

# **GNG 1103 – Engineering Design**

Faculty of Engineering

University of Ottawa

## **Prototype I and Customer Feedback**

### **Group 9**

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# **Abstract**

This document focuses on the feedback we were given from our client and the steps we are taking to impact design choices and improve our solution. Prototype 1 testing and test results are included in this document as well as a test plan for prototype 2. An analysis of critical components is also included.

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## **Client Feedback**

- No scraping when inserting with “cheese-grater design”
- Use gravity to collect the sample
- Cable insertion may be difficult with design 1
- The number of cutting locations should be limited to what you need (We have a lot on the sketch), have it out of contact and have a mechanism that extends it to come into contact.
- Liked the simplicity of design 1.
- Liked the sub-system layout.
- A vacuum could work, but it's not necessary. Using mechanical methods to powder samples is difficult to repeat.
- Use gravity to collect burrs
- The sample can be left in the pipe
- Might not need very many cheese grater holes added complexity for no value
- Don't want the cheese grater in contact as it is moving down the pipe
- Design 1 could get jammed
- Stick to sub-systems subsystems are good

Based on our client's feedback, we have decided to focus on a combination of prototypes 1 and 2. Scott emphasized the simplicity of our first design was good and that breaking down our device into subsystems is an approach we should maintain.

One issue he pointed out with Prototype 2 was that the "cheese-grater" component would scrape the pipe during insertion. In response to this feedback, we decided to discard the cheese-grater idea and instead focus on a single-point blade lever mechanism for our collection subsystem.

He also commented on the idea of using a vacuum to collect the sample while scraping, noting that while it would be possible, it is unnecessary. Additionally, he preferred the sample to consist of "burs" rather than a powder for better repeatability.

## **Prototype 1 Test Plan**

## **Analysis of Critical Components**

### **Main Lever:**

The main lever pivots and comes out through the opening to push up the blade (blade not in this prototype). The main lever should be able to withstand the force of the cable pulling it and the scraper pushing against the top of it.

### **Stopping Bars:**

The lever must be easily manageable, the lever system will contain stopping bars so it doesn't over-rotate and limits the lever's movement. It is important that the stopping bars can withstand the force of the main lever pushing on it due to the tension in the cable.

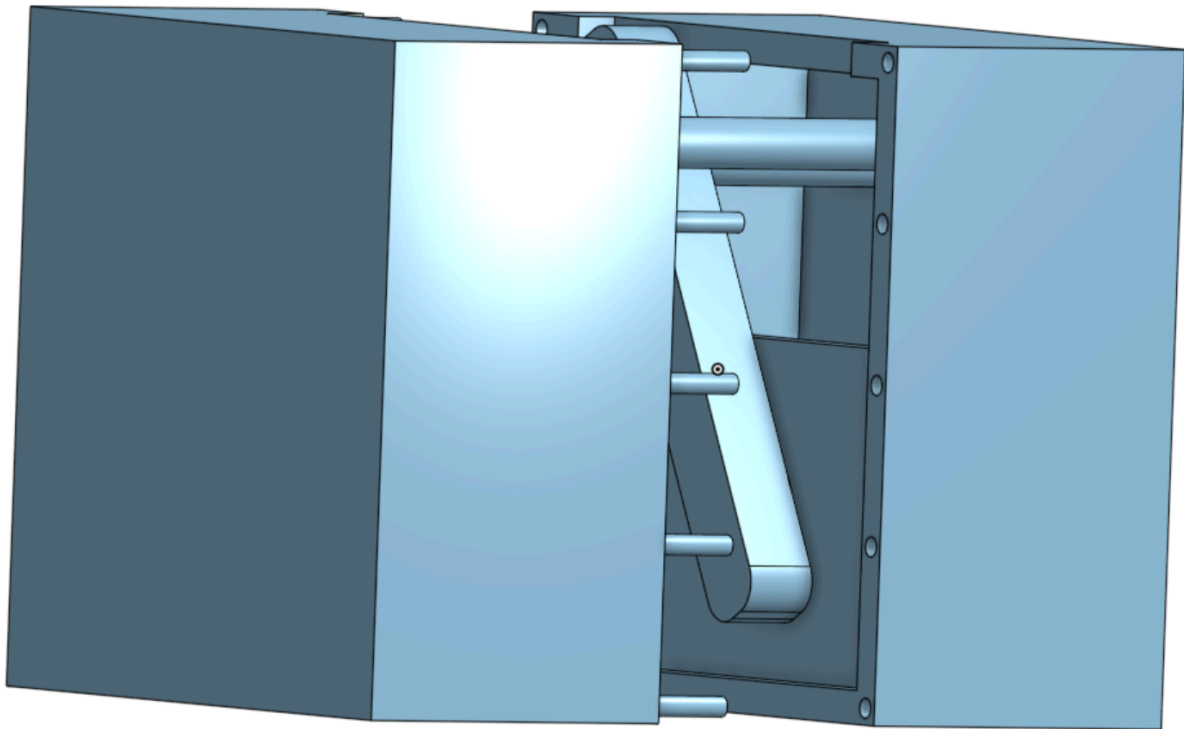
### **Box Fitment:**

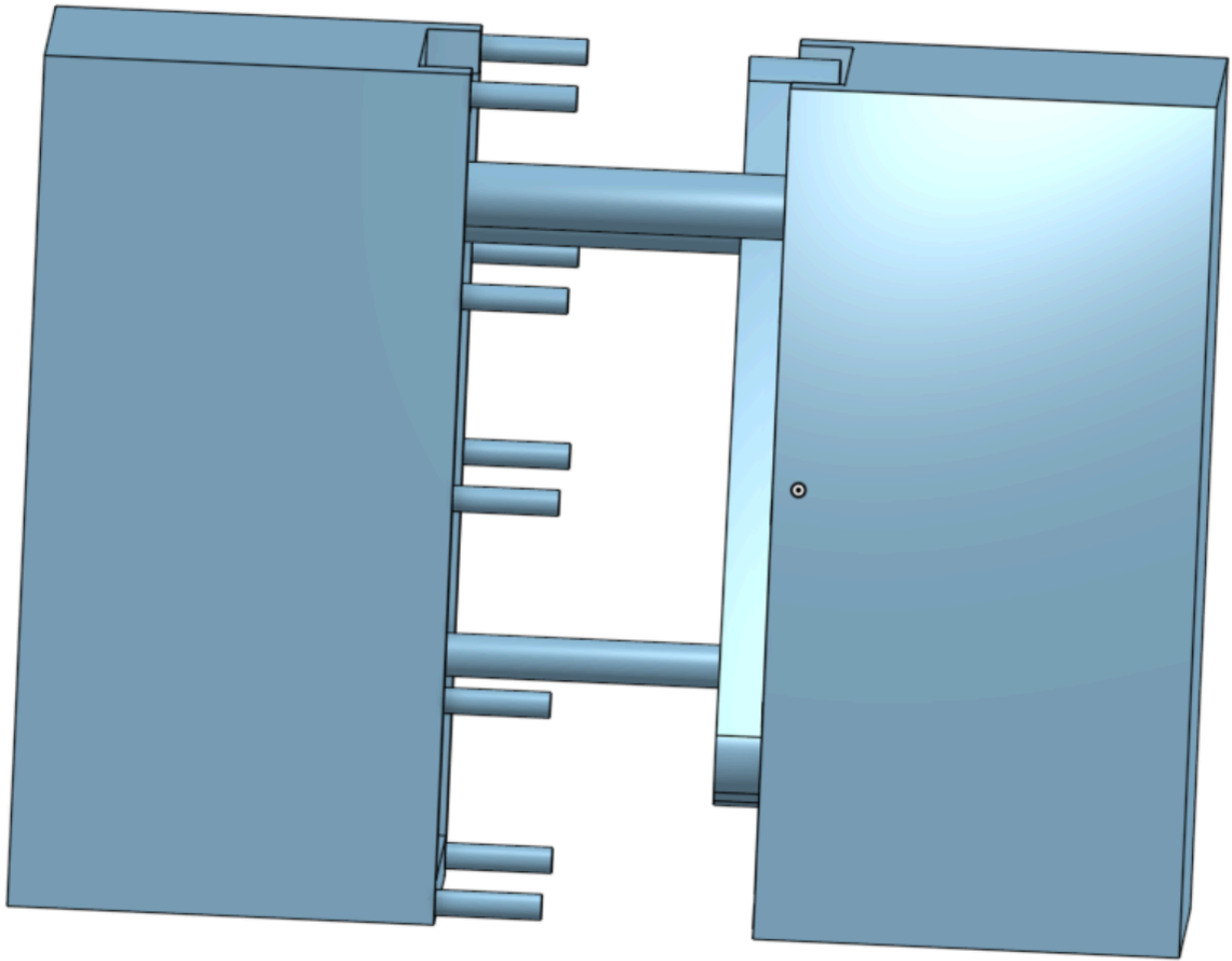
The box must be able to be fitted properly to contain the lever mechanism as well as allow the lever to stick outside of the box. If the lever cannot smoothly stick outside of the box then it would not be able to push our eventual blade up for it to scrape the pipe. In addition, the two halves must fit together.

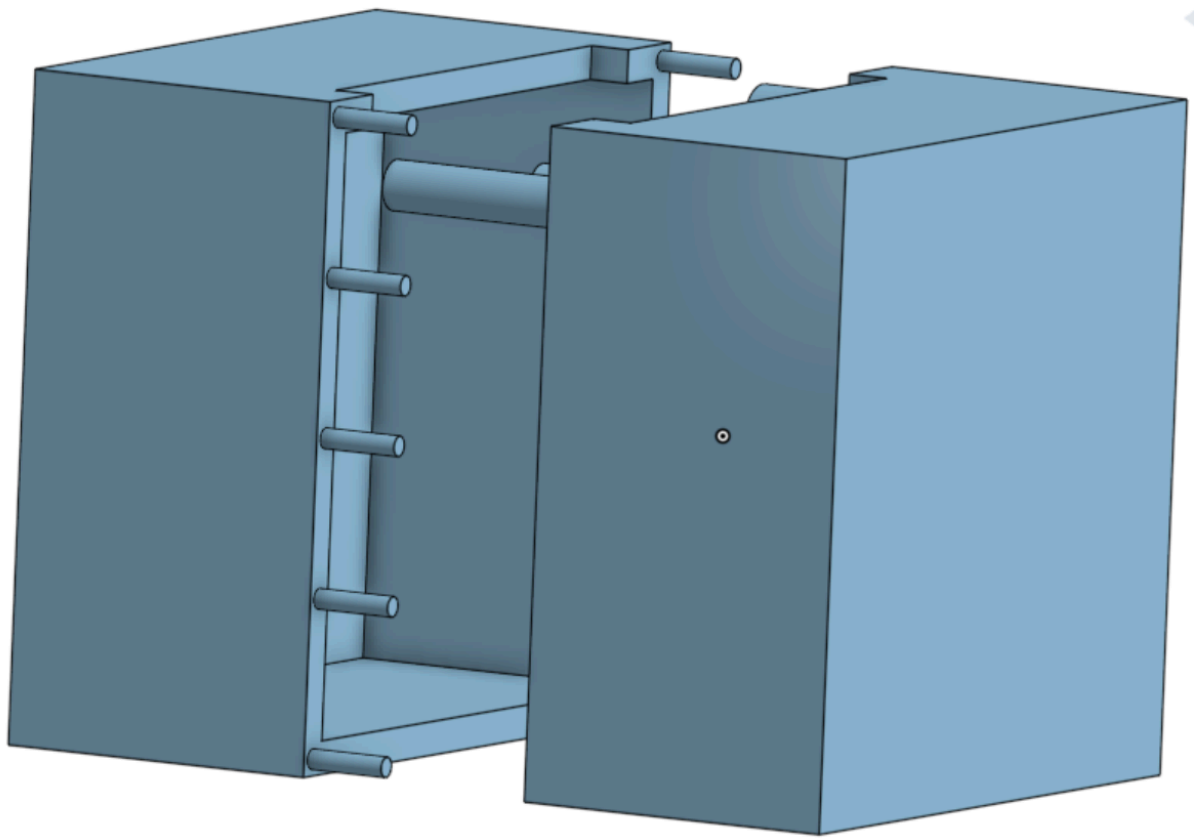
## **Questions/ideas pointed out by other groups and TAs**

- Adjusting the scraper to be smaller, the TA said to use the tip of something to scrape a really small amount (30mg-80mg) of the sample. If we keep it long then it will be a very small movement to get the 80mgs and that will be hard.
- The vertical setting of the tool could be a concern that needs to be confirmed with testing.
- Suggestion to create a smaller removable container inside the collection chamber of the tool to make the entire tool more reusable

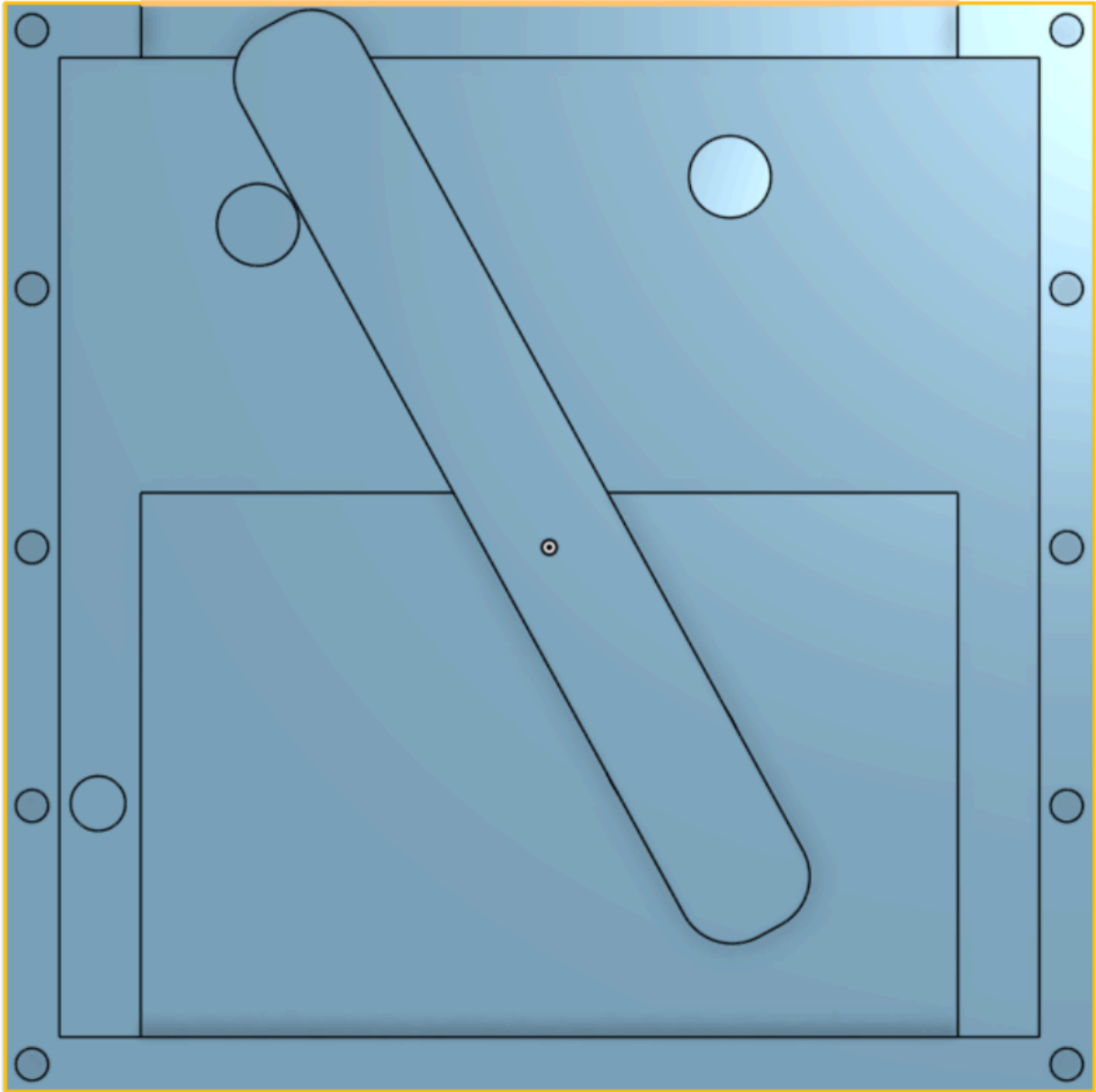
## Prototype 1

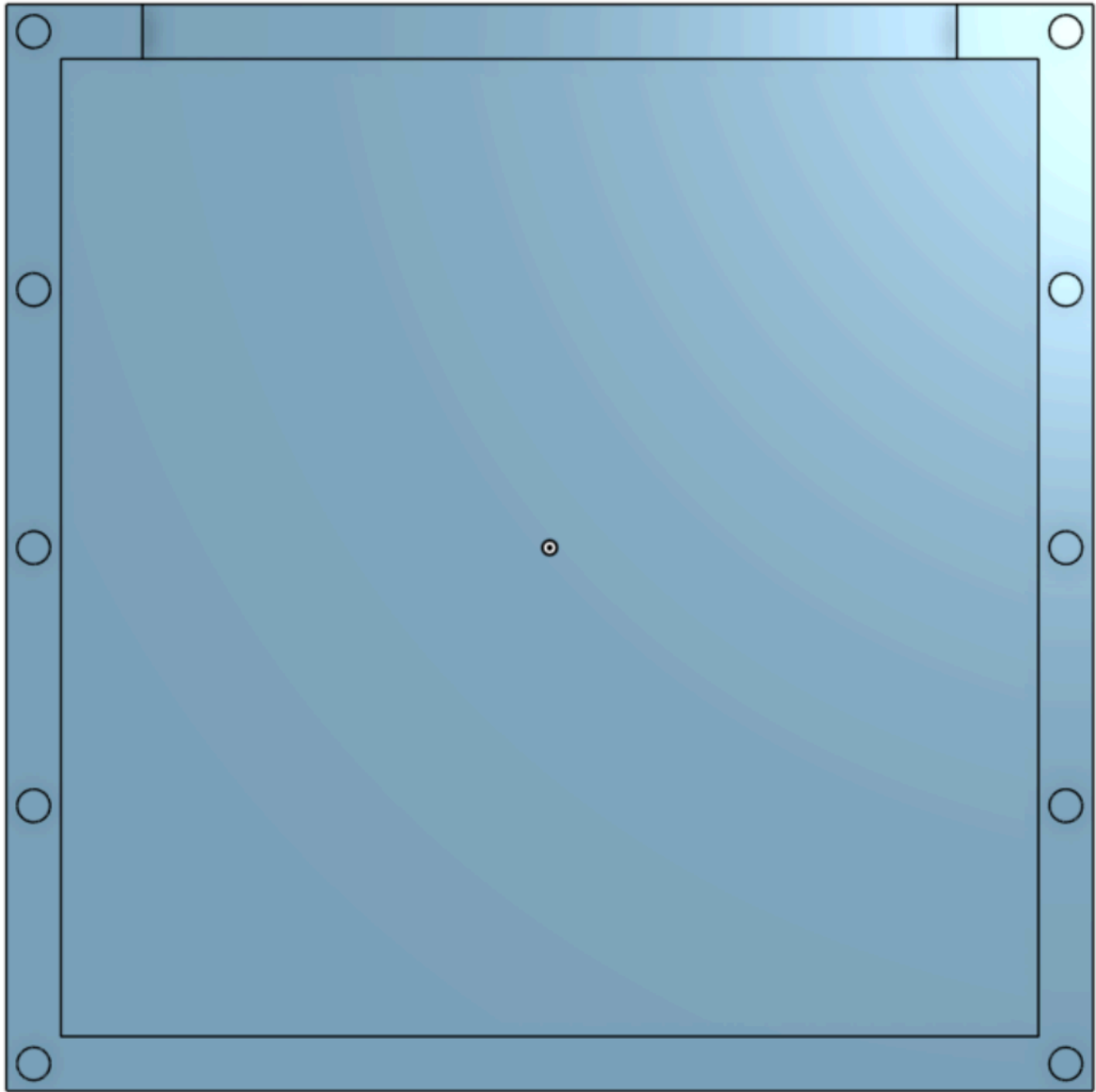


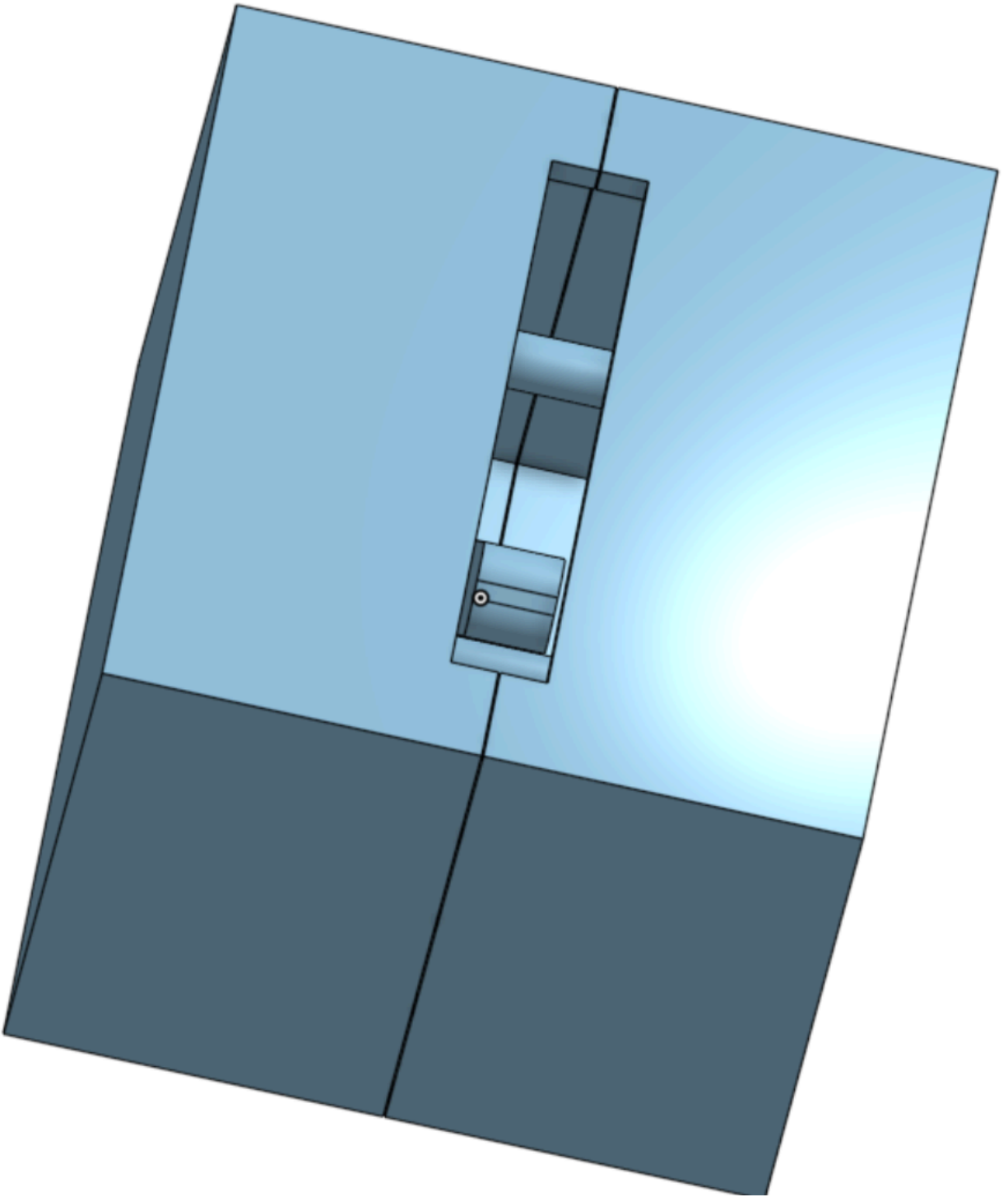


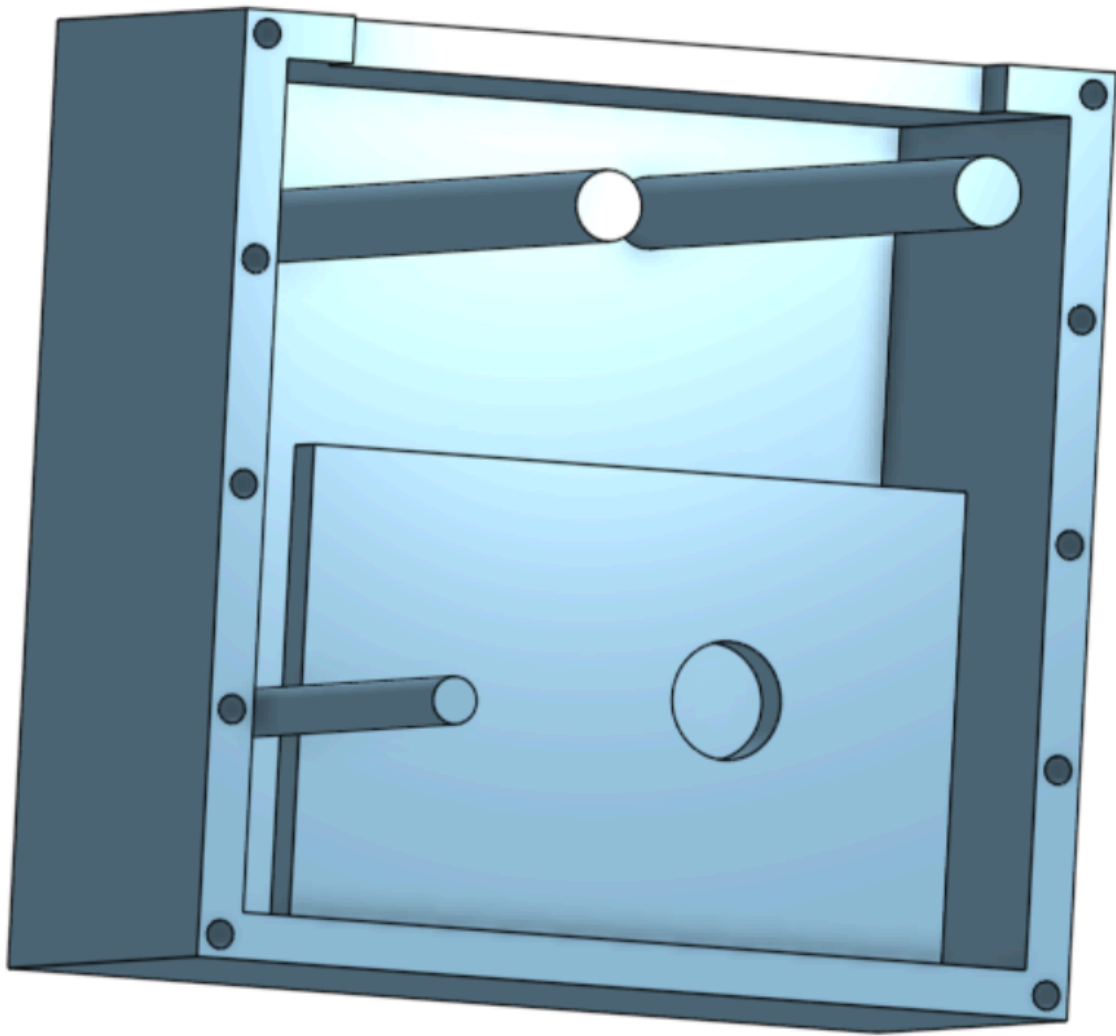


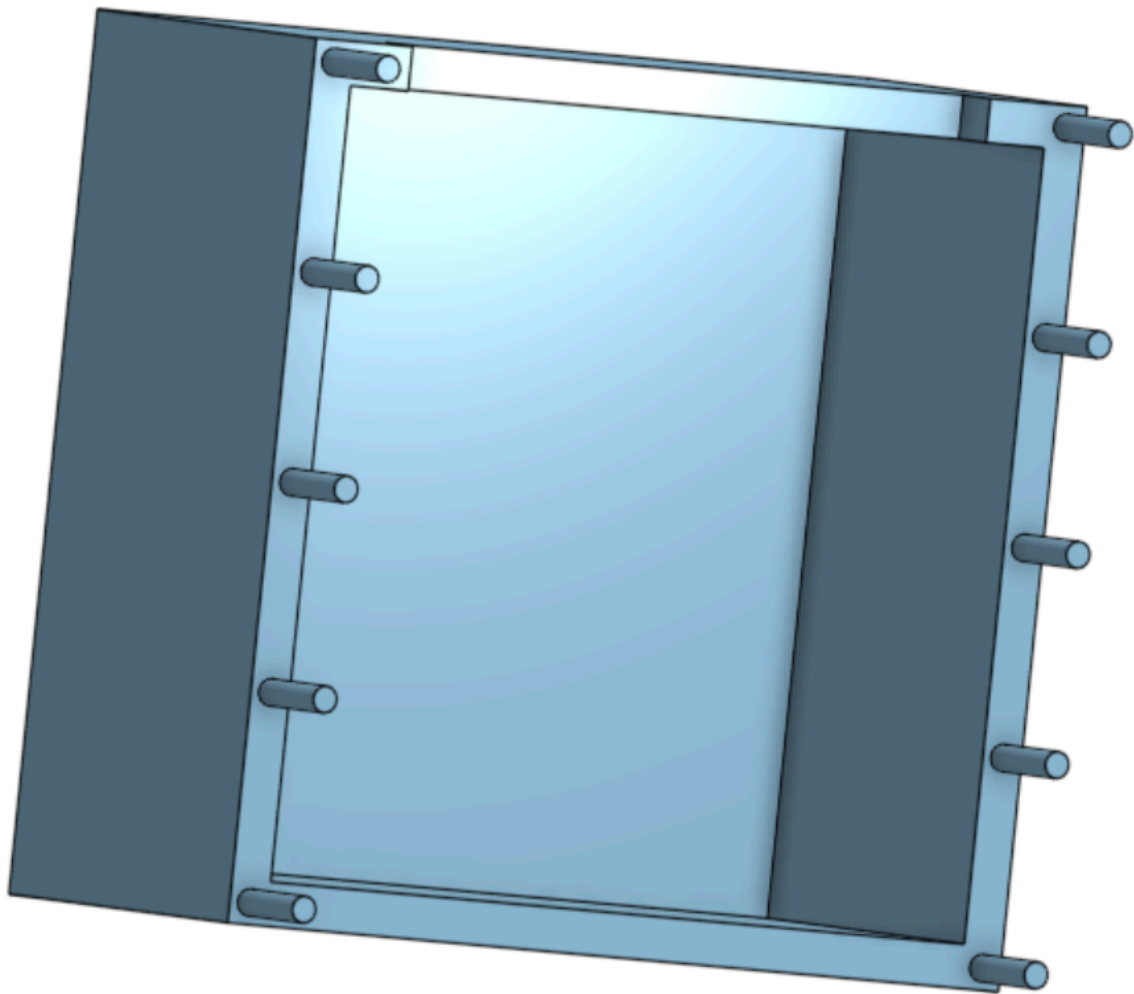


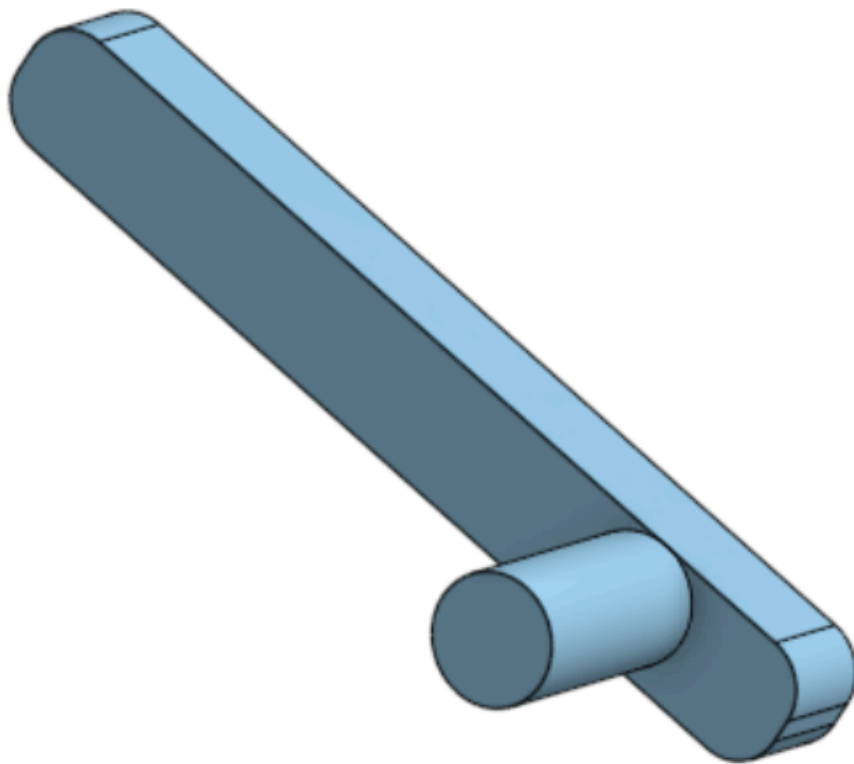


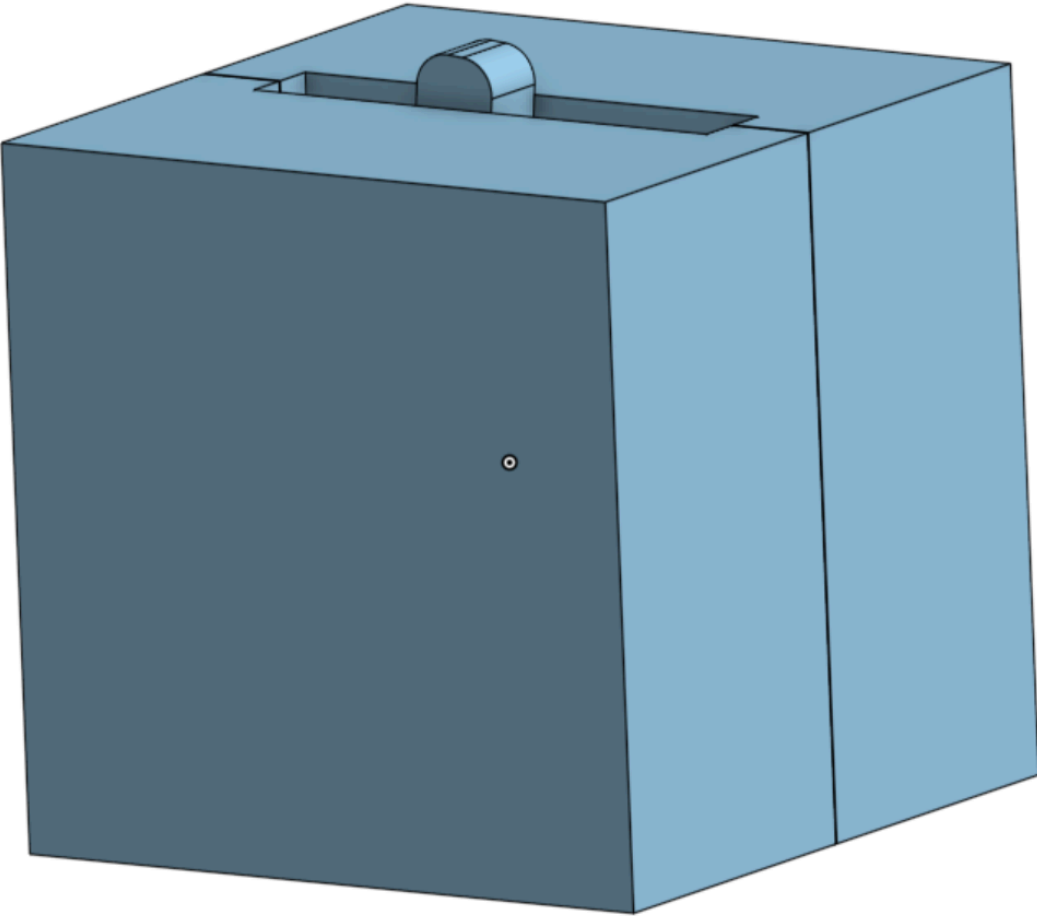


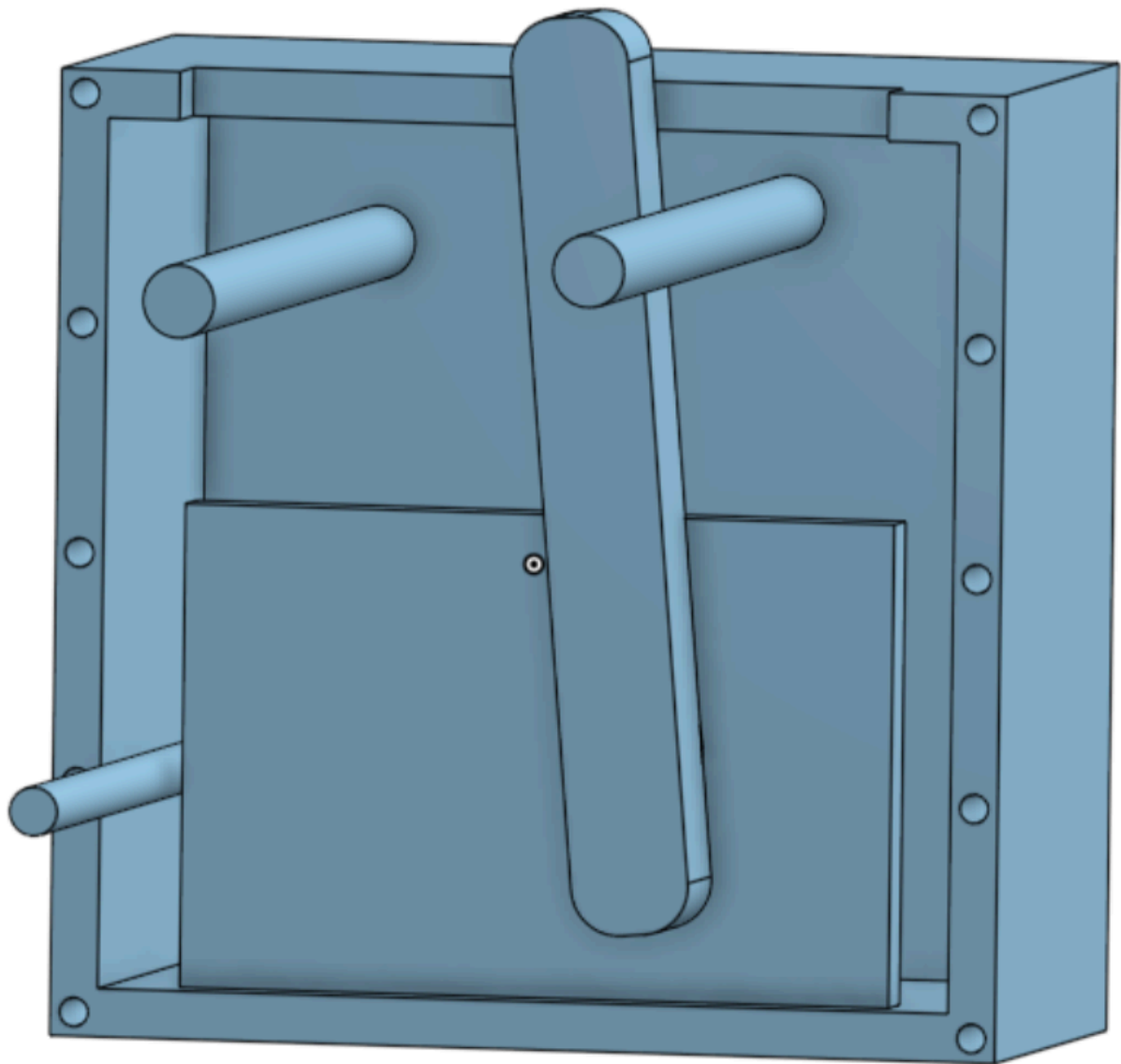


















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