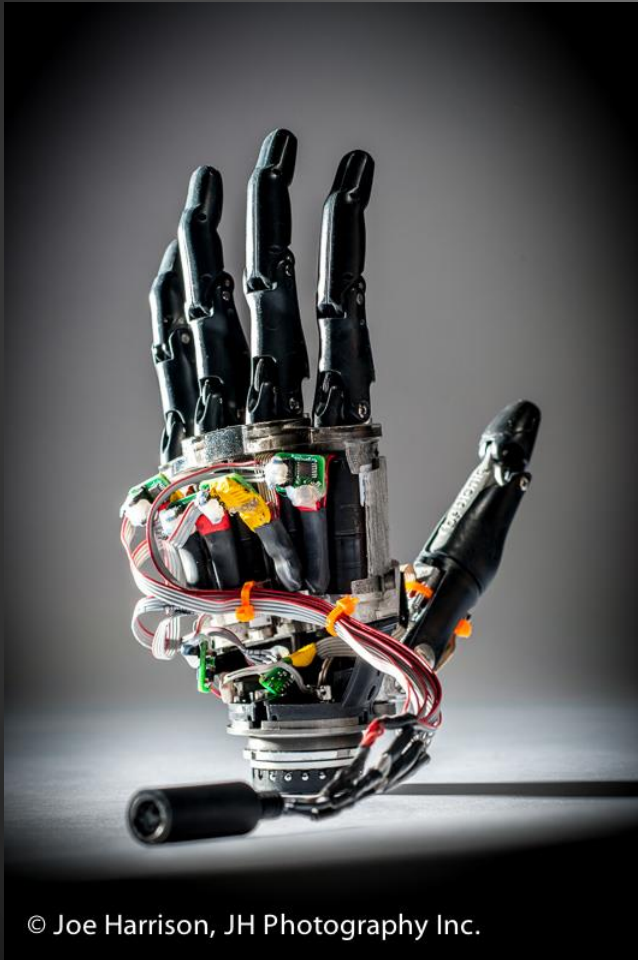


# Benefits of Additive Manufacturing In R&D of Upper Limb Prosthetics University of Colorado, Denver



# BIOMECHATRONICS LAB

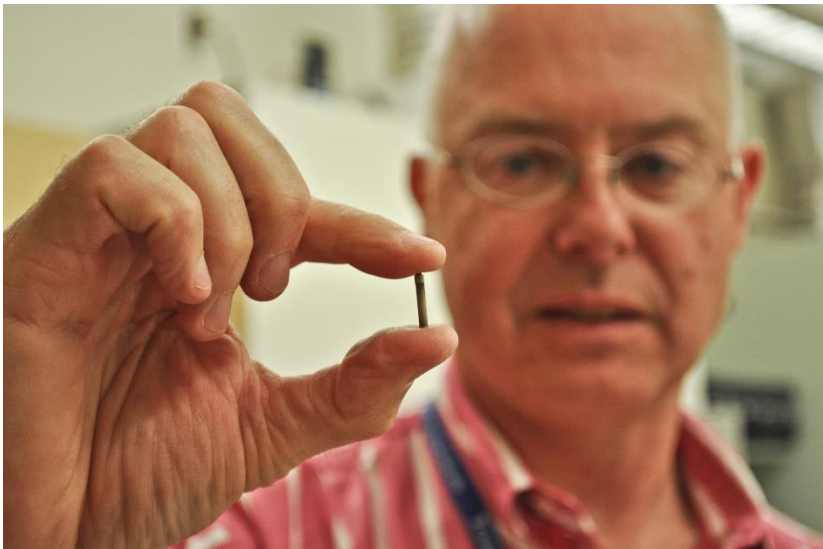
Dr. Richard Weir  
Research Associate Professor  
Department of Bioengineering  
College of Engineering and Applied Science  
University of Colorado, Denver



# RICHARD WEIR PHD.

Dr. Weir came to the University of Colorado, Denver from Northwestern University in Illinois.

He works with the University as well as the Veterans Affairs to develop cutting edge upper limb prosthetics.



# STEPHEN HUDDLE MS

Professional Research Assistant

Taught in public schools for 10 years.



# JACOB SEGIL PH.D.

Instructor

General Engineering Plus program

Mechanical Engineering Department

CU Boulder

Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Biomechanics Development Laboratory



# ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

A fancy way of saying 3-D printing

There are several technologies that are considered 3-D printing.

- Fusion Deposition Modelling (FDM)
- PolyJet 3D
- Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)
- Among others



# PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS

Material Properties desired

Type of Material

Build size

Resolution

Finishing Processes

Build Time

# STEREOLITHOGRAPHY

Using UV lasers and a photopolymer bath, 3D objects can be printed layer by layer.

Oldest Technology

High tolerance

Good surface finish.

Parts are strong enough to be machined.

Vertical resolution 0.05mm to 0.15mm

# FDM

- This technology offers strength and durability but comparatively low resolution
- Layer height  $\sim 0.1$  mm
- Many types of thermoplastic

# POLYJET 3D

This technology offers high precision and moderate strength as well as a variety of material properties and colors.

The photopolymer material can be combined for differing colors and material properties.



# DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING

This technology offers high precision and strength.

Time for production is much longer than plastic 3D printers.

# SIMILAR PROCESSES TO DMLS

## Selective Laser Melting

- Melts the metal into a solid homogeneous mass

## Selective Laser Sintering

## Electron Beam Melting



# TESTING NEW DESIGNS

NASA recently tested a 3D-Printed Rocket Fuel Injector

- Traditionally it takes a year to produce
- The 3D printed device took 4 Months.
- The 3D printed injector only has 2 parts, a similar typical injector has 115 parts.

# EXAMPLES



# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

3D printing has touched many fields

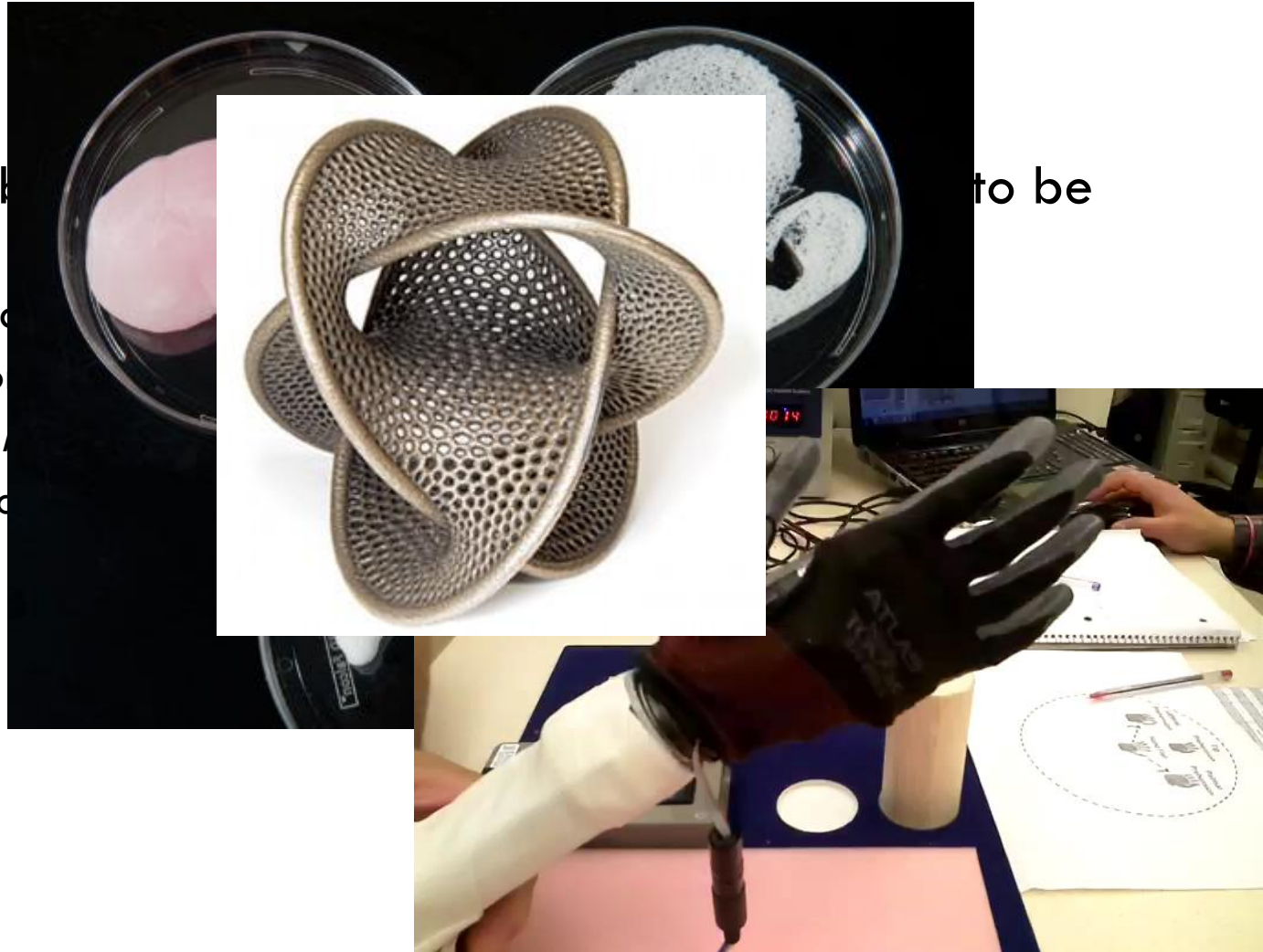
- Manufacturing
- Art
- Fashion
- Design
- Research and Development

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The possibilities  
realized.

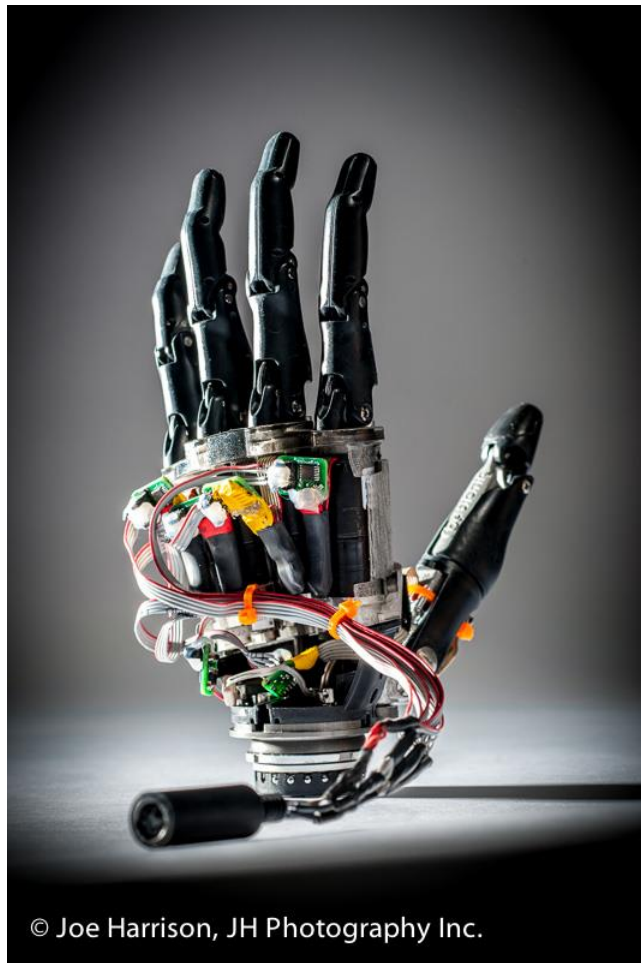
- Faster production
- Made to order
- Biological integration
- Finer or more complex

to be



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT

Creating our own vision.

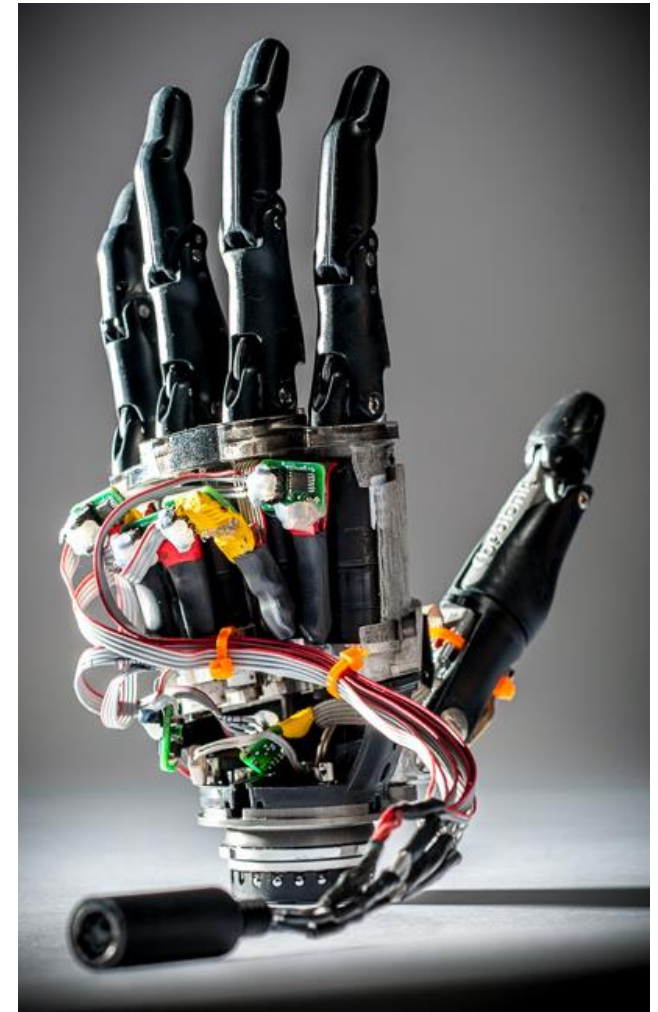


# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Adding new capabilities to existing products

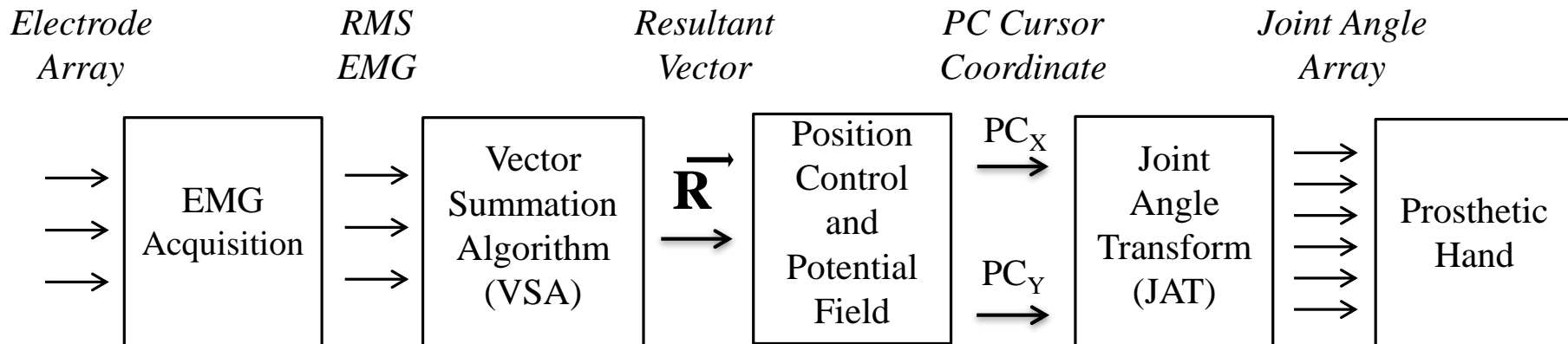
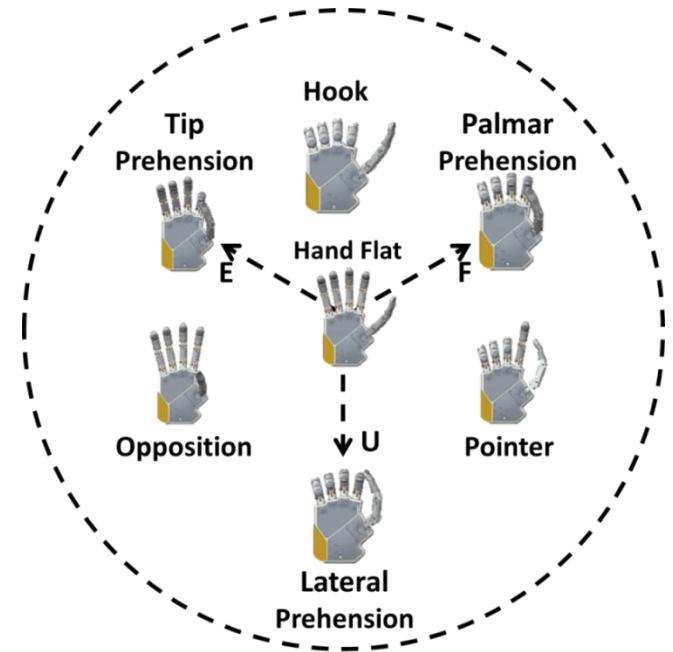
# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

RSL Steeper – Bebionic hand v2



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Actuation of the thumb abduction  
to allow for Postural Control algorithm



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Bebionic hand redesign



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Application



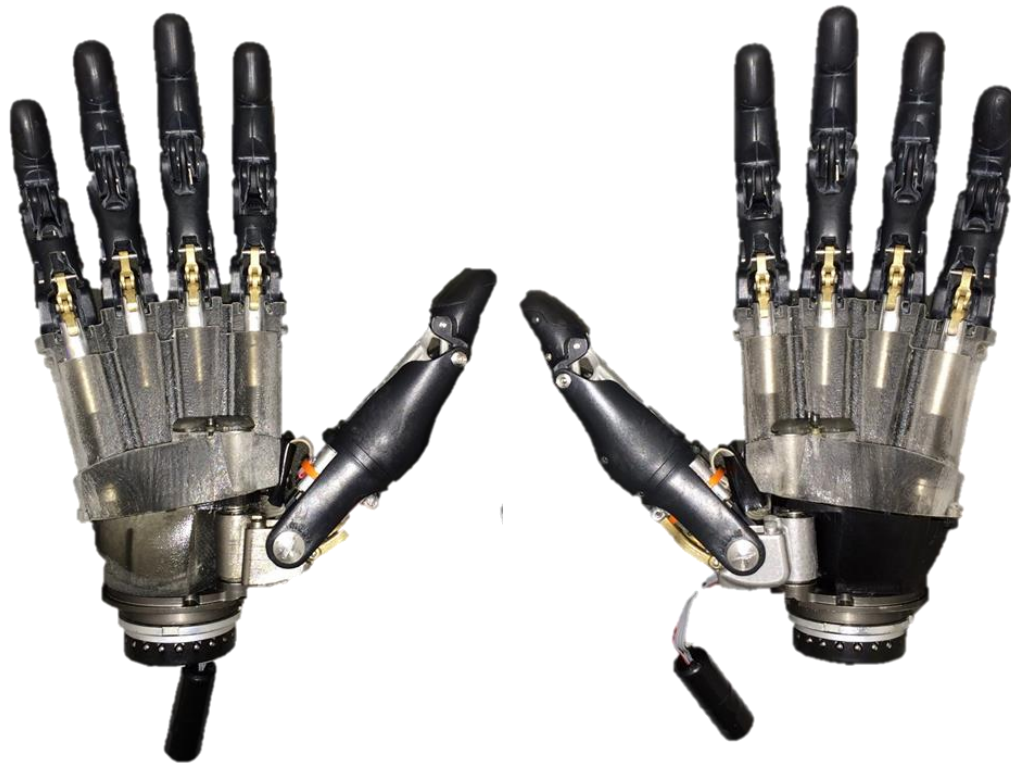
# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Material failures



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

Wait, what about right handed amputees?



# PROSTHETIC HAND DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY

3D printing helps, but we still have a long way to go.

# OUR LAB



# QUESTIONS

Richard Weir, Ph.D.  
Research Associate Professor  
University of Colorado, Denver



Stephen Huddle, M.S.  
Professional Research Assistant  
University of Colorado, Denver



Jacob Segil, Ph.D  
Instructor  
General Engineering Plus program  
Mechanical Engineering Department  
University of Colorado, Boulder

