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Name: _____
 Candidate No. _____



technology and design

CCEA GCE Specification in
 Technology and Design:
 GCSE Coursework Student Guide

Unit 4—Controlled Assessment Task

Unit 4: Design Assignment

This unit is **compulsory** for all students. Students have **13 hours** to complete the design assignment. It carries a weighting of **20%**. The assignment enables students to demonstrate their capability to design a product under controlled conditions.

We issue **up to three** comparable tasks each year in September of the first year of study.

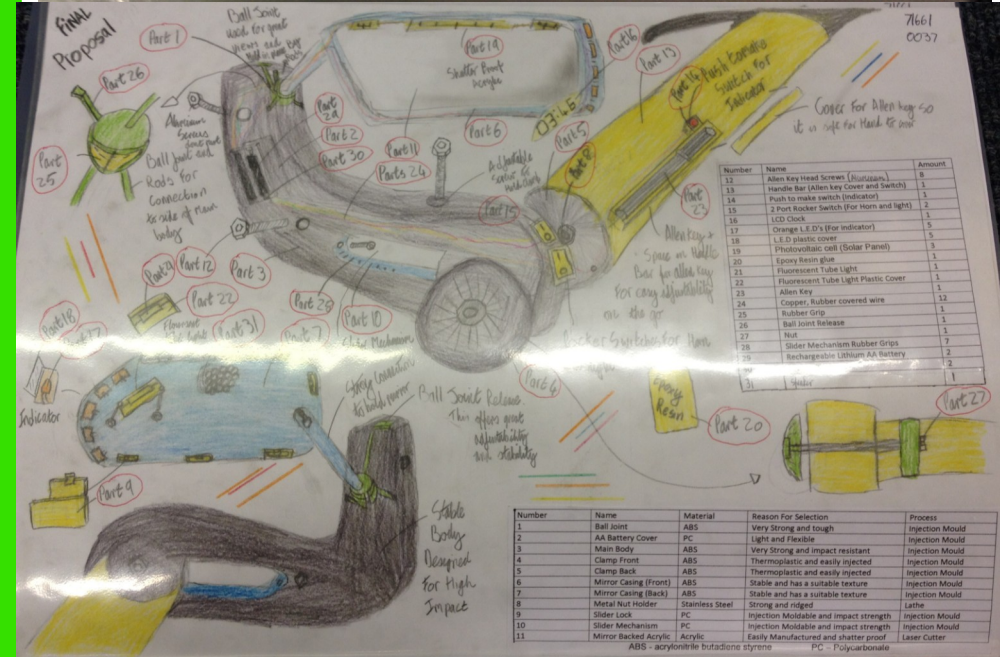
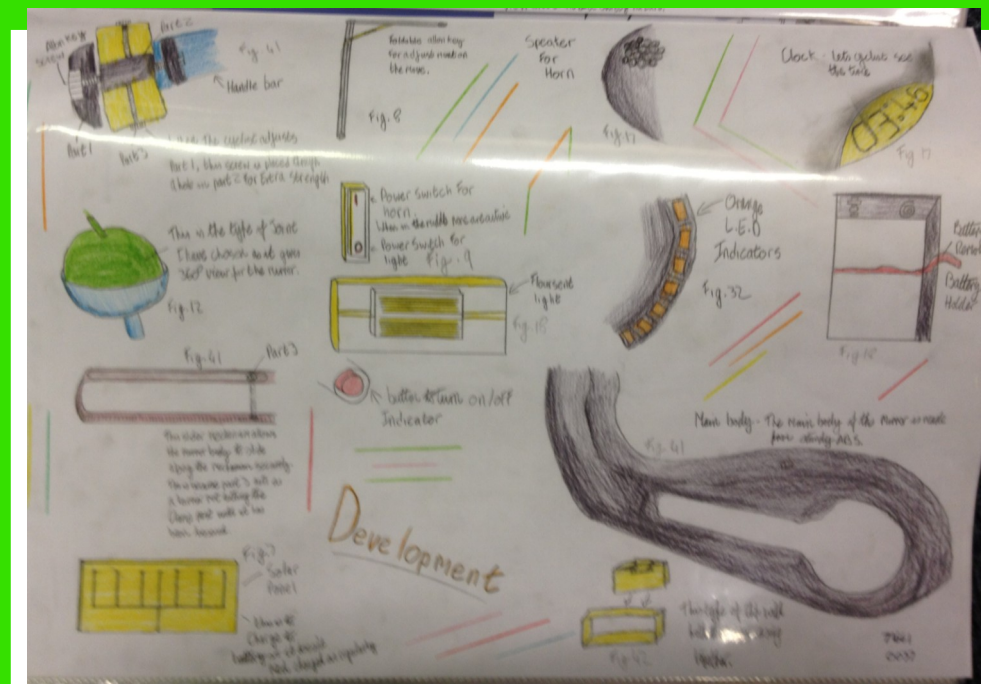
Centres select the task that is best suited to their needs. Students have a total of **8 hours** to complete their preparation and research, which they complete under limited supervision. They then have a further **5 hours** to produce their assessed work, which they must complete under informal supervision.

Students' preparation work is likely to include research on existing products, materials, components and processes. They use their research and preparation to help them produce a final outcome for assessment. We recommend that the research materials students use to help produce a final outcome be limited to a maximum of **three A4 pages** (with information on only one side of each sheet).

Students then complete the design aspect of the task under informal supervision within the classroom. They may use a maximum of **four A3** design sheets. Centres must submit students' research and reference materials along with their design sheets.

	Examination lasts 1 hour		
Unit 4: Design Assignment	Controlled assessment 1 We set the design assignment. Teachers mark the assignment and we moderate it.	20%	Every Summer (beginning in 2010)
Unit 5:	Controlled assessment 2	40%	Summer

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What make a good piece of work?

- Pupils must come to class having prepared exactly what is going to go on to each A3 page.
- Research pages and information are full with very little or no free space
- That items shown in the research section are relevant, well annotated and their possible use in your design explained.
- Concepts must not be direct copies from the research section
- Concepts are well referenced to the research section and well annotated
- Designs are detailed, well drawn and shaded using a range of drawing techniques
- All available space on the pages has been used.

Submission Date _____

A3 Page 1/2 — Concepts

Pupils must create a range of possible concept drawings (at least 3 for each section)

- Show a range of designs of how the solution could look
- Show a range of solutions for how the design could be adjustable
- Show a range of ways in which the design could be attached
- Show a range of ways in which the product could function
- Designs should clearly be progressions from the research materials
- Every design must be annotated to explain the thinking processes
- Every design must be referenced to the research materials but must be different from the researched ideas.
- Clear reasons for the selection of concepts to take forward to the development section

Materials

ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) is an ideal material for structural applications when impact resistance, strength, and stiffness are required.

Carbon fibre is a strong and light material, this would be good to use as support of the mirror or the holding stand.

The aluminium is a selectable metal to create the mirror from as it is light and strong. I believe that this is the best metal as it looks good and would be correct for its purpose.

Mirrored back acrylic - Acrylic plastic with a thin layer of aluminium foil. This would create a very safe shatter-proof mirror so the cyclist wouldn't get injured. This type of mirror would also be perfect as it is easily shaped.

Titanium - It has a low density and is a strong, lustrous, corrosion-resistant transition metal.

Percept - this material would be great to use as it has a variety of colours but it is easily bent at a low temperature so it would be perfect for children.

This is a photovoltaic cell. I convert the sunlight to chemical energy so would be perfect for the top of my mirror as it can charge the batteries meaning the cyclist doesn't need to replace them.

Connections

This type of connection would be very strong and easily adjustable for the user.

This type of connect to the end of the handle bar is good as it doesn't distract the user and offers a key view point.

A connection to the helmet would be a good connection although it could get distracting and block some front view.

This type of connect could come in useful if the mirror needs removed often. The mirror would be held firm while offering a much needed view.

This connection will be good for precise view angles. It will give the cyclist a better sight.

This type of connection would be good for storage as it retreats back into the handle bar.

This type of connect would be good for storage as it retreats back into the handle bar.

This type of connect would be easily adjustable and could easily be fixed to the bicycle.

A connection to the cyclist's helmet would be excellent as it would be offering a very precise view almost like a 3rd eye.

This mirror would be good as it offers a large viewing area and doesn't block front view.

This would be excellent as it would create an extremely good viewing point for the cyclist. A camera is placed on the back of the helmet so that the cyclist can see directly behind them.

Ergonomics

This type of mirror could really help as it is foldable so it is easy to use.

This mirror has a built in indicator system. This could be an excellent feature to add to my design.

Again this mirror with a camera attached to the back of the helmet is a great idea. I will consider this as a future design.

This type of mirror where it attaches to the front of the helmet is a good idea. This is because it doesn't take up a lot of room on the handle bar area.

A mirror that attaches to the side of the cyclist's glasses has great potential. This is because a huge portion of cyclists chose to wear glasses whilst cycling.

This is how the up-to-date mirrors work. They place a camera, sometimes wireless, at the back of the bike and it feeds back to a monitor on the handle bars.

Safety

If the connection to the cyclist's glasses is flexible, the glass may not shatter as the force of going over bumpy ground will be absorbed by the flexible material.

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This type of mirror could be made safe. If the mirror itself was made of an aluminium foil it would be shatter proof there for protecting the cyclist.

The main problem with a mirror like this is that it could easily be snapped off if the support is not very strong.

This type of mirror looks just right. With a clear plastic covered with aluminium foil the mirror is safe for the cyclist and also with the sturdy connection to the handle bar it will be hard to snap off.

concept DESIGNS

UNIT 4 GCSE TECHNOLOGY + DESIGN

IDEA 1
• FUNCTION
• MATERIALS
• AERODYNAMICS
• ATTACHMENT
• FLEXIBILITY
• AESTHETICS

From Figure 1 I have taken the aerodynamic, which I think is essential for a bicycle mirror.

From Figure 3 I have taken the shape of the mirror as it would give a wide view of the rear traffic.

The attachment is from Figure 10. It is strong, smaller, great and will hold the mirror securely in place.

From Figure 1 I have taken the arm which is made from aluminium, steel and wood.

I will have taken the flexible arm which is PVC coated steel rings for flexibility and a custom view.

For the attachment of this design I have taken the idea from Figure 21 of a lightweight steel bracket which is easily attached and weather proof.

IDEA 2

Both figures 6 and 7 offer ideas on the layout of the mirror. The mirror is also made from a custom view.

The mirror is also made from a custom view. The mirror is also made from a custom view.

The back of the mirror is made from wood which will be perfect if from the elements and produces good aesthetics.

The acrylic ball will also make a range of colours.

The acrylic ball will also make a range of colours.

IDEA 3

For this design I have taken ideas from Figures 6 and 7.

The product will also be protected from the elements as it is coated in PVC.

The acrylic ball will also make a range of colours.

The acrylic ball will also make a range of colours.

UNIT 4 GCSE TECHNOLOGY + DESIGN

Alternate Design A
Attachment
Attachment A is the original and is made from stainless steel. It is a very good and easy way to attach the mirror, handlebars will slip through the top and the rods are held using a spacer.
Attachment B is made from PVC. I think it is more aesthetically pleasing than attachment A or C. It also features a top cap and often they make it very secure.
Attachment C is just like a cable tie, the cable passes through the locking mechanism and holds the mirror securely. It is made from nylon.

Alternate Design B
Mirror
Mirror B has the looks of a car mirror and would also be better aesthetically. This mirror would allow a wide view of the rear traffic.

Alternate Design C
Attachment
I have decided to improve the arm by adding acrylic ball covers and using hollow stainless steel rods.
I have decided to add LEDs to my mirror as they will make the cyclist more visible at night.
The ball joints allow unlimited movement and flexibility.

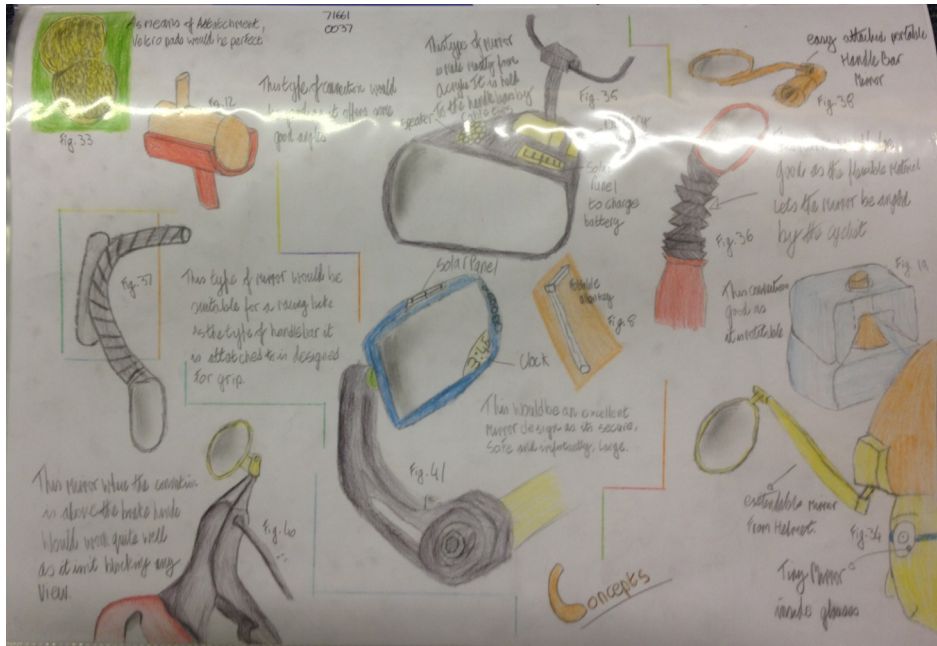
Mirror C has a retro look to it and would be appealing to a certain target audience however would not give as good a view as Mirror A or B.

This accommodates the mirror for people of all different sizes.

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A3 Page 3—Development

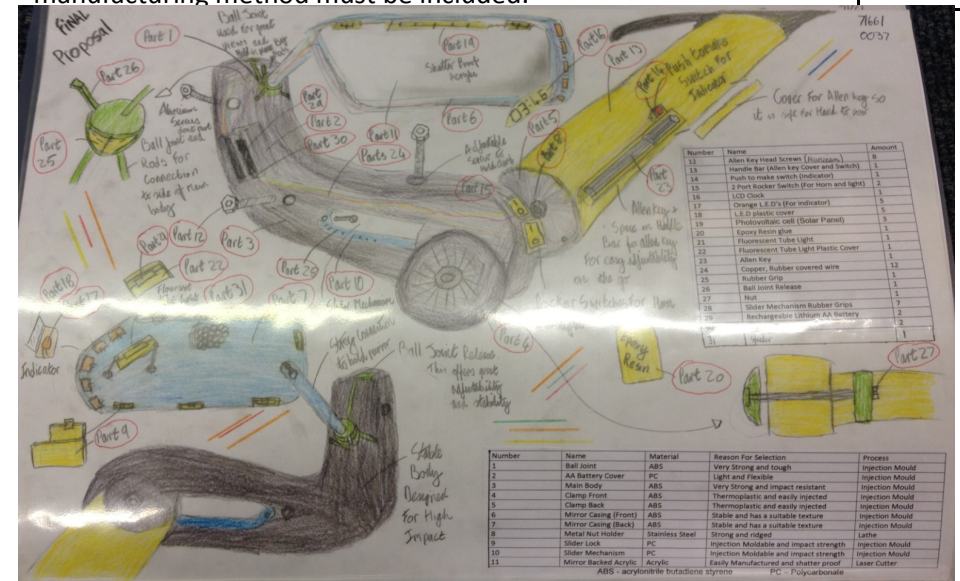
- Clear evidence that the solutions have been selected from the concepts section
- Choose 1 design, 1 method of adjustability, 1 method of attachment, 1 method of function etc for this page.
- Show in detail exactly how each component of the design will look using 2D, 3D elevations, section views, perspective drawings, zooms of elements of parts
- Show assembly detail about how parts will be attached together
- Show material information about the materials used and the reasons for their use
- High quality and detailed drawings are required.
- Good use of referencing



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A3 Page 4—Development and Representation of final design

- Large detailed final 3D drawing of the final design
- This Can be an exploded drawing
- The design must show all parts of the design with all components labelled
- Can show zooms, section views and assembly information
- Must include table with all components named and labelled
- For each part, the material, reason for selection of material and the manufacturing method must be included.



Number	Name	Material	Reason For Selection	Process
1	Ball Joint	ABS	Very Strong and tough	Injection Mould
2	AA Battery Cover	PC	Light and Flexible	Injection Mould
3	Main Body	ABS	Very Strong and impact resistant	Injection Mould
4	Clamp Front	ABS	Thermoplastic and easily injected	Injection Mould
5	Clamp Back	ABS	Thermoplastic and easily injected	Injection Mould
6	Mirror Casing (Front)	ABS	Stable and has a suitable texture	Injection Mould
7	Mirror Casing (Back)	ABS	Stable and has a suitable texture	Injection Mould
8	Metal Nut Holder	Stainless Steel	Strong and ridged	Lathe
9	Slider Lock	PC	Injection Moldable and impact strength	Injection Mould
10	Slider Mechanism	PC	Injection Moldable and impact strength	Injection Mould
11	Mirror Backed Acrylic	Acrylic	Easily Manufactured and shatter proof	Laser Cutter

ABS - acrylonitrile butadiene styrene PC - Polycarbonate

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