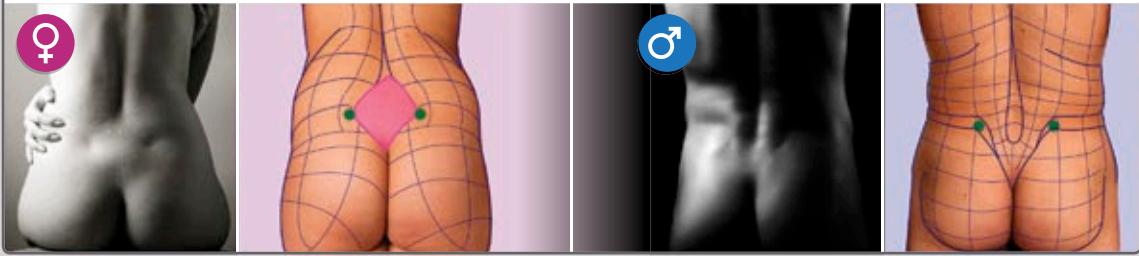


SUBCUTANEOUS **FAT PADS** UNDER THE SKIN GIVE FEMALE HIPS THEIR CURVY SHAPE.

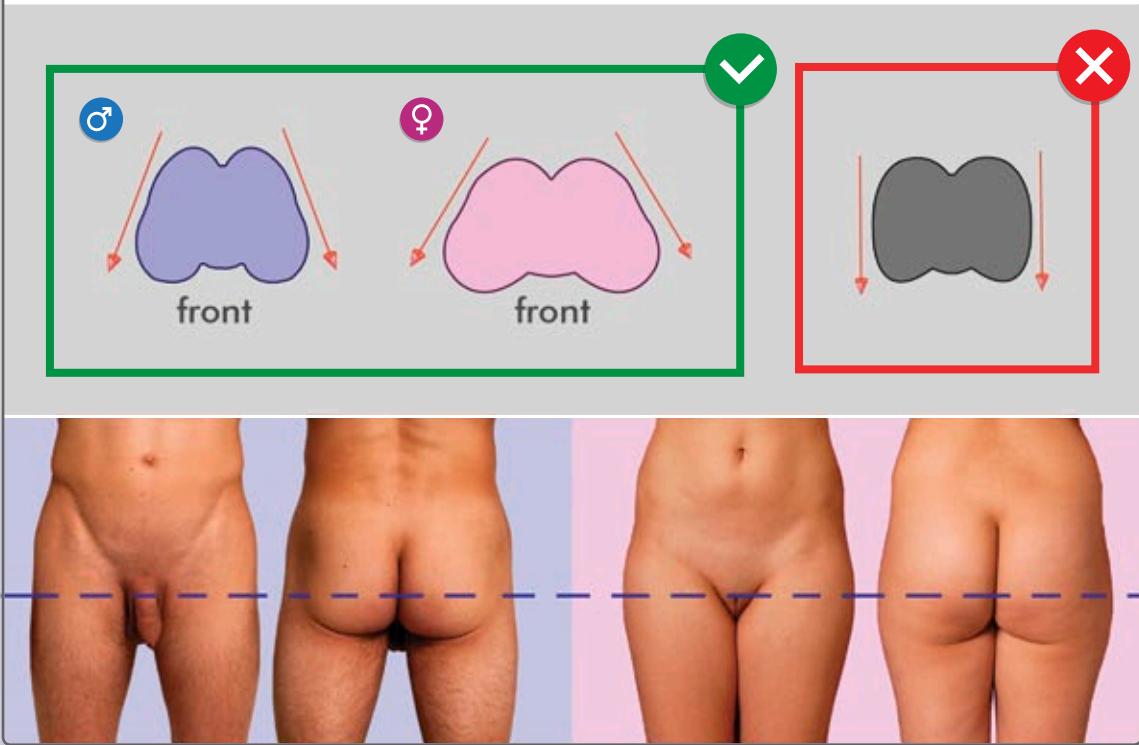
ALL ABOUT “BACKSIDES”



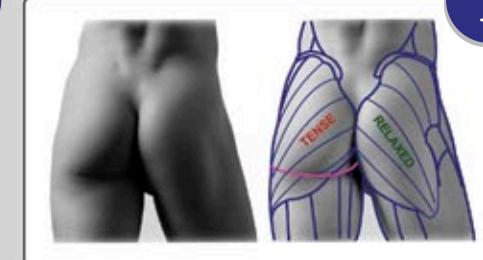
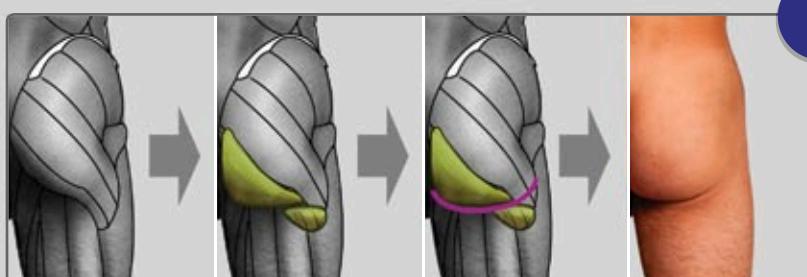
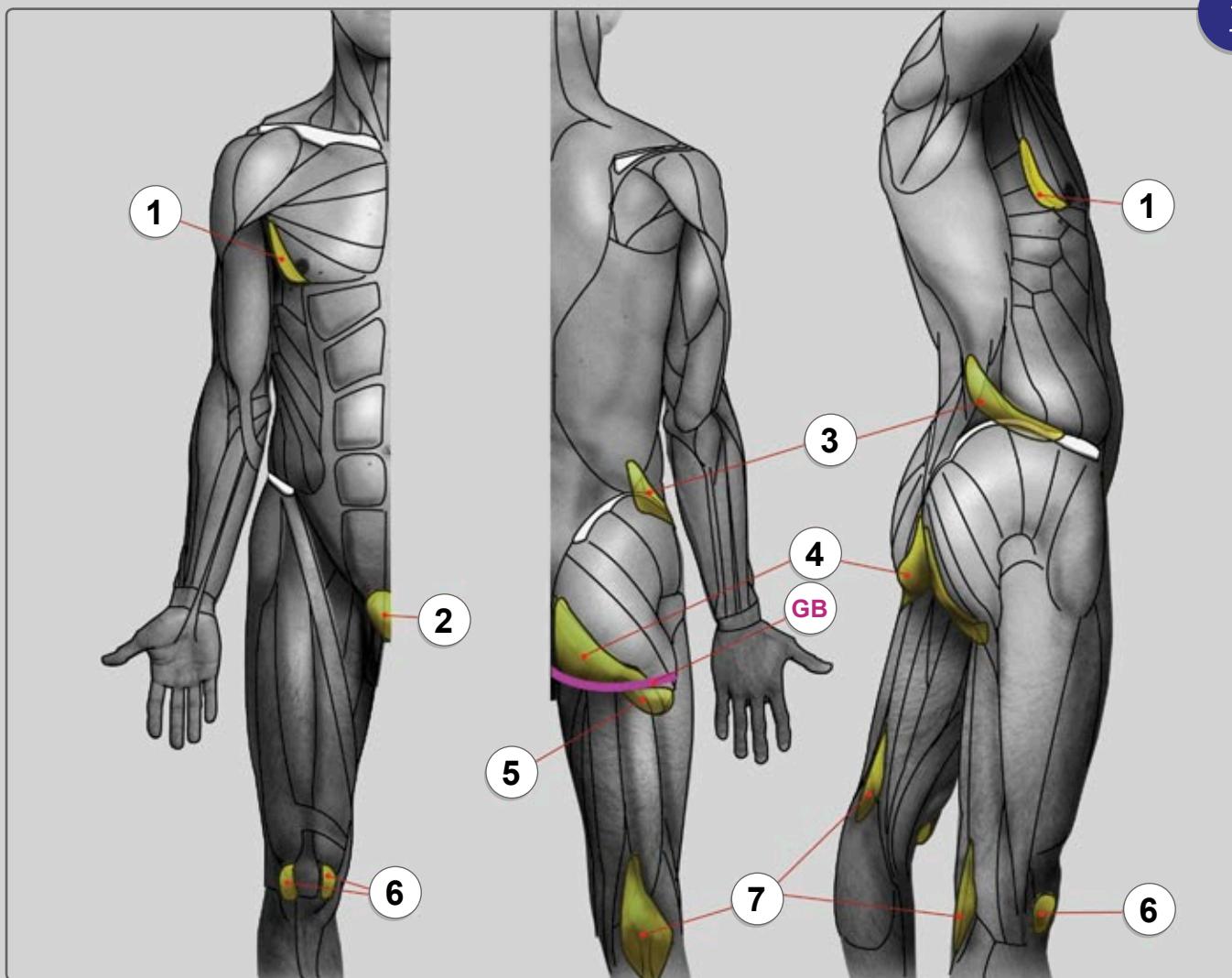
THE “RHOMBUS OF MICHAELIS” IS A FAT PAD THAT IS SOMETIMES VISIBLE ON THE LOWER BACK OF FEMALES.



HORIZONTAL CROSS SECTIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE PELVIS.



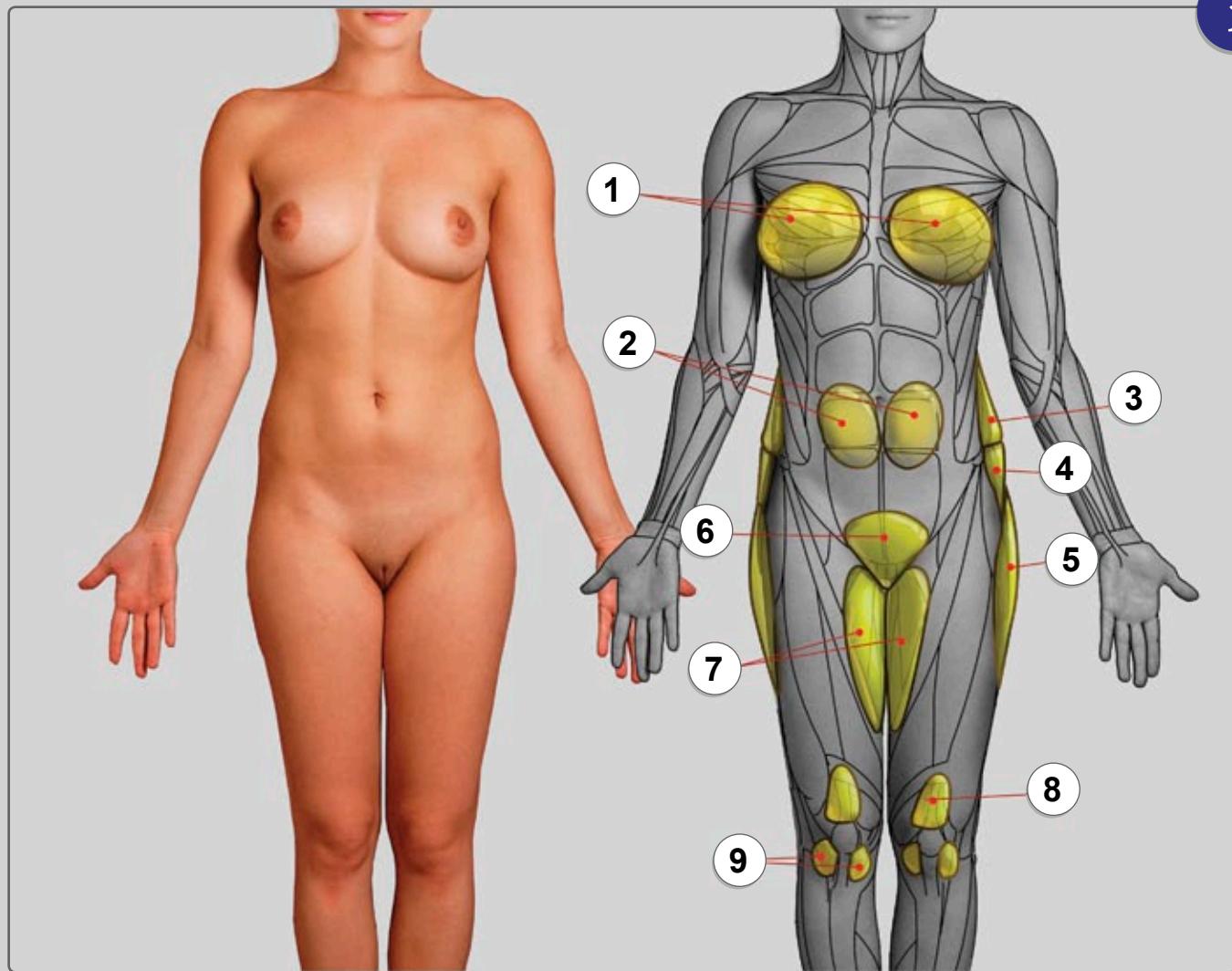
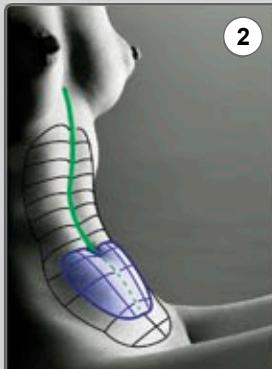
MALE SUBCUTANEOUS FAT PADS



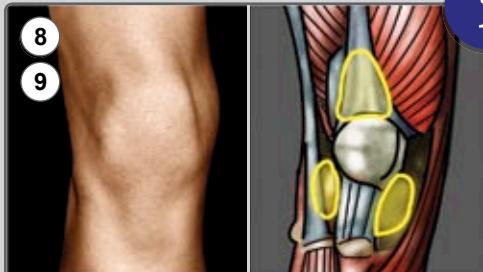
FEMALE SUBCUTANEOUS FAT PADS

(FRONT VIEW)

i

**1** BREAST FAT**2** ABDOMINAL WALL FAT PAD**3** FLANK FAT PAD**4** LATERAL GLUTEAL FAT PAD**5** OUTER THIGH FAT PAD**6** PUBIC FAT PAD**7** INNER THIGH FAT PAD**8** LOWER ANTERIOR THIGH FAT PAD**9** INFRAPATELLAR FAT PAD**2**

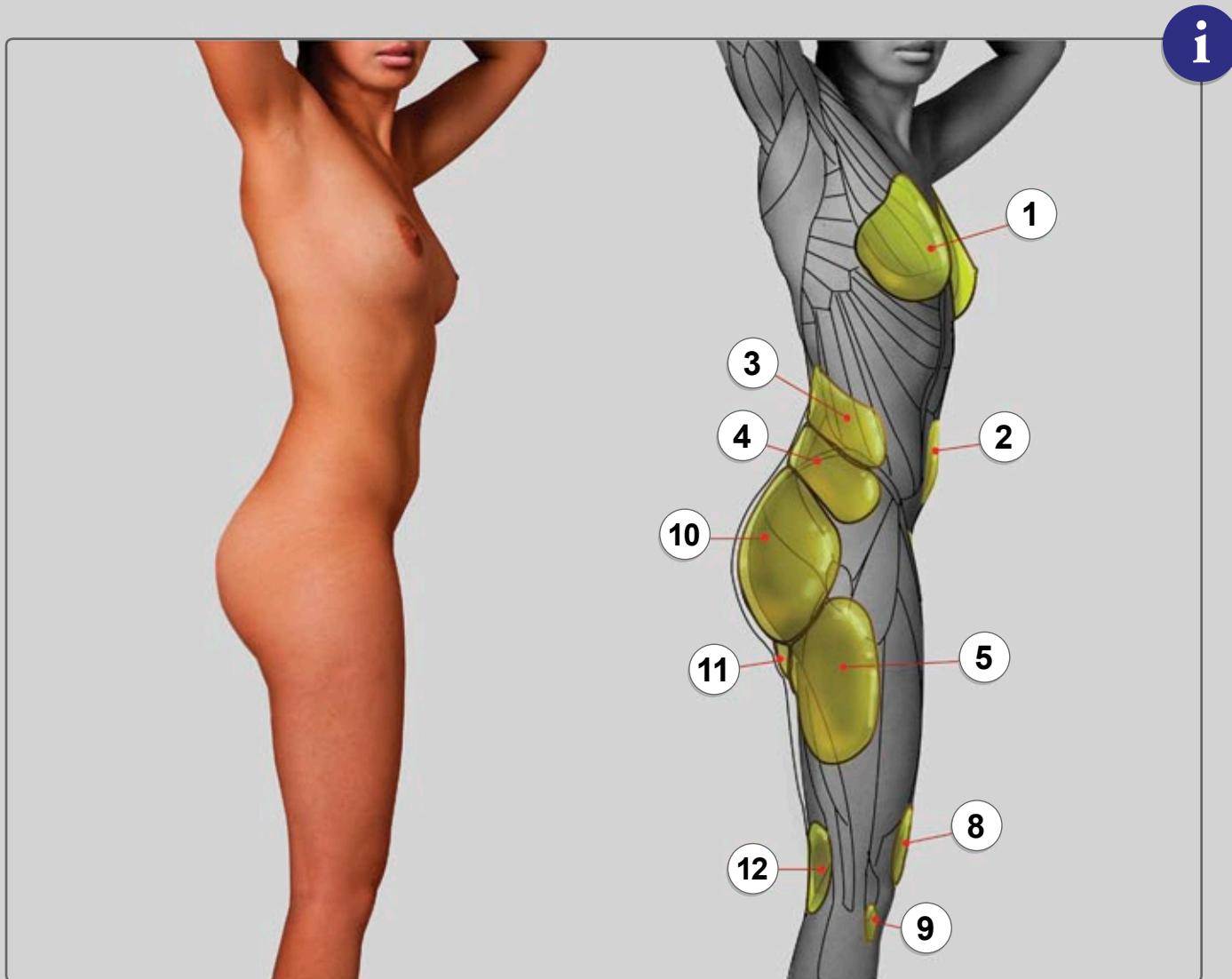
AS ABDOMINAL WALL FAT PADS (AWFP) GET LARGER, THAT PART OF THE LINEA ALBA WHICH CONTINUES UNDER THE NAVEL, WILL BE LESS PRONOUNCED, BECAUSE ARE COVERED BY A THICKER LAYER OF FAT. WHEN THERE IS SOME EXCESS BELLY FAT, THE AWFP APPEARS "APPLE" SHAPED.



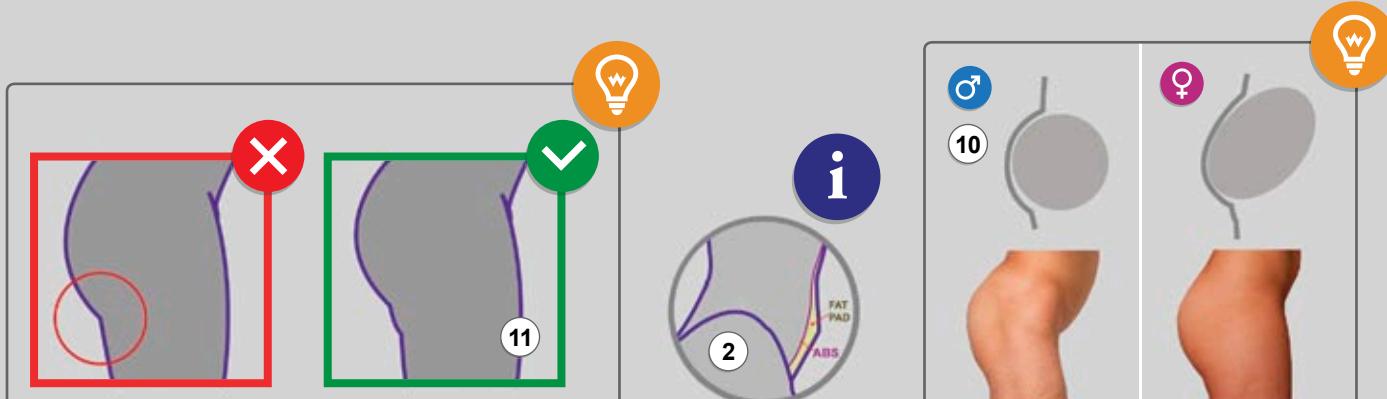
i

FEMALE SUBCUTANEOUS FAT PADS

(SIDE VIEW)



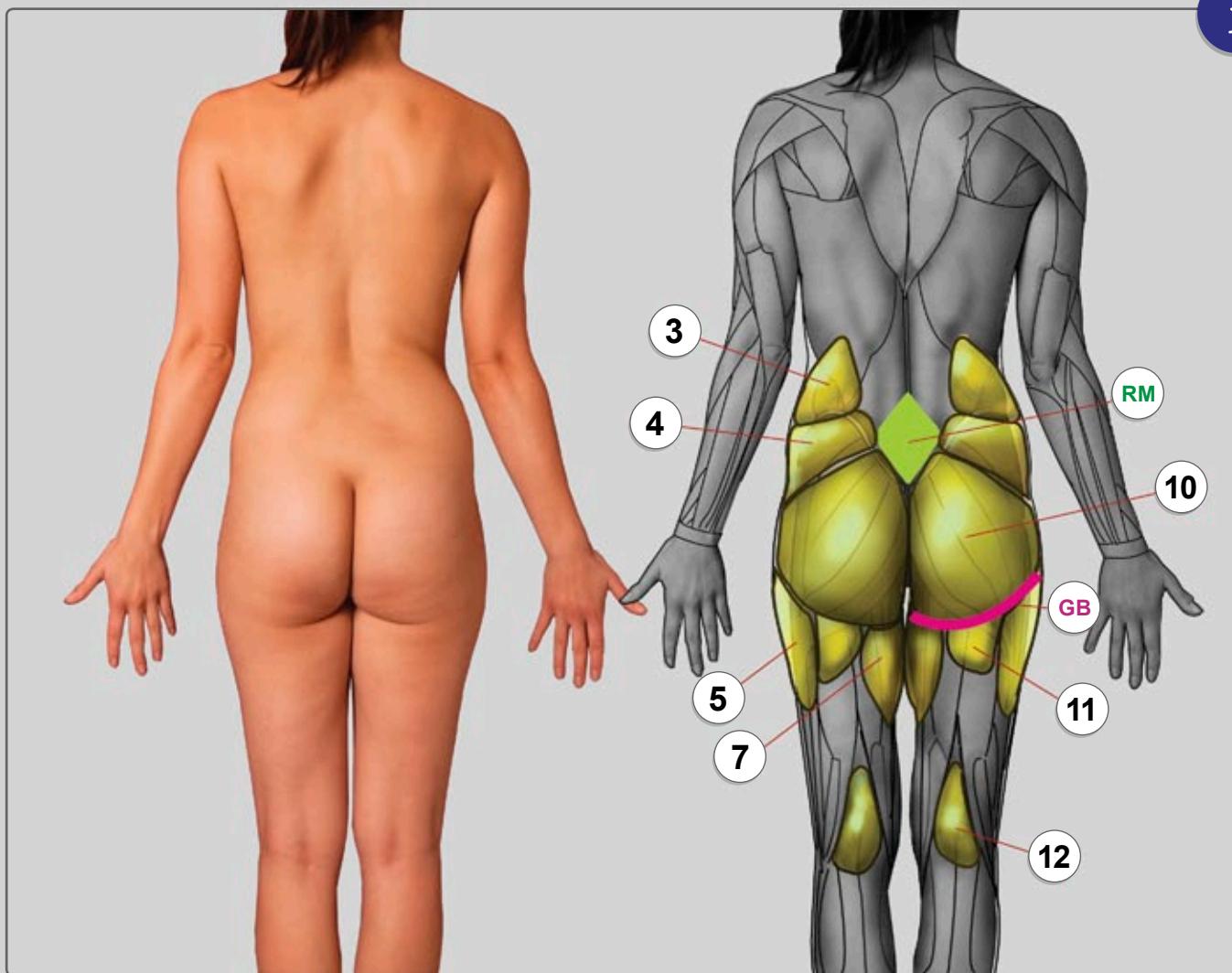
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 BREAST FAT | 5 OUTER THIGH FAT PAD | 11 INFERIOR GLUTEAL FAT EXTENSION |
| 2 ABDOMINAL FAT PAD | 8 LOWER ANTERIOR THIGH FAT PAD | 12 POPLITEAL FAT PAD |
| 3 FLANK FAT PAD | 9 INFRAPATELLAR FAT PAD | |
| 4 LATERAL GLUTEAL FAT PAD | 10 POSTERIOR GLUTEAL FAT PAD | |



FEMALE SUBCUTANEOUS FAT PADS

(BACK VIEW)

i



3 FLANK FAT PAD

4 LATERAL GLUTEAL FAT PAD

12 POPLITEAL FAT PAD

5 OUTER THIGH FAT PAD

7 INNER THIGH FAT PAD

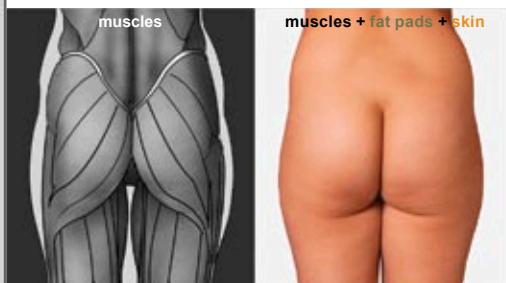
RM "RHOMBUS OF MICHAELIS"

10 POSTERIOR GLUTEAL FAT PAD

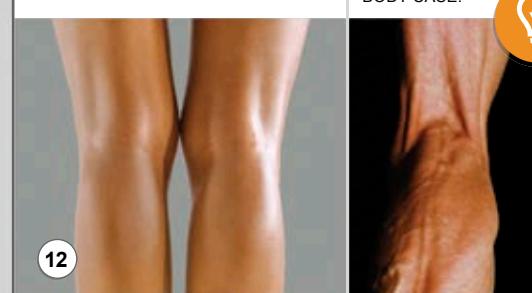
11 INFERIOR GLUTEAL FAT EXTENSION

GB GLUTEAL BAND – CREATES SKIN FOLD.
WHEN THE THIGH IS FLEXED, GLUTEAL FOLD DISAPPEARS

FEMALES HAVE MORE AND MUCH THICKER SUBCUTANEOUS FAT PADS THAN MALES. THIS IS WHY "TYPICAL FEMALE CURVES" APPEAR.



WHEN THE LEG IS STRAIGHT,
POPLITEAL FAT PAD POPS OUT!

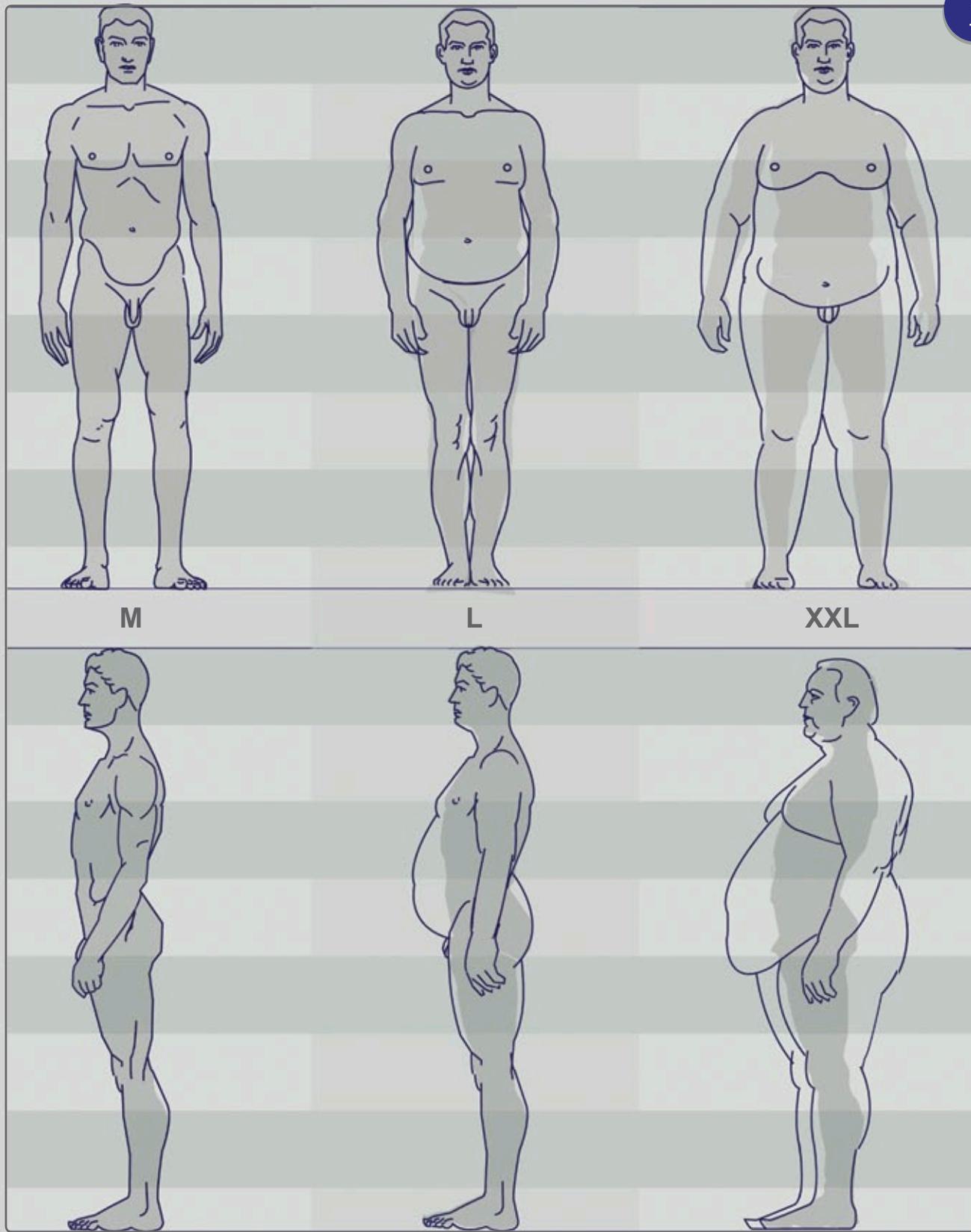


EXTREMELY
FATLESS (DRY)
BODY CASE.



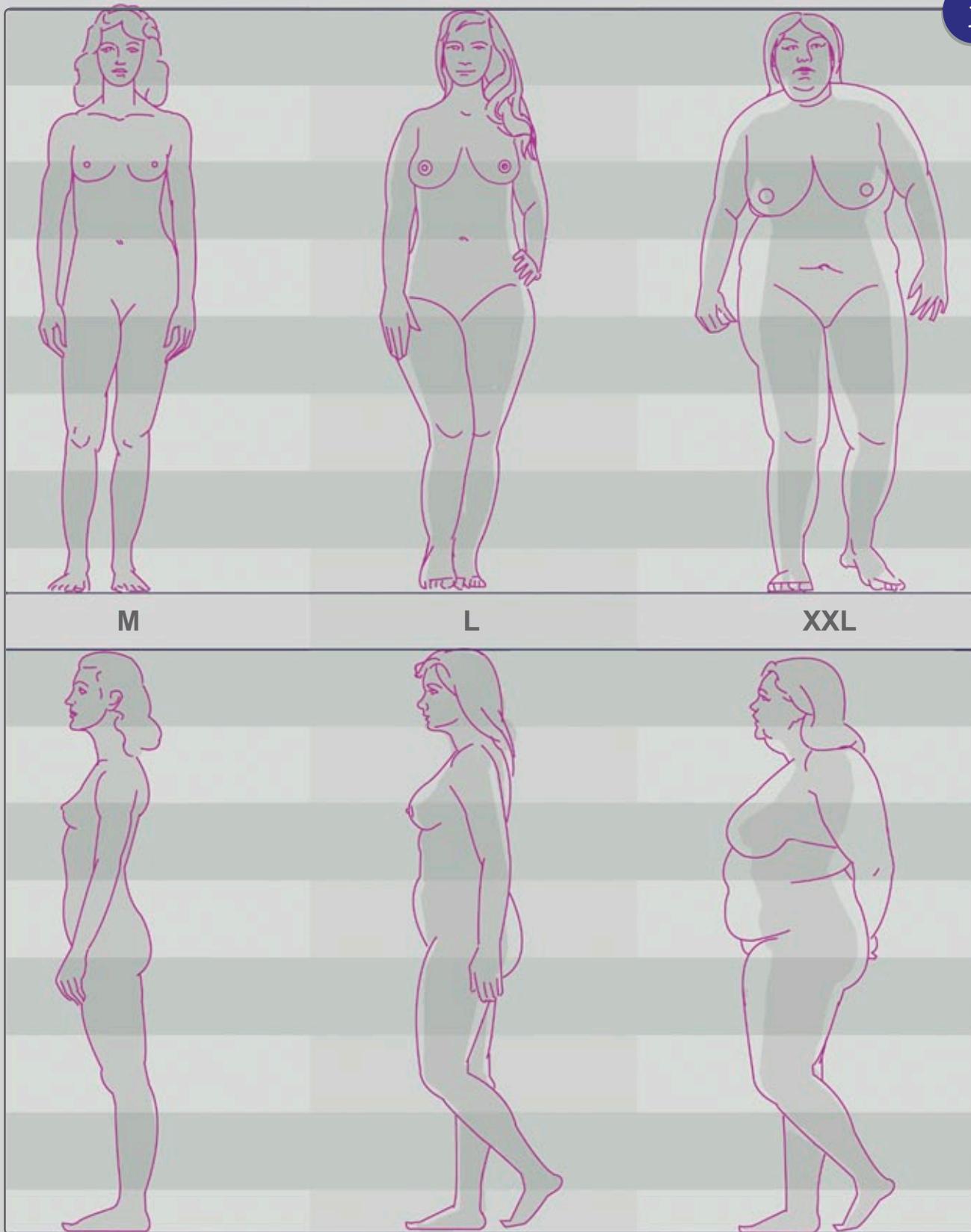
PROPORTIONAL CHANGES OF AN OBESE MALE: 7.5 HEAD UNITS

i

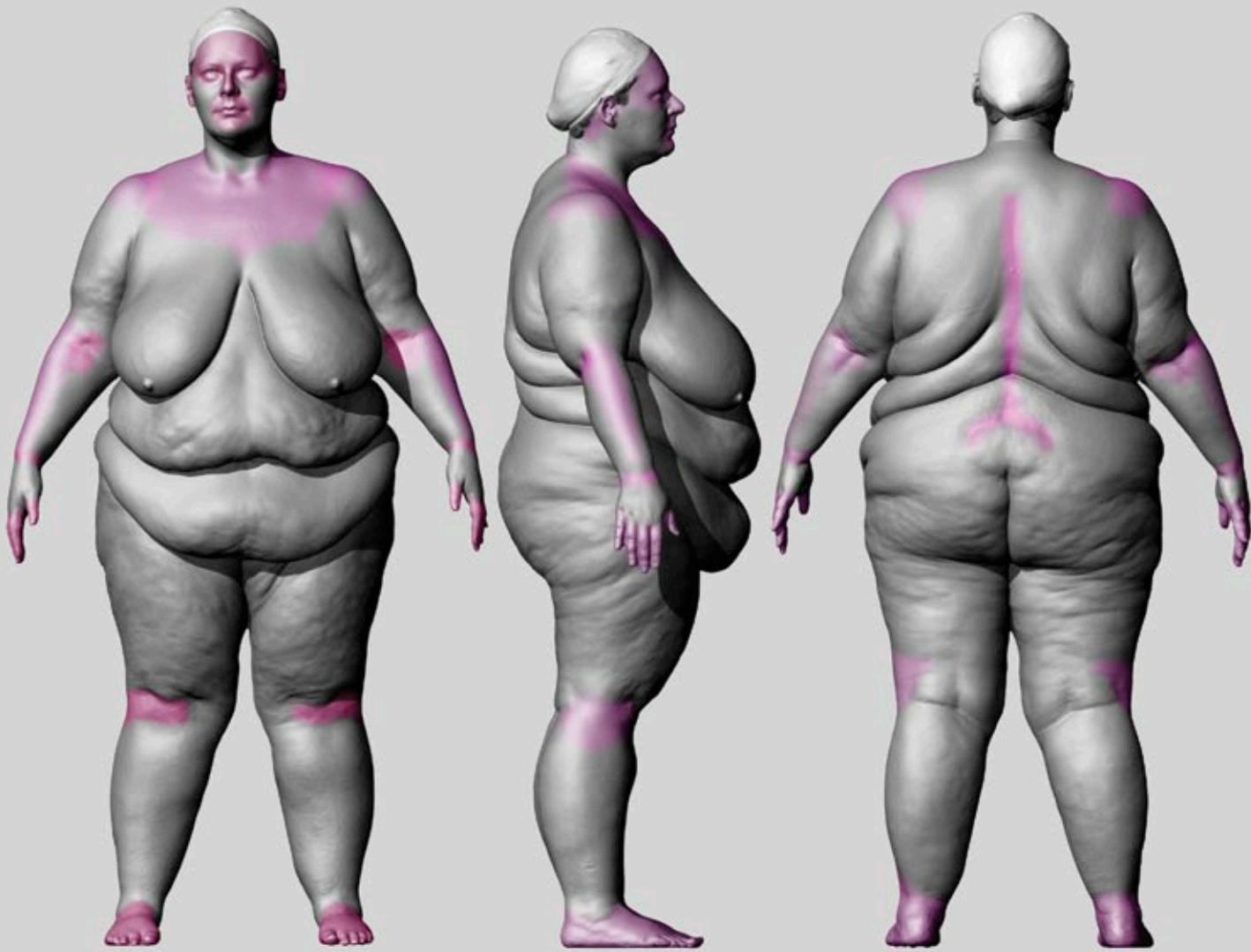


PROPORTIONAL CHANGES OF AN OBESE FEMALE: 7.5 HEAD UNITS

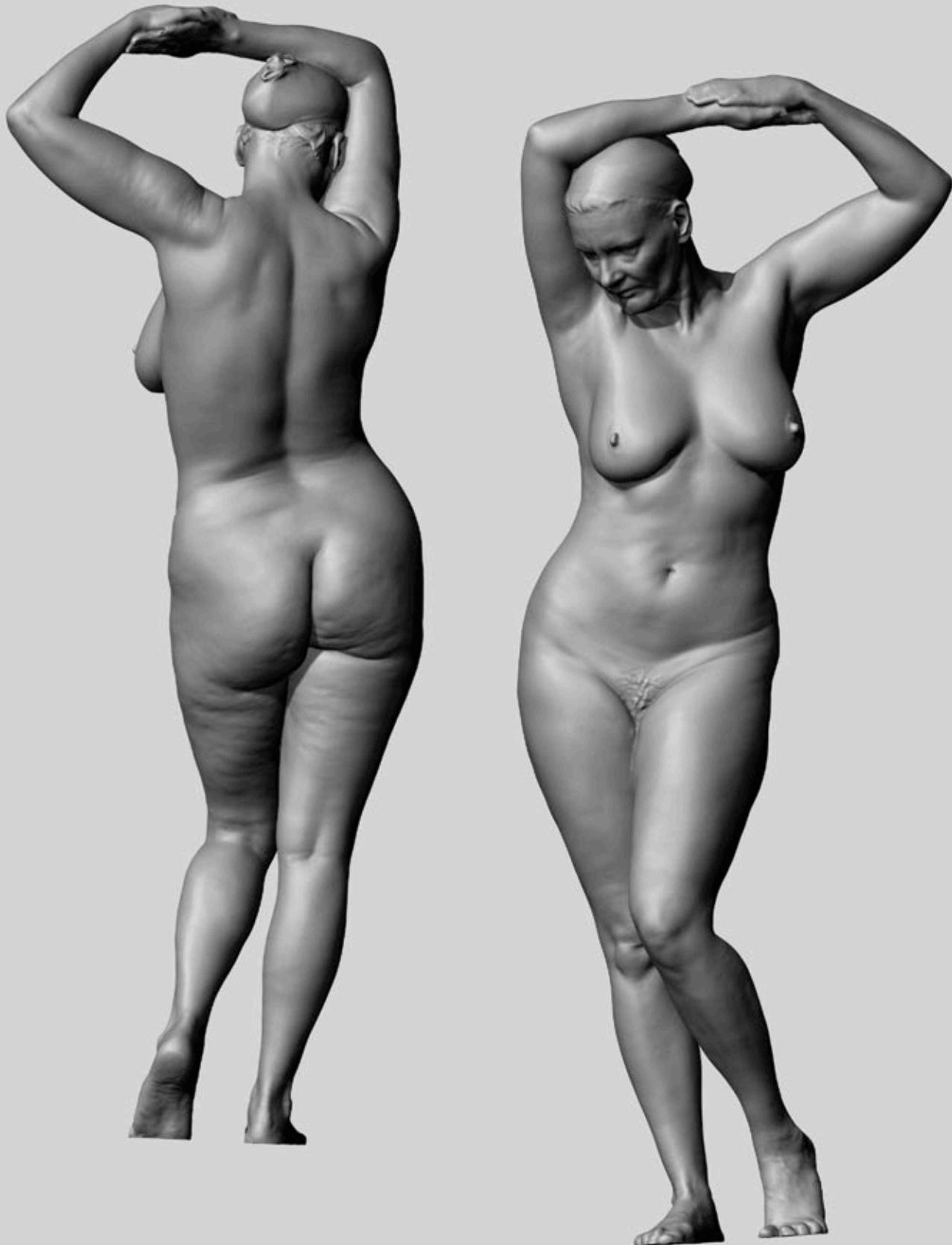
i



AREAS OF THE BODY THAT ARE LESS AFFECTED BY FAT ACCUMULATION



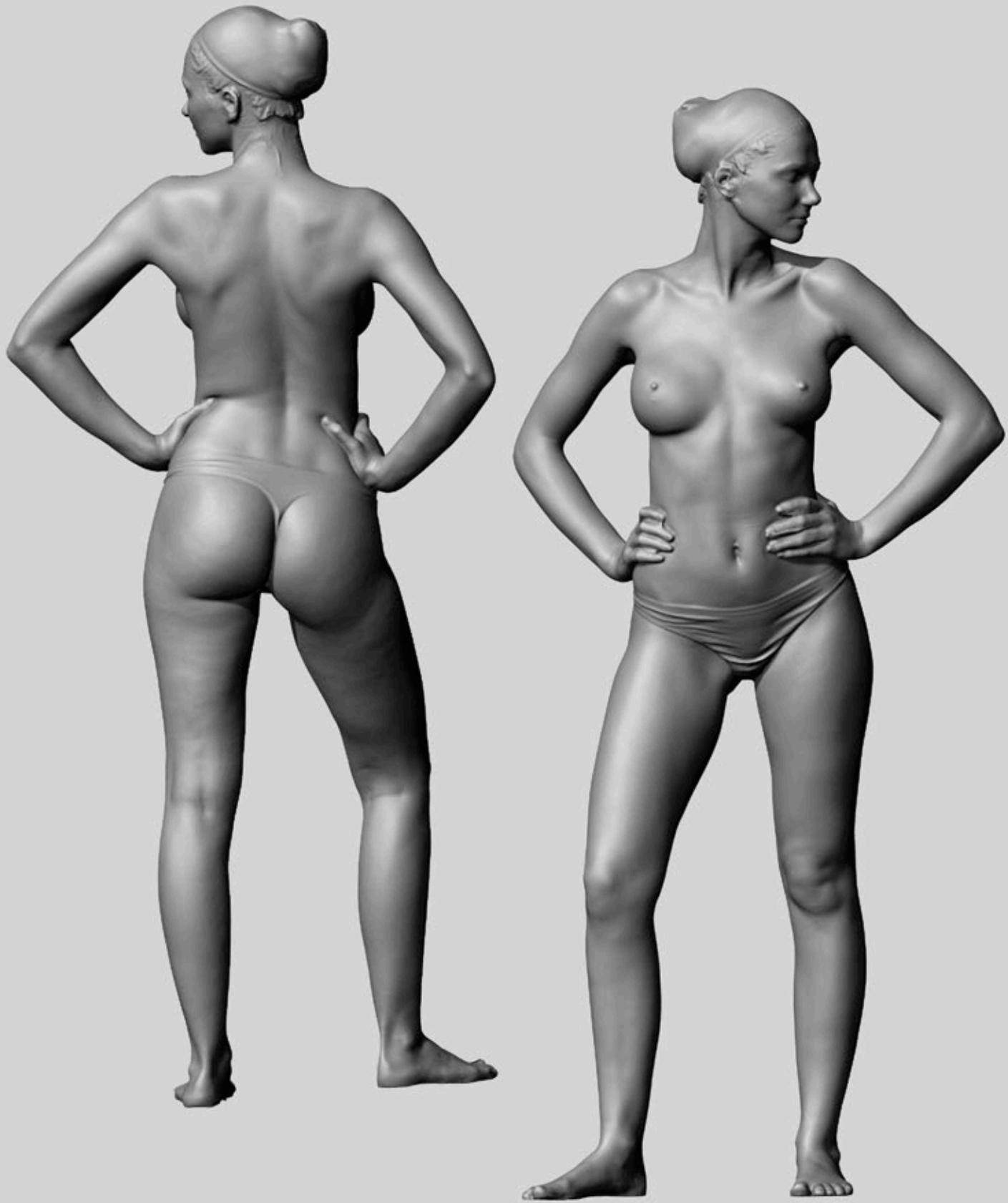
3D SCAN OF MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN



3D SCAN OF YOUNG FEMALE



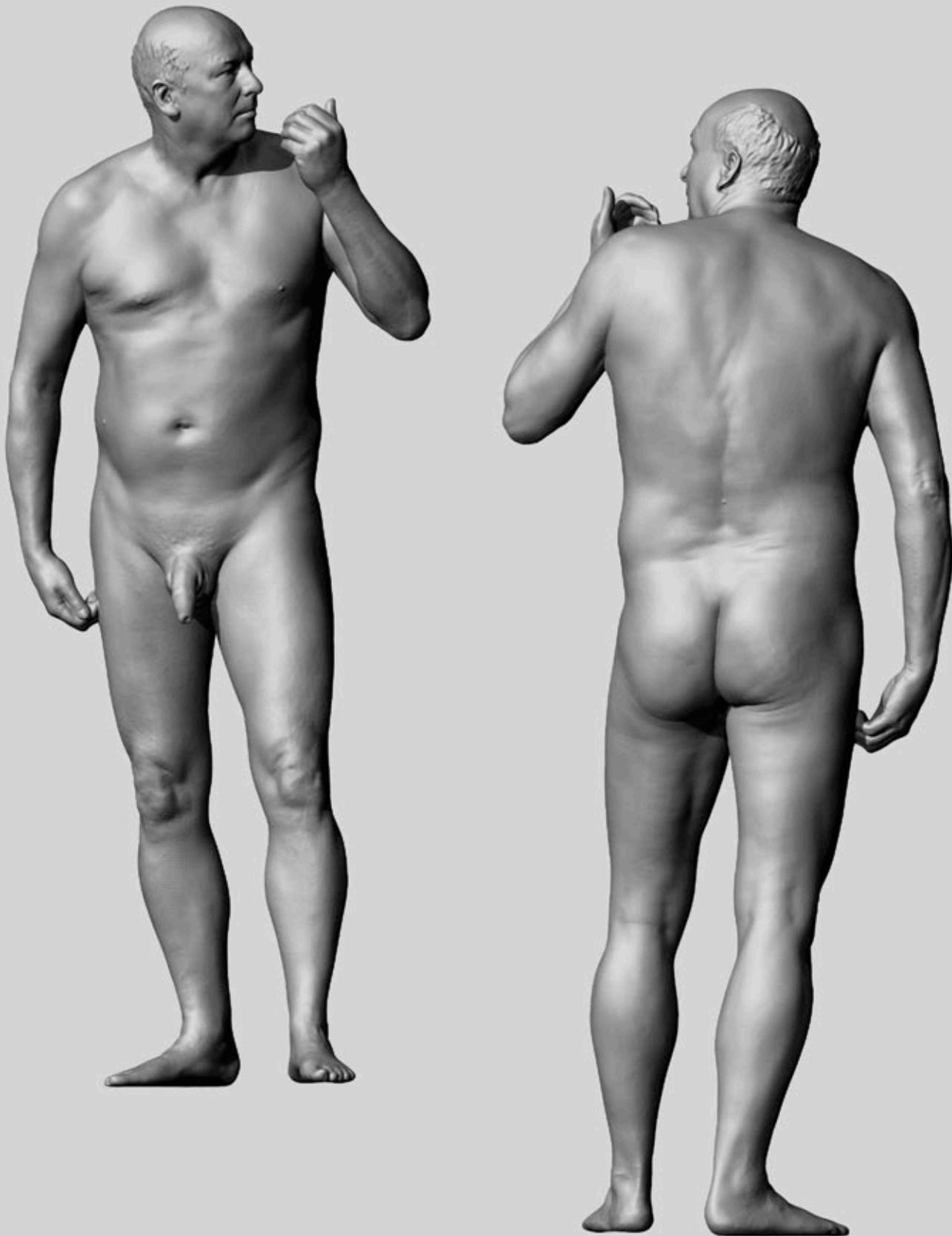
3D SCAN OF YOUNG FEMALE



3D SCAN OF YOUNG MAN



3D SCAN OF MIDDLE-AGED MAN



ARMS REACHING BEHIND BODY



3/4



3/4



FRONT



BACK



LEFT SIDE

ARMS AT SIDES



3/4



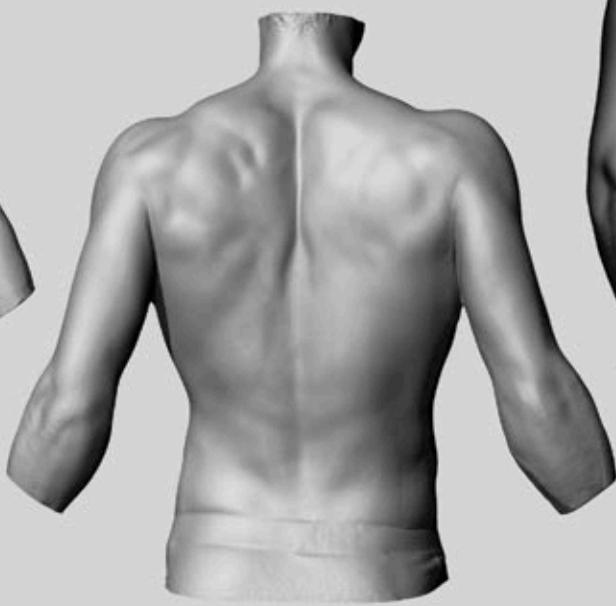
3/4



LEFT SIDE



FRONT



BACK



RIGHT SIDE

ARMS HELD STRAIGHT OUT TO SIDES



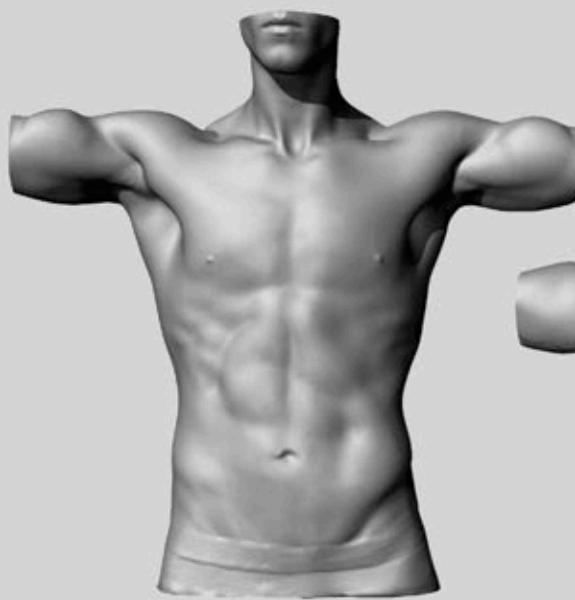
3/4



LEFT SIDE



3/4



FRONT



BACK



RIGHT SIDE

ARMS IN A "Y" POSITION



3/4



LEFT SIDE



3/4



FRONT

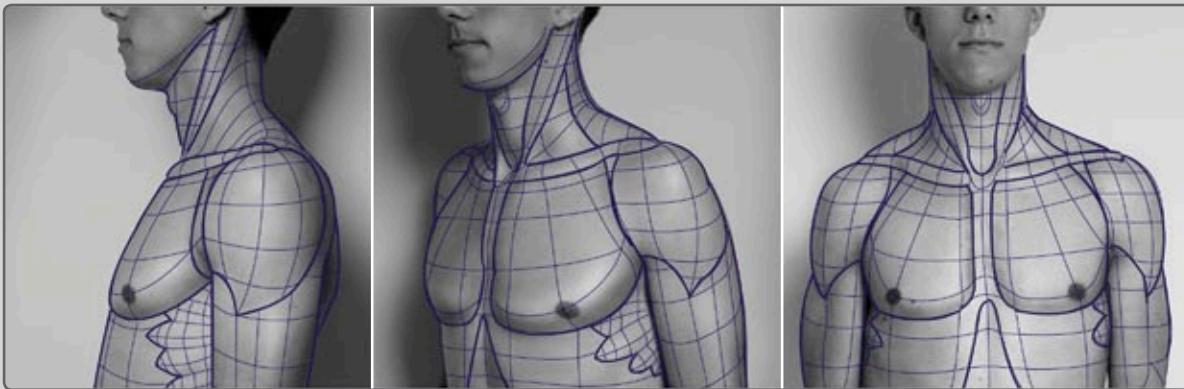
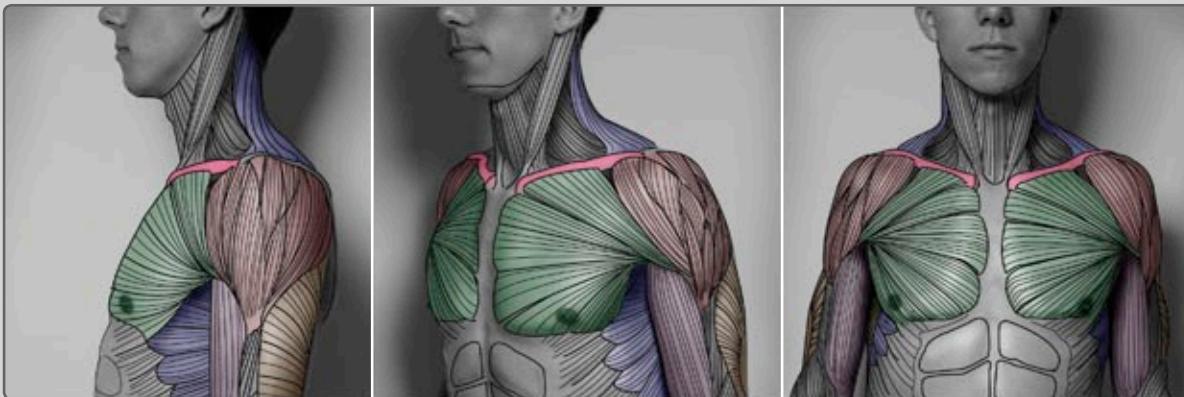
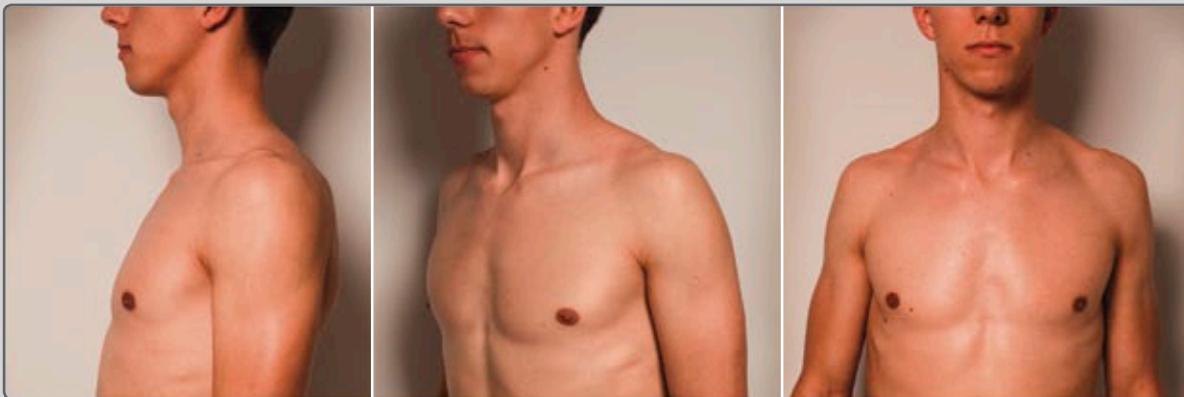


BACK

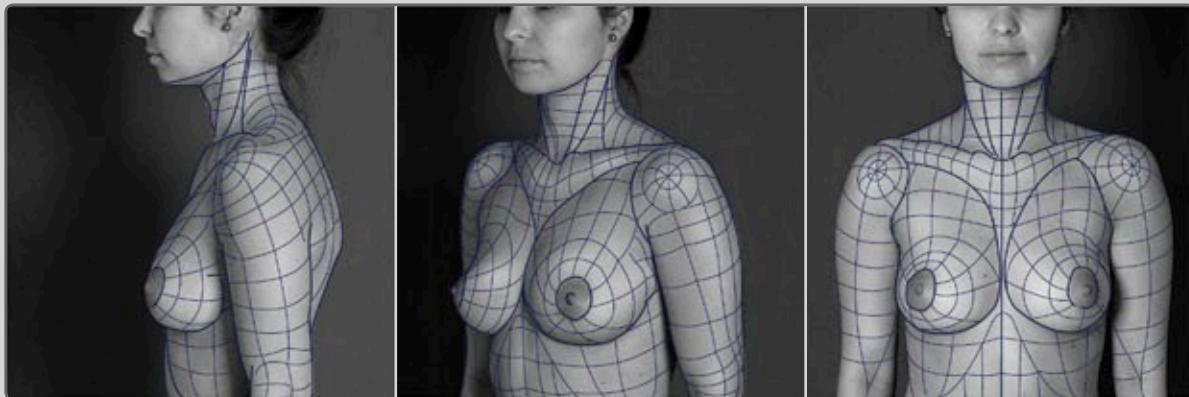
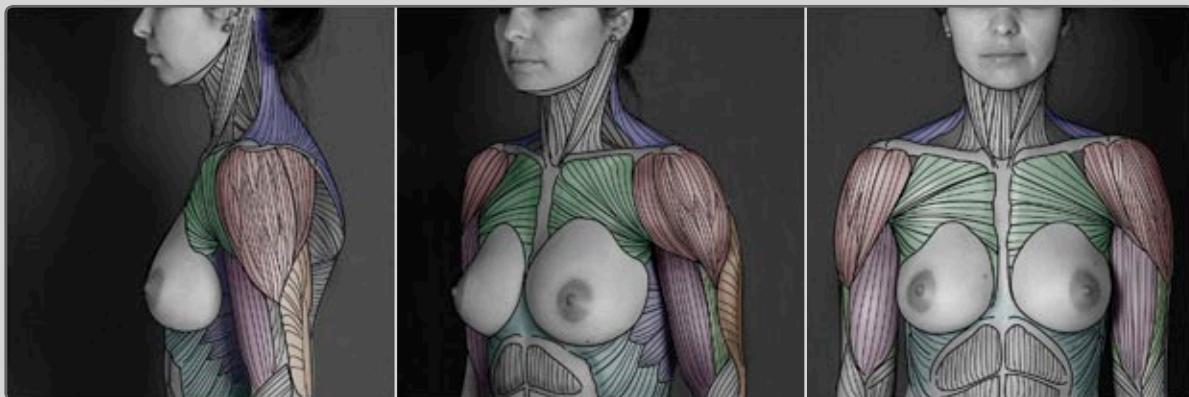


RIGHT SIDE

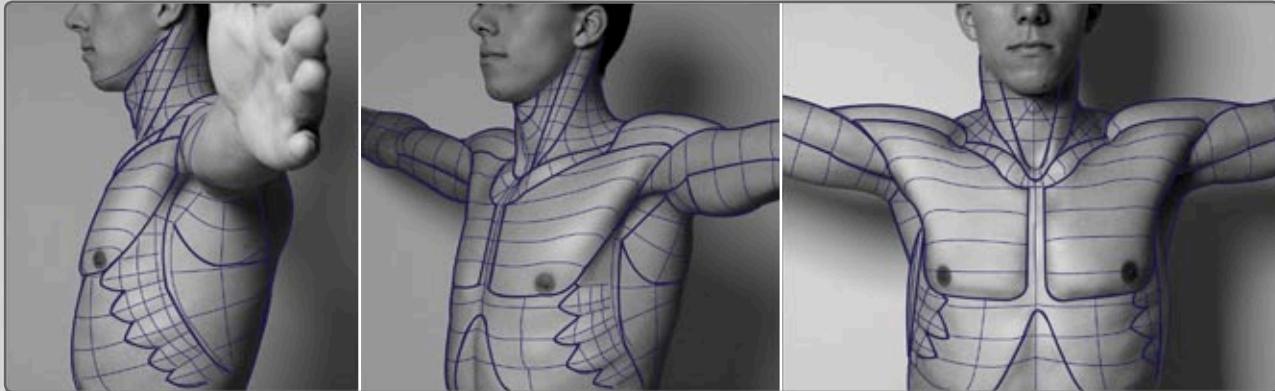
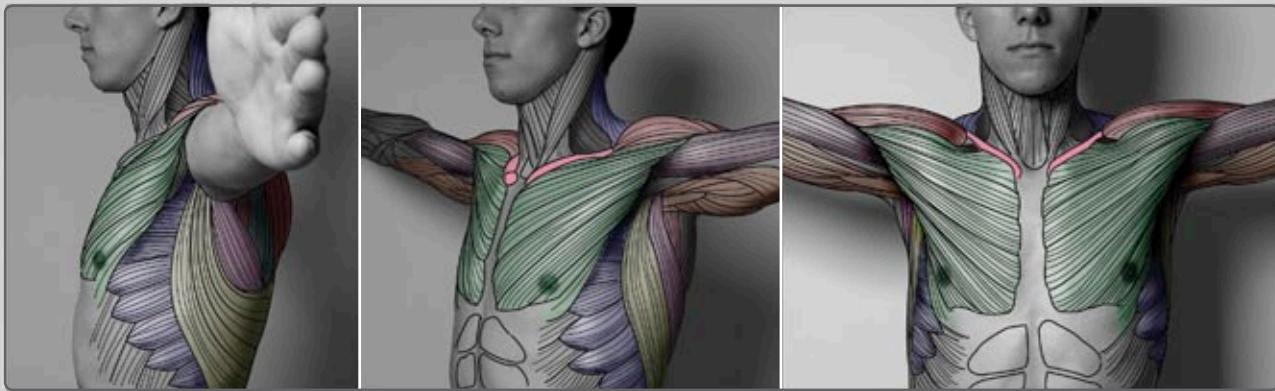
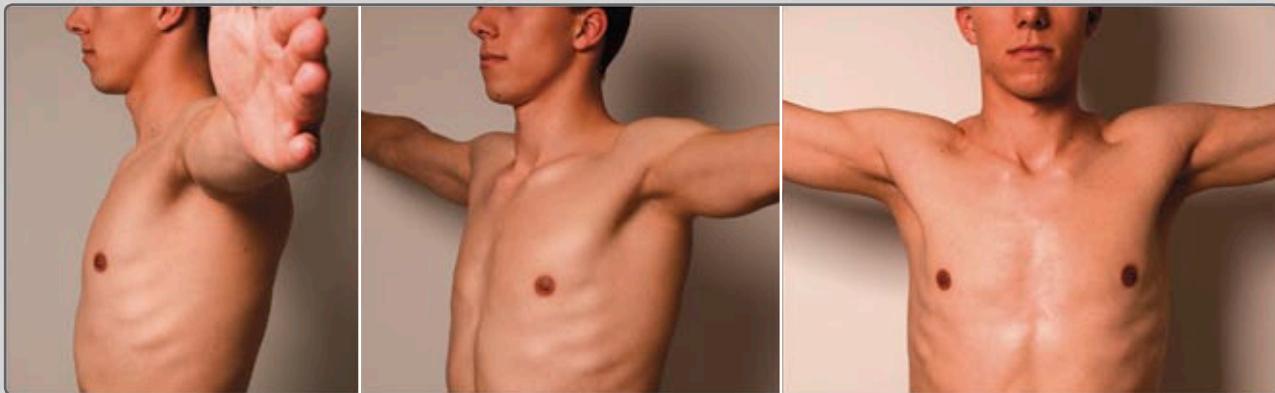
ARMS HANGING NATURALLY – MALE



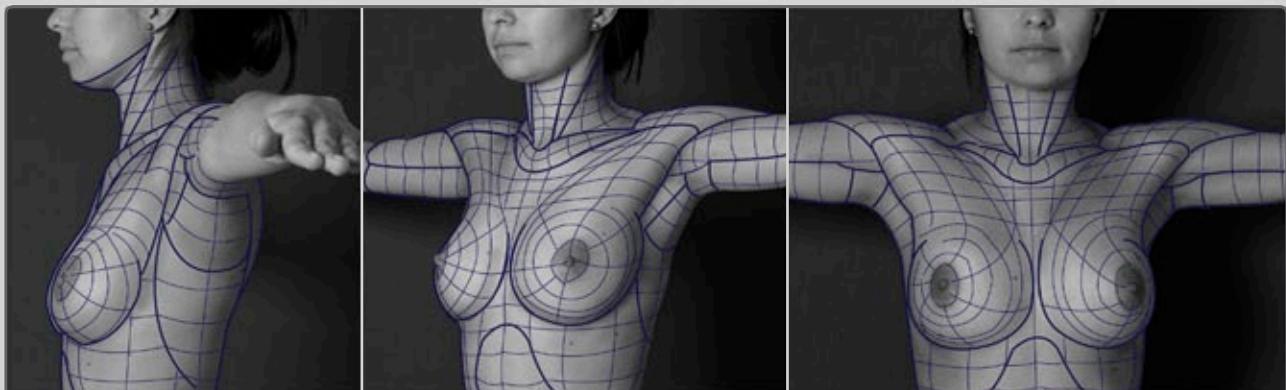
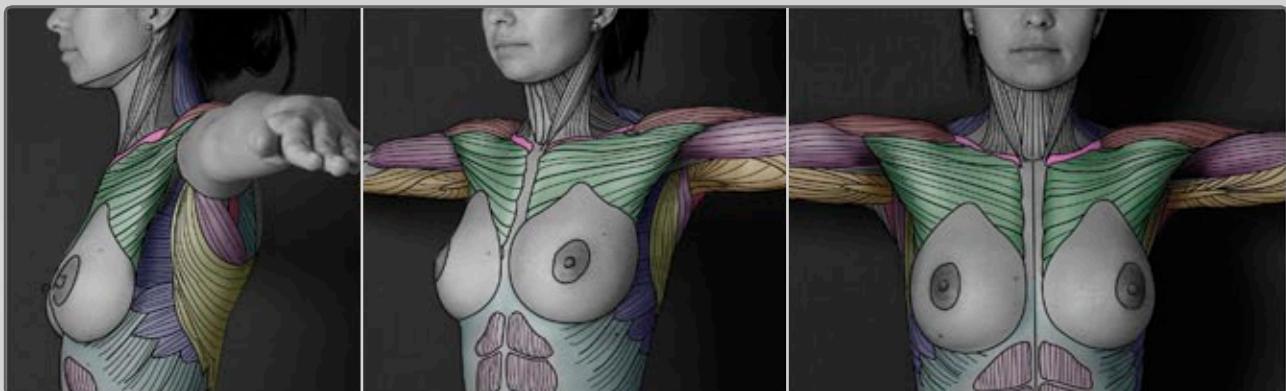
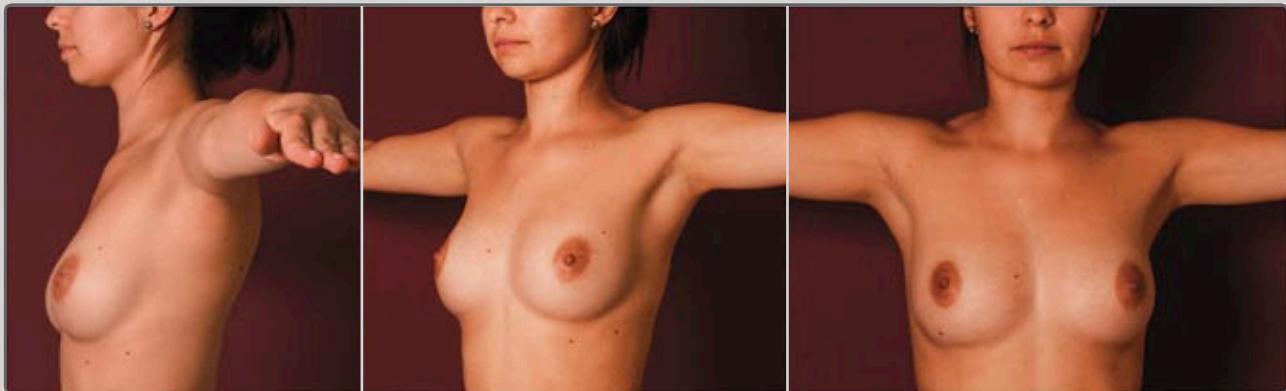
ARMS HANGING NATURALLY – FEMALE



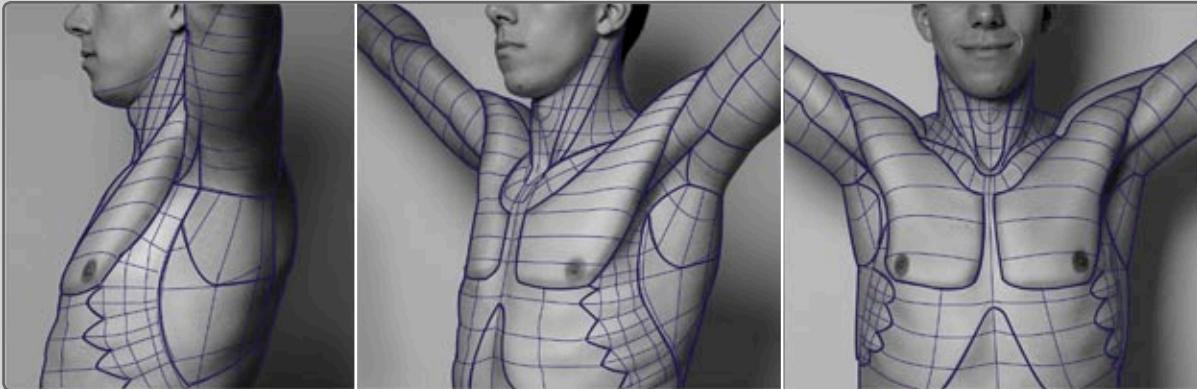
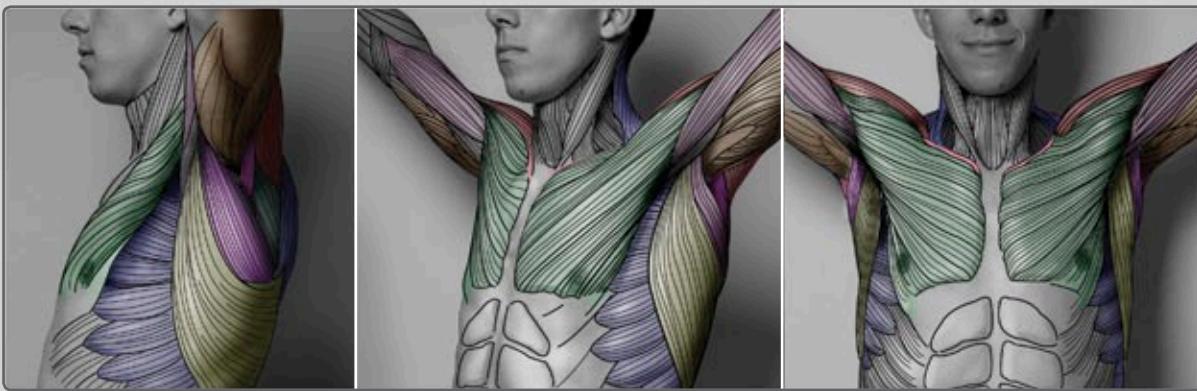
ARMS HELD STRAIGHT OUT TO SIDES – MALE



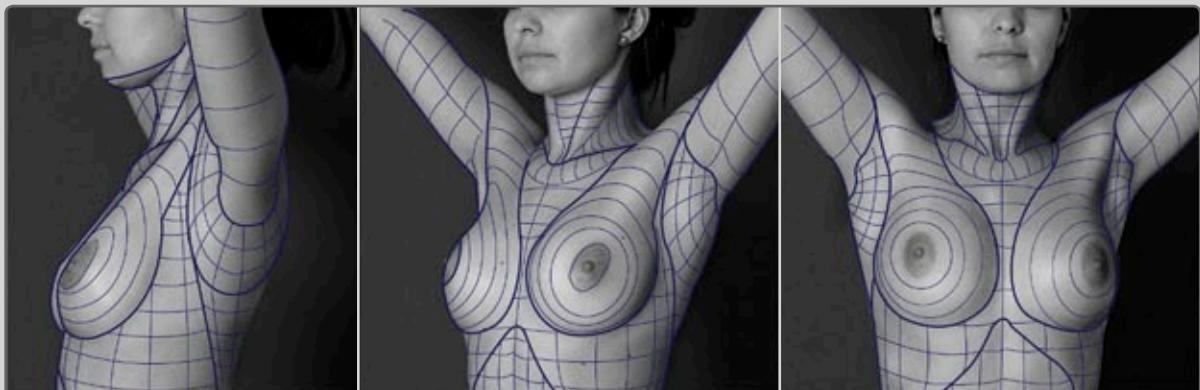
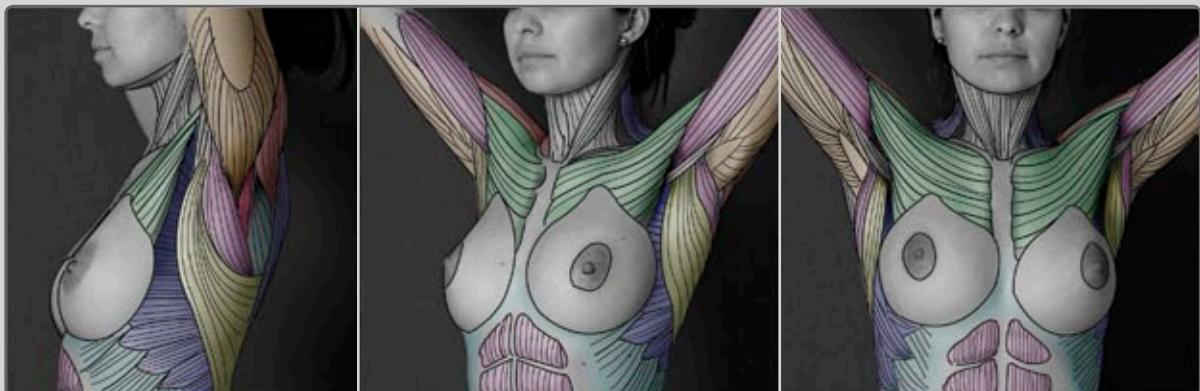
ARMS HELD STRAIGHT OUT TO SIDES – FEMALE



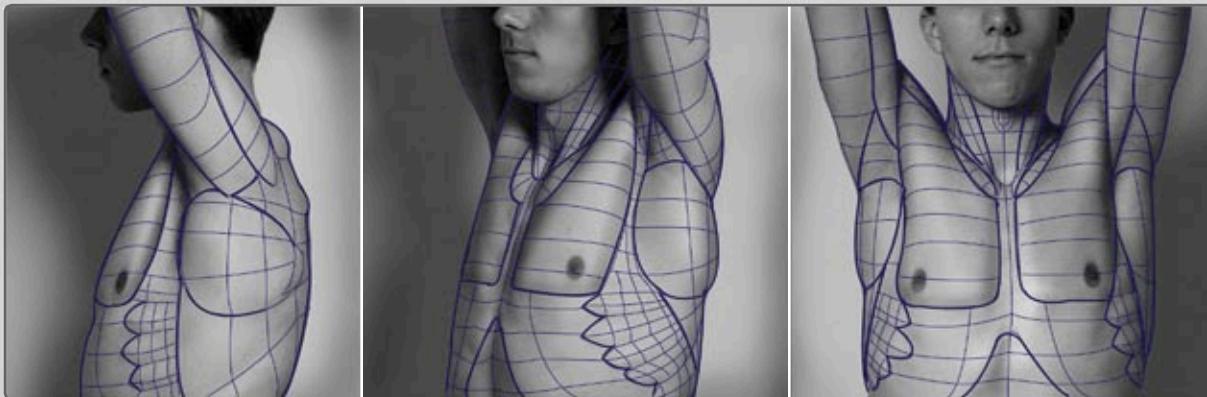
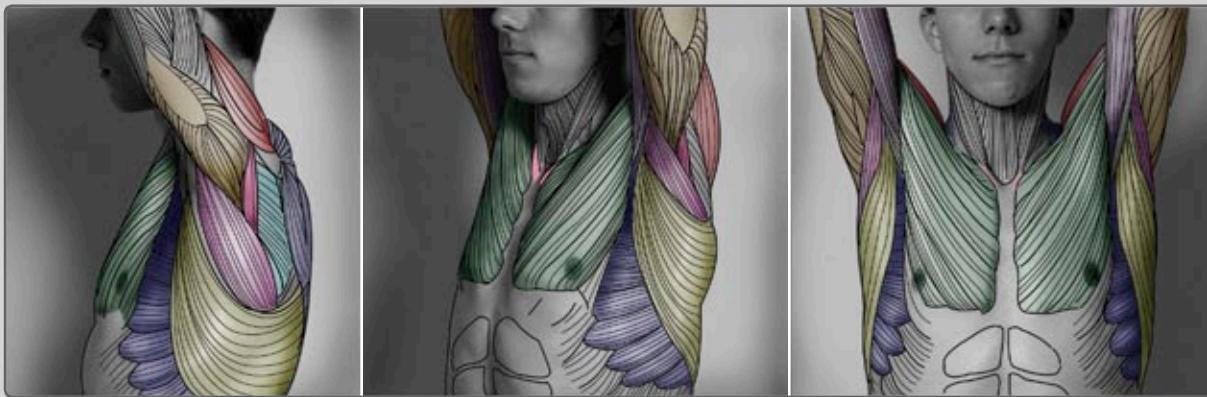
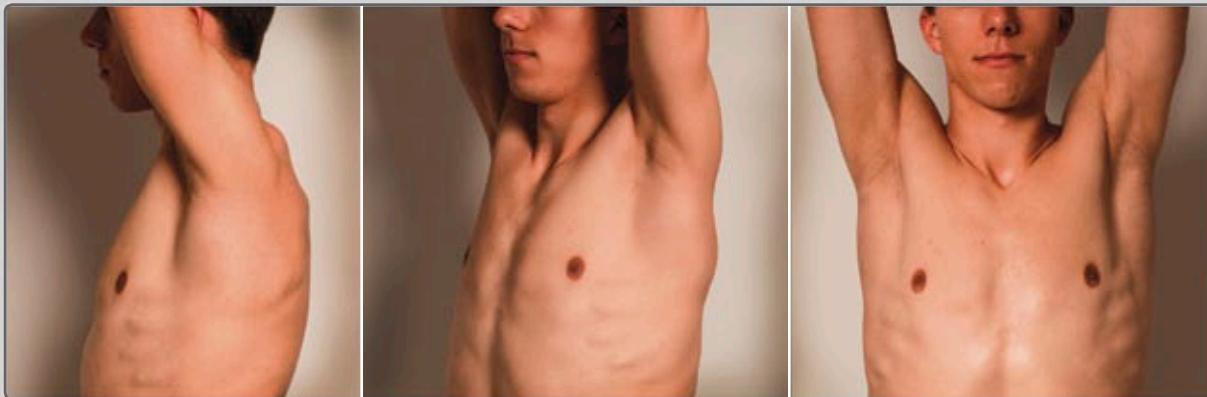
ARMS IN A “Y” POSITION – MALE



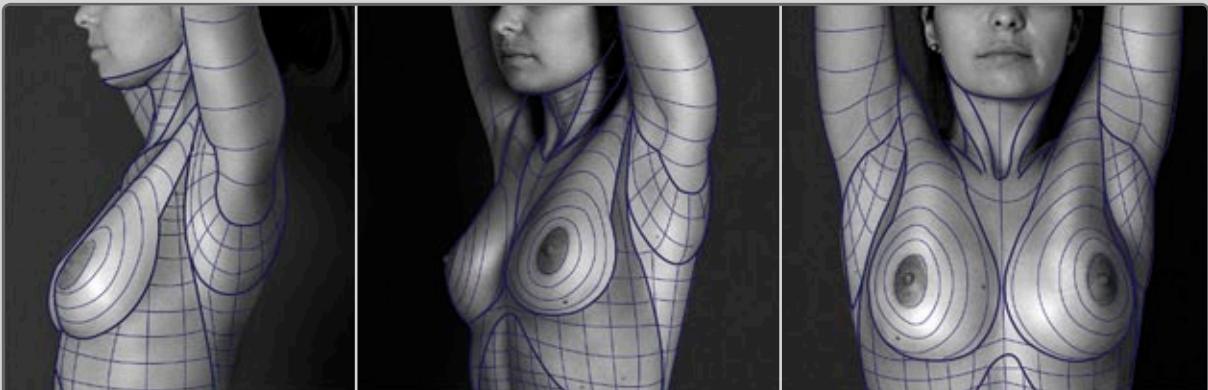
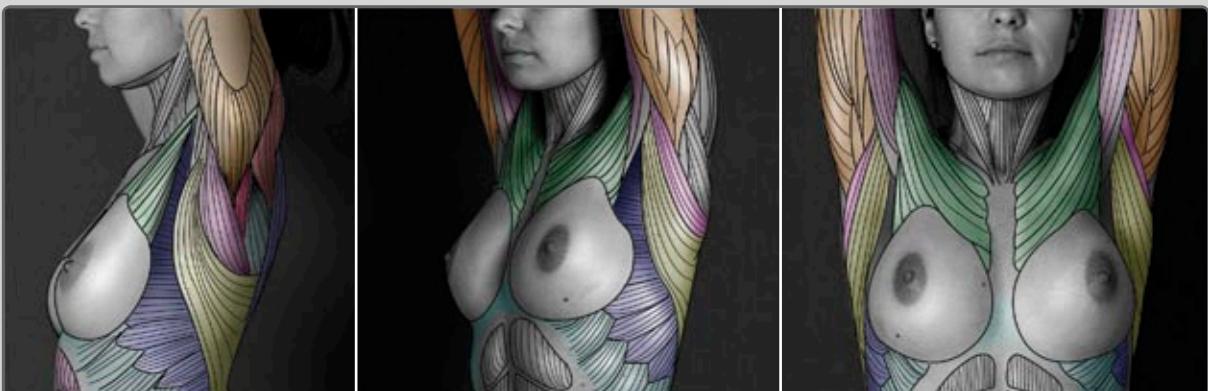
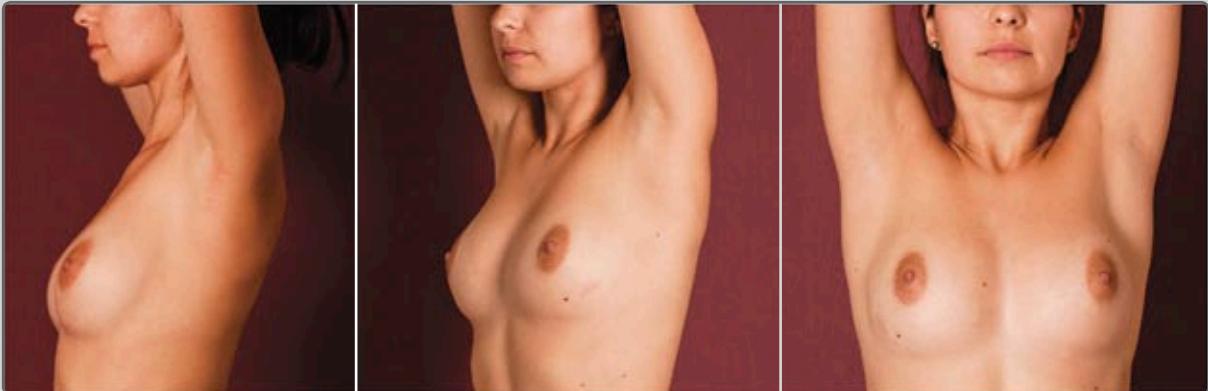
ARMS IN A “Y” POSITION – FEMALE



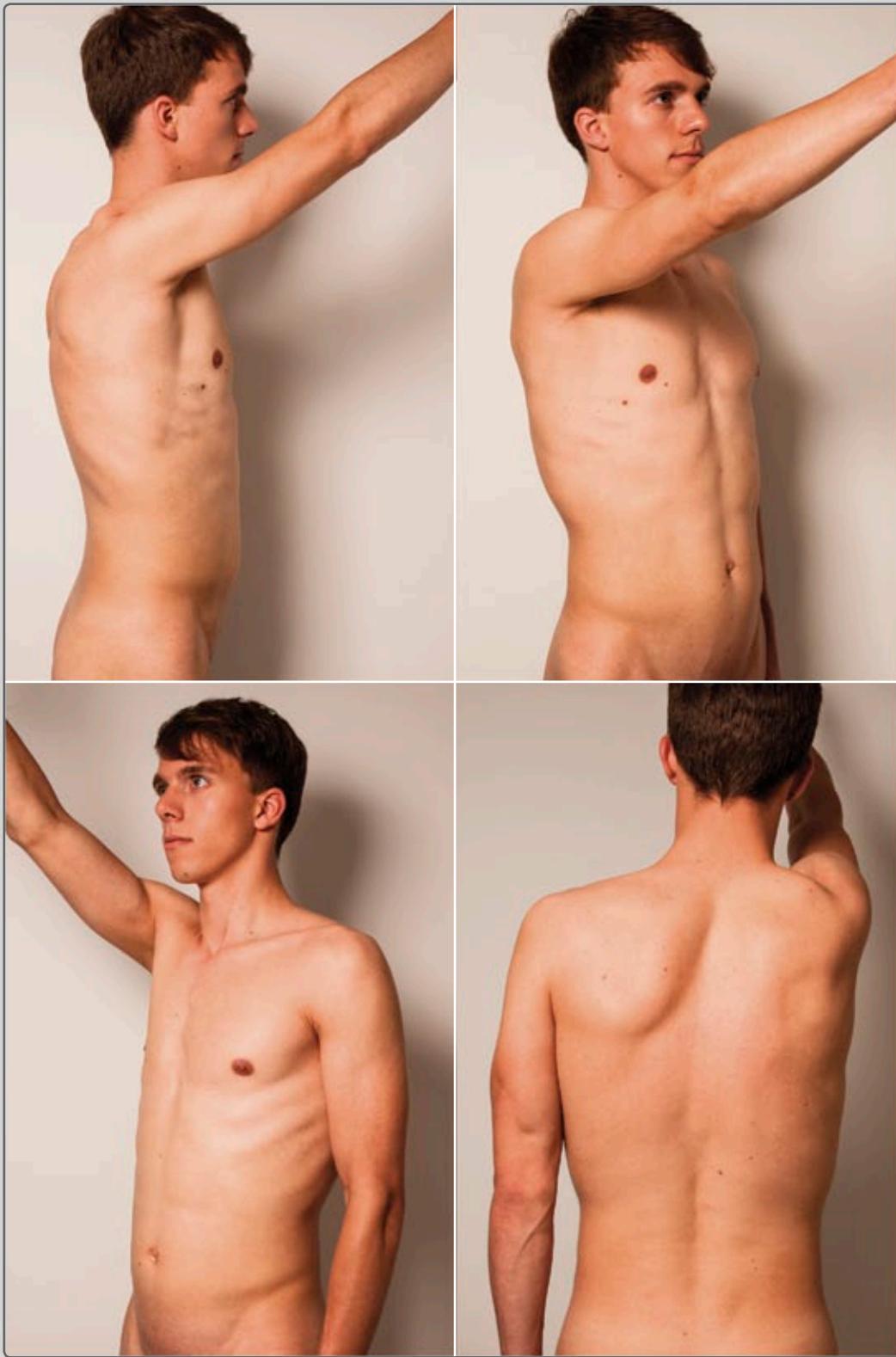
ARMS STRAIGHT UP – MALE



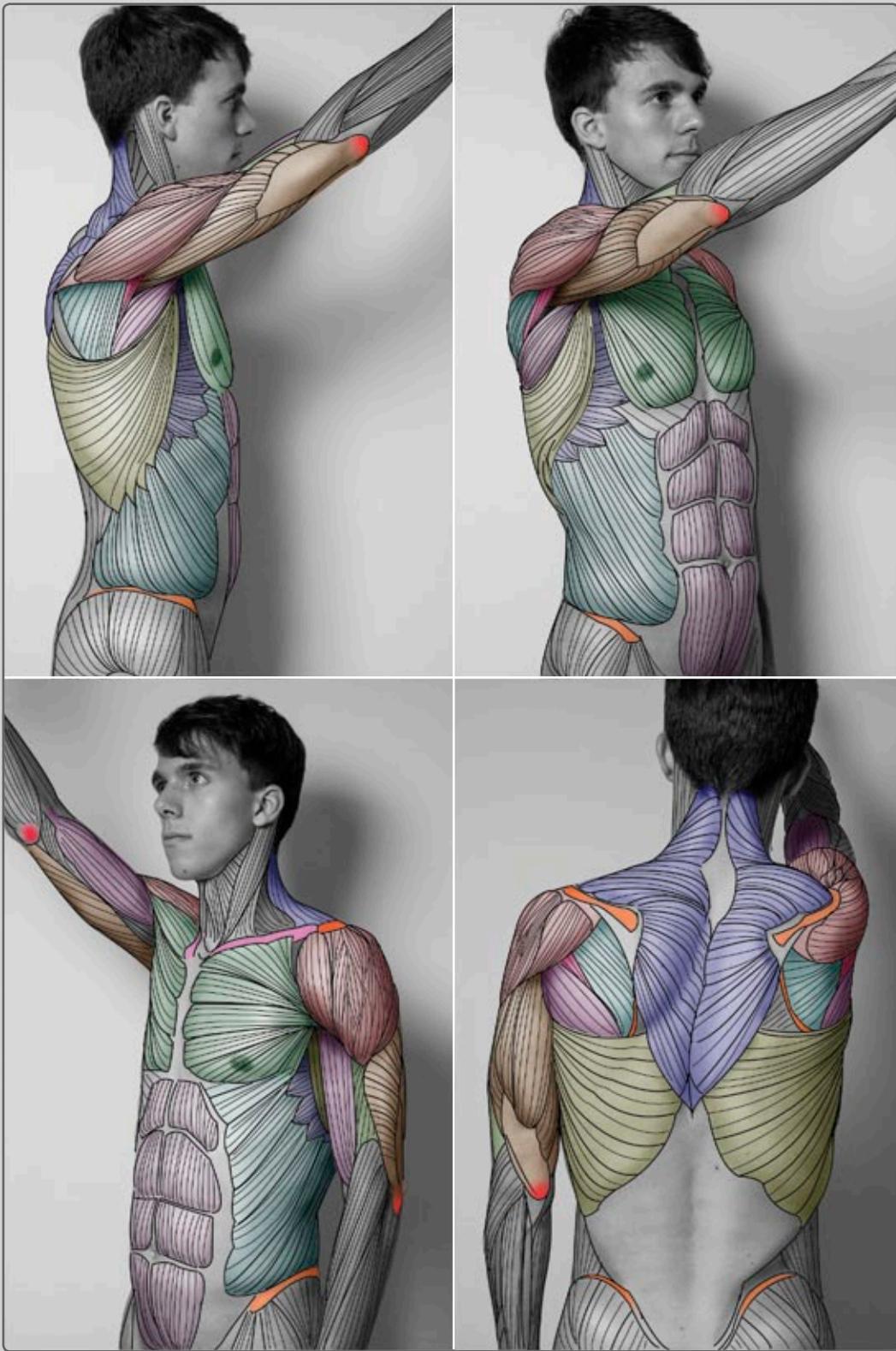
ARMS STRAIGHT UP – FEMALE



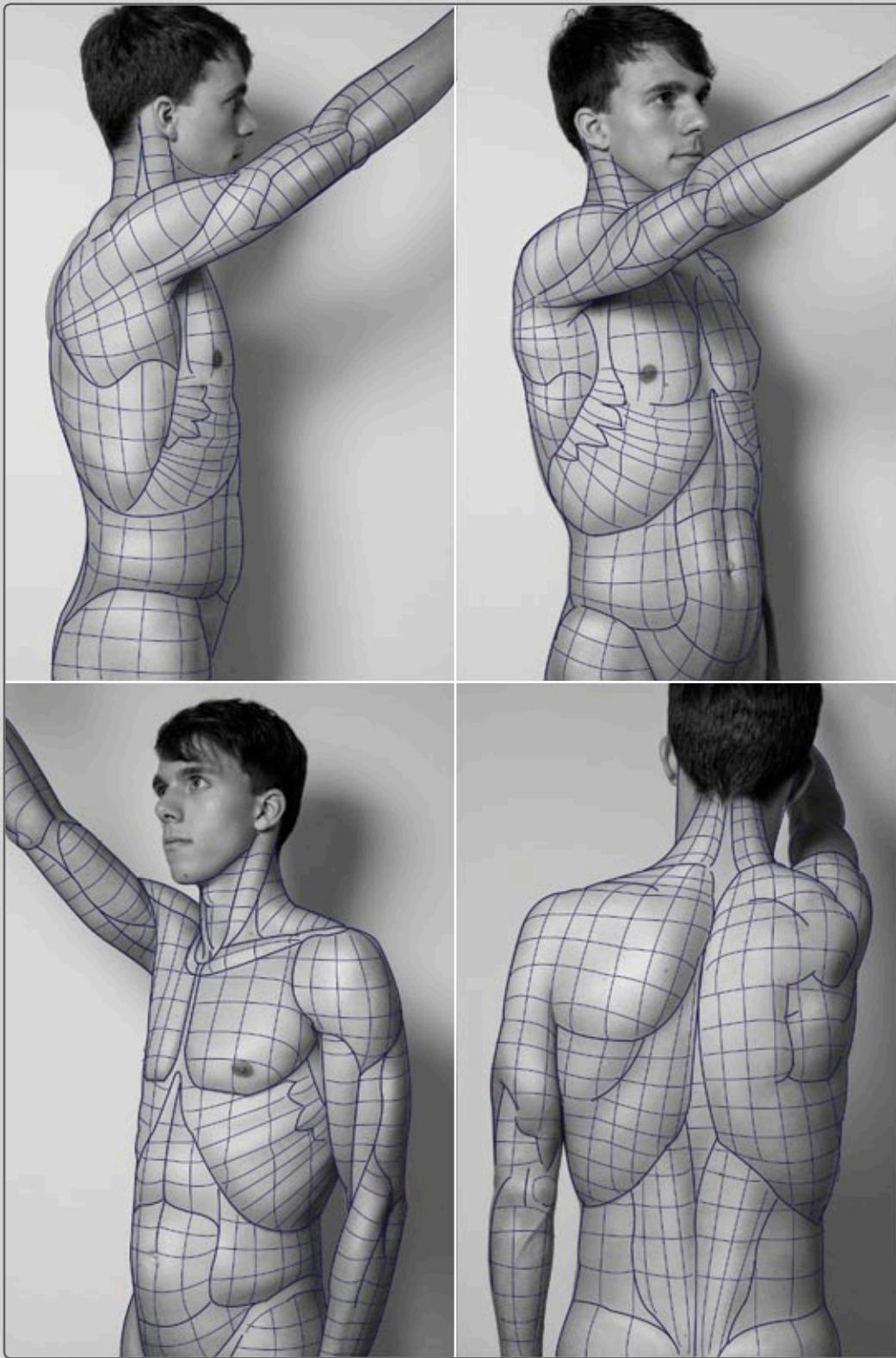
ARM REACHING UP AND FORWARD



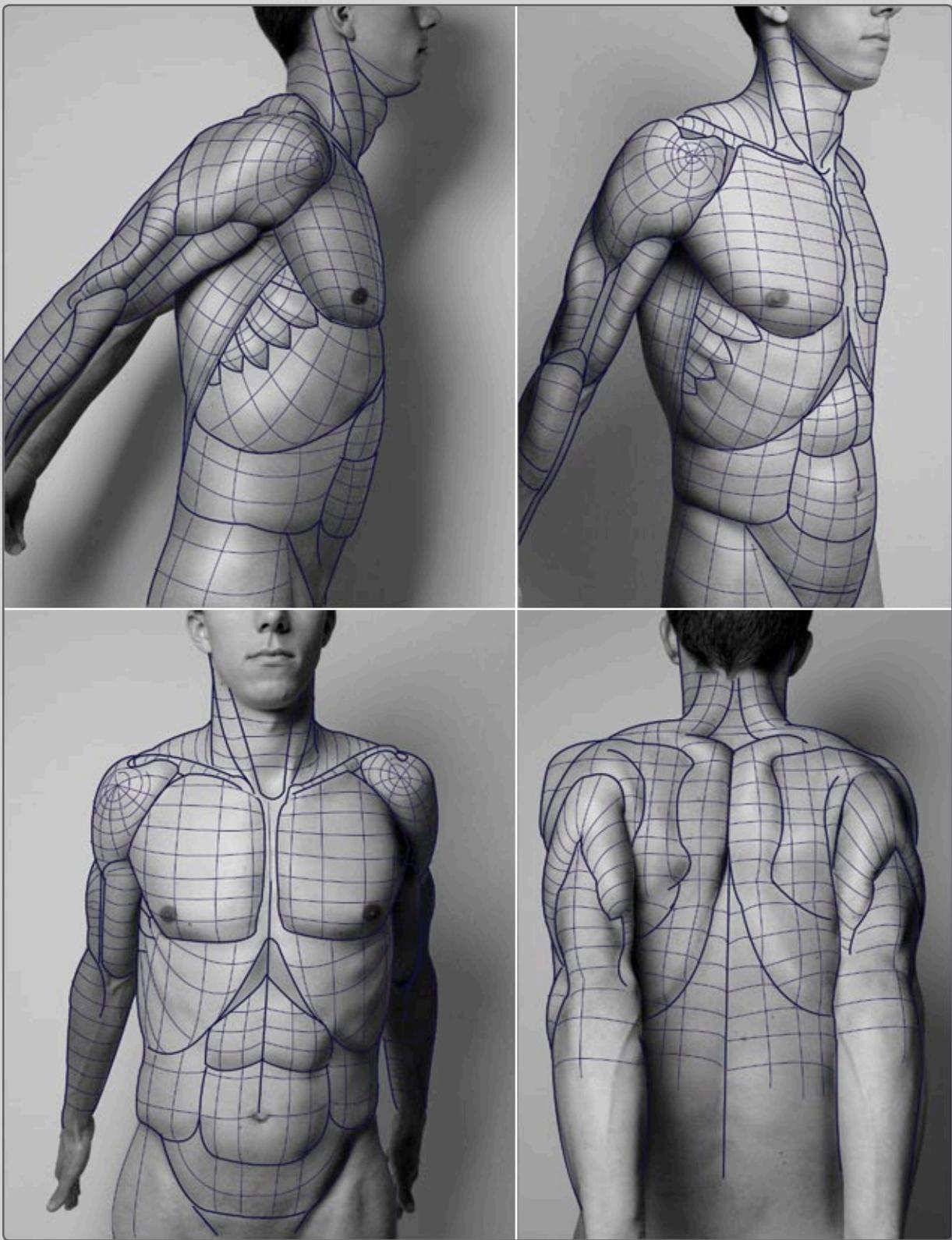
ARM REACHING UP AND FORWARD



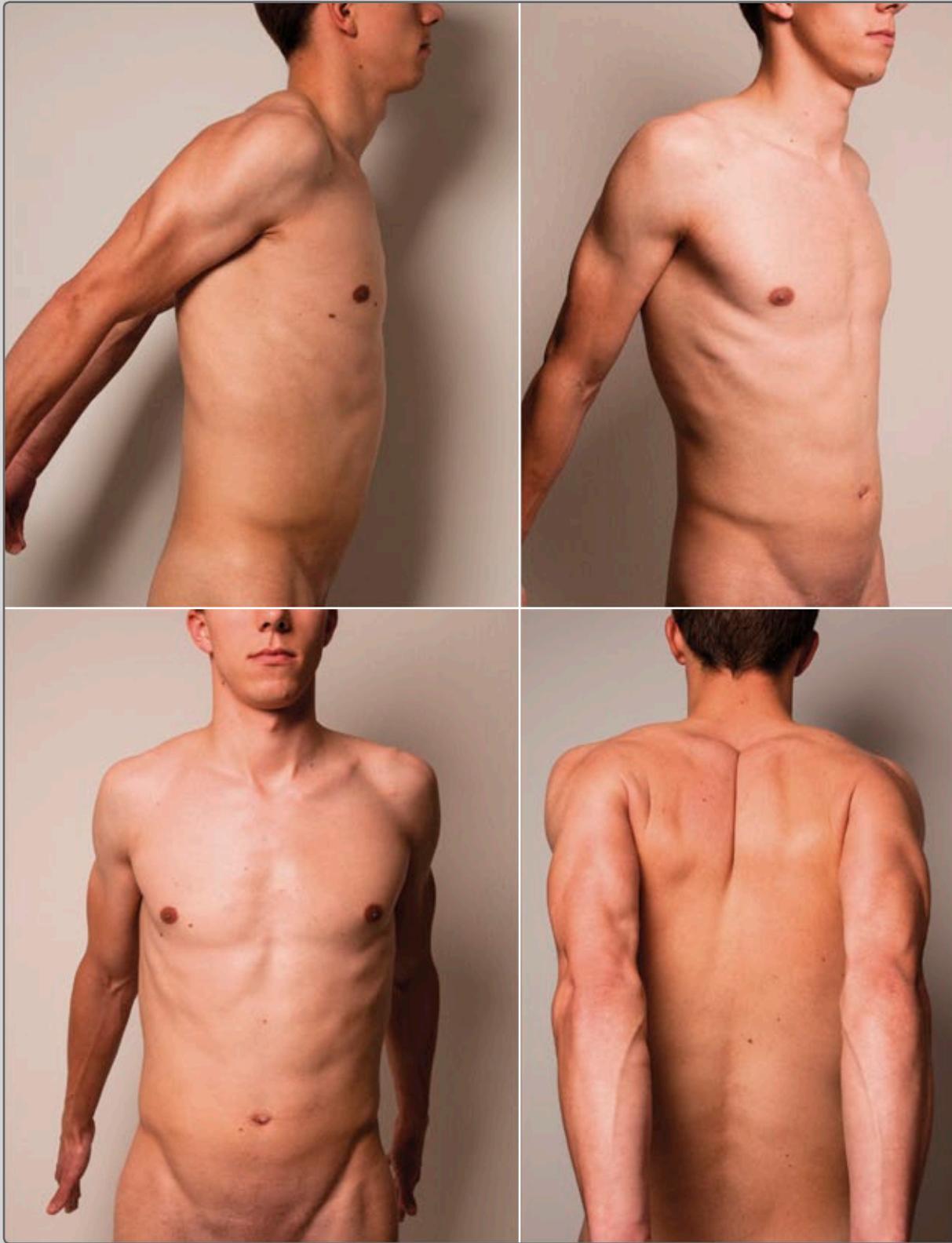
ARM REACHING UP AND FORWARD



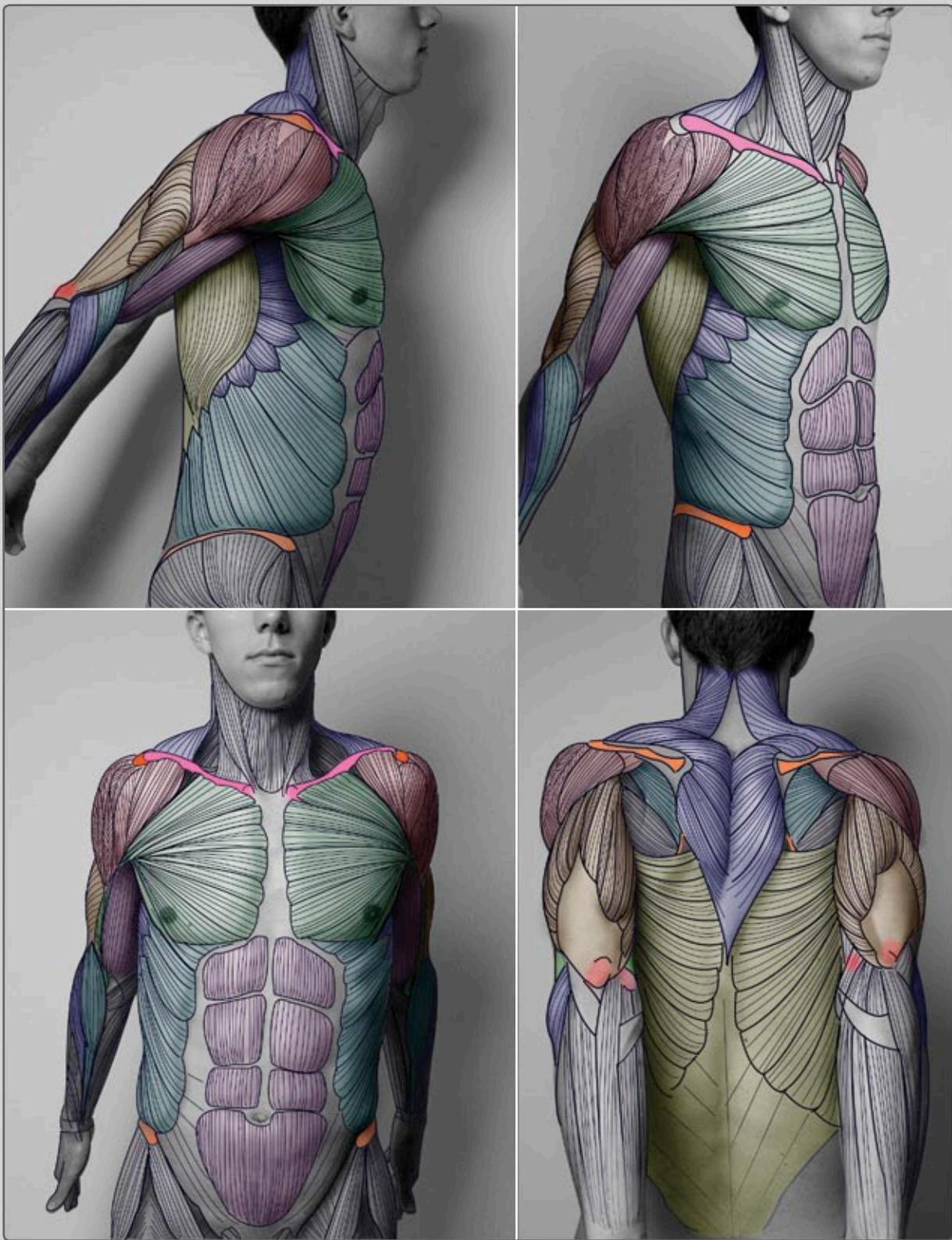
REACHING BACK



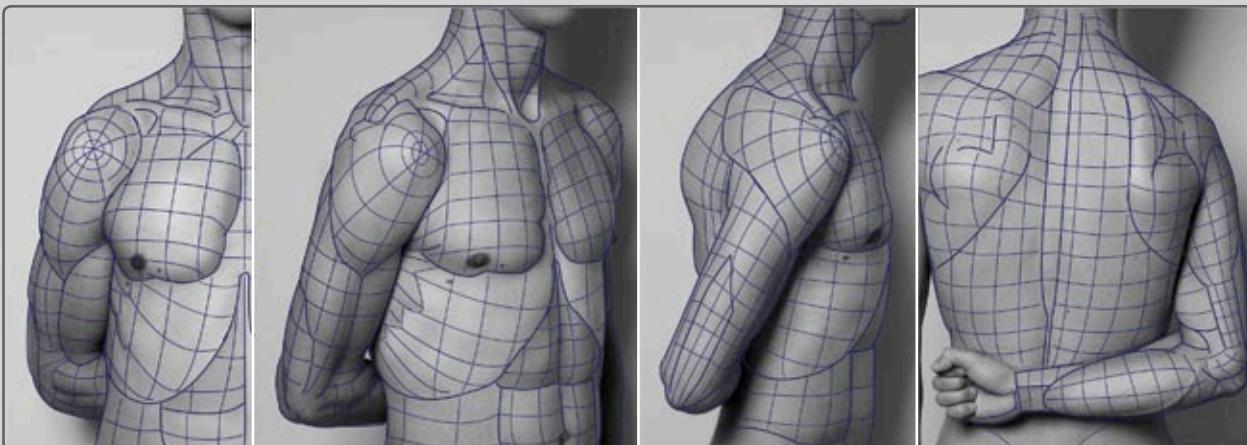
REACHING BACK



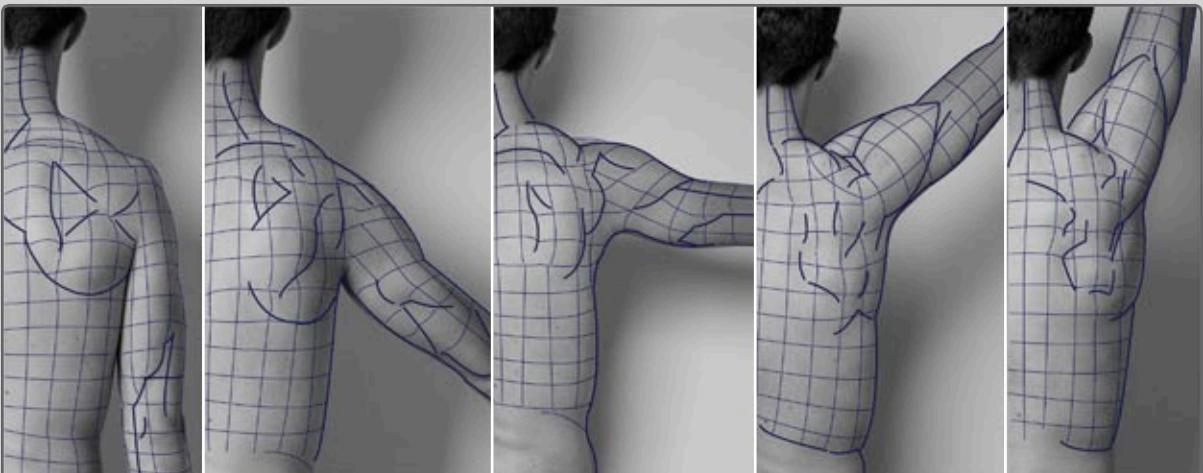
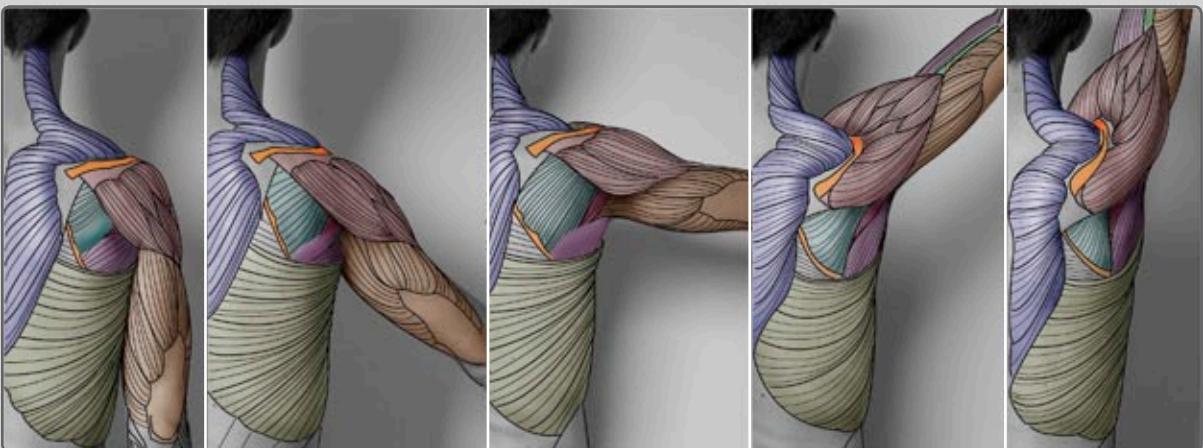
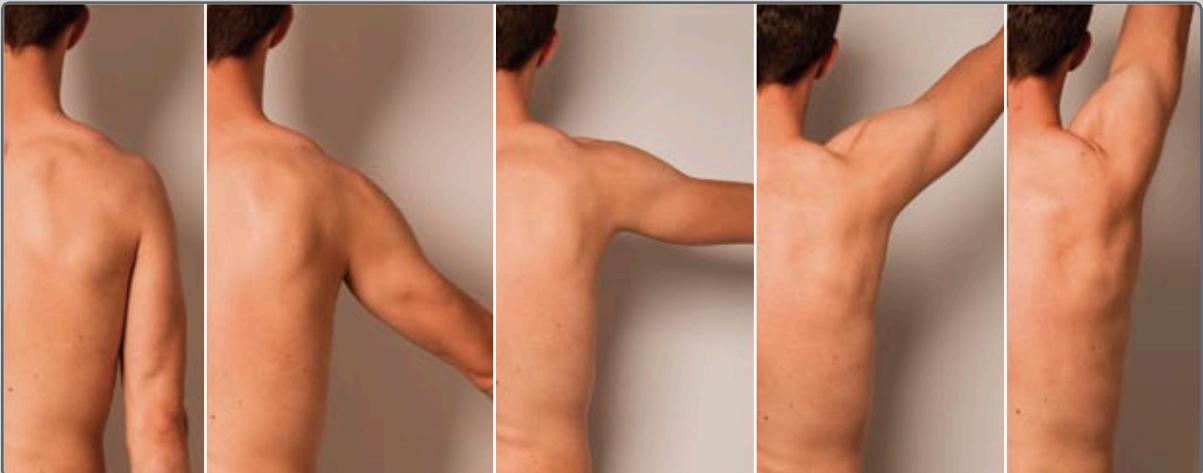
REACHING BACK



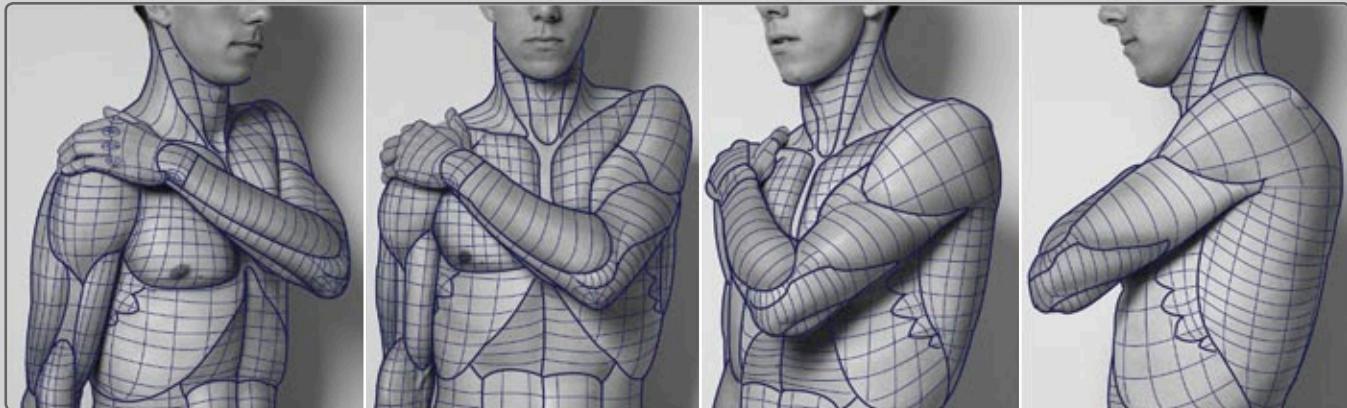
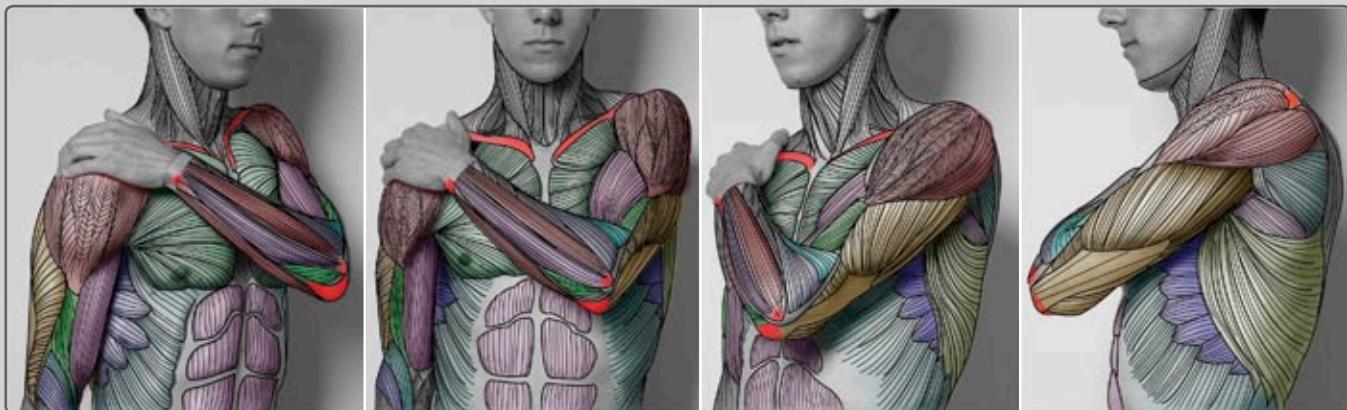
ONE ARM BEHIND BACK



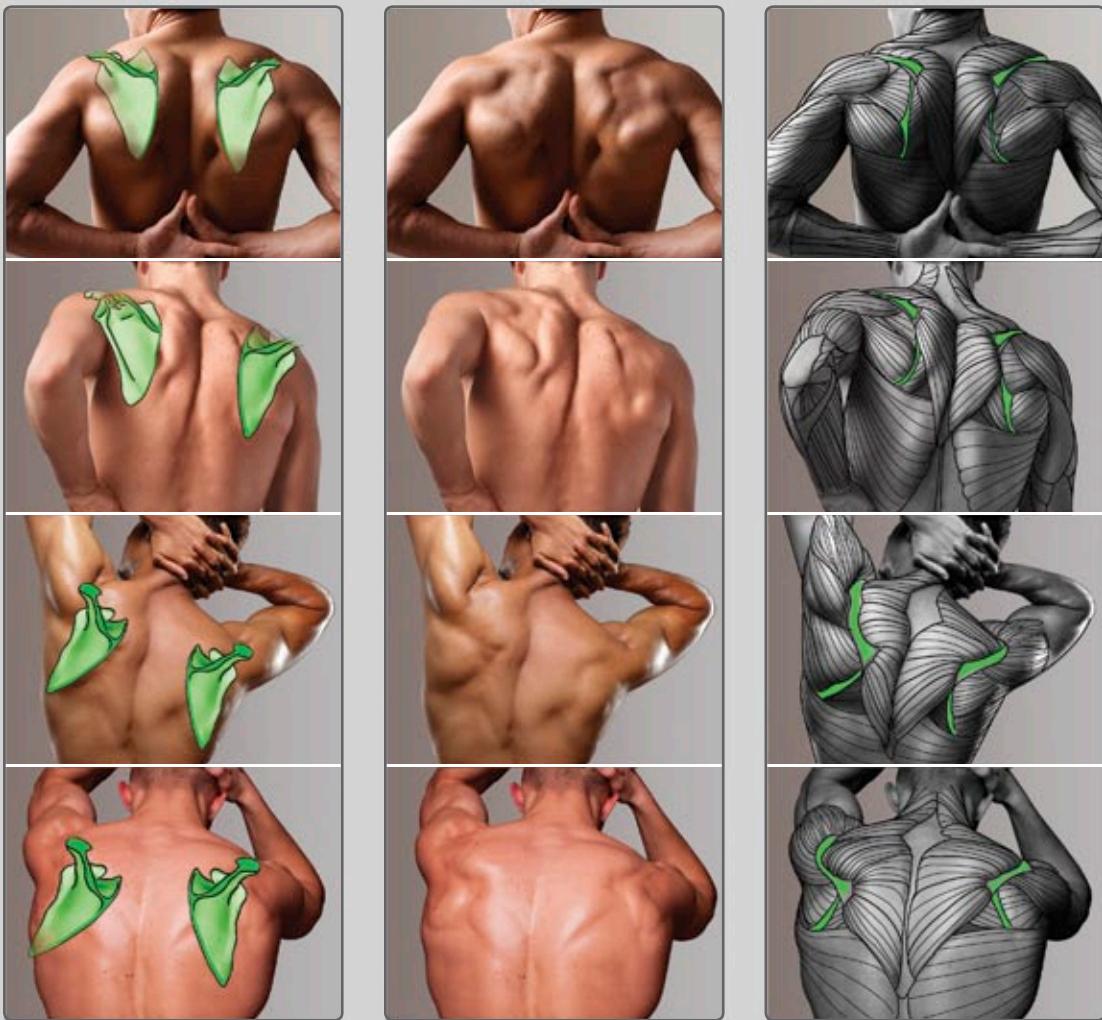
LIFTING ARM HIGHER AND HIGHER



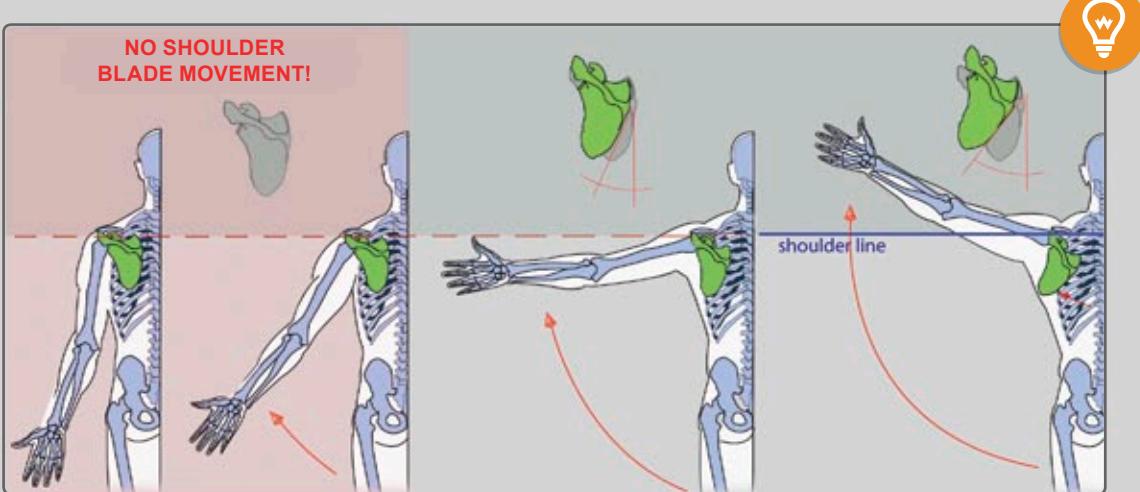
HAND HOLDING OPPOSITE SHOULDER



LET'S FIND SHOULDER BLADES (SCAPULA)!

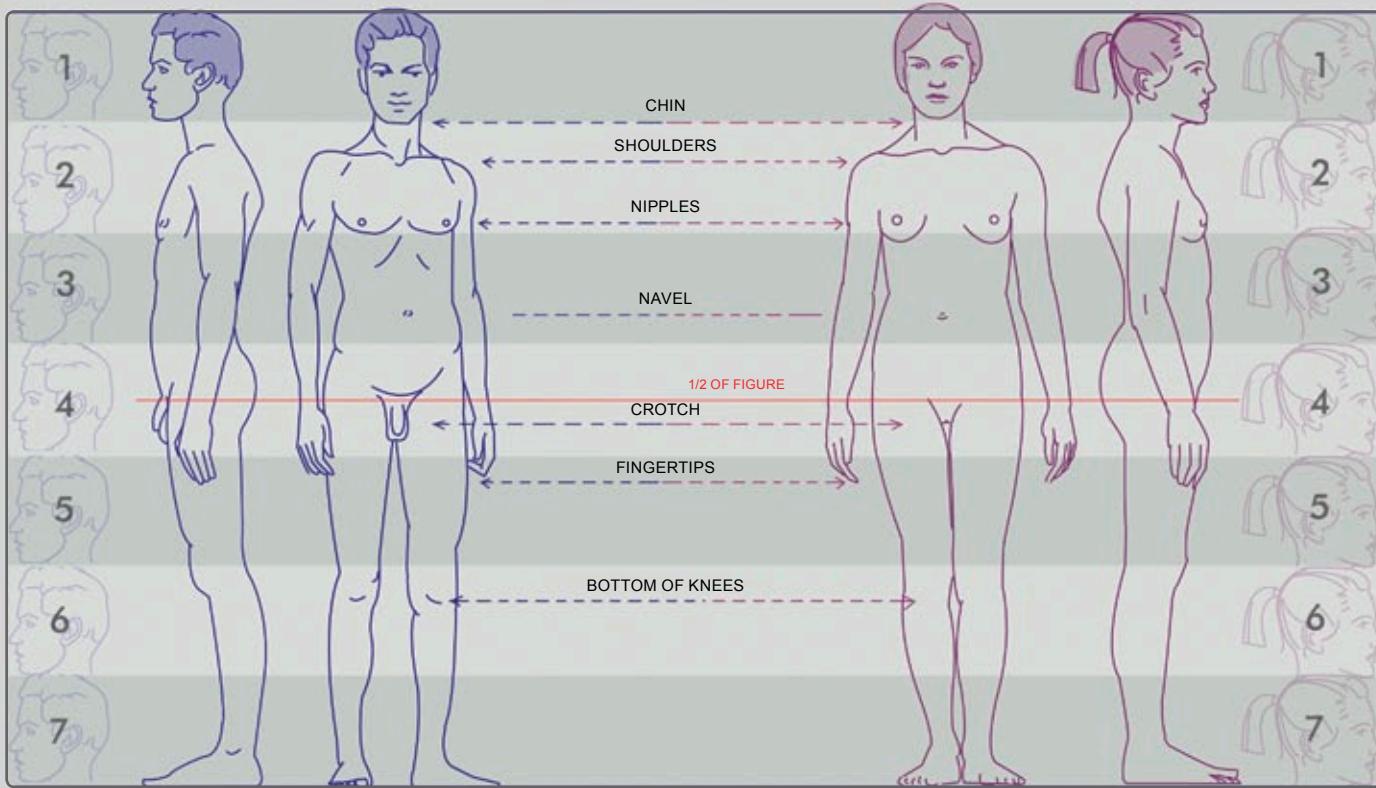


ROTATION OF THE SHOULDER BLADE

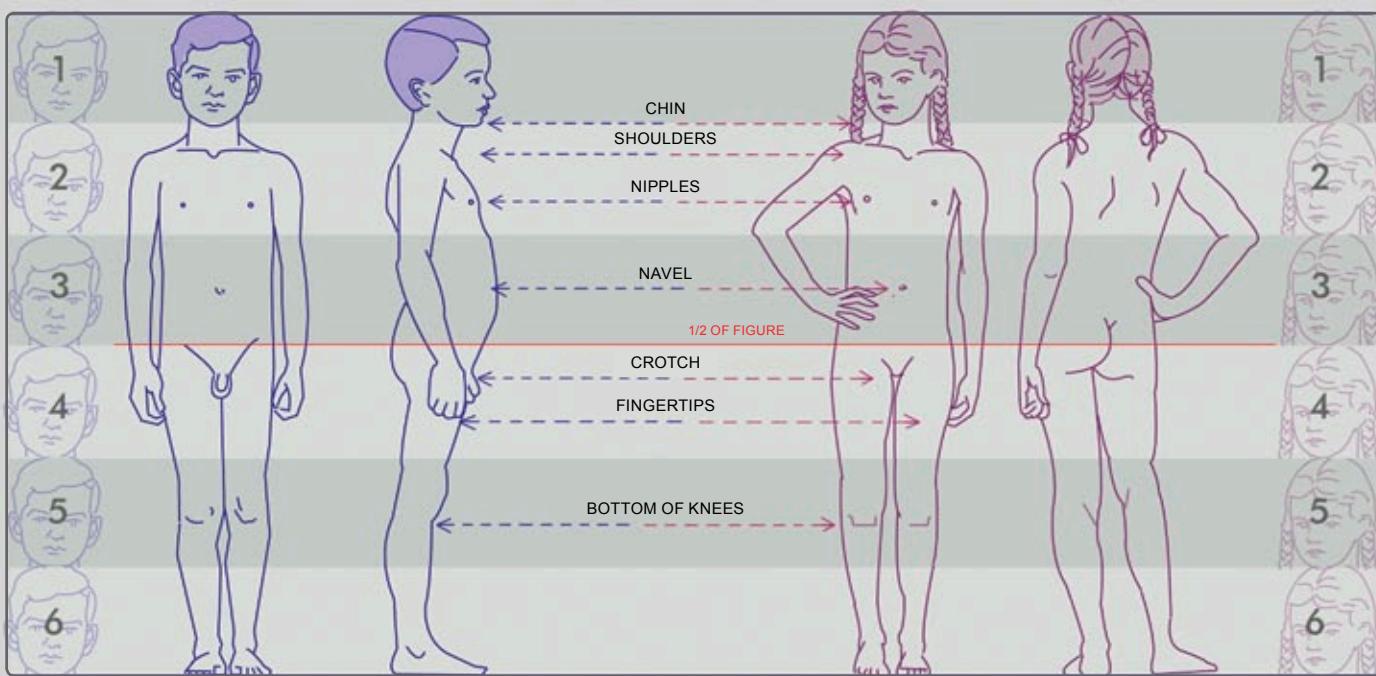


PROPORTIONS OF TEENAGER AND CHILD

TEENAGER PROPORTIONS - 7 HEAD UNITS

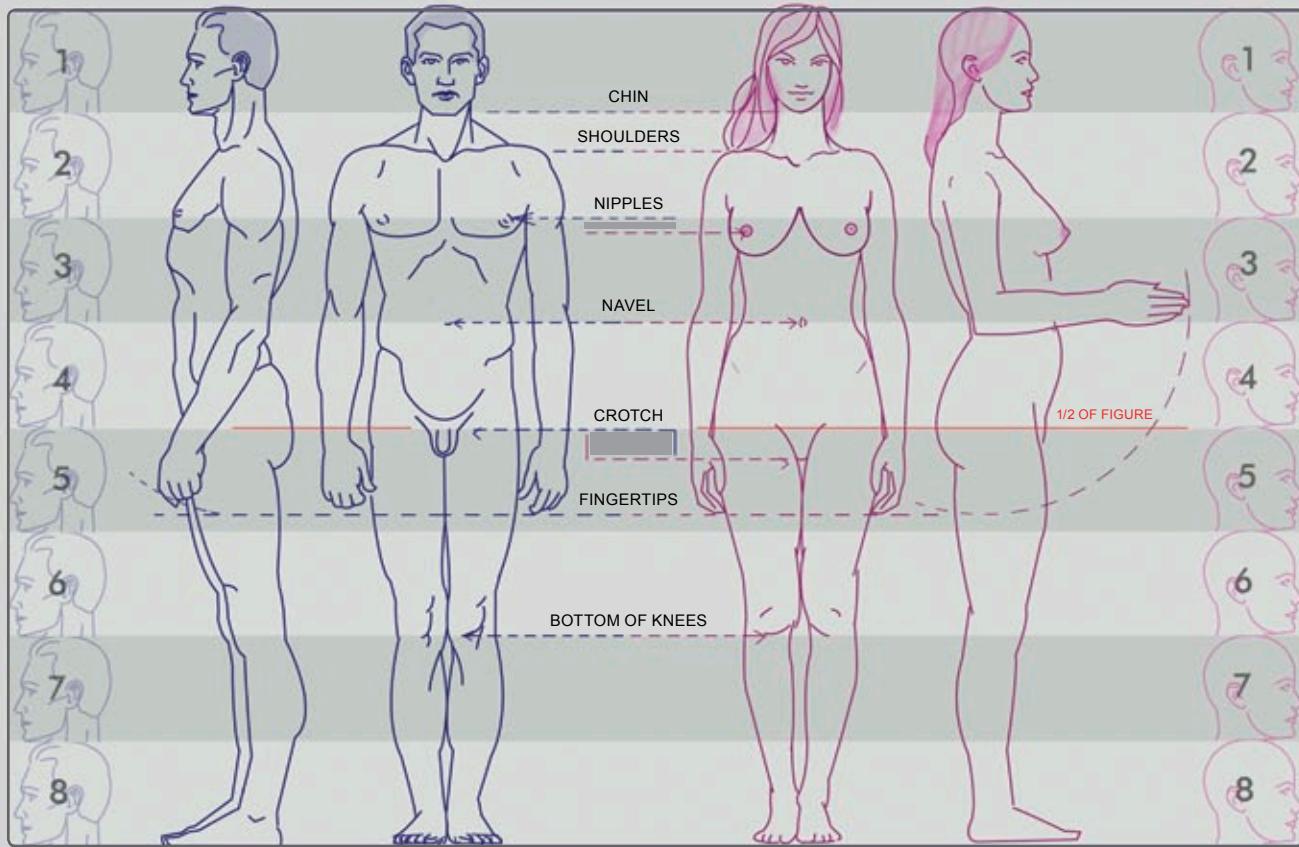


CHILD PROPORTIONS (AGES 8 - 12) - 6 HEAD UNITS

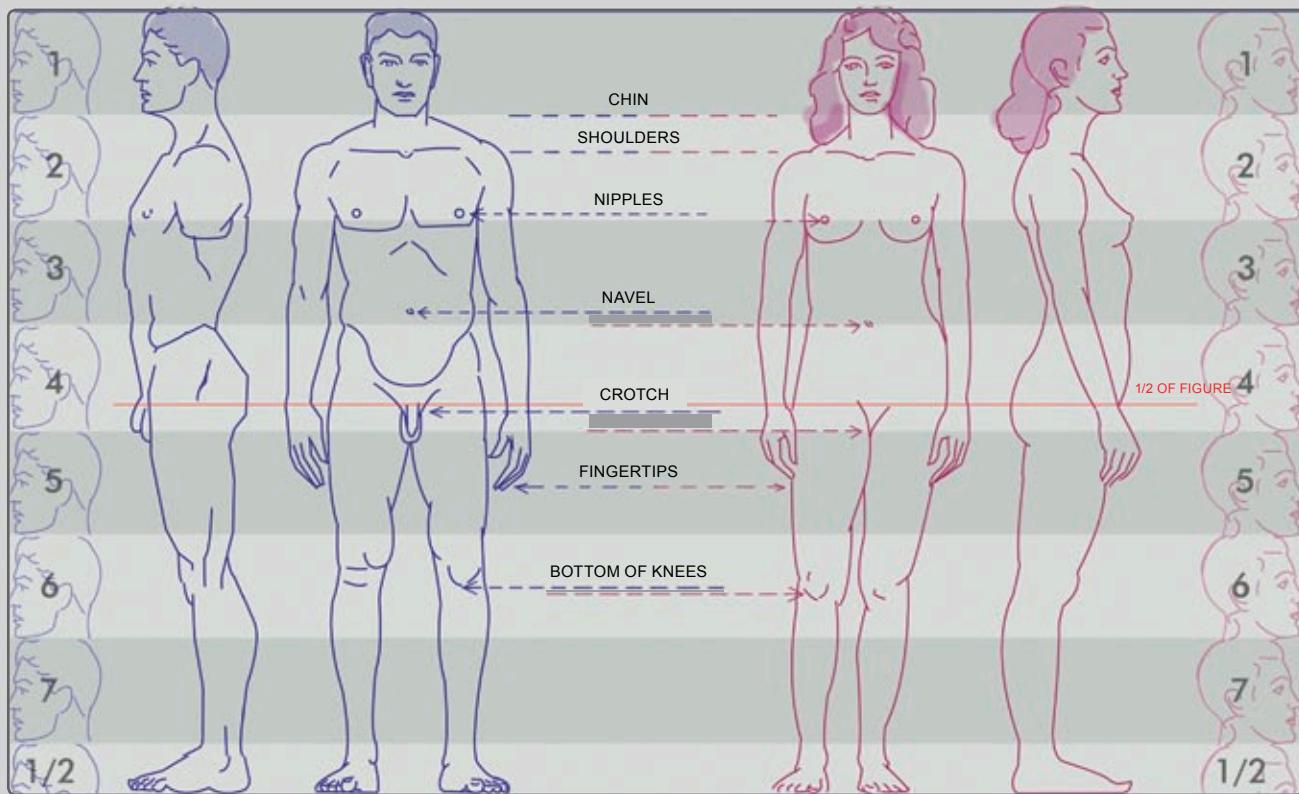


PROPORTIONS OF ADULT MALE AND FEMALE

IDEALIZED ADULT PROPORTIONS - 8 HEAD UNITS

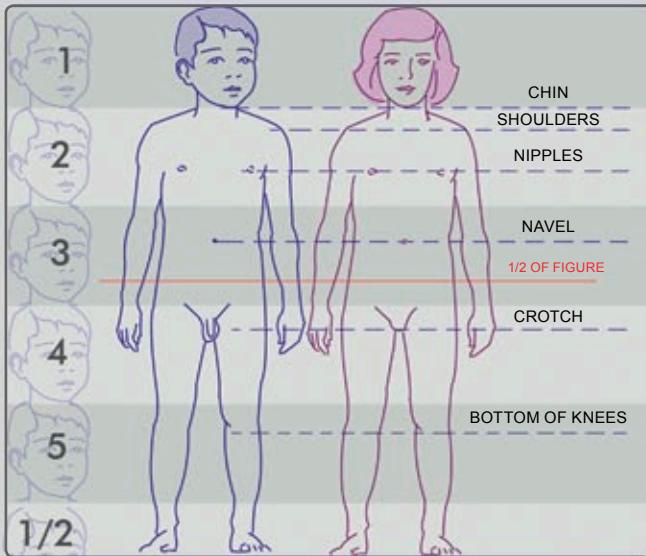


REALISTIC ADULT PROPORTIONS - 7.5 HEAD UNITS

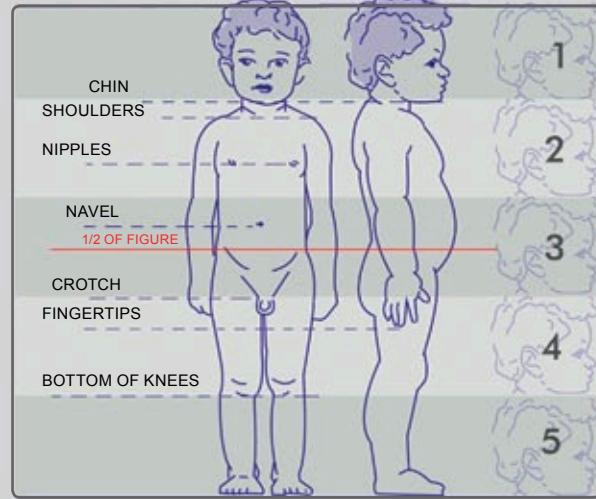


PROPORTIONS OF CHILD, TODDLER, NEWBORN AND SENIOR

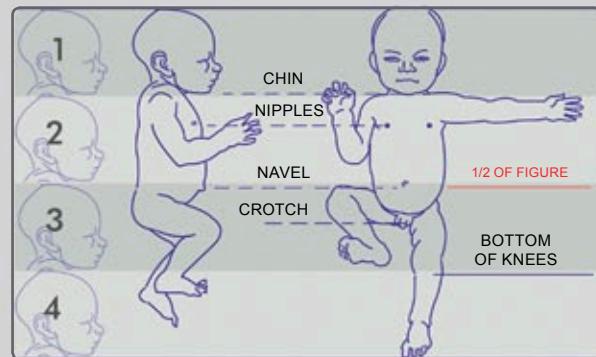
CHILD: 5.5 HEAD UNITS



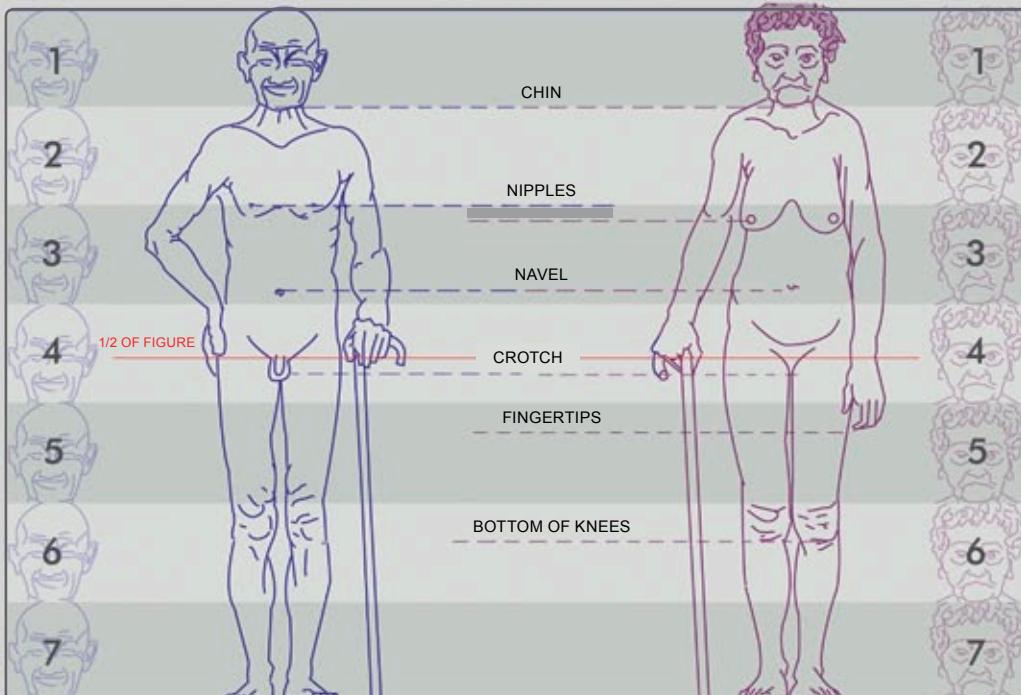
TODDLER: 5 HEAD UNITS



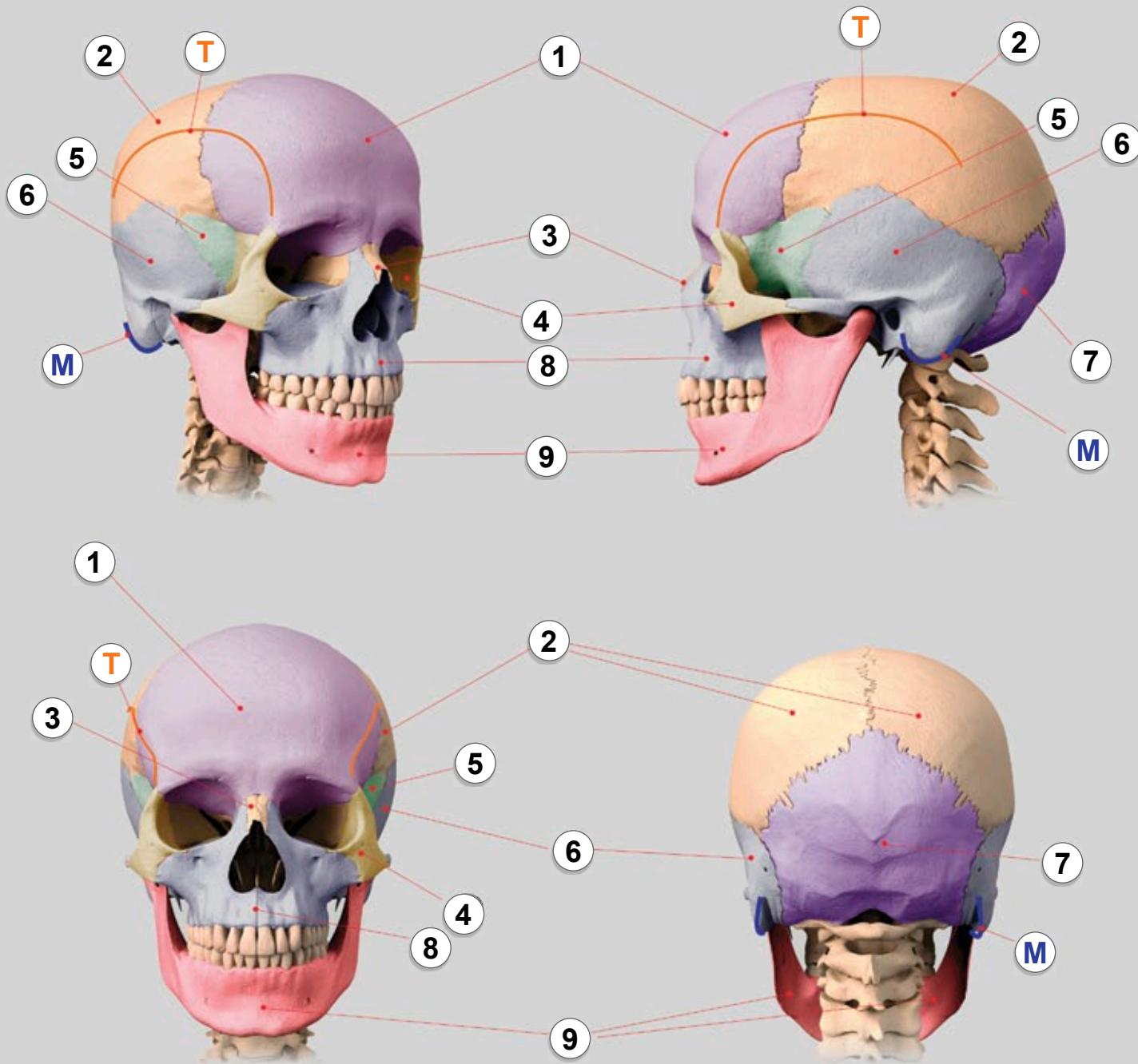
NEWBORN: 4 HEAD UNITS



SENIOR: 7 HEAD UNITS



MAJOR SKULL BONES



1 FRONTAL BONE

2 PARIETAL BONE

3 NASAL BONE

T TEMPORAL LINE

4 ZYGOMATIC BONE

5 SPHENOID BONE

6 TEMPORAL BONE

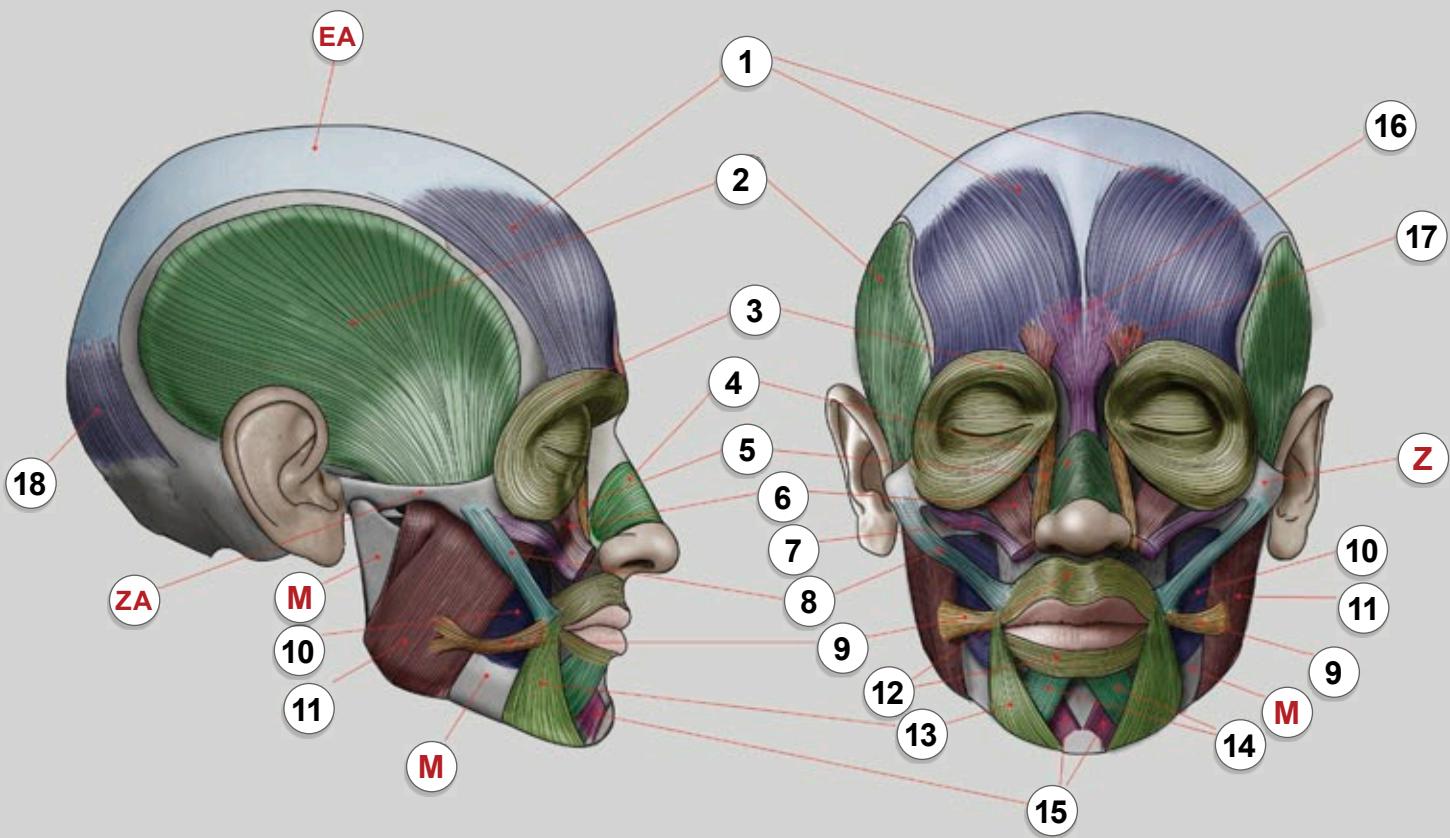
M MASTOID PROCESS

7 OCCIPITAL BONE

8 MAXILLA BONE

9 MANDIBLE BONE

MAJOR HEAD MUSCLES

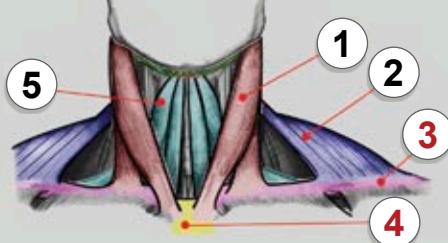


1	FRONTALIS MUSCLE	11	MASSETER MUSCLE
2	TEMPORAL MUSCLE	12	ORBICULARIS ORIS MUSCLE
3	ORBICULARIS OCULI MUSCLE	13	DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS MUSCLE
4	NASALIS MUSCLE	14	DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS MUSCLE
5	OTTO'S MUSCLE	15	MENTALIS MUSCLE
6	LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS MUSCLE	16	PROCERUS MUSCLE
7	ZYGOMATICUS MINOR MUSCLE	17	CORRUGATOR MUSCLE
8	ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR MUSCLE	18	OCCIPITALIS MUSCLE
9	RISORIUS MUSCLE	Z	ZYGOMATIC BONE
10	BUCINATOR MUSCLE	ZA	ZYGOMATIC ARCH
M	MANDIBLE (LOWER JAW)	EA	EPICRANIAL APONEUROYSIS

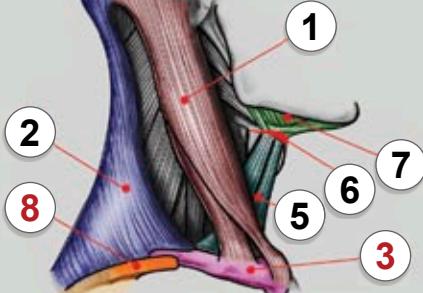
MAIN NECK MUSCLES



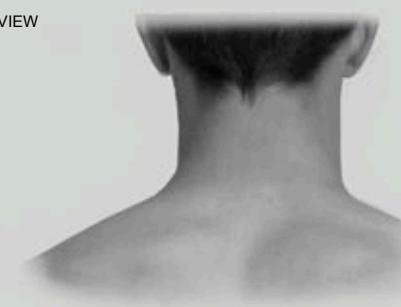
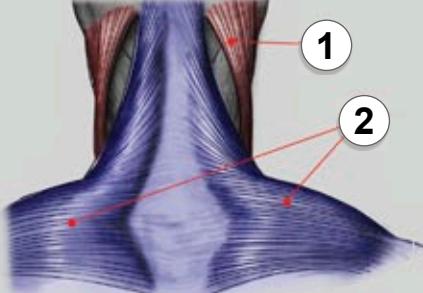
FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BACK VIEW



1 STERNOCLIDOMASTOID

4 CHEST BONE (STERNUM)

7 SUPRAHYOID MUSCLES

2 TRAPEZIUS

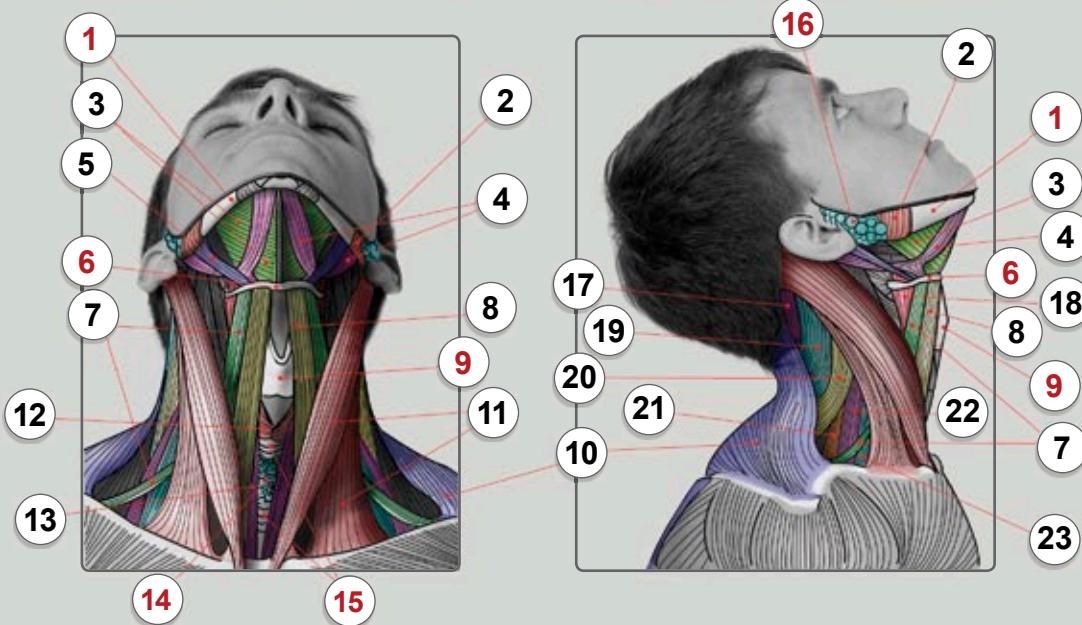
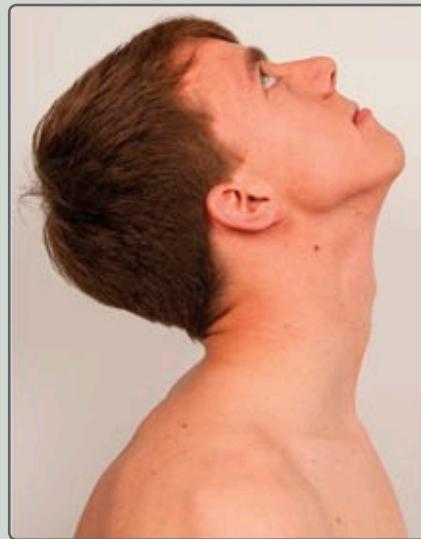
5 INFRAHYOID MUSCLES

8 SHOULDER BLADE (SCAPULA)

3 COLLAR BONE (CLAVICLE)

6 HYOID BONE

MAIN NECK MUSCLES



1 LOWER JAW (MANDIBLE)

2 MASSETER

3 MYLOHYOID

4 DIGASTRIC

5 STYLOHYOID

6 HYOID BONE

7 OMOTHYOID

8 STERNOHYOID

9 ADAM'S APPLE (LARYNGEAL PROMINENCE)

10 TRAPEZIUS

11 STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID

12 CRICOTHYROID

13 STERNOTHYROID

14 THYROID GLAND

15 TRACHEA

16 PAROTID GLAND

17 SEMISPINALIS CAPITIS

18 HYOGLOSSUS

19 SPLENIUS CAPITIS

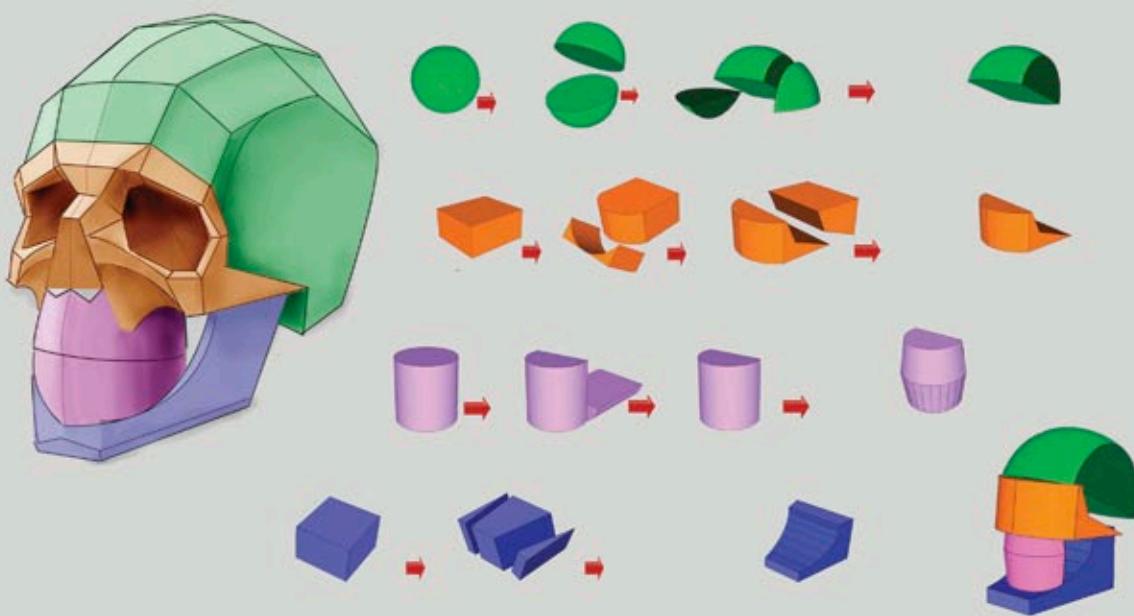
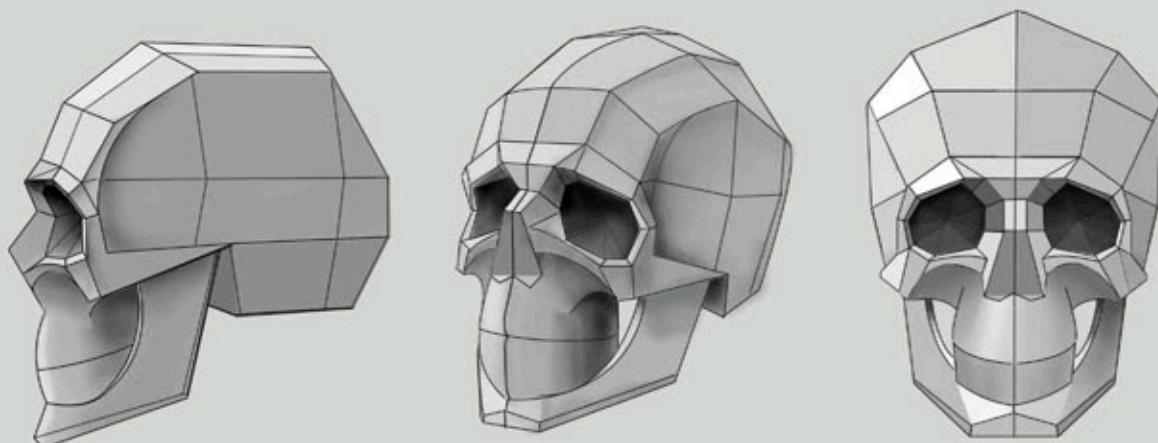
20 LEVATOR SCAPULAE

21 SCALENUS POSTERIOR

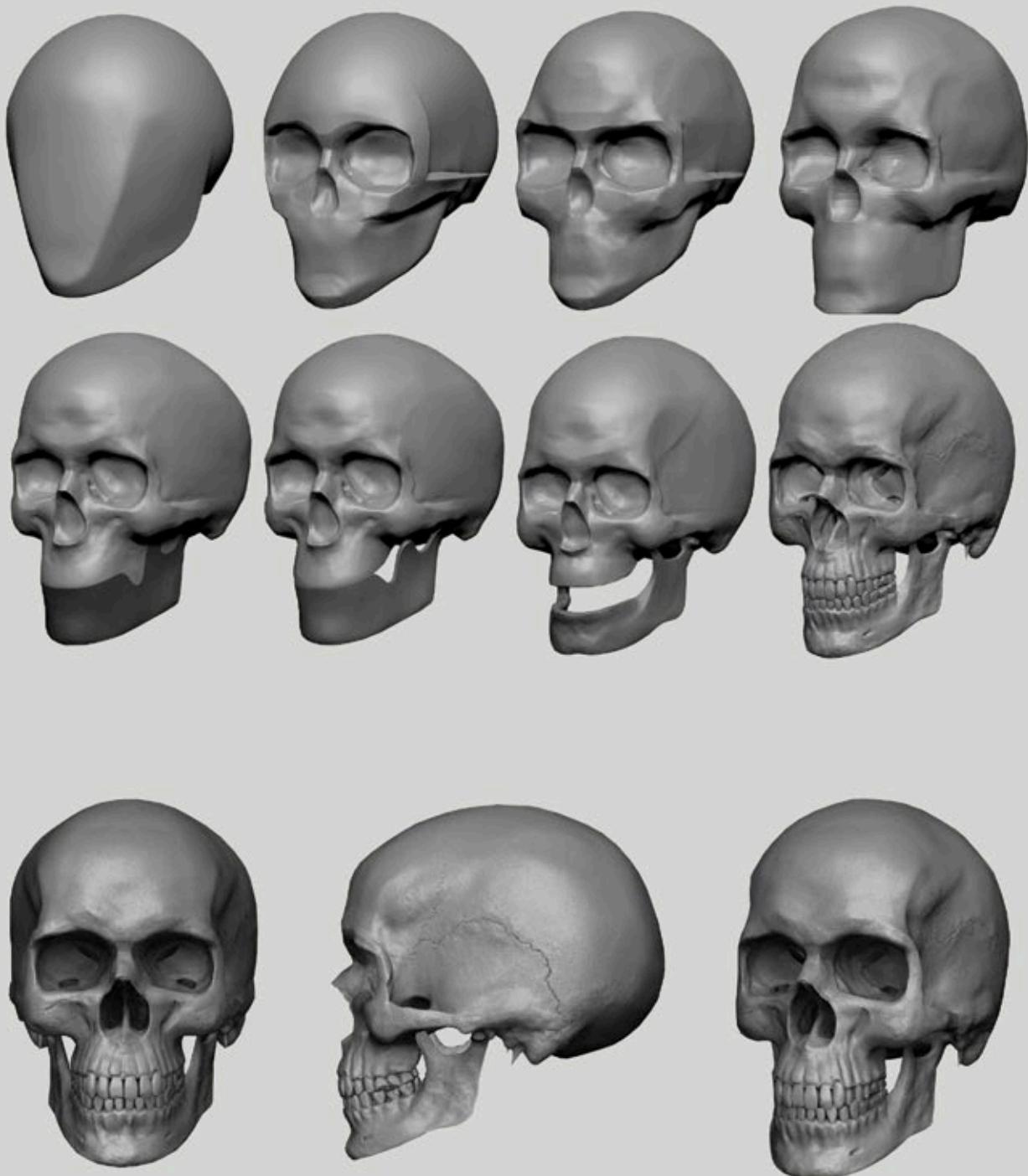
22 SCALENUS MEDIUS

23 SCALENUS ANTERIOR

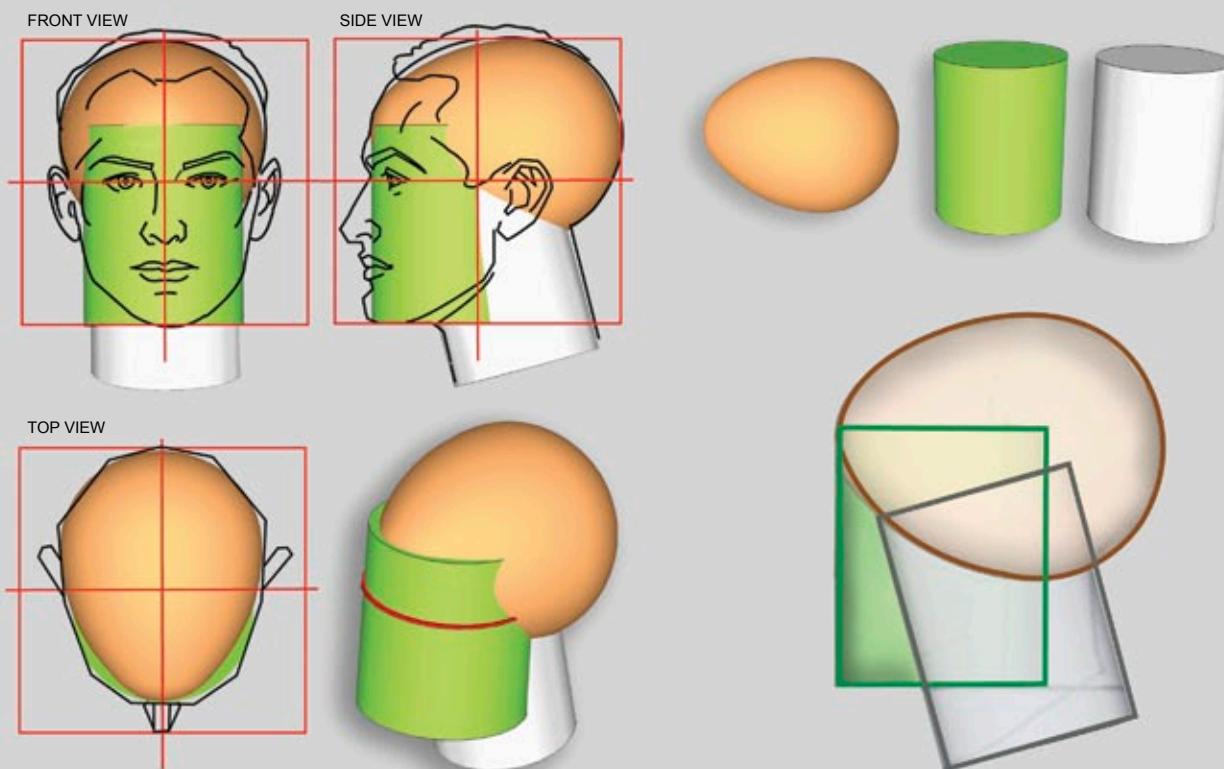
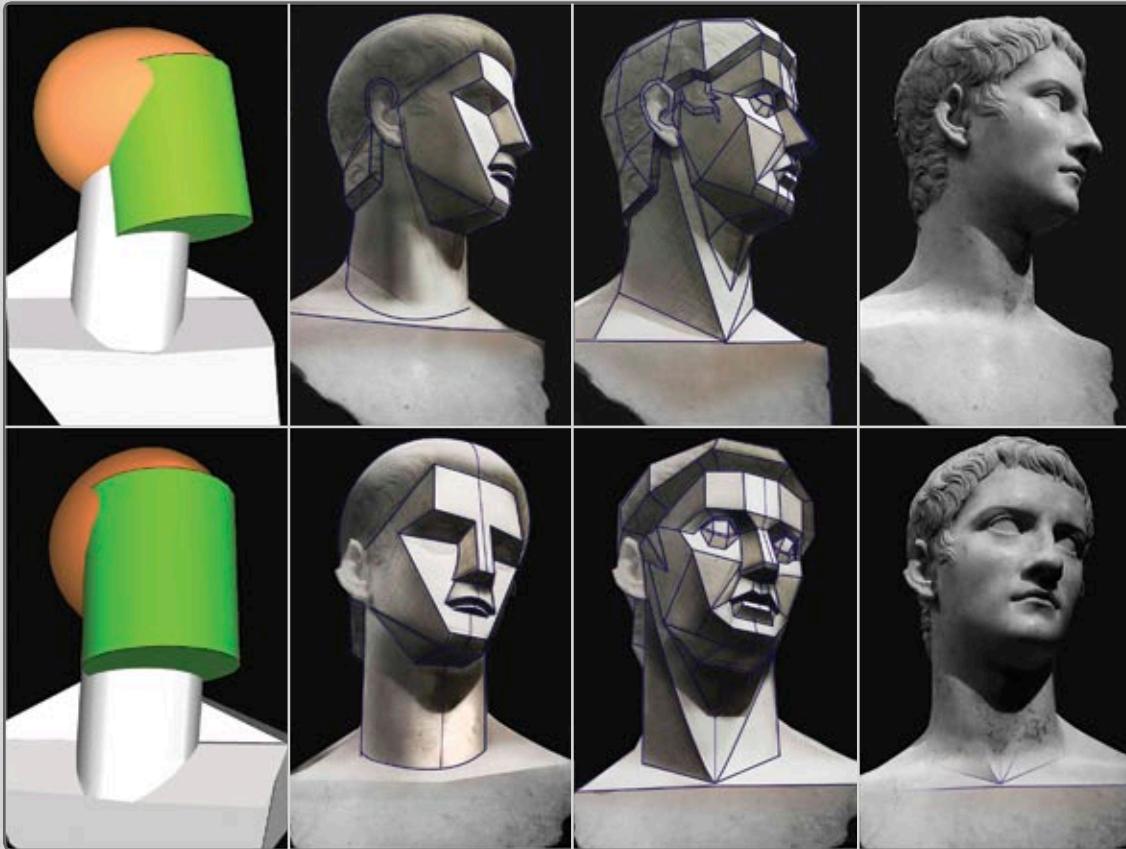
SHAPES THAT FORM A SKULL



MODELING A 3D SKULL



HEAD SHAPE AND MASSES

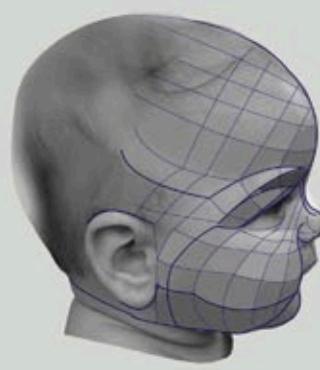
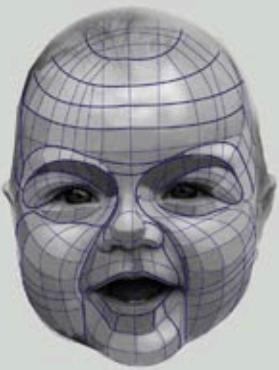


BABY HEAD

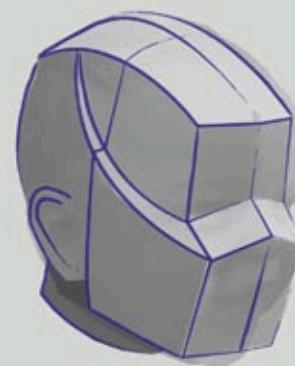
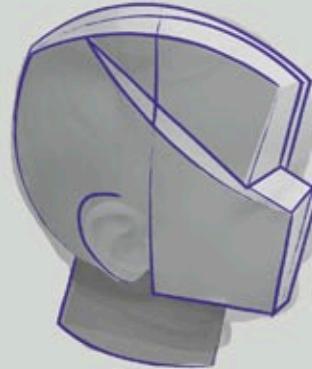
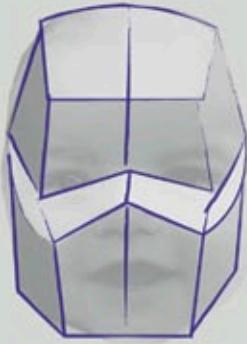
REAL



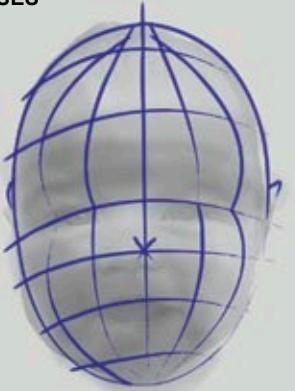
MESH



BLOCK-OUT



MASSES



THE HEAD SHAPE

i

CONTOUR OF THE CHIN
IS NOT THE SAME AS **JAWLINE**.

SUPRAHYOID MUSCLES

i

TEMPORAL LINE (THE EDGE BETWEEN TEMPORAL BONE AND FOREHEAD PLANE).

TEMPORAL LINE

TEMPORAL MUSCLE

i

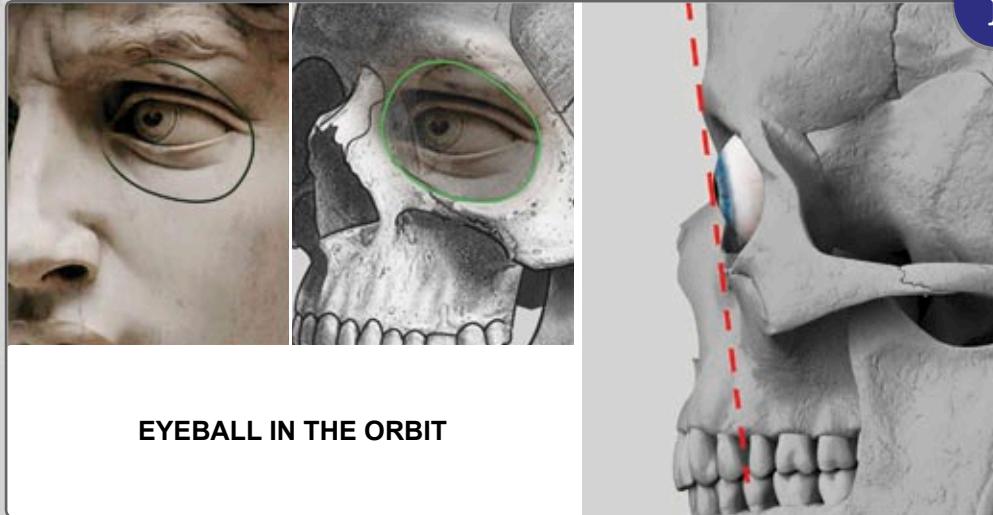
WIDEST POINT OF HEAD

HEAD IS NOT ROUND.

i

FRAMING THE EYES

i

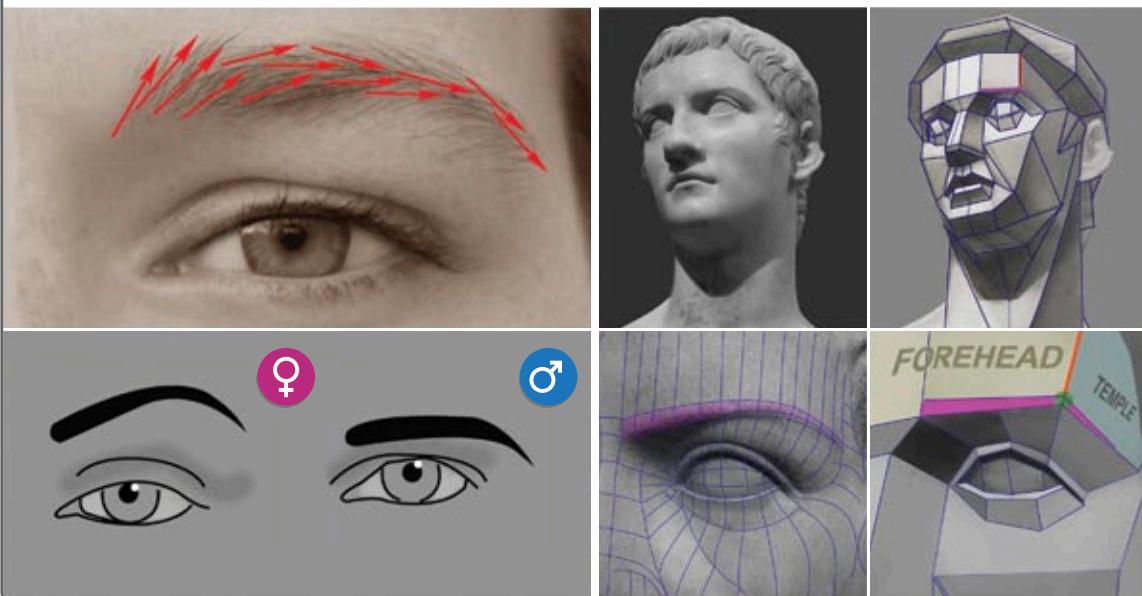


i

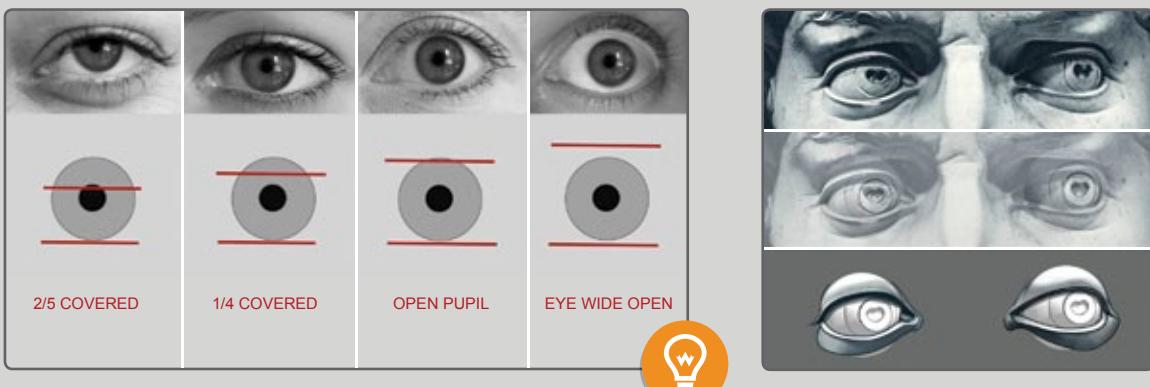
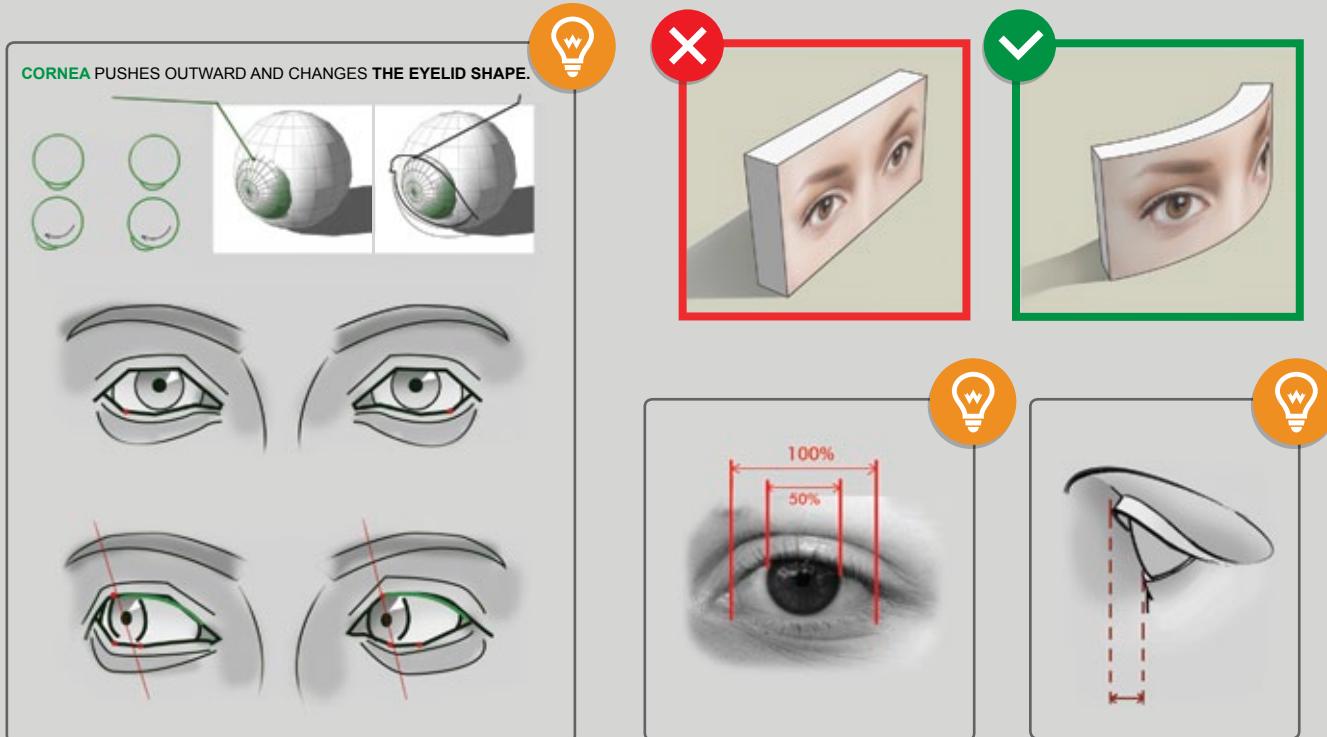
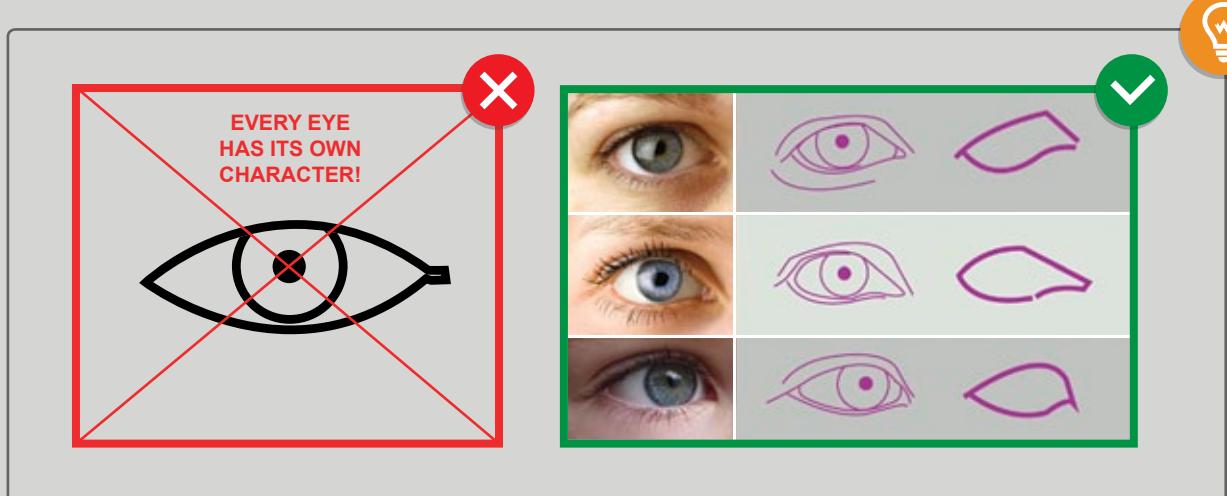
EYEBROWS



EYEBROW CHANGES DIRECTION AS IT RUNS ACROSS **THE TEMPORAL LINE**, SLOPING DOWN AND BACK TOWARD THE EAR.

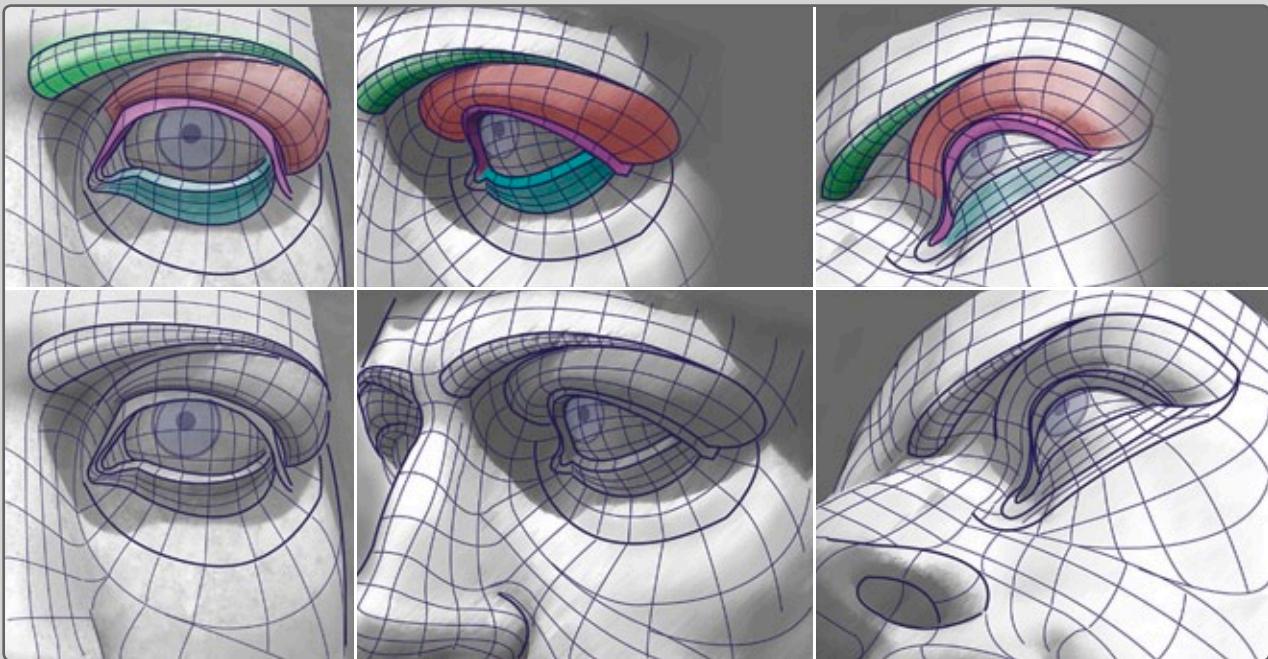
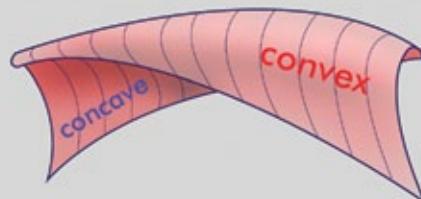
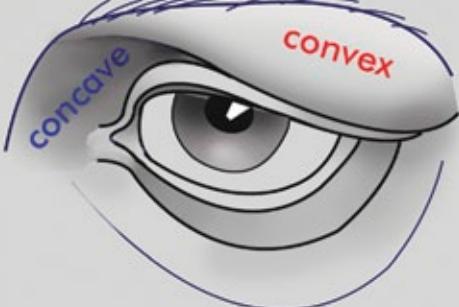
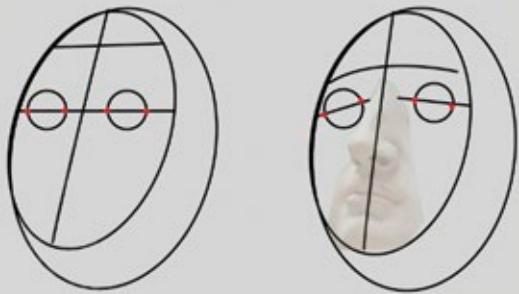


ALL ABOUT EYES

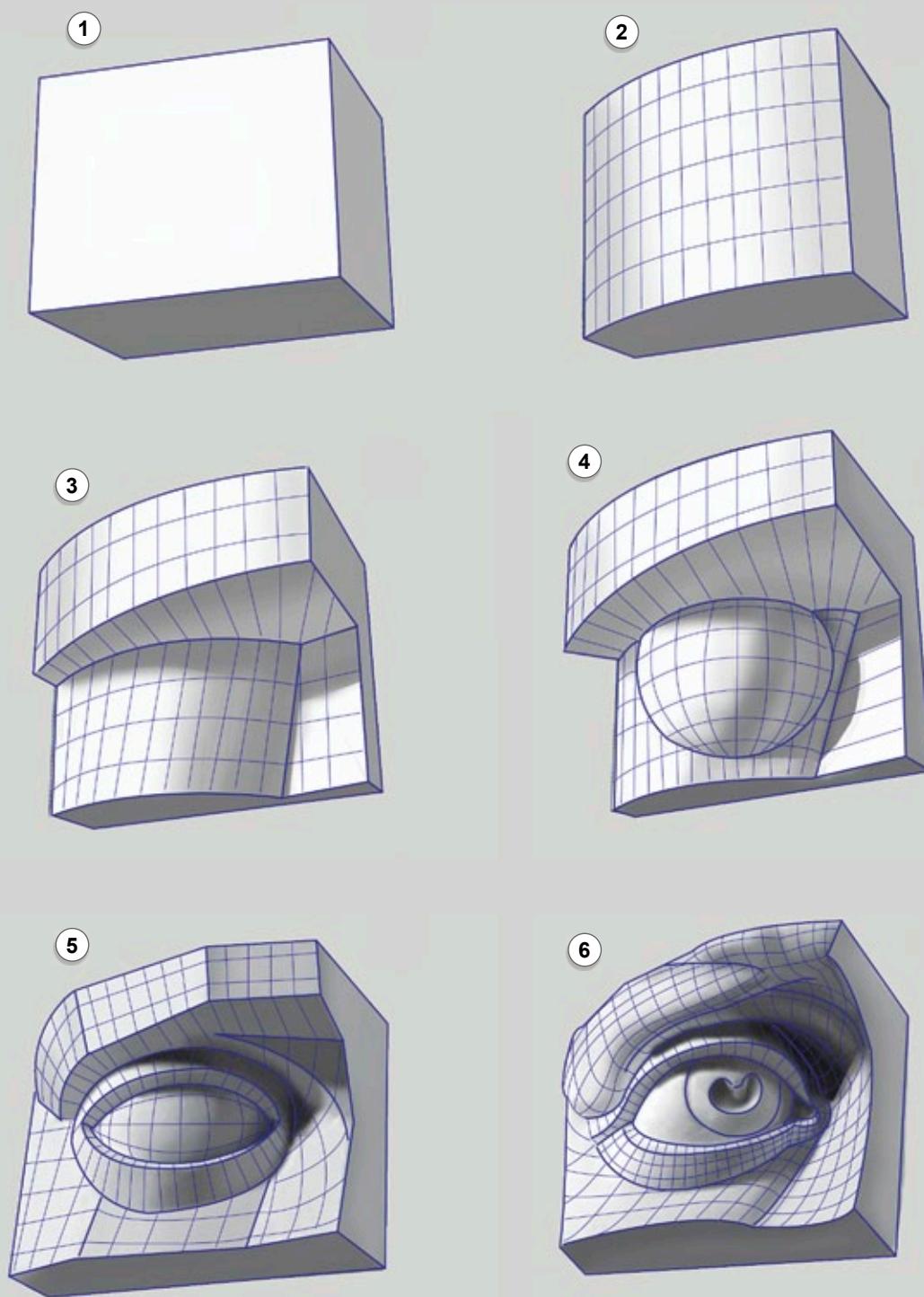


EYE

WHAT MAKES A FACE LOOK FLAT?



BLOCKING-OUT A CLASSICAL EYE (STEP-BY-STEP)



EYES COME IN A VARIETY OF SHAPES



EYE MOVEMENTS (EXPRESSIONS)

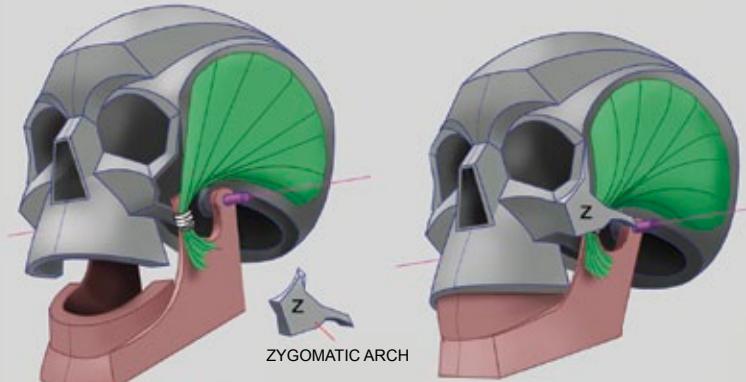


EYE MOVEMENTS (EXPRESSIONS)



WHAT STRONG JAWS YOU HAVE!

TEMPORALIS MUSCLE – HELPS TO CLOSE THE MOUTH AND KEEP IT SHUT!

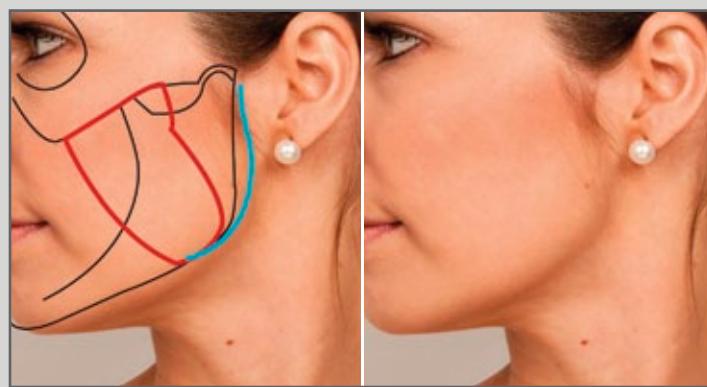
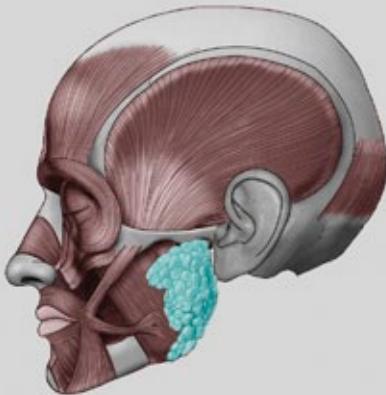


THE CHEWING MUSCLE (MASSETER MUSCLE).

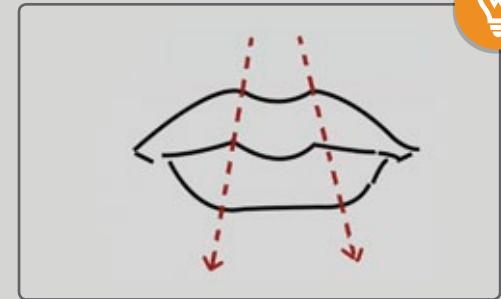
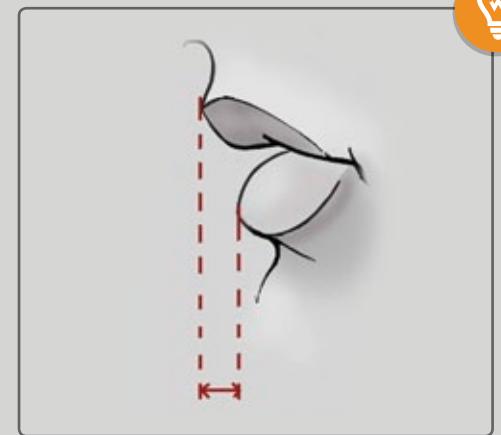
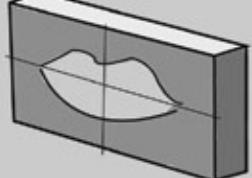
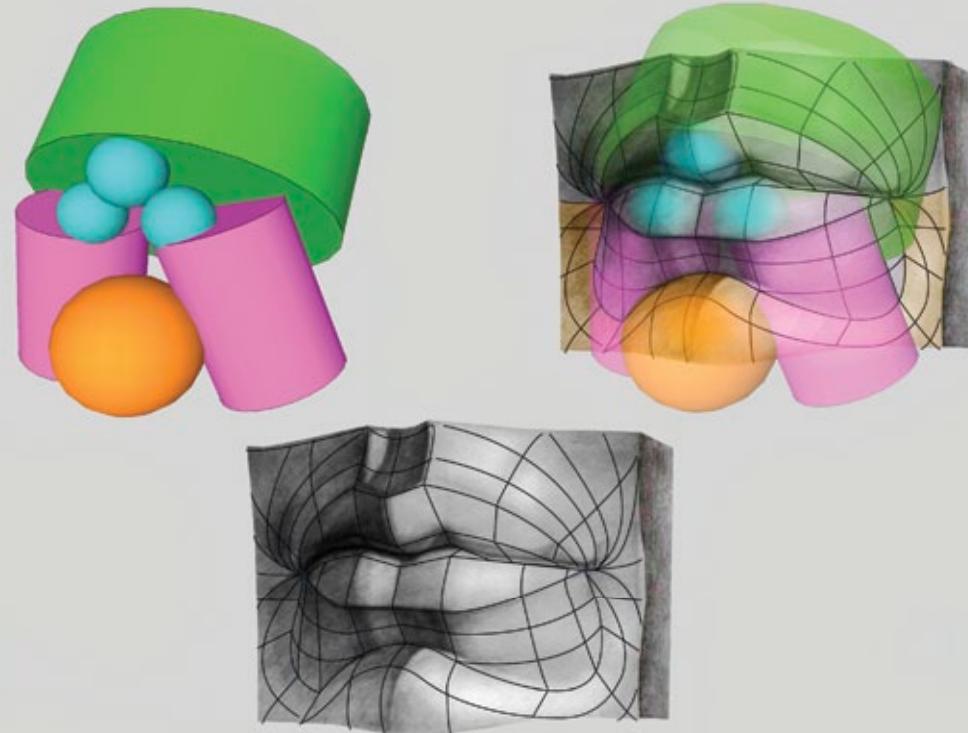


IT IS THE PRIMARY CHEWING MUSCLE AND PULLS THE JAWS CLOSED. ITS OUTER PORTION ORIGINATES FROM THE ZYGOMATIC ARCH AND INSERTS ON THE SURFACE OF THE RAMUS OF THE MANDIBLE.

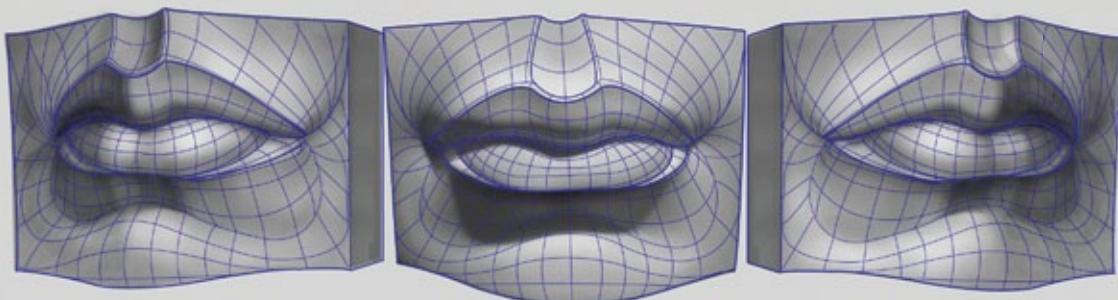
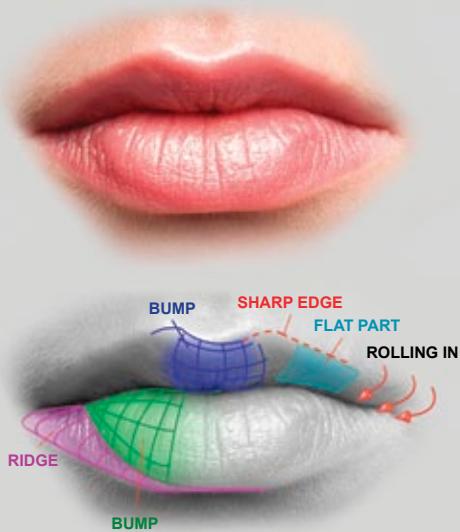
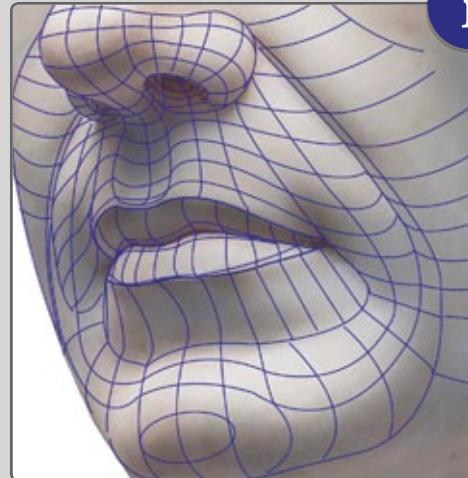
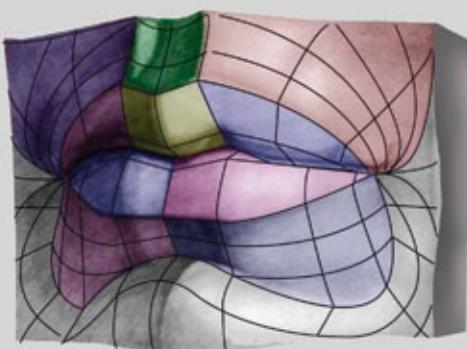
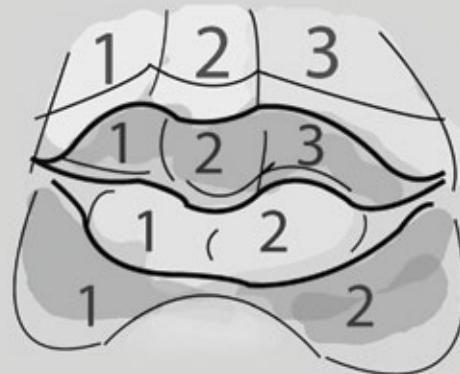
PAROTID GLAND (SALIVARY GLAND) ALSO PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN SHAPING THE JAWLINE AND FACE.



UNDERSTANDING MOUTH CURVATURE



SHAPE OF STILL LIPS

i**i****i****i****i**

MOUTH

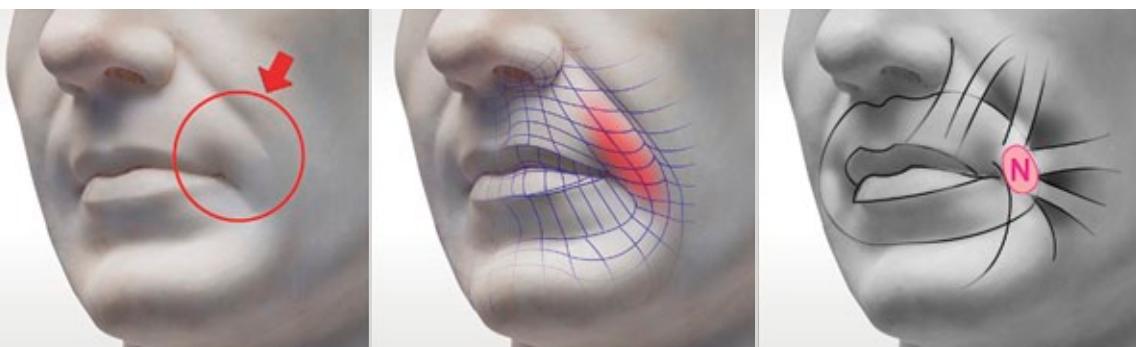
i

MOUTH EXPRESSIONS – IT'S ALL ABOUT PULLING AND SQUEEZING.



i

WHAT IS THIS BUMP?

**IT IS CALLED THE “NODE”.**

IT IS THE POINT WHERE SEVERAL FACIAL MUSCLES CONNECT TO THE CORNER OF THE MOUTH.



WHEN YOU SCULPT EXPRESSIONS, REMEMBER BONY LANDMARKS! BY PULLING IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, THESE MUSCLES CREATE THE EXPRESSIONS, WHILE SKULL REMAINS THE SAME.



MOUTH EXPRESSIONS



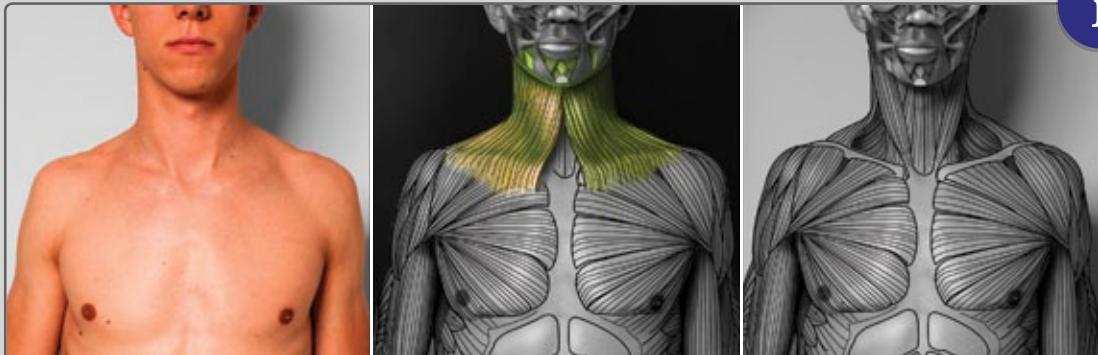
MORE MOUTH EXPRESSIONS



EVEN MORE MOUTH EXPRESSIONS



PLATYSMA MUSCLE



i

THE PLATYSMA IS A BROAD, THIN LAYER OF MUSCLE THAT IS SITUATED ON EACH SIDE OF THE NECK IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE SUPERFICIAL FASCIA.



i

THE PLATYSMA BELONGS TO THE GROUP OF FACIAL MUSCLES AND DRAWS THE CORNERS OF THE LOWER LIP AND MOUTH TO THE SIDES AND DOWNWARD. WHEN FLEXED FORCEFULLY, IT EXPANDS THE NECK AND DRAWS ITS SKIN UPWARD.



!

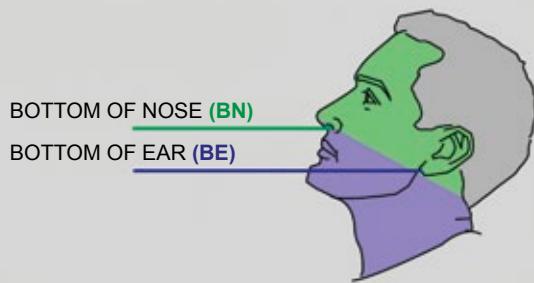
WEAKNESS OF THIS MUSCLE IS OFTEN THE MAJOR FACTOR IN CAUSING SAGGING UNDER THE CHIN IN OLDER PEOPLE (THIS IS NOT DUE TO AGING SKIN OR FROM FAT ACCUMULATION).

STERNOCLÉIDOMASTOID MUSCLE IN ACTION

i



HEAD UP (BN) ABOVE (BE)

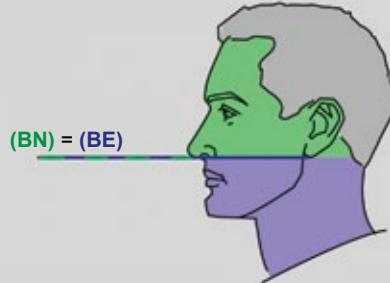


7TH CERVICAL VERTEBRAL BONE
(WHERE THE NECK MEETS THE SHOULDERS).

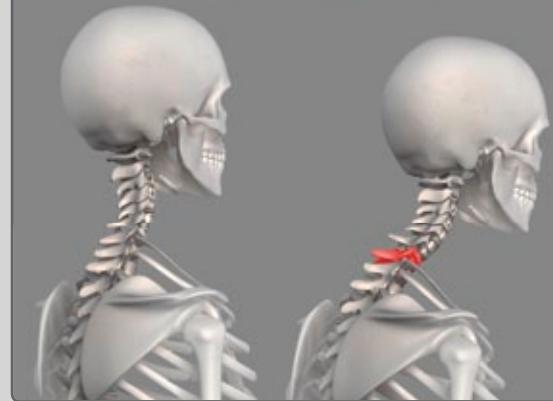
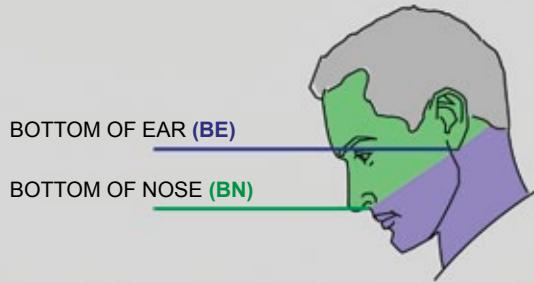
WHEN HEAD IS BENT FORWARD, YOU CAN SEE PROMINENT VERTEBRA AT THE TOP OF THE SPINE PROTRUDING OUTWARD SLIGHTLY.



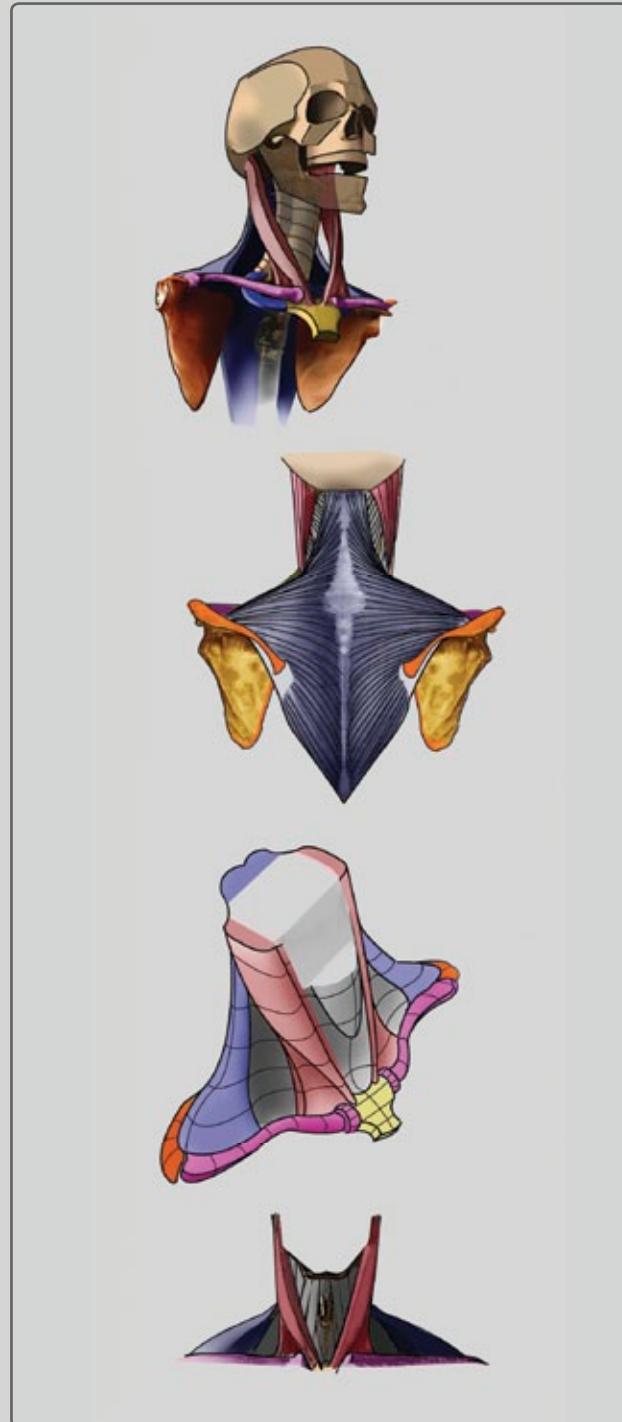
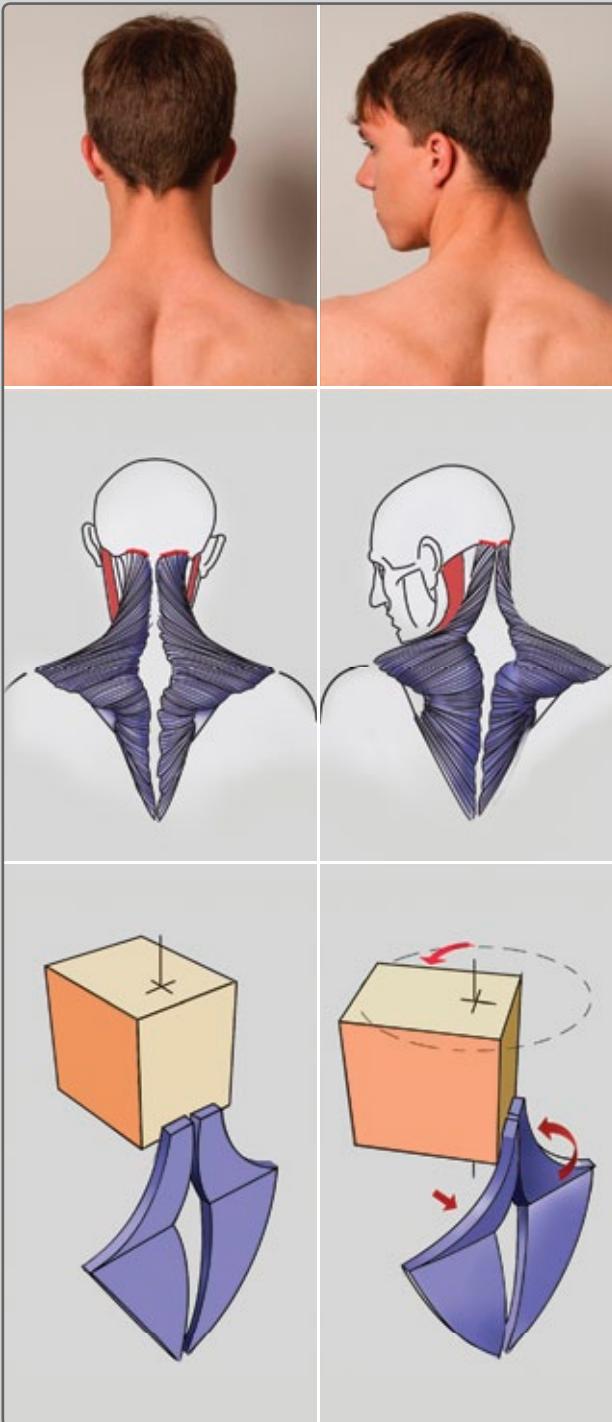
HEAD STRAIGHT (BN) LINED UP WITH (BE)



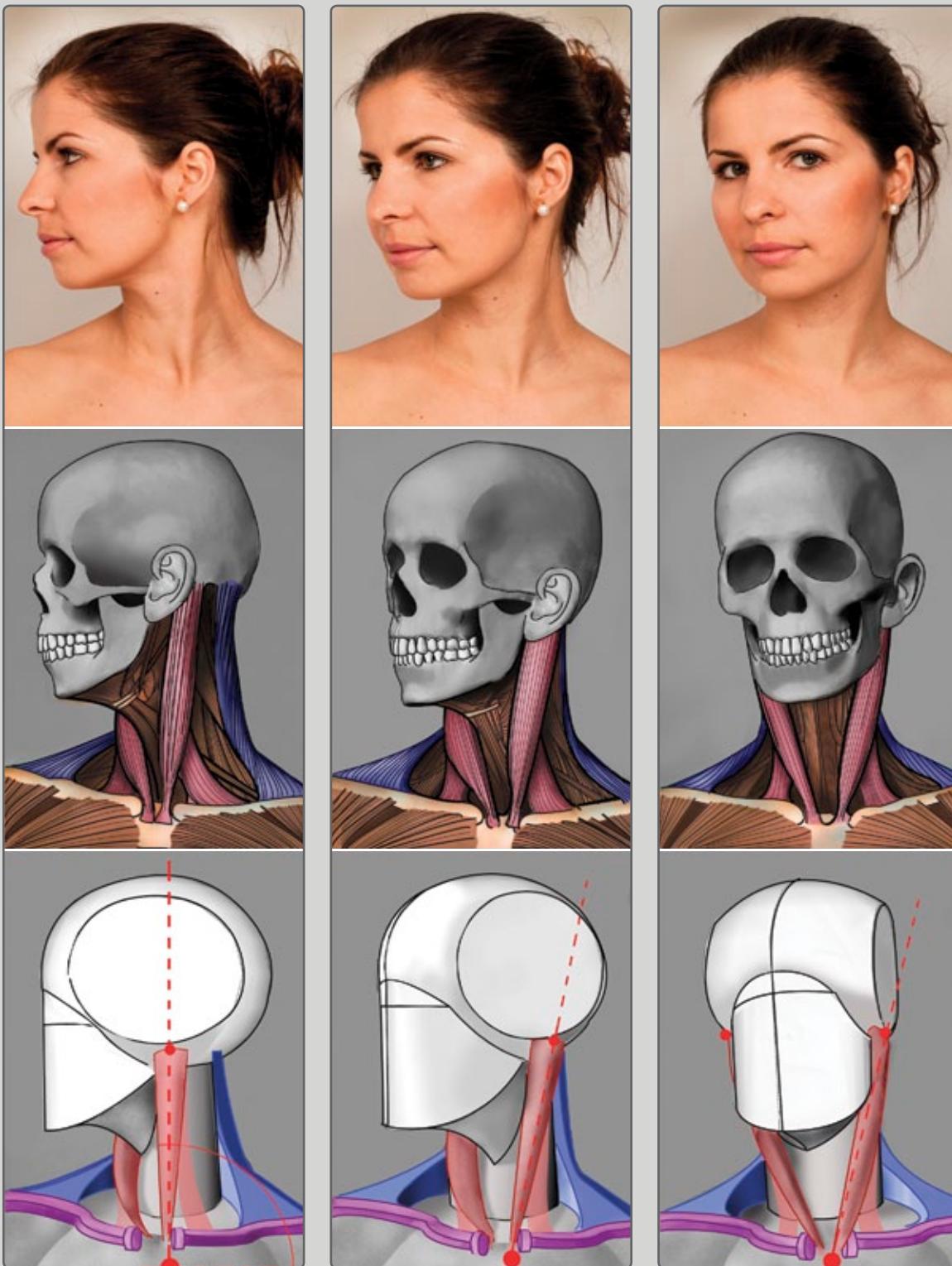
HEAD DOWN (BE) ABOVE (BN)



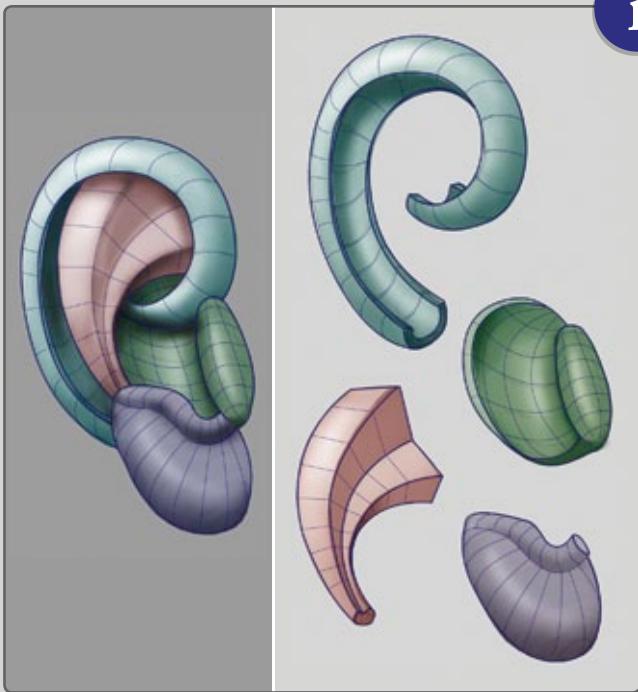
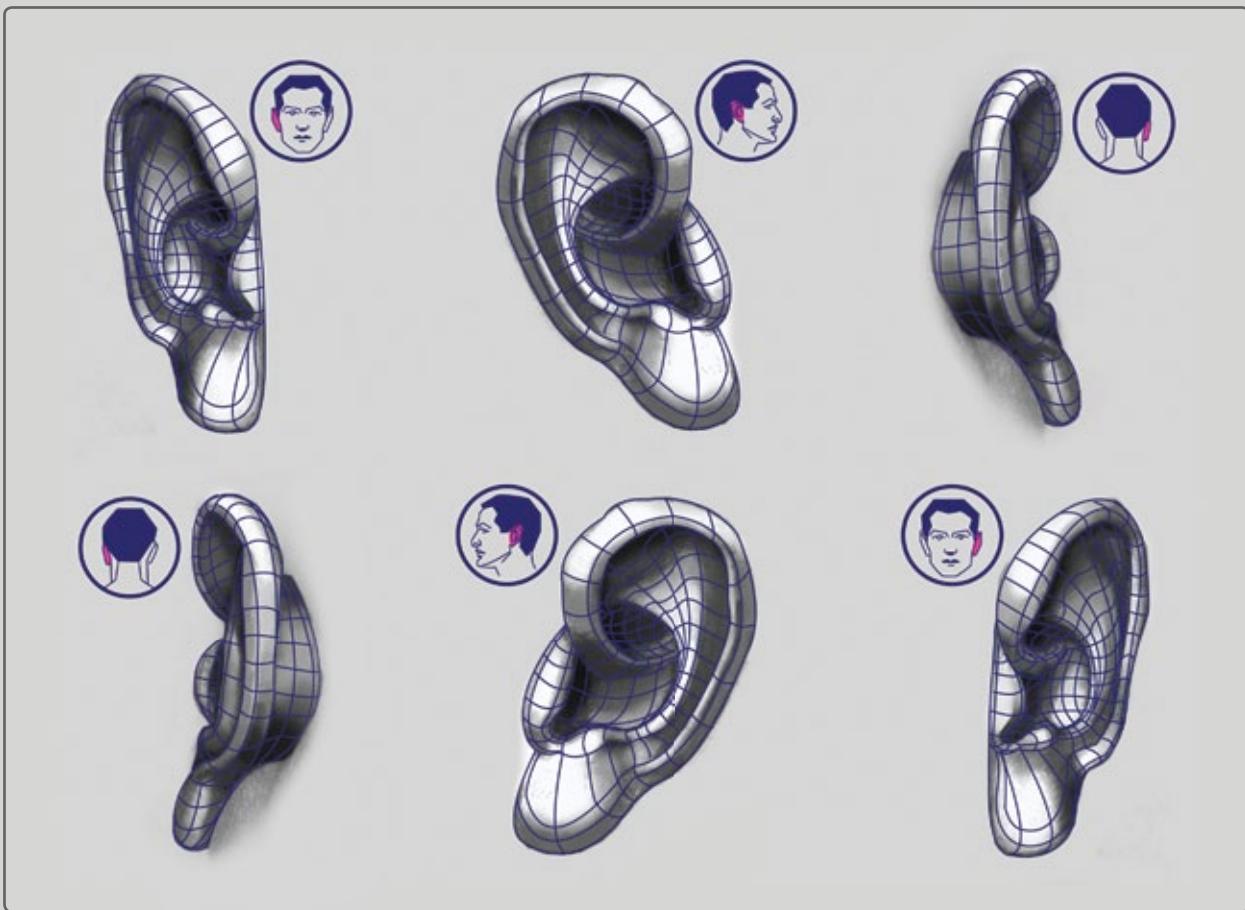
TRAPEZIUS MUSCLE, STERNOCLÉIDOMASTOID MUSCLE



MAJOR NECK MUSCLES (TRAPEZIUS AND STERNOCLIDEOMASTOID)

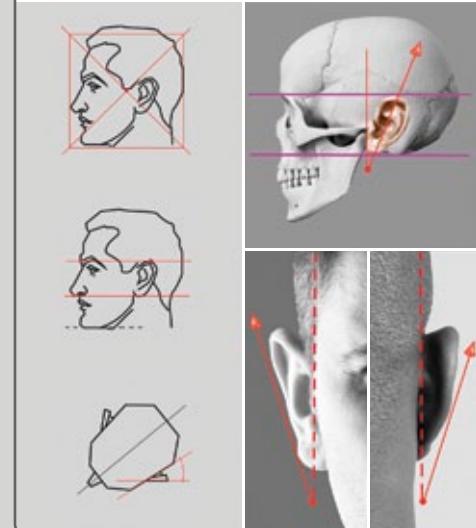


EAR



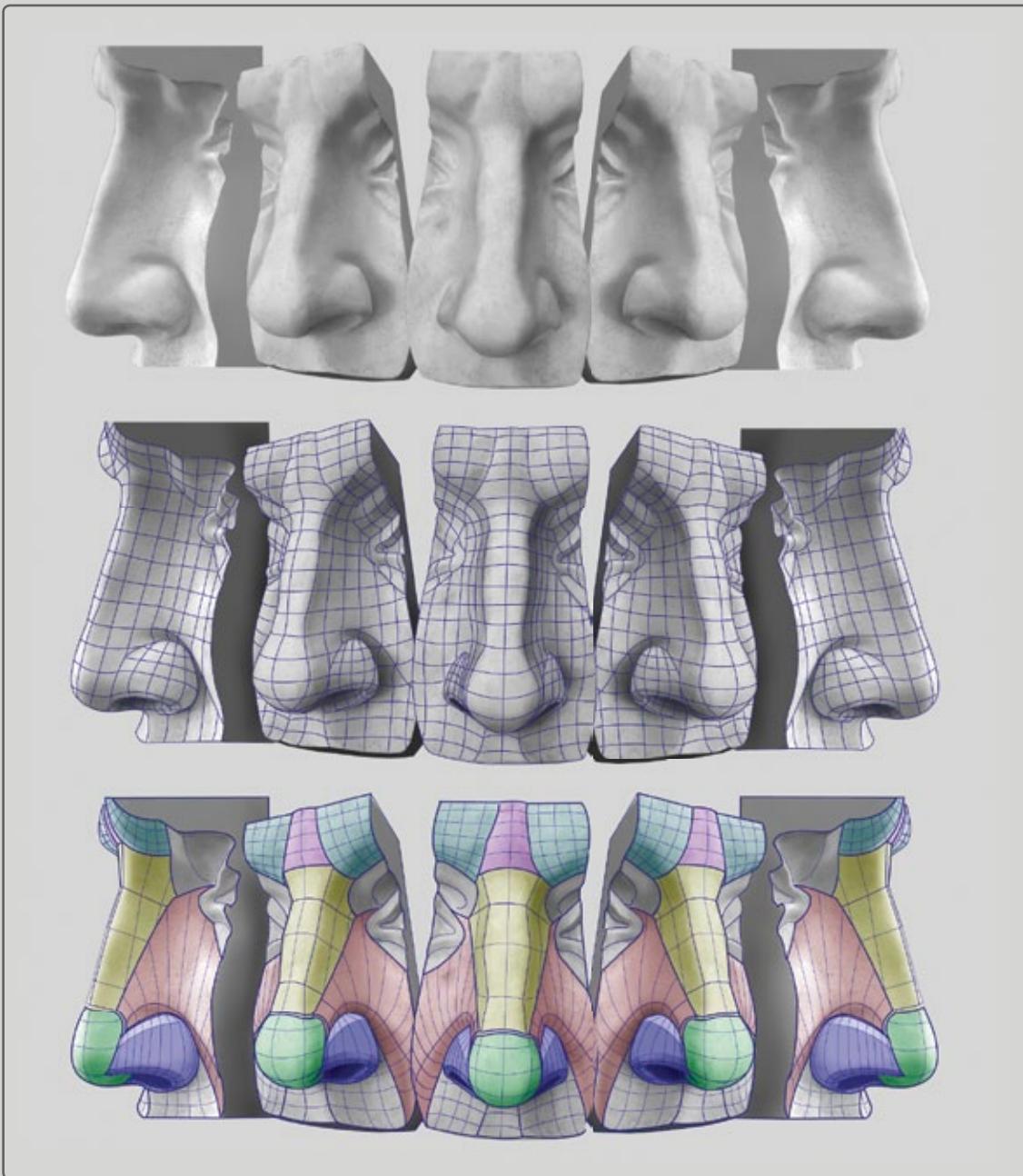
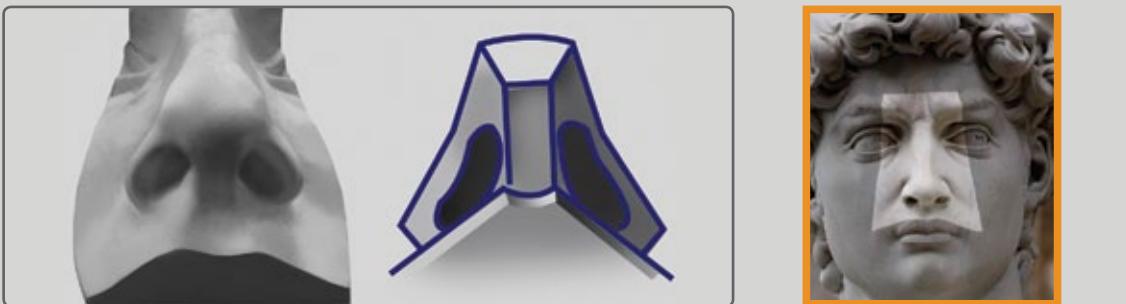
i

LOCATION & ORIENTATION



i

CLASSICAL NOSE



ALL ABOUT NOSES

i

NOSES CHANGE WITH AGE

i

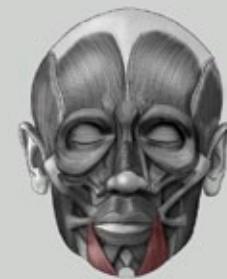
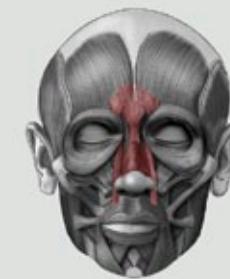
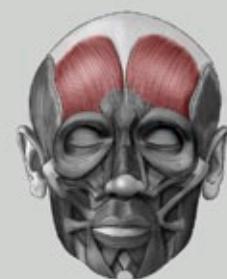
PARTS OF A NOSE

FEMALE VS. MALE NOSE

IDEALISTIC NOSE

! TIPPING UP THE POINT OF THE NOSE WILL MAKE IT LOOK CHILD-LIKE. GIVING IT A CONCAVE OR THIN BRIDGE WILL MAKE IT LOOK MORE FEMININE!

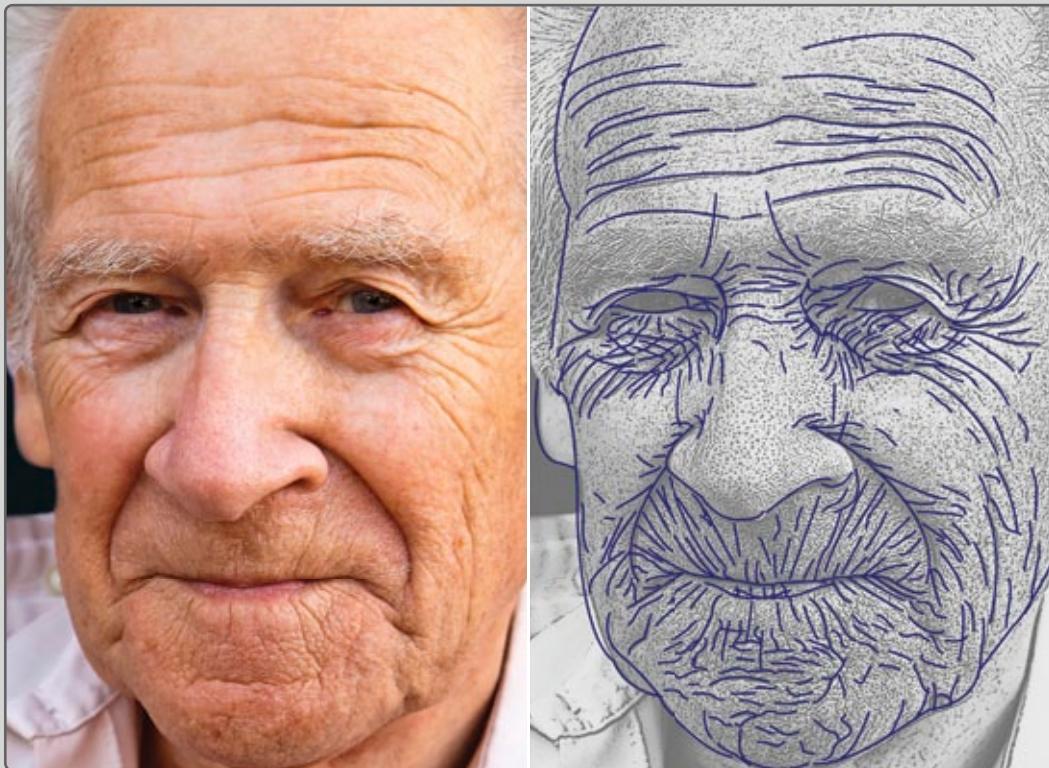
FUNCTIONS OF FACIAL MUSCLES



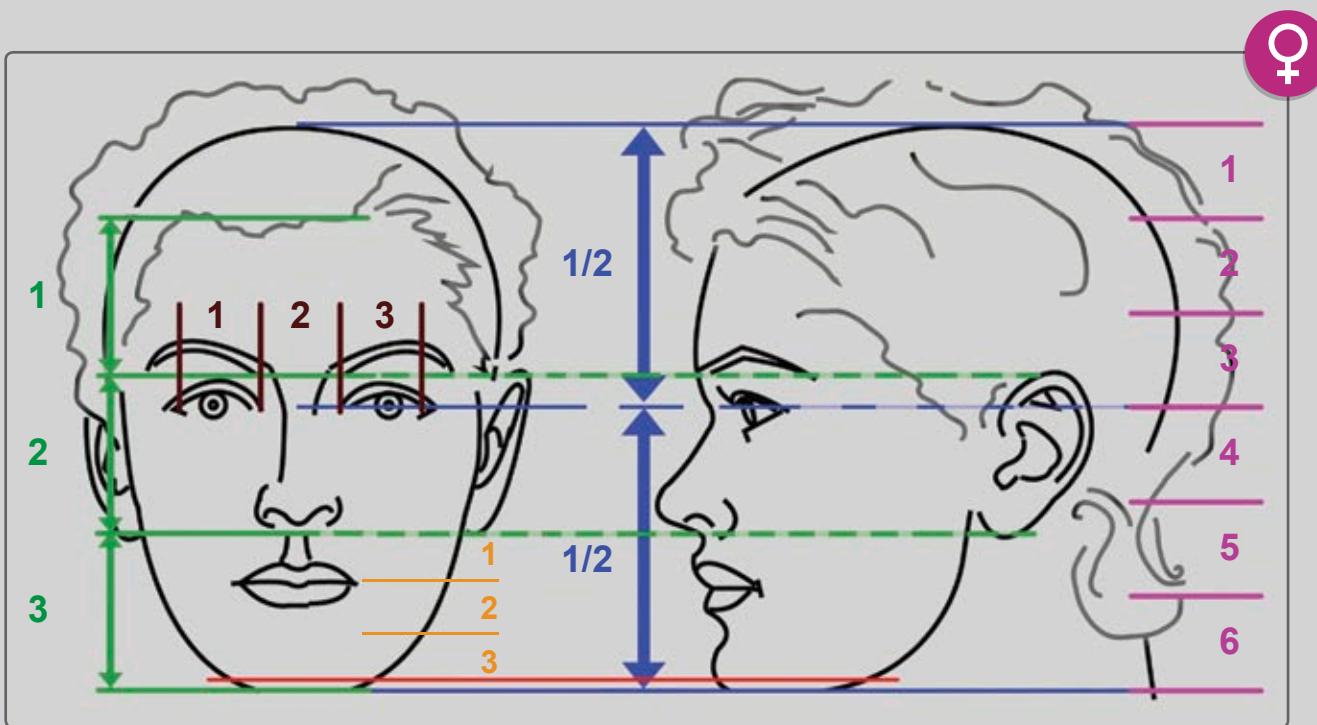
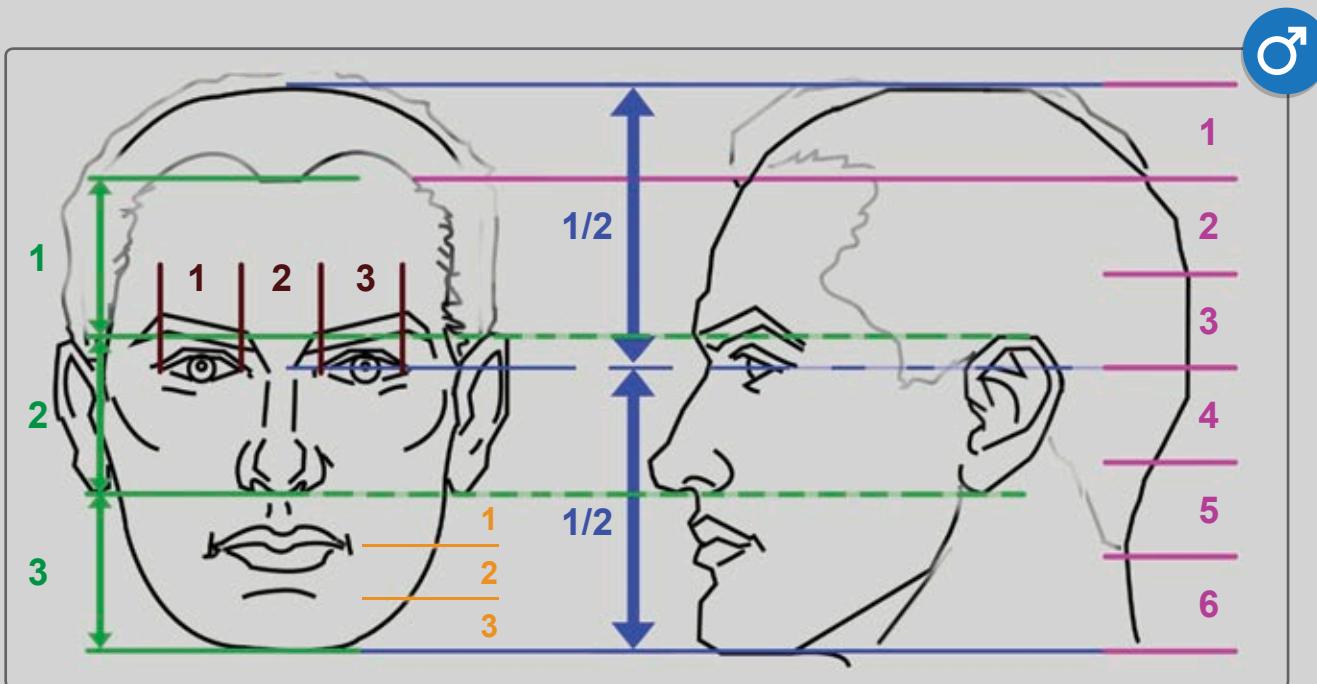
DYNAMIC WRINKLES



AGING WRINKLES

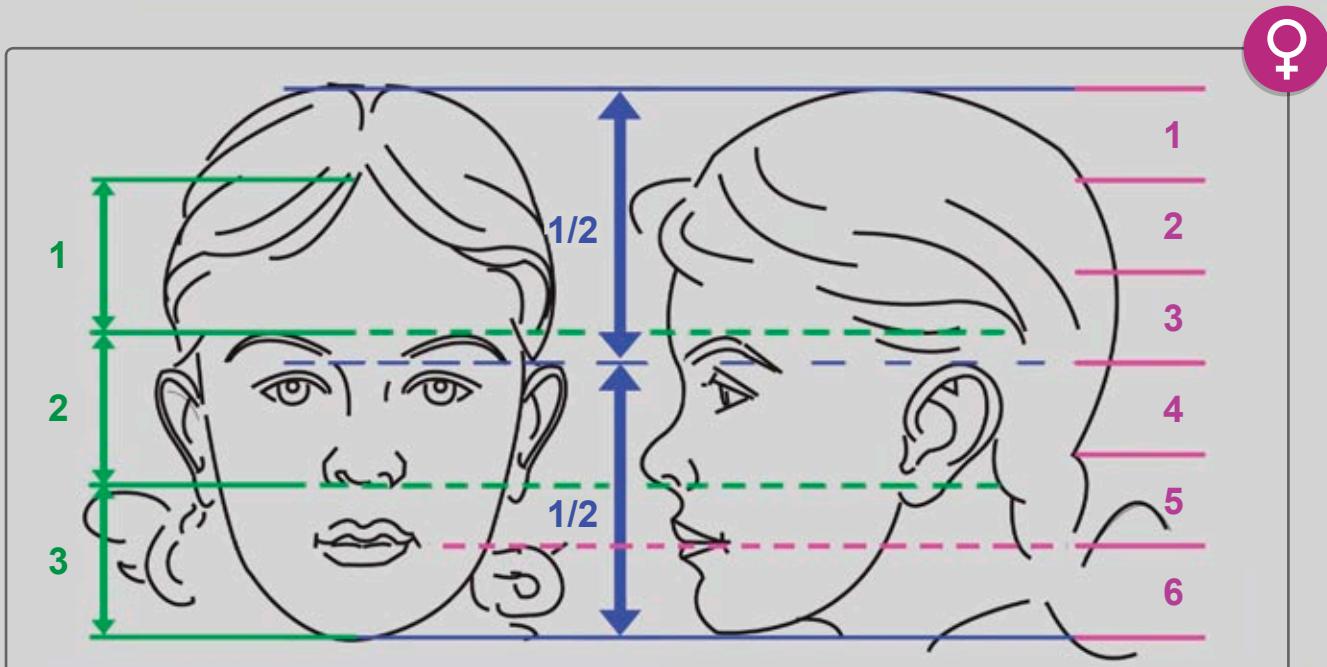
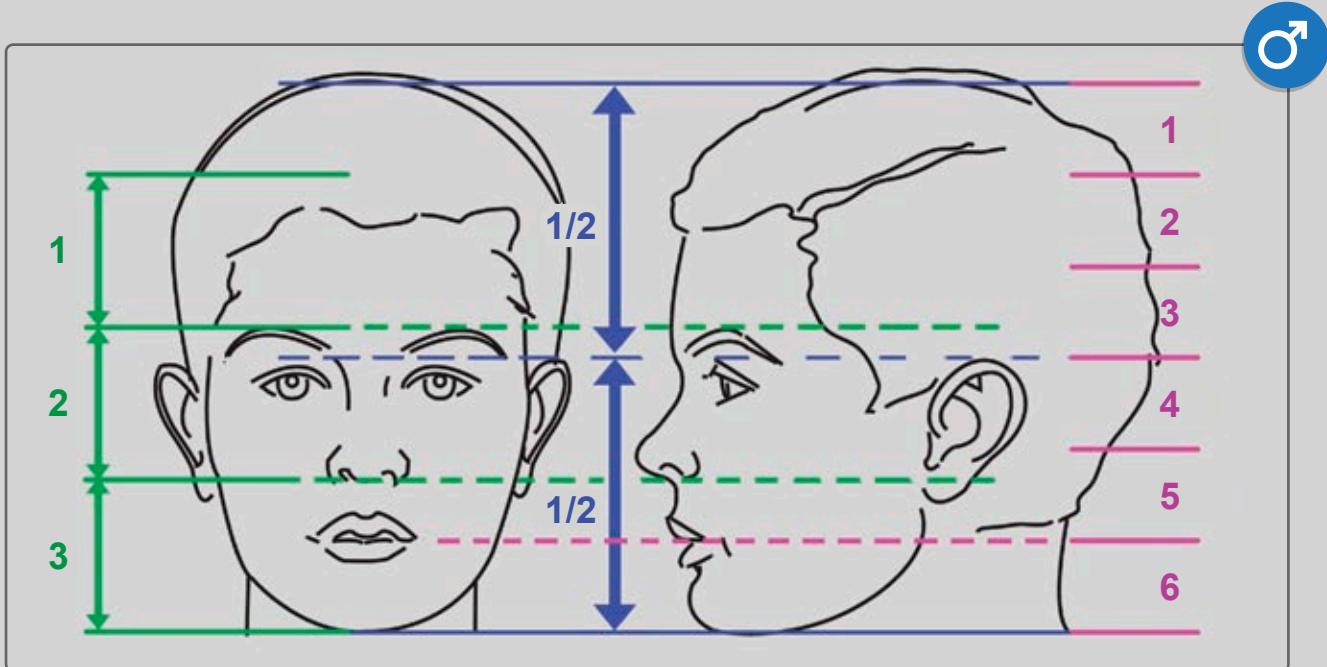


IDEALIZED PROPORTIONS OF ADULT HEADS

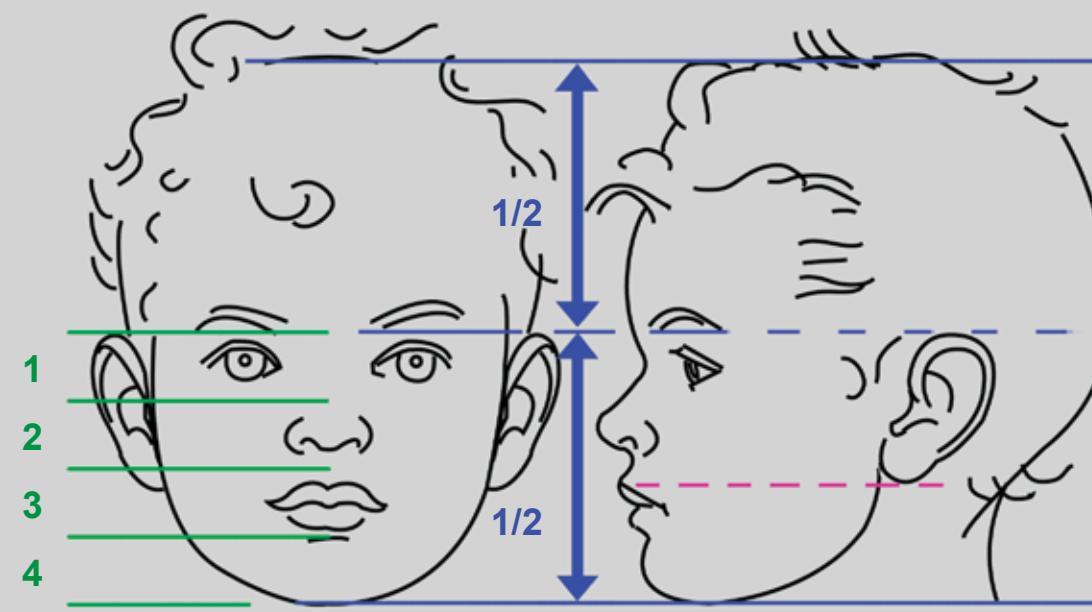
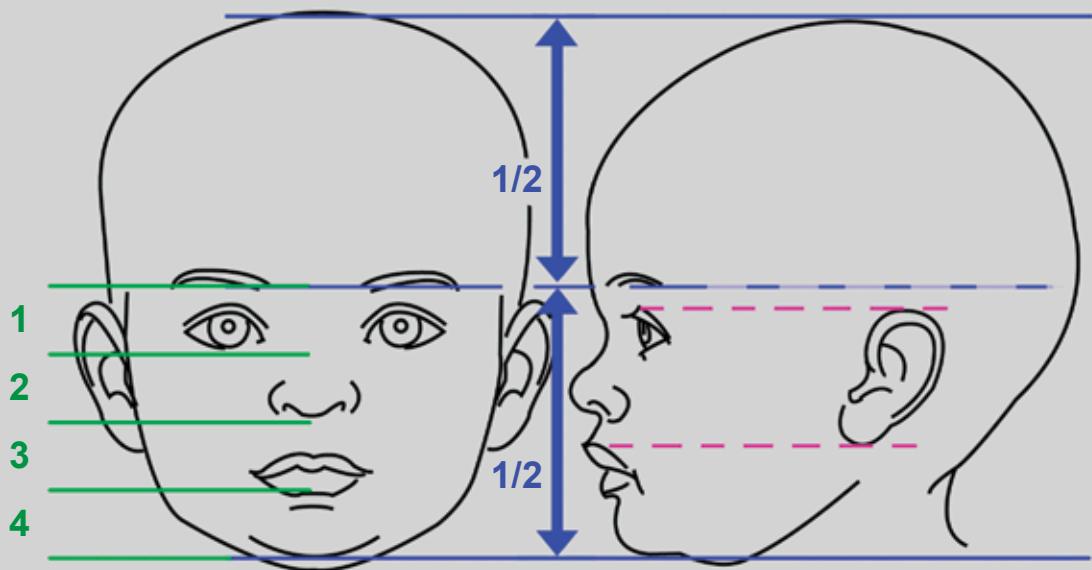


FEMALES HAVE A SLIGHTLY THINNER CHIN AND JAW.

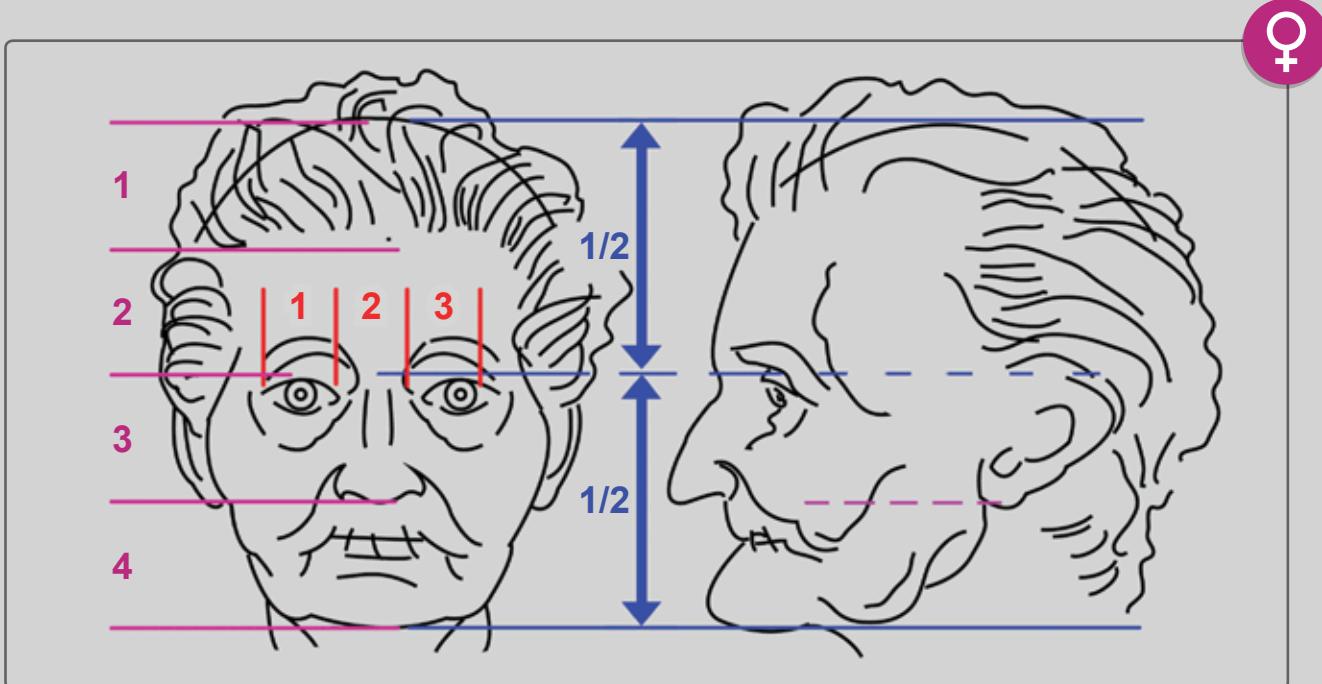
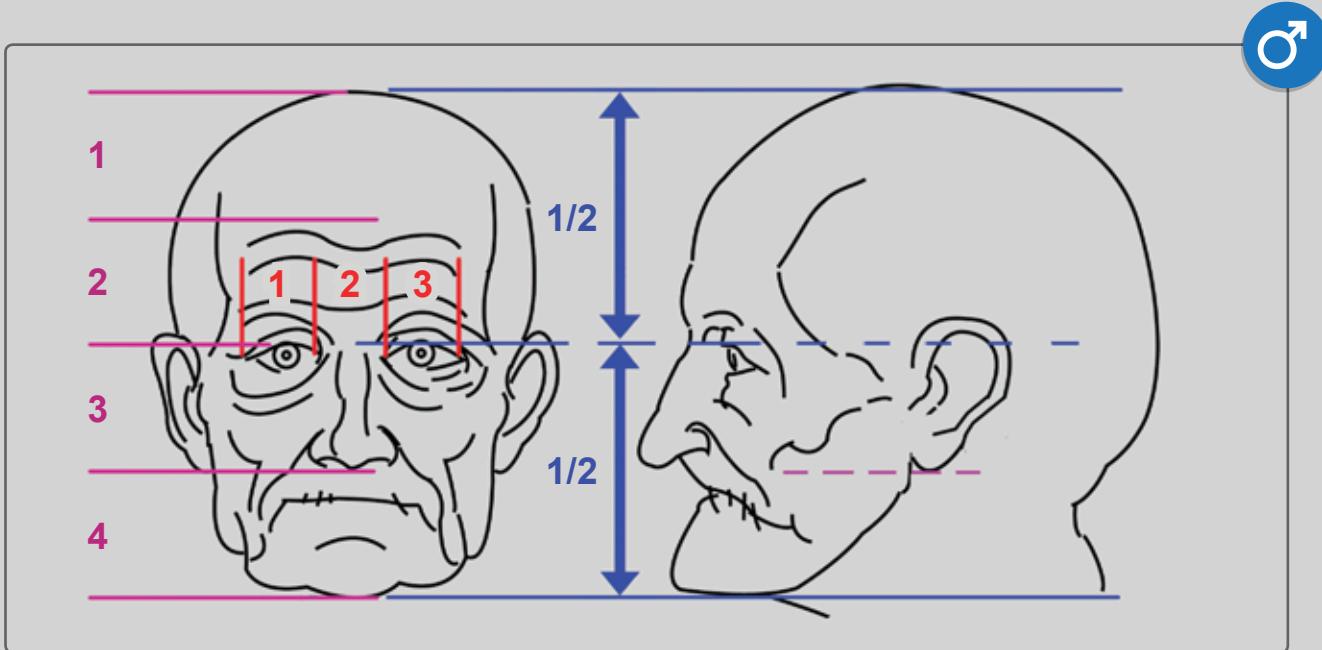
PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN'S HEADS



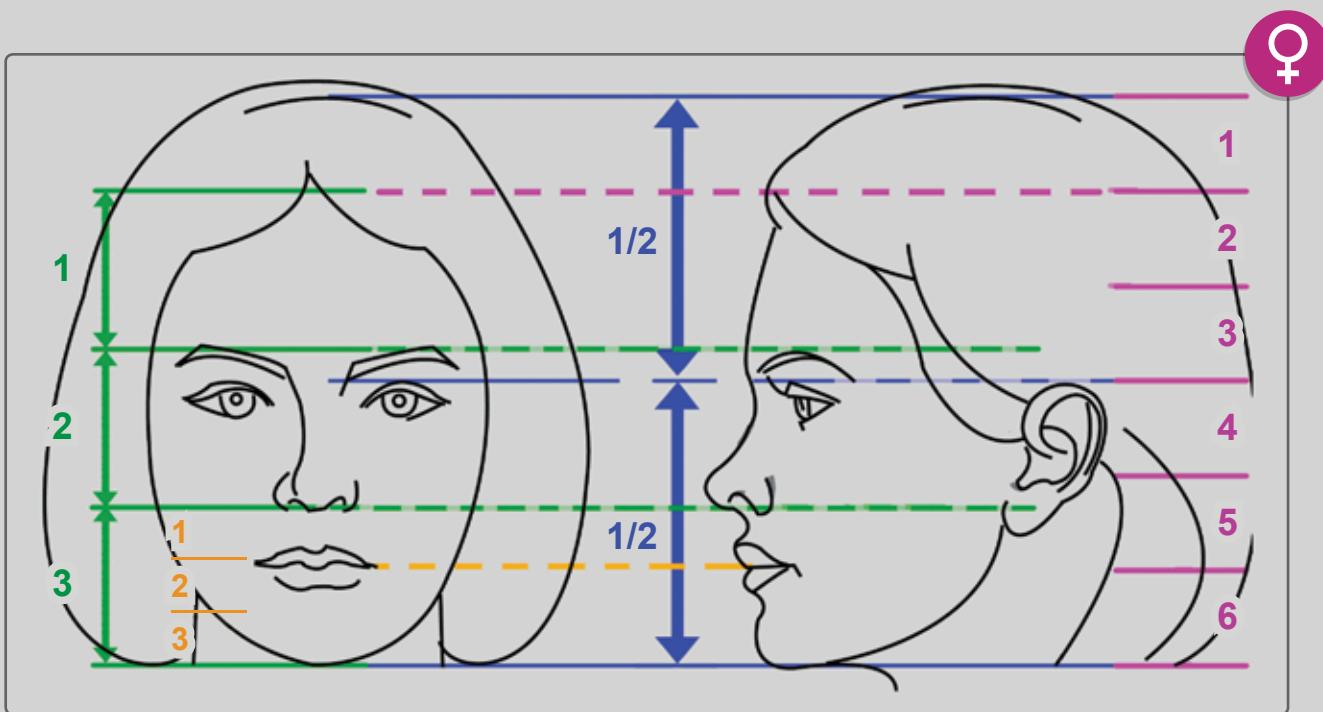
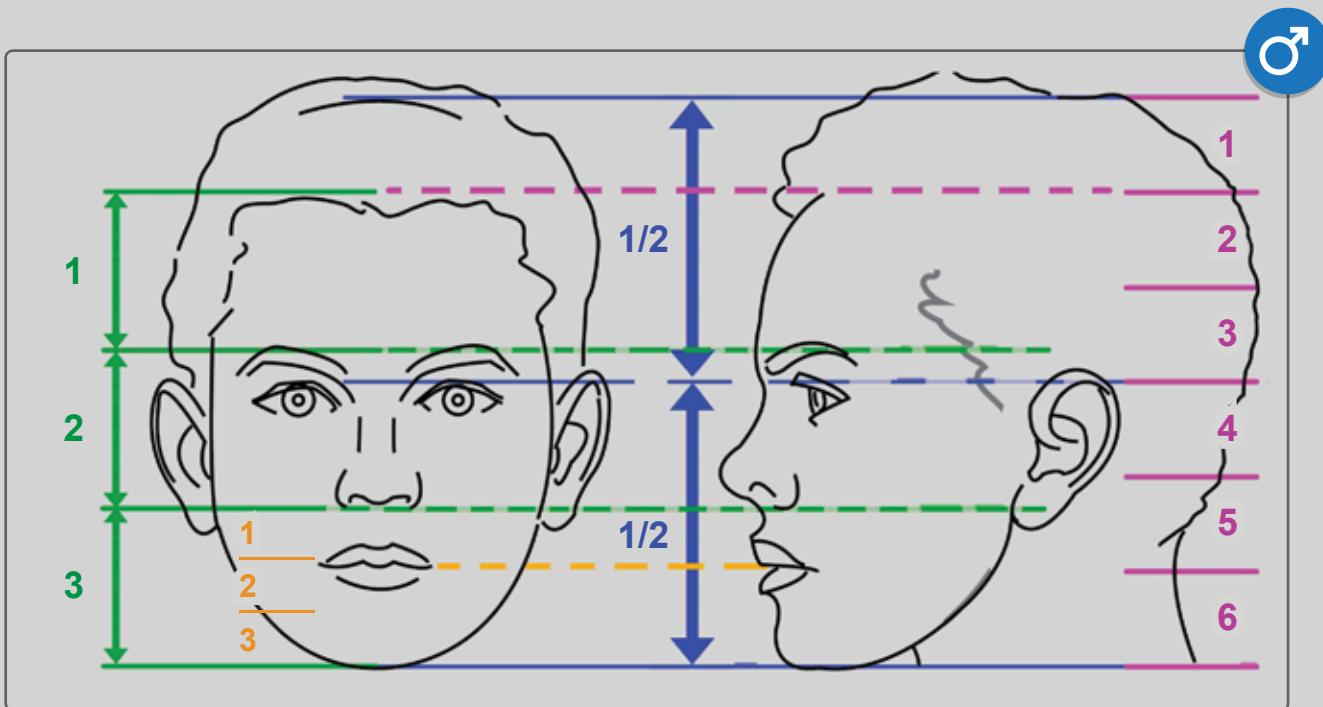
PROPORTIONS OF BABY AND TODDLER HEADS



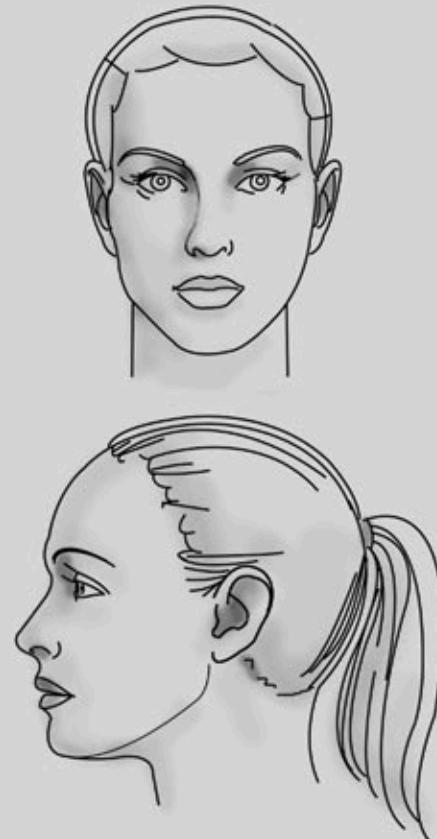
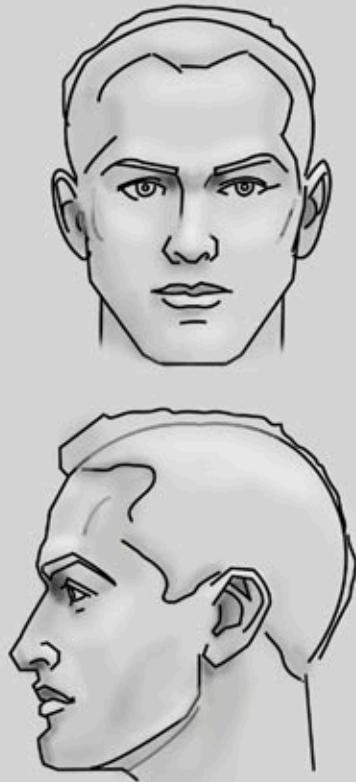
PROPORTIONS OF ELDERLY HEADS



PROPORTIONS OF TEEN HEADS



GENDER DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IDEALIZED ADULT HEADS



- DISTINCT PROTRUDING **BROW RIDGES**
- **NOSE ROOT** IS USUALLY EXPRESSED CLEARLY AND CAN BE QUITE DEEP
- **PLANE OF FOREHEAD** HAS A SMALL SLOPE TOWARDS THE REAR, CONTOUR OF FOREHEAD IS NOT STRAIGHT BUT SOMEWHAT WAVY
- **CHEEKBONES** EXPRESSED CLEARLY
- **BUSHY EYEBROWS** STAND OUT, AS A RULE ARE LESS ARCHED SHAPE AND SIT LOWER OVER EYES
- **UPPER EYELID** IS NOT PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED AND IS LOCATED CLOSE TO EDGE OF THE INFRAORBITAL FORAMEN
- LONGER **NOSE** COMPARED TO A FEMALE
- UNDERLYING **THE NOSE** IS A CLEARLY VISIBLE BONE-SKELETAL STRUCTURE, IT IS USUALLY LARGE. FORM IS ALMOST STRAIGHT OR SLIGHTLY CONVEX.
- **NOSE** IS THICK AND BROAD
- BASE OF **NOSE** LIES ON A HORIZONTAL PLANE
- TIP OF **NOSE** IS LARGE AND ROUNDED
- FOLD CONTOUR OF **UPPER LIP** IS SLIGHTLY CONVEX
- CAUCASIAN MALE **LIPS** ARE NOT AS FULL AND PUFFY AS A FEMALE'S
- PROTRUDING **CHEEKBONES**
- **CHIN** IS MASSIVE, CLEARLY DEFINED, OFTEN DIMPLED
- LOWER JAW'S WIDEST CORNERS ARE MARKED CLEARLY AND SOMEWHAT SHIFTED LATERALLY (DUE TO DEVELOPED CHewing MUSCLES)

- CLEARLY EXPRESSED **EYEBROWS**
- **SMALLER NOSE ANGLE**
- MORE VERTICAL, PROMINENT AND ROUNDER **PLANE OF FOREHEAD**
- **PROTRUDING CHEEKBONES**
- THIN **EYEBROWS** WITH AN ARCHED FORM, USUALLY MUCH HIGHER THAN THE EYES OF MALES
- LARGER **UPPER EYELID**
- DEEPENING OF **ROOT OF THE NOSE** IS ALMOST UNNOTICEABLE
- STRUCTURE OF **NOSE** IS THIN AND USUALLY STRAIGHT OR SLIGHTLY CONCAVE
- **NOSE**, THIN WELL-DEFINED
- **BASE OF NOSE** ON PLANE, TILTED SOMEWHAT UPWARD
- **TIP OF THE NOSE** CLEARLY EXPRESSED (DUE TO CARTILAGE STRUCTURE)
- UPPER LIP OFTEN HAS A SLIGHT INDENTATION CENTERED UNDER THE NOSE CALLED THE PHILTRUM
- **LIPS** ARE SMALL, OFTEN FULL AND POUTY
- **CHEEKS** ARE SMOOTH, AND SOMETIMES PUBESCENT, FLAT OR SLIGHTLY CONVEX
- A SMALL **CHIN** WITH A ROUND SHAPE
- **LOWER JAW** IS MARKEDLY DEFINED, WITH A ROUNDED ANGLE
- IN RELATION TO THE SIZE OF HEAD AND SHOULDERS, WOMEN HAVE A LONG, SLENDER **NECK**

EMOTION – EXCITEMENT



EMOTION – HAPPINESS



EMOTION – ANGER



EMOTION – SURPRISE



EMOTION – DISGUST



EMOTION – FEAR



EMOTION – INTEREST



EMOTION – WORRY



ETHNICITIES



BABY EMOTIONS



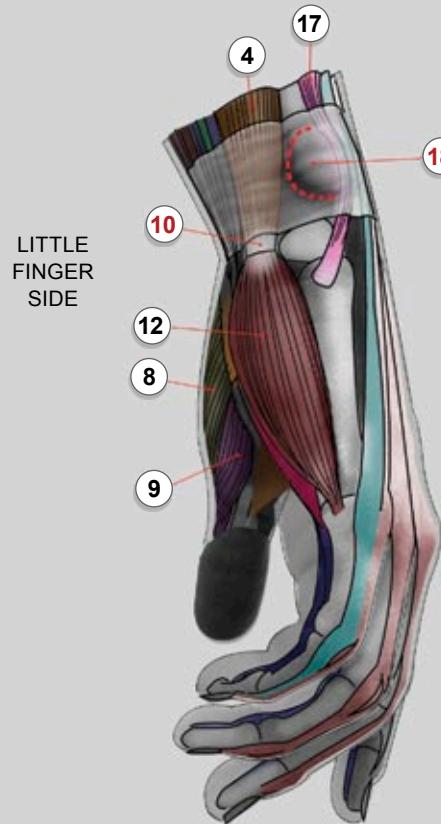
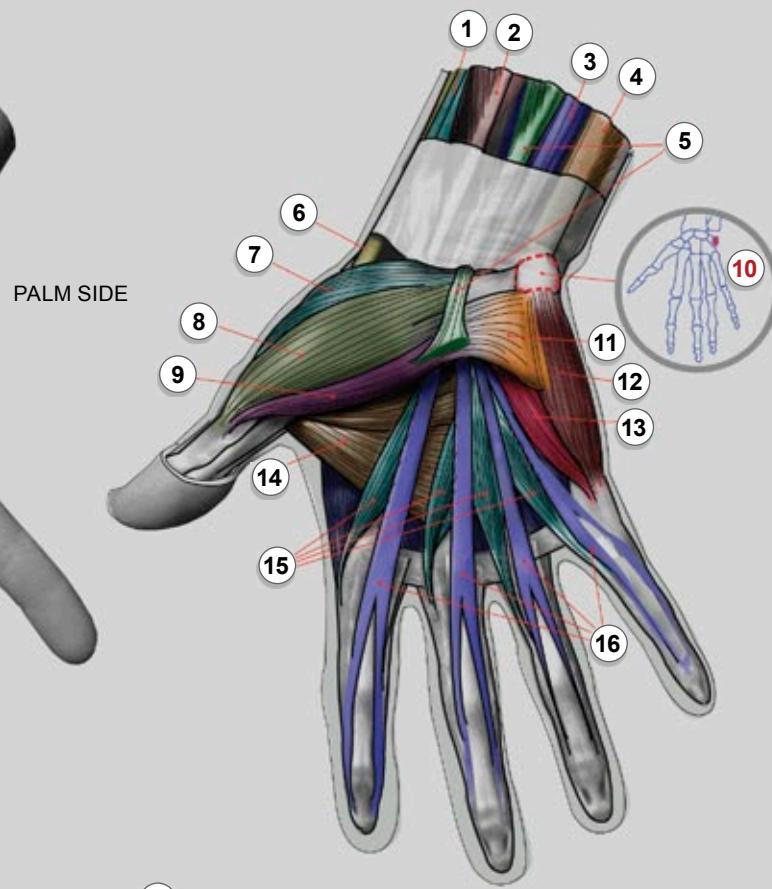
SENIOR EMOTIONS





HAND AND WRIST MUSCLES

i

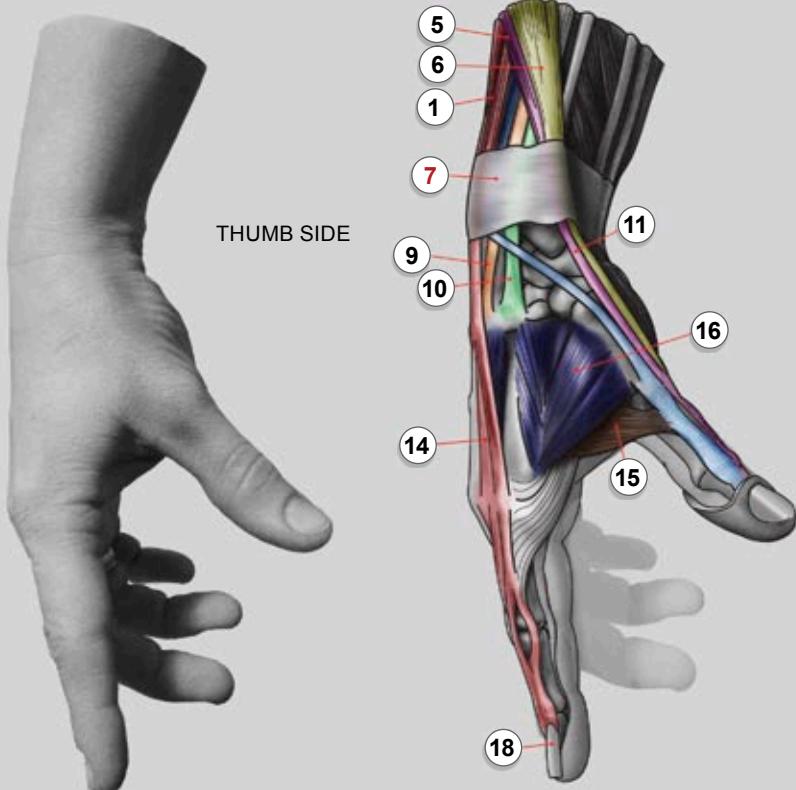
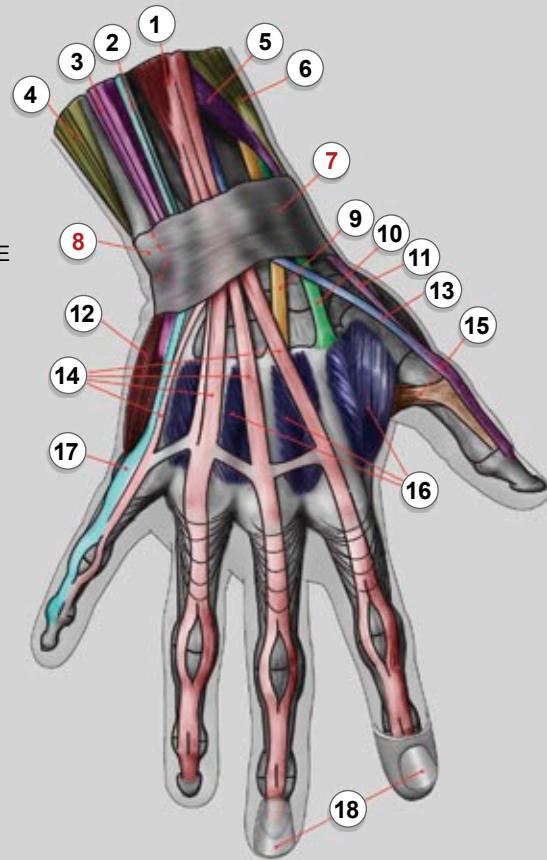


- 1 BRACHIORADIALIS
- 2 FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS
- 3 f.d.s.*
- 4 FLEXOR CARPI ULRNARIS
- 5 PALMARIS LONGUS
- 6 ABDUCTOR POLLICIS LONGUS
- 7 OPPONENS POLLICIS
- 8 ABDUCTOR POLLICIS BREVIS
- 9 FLEXOR POLLICIS BREVIS
- 10 PISIFORM BONE
- 11 PALMARIS BREVIS
- 12 ABDUCTOR DIGITI MINIMI
- 13 FLEXOR DIGITI MINIMI BREVIS
- 14 ADDUCTOR POLLICIS
- 15 LUMBRICALS
- 16 TENDONS OF f.d.s.*
- 17 EXTENSOR CARPI ULRNARIS
- 18 THE HEAD OF THE ULNA

flexor digitorum superficialis *

HAND AND WRIST MUSCLES

i

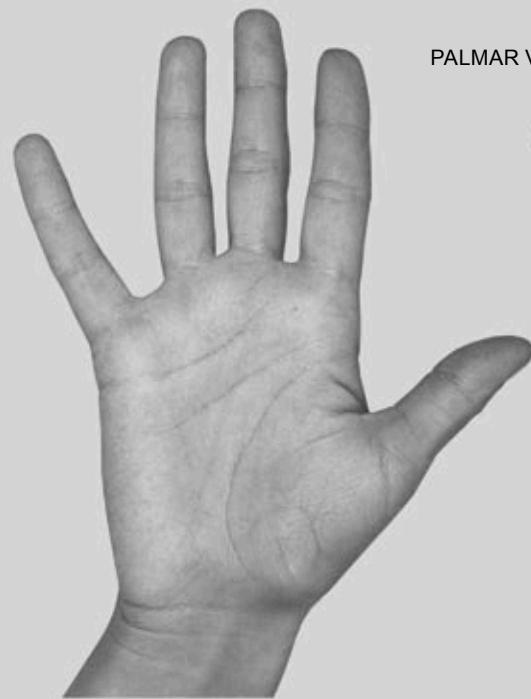


- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | EXTENSOR DIGITORUM |
| 2 | EXTENSOR DIGITI MINIMI |
| 3 | EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS |
| 4 | FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS |
| 5 | EXTENSOR POLlicIS BREVIS |
| 6 | ABDUCTOR POLlicIS LONGUS |
| 7 | EXTENSOR RETINACULUM |
| 8 | THE HEAD OF THE Ulna BONE |
| 9 | TENDON OF e.c.r.b.* |
| 10 | TENDON OF e.c.r.l.** |
| 11 | TENDON OF e.p.b.*** |
| 12 | ABDUCTOR DIGITI MINIMI |
| 13 | TENDON OF e.p.l.**** |
| 14 | TENDONS OF e.d.***** |
| 15 | ADDUCTOR POLlicIS |
| 16 | DORSAL INTEROSSEI MUSCLES |
| 17 | EXTENSOR OF e.d.m.***** |
| 18 | NAIL |

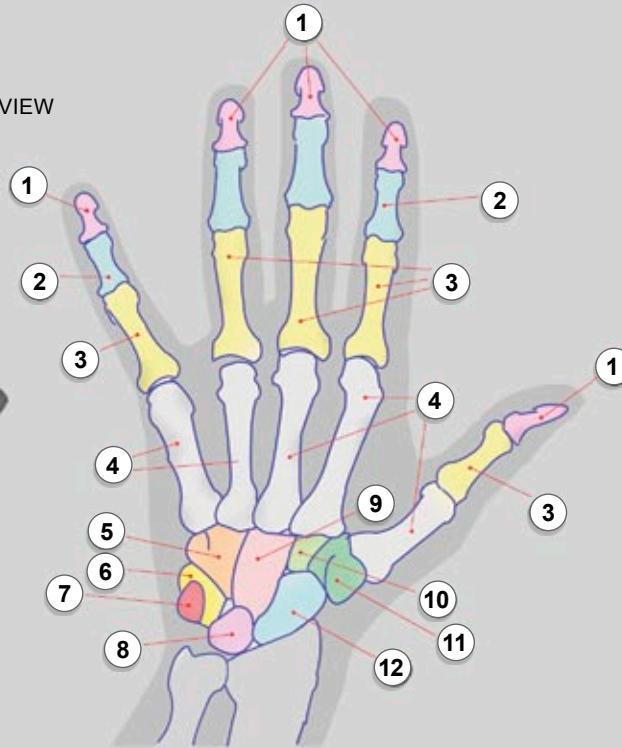
extensor carpi radialis brevis *
extensor carpi radialis longus **
extensor pollicis brevis ***
extensor pollicis longus ****
extensor digitorum *****
extensor digiti minimi *****

HAND AND WRIST BONES

i



PALMAR VIEW



DORSAL VIEW



1 DISTAL PHALANGES

2 MIDDLE PHALANGES

3 PROXIMAL PHALANGES

4 METACARPALS

5 HAMATE

6 TRIQUETRUM

7 PISIFORM

8 LUNATE

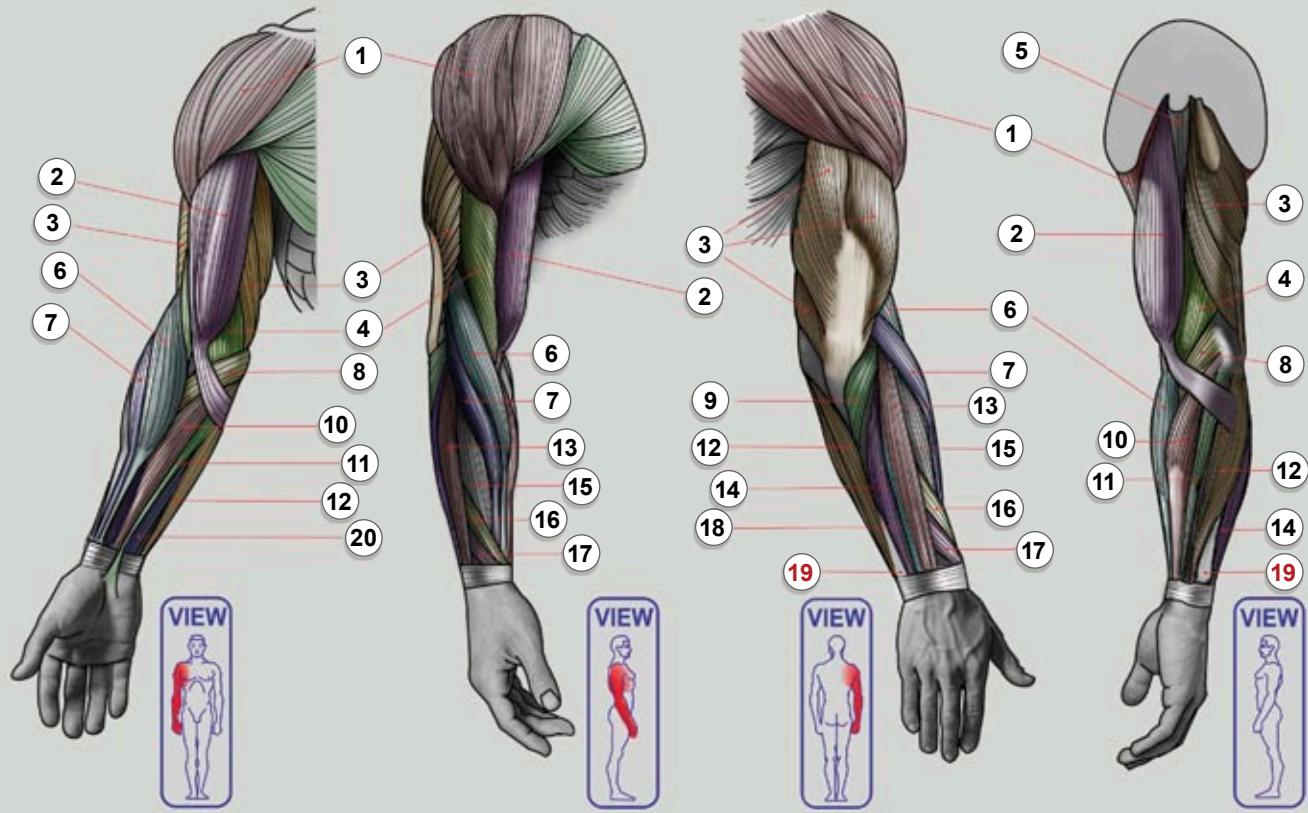
9 CAPITATE

10 TRAPEZOID

11 TRAPEZIUM

12 SCAPHOID

MAJOR MUSCLES OF UPPER LIMB

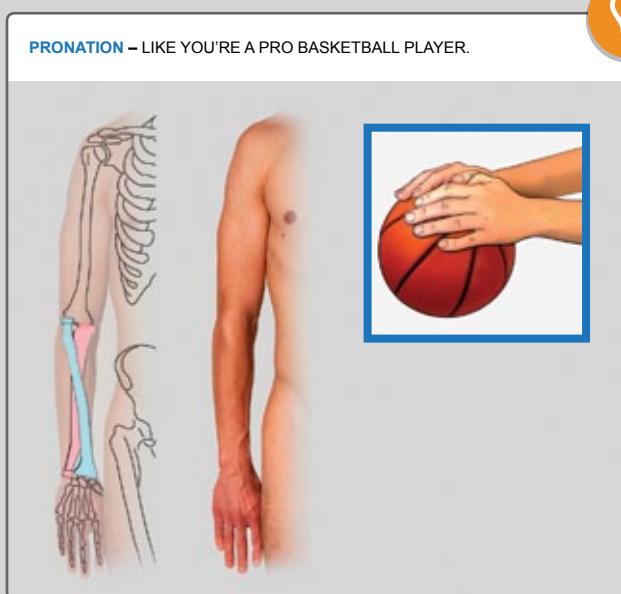


- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 SHOULDER MUSCLE (deltoid) | 11 PALMARIS LONGUS |
| 2 BICEPS BRACHII | 12 FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS |
| 3 TRICEPS BRACHII | 13 EXTENSOR DIGITORUM |
| 4 BRACHIALIS | 14 EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS |
| 5 CORACOBRACHIALIS | 15 EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS |
| 6 BRACHIORADIALIS | 16 ABDUCTOR POLLICIS LONGUS |
| 7 EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS | 17 EXTENSOR POLLICIS BREVIS |
| 8 PRONATOR TERES | 18 EXTENSOR DIGITI MINIMI |
| 9 ANconeus | 19 THE HEAD OF ULNA BONE |
| 10 FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS | 20 FLEXOR DIGITORUM SUPERFICIALIS |

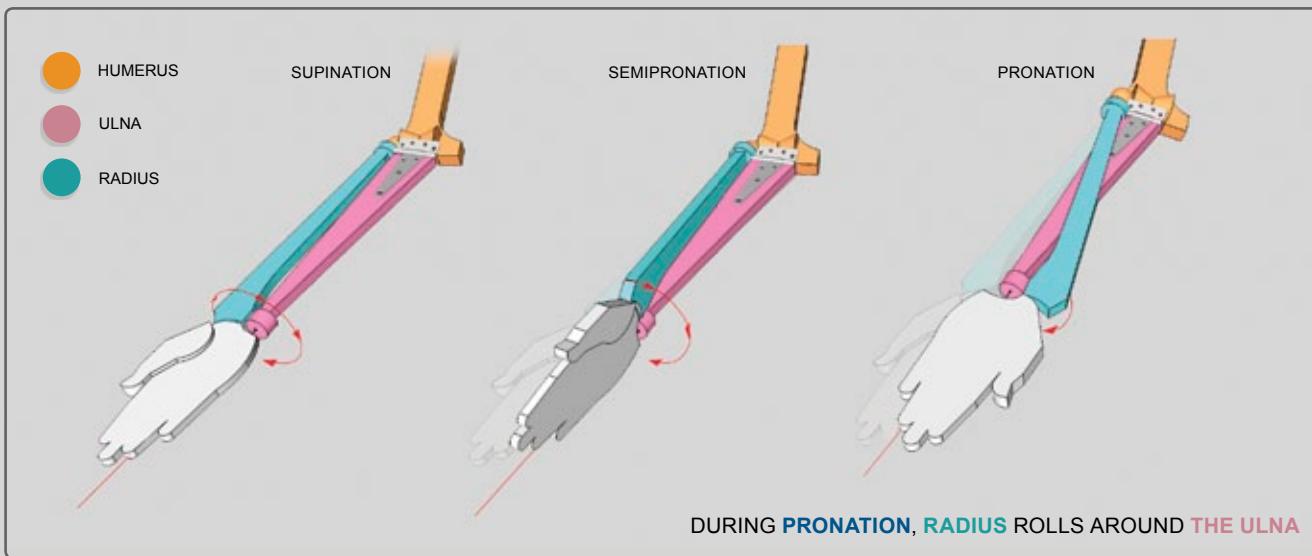
SUPINATION AND PRONATION

i

IN THE POSITION OF THE ARM CALLED **SUPINATION**, **THE RADIUS** AND **ULNA** ARE PARALLEL, THE PALM OF THE HAND FACES FORWARD OR UPWARD, AND THE THUMB IS AWAY FROM THE BODY. IN THE POSITION CALLED **PRONATION**, **THE RADIUS** AND **ULNA** ARE CROSSED, THE PALM FACES TO THE REAR OR DOWNWARD, AND THE THUMB IS TOWARD THE BODY.

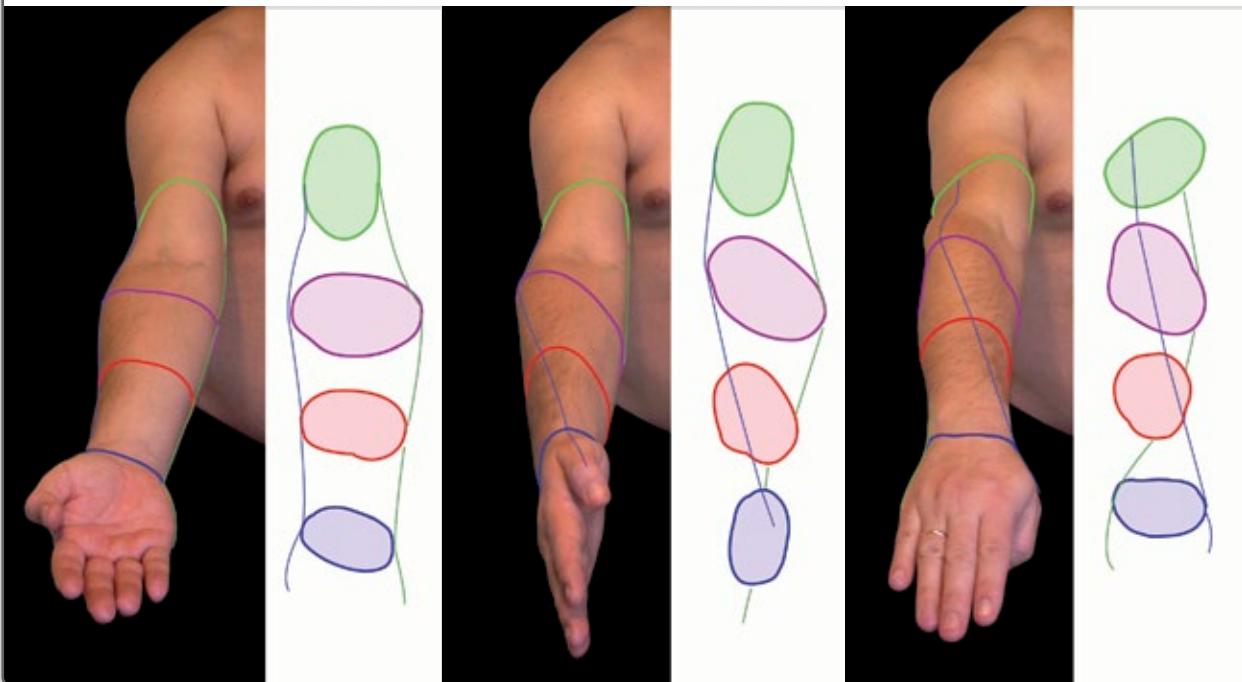


NOTE THAT PRONATION OF THE FOREARM DOES NOT INVOLVE ROTATION OF THE UPPER-ARM FROM THE SHOULDER JOINT!

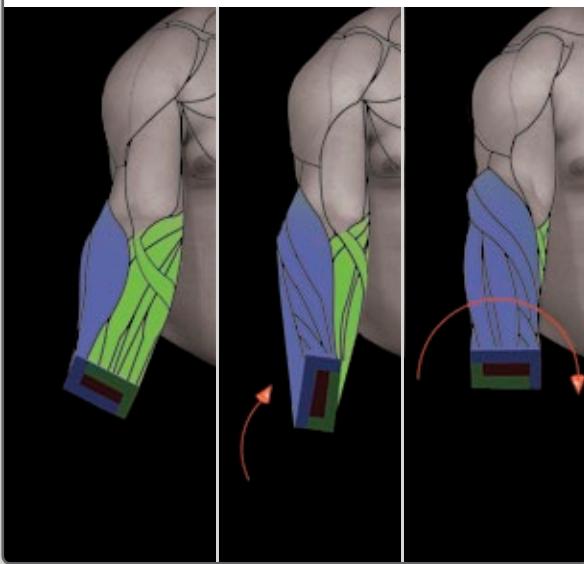


PRONATION AND FORM CHANGES

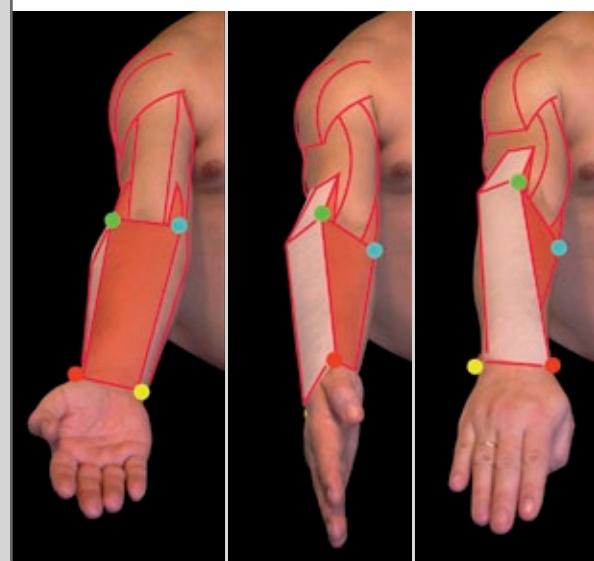
CROSS SECTIONS OF ARM DURING PRONATION



FLEXORS AND EXTENSORS



THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO KNOW THE ORIGIN AND INSERTION POINTS OF MUSCLES.



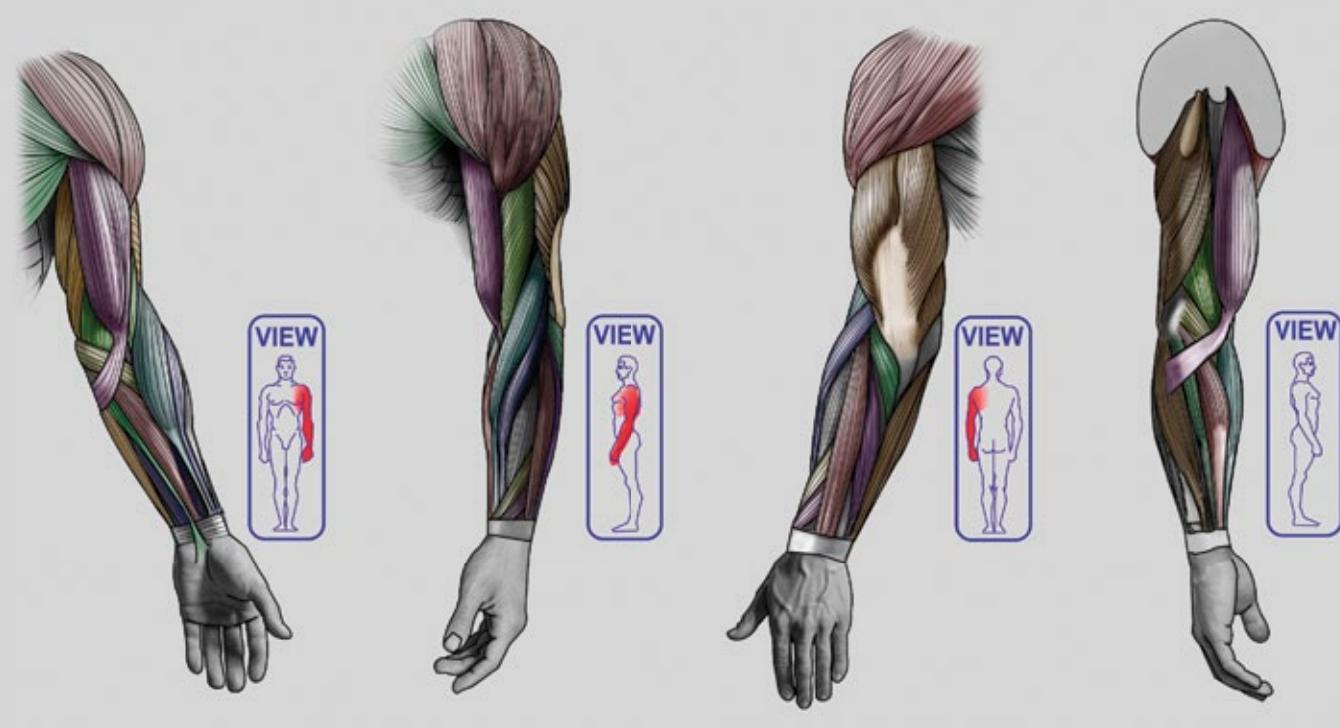
SUPINATED UPPER LIMB

(WHEN THE FOREARM OR PALM FACES TOWARD THE FRONT)

RIGHT



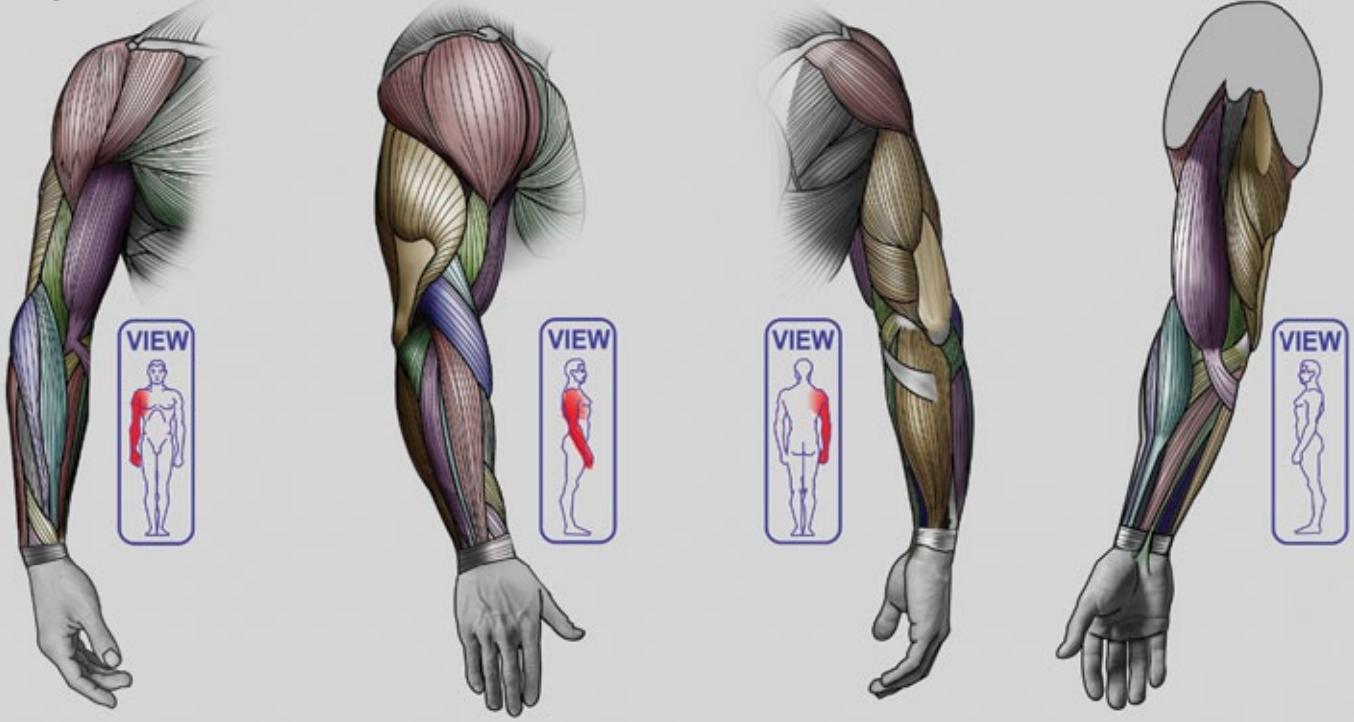
LEFT



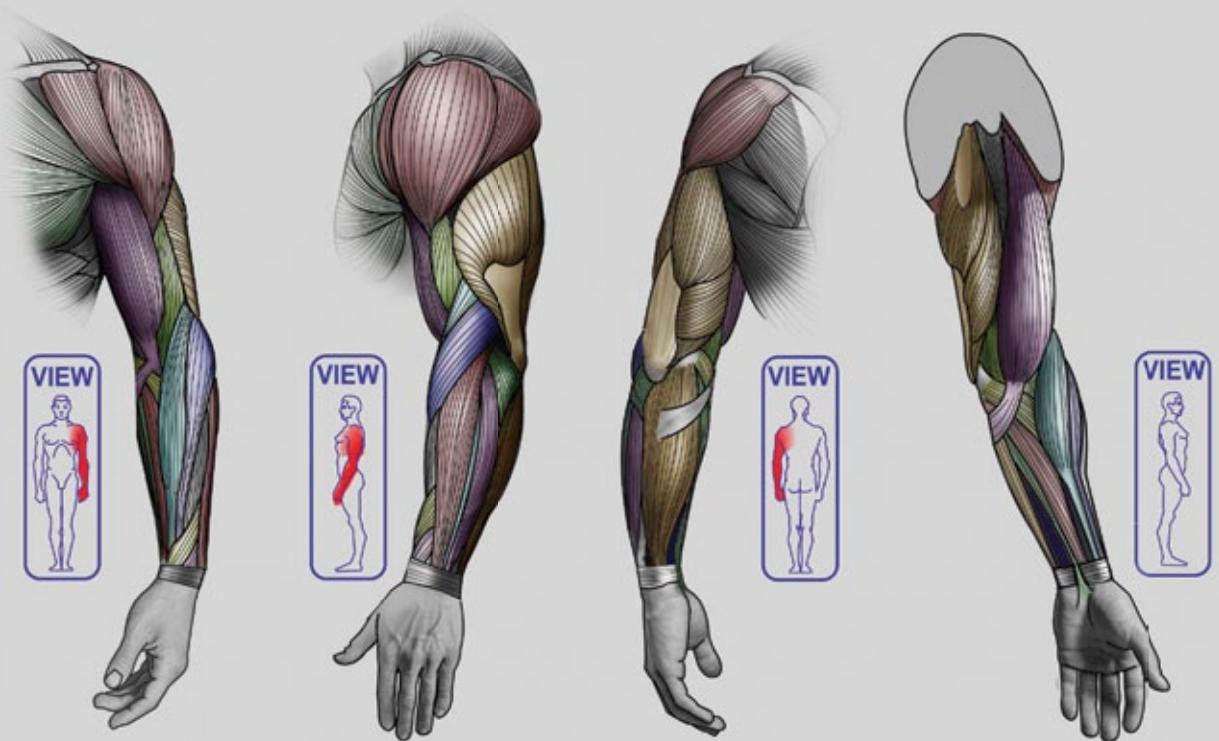
SEMIPRONATED UPPER LIMB

(WHEN THE FOREARM OR PALM FACES TOWARD THE TRUNK)

RIGHT



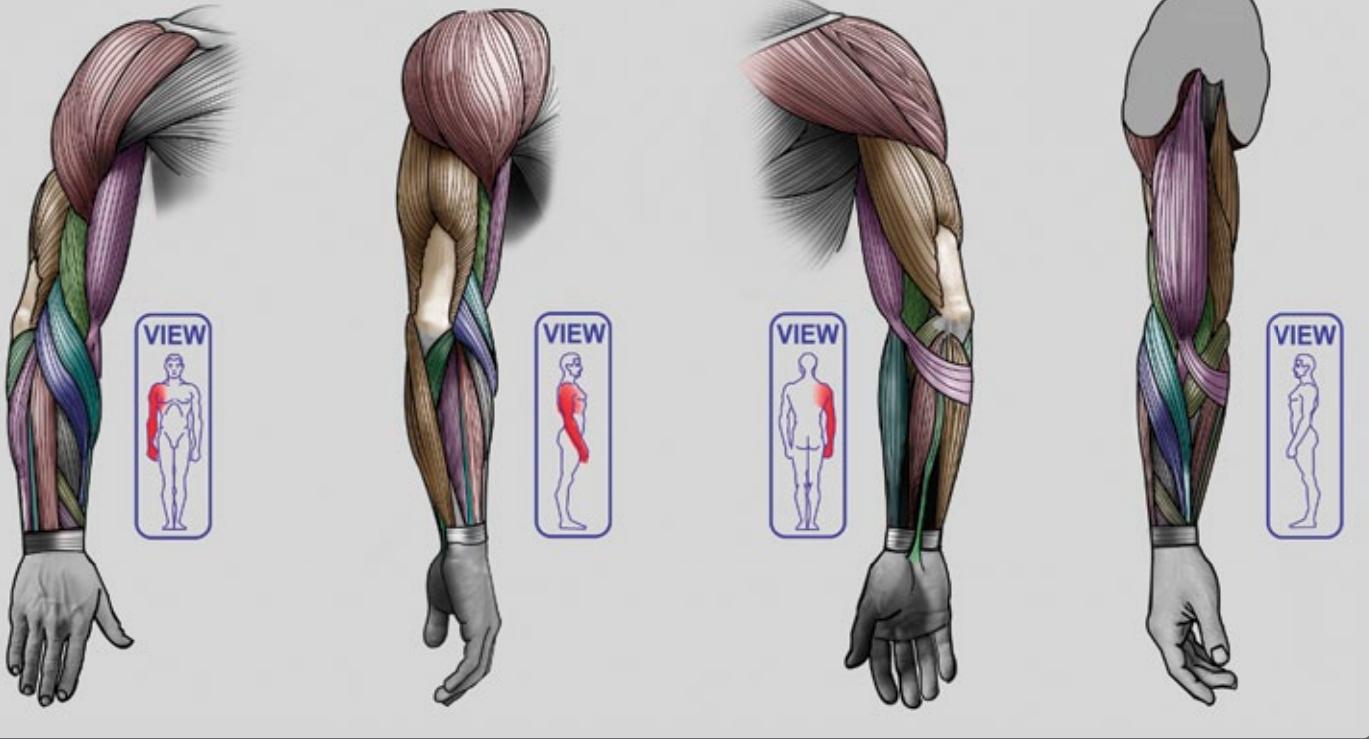
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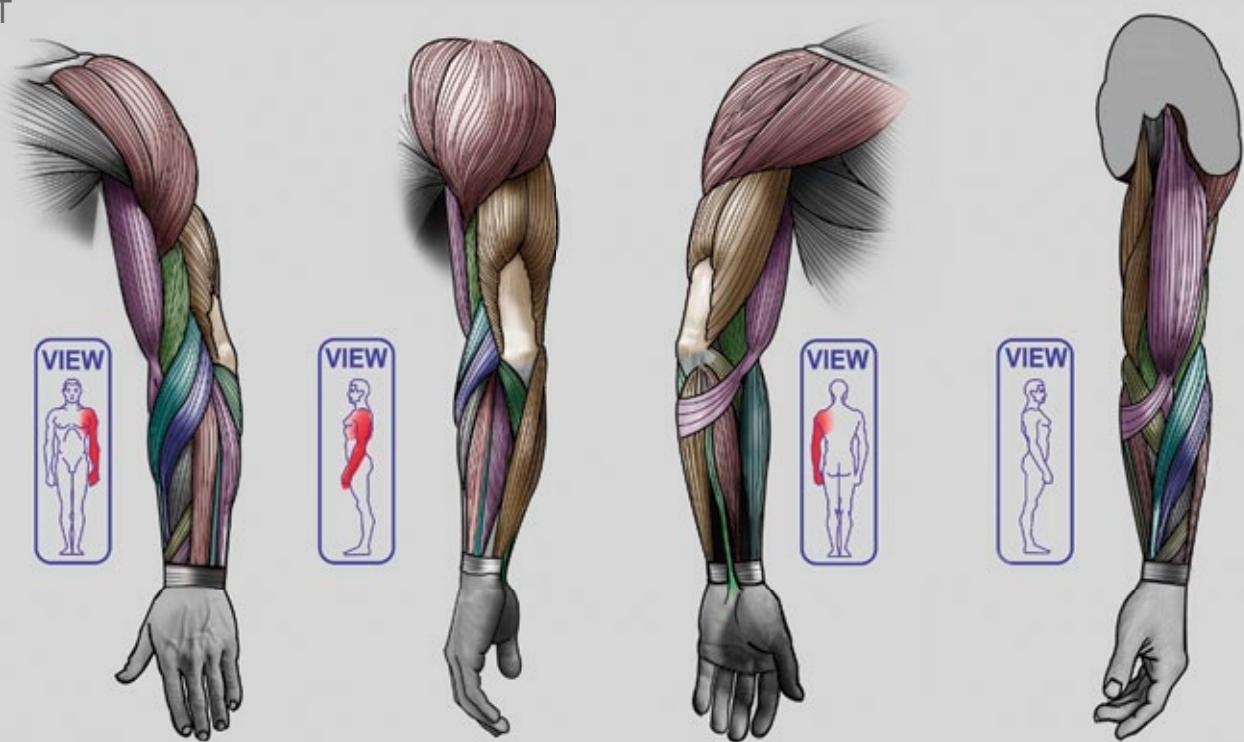
PRONATED UPPER LIMB

(WHEN FOREARM OR PALM FACES TOWARD THE BACK)

RIGHT



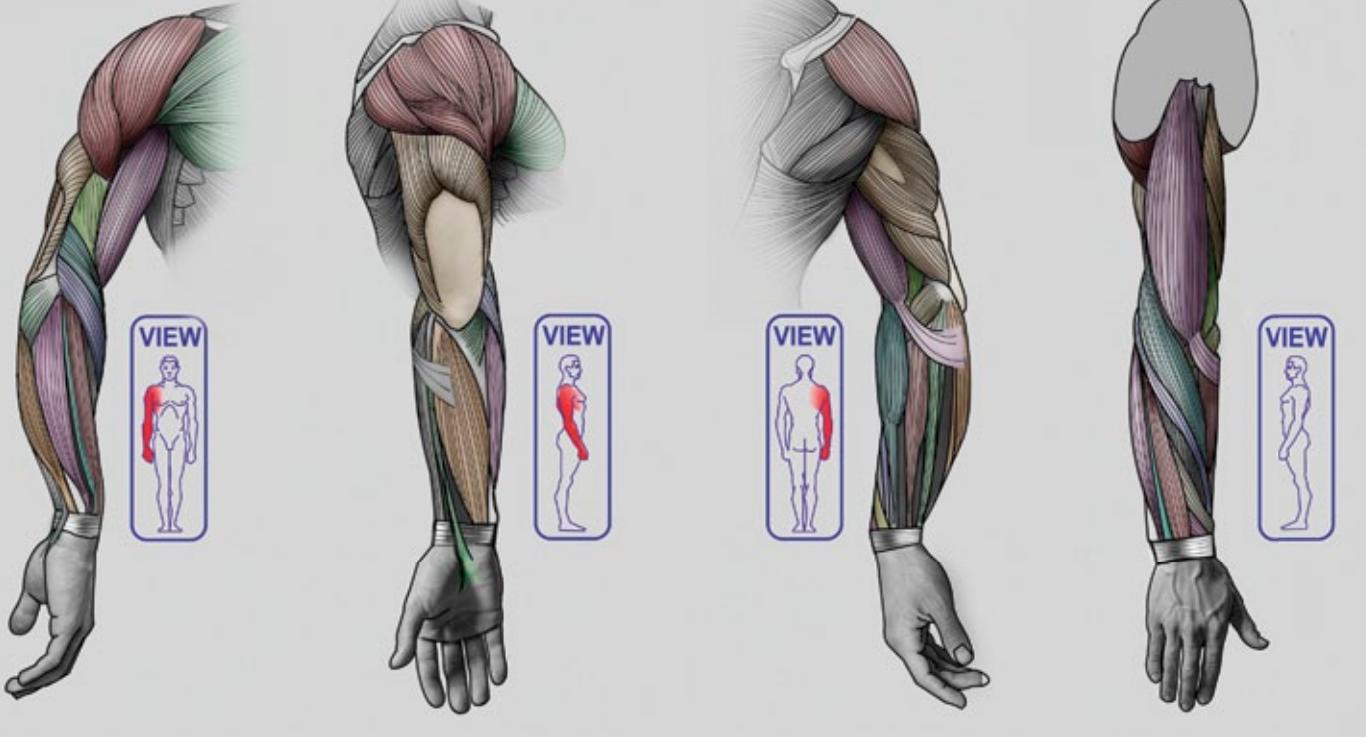
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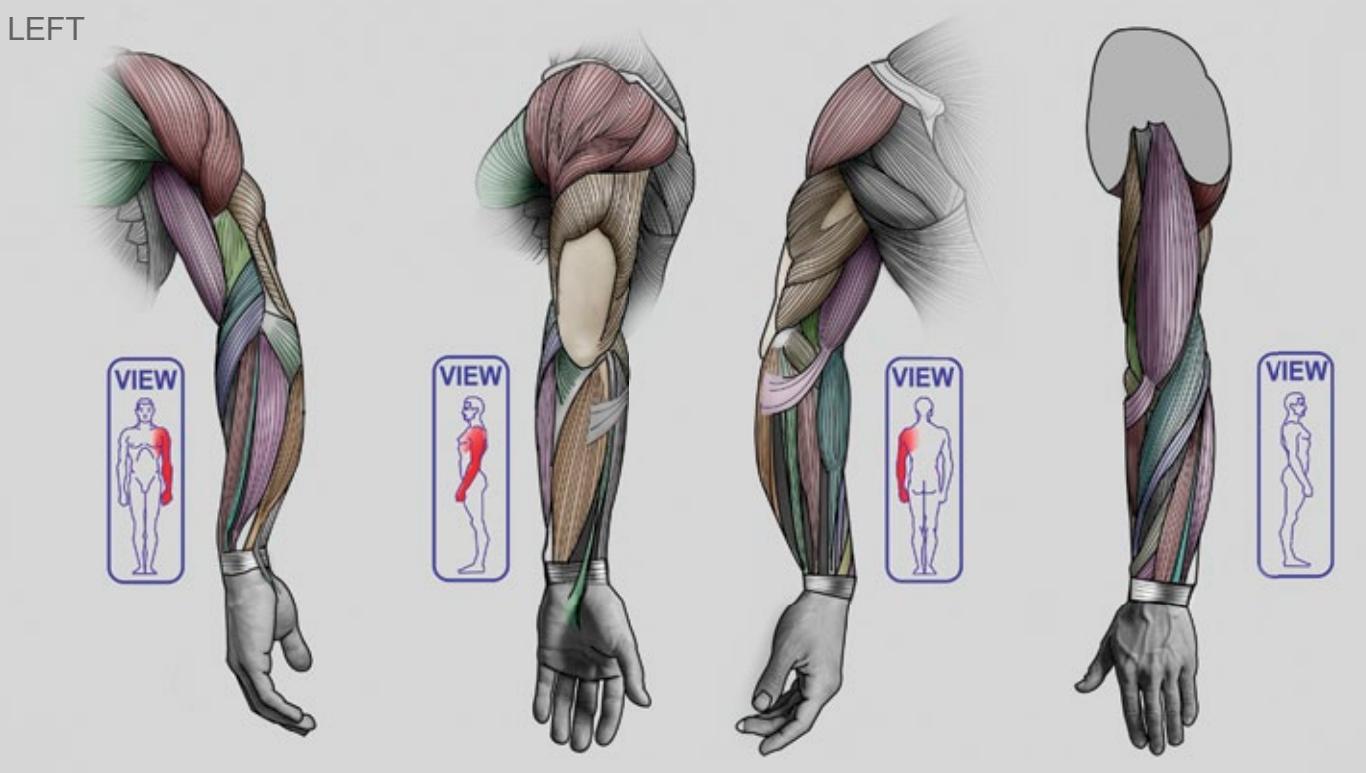
FORCED PRONATION OF THE UPPER LIMB

(WHEN THE FOREARM OR PALM FACES AWAY FROM THE TRUNK)

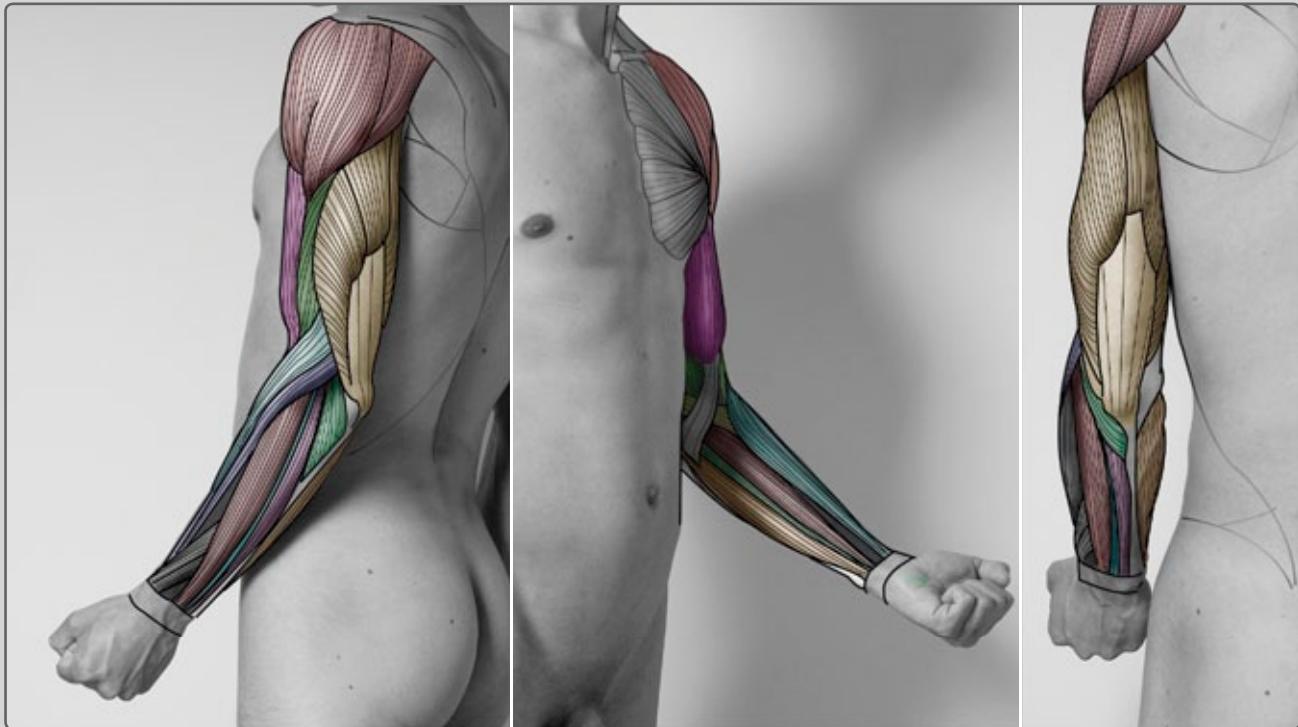
RIGHT



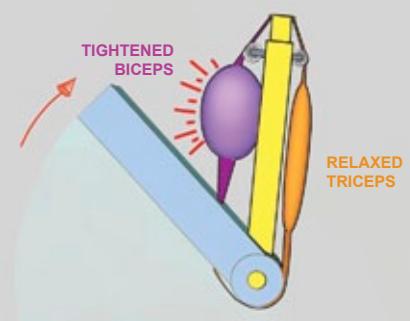
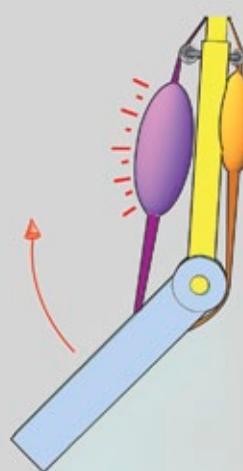
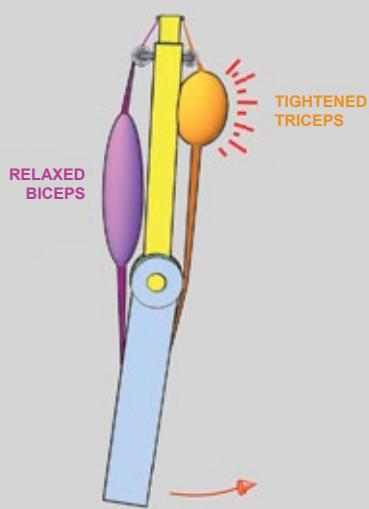
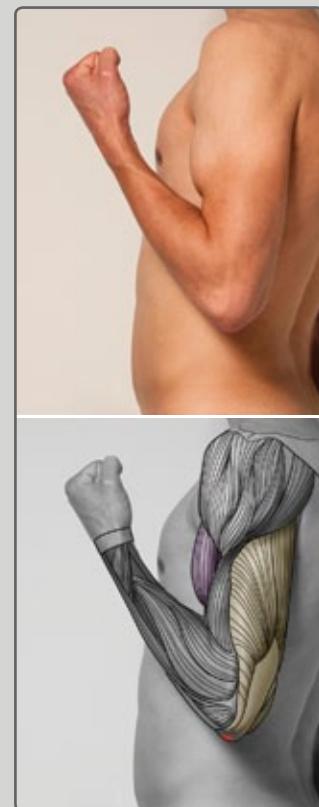
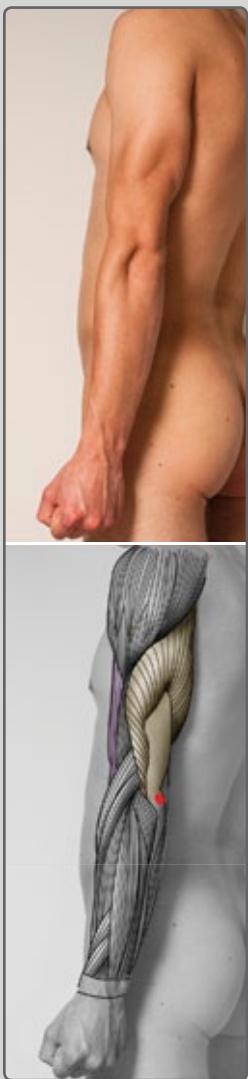
LEFT



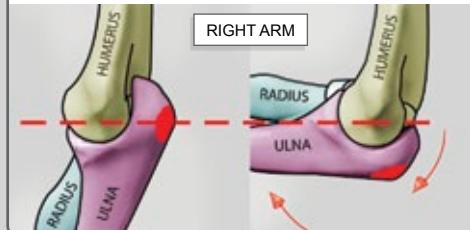
PARTIALLY FLEXED ARM
(AS IF HOLDING AN OBJECT)



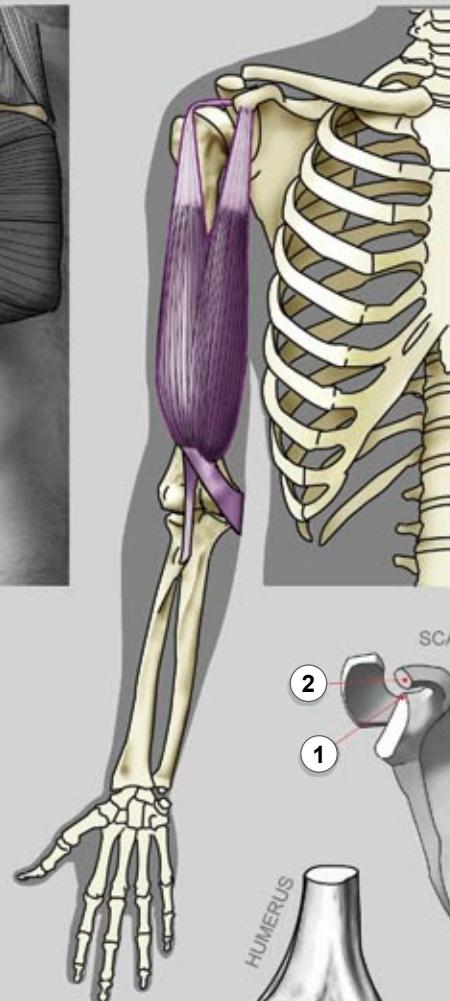
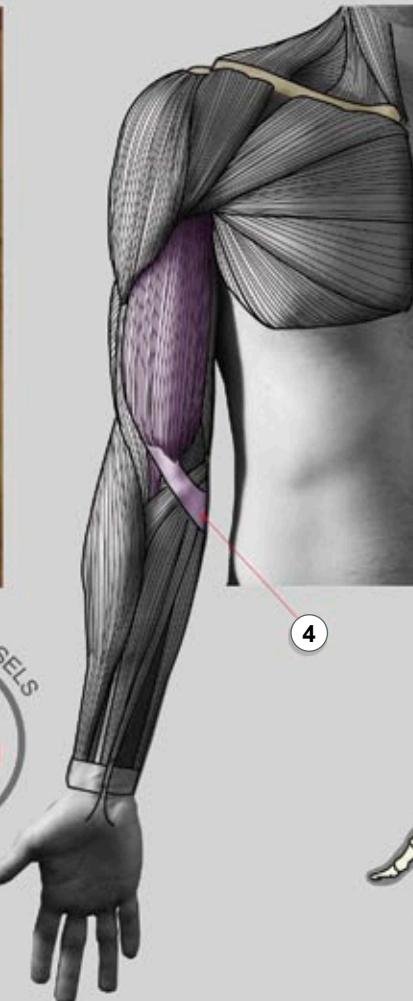
BICEPS AND TRICEPS IN ACTION



ELBOW BELONGS TO THE FOREARM.



BICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE



ACTION:

MOVES THE ARM FORWARD AND ASSISTS IN TURNING THE HAND OUTWARDS (SUPINATION)

ORIGIN: SCAPULA

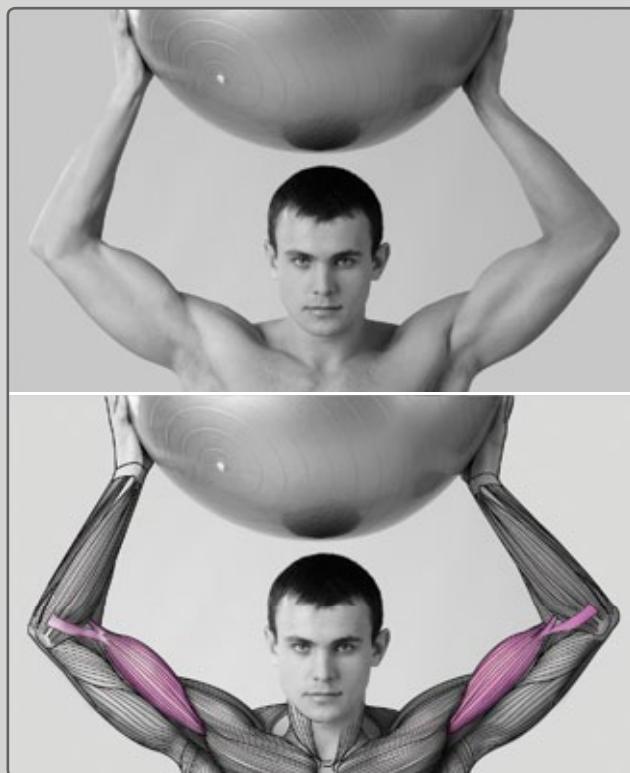
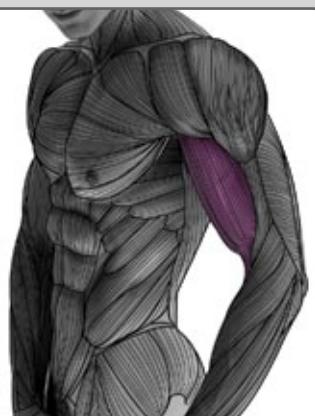
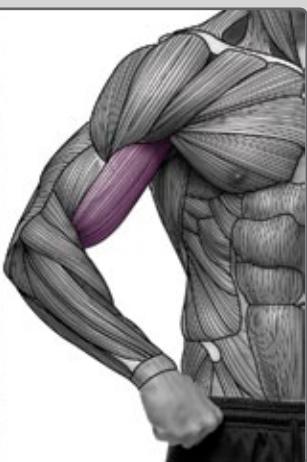
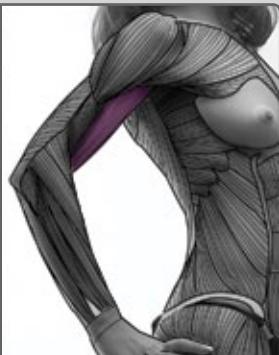
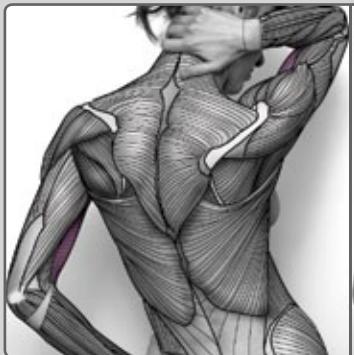
1 SUPRAGLENOID TUBEROSITY
2 CORACOID PROCESS

INSERTION:

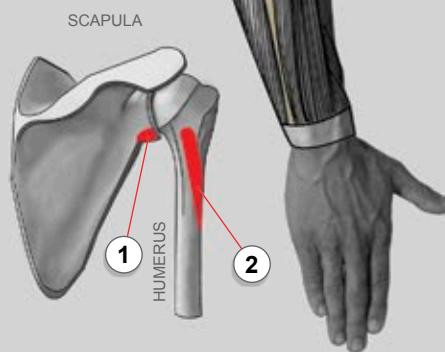
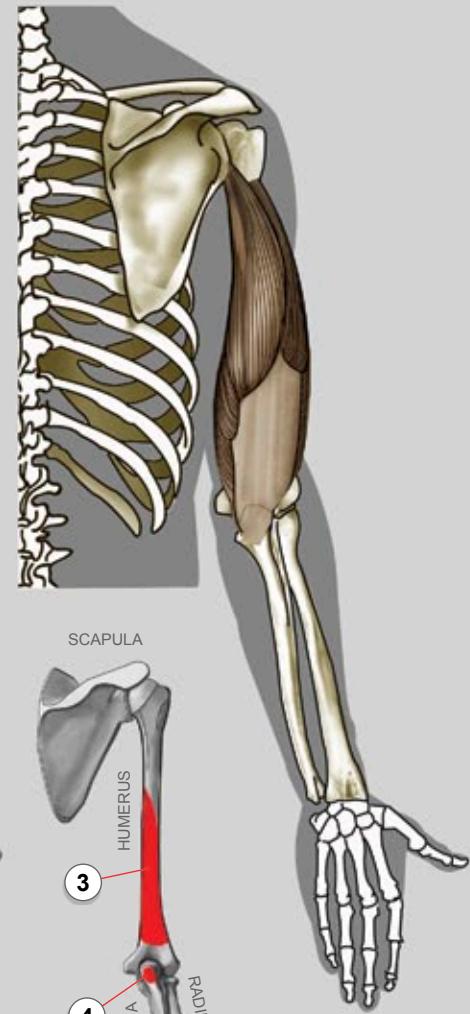
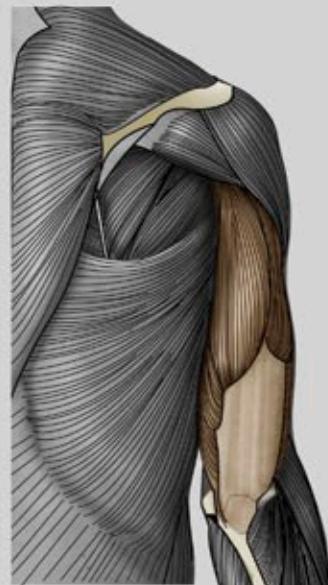
3 RADIAL TUBEROSITY
4 AND BICIPITAL APONEUROSIS INTO DEEP FASCIA ON MEDIAL PART OF FOREARM

i

BICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE



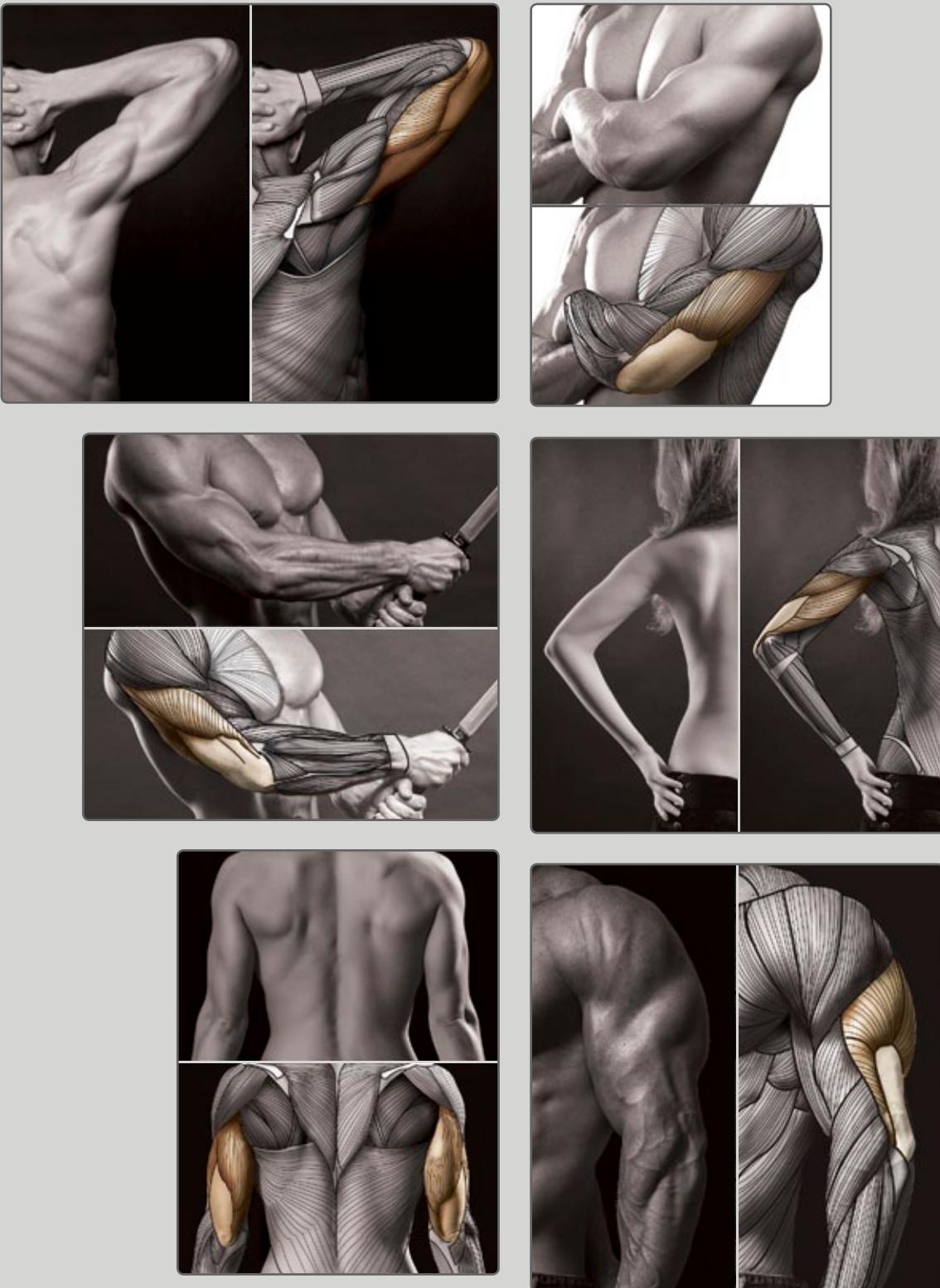
TRICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE



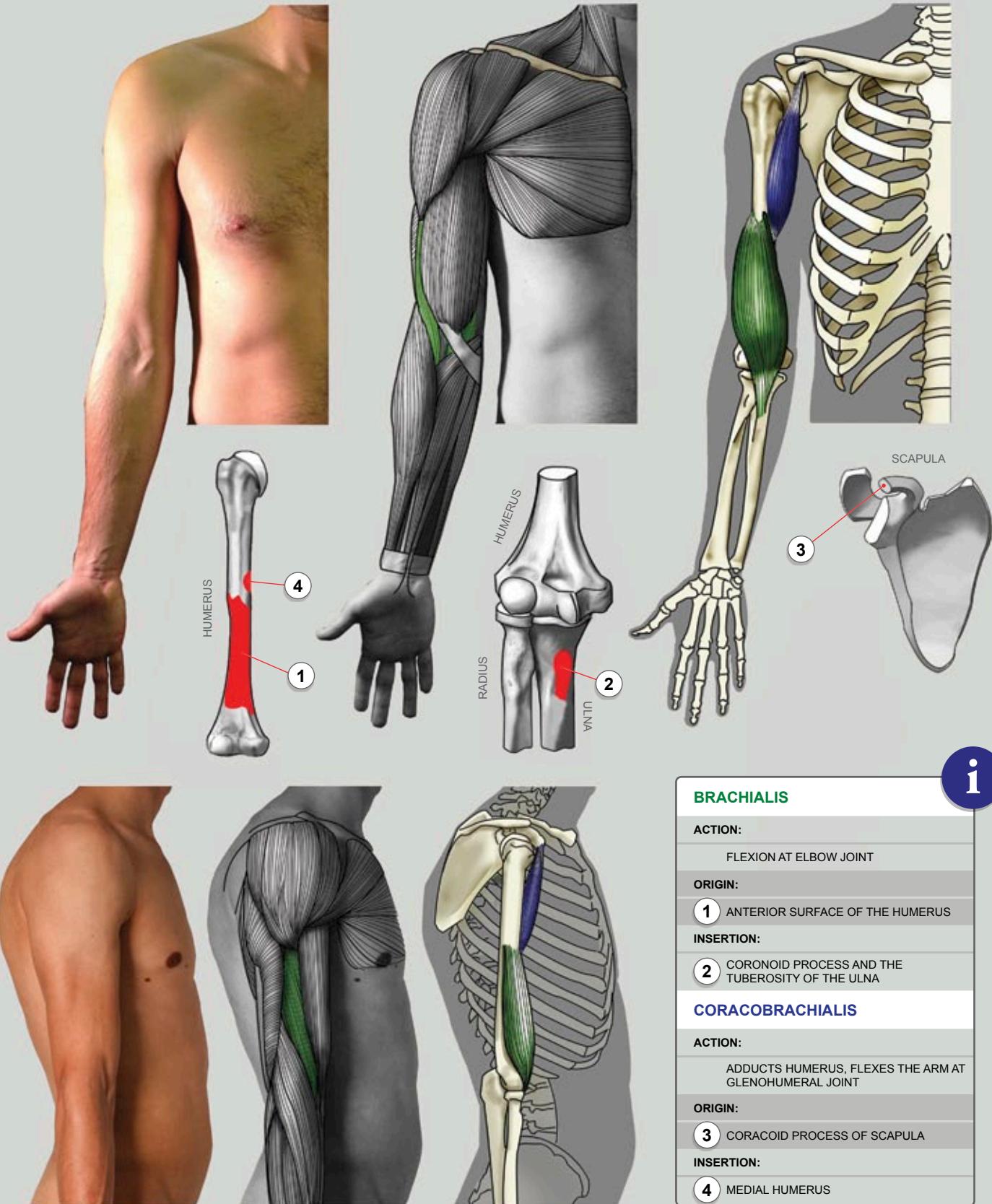
ACTION:	i
EXTENDS FOREARM LONG HEAD EXTENDS SHOULDER	
ORIGIN:	
1 LONG HEAD: INFRAGLENOID TUBERCLE OF SCAPULA	
2 LATERAL HEAD: ABOVE THE RADIAL SULCUS	
3 MEDIAL HEAD: BELOW THE RADIAL SULCUS	
INSERTION:	
4 OLECRANON PROCESS OF Ulna	



TRICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE



BRACHIALIS AND CORACOBRAHIALIS MUSCLES



i

BRACHIALIS**ACTION:**

FLEXION AT ELBOW JOINT

ORIGIN:

① ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HUMERUS

INSERTION:

② CORONOID PROCESS AND THE TUBEROSITY OF THE Ulna

CORACOBRAHIALIS**ACTION:**

ADDUCTS HUMERUS, FLEXES THE ARM AT GLENOHUMERAL JOINT

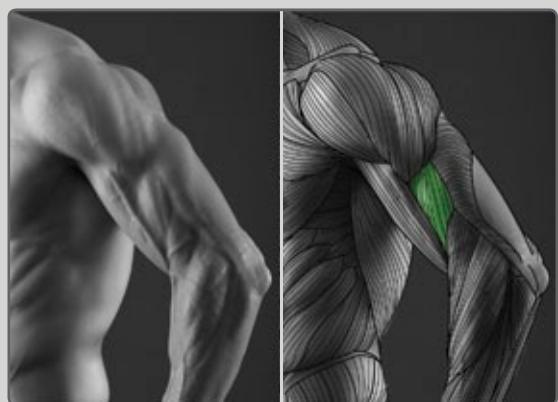
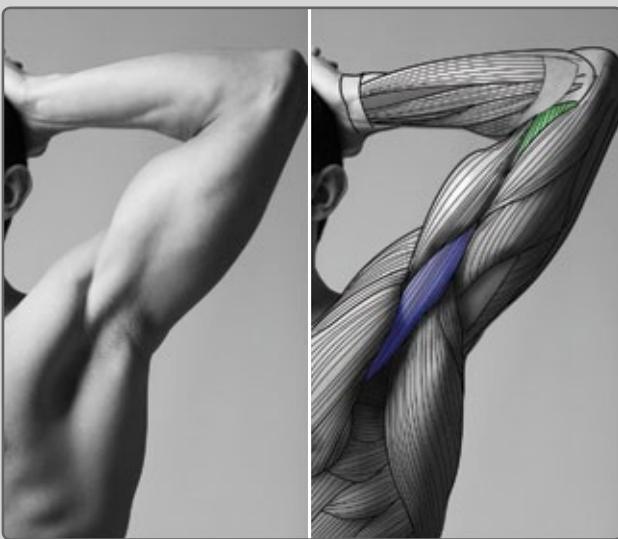
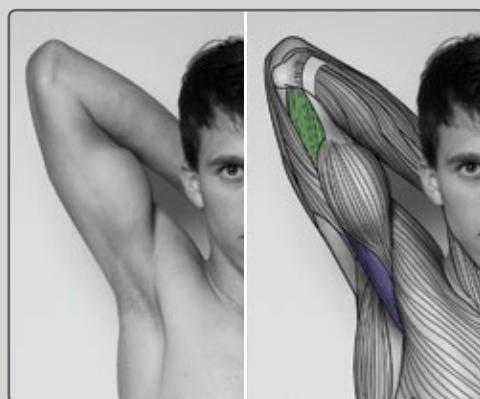
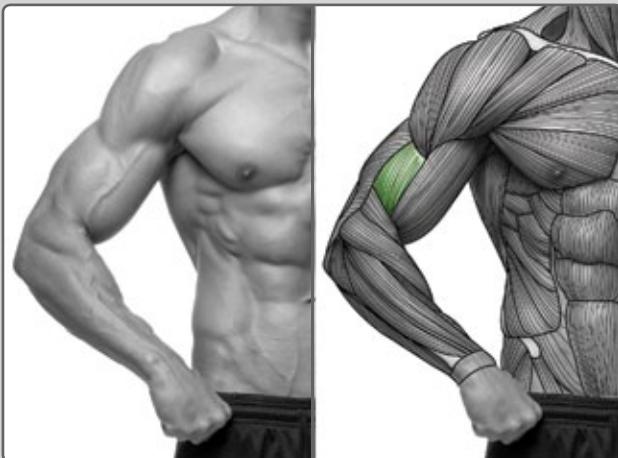
ORIGIN:

③ CORACOID PROCESS OF SCAPULA

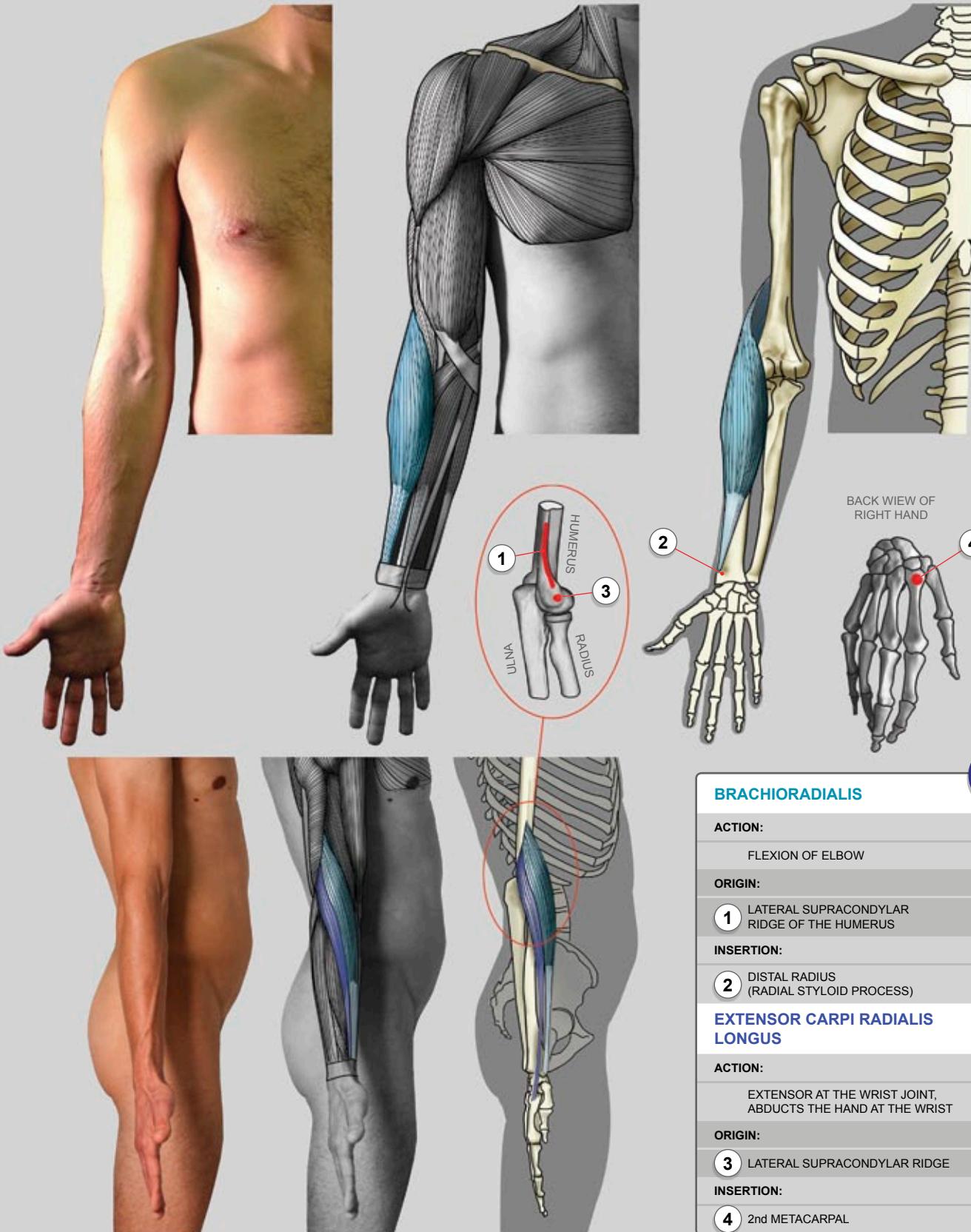
INSERTION:

④ MEDIAL HUMERUS

BRACHIALIS AND CORACOBRAHIALIS MUSCLES



BRACHIORADIALIS AND EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS

**BRACHIORADIALIS****ACTION:**

FLEXION OF ELBOW

ORIGIN:

① LATERAL SUPRACONDYLAR RIDGE OF THE HUMERUS

INSERTION:

② DISTAL RADIUS (RADIAL STYLOID PROCESS)

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS**ACTION:**

EXTENSOR AT THE WRIST JOINT, ABDUCTS THE HAND AT THE WRIST

ORIGIN:

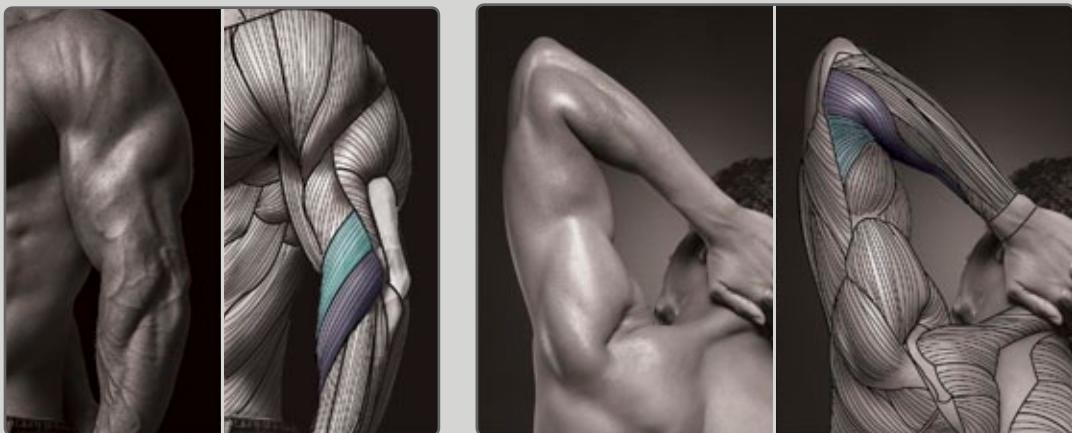
③ LATERAL SUPRACONDYLAR RIDGE

INSERTION:

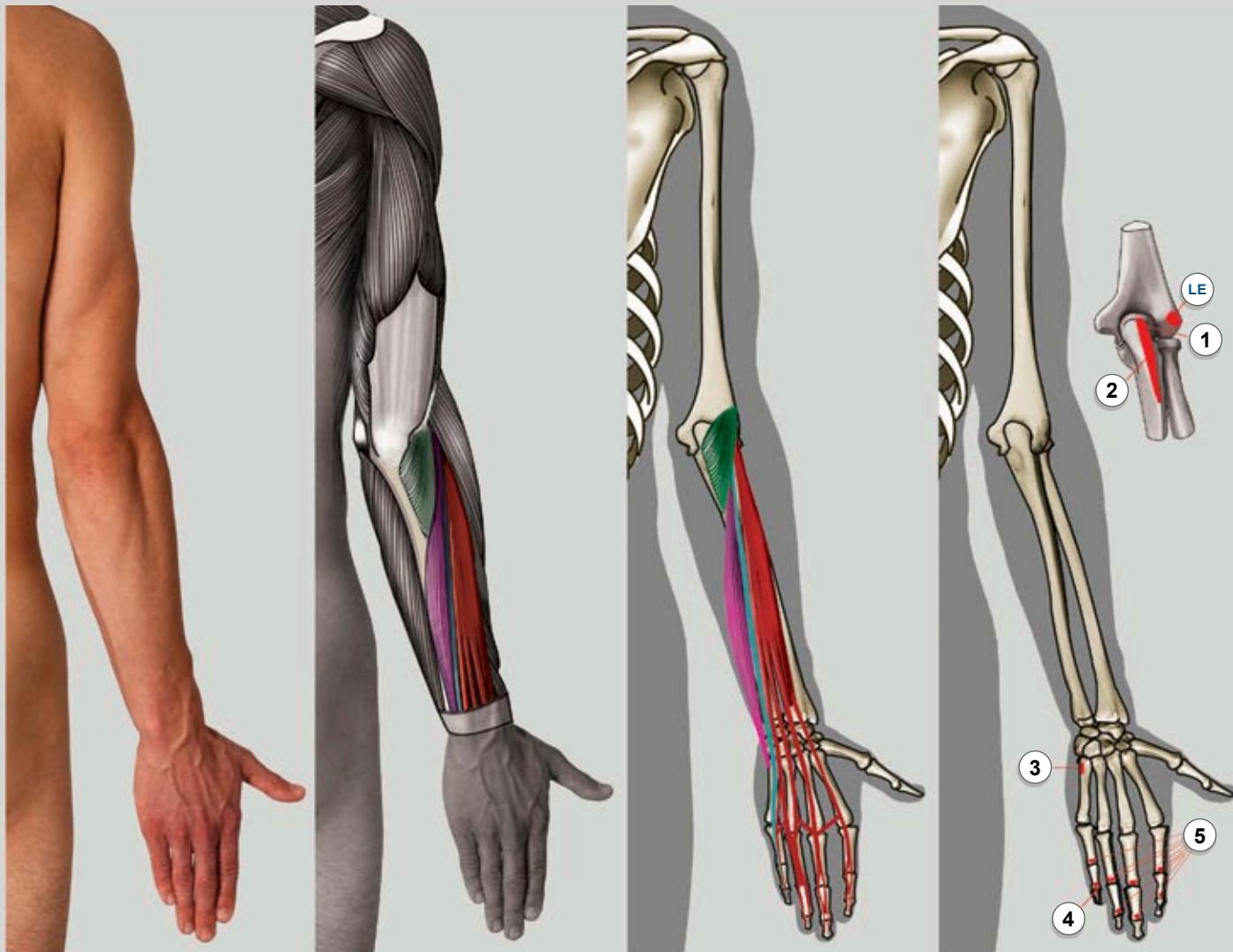
④ 2nd METACARPAL

i

BRACHIORADIALIS AND EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS



ANconeus, Extensor carpi ulnaris, Extensor digiti minimi and Extensor digitorum muscles



ANconeus

ACTION:

STABILIZES THE ELBOW

ORIGIN:

LE LATERAL EPICONDYLE OF THE HUMERUS

INSERTION:

- 1 LATERAL SURFACE OF THE OLECRANON PROCESS
- 2 SUPERIOR PART OF THE POSTERIOR Ulna DISTALLY

Extensor carpi ulnaris

ACTION:

EXTENDS AND ADDUCTS THE WRIST

ORIGIN:

LE LATERAL EPICONDYLE OF THE HUMERUS, ULNA

INSERTION:

- 3 5th METACARPAL

Extensor digiti minimi

ACTION:

EXTENDS THE WRIST AND THE LITTLE FINGER AT ALL JOINTS

ORIGIN:

LE LATERAL EPICONDYLE OF THE HUMERUS

INSERTION:

- 4 AT THE EXTENSOR EXPANSION ON PROXIMAL PHALANX OF THE LITTLE FINGER

Extensor digitorum

ACTION:

EXTENDS HAND, WRIST AND FINGERS

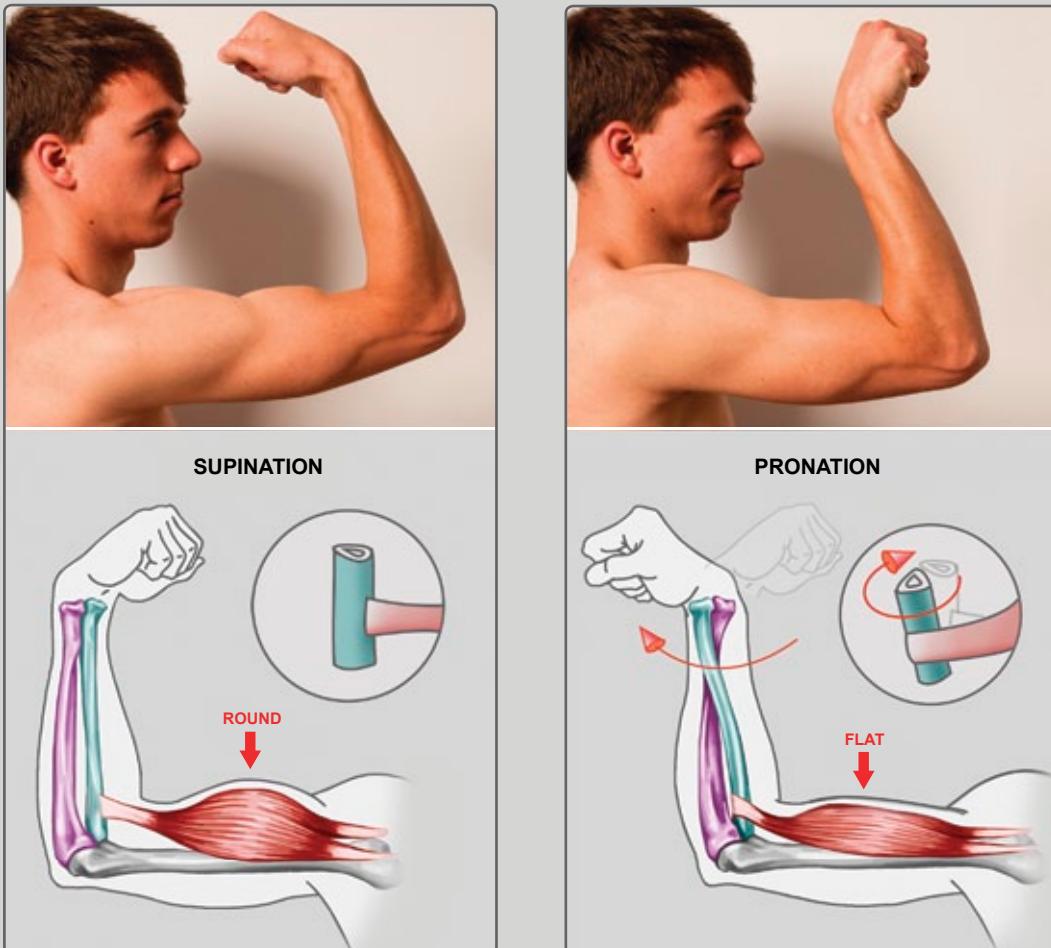
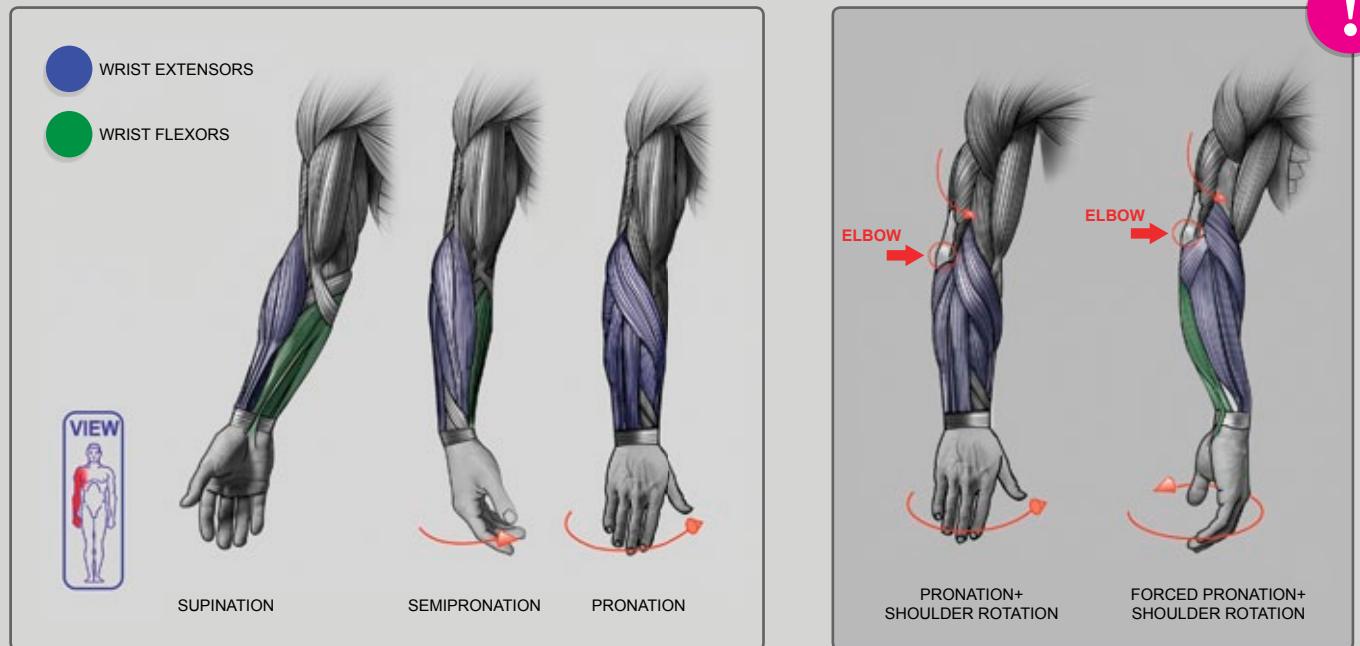
ORIGIN:

LE LATERAL EPICONDYLE OF THE HUMERUS

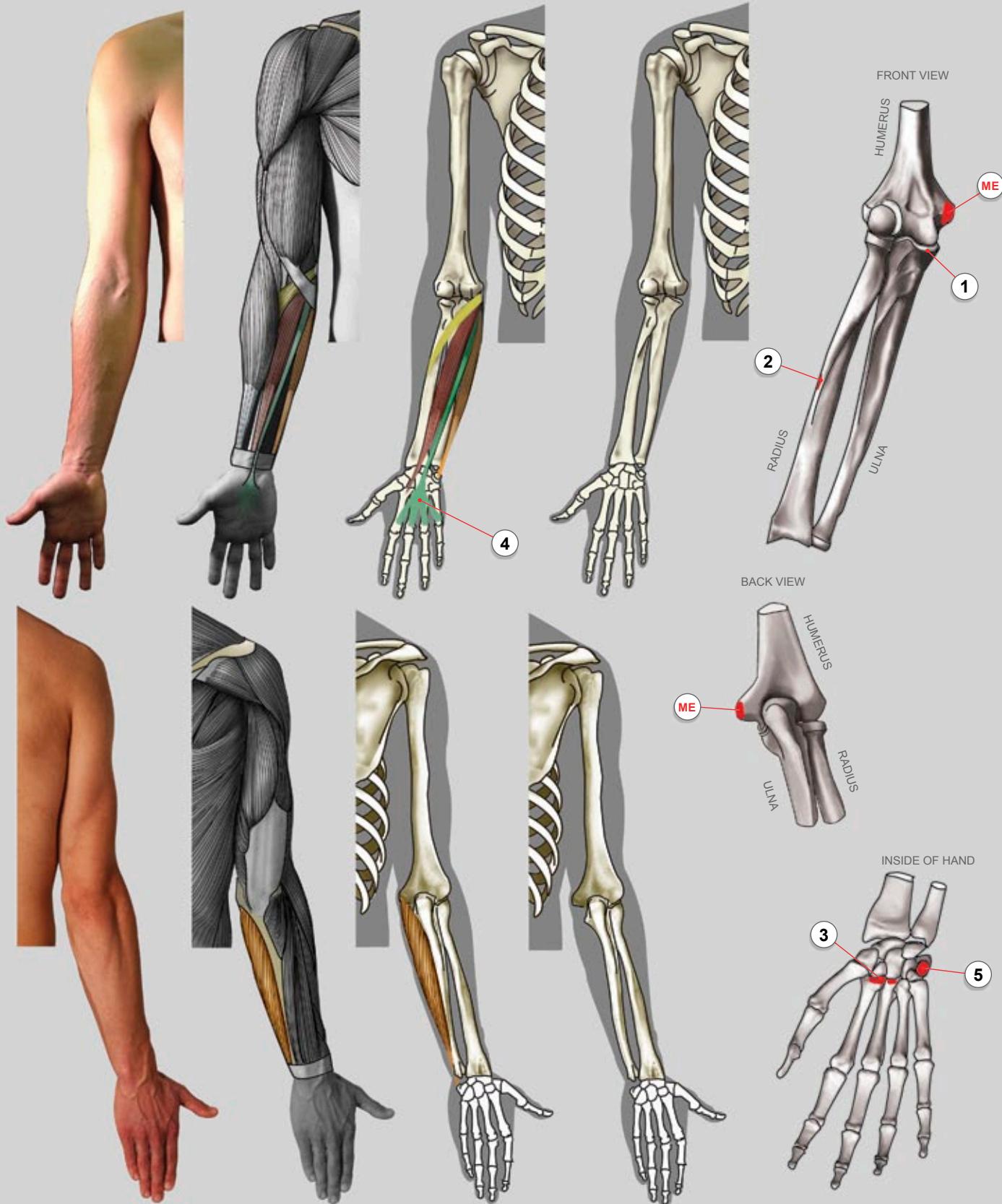
INSERTION:

- 5 EXTENSOR EXPANSION OF MIDDLE AND DISTAL PHALANGES OF THE 2nd, 3rd, 4th AND 5th FINGERS

SUPINATION AND PRONATION

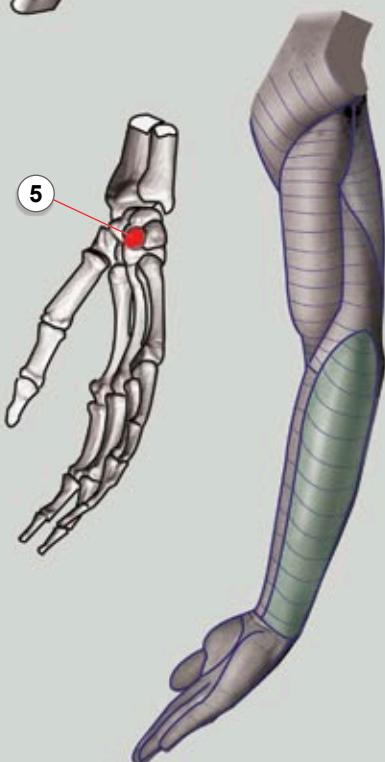
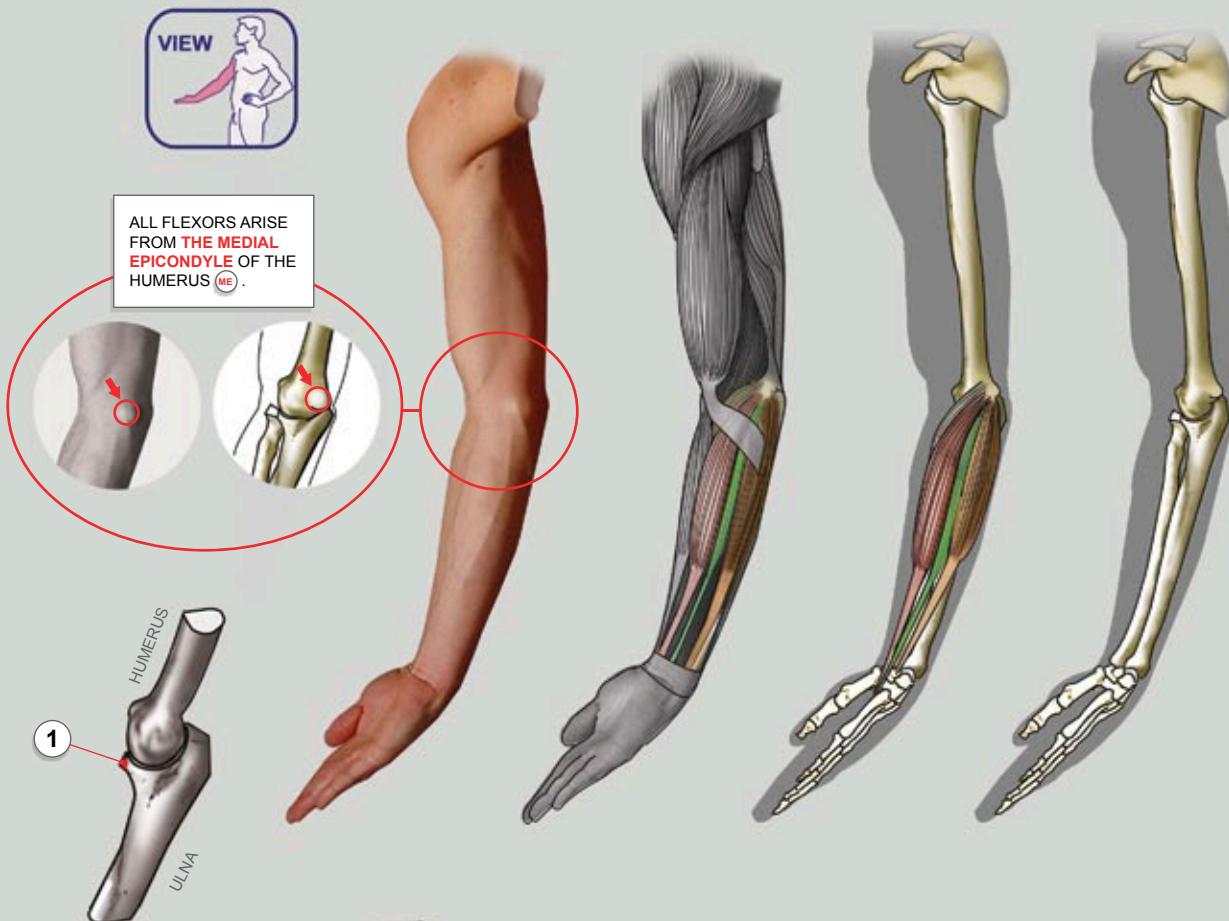


FLEXOR MUSCLES



FLEXOR MUSCLES

(FROM INNER SIDE)



PRONATOR TERES

ACTION:

PRONATION OF FOREARM, FLEXES ELBOW

ORIGIN:

ME MEDIAL EPICONDYLE OF HUMERUS (COMMON FLEXOR TENDON)

1 Ulnar Head: CORONOID PROCESS OF ULNA

INSERTION:

2 MIDDLE OF THE LATERAL SURFACE OF THE RADIUS

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS

ACTION:

FLEXION AND ABDUCTION AT WRIST

ORIGIN:

ME MEDIAL EPICONDYLE OF HUMERUS (COMMON FLEXOR TENDON)

INSERTION:

3 BASE OF SECOND AND THIRD METACARPAL BONES

PALMARIS LONGUS

ACTION:

WRIST FLEXOR

ORIGIN:

ME MEDIAL EPICONDYLE OF HUMERUS (COMMON FLEXOR TENDON)

INSERTION:

4 PALMAR APONEUROYSIS

FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS

ACTION:

FLEXION AND ABDUCTION AT WRIST

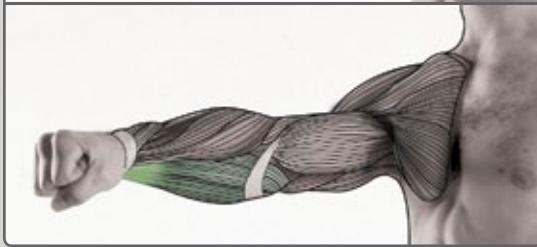
ORIGIN:

ME MEDIAL EPICONDYLE OF HUMERUS (COMMON FLEXOR TENDON)

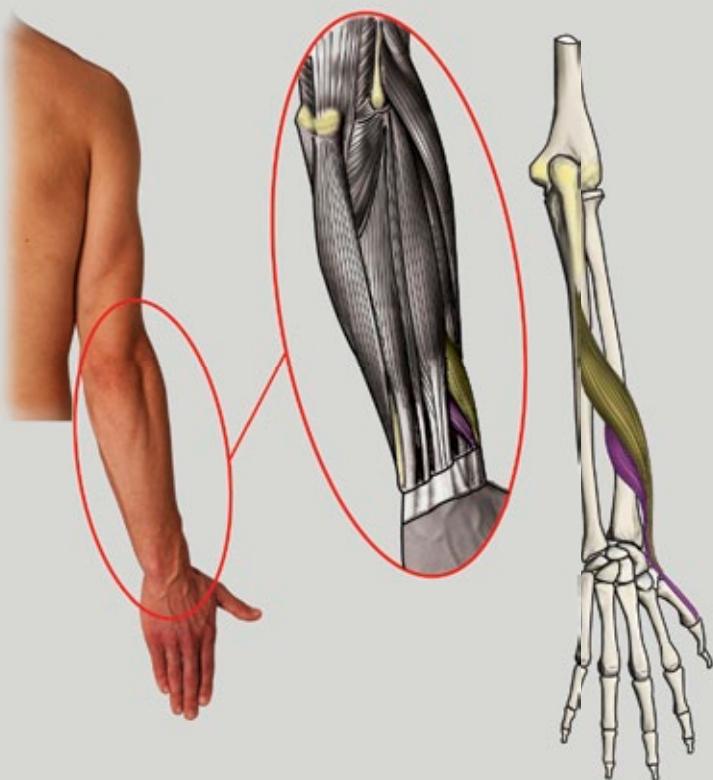
INSERTION:

5 PISIFORM

FLEXOR MUSCLES



ABDUCTOR POLLCIS LONGUS AND EXTENSOR POLLCIS BREVIS MUSCLES



ABDUCTOR POLLICIS LONGUS

ACTION:

ABDUCTION, EXTENSION OF THUMB

ORIGIN:

ULNA, RADIUS,
INTEROSSEOUS MEMBRANE

INSERTION:

FIRST METACARPAL

EXTENSOR POLLICIS BREVIS

ACTION:

EXTENSION OF THUMB AT
METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT

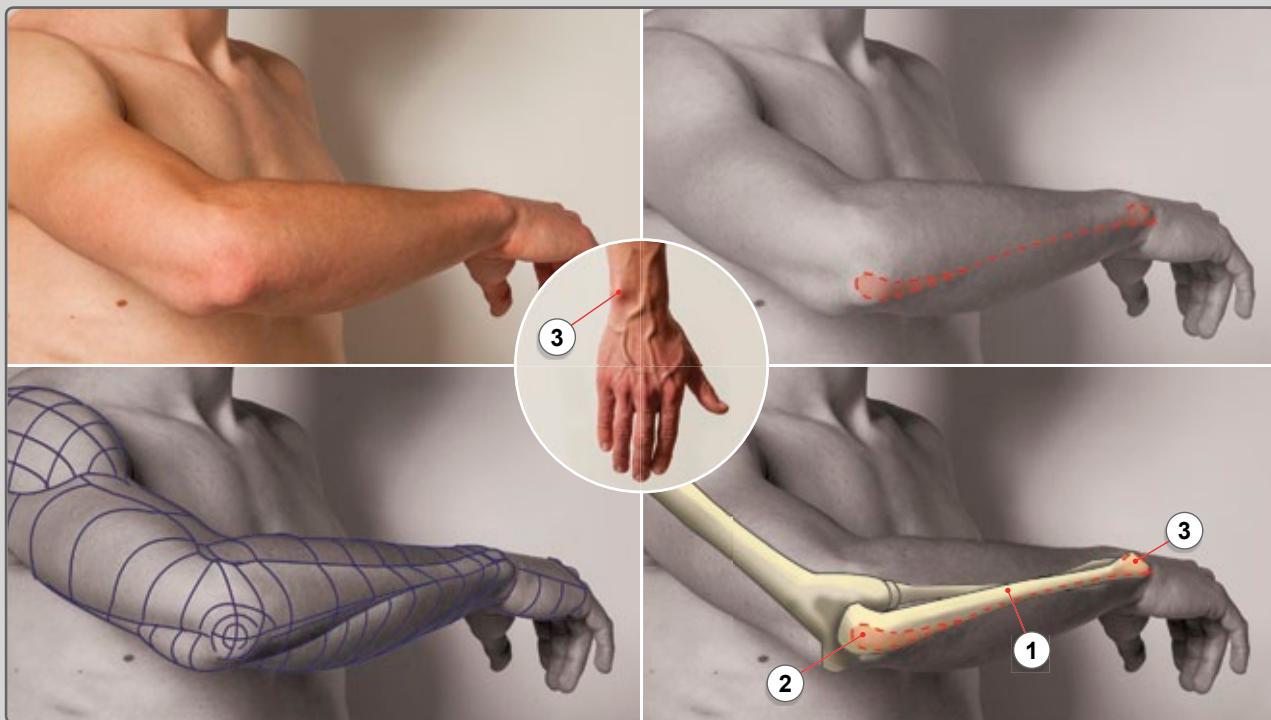
ORIGIN:

RADIUS AND THE INTEROSSEOUS MEMBRANE

INSERTION:

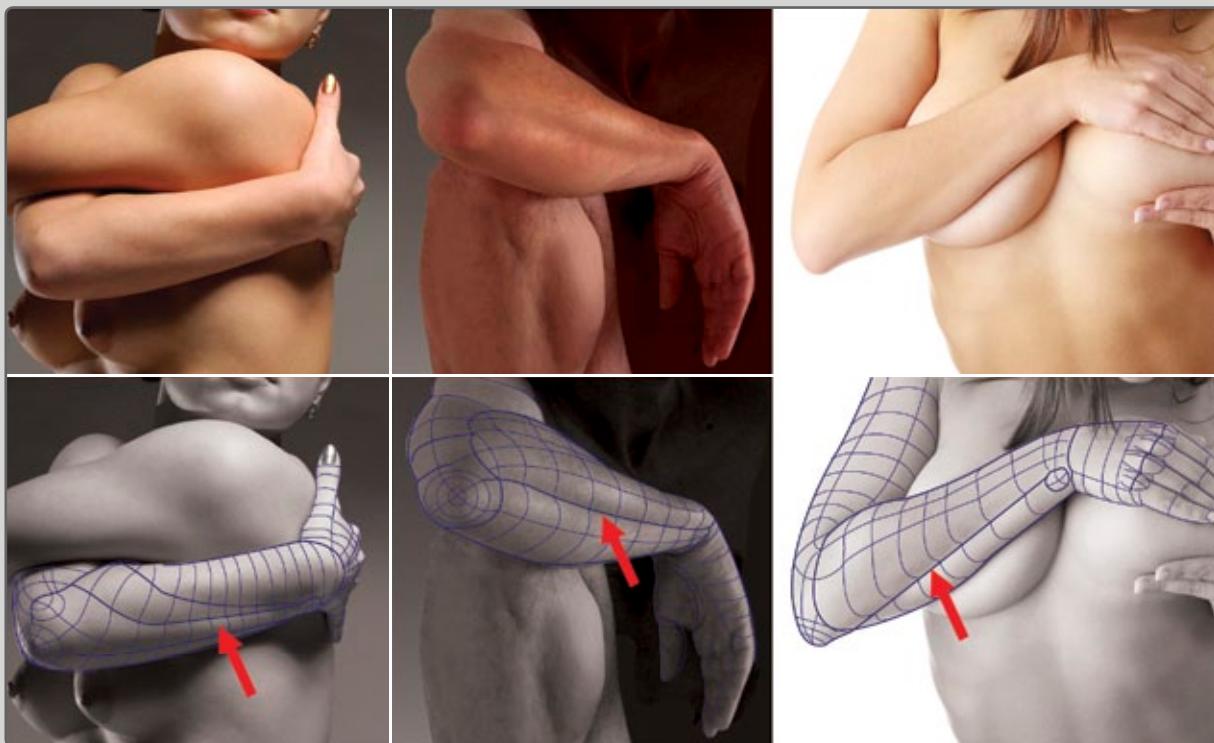
THUMB, PROXIMAL PHALANX

THE BODY OF THE ULNA

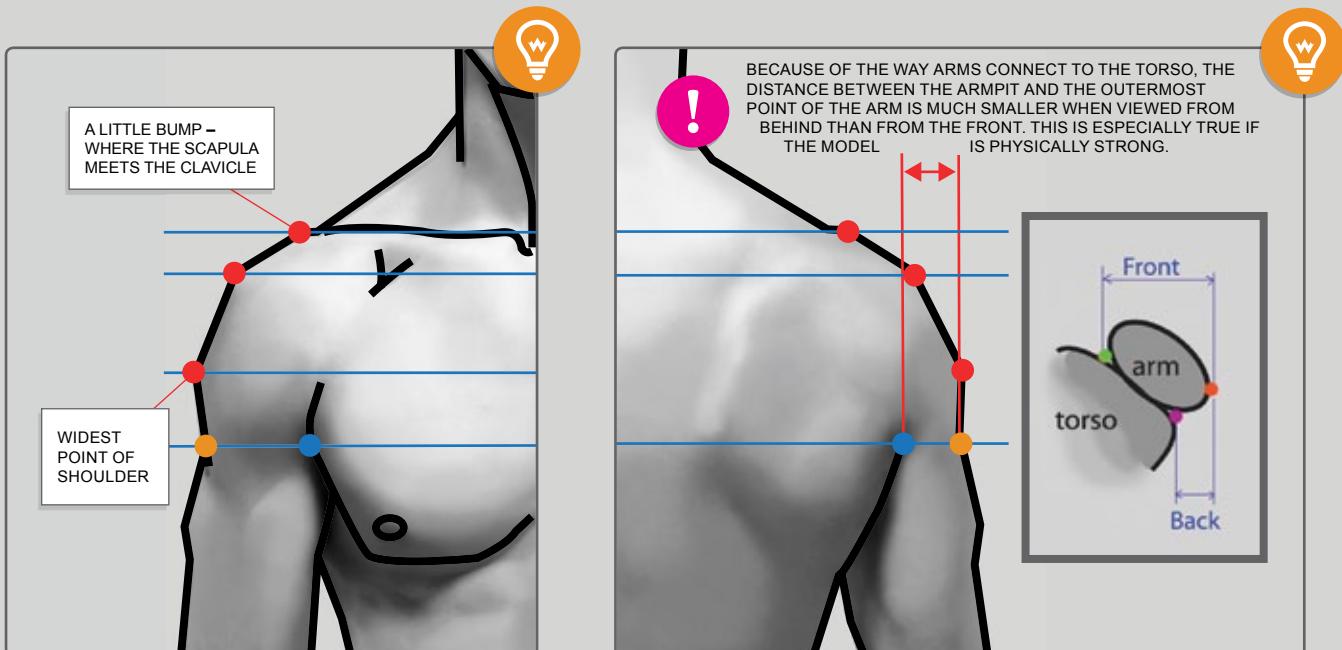
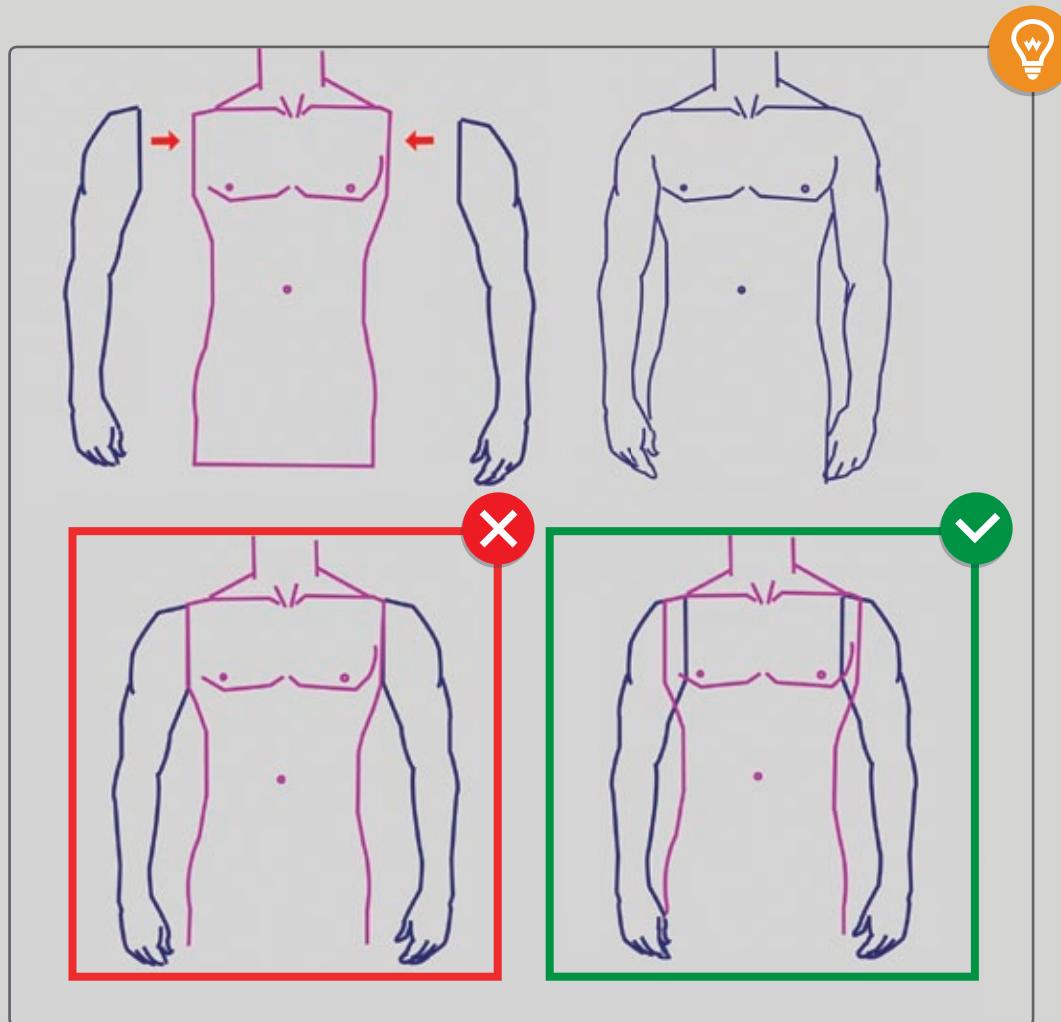


i

THE BODY OF THE ULNA (1) IS AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK. WHEREVER YOU TURN THE HAND, THE ULNA ALWAYS EXTENDS FROM THE ELBOW (2) TO LITTLE FINGER SIDE OF THE HAND, WHERE IT IS VISIBLE AS A BUMP (3). IT IS ALWAYS VISIBLE AS A RIDGE OR FURROW. BOTH ENDS OF THE BONE ARE NOT COVERED BY MUSCLES, ONLY BY THIN LAYER OF SKIN.



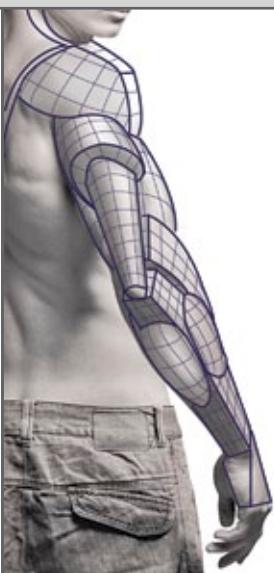
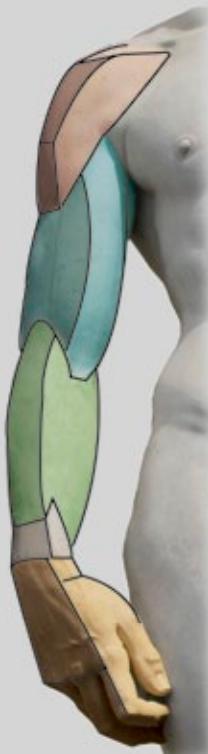
HOW ARMS CONNECT TO THE BODY



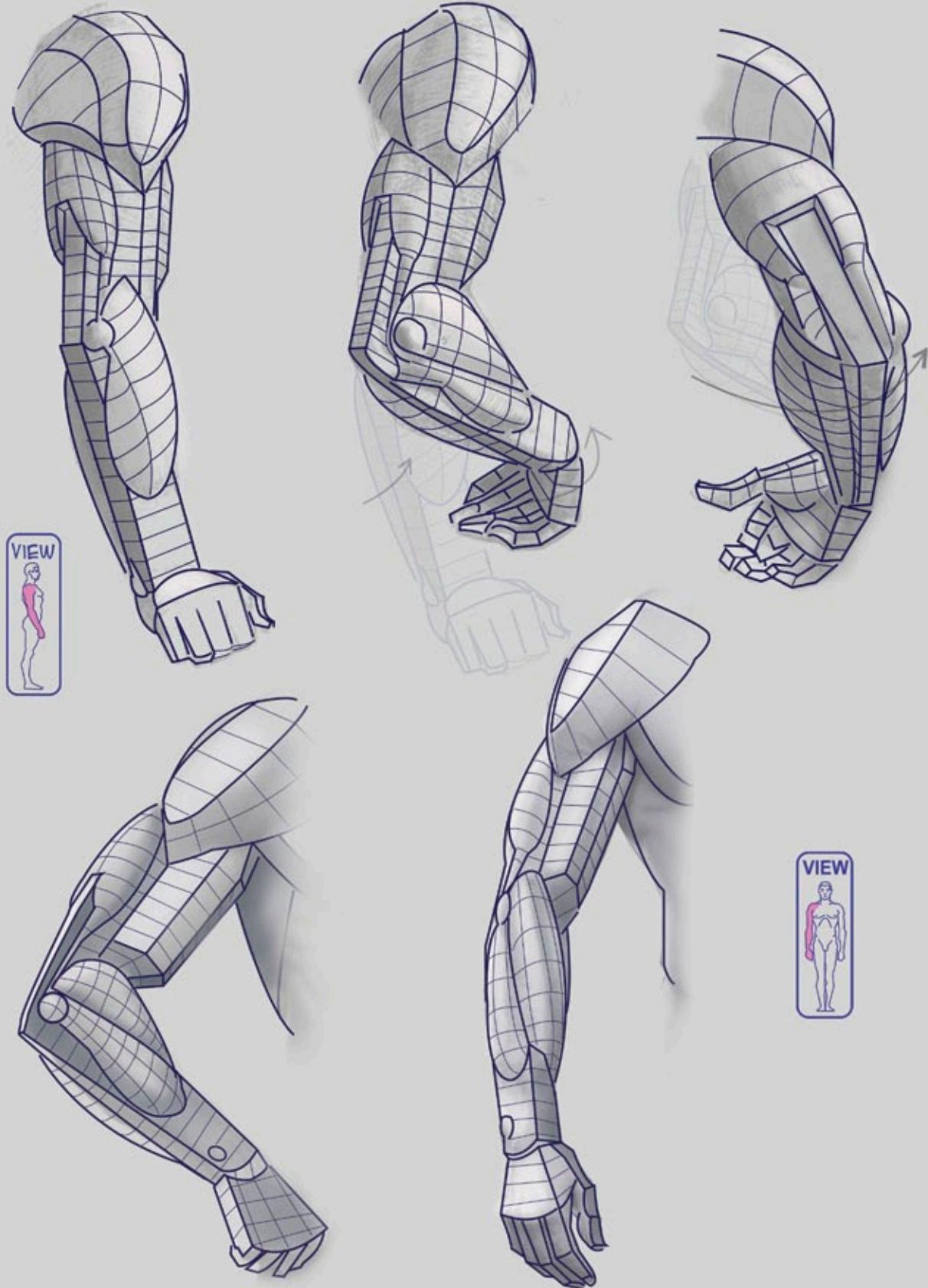
BLOCKING OUT A SEMIPRONATED ARM



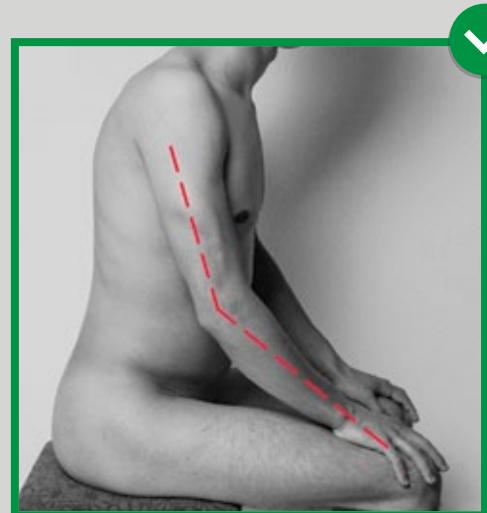
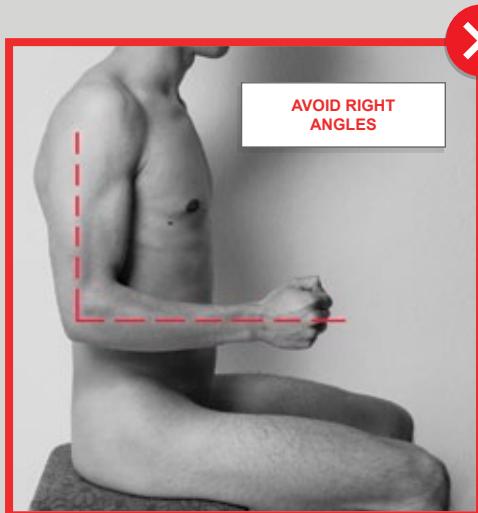
JUST LIKE A CHAIN



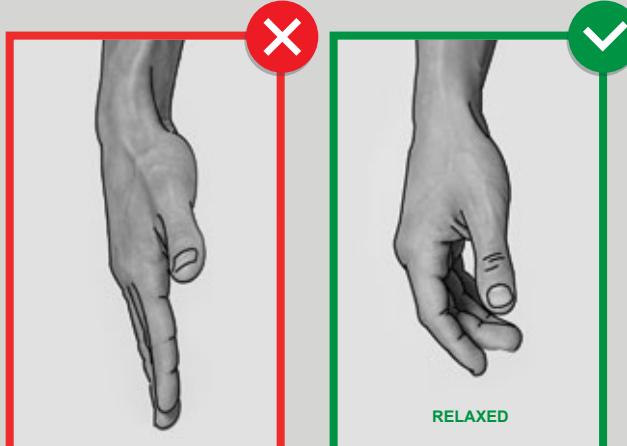
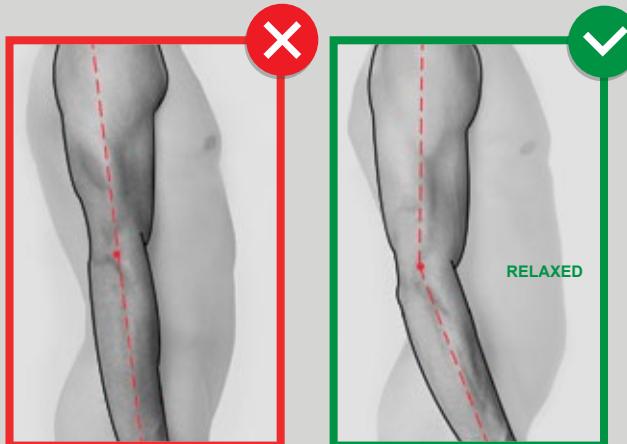
BLOCKING OUT AN ARM



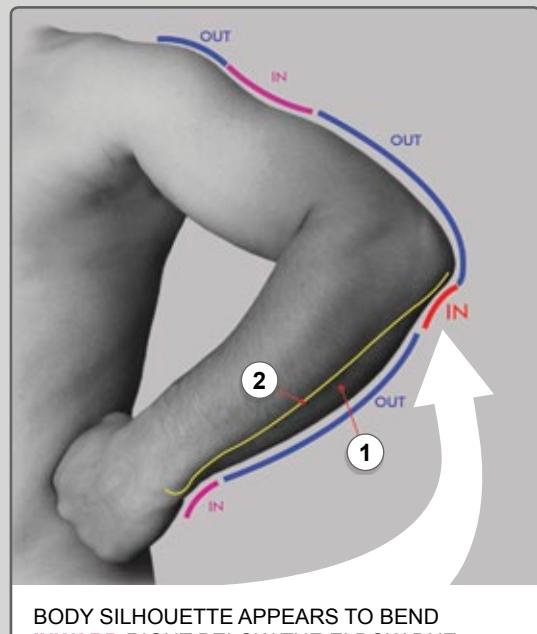
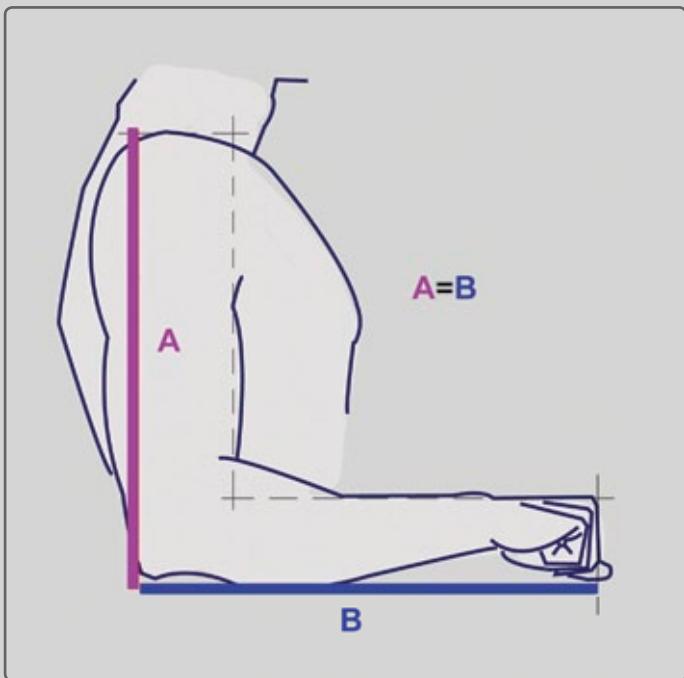
HOW DO YOU MAKE ARMS AND HANDS LOOK LESS STIFF?



DON'T MAKE ARMS OR HANDS STRAIGHT WITHOUT SPECIAL REASON.

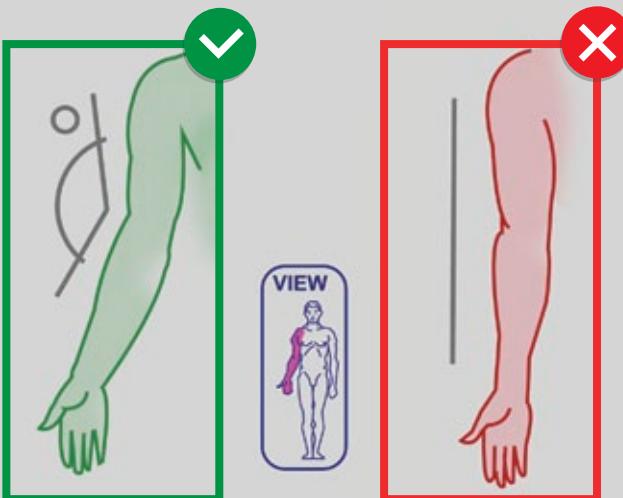


HANDY TIPS



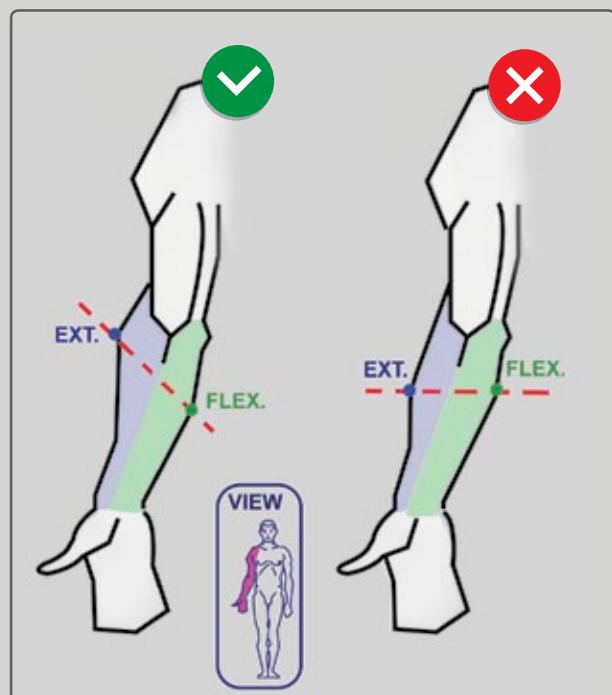
BODY SILHOUETTE APPEARS TO BEND INWARD RIGHT BELOW THE ELBOW DUE TO THE FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS MUSCLE ① POPPING OUTWARD.

ULNA BONE ② REMAINS STRAIGHT.



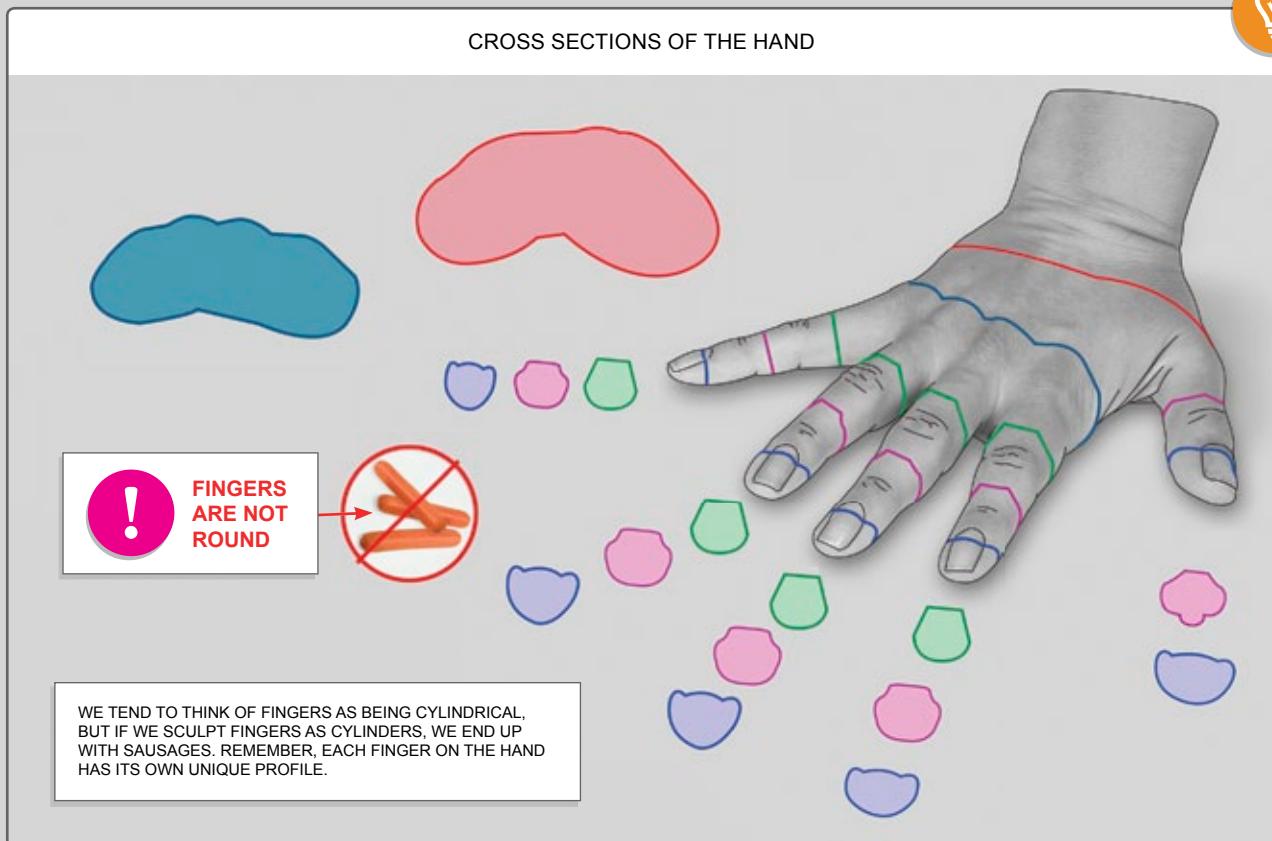
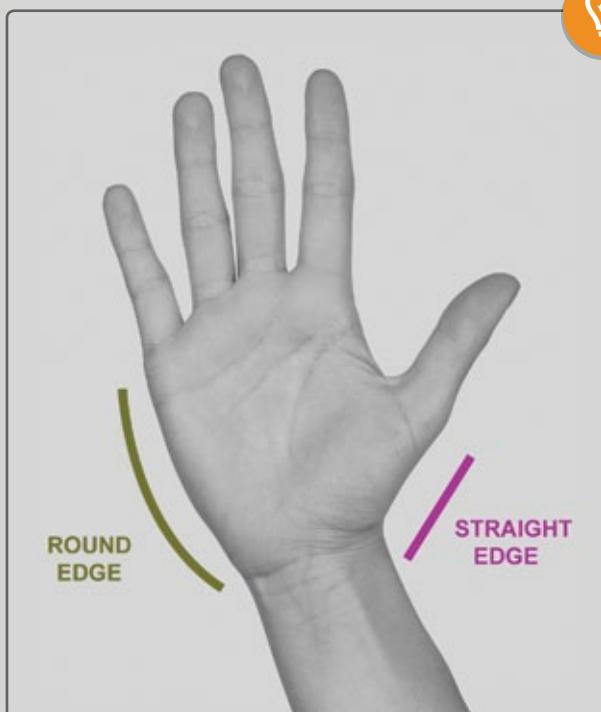
WHEN ARMS ARE HELD OUT AT THE SIDES WITH PALMS FACING FORWARD (SUPINATION), FOREARM AND HAND ARE ABOUT 5 TO 15 DEGREES AWAY FROM THE BODY. THIS IS CALLED "THE CARRYING ANGLE".

FEMALE ARMS HAVE A GREATER C.A.

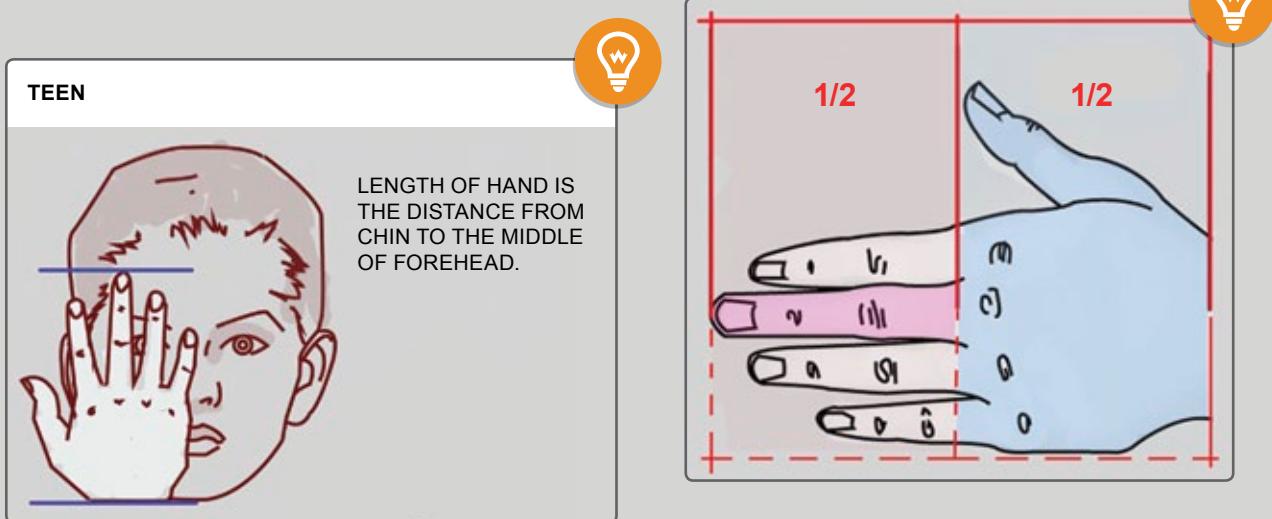


THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE EXTENSOR MUSCLES IS LOCATED HIGHER THAN THE TOP POINT OF THE FLEXOR MUSCLES.

SHAPES OF THE HAND

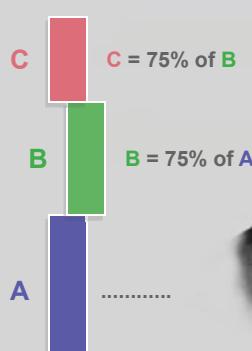


IDEALIZED HAND PROPORTIONS

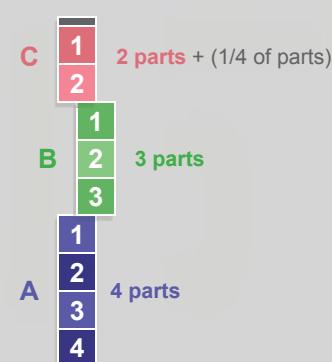


THERE ARE TWO METHODS YOU CAN USE TO CALCULATE FINGER LENGTH.

1st METHOD



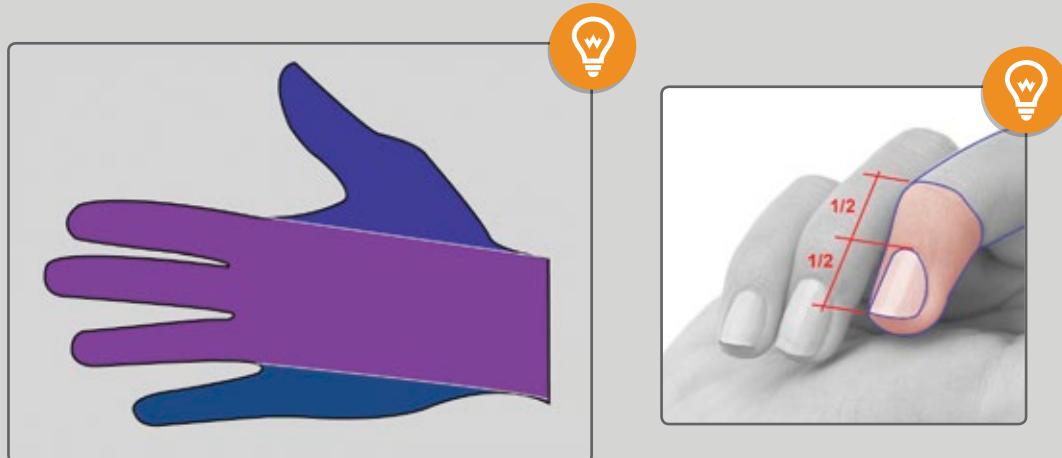
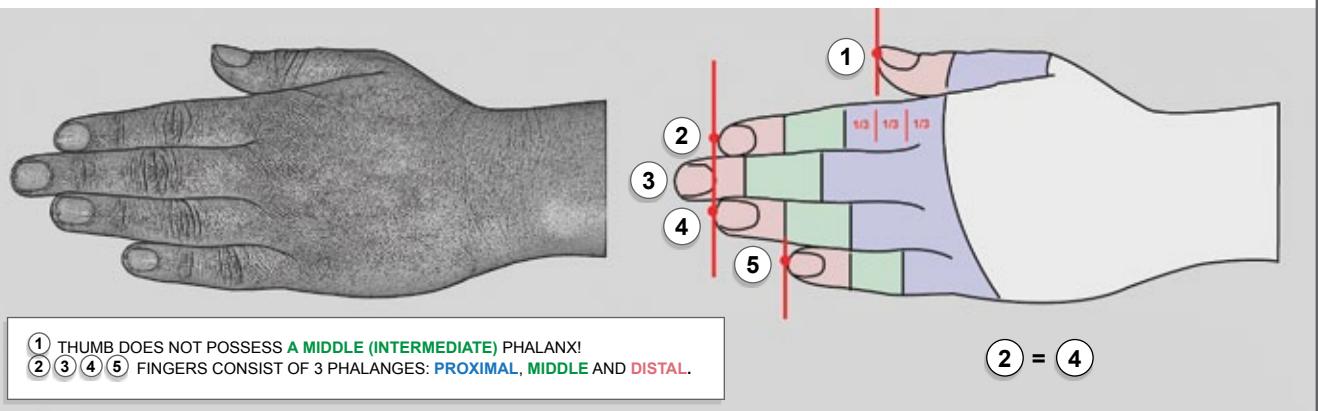
2nd METHOD (9+1/4 parts)



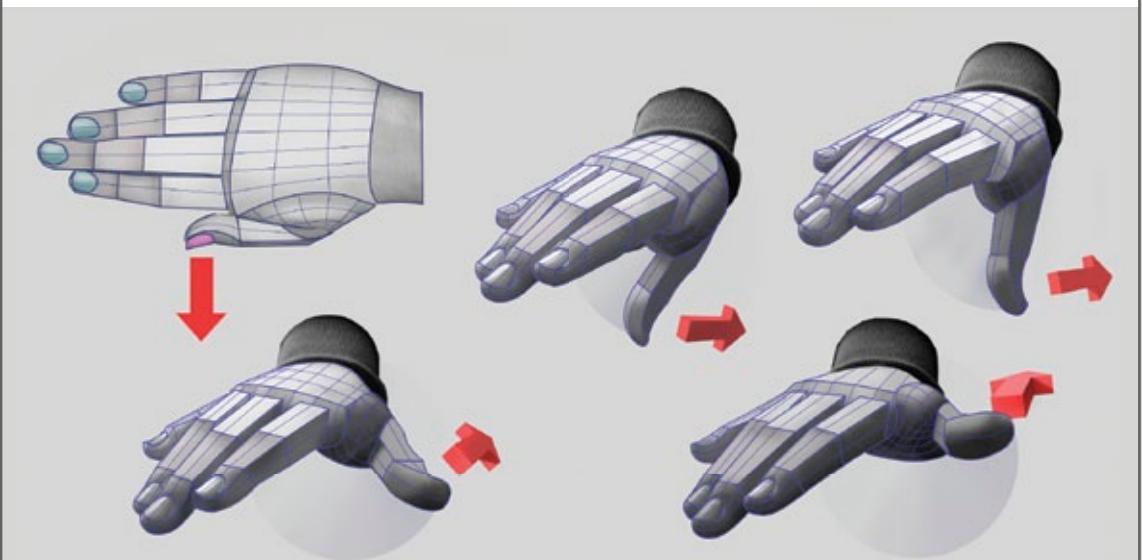
HAND

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FINGER LENGTHS OF AN IDEALIZED HAND

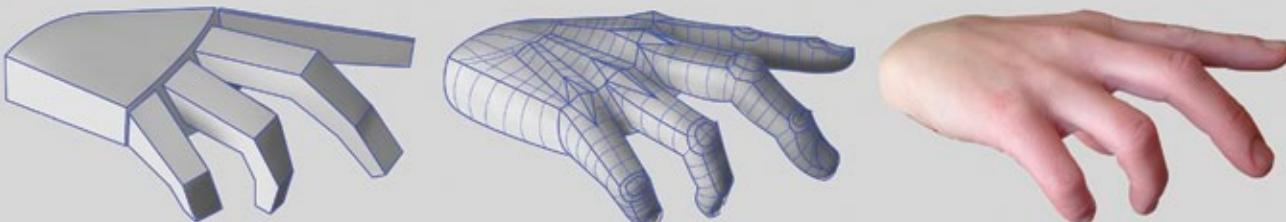


THUMB NAIL FACES A DIFFERENT DIRECTION THAN OTHER NAILS.

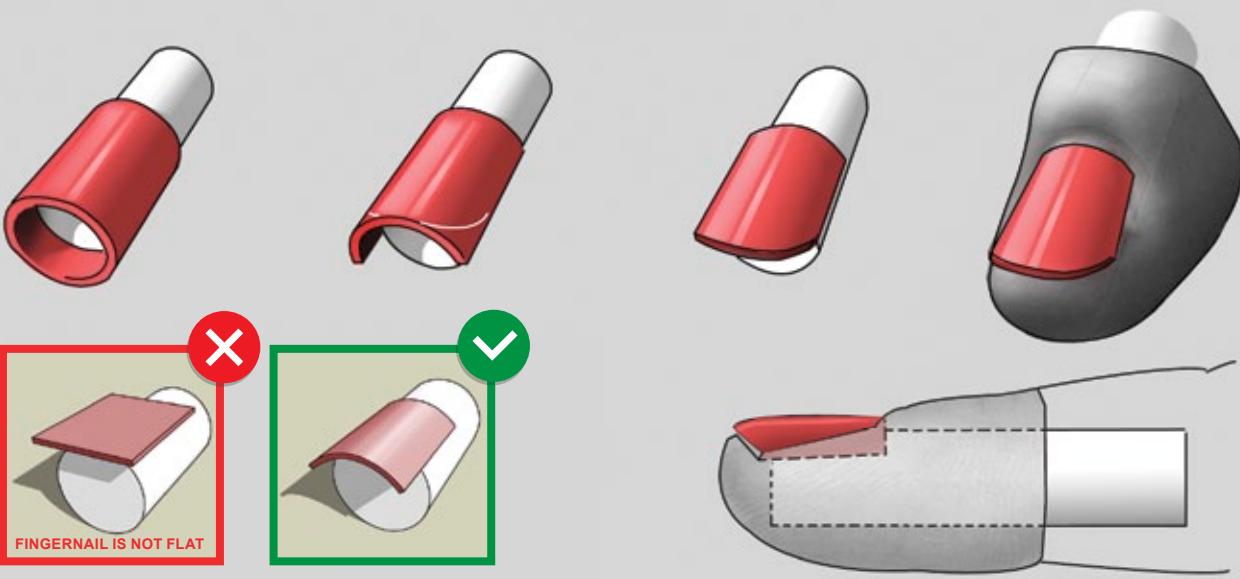


SHAPING HAND AND FINGERS

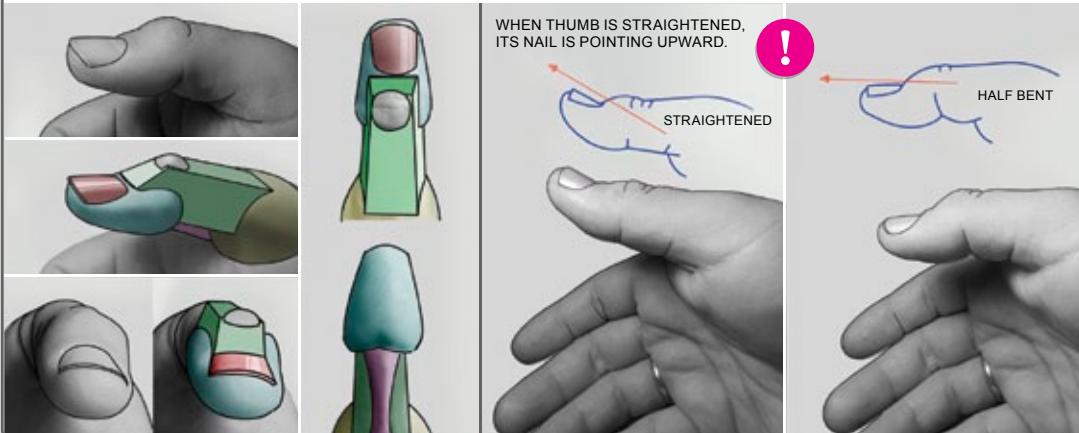
IT IS MUCH EASIER TO BEGIN MODELING FINGERS FROM SIMPLE SQUARE FORMS.



FINGERNAIL

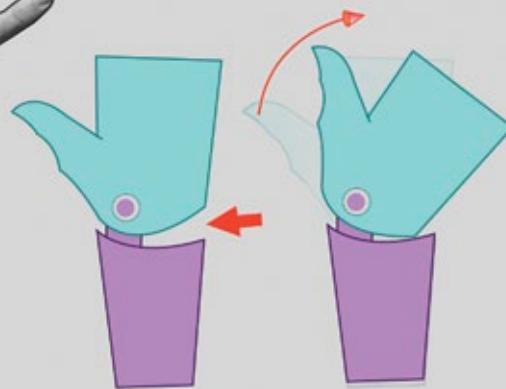
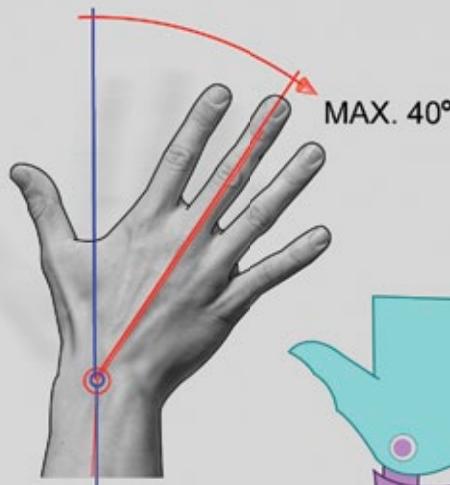
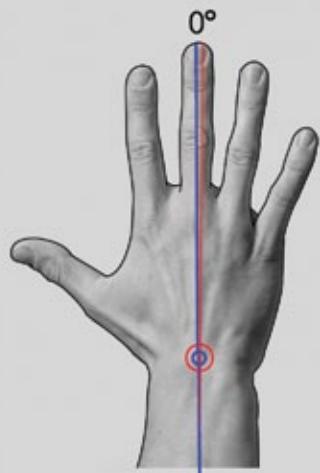


THUMB IS SHAPED DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHER FINGERS.



HAND MOVEMENTS

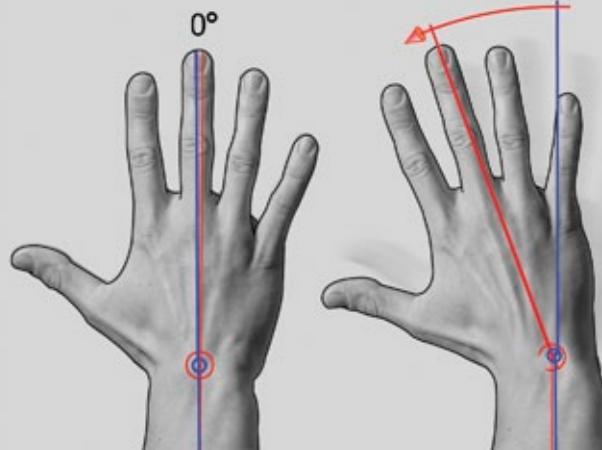
ULNAR DEVIATION (ADDITION)



THIS GAP BETWEEN THE PISIFORM BONE AND THE HEAD OF THE URNA, MAKES THIS MOVEMENT POSSIBLE / ULNAR DEVIATION (ADDITION).



RADIAL DEVIATION (ABDUCTION)

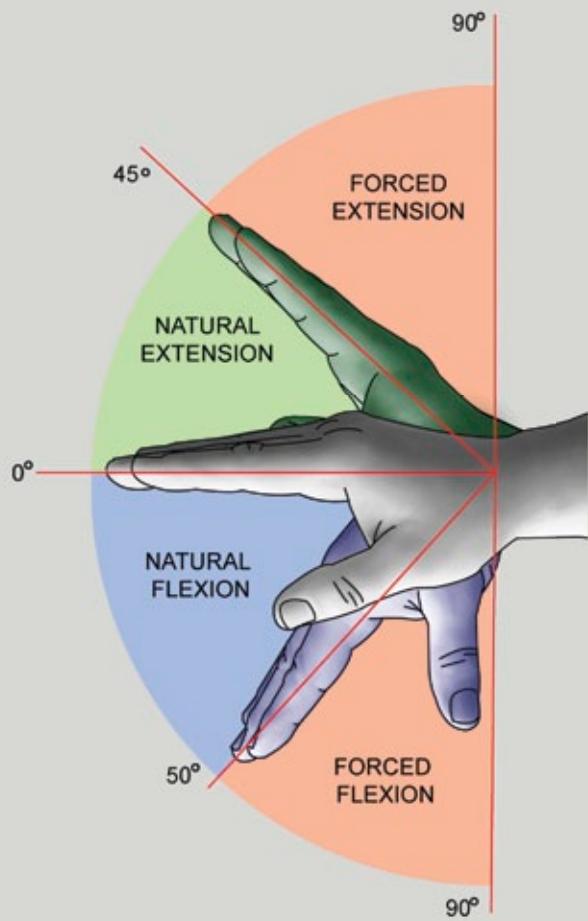
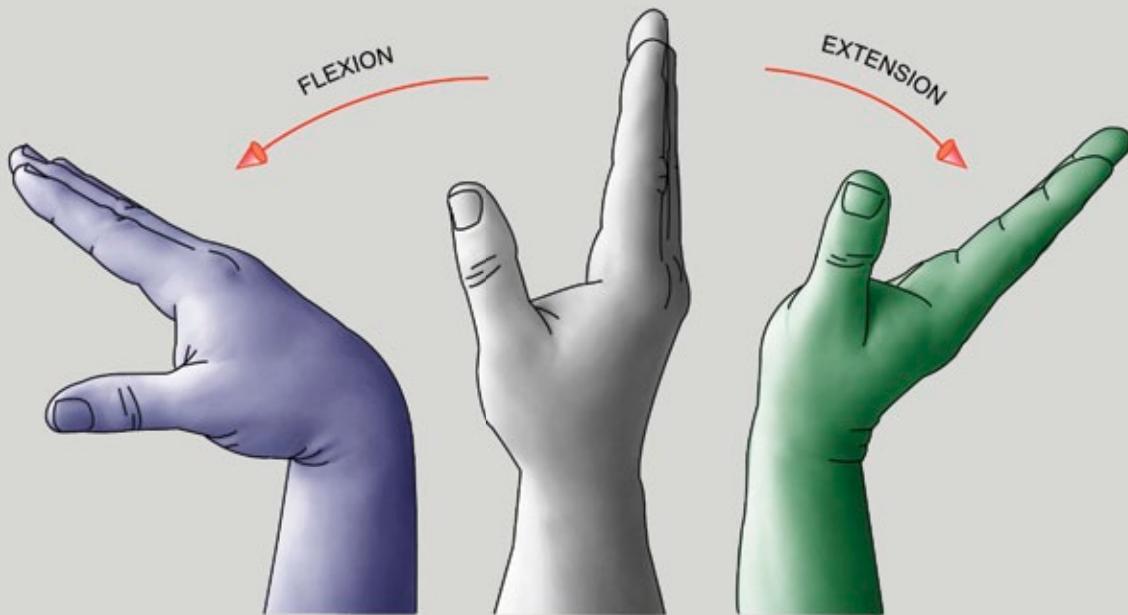


MAX. 20°

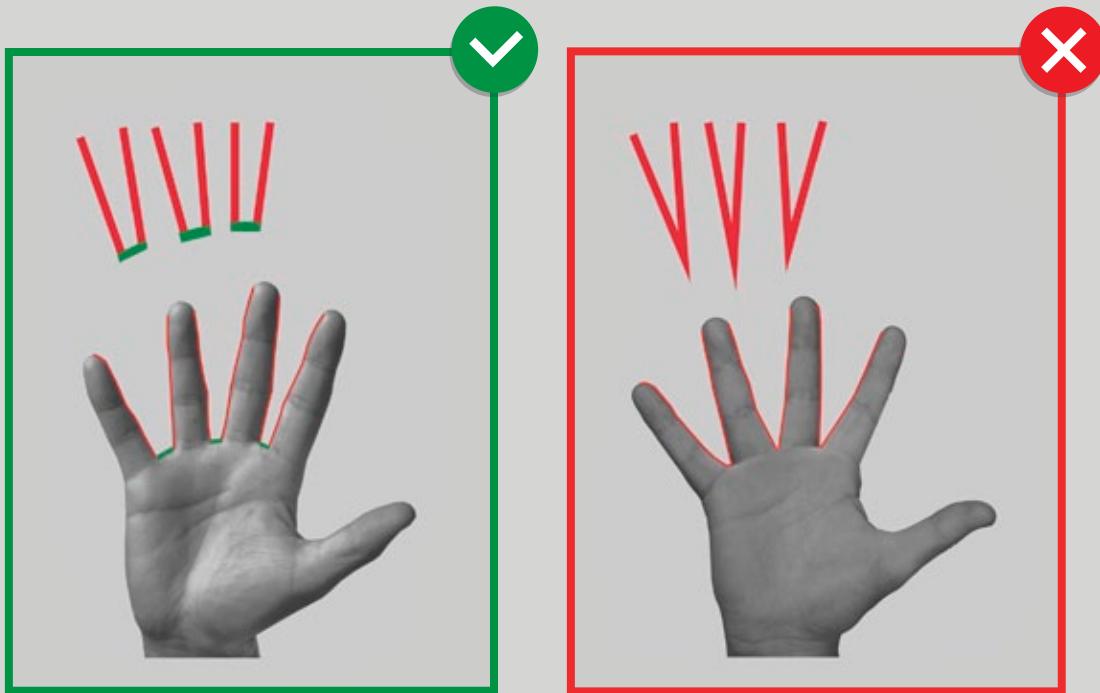
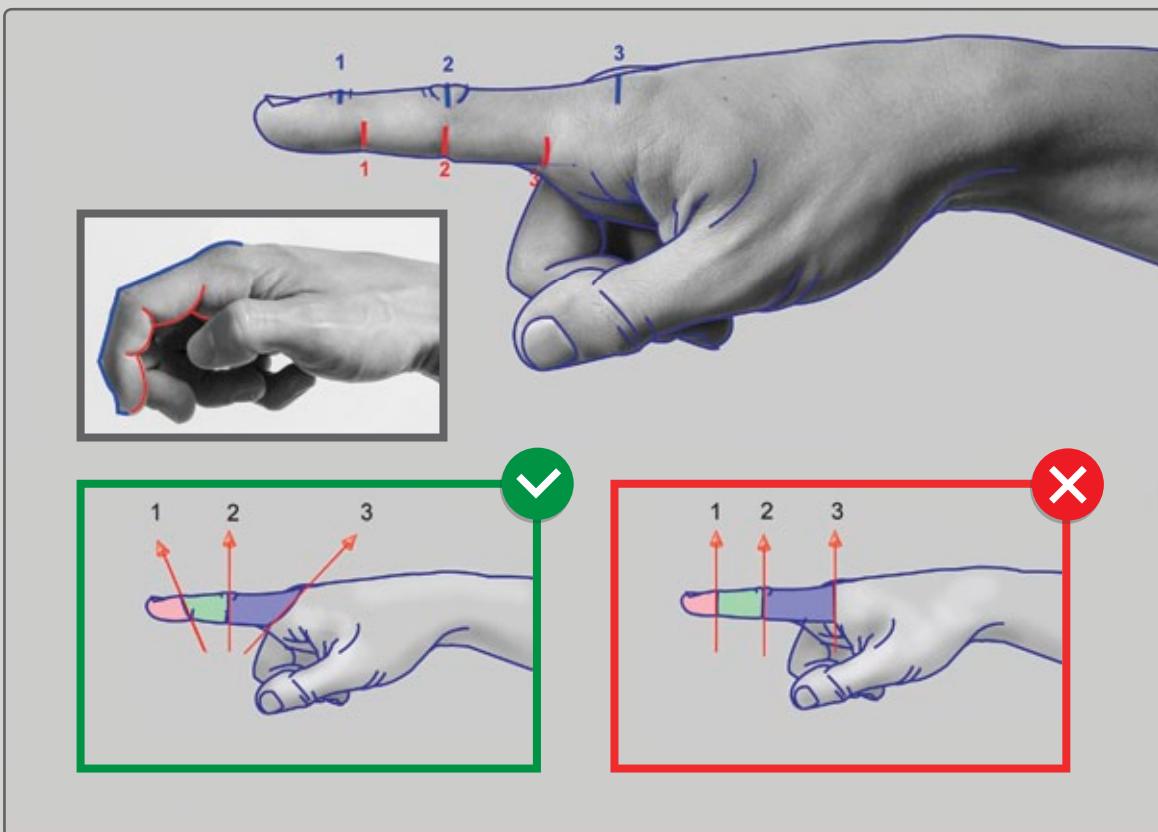
IT'S AN UNNATURAL MOTION: THERE AREN'T ANY MUSCLES DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO DO THIS MOVEMENT, SO THE EFFORT COMES FROM THE FLEXOR AND EXTENSOR TENDONS. **WOULD BE BETTER TO AVOID SCULPTING THIS HAND POSITION!**



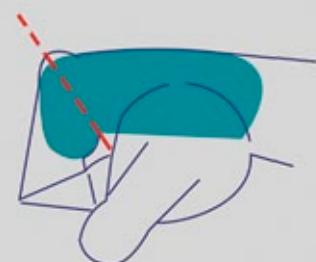
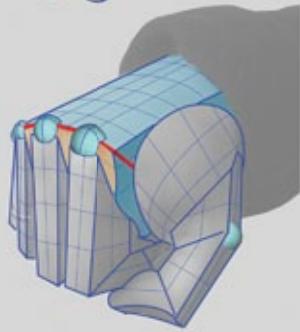
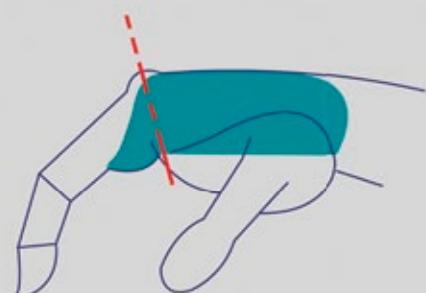
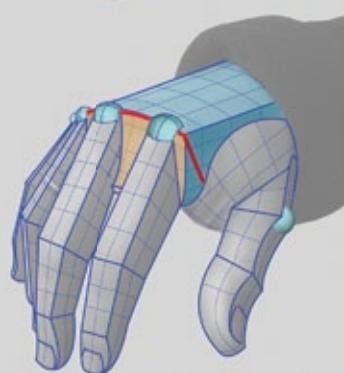
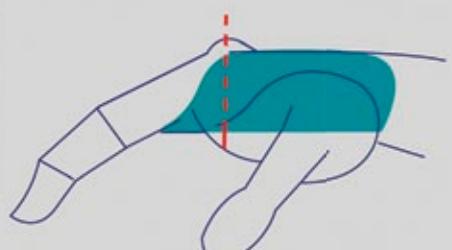
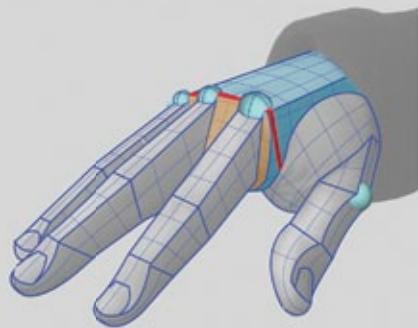
WRIST POSITIONS



CREASES AND GAPS OF FINGERS

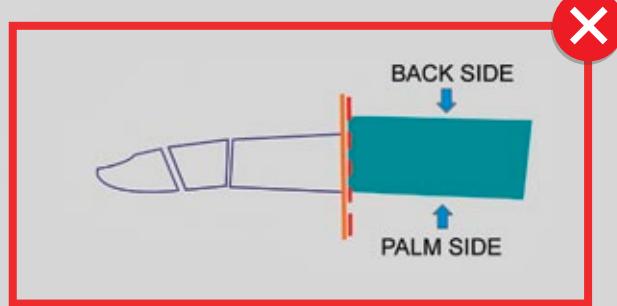
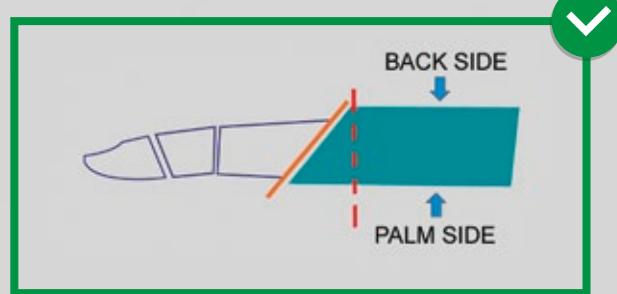
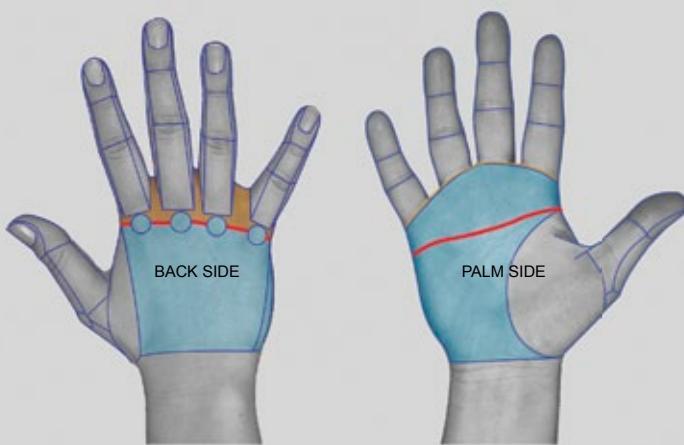


BENDING AND CONNECTION LINE OF FINGERS

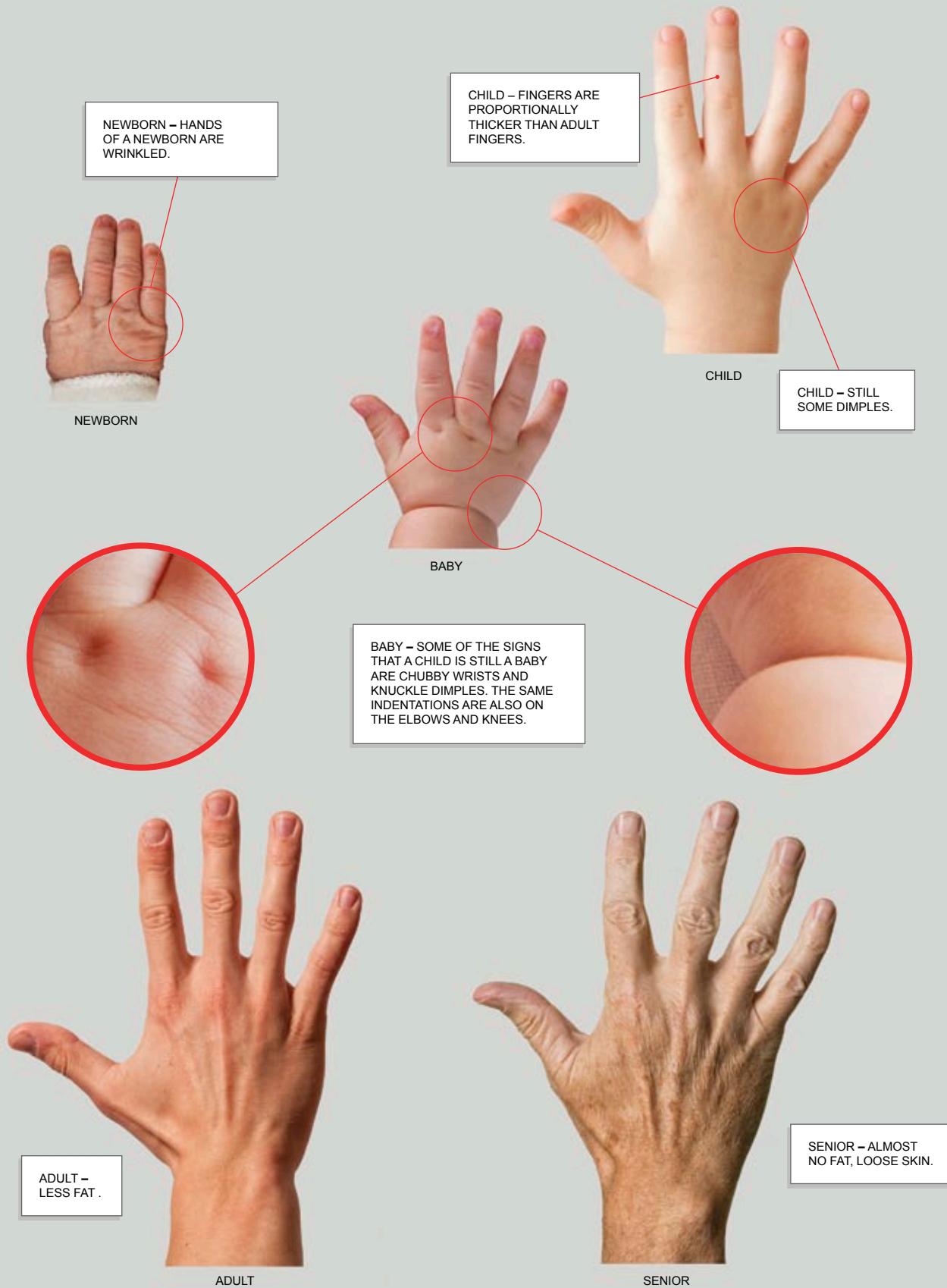


FINGERS ARE SHORTER FROM PALM SIDE OF THE HAND.

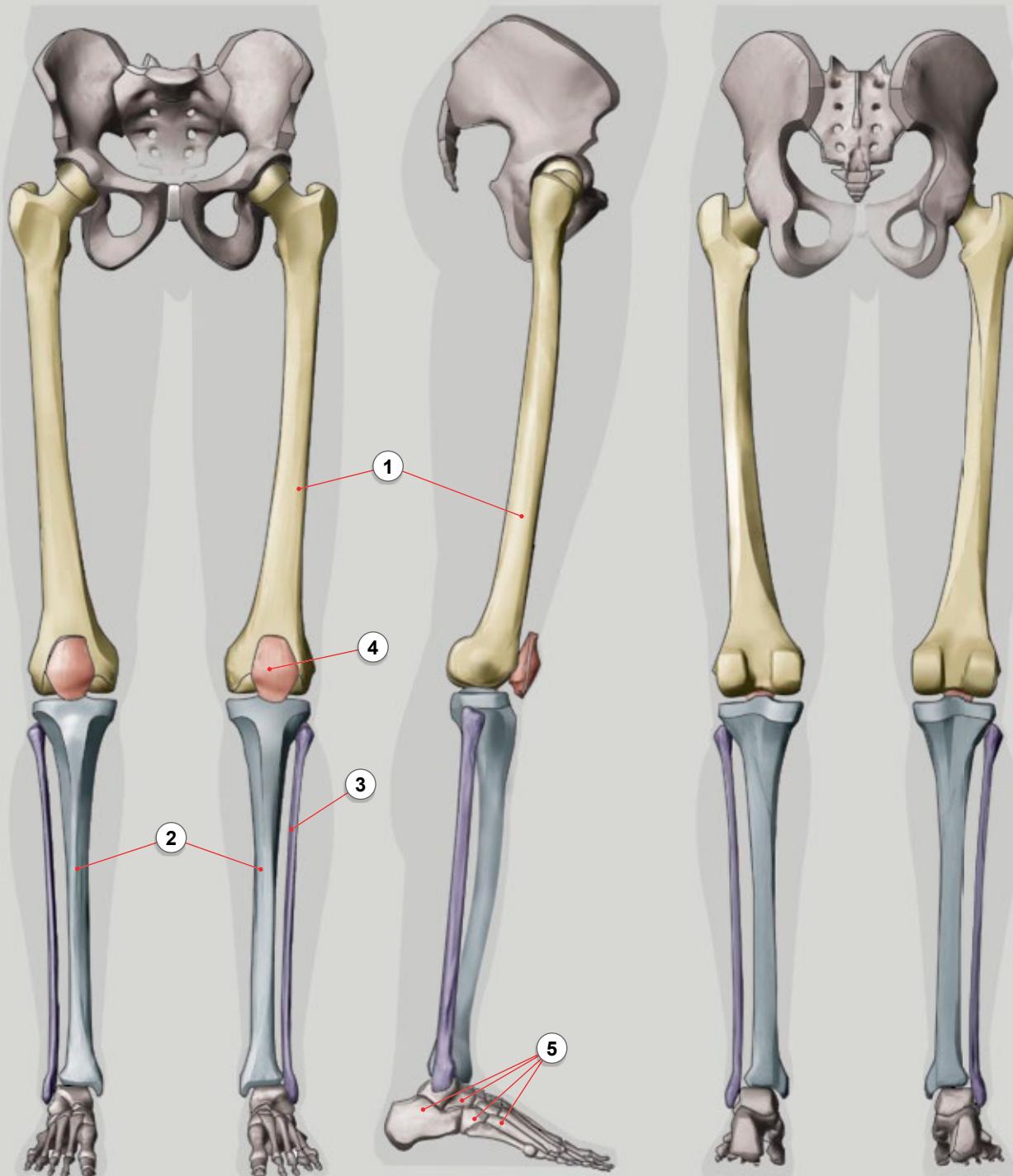
CREASE LINE ON THE PALM DOES NOT MATCH UP WITH CONNECTION LINE WHERE FINGERS JOIN **THE BODY OF THE HAND**.



HOW HANDS AGE



BONES OF LOWER LIMB



1 FEMUR

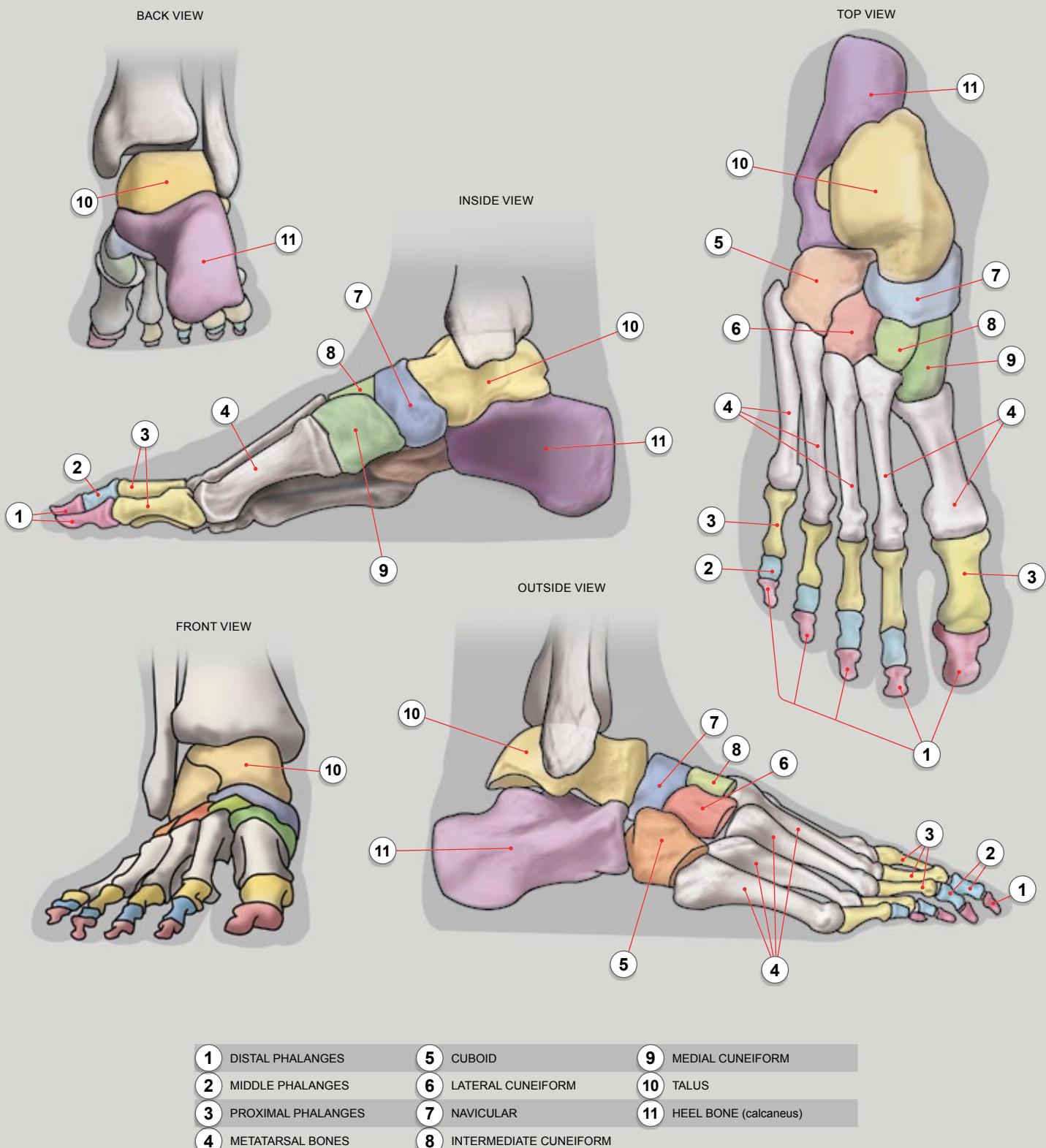
4 KNEE CAP (patella)

2 TIBIA

5 BONES OF THE FOOT

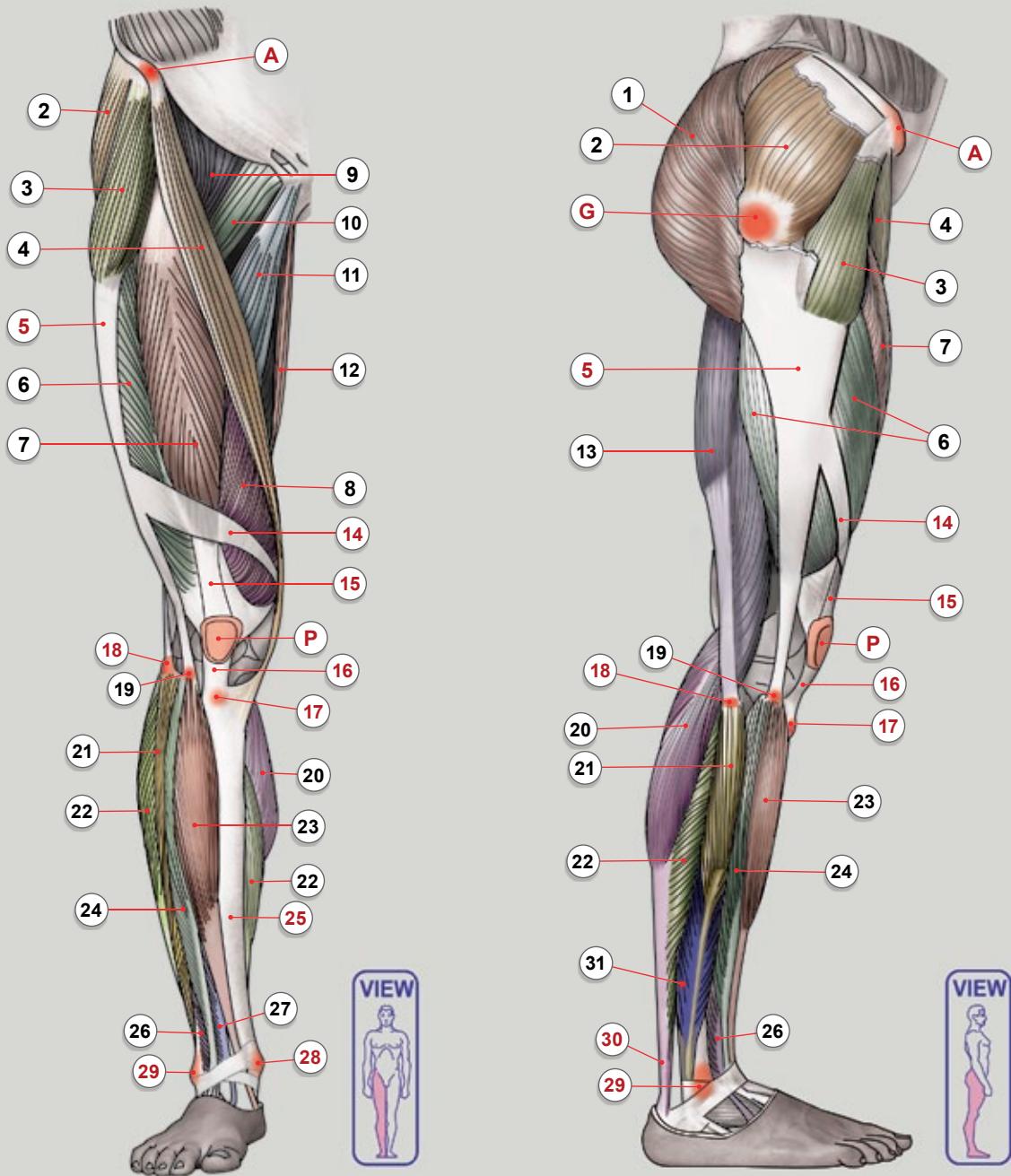
3 FIBULA

BONES OF THE FOOT



MUSCLES OF LOWER LIMB

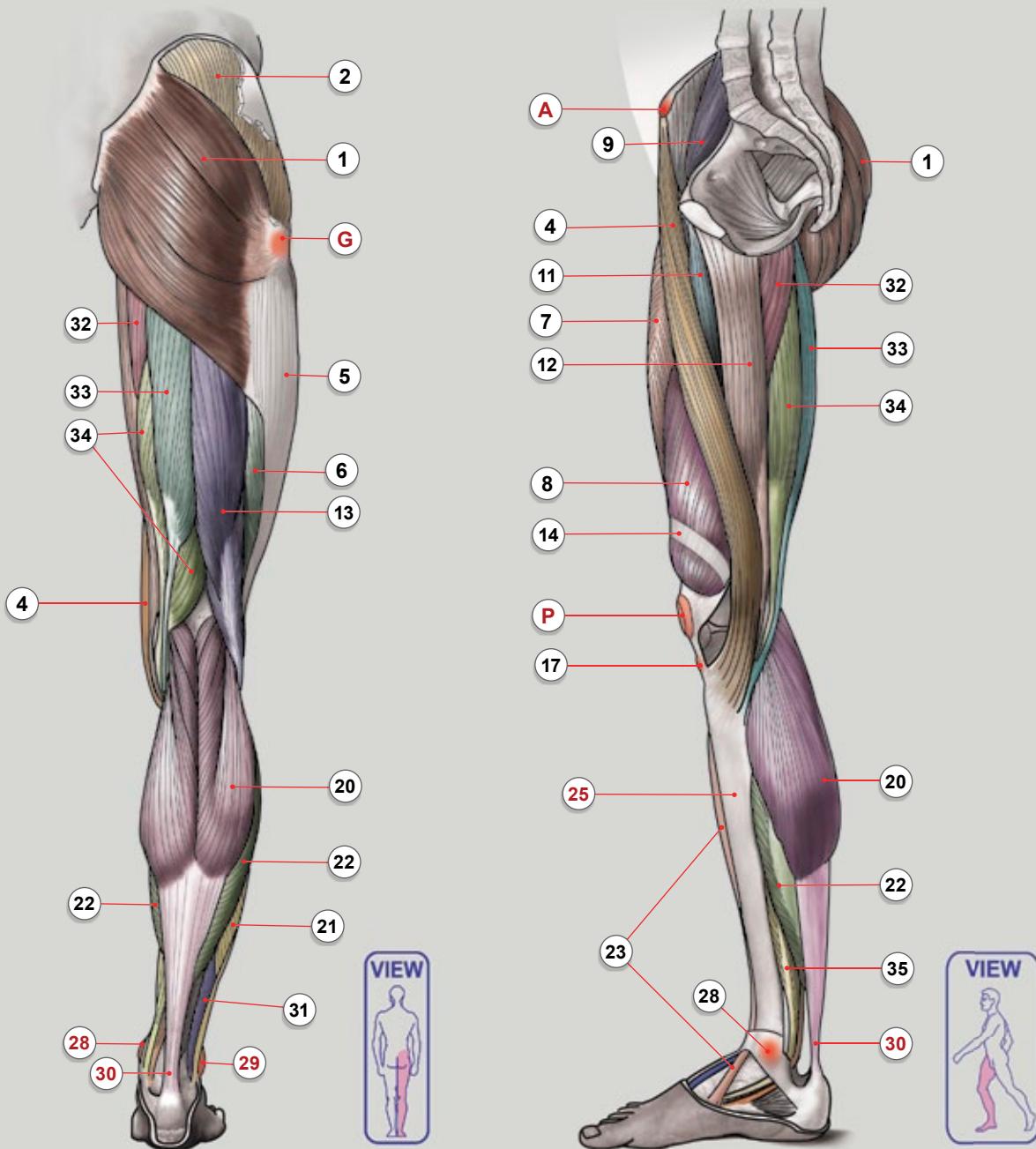
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A	A.S.I.S.	5	ILIOTIBIAL BAND	12	GRACILIS
G	GREATER TROCHANTER	6	VASTUS LATERALIS	13	BICEPS FEMORIS
P	KNEE CAP (PATELLA)	7	RECTUS FEMORIS	14	RICHER'S BAND
1	GLUTEUS MAXIMUS	8	VASTUS MEDIALIS	15	QUADRICEPS TENDON
2	GLUTEUS MEDIUS	9	ILIOPSOAS	16	PATELLAR LIGAMENT
3	TENSOR FASCIAE LATAE	10	PECTENEUS	17	TIBIAL TUBEROSITY
4	SARTORIUS	11	ADDUCTOR LONGUS	18	HEAD OF FIBULA

MUSCLES OF LOWER LIMB

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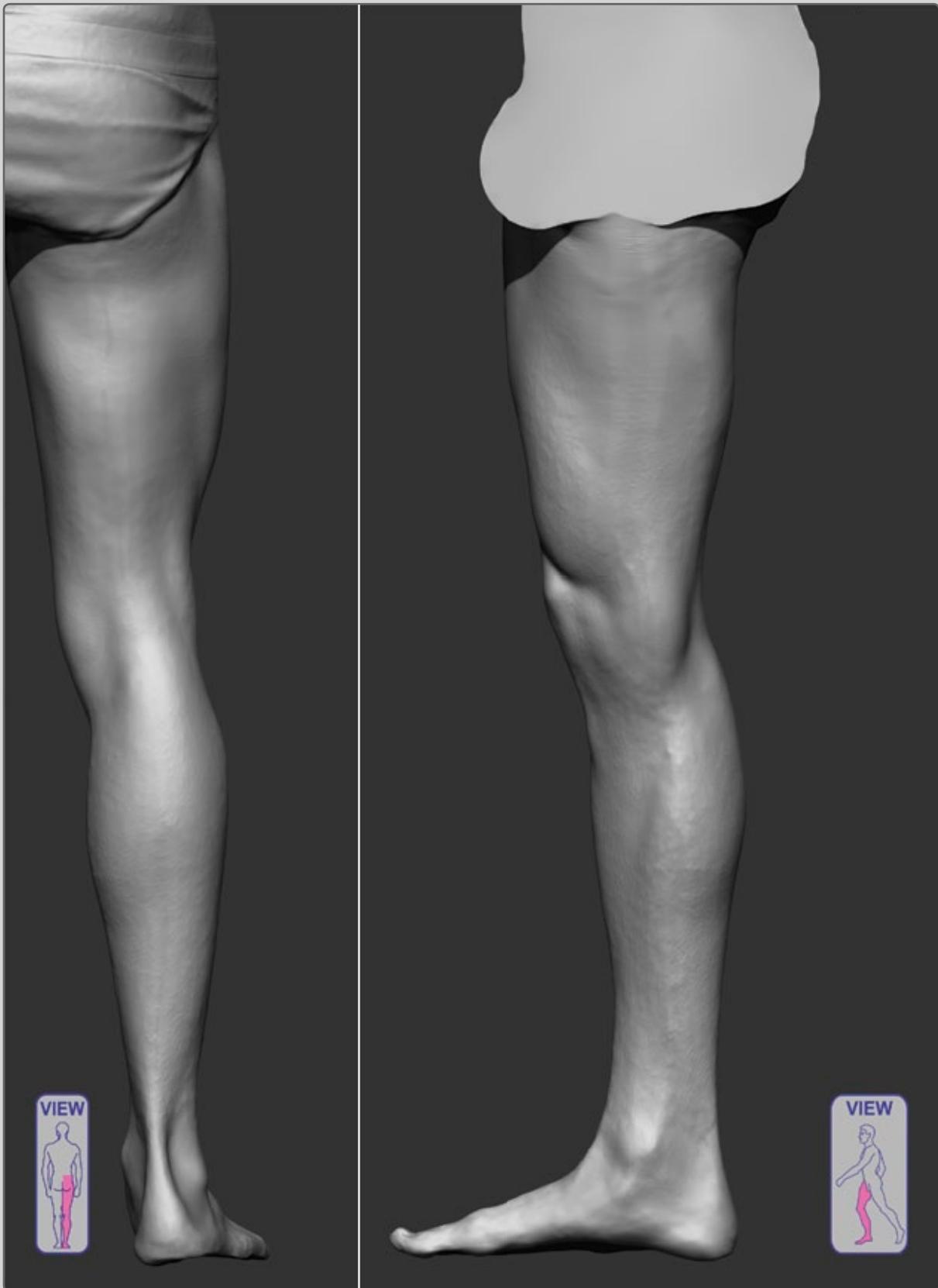


19	LATERAL TIBIAL CONDYLE	25	MEDIAL SURFACE OF TIBIA	31	PERONEUS BREVIS
20	GASTROCNEMIUS	26	PERONEUS TERTIUS	32	ADDUCTOR MAGNUS
21	PERONEUS LONGUS	27	EXTENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS	33	SEMITENDINOSUS
22	SOLEUS	28	MEDIAL ANKLE (M. MALLEOLUS)	34	SEMIMEMBRANOSUS
23	TIBIALIS ANTERIOR	29	LATERAL ANKLE (L. MALLEOLUS)	35	FLEXOR DIGITORUM LONGUS
24	EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS	30	ACHILLES TENDON		

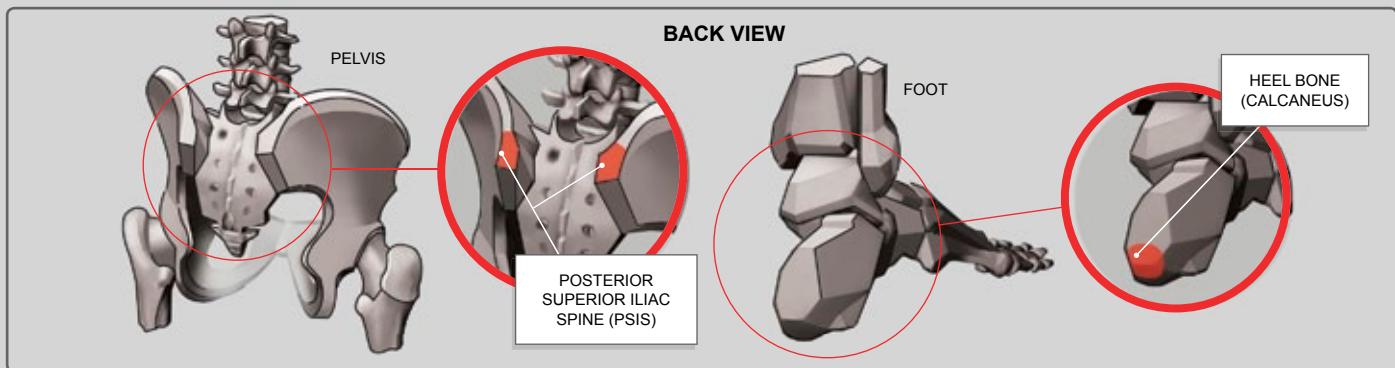
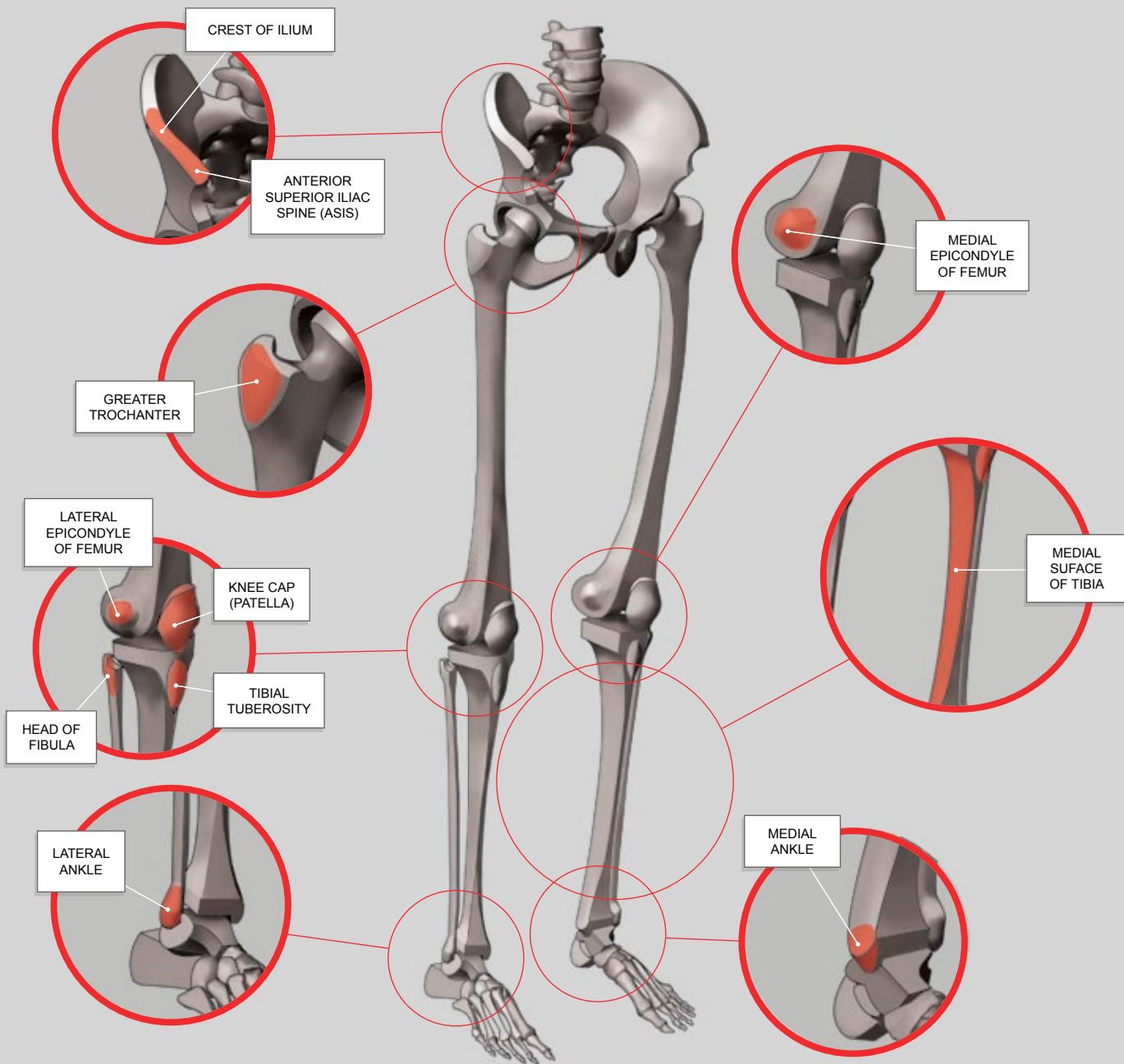
3D SCAN OF RIGHT LEG



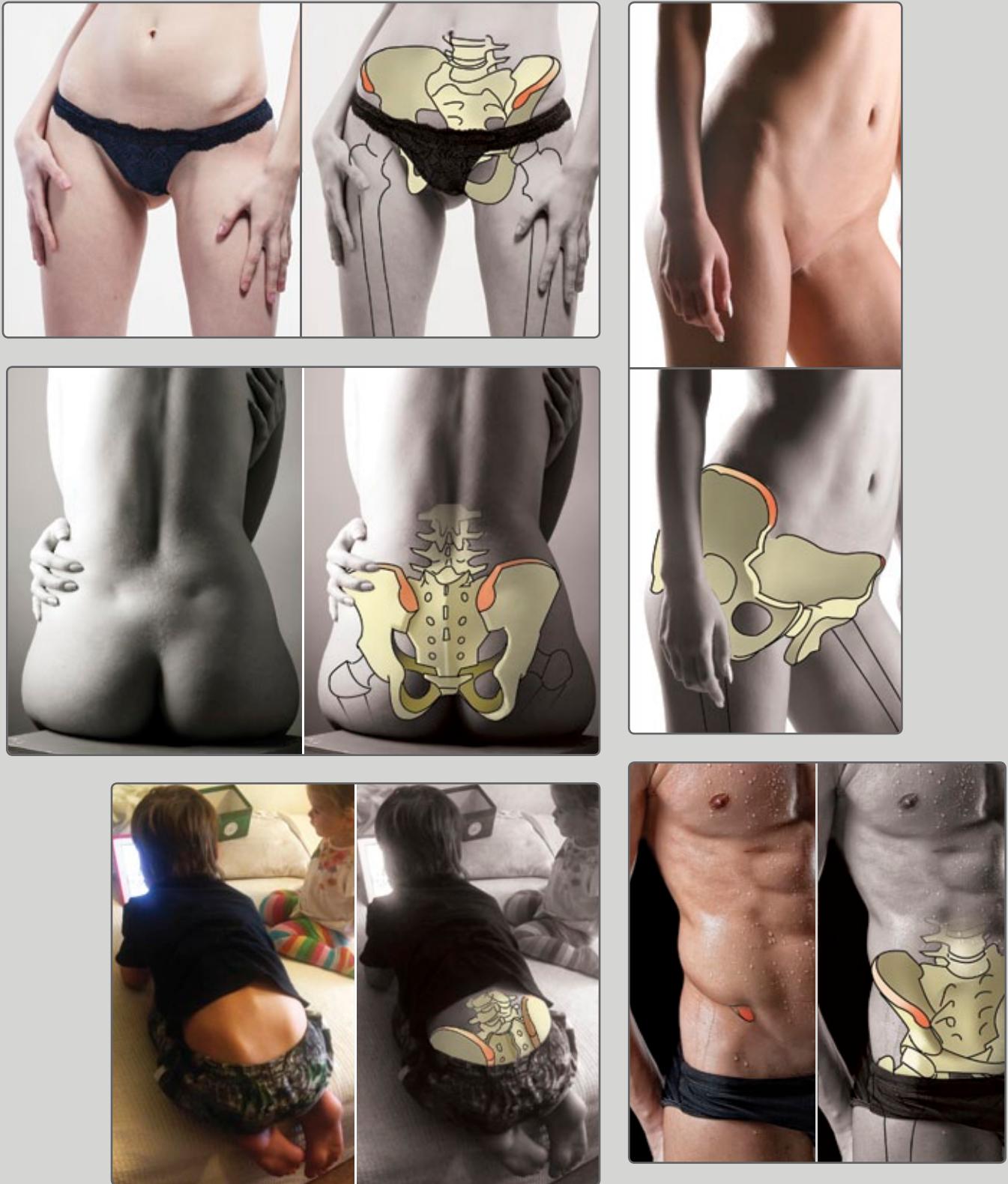
3D SCAN OF RIGHT LEG



BONY LANDMARKS OF LOWER LIMB

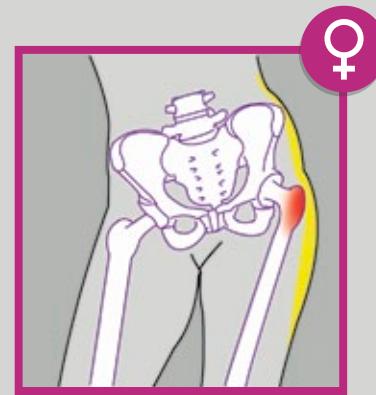
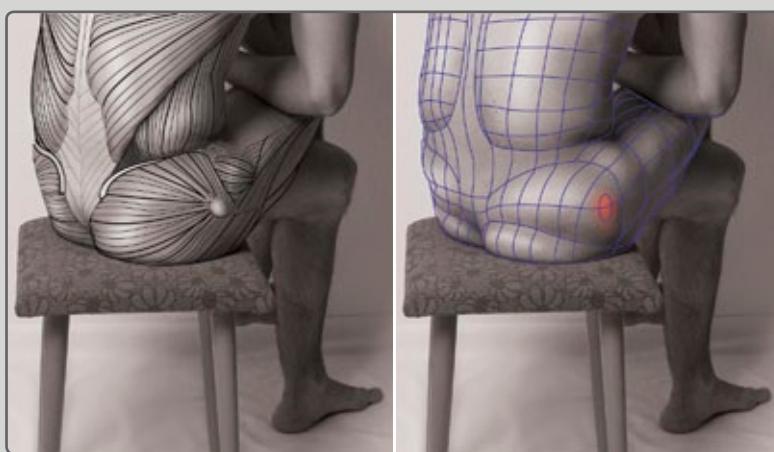
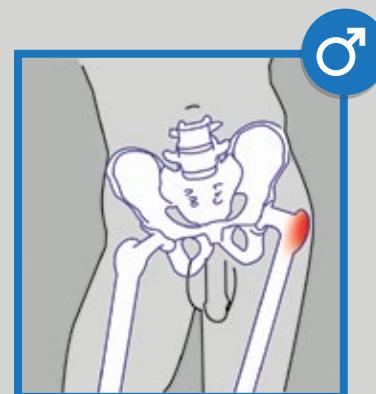
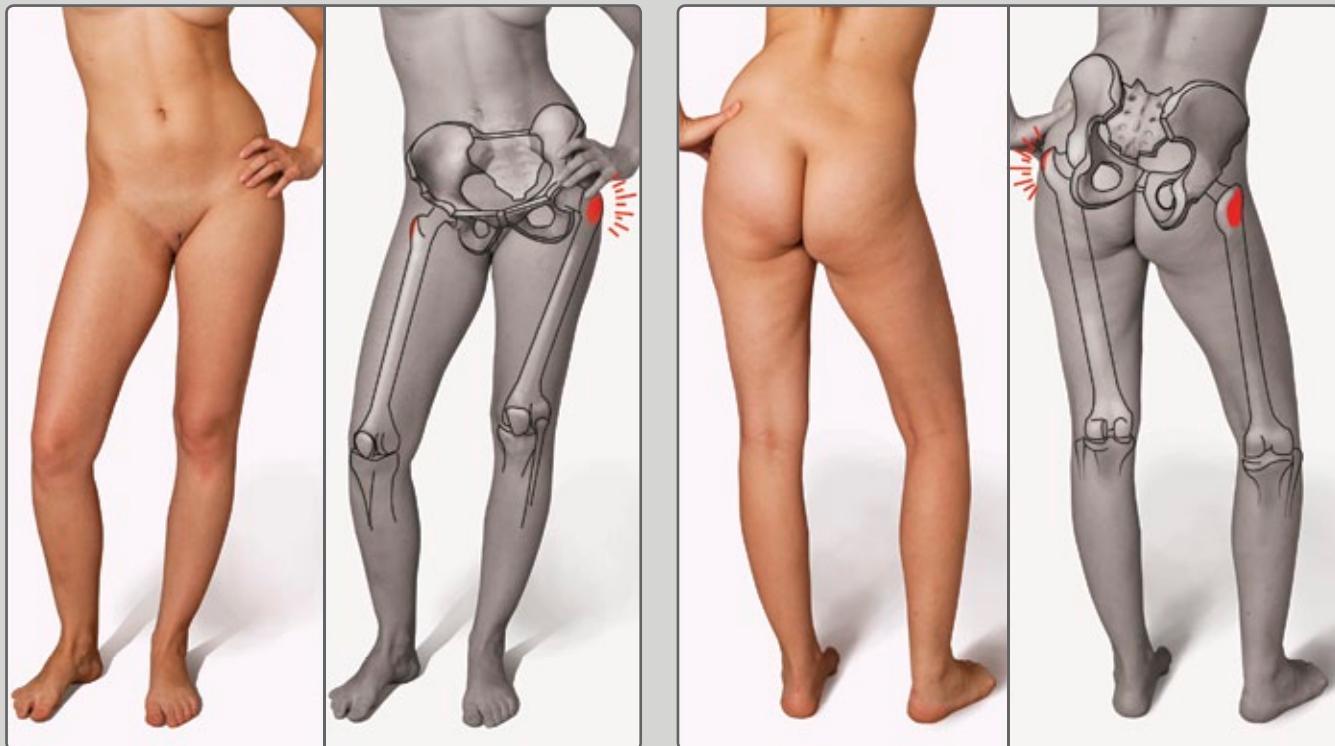


BONY LANDMARKS OF PELVIS



BONY LANDMARKS OF LOWER LIMB

GREATER TROCHANTER



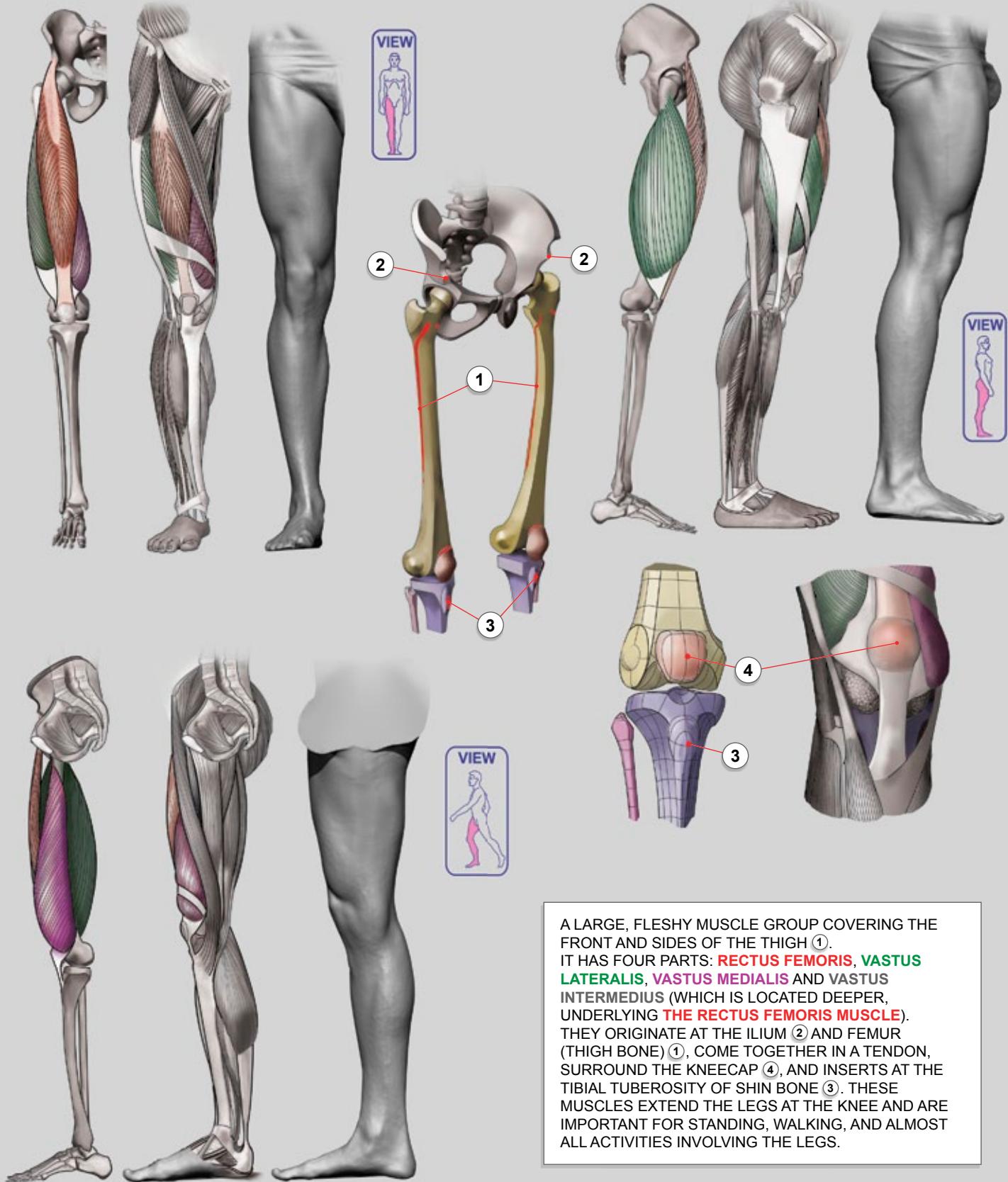
IN FEMALE HIPS, **SUBCUTANEOUS FAT** COVERS GT AT THE TOP OF FEMUR AND THEREFORE MAKES IT LESS PROMINENT.

MALE LEG SHAPES



QUADS

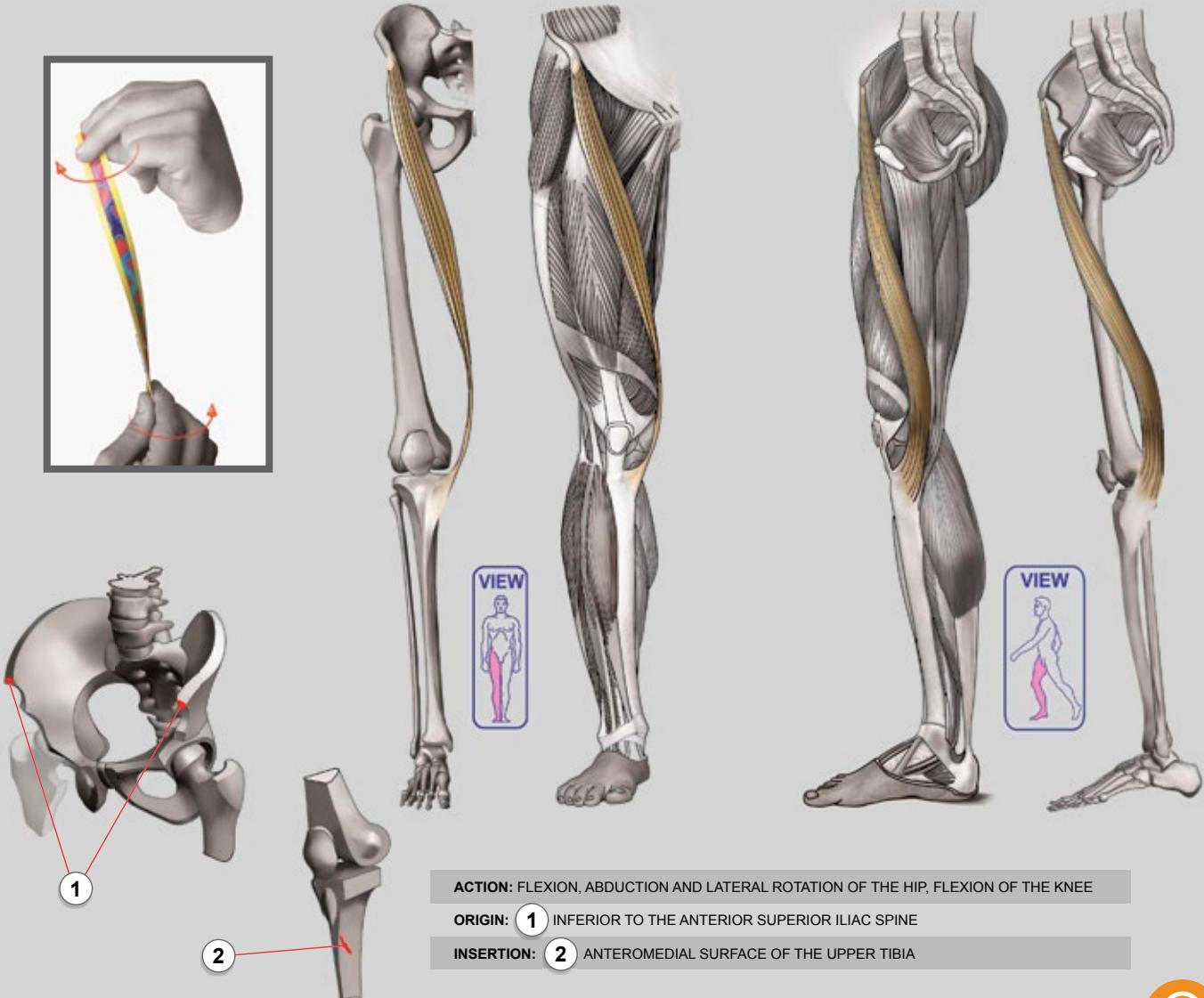
(QUADRICEPS FEMORIS MUSCLE)



A LARGE, FLESHY MUSCLE GROUP COVERING THE FRONT AND SIDES OF THE THIGH ①. IT HAS FOUR PARTS: **RECTUS FEMORIS**, **VASTUS LATERALIS**, **VASTUS MEDIALIS** AND **VASTUS INTERMEDIUS** (WHICH IS LOCATED DEEPER, UNDERLYING THE **RECTUS FEMORIS MUSCLE**). THEY ORIGINATE AT THE ILIUM ② AND FEMUR (THIGH BONE) ①, COME TOGETHER IN A TENDON, SURROUND THE KNEECAP ④, AND INSERTS AT THE TIBIAL TUBEROSEITY OF SHIN BONE ③. THESE MUSCLES EXTEND THE LEGS AT THE KNEE AND ARE IMPORTANT FOR STANDING, WALKING, AND ALMOST ALL ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE LEGS.

SARTORIUS MUSCLE

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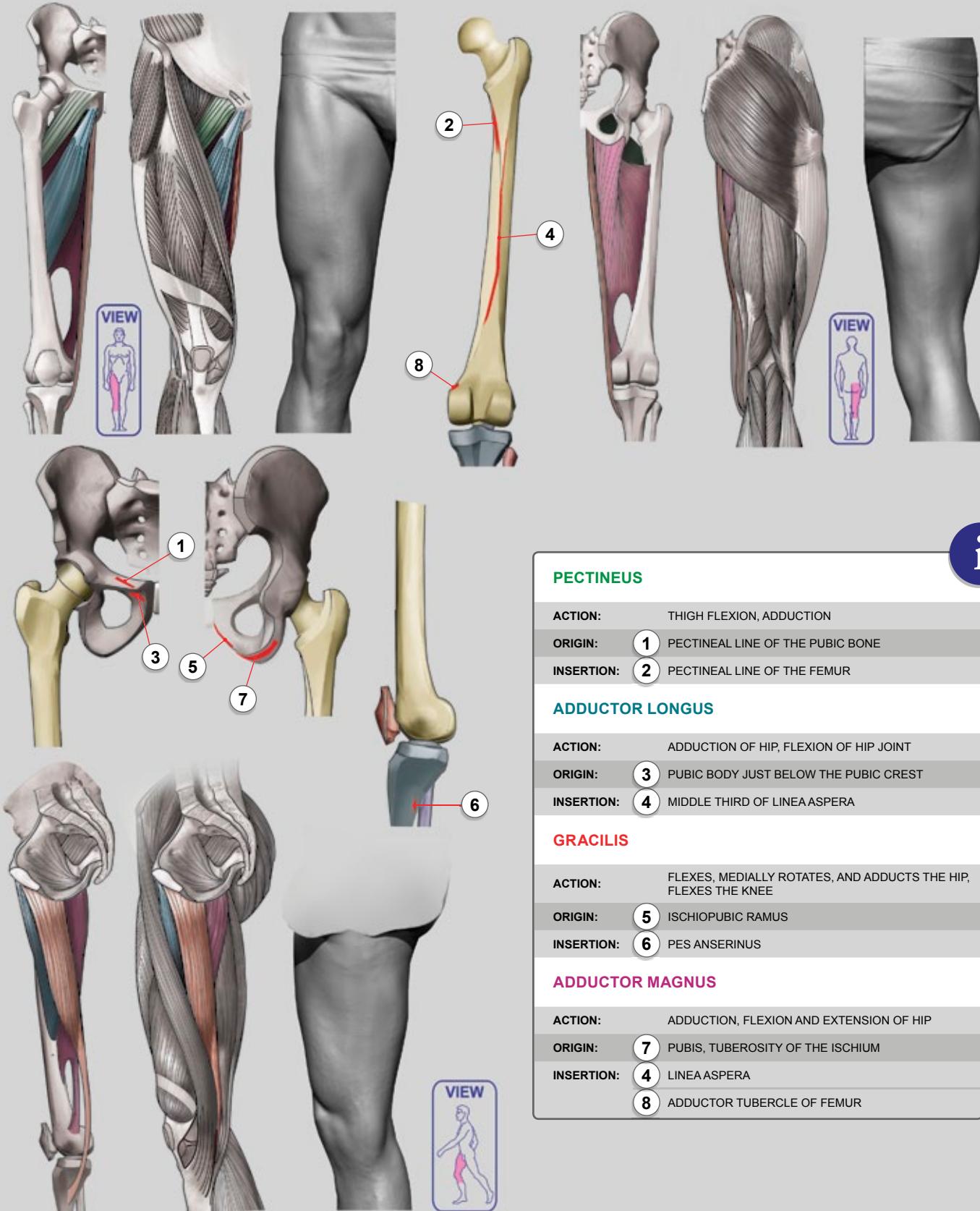


SARTORIUS MUSCLE DIVIDES THIGH INTO TWO PLANES



PECTINEUS, ADDUCTOR LONGUS, GRACILIS, AND ADDUCTOR MAGNUS

(ADDUCTOR MUSCLES OF THE HIP)



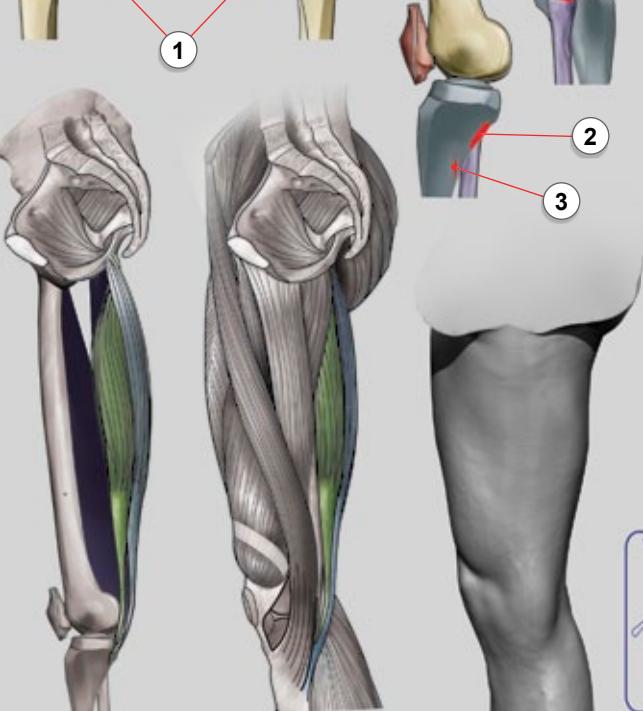
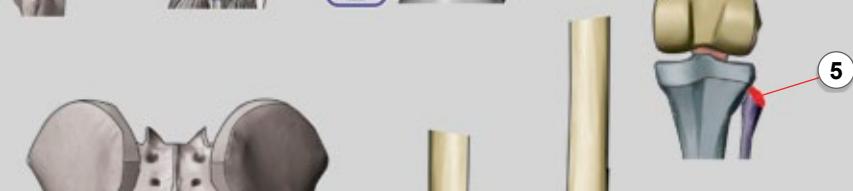
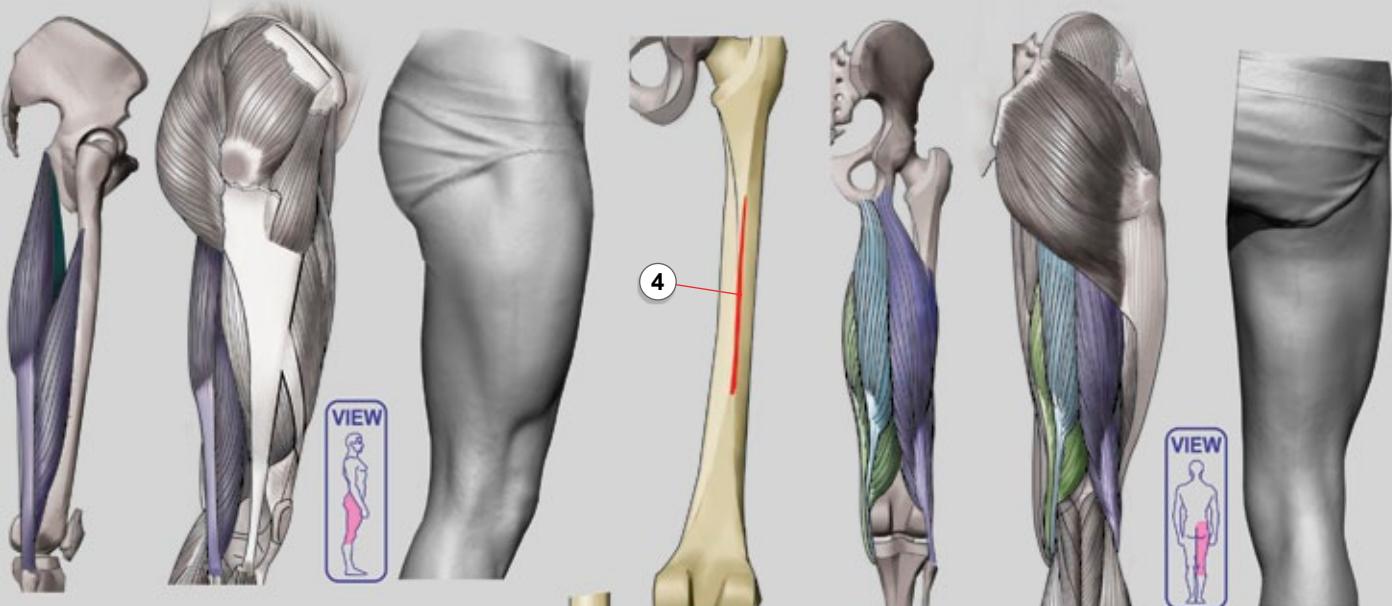
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PECTINEUS**ACTION:** THIGH FLEXION, ADDUCTION**ORIGIN:** 1 PECTINEAL LINE OF THE PUBIC BONE**INSERTION:** 2 PECTINEAL LINE OF THE FEMUR**ADDUCTOR LONGUS****ACTION:** ADDUCTION OF HIP, FLEXION OF HIP JOINT**ORIGIN:** 3 PUBIC BODY JUST BELOW THE PUBIC CREST**INSERTION:** 4 MIDDLE THIRD OF LINEA ASPERA**GRACILIS****ACTION:** FLEXES, MEDIANLY ROTATES, AND ADDUCTS THE HIP, FLEXES THE KNEE**ORIGIN:** 5 ISCHIOPUBIC RAMUS**INSERTION:** 6 PES ANSERINUS**ADDUCTOR MAGNUS****ACTION:** ADDUCTION, FLEXION AND EXTENSION OF HIP**ORIGIN:** 7 PUBIS, TUBEROSITY OF THE ISCHIUM**INSERTION:** 4 LINEA ASPERA**INSERTION:** 8 ADDUCTOR TUBERCLE OF FEMUR

HAMSTRINGS

(FLEXORS OF THE THIGH)

SEMITENDINOSUS, SEMIMEMBRANOSUS AND BICEPS FEMORIS MUSCLES



SEMIMEMBRANOSUS

ACTION: EXTENSION OF HIP AND FLEXION OF KNEE

ORIGIN: 1 ISCHIAL TUBEROSITY

INSERTION: 2 MEDIAL-PERIOD SURFACE OF TIBIA

i

SEMITENDINOSUS

ACTION: FLEXION OF KNEE, EXTENSION OF THE HIP JOINT

ORIGIN: 1 ISCHIAL TUBEROSITY

INSERTION: 3 PES ANSERINUS (TIBIA)

BICEPS FEMORIS

ACTION: FLEXES KNEE JOINT, LATERALLY ROTATES KNEE JOINT (WHEN KNEE IS FLEXED), EXTENDS HIP JOINT

ORIGIN: 1 ISCHIAL TUBEROSITY

4 LINEA ASPERA

INSERTION: 5 THE HEAD OF THE FIBULA

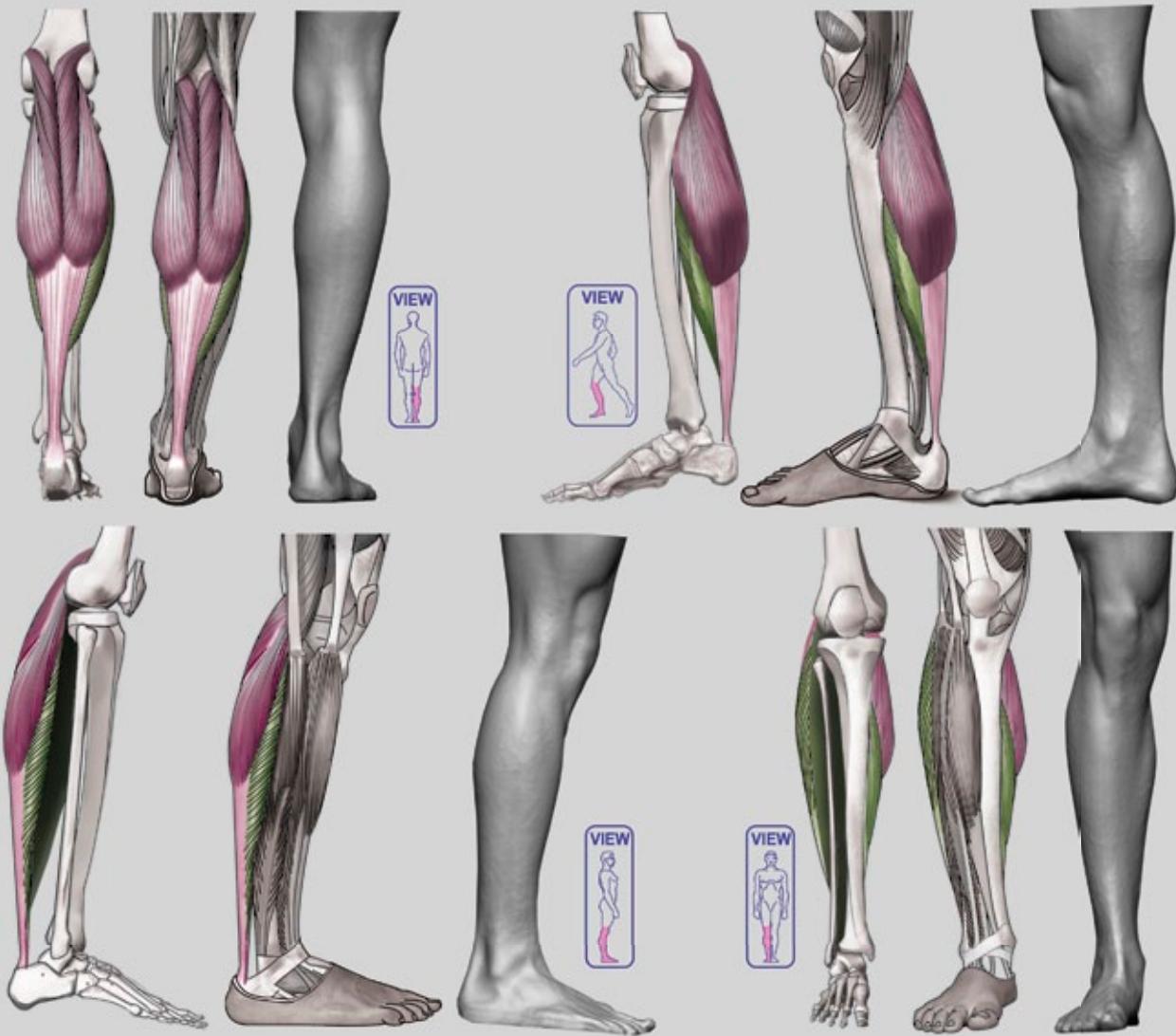


CALVES



THE CALF

(GASTROCNEMIUS AND SOLEUS MUSCLES)

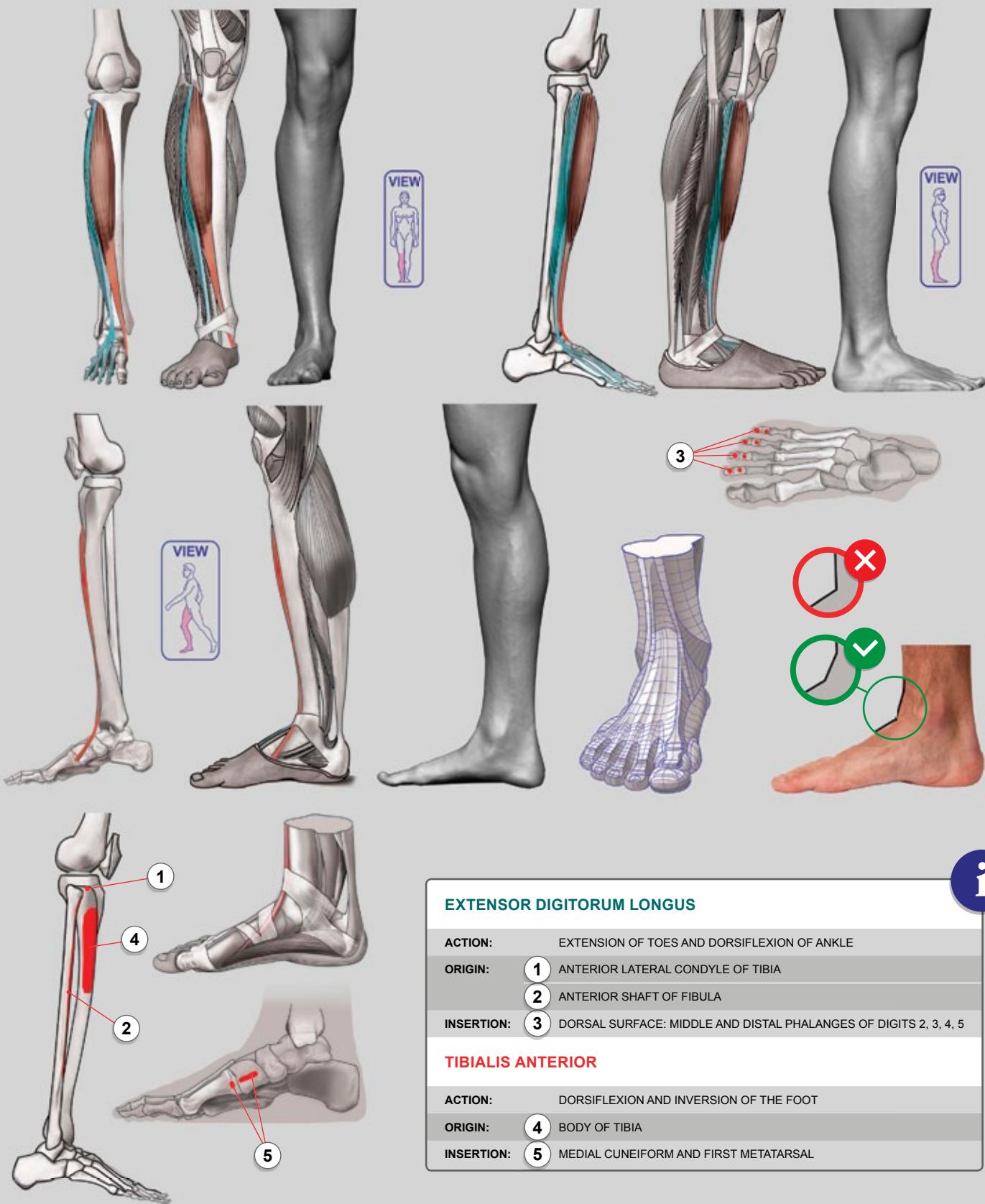


GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE IS THE LARGER CALF MUSCLE, FORMING A BULGE VISIBLE BENEATH THE SKIN. **THE GASTROCNEMIUS** HAS TWO PARTS OR "HEADS", WHICH TOGETHER CREATE ITS DIAMOND SHAPE. **THE SOLEUS** IS A SMALLER, FLAT MUSCLE THAT LIES UNDERNEATH THE **GASTROCNEMIUS** MUSCLE. CONNECTIVE TISSUE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CALF MUSCLE MERGES WITH THE ACHILLES TENDON. THE ACHILLES TENDON INSERTS INTO THE HEEL BONE (CALCANEUS).

i

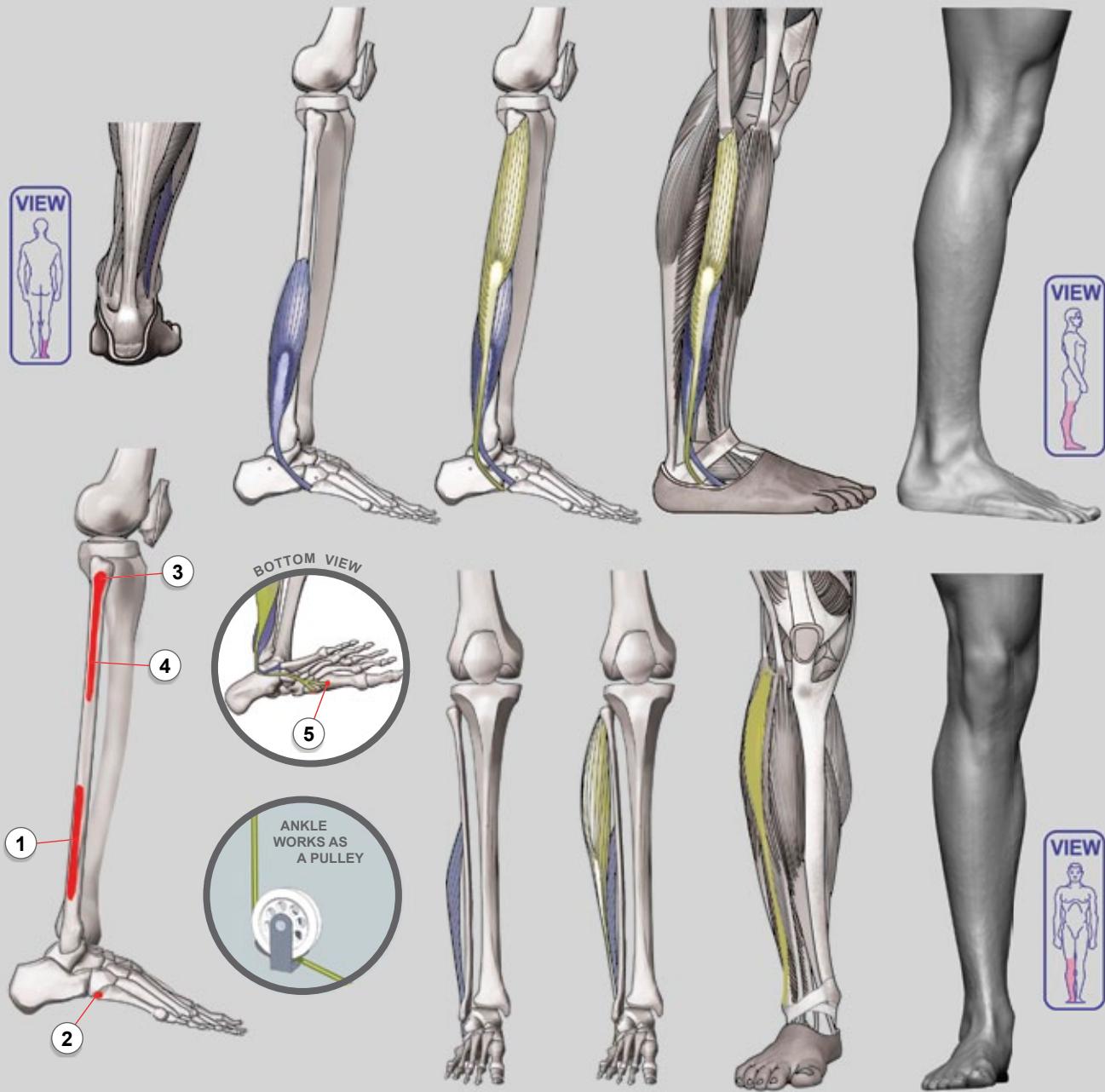


EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS AND TIBIALIS ANTERIOR MUSCLES



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PERONEUS BREVIS AND PERONEUS LONGUS MUSCLES



PERONEUS BREVIS

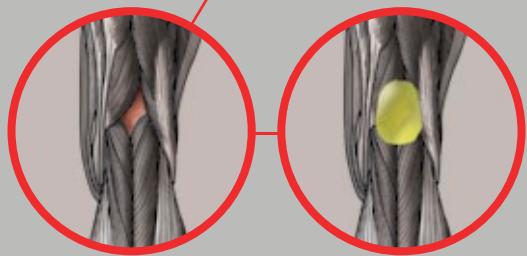
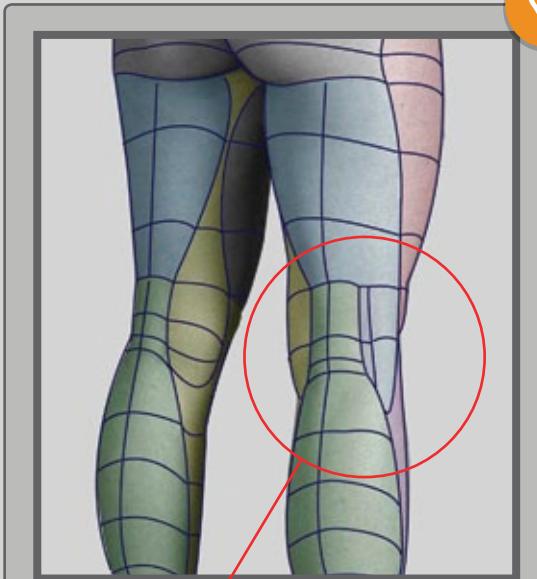
- ACTIONS:** EVERTS AND PLANTAR FLEXES THE FOOT
ORIGIN: 1 LOWER 2/3 OF THE LATERAL FIBULA
INSERTION: 2 ENLARGED BASE OF THE 5TH METATARSAL

PERONEUS LONGUS

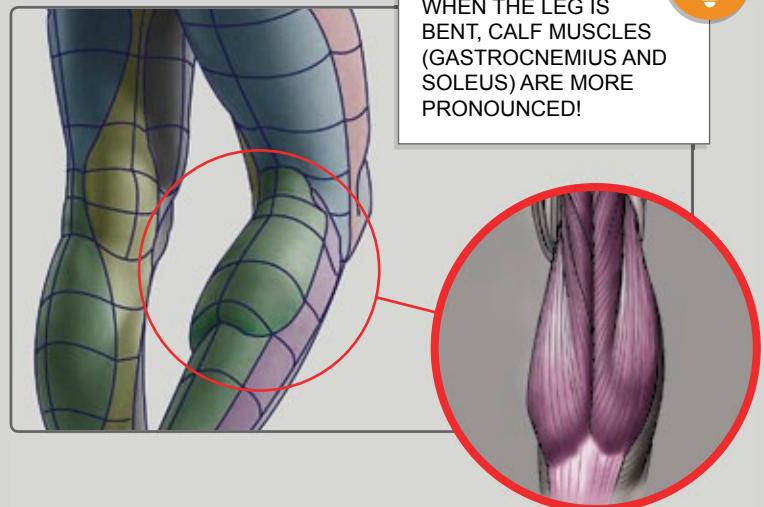
- ACTIONS:** EVERTS AND PLANTAR FLEXES THE FOOT, MAINTAINS THE ARCH OF THE FOOT
ORIGIN: 3 HEAD OF FIBULA
4 UPPER 2/3 OF THE SHAFT OF FIBULA
INSERTION: 5 UNDER THE FOOT INTO THE BASE OF THE 1st. METATARSAL BONE, AND MEDIAL CUNEIFORM

i

TIPS FOR BACKSIDE OF LEGS



HERE, IN THE MUSCLE VIEW, THE BACK OF THE KNEE IS A SHALLOW DEPRESSION. BUT IN REAL LIFE, WHEN THE LEG IS STRAIGHT, THIS AREA POPS OUTWARD. THIS IS BECAUSE OF A FAT PAD LOCATED RIGHT ON TOP OF THE POPLITEAL FOSSA.

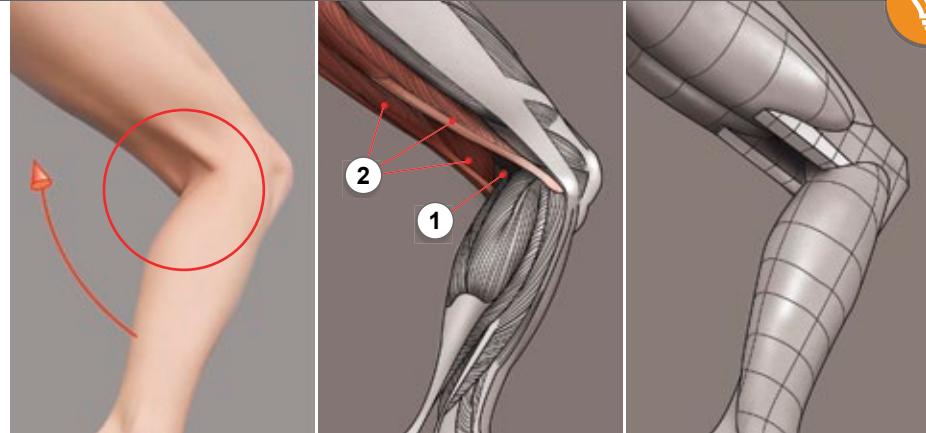


WHEN THE LEG IS BENT, CALF MUSCLES (GASTROCNEMIUS AND SOLEUS) ARE MORE PRONOUNCED!

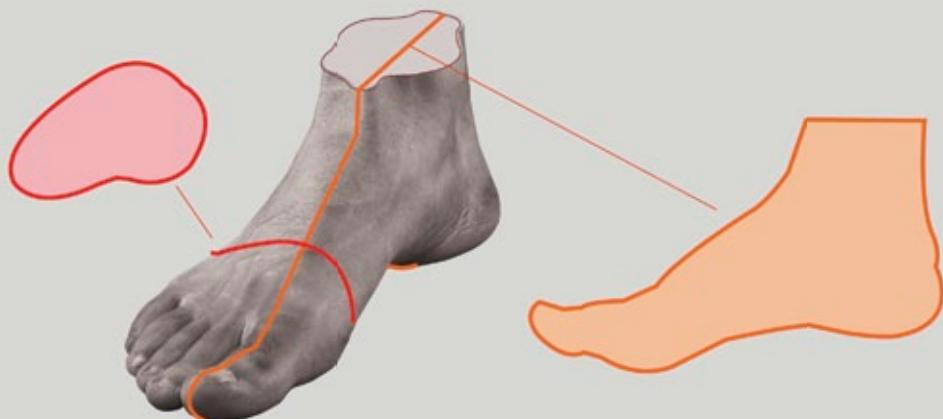
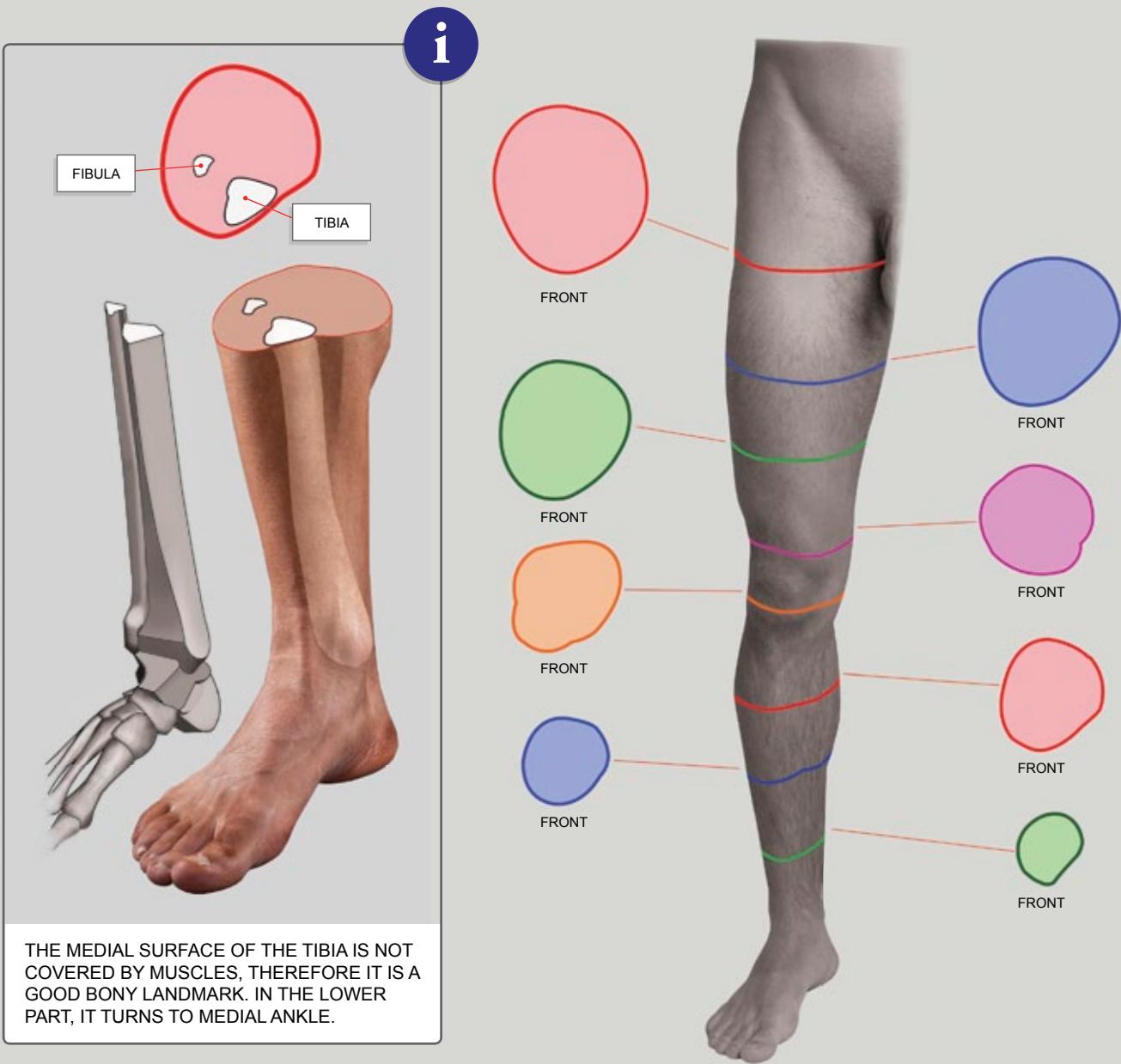


AS THE LEG IS BENT FURTHER, THE DEPRESSION, CALLED THE POPLITEAL FOSSA (THE KNEE PIT), BECOMES DEEPER.

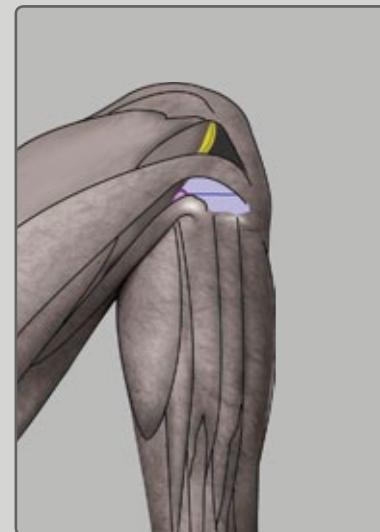
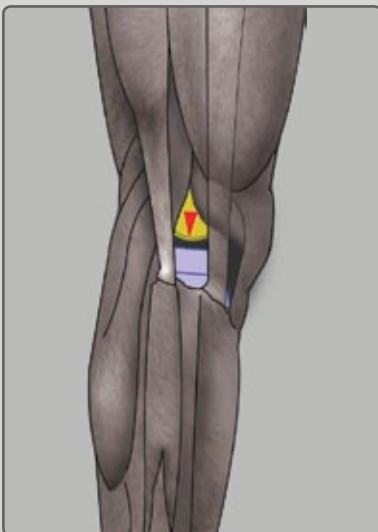
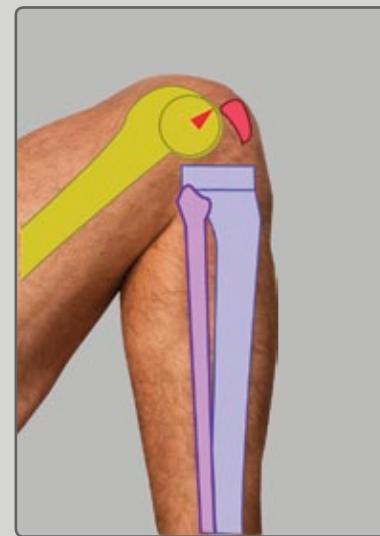
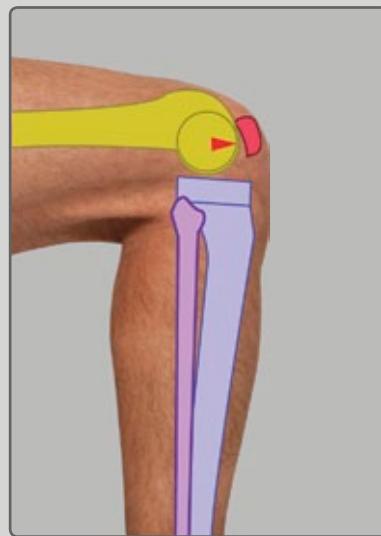
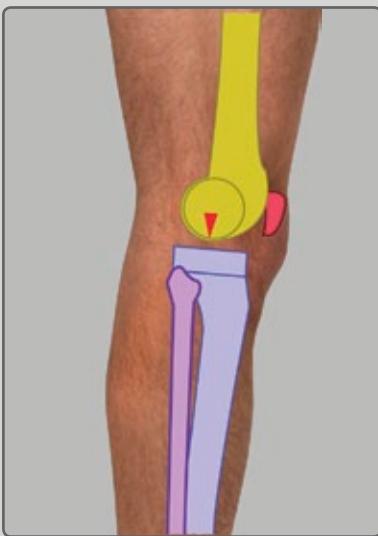
- 1** FOSSA (THE KNEE PIT) BECOMES PROMINENT
- 2** HAMSTRING MUSCLES



CROSS SECTION OF THE LOWER LIMB

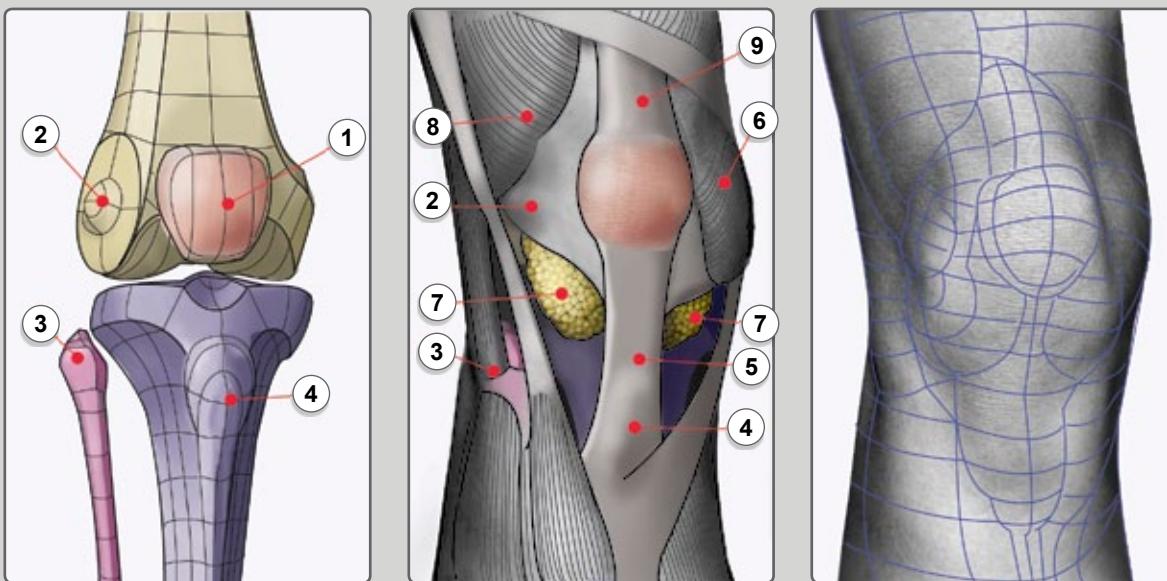


KNEE MECHANICS



THE KNEE

(WHAT ARE THESE BUMPS?)



1 KNEE CAP (PATELLA)

2 LATERAL EPICONDYLE OF FEMUR

3 HEAD OF FIBULA

4 TIBIAL TUBEROSITY

5 PATELLAR LIGAMENT

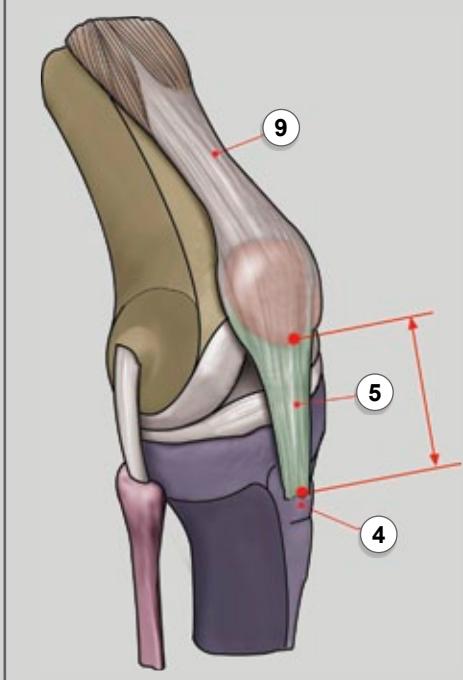
6 VASTUS MEDIALIS

7 INFRAPATELLAR FAT PAD

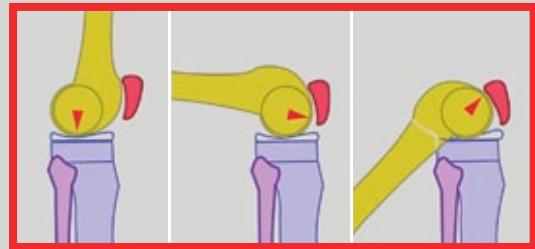
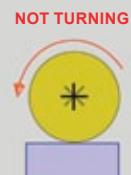
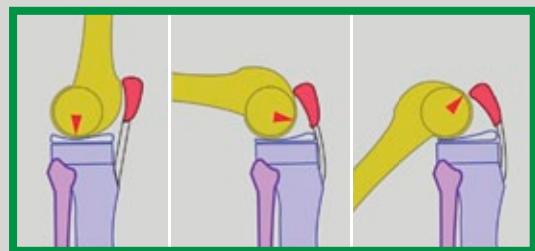
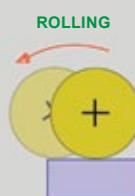
8 VASTUS LATERALIS

9 QUADRICEPS TENDON

PATELLAR LIGAMENT ⑤ DO NOT STRETCH LIKE TENDONS ⑨ SO THE DISTANCE BETWEEN KNEE CAP AND TIBIAL TUBEROSITY ④ REMAINS CONSISTENT.

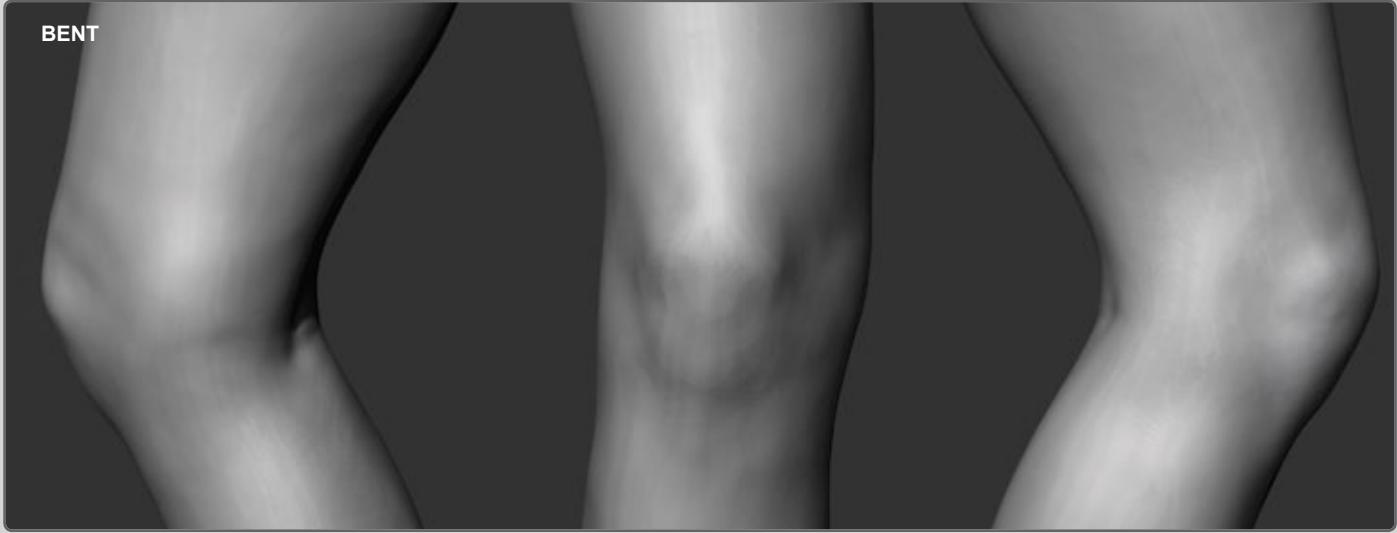


THE HEAD OF THE FEMUR IS ROLLING OVER THE TOP OF THE TIBIA, NOT TURNING.

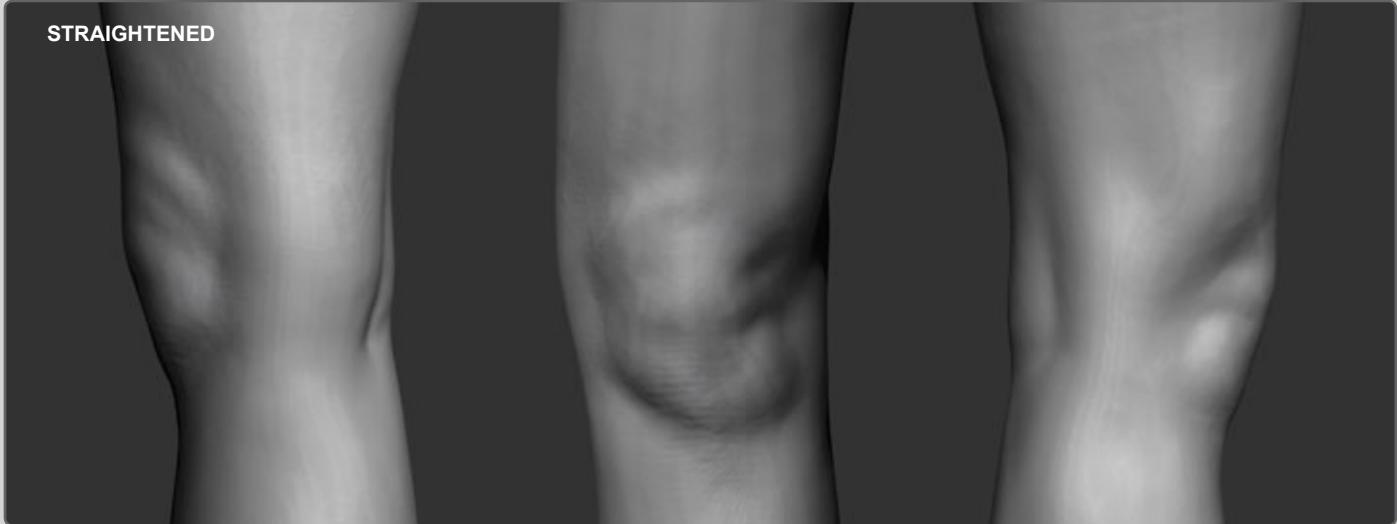


3D SCAN OF RIGHT KNEE

BENT

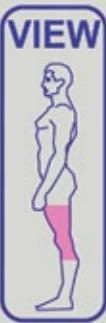
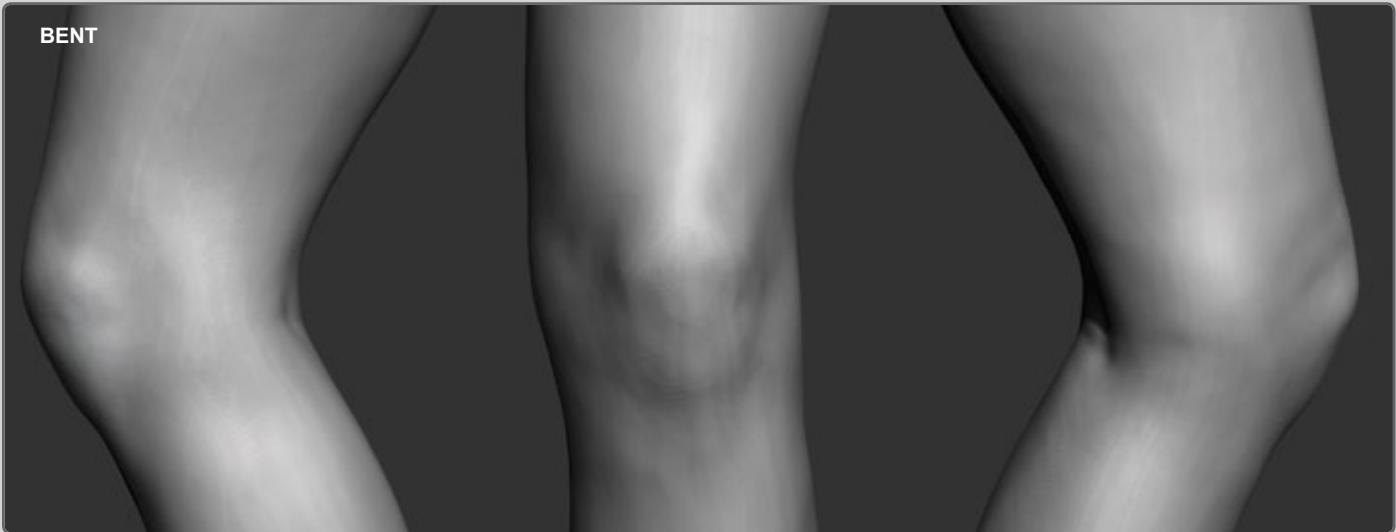


STRAIGHTENED

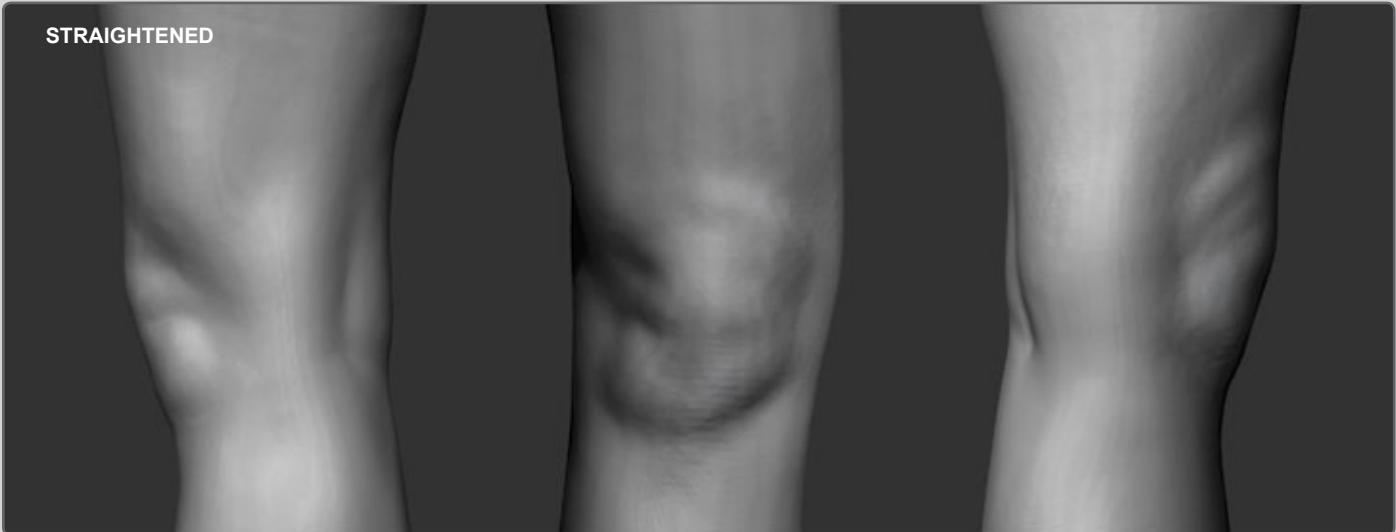


3D SCAN OF LEFT KNEE

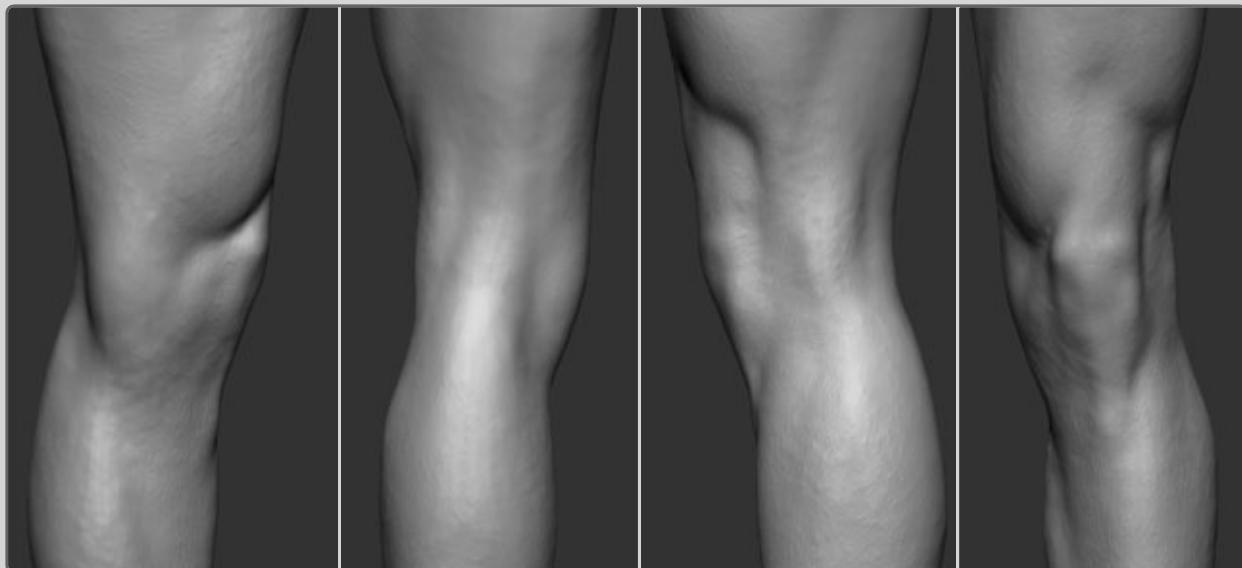
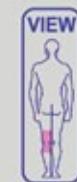
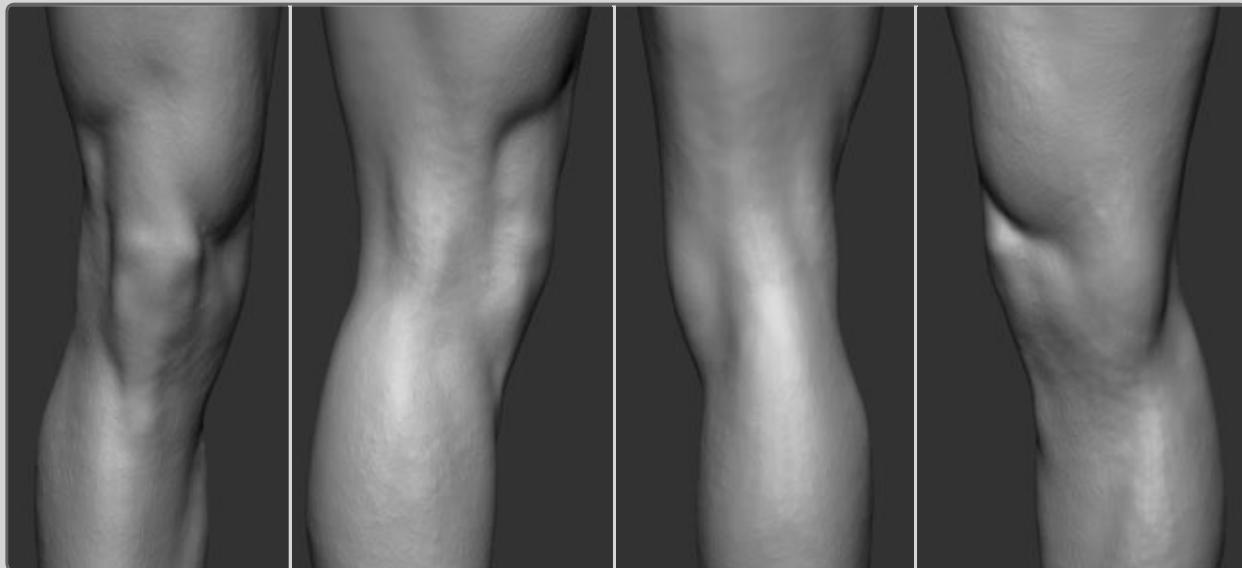
BENT



STRAIGHTENED



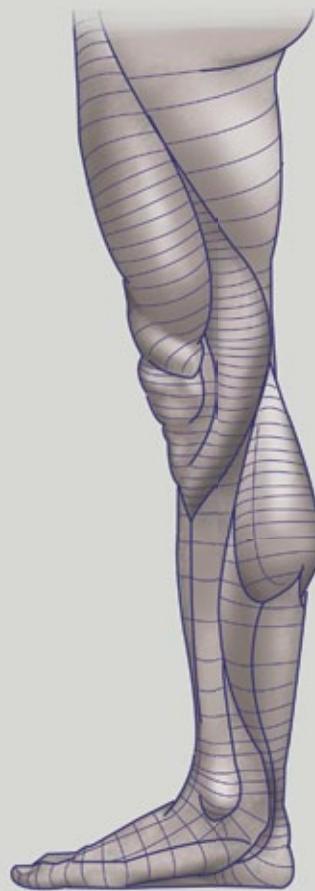
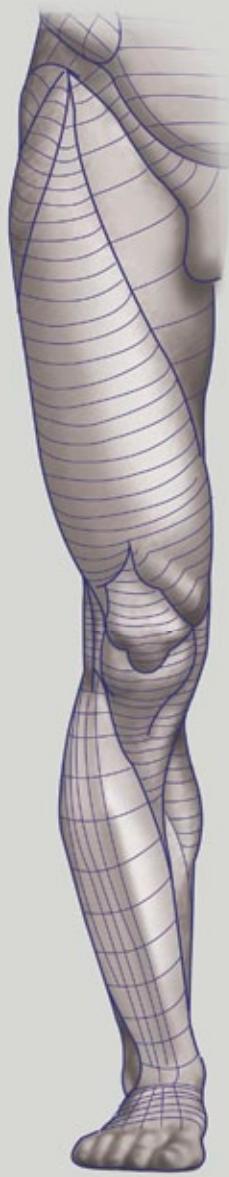
3D SCAN OF LEFT AND RIGHT KNEES



FEMALE LEGS



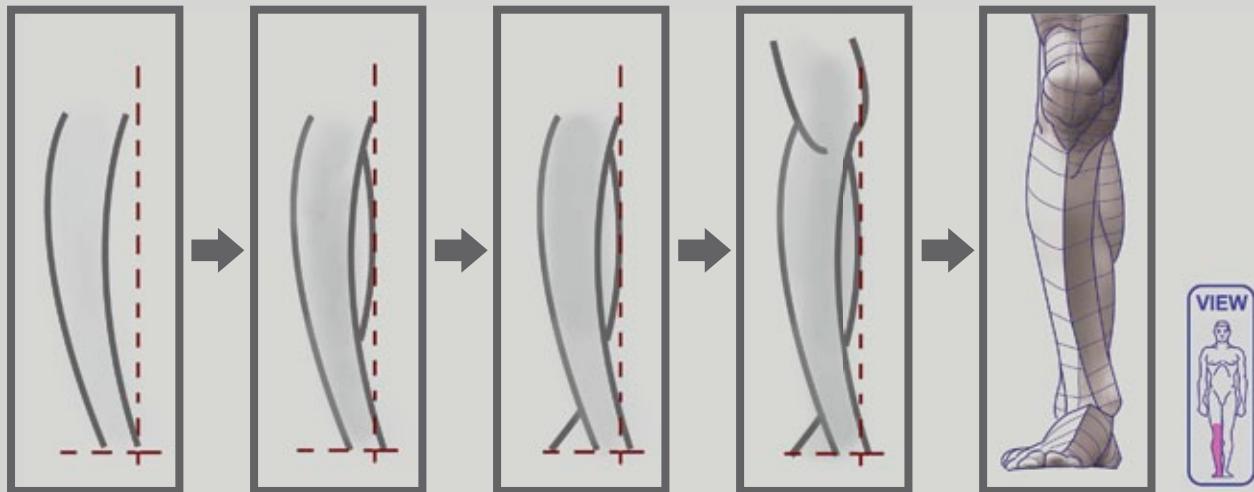
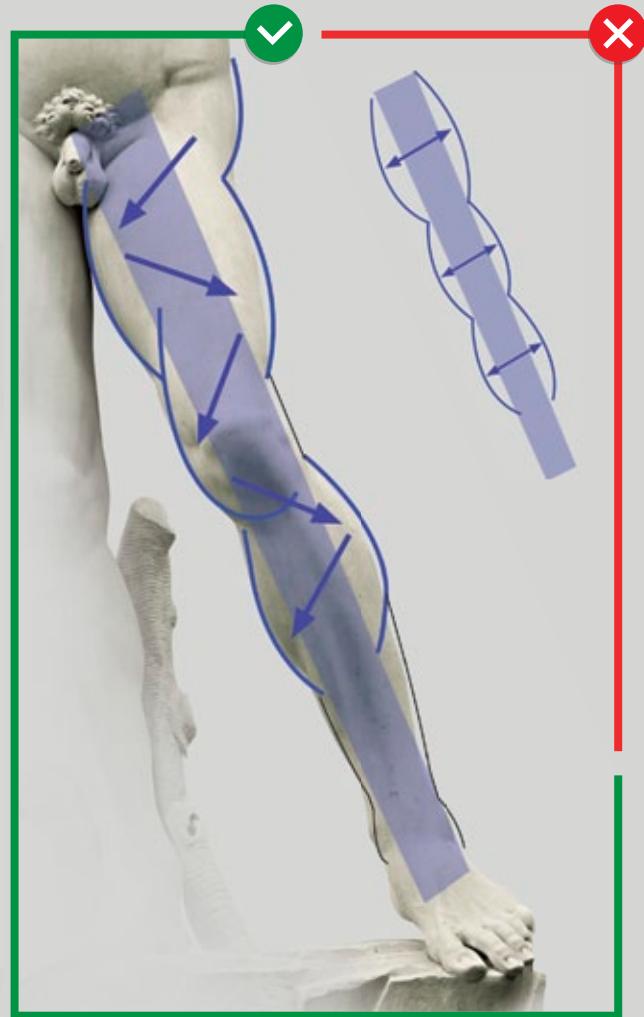
LEG SHAPES VIEWED FROM ALL SIDES



3D SCAN OF LOWER LIMB

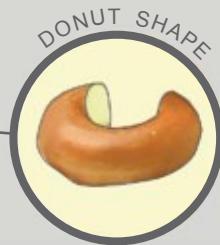
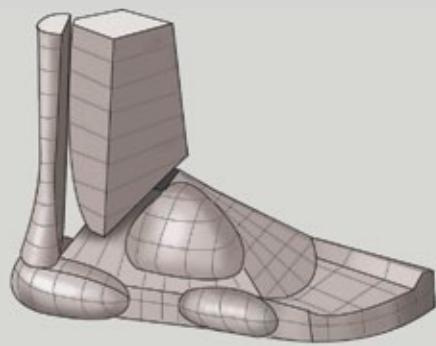


MUSCLES TRAVERSING DOWN THE LOWER LIMB

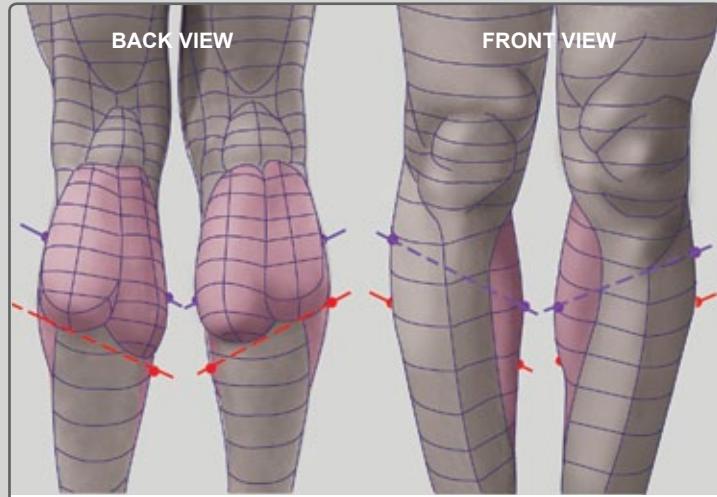


ADDITIONAL SHAPES OF THE LEG AND FOOT

HEEL IS MOSTLY SHAPED BY **FAT PAD**.



THE INNER ANKLE CURVE IS HIGHER THAN THE OUTER ANKLE CURVE.



INNER PORTIONS OF THE CALF MUSCLES ARE LOCATED LOWER AND SHAPES ARE MORE ROUND AND MASSIVE THAN THE OUTER PORTION.

FOOT MUSCLES



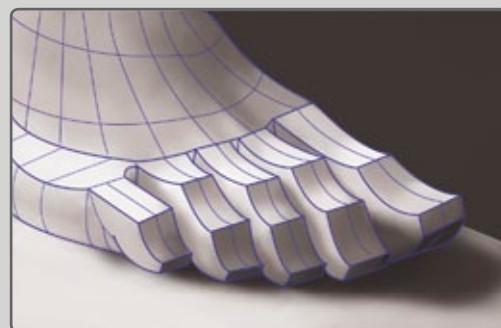
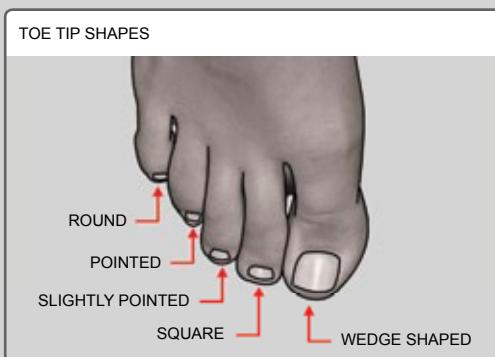
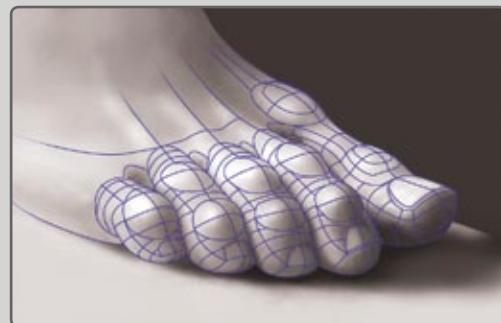
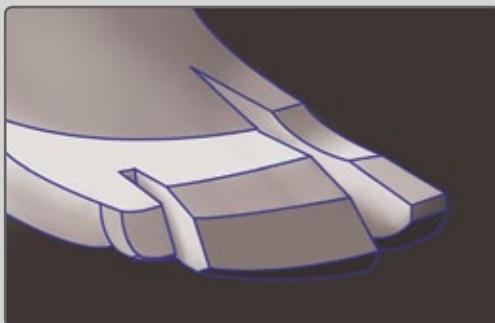
1 PERONEUS LONGUS	8 EXTENSOR HALLUCIS LONGUS	15 SOLEUS
2 PERONEUS BREVIS	9 EXTENSOR HALLUCIS BREVIS	16 FAT PAD
3 EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS	10 EXTENSOR DIGITORUM BREVIS	17 TIBIALIS POSTERIOR
4 TIBIALIS ANTERIOR	11 PERONEUS TERTIUS	18 FLEXOR DIGITORUM LONGUS
5 MEDIAL SURFACE OF TIBIA BONE	12 ABDUCTOR DIGITI MINIMI	19 ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS
6 MEDIAL ANKLE (M. MALLEOLUS)	13 FLEXOR HALLUCIS LONGUS	20 ACHILLES TENDON
7 LATERAL ANKLE (L. MALLEOLUS)	14 GASTROCNEMIUS	21 CALCANEUS BONE

FOOT SHAPES



RIGHT FOOT

FOOT SHAPES AND FORMING A FOOT



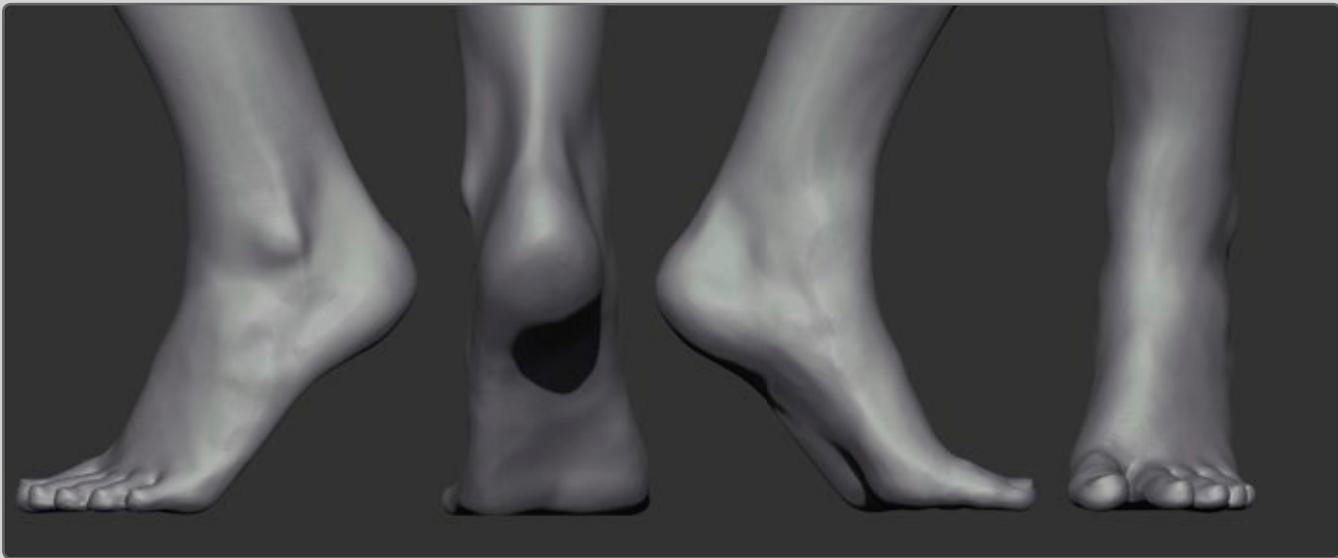
BLOCKING OUT A FOOT



3D SCAN OF RIGHT FOOT



3D SCAN OF LEFT FOOT



BABY FEET



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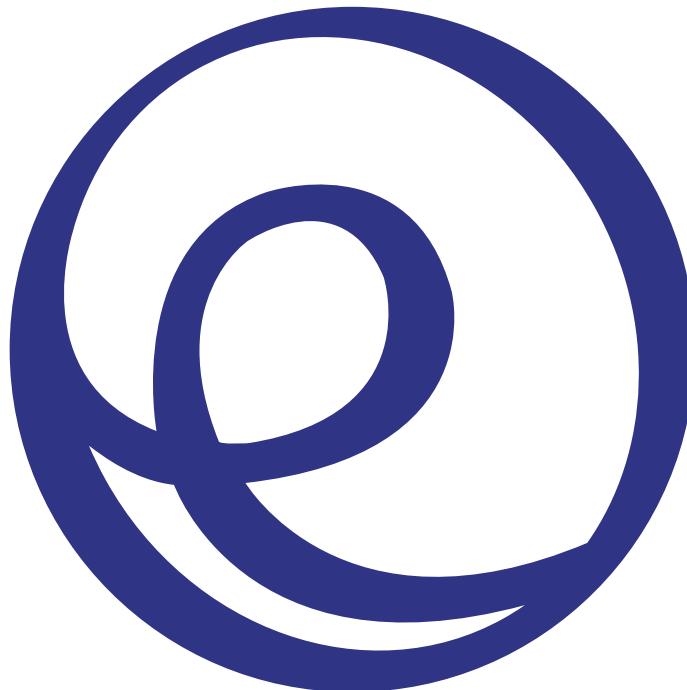
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