

per· for· ma· tive

being or relating to an expression that serves to effect a transaction or that constitutes the performance of the specified act by virtue of its utteranc

adaptable and in a sense elastic.

these types mimic the organic, human joints for instance and provide ranges of motion that create dynamical conditions not often associated with a connection, but with movement.



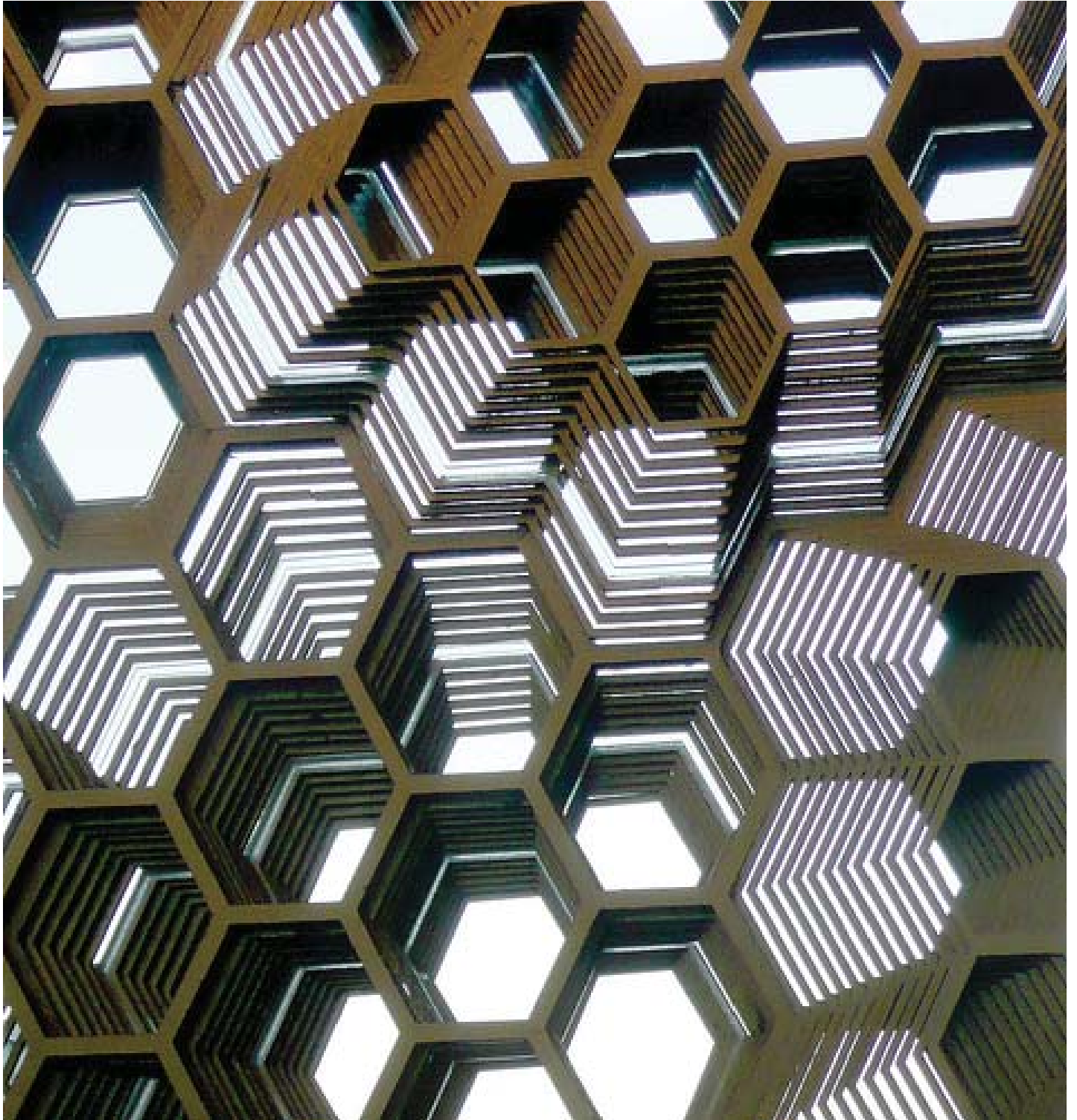
per· for· ma· tive

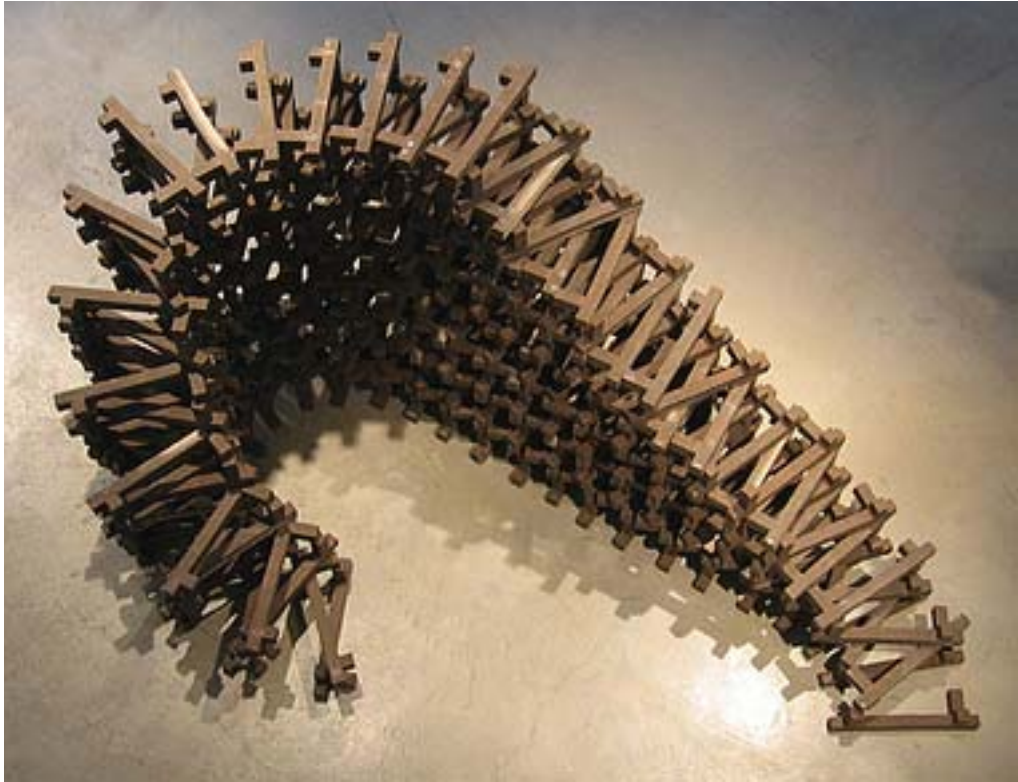


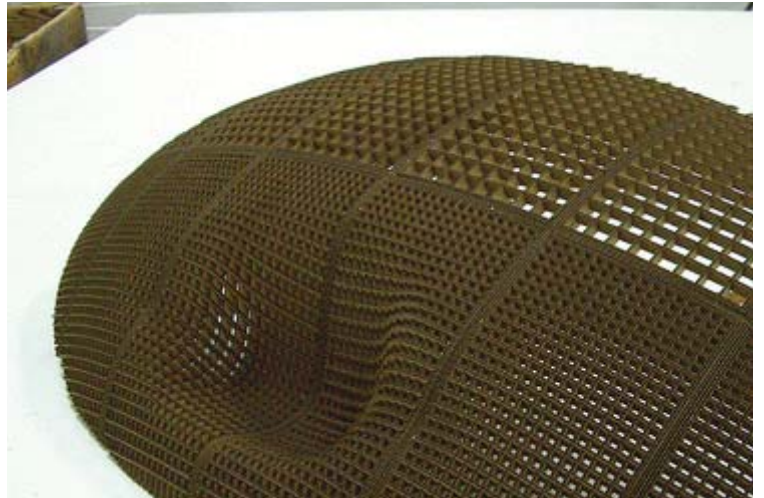
pinning.
weaving.

slotting.





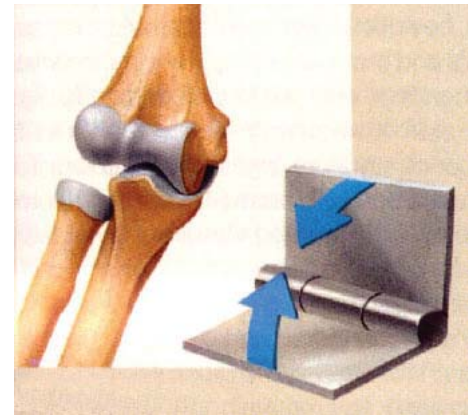




Hinge

A hinge joint allows extension and retraction of an appendage.

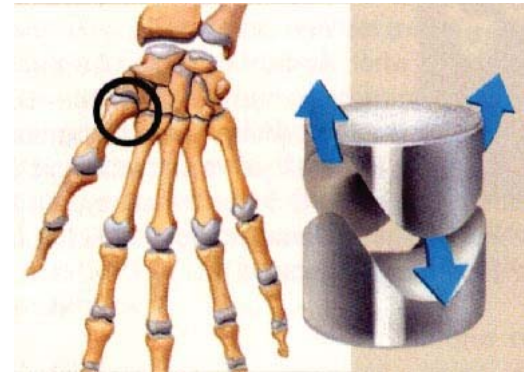
A hinge is a type of bearing that connects two solid objects, typically allowing only a limited angle of rotation between them. Two objects connected by an ideal hinge rotate relative to each other about a fixed axis of rotation. Hinges may be made of flexible material or of moving components. In biology, many joints function as hinges.



Saddle

A saddle joint allows movement back and forth and up and down, but does not allow for rotation like a ball and socket joint.

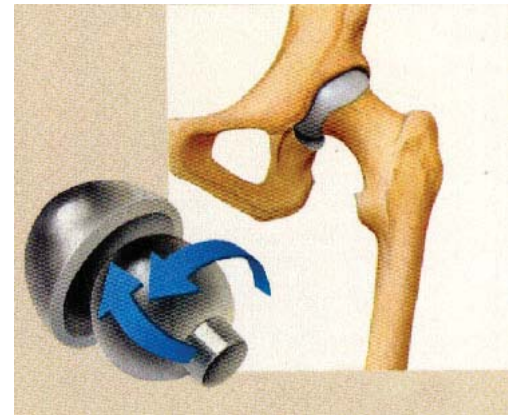
In a saddle joint (sellar joint, articulation by reciprocal reception) the opposing surfaces are reciprocally concave-convex.



Ball and Socket

A ball and socket joint allows for radial movement in almost any direction. They are found in the hips and shoulders.

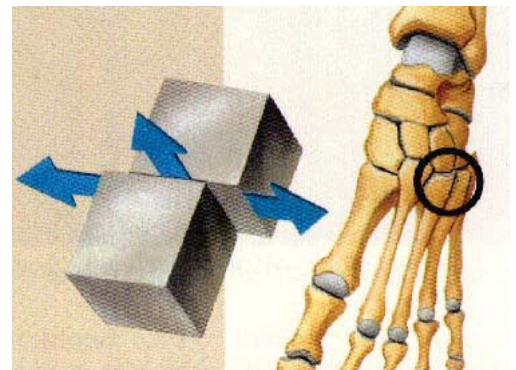
A ball and socket joint (enarthrosis, spheroidal joint) is a joint in which the distal bone is capable of motion around an indefinite number of axes, which have one common center. It enables the bone to move in a 360° angle.



Gliding

In a gliding or plane joint bones slide past each other. Midcarpal and midtarsal joints are gliding joints.

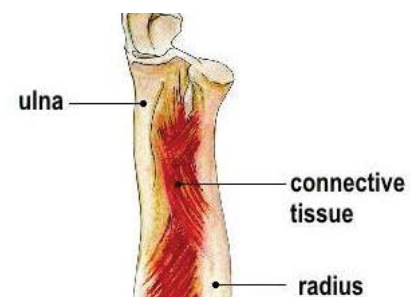
Plane joints permit sliding or gliding movements in the plane of articular surfaces. The opposed surfaces of the bones are flat or almost flat, with movement limited by their tight joint capsules.

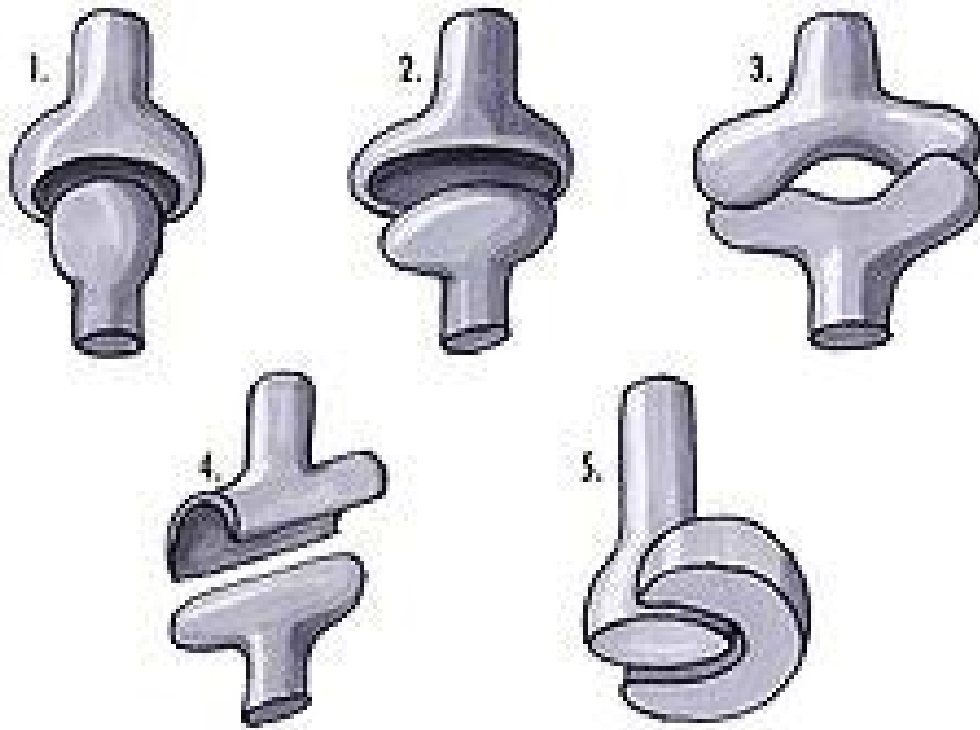


Fibrous

Fibrous joints connect bones without allowing any movement. The bones of your skull and pelvis are held together by fibrous joints. The union of the spinous processes and vertebrae are fibrous joints.

Fibrous joints are connected by dense connective tissue, consisting mainly of collagen.





1: Ball and socket joint; 2: Condyloid joint (Ellipsoid); 3: Saddle joint; 4 Hinge joint; 5: Pivot joint;

