



3D Printed Four-Bar Linkage Knee Prosthetic

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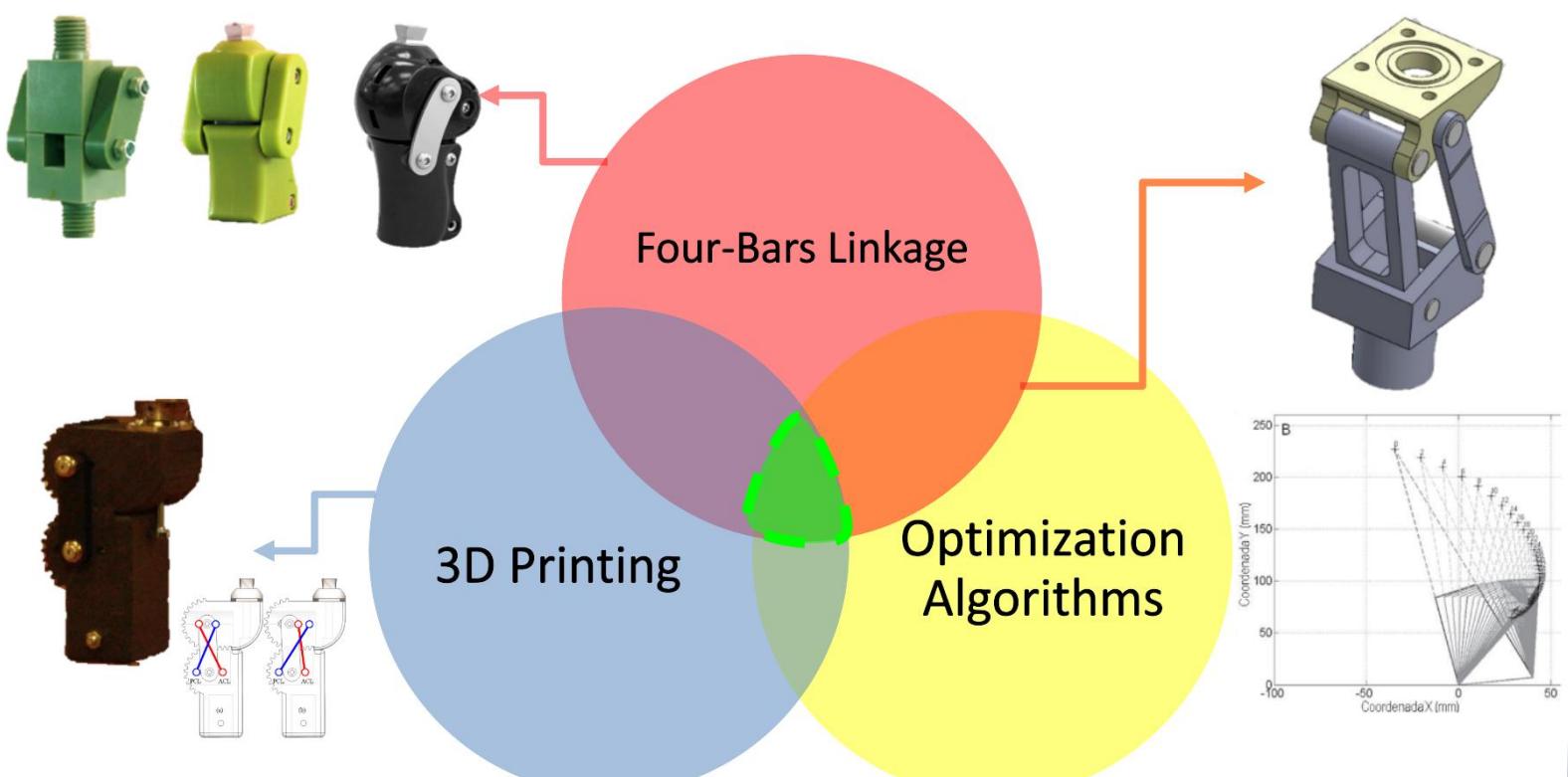
MOTIVATION

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



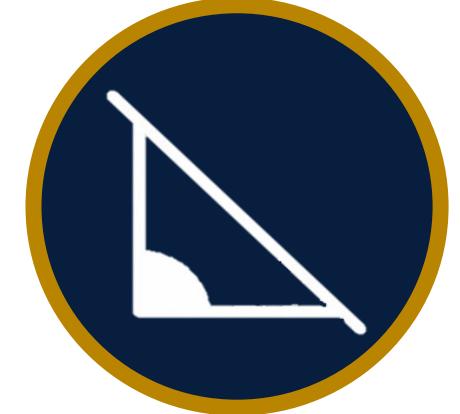
Cost
\$ < \$80



Safety Factor
≥ 1.25



Stability & Control
RMSE < 10.78



Flexion Range
90°-100°

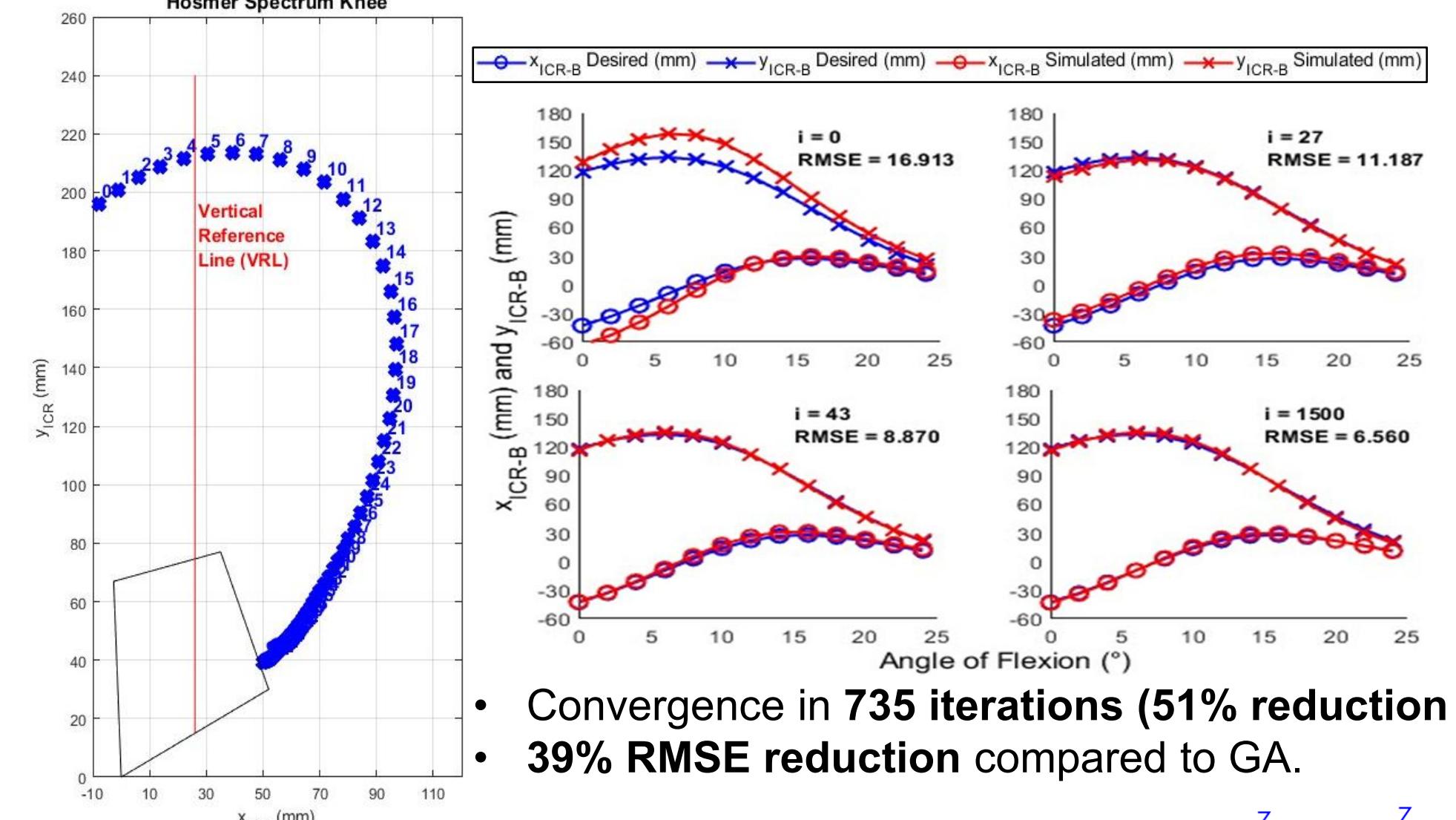
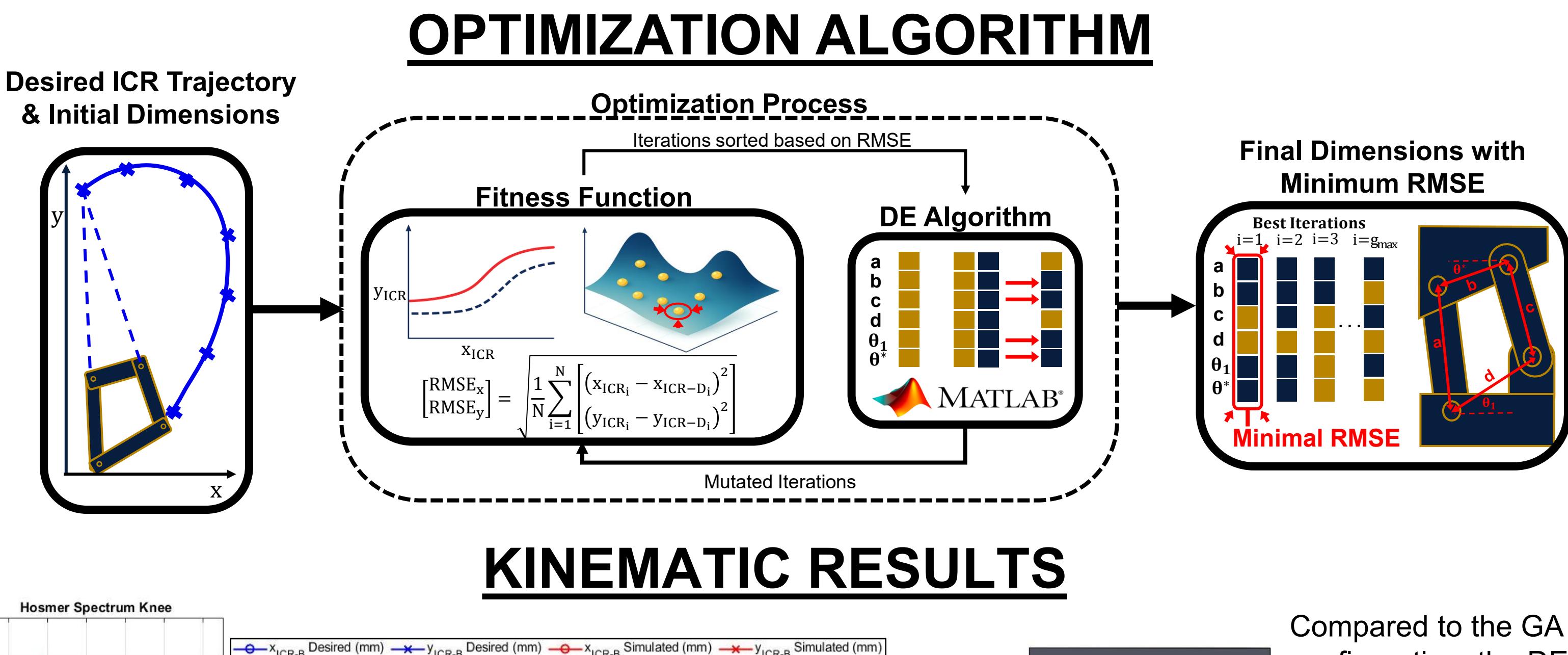


Weight
≤ 680 g

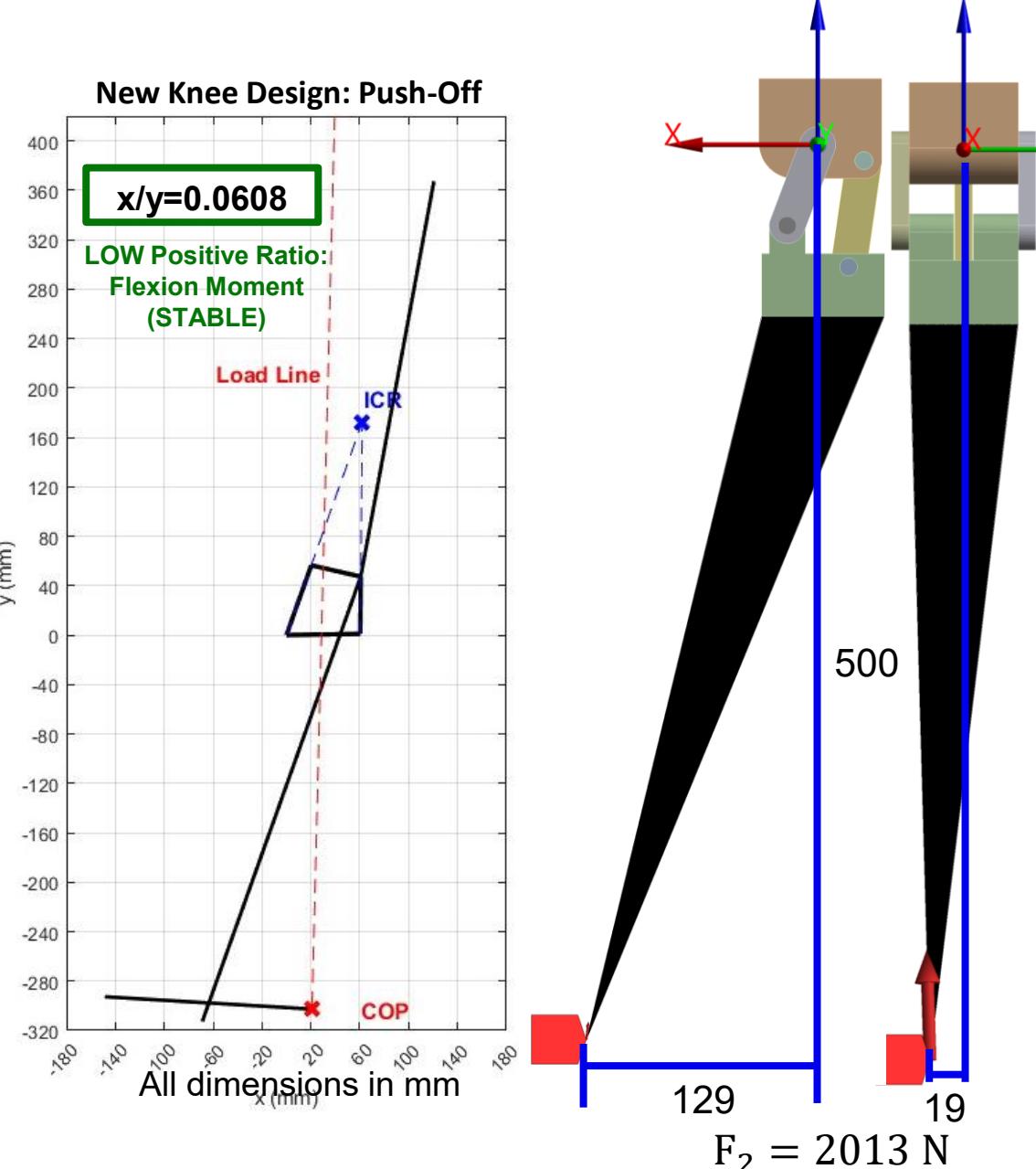
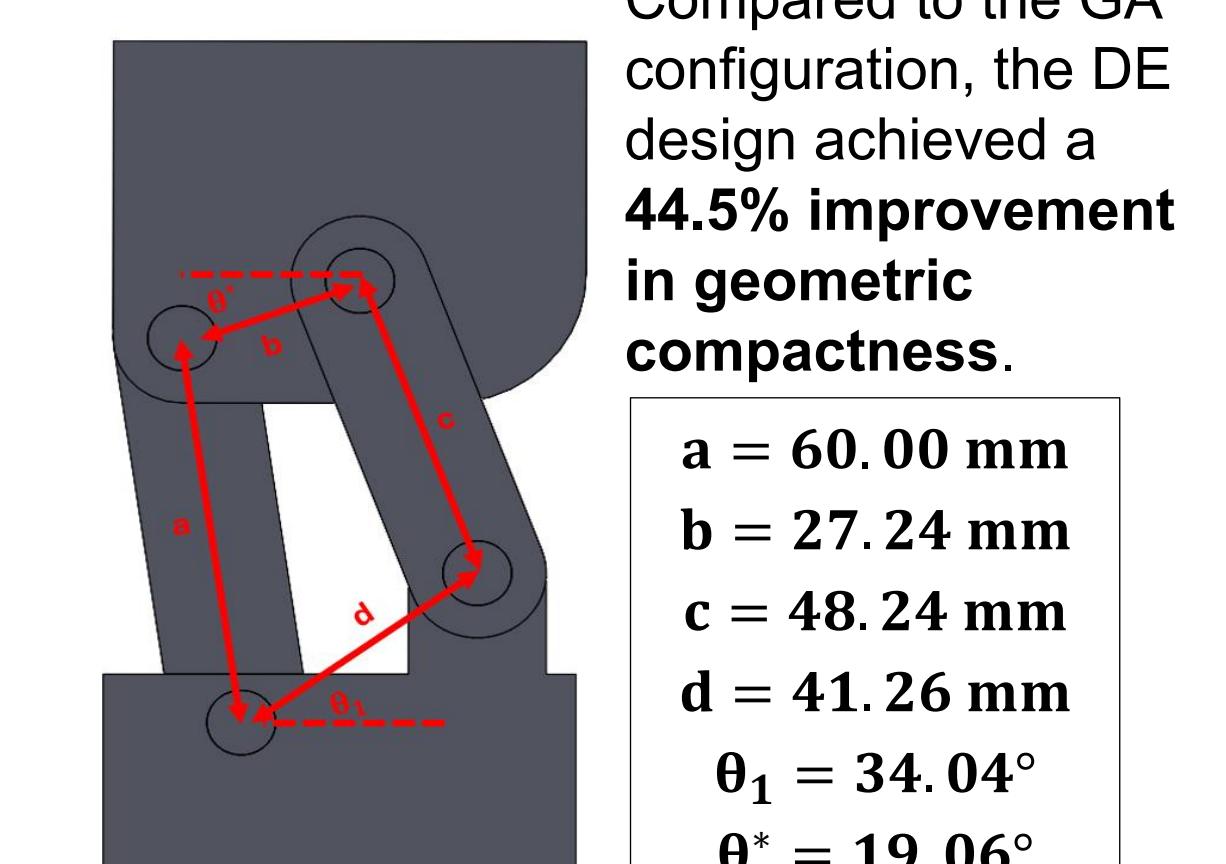
GLOBAL DESIGN

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

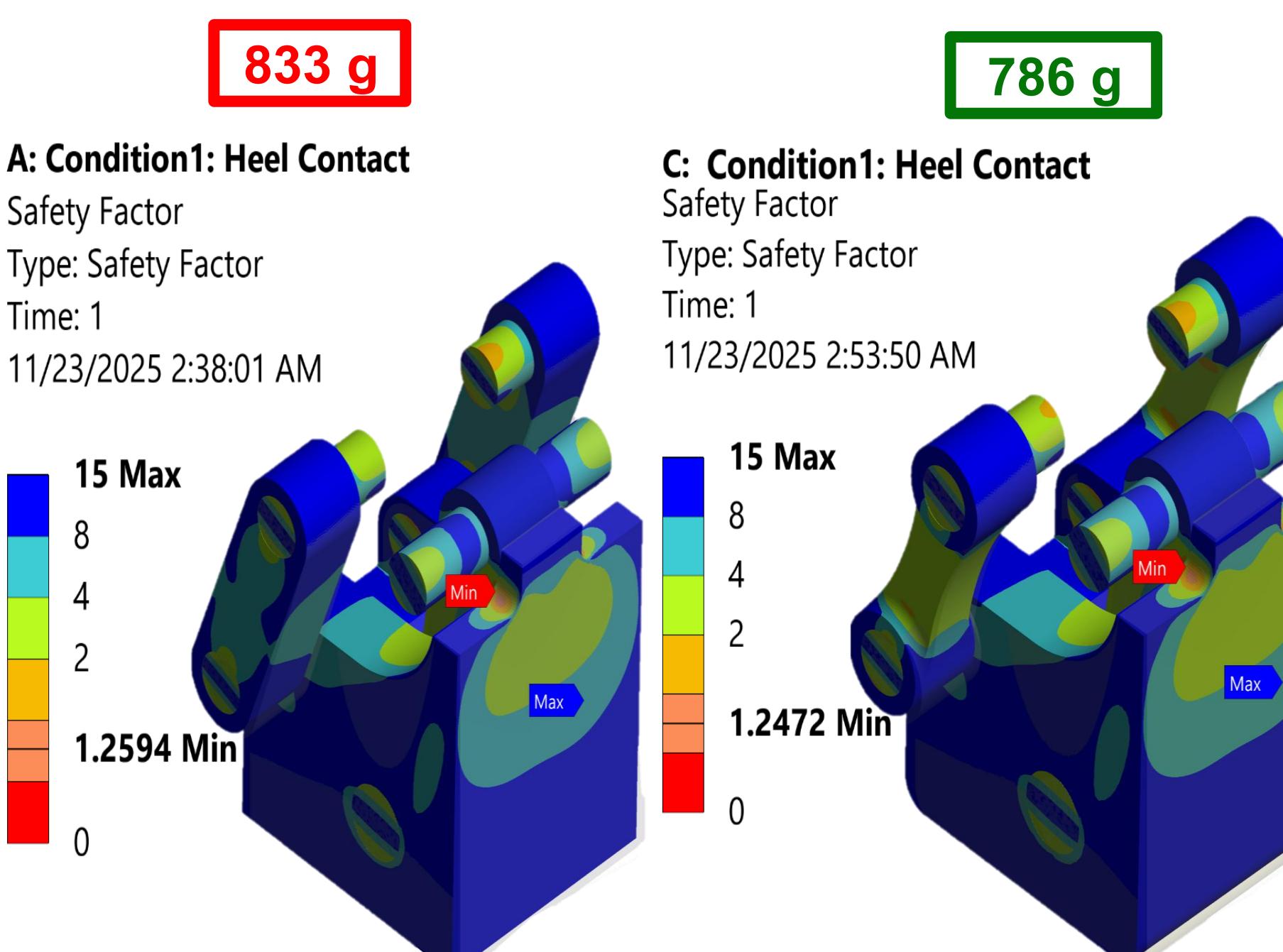
KINEMATIC STUDY



- 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.



TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION

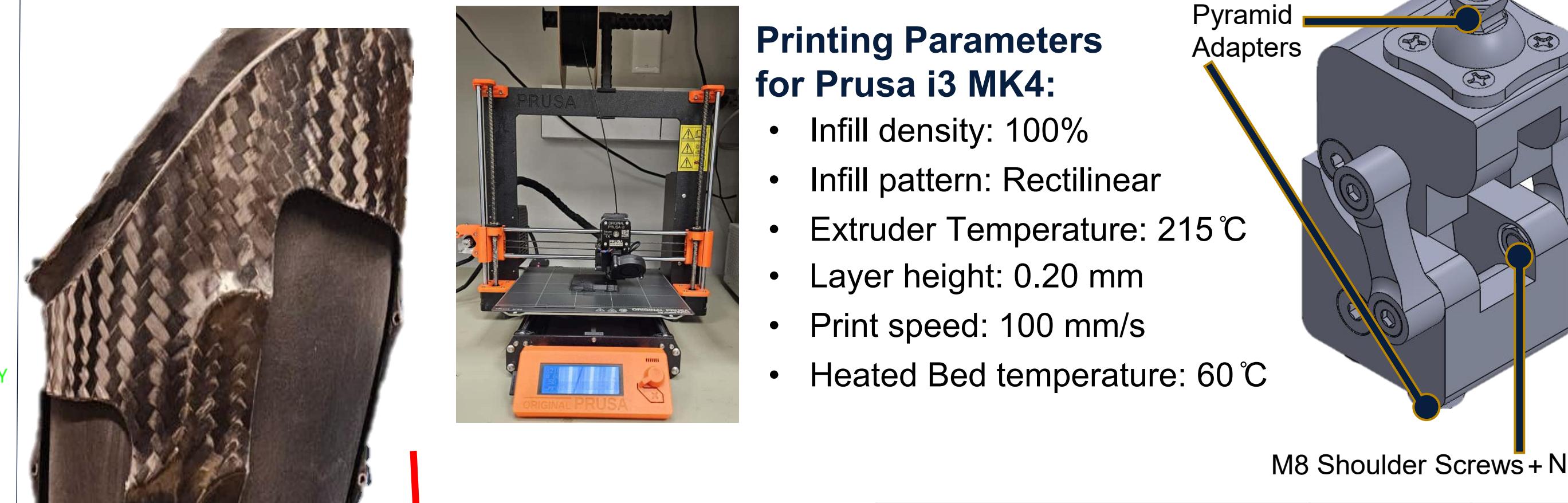


Material was added in regions with SF below 1.25 and removed where there were high SFs, optimizing both weight and strength.

The optimized design reduced weight by 5.64%.

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

MANUFACTURING PROCESS



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

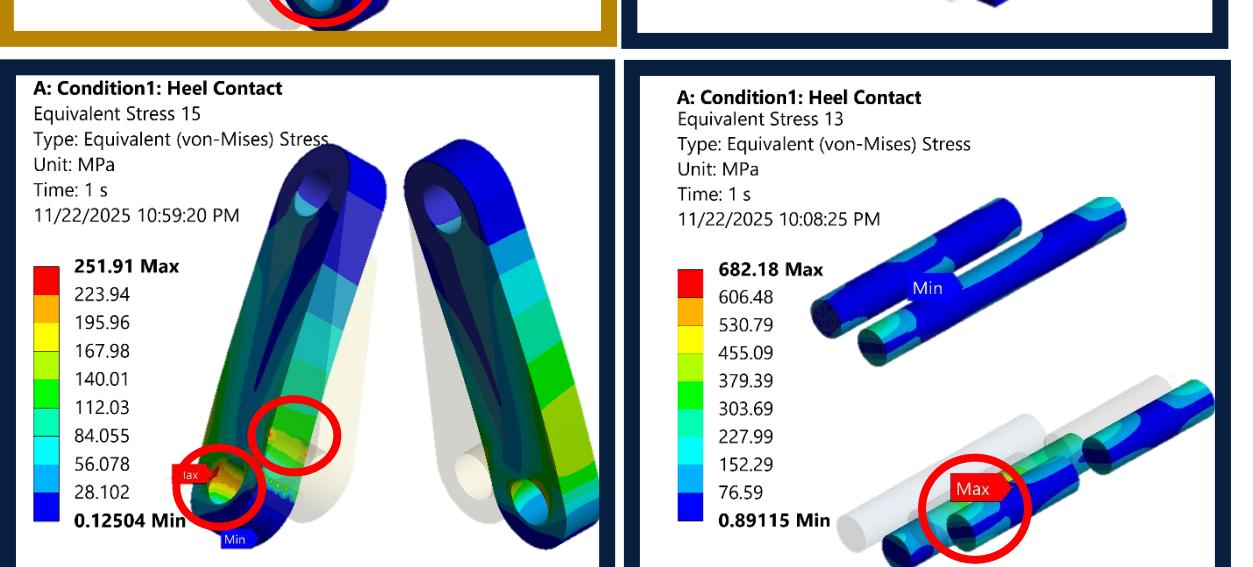
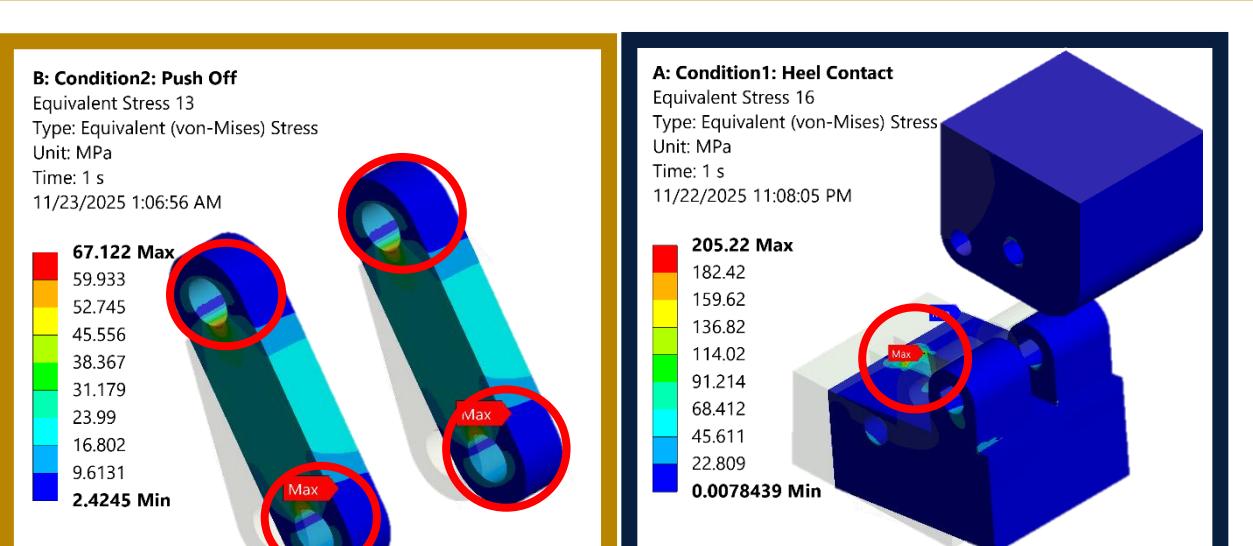
\$18.09 more expensive, but Pyramids can be reused.

STRUCTURAL STUDY

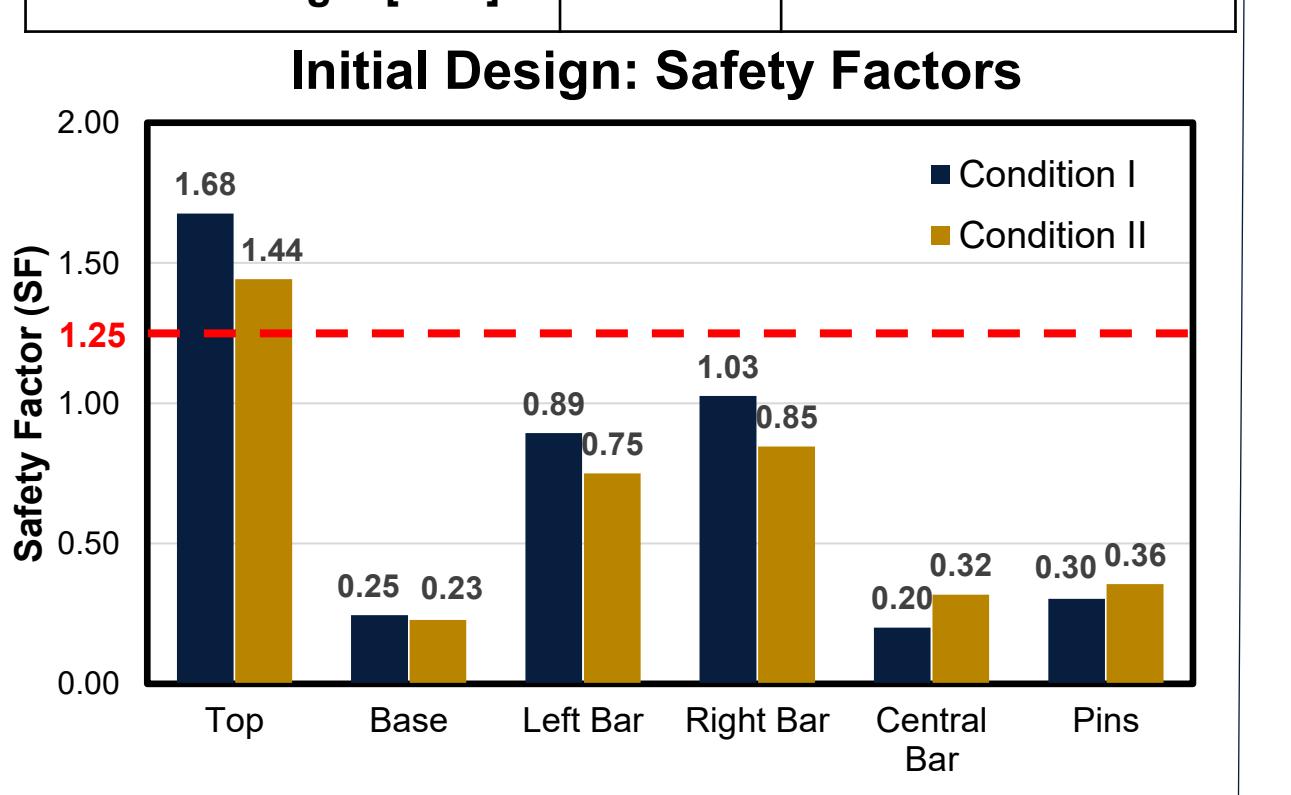
The side bars were critical under Condition 2, while the central bar, top plate, base, and pins were more critical under Condition 1.

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

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



Property	PLA	18-8 Stainless Steel
Young's Modulus [GPa]	2.94	193
Poisson's Ratio	0.33	0.29
Yield Strength [MPa]	50.35	207



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)

Acknowledgement

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