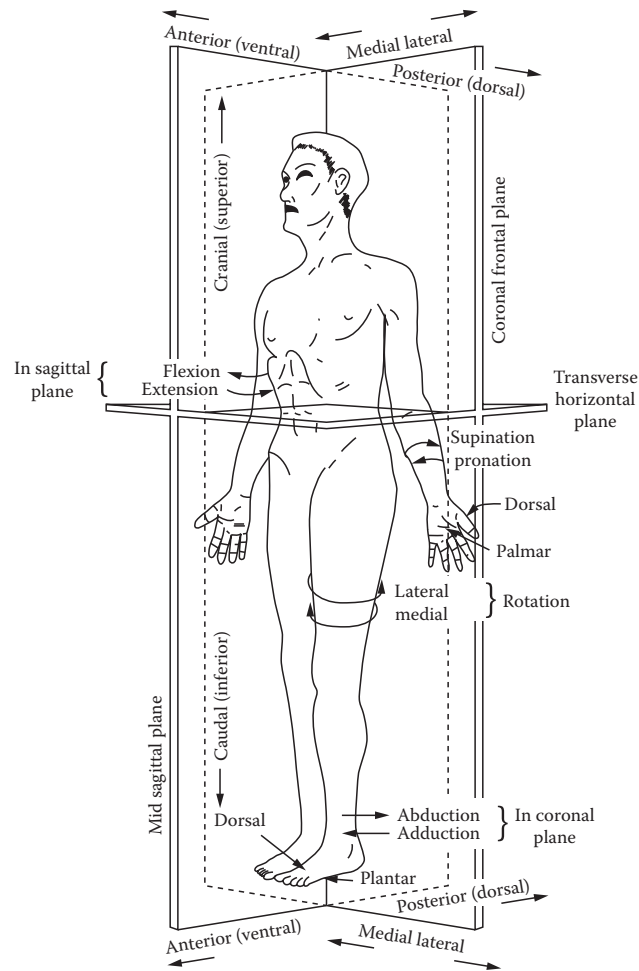


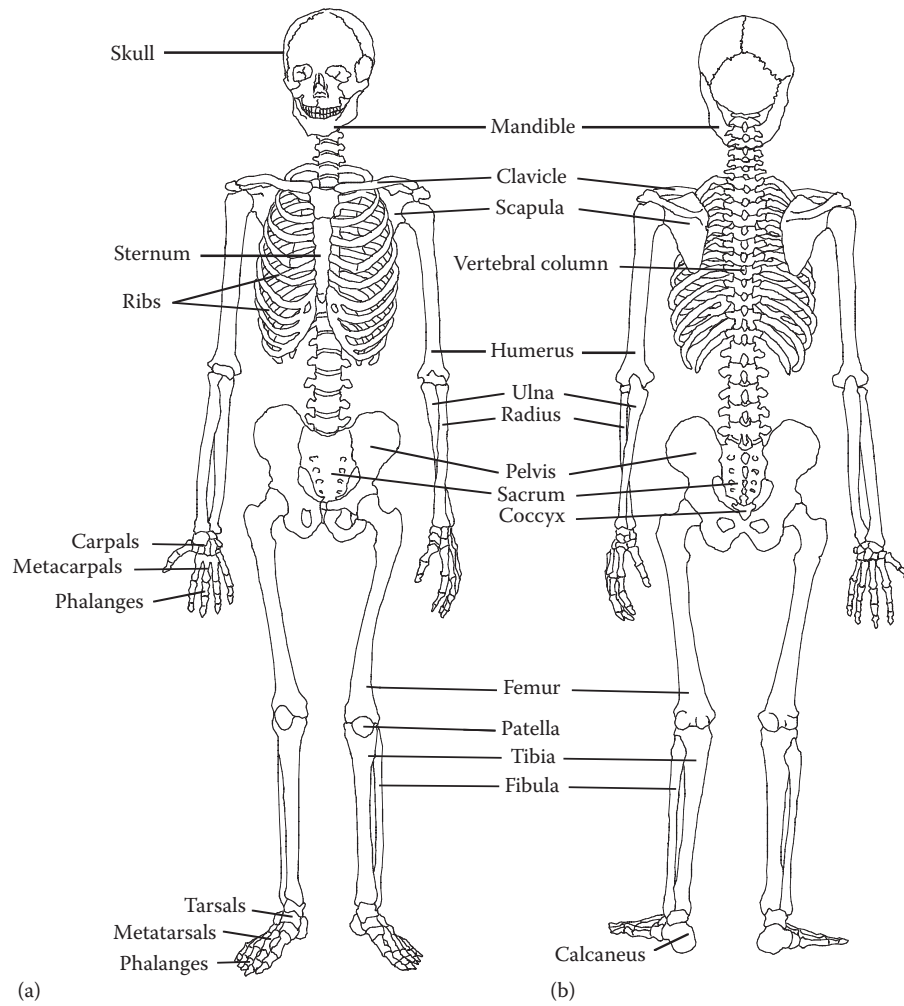
**FIGURE 2.1**

Standard anatomical posture with major movements shown. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



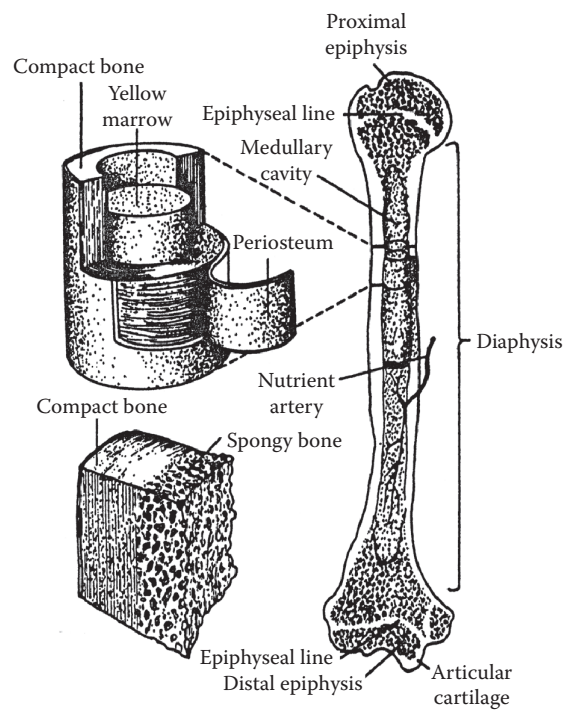
**FIGURE 2.2**

Major bones of the human skeleton. (a) Anterior and (b) posterior.



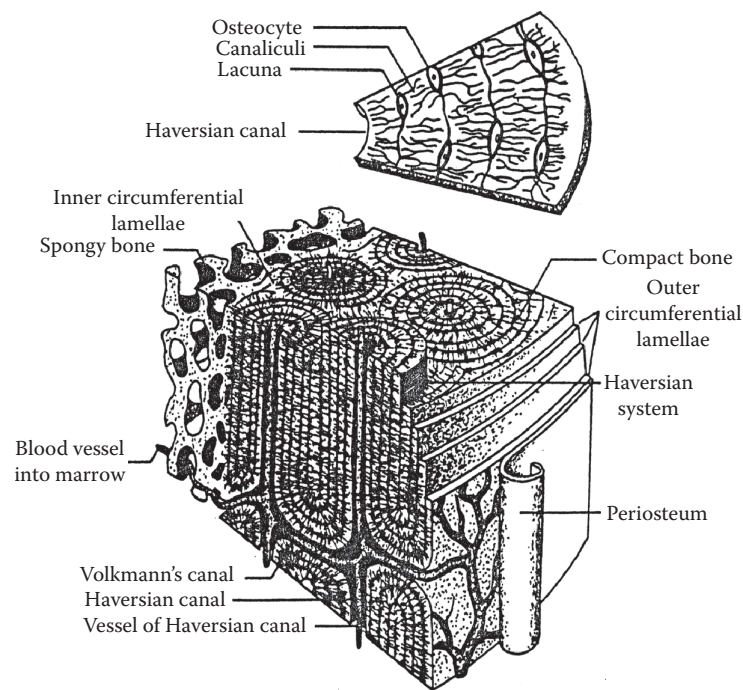
**FIGURE 2.3**

Diagram of a long bone, shown in longitudinal cross. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



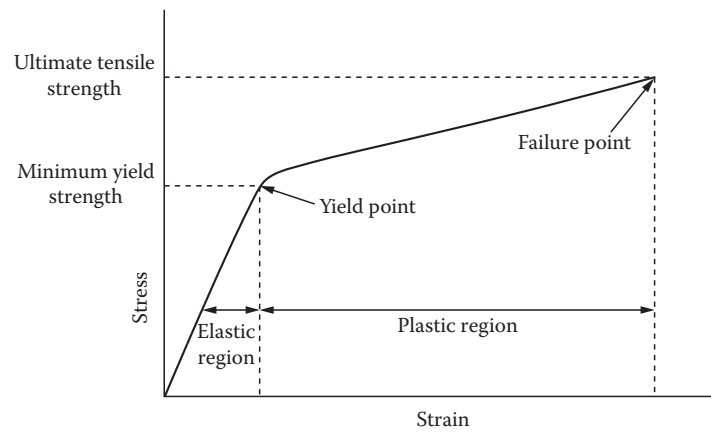
**FIGURE 2.4**

Diagram of the Haversian system within compact bone. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



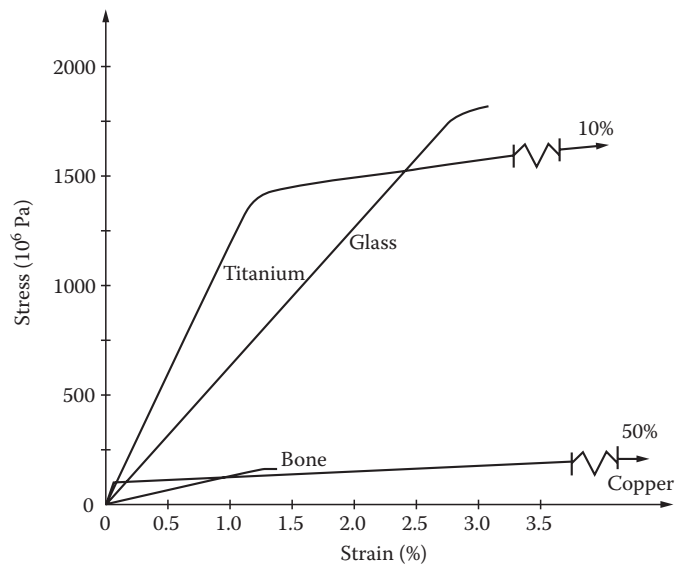
**FIGURE 2.5**

A typical stress–strain curve for a material in tension.



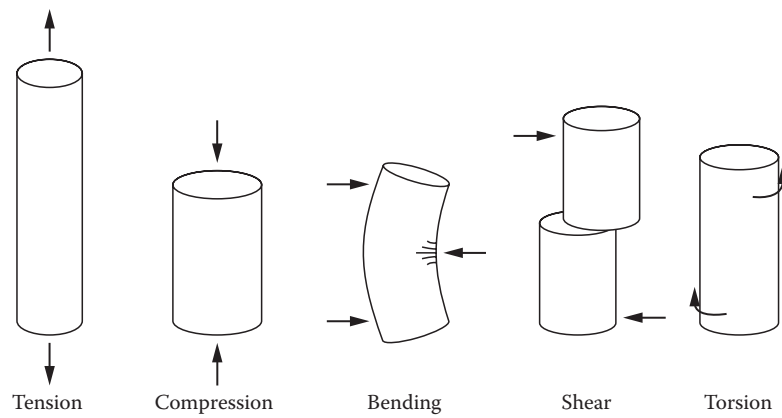
**FIGURE 2.6**

Stress-strain curves for bone and other materials in tension. Bone—compact bone from human femur. (Modified from Reilly, D.T. and Burstein, A.H., *J. Biomech.*, 8, 393, 1975.) Copper—99.9% pure copper. (Modified from Weast, R.C., *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, The Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, OH, 1969.) Glass—6 mm strand,  $\text{SiO}_2$  with 20%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ . (Modified from Weast, R.C., *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, The Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, OH, 1969.) Titanium—6Al-4V alloy. (Modified from Weast, R.C., *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, The Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, OH, 1969.)



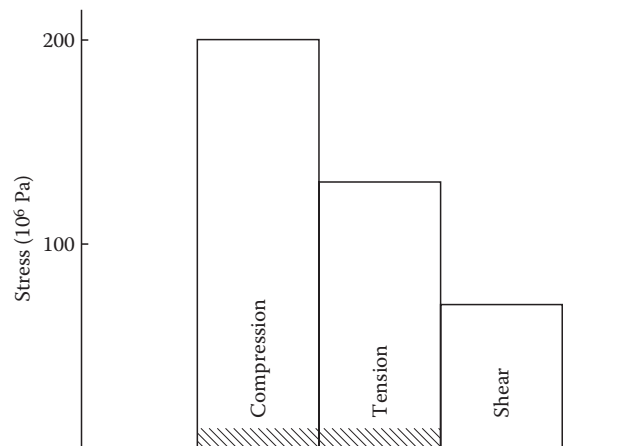
**FIGURE 2.7**

Schematic representation of various loading modes.



**FIGURE 2.8**

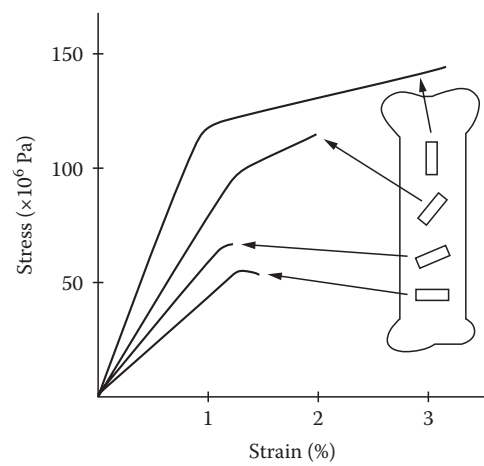
Ultimate strength at failure for human cortical bone specimens test in compression, tension, and shear. Shaded area indicates stresses experienced during running (Carter, D.R., *J. Biomech.*, 11, 199, 1978). (Adapted from Frankel, V.H. and Nordin, M., *Basic Biomechanics of the Skeletal System*, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, PA, 1980.)





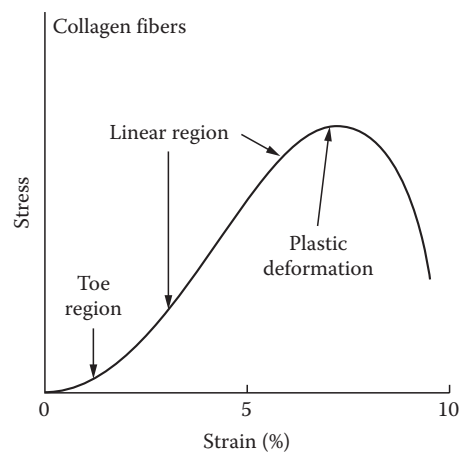
**FIGURE 2.9**

Stress–strain curves for cortical bone tested in tension in four different orientations. (Adapted from Reilly, D.T. and Burstein, A.H., *J. Biomech*, 8, 393, 1975.)



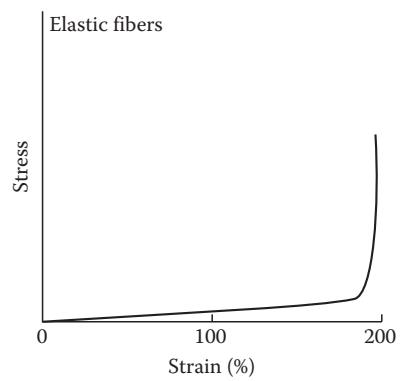
**FIGURE 2.10**

Stress–strain curve for collagen fibers in tension. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



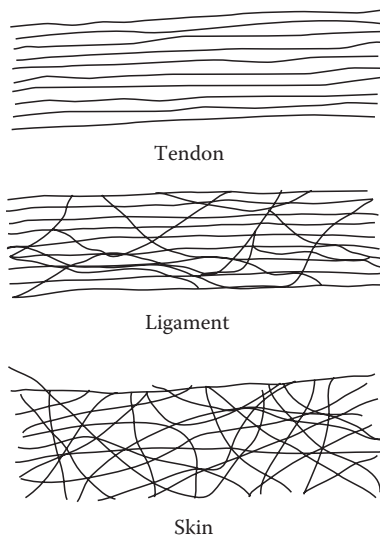
**FIGURE 2.11**

Stress–strain curve for elastin fibers in tension. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



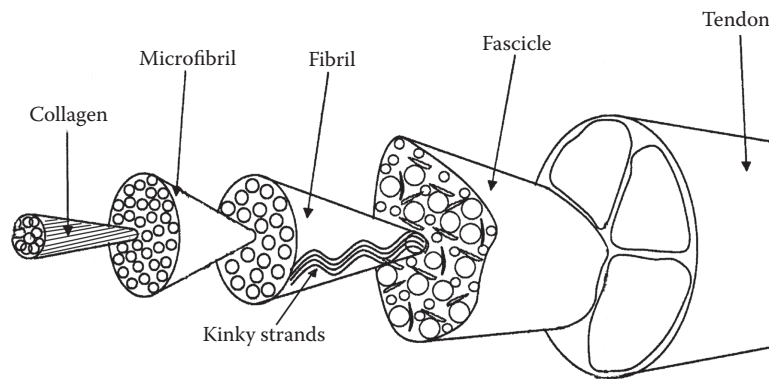
**FIGURE 2.12**

Schematic diagram of the structural orientation of tendon, ligament, and skin fibers. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)



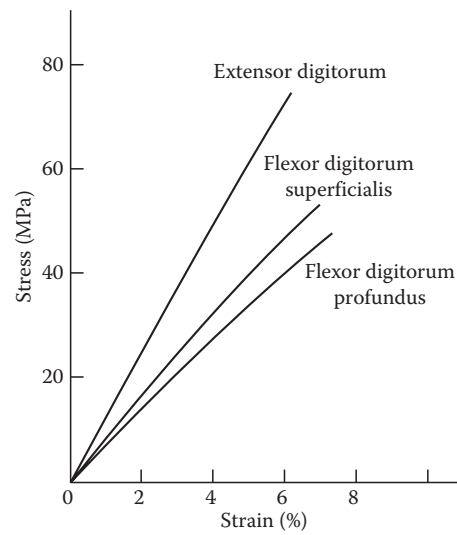
**FIGURE 2.13**

The hierarchical structure of tendon. (Adapted from Gupta, H.S. et al., *J. Struct. Biol.*, 169, 183, 2010. With permission.)



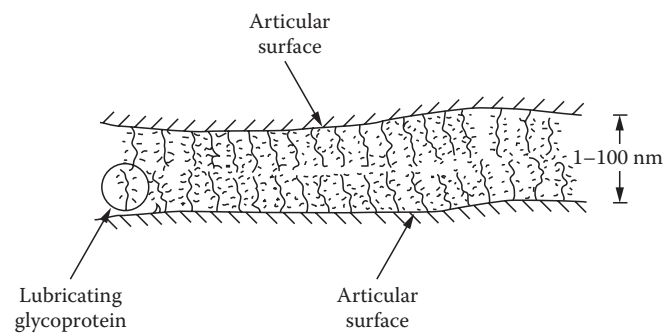
**FIGURE 2.14**

Stress-strain curve for three types of human tendons from cadavers. (From Harris, E.H. et al., *Med. Biol. Eng.*, 4, 253, 1966. With permission.)



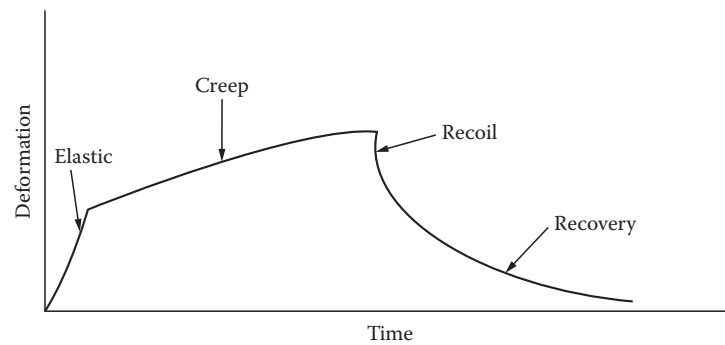
**FIGURE 2.15**

Schematic diagram of articular cartilage surface with a monolayer of lubricating proteoglycan. (Reproduced from Mow, V.C. and Ratcliffe, A. In: V.C. Mow and W.C. Hayes (eds.), *Basic Orthopaedic Biomechanics*, 2nd edn., Lippincott-Raven, Philadelphia, PA, 1997. With permission.)



**FIGURE 2.16**

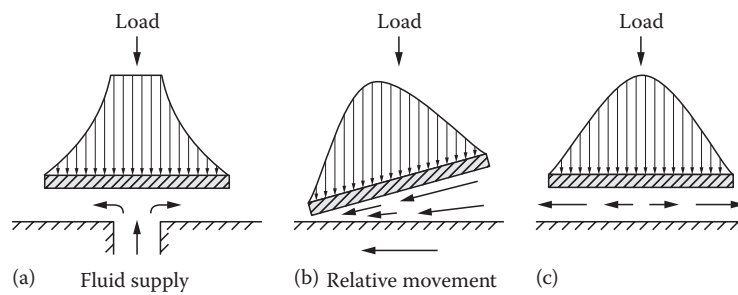
Stress–strain curve for articular cartilage. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)





**FIGURE 2.17**

Diagrams illustrating three modes of joint lubrication: (a) hydrostatic; (b) hydrodynamic; (c) squeeze-film. (Adapted from Frankel, V.H. and Nordin, M., *Basic Biomechanics of the Skeletal System*, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, PA, 1980.)



**FIGURE 2.18**

Structure of intervertebral disc: A, annulus fibrosus; N, nucleus pulposus. (Reproduced from Chaffin, D.B. et al., *Occupational Biomechanics*, 3rd edn., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999. With permission.)

