



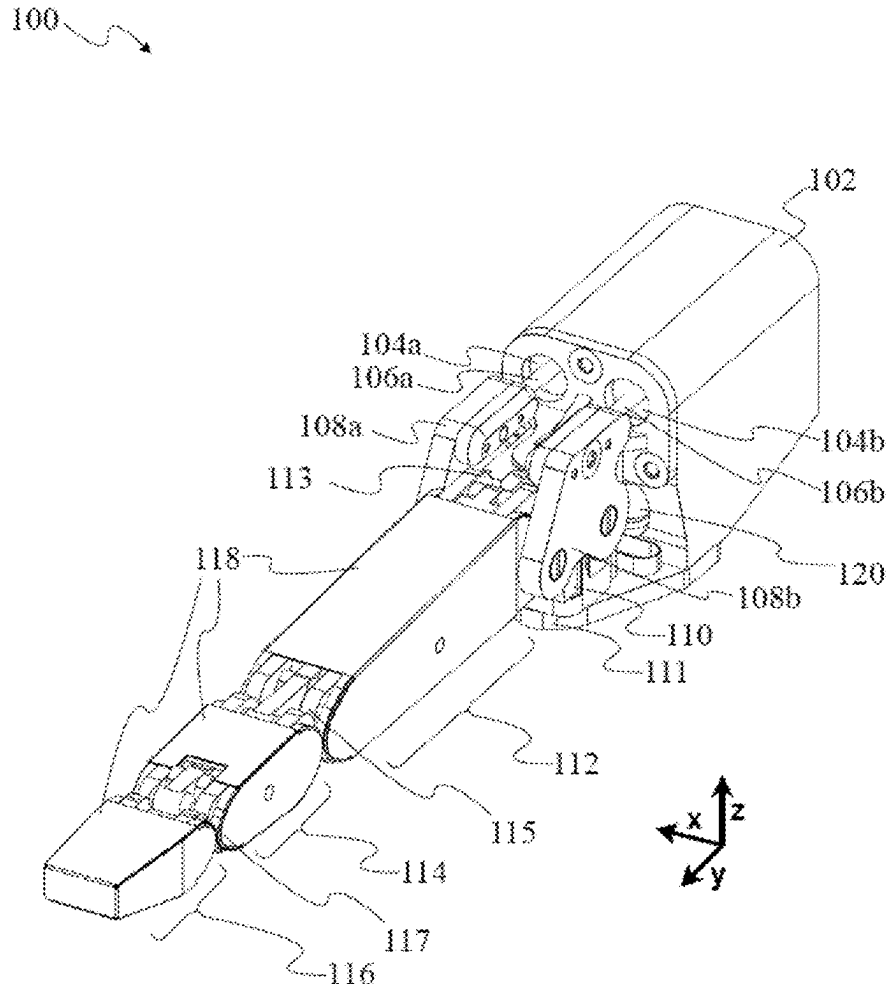
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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Shannon(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0256411 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 14, 2025**(54) **SYSTEMS, DEVICES, AND METHODS FOR
ROBOTIC END EFFECTORS***H05K 1/02* (2006.01)*H05K 1/03* (2006.01)(71) Applicant: **Sanctuary Cognitive Systems
Corporation, Vancouver (CA)**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *B25J 15/08* (2013.01); *B25J 15/0009*
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2201/10151 (2013.01)(72) Inventor: **Connor Richard Shannon, Vancouver
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Oct. 1, 2021, now Pat. No. 12,263,580.(60) Provisional application No. 63/086,258, filed on Oct.
1, 2020.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***B25J 15/08* (2006.01)*B25J 15/00* (2006.01)*B25J 15/10* (2006.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

A robotic end effector or end-of-arm tool may take the form of a mechanical digit (e.g., mechanical finger), or employ one or more mechanical digits (e.g., mechanical fingers), controllable in multiple degrees of freedom, e.g., pitch, yaw, curl. The mechanical digit(s) advantageously comprise a skeleton and three (3) piston/cylinders combinations, one controlling curl, and the other two controlling pitch and/or yaw. Mechanical digits may comprise a number of rolling contact joints. A flexible printed circuit board (PCB) carrying a variety of sensors covers the skeleton and runs inside the rolling contact joints to provide a zero length change path. Knuckle imitators may cause a membrane cast or sheath joint to resemble human knuckles.



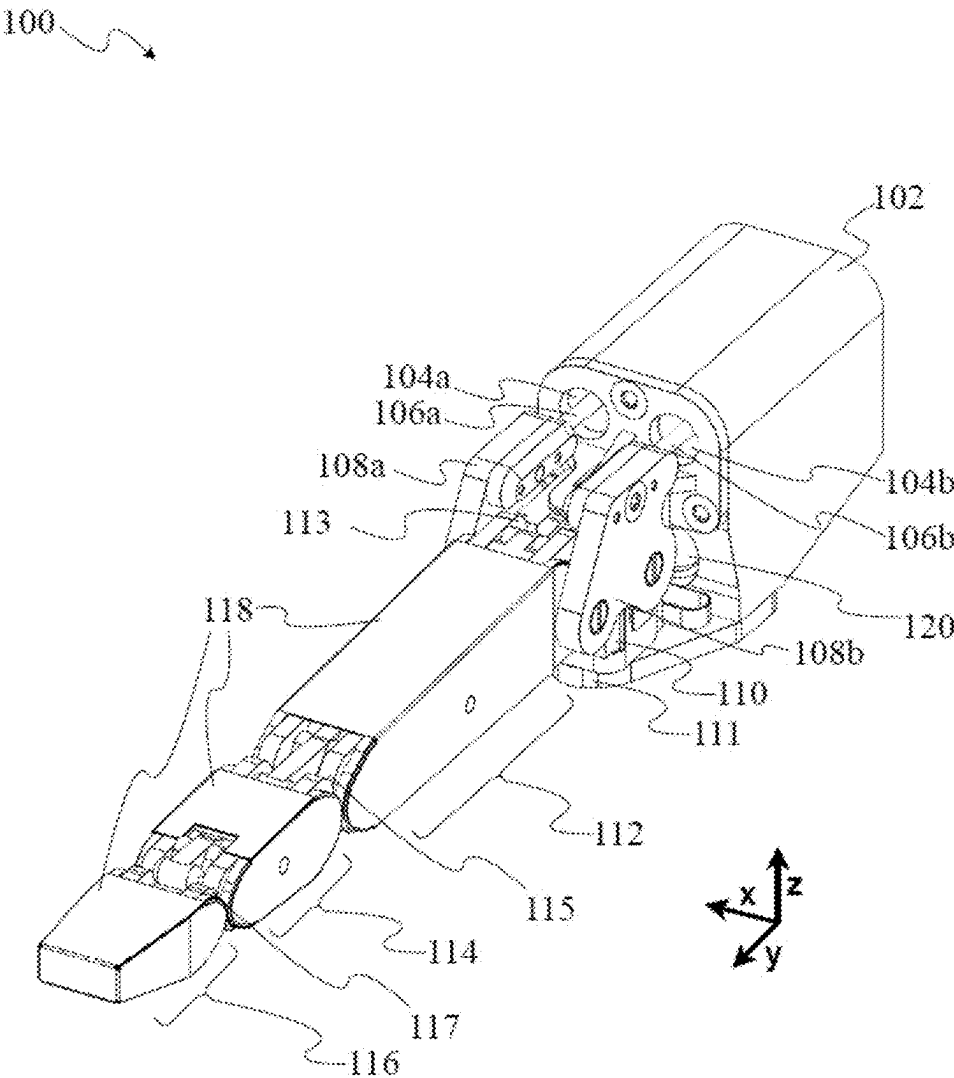


Fig. 1

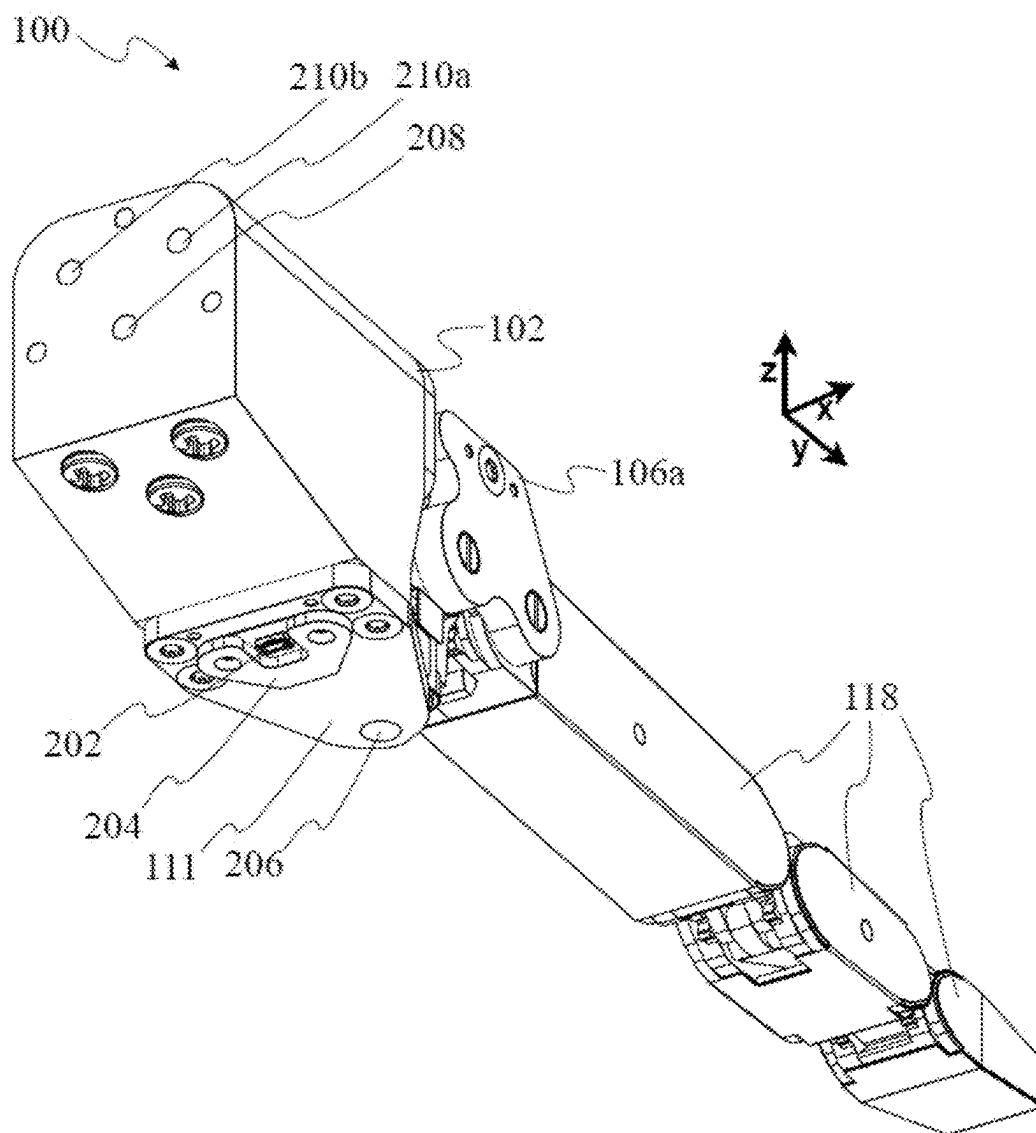


Fig. 2

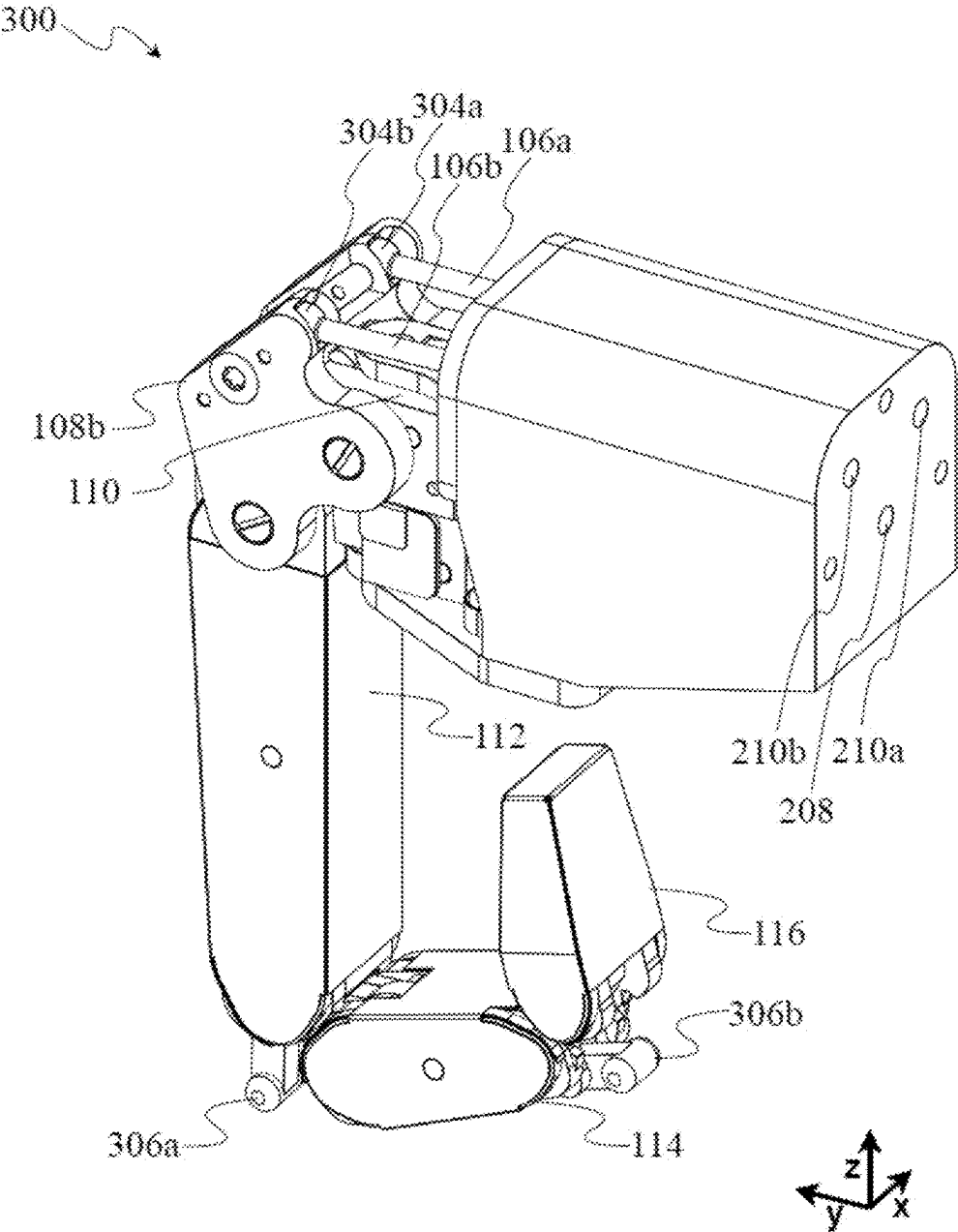


Fig. 3

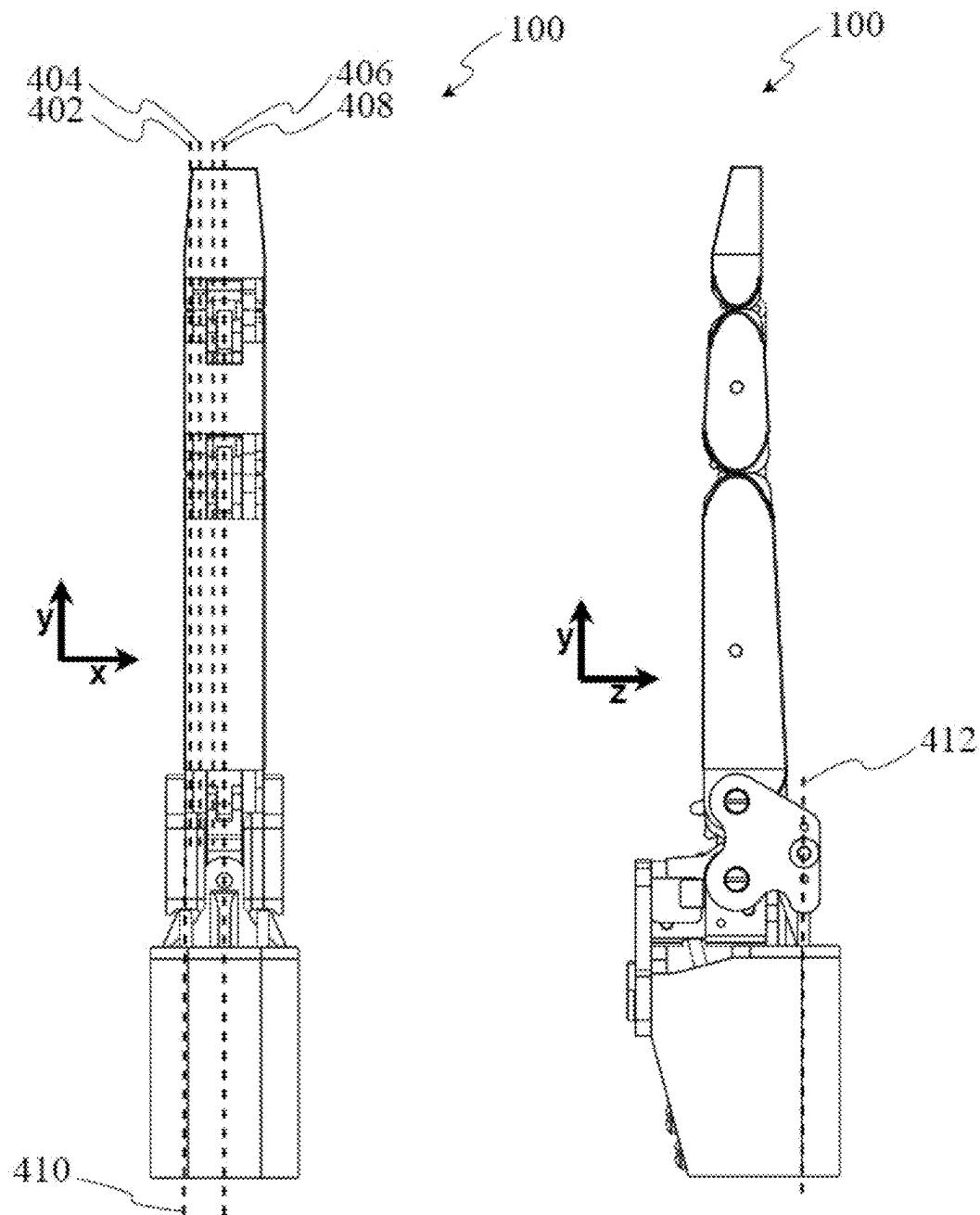
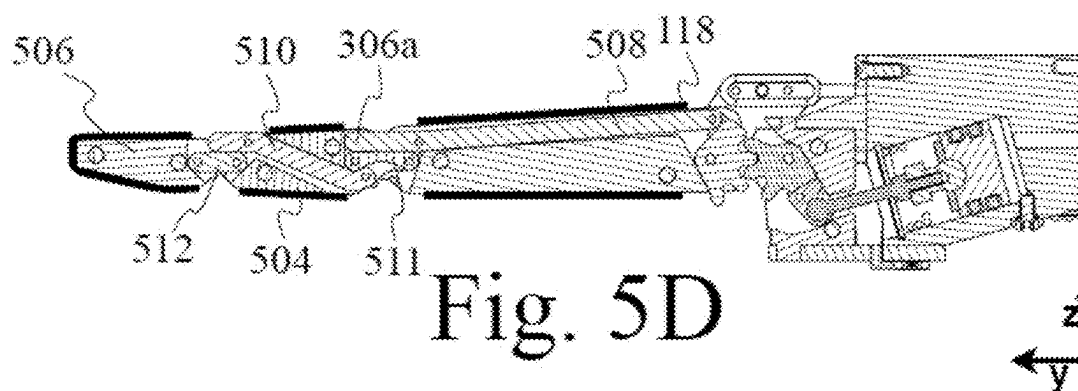
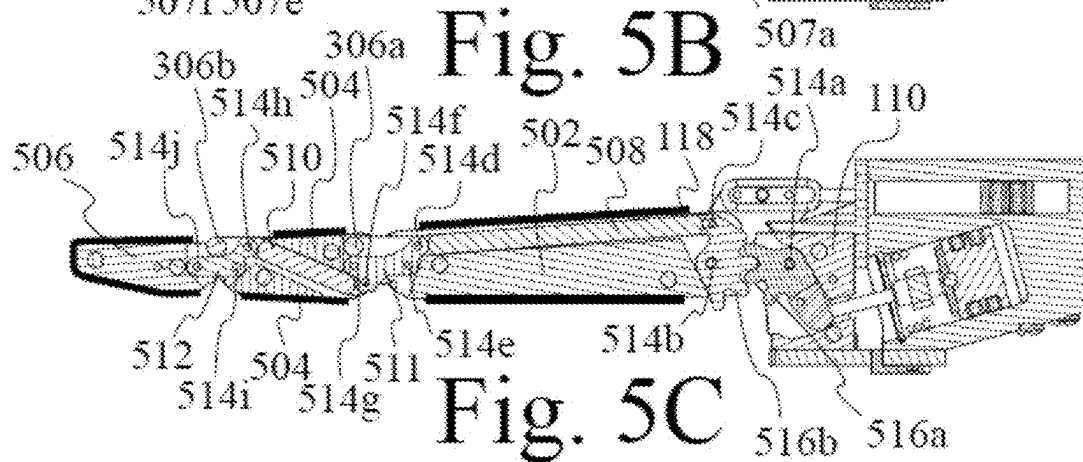
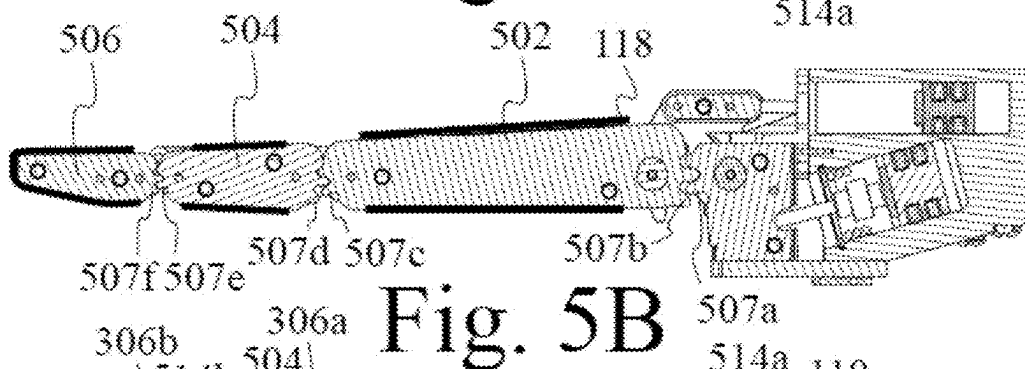
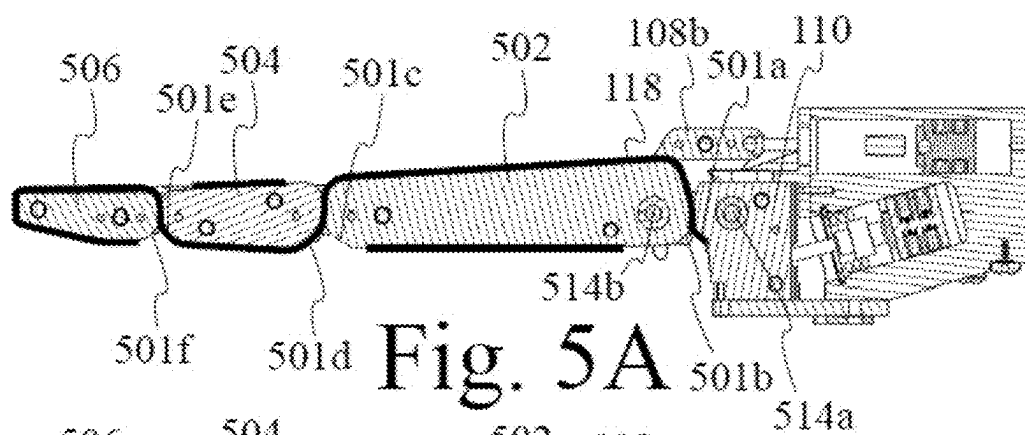


Fig. 4A

Fig. 4B



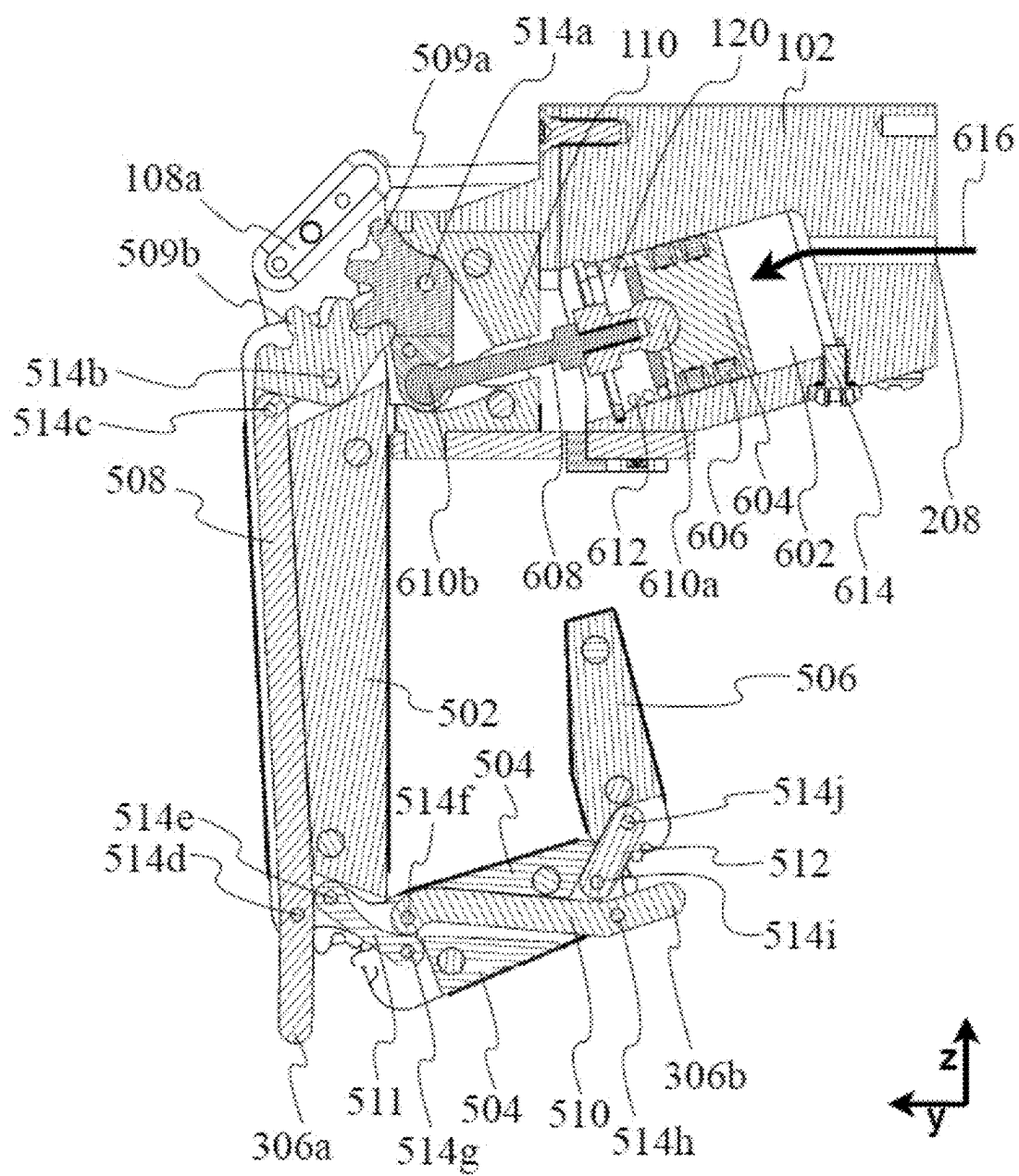


Fig. 6

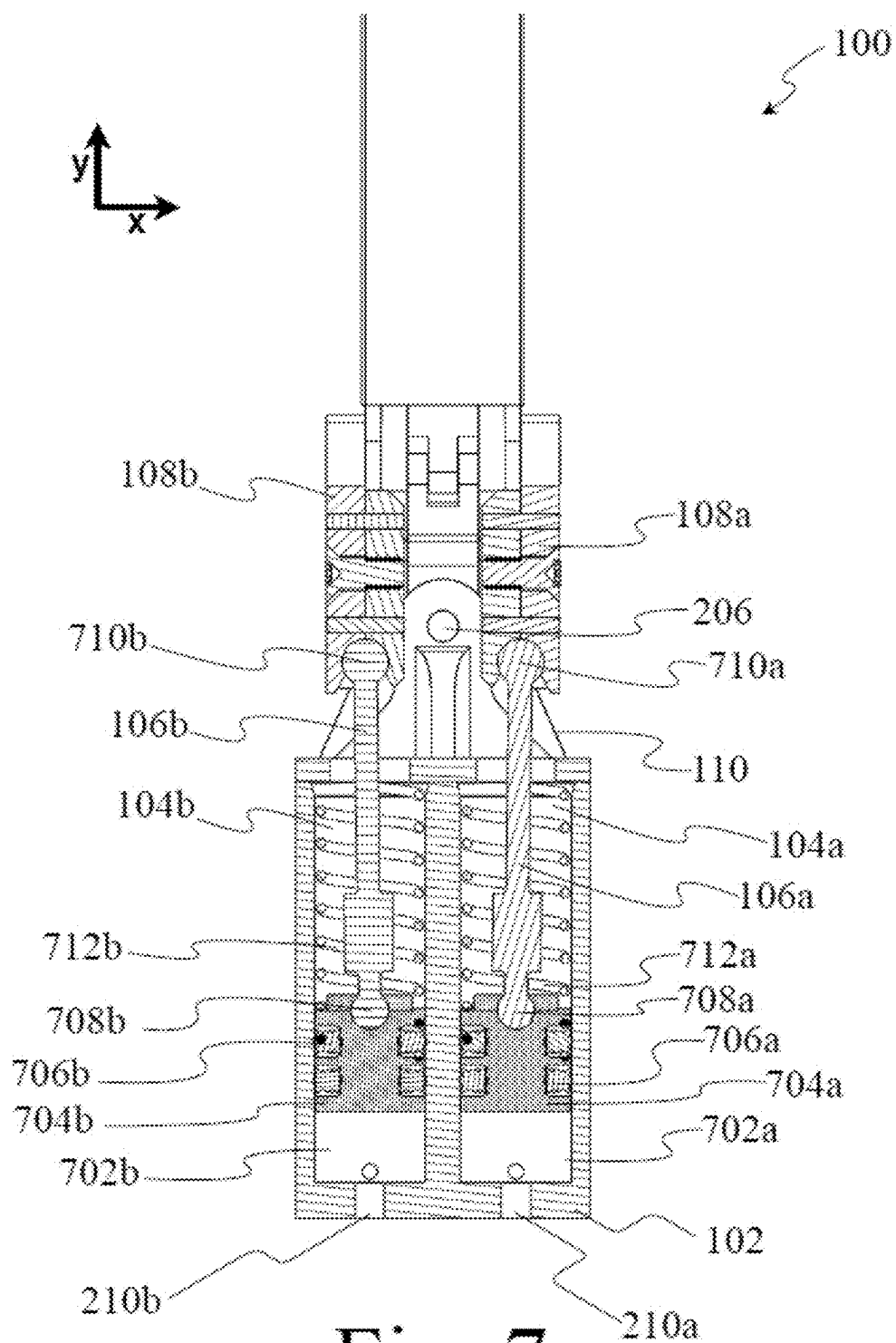


Fig. 7

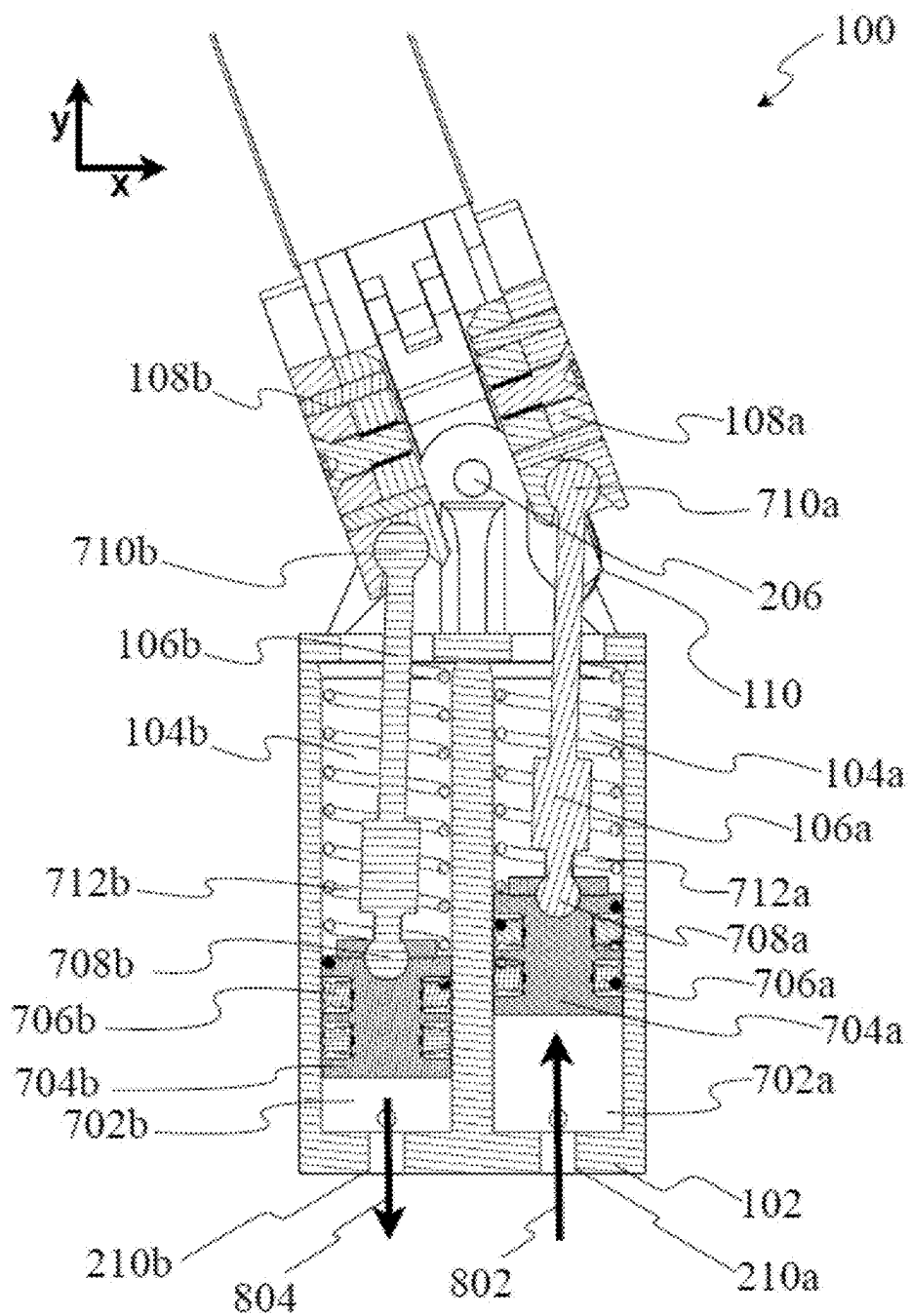


Fig. 8

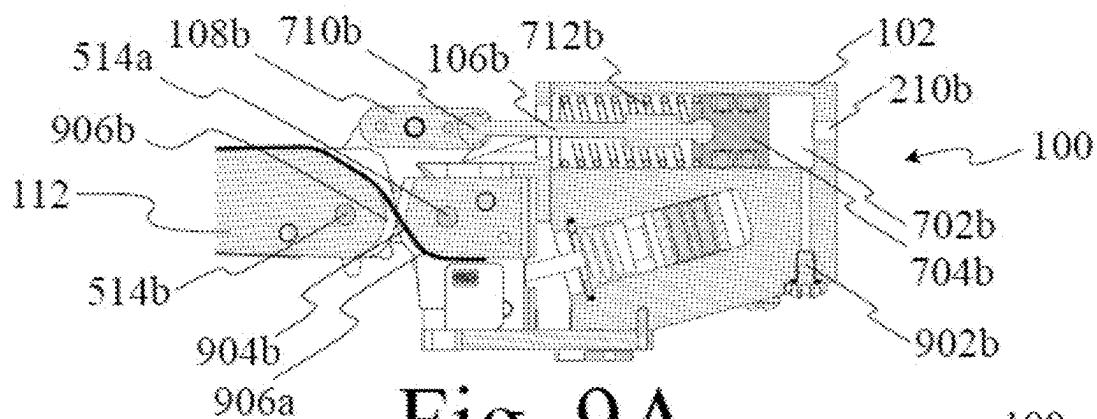


Fig. 9A

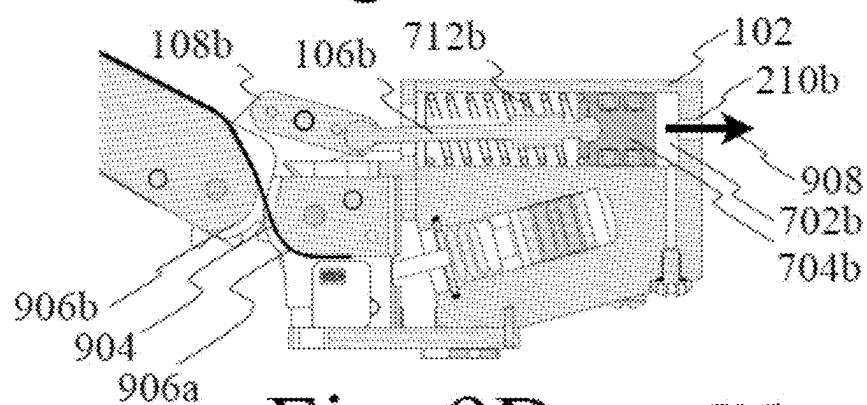


Fig. 9B

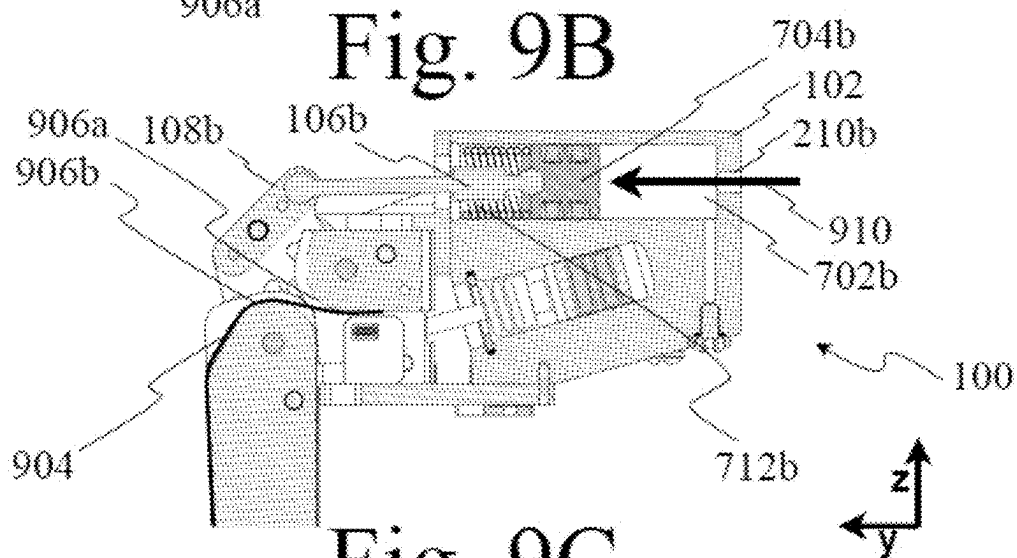


Fig. 9C

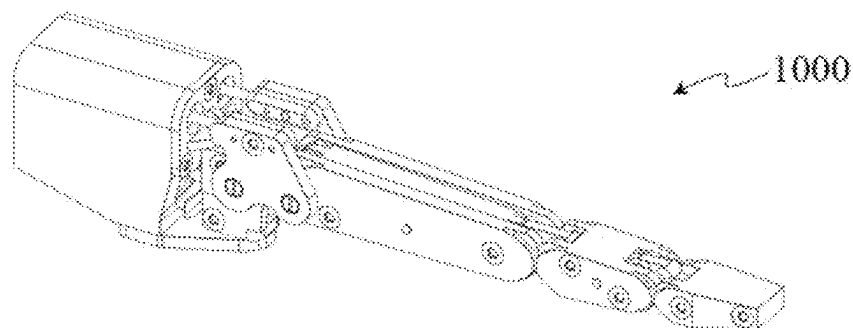


Fig. 10A

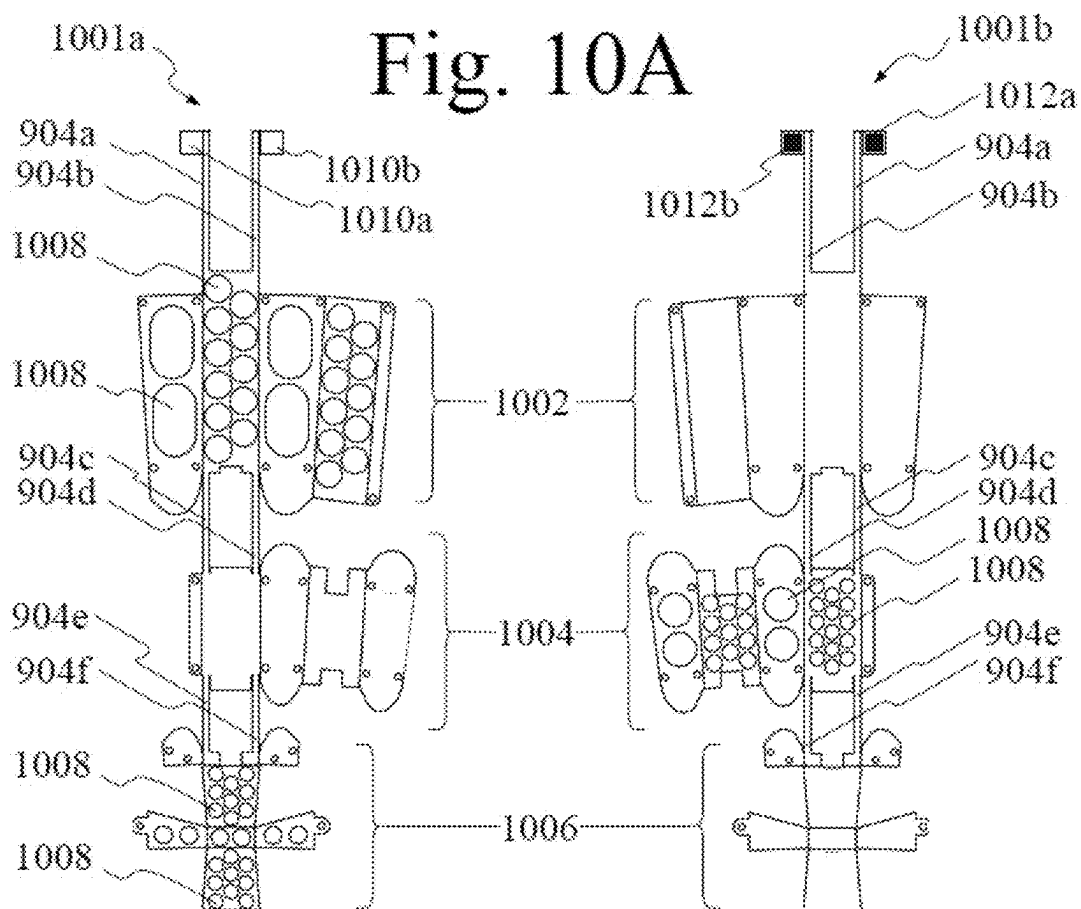


Fig. 10B

Fig. 10C

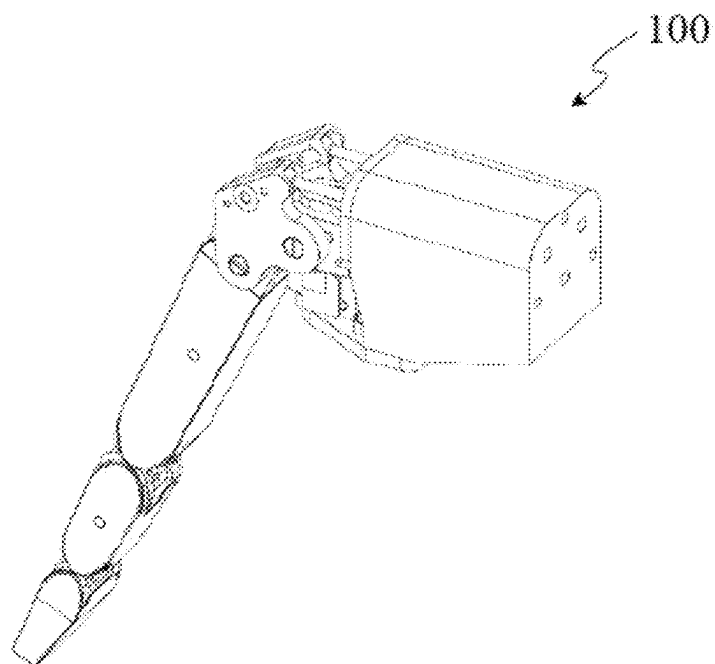


Fig. 11A

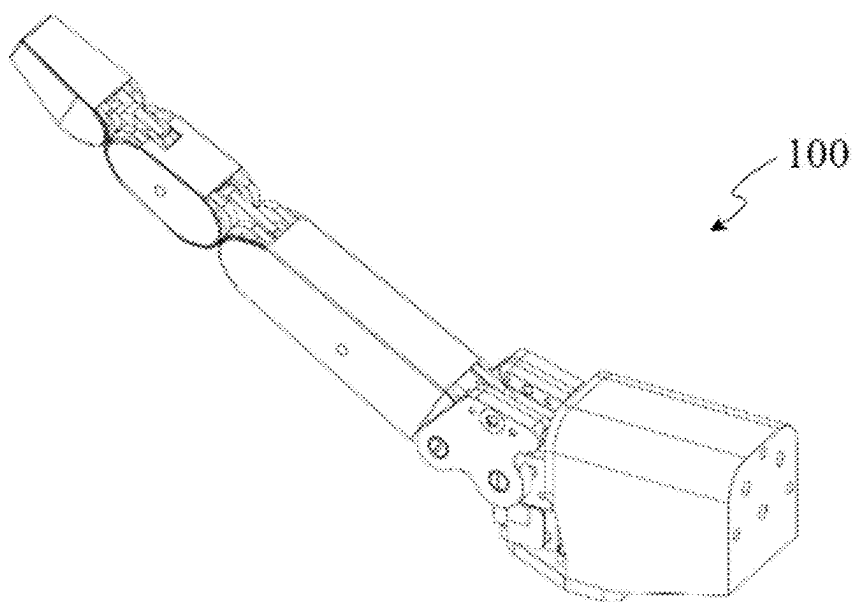


Fig. 11B

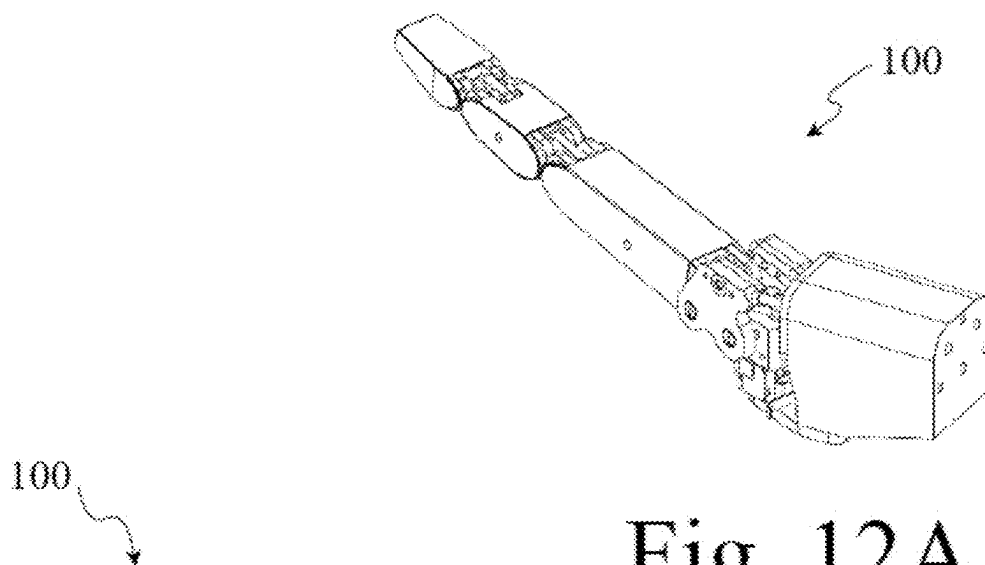


Fig. 12A

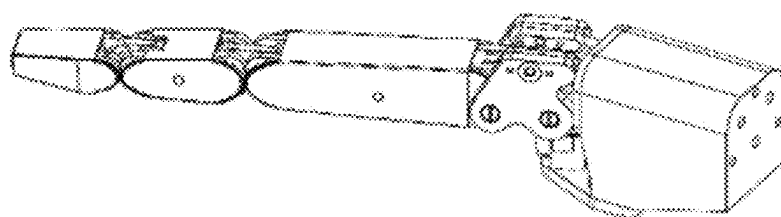


Fig. 12B

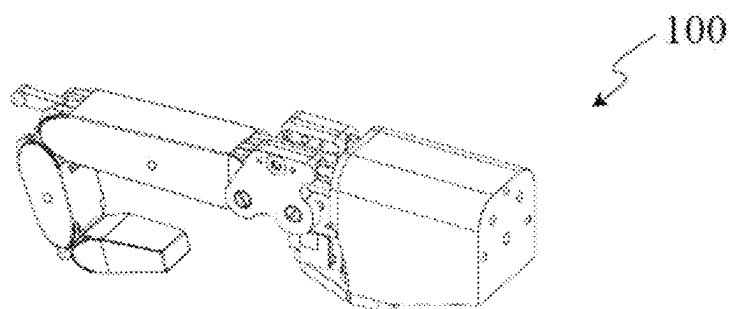


Fig. 12C

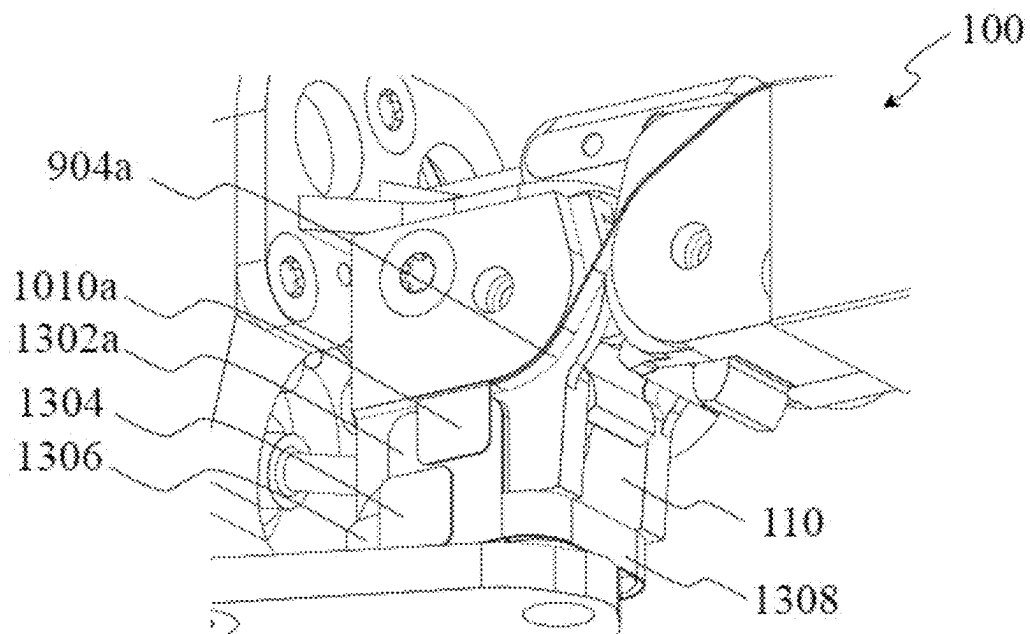


Fig. 13A

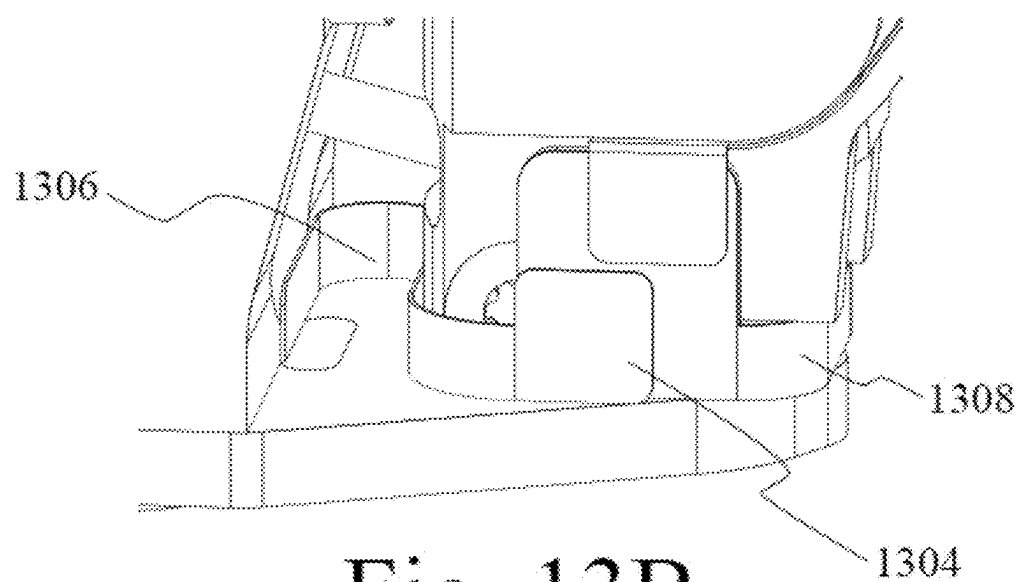


Fig. 13B

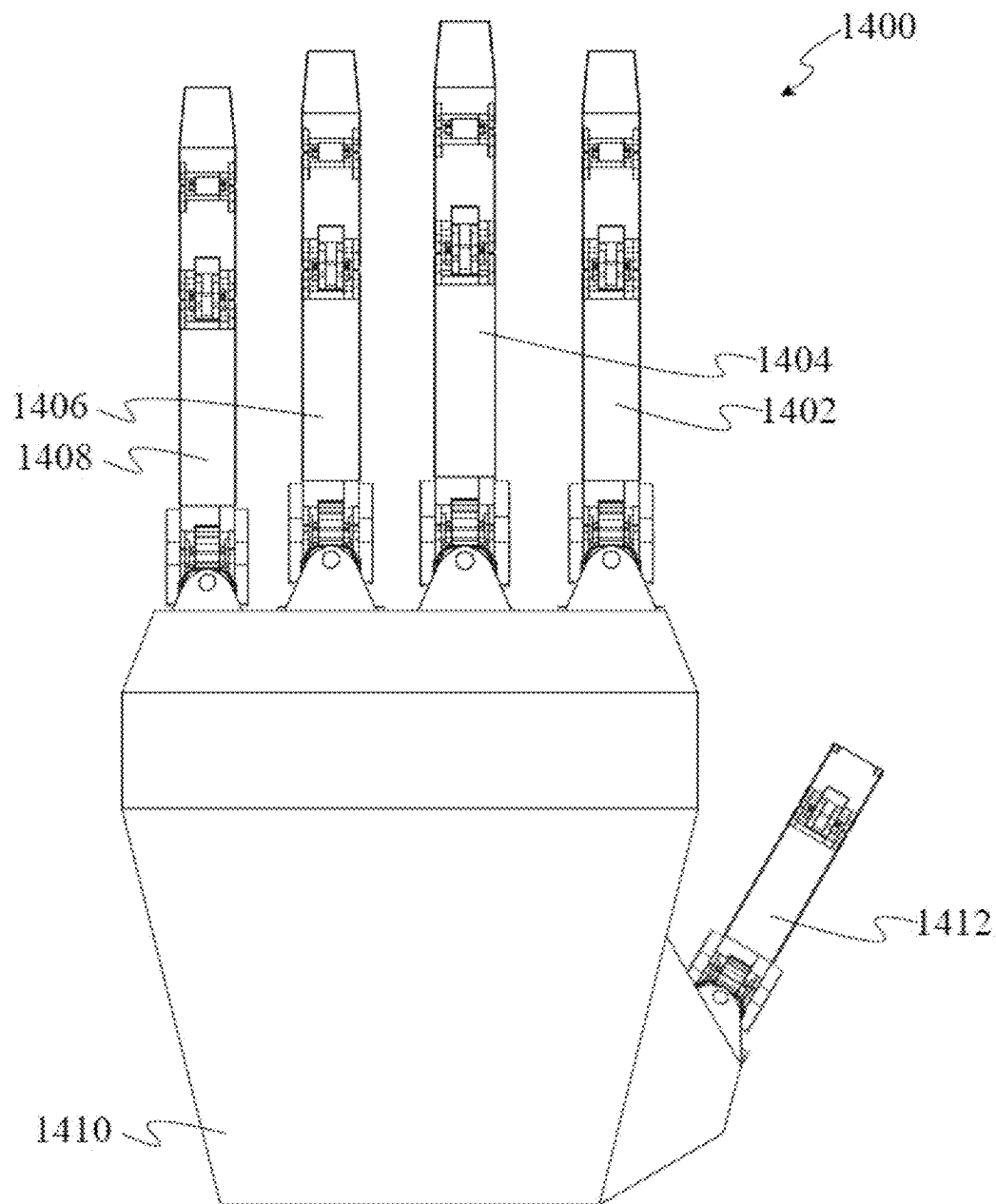


Fig. 14

SYSTEMS, DEVICES, AND METHODS FOR ROBOTIC END EFFECTORS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/491,586, filed Oct. 1, 2021, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/086,258, filed Oct. 1, 2020, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present systems, devices, and methods are generally related to robotics and more particularly to robot end effectors or end-of-arm tools and/or actuators, for example mechanical hands or mechanical hands with mechanical digits having multiple degrees of freedom.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Robots or robotic appendages typically employ an end-of-arm tool or end effector to interact with objects in an environment in which the robot operates. Some end-of-arm tools or end effectors are relatively simple articles, without moving elements (e.g., push bar, hook, suction cup) allowing simple interactions or engagement (e.g., push, pull, lift) with objects in the environment. Other end-of-arm tools or end effectors are relatively complex machines, with moving elements (e.g., grippers, digits) allowing complex interactions or engagement (e.g., grasping) with objects in the environment.

[0004] As the field of robots develops, more sophisticated and/or robust end-of-arm tools or end effectors are desirable.

SUMMARY

[0005] Described and illustrated herein are robot end effectors, end-of-arm tools and/or actuators that take the form of a mechanical digit (e.g., mechanical finger), or employ one or more mechanical digits (e.g., mechanical fingers), that can be controlled in three (3) degrees of freedom (pitch and yaw of a first (1^{st}) joint, and combined curl of a second (2^{nd}) joint and a third (3^{rd}) joint). The mechanical digit(s) advantageously comprise a skeleton and three (3) pistons and associated cylinders, one controlling the curl, and the other two controlling the pitch and/or yaw. One or more valves fluidly couple one or more sources of pressurized fluid (e.g., liquid for instance hydraulic fluid; gas for instance air) to the cylinders and are operable to control a pressure on one or both sides of the piston in the respective cylinder to cause the piston to translate with respect to the respective cylinder to set the position of the pistons to obtain a desired or directed amount of rotation about a curl axis, rotation about a pitch axis and/or rotation about a yaw axis. The pistons and cylinders may take the form of hydraulic piston and cylinder combinations, or alternatively take the form of pneumatic piston and cylinder combinations.

[0006] Each joint of the mechanical digit may advantageously be comprised or take the form of a rolling contact joint. There may also be a single sheet of flexible printed circuit board (PCB) carrying a variety of sensors that covers an outer surface of the skeleton, the flexible PCB advantageously running inside of the rolling contact joint (which

provides a zero length change path for the flexible PCB through a full range of motion).

[0007] All three pistons and cylinders may be located in a base of the mechanical digit, or alternatively in a palm to which the mechanical digit is coupled. The curl degree of freedom may be transmitted through a set of gears and linkages. The skeleton may also include two knuckle imitators, each located at a respective one of the curl joints, and which extend past the curl joints to provide a shape similar to a human finger knuckle when a flexible, resilient skin (e.g., silicone membrane) is cast around the skeleton or when a silicone skin glove or sheath is placed around the skeleton.

[0008] A mechanical digit may be summarized as including: a fluid manifold; a first phalanx; a first cylinder at least partially contained within the fluid manifold; a first piston slidably received by the first cylinder for translation along a first translation axis extending outside of the fluid manifold; a first linkage that mechanically couples the first piston with the first phalanx; and a first valve positioned at a perimeter of the fluid manifold and operable to selectively open and close a first fluidly communicative path between a portion of an interior of the first cylinder and a first source of a first pressurized fluid outside of the fluid manifold.

[0009] The mechanical digit may further include: a second phalanx; a second cylinder at least partially contained within the fluid manifold; a second piston slidably received by the second cylinder for translation along a second translation axis extending outside of the fluid manifold; a second linkage that mechanically couples the second piston with the second phalanx; and a second valve positioned at the perimeter of the fluid manifold and operable to selectively open and close a second fluidly communicative path between a portion of an interior of the second cylinder and a second source of a second pressurized fluid outside of the fluid manifold. Rotation about a first curl axis may be actuated by movement of the second piston along the second translation axis. The mechanical digit may further include: a third phalanx; and a third linkage that mechanically couples the second piston with the third phalanx, wherein rotation about the first curl axis and rotation about a second curl axis are both actuated by movement of the second piston along the second translation axis. The first source of the first pressurized fluid and the second source of the second pressurized fluid may be a same source of a same pressurized fluid.

[0010] The first linkage may mechanically couple the first piston with the first phalanx at a position laterally spaced on a first side of a centerline of the first phalanx. The mechanical digit may further include: a second cylinder at least partially contained within the fluid manifold; a second piston slidably received by the second cylinder for translation along a second translation axis extending outside of the fluid manifold; a second linkage that mechanically couples the second piston with the first phalanx at a position laterally spaced on a second side of the centerline of the first phalanx; and a second valve positioned at a perimeter of the fluid manifold and operable to selectively open and close a third fluidly communicative path between a portion of an interior of the second cylinder and a second source of a second pressurized fluid outside of the fluid manifold. Rotation about a pitch axis may be actuated by movement of both the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis. Rotation about the pitch axis without rotation about a yaw axis may be actuated

by concurrent movements of the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis that are equal in speed, magnitude and direction with respect to one another along the respective first and second translation axes. Rotation about a yaw axis may be actuated by movement of one or both of the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis. Rotation about the yaw axis without rotation about a pitch axis may be actuated by concurrent movements of the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis that are equal in speed and magnitude but opposite in direction with respect to one another along the respective first and second translation axes. Rotation about a pitch axis may be actuated by movement of both the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis. Rotation about the yaw axis with rotation about the pitch axis may be actuated by movements of the first piston along the first translation axis and the second piston along the second translation axis that are at least one of: not concurrent, not matched in speed, or not matched in magnitude, along the respective first and second translation axes. The second translation axis may be parallel to the first translation axis, and a yaw axis may be perpendicular to a plane in which the first and the second translation axes lie.

[0011] The first linkage may include a first piston rod having a first end and a second end, the first end of the first piston rod coupled to the first piston to rotate about two axes that are orthogonal to the first translation axis. The first end of the first piston rod may include a first ball joint that is directly coupled to the first piston to rotate about the two axes that are orthogonal to the first translation axis. The second end of the first piston rod may be coupled to the first phalanx to rotate about two axes that are orthogonal to the first phalanx.

[0012] The mechanical digit may further include a first spring positioned to bias the first piston toward a first piston position in the first cylinder.

[0013] The mechanical digit may further include a bleed valve positioned at the perimeter of the fluid manifold and operable to selectively open and close a second fluidly communicative path between the portion of the interior of the first cylinder and a volume outside of the fluid manifold.

[0014] The mechanical digit may further include a volume of the first pressurized fluid contained in the portion of the interior of the first cylinder. The first pressurized fluid may be a hydraulic fluid.

[0015] The fluid manifold may include at least one fixture to mechanically connect the fluid manifold to a palm of a robotic hand.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] In the drawings, identical reference numbers identify similar elements or acts. The sizes and relative states of elements in the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale. For example, the positions of various elements and angles are not drawn to scale, and some of these elements are arbitrarily enlarged and positioned to improve drawing legibility. Further, the particular shapes of the elements as drawn are not intended to convey any information regarding the actual shape of the particular elements, and have been solely selected for ease of recognition in the drawings.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a front, top, left side isometric view of a robotic mechanical digit in a straight or neutral pose and without a membrane or artificial skin, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0018] FIG. 2 is a rear, bottom, right side isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0019] FIG. 3 is a top, rear, left side isometric view of a robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a full curl and pitch down pose, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0020] FIG. 4A is a top plan view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0021] FIG. 4B is a left side elevational view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0022] FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose taken along a first plane 402 (FIG. 4A), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0023] FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, the section taken along a second plane 404 (FIG. 4A), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0024] FIG. 5C is a cross-sectional view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, the section along a third plane 406 (FIG. 4A), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0025] FIG. 5D is a cross-sectional view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose, the section along a fourth plane 408 (FIG. 4A), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0026] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the fully curled, pitch-down pose, the section along the fourth plane 408 (FIG. 4A), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0027] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in the straight or neutral pose taken along a sixth plane 412 (FIG. 4B), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0028] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a pose with a rotation counterclockwise about a yaw axis, the section taken along a sixth plane 412 (FIG. 4B), according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0029] FIG. 9A is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a straight or neutral pose, the section taken along a fifth plane, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0030] FIG. 9B is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a pitched-up pose rotated counterclockwise about a pitch axis, the section taken along the fifth plane, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0031] FIG. 9C is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a pitched-down pose rotated clockwise about the pitch axis, the section taken along the fifth plane, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0032] FIG. 10A is a front, top, right side isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 with a flexible

printed circuit board (PCB) omitted to better illustrate various joints, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0033] FIG. 10B is a plan view of a first side of a flexible printed circuit board (PCB) of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1, the flexible PCB illustrated in a flattened configuration, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0034] FIG. 10C is a plan view of a second side of a flexible printed circuit board (PCB) of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1, the second side opposite the first side across a thickness of the flexible PCB, the flexible PCB illustrated in a flattened configuration, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0035] FIG. 11A is a top, left side, rear isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a pitched-down pose rotated counterclockwise about a pitch axis and actuated by an outward extension of both a right piston and a left piston, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0036] FIG. 11B is a top, left side, rear isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a pitched-up pose rotated clockwise about the pitch axis and actuated by an inward retraction of both the right piston and the left piston, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0037] FIG. 12A is a top, left side, rear isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a yaw-right pose rotated clockwise about a yaw axis and actuated by an outward extension of the left piston and an inward retraction of the right piston, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0038] FIG. 12B is a top, left side, rear isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a yaw-left pose rotated counterclockwise about the yaw axis and actuated by an outward extension of the right piston and an inward retraction of the left piston, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0039] FIG. 12C is a top, left side, rear isometric view of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1 in a curled pose rotated counterclockwise about one or more curl axes and actuated by an outward extension of a third piston, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0040] FIG. 13A is a front, bottom, left side isometric view of a portion of the robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0041] FIG. 13B is a front, top, left side isometric view of the portion of a robotic mechanical digit of FIG. 1, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0042] FIG. 14 is a top plan view of a robotic end effector comprising a hand with a palm and a plurality of mechanical digits that include four mechanical fingers and a mechanical thumb, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0043] In the following description, certain specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of various disclosed implementations and embodiments. However, one skilled in the relevant art will recognize that implementations and embodiments may be practiced without one or more of these specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, certain structures associated with robots, robotic appendages, linkages, valves, cables or actuators, reservoirs of

pressurized fluid (e.g., liquid, gas), and/or compressors, have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring descriptions of the implementations or embodiments.

[0044] Unless the context requires otherwise, throughout the specification and claims which follow, the word “comprise” and variations thereof, such as, “comprises” and “comprising” are to be construed in an open, inclusive sense, that is, as “including, but not limited to.”

[0045] Reference throughout this specification to “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. Thus, the appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment” or “in an embodiment” in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

[0046] As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. It should also be noted that the term “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

[0047] The headings and Abstract of the Disclosure provided herein are for convenience only and do not interpret the scope or meaning of the embodiments.

[0048] FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 show an example of a robotic mechanical digit 100, according to the present systems, devices, and methods. In particular, FIG. 1 shows a front, top, left side isometric view of robotic mechanical digit 100 in a straight or neutral pose and without any membrane or artificial skin, which may be included in some implementations; FIG. 2 shows a rear, bottom, right side isometric view of robotic mechanical digit 100 in the straight or neutral pose and without any membrane or artificial skin; and FIG. 3 shows a top, rear, left side isometric view of robotic mechanical digit 100 in a full curl and pitch down pose, according to the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0049] Robotic mechanical digit 100 comprises skeleton that includes a base 102. The base 102 may have one or more mechanical coupling or attachment points or features that allow attachment to a palm or similar robotic structure, which may or may not be analogous to a human hand. The base 102 includes a right cylinder 104a and a left cylinder 104b, where “right” and “left” respectively correspond to first and second lateral sides of a centerline that passes longitudinally through mechanical digit (i.e., through base 102, first phalanx 112, second phalanx 114, and third phalanx 114) along the y-axis of FIG. 1. A right piston rod 106a and a left piston rod 106b are partially within, and extend outwardly from, the left and right cylinders 104a and 104b respectively. Coupled to a second end of the right piston rod 106a is a right pitch-yaw linkage 108a, and coupled to a second end of the left piston rod 106b is a left pitch-yaw linkage 108b. Additional details of the inside of the left and right cylinders and their couplings are visible in FIGS. 6, 7, and 9. The right and left pitch-yaw linkages 108a, 108b are rotatably coupled to opposite sides of a yaw carriage 110 which is rotatably coupled around a z-axis to a bottom plate 111 which is fixed to the base 102. Also rotatably coupled to the right and left pitch-yaw linkages 108a, 108b is the first

phalanx 112 at a first end of the first phalanx 112. Also rotatably coupled near the first end of the first phalanx 112 is the yaw carriage 110 by a first rolling surface joint 113. Additional details of the pitch-yaw linkages 108a, 108b and yaw carriage couplings and their locations are visible in FIGS. 3 and 9. The first phalanx 112 is coupled at a second end to a first end of a second phalanx 114 by a second rolling surface joint 115 as illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5D. Similarly, the second phalanx 114 is coupled at a second end thereof to a first end of a third phalanx 116 by a third rolling surface joint 117. The first, second, and third phalanges 112, 114, 116, and their rolling surface joints 113, 115, and 117 (respectively), are illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5D and 6. Woven into the rolling surface joints and coupled to the phalanges is a first flexible printed circuit board (flexPCB) 118 which, in this implementation, is electrically and mechanically coupled to the yaw carriage 110 (as visible in FIG. 13A and 13B) and then woven through the rolling surface joints 113, 115, and 117 of the phalanges 112, 114, and 116, and fixed to the third phalanx 116 (as visible in FIGS. 5A-5D). The first flexPCB 118 also comprises a set of folding faces that cover the sides of the phalanges 112, 114, and 116. More details of the first flexPCB 118, the path of the first flexPCB 118, and the mechanical and electrical couplings of the first flexPCB 118 are visible in FIGS. 5A, 9A, 9B, 9C, 10B, and 10C. The first flexPCB 118 may also include or electrically couple to a set of tactile sensors, which are not illustrated in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 but are illustrated in FIGS. 10B and 10C. Finally, a bottom cylinder 120 sits within the base (more detail visible in FIG. 6).

[0050] As illustrated in FIG. 2, an electrical connector port 202 may be provided that electrically connects to flexPCB 118 and allows flexPCB 118 to be electrically coupled to a palm or similar robotic structure. The electrical connector port 202 is held in place by a retaining piece 204 fixed to the bottom plate 111 to which the yaw carriage 110 is rotatably coupled at pin joint 206. Furthermore, in the illustrated implementation base 102 comprises a fluid manifold (e.g., a hydraulic manifold) including a volume that contains at least respective portions of the right cylinder 104a, the left cylinder 104b, and the bottom cylinder 120 and fluid ports and/or valves for the three cylinders: a bottom cylinder fluid port 208 that provides a fluidly communicative path from a source of pressurized fluid (e.g., hydraulic or pneumatic fluid) to bottom cylinder 120 (FIG. 6), a right cylinder fluid port 210a that provides a fluidly communicative path from a source of pressurized fluid (which may be the same source of pressurized fluid that is fluidly communicatively coupled to bottom cylinder 120 by port 208, or which may be a separate source of pressurized fluid) to right cylinder 104a (FIG. 7), and a left cylinder fluid port 210b that provides a fluidly communicative path from a source (again, a same source or a different source) of pressurized fluid to left cylinder 104b (FIG. 7). One or more hydraulic or pneumatic fluid conduit(s) may be coupled to the fluid ports 208, 210a, 210b in order to supply varying pressures of a hydraulic or pneumatic fluid to control a position of pistons within the respective cylinders 120, 104a, 104b.

[0051] As noted above, FIG. 3 shows the robotic mechanical digit 100 in a full curl and pitch down pose 300. FIG. 3 also clearly shows a right spherical or ball joint 304a coupling the right piston rod 106a to the right pitch-yaw linkage 108a and a left spherical or ball joint 304b coupling the left piston rod 106b to the left pitch-yaw linkage 108b.

Right spherical or ball joint 304a is directly attached to right piston rod 106a and left spherical or ball joint 304b is directly attached to left piston rod 106b. Also visible due to the curled pose are a first knuckle 306a and a second knuckle 306b, both of which protrude in order to, when covered by a stretchable artificial skin layer, simulate the external shape of a human knuckle bone. More details of the mechanics of the first and second knuckles 306a, 306b are illustrated in FIG. 5C, FIG. 5D, and FIG. 6.

[0052] In FIG. 3, robotic mechanical digit 100 is in a fully pitched down pose, meaning that the first phalanx 112 has pitched forward (e.g., counterclockwise around a “pitch axis” or x-axis in the view of FIG. 3) such that its longitudinal axis points in a direction of a z-axis. This is caused by a simultaneous actuation of a right and left piston 106a, 106b sitting within the right and left cylinders 104a, 104b. This action is further illustrated in FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C. Similarly, the curling of the second and third phalanges 114, 116 in this pose is due to the actuation of a bottom piston 604 within the bottom cylinder 120 as illustrated in FIG. 6.

[0053] FIG. 4A shows robotic mechanical digit 100 in the straight or neutral pose. Shown by broken lines are a first plane 402, a second plane 404, a third plane 406, and a fourth plane 408, all parallel to a yz-plane. The planes 402, 404, 406, and 408 are at different depths from the left side (per the view of FIG. 4A) of robotic mechanical digit 100 and a left section view at each of planes 402, 404, 406, and 408 is shown in FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D, respectively. The fourth plane 408 is positioned at the center of mechanical digit 100 and a left section view at this plane is also shown in FIG. 6. Similarly, a fifth plane 410 is shown by a broken line, and is also parallel to the yz-plane. The fifth plane 410 is positioned such that a center of the left cylinder 104b sits on said plane. A left section view at the fifth plane 410 is shown in FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C.

[0054] FIG. 4B shows robotic mechanical digit 100 in the straight or neutral pose. Shown by a broken line is a sixth plane 412 parallel to the yx-plane and positioned such that respective centers of both the right cylinder 104a and left cylinder 104b are on the sixth plane 412. Cross sectional views at the sixth plane 412 are shown in FIGS. 7 and 8.

[0055] FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D show robotic mechanical digit 100 with section cuts at planes 402, 404, 406, and 408 respectively. Visible in FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are a set of rolling surfaces 501a, 501b, 501c, 501d, 501e, 501f (collectively either 501a-501f or 501), a first phalanx body 502, a second phalanx body 504, and a third phalanx body 506, a set of phalangeal gears 507a, 507b, 507c, 507d, 507e, 507f (collectively either 507a-507f or 507), a first phalanx link 508, a second phalanx link 510, a first curl link 511, a second curl link 512, a set of pin joints 514a-j, a first curl gear 516a, and a second curl gear 516b. Each of the phalanx bodies 502, 504, and 506, the links 508, 510, 511, and 512, and each of the gears 516a and 516b is symmetrical across the yz-plane, and all features and connections described in FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are also present on a right side of mechanical digit 100.

[0056] As visible in FIG. 5A, the flexPCB 118 (illustrated in FIGS. 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D with a thick black line; for a planar view of the unfolded PCB, see FIGS. 10B and 10C) is coupled to the yaw carrier 110 at one end, threads between rolling surfaces 501a and 501b to a top of the first phalanx body 502, threads between rolling surfaces 501c and 501d to a bottom of the second phalanx body 504, threads between

rolling surfaces **501e** and **501f** to a top of the third phalanx body **506**, wraps around a tip of the third phalanx body **506** and is fixed to the third phalanx body **506** at a bottom thereof. The rolling surfaces **501a** and **501b** form the first rolling surface joint **113**, the rolling surfaces **501c** and **501d** form the second rolling surface joint **115**, and rolling surfaces **501e** and **501f** form the third rolling surface joint **117**. The flexPCB **118** also includes paneling or wings that wraps or wrap around the sides of the first, second, and third phalanges. The paneling or wings are illustrated in FIGS. **10B** and **10C**.

[0057] The pin joint **514a** rotatably couples together the right and left pitch-yaw linkages **108a**, **108b**, the first curl gear **516a**, and the yaw carriage **110**. The pin joint **514b** rotatably couples together the right and left pitch-yaw linkages **108a**, **108b**, the second curl gear **516b**, and the first phalanx body **502**. The pin joint **514c** rotatably couples together the second curl gear **516b** and the first phalanx link **508**. The pin joint **514d** rotatably couples together the first curl link **511** and the first phalanx link **508**. The pin joint **514e** rotatably couples together the first curl link **511** and the first phalanx body **502**. The pin joint **514f** rotatably couples together the second phalanx link **510** and the first curl link **511**. The pin joint **514g** rotatably couples together the second phalanx body **504** and the first curl link **511**. The pin joint **514h** rotatably couples together the second phalanx link **510** and the second curl link **512**. The pin joint **514i** rotatably couples together the second phalanx body **504** and the second curl link **512**. The pin joint **514j** rotatably couples together the third phalanx body **506** and the second curl link **512**.

[0058] The rolling surfaces **501a**, **501b**, **501c**, **501d**, **501e**, and **501f** each have respective profiles defined by arcs centered on pin joints **514a**, **514b**, **514e**, **514g**, **514i**, and **514j** respectively. Rolling surfaces **501a** and **501b**, rolling surfaces **501c** and **501d**, and rolling surfaces **501e** and **501f** form respective pairs of rolling surfaces having, for example, equal radii. In the illustrated implementations, the radii are equal to half of the distance between their centers less a thickness of the flexPCB **118** such that, with the flexPCB **118** between them, the rolling surfaces can roll against one another without slippage or a change in length of the flexPCB **118**. Spaced inwardly from each of the rolling surfaces **501a-501f** is a respective phalangeal gear **507a-507f** centered at a respective pin joint. Phalangeal gears **507a** and **507b**, **507c** and **507d**, and **507e** and **507f** form respective pairs of gears having, for example, equal pitch circle radii and pitches, and each pair of gears is engaged with one another. Similarly, the first curl gear **516a** and the second curl gear **516b** have, for example, equal pitch circle radii and pitches, and are engaged with one another. Due to all of the above mechanical couplings, when the first curl gear is actuated such that it rotates clockwise (from the point of view of the left section view of FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, **5C**, and **5D**), the linkage created by the variety of links and gears curls the second and third phalanx bodies **504**, **506** counterclockwise around the x-axis. This actuation is functional regardless of the pitch of the first phalanx body **502** (as visible in FIGS. **9A**, **9B**, and **9C**) due to the freedom of the second curl gear **516b** to orbit around the first curl gear **516a** without rotating relative to the first phalanx body **502**.

[0059] FIG. **6** shows a sectional view along fourth plane **408** from FIG. **4A** of robotic mechanical digit **100** in a fully curled, pitch-down pose. Visible in FIG. **6** are a back of the

bottom cylinder **602**, a bottom piston **604** slidably received by the bottom cylinder **602** for translation along a translation axis, and a set of O-Ring seals **606**. Also shown are a bottom piston rod **608** directly coupled at a first end to the bottom piston **604** by a first spherical or ball joint **610a** and at a second end to the first curl gear **509a** by a second spherical or ball joint **610b**, a spring **612** which sits within the bottom cylinder **120** and pushes on the bottom piston **604**, and a bleed port **614**. Illustrated as a dark arrow is the movement of a hydraulic fluid **616** (e.g., an oil, such as mineral oil or peanut oil) from an external source through the bottom port **208** into a back of the bottom cylinder **602**. This fluid movement **616** applies a pressure on the bottom piston **604** and, assuming the pressure is greater than that applied by the spring **612** causes the bottom piston **604** to move within the bottom cylinder **120**, pushing the bottom piston rod **608** forwards, causing the first curl gear **509a** to rotate around its pin joint **514a**, and actuating the rest of the curl mechanism as described above. When the movement of the fluid **616** is relieved, reversed, or otherwise changed, the force applied by the spring **612** may be sufficient to move the bottom piston **604** backwards into the cylinder **120**, causing the curl mechanism to reverse. This reversed movement straightens the second and third phalanges **504**, **506** with respect to the first phalanx **502**. Due to the spherical or ball joints **610a**, **610b** at both connections of the bottom piston rod **608**, this actuation is capable of proceeding regardless of the rotation of the yaw carriage **110** around the z-axis. While illustrated using a spring **612**, some implementations may have ports to provide pressurized fluid at both a front and the back of the bottom cylinder **120**, allowing omission of the spring **612**, but somewhat complicating the overall structure and operation. The ports (e.g., **208**, **614**) may each have one or more valves associated therewith, for instance active valves that can be operated to selectively pass or block a passage of fluid therethrough, and/or passive valves, for instance check valves. The valve(s) may be positioned at the port(s) or remotely therefrom.

[0060] FIG. **7** shows a sectional view along sixth plane **412** from FIG. **4B** of robotic mechanical digit **100** in the straight or neutral pose. Visible in FIG. **7** are a back of the right cylinder **702a**, a right piston **704a** slidably received by the right cylinder **702a** for translation along a first translation axis, a set of right O-Ring seals **706a**, the right piston rod **106a** directly coupled at a first end to right piston **704a** by a first right spherical or ball joint **708a** and at a second end to the right pitch-yaw linkage **108a** by a second right spherical or ball joint **710a**, a right spring **712a** which sits within the right cylinder **104a** and pushes on the right piston **704a**, a back of the left cylinder **702b**, a left piston **704b** slidably received by the left cylinder **702b** for translation along a second translation axis, a set of left O-Ring seals **706b**, the left piston rod **106b** directly coupled at a first end to the left piston **704b** by a first left spherical or ball joint **708b** and at a second end to the left pitch-yaw linkage **108b** by a second left or ball spherical joint **710b**, and a left spring **712b** which sits within the left cylinder **104b** and pushes on the left piston **704b**. Due to the spherical or ball joints on both sides of each of the right and left piston rods **106a**, **106b**, this actuation is capable of proceeding regardless of the rotation of the yaw carriage **110** around the z-axis. While illustrated using a spring **712a**, **712b**, some implementations may have ports to provide pressurized fluid at both a front and the back of the right and/or left cylinders **702a**, **702b**,

allowing omission of the spring, but somewhat complicating the overall structure and operation. The ports may each have one or more valves associated therewith, for instance active valves that can be operated to selectively pass or block a passage of fluid therethrough, and/or passive valves, for instance check valves. The valve(s) may be positioned at the port(s) or remotely therefrom.

[0061] FIG. 8 shows the sectional view along sixth plane 412 from FIG. 7 with portions of robotic mechanical digit 100 rotated counterclockwise about a yaw (or “z”) axis. This pose is actuated by a right fluid movement 802 (illustrated by a thick black arrow) moving from an external fluid reservoir through right fluid port 210a and into the back of the right cylinder 702a, and a left fluid movement 804 (illustrated by a thick black arrow) being expelled to an external fluid reservoir through left fluid port 210b. Fluid movements 802 and 804 cause equal but opposite movements of the left and right pistons 704a and 704b causing a rotation of the yaw carriage 110 (and the attached robotic digit) around the pin joint 206. The external fluid reservoir may comprise a source of fluid (e.g., liquid; gas), which may be pressurized, for instance via a compressor. One or more valves can be operated to control a flow, and direction of flow, of fluids.

[0062] FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C show respective sectional views along fifth plane 410 from FIG. 4A of various configurations of robotic mechanical digit 100. In FIG. 9A, robotic mechanical digit 100 is in a neutral pose, for instance at a neutral or default rotational position about a pitch axes. In FIG. 9B, robotic mechanical digit 100 is in a pitched-up pose, for instance rotated counterclockwise about the pitch axis in relation to the view of FIG. 9B. In FIG. 9C, the robotic mechanical digit 100 is in a pitched-down pose, for instance rotated clockwise about the pitch axis in relation to the view of FIG. 9C.

[0063] FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C also illustrate a left bleed port 902b, a first left connective strip 904b of the flexPCB 118 that travels between a first left flexPCB rolling surface 906a and a second left flexPCB rolling surface 906b.

[0064] As noted, robotic mechanical digit 100 is illustrated in a pitched-up pose in FIG. 9B relative to the neutral pose illustrated in FIG. 9A. The upward pitch results from (a) a fluid movement 908 out of the back of the left cylinder 702b through the left fluid port 210b, causing the left piston 704b to be pulled backwards (and/or pushed backwards by spring 712b) in a negative direction along the y-axis, which, due to the spherical or ball joints 708b, 710b coupling the left piston 704b to the left pitch-yaw linkage 108b, rotates the left pitch-yaw linkage 108b around pin joint 514a which in turn causes the orbit of the first phalanx 112 around the pin joint 514a and (b) an identical fluid movement in the right cylinder (not shown in FIG. 9B).

[0065] Also as noted, robotic mechanical digit 100 is illustrated in a pitched-down pose in FIG. 9C relative to the neutral pose illustrated in FIG. 9A. The downward pitch results from (a) a fluid movement 910 into the back of the left cylinder 702b through the left fluid port 210b, causing the left piston 704b to be pushed forwards in a positive direction along the y-axis, which, due to the spherical or ball joints 708b, 710b coupling the left piston 704b to the left pitch-yaw linkage 108b, rotates the left pitch-yaw linkage 108b around pin joint 514a which in turn causes the orbit of

the first phalanx 112 around the pin joint 514a and (b) an identical fluid movement in the right cylinder (not shown in FIG. 9C).

[0066] As illustrated in FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 9C, the first left connective strip 904b travels between the yaw carriage 110 and the first phalanx 112 by extending between the first left flexPCB rolling surface 906a and the second left flexPCB rolling surface 906b, and transferring from one to the other through the change in pose. The first left connective strip 904b may be made of an easily bendable material, although not necessarily stretchable, for instance polyimide. The geometries and/or surface curvatures of the rolling surfaces 906a, 906b are compatibly designed such that there is no length change in the path the first left connective strip 904b takes when the first phalanx 112 shifts into and between the neutral pose of FIG. 9A, the pitched-up pose of FIG. 9B, and the pitched-down pose of FIG. 9C. Thus, the first left connective strip 904b advantageously does not experience any high longitudinal stress that may cause damage to the strip 904b, and only experiences a bending stress, which the bendable nature of the connective strip 904b is generally more able to accommodate without breaking.

[0067] FIG. 10A shows a robotic mechanical digit 1000 in a straight or neutral pose and without a membrane or artificial skin in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods. Mechanical digit 1000 of FIG. 10A is substantially similar to mechanical digit 100 with the flexPCB 118 removed or omitted.

[0068] FIG. 10B shows a first side 1001a of a flattened flexPCB 1001 that may be used, for example, as flexPCB 118 in mechanical digit 100. FIG. 10C shows a second side 1001b of the flattened flexPCB 1001 of FIG. 10A, the second side opposite the first side. The flexPCB 1001 can attach to and be routed through the various pieces of mechanical digit 1000 to produce robotic mechanical digit 100, such as the flexPCB 118.

[0069] The flexPCB 1001 comprises the following, as shown in FIGS. 10B and 10C: a set of connective strips (collectively 904) comprising a first right connective strip 904a, a first left connective strip 904b, a second right connective strip 904c, a second left connective strip 904d, a third right connective strip 904e, and a third left connective strip 904f. The first left and right connective strips 904a and 904b each connect (e.g., physically couple) at a first end of a first phalanx panel or wing 1002; the second left and right connective strips 904c and 904d each connect (e.g., physically couple) at and between a second end of the first phalanx panel or wing 1002 and a first end of a second phalanx panel or wing 1004; and the third left and right connective strips 904e and 904f each connect (e.g., physically couple) at and between a second end of the second phalanx panel or wing 1004 and a first end of a third phalanx panel or wing 1006. The connective strips 904 all carry power and communicative electrical lines to/from between the various panels or wings 1002, 1004, 1006. Each of the phalanx panels or wings 1002, 1004, 1006 comprises a respective set of sub panels or sub-wings that, when folded around the edges of their respective digit phalanx (e.g., 112, 114, 116), cover the majority of the external surface area of the phalanx. Each of the phalanx panels or wings 1002, 1004, 1006 carries a plurality of tactile, force, or pressure sensors 1008 (only a few of which are indicated in the figures to reduce clutter). These sensors 1008 may be of a variety of sizes to achieve different tactile sensor densities at

different parts of the digit **1000**. Due to the fact that the connective strips **904** move through the inter-phalanx joints (as described in previous figures), the placement of the sensors **1008** alternates between the first side **1001a** and the second side **1001b** in order to always be pointing outwards on the surface of the digit **1000**. The plurality of sensors **1008** electrically couple (optionally through an integrated circuit or microcontroller) to the electrical lines carried by the connective strips **904**, which terminate at a set of connector pads **1010a** and **1010b** on which sit a set of mechanical and electrical couplers **1012a** and **1012b** respectively.

[0070] FIG. 11A shows robotic mechanical digit **100** in a pitched-down pose actuated by an extension (outward travel from a neutral position) of both the right and left pistons **106a**, **106b** in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods. FIG. 11B shows robotic mechanical digit **100** in a pitched-up pose actuated by a retraction (inward travel from a neutral position) of the both right and left pistons **106a**, **106b** in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods. Rotation about the pitch axis without rotation about the yaw axis is actuated by concurrent movements of the right piston **106a** along its translation axis and the left piston **106b** along its translation axis that are equal in speed, magnitude and direction with respect to one another along their respective translation axes. Conversely, rotation about the yaw axis with a rotation about the pitch axis is actuated by movements of right piston **106a** along its translation axis and left piston **106b** along its translation axis that are at least one of: not concurrent, not matched in speed, or not matched in magnitude, along their respective translation axes.

[0071] FIG. 12A shows robotic mechanical digit **100** in a yaw-right pose actuated by an extension (outward travel from a neutral position) of the left piston **106b** and a retraction (inward travel from a neutral position) of the right piston **106a** in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods. FIG. 12B shows robotic mechanical digit **100** in a yaw-left pose actuated by an extension (outward travel from a neutral position) of the right piston **106a** and a retraction (inward travel from a neutral position) of the left piston **106b** in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods. Rotation about the yaw axis without rotation about the pitch axis is actuated by concurrent movements of the right piston **106a** along its translation axis and the left piston **106b** along its translation axis that are equal in speed and magnitude but opposite in direction with respect to one another along their respective translation axes.

[0072] FIG. 12C shows robotic mechanical digit **100** in a curled pose actuated by an extension (outward travel from a neutral position) of the bottom piston **604** in accordance with the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0073] FIG. 13A shows a first portion of robotic mechanical digit **100**; FIG. 13B shows a second portion of robotic mechanical digit **100**.

[0074] As illustrated in FIGS. 13A and 13B, the first right connection strip **904a** couples mechanically and electrically through the connector pad **1010a** to a right yaw carriage PCB **1302a** which extends around the yaw carriage **110** through a connection strip **1308** to a left yaw carriage PCB, not visible in the figures but similar in design to the right yaw carriage PCB **1302a** and coupling to the first left connection strip **904b**. Also coupled to the right yaw carriage PCB **1302a** is a yaw slack strip **1306** through a connector pad **1304**. The yaw slack strip **1306** carries power

and communication for the flexPCB **118** and is sufficiently flexible to not break through the yaw motion of the yaw carriage **110**. The yaw slack strip **1306** terminates at the electrical connector port **202**, visible in FIG. 2.

[0075] FIG. 14 shows a robotic mechanical hand **1400** comprised of a set of four (4) robotic mechanical digits in the form of mechanical fingers **1402**, **1404**, **1406**, and **1408** coupled to a palm **1410**. The robotic mechanical hand **1400** may also comprise a fifth mechanical digit in the form of a robotic mechanical thumb **1412** also coupled to the palm **1410**. The robotic mechanical thumb **1412** may be positioned and operable to be opposed to one or more of mechanical fingers **1402**, **1404**, **1406**, and **1408** to allow a pinching or grasping pose to be realized. The set of four robotic mechanical fingers may be of different sizes or of the same size as one another. There may be more or fewer such robotic mechanical fingers coupled to the palm **1410** to form such a robotic mechanical hand **1400**. Any or all of robotic mechanical fingers **1402**, **1404**, **1406**, and/or **1408** may be substantially similar to mechanical digit **100** as described throughout the present systems, devices, and methods.

[0076] While the embodiments illustrated and described in the above description comprise gear systems, linkages, and hydraulic pistons, these subsystems may be replaced by cables, compliant mechanisms, and/or rolling membrane pistons without significant changes to the operations and functionality of the embodiments, as those skilled in the relevant art will recognize.

[0077] The above description of illustrated embodiments, including what is described in the Abstract, is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the embodiments to the precise forms disclosed. Although specific embodiments of and examples are described herein for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure, as will be recognized by those skilled in the relevant art.

[0078] For instance, the foregoing detailed description has set forth various embodiments of the devices and/or processes via the use of block diagrams, schematics, and examples. Insofar as such block diagrams, schematics, and examples contain one or more functions and/or operations, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that each function and/or operation within such block diagrams, flowcharts, or examples can be implemented, individually and/or collectively, by a wide range of hardware, software, firmware, or virtually any combination thereof. In one embodiment, the present subject matter may be implemented via Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs). However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the embodiments disclosed herein, in whole or in part, can be equivalently implemented in standard integrated circuits, as one or more computer programs running on one or more computers (e.g., as one or more programs running on one or more computer systems), as one or more programs running on one or more controllers (e.g., microcontrollers) as one or more programs running on one or more processors (e.g., microprocessors), as firmware, or as virtually any combination thereof, and that designing the circuitry and/or writing the code for the software and or firmware would be well within the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art in light of this disclosure.

[0079] In addition, those skilled in the art will appreciate that control mechanisms taught herein for controlling a robotic member are capable of being distributed as a program product in a variety of forms, and that an illustrative

embodiment applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of signal bearing media include, but are not limited to, the following: recordable type media such as floppy disks, hard disk drives, CD ROMs, digital tape, and computer memory; and transmission type media such as digital and analog communication links using TDM or IP based communication links (e.g., packet links).

[0080] The various embodiments described above can be combined to provide further embodiments. To the extent that they are not inconsistent with the specific teachings and definitions herein, all of the U.S. patents, U.S. patent application publications, U.S. patent applications, foreign patents, foreign patent applications and non-patent publications referred to in this specification and/or listed in the Application Data Sheet, including but not limited to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 62/937,044 and U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 63/086,258 (404P1), with the present disclosure are incorporated herein by reference, in their entirety. Aspects of the embodiments can be modified, if necessary, to employ systems, circuits and concepts of the various patents, applications and publications to provide yet further embodiments.

[0081] These and other changes can be made to the embodiments in light of the above-detailed description. In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the claims to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification and the claims, but should be construed to include all possible embodiments along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. Accordingly, the claims are not limited by the disclosure.

1. A mechanical digit comprising:
 - a carriage member supported for movement about a first axis;
 - a first phalanx coupled to the carriage member and rotatable relative to the carriage member about a second axis transverse to the first axis;
 - a first actuator having a first actuator output;
 - a second actuator having a second actuator output;
 - a first linkage having a first connection area coupled to the first actuator output, a second connection area coupled to the carriage member, and a third connection area coupled to the first phalanx; and
 - a second linkage having a first connection area coupled to the second actuator output, a second connection area coupled to the carriage member, and a third connection area coupled to the first phalanx;
 wherein a difference in operation of the first actuator and the second actuator causes rotation of the carriage member about the first axis, and wherein a sameness in operation of the first actuator and the second actuator causes rotation of the first phalanx about the second axis.
2. The mechanical digit of claim 1, further comprising a base, wherein the carriage member is coupled to the base and movable relative to the base about the first axis.
3. The mechanical digit of claim 2, wherein the first actuator and the second actuator are coupled to the base.
4. The mechanical digit of claim 1, wherein the first linkage and the second linkage are disposed on opposite sides of the carriage member.

5. The mechanical digit of claim 1, further comprising:
 - a second phalanx coupled to the first phalanx and rotatable relative to the first phalanx about a third axis parallel to the second axis; and
 - a third actuator having a third actuator output coupled to the first phalanx, wherein operation of the third actuator rotates the second phalanx about the third axis.
6. The mechanical digit of claim 5, wherein the third actuator output is coupled to the first phalanx through a plurality of gears comprising:
 - a first curl gear pivotably coupled to the carriage member and the first and second linkages, wherein the third actuator is coupled to the first curl gear; and
 - a second curl gear pivotably coupled to the first phalanx and the first and second linkages, wherein the second curl gear is engaged with the first curl gear.
7. The mechanical digit of claim 6, wherein the first curl gear and the second curl gear are pivotably coupled to the first linkage and the second linkage.
8. The mechanical digit of claim 5, further comprising:
 - a third phalanx coupled to the second phalanx and rotatable relative to the second phalanx about a fourth axis parallel to the third axis, wherein rotation of the second phalanx about the third axis causes rotation of the third phalanx about the fourth axis.
9. The mechanical digit of claim 8, wherein the first phalanx is coupled to the second phalanx through a first rolling surface joint, and wherein the second phalanx is coupled to the third phalanx through a second rolling surface joint.
10. The mechanical digit of claim 5, wherein the first actuator, the second actuator, and the third actuator are fluid cylinders.
11. The mechanical digit of claim 1, wherein the first connection area of the first linkage is coupled to the first actuator output through a first spherical joint, and wherein the second connection area of the second linkage is coupled to the second actuator output through a second spherical joint.
12. The mechanical digit of claim 1, wherein the second connection areas of the first linkage and the second linkage are pivotably coupled to the carriage member, and wherein the third connection areas of the first linkage and the second linkage are pivotably coupled to the first phalanx.
13. The mechanical digit of claim 1, wherein the first actuator and the second actuator are arranged in parallel.
14. The mechanical digit of claim 1, wherein the second axis is orthogonal to the first axis.
15. A robotic end effector comprising:
 - a palm; and
 - at least one mechanical digit comprising:
 - a carriage member supported for movement about a first axis;
 - a first phalanx coupled to the carriage member and rotatable relative to the carriage member about a second axis transverse to the first axis;
 - a first actuator having a first actuator output;
 - a second actuator having a second actuator output;
 - a first linkage having a first connection area coupled to the first actuator output, a second connection area coupled to the carriage member, and a third connection area coupled to the first phalanx;
 - a second linkage having a first connection area coupled to the second actuator output, a second connection area coupled to the carriage member, and a third connection area coupled to the first phalanx, wherein

the first linkage and the second linkage are disposed on opposite sides of the carriage member; wherein a difference in operation of the first actuator and the second actuator causes rotation of the carriage member about the first axis, and wherein a sameness in operation of the first actuator and the second actuator causes rotation of the first phalanx about the second axis.

16. The robotic end effector of claim **15**, wherein the least one mechanical digit further comprises a base coupled to the palm, wherein the carriage member is coupled to the base and movable relative to the base about the first axis, and wherein the first actuator and the second actuator are coupled to the base.

17. The robotic end effector of claim **15**, wherein the at least one mechanical digit further comprises:

a second phalanx coupled to the first phalanx and rotatable relative to the first phalanx about a third axis parallel to the second axis; and

a third actuator having a third actuator output coupled to the first phalanx, wherein operation of the third actuator rotates the second phalanx about the third axis.

18. The robotic end effector of claim **17**, wherein the at least one mechanical digit further comprises a third phalanx coupled to the second phalanx and rotatable relative to the second phalanx about a fourth axis parallel to the third axis, and wherein rotation of the second phalanx about the third axis causes rotation of the third phalanx about the fourth axis.

19. The robotic end effector of claim **18**, wherein the first phalanx is coupled to the second phalanx through a first rolling surface joint, and wherein the second phalanx is coupled to the third phalanx through a second rolling surface joint.

20. The robotic end effector of claim **15**, wherein the second axis is orthogonal to the first axis.

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