

TetraSki Introduction



Figure 1: TetraSki in use, guided by an instructor

The TRAILS TetraSki allows athletes with complex disabilities to enjoy skiing. Variations of the TetraSki accommodate a broad variety of disabilities from spinal cord injury to, movement, muscle, and posture disorders.

TRAILS aims to make the TetraSki product more widely available to the public, allowing people to ski who wouldn't normally be able to.

Adjustable Headrest

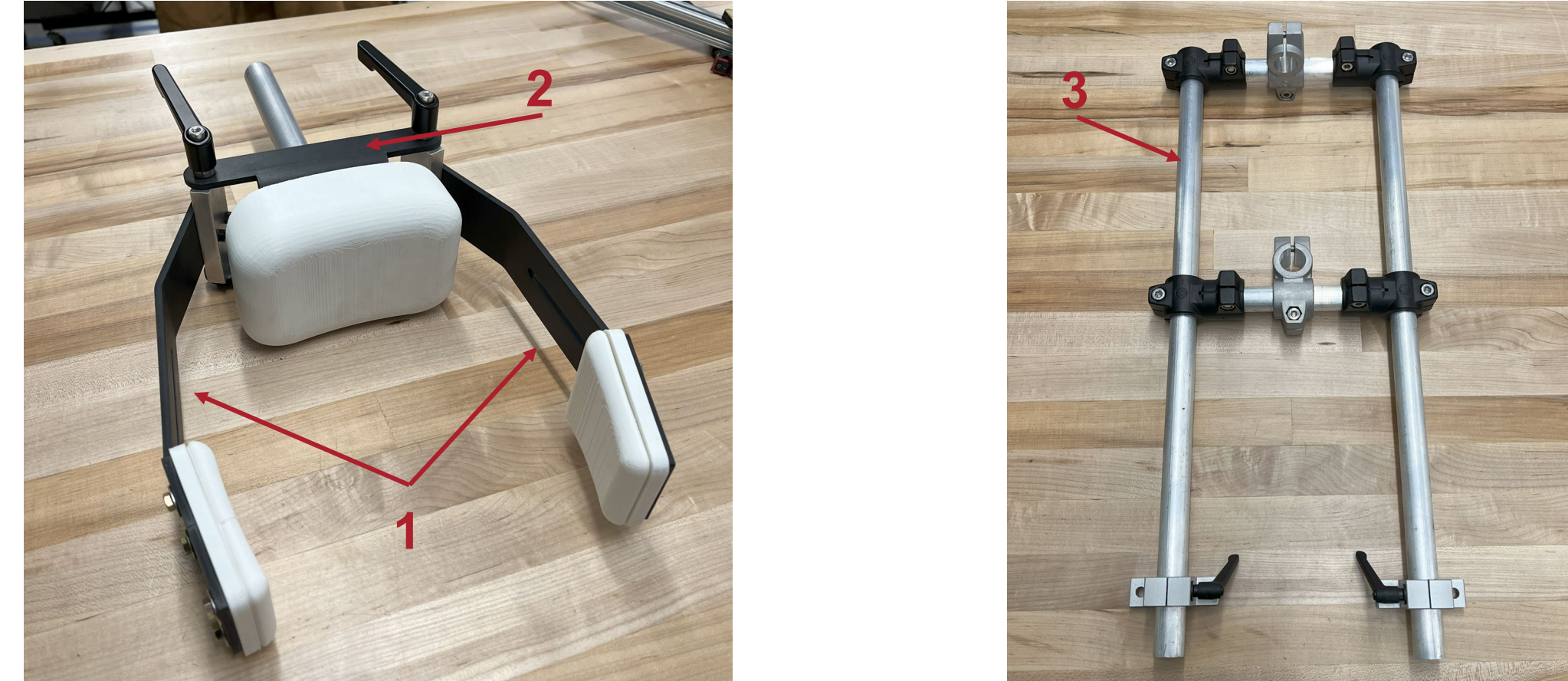


Figure 4: Headrest assembly (left) and U-Bar (right)

Our revised headrest has fewer points of adjustment, requires less tools, and is more rigid than before.

1. The **Lateral Arms** are toolless and serve the purpose of keeping the head and neck aligned. They have a greater range of motion to accompany various helmet sizes.
2. The **Back Plate** Assembly mounts to the U-Bar and it also serves as postural support allowing fore and aft adjustability on the skier's helmet.
3. The **U-Bar** mounts to the back of the TetraSki. It allows for vertical adjustment of the entire assembly to fit various heights.

Seat Design

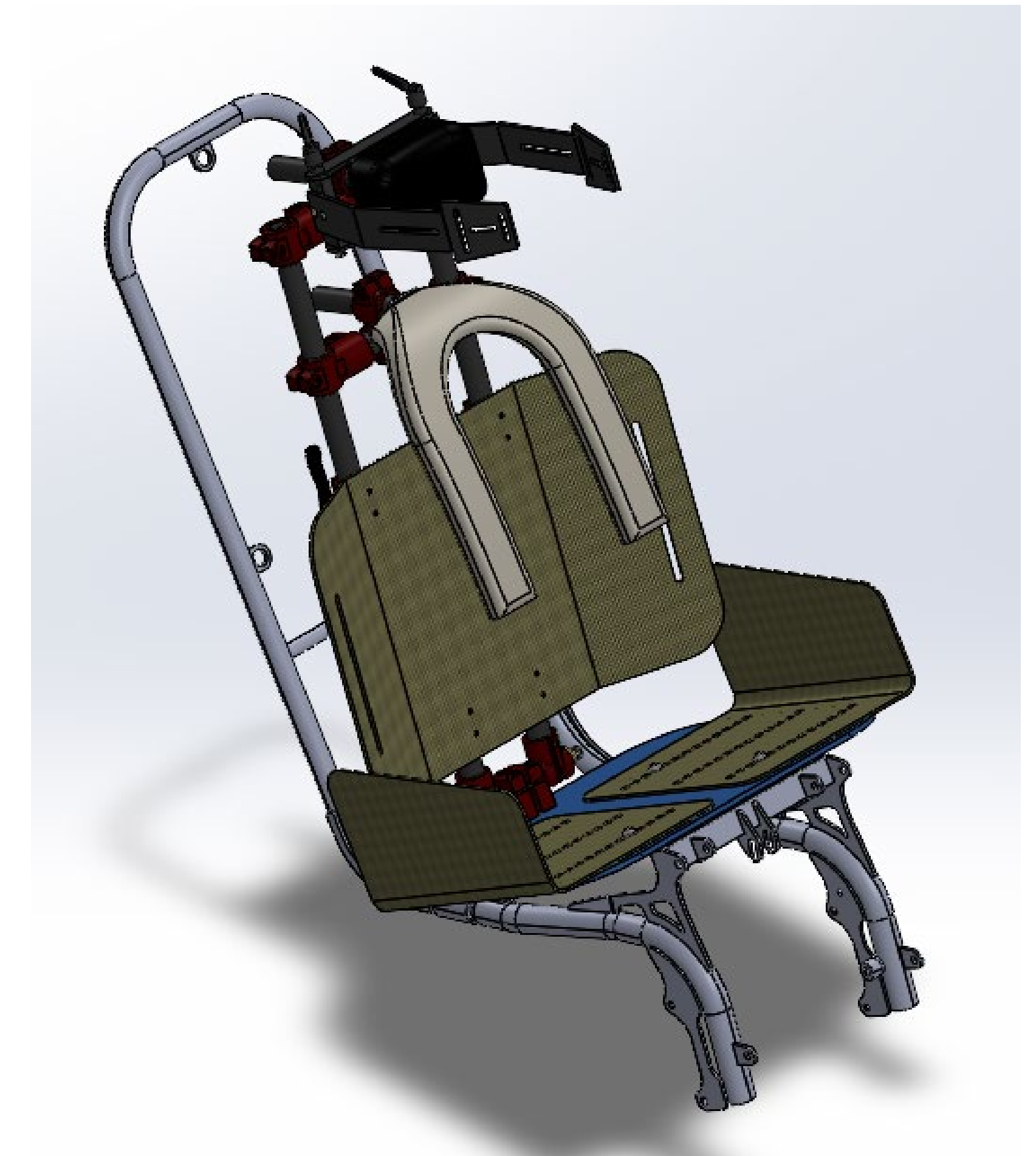


Figure 6: Full U.A.S.S. rendering

The redesigned seat mounts to the TetraSki's existing frame. The base plate is made from 1060 Anodized Aluminum while the sides and backrest will be made with carbon fiber. The dump angle will be controlled using a strap system similar to the current in-use model. Two straps (not shown) will connect from the backrest with one strap connecting to the sides of the seat bottom, and one strap connecting to the underside of the seat. The seat width will be adjusted to the rider during setup, before heading to the mountain.

Problem Statement



Figure 2: Current TetraSki

The current TetraSki doesn't accommodate below or above average-sized skiers. Plus there is limited range on the parts and they take significant time to adjust.

A primary concern was the headrest a standard wheelchair part, that was impractical for skiing.

Additionally the bucket seat is expensive and ships from Europe causing long lead times.

Torque Analysis & Testing

Given the parameter that the skier will not experience more than 0.5 G during normal operation it was assumed that the skier's head will be 5 kg. This results in a 24.5 N force acting on the lateral arm. Where the minimum torque required to prevent rotation is:

$$\tau = F * L * \mu \quad (1)$$

Where $F = 24.5 \text{ N}$, $L = 269 \text{ mm}$, and $\mu = 0.7$ (Al on Al). From equation 1 the torque is 4.61 Nm. Figure 3 shows a test where the lateral arm was subject to a 25 N force.

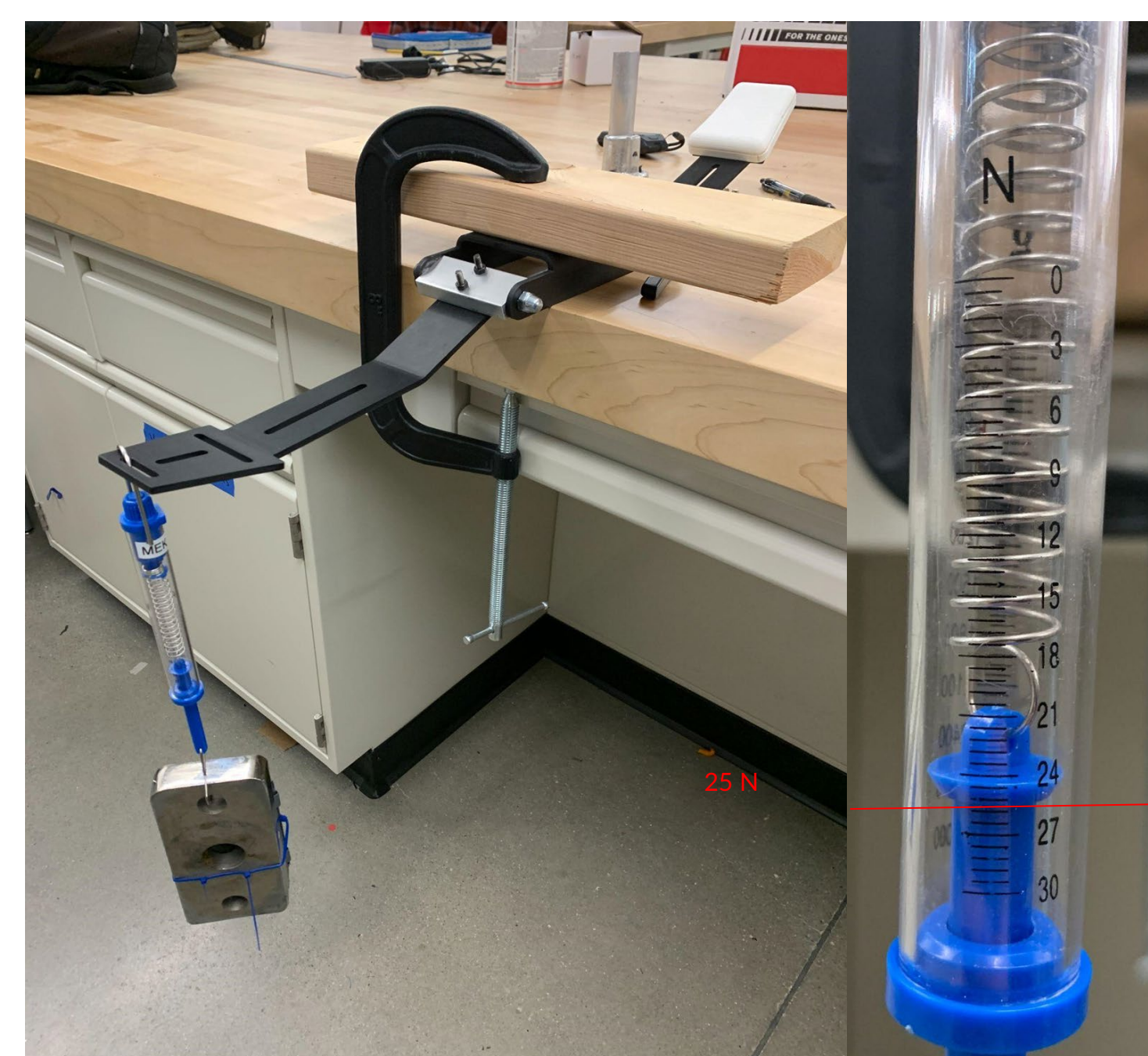


Figure 5: Lateral Arm subject to 25 N

Objectives

1. Optimize the headrest for quick adjustments.
 - a. Prioritize affordability and ease of repair.
 - b. Make it more rigid than off the shelf wheelchair components.
2. Create an adjustable seating system for disabled athletes.
 - a. Prioritize waist sizes and the angle of recline.
 - b. Make it affordable, manufacturable, and easy to integrate with the current TetraSki frame.



Figure 3: Assembled Headrest and U-Bar

Conclusion

Using only four points of adjustment, the time spent on adjustments has decreased. The frequency of adjustments has also decreased now that the headrest is more rigid and incorporates better hardware. Ergonomically, the skier's head and neck posture can be aligned quickly so that they are comfortable and do not become fatigued.

Using the TetraSki frame, the new U.A.S.S. will be able to accommodate skiers of larger waist size while still being able to fit the current range of skier sizes. The seat also retains all the points of adjustment needed to support skiers of various levels.

The redesigned U.A.S.S. will increase the accessibility of the TetraSki and the overall ski community.