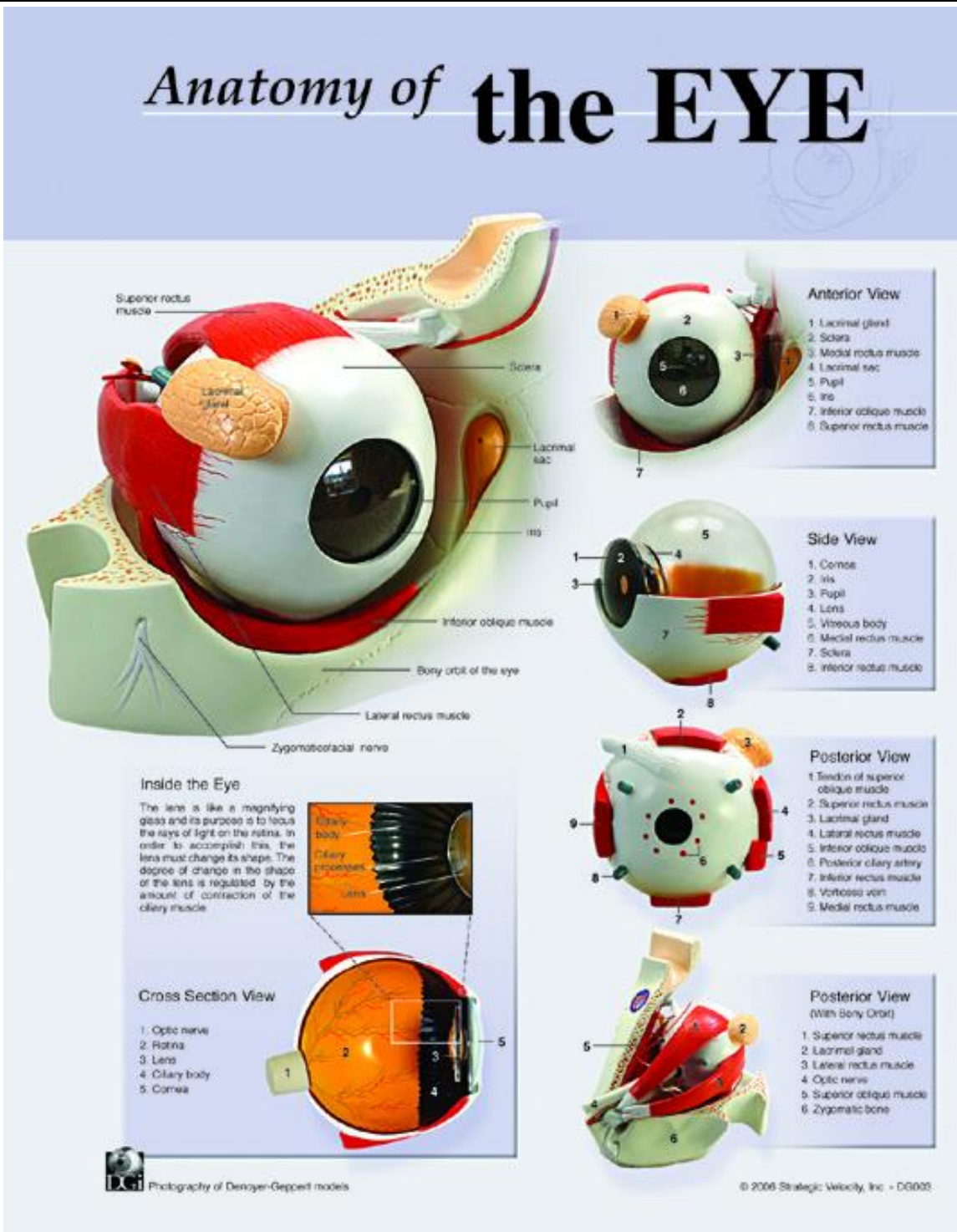


## Eye Anatomy Chart – DG061

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>◆ Full color chart illustrates the anatomy of the eye in detail. Comes with metal grommets for hanging. • Flexible lamination lets you write on-wipe off using dry erase markers (markers not included)</p>
<p><b>Details</b></p>	<p>1. Dimension: 22" x 28" 2. Material: gloss paper laminated with clear polyester both sides</p>
<p><b>Image</b></p>	 <p><i>Anatomy of the EYE</i></p> <p>Labels in the main diagram include: Superior rectus muscle, Lateral rectus muscle, Zygomaticofacial nerve, Bony orbit of the eye, Inferior oblique muscle, Pupil, Lacrimal sac, Sclera, and Lacrimal gland.</p> <p><b>Anterior View</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lacrimal gland</li> <li>2. Sclera</li> <li>3. Medial rectus muscle</li> <li>4. Lacrimal sac</li> <li>5. Pupil</li> <li>6. Iris</li> <li>7. Inferior oblique muscle</li> <li>8. Superior rectus muscle</li> </ol> <p><b>Side View</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cornea</li> <li>2. Iris</li> <li>3. Pupil</li> <li>4. Lens</li> <li>5. Vitreous body</li> <li>6. Medial rectus muscle</li> <li>7. Sclera</li> <li>8. Inferior rectus muscle</li> </ol> <p><b>Posterior View</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tendon of superior oblique muscle</li> <li>2. Superior rectus muscle</li> <li>3. Lacrimal gland</li> <li>4. Lateral rectus muscle</li> <li>5. Inferior oblique muscle</li> <li>6. Posterior ciliary artery</li> <li>7. Inferior rectus muscle</li> <li>8. Vorticoso vein</li> <li>9. Medial rectus muscle</li> </ol> <p><b>Posterior View (with Bony Orbit)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Superior rectus muscle</li> <li>2. Lacrimal gland</li> <li>3. Lateral rectus muscle</li> <li>4. Optic nerve</li> <li>5. Superior oblique muscle</li> <li>6. Zygomatic bone</li> </ol> <p><b>Inside the Eye</b></p> <p>The lens is like a magnifying glass and its purpose is to focus the rays of light on the retina. In order to accomplish this, the lens must change its shape. The degree of change in the shape of the lens is regulated by the amount of contraction of the ciliary muscle.</p> <p>Labels: Ciliary body, Ciliary processes, Lens.</p> <p><b>Cross Section View</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Optic nerve</li> <li>2. Retina</li> <li>3. Lens</li> <li>4. Ciliary body</li> <li>5. Cornea</li> </ol> <p>Photography of Denoyer-Geppert models</p> <p>© 2006 Strategic Velocity, Inc. - DG061</p>