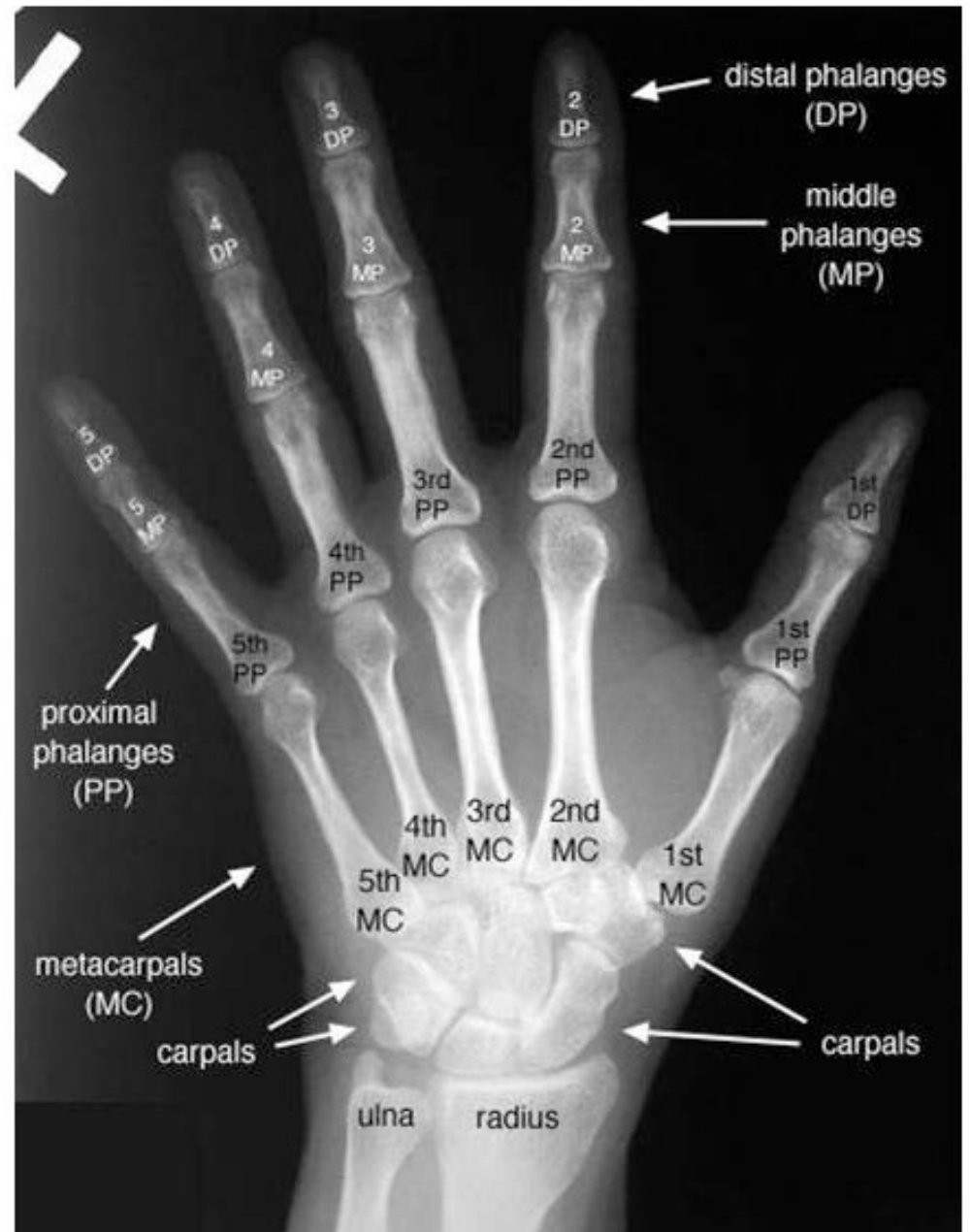
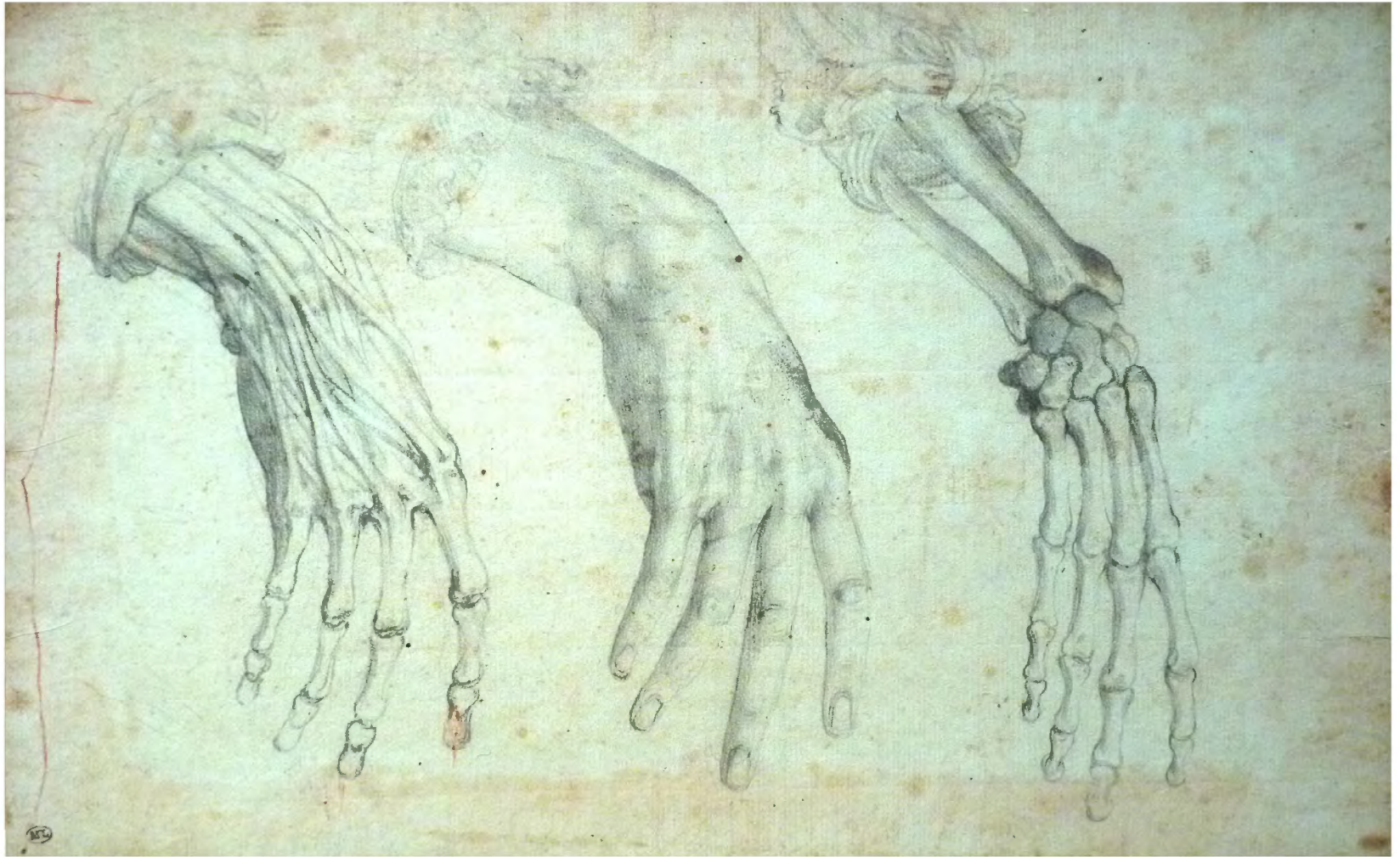


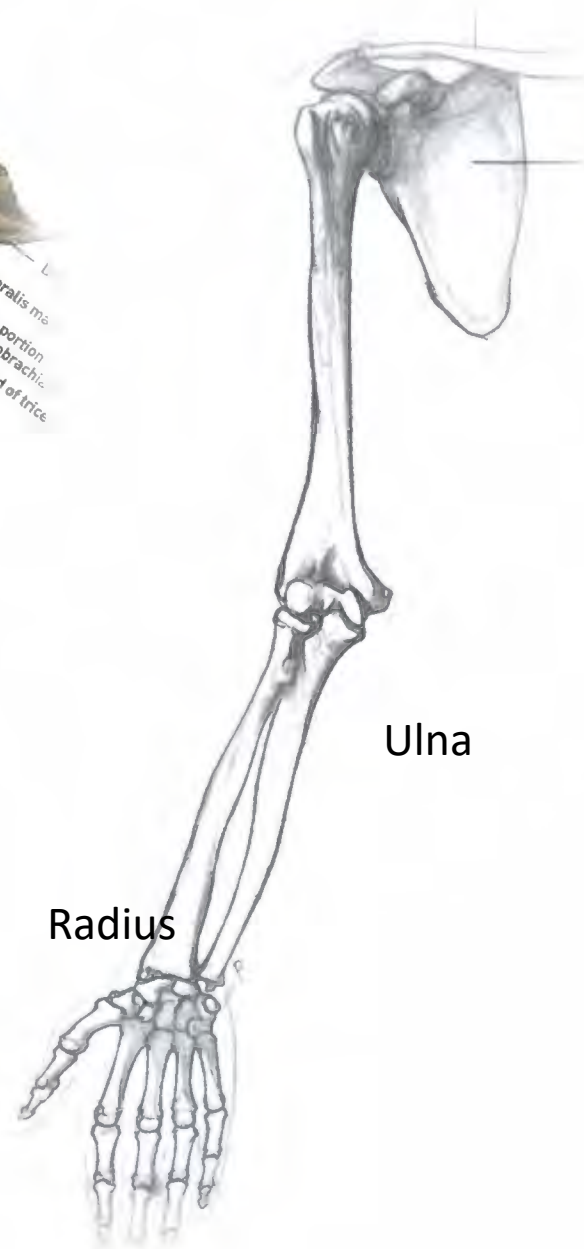
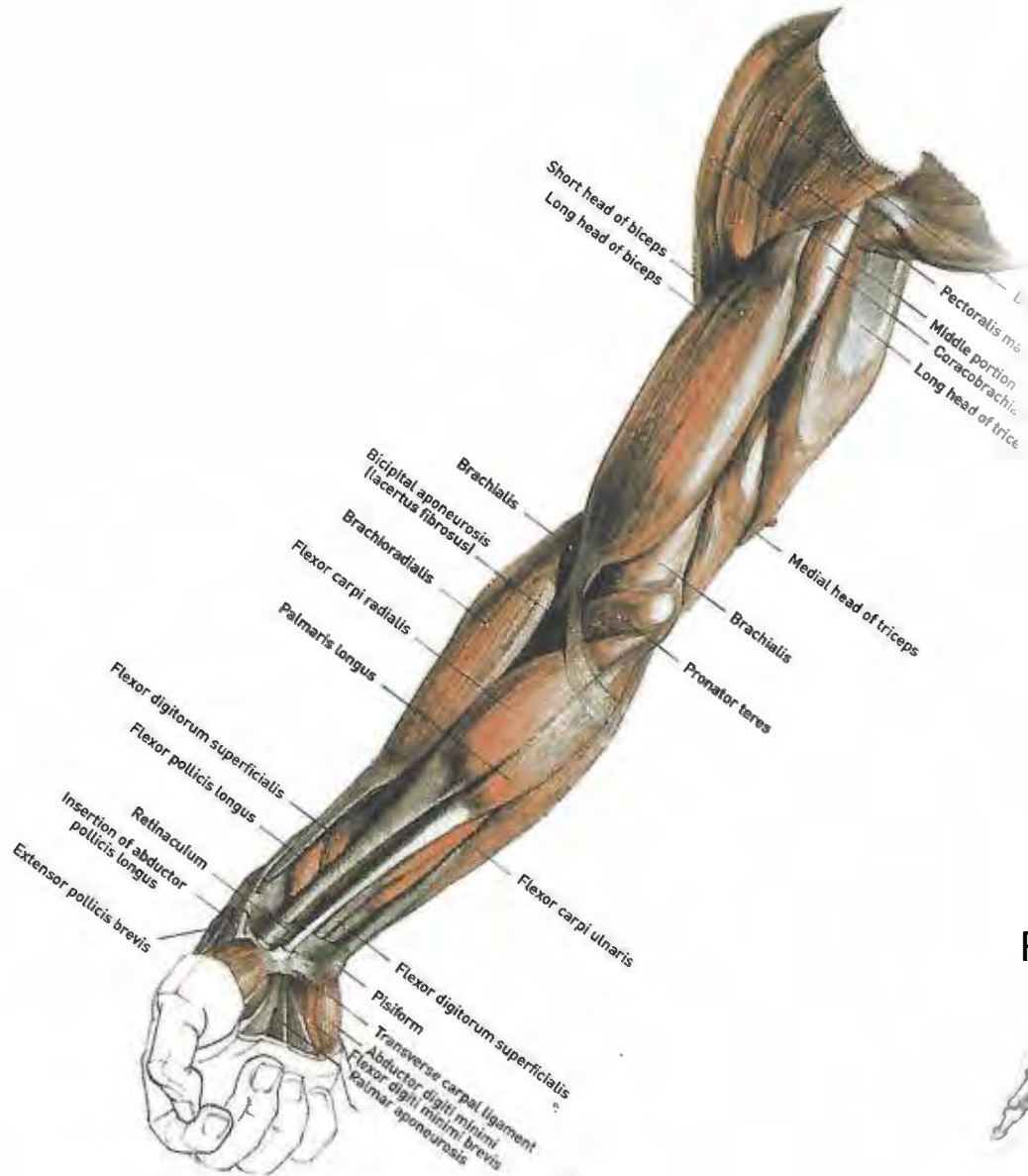
Hands

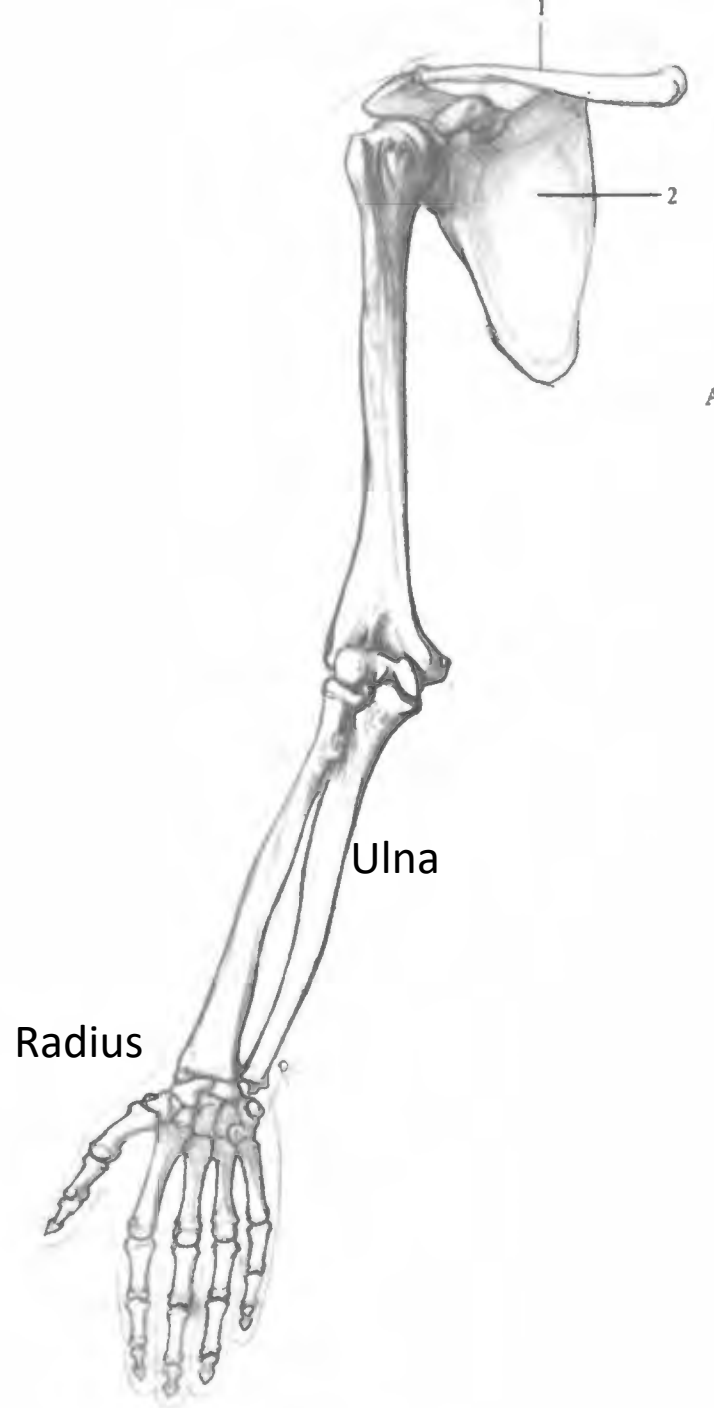


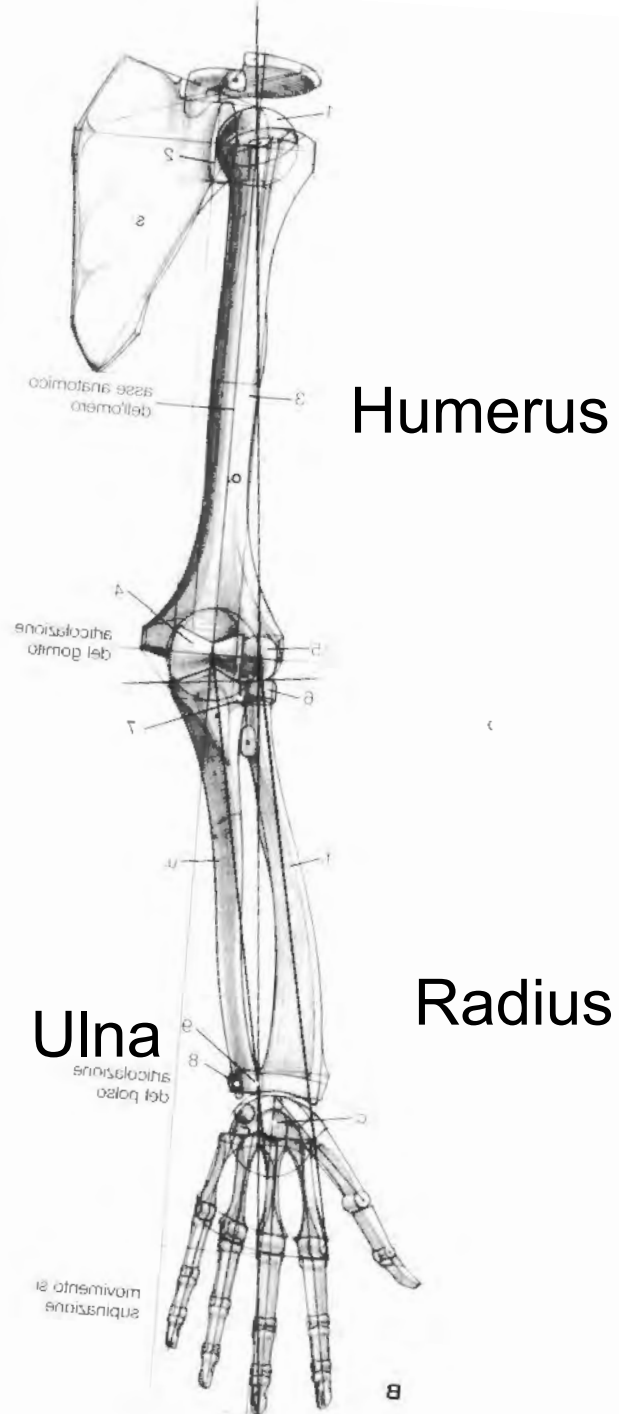




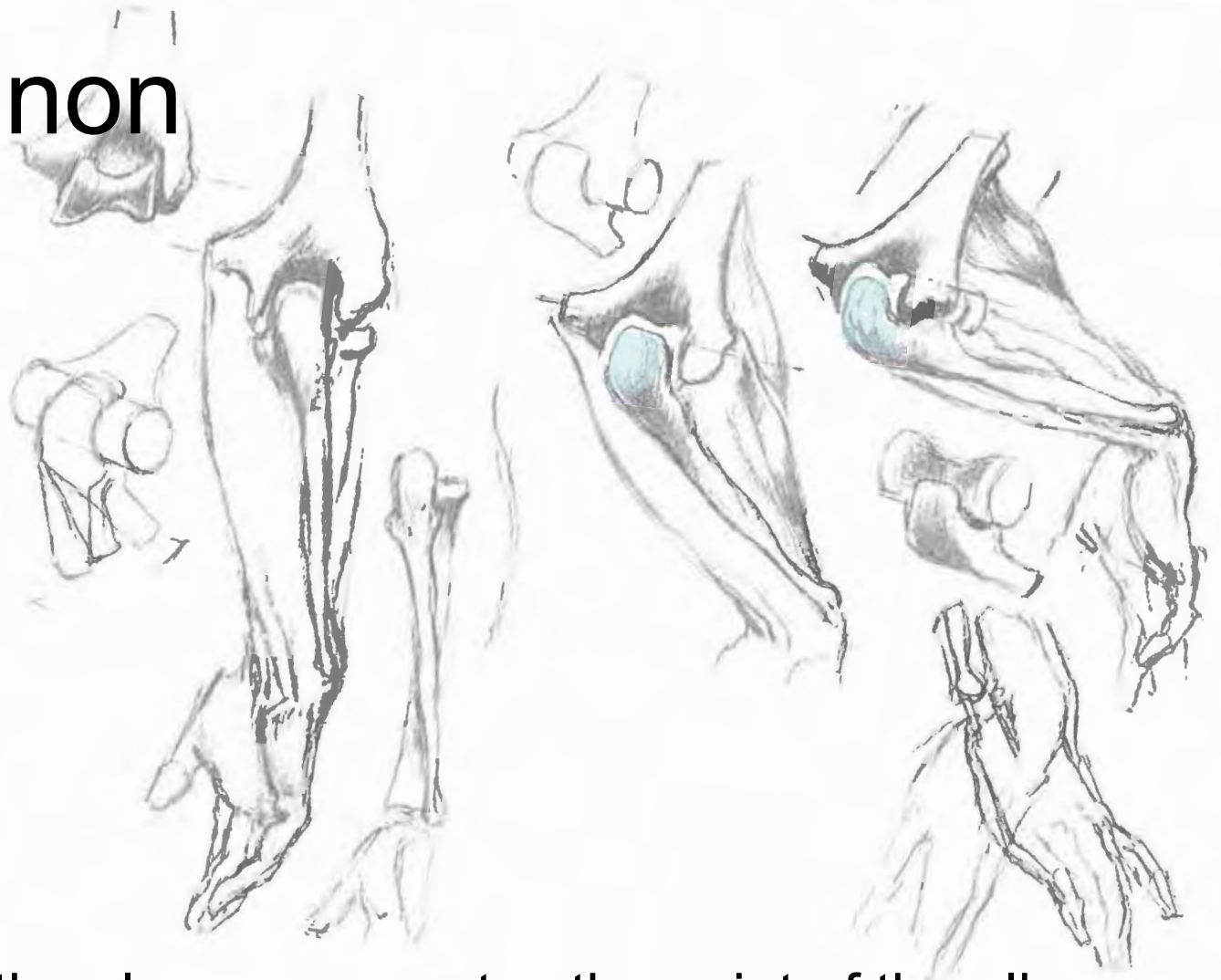
Allori



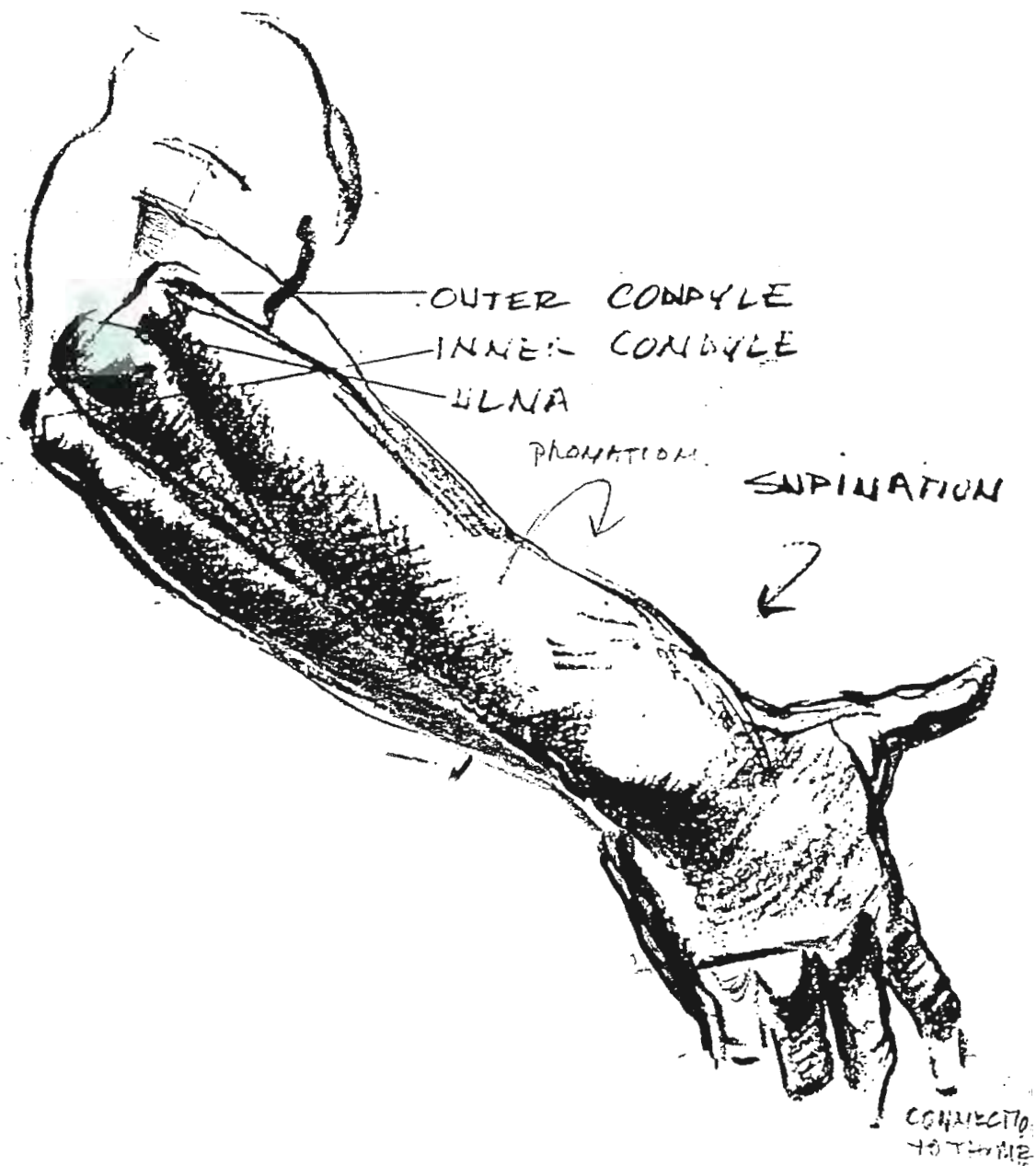




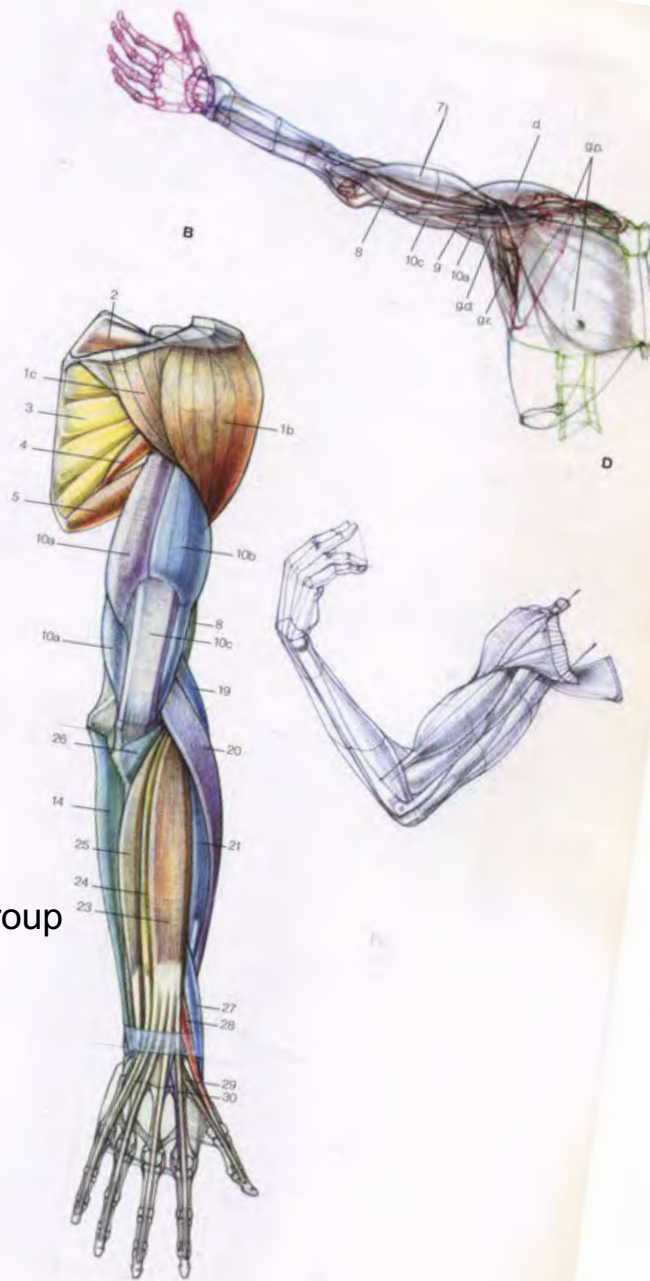
Olecranon



The back of the olecranon creates the point of the elbow.

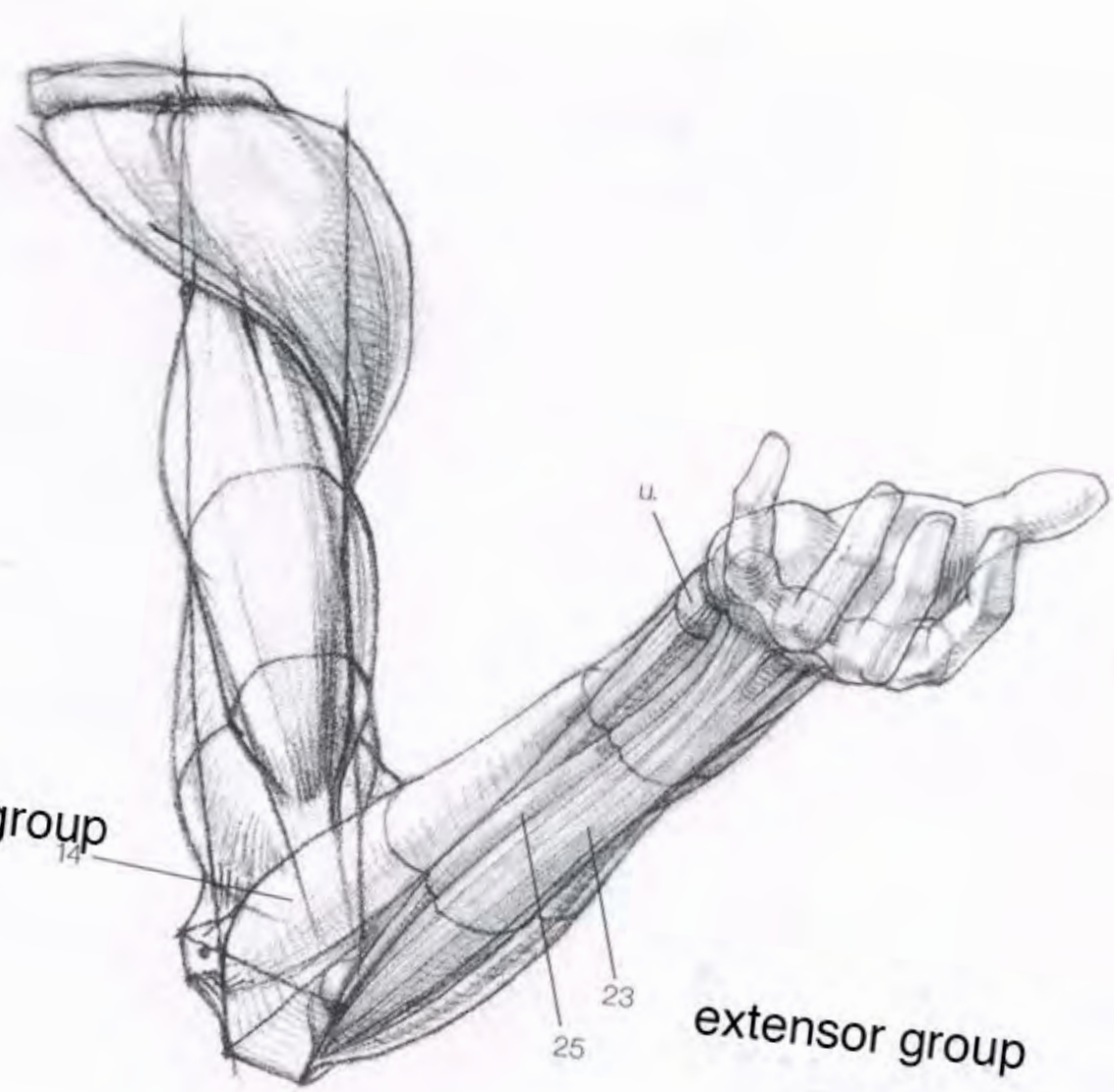


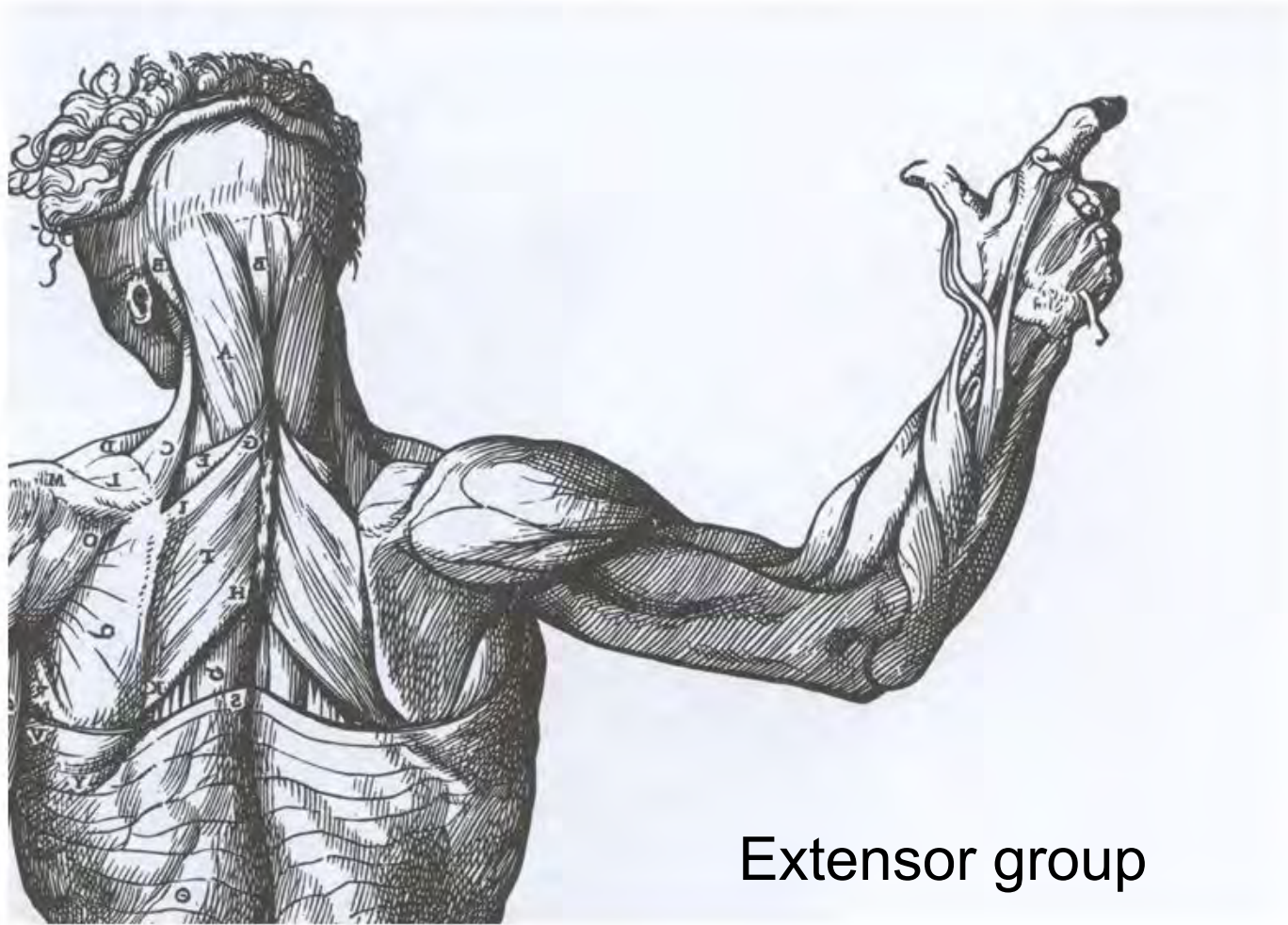
Extensor group
23.24.25



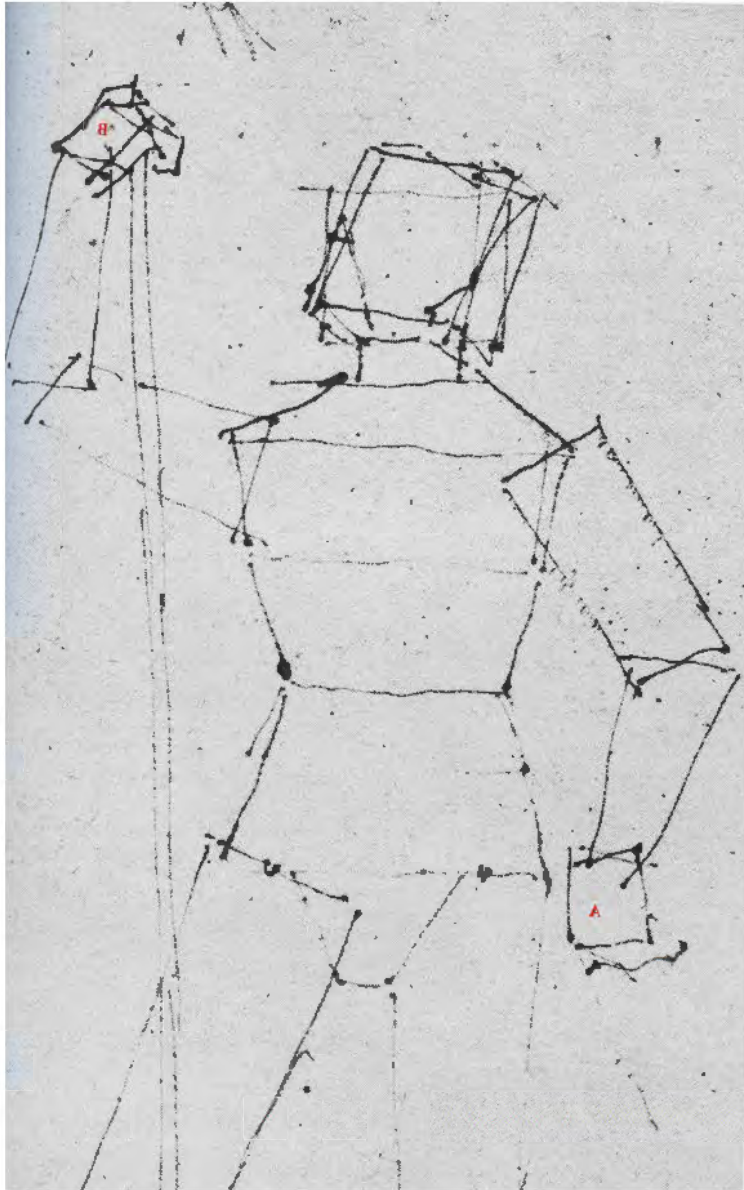
flexor group

extensor group





Extensor group



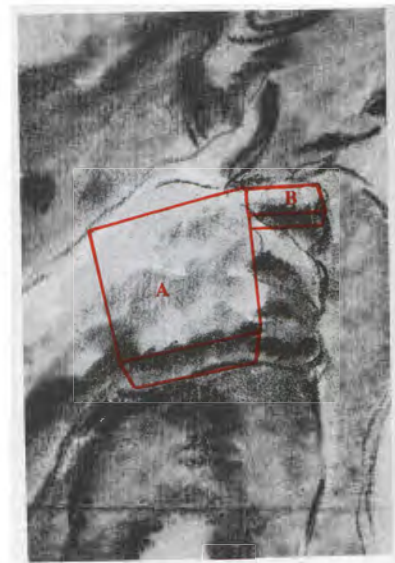
An artist cannot draw a line before she has decided on the conception of the form.

A and B (flat square planes)

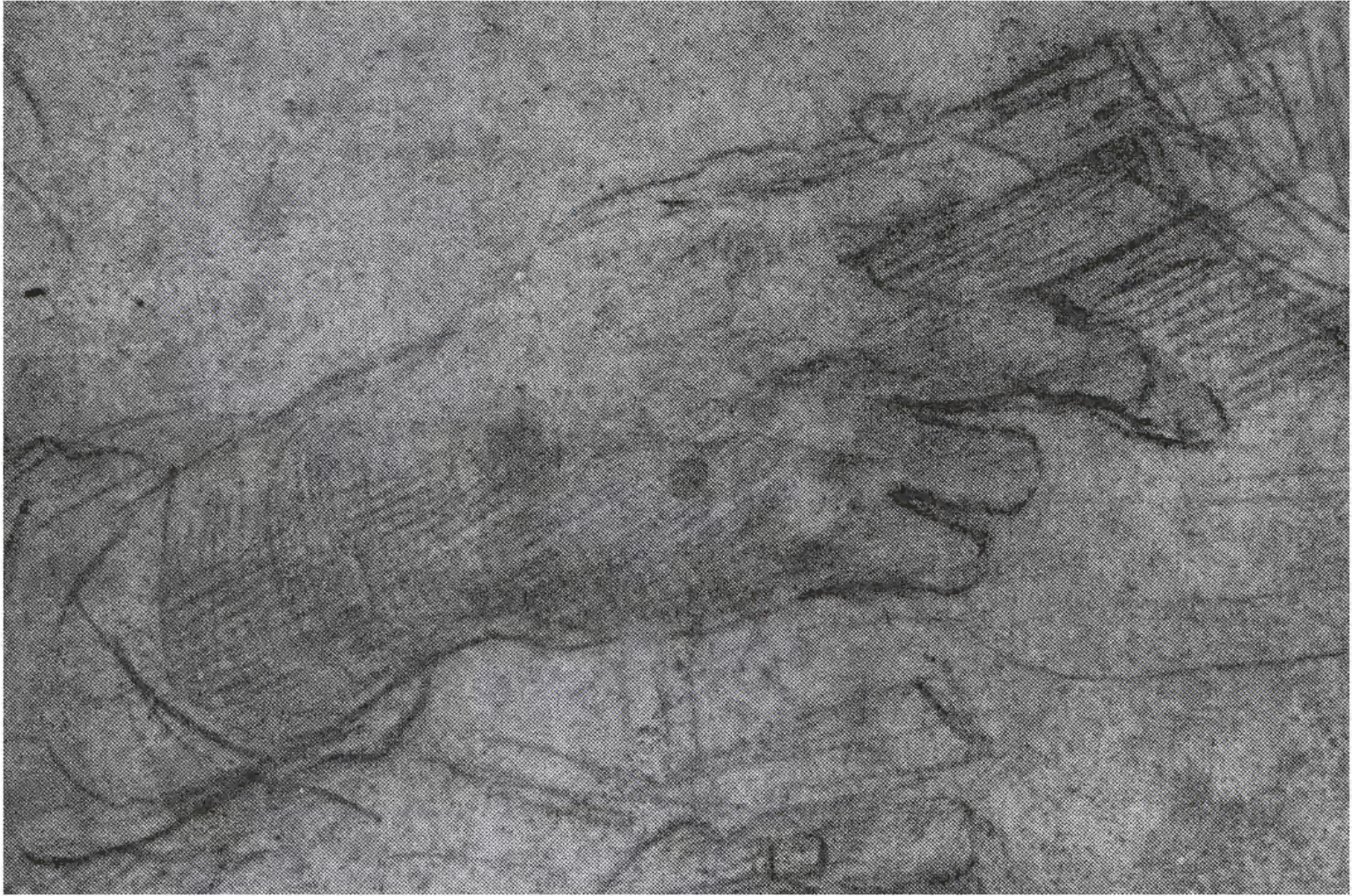
Albrecht Durer (1471 - 1528)



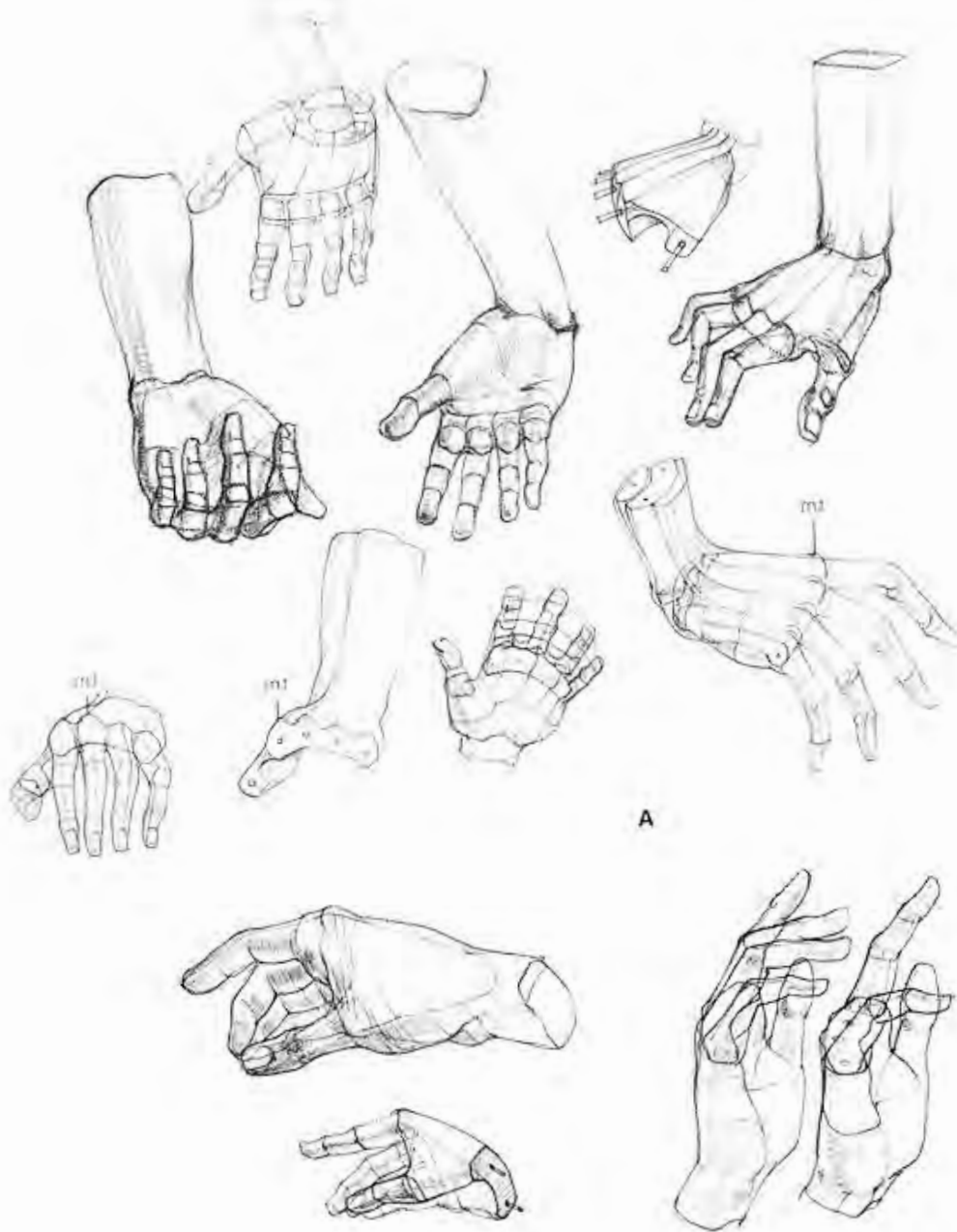
Tiepolo may well have rejected the actual values of light and shade he saw on the hand



Giovanni Battista Tiepolo



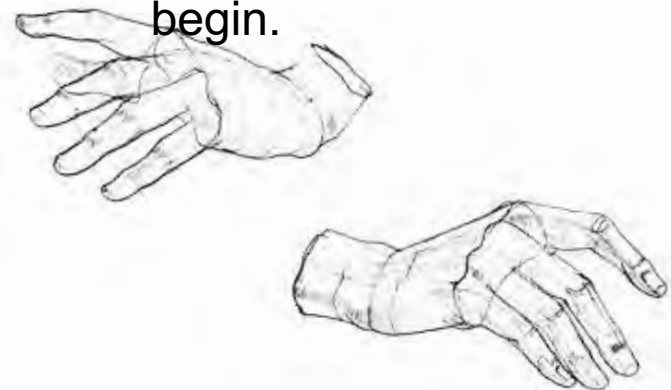
Caravaggio

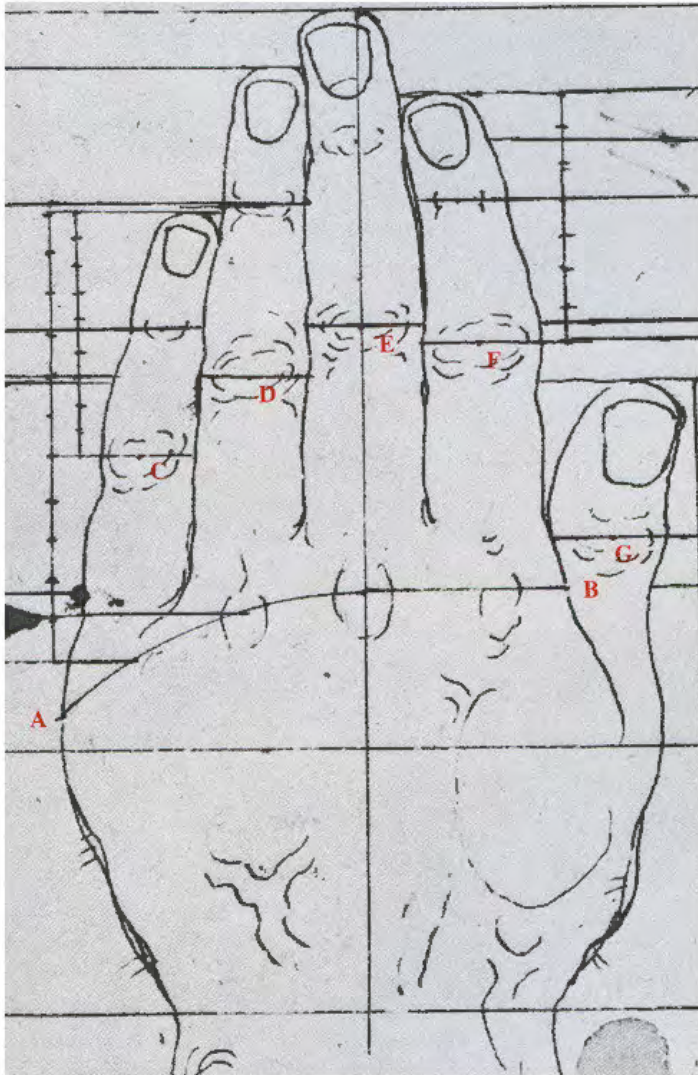


1. Hand is a series of planes

1. Think of wrist as a rectangular box, not a circular form

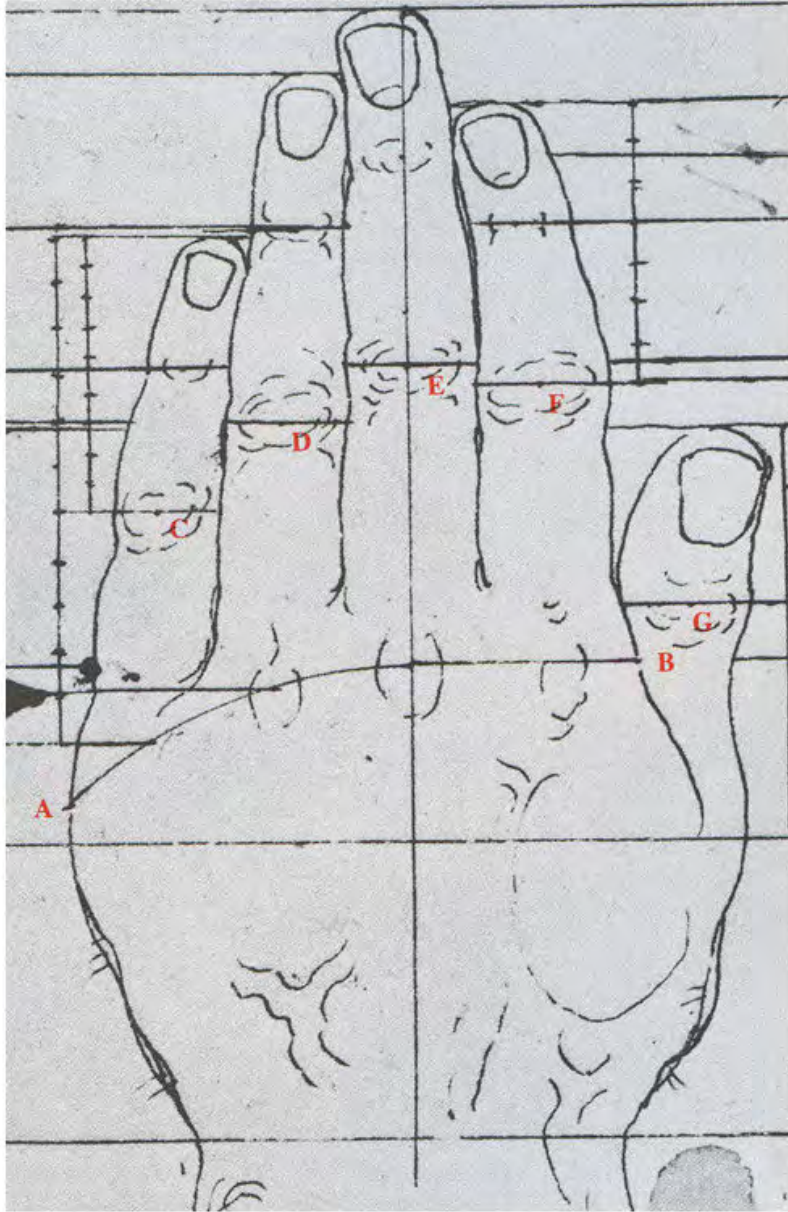
1. There is space between where the knuckles are located and where the fingers begin.





The curve a to b passes through the knuckles of the back of the hand.

C, D, E, F display the arc of the knuckles.



Employ comparative measure to understand the relationships of fingers to palm



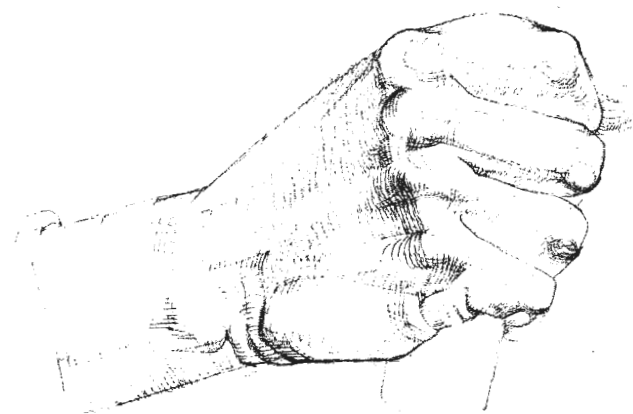
a. styloid of the radius

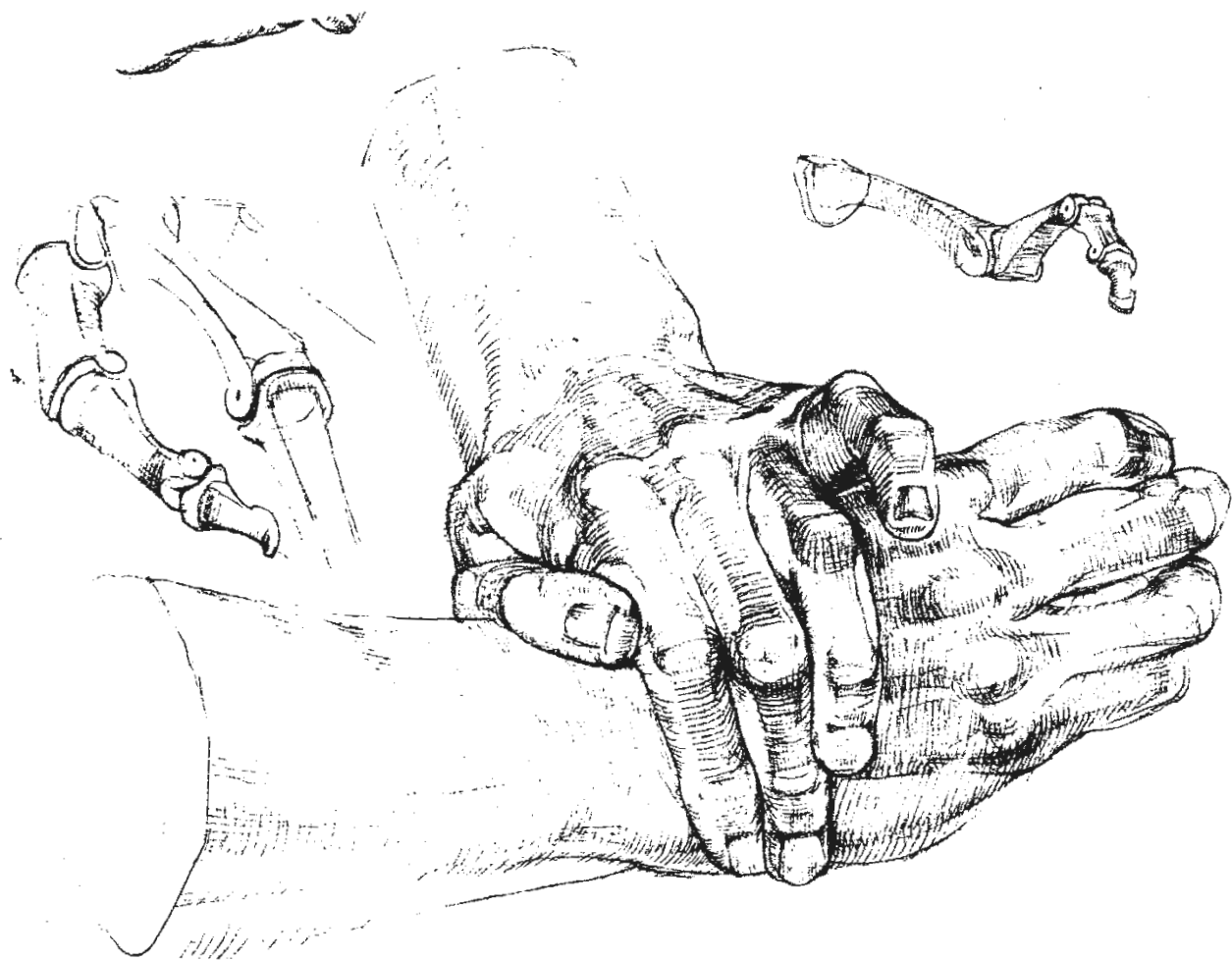
b. extensor tendons

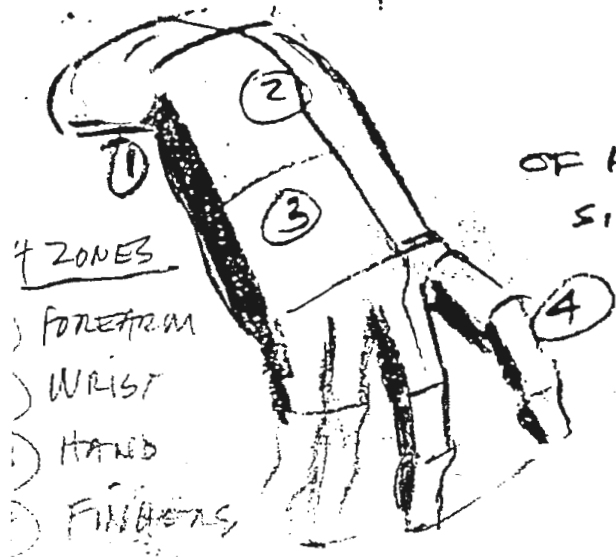
c. thenar mass of the thumb

j. ulna









4 ZONES


1 FOREARM

2 WRIST

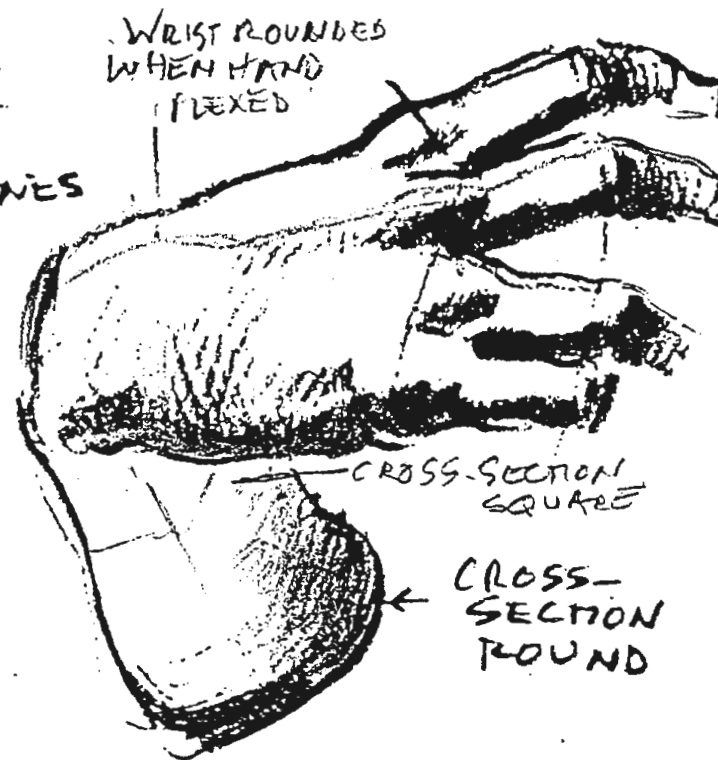
3 HAND

4 FINGERS

EXTENSORS &
FLEXORS OF
HAND; PLANES
OF HAND



A small 3D diagram of a hand showing two planes. The 'TOP' plane is indicated by a line pointing to the dorsal surface, and the 'FRONT' plane is indicated by a line pointing to the palmar surface.



ULNA ← RADIUS →



TOP OF HAND BONEY

CROSS SECTION AT WRIST

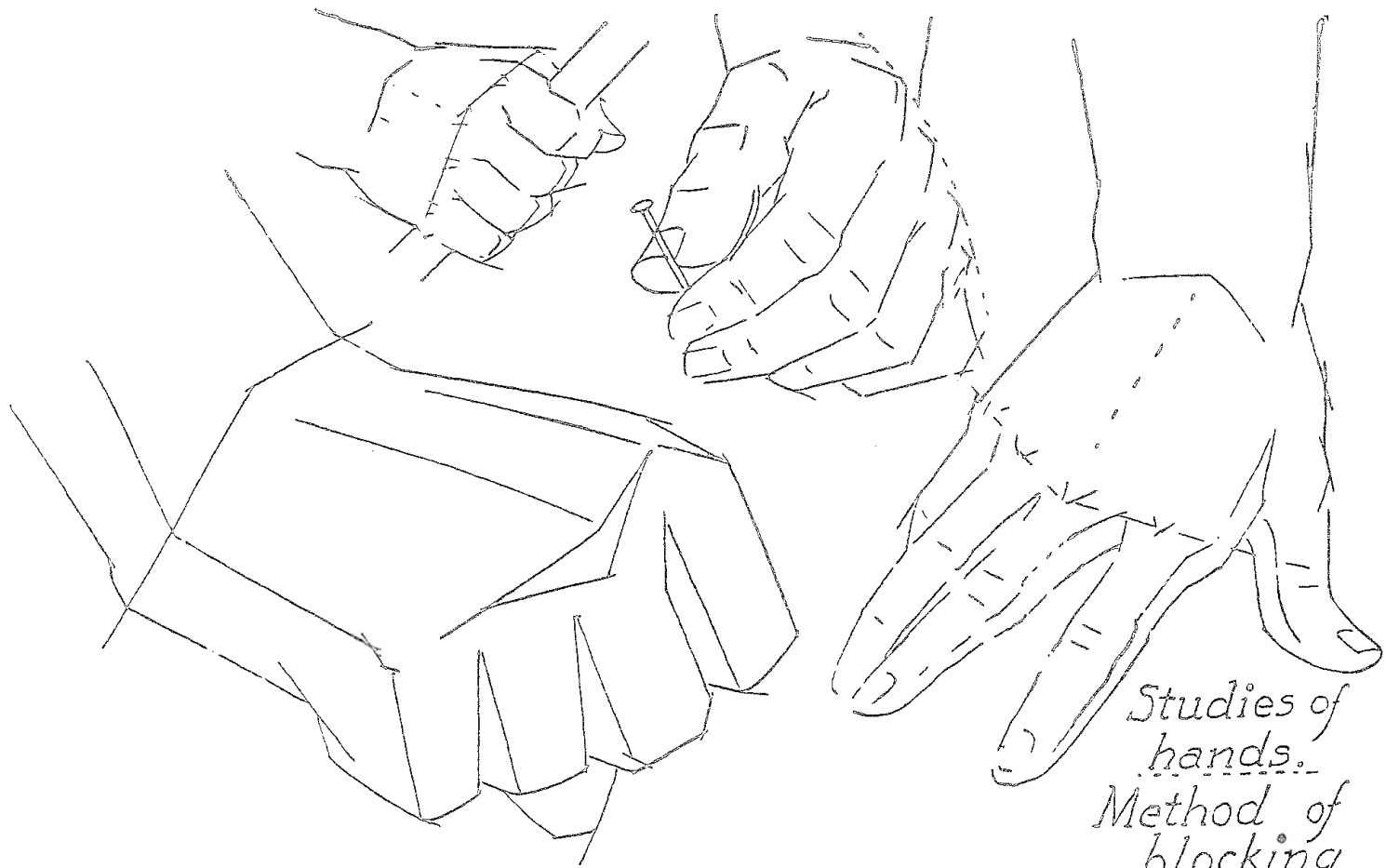


HINGE JOINT

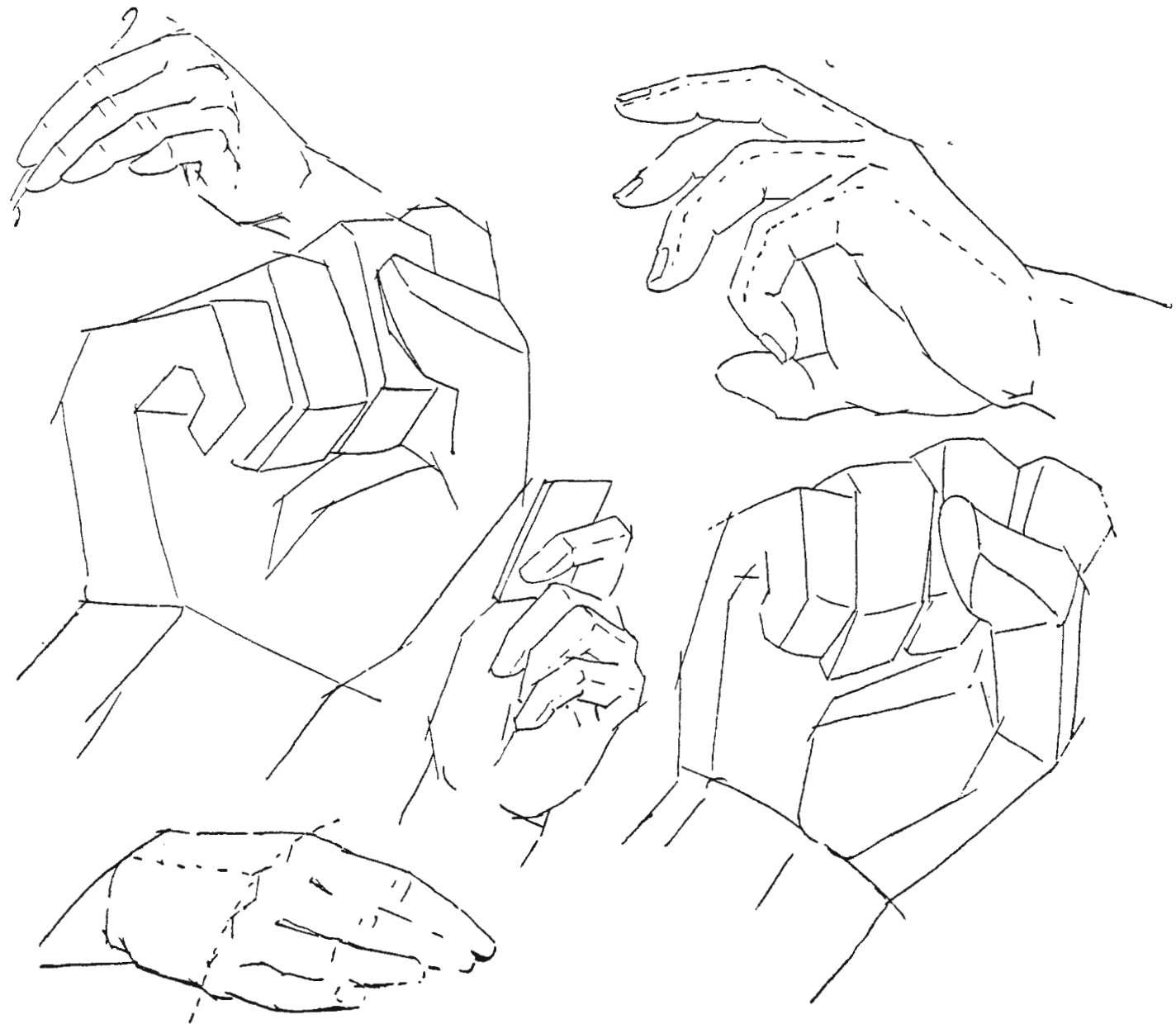


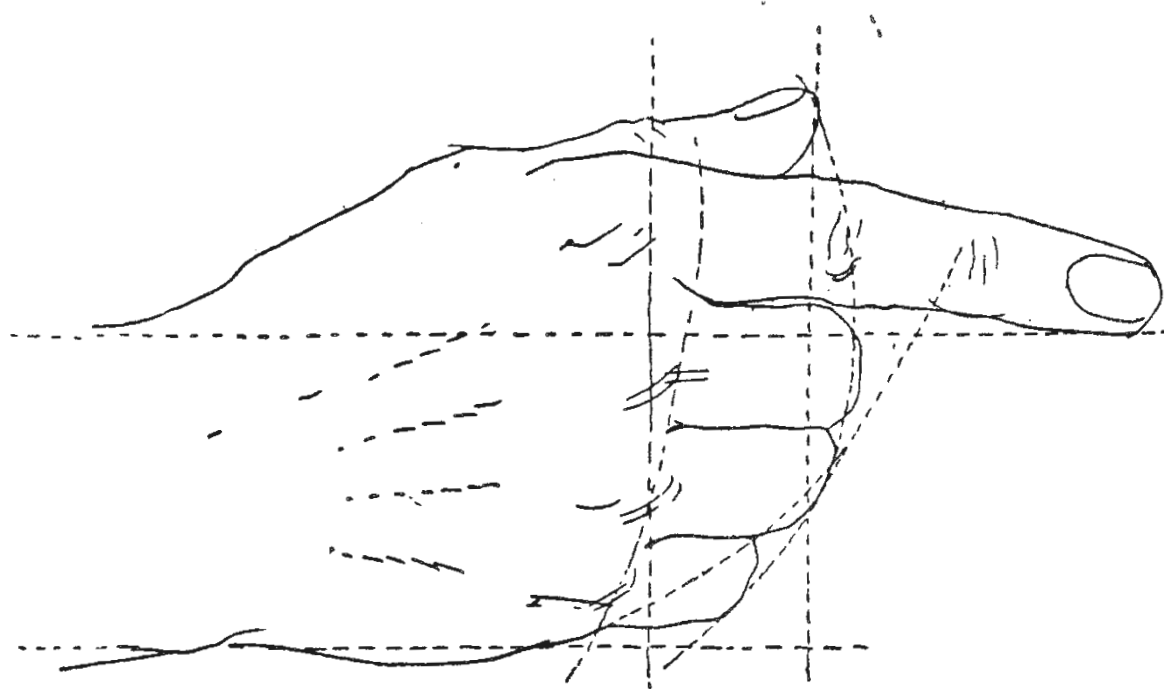
CONTOUR USEFUL TO INDICATE PLANE CHANGES

Heiler



*Studies of
hands.
Method of
blocking*





*Studies of hands with use of imaginary lines
for proportion*

