



8. Hand and palm techniques - flat, cupped, knuckle pressure

Hand & Palm Techniques in Kalari Uzhichil

(Flat palm, cupped palm, and knuckle pressure—how to use each safely and effectively)

1) Why three shapes of the hand matter -

Kalari Uzhichil relies on **contact area, contour, and leverage** to deliver the right dose to the right tissue. A **flat palm** spreads warmth and moves fluids without irritating nerves. A **cupped palm** creates a soft hollow that can “gather” tissue, wave oil, and—when appropriate—deliver elastic percussion that wakes heavy tissues without jarring joints. **Knuckles** (the dorsal interphalangeal surfaces) offer focused depth for dense, stubborn areas when the thumb would fatigue or over-compress a small joint. Choosing the correct hand shape lets you match **pressure, direction, and intention** with less effort and more safety.

2) Flat palm - the universal glider and calmer -

Definition - The palm pads (thenar-hypothenar and proximal phalanges) make broad, even contact that glides **along-fibre** and generally **toward the heart** on limbs.

Primary uses - Spreading warmed oil; initiating parasympathetic shift; facilitating **venous/lymph return**; preparing fascia for deeper work; finishing strokes that “seal” changes. Over the chest and abdomen, flat palm contact synchronised to the client’s **exhale** reliably lengthens breath and softens tone.

Mechanics & dosage - Neutral wrists, shoulders stacked over hands, movement driven from the legs/hips (not arms). Surface speed **2-3 cm/s**; depth \leq **one-third** of tissue thickness; perceived intensity \leq **4/10**. Pause briefly at **inguinal/axillary** “gates” after distal→proximal runs to avoid congestion.

Best regions - Back, thighs, calves, forearms, chest (broad and light), abdomen (clockwise, light).

Cautions - Avoid firm vertical pressure over carotids, xiphoid, or inflamed tissue; lighten significantly over fragile or steroid-thinned skin.

3) Cupped palm - the gather, wave, and elastic tap -

Definition - Fingers and palm form a gentle hollow so the rim, not the center, contacts the skin. The hollow traps a thin oil/air layer, creating **soft suction** and elastic recoil.

Primary uses -

- **Wave sweeps** that “gather and move” superficial fluid without drag—excellent for **Kapha heaviness** in limbs.
- **Akam-style inward sweeps** across the chest or abdomen that guide tissues toward **Hridaya/Nābhi** with minimal compression.
- **Elastic percussion (cupping tap)**—light, rhythmic taps that mobilise secretions on the ribcage or wake dull muscle without sharp impact.

Mechanics & dosage - Keep the hollow consistent; wrists neutral; taps **3-5 per second** when used, never pounding. For sweeps, surface speed **2-3 cm/s**, depth light-moderate, intensity \leq **3-4/10**.

Best regions - Chest/ribs (gentle), abdomen (light, clockwise), limbs with oedematous feel, parascapular area when warming before deeper work.

Cautions - Skip percussion with uncontrolled hypertension, acute rib pain, recent chest surgery, or high Pitta heat; use



extra-light contact in pregnancy (no abdominal tapping).

4) Knuckle pressure - focused depth without thumb strain -

Definition - The dorsal aspect of the proximal interphalangeal joints (soft knuckles) or a **stacked fist** delivers narrow, controllable pressure for **dense, fibrotic** tissue.

Primary uses - Breaking down matured adhesions in **paraspinal gutters**, gluteal knots, calf densifications, or along the **iliotibial** and **periscapular** lines—after the area is warm. Knuckles are also useful for short **cross-fibre** work at tendon borders.

Mechanics & dosage - Keep the wrist straight; “drop” from hips/knees with your torso close; glide **along-fibre** before any cross-fibre. Micro-moves (1-2 cm) at **0.5-1 cm/s**; intensity **3-5/10**; always exit slower than entry.

Best regions - Hamstring/gluteal bellies, paraspinals (beside—not on—spinous processes), mid-calf belly, posterior shoulder.

Cautions - **Never** on **agni** marmas (Hridaya, Nābhi, Ādhipati, Basti) or directly over superficial nerves/vessels (Mātrikā row, cubital fossa, varicose veins). Avoid acutely inflamed tissue. If you feel an **“electric” zing**, broaden contact immediately.

5) Putting them together - practical mini-sequences -

Leg flush (5-7 min/side) - Flat palm Thirumu distal→proximal → Cupped palm wave sweeps around knee root → Short knuckle passes along tight IT-band edges → Flat palm long returns to inguinal gate.

Back warm-release (8-10 min) - Flat palm long paraspinal glides → Cupped palm elastic taps over ribs (brief) → Knuckle micro-strips beside erectors → Flat palm seal sacrum→occiput.

Chest-abdomen calm (6-8 min) - Cupped palm inward sweeps (lateral→sternum) synced to exhale → Flat palm sternum rest → Very light clockwise abdominal cupped sweeps → Crown/heart seal.

6) Dosha and intent—how to modulate each tool -

Vāta↑ (cold, tense) - Slower, warmer **flat palm** first; minimal, soothing **cupped sweeps**; **knuckles** only after deep warmth and at low intensity.

Pitta↑ (hot, irritable) - **Flat palm** with neutral-cool oil, no friction; **cupped** for gentle inward gathering (no percussion); avoid knuckle cross-fibre unless heat has settled.

Kapha↑ (heavy, puffy) - Brisk light **flat palm** passes; assertive **cupped wave sweeps** and brief elastic taps; **knuckles** to free dense knots, followed by movement homework.

7) Safety, sequencing, and self-care -

Begin with **flat palm** to warm and assess. Add **cupped** work to mobilise fluids or center tissues, then—only if needed—use **knuckles** for focal density, returning to flat palm to smooth and integrate. Keep pain ≤ **5/10**; respect the **rule of thirds** for depth; clear **proximal basins** before heavy distal flows. Protect yourself: hinge at hips, keep wrists neutral, and rotate tools before any joint complains.

Summary Tables

A) Technique comparison

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Technique	Contact area	Primary aims	Best regions	Typical tempo	Max depth
Flat palm	Broad, even	Warmth, venous/lymph return, parasympathetic shift	Back, thighs, calves, chest/abdomen (light)	2-3 cm/s	≤ 1/3 tissue
Cupped palm	Hollow rim	Gather/"wave", gentle inward centering, elastic percussion (selective)	Chest, abdomen (light), limbs with heaviness	2-3 cm/s (sweeps); 3-5 taps/s (brief)	Light-moderate
Knuckles	Narrow, focused	Break adhesions, focal trigger release	Paraspinals (beside), gluteals, calves, ITB edge	0.5-1 cm/s micro-strips	≤ 1/3 tissue

B) Region guidance

Region	Flat palm	Cupped palm	Knuckles	Notes
Calf & thigh	Long distal→proximal glides	Wave sweeps around knee root	Short strips on dense bands	Avoid varicose veins
Back	Long paraspinal glides	Brief elastic taps over ribs	Micro-strips beside erectors	No direct spinous pressure
Chest	Light exhale-synced sweeps	Inward to sternum, no pounding	Avoid	Keep cool if Pitta ↑
Abdomen	Clockwise, very light	Gentle inward spirals to Nābhi	Avoid	Never vertical pressure on Nābhi
Shoulder girdle	Along-fibre warm-ups	Inward centering toward socket	Small releases on posterior cuff	Clear axilla lightly first

C) Contraindications & modifications

Situation	Modify / Avoid	Safer alternative
Acute inflammation, fresh sprain	Avoid knuckles & cupped percussion	Flat palm distal drainage, cooling oil
Varicose veins	No deep work or knuckle over vein	Surrounding flat/ cupped sweeps, limb elevation
Agni marmas (Hridaya, Nābhi, Ādhipati, Basti)	No knuckles; no vertical force	Broad flat or cupped inward holds on exhale
Neuropathy/fragile skin	Lighten all; shorten sets	Flat palm only; extra oil and warmth
Pregnancy	No abdominal percussion or depth	Side-lying flat/cupped sweeps; chest light

D) Dosage quick-ref

Goal	Tool mix	Pace & breath	End sign to move on
Calm & lengthen breath	Flat palm → cupped inward	4-in / 6-out rhythm	Jaw softens, exhale lengthens
Mobilise heaviness	Flat brisk → cupped wave → brief taps	Brisk light cadence	Limb feels lighter, skin temp evens
Free dense knot	Flat warm-up → knuckle micro-work → flat seal	Slow entry, holds on exhale	Pain ≤ 4/10, tissue "melts"

Key take-aways

1. **Flat palm** sets the physiological stage; 2) **cupped palm** gathers and centers without irritation; 3) **knuckles** solve focal density when truly needed. Always match tool and tempo to tissue, doṣa, and intent—then seal your work with a calm, breath-timed finish.