# Adaptable House Project: Support System

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### BACKGROUND

The Adaptable House Project aims to increase independence and confidence in the mobility of individuals by providing full or partial body-weight support in a user's home. This subsystem focuses on the interface between the body-weight support modes and the user.

#### **CORE REQUIREMENTS**

Existing solutions do not allow for varying ranges of mobility in daily life or inhome usage. To address these gaps, our design expects the following:

#### **Customer Requirements**

- ✓ Ease of use
- Safe and durable
- **S** Full rotation
- Load capacity of 300 lbf (static)

**Engineering Requirements** 





Comfortable and promotes good health

Integrable into the user's home

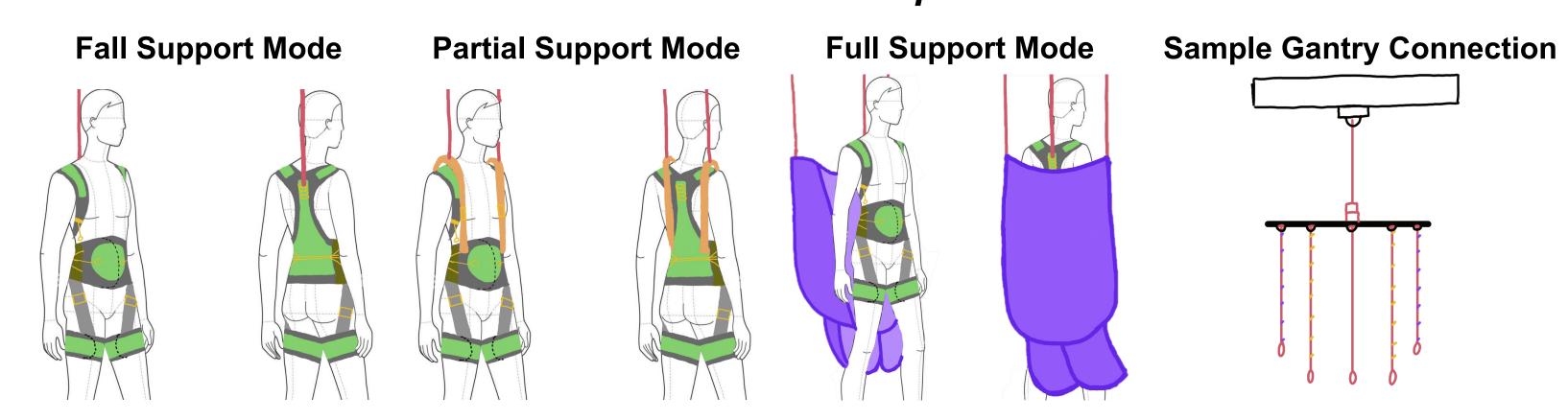
Customizable

Scalable in size

Minimal transition time

## **DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

The system includes 3 distinct modes of support for varying levels of mobility: Fall Protection mode, Partial Support mode, and Full Support mode.



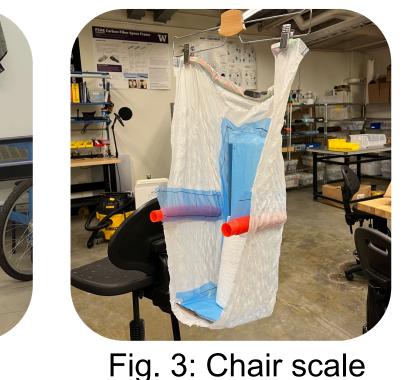
Initial Concepts

Fig. 1: Initial concepts for the system included three support modes accessible via one connection line to a gantry car. Each mode is attached to a horizontal bar fitted with a rotating carabiner to allow for full rotation and fast switching between modes.

Low-Fidelity Prototypes Medium-Fidelity Prototypes



Fig. 2: Cinching mechanism testing



inserts and arm rests

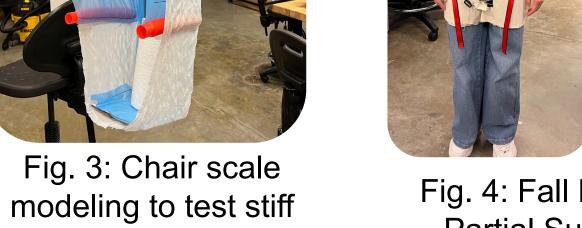




Fig. 4: Fall Protection and Partial Support Modes

Fig. 5: Full Support Mode

### **RESULTS & VALIDATION**

Frame dynamically loaded and supports 300+ lbf for all system modes



Fig. 8: Final Frame

Harness

dynamically

loaded and

300 lbf





Fig. 6: Tensile and shear tests were performed on fabric and hook-and-loop components to inform the amount of fabric used in the design

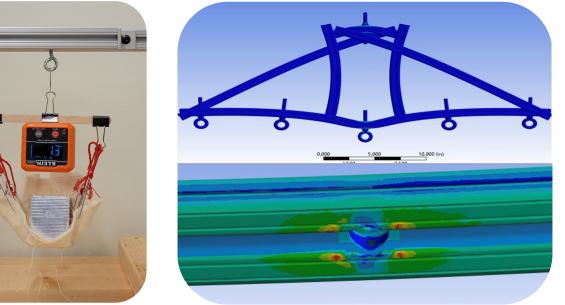


Fig. 7: Model chair frames were analyzed for tilt angle. Finite element analysis was used to find the maximum bending stress and safety factor (3.49) for the final frame.

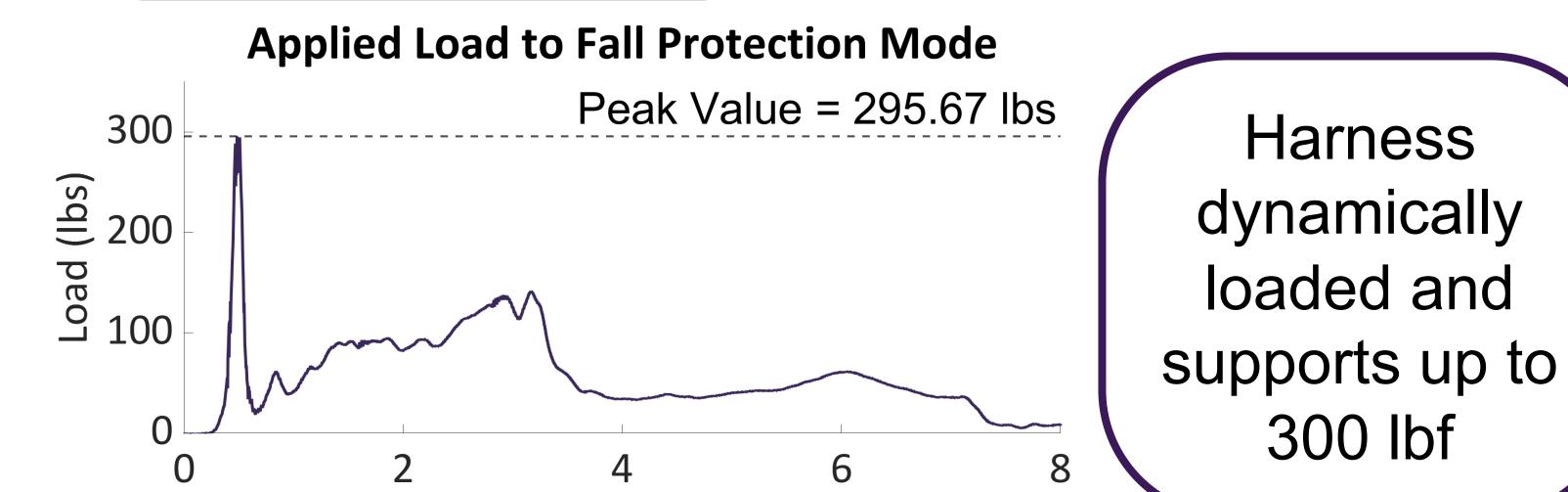
#### **CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS**



Successful testing has grown confidence in the harness subsystems for manufacturability and use in an in-home setting.



Further development of stowing methods for each mode should be explored for ease of use.



Time (s) Fig. 9: Dynamic loading test for the Fall Protection Mode

Users can comfortably wear system freely for 4+ hours and can apply full bodyweight during harness modes.



Fig. 10: Users testing and wearing the harness in daily activities



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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Full support mode should consider a wider variety of stiffer chair designs for more comfort.

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#### **Mechanical Engineering Capstone** Exposition

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