

# Overview about Iterative Prototype Generations at the 5 test sites in Athens, Delft, Lund, Milan and Vienna

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#### **Overview**

Why Iterative Prototypes? User Centred Iterative Design and Development

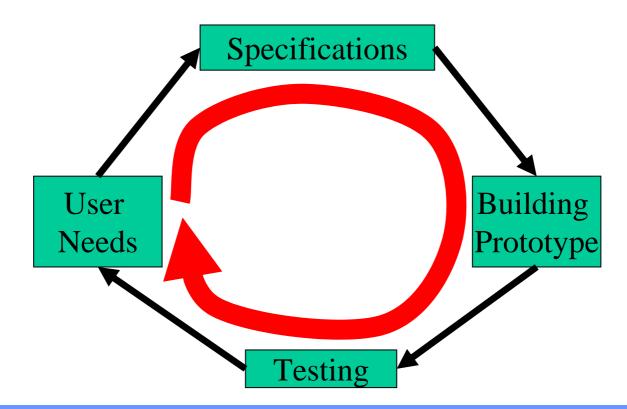
Examples of iterative design activities in FRR project

The 5 different test sites and their individual focus and prototypes



#### **Iterative Cycles**

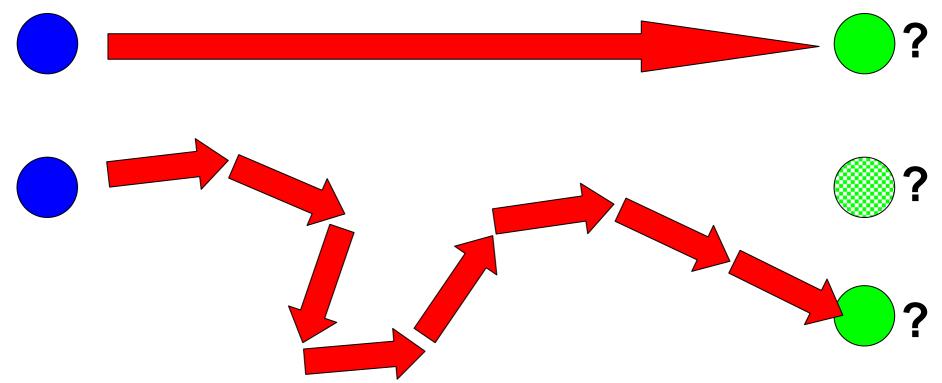
User needs -> Specification -> building prototype -> testing prototype -> revision of specification -> building improved prototype and so on





### Design

is a process and
is far from being linear
the target may be adapted during the
process due to new knowledge





### **New Type of Seat**

a first vague idea was presented during kick of meeting (03/2002): "sitting board" from the Middle Ages might be good for improving stability

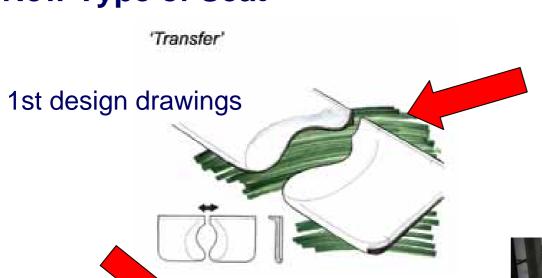
Usage for transfer

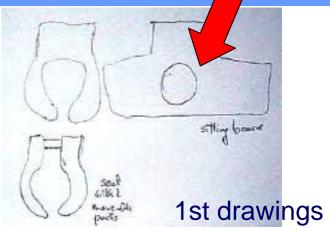
(Hultling and Levi, 1995)

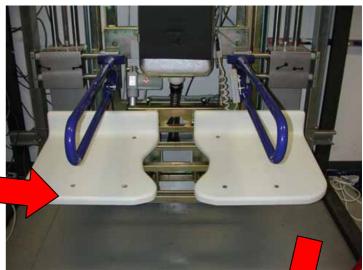
1st demonstrations



### **New Type of Seat**







1st wooden models

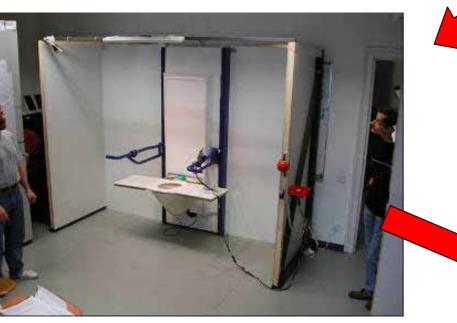
GOODINANY NAMED





### New Type of Seat - Implementations

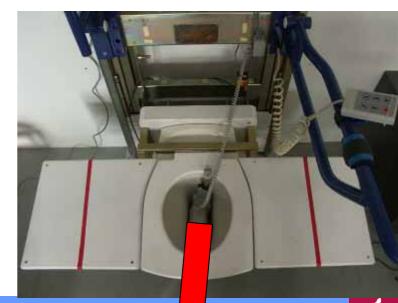
User tests - Space for personal belongings (top view)



Production of improved seats for lab prototypes

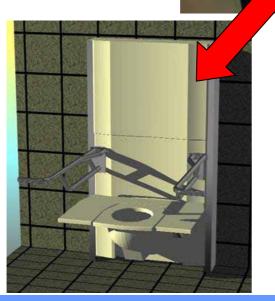


#### Rethinking width of seat



### **New Type of Seat**

Discussion with experts in Austria – idea: smaller version of seat





Combining seat with another FRR module: the vertical bars

Design of smaller seat



#### **Summary**

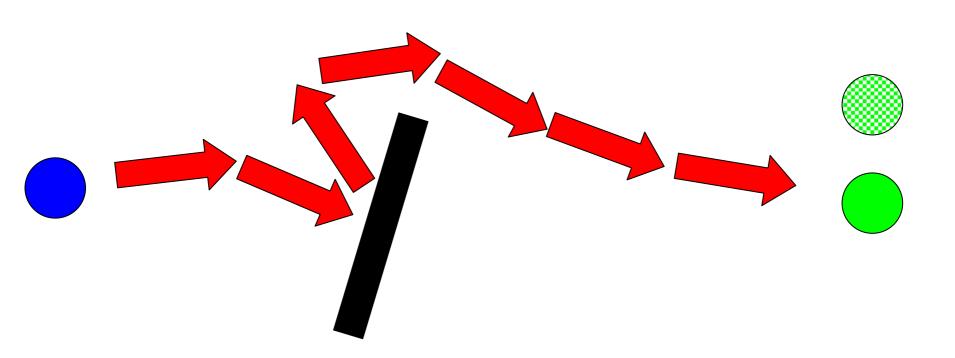
Several prototypes of the new seat were designed and fabricated <u>and each</u> step was tested by users

Doing this several new ideas have come up and were added

This enabled the consortium to come up with flexible solutions which also take into account different user needs and existing external limitations (lack of space in toilet room) in this way increasing the exploitability of the project's outcome



## Examples where we had to try again





### Examples where we had to try again



A new type of a "wall mounted body support bar" was developed intending to provide some type of guidance for the fragile users. It failed the user tests as a power grip around the bar was not fully possible (right side of right picture shows the improved well working version tested in the end of

the project)



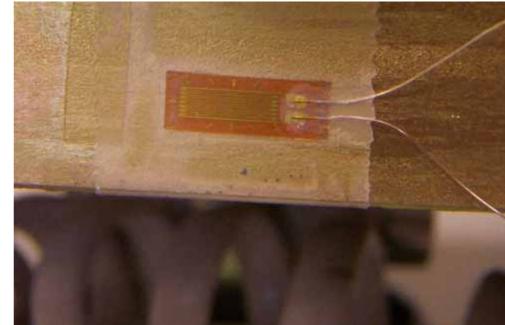


# Examples where we had to try again



Some types of sensors for measuring user's activities needed to be replaced due to too high costs

Expensive load cells (left) were replaced by much smaller and cheap strain gauge sensors (right)





### Test Sites of FRR Project

Athens, GR Delft, NL Lund, SE Milan, IT Vienna, AT





### Test Sites and FRR Components

According to the

expertise,

resources and

available local user groups

Each FRR test site has focussed on specific topics.

Not all FRR components were tested at all sites

An overall coordination ensured that the outcomes fit together





### Different Test Environments and Settings

### Different Environments (Examples):

With water // without water

booth in lab // Container // Complete toilet room // Field test in Real Life

Prototypes with many features in laboratory
// prototypes with fewer features in real life

### Different focus in User Groups (Examples):

**Elderly** 

**MS** Patients

Wheelchair Users

Visually Impaired





### PersonTests per Prototype Generation

Prototype Generation	AT	SE	GR	IT	NL	
1st (EPT)	12	12	8	-	-	32
<b>2nd</b> (APT)	19	14	9	ı	I	42
3rd (labBPT)	5	7	-	ı	ı	12
<b>4th</b> (BPT)	12	11	10	8	15	56
5th (PPT & Field test)	41 #)	10	33	10	19	113
PersonTests	89	54	60	18	34	255

#) During field test in Vienna the 29 primary users carried out 316 toilet sessions



Example of Iterative Progress in FRR Project



Jun03

Jan04

Control

Sep02





### Thank you

