

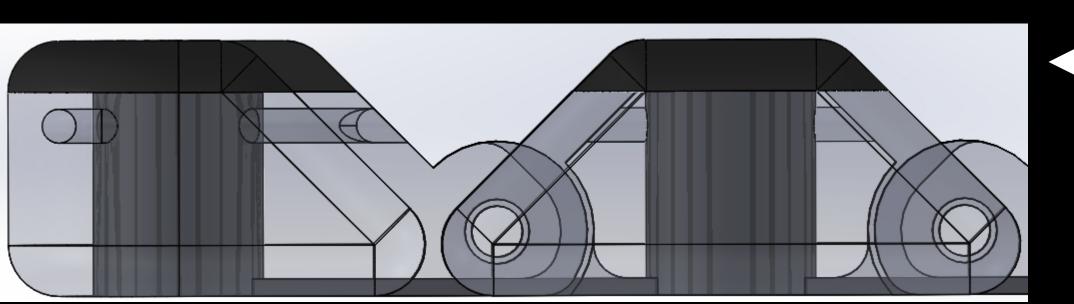
Krobohand

School of Engineering

www.krobotech.com

A 3D Printed, Robotic Prosthetic Hand

gap in the upper limb prosthetic industry between cost and functionality of a prosthetic.



Joint Detail

- Side profile showing flexible tendon, grips, and core.

3-Point Flexural Test

Design

Krobohand is both cost effective, as well as functionally viable. Fabrication techniques, as well as unique designs yield an innovative upper limb prosthetic.

Innovation

- 1.) Fully 3D Printed Joints, Lateral Joints.
- 2.) Flexible tendon as a stabilizing, restoring force, like the extensor tendon of a human.
- 3.) Grip on palm side printed from same material as the flexible tendon, finger pads.
- 4.) Electromyography for connection between prosthesis and amputee, to be non-invasive.

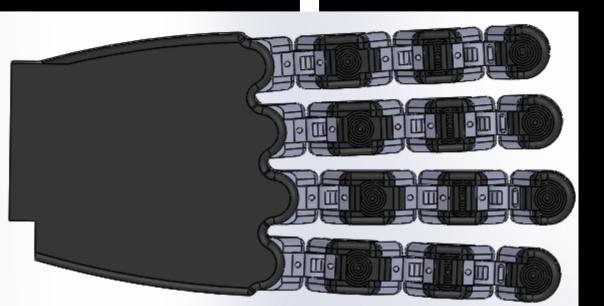
Structural Testing

- 1.) Tensile Test Avg. F before failure: 0.38kN or 85 lbf., 31.75mm (1.25in.) ext.
- 2.) 3-Point Flexural Test Avg. F before failure: 0.83kN or ~180 lbf.

Background

The Krobohand group recognized a significant



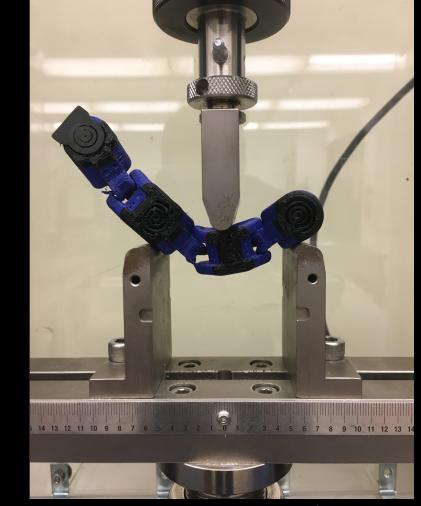




Split Hook - \$10,000



Tensile Test



Goal

Bridge the gap in the upper limb prosthesis industry between cost and functionality.

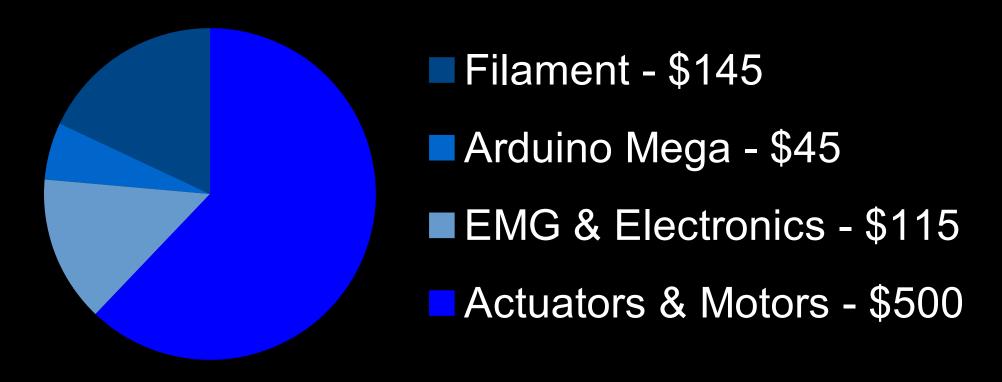
Objectives

- 1.) Fabrication with dual material 3D Printing.
- 2.) Streamline process of connectivity between electromyographic sensors and amputee.
- 3.) Create a sleek, clean, and recognizable upper limb prosthesis.

Electromyography

- 1.) MyoWare sensor connected to existing muscle groups.
- 2.) Signal interpreted by Arduino microcontroller (Uno or Mega), actuates motor.

Budget: < \$1000 Total Cost





The Team

- Ethan Kirkley
- Cameron Hunt
- Zepyoor Khechadoorian Kevin Wong
- Advisor: Dr. Reinkensmeyer