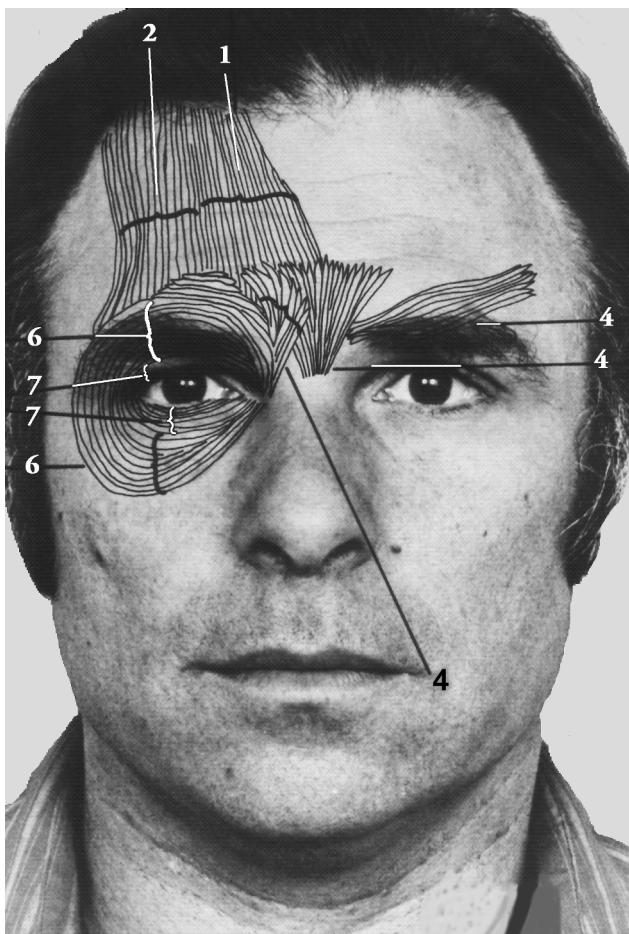
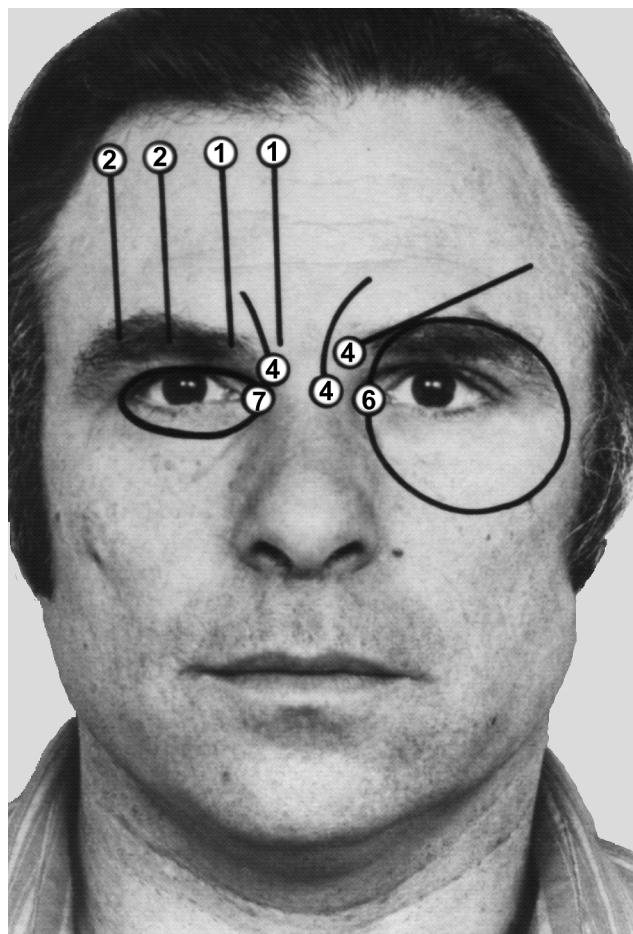

Chapter 2: Upper Face Action Units

Figure 2-1. Muscles underlying upper face Action Units.



Muscular Anatomy



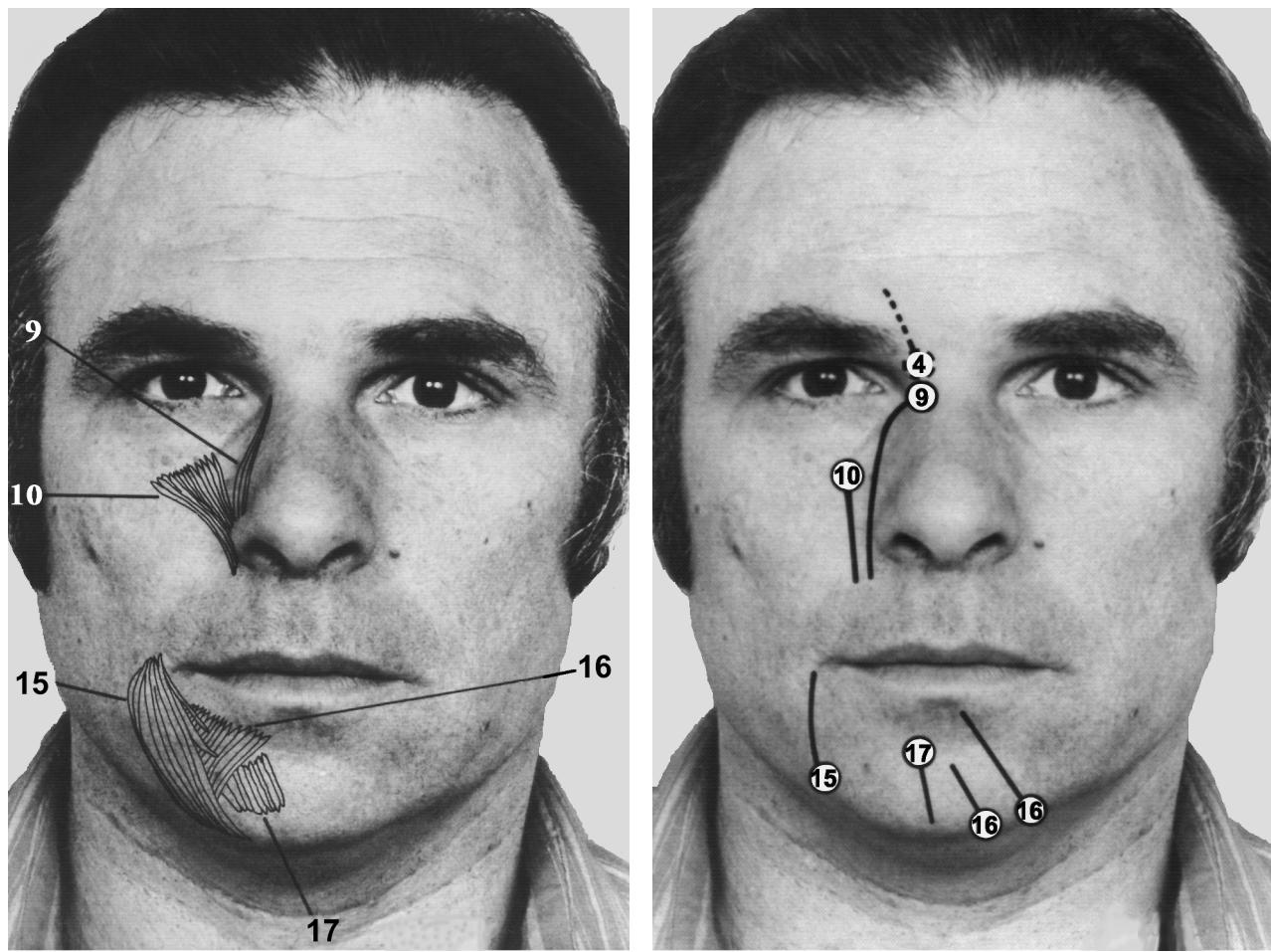
Muscular Action

Figure 2-1 shows the muscles that underlie the Action Units (AUs) responsible for changing the appearance of the eyebrows, forehead, eye cover fold, and the upper and lower eyelids.

In this chapter, you first learn AU 4, which lowers and draws the eyebrows together. Then you learn AU 1, which raises the inner corner of the brow, and then AU 2, which raises the outer corner of the brow. The next two AUs concern the eyelids: AU 5 raises the upper eyelid, widening the eye aperture; AU 7 tightens the eyelids, narrowing the eye aperture. Then

Chapter 4: *Lower Face Action Units – Up/Down Actions*

Figure 4-1. Locations of lower face up/down action units



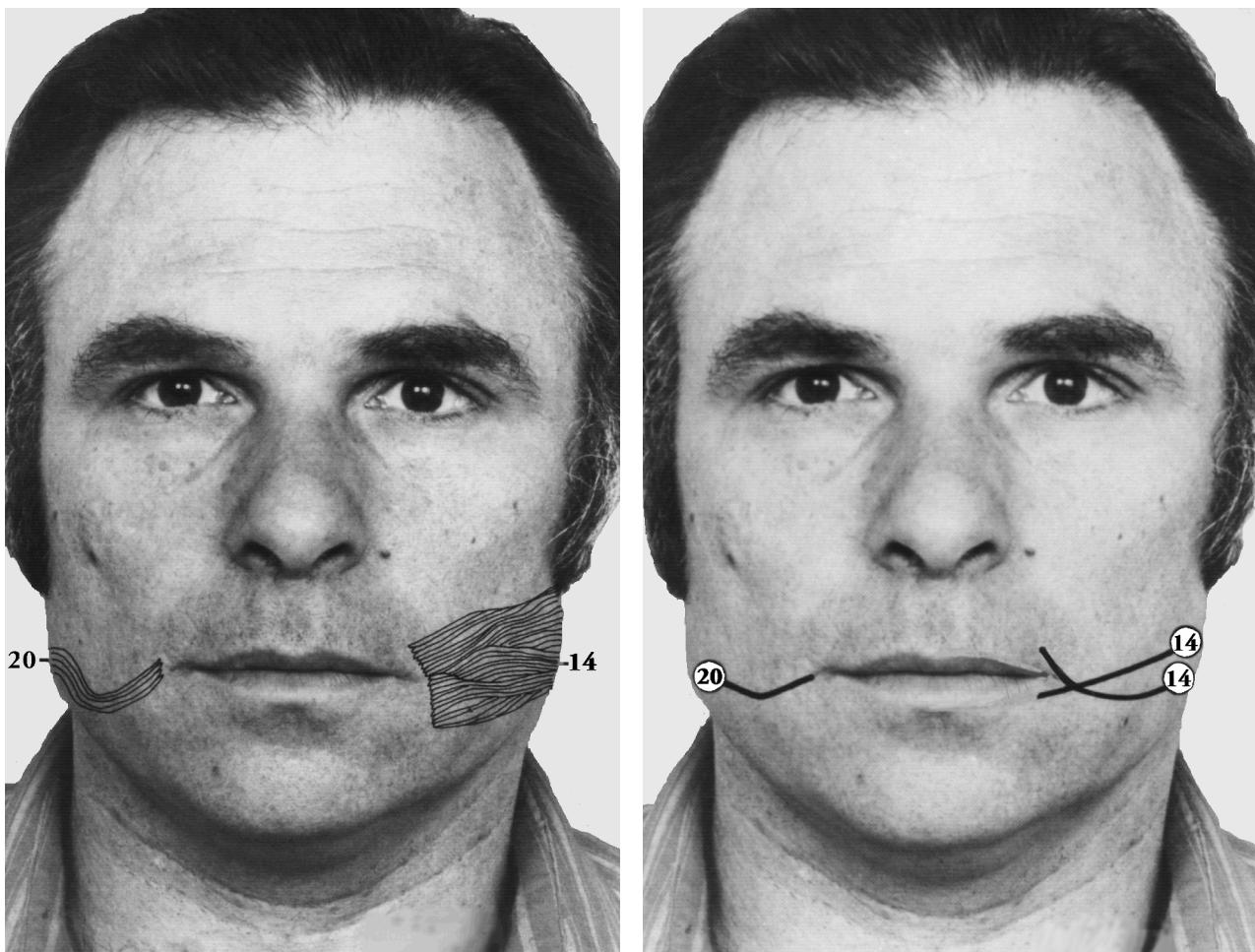
Muscular Anatomy

Muscular Action

There are many Action Units responsible for the changes in the appearance of the lower face. These units can be divided into five major groupings. The first major group of Action Units, *Up/Downs*, moves the skin and features in the center of the face up towards the brow or down towards the chin. The second group of Action Units, *Horizontals*, move the skin and features sideways stretching from center line of the face out towards the ears, or conversely pulling in from the outer edges towards the center line. The third group of Action Units, *Obliques*, pull in an angular direction from the lips upwards and outwards towards the cheekbone. The fourth group of Action Units, *Orbitals*, involve muscles which run

Chapter 5: *Lower Face Action Units – Horizontal Actions*

Figure 5-1. Locations of lower face horizontal action units 14 and 20



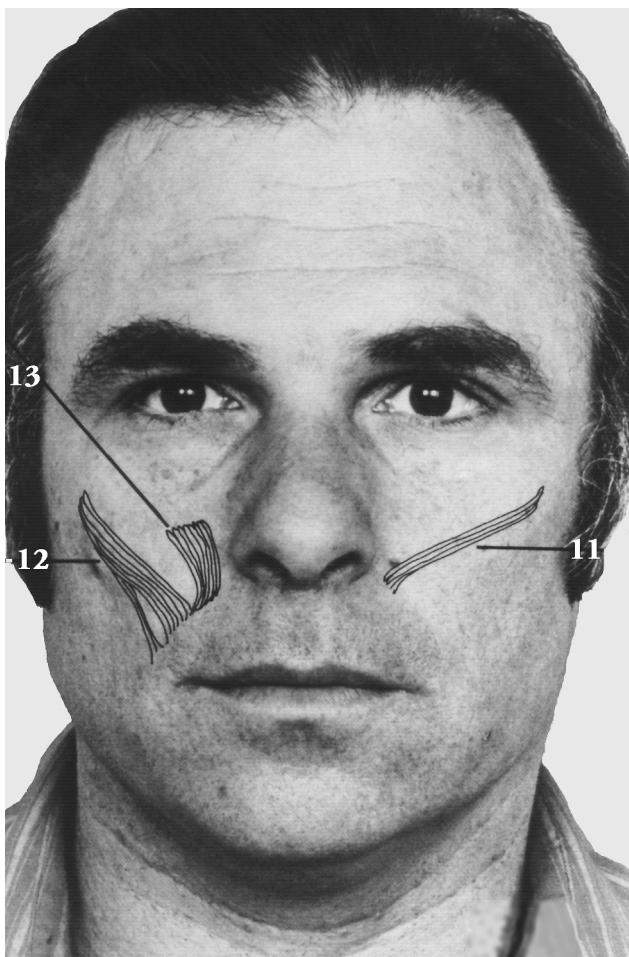
Muscular Anatomy

Muscular Action

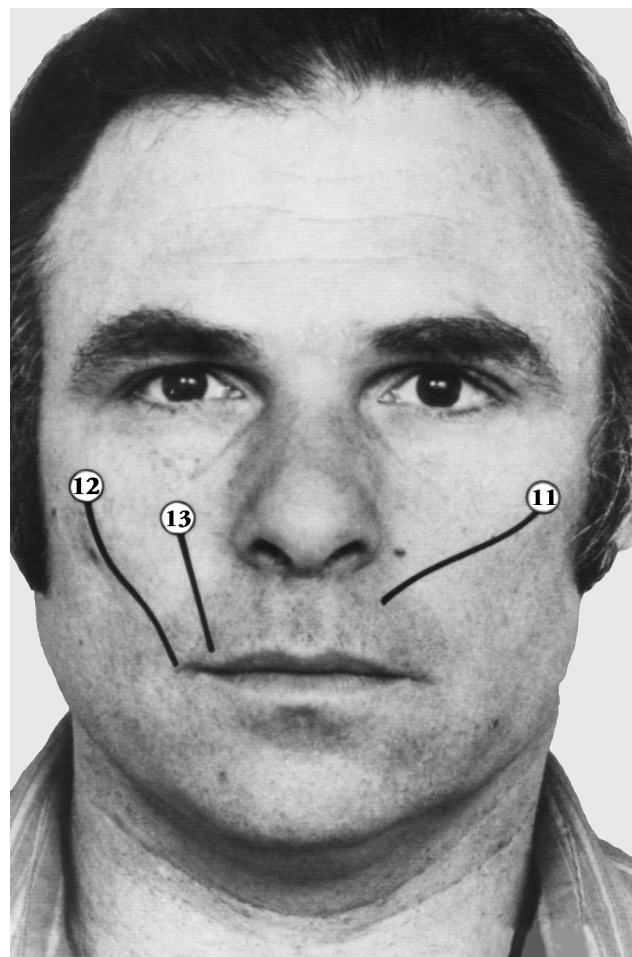
This chapter describes two **Horizontal** Action Units (AUs 14 and 20) and some combinations of these two AUs with the Up/Down AUs introduced in Chapter 4. AU 20, the Lip Stretcher, pulls the lip corners laterally. AU 14, the Dimpler, tightens the lip corners and pulls them inwards. Figure 5-1 shows the two muscles relevant to the horizontal group.

Chapter 6: Lower face Action Units – Oblique Actions

Figure 6-1. Locations of lower face oblique action units



Muscular Anatomy

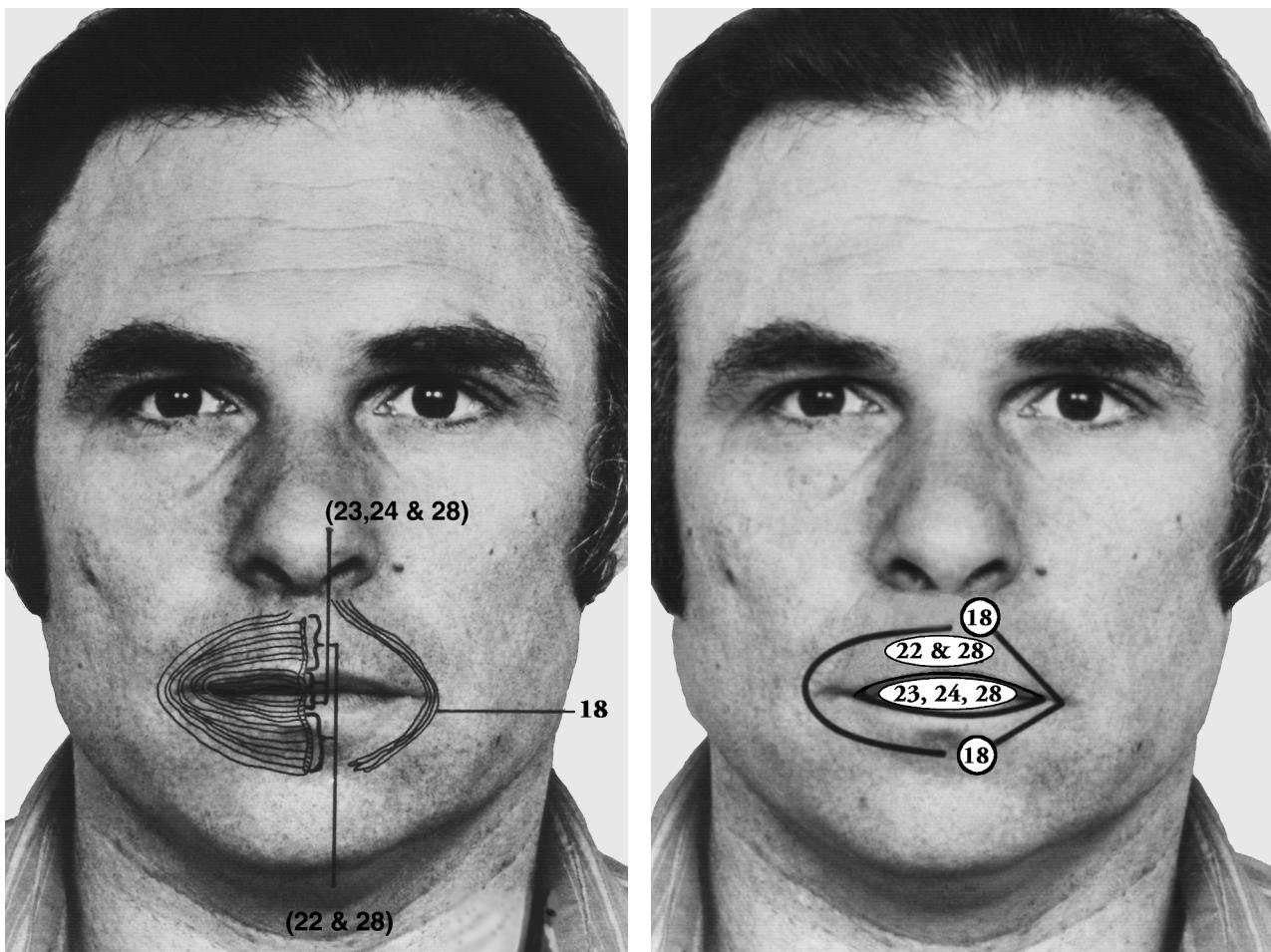


Muscular Action

Figure 6-1 shows the three muscles of the lower face underlying AUs 11, 12, and 13. These actions are called *Oblique* because the action of each involves pulling the skin of the face upward at an oblique angle. AU 12 (Lip Corner Puller) is a significant action that produces appearance changes in the lips and cheeks that most people would call a smile, but AU 11 (Nasolabial Furrow Deepener) and AU 13 (Sharp Lip Puller) produce somewhat similar changes in the same general area of the face. It is important to distinguish among these actions.

Chapter 7: *Lower Face Action Units – Orbital Actions*

Figure 7-1. Locations of lower face orbital action units



Muscular Anatomy

Muscular Action

Figure 7-1 illustrates the three primary muscles that underlie lower face *Orbital* actions. One muscle has its origin above and below the lateral incisor, and attaches at the corner of the mouth. Contraction pulls the corner of the mouth medially, making the mouth opening smaller and more rounded (AU 18 – Lip Pucker).