

## Product Functionality

A **B**alancing and **R**eactionary **A**utomatic **M**oveable **E**levator frame has been developed to lift patients who have lost the use of their legs and provide body weight support during elliptical training. The system is composed of two symmetric motor assemblies that lift the patient out of their wheelchair and provide balancing during elliptical operation via a closed-loop control system. Trainers will manually move the patient forward to the elliptical using a guided rail system, locking the structure in position. Using the same motor assemblies for both the primary and secondary lifting systems allows for easier design and fabrication. The final system considered is a user interface for the controls operations of patient movement. This is fulfilled by an iPad which provides not only a smoother workflow for the technician operating the machine but also a simple yet adaptive control panel.



Figure 1. Isometric view of full frame assembly.

## Floor Mounted Rail System

The rail system is welded to a 3/16" plate which has an adhesive backed rubber mat attached to the bottom. The rails are V-Groove caster wheel rails with custom slits. These slits line up with several foot operated locks to maintain the assembly position. The ramp at the rear will guide the assembly onto the rails and act as a passive stopper during operation. To move the assembly to a new location, all rail locks can be disengaged, allowing the assembly to move forward off of the rails. From here, the floor plate can be moved, and the assembly can be guided onto the track again using the ramps.

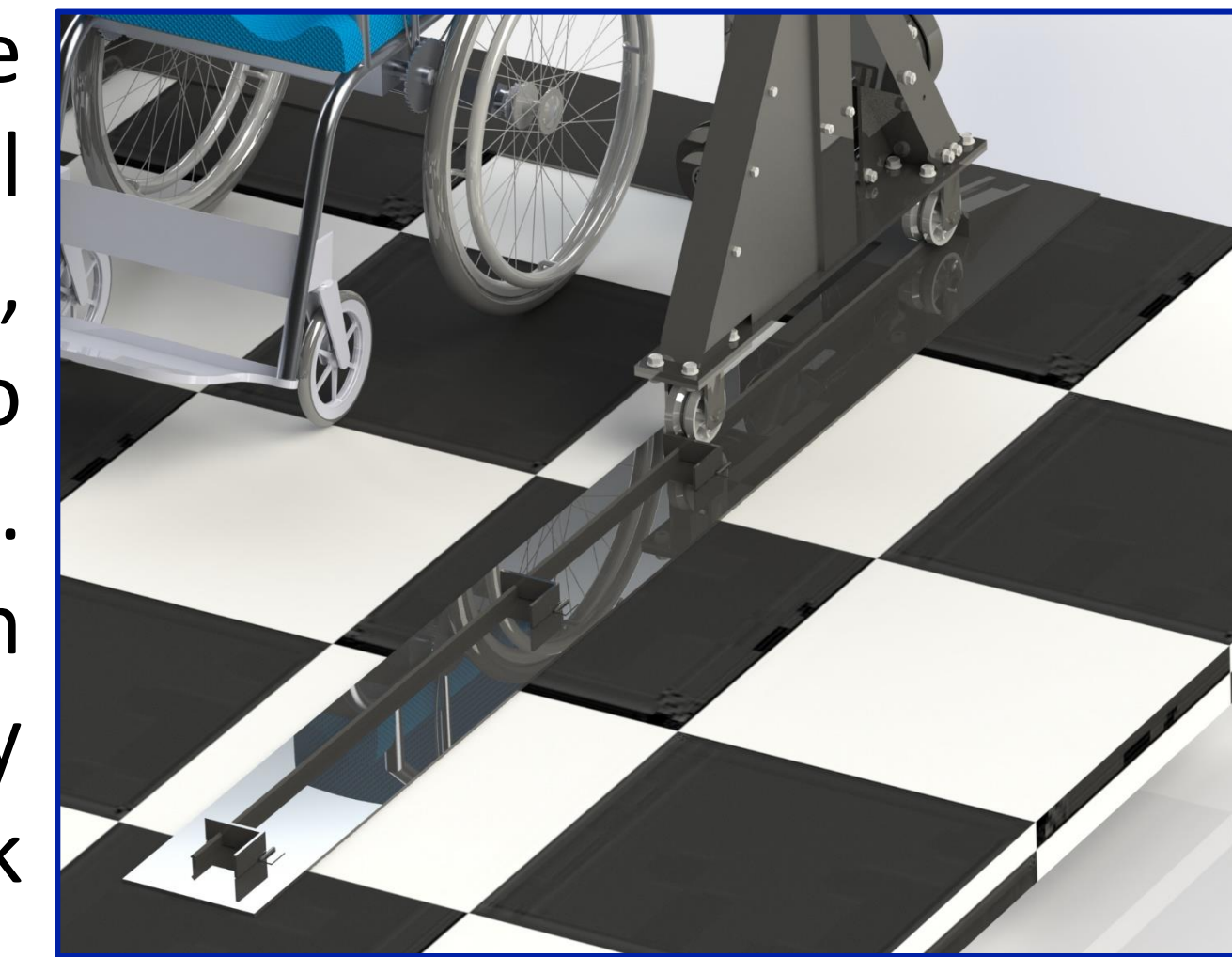


Figure 8. Floor mounted rail system.

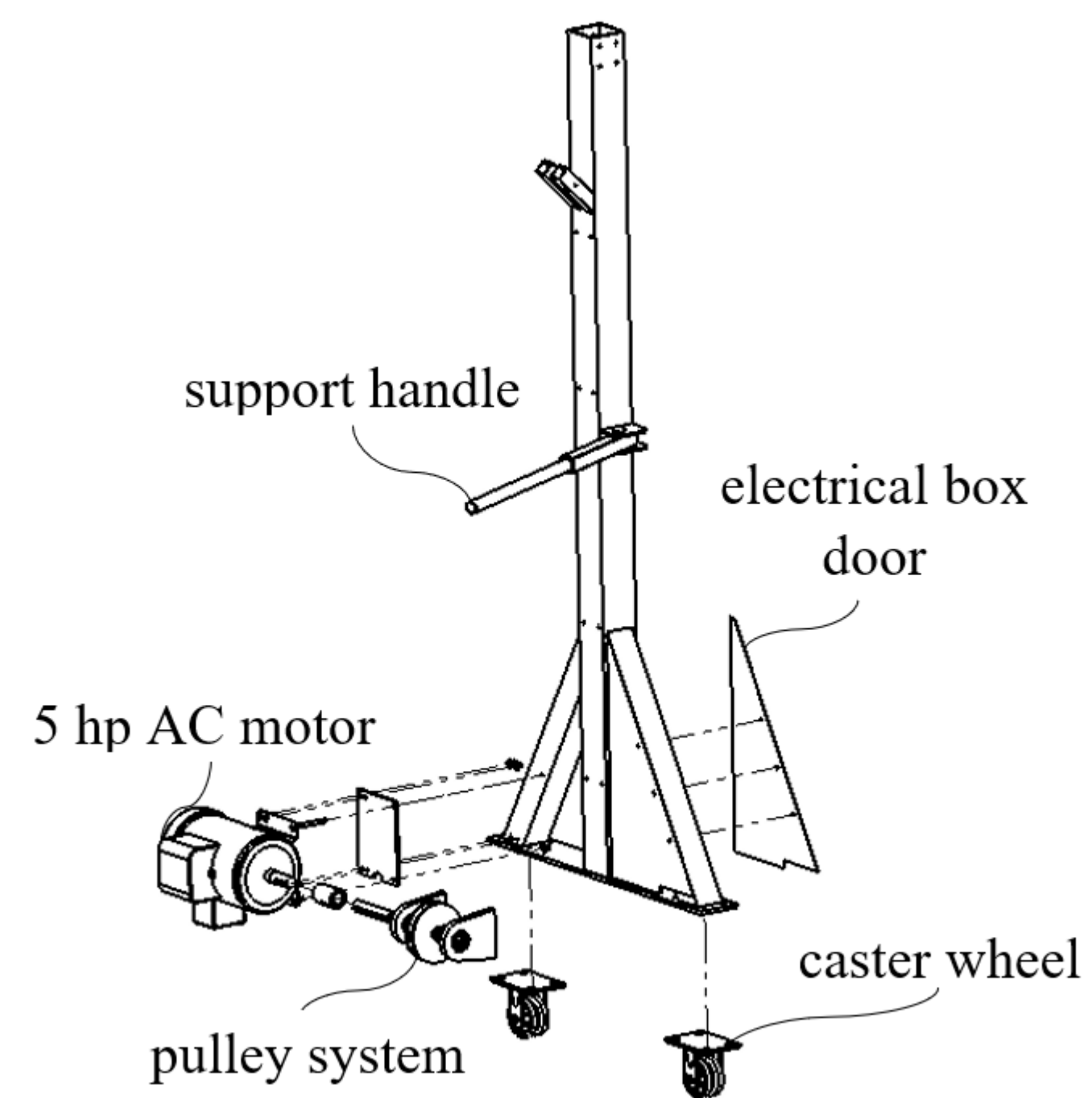


Figure 2. Exploded view of right structure.

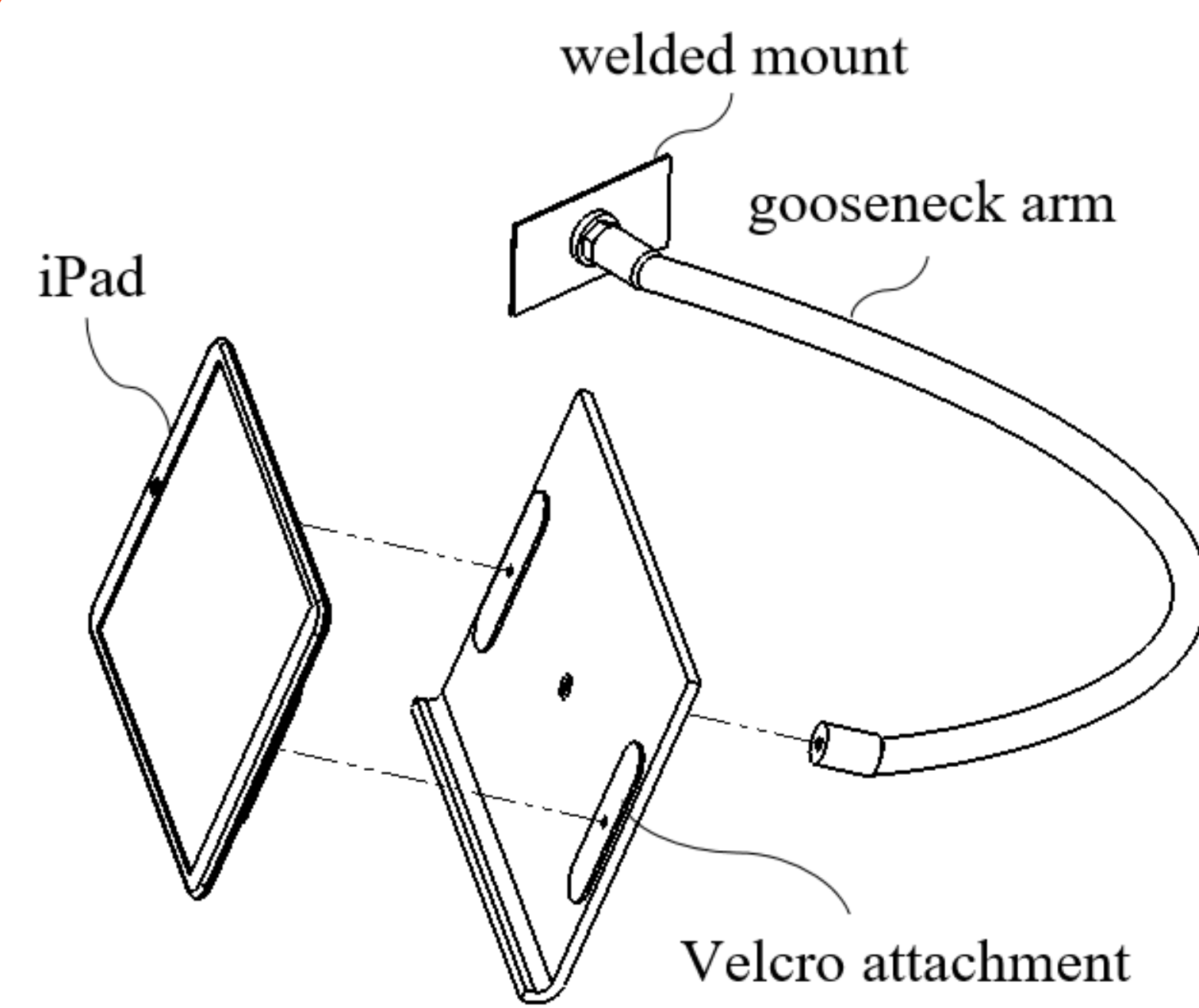


Figure 3. Exploded view of UI assembly.

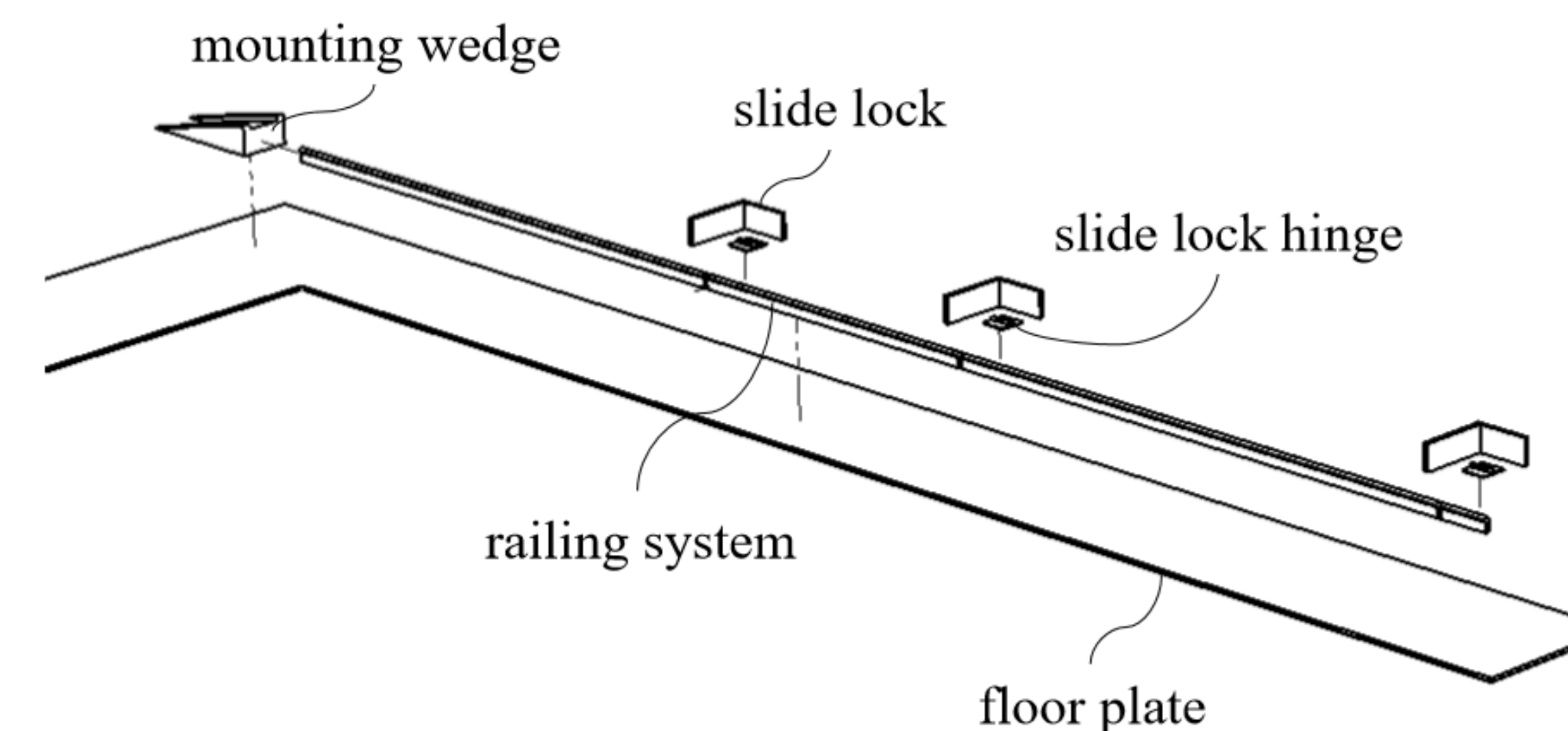


Figure 4. Exploded view of right half of floor assembly.

## Adjustable Handlebars

The BRAME frame also features adjustable handlebars to assist patient stability during operation. The arms can be placed forward during patient loading to not interfere with the loading space. When the BRAME frame is stored, the handlebars can be folded parallel to the top structure whilst the entire structure is locked into position above the elliptical, allowing for minimal space usage when not in operation.

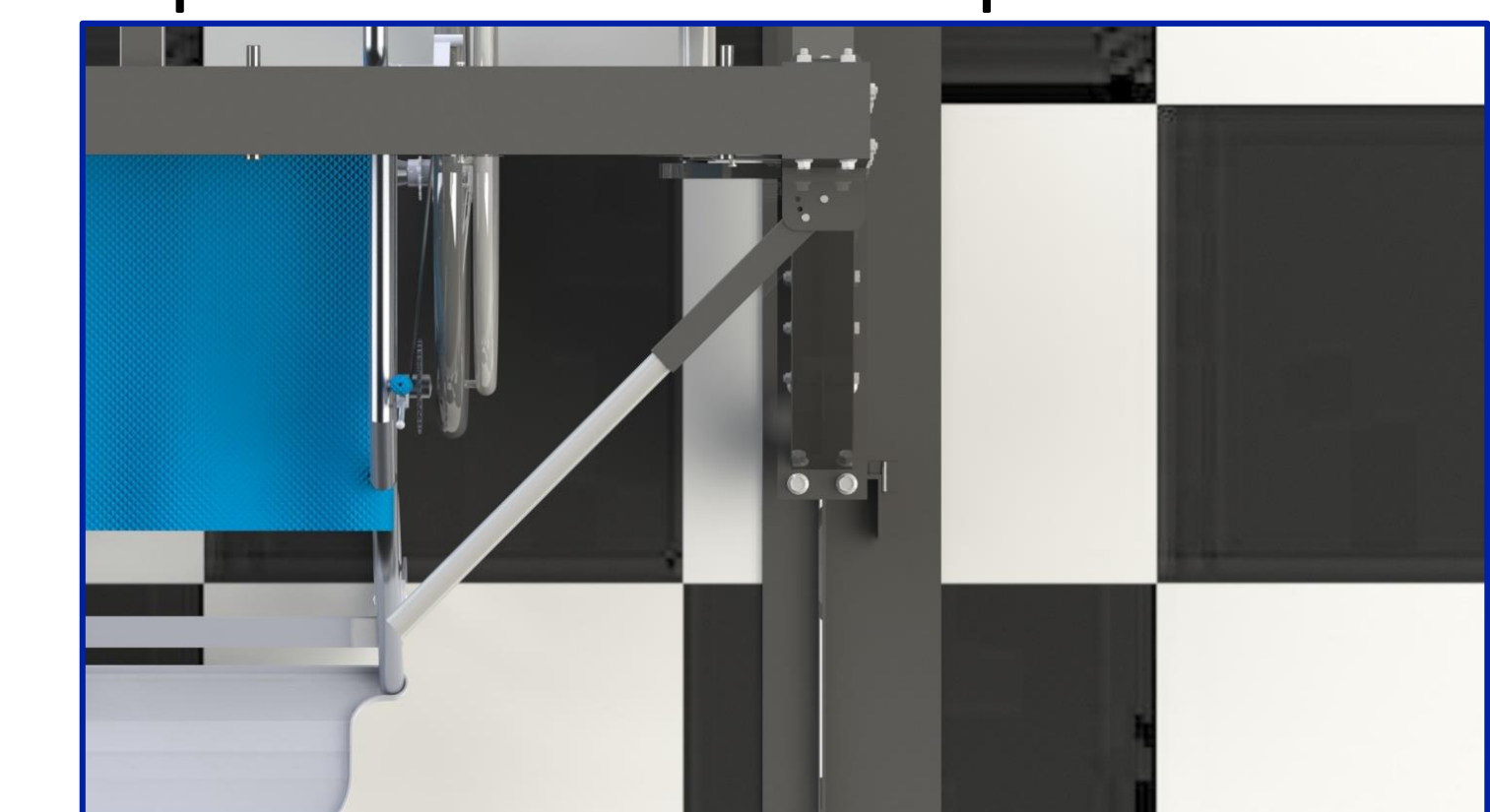


Figure 9. Adjustable handlebars.

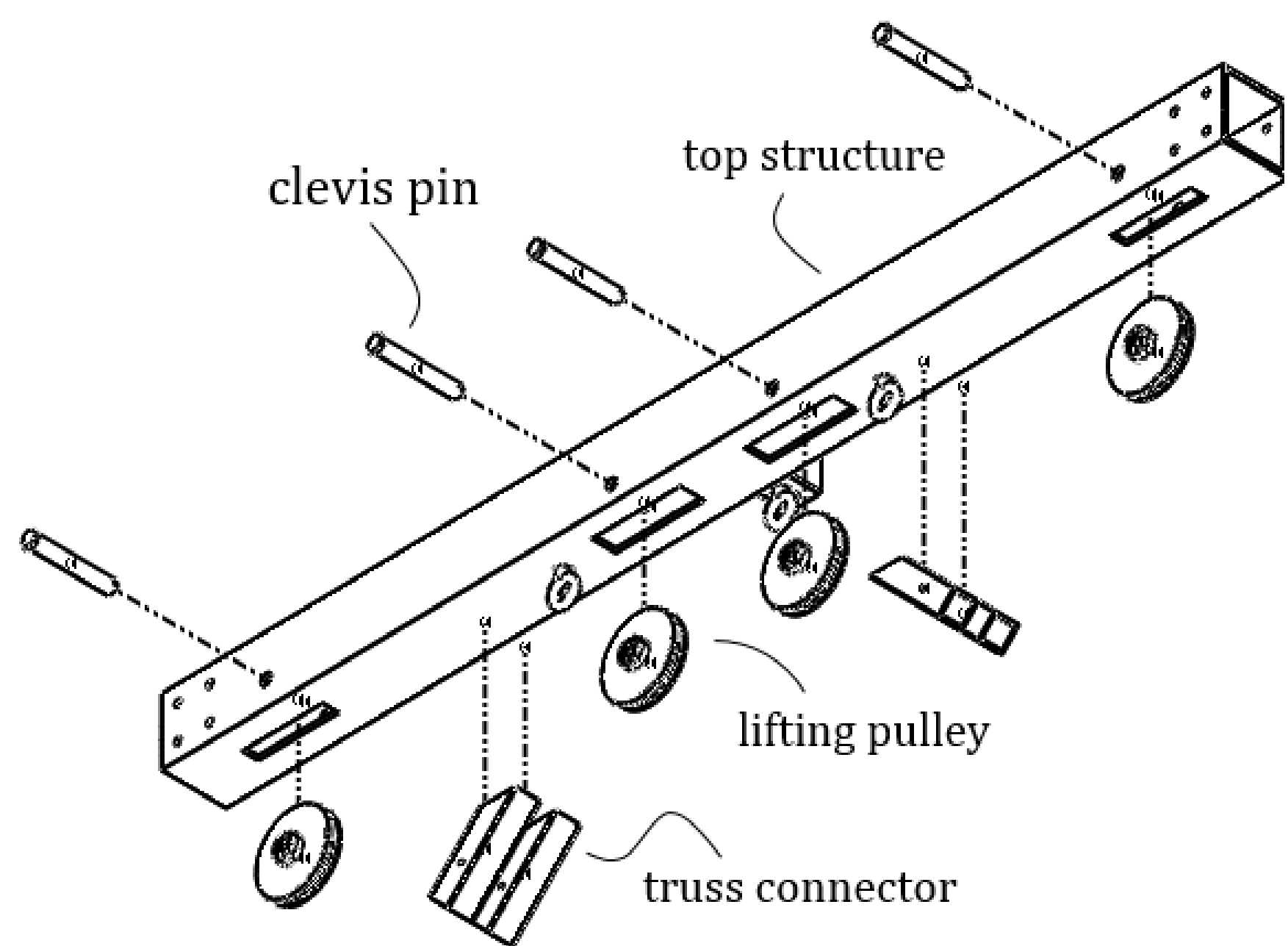


Figure 5. Exploded view of top structure assembly.

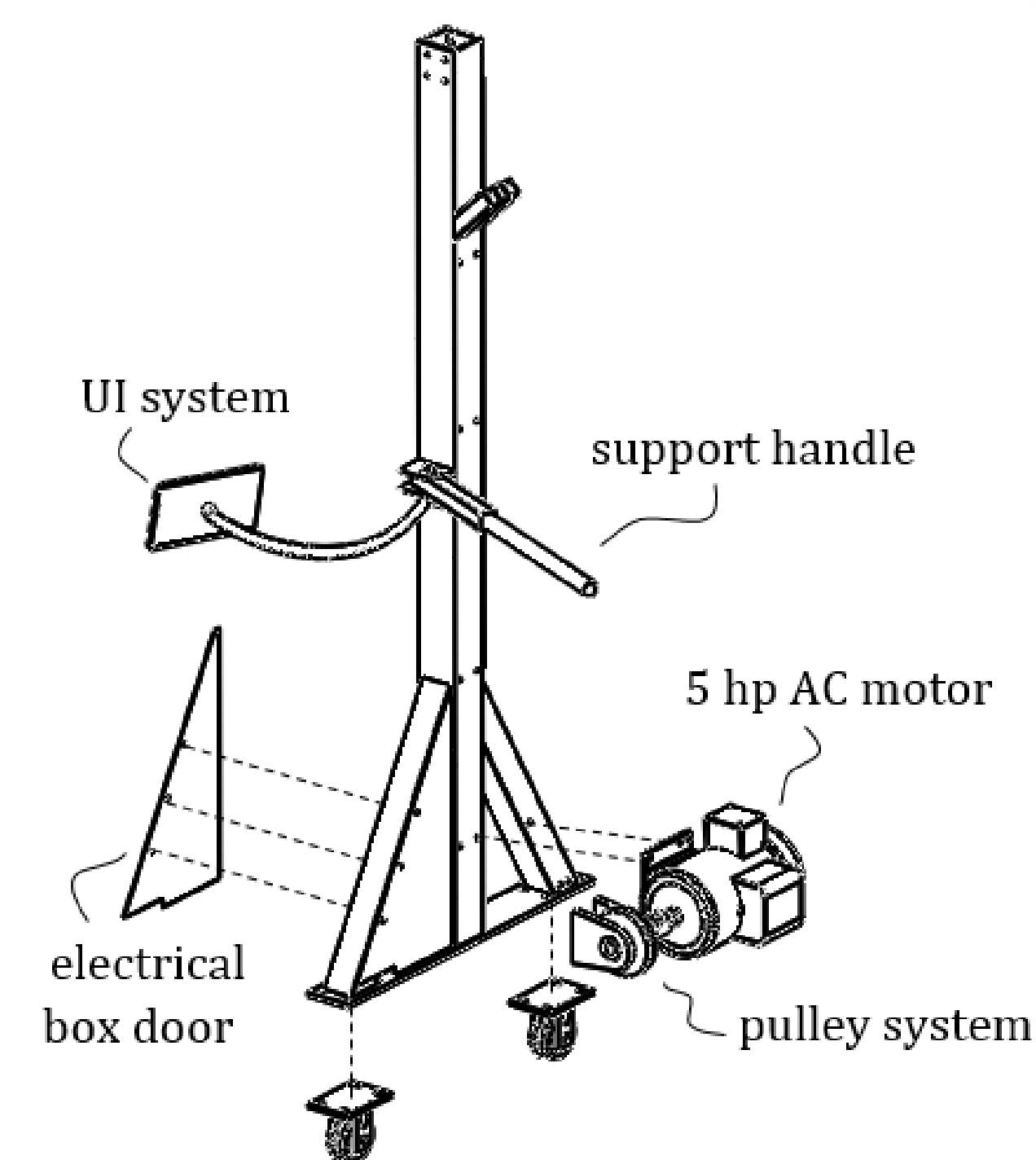


Figure 6. Exploded view of left structure.

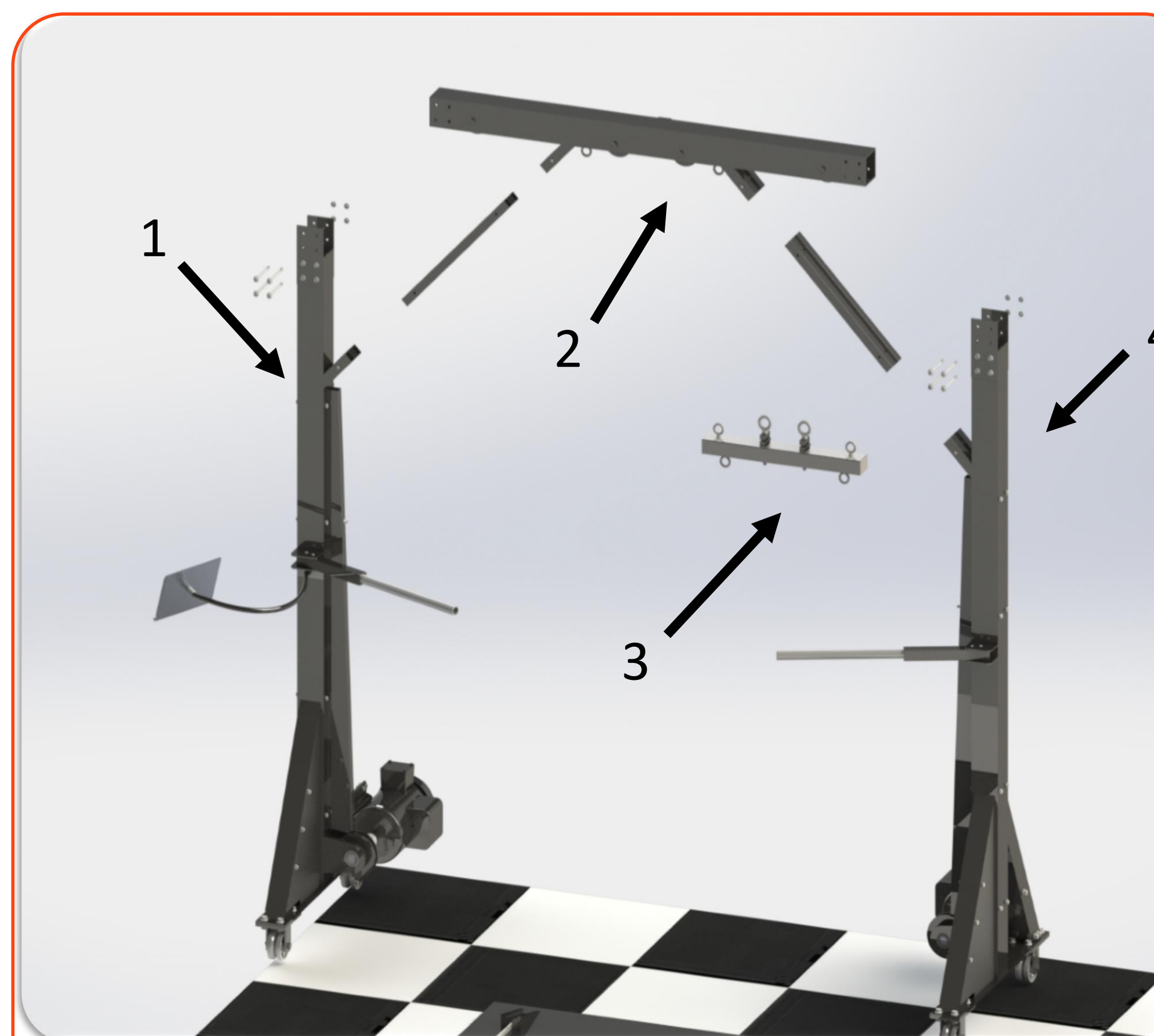


Figure 7. Exploded view of frame showing (1) left structure, (2) top structure, (3) lifting block, (4) right structure.

## Internal Pulleys

Shown to the right is the internal cross section of the BRAME frame. The top structure houses several internal sheaves which redirect the ultra-flexible 6x37 IWRC wire rope down to the load cells and lift block. The internal pulleys allow for space and cost savings over another lifting mechanism. The wire rope has a guard on either side stretching from the motor to the truss-extensions to prevent patient interference with the wire rope during operation.

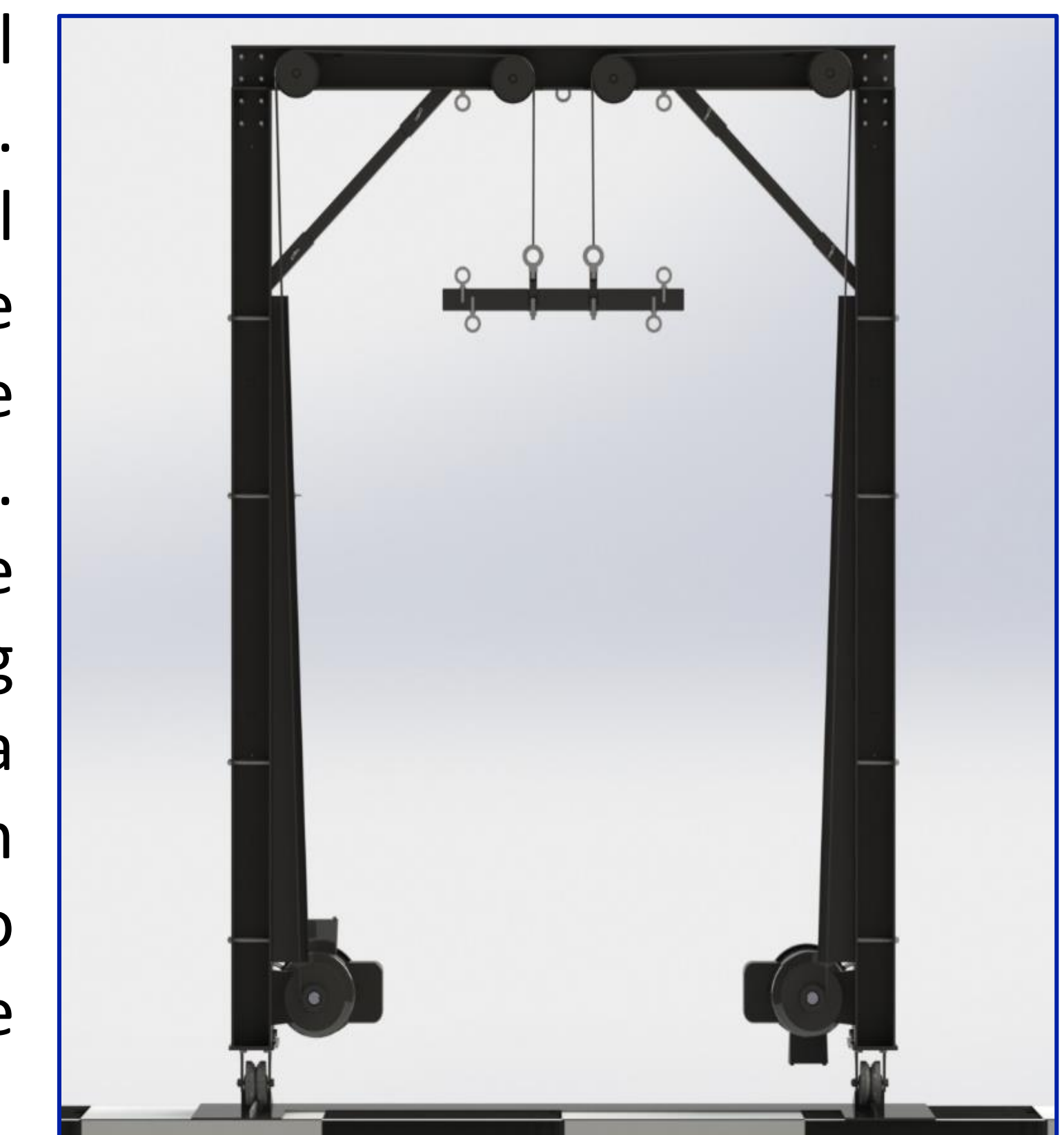


Figure 10. Internal cross section of frame.

## NORTHROP GRUMMAN



We would like to say thank you to our sponsors, Cummins and Northrop Grumman, for supporting this course!

## Cost

OTS Parts: \$3181.20  
Raw Materials: \$2529.24  
Manufacturing: \$1201.85  
Energy Consumption: \$0.90  
Assembly: \$61.75

