Figure 1. Markers used for the development of the multi-segment model of the foot.
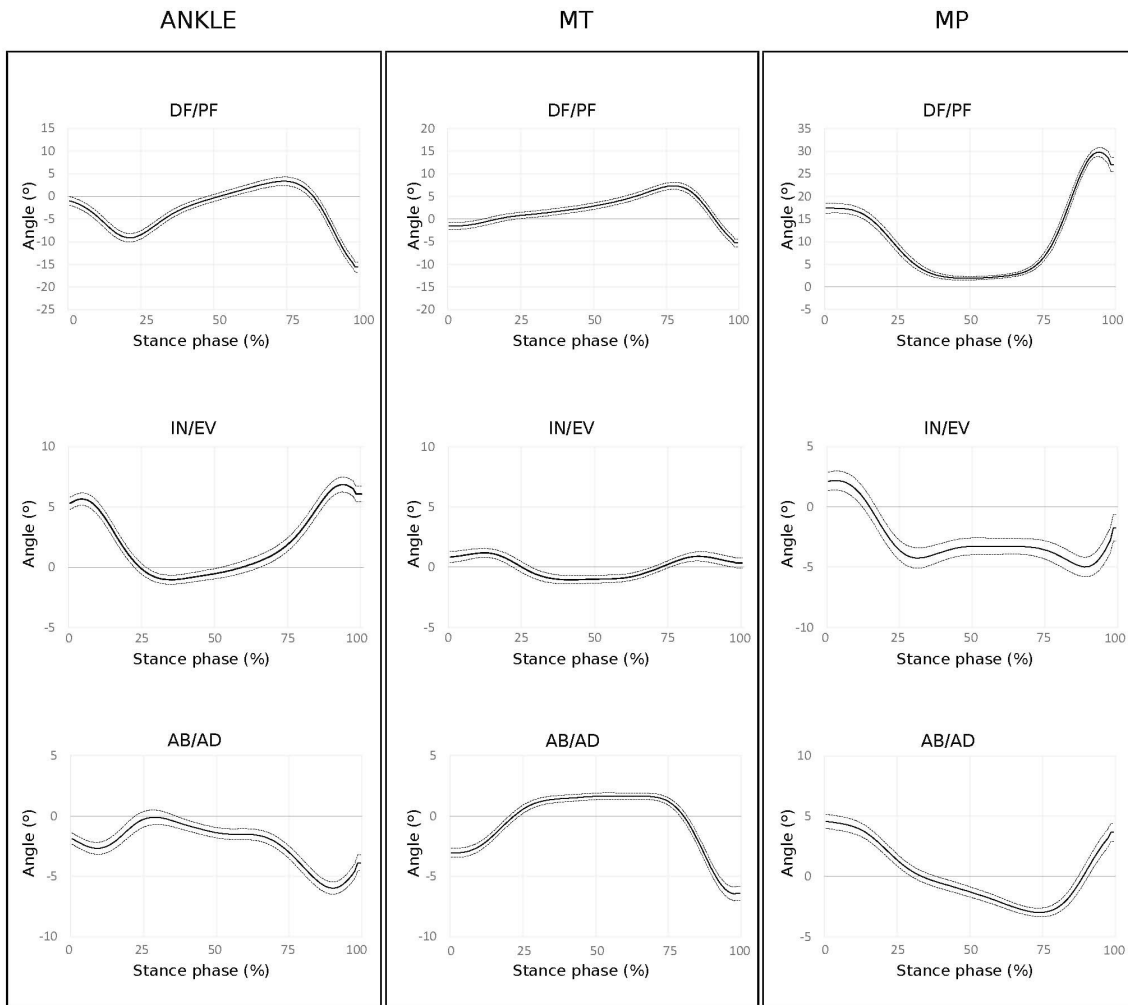
Figure 2. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV angles versus time at each joint, averaged across all subjects and trials, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB angles considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint angles, because of the differences in the joint angle ranges.
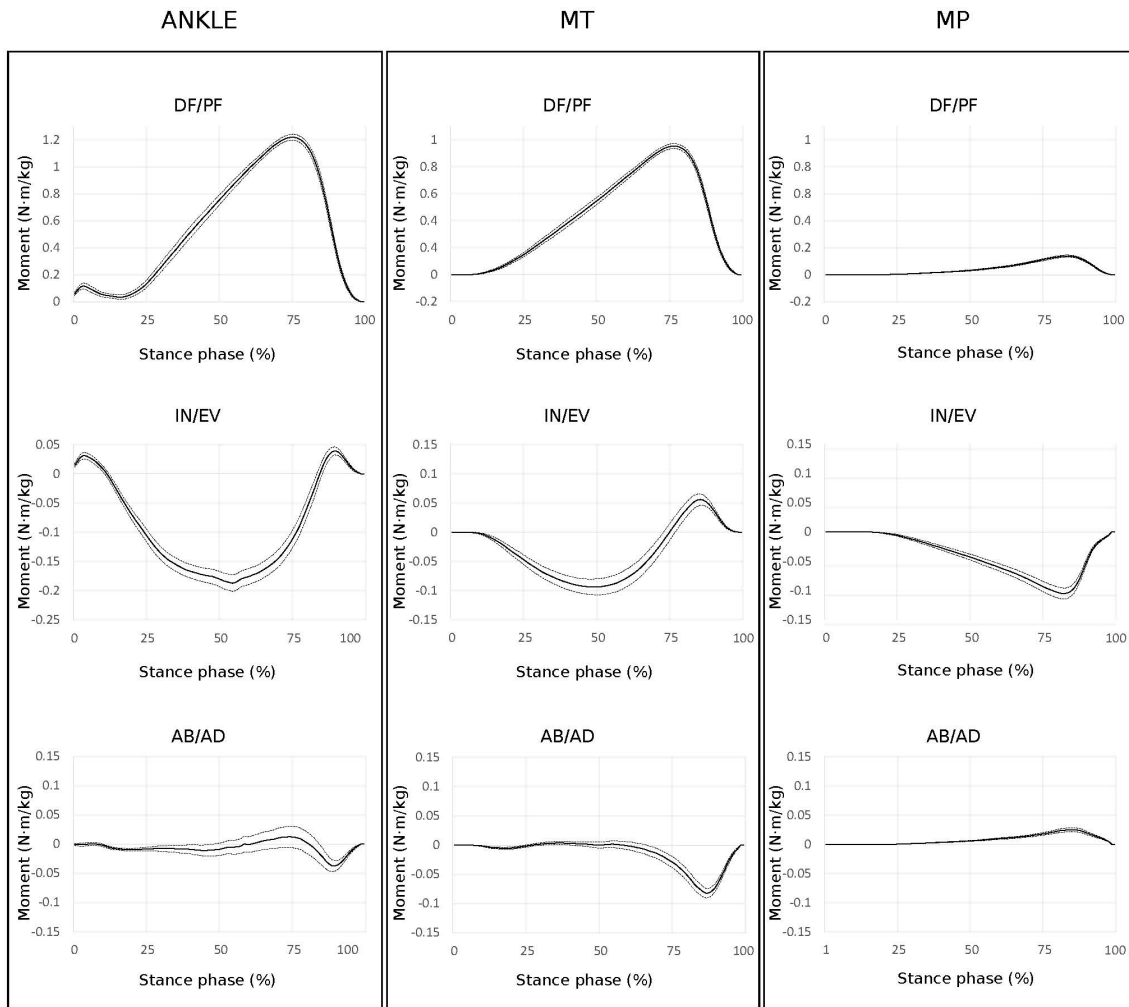
Figure 3. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV moments versus time at each joint, averaged across all subjects and trials, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB moments considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint moments, because of the differences in the joint moment ranges.
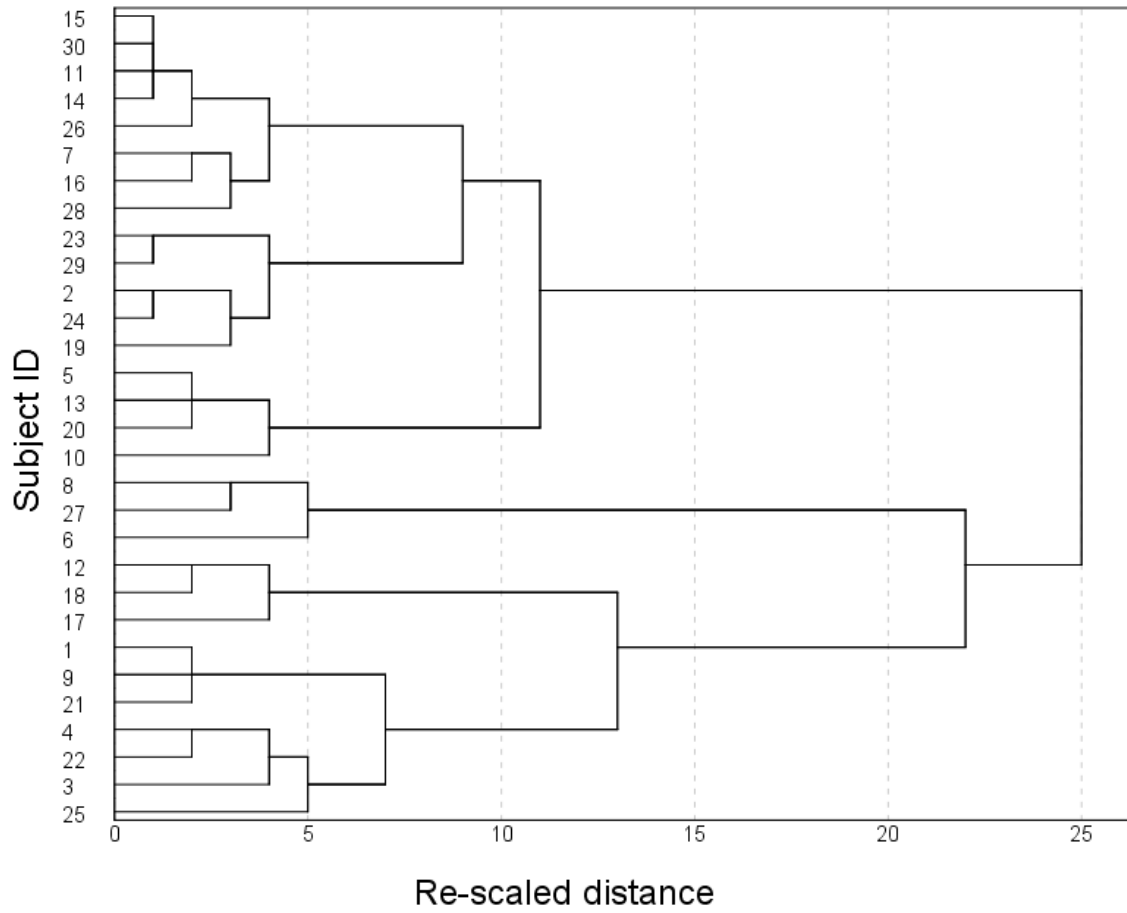
Figure 4. Dendrogram resulting from the hierarchical clustering analysis. Vertical lines represent clusters, and the distances of these lines from 0 represent similarity (the closer to 0, the more similar they are).
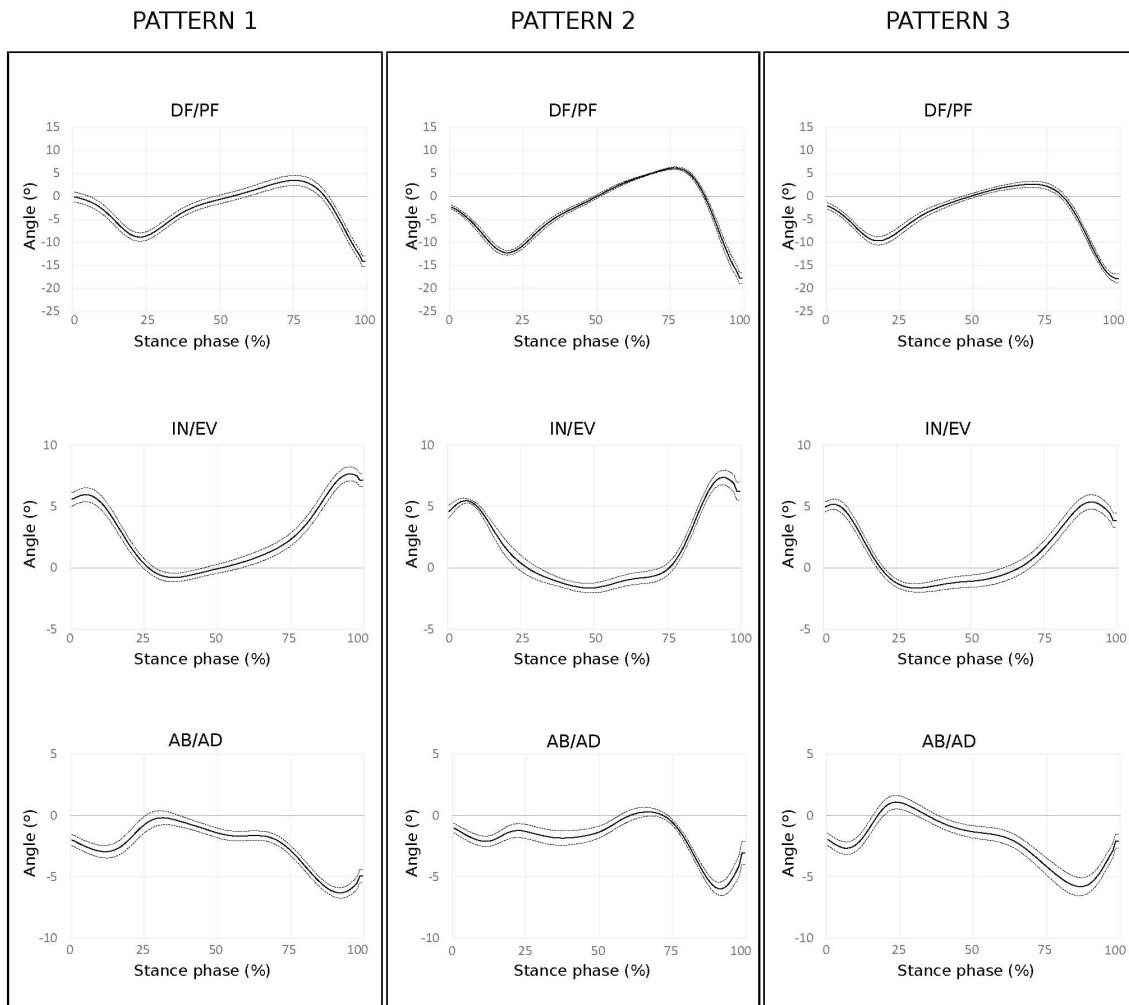
Figure B1. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV angles versus time at the ankle joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB angles considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint angles, because of the differences in the joint angle ranges.
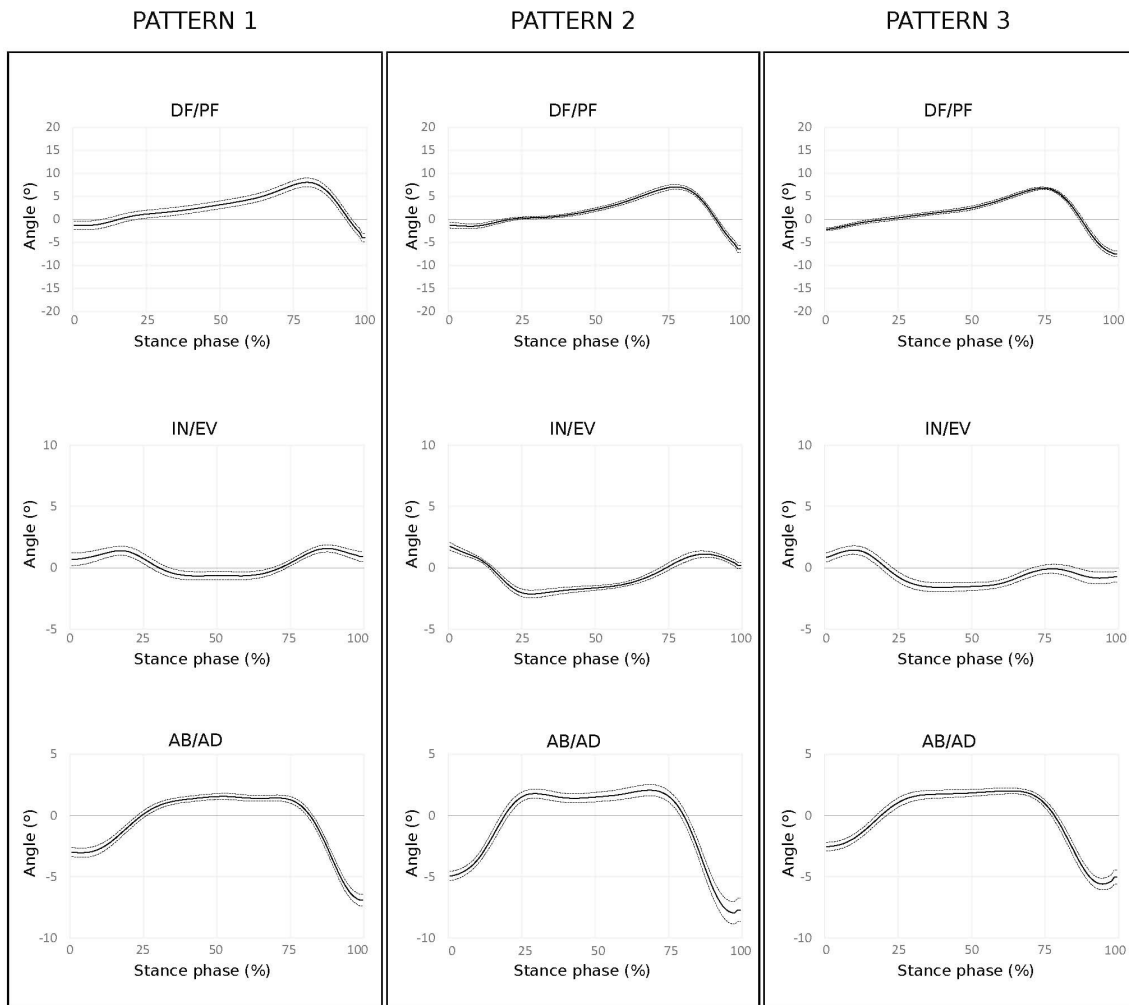
Figure B2. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV angles versus time at the MT joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB angles considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint angles, because of the differences in the joint angle ranges.
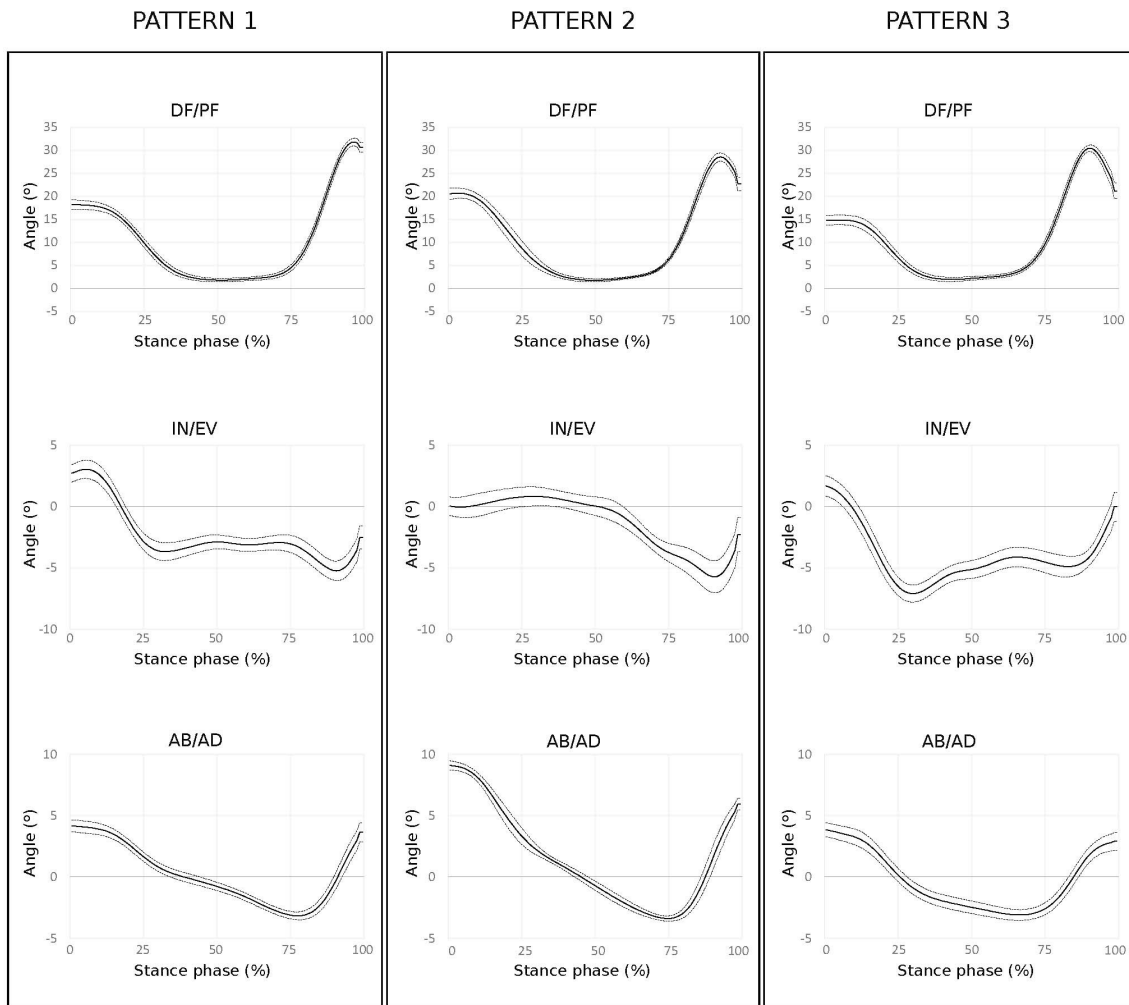
PATTERN 1　　　　　　　PATTERN 2　　　　　　　PATTERN 3



Figure B3. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV angles versus time at the MP joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB angles considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint angles, because of the differences in the joint angle ranges.
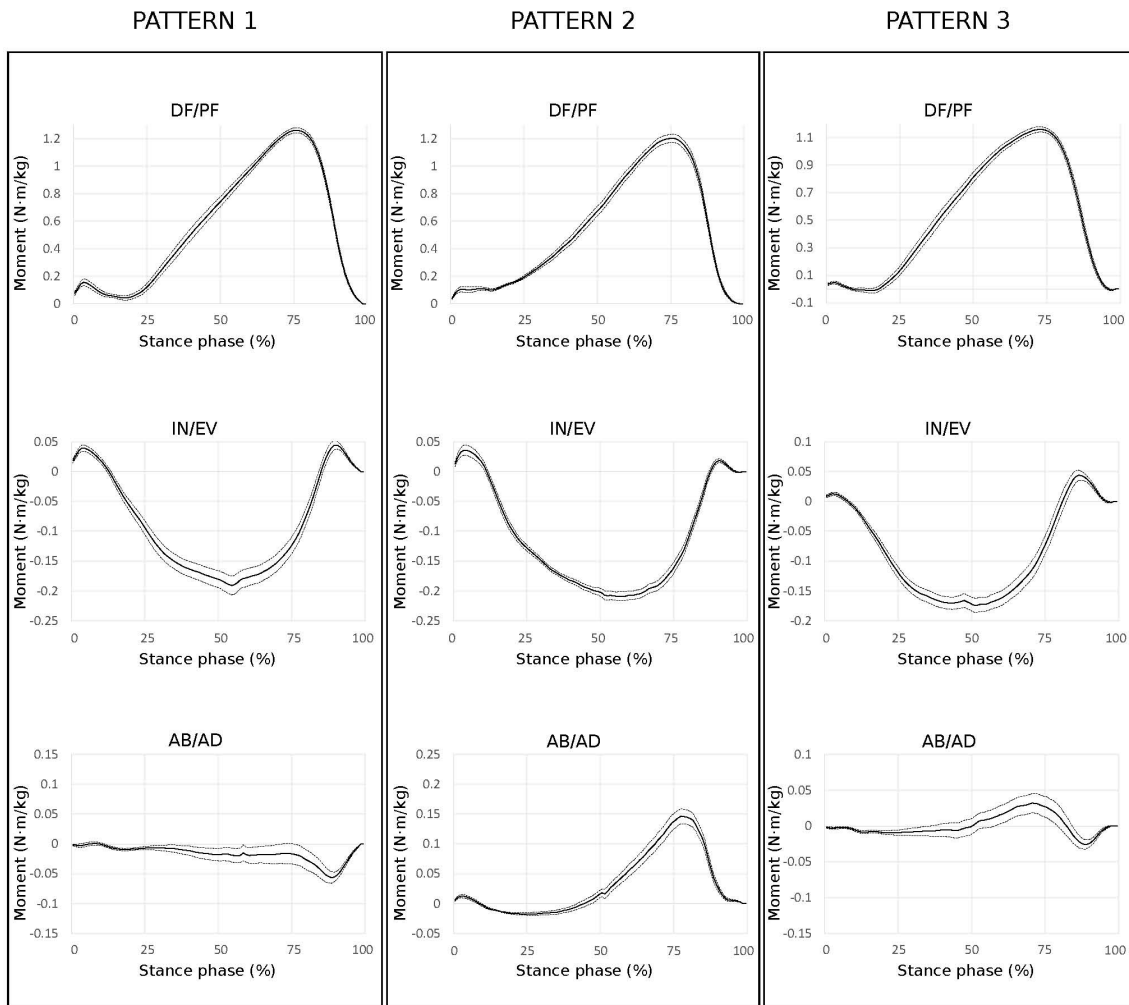
Figure B4. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV moments versus time at the ankle joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB moments considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint moments, because of the differences in the joint moment ranges.
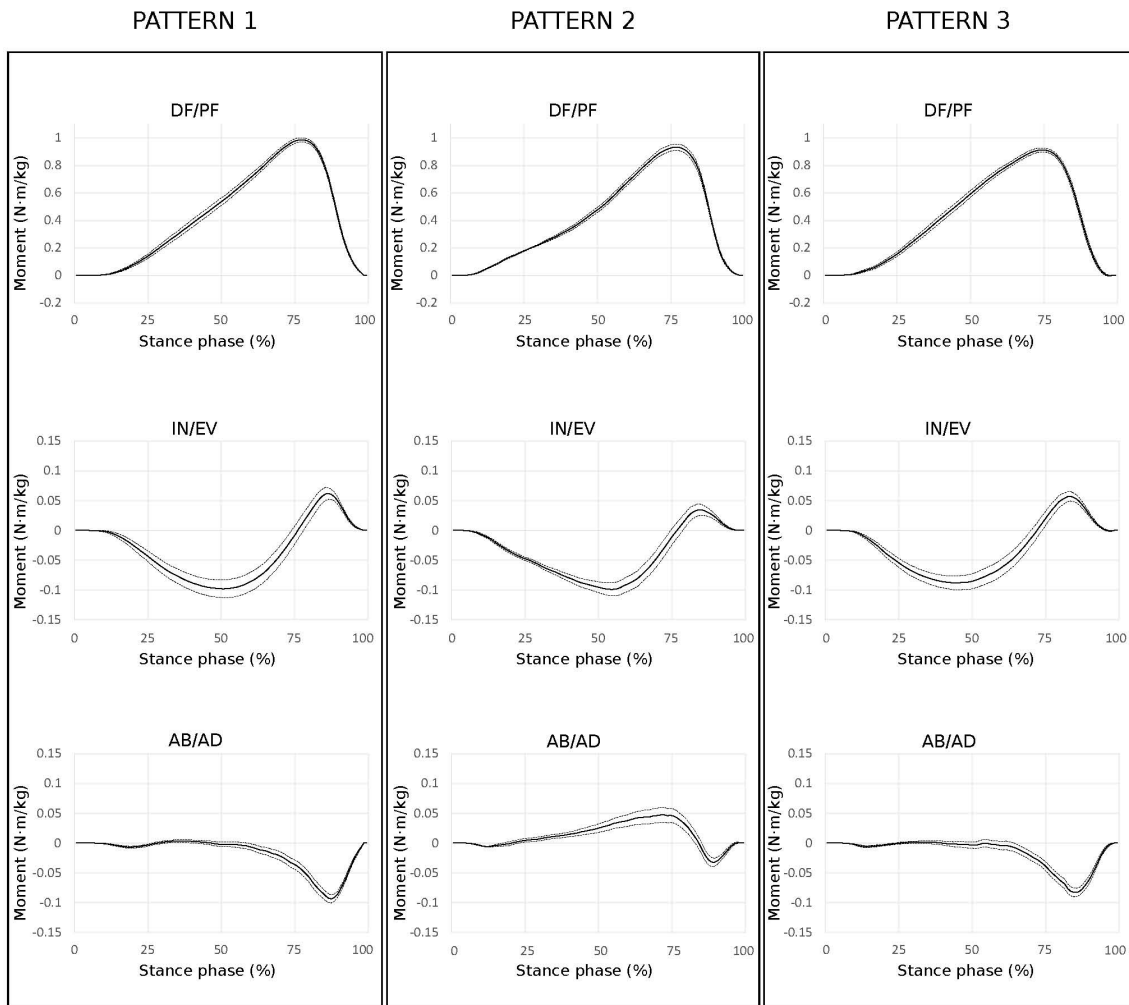
Figure B5. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV moments versus time at the MT joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB moments considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint moments, because of the differences in the joint moment ranges.
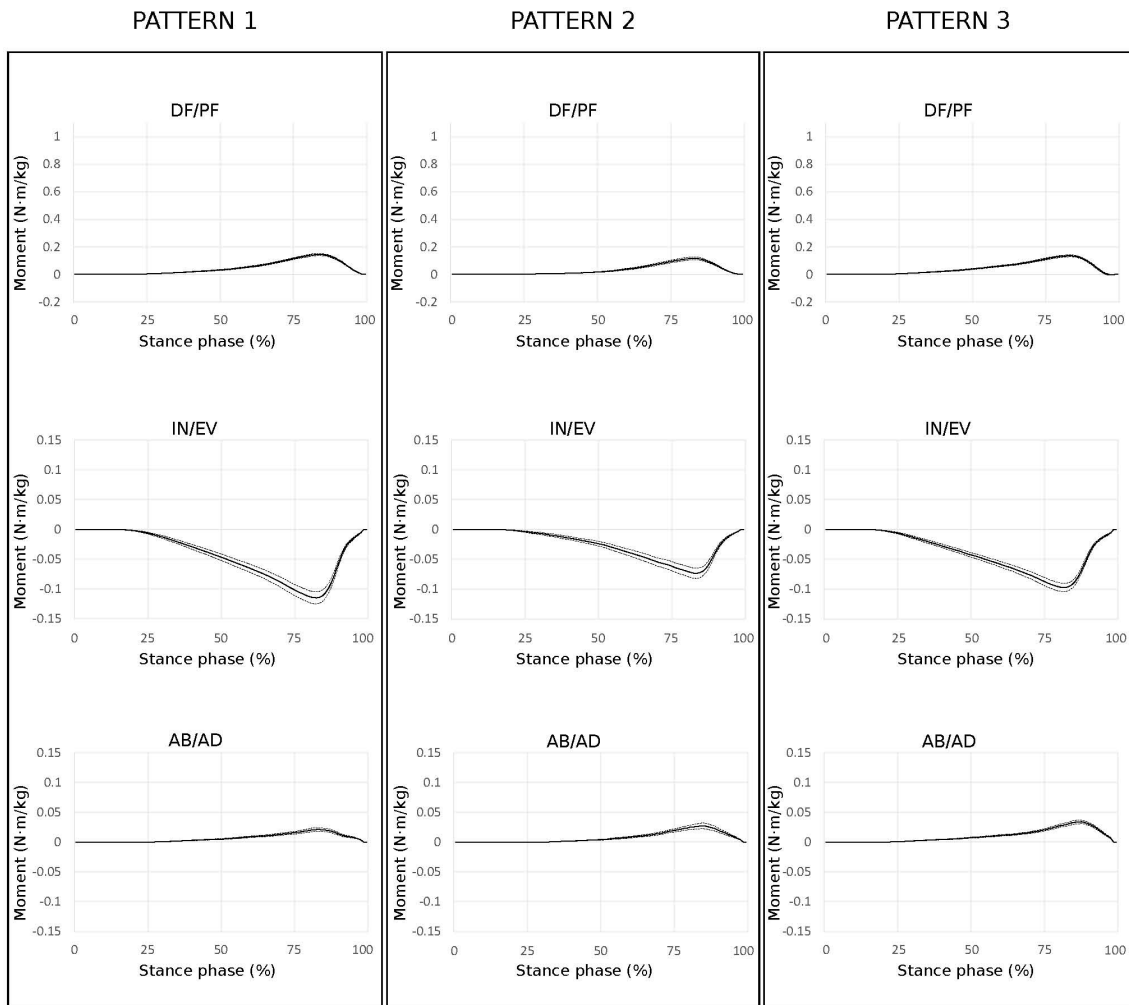
Figure B6. Plots showing mean DF/PF, AB/AD and IN/EV moments versus time at the MP joint, averaged across all subjects and trials of each gait pattern, along with the 95% CI. DF, IN and AB moments considered as positive. Notice that a higher scale has been used to plot the AB/AD and IN/EV joint moments, because of the differences in the joint moment ranges.