

## DATASHEET

3FG25

## 1. Datasheet

### 1.1. 3FG25

| General Properties | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Payload Force Fit |  | - | - | 15 |

[^0]** See where torque is applied in Maximum Allowed Torque.
*** 10 mm diameter distance. Also see section Gripping methods.

| Operating Conditions | Minimum | Typical | Maximum | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power supply | 20 | 24 | 25 | $[\mathrm{~V}]$ |
| Current consumption | 50 | - | 1500 | $[\mathrm{~mA}]$ |
| Operating temperature | 5 | - | 50 | $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ |
|  | 41 | - | 122 | $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |
| Relative humidity (non-condensing) | 0 | - | 95 | $[\%]$ |
| Calculated operation life | 30000 | - | - | $[$ Hours $]$ |

## Fingers

The supplied fingers can be mounted in 3 different positions to achieve different Gripping Forces and different Gripping Diameters.


The delivered finger length is 42.6 mm ( L in the drawing below). If custom fingers are required, they can be made to fit the gripper according to the dimensions (mm)[inch] shown below. The needed screws are $\mathrm{M} 5 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$ (use 2.5 Nm tightening torque):


## Fingertips

The supplied fingertips are listed below. Different fingertips will allow to achieve different Gripping Forces and different Gripping Diameters.

- $\varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ steel
- $\varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ knurled
- Ø16.5 mm NBR

If custom fingertips are required, they can be made to fit the gripper's fingers according to the dimensions (mm)[inch] shown below. The needed screws are M4x8mm (use 2.5 Nm tightening torque):


## Maximum Allowed Torque

This section is important if custom fingers or figertips are used.
The maximum allowed torque applied to the gripper finger platforms around $X$ and $Y$ is 40 Nm.


The maximum allowed torque applied to the gripper finger end around X and Y is 8 Nm .


The pictures above show the coordinate system from where the maximum allowed torques are calculated.

## X-shape Fingertips

These fingertips improve the gripper's ability to pick and place round workpieces with collar like features. By combining the force fit and the form fit gripping approaches, the fingertips increase the stability and payload of the workpiece to be gripped.


When these fingertips are used, set the fingertip diameter to 16 mm in the robot program. These fingertips are optional accessories and need to be purchased separately. To purchase these fingertips, please contact the distributor.

- 3FG X-Shape Fingertips PN 106963.


## Knurled Fingertip Set

Designed with a knurled surface, these fingertips increase friction and payload capacity, making them optimal for gripping and moving raw and oil-coated workpieces in CNC machines.

NOTE:
The knurled fingertip may leave marks on the material.


Set the robot program to a 13 mm diameter when using these fingertips.

- Knurled Fingertip Set PN 113929.


## External/Internal grips

In the document the internal and external grip terms are used. These grips are related to how the workpiece is gripped.

| External grip | Internal grip |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crobot |  |  |

## Gripping methods

There are two different gripping methods how the 3FG25 can be operated. With each method, both internal and external gripping can be used.

| Normal grip | Flexible grip |
| :--- | :--- |
| Use this gripping method if: | Use this gripping method if: |
| - the diameter of the object is known |  |
| and does not vary <br> more than 300 N gripping force is <br> needed | • the diameter of the object is not known or |
| varies significantly |  |

## Normal grip

The gripping action has two phases:
Phase 1: For a safety reason, the fingers will start moving with a lower force (<140 N) to avoid damaging anything that could get clamped between the gripper fingers and the workpiece.

Phase 2: When the gripper diameter is very close to the programed target diameter, the gripper will increase the force to grip with the programed target force. After the grip, a brake will be activated (tic sound). The activation of the brake, also known as, Force grip detected, can be verified in the provided functions. This brake will hold the workpiece with the applied force, with no power consumption and holding the workpiece in case of power loss. This brake will automatically be deactivated when the gripper performs a release or a new grip command. While programming the gripper, the brake can be deactivated by using the features in the GUI.

## Flexible grip

The fingers will start moving with the set target force. If the gripper gets in contact with the object, it will grip with the programmed target force. After the grip, a brake will be activated (tic sound). The activation of the brake, also known as, Force grip detected, can be verified in the provided functions. This brake will hold the workpiece with the applied force, with no power consumption and holding the workpiece in case of power loss. This brake will automatically be deactivated when the gripper performs a release or a new grip command. While programming the gripper, the brake can be deactivated by using the features in the GUI.

## Gripping Force

The total gripping force highly depends on the finger angle $\theta$. For both internal and external grip, the lower the finger angle, the higher the force that will be applied.

The angle range of an external or internal grip is 25-155 degrees.


The graph below shows what force can be achieved for a specific diameter depending on the finger position when using the Normal grip function. The graph is plotted using measurements with the standard fingers in all 3 positions, steel fingertips $\varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ and a metal workpiece.


The graph below shows what force can be achieved for a specific diameter depending on the finger position when using the Flexible grip function. 300 N is the max posible value and under no circunstances this value is exceeded. The graph is plotted using measurements with the standard fingers in all 3 positions, steel fingertips $\varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ and a metal workpiece.


## NOTE:

The total force applied depends on the finger angle, the input current (limited in some robots' tool flange connection) and the friction coefficient between the materials of the fingertips and the workpiece.

## Gripping Diameter

The different configurations of the delivered finger and fingertips can achieve a wide range of diameters.

| Finger Position | Fingertip (mm) | External Gripping Range <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Internal Gripping Range <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $Ø 13$ | $26-107$ | $46-133$ |
|  | $Ø 16.5$ | $22-103$ | $49-136$ |
| 2 | $Ø 13$ | $21-131$ | $41-157$ |
|  | $Ø 16.5$ | $18-127$ | $45-160$ |
| 3 | $Ø 13$ | $33-155$ | $53-181$ |
|  | $Ø 16.5$ | $29-151$ | $56-184$ |

Based on $155^{\circ}$ and $25^{\circ}$ for min and max diameters respectively.
The closer to the maximum diameter range, the lower the angle and, therefore, the higher the force.

## NOTE:

The achievable gripping speed is affected by the following parameters:

1. Using lower target force ( $F$ ) than $100 \%$ can reduce the gripping speed.
2. The size of the target diameter: the bigger the target diameter (gripping near to fully open position), the lower the achievable gripping speed.


### 1.2. 3FG25 box content


(3)
(2)

(4)

(18)
(1)
3FG25 with ø13 steel and
ø16.5 NBR fingertips
(2) $\varnothing 13$ knurled steel fingertip
(3) Torx T25 Key
(4) Torx T20 Key

### 1.3. 3FG25



All dimensions are in mm and [inches].


[^0]:    * With the scope of delivery.

