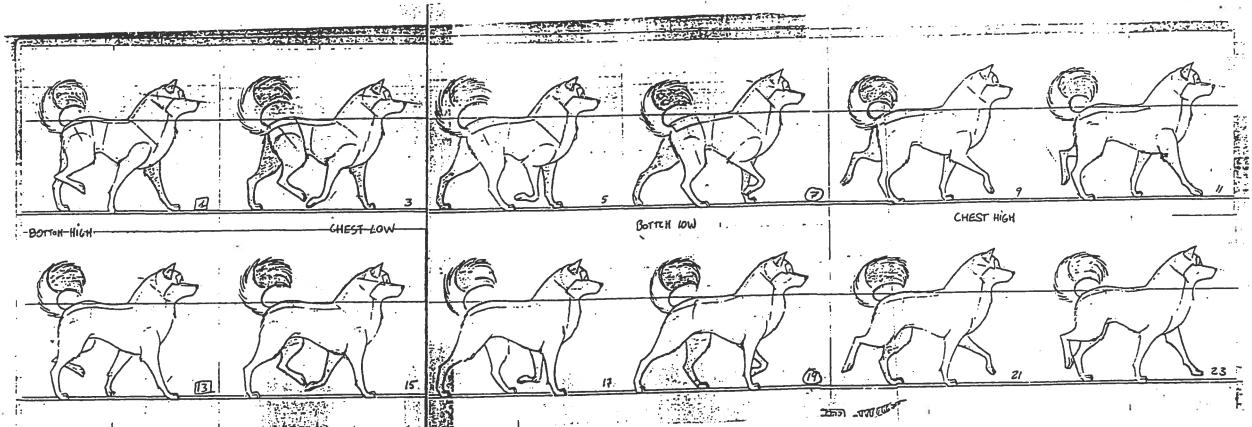
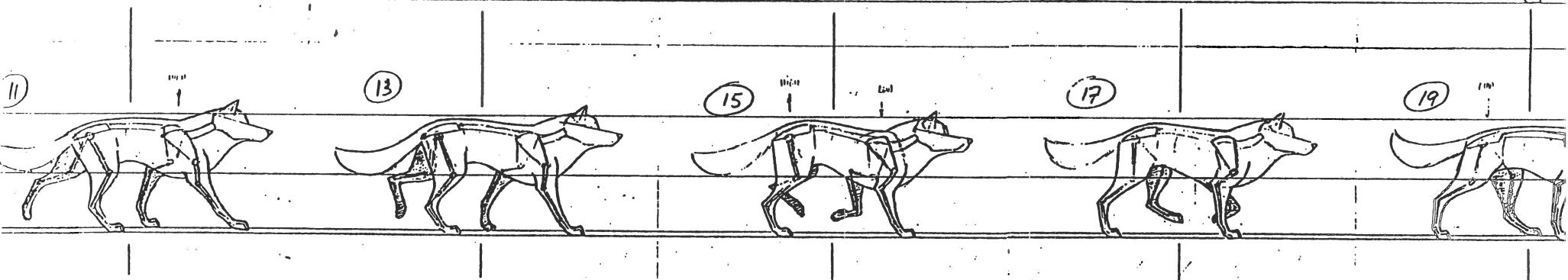
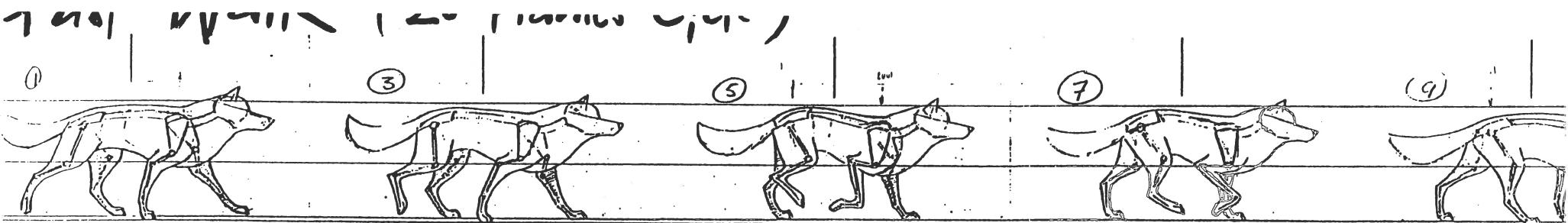


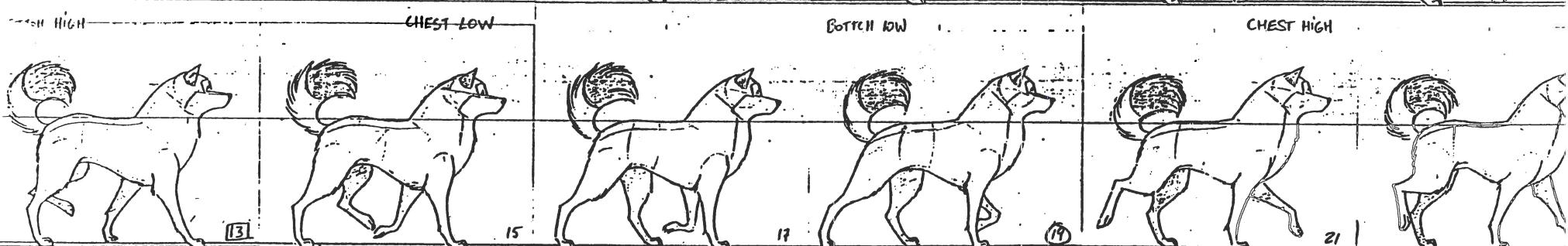
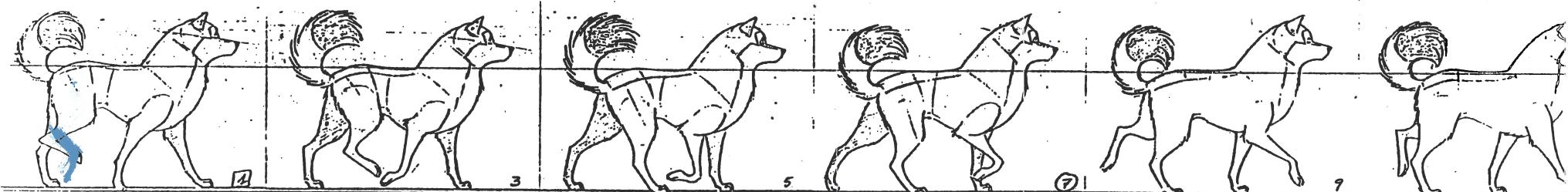
Standard Husky Model
(for Training Programme)





Walk (24 Frames Cycle)

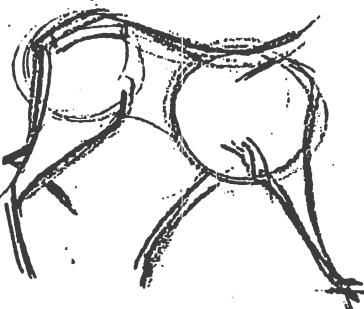
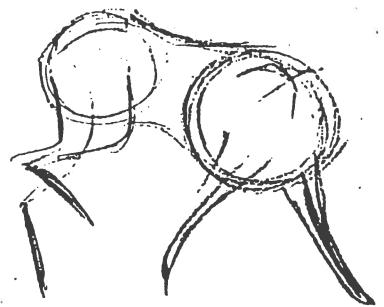
as sleep height



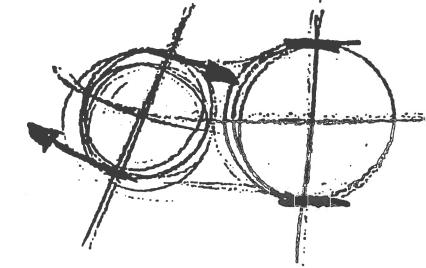
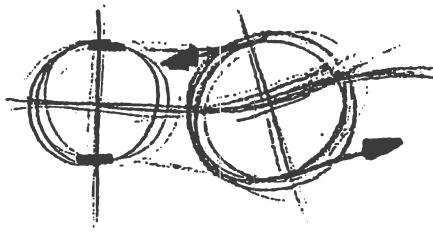
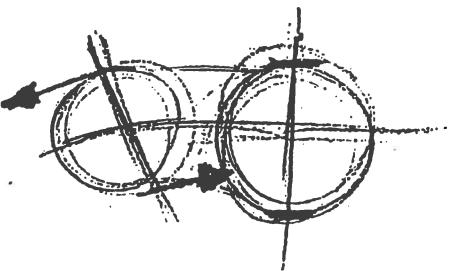
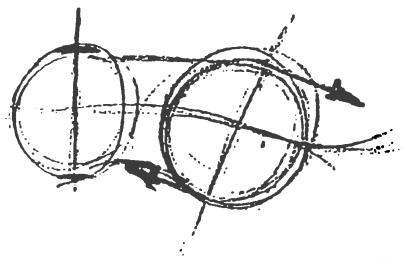
MECHANICS OF A DR'S WALK

(24 FR CYCLE)

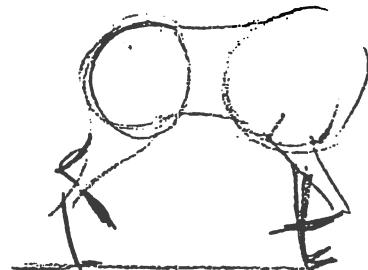
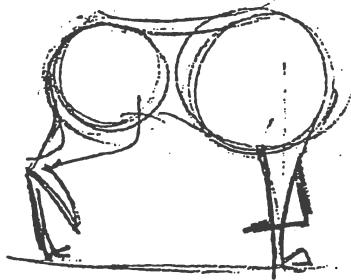
[PROFILE VIEW]



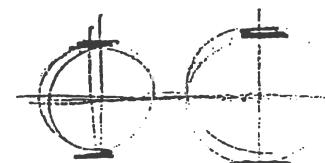
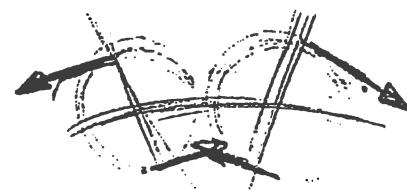
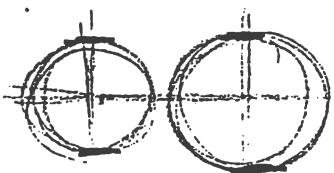
[TOP VIEW]



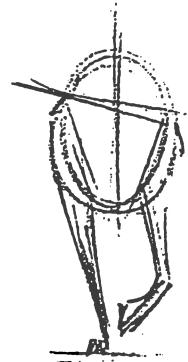
PROFILE



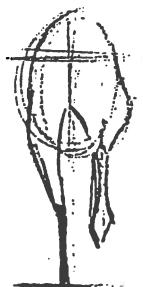
TOP VIEW



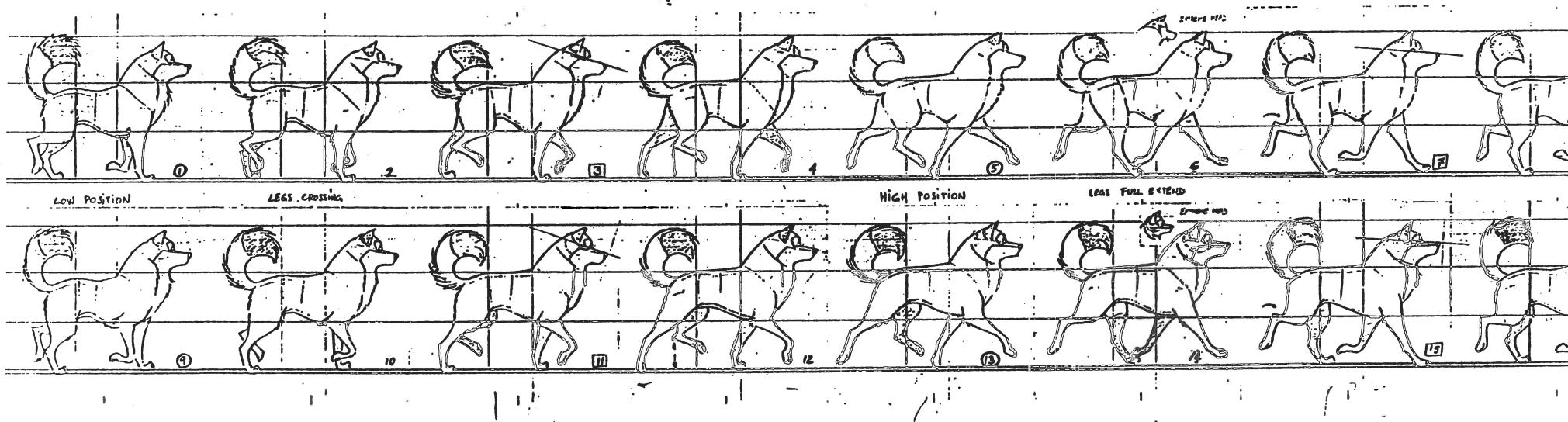
FRONT VIEW



AIR VIEW

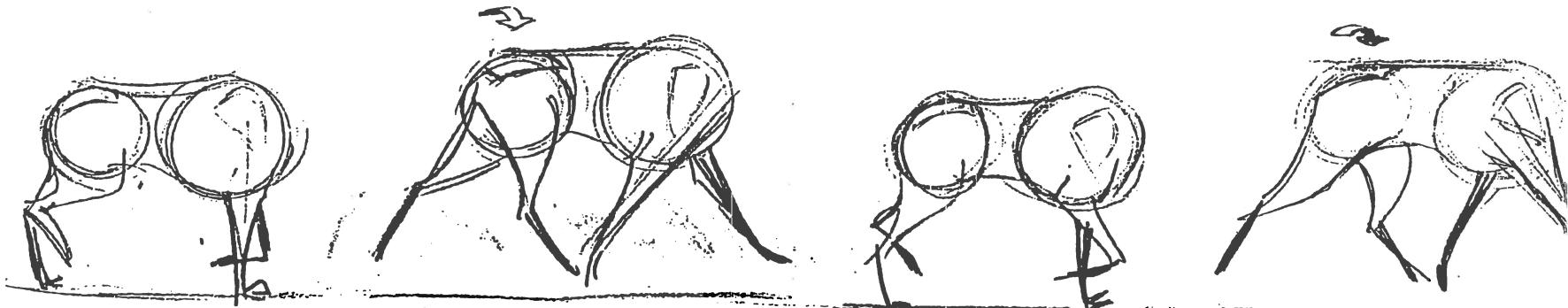


Trot (16 Frames Cycle)



MECHANISMS OF A TROT (16 FR CYCLE)

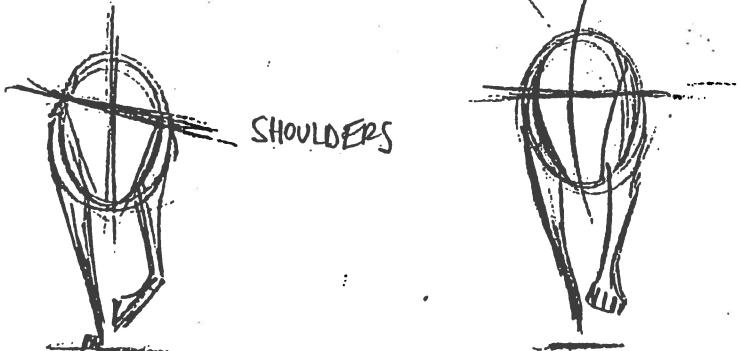
PROFILE



TOP VIEW

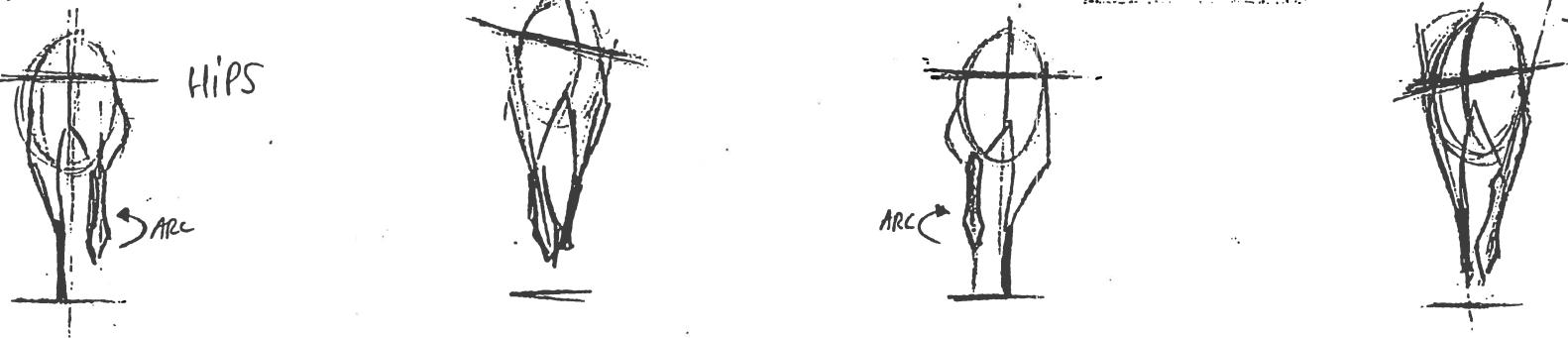


FRONT VIEW

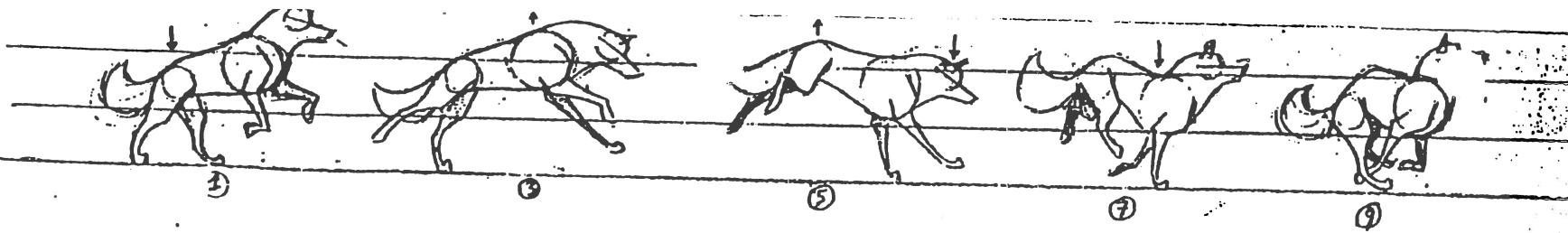


SHOULDERS

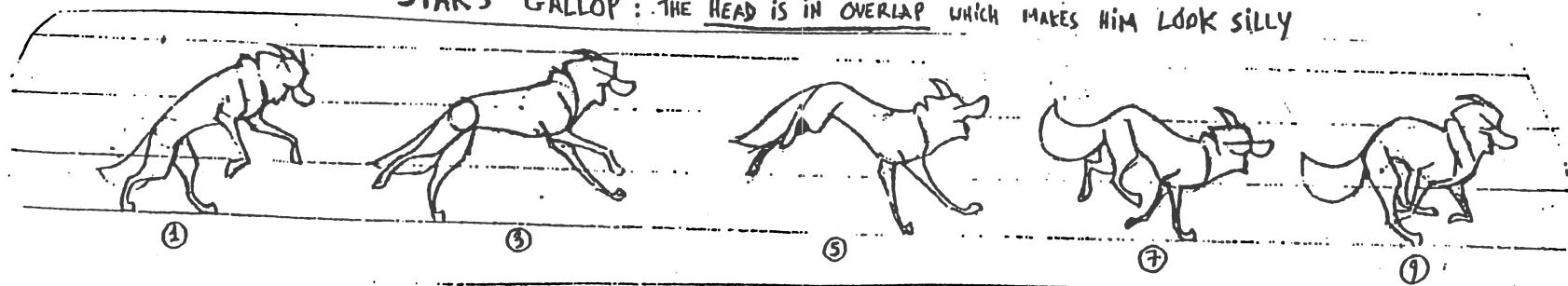
BACK VIEW



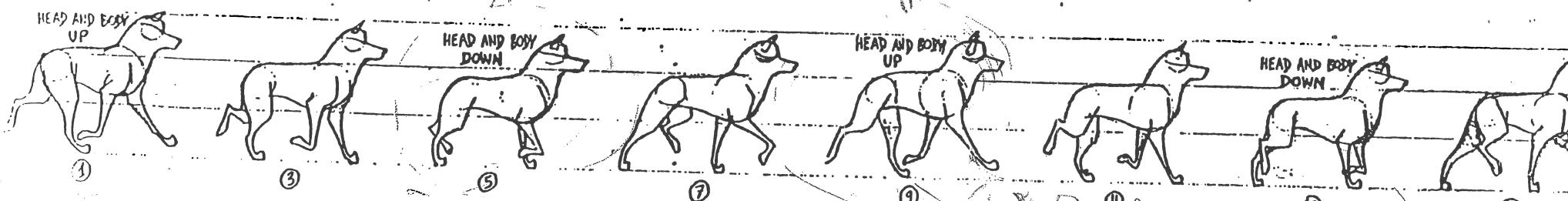
ARC



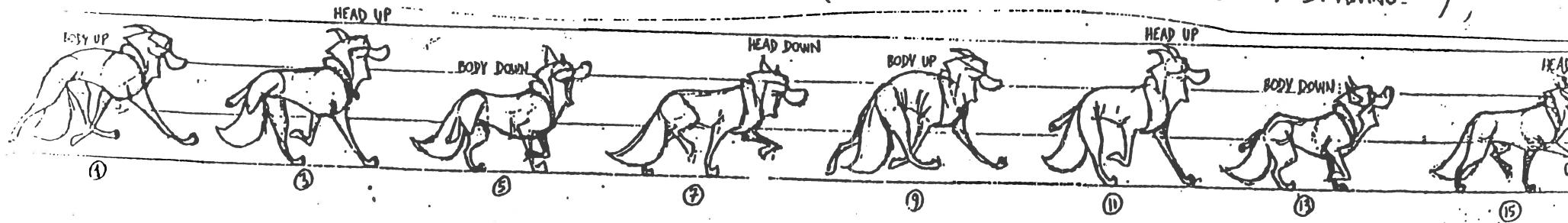
STAR'S GALLOP : THE HEAD IS IN OVERLAP WHICH MAKES HIM LOOK SILLY



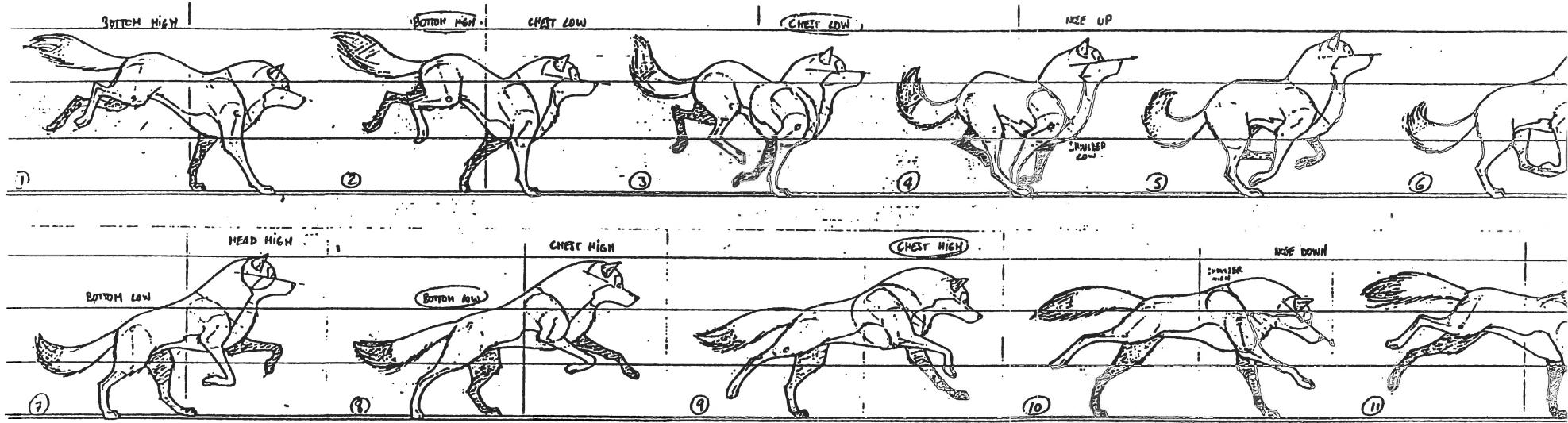
- STANDARD TROT - (16 FR CYCLE)



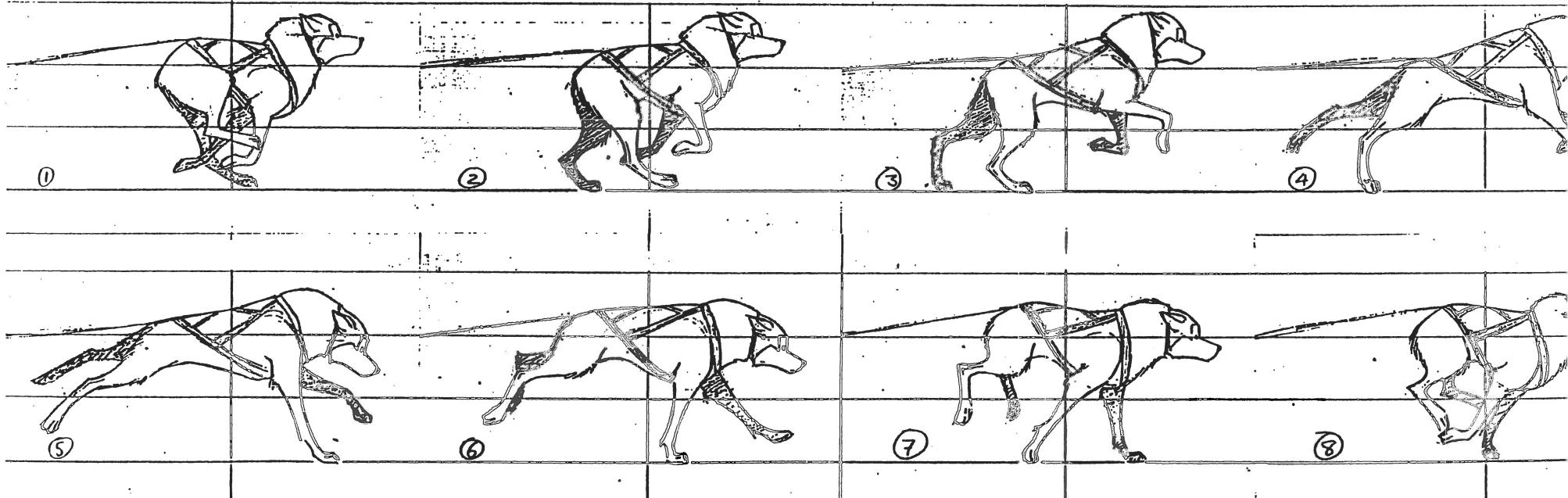
STAR'S TROT (OVERLAPPING ELEMENTS ON EVERY DRAWING)

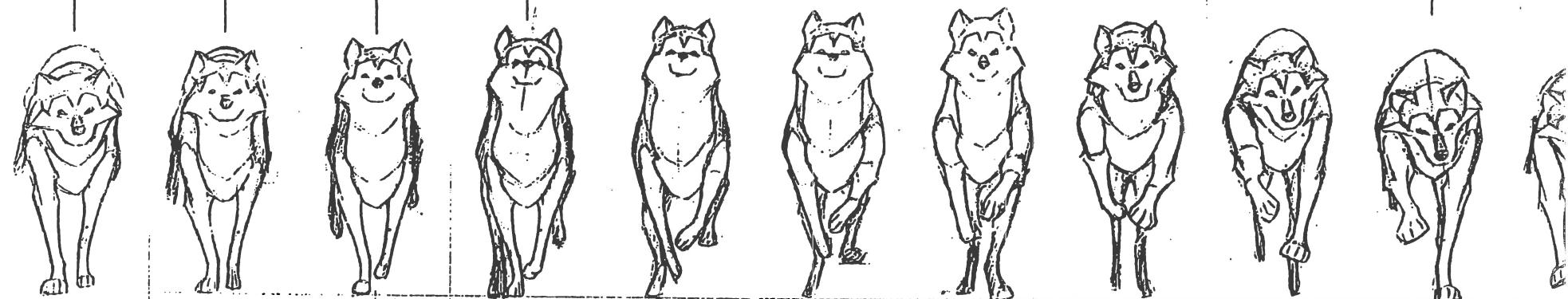


VATTOUP 11 frames Cycle 1

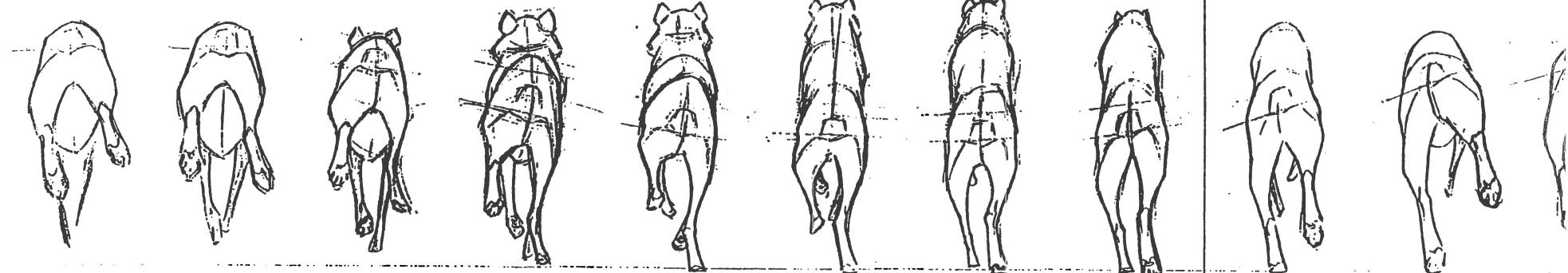


High Speed Gallop (8 Frames Cycle)





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



GALLOP CYCLE

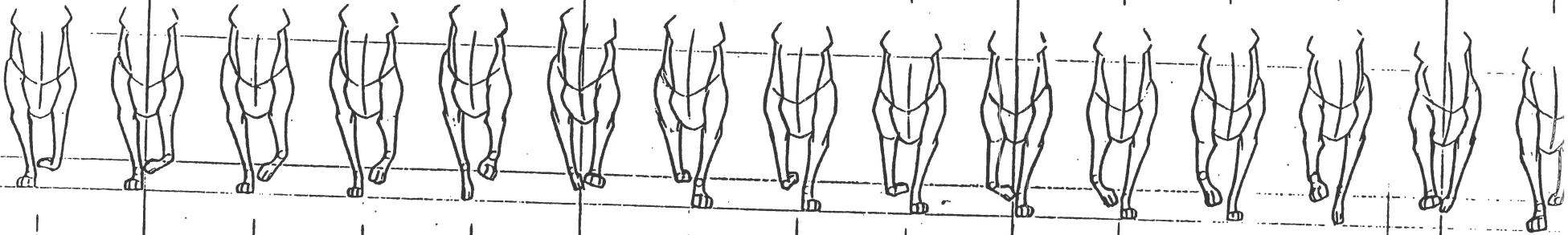
WALKING FROM FRONT AND BACK VIEWS

LOW POS.

HIGH POS.

LOW POS.

HIGH POS.



①

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

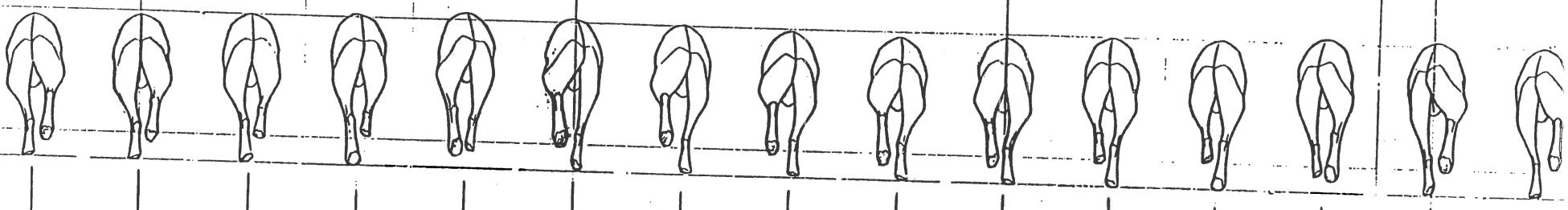
15

LOW POS.

HIGH POS.

LOW POS.

HIGH POS.



LOW POS.

HIGH POS.

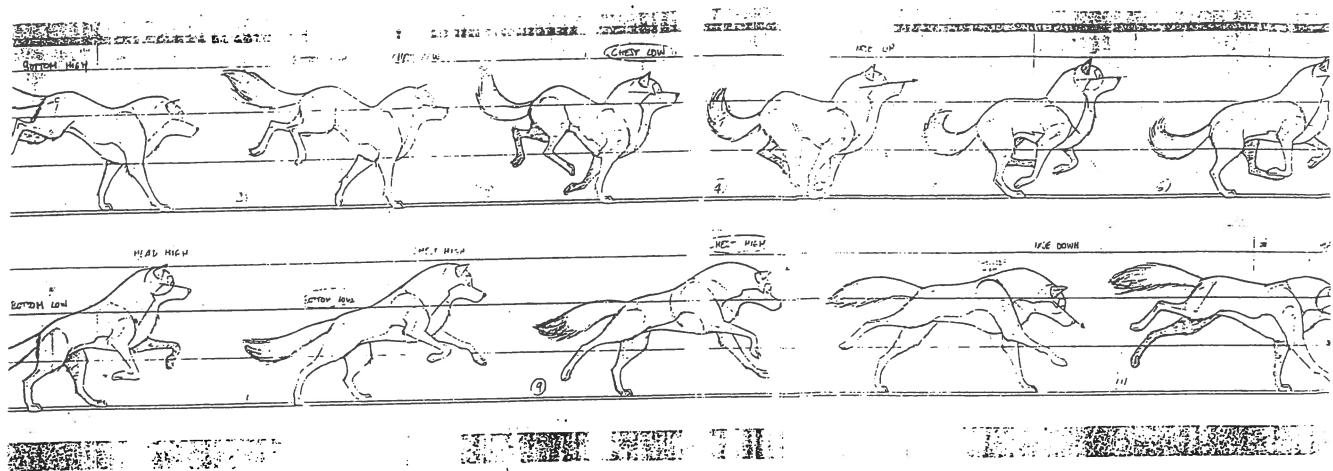
LOW POS.

HIGH POS.

TROT CYCLE

EXHIBITION IN PERSPECTIVE

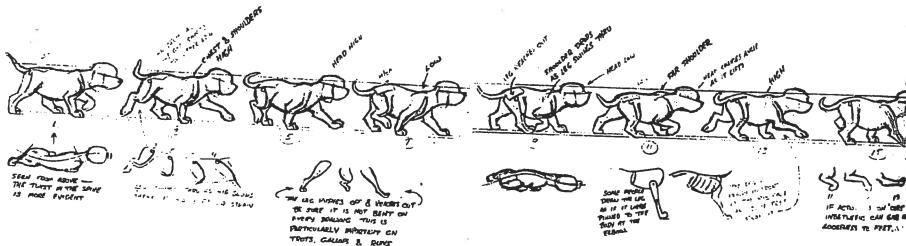
Four Legged Run



It was in the tracing of the film that we found our answer. We did not have photostats on this footage, and the images were small and difficult to see, but once we discovered the secret of the animal's construction all the pieces fell into place. There was actually more squash and stretch than we could use, but it was not occurring where we had been looking. Instead

of being out in the open, away from the body, the activity was at both ends of the legs, in the shoulders and haunches, and, again, in the fingers and toes. Here the action was as broad as any cartoon drawing, with great flexibility and spring in the tips, and massive swelling and thrusting up in the body.

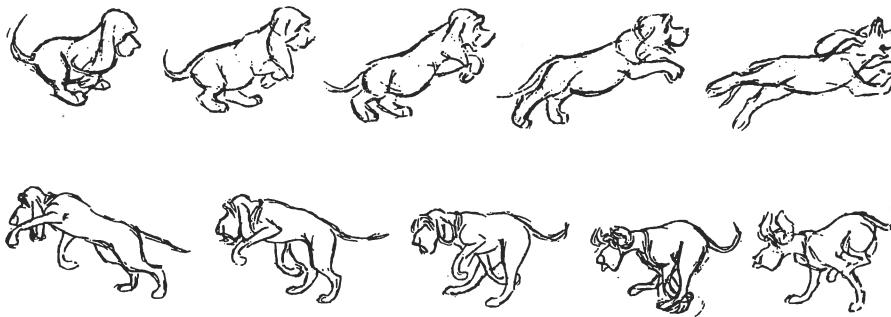
It took some time to understand the deer's anatomy.



Basic animal walk on 10s.
shown on a puppy because it is easier to see what is happening in his loose and floppy action. The principles are the same whatever the animal.

*ANIMATOR. Frank Thomas—
The Fox and the Hound.*

Cycle action of a puppy running on 10s.



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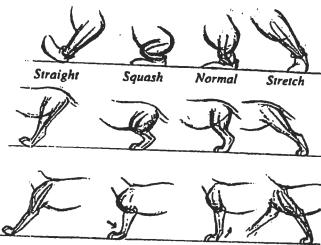
to realize that the shoulders are nearly in front of the rib cage and that the rear end is practically all leg and haunch, but once this was understood our drawings of the animals began to have the fluid, loose feeling, combined with muscular power, that was so typical of deer. One day we were studying a strip of film showing an adult deer bounding across a small ravine. As

the front legs took up the weight of the body and guided it into a turn, the elbow actually pushed up above the line of the back. After that, we believed anything was possible.

Our other big surprise came in the amount of movement in the deer's spine and pelvis. The twists and tilts and turns and flexibility were more than we knew how



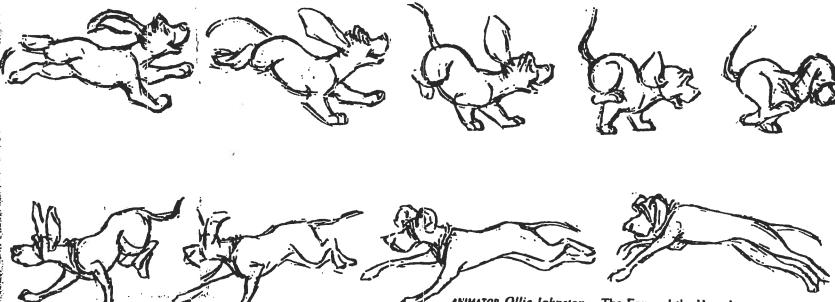
Traditional squash and stretch on a walk in the thirties.



On a dog's rear leg, the squash is up in the haunch

—and in the shoulders and "fingers" of the front leg.

The head may be held higher, the feet may drag—changes in attitude and timing will change the character of the walk.



*ANIMATOR. Ollie Johnston—
The Fox and the Hound.*

Cycle action of adult dog running on 9s.

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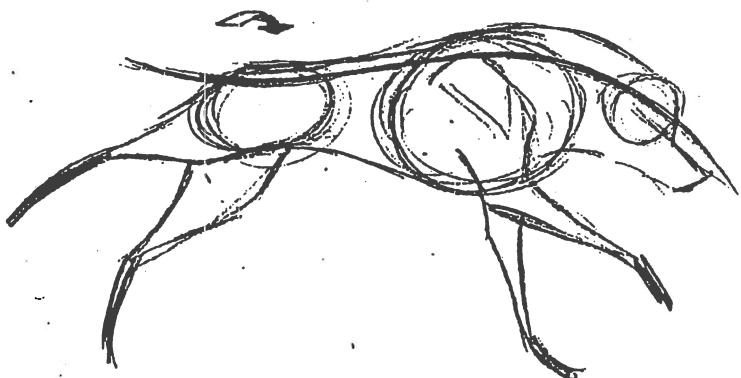
GALLOP (HORSE VIEWS)

SQUASH POSITION

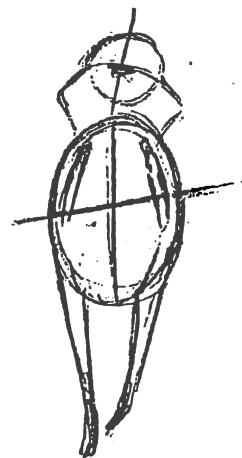


PROFILE

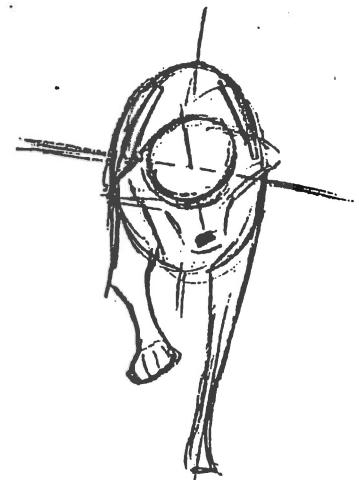
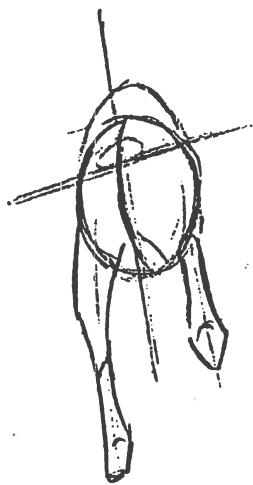
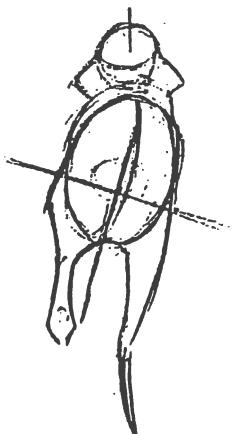
STRETCH POSITION



FRONT
VIEW

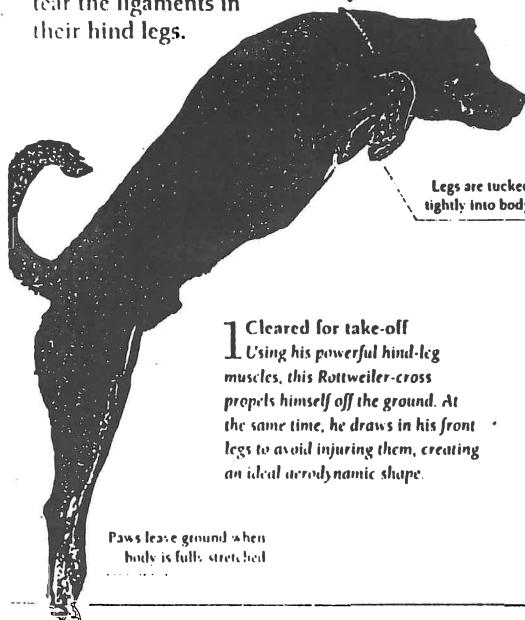


BACK
VIEW

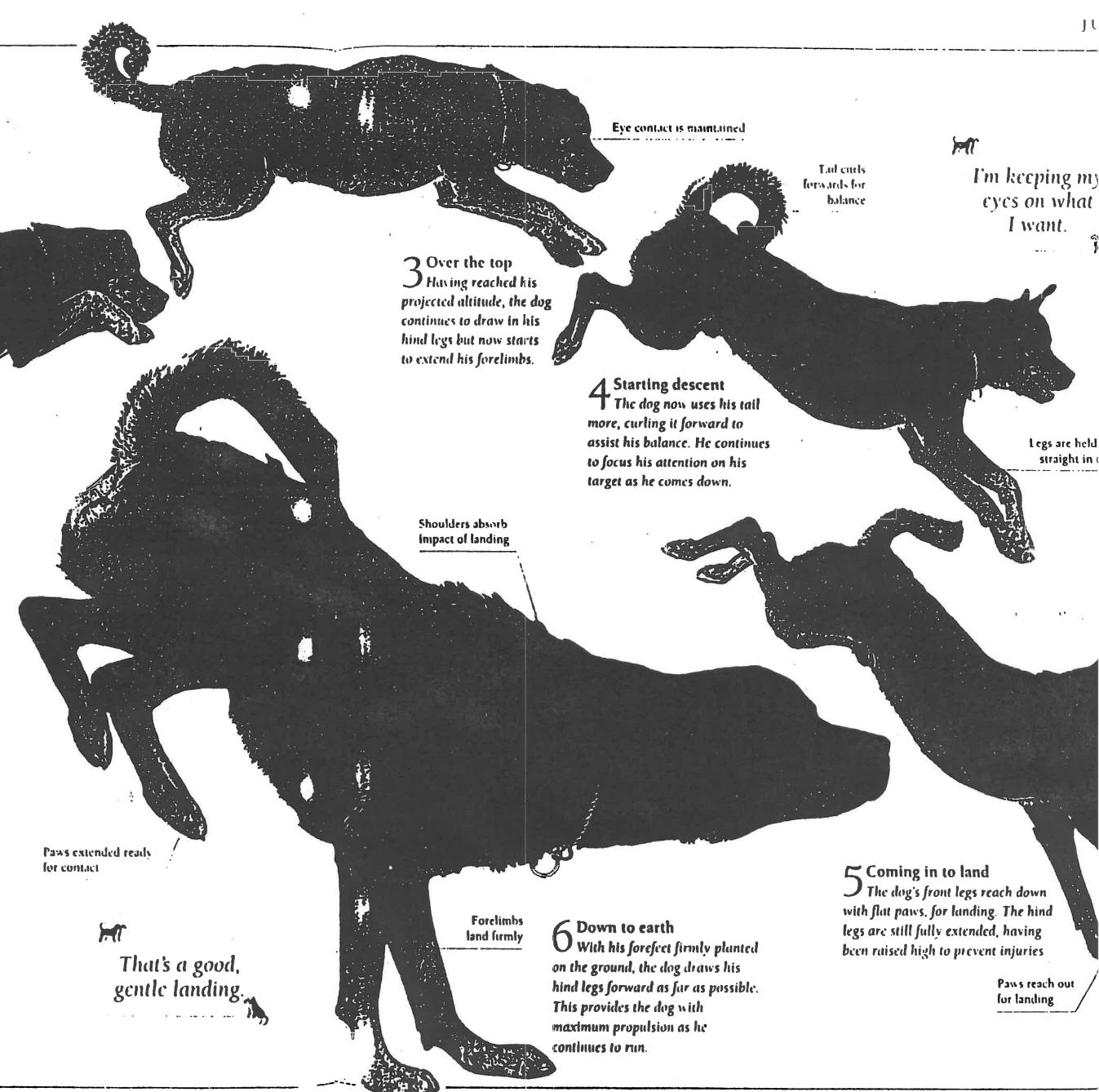
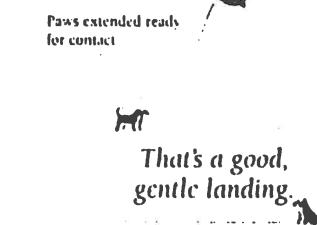
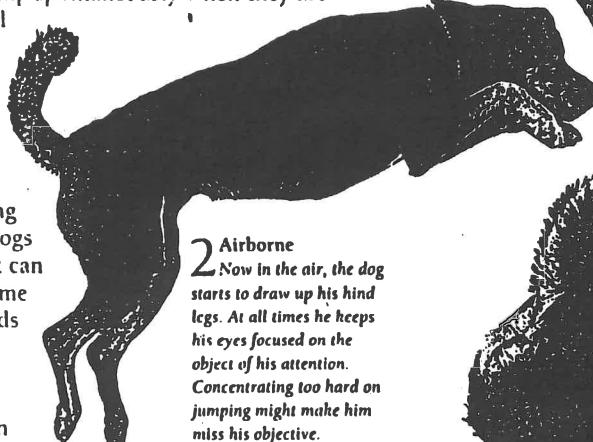


Jumping

MOST DOGS ARE surprisingly good jumpers. All but the heaviest breeds and those with short legs are able to jump several times their own height. Dogs will jump spontaneously when they are suddenly confronted by an obstruction such as a ditch or fence. If they have more time, they eye the obstacle and measure their stride before jumping over it. Almost all dogs want to jump, but it can be dangerous for some of them. Giant breeds can suffer internal injuries if they land too heavily, and overweight dogs can tear the ligaments in their hind legs.



2 Airborne
Now in the air, the dog starts to draw up his hind legs. At all times he keeps his eyes focused on the object of his attention. Concentrating too hard on jumping might make him miss his objective.



I'm keeping my eyes on what I want.

Legs are held straight in