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SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING HIGH FLOW VACUUM ACQUISITION IN AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

Abstract

A system is disclosed for providing high flow vacuum control to an end effector of an articulated arm. The system includes a high flow vacuum source that provides an opening with an area of high flow vacuum at the end effector such that objects may be engaged while permitting substantial flow of air through the opening, and a load detection system for characterizing the load presented by the object.

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Background/Summary

PRIORITY [0001] The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/443,681, filed Feb. 16, 2024, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/078,348, filed Oct. 23, 2020, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,945,100, issued Apr. 2, 2024, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/704,463, filed Dec. 5, 2019, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,857,682, issued Dec. 8, 2020, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/124,982, filed Sep. 7, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,576,641, issued Mar. 3, 2020, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/260,014, filed Sep. 8, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,118,300, issued Nov. 6, 2018, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/215,489 filed Sep. 8, 2015, as well as U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/262,136 filed Dec. 2, 2015, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The invention generally relates to robotic and other sortation systems, and relates in particular to robotic systems having an articulated arm with an end effector that employs vacuum pressure to engage objects in the environment.

[0003] Most vacuum grippers employ vacuum pressures well below 50% of atmospheric pressure, and are referred to herein as high vacuum. A typical source for a high vacuum gripper is a Venturi ejector, which produces high vacuum but low maximum air flow. Because of the low flow, it is essential to get a good seal between a vacuum gripper and an object, and it is also important to minimize the volume to be evacuated.

[0004] Suppliers of ejectors and related system components include Vaccon Company, Inc. of Medway, MA, Festo US Corporation of Hauppauge, NY, Schmalz, Inc. of Raleigh, NC and others. In some instances where a good seal is not possible, some systems use high flow devices. Typical high flow devices are air amplifiers and blowers, which produce the desired flows, but cannot produce the high vacuum of a high vacuum source. High flow sources include the side-channel blowers supplied by Elmo Rietschle of Gardner, Denver, Inc. of Quincy, IL, Fuji Electric Corporation of America of Edison, NJ, and Schmalz, Inc. of Raleigh, NC. It is also possible to use air amplifiers as supplied by EDCO USA of Fenton, MO and EXAIR Corporation of Cincinnati, OH. Multistage ejectors are also known to be used to evacuate a large volume more quickly,

wherein each stage provides higher levels of flow but lower levels of vacuum.

[0005] Despite the variety of vacuum systems, however, there remains a need for an end effector in a robotic or other sortation system that is able to accommodate a wide variety of applications, involving engaging a variety of types of items. There is further a need for an end effector that is able to provide high flow and that is able to handle a wide variety of objects weights.

SUMMARY

[0006] In accordance with an embodiment, the invention provides a system for providing high flow vacuum control to an end effector of an articulated arm. The system includes a high flow vacuum source that provides an opening with an area of high flow vacuum at the end effector such that objects may be engaged while permitting substantial flow of air through the opening, and a load detection system for characterizing the load presented by the object.

[0007] In accordance with another embodiment, the invention provides an object acquisition system that includes a high flow vacuum source that provides an opening with an area of high flow vacuum such that objects may be engaged while permitting substantial flow of air through the opening, and a load assessment system that assesses the load responsive to the flow and any of a load weight or load balance.

[0008] In accordance with a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of characterizing a load presented by an object at an end effector in a high flow vacuum system. The method includes the steps of providing a high flow vacuum at an opening at the end effector, engaging an object at the opening while permitting substantial flow of air through the opening, and characterizing the load presented by the object.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The following description may be further understood with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

[0010] FIG. 1 shows an illustrative block diagrammatic view of a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0011] FIG. 2 shows an illustrative diagrammatic view of an example of a system of FIG. 1;

[0012] FIGS. 3A and 3B show illustrative diagrammatic views of an end effector of a system of an embodiment of the invention engaging different types of objects;

[0013] FIG. 4 shows an illustrative diagrammatic view of a detection system together with an end effector of a system of an embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIGS. 5A and 5B show illustrative photographic views of an end effector cover for use in a system of an embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 6 shows an illustrative diagrammatic view of an end effector of an embodiment of the invention engaging an object;

[0016] FIGS. 7A-7D show illustrative diagrammatic views of other covers for use with end effectors systems of further embodiments of the present invention;

[0017] FIGS. 8A and 8B show illustrative diagrammatic views of an end effector in a system of an embodiment of the present invention engaging a relatively light object;

[0018] FIGS. 9A and 9B show illustrative diagrammatic views of an end effector in a system of an embodiment of the present invention engaging a relatively heavy object;

[0019] FIGS. 10A and 10B show illustrative diagrammatic views of an end effector in a system of an embodiment of the present invention engaging an object that presents an unbalanced load;

[0020] FIG. 11 shows an illustrative graphical representation of air flow verses pressure differential for different vacuum sources;

[0021] FIG. 12 shows an illustrative graphical representation of air flow verses pressure differential

for different parameterizations of performance;

[0022] FIG. **13** shows an illustrative diagrammatic model of an end effector aperture and object in a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0023] FIG. **14** shows an illustrative diagrammatic end view of the system of FIG. **13** showing the relative areas of the opening;

[0024] FIG. **15** shows an illustrative diagrammatic side view of the system of FIG. **13** showing flow direction and pressure;

[0025] FIG. **16** shows an illustrative graphical representation of grip offset from a base versus angle in a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0026] FIG. **17** shows illustrative diagrammatic representations of objects being held at the offset points in FIG. **16**.

[0027] The drawings are shown for illustrative purposes only and are not to scale.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] There are numerous applications for a novel gripping system that could handle a broad variety of objects, varying in size, weight, and surface properties. In accordance with certain embodiments, the invention provides a system for providing high flow vacuum control to an end effector of an articulated arm. In accordance with various embodiments, the invention provides a dynamic high flow gripping system, and may optionally include a mechanism to select between the high flow source and a high vacuum source, depending on the application. High flow vacuum systems of the invention may therefore optionally be used with high vacuum sources.

[0029] The system, for example, may include a first vacuum source for providing a first vacuum pressure with a first maximum air flow rate; and a second vacuum source for providing a second vacuum pressure with a second maximum air flow rate, wherein the second vacuum pressure is higher than the first vacuum pressure and wherein the second maximum air flow rate is greater than the first maximum air flow rate. The flow rates are characterized as maximum air flow rates because, when an object is engaged at an end effector, the flow rate may drop significantly. The high flow source may be used together with a high vacuum source, or as a single source.

[0030] FIG. **1**, for example, shows a system **10** in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention in which an optional high vacuum source **12** is provided as well as a high flow source **14** and a release source **16** that are each coupled to a selection unit **18**, that is coupled to an end effector **20**. The selection unit **18** selects between the high vacuum source **12**, high flow source **14** and the release source **16** for providing any of high vacuum, vacuum with high flow, or a release flow to the end effector. FIG. **1** therefore shows a general form of the invention, comprising mechanisms for producing high vacuum and high flow, a release source providing either atmospheric pressure via a vent or high pressure (blow off) via a compressor or reservoir, and a mechanism for selecting the source best suited to the present situation.

[0031] In particular, FIG. **2** shows a system in accordance with an embodiment of the invention that includes a compressor **30** that is coupled to an ejector **32** to provide a high vacuum source that is coupled to a solenoid valve **34**. A blower **36** is also coupled to the solenoid valve **34** via a non-return valve **38**, and the blower **36** provides a vacuum source with a high maximum flow rate. A vent or blow-off source is also provided to the solenoid valve **34**, the output of which is provided to an end effector **40**. The system therefore, provides the ejector **32** as the high vacuum source, the regenerative blower **36** as the high flow source, the non-return valve **38** as a passive selection mechanism, and the solenoid valve **34** connecting the effector to the release source, either vent or blow-off.

[0032] The vacuum pressure provided by the ejector **32** may be, for example, at least about 90,000 Pascals below atmospheric and the vacuum pressure provided by the blower **36** may be only no more than about 25,000 Pascals below atmospheric in some examples, and no more than about 50,000 Pascals below atmospheric in other examples. The vacuum pressure provided by the blower **36** is therefore higher than the vacuum pressure provided by the ejector **32**. The maximum air flow

rate of the ejector may be, for example, no more than about 5 cubic feet per minute (e.g., 1-2 cubic feet per minute), and the maximum air flow rate of the blower may be, for example at least about 100 cubic feet per minute (e.g., 130-140 cubic feet per minute).

[0033] For example, with reference to FIG. 3A, if a good seal is formed between an end effector **60** (which may, for example, be a tubular or conical shaped bellows) and an object **62** on an articulated arm **64**, then the vacuum pressure may remain high vacuum and low flow. This will provide that the grasp of object **62** will be maintained by the high vacuum with a lower maximum air flow rate. With reference to FIG. 3B, if a good seal is not formed between an end effector **70** and an irregularly shaped object **72** on an articulated arm **74**, then the high flow source will dominate maintaining a high flow, and maintaining a grasp of object **72** with a higher maximum air flow rate.

[0034] With reference to FIG. 4, in accordance with a further embodiment, the system may include an articulated arm **80** to which is attached an end effector **82**, again, which may be a tubular or conical shaped bellows. The end effector **82** also includes a sensor **84** that includes an attachment band **86** on the bellows, as well as a bracket **88** attached to magnetic field sensor **84**, and a magnet **92** is mounted on the articulated arm **80**. The bellows may move in any of three directions, e.g., toward and away from the articulated arm as shown diagrammatically at A, in directions transverse to the direction A as shown at B, and directions partially transverse to the direction A as shown at C. The magnetic field sensor **84** may communicate (e.g., wirelessly) with a controller **90**, which may also communicate with a flow monitor **94** to determine whether a high flow grasp of an object is sufficient for continued grasp and transport as discussed further below. In an embodiment, for example, the system may return the object if the air flow is insufficient to carry the load, or may increase the air flow to safely maintain the load.

[0035] During low vacuum/high flow use, a specialized end effector may be used that provides improved grasping of long narrow objects. Certain grippers that are designed for high flow use to acquire and hold an object generally require large apertures in order to obtain an air flow rate that is high enough to be useful for object acquisition. One drawback of some such grippers in certain applications, is that the object to be acquired may be small, not so small that each of its dimensions is smaller than the high flow opening, but small enough that certain of an object's dimensions is smaller than the opening. For example, long narrow objects such as pens, pencils etc., do not occlude enough of the high flow opening to generate sufficient negative forces to hold the object securely.

[0036] In accordance with an embodiment therefore, the invention provides a specialized cover for use with a high flow vacuum gripper. In particular and as shown in FIGS. 5A (articulated arm facing side) and 5B (object facing side), such a cover **100** may include a proximal back side **102** that does not permit air to flow through the material, and distal front side **104** for engaging objects that is formed of a foam material. Slit openings **106** in the form of a star or asterisk shape are provided through the material in this example. During use, elongated objects may be received along opposing slit openings and held by the foam material.

[0037] FIG. 6, for example, shows an elongated object **96** being held against the foam material **104** of a cover **100** that is coupled to the end effector **82**. While the elongated object **96** covers some of the opening provided by the slits **106**, other portions **108** of the opening provided by the slits **106** remain open. The pattern cut into the material allows for enough area to still obtain a relatively high flow, while providing a number or positions (or orientations) for a long, thin object to block (and thus be held by) a sufficiently high percentage of the air flow.

[0038] The compliant foam on the surface **104** contacts the object to be acquired, giving the gripper some compliance while also acting to seal the aperture around the object as the foam is compressed and the high flow vacuum is applied. The aperture cover therefore allows a high flow gripper to effectively pick up long narrow objects with an easy to attach cover that may be held in a tool changer and added or removed from the gripper autonomously during real-time operation

[0039] In accordance with various embodiments, the cover **100** may be applied to the end effector

by a human worker into a friction fitting on the end of the end effector, or in certain embodiments, the cover may be provided in a bank of available end effector attachments that the articulated arm may be programmed to engage as needed, and disengage when finished, e.g., using forced positive air pressure and/or a grasping device that secures the end effector attachment for release from the articulated arm.

[0040] The invention therefore provides a system for providing vacuum control to an end effector of an articulated arm, where the system includes a vacuum source for providing a vacuum pressure at a flow rate to the end effector, and the end effector includes a cover including an air flow resistant material on a proximal side of the cover and a compliant material on a distal side of the cover for contacting objects to be grasped. The cover may include an opening that varies significantly in radius from a center of the cover, and the opening may include finger openings that extend radially from the center of the opening. The opening may be generally star shaped or asterisk shaped. The cover may be formed of a compliant material and include compliant foam on a distal side of the cover that engages an object to be grasped, and the cover may include an air flow resistant material on a proximal side of the cover. The vacuum pressure may be no more than about 25,000 Pascals or 50,000 Pascals below atmospheric, and the air flow rate may be at least about 100 cubic feet per minute.

[0041] Covers with other types of openings are shown in FIGS. 7A-7D. FIG. 7A, for example, shows a cover **120** that includes slit openings **122**. FIG. 7B shows a cover **130** that includes different sized square openings **132**, **134**. Cover **140** shown in FIG. 7C includes small circular openings **142**, and cover **150** shown in FIG. 7D includes differently shaped openings **152** and **154**. In each of the covers **100**, **120**, **130**, **140** and **150**, a compliant foam surface may face the object to be acquired, and more area of the cover is provided to be open closer to the center of the cover with respect to the outer periphery of each cover. For example, in the cover **100** (shown in FIGS. 5A, 5B), the center of the asterisk shape is most open. In the cover **120**, the larger slits are provided in the center. In the cover **130**, the larger square openings are provided in the center. In the cover **140**, the greater concentration of the circular openings is provided in the center, and in the cover **150**, the larger shape **154** is provided in the center.

[0042] Systems in accordance with certain embodiments of the invention are able to monitor flow within the end effector as well as the weight and balance of an object being grasped. FIGS. 8A and 8B show an object **160** being lifted from a surface **162** by the end effector **82** that includes the load detection device of FIG. 4. Upon engaging the object **160**, the system notes the position of the detection device and the level of flow ($F_{sub.1}$) within the end effector as well as the vacuum pressure ($P_{sub.1}$) and load ($W_{sub.1}$) as shown in FIG. 8A. Once the object **160** is lifted (FIG. 8B), the system notes the change in the amount of flow ($\Delta F_{sub.1}$). In this example, the load provided by the object **160** is relatively light ($\Delta W_{sub.1}$), and a small variation ($\Delta F_{sub.1}$) in flow (when considering the load and aperture size) may be accepted. FIGS. 9A and 9B, however, show the end effector lifting a heavy object.

[0043] FIGS. 9A and 9B show an object **170** being lifted from a surface **172** by the end effector **82** that includes the load detection device of FIG. 4. Upon engaging the object **170**, the system notes the position of the detection device and the level of flow ($F_{sub.2}$) within the end effector as well as the vacuum pressure ($P_{sub.2}$) and load ($W_{sub.2}$) as shown in FIG. 9A. Once the object **170** is lifted (FIG. 9B), the system notes the change in the amount of flow ($\Delta F_{sub.2}$). As noted above, in this example, the object **170** is heavy, presenting a higher load ($\Delta W_{sub.2}$). The system will evaluate the load in combination with the flow ($F_{sub.2}$) and pressure ($P_{sub.2}$) as well as the change in flow ($\Delta F_{sub.2}$) and change in pressure ($\Delta P_{sub.2}$) to assess the grasp of the object. The system may use look-up tables of flow and load values for the sized aperture opening, and/or may use machine learning to develop and maintain information regarding loads that are suitable for different apertures sizes and flow rates. In further embodiments, the system may employ linear performance curves for the vacuum sources for maximum flow and maximum pressure, as adjusted

by aperture opening size.

[0044] The system may also detect whether a load is not sufficiently balanced. FIGS. **10A** and **10B** show an object **180** being lifted from a surface **182** by the end effector **82** that includes the load detection device of FIG. **4**. Upon engaging the object **180**, the system notes the position of the detection device and the level of flow (F.sub.3) within the end effector as well as the vacuum pressure (P.sub.3) and load (W.sub.3) as shown in FIG. **10A**. Once the object **180** is lifted (FIG. **10B**), the system notes the change in the amount of flow ($\Delta F_{\text{sub.3}}$). In this example, the object **180** presents a non-balanced load. The system will evaluate the load in combination with the flow (F.sub.3) and pressure (P.sub.3) as well as the change in flow ($\Delta F_{\text{sub.3}}$) and change in pressure ($\Delta P_{\text{sub.3}}$) to assess the grasp of the object. Again, the system may use look-up tables of flow and load values for the sized aperture opening, and/or may use machine learning to develop and maintain information regarding loads that are suitable for different apertures sizes and flow rates. In further embodiments, the system may employ linear performance curves for the vacuum sources for maximum flow and maximum pressure, as adjusted by aperture opening size.

[0045] The lifting force may be characterized as a function using any of machine learning, large data analytics, fuzzy logic or linear approximation. Lifting force depends on the vacuum generator performance model and the area of the object within the opening. Hose length and friction are also important. At high flow, pressure loss is related to flow velocity. Pressure loss is related to hose length and hose friction. Absent a performance curve, a linear approximation of the vacuum generator performance may be used.

[0046] FIG. **11** shows linear performance curves for a blower (at **200**) and a shop vacuum (at **202**). Performance curves may also be concave or convex, depending on the parameter ds. The term ds parameterizes whether the relationship curve is concave or convex. The degree of concavity or convexity affects high flow gripper performance. FIG. **12** shows vacuum performance curves for ds=0.25 (as shown at **220**), ds=1 (as shown at **222**) and ds=1.5 (as shown at **224**).

[0047] FIGS. **13-15** show a two-pipe model of an example of a high flow gripper for illustrative purposes. As shown in FIG. **13**, an end effector **250** is engaging an object **252**. FIG. **14** shows that the area of the opening, a.sub.1 is partially blocked by the object, leaving openings on either side of the object having a total area of a.sub.2. The area that is blocked is shown as (a.sub.1-a.sub.2). FIG. **16** shows at **260** deflection angles versus lateral offset for an object using a bellows suction cup. An optimal aperture for a given maximum flow and maximum pressure, as well as (a.sub.1-a.sub.2)/a.sub.1 may be provided. Also, knowing the center of mass of the held object with respect to the gripper, as well as any rotation of the object, the torque may be determined.

[0048] As shown in FIG. **16**, the deflection angles range correlate with grip offset from the base showing offset in one direction (as shown at **262** in FIGS. **16** and **282** in FIG. **17**), a balanced load (as shown at **270** in FIGS. **16** and **290** in FIG. **17**), and offset in an opposite direction (as shown at **276** in FIGS. **16** and **296** in FIG. **17**). The remaining points **264**, **266**, **268**, **272** and **274** correspond with the images **284**, **286**, **288**, **292** and **294** in FIG. **17**.

[0049] The invention therefore provides, in various embodiments, that load weight, load balance, and flow may be used in a high flow system to provide accurate acquisition and transport of objects in a sortation system.

[0050] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that numerous modifications and variations may be made to the above disclosed embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Claims

1-20. (canceled)

21. A robotic system for grasping and moving objects, said robotic system comprising: an articulated arm; an end-effector attached at a distal end of the articulated arm, the end-effector

including a tubular or conical shaped bellows, a distal end of which includes at least one aperture; and a high flow vacuum source coupled to the end-effector at a proximal end of the tubular or conical shaped bellows, the high flow vacuum source providing an air flow of at least 100 cubic feet per minute through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed, wherein an object is graspable at the distal end of the tubular or conical shaped bellows while air flow is maintained within the tubular or conical shaped bellows.

22. The robotic system as claimed in claim 21, wherein the distal end of the tubular or conical bellows is able to move with respect to the proximal end of the tubular or conical bellows in each of three mutually orthogonal directions.

23. The robotic system as claimed in claim 22, wherein an imbalanced load when grasping the object compresses the bellows on a first side and extends the bellows on a second side that is opposite to the first side.

24. The robotic system as claimed in claim 21, wherein any of level of flow (F), vacuum pressure (P) and load (W) are detected within the end-effector prior to grasping the object.

25. The robotic system as claimed in claim 24, wherein any of change in level of flow (ΔF), change in vacuum pressure (ΔP) and change in load (ΔW) are further detected within the end-effector while grasping the object.

26. The robotic system as claimed in claim 21, wherein the high flow vacuum source provides a vacuum pressure of no more than about 25,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed.

27. The robotic system as claimed in claim 21, wherein the high flow vacuum source provides a vacuum pressure of no more than about 50,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed.

28. A robotic system for grasping and moving objects, said robotic system comprising: an articulated arm; an end-effector attached at a distal end of the articulated arm, the end-effector including a tubular or conical shaped bellows, a distal end of which includes at least one aperture; and a high flow vacuum source coupled to the end-effector at a proximal end of the tubular or conical shaped bellows, the high flow vacuum source providing a vacuum pressure of no more than about 25,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed, wherein an object is graspable at the distal end of the tubular or conical shaped bellows while air flow is maintained within the tubular or conical shaped bellows.

29. The robotic system as claimed in claim 28, wherein the distal end of the tubular or conical bellows is able to move with respect to the proximal end of the tubular or conical bellows in each of three mutually orthogonal directions.

30. The robotic system as claimed in claim 29, wherein an imbalanced load when grasping the object compresses the bellows on a first side and extends the bellows on a second side that is opposite to the first side.

31. The robotic system as claimed in claim 28, wherein any of level of flow (F), vacuum pressure (P) and load (W) are detected within the end-effector prior to grasping the object.

32. The robotic system as claimed in claim 31, wherein any of change in level of flow (ΔF), change in vacuum pressure (ΔP) and change in load (ΔW) are further detected within the end-effector while grasping the object.

33. The robotic system as claimed in claim 28, wherein the high flow vacuum source provides a vacuum pressure of no more than about 50,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed.

34. The robotic system as claimed in claim 28, wherein the high flow vacuum source provides an air flow of at least 100 cubic feet per minute through the end-effector when the at least one aperture of the end-effector is unobstructed.

35. A method of grasping objects with a robotic device, the robotic device including an articulated

arm and an end-effector, the method comprising: coupling a high flow vacuum source to the end-effector, the high flow vacuum source providing any of up to 100 cubic feet per minute of an air flow and a vacuum pressure of no more than about 25,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure through the end-effector; moving the articulated arm to present the end-effector to an object to be grasped; grasping the object with a vacuum cup of the end-effector; and moving the object using the articulated arm and the end-effector.

36. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein method further includes permitting the vacuum cup to move in each of three mutually orthogonal directions.

37. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein the method further includes monitoring the air flow through the end effector to evaluate a quality of a grasp of the object presented to the end effector.

38. The method as claimed in claim 37, wherein the monitoring includes detecting any of level of flow (F), vacuum pressure (P) and load (W) within the end-effector prior to grasping the object.

39. The method as claimed in claim 38, wherein the monitoring further includes detecting any of change in level of flow (ΔF), change in vacuum pressure (ΔP) and change in load (ΔW) within the end-effector while grasping the object wherein the bellows has a conical shape.

40. The method as claimed in claim 35, wherein the high flow vacuum source provides no more than about 25,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure.

41. The method as claimed in claim 35. wherein the high flow vacuum source provides no more than about 50,000 Pascals below atmospheric pressure.
