

Abb. 1  
Abb. 2  
Abb. 3  
"Z. Anat. Entwickl. Gesch. 114, 525-538 (1932).

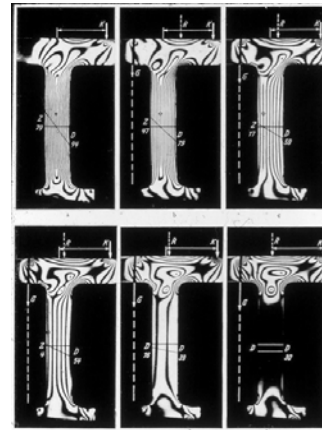
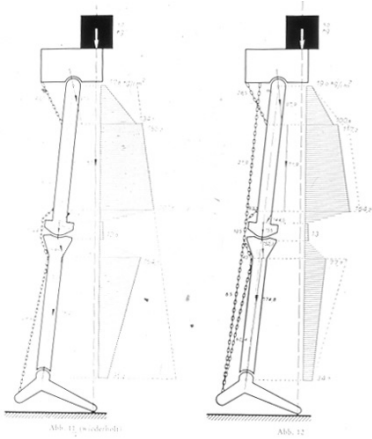
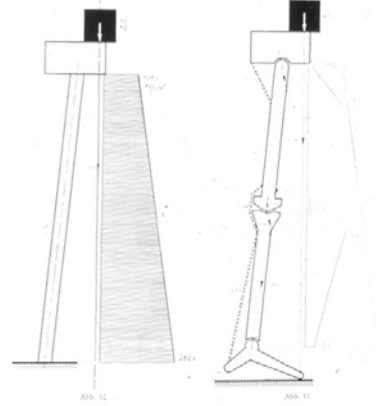


Abb. 11 a-f. Die hemisphärisch-biomed. Wirkung einer Zugstange, veranschaulicht in einer spannungsoptischen Versuchsaufnahme.

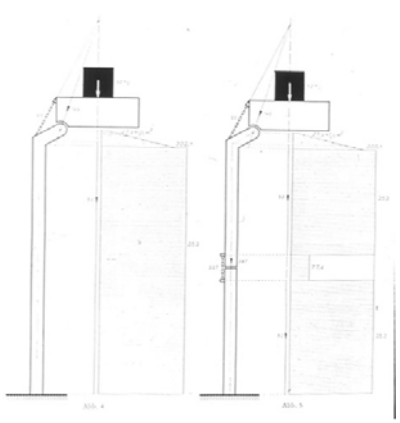
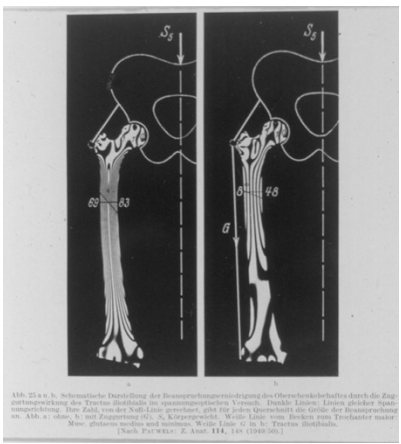
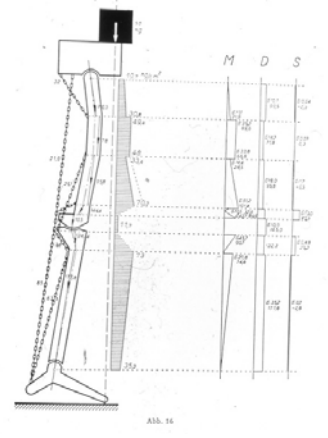
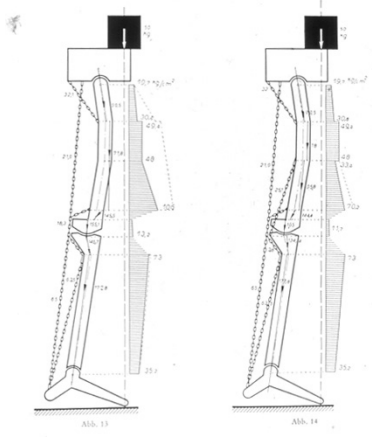
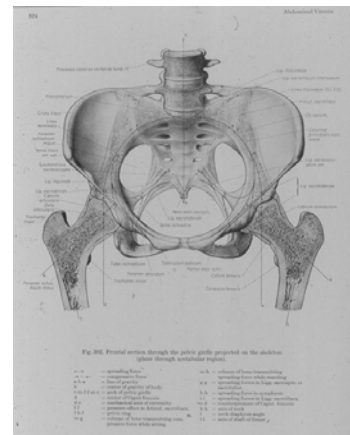
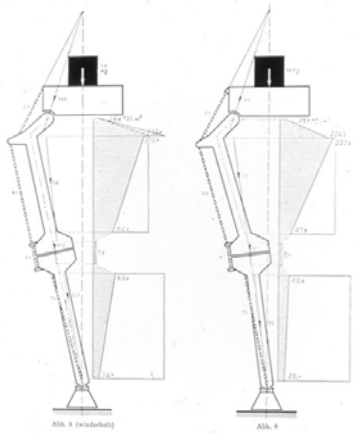
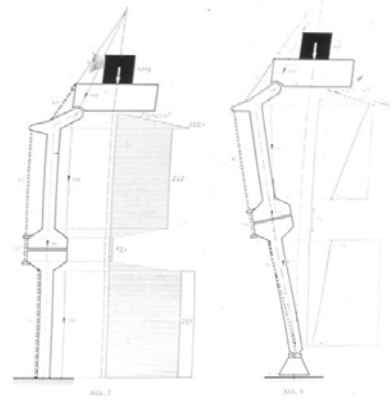
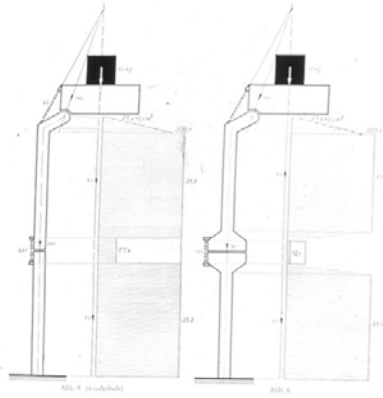
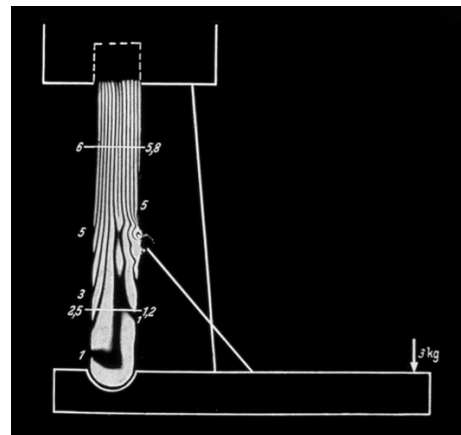
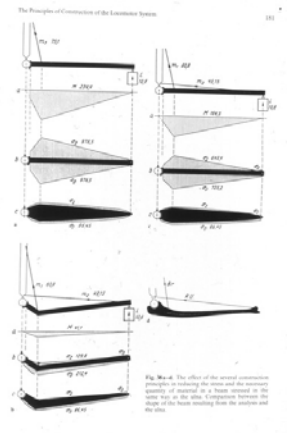
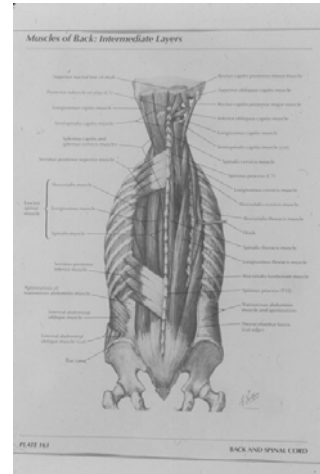
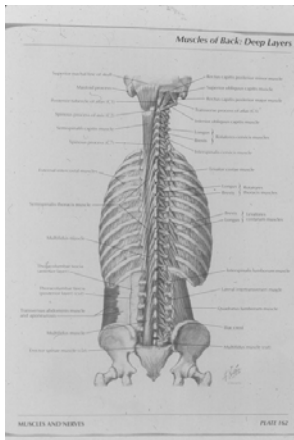
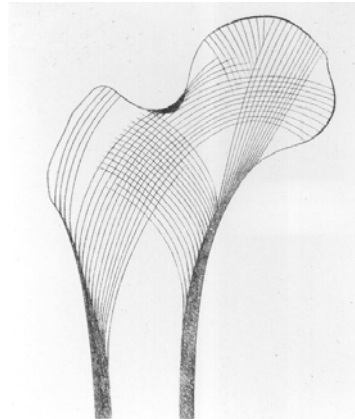
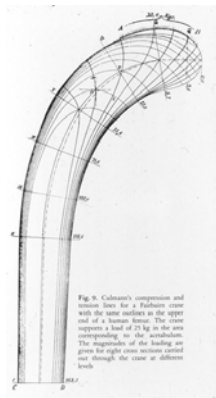
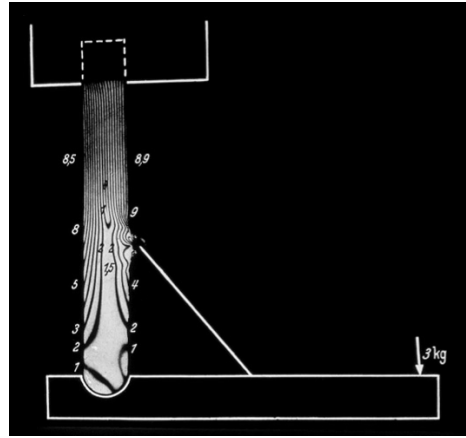
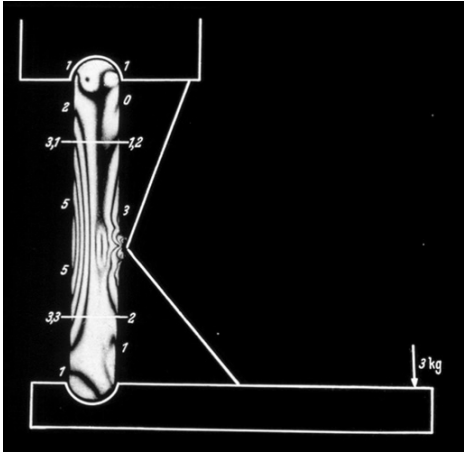
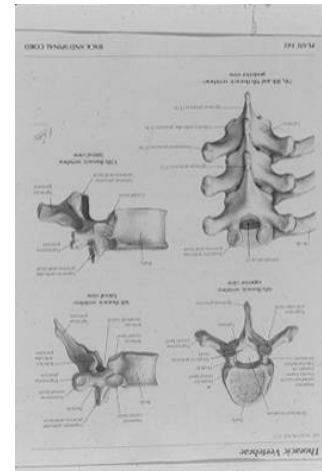
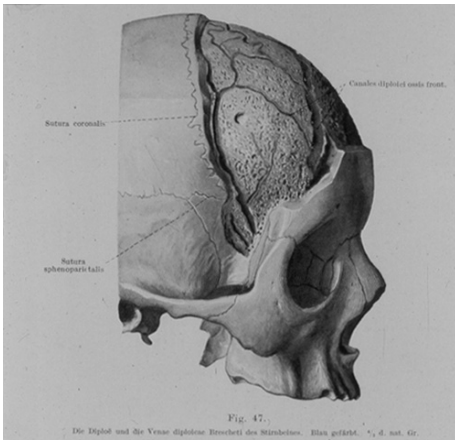
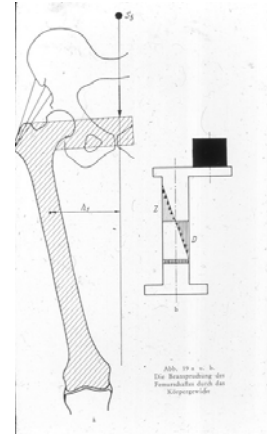
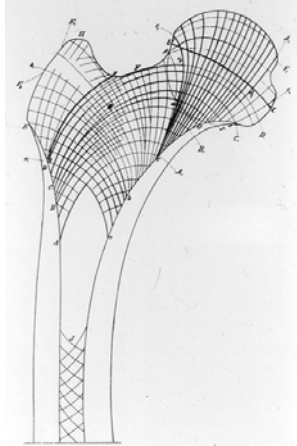


Abb. 22 a u. b. Schematische Darstellung der Beanspruchungsverhältnisse des Oberwölkchenapparates durch die Zug-  
 wirkung des Trachea-Druckes im spannungsfreien Zustand. Dicke Linien: Linien gleicher Span-  
 nungsverteilung, ihre Zahl, von der Null-Linie gerechnet, gibt im jedem Querschnitt die Größe der Beanspruchung  
 an. Abb. a) oben, b) mit Zugwirkung (G). N. Körpergewicht, W. Linie vom Rücken zum Tracheastern  
 Mast. gl. gleiches rechts und links. Weiße Linie C. in b) Trachea-Druck.









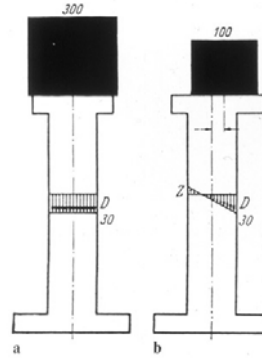
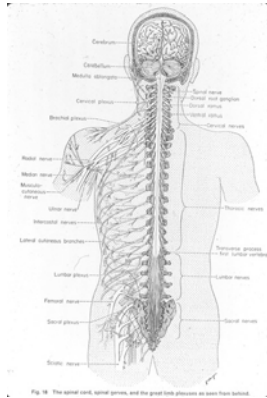


Fig. 2 a, b. Equal magnitude of the stressing despite an unequal stress distribution.

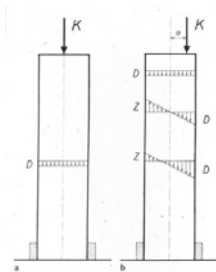


Fig. 1a, b. a The column is stressed in compression by the force  $K$  the line of action of which coincides with the axis of the column. The arrows indicate the direction and the magnitude of the compressive stresses  $D$  evenly distributed over the cross section. b The column is stressed eccentrically in compression by the force  $K$  the line of action of which is at a distance  $d$  from the axis of the column. The compressive and bending stresses evoked in the cross section by the eccentric compressive stressing are separately represented in the upper part of the column. Their combination is shown in the lower diagram.  $D$  = compressive stresses;  $Z$  = tensile stresses.

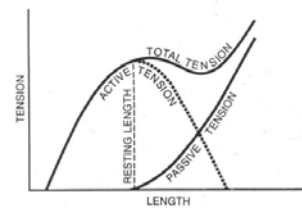


FIG. 5-9

The active and passive tension exerted by a whole muscle contracting isometrically and tetanically is plotted against the muscle's length. The active tension is produced by the contractile muscle components and the passive tension by the series and parallel elastic components, which develop stress when the muscle is stretched beyond its resting length. The greater the amount of stretching, the larger is the contribution of the elastic component to the total tension. The shape of the active curve is generally the same in different muscles, but the passive curve, and hence the total curve, varies depending on how much connective tissue (elastic component) the muscle contains. (Adapted from Crawford and James, 1980.)

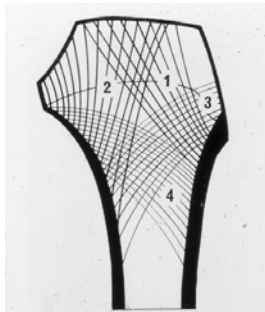


Figure 8. Schematic illustration of the trabecular arrangement of the tibia at the tibial tuberosity. 1, Trabeculae from the tibial tuberosity to the posterior articular surface. 2, Trabeculae from the posterior cortex to the posterior articular surface and eminentia. 3, Trabeculae from the tibial tuberosity inferior to the posterior cortex. 4, Trabeculae from the anterior cortex superior to the posterior margin of the metaphysis.

