# PheleMarchelblogscandesign SKELETAL SYSTEM

Statics--gravity

Dynamics--motion

### General Capabilities of Supportive Systems

1) Accommodate Size Increases





General Capabilities of Supportive Systems (continued)

1) Accommodate Size Increases 2) Accommodate Direction Force Application



Strength of Different Materials Exposed to Compressive, Tensile, and Shear Forces			
MATERIAL	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (PA)	TENSILE STRENGTH (PA)	Shear Strengti (Pa)
Bone	165 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	110 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	1
Cartilage	$27.6 \times 10^{6}$	$3.0 \times 10^{6}$	1
Concrete	41.4 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	$4.0 \times 10^{6}$	1
Cast iron	620.5 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	$1.17 \times 10^{6}$	$124 \times 10^{4}$
Granite	103 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	$10 \times 10^{6}$	13.8 × 10 <sup>6</sup>





- If bone is so strong, then how does it break?
- 1) Stress concentration



- If bone is so strong, then how does it break?
- 1) Stress concentration
- 2) Loading











#### General Capabilities of Supportive Systems (continued)

1) Accommodate Size Increases

 2) Accommodate Direction Force Application
 3) Duration of Force Application

# Duration of Force Application

- Continuous Atrophy aneurism, tumor, dislocation
- Unstressed Atrophy weightlessness
- Intermittent 
  Hypertrophy





#### Internal

Response of Bone to Mechanical Factors







#### Quick Summary

- · Environment of forces affect design
- Physiological response of bone to forces Next,
- Evolutionary response of skeletal system



























## SUSPENSION SYSTEM





SUSPENSION SYSTEM Static Support







#### SUSPENSION SYSTEM

Form and Function of the Vertebral Column





