

3D Printed Four-Bar Linkage Knee Prosthetic

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MOTIVATION

Over one billion people in low- and middle-income countries live with disabilities, and access to prosthetic services is severely limited according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO). Among them, there are more than **four million lower-limb amputees who rely on prostheses for everyday mobility but lack functional and affordable options.** With the rapid expansion of 3D printing worldwide, accessible manufacturing offers a promising way to deliver low-cost prosthetic solutions to this underserved population.

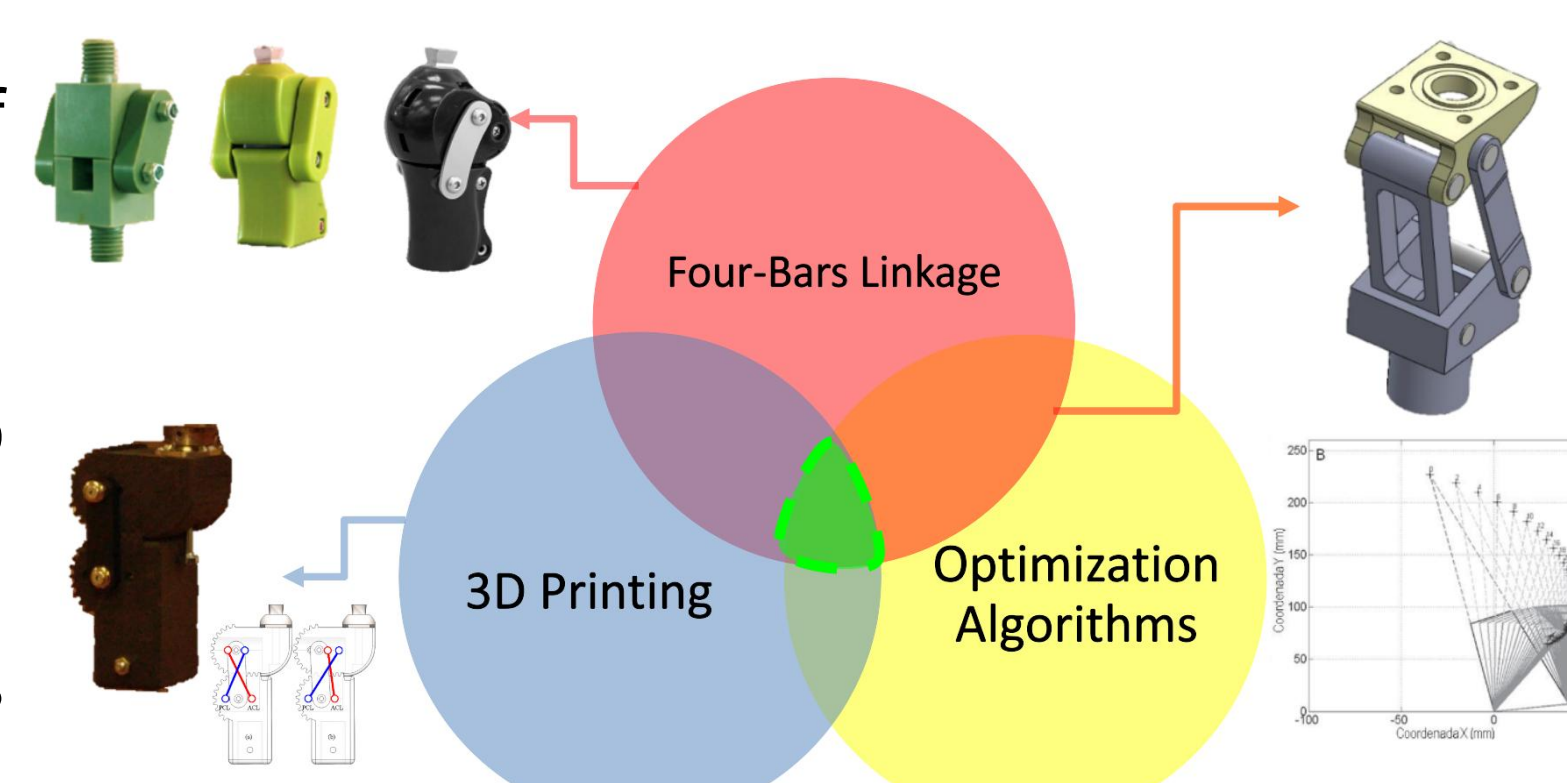


PROBLEM STATEMENT

Access to knee joints in developing countries is extremely limited in terms of cost and availability.

Existing 3D-printed designs rely on simple gear mechanisms, but these do not replicate natural knee motion.

Four-bar linkage systems better emulates the translation and rotation of the knee, yet their dimensions are usually chosen through empirical methods.



OBJECTIVES



Cost
 < \$80



Safety Factor
 ≥ 1.25



Stability & Control
 RMSE < 10.78



Flexion Range
 90°-100°



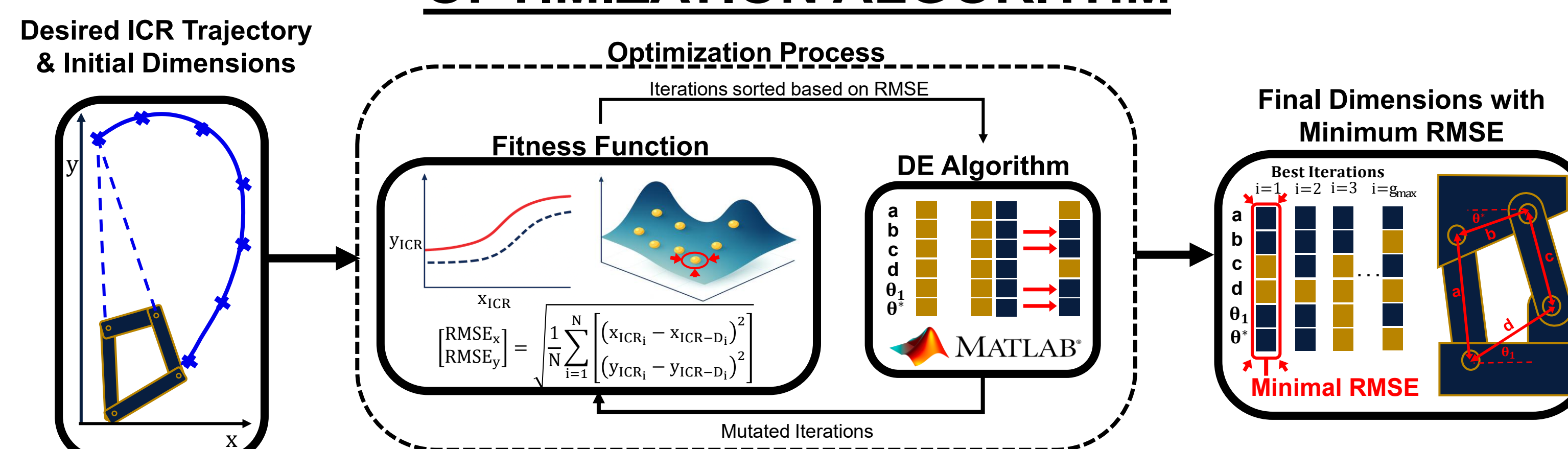
Weight
 ≤ 680 g

GLOBAL DESIGN

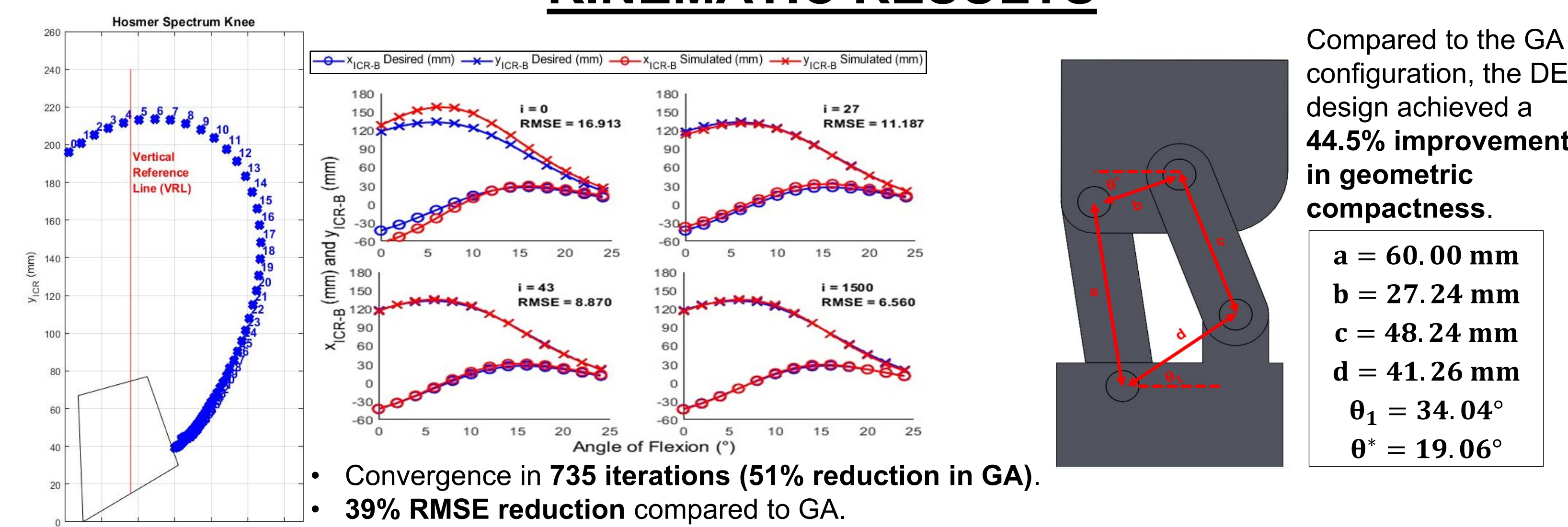
To develop affordable, durable prosthetic solutions that enhance mobility, promote accessibility, and improve lives across global underserved communities.

KINEMATIC STUDY

OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM



KINEMATIC RESULTS



• **Negative ratio (ICR posterior):** produces an extension moment, allowing self-stability at heel contact and eliminating the required hip moment from the user.

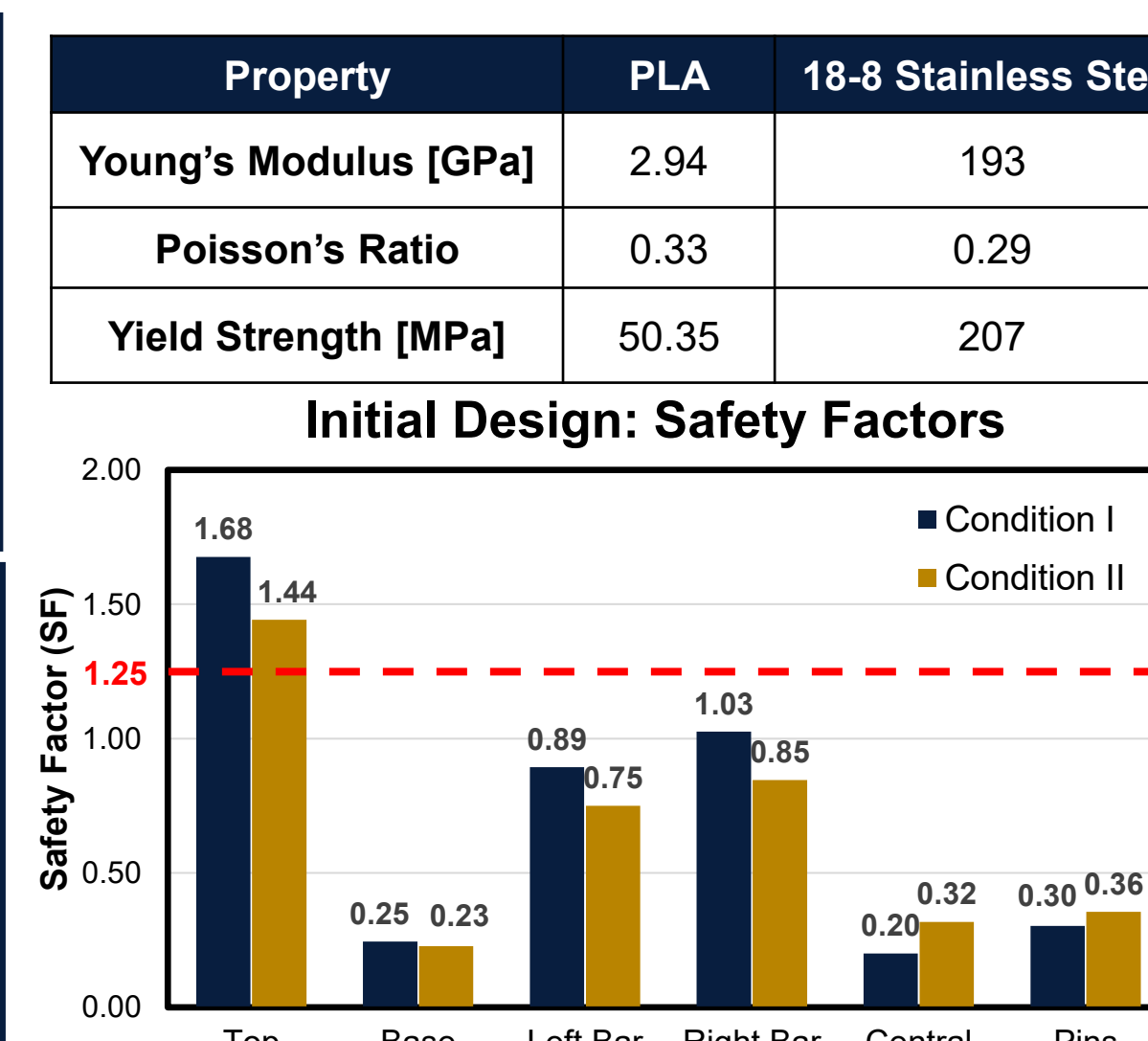
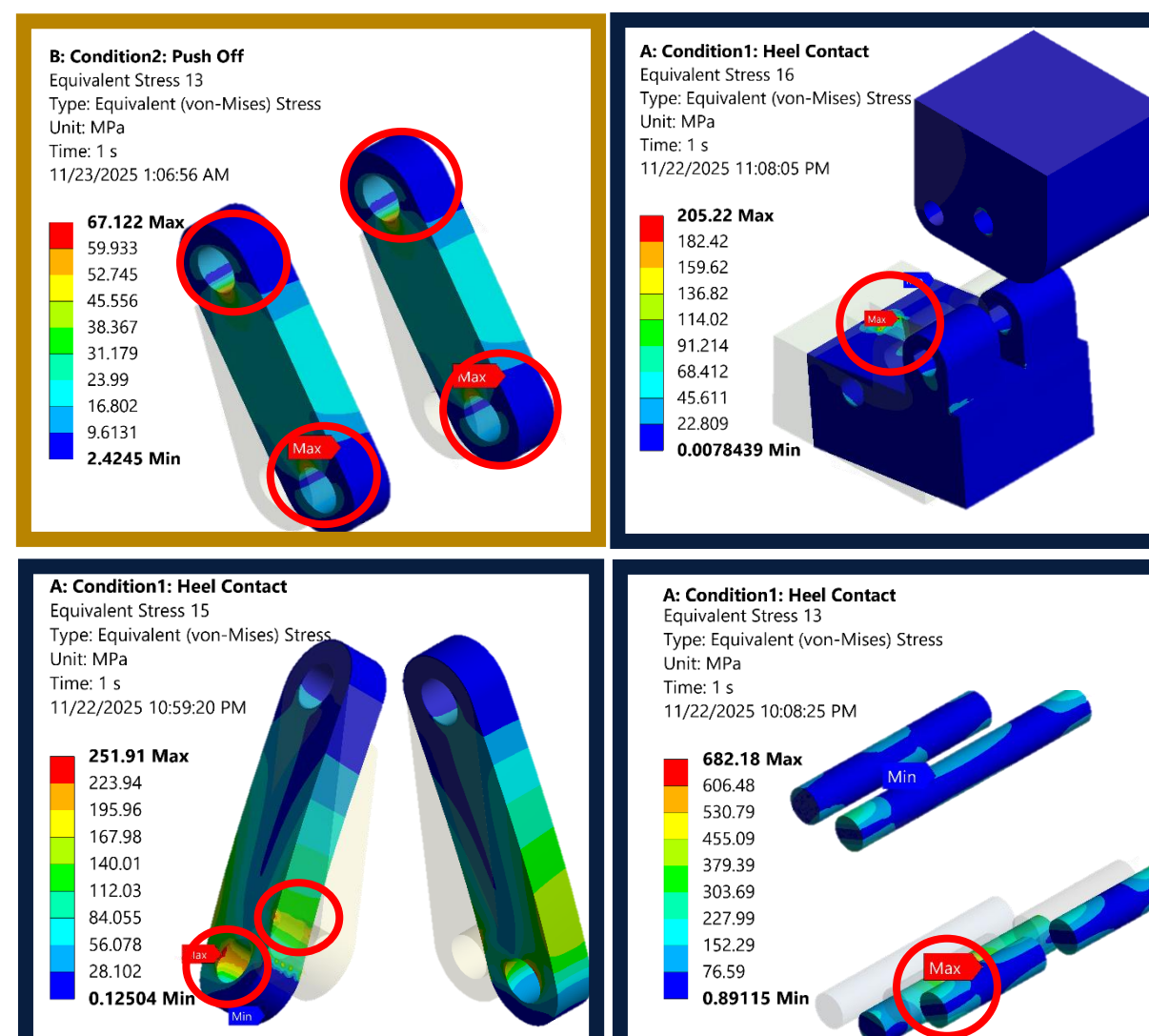
• **Positive ratio (ICR anterior):** produces a flexion moment, but the design minimizes this value, thereby reducing hip effort during push-off.

STRUCTURAL STUDY

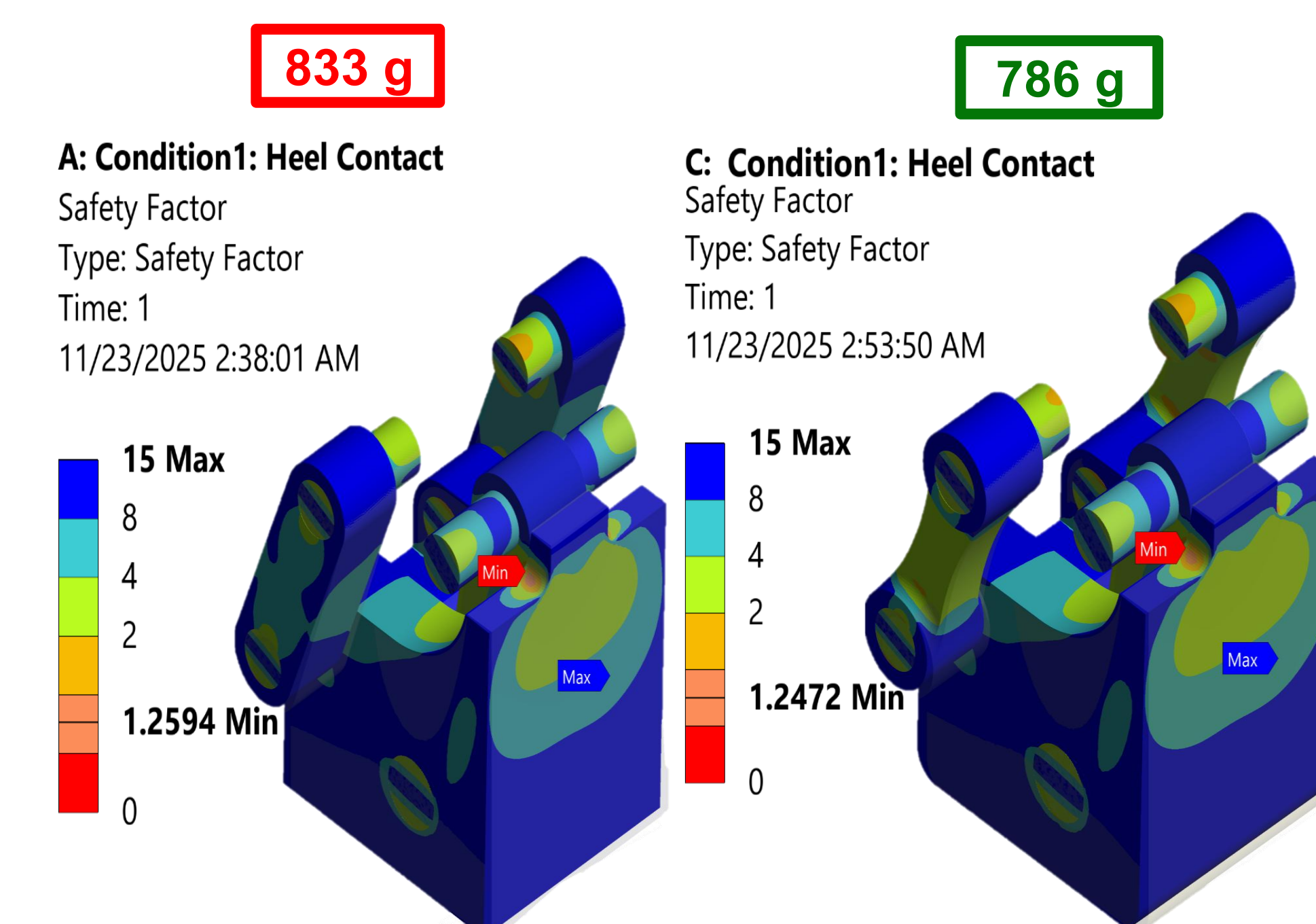
The **side bars** were critical under **Condition 2**, while the **central bar**, **top plate**, **base**, and **pins** were more critical under **Condition 1**.

Major stress concentrations at holes and the contact between central bar and base.

Improvements: increasing **pin/hole diameter**, **bars thicknesses**, and **stopper height**.



TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION



The optimized design **reduced weight by 5.64%**.

It remains 106 g heavier than the Remotion Knee. But a $SF_{min} \geq 1.25$ was maintained still using 3D-printed PLA components, and the design is still **12.2% lighter than other joints** on the market.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Printing Parameters for Prusa i3 MK4:

- Infill density: 100%
- Infill pattern: Rectilinear
- Extruder Temperature: 215 °C
- Layer height: 0.20 mm
- Print speed: 100 mm/s
- Heated Bed temperature: 60 °C

Pyramid Adapters

M8 Shoulder Screws + Nuts

93.37° Maximum Flexion for daily activities: sitting and squatting.

Part Name	Quantity	Price
PLA+ Filament (1kg)	1	\$15.33
Customized Stainless Steel Shoulder Screws	6	\$11.94
Stainless Steel Hex Nut	Pack of 50	\$5.97
Male Pyramids Adaptor	2	\$64.85
Total		\$98.09

\$18.09 more expensive, but Pyramids can be reused.

CONCLUSIONS

- Cost of \$98.09 with adapters **22.6% more expensive, but still acceptable if adapters are re-used.**
- RMSE of 6.560 using DE **39% reduction compared with GA**
- Lowest Safety Factor of 1.2472 **Meets ISO 10328 for heel contact & push-off**
- 93.37° maximum flexion motion **Within 90°–100° sitting range**
- Joint weight equal to 786 g **12.2% lighter (but +106 g more than Remotion)**