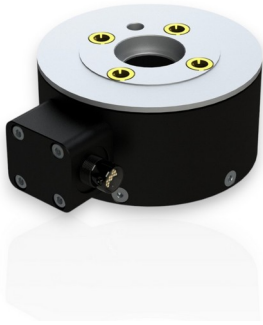


## 6-Axis Force Sensor F6D80-40 100N/10Nm/MP11

Item number: 8586



The multi-component sensor F6D80 is used for force and torque measurement in three mutually perpendicular axes.

The multi-component sensor F6D80 is equipped with fastening flanges according to DIN EN ISO 9409-1 for industrial robots. The measuring flange of the sensor contains tapped holes M6 on the same pitch circle. The F6D force / torque sensor can be mounted to the robot flange without additional adapters, making it particularly flat and light compared to the K6D series sensors.

The evaluation of the force and moment load is carried out with an external measuring amplifier GSV-8DS SubD44HD or GSV-8AS.

The sensors are made of an aluminum alloy.

Our partner IPR – Intelligente Peripherien für Roboter GmbH offers solutions for applications of force / torque sensors.

## Technical Data

| Basic Data         |                     |  | Unit |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|------|
| Type               | 6-axis force sensor |  |      |
| Force direction    | Tension/Compression |  |      |
| Rated force Fx     | 100                 |  | N    |
| Rated force Fy     | 100                 |  | N    |
| Rated force Fz     | 200                 |  | N    |
| Force introduction | Internal thread     |  |      |
| Dimension 1        | 4xM6                |  |      |
| Sensor Fastening   | Through-hole        |  |      |
| Operating force    | 300                 |  | %FS  |
| Rated displacement | 0.05                |  | mm   |
| Twist              | 0.04                |  | rad  |
| Material           | aluminum-alloy      |  |      |
| Height             | 40                  |  | mm   |
| Length or Diameter | 80                  |  | mm   |
| Rated torque Mx    | 10                  |  | Nm   |
| Rated torque My    | 10                  |  | Nm   |
| Rated torque Mz    | 10                  |  | Nm   |
| Breaking force     | 600                 |  | %FS  |

| Electrical Data                            |      | Unit |
|--|------|------|
| Input resistance                           | 1000 | Ohm  |
| Tolerance input resistance                 | 50   | Ohm  |
| Output resistance                          | 1000 | Ohm  |
| Tolerance output resistance                | 50   | Ohm  |
| Insulation resistance                      | 2    | GOhm |
| Rated range of excitation voltage from     | 2.5  | V    |
| Rated range of excitation voltage to       | 5    | V    |
| Operating range of excitation voltage from | 1    | V    |
| Operating range of excitation voltage to   | 10   | V    |
| Zero signal                                | 1    | mV/V |
| Characteristic value range from            | 0.13 | mV/V |
| Characteristic value range to              | 0.3  | mV/V |

| Eccentricity and Crosstalk |  | Unit |
|----------------------------|--|------|
|----------------------------|--|------|

| Accuracy Data                              |      | Unit  |
|--|------|-------|
| Accuracy class                             | 1    |       |
| Relative linearity error                   | 0.1  | %FS   |
| Relative zero signal hysteresis            | 0.1  | %FS   |
| Temperature effect on zero signal          | 0.1  | %FS/K |
| Temperature effect on characteristic value | 0.05 | %RD/K |
| Relative creep                             | 0.1  | %FS   |
| Relative repeatability error               | 0.5  | %FS   |

| Environmental Data               |      | Unit |
|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Rated temperature range from     | -10  | °C   |
| Rated temperature range to       | 70   | °C   |
| Operating temperature range from | -10  | °C   |
| Operating temperature range to   | 85   | °C   |
| Storage temperature range from   | -10  | °C   |
| Storage temperature range to     | 85   | °C   |
| Environmental protection         | IP64 |      |

Abbreviation : RD: „Reading“; FS: „Full Scale“; The application of a calibration matrix is required for the determination of the forces  $F_x$ ,  $F_y$ ,  $F_z$  and moments  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$ , and  $M_z$  from the 6 measurement channels, and to compensate for the crosstalk.

The calibration data are individually determined and documented for the sensor.

The measurement error is expressed individually by the specification of the extended measurement uncertainty ( $k = 2$ ) for the forces  $F_x$ ,  $F_y$ ,  $F_z$ , and moments  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$ ,  $M_z$ .

## PIN Assignment

| Channel | Symbol | Designation            | Color             | PIN |
|---------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| 1       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | red               | 1   |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | black             | 2   |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | green             | 3   |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | white             | 4   |
| 2       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | blue              | 5   |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | yellow            | 6   |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | purple            | 7   |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | grey              | 8   |
| 3       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | orange            | 9   |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | brown             | 10  |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | pink              | 11  |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | transparent       | 12  |
| 4       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | green-black       | 13  |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | black-white       | 14  |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | red-black         | 15  |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | white-black       | 16  |
| 5       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | purple-black      | 17  |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | yellow-black      | 18  |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | blue-black        | 19  |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | gray-black        | 20  |
| 6       | +Us    | positive bridge supply | pink-black        | 21  |
|         | -Us    | negative bridge supply | brown-black       | 22  |
|         | +Ud    | positive bridge output | orange-black      | 23  |
|         | -Ud    | negative bridge output | transparent-black | 24  |

Shield: connected with sensor housing;

## Mounting

### Calibration matrix

The calibration matrix contains 36 calibration factors for calculating the forces and torques from the 6 output signals of the force sensor. A Labview vi is available for processing the calibration matrix

### Measuring amplifier

The measuring amplifier GSV-8DS or GSV-8AS has 24-pole plug connector to connect the 6-axis force/torque sensor. The mechanical forces and torques are calculated from 6 output voltages of each measuring channel with the calibration matrix.

### Software

The GSVmulti software is included in delivery with measuring amplifiers GSV-8. The software allows the application of the calibration matrix and the displacement of the coordinate system to represent the torques around a freely selectable reference point.

To create your own software, a Labview VI is available.

## Mounting instruction

The force is applied to a circular ring (Ø80-Ø40) on the live end of the sensor. The area inside the circular ring remains unloaded.

A center hole Ø6 serves to secure the angular position.

4x M6 external thread for mounting on robot flange (mounted with Allen key from the tool side, the screws are integrated in the F6D sensor, can not be lost);

4x M6 internal thread for mounting the tool (this flange corresponds again to the robot flange);

Summary: The sensor has M6 internal thread and M6 external thread.

## Robotics solutions from IPR

Our robotics partner IPR offers solutions for applications of force / torque sensors in the areas of

- Mounting and handling technology
- Machine loading

- Foundry and blacksmith
- Cavity preservation
- Sealing and damping
- Lack and paint
- Services

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## Stiffness Matrix

|            |            |       |           |           |          |
|------------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 36.6 kN/mm | 0.0        | 0.0   | 0,0       | 348 kN    | 0.0      |
| 0.0        | 36.6 kN/mm | 0.0   | -348 kN   | 0.0       | 0.0      |
| 0.0        | 0.0        | 357.9 | 0.0       | 0.0       | 0.0      |
| 0.0        | -348 kN    | 0.0   | 199.0 kNm | 0.0       | 0.0      |
| 348 kN     | 0.0        | 0.0   | 0.0       | 199.0 kNm | 0.0      |
| 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0   | 0.0       | 0.0       | 63.1 kNm |

- The elements with the unit kN/mm describe the relationship between force and path.
- The elements with the unit kNm describe the relationship between torque and twist.
- The elements with the unit kN describe the relationship between torque and path (columns 1 to 3) or the relationship between force and twist (columns 4 to 6)