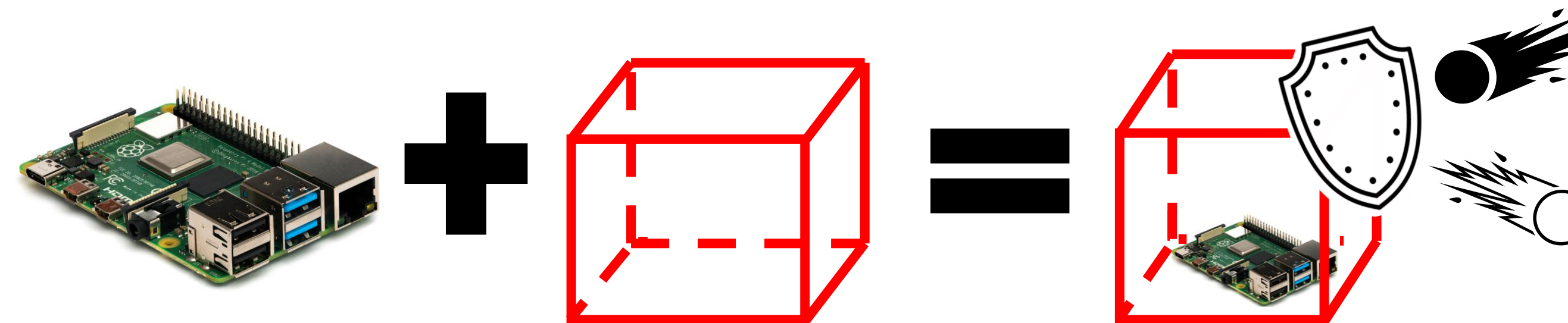
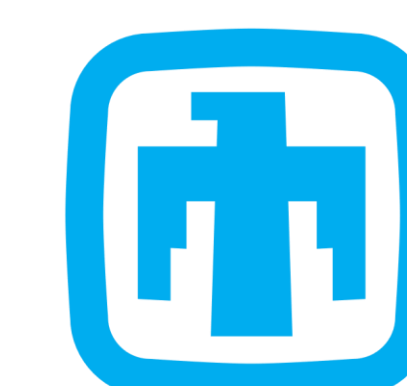


Protective PWA Housing via Compliant Mechanisms



Mechanical Engineering
University of Colorado Boulder



Sandia National Laboratories

Acknowledgements: Miles Keeney-Ritchie, Gregory Whiting, Rebecca Komarek, James Harris, Joshua Crawford, CU Boulder Idea Forge, CU Boulder ITLL, Protolabs, MSU Denver, SolidWorks, Parametric Creo

Colin Neeson | Nolan Major | Joseph Maravilla

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sandia National Laboratories is investigating the feasibility of additive and alternative manufacturing methods for low-volume production protective housings for Printed Wiring Assembly (PWA)'s that provide the same level of expected protection as current protective housing methods, but more cost competitive by making the housing one single piece. Use cases typically are in sensitive aerospace environments.

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

- Single Assembly
- Single-Operation Manufacturing
- No assembly required
- PWA mounting without use of hardware
- Full Encasement of PWA
- Input Output Connection Access
- Repeat Insertion and Removal of PWA
- Limit Foreign Object Debris Ingress

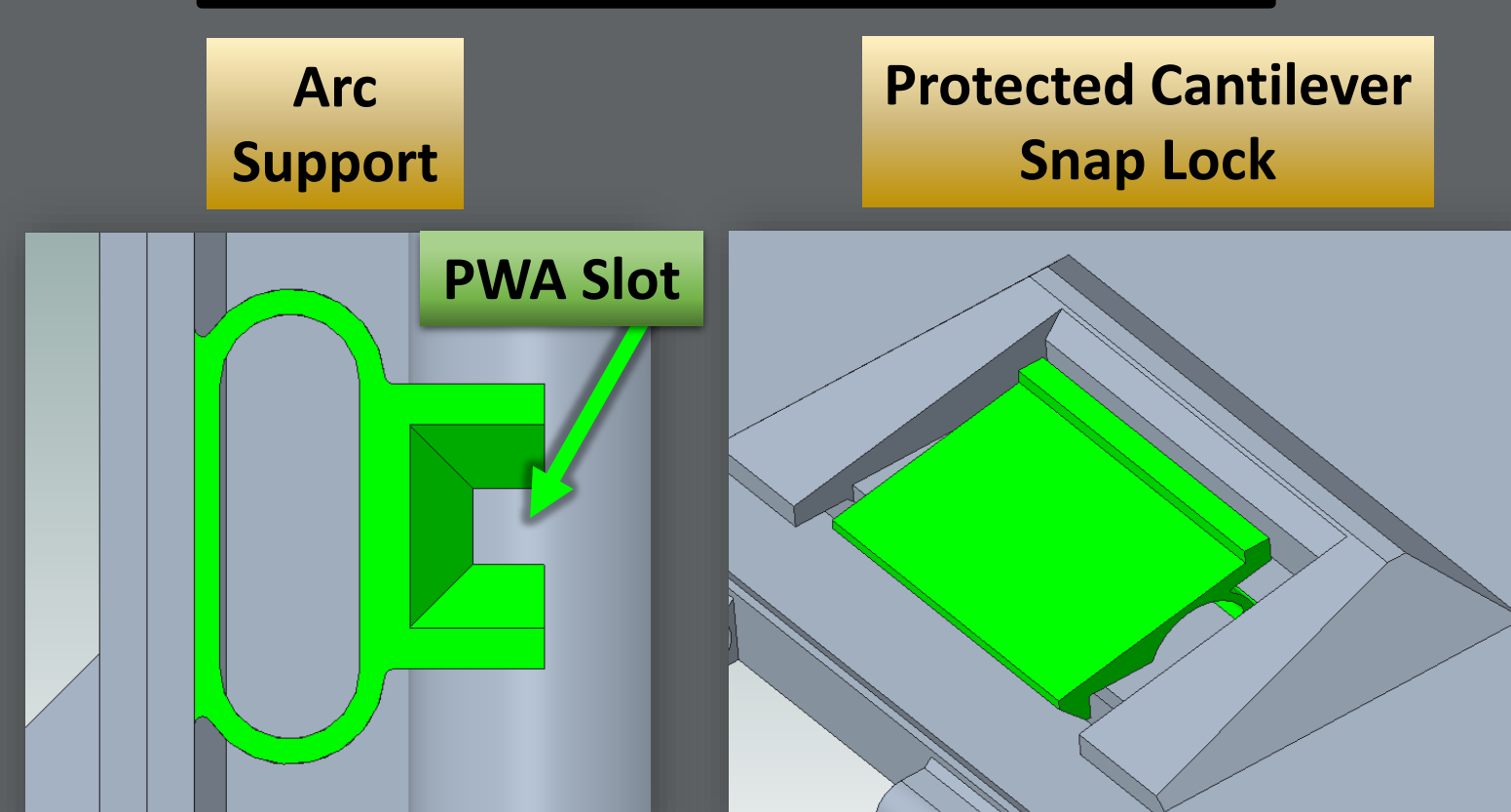
RESULTS & KEY TAKEAWAYS

A toolset of different protective housing features has been developed for use in future applications with their respective manufacturing methods. Development through compliant mechanisms, additive and alternative manufacturing methods.

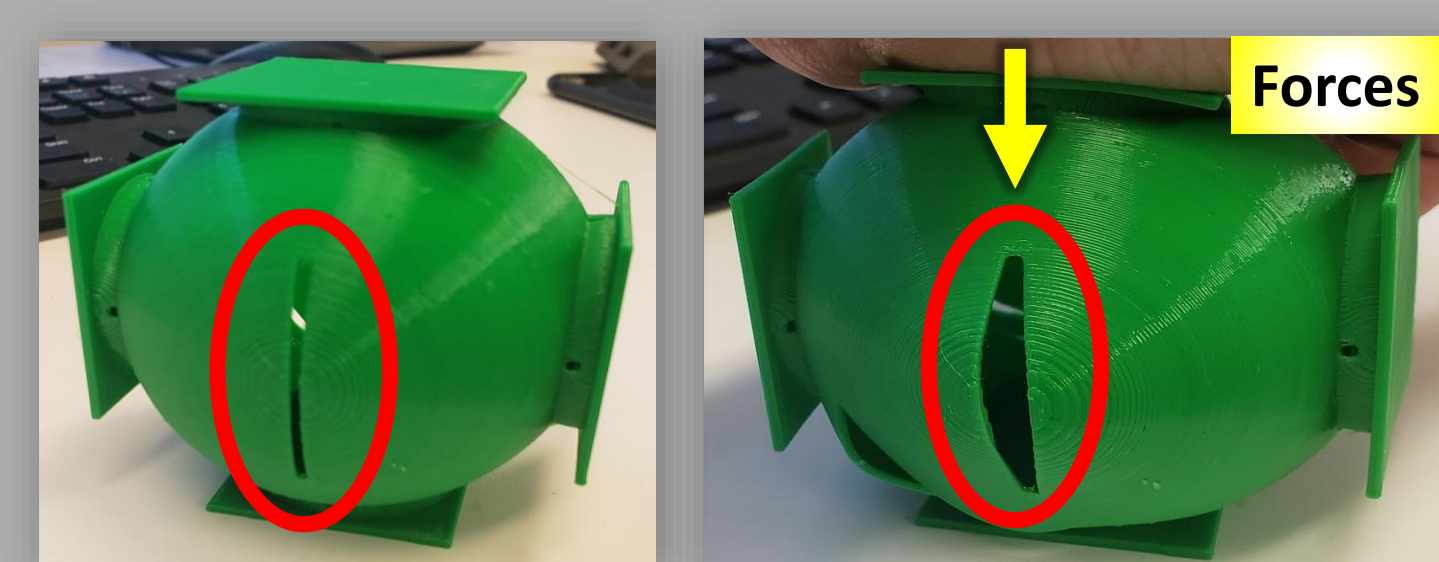
Feasible Material Suggestions

- Nylon 11 (SLS)
- Dual Durometer; Rigid/Flexible Material (Polyjet)
- ULTEM 9085 (FDM)
- ASA (FDM Dissolvable Supports)
- Smooth-On Ecoflex 00-35 Fast (Cast Mold)

Implementation Suggestions



CLOSING METHODS

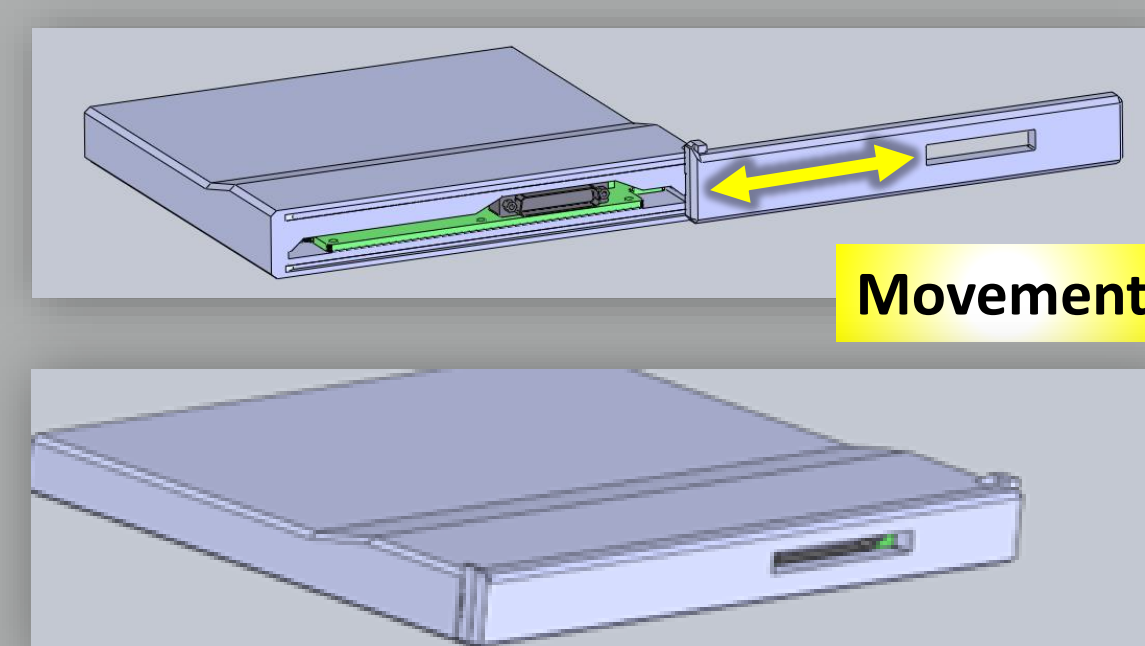


Slot Opens When Force is Applied, Closes when Force is Removed

Requires Flexible Material

Allows Foreign Object Debris Ingress

Coin Purse

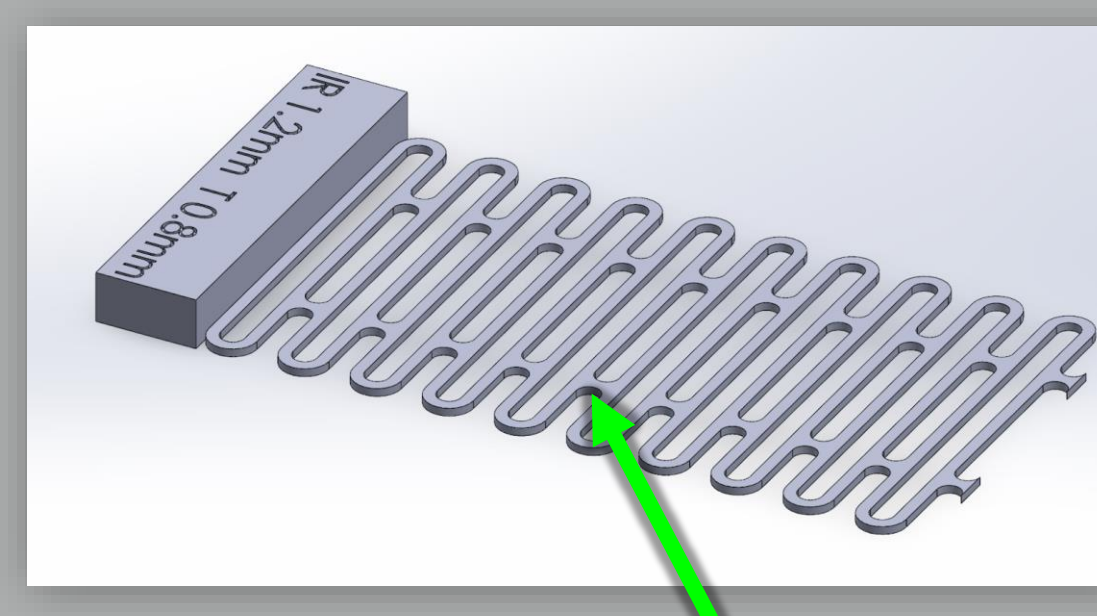


Small gaps, minimal foreign debris intrusion

Rigid, Non-Compliant

Tight Tolerances, Difficult Print

Sliding Door



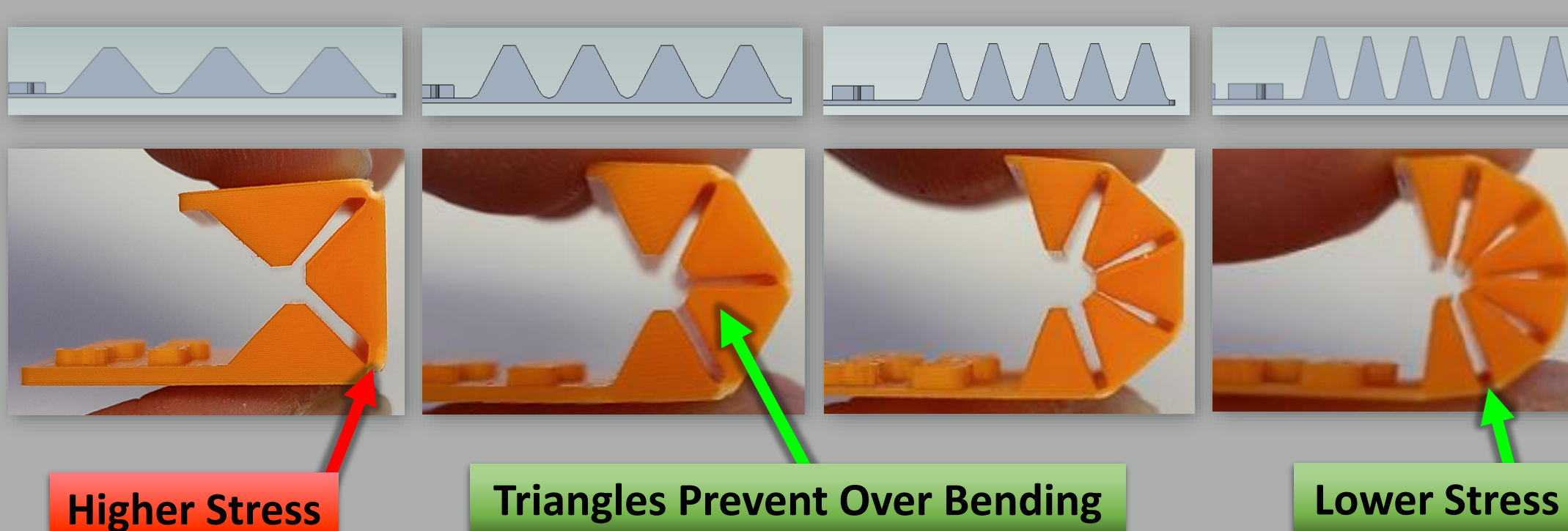
Converts Bending Forces to Torsional

Adds flexibility to stiffer materials

Has spring force that wants to return to initial print condition

Slotted Kerf Bend Hinge

More Triangles = Lower Stress & Bend Angle

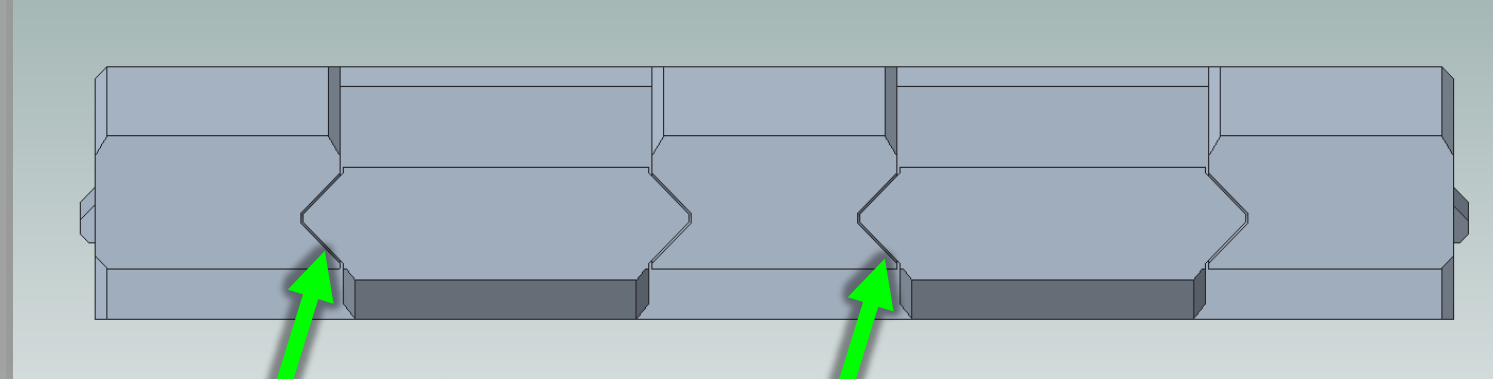


Higher Stress

Triangles Prevent Over Bending

Lower Stress

Kerf Bend Hinge



Fully Constrained excl. Rotation

45° Conical Geometry

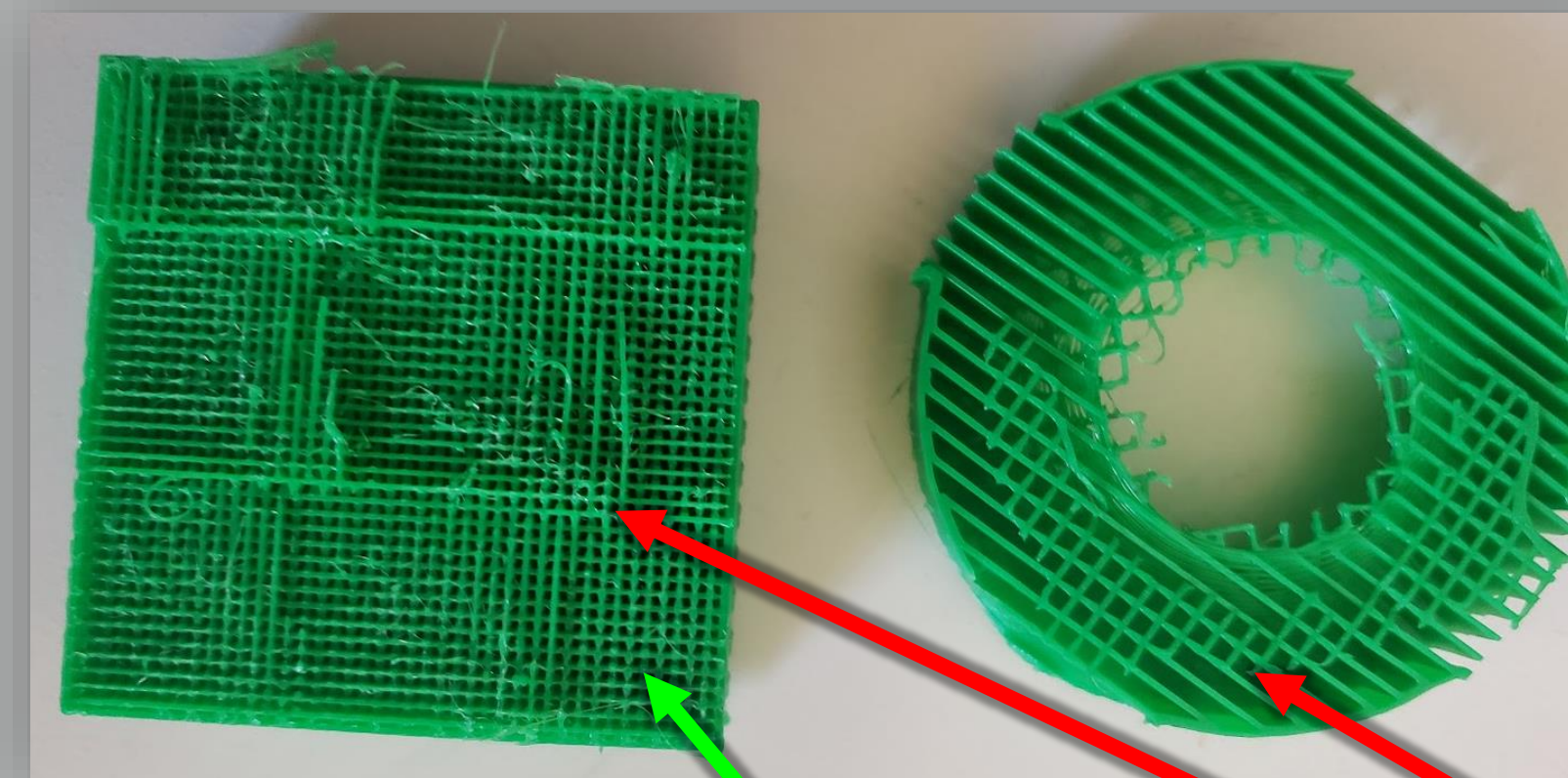
Can Be Printed All Together with No Supports

Conical Hinge

Rigid, Non-Compliant

Cannot Disassemble

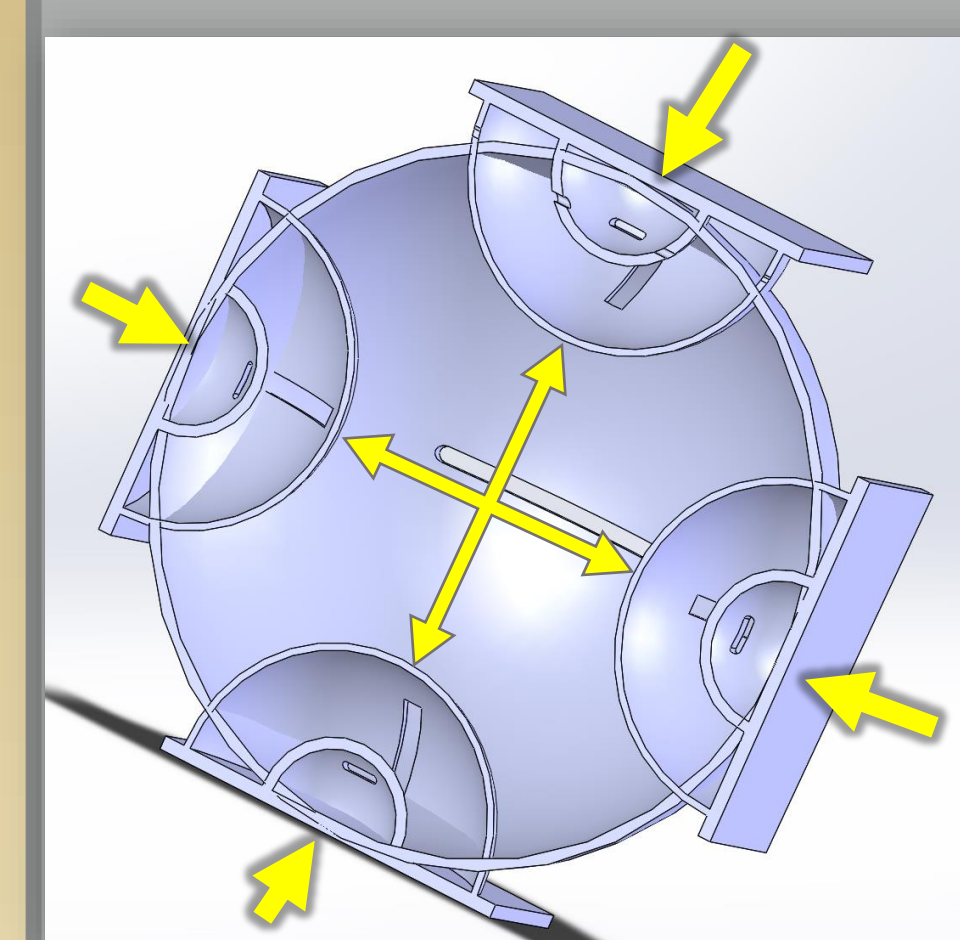
SUPPORT METHODS



Can Generate Different Infill Patterns with Varying Density

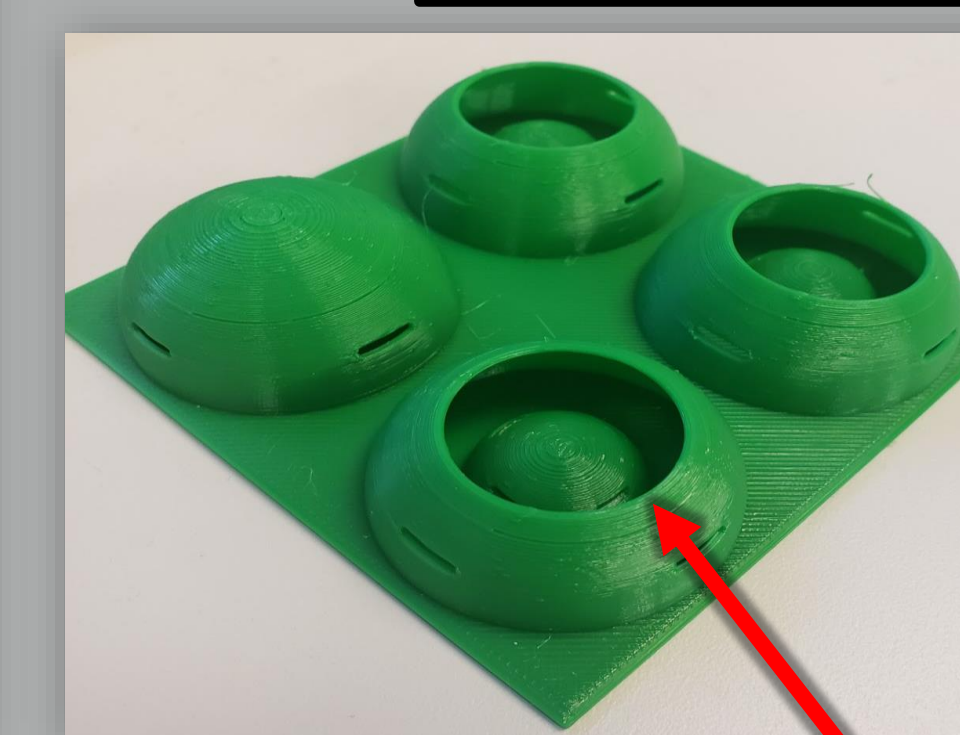
Uneven Side Loading

Infill Support

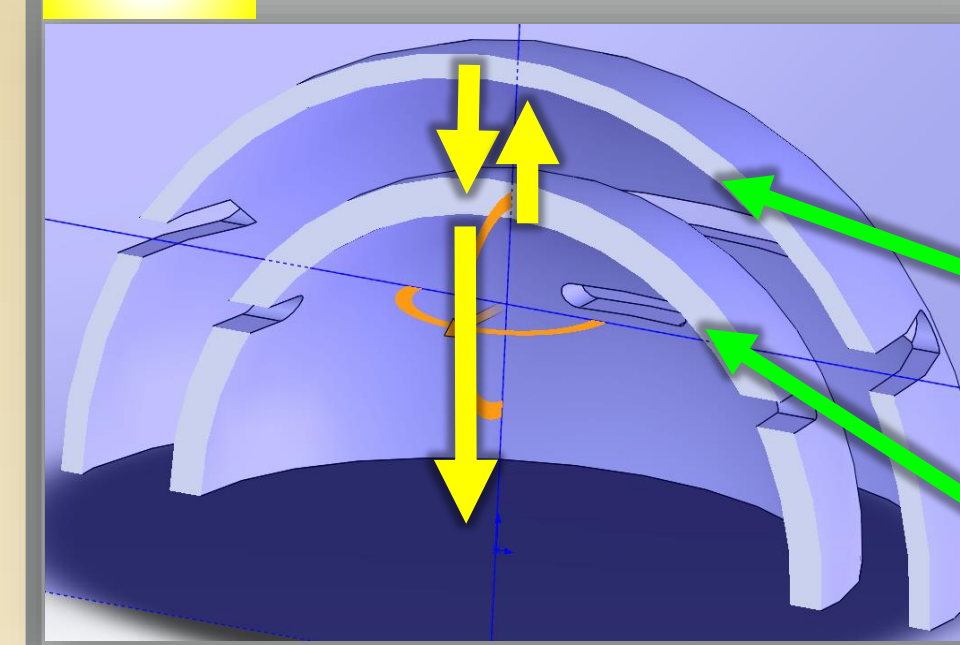


Forces

Dual-Compression-Rate Half Spheres



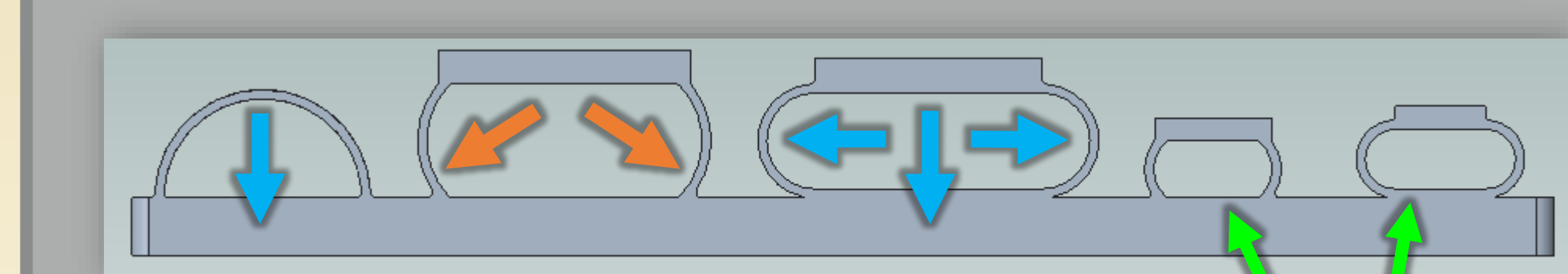
3D Printer Layer Printing Sensitivity



Low Associated Stiffness

High Associated Stiffness

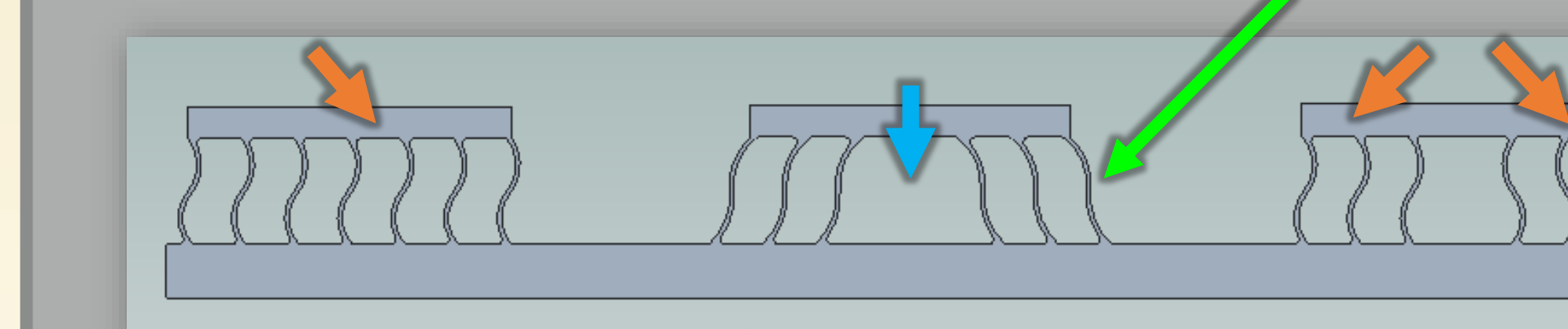
Compression Dampening



Arcs = Simple Geometry

Compression can Exhibit Straight or Diagonal Loading

Smaller Feature or more Ribs = Stiffer Compression

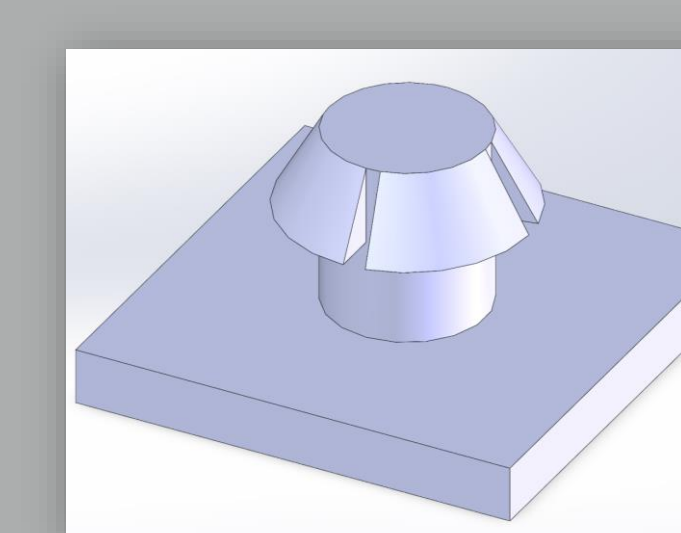


S-Curves = Complex Geometry

S-Curves normally exhibit Diagonal Loading but can be oriented to induce Straight Loading

Print Orientation Dependent

SECUREMENT METHODS



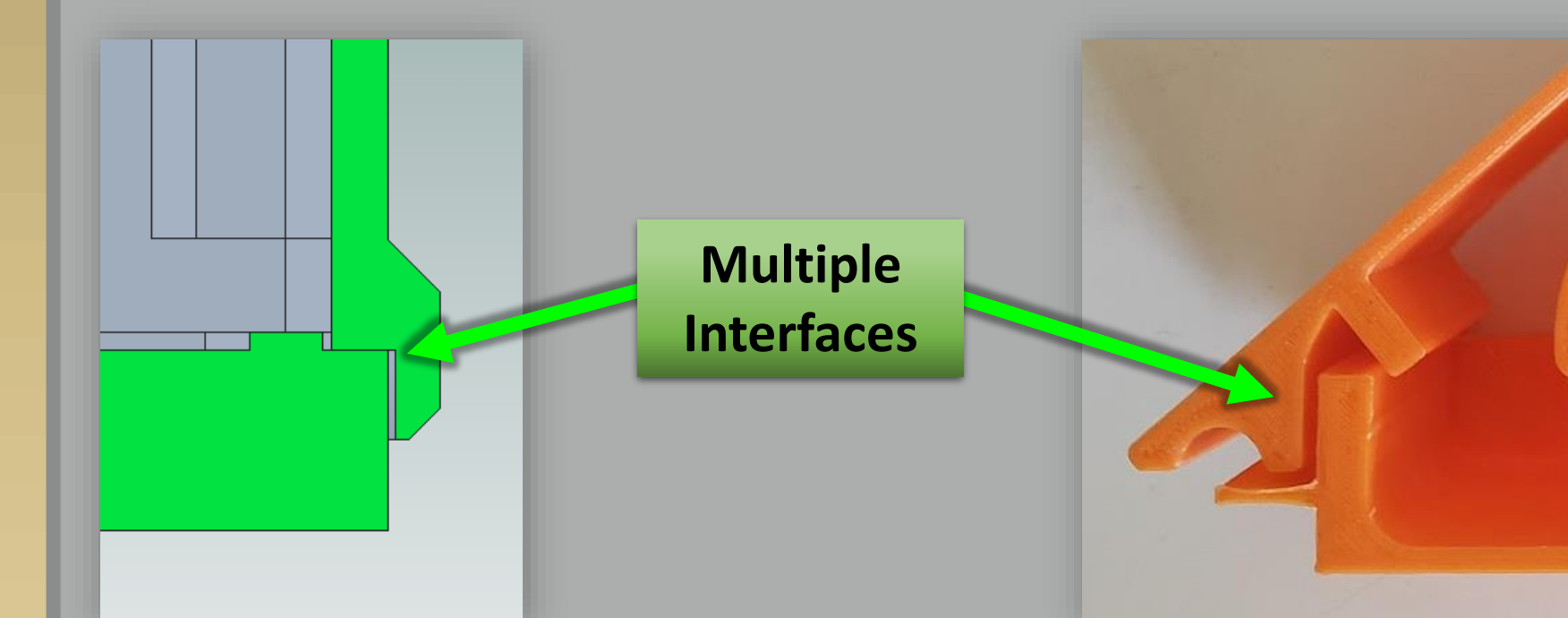
Strong Securement

Adaptable, Variation of Shapes and Sizes

Requires more Flexible Material

Difficult to Remove Once Inserted

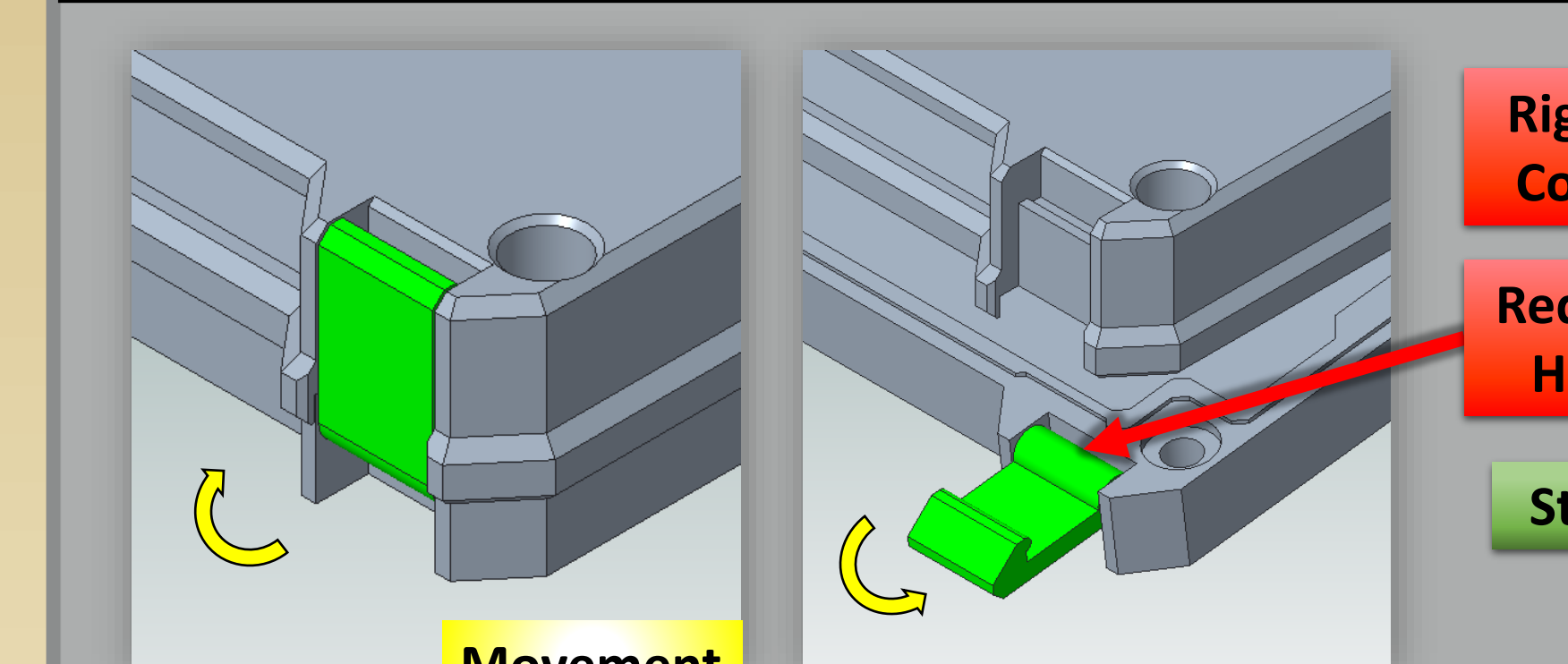
Pegs



Multiple Interfaces

Torturous Path

Prevents FOD From Entering Housing



Clasp

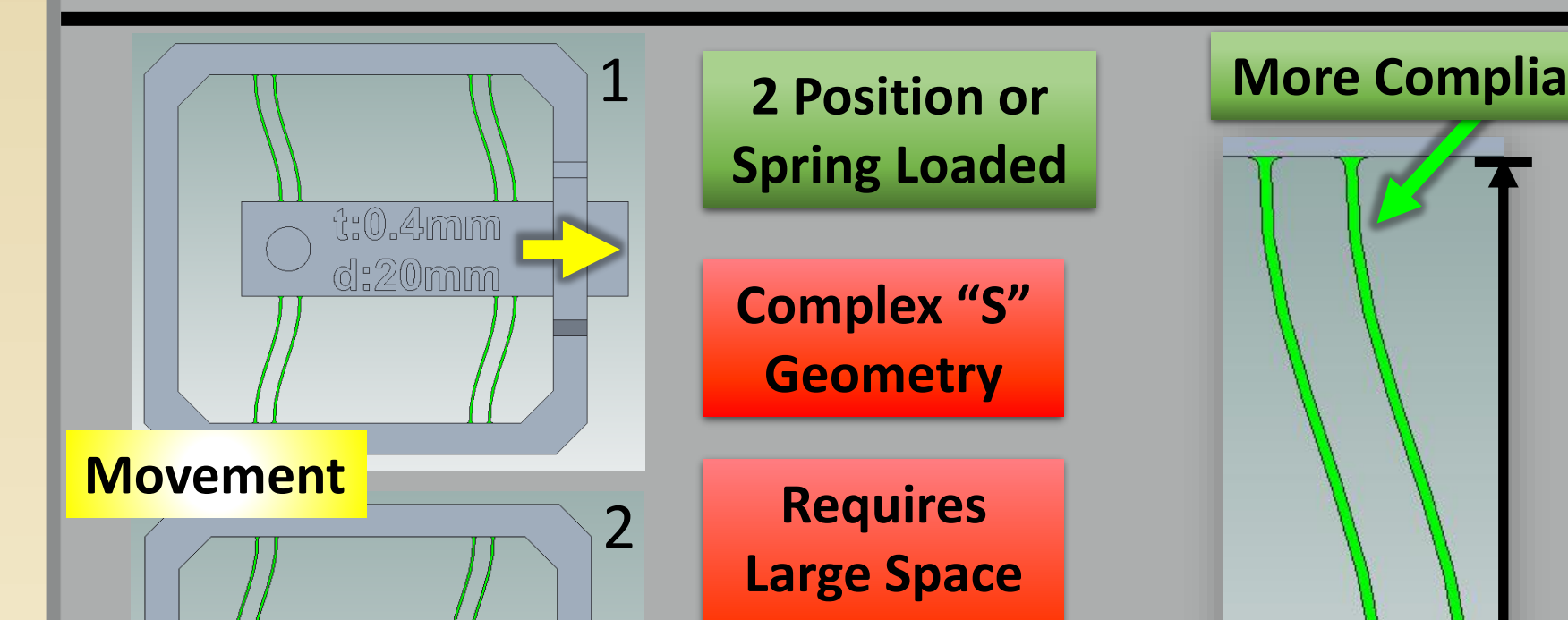
Rigid, Non-Compliant

Requires Hinge

Small Space Claim

Strong Securement

Easy to Use



Movement

2 Position or Spring Loaded

Complex "S" Geometry

Requires Large Space Claim

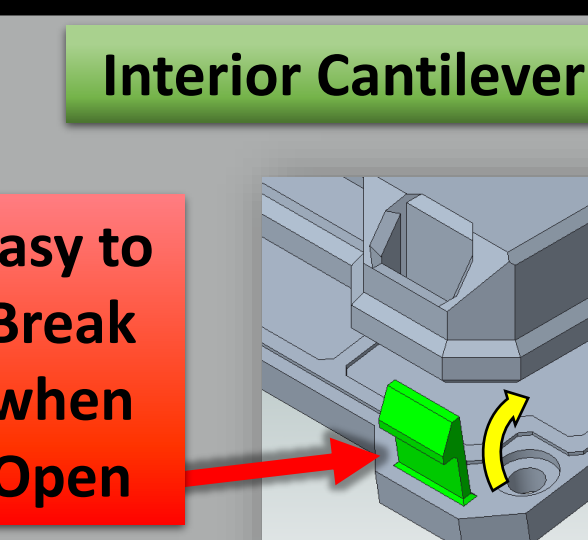
Print Orientation Dependent

More Compliant

Pin Latch

Less Compliant

Shorter Distance, Thicker Ribs, More Ribs = Stiffer Behavior



Interior Cantilever

Easy to Break when Open

Protected when Closed

Exterior Cantilever

Auto Close/Locking

Small Space Claim

Easy to Use

Print Orientation Dependent

Cantilever Snap Lock

Movement