

# Reliable and fast vacuum handling

Five steps to the optimum suction gripper:

## Step 1: Calculating the weight of the workpiece

$m = L \times B \times H \times \rho$

**Example:**  
 $m = 20 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 0,2 \text{ cm} \times 7,85 \text{ g/cm}^3$   
 $= 314 \text{ g}$   
 $= 0,314 \text{ kg}$

$m$  = weight (kg),  $L$  = length (cm),  $B$  = width (cm),  $H$  = height (cm),  $\rho$  = density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)



## Step 2: Selecting the suction gripper

Different vacuum gripper shapes are recommended depending on the surface finish of the workpiece:

**Standard suction cups**  
For flat and slightly undulating and domed surfaces, such as sheet metal or cardboard.

**Extra deep suction cups**  
For round and domed workpieces.

**Bellows suction cup with 1.5 convolutions**  
For bevelled surfaces, depending on suction cup diameter between 5° and 30°. For domed, round, large surface and pliable workpieces.

**Bellows suction cup with 3.5 convolutions**  
For delicate workpieces such as glass bottles or light bulbs. Inexpensive height compensator.

**Oval suction cup**  
For slim, oblong workpieces such as profiles, pipes.

## Step 3: Calculating the retention and breakaway forces

The weight of the workpiece and acceleration are required to calculate the retention forces.

**Case 1**  
Horizontal suction gripper position, vertical direction of movement (favourable case)

**Calculation formula:**  $F_{H1} = m \times (g + a) \times S$

**Example:**  $F_{H1} = 0,314 \text{ kg} \times (9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 + 30 \text{ m/s}^2) \times 1,5 = 19 \text{ N}$

**Case 2**  
Horizontal suction gripper position, horizontal direction of movement

**Calculation formula:**  $F_{H2} = m \times (g + a/\mu) \times S$

**Example:**  $F_{H2} = 0,314 \text{ kg} \times (9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 + 30 \text{ m/s}^2/0,1) \times 1,5 = 146 \text{ N}$

**Case 3**  
Vertical suction gripper position, vertical direction of movement (less favourable case)

**Calculation formula:**  $F_{H3} = (m/\mu) \times (g + a) \times S$

**Example:**  $F_{H3} = (0,314 \text{ kg}/0,1) \times (9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 + 30 \text{ m/s}^2) \times 2 = 251 \text{ N}$

$F_{H1}$  = Theoretical retention force of suction gripper (N)  
 $m$  = Weight (kg)  
 $g$  = Acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 $a$  = Acceleration of system (m/s<sup>2</sup>)  
 Observe Emergency-Stop acceleration!

$S$  = Safety factor  
 = 1.5 with vertical and horizontal movement  
 = 2 with rotation

$\mu$  = Friction value\*

**Friction (surface)\***  
 Oily  $\mu = 0.1$   
 Wet  $\mu = 0.2 \dots 0.3$   
 Rough  $\mu = 0.6$   
 Wood, metal, glass, stone ...  $\mu = 0.5$

**Empirical values of acceleration**  
 Electrical spindle: 6 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 Electrical toothed belt: 20 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 Servo-pneumatic: 25 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 Pneumatic: 30 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 Pneumatic rotary or semi-rotary drive: Comparable linear acceleration: 40 m/s<sup>2</sup>

\* The specified friction values represent average values and must be checked for each workpiece used!

## Step 4: Determination of suction cup diameter and shape

Breakaway and retention force  $F_A$  dependent on suction cup diameter and shape.

Suction cup round	$F_A$ at -0.7 bar					Suction cup oval	$F_A$ at -0.7 bar
Suction cup-Ø [mm]	Standard	Extra deep	1.5 convolution bellows	3.5 convolution bellows	Suction cup, bell-shaped	Suction cup size [mm]	oval
2	0.10 N					4 x 10	2.0 N
4	0.46 N					4 x 20	3.4 N
6	1.10 N					6 x 10	2.9 N
8	2.30 N					6 x 20	5.9 N
10	3.90 N		4.7 N	3.9 N		8 x 20	8.0 N
15	8.50 N	9.8 N				8 x 30	10.9 N
20	16.30 N	17.0 N	12.9 N	8.2 N		10 x 30	15.2 N
30	40.80 N	37.2 N	26.2 N	20.8 N	36 N	15 x 45	32.0 N
40	69.60 N	67.6 N	52.3 N	42.4 N	64 N	20 x 60	62.8 N
50	105.80 N	103.6 N	72.6 N	63.4 N	97 N	25 x 75	92.5 N
60	166.10 N	162.5 N			134 N	30 x 90	134.4 N
80	309.70 N	275.0 N	213.6 N		245 N		
100	503.60 N	440.8 N			375 N		
150	900.00 N						
200	1610.00 N						

## Step 5: Observing of environmental conditions

Material	Nitrile rubber	Polyurethane	Vulkollan®	Silicone	Fluor rubber	Nitrile rubber (anti-static)
Characteristic operating temperatures	-10 ... +70	-20 ... +60	-10 ... +80	-30 ... +180	-10 ... +200	-10 ... +70
Material characteristics	N	U	T	S	F	NA
Colour	Black	Blue	Red-brown	Transparent	Grey	Black with white dot
Wear resistance	**	***	***	*	**	**
Abrasion resistance	**	***	***	*	**	**
Shore hardness A	50 ±5	60 ±5	72 ±5	50 ±5	60 ±5	50 ±5
Typical application areas	Conventional application	Rough surface	Automobile industry	Food industry	Glass industry	Electronics industry
Very demanding conditions	-	*	*	*	-	-
Food	-	-	-	*	-	-
Oily workpieces	*	-	***	-	*	*
High ambient temperatures	-	-	*	*	-	-
Low ambient temperatures	*	*	*	-	-	-
Smooth surfaces (glass)	*	*	*	-	*	-
Rough surfaces (wood, stone)	-	*	**	-	-	-
Anti-static	-	-	-	-	-	*
Fragile surfaces	-	*	*	*	-	-
Resistance						
Atmospheric conditions	*	**	**	***	**	**
Tensile strength	**	***	***	*	**	**
Permanent deformation	**	*	**	**	***	**
Hydraulic oil, mineral	***	***	***	-	***	-
Hydraulic oil, synthetic ester	*	-	-	-	*	-
Non-polar solvents (e.g. petroleum spirit)	***	**	**	-	***	-
Polar solvents (e.g. acetone)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethyl alcohol	***	-	-	***	*	-
Isopropanol	**	-	-	***	***	-
Water	***	-	-	**	**	-
Acids (10%)	-	-	-	*	***	-
Alkaline solutions (10%)	**	*	*	***	**	-

\*\*\* Highly suitable    \*\* very suitable    \* suitable    - unsuitable    © Vulkollan® is a registered trademark of Bayer



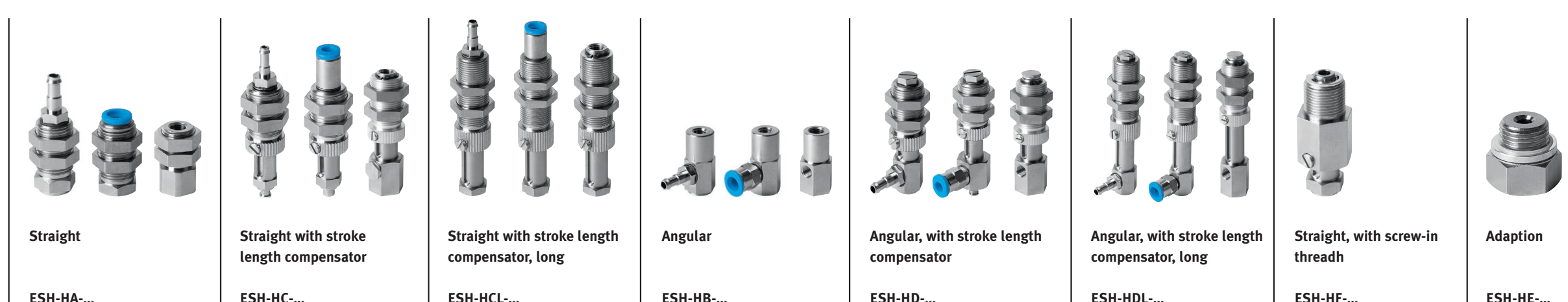
2000 options,  
1 principle,  
zero selection  
problems

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## Modular vacuum suction gripper range from Festo

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### Suction cup holder ESH-...



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### Angle compensator (optional)



### Filter (optional)



### Suction cups

Illustrations of one example each from the product range

