

# **Design and Evaluation of a Propulsion Aid Device for Folding Wheelchairs** Members: Amanda Borden (ME & ESS), Megan Jacene (ME), Stephanie Steriti (ME) **Advisors:** Sarah Jane Wodin-Schwartz (MME), Elisabeth Stoddard (ESS)

**Collaborator: Charles Croteau** 

#### **Project Overview**

Upper-body injuries caused by overuse from manual wheelchair propulsion is a common challenge that many wheelchair users face. While there are propulsion aid devices on the market, these devices are often expensive, increase the footprint of the wheelchair, or do not fulfill the necessary requirements for physical movement and accessibility. Our



team sought to create a propulsion aid that would address these issues by improving ease of use, enhancing maneuverability, and engaging in sustainable prototyping processes.

## **Market Review**

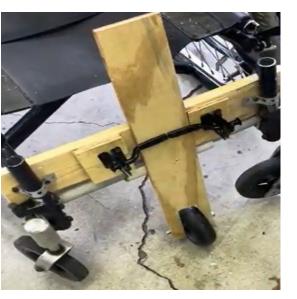
Classification	<b>Evaluation of the Design</b>	
Push-rim controlled [1]	<ul> <li>Difficulty traversing surfaces and obstacles</li> <li>Difficult to visualize due to placement</li> <li>Risk of upper body injuries is not entirely mitigated</li> <li>Covered by Medicare</li> <li>Cost: \$6,600</li> </ul>	<b>Fini</b> • 8 10 0
Joystick controlled [2]	<ul> <li>Device and accessories are heavy</li> <li>Difficulty traversing surfaces and obstacles</li> <li>Expensive and complicated electronics</li> <li>Accommodates for wide range of user ability</li> <li>Cost: ~\$8,000</li> </ul>	• Ite de
Tiller controlled [3],[4]	<ul> <li>Most devices increase chair footprint and have a large turning radius</li> <li>Increase traction on power-wheel for obstacle traversal</li> <li>Attachment for placement behind footplates may require trunk control</li> <li>Cost: \$1,000-3,000</li> </ul>	Tr M

### References

[Online]. Available: https://www.ada.gov/resources/opdmds/ [7] "Factors of Safety - FOS." Accessed: Feb. 27, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/factors-safety-fos-d\_1624.html

## Prototyping

- (a) Initial prototype of a mechanism in which attachment motion lifts caster wheels and locks in place using
  - recycled materials
- (b) Fixed attachment created for testing the power-column

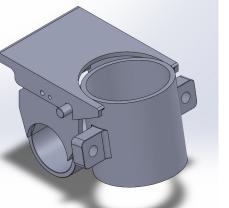


*(a)* 



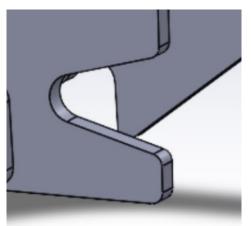
*(b)* 

### **Design Iterations**

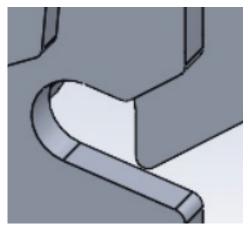


Hook and latch design





Original peg path

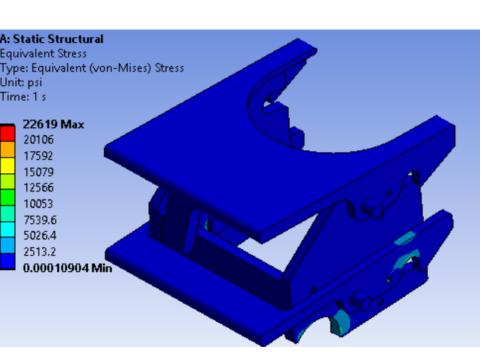


*Final peg path for* better force distribution

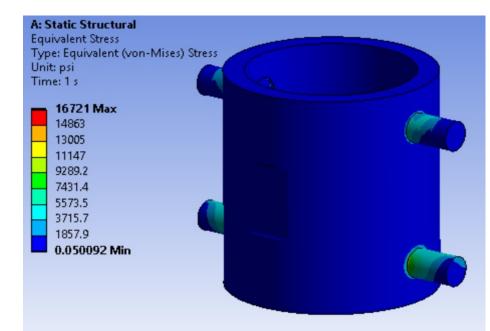
## ite Element Analysis

simulations accounting for different bading scenarios

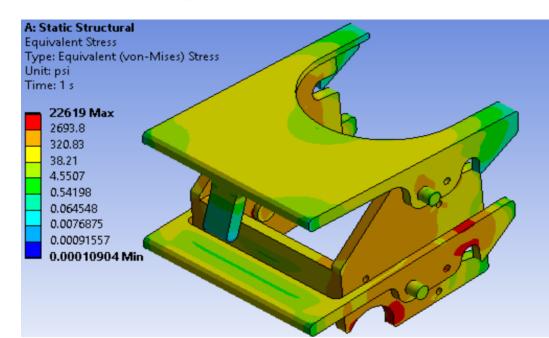
- Attachment system and individual components during stationary
- loading, moving forwards, and moving backwards
- terative process implemented 6 lesign changes based on results



*Frue scale simulation results for the latch* mechanism during forward acceleration



*True scale simulation results for the collar* during forward acceleration



Logarithmic scale simulation results for the latch mechanism during forward acceleration

## Manufacturing



*CNC milling the latch* tops



Crossbar and latch bottom after welding



Using hand-tools during assembly

## **Design Verification**

Specification	Result		
Must fit the wheelchair and device in a sedan trunk	Fail; semi-permanent crossbar was used		
Must be able to fold without the use of tools	Fail; semi-permanent crossbar was used		
Weight: $\leq 28.6$ lbs [5]	Pass; 17.17 lbs		
Force to operate latch: $\leq 5$ lbs [6]	Pass; 1.86 lbs		
Turn radius: 360° in a 5 ft circle [6]	Pass; 6 out of 9 attempts		
Ramp angle: 7.125° for maximum incline length of 20 ft [6]	Pass; 8° for 120 ft incline length		
Attachment angle: $\leq 30^{\circ}$ with the ground	Pass; 60°		
Weight Limit: 250 lbs [5]	Pass; driven with 250 lbs		
Factor of Safety: 2.5–3.0 [7]	Pass; 2.835		

### **Future Recommendations**

- Telescoping crossbar allowing easy removal
- Better electronics and improved wire management
- Lighter battery and motorized wheel
- Create a bearing box with the geometry of the collar
- Improve the braking system