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GVI: Straw Stamp and Slicer

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Problem Statement

Motivation

- Quality control (QC) procedures investigating artificial insemination (AI) of bull semen for are time and labor intensive
 - 1 hour per plate, 8-10 plates per week

Goal

- Optimize quality control procedures
 - Design slicer to cut 12 straws simultaneously
 - Design stamper to push bull semen out of the straws, avoiding cross contamination
- Include removable components for cleaning



Client Description & Background

- Genomic selection and AI benefits [1]
- Genetic Visions-ST: Genetic sequencing of bull semen to execute QC program [2]
 - Ensures DNA matches bull listed on AI straw
- QC procedure: place each straw into well plate, cut the bottom off, and push the contents of the straw into the well plate

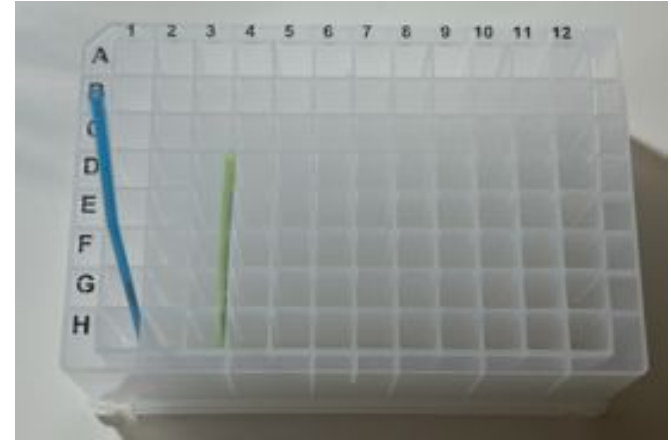


Figure 1: Artificial insemination straws in a 96-deep well plate

Current and Competing Designs

- GVI Design
 - Straws are placed, cut, and emptied by hand
 - Prototypes for slicer and stamper are non-functional
- Competing Design
 - MiniCutter: cuts singular AI straw, does not empty contents of straw [3]

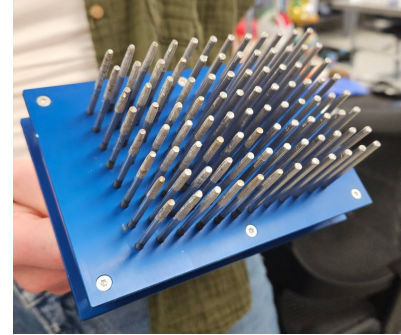


Figure 2: GVI stamp prototype



Figure 3: GVI slicer prototype



Figure 4: MiniCutter for AI straws [2]

PDS Summary

- Straws must not bend or break
- Bleach and/or ethanol safe
- Non-porous materials
- Must be removable for sanitation
- Each device must have a life-in-service > 1 year
- $< \$1000$ for research and fabrication

Slicer Specific:

- 0.20-0.50" cut off of each straw

Stamper Specific:

- Stamper must push out ALL contents of the straw

The Clamp

- Pinching mechanism to hold straws
- Frame placed around well plate
- Notches to slip clamp into

Advantages

- Snug grip on all straws
- Self-tightening

Disadvantages

- Difficult to place and hold straws while tightening clamp

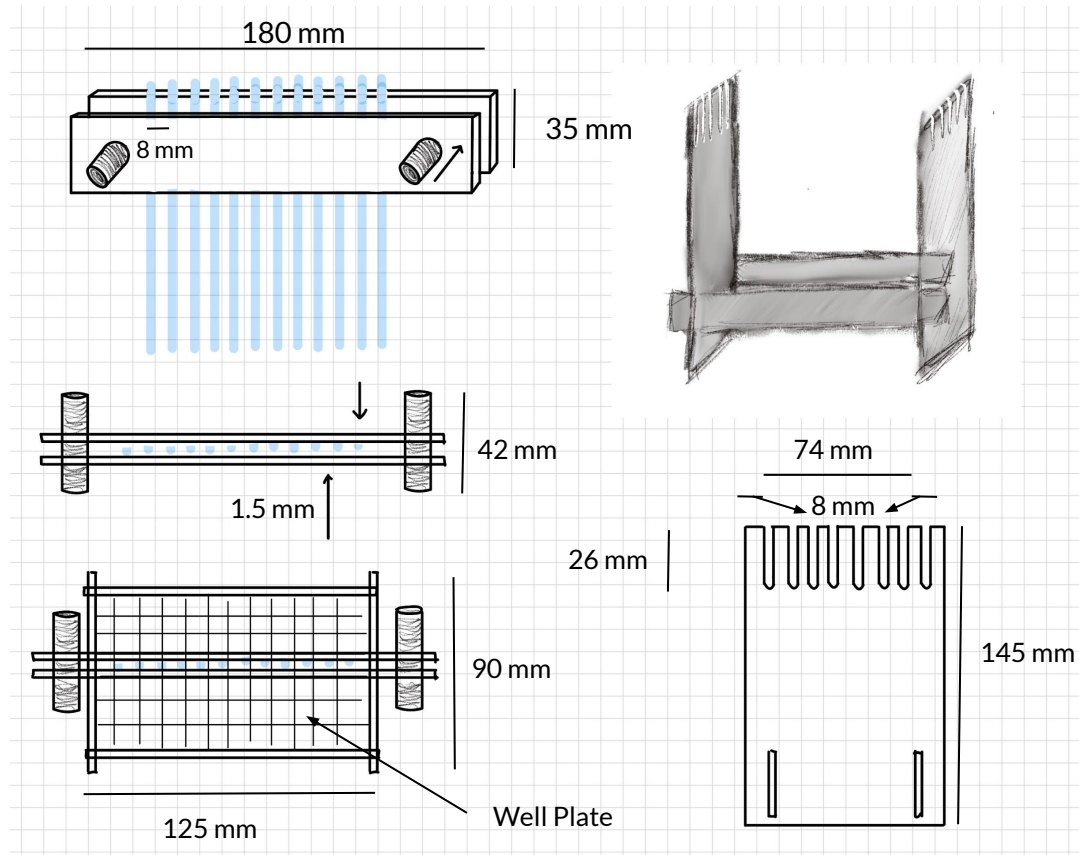


Figure 5: Clamp Mechanism Design

The Stamper

- 96 straws loaded at once
- Straws placed in well plate
- Top plate with prongs

Advantages

- Stopper to control depth
- Ergonomic handle

Disadvantages

- Difficult to get each straw to line up

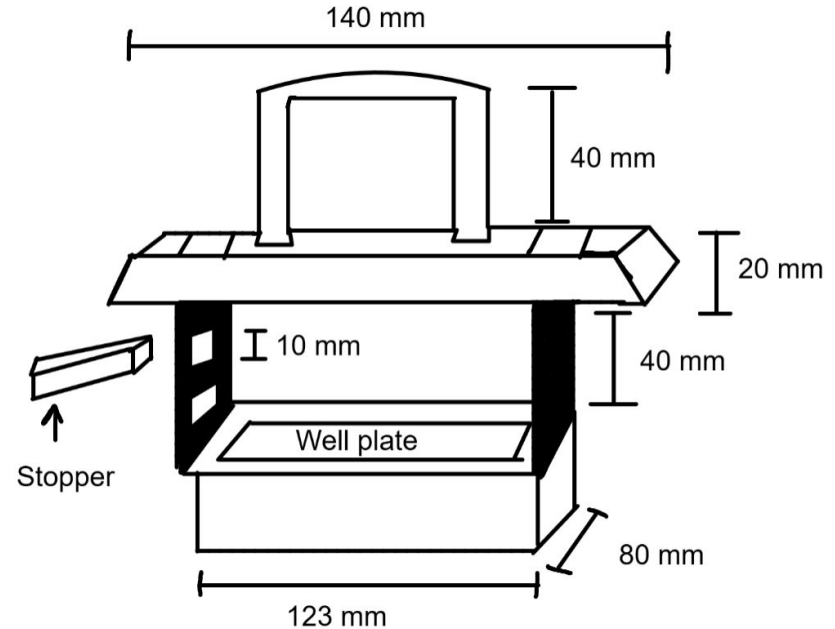


Figure 6: Stamp Design

The Compartments

- 12 individual compartments
- Gap near bottom for slicer

Advantages

- Decreased contamination risk

Disadvantages

- Difficult to place straws into
- Can only do 12 at a time

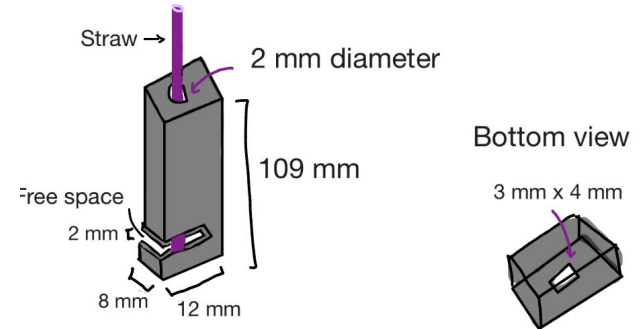
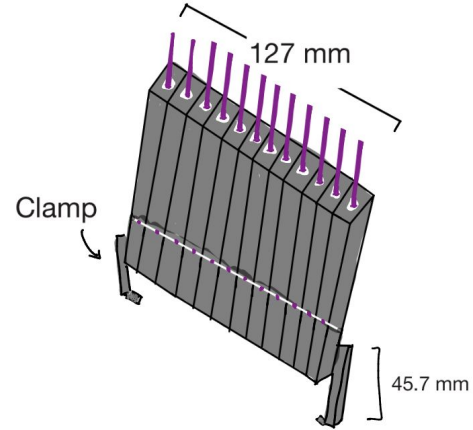


Figure 7: Compartment Design

Design Matrix

- Contamination was biggest concern
- Compartments idea won overall
 - Least contamination risk

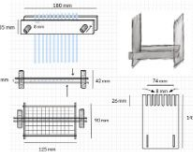
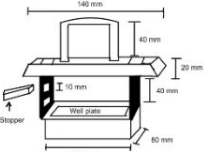
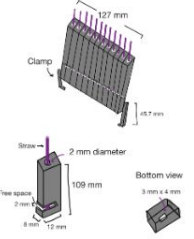
Criteria	The Clamp		The Stamp		The Compartments	
						
Criteria (Weight)	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Contamination risk (25)	3/5	15	2/5	10	5/5	25
Sanitation (25)	4/5	20	4/5	20	2/5	10
Ease of use (20)	3/5	12	3/5	12	3/5	12
Ease of fabrication (15)	3/5	9	4/5	12	4/5	12
Safety (10)	4/5	8	4/5	8	4/5	8
Cost (5)	4/5	4	4/5	4	5/5	5
Total (100)	68		66		72	

Table 1: Frame Design Matrix

The Retractable Stamper

Advantages

- Attaches directly to frame
- Easier to align straws
- Springs to retract prongs
- Prevent possible contamination

Disadvantages

- Difficult to sanitize

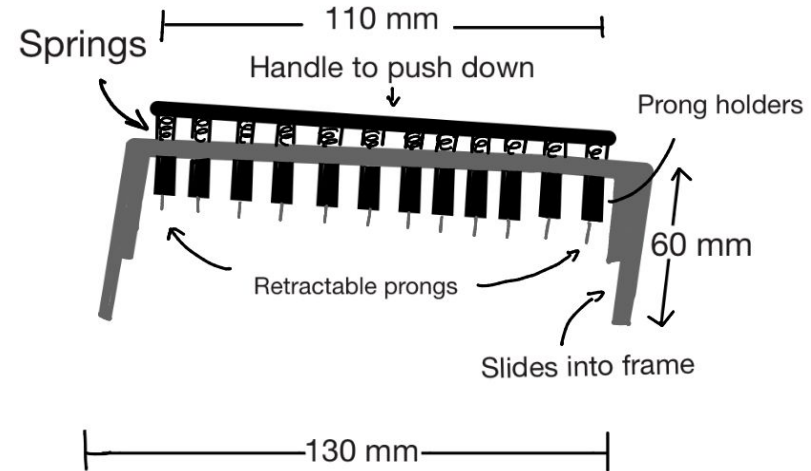


Figure 8: The Retractable Stamper

The Removable Prongs

Advantage

- Ergonomic handle
- Clips to secure stamp to the side
- Replaceable prongs
- Easier to clean

Disadvantage

- Issues with alignment

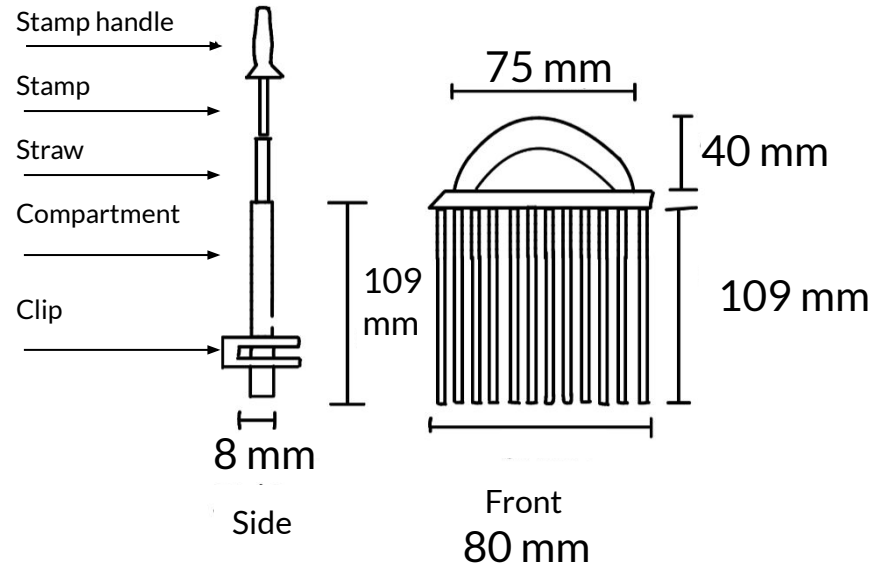


Figure 9: Removable Prongs

Stamper Design Matrix and Final Design

Removable Prongs won

- Must align with straws each time
- Simpler design and fewer components
- Prongs are replaceable when worn
- Manual stamper is more reliable

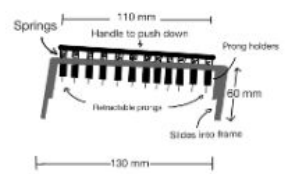
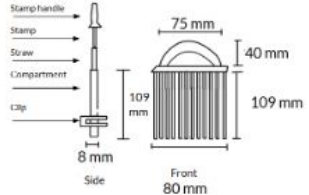
	Retractable Stamper		Removable Prongs	
				
Criteria (Weight)	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Ease of use (25)	4/5	20	3/5	15
Sanitation (25)	4/5	20	5/5	25
Durability (20)	3/5	12	4/5	16
Ease of fabrication (15)	2/5	6	5/5	15
Safety (10)	5/5	10	5/5	10
Cost (5)	4/5	4	5/5	5
Total (100)	72		86	

Table 2: Stamper Design Matrix

Testing

Force:

- Force to push out semen
- Force to cut 12 straws simultaneously

Time:

- Initial and final time for full procedure
 - Cutting and stamping straws
 - Cleaning each component

Contamination:

- Inspect any cross contamination between straws



Figure 10: MTS Electromechanical System [4]

Future Work

This Semester:

- Determine slicing mechanism
- Finalize design
- Order materials
- Design and 3D print frame and stamper
- Conduct testing

Beyond Semester:

- Optimize device
 - 12 straws -> 96 straws
 - More ergonomic
- Production use



Acknowledgements

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References

- [1] Navid Ghavi Hossein-Zadeh, “An overview of recent technological developments in bovine genomics,” *Veterinary and Animal Science*, vol. 25, pp. 100382–100382, Sep. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vas.2024.100382>.
- [2] Nasco, “MiniCutter for Semen Straws - Nasco Education,” Nasco Education.
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- [4] “Criterion Custom Test Systems,” *MTS*, 2024.
<https://www.mts.com/en/products/materials/static-materials-test-systems/criterion-custom>