Supplementary File 2: WiFi Control via Blynk

To control the stretcher, we used a commercially available, customizable interface called

Blynk (https://blynk.io/). Blynk is a platform designed for the Internet of Things (IoT) and

provides the user with the flexibility to control hardware remotely and display/store data. To

use Blynk one requires the following: hardware that is WiFi enabled (the ESP8266 in our

system), internet access and a smartphone/tablet.

The major components of the Blynk platform are the Blynk application, Blynk server and Blynk

libraries. The application builder (Blynk app) can be downloaded from applications stores on

any iOS or Android devices. The application allows the user to build the user interface page

through a simple drag and drop process from a directory of widgets (virtual buttons, displays

and controls), designing the overall look of the application and controllers/displays of

interest, as shown in Supplementary Figure 4. The application also provides the virtual

interface with the project, which in our case is the stretcher. The Blynk libraries consist of

commands that are included in the hardware code to allow for processing of any incoming or

outgoing data. The Blynk server allows for communication between the hardware (ESP8266)

and the smartphone.

Finally, the hardware code that is found below links the individual widget names (V0-V23)

used in the application page to actions and calculations to be performed by the controller,

ESP8266. We have segmented the code into two main divisions: cyclic stretch and static

stretch codes. The following widgets were used: Numeric Input, Timer, value display, styled

button and text input widgets. For cyclic stretching virtual pins V0-V3, V10-V16, while for

static stretching virtual pins V4-V7, V17-23 were used. The details of initialization of these

pins on the application are as follows:

Cyclic Stretch:

Numeric Input widgets:

V1: output 48-136 with 1 step increment

V2: output 0 – 20 with 1 step increment

Timer Widget:

V3: output 0-1

Value Display widgets:

V11-V15: Input: 0 – 1023

Refresh interval: 1 sec

V10: Input: 0 – 1023 Refresh interval: Push

Styled Button Widget:

V0: output 0-1 Mode: Switch

Text Input Widget: V16: Character limit 10

Static Stretch:

Numeric Input widgets:

V5: output 48-136 with 1 step increment V6: output 0 – 20 with 1 step increment

Timer Widget: V7: output 0-1

Value Display widgets:

V17-V21: Input: 0 – 1023 Refresh interval: 1 sec V23: Input: 0 – 1023 Refresh interval: Push

Styled Button Widget:

V4: output 0-1 Mode: Switch

Text Input Widget:

V22: Character limit 10

These setting must be initialized in the above manner for the code to run. Any changes to the output type and number (V) must be modified in the hardware code below.

The names of these widgets can be modified as desired as they do not affect the code.

Note: After building the application page of the stretcher using the Bylnk app, Blynk provides an authentication code (**1, below) that needs to be declared within the hardware code. This allows for communication between the hardware and the Blynk server, where your Blynk application widget details are stored.

Below is the hardware code for using the Blynk App to control the stretcher via WiFi. This program needs to be uploaded to the ESP8266 for the program to start running, this can be performed through the Arduino IDE.

```
Highlighted in yellow are user-specific inputs:
**1 – this is the authentication code provided by Blynk software
**2 – This is the WIFI username
**3 – This is the WIFI password
#define BLYNK PRINT Serial
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
#include <Servo.h>
BlynkTimer timer;
Servo myServo;
// You should get Auth Token in the Blynk App.
// Go to the Project Settings (nut icon).
char auth[] = "**1";
// Your WiFi credentials.
// Set password to "" for open networks.
char ssid[] = "**2";
char pass[] = "**3";
int C End Position;
int C_Start_Position;
int S_End_Position;
int S_Start_Position;
float C Percent;
float S Percent;
int C Time;
int S_Time;
int Cyclic Switch button;
int Static Switch button;
int servoPin=15; // The Pin number the actuator is connected to
String Running = "Running";
String Completed = "Completed";
String Stopped= "Stopped";
void Stretch() {
 Blynk.syncVirtual(V0); // Check if switch still activated
```

```
myServo.write(C_End_Position);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V10, C_End_Position);
void Release() {
timer.setTimeout(6500, Stretch); // Run Servo loop
Blynk.virtualWrite(V10, C Start Position);
myServo.write(C_Start_Position);
void ServoDetach() {
myServo.detach();
void C_STOP(int n){
myServo.write(n);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V0, 0);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V16, Completed);
ServoDetach();
}
void S STOP(int n){
 myServo.write(n);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V4, 0);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V22, Completed);
ServoDetach();
BLYNK_WRITE(V1) // Start position data acquisition
{
if (Cyclic Switch button==0){
C Start Position= param.asInt();
 myServo.attach(servoPin);
myServo.write(C_Start_Position);
} else {
 Blynk.virtualWrite(V1, C_Start_Position);
}
 Blynk.virtualWrite(V11, C_Start_Position);
BLYNK WRITE(V2) // Percent movement data acquisition
{
if (Cyclic Switch button==0){
C_Percent= param.asInt();
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V14, C Percent);
float C y= C Percent/100;
float C z= (C Start Position*C y);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V12, C z);
```

```
float C_k= (C_Start_Position-C_z);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V15, C k);
 C End Position=round(C k);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V13, C_End_Position);
} else {
 Blynk.virtualWrite(V2, C Percent);
}
BLYNK_WRITE(V3) // Cyclic Timer data acquisition
C Time= param.asInt();
if (C Time == 1){
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V0, 1);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V16, Running);
 myServo.attach(servoPin);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V16, Running);
 timer.setTimeout(6500, Release);
 else if (C_Time == 0){
 C STOP(C Start Position);
BLYNK WRITE(V0) // Switch button to start Cyclic Stretch
Cyclic_Switch_button = param.asInt();
 if (Cyclic Switch button == 1) {
 myServo.attach(servoPin);
 Blynk.virtualWrite(V16, Running);
 timer.setTimeout(6500, Release); // Run motor loop every 6.5s
} else {
 myServo.write(C_Start_Position);
  Blynk.virtualWrite(V16, Stopped);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V10, C_Start_Position);
 ServoDetach();
}
BLYNK WRITE(V5)// static initial motor position acquisition
if (Static_Switch_button==0){
S Start Position= param.asInt();
```

```
myServo.attach(servoPin);
 myServo.write(S Start Position);
 } else {
 Blynk.virtualWrite(V5, S_Start_Position);
  Blynk.virtualWrite(V17, S Start Position);
BLYNK WRITE(V4) // Static Switch button to start static stretch
 Static Switch button = param.asInt();
 if (Static Switch button == 1) {
 myServo.attach(servoPin);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V22, Running);
  myServo.write(S End Position);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V23, S End Position);
 } else {
  myServo.write(S Start Position);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V22, Stopped);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V23, S Start Position);
   ServoDetach();
}
}
BLYNK_WRITE(V6)// static Motor Percent movement acquisition
 if (Static_Switch_button==0){
 S Percent= param.asInt();
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V18, S_Percent);
 float S y= S Percent/100;
 float S z= (S Start Position*S y);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V19, S_z);
 float S k= (S Start Position-S z);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V20, S k);
 S End Position=round(S k);
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V21, S End Position);
 } else {
  Blynk.virtualWrite(V6, S_Percent);
 }
BLYNK WRITE(V7)// Static timer acquisition
 S_Time= param.asInt();
 if (S Time == 1){
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V4, 1);
```

```
Blynk.virtualWrite(V22, Running);
 myServo.attach(servoPin);
   Blynk.virtualWrite(V22, Running);
 myServo.write(S_End_Position);
 else if (S_Time == 0){
 S_STOP(S_Start_Position);
/////
void setup()
{
// Debug console
Serial.begin(9600);
pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass);
}
void loop()
Blynk.run();
timer.run();
}
```