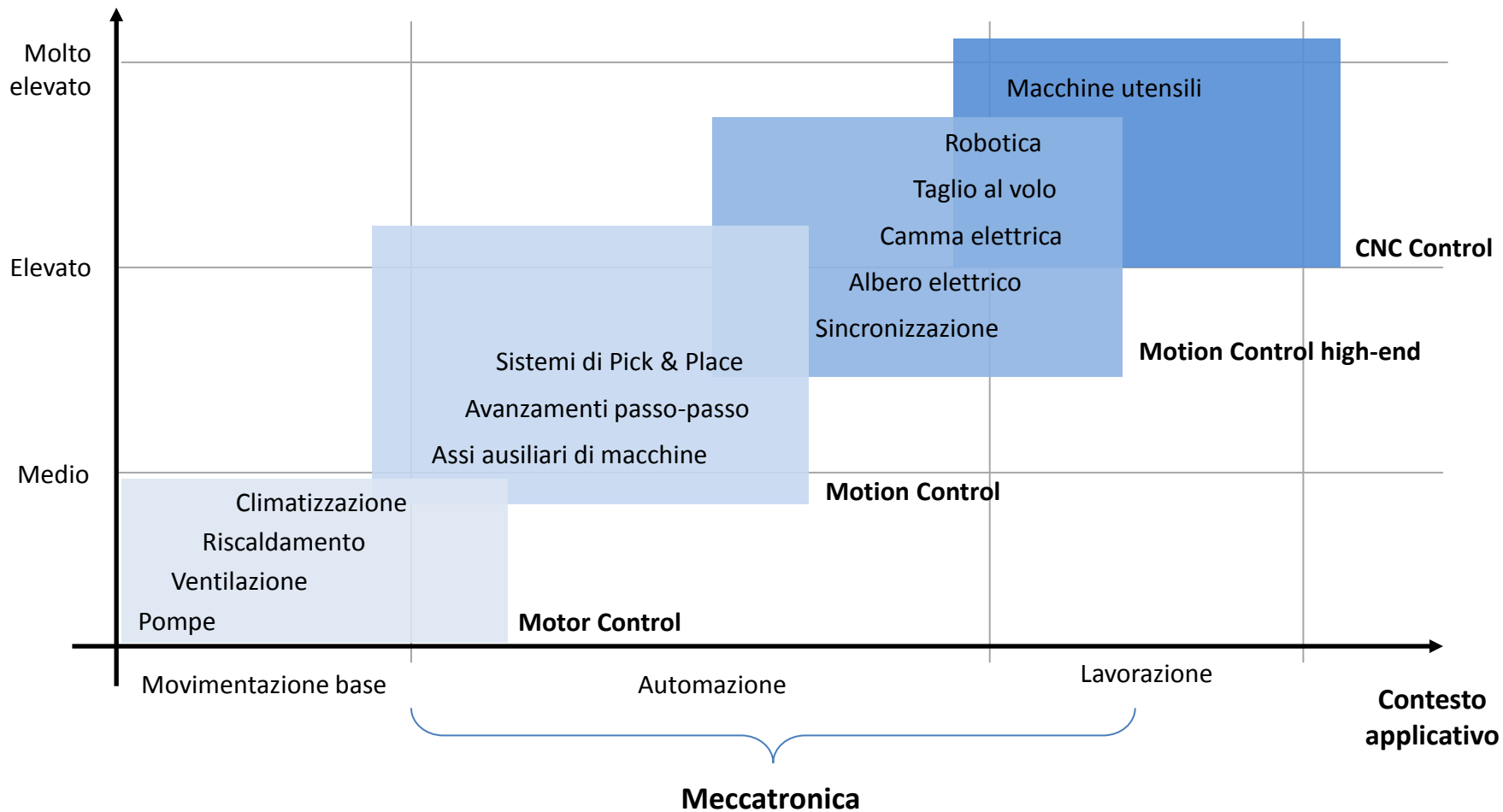


**Progettazione meccanica:
dalla scelta dei componenti di base alla
realizzazione del sistema cartesiano completo**

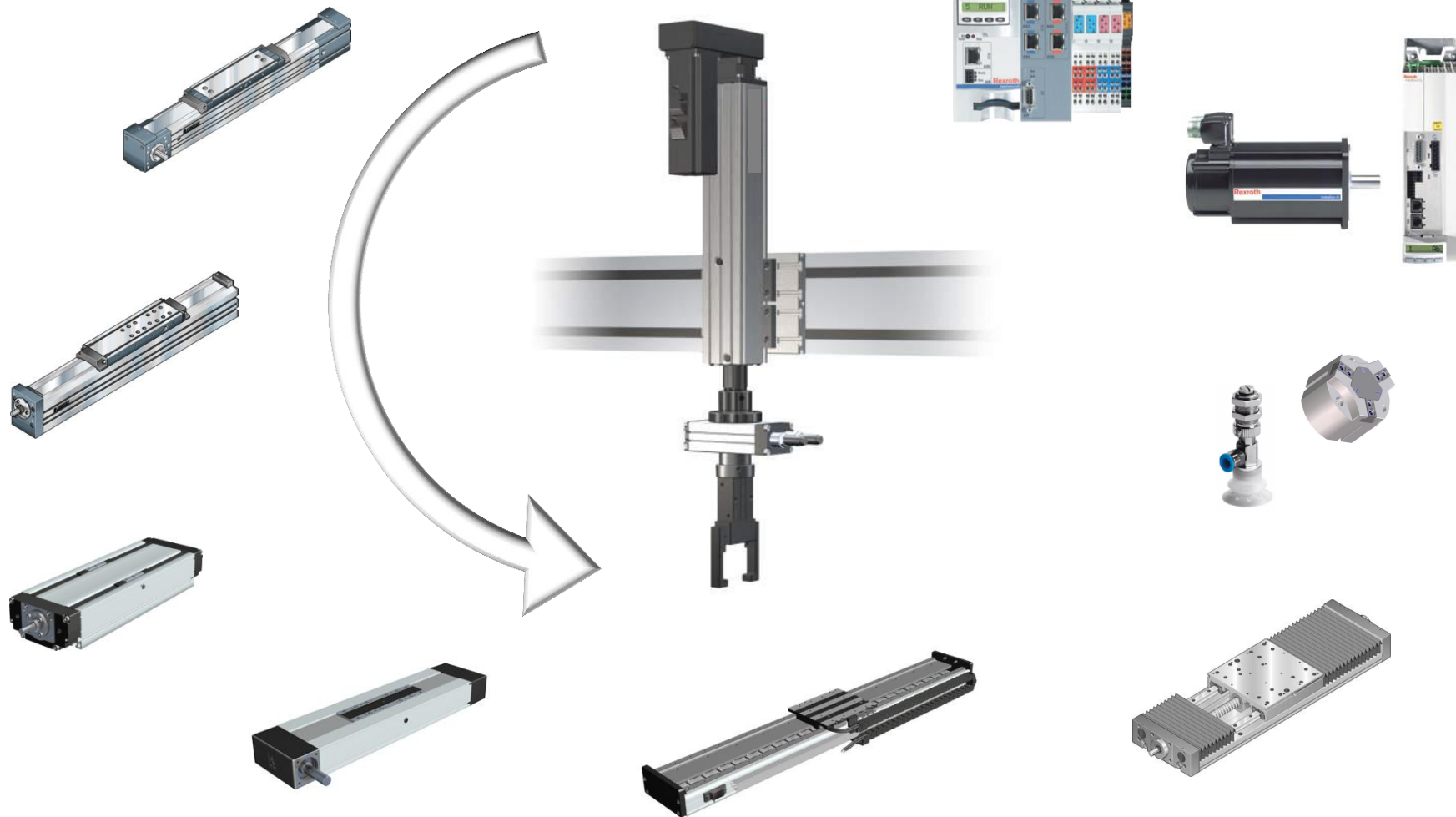
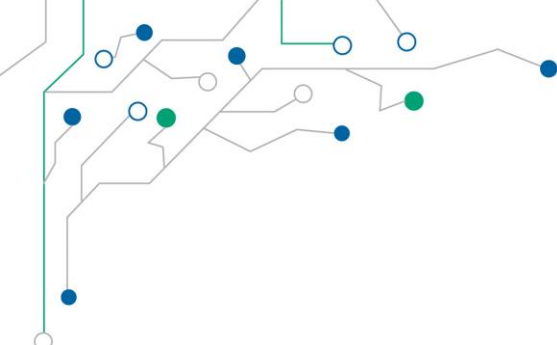
Andrea Piatti
Bosch Rexroth S.p.A.

Meccatronica

Livello di performance

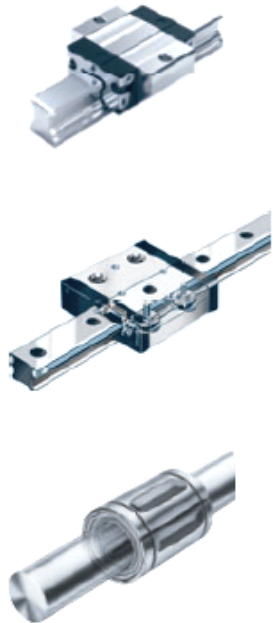


Sistemi Meccatronici

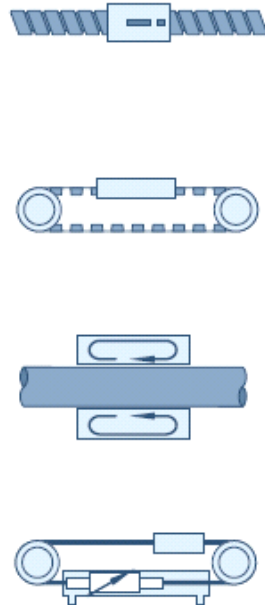


Costruzione dei Sistemi Meccatronici

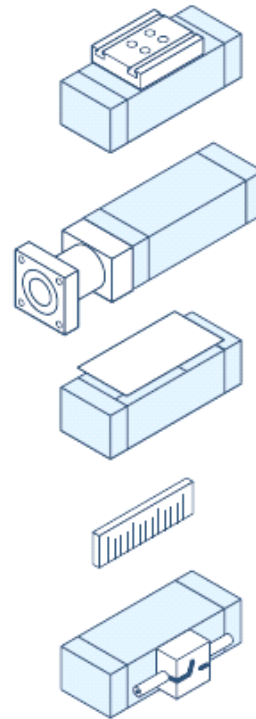
Sistema di guida



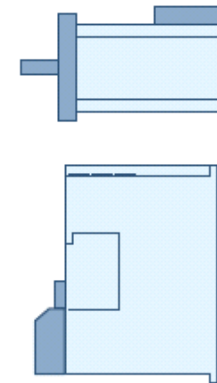
Sistema di azionamento



Struttura ed accessori



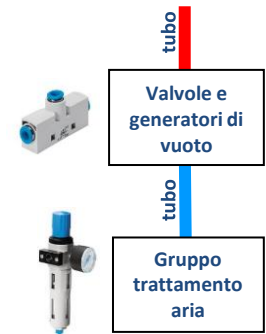
Motori ed azionamenti



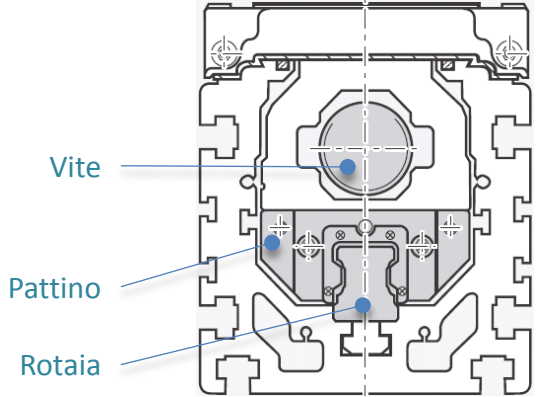
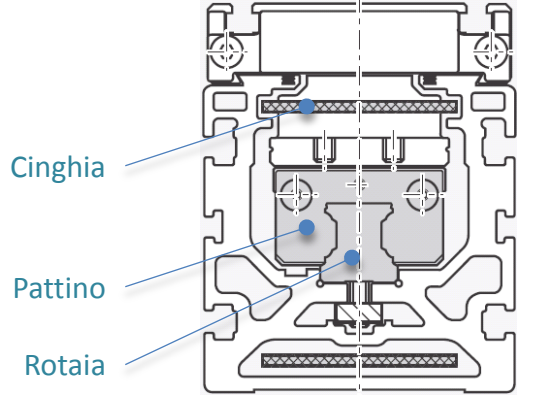
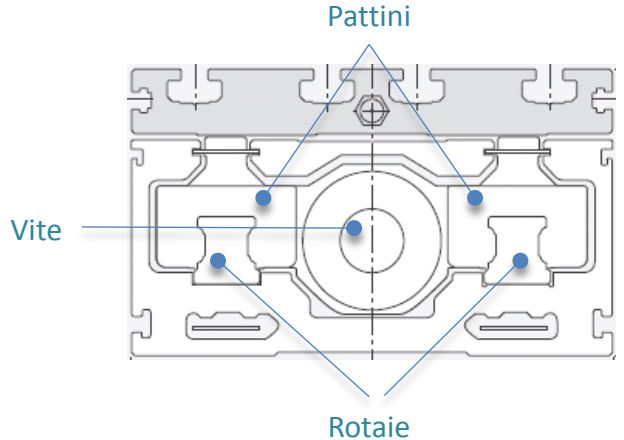
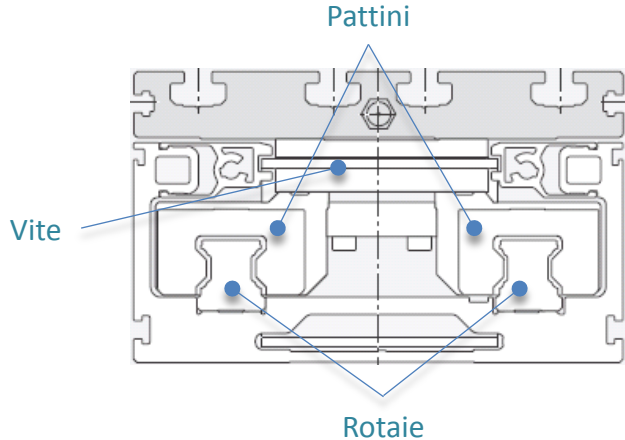
PLC/Motion



Sistema di presa



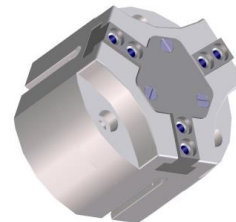
Sistemi Lineari: le principali differenze

	Azionamento a vite	Azionamento a cinghia
Monorotaia	 <p>Vite</p> <p>Pattino</p> <p>Rotaia</p>	 <p>Cinghia</p> <p>Pattino</p> <p>Rotaia</p>
Birotaia	 <p>Pattini</p> <p>Vite</p> <p>Rotaie</p>	 <p>Pattini</p> <p>Vite</p> <p>Rotaie</p>

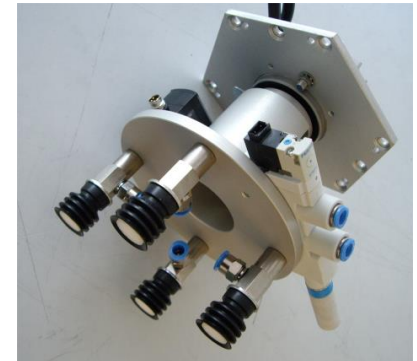
Sistemi di presa: le principali tipologie



Presa pneumatica

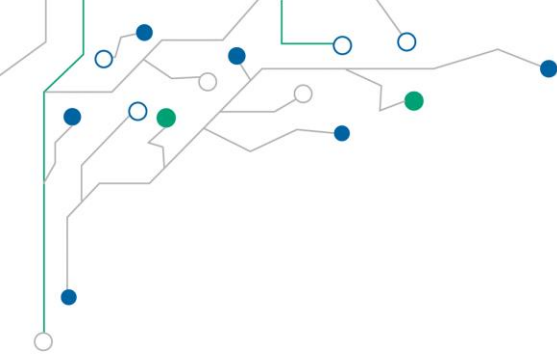


Presa meccanica



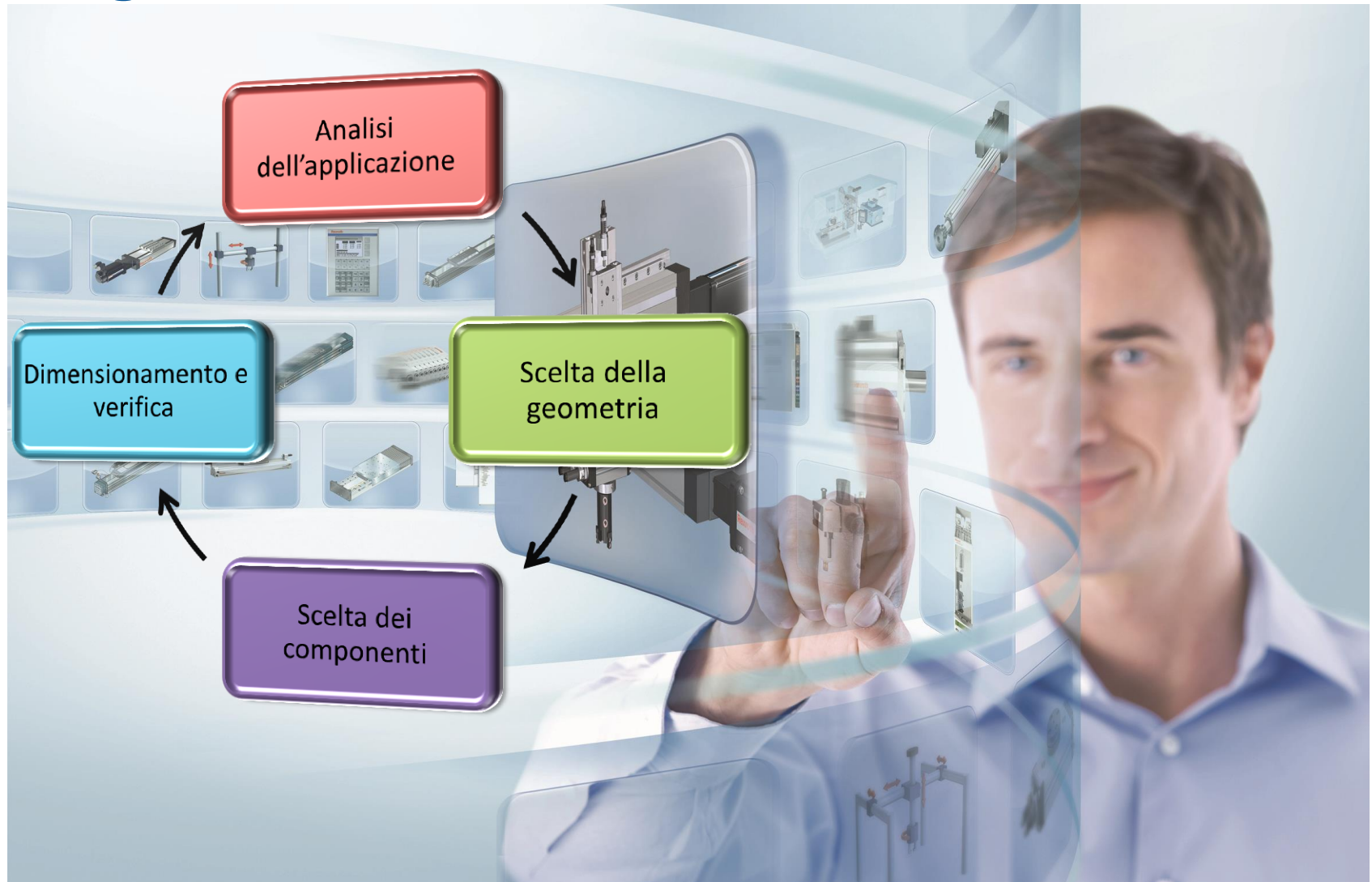
Sistemi combinati



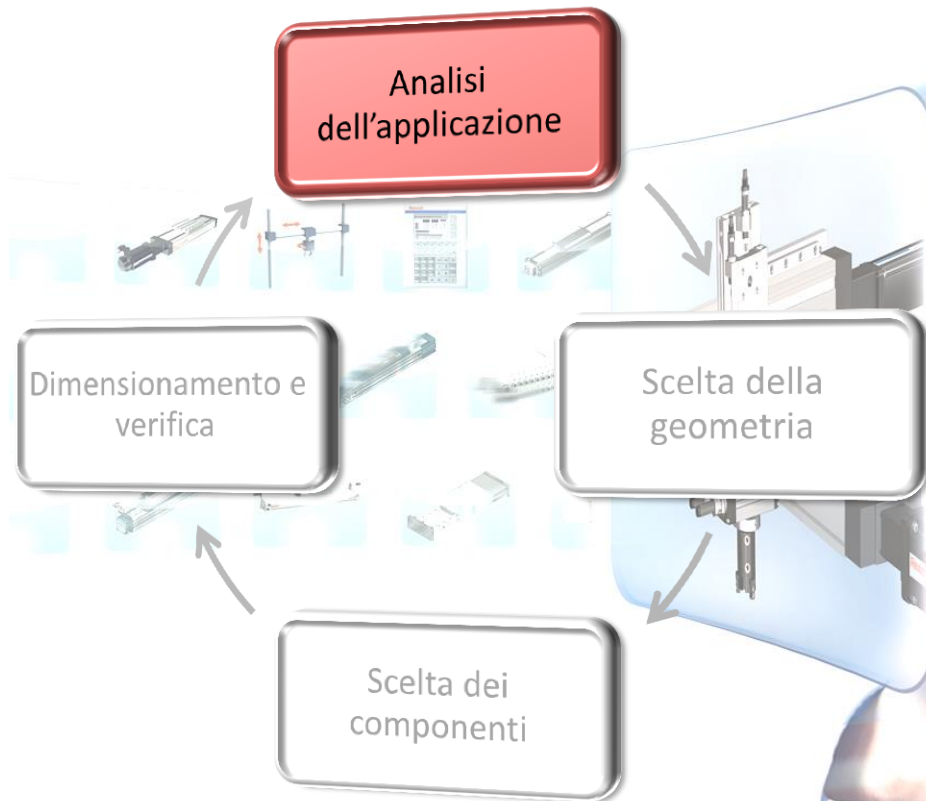


Come si progetta un Sistema Meccatronico

Progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico



Progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico

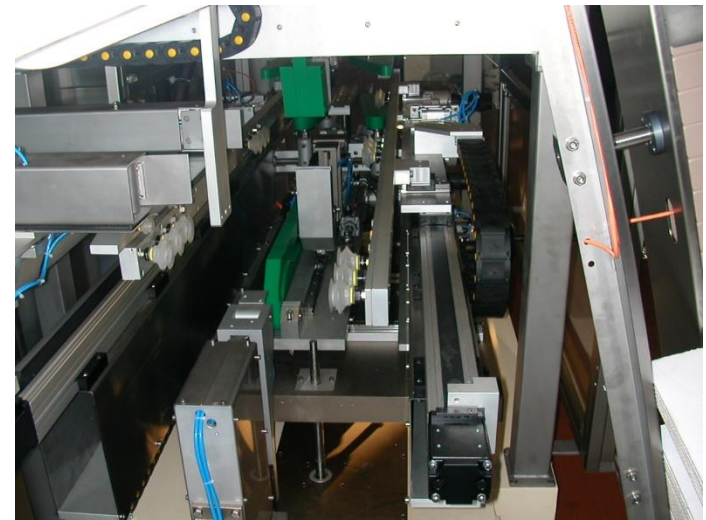


Industria farmaceutica ed assemblaggio



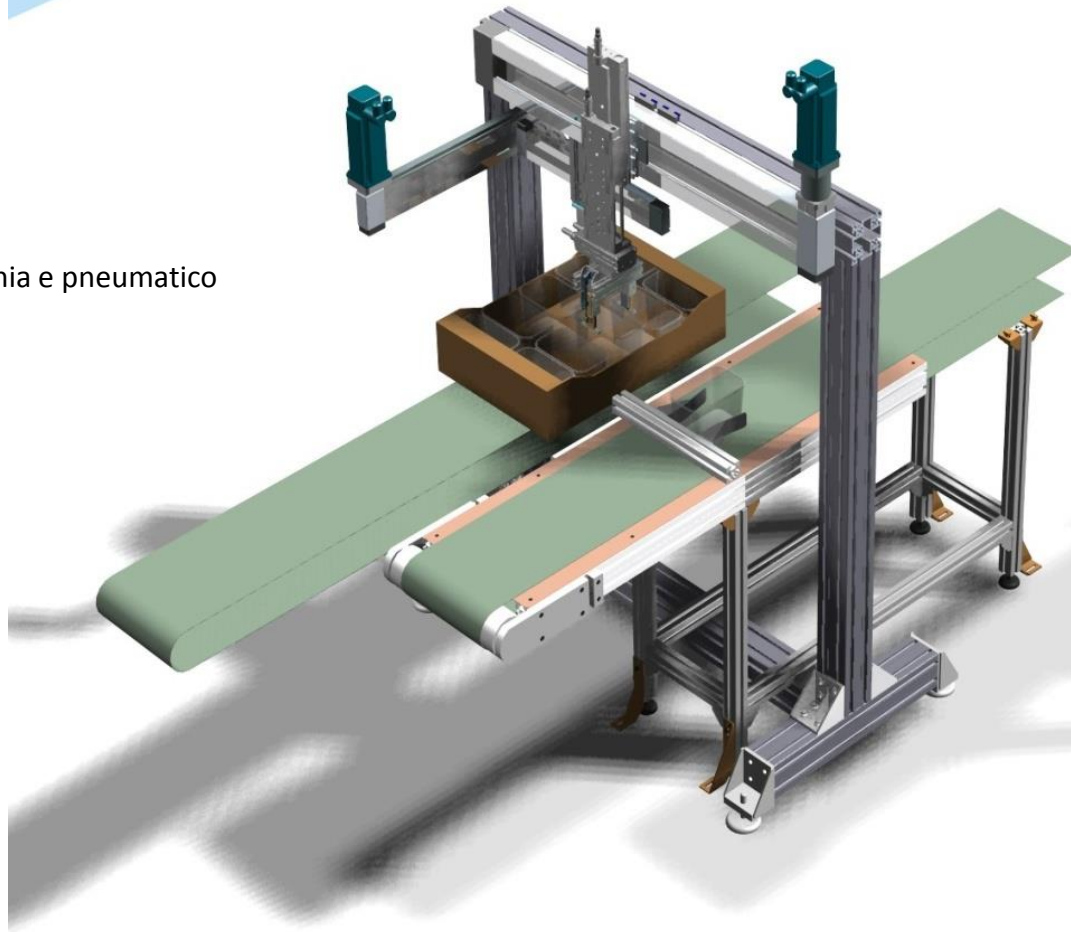
Incartonatrice panetti di burro

- Azionamento a cinghia
- Monorotaia
- Motori brushless



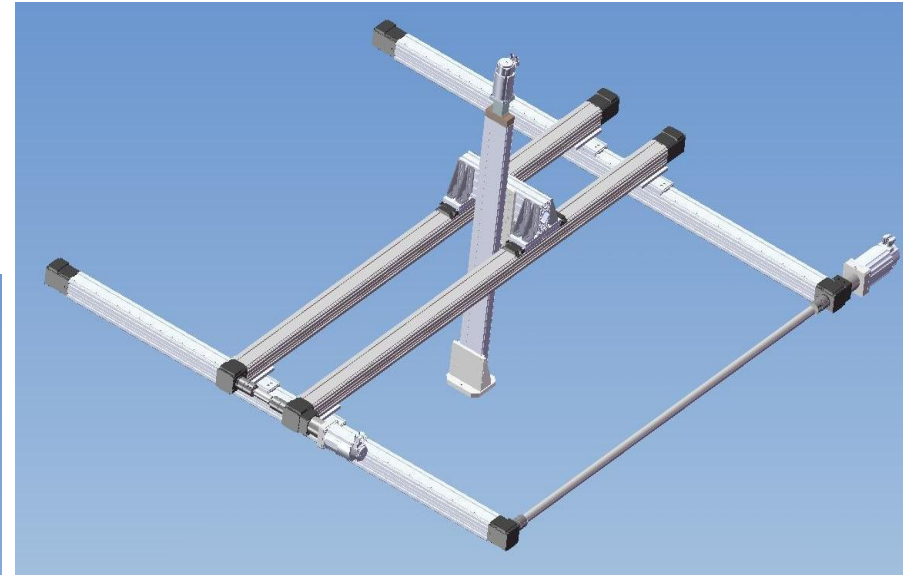
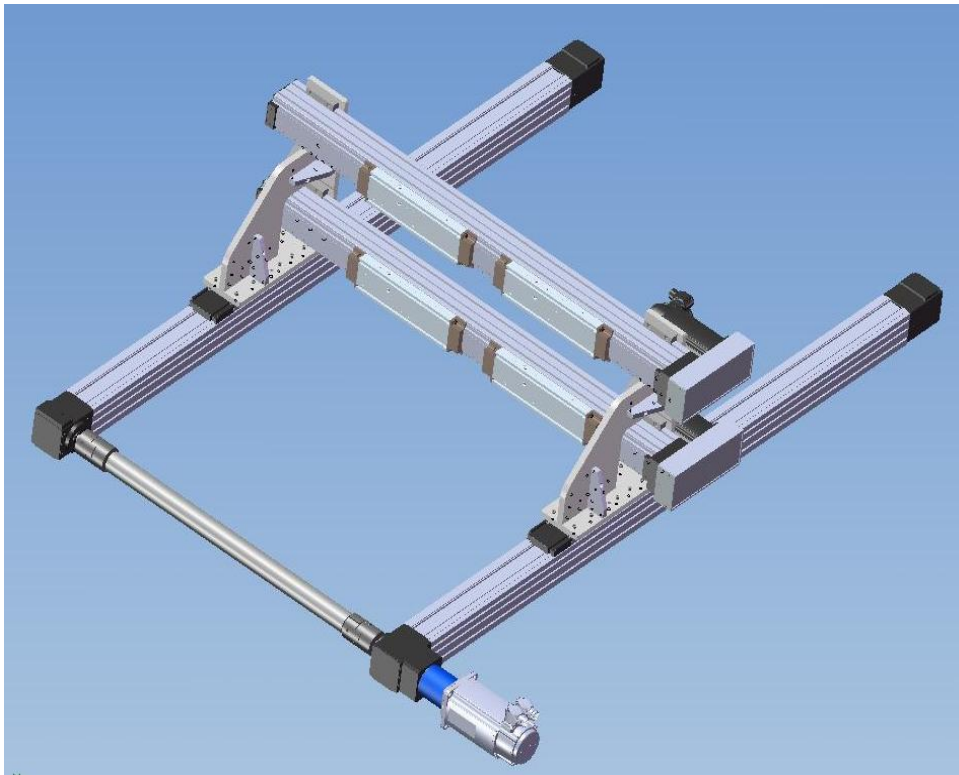
Movimentazione cassette di frutta

- Azionamento a cinghia e pneumatico
- Birotaia
- Motori brushless



Avvitatura e movimentazione testate

- Azionamento a vite e cinghia
- Monorotaia e birotaia
- Motori brushless



Centro di lavoro per pastiglie freno

- Azionamento a vite
- Birottaia
- Struttura massiccia e precisa



Macchina riempitrice tubi di silicone



- Azionamento con motore lineare
- Monorotaia



Magazzino vestiario per ospedale

- Azionamento a cinghia
- Monorotaia

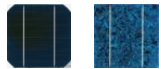


Sistemi di manipolazione completi

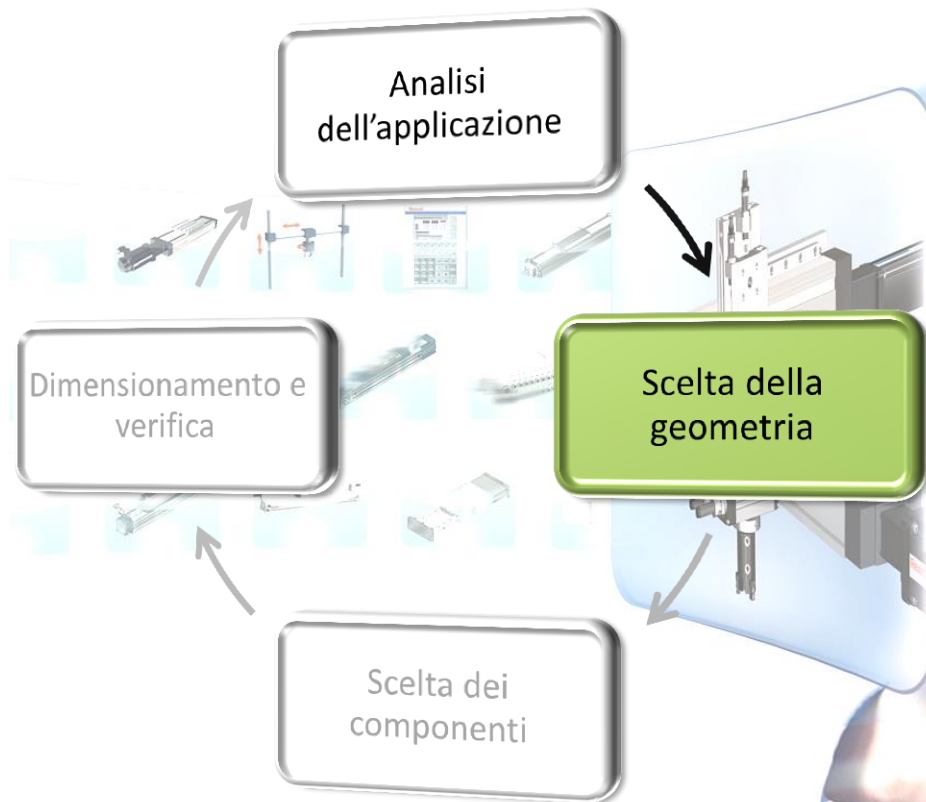


Prodotti da manipolare

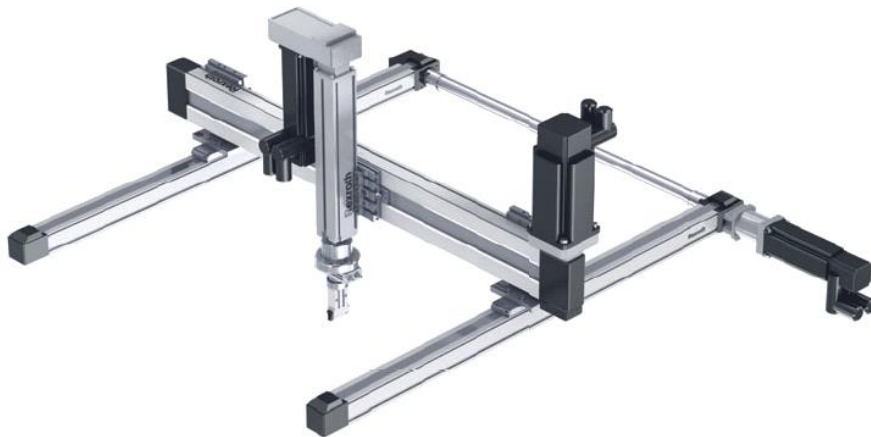
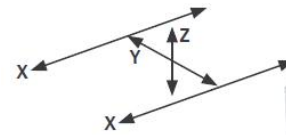
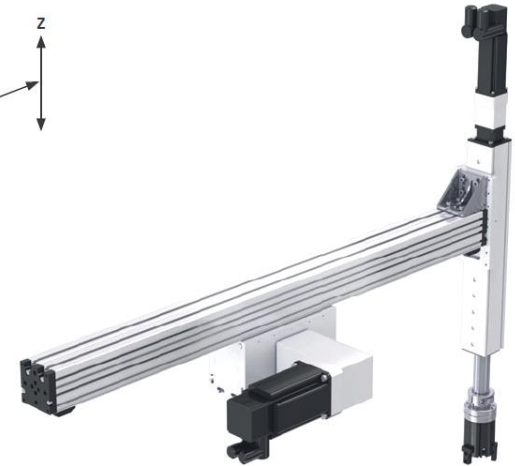
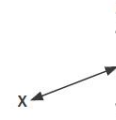
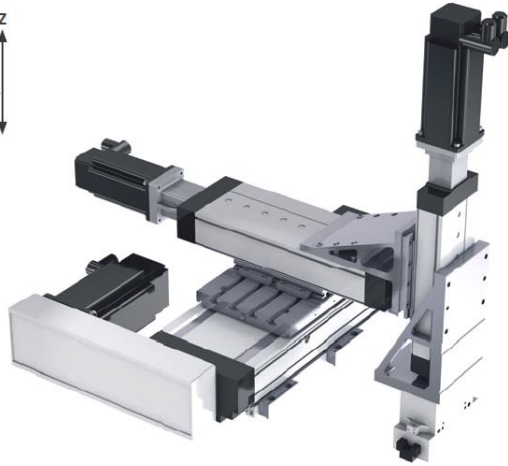
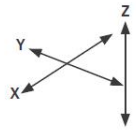
Qualsiasi prodotto o utensile tra 1 gr e 100kg da spostare



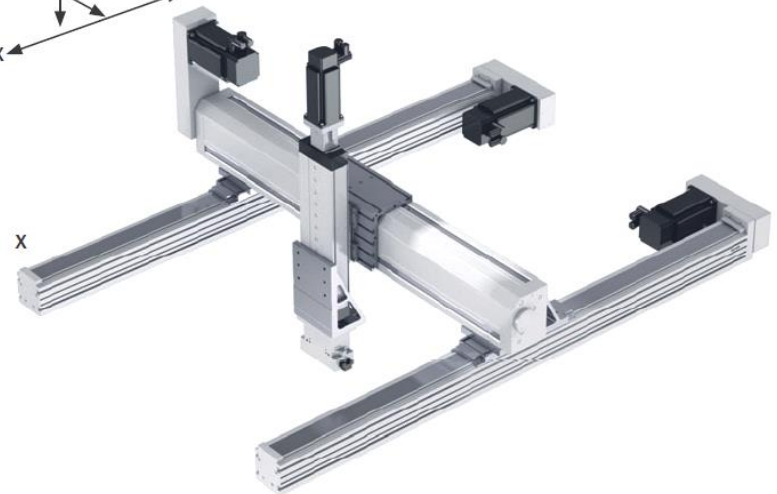
Progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico



Esempi di geometrie



X



Scelta della geometria

Compact Module CKx

Mini Slide MSC



☞ 88

Compact Module CKx



☞ 90

Compact Module CKx



☞ 92

Linear Module MKx

Compact Module
CKx (2X-Y)



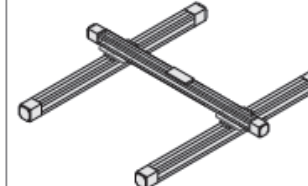
☞ 112

Bridge Module BKx



☞ 114

Linear Module MKx (2X-Y)



☞ 116

Bridge Module BKK

Compact Module CKx



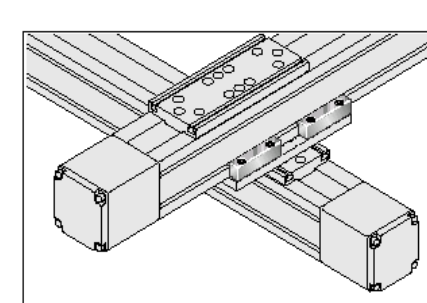
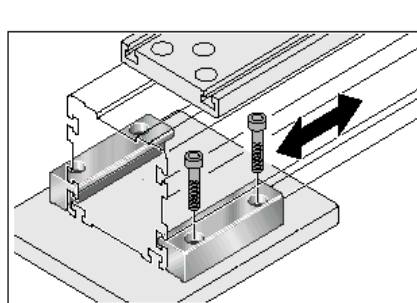
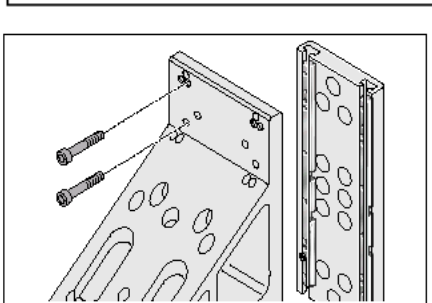
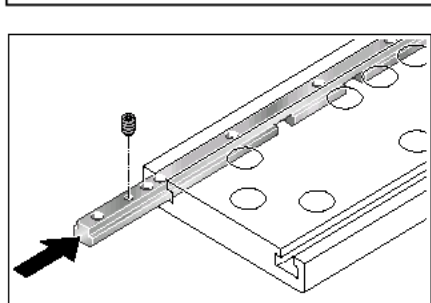
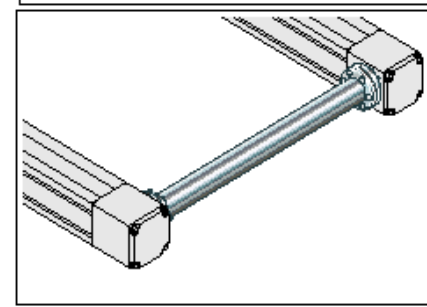
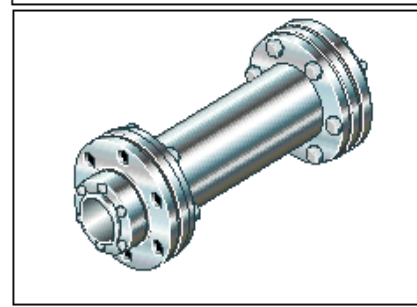
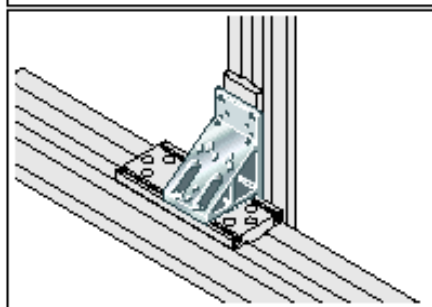
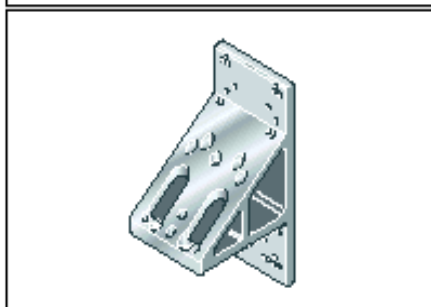
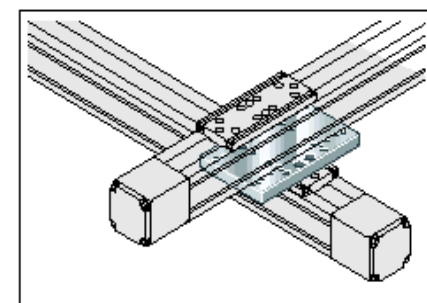
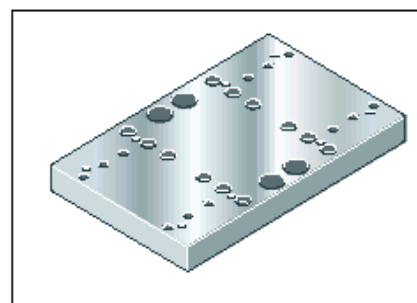
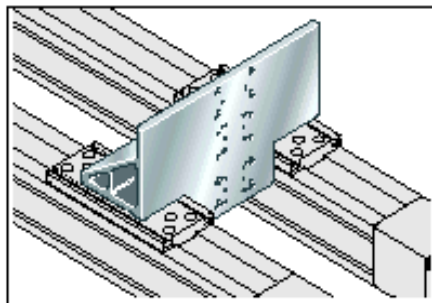
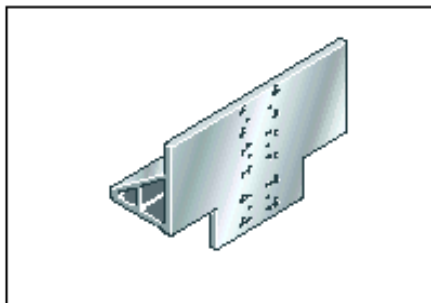
☞ 64

Feed Module VKK

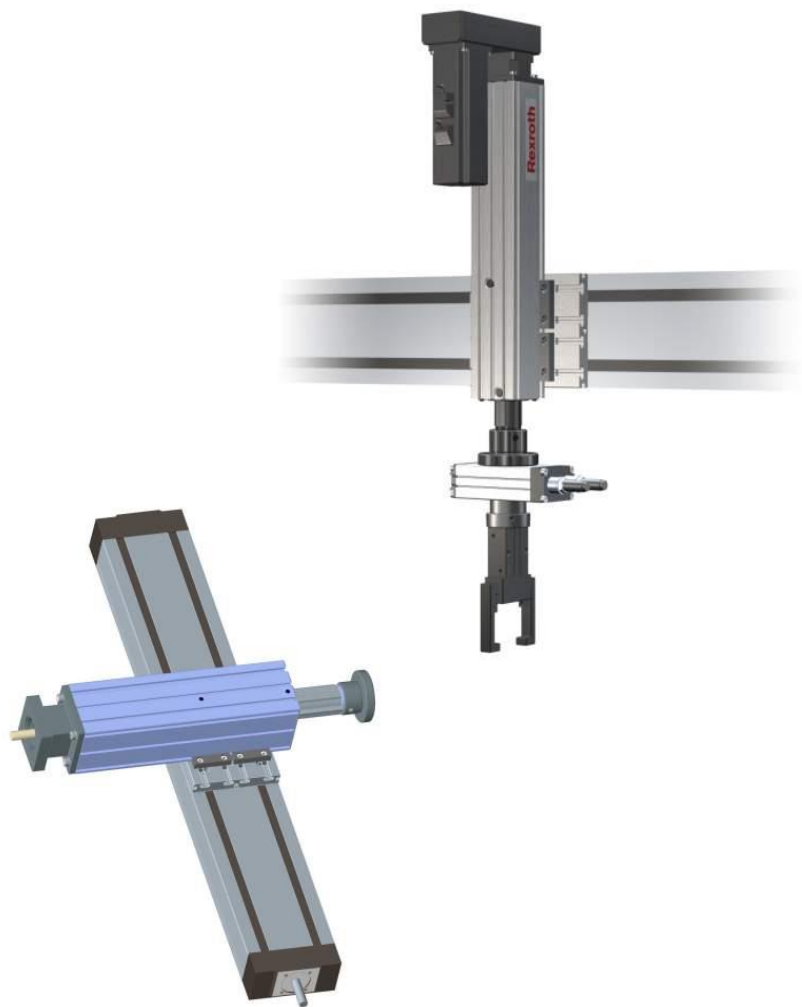


☞ 65

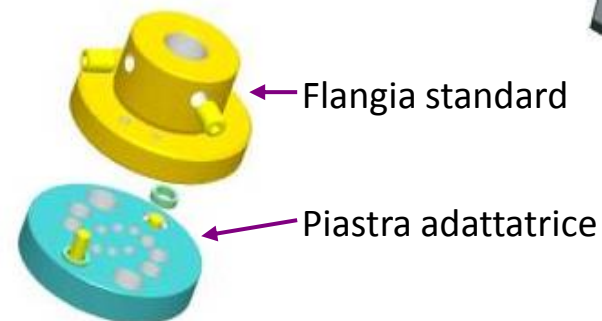
Scelta dei sistemi di collegamento



Scelta della geometria di presa



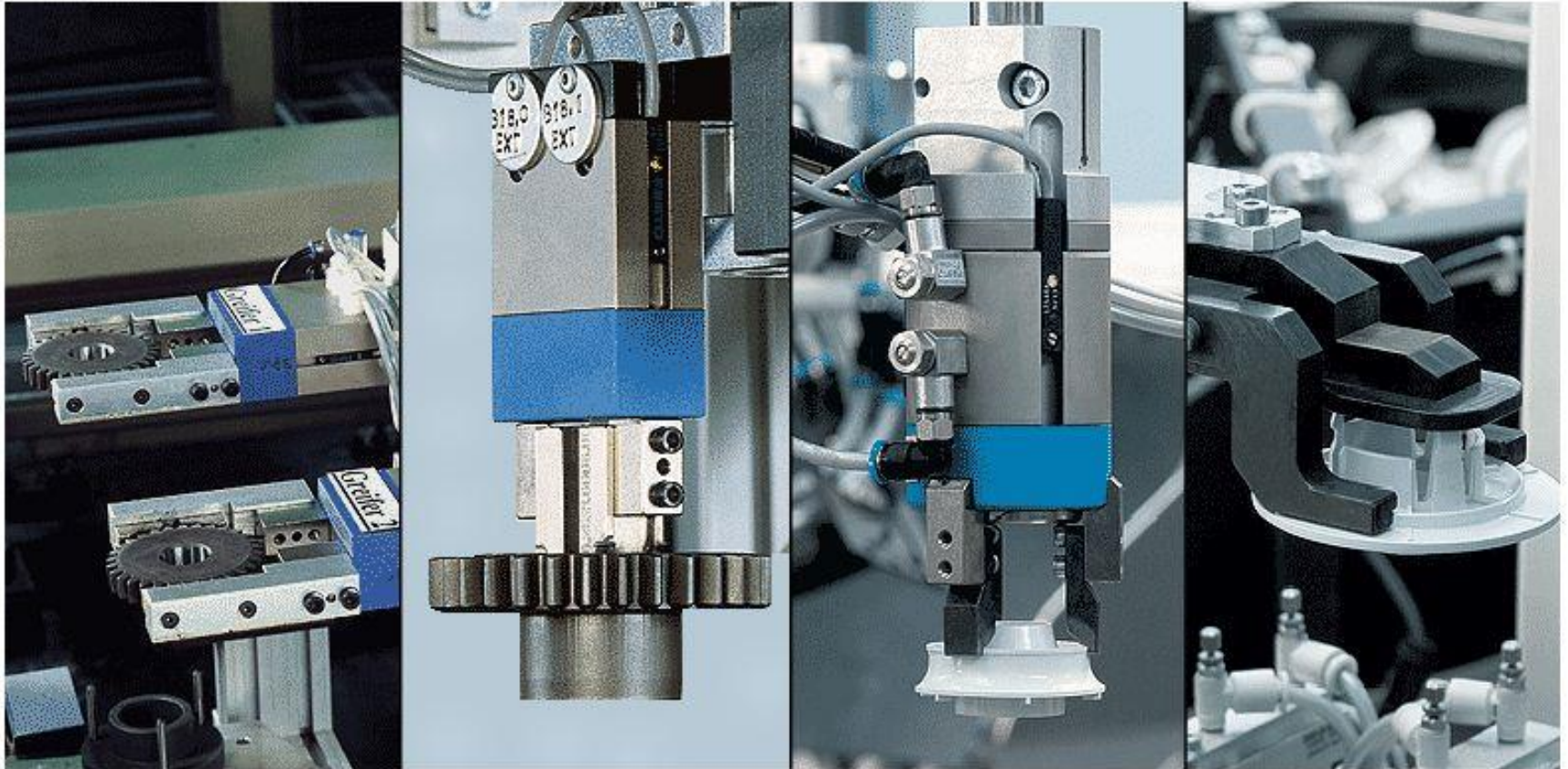
Montaggio diretto sul
modulo di rotazione



Montaggio a contatto
con piastra adattatrice



Geometrie di manipolazione



Analisi dell'oggetto da manipolare

Caratteristiche dell'oggetto da considerare

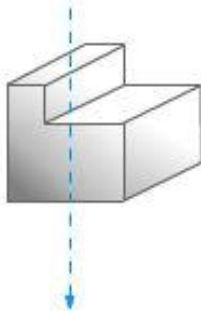
Mass



Shape



**Position of
center of gravity**



**Surface
properties**



**Material
Strength**



Temperature



Scelta della tecnologia di presa

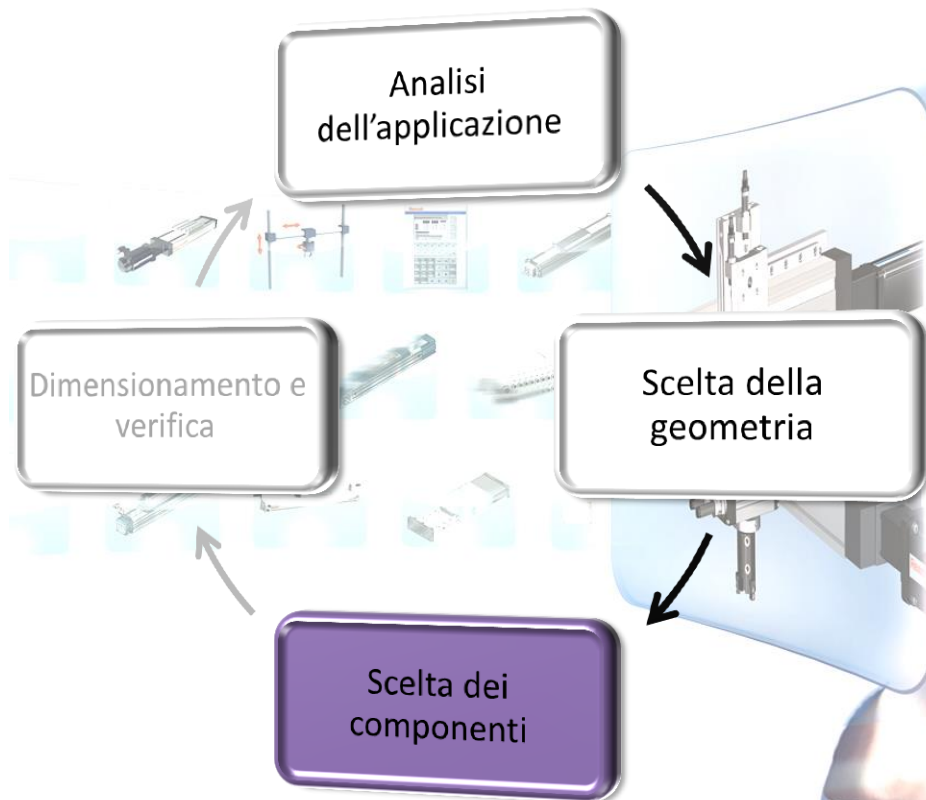
A seconda della categoria di oggetto da afferrare è *più o meno semplice* utilizzare la tecnologia di presa meccanica piuttosto che pneumatica.



PRESA MECCANICA

PRESA PNEUMATICA

Progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico



Scelta dei componenti meccanici

Azionamento con motore lineare

Azionamento a vite

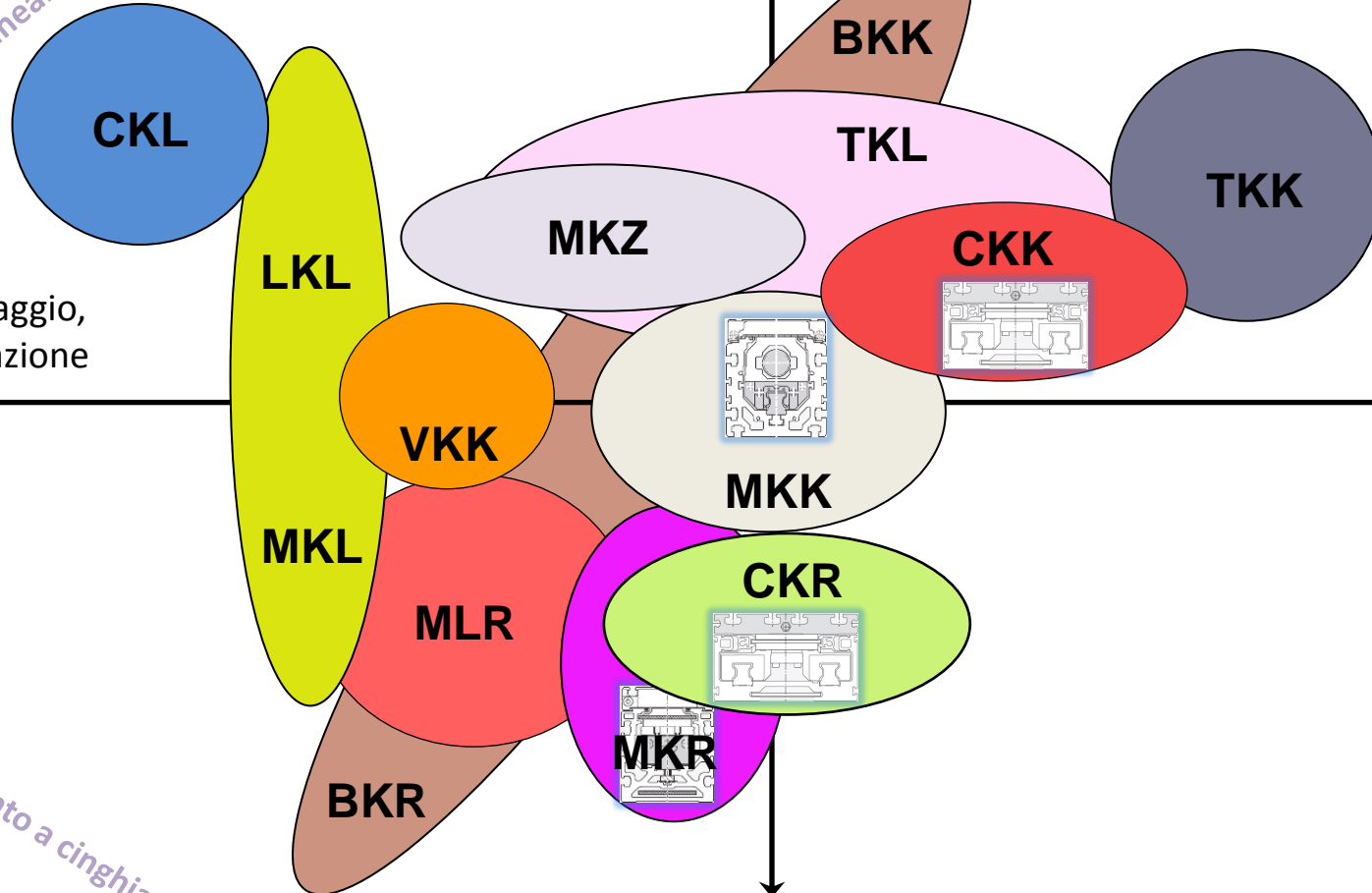
Assemblaggio, manipolazione

Lavorazione meccanica

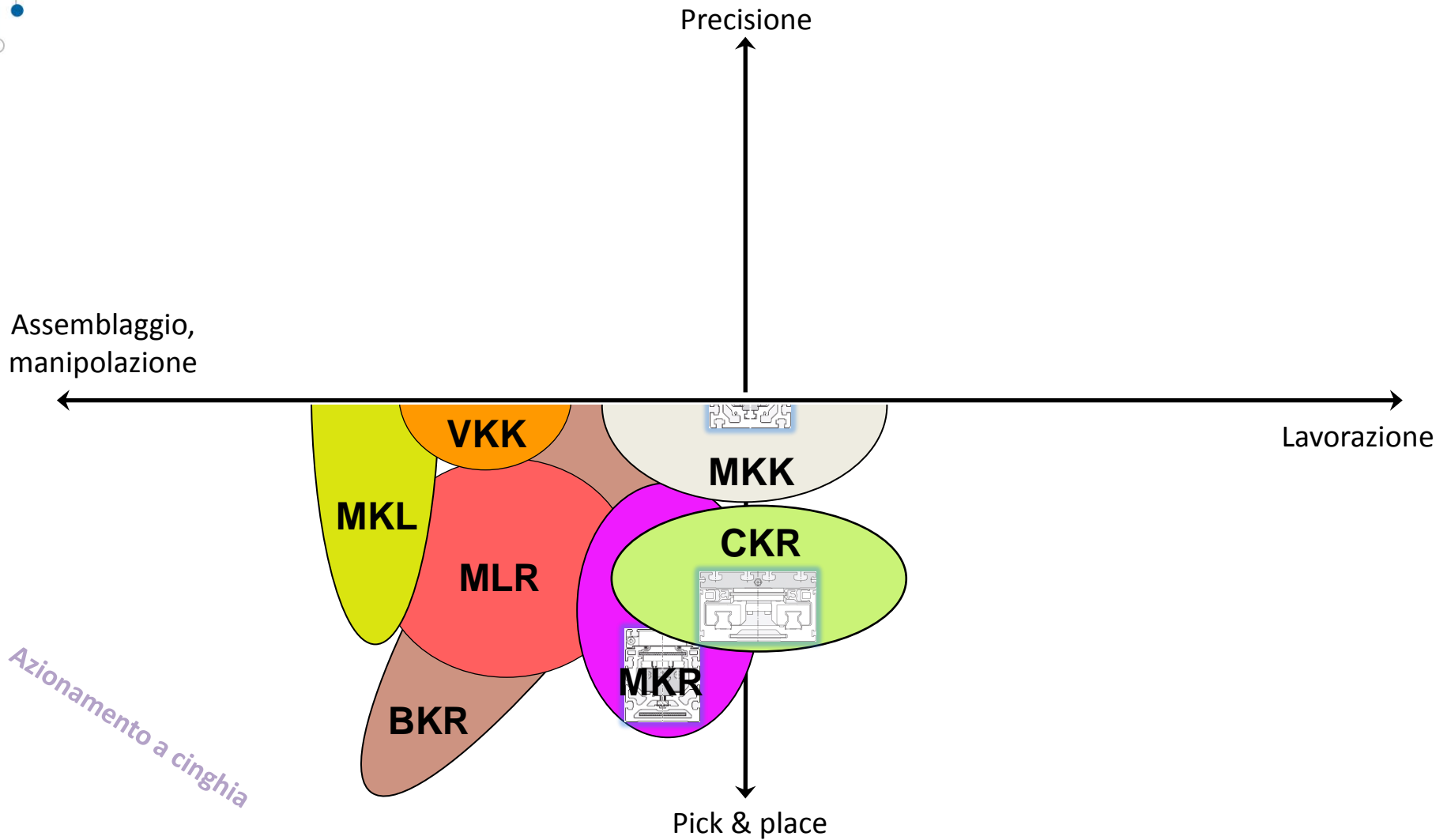
Azionamento a cinghia

Precisione

Pick & place



Scelta dei componenti meccanici



Scelta del tipo di presa pneumatica



- Aspirazione di pezzi con superfici lisce e non porose
- Le ventose a soffietto consentono di lavorare con superfici irregolari, bombate e inclinate
- In gomma naturale nitrilica (NBR) tollera il contatto con oli ed idrocarburi
- In poliuretano (PUR) ottima resistenza all'abrasione
- In silicone per l'alimentare



Scelta del tipo presa pneumatica

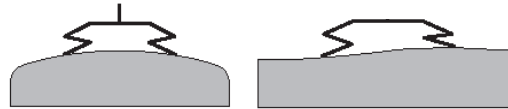
Forma e superfici

Standard



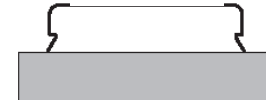
sup. piane o
leggermente
ondulate/curve

A soffietto



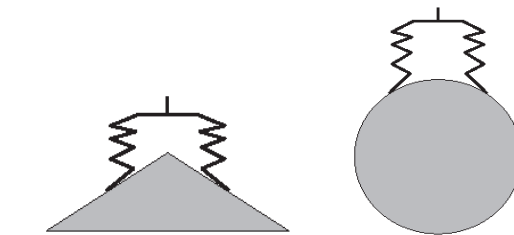
sup. smussate, curve,
ampie o pieghevoli

Ovale



sup. rettangolari o
snelle, come
profilati o tubi

Extra profonda

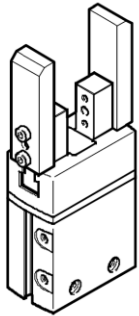


sup. delicate, come vetro o lampadine
compensatore di altezza

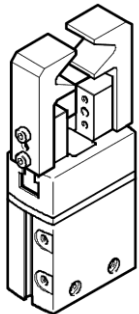
Scelta del tipo di presa meccanica

Pinze parallele

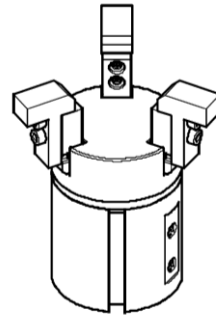
Con dita non sagomate



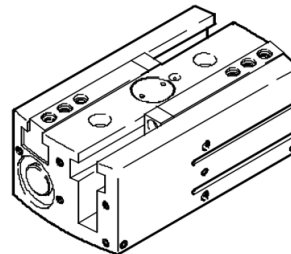
Con dita sagomate



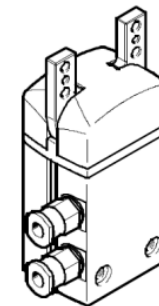
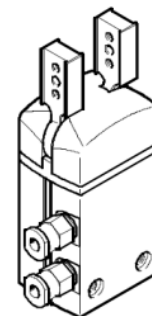
Pinze a tre griffe autocentranti



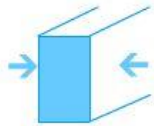
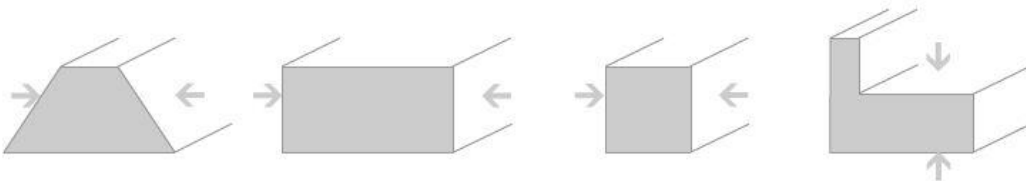
Pinze parallele a corsa lunga



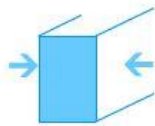
Pinze radiali/angolari



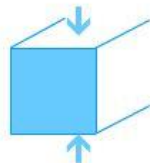
Scelta del tipo di presa meccanica



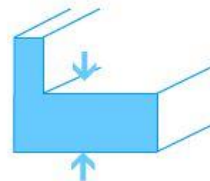
Afferrare sempre l'oggetto su superfici parallele



Ridurre al minimo la corsa di afferraggio

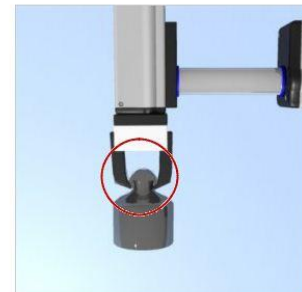
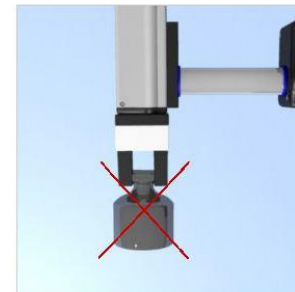


Dove possibile afferrare l'oggetto concordemente alla direzione del moto

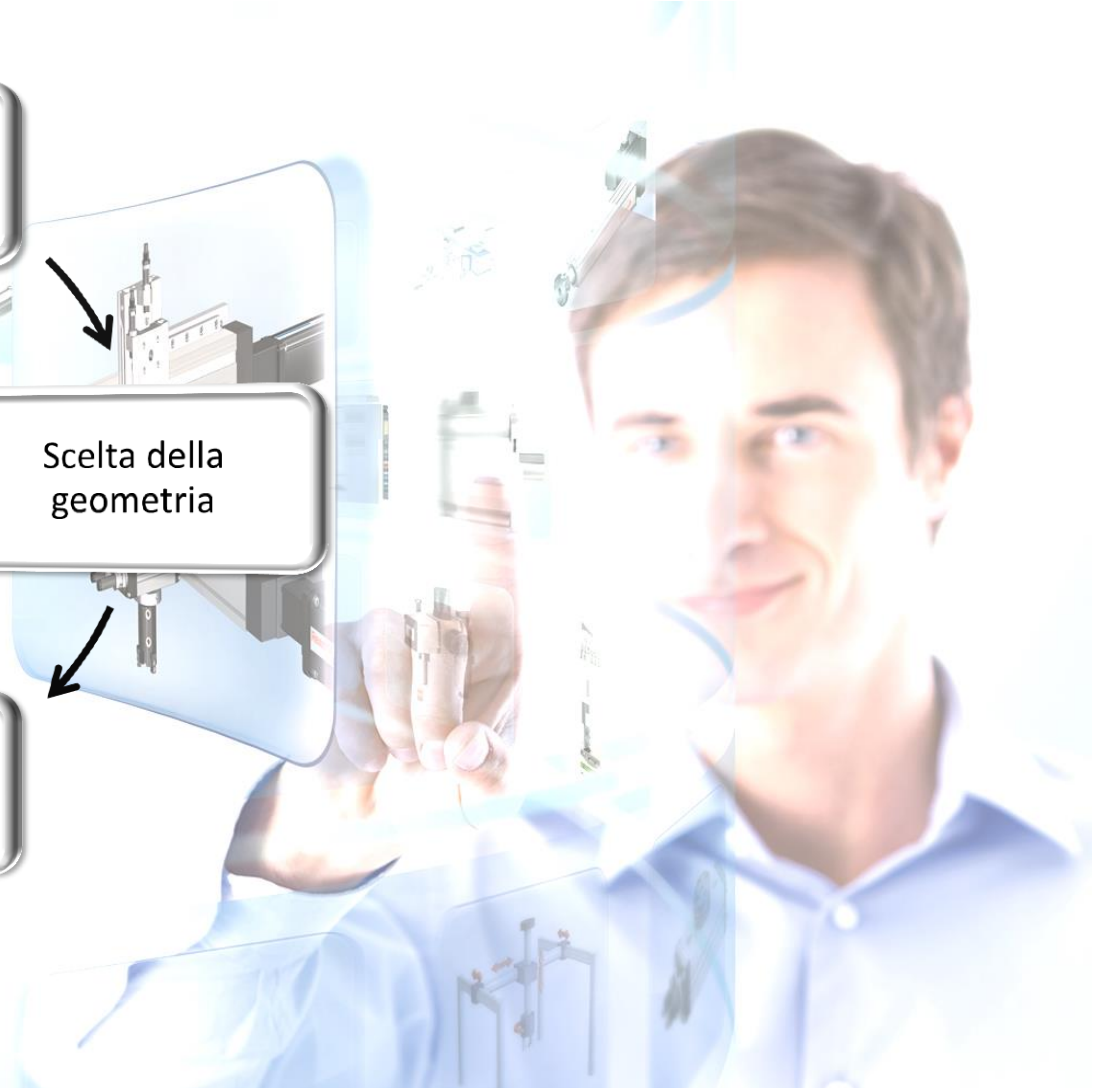
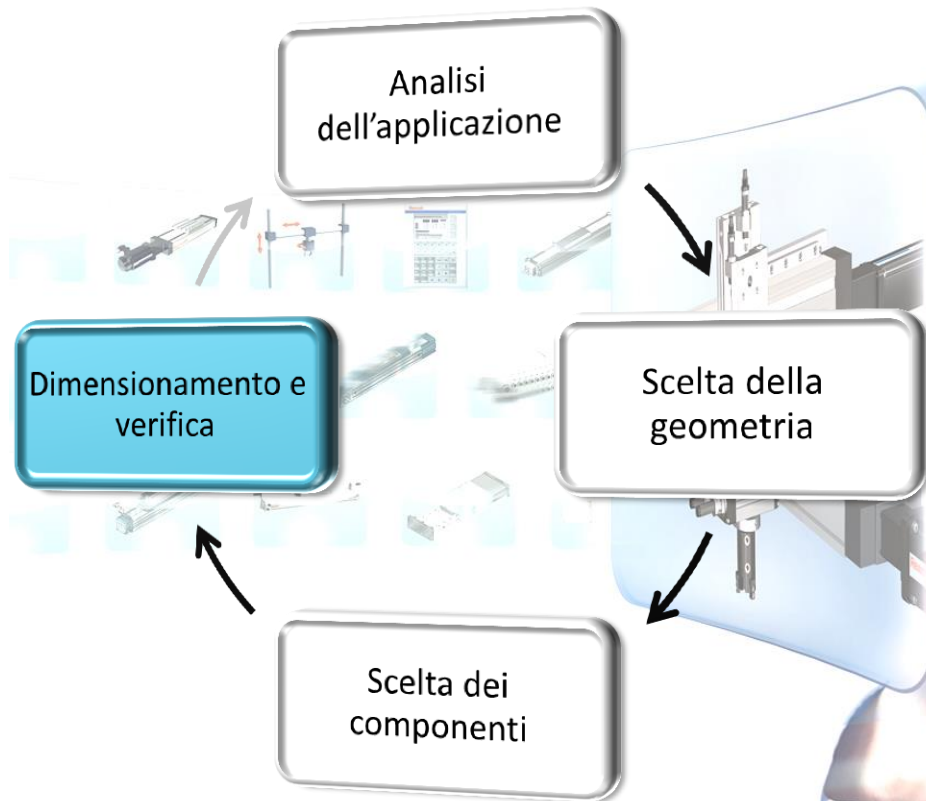


Afferrare l'oggetto il più vicino possibile al suo centro di massa

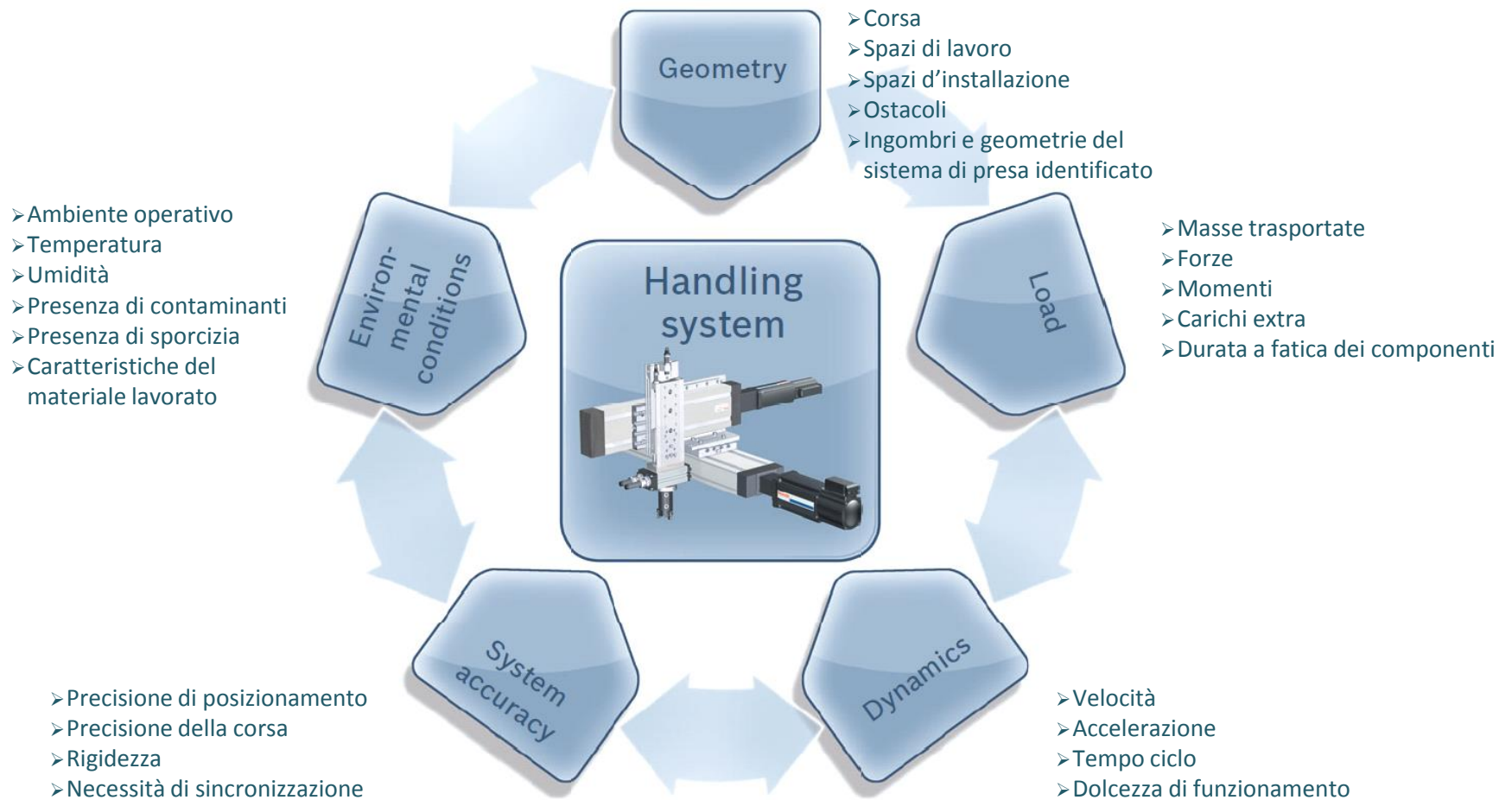
E' sempre preferibile utilizzare dita di presa che non reggano il pezzo solo per attrito ma che abbiano un accoppiamento geometrico.



Progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico

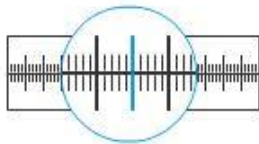


I parametri di verifica

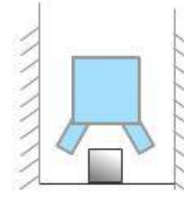


Verifica del sistema di presa

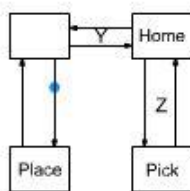
E' necessario verificare le scelte fatte sulla base dei dati disponibili



Positioning accuracy



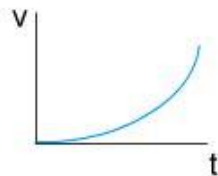
Gripper freedom



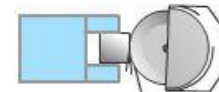
Cycle time



Set-down conditions



Acceleration

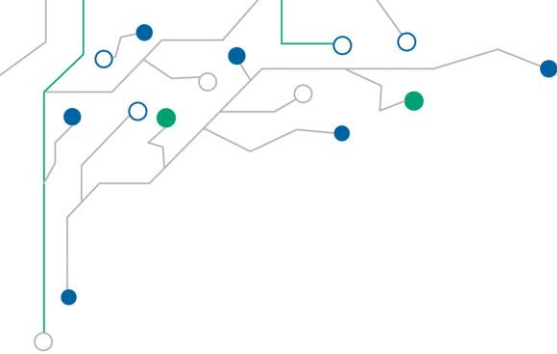


Contamination

↻ [repeat

Presa pneumatica?

Presa meccanica?



Flusso di lavoro pratico nella progettazione di un Sistema Meccatronico

Flusso di lavoro pratico

