



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

## **(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)**

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## **Department of Biomedical Engineering**

### **ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION IN MEDICINE**

**III Year : VI Semester**

**TITLE : DESIGN CONSIDERATION IN VACUUM AND OTHER METHODS OF GRIPPING**



## DESIGN CONSIDERATION



Designing a vacuum system involves careful consideration of various factors to ensure its efficiency, reliability, and safety.

### **Vacuum Source:**

Choose an appropriate vacuum source based on the application requirements. Consider factors such as vacuum pump capacity, pressure levels, and the type of pump (e.g., rotary vane, diaphragm)

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### **Seal Design:**

Design effective sealing mechanisms to ensure a tight grip and prevent air leakage. Proper seals are crucial for maintaining vacuum pressure and ensuring efficient operation.

### **Material Compatibility:**

Ensure that the materials used in the vacuum system, including seals and suction cups, are compatible with the objects being handled. Certain materials may not provide a proper seal on specific surfaces.

### **Suction Cup Selection:**

Choose suction cups with the right material, size, and shape for the application. Soft materials may be suitable for delicate objects, while larger cups may be required for heavier loads.



## DESIGN CONSIDERATION

### Vacuum Level Monitoring:

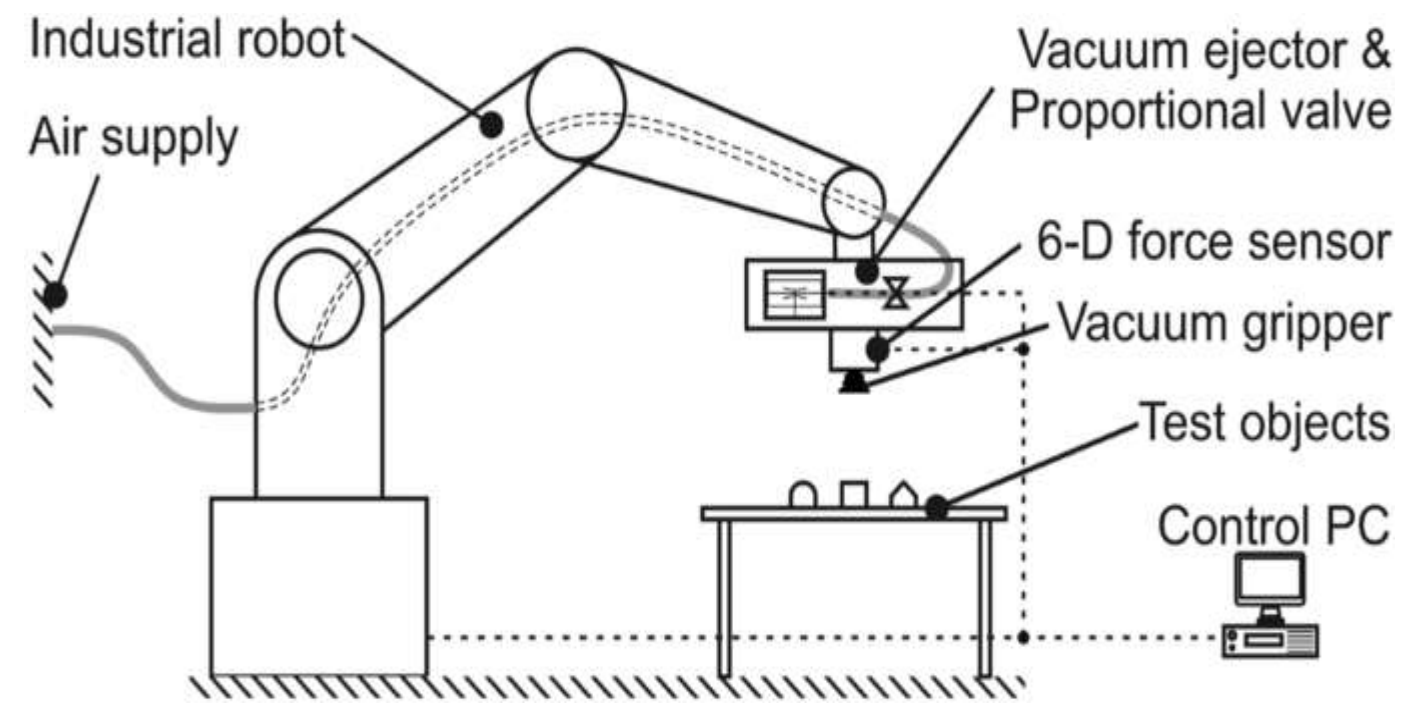
Implement sensors to monitor the vacuum level in the system. This allows for real-time feedback on the gripping force and helps detect any issues such as leaks or fluctuations.

### Adjustable Parameters:

Design the vacuum system to be adjustable for different applications. This may include adjustable suction force or other parameters to accommodate a variety of objects.

### Energy Efficiency:

Optimize the design for energy efficiency. Minimize air consumption and ensure that the vacuum system operates efficiently to conserve energy.





# DESIGN CONSIDERATION



## **Leak Detection and Prevention:**

Incorporate features for leak detection and prevention. Regularly check for leaks in the system and implement measures to minimize the risk of air leakage.

## **Object Shape and Size:**

Consider the shape, size, and weight of the objects to be gripped. Design the vacuum system to accommodate various object geometries and weights.

## **Release Mechanism:**

Implement a reliable release mechanism to safely and quickly release the gripped object when needed. This is crucial for automated systems where precise control is essential.

## **Dust and Debris Handling:**

Consider the presence of dust and debris in the environment. Design filters and protective measures to prevent the entry of contaminants that could affect the performance of the vacuum system.



# DESIGN CONSIDERATION



## **Temperature Considerations:**

Take into account temperature variations in the operating environment. Extreme temperatures can affect the performance of the vacuum system, so design components to withstand temperature fluctuations.

## **Cycle Time and Throughput:**

Optimize the system for efficient cycle times and high throughput. This is particularly important in automated processes where speed and productivity are critical.

## **Maintenance Accessibility:**

Design the system to be easily accessible for maintenance tasks. Regular maintenance is essential to ensure the longevity and reliability of the vacuum system.

## **Safety Measures:**

Implement safety features to prevent accidents or damage. This may include emergency stop mechanisms and fail-safe designs.



## OTHER METHODS OF GRIPPING



### **Mechanical Grippers:**

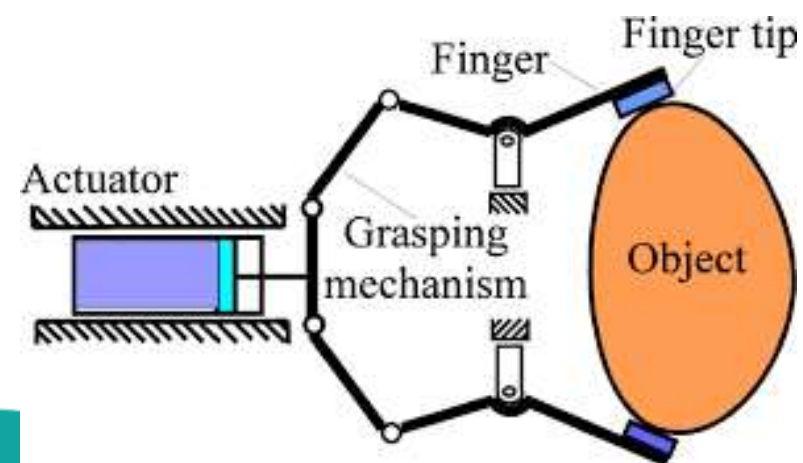
Utilize mechanical grippers with adjustable jaws to securely hold objects. These are suitable for applications where vacuum gripping may not be effective.

### **Magnetic Grippers:**

Magnetic grippers can be used for ferrous objects. Consider the magnetic strength and surface compatibility for efficient gripping.

### **Adhesive Gripping:**

Adhesive-based gripping methods can be employed for certain applications. Design the adhesive material to be strong enough to hold the object securely.





## OTHER METHODS OF GRIPPING



### Clamping Systems:

Implement clamping systems for rigid objects. Consider the material and design of the clamps for optimal performance.

### Combinations of Gripping Methods:

In some cases, a combination of gripping methods (hybrid systems) may provide better results. For example, using vacuum and mechanical grippers together for added stability.



