

# On the design of adaptive grippers for the grasping of non-rigid materials

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Adaptive Grippers

## Introduction

### Challenge: Automatic Handling of Non-Rigid Materials (NRMs)

Manufacturing tasks: **picking, transferring** and **laying** of limp materials

**manually** performed → **automation** improves productivity and cost effectiveness

**NRMs' features** (leather, wallpaper, composites) and **functional requirements**

**1. irregular** and **variable** shape → **adaptive gripper systems**

- Literature: **gripping systems** of **small size templates** → small number of grasping points
- But industrial tasks often require the handling of **large size plies**.

Ex. In leather industry the leather plies 2,5m x 3m .

**2. deformations** during the handling: produced by the material's own weight and dynamic forces → **dense matrix of gripping points** is necessary to stabilize large templates.

**3. delicate** surface → damages prevented by sharing the total weight with **more gripping points**



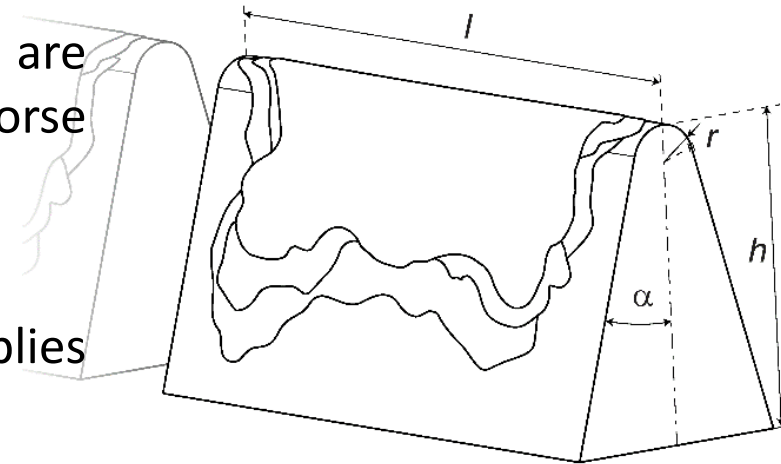
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## Introduction

In the leather manufacturing, leather sheets are stacked on traditional chests with a vaulting horse shape called **beams**.

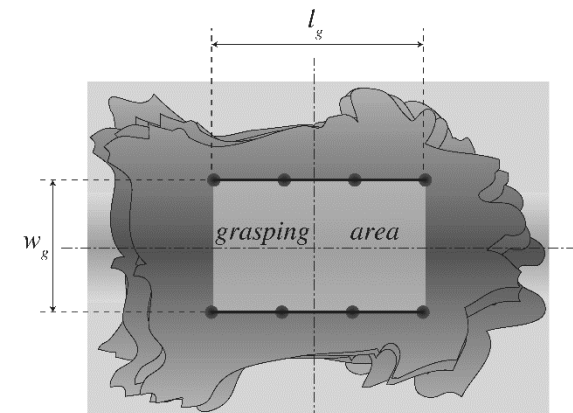
- to minimize their horizontal dimensions
- promote the proper stacking

The **beam surface** affects the stack of the leather plies and consequently the **structure of the device**.



Two different concepts can be followed (a merge of them is also possible) according to the **location of the grasping points**:

1. **FIXED POSITION**
2. **VARIABLE POSITION**





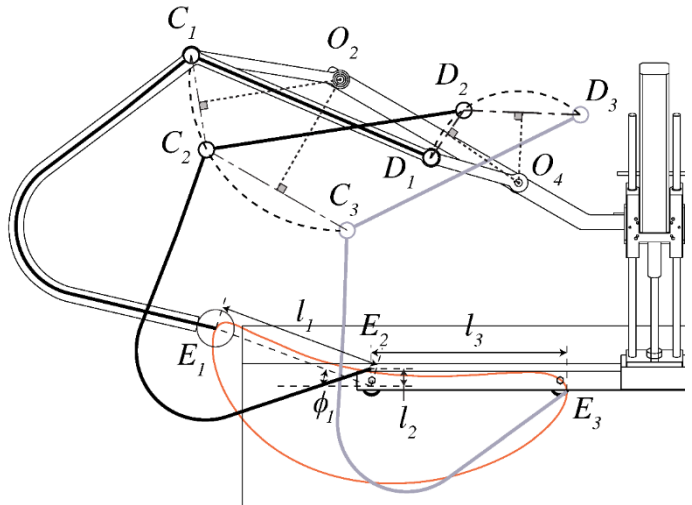


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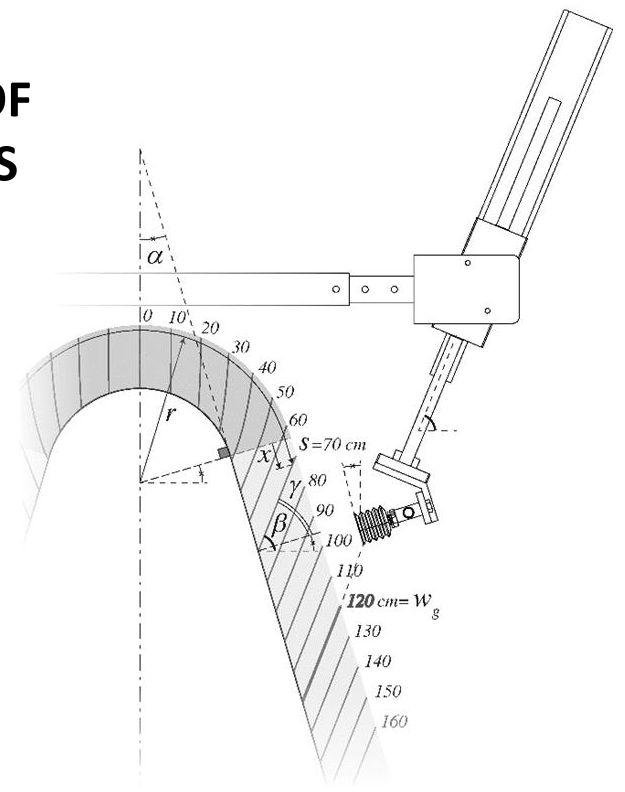
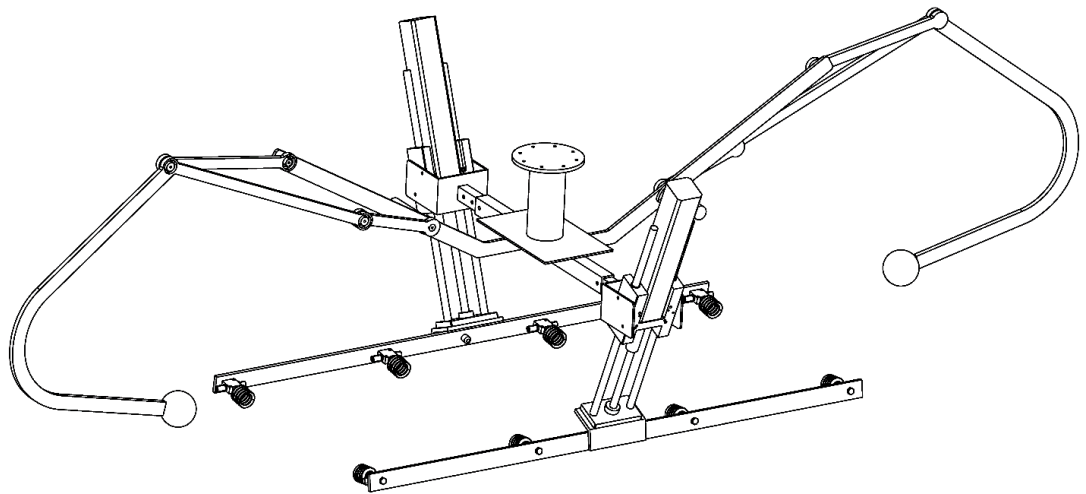


Four-bar linkage to avoid folds, thus damages, during laying

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## CONCEPT 1 FIXED LOCATION OF GRASPING POINTS



Trajectories that prevent the tensioning of leather plies

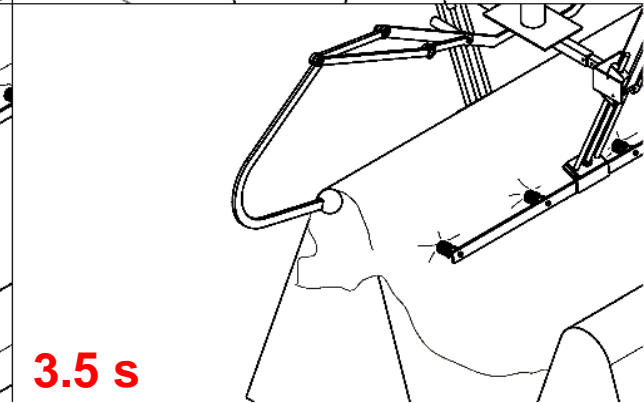
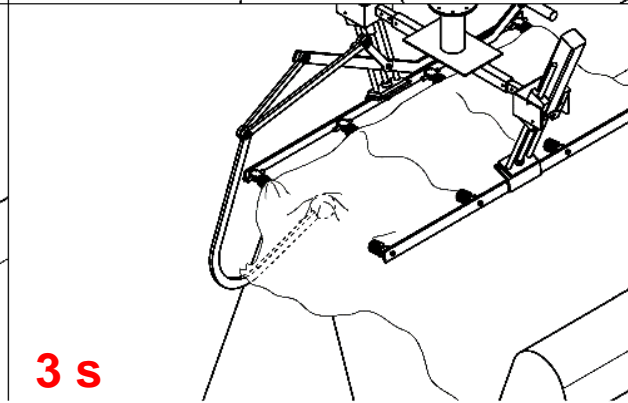
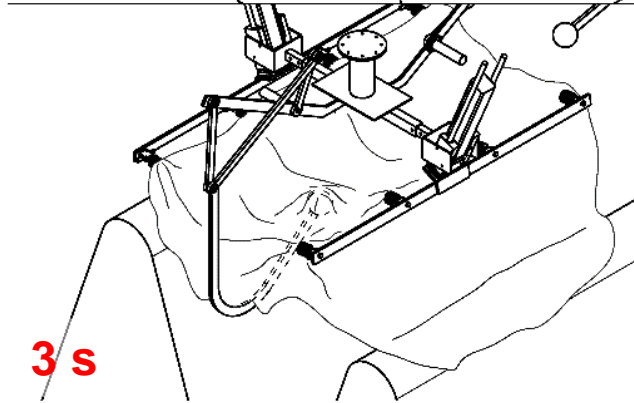
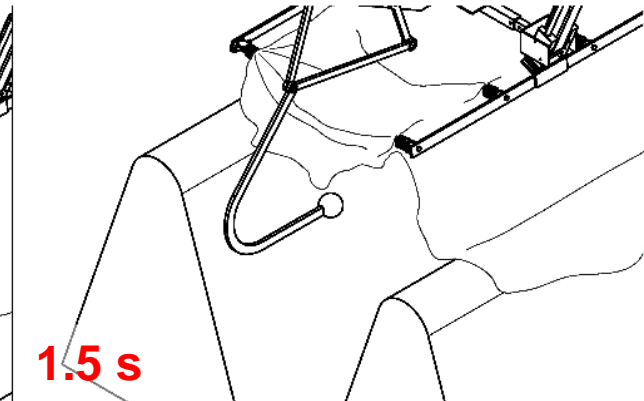
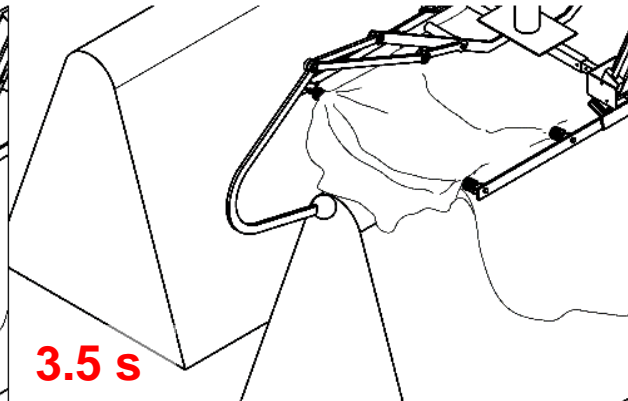
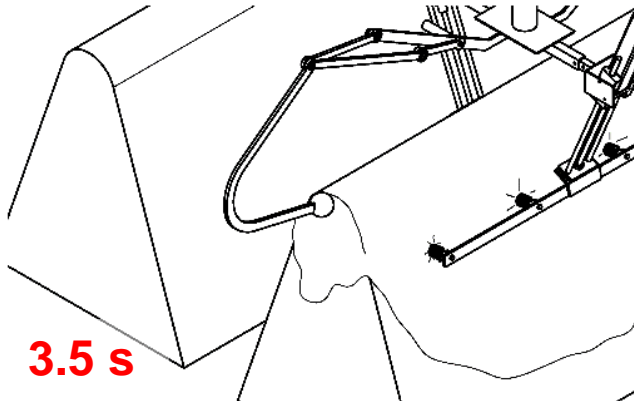


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## CONCEPT 1

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Trapezoidal velocity profile

- Linear actuators: 0.2 m/s target velocity and 1 m/s<sup>2</sup> acceleration,
- Four-bar linkage: 1 rad/s target angular velocity and 1 rad/s<sup>2</sup> acceleration.

18 s cycle time of the pick & place operation (-64% manual handling time)

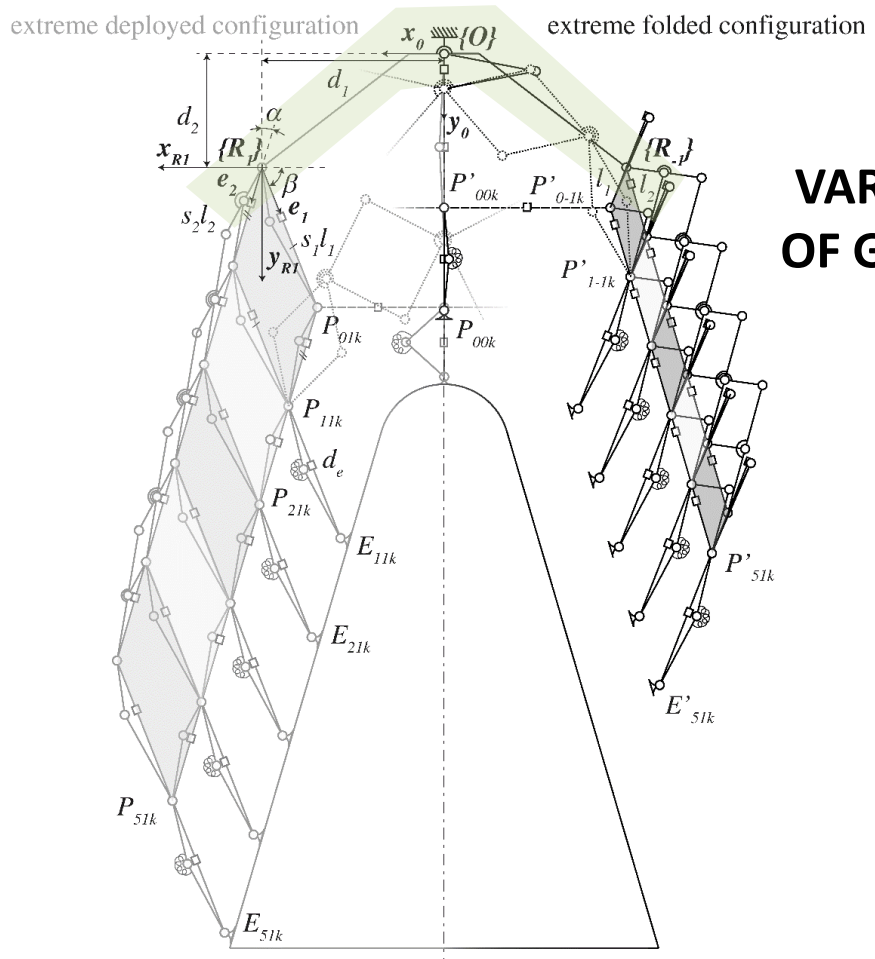


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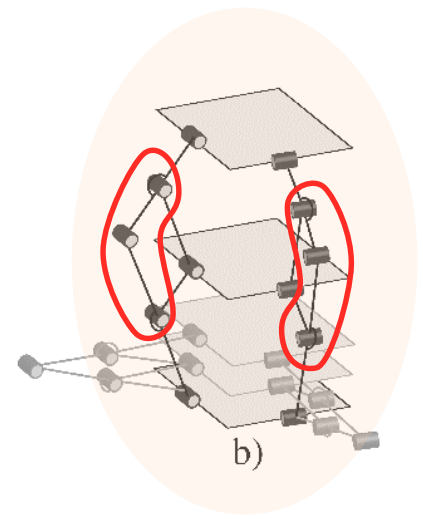


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## CONCEPT 2 VARIABLE LOCATION OF GRASPING POINTS



Parallelepiped Deployable Unit:  
Sarrus linkages + Scissor linkages

Anisotropic scaling (3 dof)



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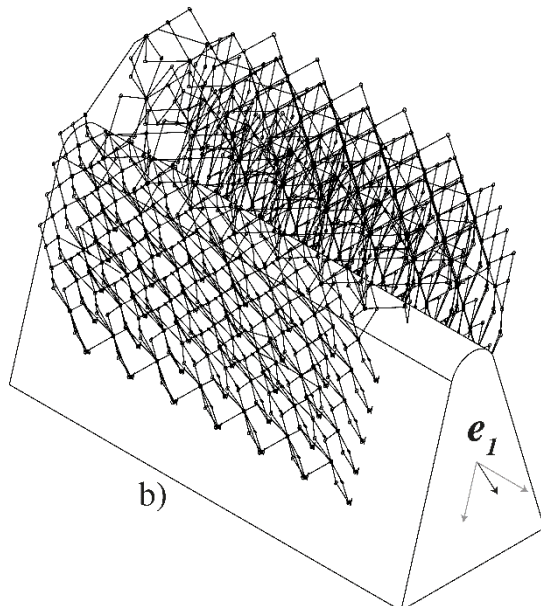
## CONCEPT 2

### Simulations:

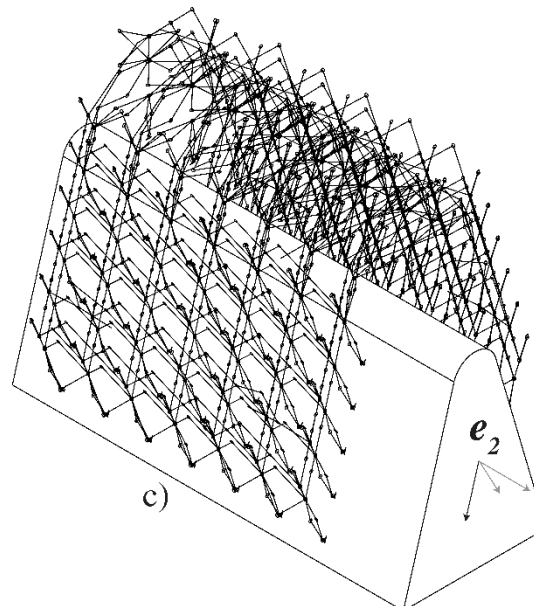
- **Dilations** from the folded configuration to verify the feasibility  
→ **anisotropic scaling along each of the three directions.**
- **Modularity** means **Versatility** (Custom shape of the device to be adaptable to different leather shapes and dimensions)

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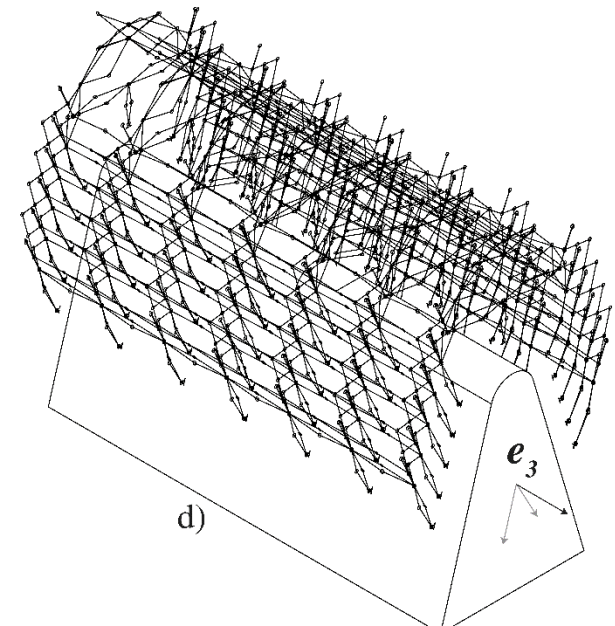
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Approching/lifting dof



Lateral direction dof



Longitudinal direction dof





# CONCLUSIONS

**Two concepts** of adaptive grippers for the grasping of non-rigid materials are proposed:

## Concept 1

- **Simplicity** and **low costs** → fixed configuration of the suction cups along a gripping rectangle inscribed into the **94.7%** of a plies population (statistical analysis).
- **Linear trajectory of the suction cups** for picking up plies in the same rectangle regardless of their position in the stack.

## Concept 2

- The **final gripper** is a **deployable mechanism** with three decoupled dof that allows the non-uniform scaling along three non-orthogonal directions lying on a flat piecewise and symmetrical surface, an approximation of the beam surface.
- The **mechanical design** of the structure need to be optimized in order to assess the overall dimensions and solve the intersection of the planes of the linkages.

**Design of an adaptive gripper for non-rigid materials by taking advantage of the two concepts by superimposing them in a single device**