Make & Move Larynx Construction Tutorial
This is all you need!
Pull pieces out & remove insets

All of them!
Pre-Assembly Overview

- Hyoid bone & posterior pharyngeal wall (stabilizer)
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricoid cartilage arch & lamina
- Arytenoid cartilages & elastics
Helpful Hints

- Make note of anatomical landmarks.
- Watch for matching letters.
- Use narrow strips of adhesive tape.
- Preassemble components (as seen in previous slide).

Slide Order:

Cricoid cartilage pre-assembly (6 & 7)
Arytenoid cartilage pre-assembly (8 & 9)
Hyoid bone & posterior pharyngeal wall pre-assembly (10)
Crico-arytenoid attachment (11 & 12)
Thyro-hyoid attachment (13, 14, 15)
Crico-thyroid attachment (16)
Epiglottic attachment (17)
Thyro-arytenoid ligament (blue elastics) attachments
Assemble cricoid cartilage

Line up the “A”s and “B”s to hide gray tabs.
The cricoid cartilage “ring” provides structural support for an open airway. It is the lowest cartilage in the larynx and base of our Make & Move Larynx.

(Do not tape over the C and D holes!)
Arytenoid cartilage & blue elastic preassembly

Arytenoid cartilages are complex pyramidal structures (and tricky to assemble).

The blue elastics in back will help to attach the arytenoid to the cricoid. The blue elastics in front represent a sliver of the vocal ligament.
Arytenoid Cartilages & Elastics

1. Run elastic through tiny hole above rectangular strip.
2. Fold paper along dotted lines and lay elastic over to the semi-circular cut labeled as the vocal process.
3. Wrap the pyramid around the elastic, folding gray flaps in. Tape together.
Hyoid bone & posterior pharyngeal wall

Align the strips by the tilt of the letters (they will not be at a 90 degree angle).
The arytenoids sit atop the cricoid lamina where they can glide, rock, and rotate. The anatomically incorrect slots in the lamina and C-A facet loop recreate this mobility.
1. Slip strip through slot from inside – out.

2. Curl strip up and pass elastic through hole.

3. Pull other end of elastic to snug up connection and tape metal end tip down.
Thyro-hyoid attachment

Note anatomical landmarks as you fold along the dotted lines of the thyroid cartilage. That thyroid notch is the “Adam’s Apple”. 
Tape F over F

The letters tilt. Line them up over one another. The gray strip between the greater horn of the hyoid and superior horn of the thyroid will not be covered.
Tape G over G
Crico-thyroid attachment

Tab C will need to be curled into a mini cylinder to slip through Hole C (from outside in).

No tape here! The crico-thyroid joint should allow movement.

Repeat for Tab D and Hole D on the right side.
Tape epiglottis to thyroid c.

Tape the petiole to inside of thyroid cartilage, between the thyroid notch and hole (leave hole open).
Thyroarytenoid connections

Thread blue elastics through the hole and tape to outside of thyroid lamina.
All Done – Congratulations!
Make & Move Larynx
available at www.EstillVoice.com