Investigation of principle 13 via function and resources approach

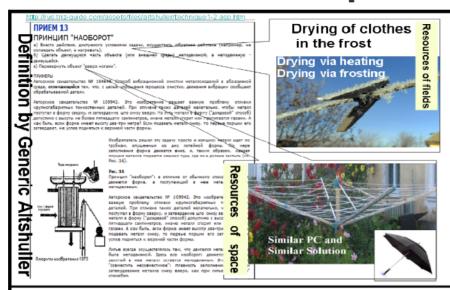
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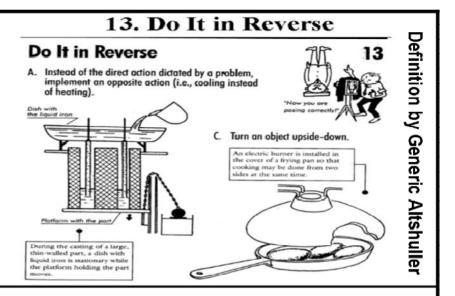
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abstract

- There are 4 levels of education in TRIZ culture: level 1-2-3-4. Accordingly, there are 4 different depths for consideration of every tool of problem solving. There is description of 40 principles for level 4. This article shows consideration of principle 13. 'The Other Way Around' regarding to our knowledge about function and resources. Before application of resources and functions as tools for inspection, we had only 3 recommendation by Genrich Altchuller.
 - 1. Invert the action(s) used to solve the problem (e.g. instead of cooling an object, heat it)
 - 2. Make movable parts (or the external environment) fixed, and fixed parts movable.
 - 3. Turn the object (or process) 'upside down'.
- After application of popular TRIZ tools we can consider several additional mechanisms.
 - 4. **function**: "move" pull or push, 5. **function**: "add" or "remove" substances or fields, 6. **space**: front back, 7. **space**: inside– outside, 8. **space**: bottom–top, 9. **surface**: convexity deepening, 10. **substances**: A(B) or B(A), 11.**time**: day night, 12. **time**: sequence of operation in manufacturing or business, 13. **strategy of thinking in invention process**: tool AFD by Boris Zlotin, 14. **strategy of thinking in invention process**: feature transfer by Vladimir Gerasimov and Simon Litvin: A + B \neq A + B. We can use also several combinations between these 14 mechanisms. Final conclusion: we can use TRIZ to develop tools of TRIZ.
- Keywords: inventive principles, function, function oriented search, resource of time, space, substance, field, merging of needs, technology of creative thinking, AFD, feature transfer

Classical interpretation





B. Make the moveable part of an object, or outside environment, stationary — and the stationary part moveable.



Classical recommendation

13. OTHER WAY ROUND(반전의 원리)

- a) 정의된 작용 대신 반대되는 작용을 적용하다.
- b) 움직일 수 있는 물체를 고정하거나 고정된 물체를 움직일 수 있도록 한다.
- c) 물체를 거꾸로 뒤집는다.

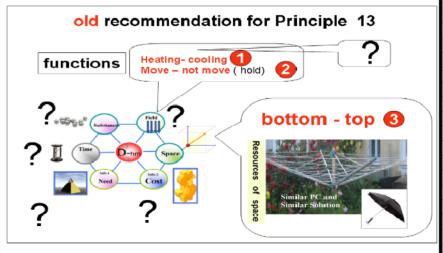
Abrasive cleaning of parts by vibrating the parts instead of the abrasi

Definition

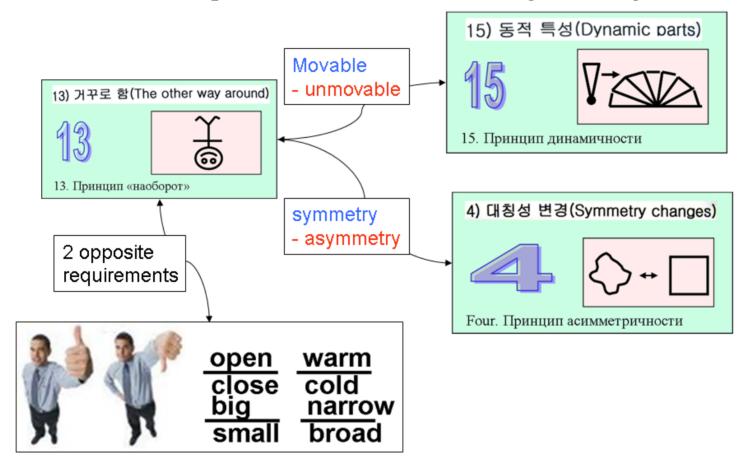
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Generic

Alts



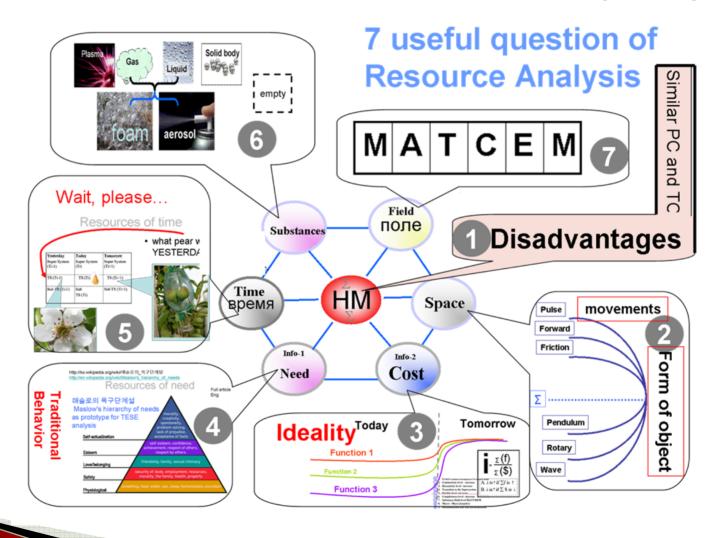
Crossings with another principles



Q: Why principle 13 is important? Answer: high level of applicability

| Typical problem disadvantages | resource | Trends | helper in 40principles family |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Small capacity | System level, time, need, cost | S curve model (mono- bi- poly) consider non linear process of development | 5,6,7,20, 38,39,40 |
| small reliability of system, big tiredness | substances and field | Completeness consider increase of part until to robotic system | 9,10,12,23,32,34,37, 38 |
| High cost of result | Type of movement space | Conductivity increase different ways for increase of productivity | 4,9,12, 14,15, 17, 18,21,25 |
| small amount of function, big amount of parts | need, cost | Ideality consider increase amount of function and decrease of spending materials/ time, movement | 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16, 19,20,24,26,27,32 |
| Expensive resources. Old (perfect) system | Resources of need or cost or time | Transfer to SS consider contact with super system | 2,6,11,13,24,26,38 |
| Size of system before application | space, substance, field | Dynamicity consider bond between parts of system | 7,13, 5,17, 49,25,29,30, 32,35-8 |
| Small efficiency | Field and source of energy | MATCHEM consider probability of change type of energy for process | 5,6,9,10,19,22,23, 24, 28,32,34,36,37 |
| Cost reduction, old system | substances | Macro→ micro consider every condition of substances | 1,5,6,23,27,28,29,31, 32,34,35,36,38,39,40 |
| Small convenience | Behavior of peoples | Harmonization consider increase level of conveniences | 1,2,3,7,9,10,12,23,24 ,33,39 |

we can use resources analysis approach for investigation about additional mechanisms for execution of principle 13



Plobal

TRIZ

Definition of resources by TRIZ Master Boris Zlotin (USA) and TRIZ Master Yury Danilovsky (S.Korea)

Acronym for memorization

Functional
Fields (energy)
Information
Substances
Space
Time

TIME – time intervals before the start, after the finish, and between the cycles of a technological process, which are partially or completely unused.

> SPACE – free, unoccupied space existing in a system or its surroundings.

6 types of movements Shape, form of objects

A "FFISST" Full of Resources

FUNCTIONAL – the capability of a system or its surroundings to perform additional functions, including super-effects (additional, usually unexpected, benefits that arise as a result of innovation). Resources of systems

FIELDS (ENERGY) – any kind of energy, action, force, etc. available in the system or its environment. (TRIZ fields: mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic or electromagnetic.)

INFORMATION – additional information about the system, which can be obtained with help of dissipation fields, or matter or fields passing through the system.

Need of peoples, typical behavior of customers.
History of product.
New technology from science

SUBSTANCES – any kind of material from which the system or its surroundings is composed.

We can use for investigation approach of "function"

Move, pull, push, revolve, propel, tir, jump, shove, jostle, poke, jab, insert, put, bump, hustle

Двигать, **перемещать**, толкать, вращать, вставлять, ударять, шевелить, трясти, нажимать, размешивать, тянуть, стукнуть, ставить, помещать, бросать, излунать

이동시키다, 움직이다. 당기다/밀디, 회 전시키다, 추진<u>하다. 쏘다. 던지다. 밀</u>치 다, 지르다, 치고 빠지다, 넣다, 놓다, 부 딪치다, 흔들다.

เคลื่อนย้าย คึง ผลัก "มุนไปรอบๆ ขับเคลื่อน กระโคค ซุก กระแทร โผล่ แทง แหรดใช่ ซุน เร่ารีบ

- Hold, fix,, retain, maintain, withhold, hold down, deter, deduct, restrain, detain, stop, confine
- Уде эживать, держать, хранить, сохранять, задерживать, фиксировать, останавливать
- 고정<mark>하다, 치</mark>지하다. 잡다, 포함(내포,보관)하다. 주지않다. 가두다, 정지시키다. 국한시키다.
- ลือแก้ไขเก็บรักษาระงับ ค้างไว้ ยับยั้งหักกัก หยุดชีดขั้น

Add, pour, infuse, inject, blast, append, supplement, throw in, tag, top up, tack, eke, stick, weld, sew

Добавлять, присоединять, прикреплять, доливать, досыпать, наполнять, приметать, пришивать, приклеивать, приваривать,

접착제, 용정, 타하다, 덫붙이다. 추가하다; 붓다, 우리다, 집어넣다, 매달다, 던져넣다, 꼬리표를 붙이다, 채우다 (압정을) 박다, 연장해붙이다, 접착해붙이다, 용접하다, 바느질해붙이다.

เติมเทใล่ ฉีดระเบิดผนวกเลริมโยน แท็กวางไว้ ด้านบนกลัดติด เบื่อมเย็บ

Deflect, reflect, change direction of movement, protect, mirror, agitation of some substances or fields, locus, repel repulse, beat back, parry

зменять направление движения, отражать, предохранять от удара, создать турбулентность, реверберировать, воздействовать, отклонять, отталкивать, отбрасывать, препятствовать, преграждать,

충격 보호하고 난류를 생성, 영향을 거부 할 수 격퇴, 굴절시키다, 운동방향을 바꾸게 하다; 반사시키다, 난류를 만들다, 밀어내다, 집중시키다, 방사시키다, 막아(튀겨)내다.

หันเหความสนใจ สะทั้ อนให้ เห็นถึ้ง เปลี่ยน ทิศทางของการเคลื่อนไหว กระจก

การก่อกวนของสารบางอย่างหรือหลายเขต ช้อมูลมุ่งเน็นขับไล่ ตีกลับปัด ป้อง Extract, dig, delete, cut, remove, eliminate, purge, expel, exclude, filter, move away, prune, amputate, elicit, retrieve, recover, derive, draw, unearth

Удалять, стирать, фильтровать, впитывать, очищать, исключать, вычёркивать, извлекать, добывать, выкапывать, экстрагировать, выпаривать, выталкивать, обрезать,

제거하다. 없애다; 추출하다, 파내다, 자우다, 삭제하다. 청소하다, 추방하다, 제외시키다, 갈러내다, 치워버라다, 카지치다, 잘리내다.

สารลกัดขูดลบตัดลบกำ จัดล้าง ขับใจ่ ยกเว้นตัรกรองอ้าย ออกไปตัดล้วงเรียกกู้ คืนมา วาดพบ

Transform* (change of matter), convert, thatter, disintegrate, crush down, heat, warm, hot, calorify, cold froze,

ревращать - Изменять параметры агрегатных состояний вощества по классификации с элотина МАТХЕМ

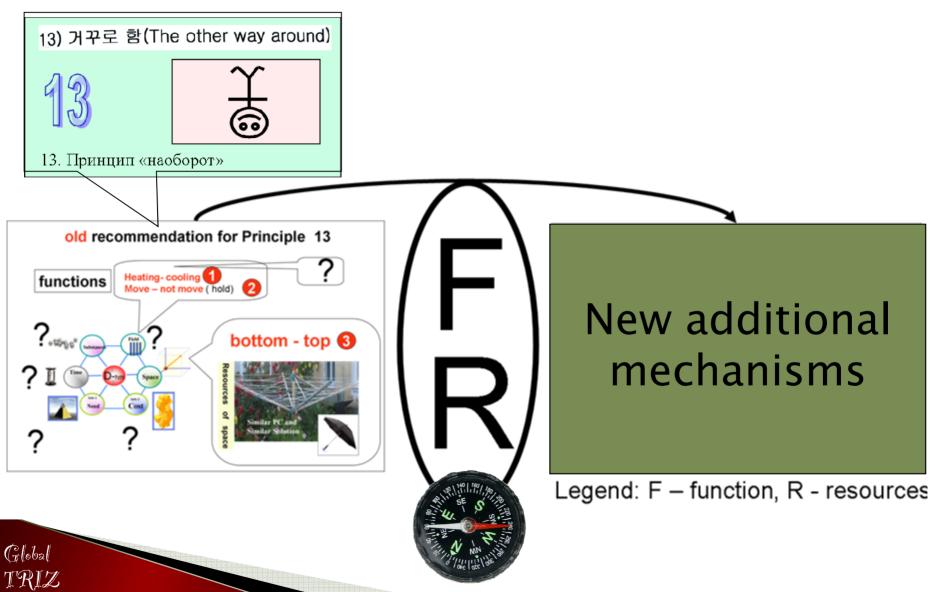
Растегивать, деформировать, смять, разрумать, раздробить, молоть, разбивать, растереть в порочнок, превратить в пудру, нагревать, плавить, охлаждать, тамъ, возгонять, конденсировать, окислить, восстановить, растворить, наэлектризовать, заземлить, намагнитить, размагнитить, фокусировать

바꾸다. (성질을) 변화(변환)시키다. 변형시키다. 부수다. 눌러부수다. 가열하다. 냉각시키다. 얼리다. 잡아늘리다. 녹이다. 증발/승화시키다. 압축/응축시키다. 산화시키다. 자화시키다. 등

เปลี่ยนแปลงปันปี้ สลายบดขยี้ ลงความร้อนอบอุ่น ร้อนความร้อนเย็นแข่แข็ง

เรียกคืนโชลูชั่นไฟฟ้า าลงดิน, แม่ เหล็ก, (by Boris Zlotin *MATCh Em*)

Navigation system for inspection of principle 13



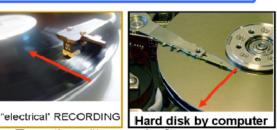


Inside – outside direction and opposite approach

1936 spring-motor-driven 78 rpm acoustical (non-electronic) gramophone



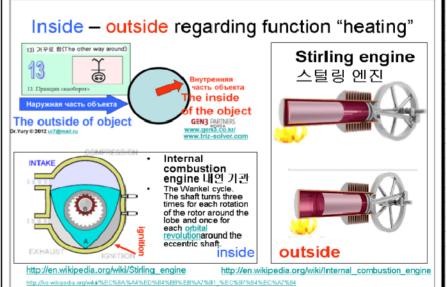


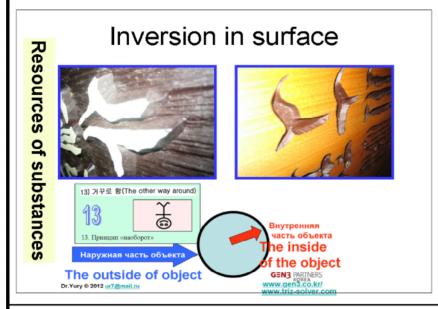


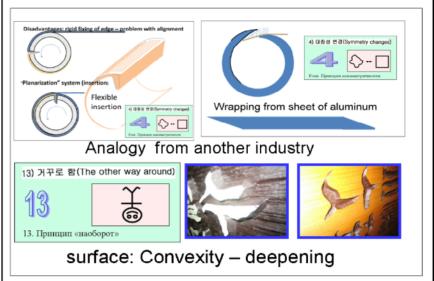
Function: "to read of information" and principle 13

Resources of space







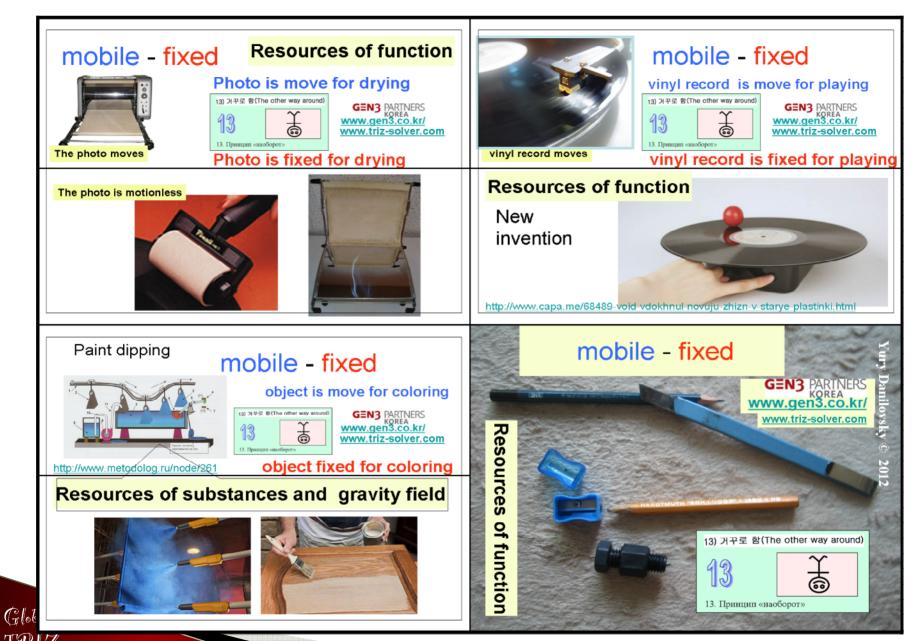


In front of object in the back of object regarding to "function hold substance"





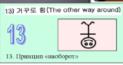




Use resources of information about mechanical inertia



Resources of field



A(B) and B(A) regarding to function "add substance"



 There is opportunity for two substances and two colors in new design of pencil. ources

of function

Resources

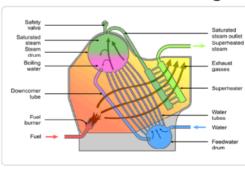
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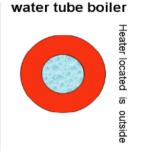
space

 Substance A can have dark color, substance B can have light color.

Resources of substances

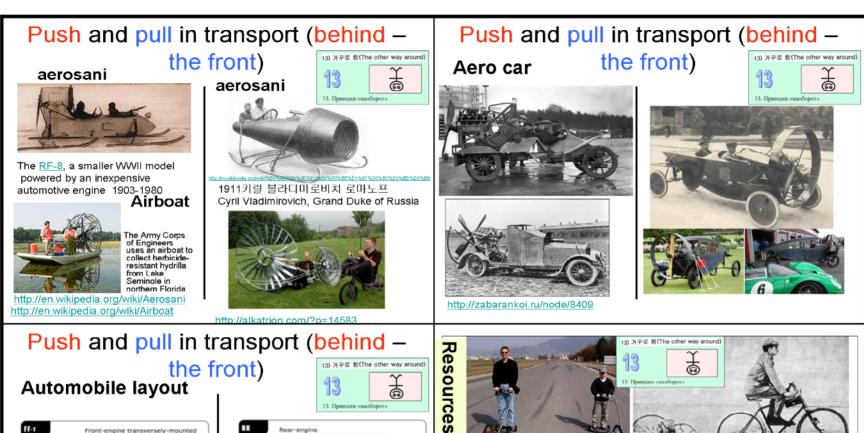
A(B) and B(A) regarding to function "heating" http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water-tube_boiler

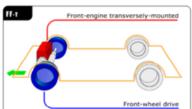


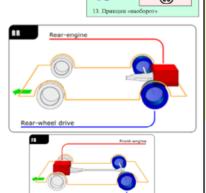


A water tube boiler is a type of boiler in which water circulates in tubes heated externally by the fire. Fuel is burned inside the furnace, creating hot gas which heats water in the steam-generating tubes. In smaller boilers, additional generating tubes are separate in the furnace, while larger utility boilers rely on the water-filled tub

Resources of substances









http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automobile_layout

AFD analysis by Boris Zlotin

 Traditional approach for invention: let's try improve it

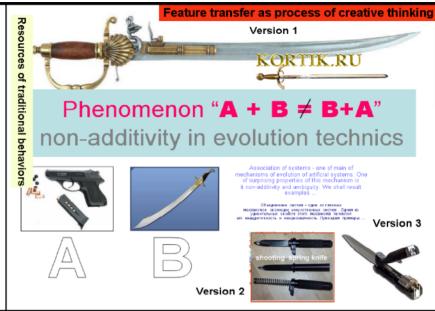
Opposite approach by AFD:

Let's try broken it?





Waterproof film in the box of cigarette



Day – night cost of energy



We can improve problem of consumption of energy if we create 2 types of cost for electrical energy

Resources of time

"Internal - outside process" regarding to function "digestion 소화 of spiders"

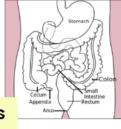
The family Uloboridae has lost its poison glands, and kills its prey with silk instead. Like most and kills its prey with silk instead. Like most arachnids including scorpions, [9] spiders have a narrow gut that can only cope with liquid food and spiders have two sets of filters to keep solids out. [8] They use one of two different systems of external digestion. Some pump digestive enzymes from the midgut into the prey and then suck the liquified tissues of the prey into the gut, eventually leaving behind the empty husk of the prey. Others grind the prey to pulp using the chelicerae and the bases of the pedipalps, while flooding it with enzymes; in these species the chelicerae and the bases of the pedipalps form a preoral cavity that holds the pedipalps form a preoral cavity that holds the food they are processing [8]

Resources of space, substances and time in Nature

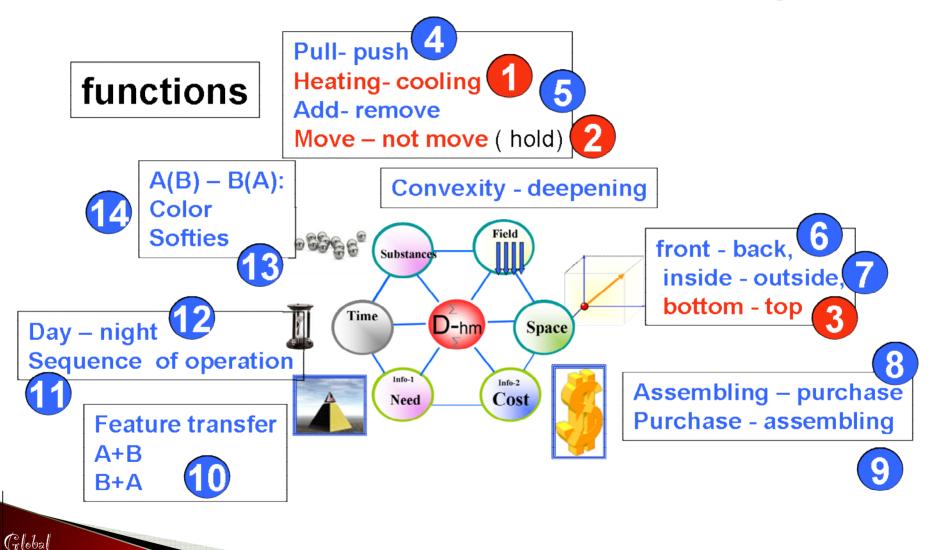


먹이를 먹고 있는 거미 External digestion

Internal digestion



New and old recommendation for Principle 13

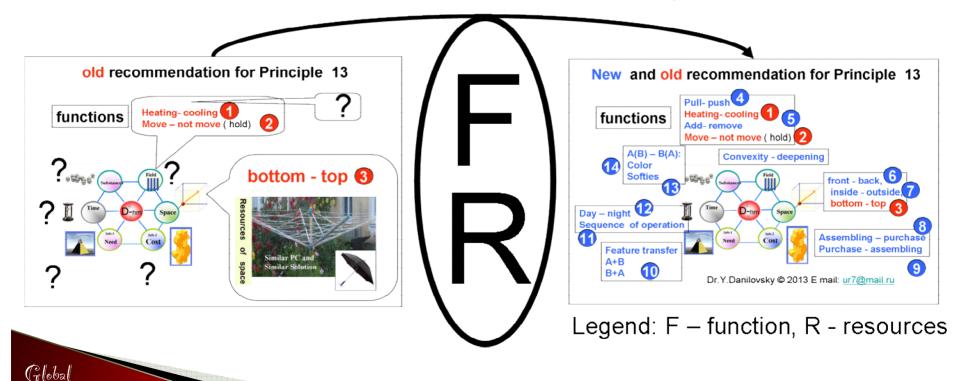


TRIZ

conclusion

TRIZ

- After application of popular TRIZ tools we can consider several additional mechanisms.
- 4. function: "move" pull or push, 5. function: "add" or "remove" substances or fields, 6. space: front back, 7. space: inside outside, 8. space: bottom top, 9. surface: convexity deepening, 10. substances: A(B) or B(A), 11.time: day night, 12. time: sequence of operation in manufacturing or business, 13. strategy of thinking in invention process: tool AFD by Boris Zlotin, 14. strategy of thinking in invention process: feature transfer by Vladimir Gerasimov and Simon Litvin: A + B ≠ A + B. We can use also several combinations between these 12 mechanisms. Final conclusion: we can use TRIZ to develop tools of TRIZ.



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