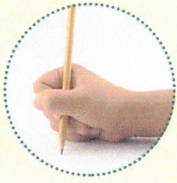
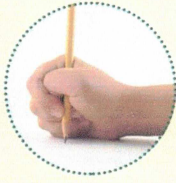


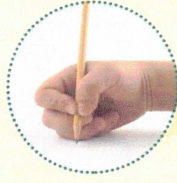
Examples of Improper Writing Grip



1. Too much force is used, which leads to hand fatigue and slow writing speed.



2. Thumb finger behind index finger



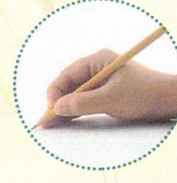
3. Thumb finger is twisted, index finger supporting pencil.



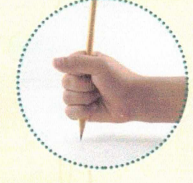
4. Kids may turn around the whole wrist with pencil facing themselves.



5. Thumb, index, and middle fingers are used to hold the pencil.

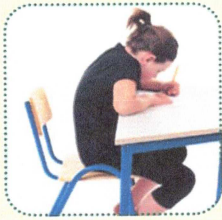


6. Wrist and hand lying on table, which blocks eyesight.



7. It's like holding a fist.

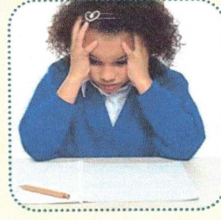
A Series of Issues Caused by Wrong Writing Grip



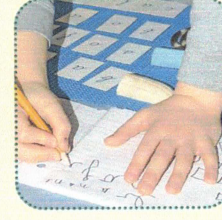
Wrong sitting posture



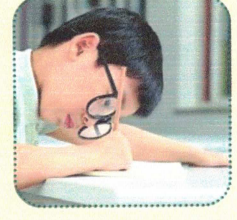
Hand fatigue, finger bump



Low interest in writing



Bad handwriting

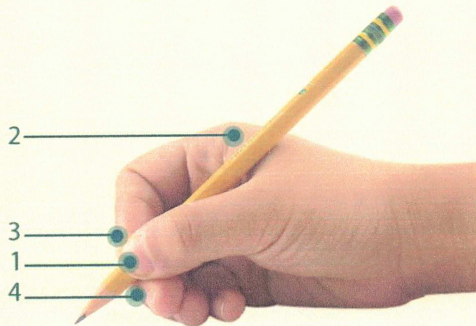


Impairment of eyesight

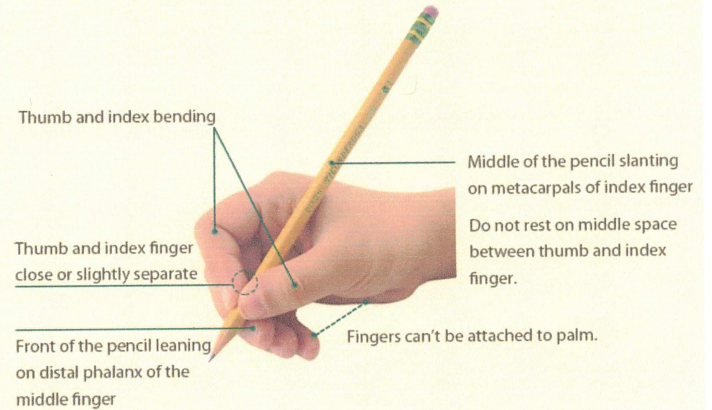
Efficient Writing Grip

4 Points of Strength For Holding a Pencil

- 1: On thumb fingertip
- 2: On first knuckle of the index finger
- 3: On index fingertip
- 4: Between distal phalanx and fingertip of middle finger



Detailed Photo Showing Correct Writing Grip

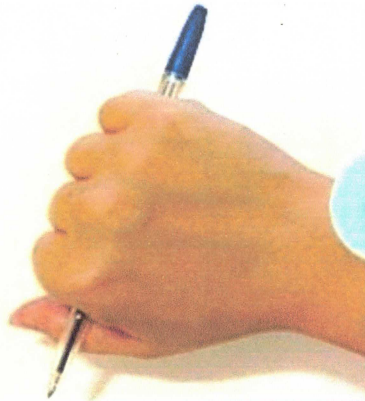


♥ Examples above are for reference only.

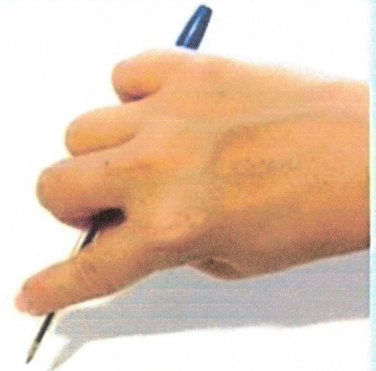


FISTED GRIP
1-2 years old

Children often hold their writing tool like a dagger, scribbling using their whole arm.



OR



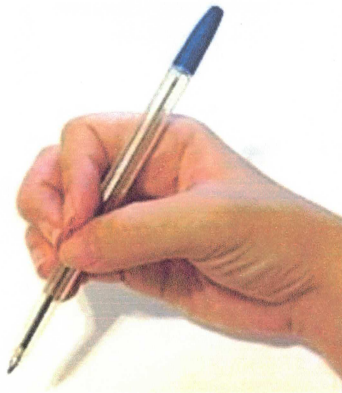
DIGITAL PRONATE GRIP
2-3 years old

All fingers are holding the writing tool but the wrist is turned so that the palm is facing down towards the page. Movement now comes mostly from the elbow. Children should start being able to copy a horizontal, vertical and circular line.



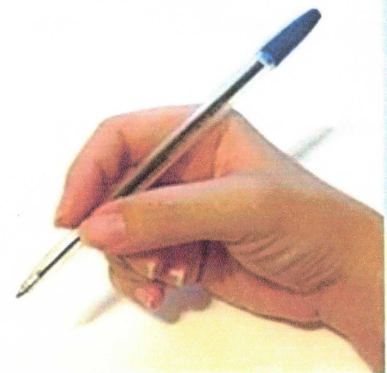
4 FINGER GRIP
3-4 years old

4 fingers are held on the writing tool. Movement is mostly from the wrist and the hand and fingers move as one.



STATIC TRIPOD GRIP
4-6 years old

This is a 3 finger grasp, where the thumb, index finger and middle finger work as one unit.



DYNAMIC TRIPOD GRIP
By 6 or 7 years old

Using only 3 fingers to hold the writing tool. This is the ideal grip to help move the pencil efficiently, accurately.