

College of Engineering
Department of Mechanical Engineering

New Concept Wheel Chair



Project Team:

Ahmad Al Ghamdi	200700625
Ibrahim M Balharith	200600148
Faleh F Al Dossary	200600048

Supervised By: Dr. Emad Tanbour

Spring 2011

A Design Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Course

Assessment III: Graduation Project



Statement of Purpose

- 1- To design a new concept of wheelchair that can be manufactured using available resources and manufacturing techniques
- 2- Using SolidWorks program to design all the parts and assembly



Table of Contents

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Scope of Project
- ✓ Wheelchair Specification
- ✓ New Concept of wheelchair/Concept
- ✓ Calculations
 - ✓ load calculation
 - ✓ Force and torque
- ✓ Wheelchair Prototype



Introduction

Over the past several years, there has been increasing interest in the wheelchair among inventors, design engineers, and the general public. This is probably because the wheelchair has come to symbolize the person with handicaps. For example, the national symbol for handicapped access is an abstract image of a person in a wheelchair.



Scope of Project

Designing of new concept of Wheelchair

- Ratchet Mechanism
- Gears Ratio
- Material Selection
- Fasteners

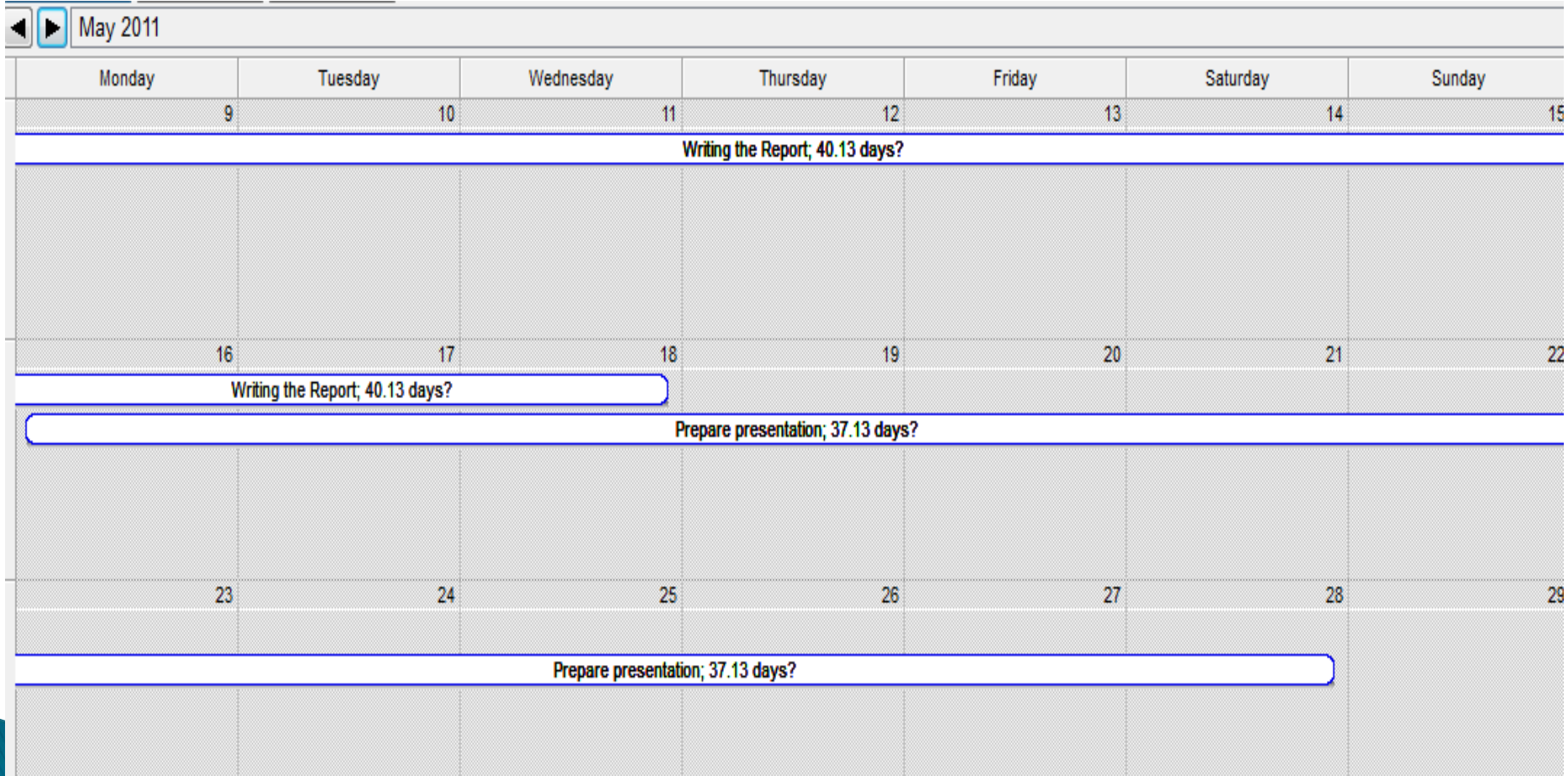
Assumption: Maximum Hand Force Applied needed
to start moving = 50 N



Design Approach

1. Group Brainstorming
2. Gathering Information from the Internet and group discussions
3. Identify components
4. Sizing and load calculations
5. Prototyping by SolidWorks®

Wheelchair GANTT Chart 3





Comparing between New Concept wheelchair & electric wheelchair

Factors	New Concept of Wheelchair	Electric wheelchair
cost	Low	High
Maintenance	Less	High
Environment	No pollution	Produce pollution
Weight	Light	heavy
Safety Factor	low	high



Specifications of new concept wheelchair

Dimension	mm
Armrest Height	760
Seat height	485
Eye level height	1090–1295
Overall width	660
Overall length	1065
Foot rest width	455
Seat width	380
Seat length	375
Front wheel size	D= 224
Rear wheel size	D= 66

Ratchet Mechanism

- ▶ A **ratchet mechanism** is based on a wheel that has teeth cut out of it and a pawl that follows as the wheel turns. Studying the diagram you will see that as the ratchet wheel turns and the pawl falls into the 'dip' between the teeth. The ratchet wheel can only turn in one direction - in this case anticlockwise.
- ▶ A wheel provided with suitably shaped teeth, receiving an intermittent circular motion from an oscillating or reciprocating member, is called a ratchet wheel. A simple form of ratchet mechanism is shown in Figure 8-1.

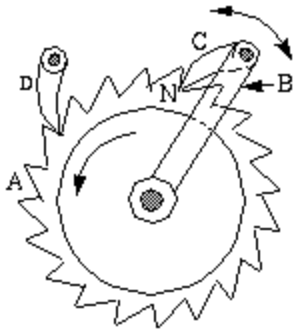
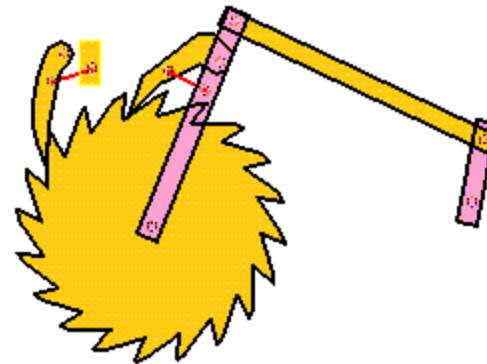
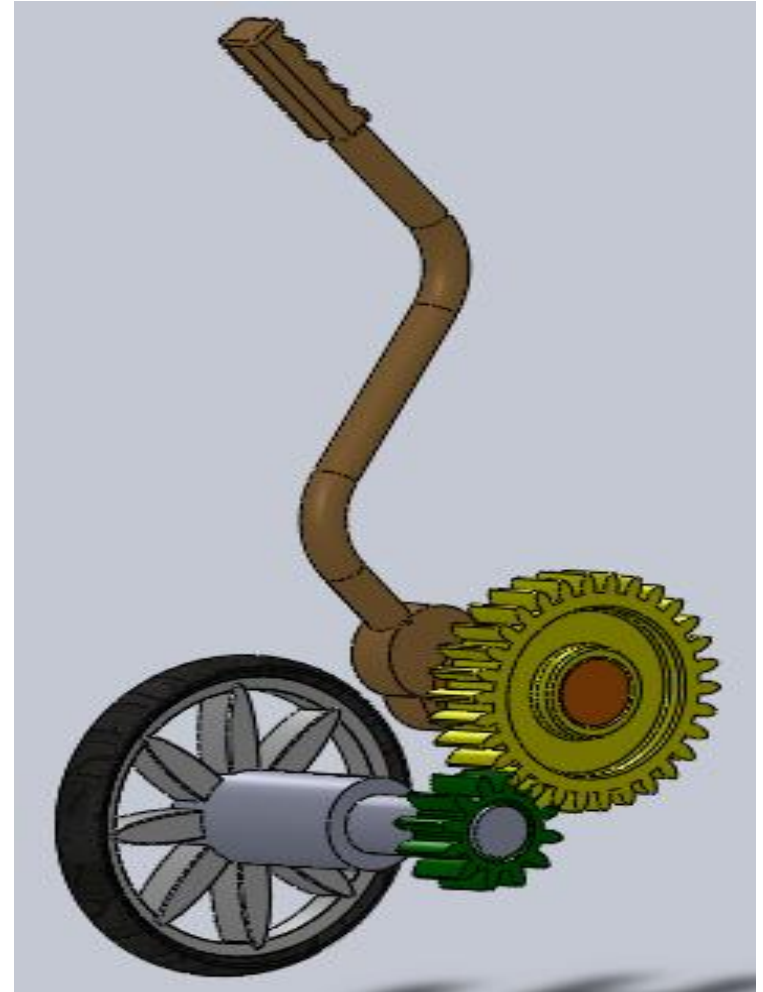


Figure 8.1

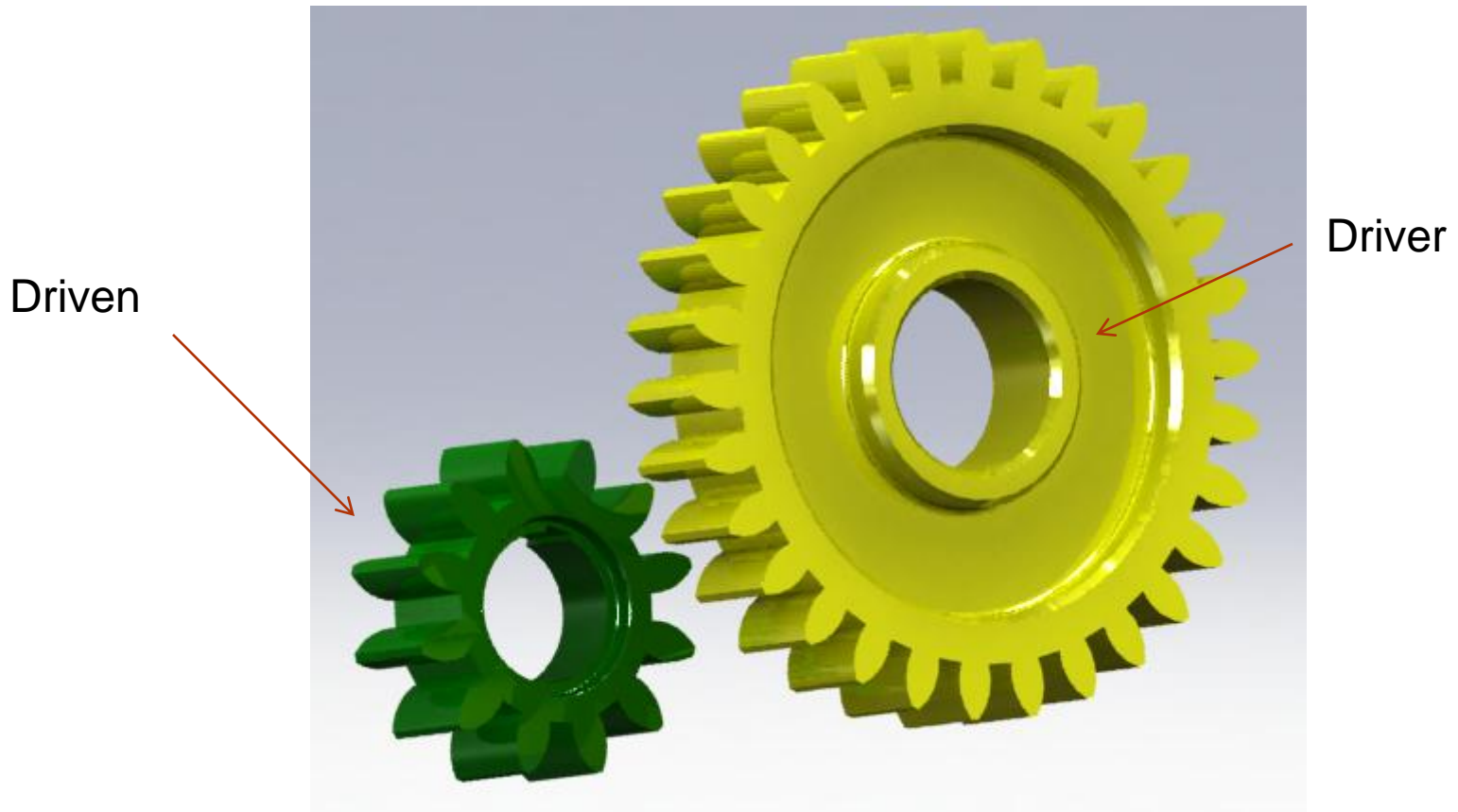


Drive and Driven Gears

- ▶ These are drive and driven gears connecting to ratchet and wheel



Design Calculation



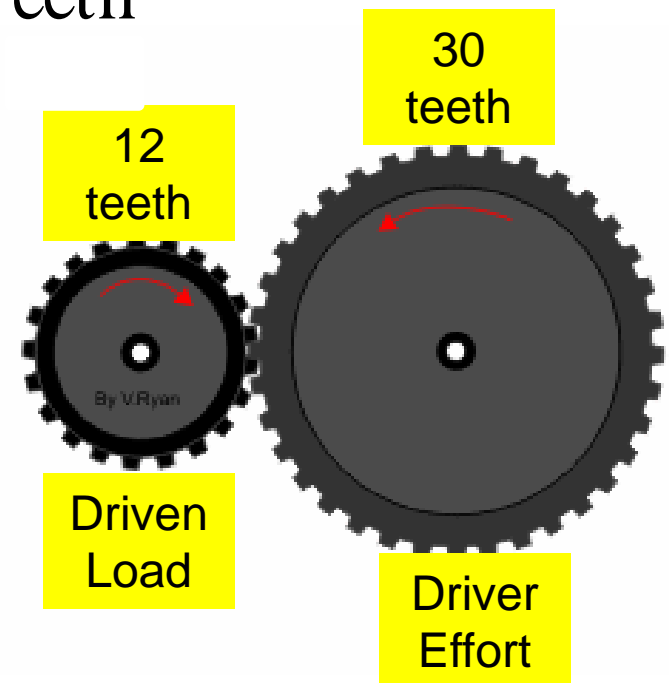
Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh
Al Dossary

Gears Ratio

Work out the Velocity Ratio (Gear Ratio); ▶

$$\text{GearRatio} = \frac{\text{Number of Driver Teeth}}{\text{Number of Driven Teeth}}$$

$$\text{GearRatio} = \frac{30}{12} = 2.5$$





Critical Components

- a. **Ratchet mechanism**
- b. **Gears**
- c. **Handle**
- d. **Seat**
- e. **Back rest**
- f. **Footrest**
- g. **Armrest**
- h. **Wheels**



Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith
and Faleh Al Dossary

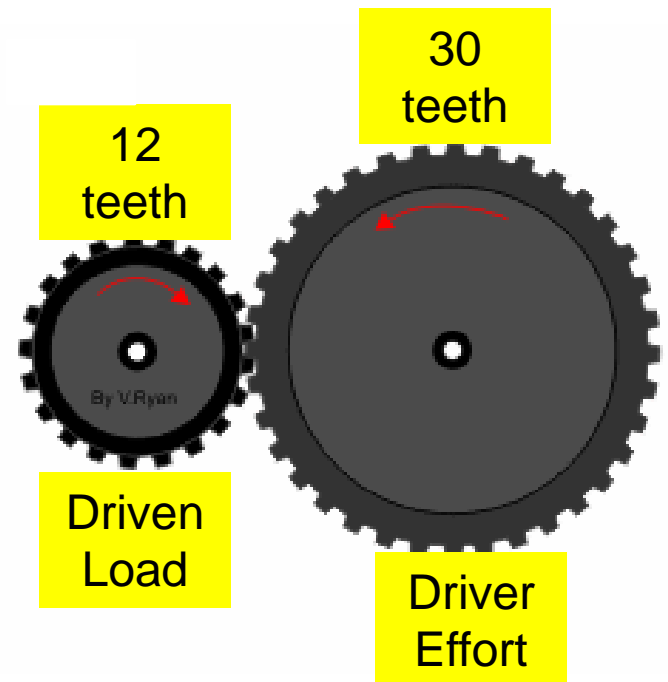
Design Calculation

- Generated speed for handicapped to move
- Assumption $F_{\text{initial}} = 50 \text{ N}$, $\theta = 35^\circ$
- Torque driven $= r * F$,
- $r = \text{length of arm} = 0.52 \text{ m}$
- $T_{\text{driven}} = r * F \sin \theta$
 $= 0.52 * 50 \sin 35$
 $= 14.91 \text{ N.m}$

Rotational speed $= 30 \text{ rpm}$

Design Calculation

- Torque driver = torque driven + $(r_1 - r_2) * F$
= $14.91 + (0.070 - 0.025) * 50$
= 37.3 N. m
- Rotational Speed = Gear Ratio * 30rpm
= $2.5 * 30 = 75$ rpm



Design Calculation

- Load Calculation
- Maximum load (weight) = mass * gravitational acceleration

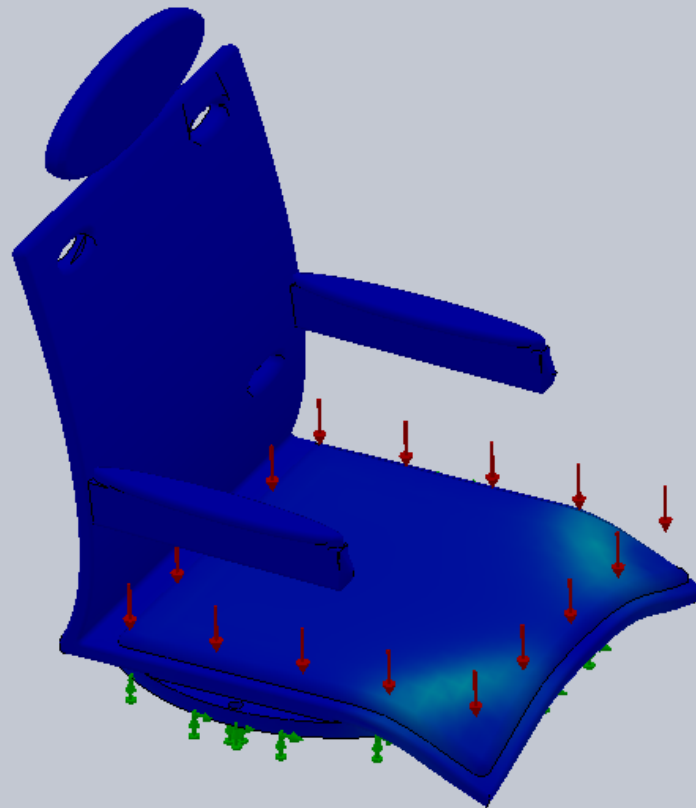
$$= 120 * 9.81$$

$$= 1176\text{N}$$

Based on this load we have selected the material after we did stress analysis on SolidWorks®

Chair Stress Analysis

Model name: CHAIR
Study name: Study 1
Plot type: Static nodal stress Stress1
Deformation scale: 72505.2



von Mises (N/m²)



→ Yield strength: 19999972.0

Educational Version. For Instructional Use Only

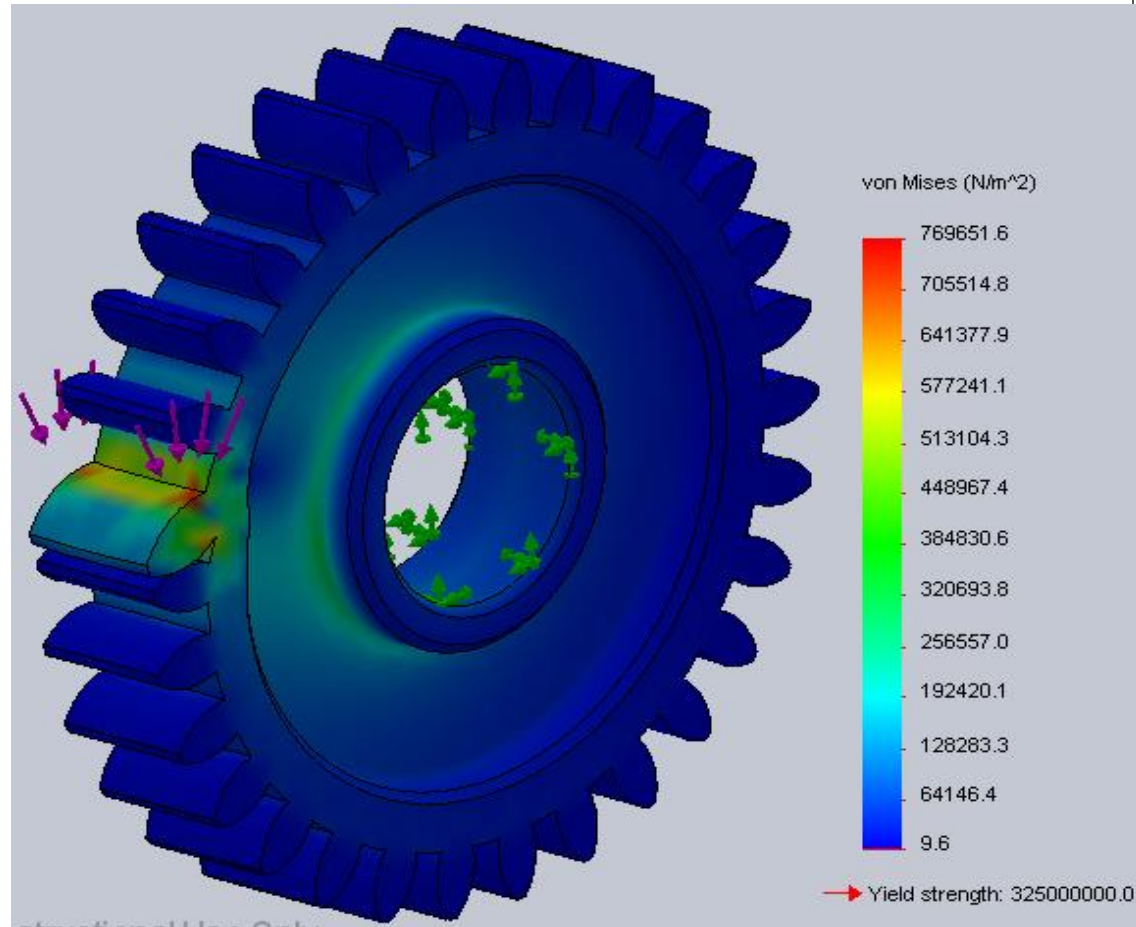
Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh Al Dossary

Stress Analysis

- As you can see front wheel holder we did stress analysis based on selected material (AISI 1020).
- The results shows the highest stress is 0.769 MPa . Much less than S_y
- $S_y = 325.0$ MPa

Very safe design

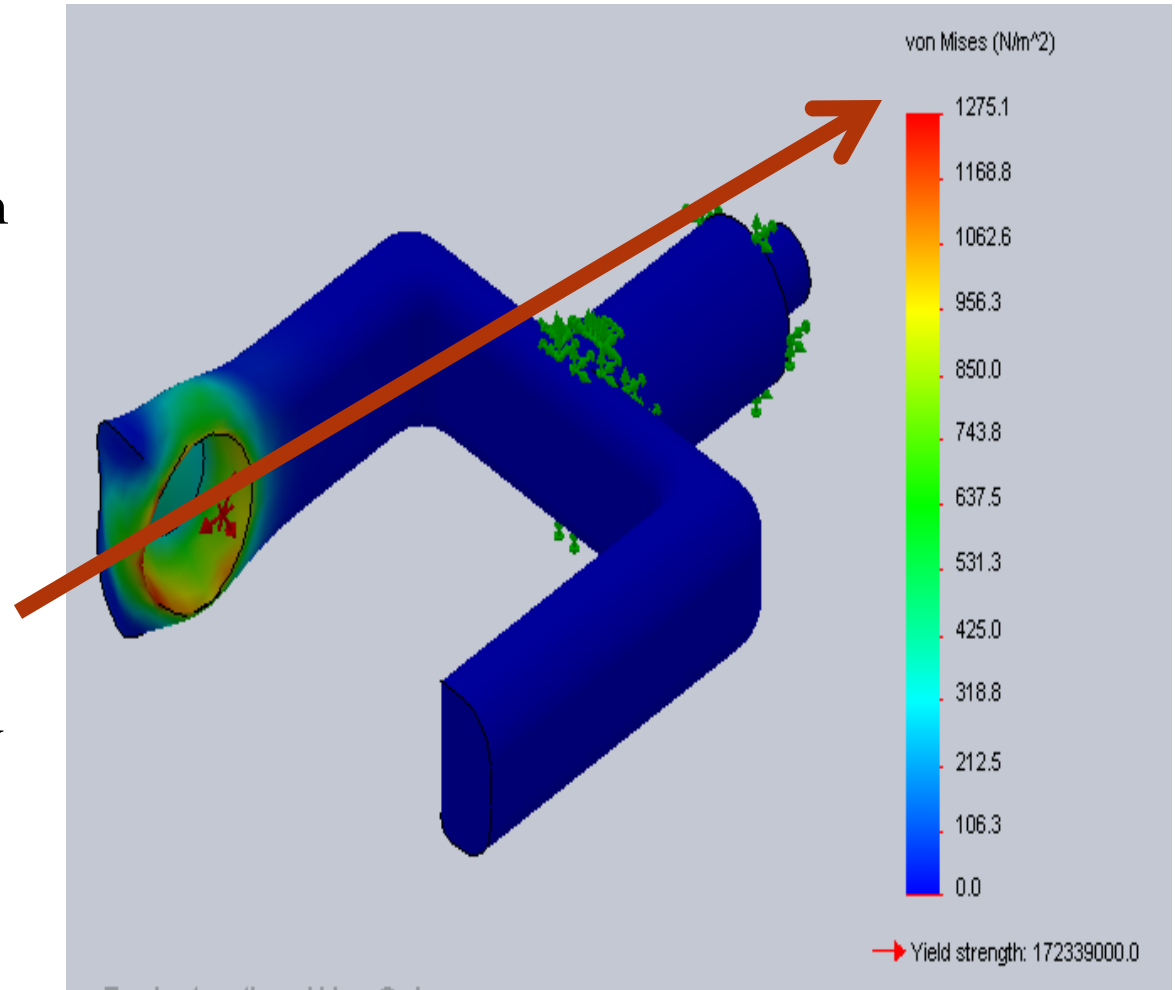
Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh Al Dossary



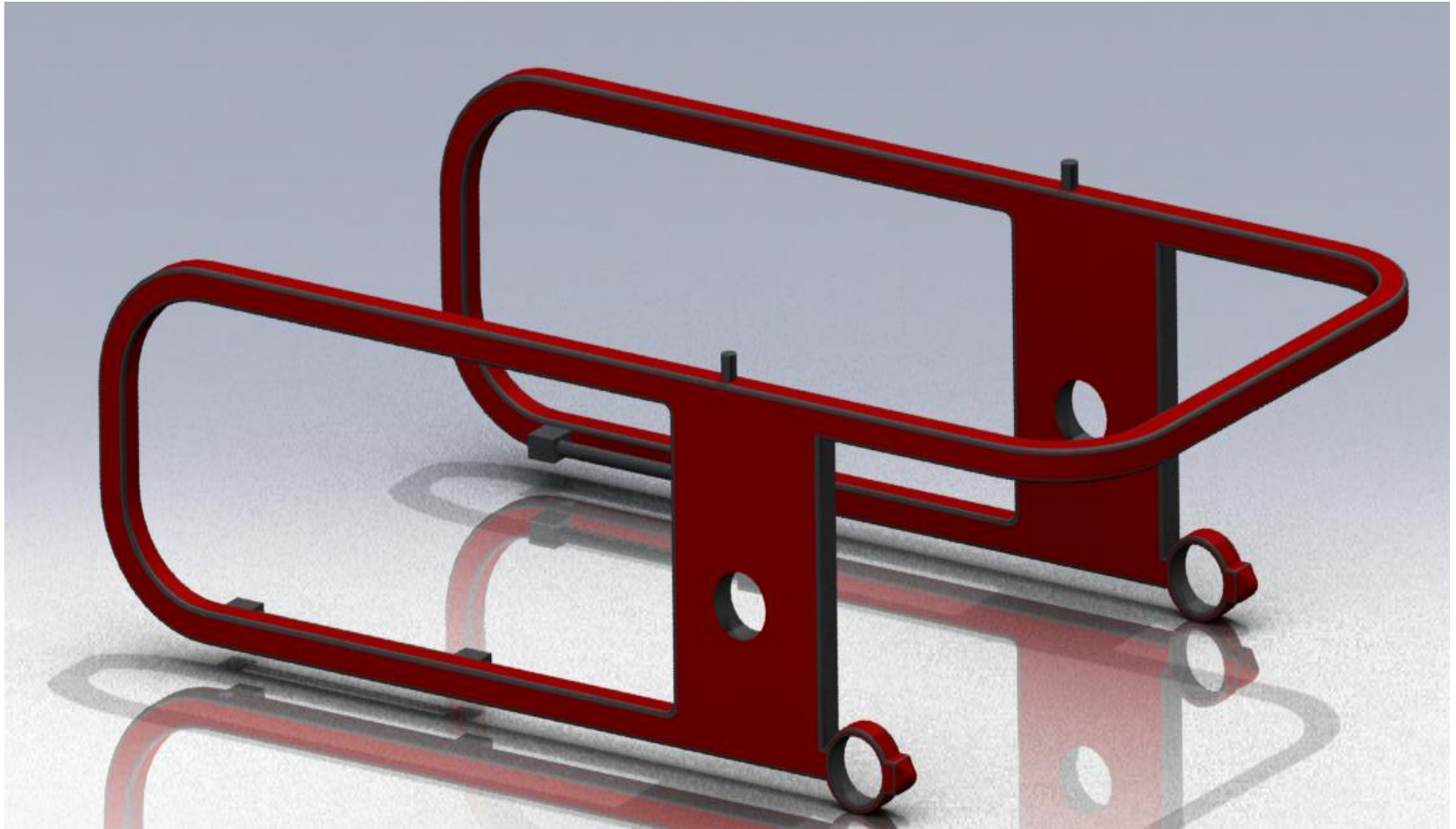
Stress Analysis

- As you can see front wheel holder we did stress analysis based on selected material (AISI 1020).
- The results shows the highest stress is 1.275 Mpa much less than S_y
- $S_y = 172.339 \text{ MPa}$

Very safe design

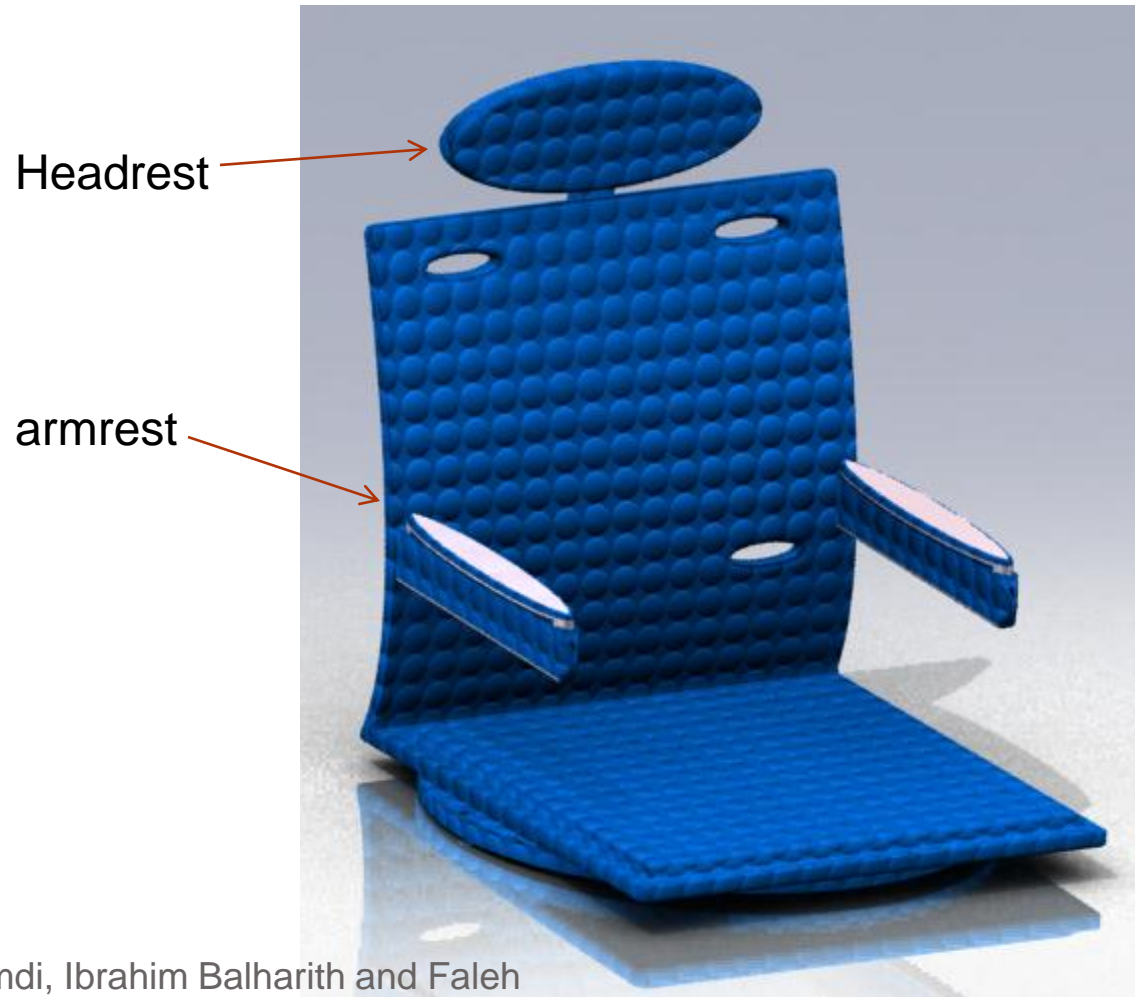


Frame



Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh
Al Dossary

Chair

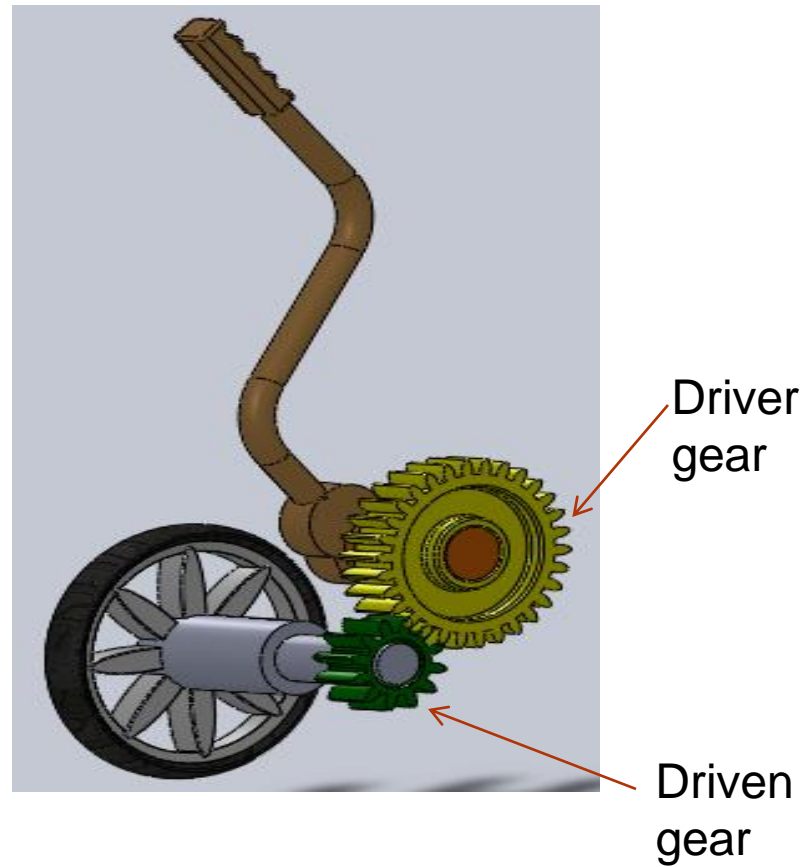


Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh Al Dossary

Ratchet Mechanism



Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh Al Dossary



Driver gear

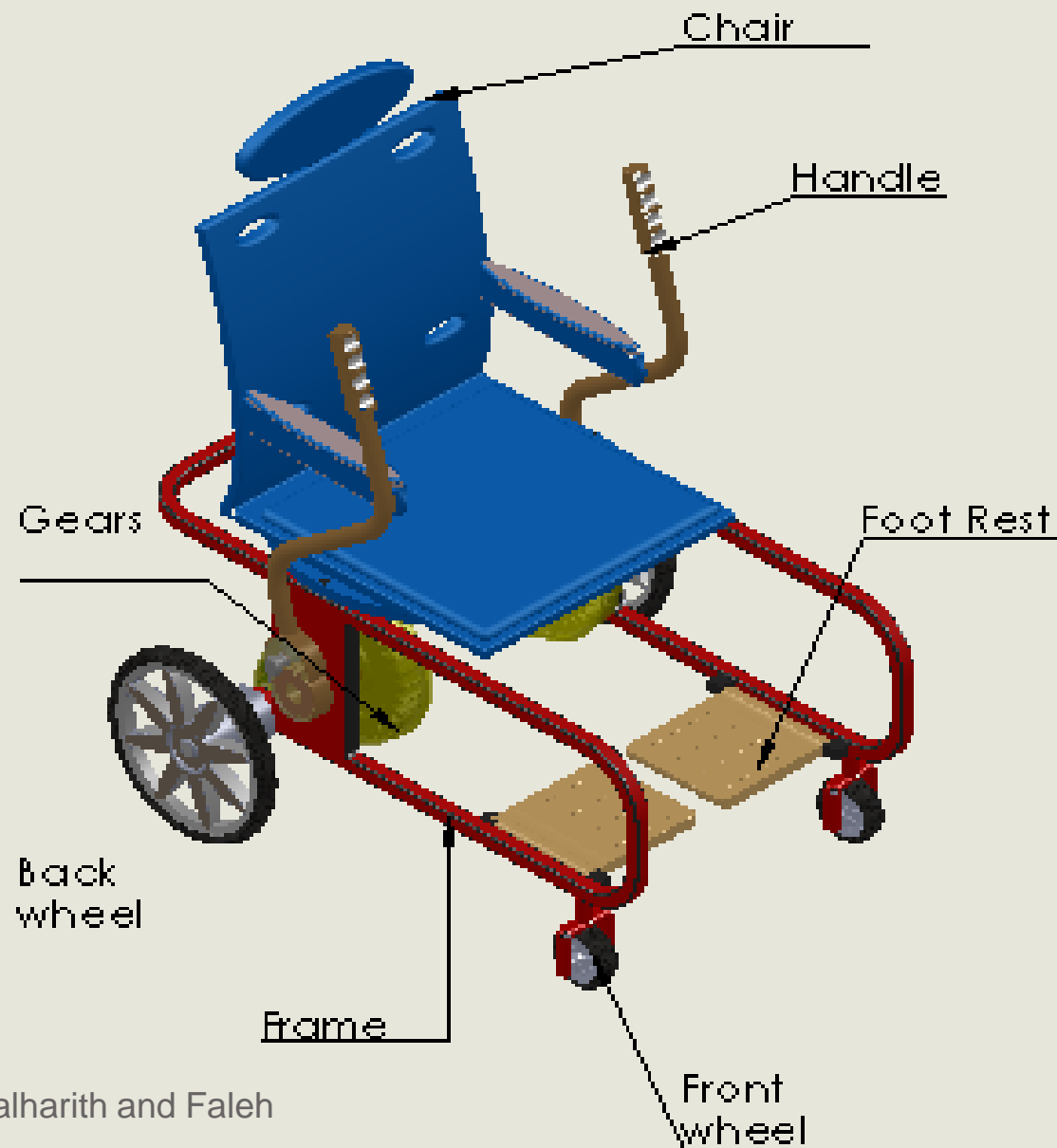
Driven gear

Digital Prototype

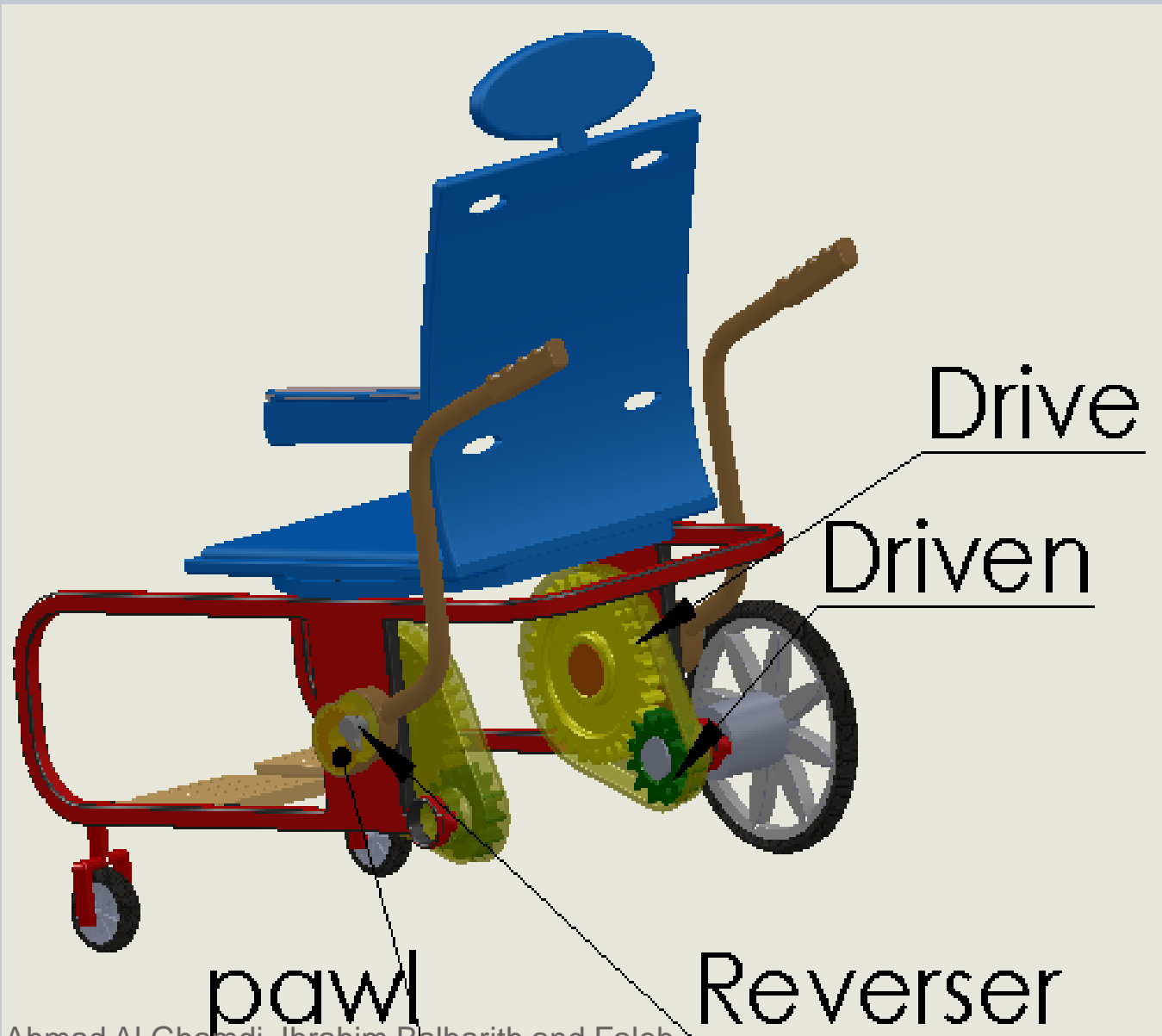


Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh
Al Dossary

3-D front view



Back side view



Animation



Ahmad Al Ghamdi, Ibrahim Balharith and Faleh
Al Dossary