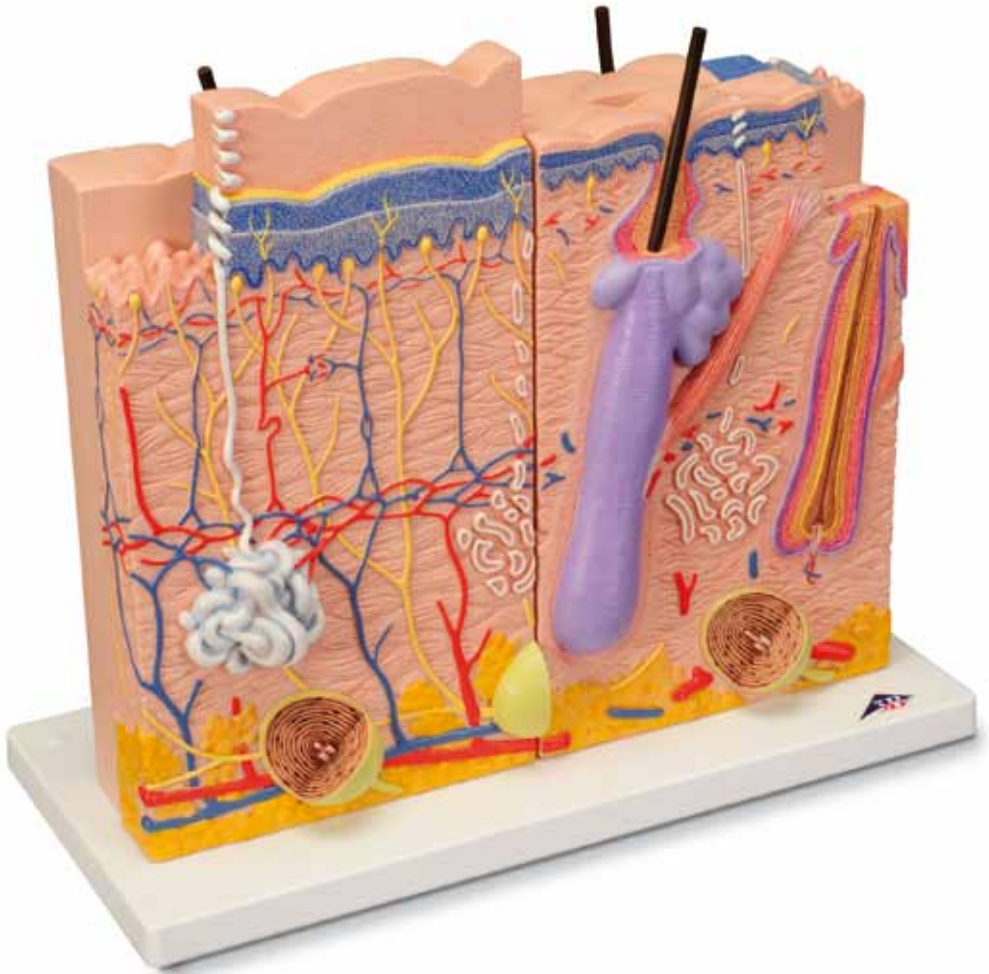




...going one step further



J16

Latin

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1 | Epidermis | 7 | Glandula sudorifer merocrina |
| 1 a | Stratum basale | 8 | Glandula sebacea |
| 1 b | Stratum spinosum | 9 | Pilum |
| 1 c | Stratum granulosum | 10 | Medulla pili |
| 1 d | Stratum lucidum | 11 | Cortex pili |
| 1 e | Stratum corneum | 12 | Vagina radice interna |
| 2 | Dermis | 13 | Vagina radice externa |
| 3 | Subcutis | 14 | Folliculus pili |
| 4 | Vasa sanguinea | 15 | Papilla pili |
| 5 | Nervus | 16 | M. arrector pili |
| 6 | Corpuscula lamellosa | 17 | Glandula sudorifera |



Skin Model, 3 part

English

80 times enlargement

The skin of an adult person stretches over a body area of around 1.2-2.5 m². It consists of two layers - the top layer (epidermis) and a connective tissue layer below it called the dermis. Below the dermis is the subcutis consisting of fat cells and connective tissue, however, this is not considered to be skin in the true sense.

This presentation consists of three individual models that represent sections of the human skin with a magnification of 80. The microscopic structures within the skin such as tactile corpuscles, glands and blood vessels are modelled in plastic in the sections to aid spatial comprehension of the microscopic inter-relationships. All three models, which can be removed individually, are located on a common base and are held together with magnets.

Specific microscopic distinctions of the skin are depicted and related to the particular area of the body where they occur. For example, the model of the hairless skin that is localised in the palm of the hand, shows typical features such as the thick epidermis by comparison to other areas of skin and the clear interlocking between the epidermis and dermis. When studying the model of the reticular layer of the back of the hand it is easy to recognise the specific distribution in small fields through the furrows when viewed from above. A longitudinal section through the human scalp illustrates a shaft of hair protruding over the epidermis as well as the position of the root sheath where the typical layering and position of the hair roots can be recognised. Naturally the fine structure of the division of layers of the epidermis can be accurately observed for all skin types represented. All anatomical structures of the skin such as nerve vessels and tactile corpuscles have been accurately depicted and correctly spaced on the models.

A Scalp

B Hairless skin

C Hairy skin

D Scalp, side view

E Hairy skin, side view

F Hairless skin, side view

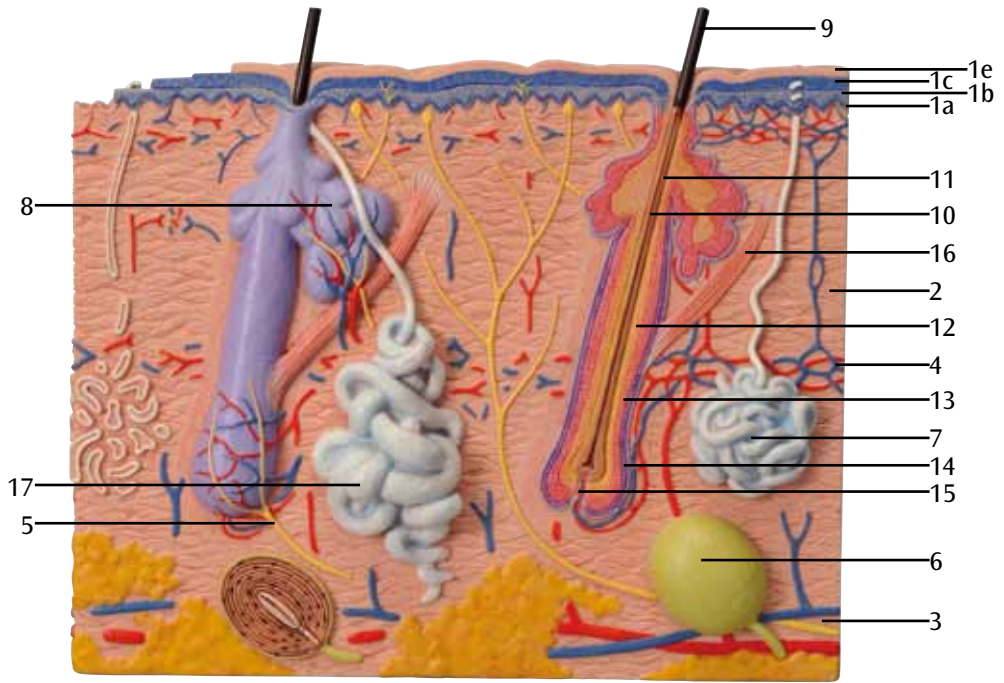
G Scalp, view from above

H Hairless skin, view from above

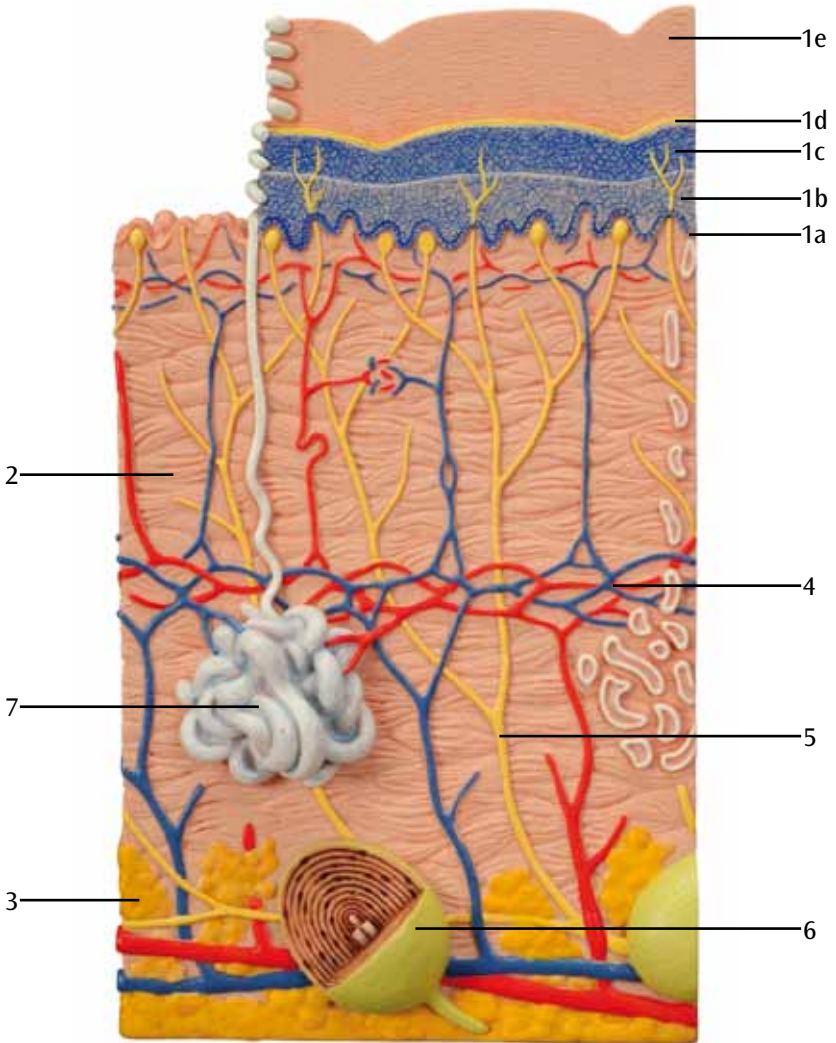
I Hairy skin, view from above

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Epidermis | 7 Sweat gland |
| 1a Basal layer of epidermis | 8 Sebaceous gland |
| 1b Spinous layer of epidermis | 9 Hair |
| 1c Granular layer of epidermis | 10 Medulla of hair |
| 1d Clear layer of epidermis | 11 Cortex of hair |
| 1e Horny layer of epidermis | 12 Inner root sheath |
| 2 Derma | 13 Outer root sheath |
| 3 Subcutis | 14 Hair follicle |
| 4 Blood vessels | 15 Hair papilla |
| 5 Nerve | 16 Arrector muscle of hair |
| 6 Lamellated corpuscles | 17 Sudoriferous gland |

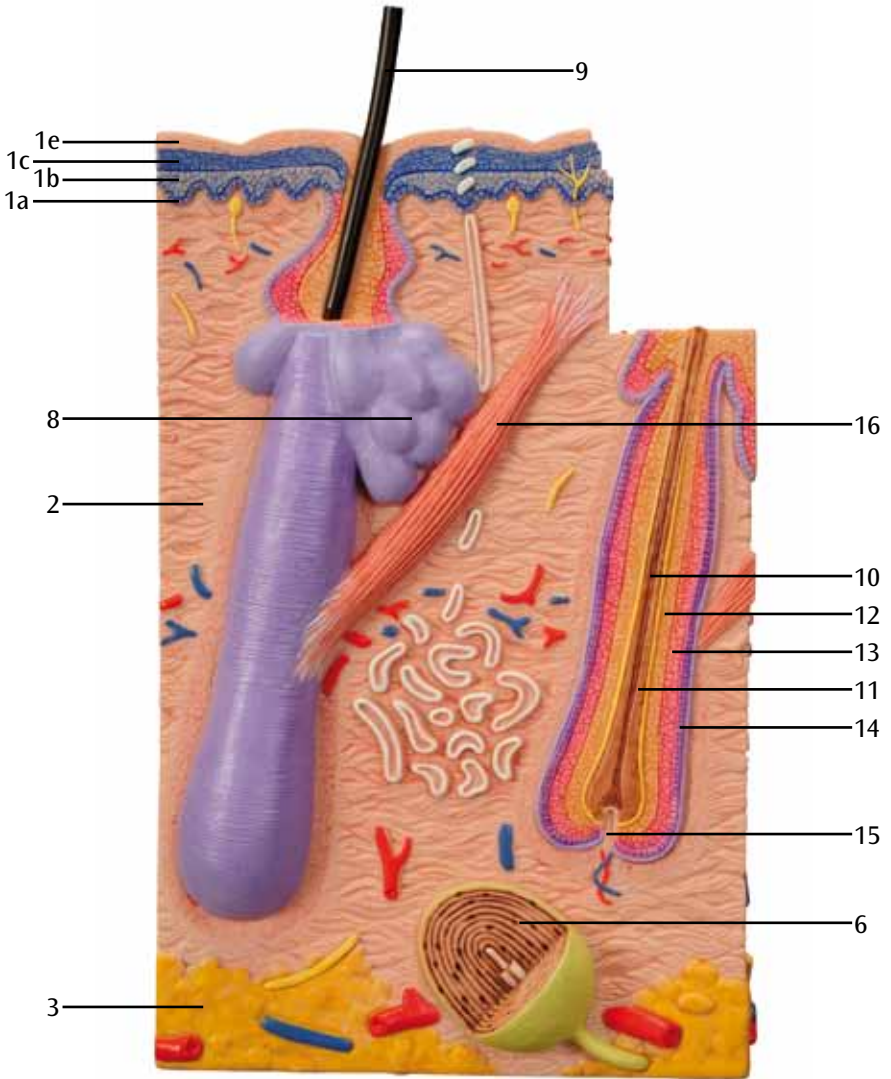
A

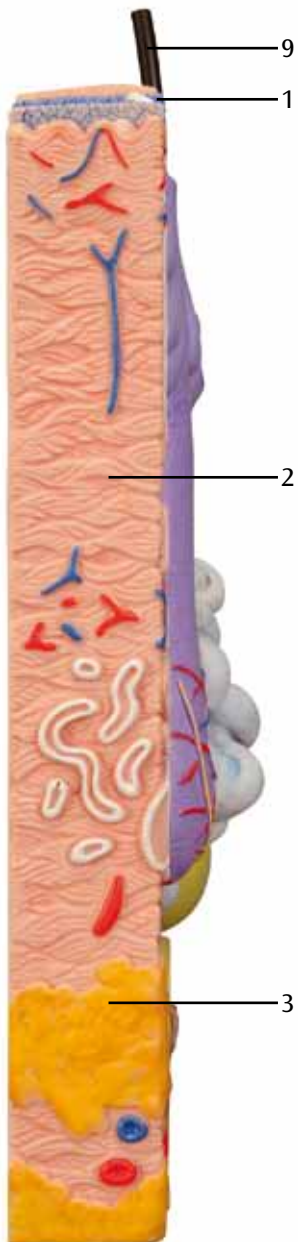
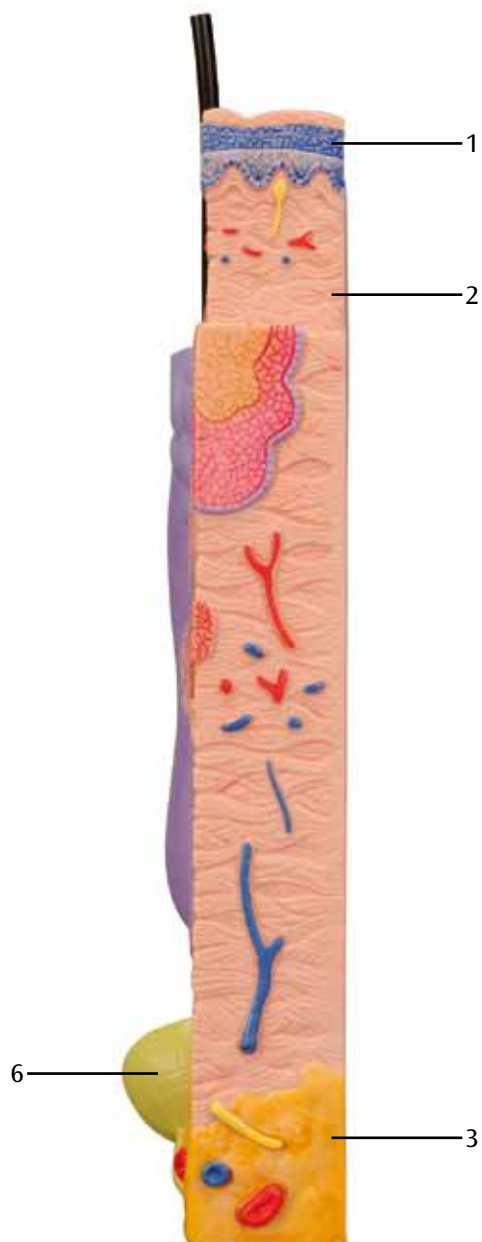


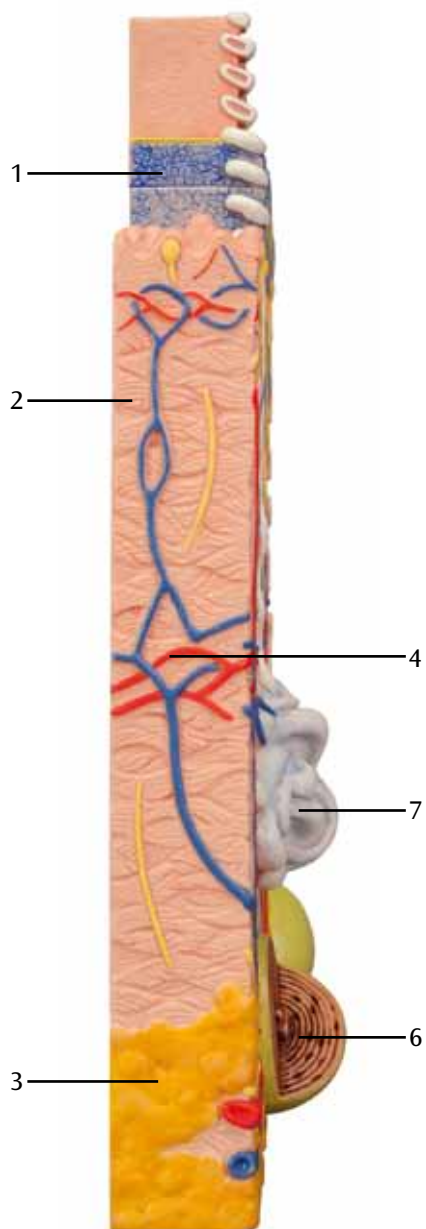
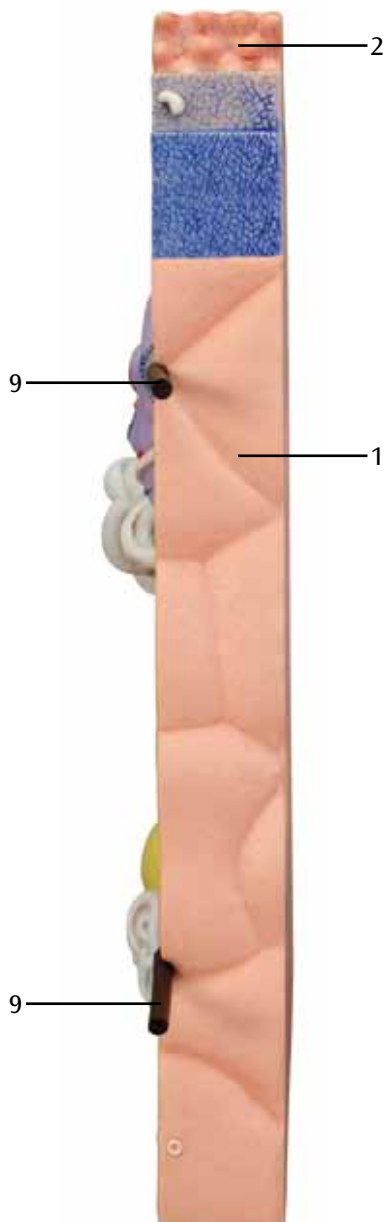
B

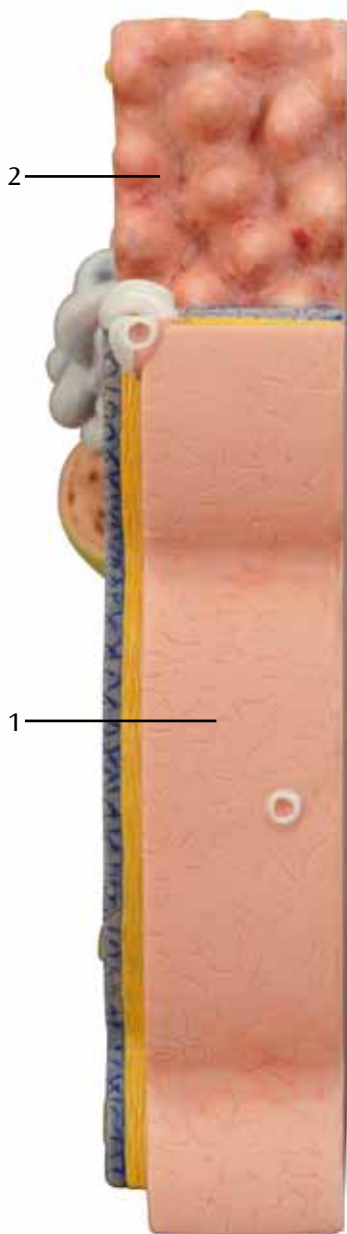


C



D**E**

F**G**

H**I**