

ROBOT ARM WITH INPUT ELEMENTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a robot arm with a number N of arm components A_n , which can be connected to a robot body via a number N of actuator-drivable joint connections GV_n . The invention also relates to a robot having a robot arm of this type.

So-called teach-programming ("teach-in" process) of the robot is common in the interaction between human and robot. Here, a human being grips a robot arm of the robot, in particular at the final actuator, and carries out a movement of the robot arm to be taught. In doing so, the robot advantageously compensates for the inertia and the inherent weight of the robot arm. The movement executed by the robot arm is stored and can subsequently be carried out automatically by the robot. This enables simple and rapid programming of the robot. A reworking or optimization of the executed and stored movement of the robot arm is of course possible.

With this "teach-in" process, the robot arm has to be gripped and guided from different positions. Furthermore, control elements and possibly indicator elements on the robot or on the robot arm are required in order to control teach-programming and to enable status indications or other outputs. It is important here that these control elements and indicator elements are easy to operate and see from an ergonomic point of view.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the invention is to specify a robot arm which enables ergonomic teach-programming of a robot having a robot arm.

The invention can be seen from the characteristics of the independent claims. Advantageous improvements and embodiments of the invention are the subject matter of the dependent claims. Further characteristics, possible applications and advantages of the invention can be seen from the following description and the explanation of exemplary embodiments of the invention, which are shown in the

figures.

A first aspect of the invention relates to a robot arm, which has a number N of arm components A_n , which can be connected to a robot body via a number N of actuator-drivable joint connections GV_n where $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

According to the invention, the proposed robot arm is characterized in that the distal arm component A_N of the robot arm is connected at its proximal end to the arm component A_{N-1} via the joint connection GV_N , the proximal arm component A_1 of the robot arm can be connected at its proximal end to the robot body via the joint connection GV_1 , the joint connection GV_N permits a rotation of the arm component A_N about a rotational axis D_N , the arm component A_N of the robot arm extends along an axis $L1$ and the axis $L1$ encloses an angle of 50° to 130° with the rotational axis D_N , the distal end of the arm component A_N can be connected to an actuator E via an actuator-drivable joint connection GV_{N+1} , wherein the joint connection GV_{N+1} permits a rotation of the actuator E about a rotational axis D_{N+1} . Furthermore, according to the invention, the rotational axes D_N and D_{N+1} enclose an angle $W1$ in the range from 50° to 130° , the rotational axis D_{N+1} and the axis $L1$ enclose an angle $W2$ in the range from 50° to 130° , wherein the arm component A_N has a grip-like projection $F1$ rigidly connected thereto (to the arm component A_N), which projection extends concentrically with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} , a free end FE of the projection can be rotated with respect to the rest of the projection $F1$ about the rotational axis D_{N+1} or can be arranged rotatably about the rotational axis D_{N+1} , and the free end FE has input elements EE for the manual input of data.

The proposed arrangement and design of the input elements EE on the free end FE of the projection in particular enables good ergonomic operation, particularly during teach-programming of a robot having such a robot arm. The input of information via the input elements EE is advantageously carried out manually, i.e. by means of touching or manual operation of the input elements EE .

Advantageously, the input elements EE are arranged on the free end FE at least partially concentrically with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} . That is to say that two, three, ... or all the input elements EE are arranged concentrically with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} , advantageously with an identical radius to the rotational axis D_{N+1} . If the projection $F1$ is gripped by a hand and if the input elements EE are operated with the thumb of the hand, then the input elements EE are consistently well accessible

or operable by the thumb, even with different alignments of the hand.

Advantageously, an input element EE_0 of the input elements EE is arranged axially with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} . Advantageously, this central input element EE_0 serves to input or control current primary parameters, for example to input a start time and a finish time for teach-programming.

Advantageously, the parameters input or controlled by means of the input elements EE can in each case be variably assigned or selected automatically or manually depending on the particular task.

Advantageously, the projection $F1$ is designed such that it can be gripped by a hand of an operator, wherein a thumb of the hand comes to rest on the free end FE for operating the input elements EE . Advantageously, the projection $F1$ has a cylindrical shape or an ergonomic grip shape for this purpose.

Advantageously, the free end FE is ergonomically formed for operating the input elements EE with the thumb of the hand. For this purpose, in an embodiment, the input elements EE are arranged on a surface which is inclined at an angle of 5 to 60° with respect to a surface perpendicular to the rotational axis D_{N+1} . This inclination enables the input elements EE to be operated ergonomically, wherein, in particular, the distal thumb joint of the operating hand does not have to be bent, for example, at 90°.

Advantageously, the input elements EE have light elements with one or more controllable light sources. Advantageously, the light source/s are light emitting diodes LEDs.

Advantageously, the input elements EE are designed as buttons and/or rocker switches and/or pushbuttons and/or switches and/or rotary knobs and/or slide controllers. In a further advantageous embodiment, the input elements EE are designed as input fields of a touchpad (touch-sensitive surface) or a touchscreen (touch-sensitive display).

In a development of the proposed robot arm, the free end FE of the projection $F1$ can be detachably securely connected (for example, by means of latching or clip

connections) to the rest of the projection F1 in different alignments about the rotational axis D_{N+1} . That is to say that the free end FE can be detached from the rest of the projection F1, which is rigidly connected to the robot arm, and can be used again with the rest of the projection F1 in a different position rotated with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} . This enables the input elements EE to be in each case optimally oriented with regard to their alignment relative to the hand gripping the projection F1. However, this alignment requires the free end FE to be detached every time and the free end FE to be reconnected to the rest of the projection F1 in a new angular orientation.

In a particularly advantageous embodiment of the robot arm, the free end FE of the projection F1 is securely connected rotatably about the rotational axis D_{N+1} to the rest of the projection. In this embodiment, advantageously, the free end FE can be rotated freely (i.e. without a stop) about the rotational axis D_{N+1} . The detachment and reconnection of the free end FE, as described in the above development, is not required in this embodiment.

A development is characterized in that a mechanical and/or electrical and/or a magnetic latching device, which allows a rotation of the free end FE about the rotational axis D_{N+1} with a specified resolution, is provided between the free end FE and the rest of the projection F1. In particular, this prevents unwanted rotation of the free end FE with respect to the rest of the projection F1. In order to move from one latching position to an adjacent latching position, it is necessary to apply a specified force or a specified torque to the free end FE. Advantageously, this force or this torque is chosen such that an ergonomic operation of the input elements is possible with different grip alignments of the hand on the projection F1. Advantageously, this force or this torque can be specified variably as required.

A development is characterized in that an output unit for outputting graphical and/or alphanumeric information is arranged on the arm component A_N . This enables the display or output of relevant information, for example while teach-programming is being carried out.

A development is characterized in that the robot arm or, in particular the arm component A_N , has an interface via which a smartphone can be connected as an output unit. This interface can be a mechanical/electrical interface or a wireless interface (for example Bluetooth, WLAN etc.).

A development is characterized in that a projection F2 is formed on the actuator E or on an intermediate part ZW arranged between the joint connection GV_{N+1} and the actuator E, which projection extends perpendicular to the rotational axis D_{N+1} and can be gripped by a hand. In particular, a projection F2 of this kind enables a more sensitive and more accurate guidance or operation of the robot arm. In doing so, the projection F1 and the projection F2 are each gripped or guided by a different hand of an operator.

A development is characterized in that one or more input elements EE_{ZW} are arranged on the intermediate part ZW within reach of a thumb of the hand gripping the projection F2. This makes it possible to actuate inputs via the input elements EE and/or via the input elements EE_{ZW} .

In a particularly preferred embodiment, $W1 = 90^\circ$ and/or $W2 = 90^\circ$ are chosen for the angles mentioned in the introduction.

A further aspect of the invention relates to a robot having a robot arm as described above.

Advantageously, the robot comprises sensors for detecting a mechanical state $Z(t)$ of the robot arm, a unit for detecting inputs $EG(t)$ via the input elements EE and/or EE_{ZW} , a unit for evaluating the states $Z(t)$ and the inputs $EG(t)$ to determine evaluation results $AW(t)$, and a storage unit for storing the evaluation results $AW(t)$.

Advantageously, the evaluation results $AW(t)$ are control instructions for controlling the robot arm. The proposed robot therefore enables the detection of states $Z(t)$ of the robot arm which, in particular, are generated by the mechanical guidance of an operator, the detection of operator inputs via the input elements EE and/or EE_{ZW} , the evaluation of the detected states $Z(t)$ and inputs and their conversion into evaluation results $AW(t)$ which, in particular, constitute control instructions for carrying out the entered movements of the robot arm.

Here, advantageously, the mechanical state $Z(t)$ is understood to mean the positioning of the robot arm, derivative/s with respect to time of the positioning of the robot arm, and/or forces and moments occurring and acting on the robot arm. The state $Z(t)$ can, of course, include further time-dependent state parameters depending on the task and requirement. Advantageously, the unit for detecting the inputs $EG(t)$ includes the input elements EE and/or EE_{ZW} as well as a processing unit PE1 connected to the input

elements. Advantageously, the unit for evaluating the states $Z(t)$ is a computer or a processing unit PE2, by means of which the appropriate evaluation program is executed. Advantageously, the processor units PE1 and PE2 are identical.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Further advantages, characteristics, and details can be seen from the following description, in which at least one exemplary embodiment is described in detail – where appropriate with reference to the drawing. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic partial view of an exemplary embodiment of the proposed robot arm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Fig. 1 shows a schematic view of an exemplary embodiment of the proposed robot arm. The robot arm, shown in parts, has a number N of arm components A_n , which can be connected to a robot body via a number N of actuator-drivable joint connections GV_n where $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Only the arm component A_{N-1} and A_N is shown in Fig. 1. The robot arm shown in parts is characterized in that the distal arm component A_N of the robot arm is connected at its proximal end to the arm component A_{N-1} via the joint connection GV_N , the proximal arm component A_1 can be connected at its proximal end to the robot body (not shown) via the joint connection GV_1 , the joint connection GV_N permits a rotation of the arm component A_N about a rotational axis D_N , the arm component A_N of the robot arm extends along an axis $L1$ and the axis $L1$ encloses an angle of 90° with the rotational axis D_N , the distal end of the arm component A_N can be connected to an actuator E (not shown) via an actuator-drivable joint connection GV_{N+1} , wherein the joint connection GV_{N+1} permits a rotation of the actuator E about a rotational axis D_{N+1} , wherein the rotational axes D_N and D_{N+1} enclose an angle $W1$ in the region of 90° , and wherein the rotational axis D_{N+1} and the axis $L1$ enclose an angle $W2$ of 90° .

The robot arm shown in parts is further characterized in that the arm component A_N has a grip-like projection $F1$ rigidly connected to the arm component A_N , which projection extends concentrically with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} , wherein a free end FE of the projection $F1$ can be arranged rotatably about the rotational axis

D_{N+1} with respect to the rest of the projection F1, and the free end FE has input elements EE for the manual input of data.

Here, the free end FE can be detachably fixed on the rest of the projection F1 by means of two clips in a total of four different alignments which each differ from one another by an angle of 90° . Here, the projection F1 has an approximately square cross section with rounded corners.

Four axially arranged input elements EE, a central axially arranged input element EE and, on sloping surfaces, a total of three further input elements EE are arranged on the top of the free detachable end FE. The electrical transmission of signals of the input elements EE between the detachable end FE and the rest of the projection F1 is advantageously carried out by wires, or by means of a slip ring transmission, or by means of wireless transmission.

Advantageously, the input elements EE at least partially comprise light elements, by means of which, for example, a current input status can be output and/or which serve to identify currently active input elements EE, and/or serve simply to illuminate the input elements EE. Furthermore, advantageously, the robot arm has an audible and/or visual output unit, by means of which a status generated in conjunction with an operation of an input element EE can be output audibly and/or visually. This enables a robot status or alarms to be output via the output unit.

The flexible arrangement of the detachable free end FE enables a suitable alignment for the operator to enable inputs to be made from different perspectives and gripping directions.

Although the invention has been illustrated and described in detail by means of preferred embodiments, the invention is not restricted to the disclosed examples, and other variations can be derived therefrom by the person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of protection of the invention. It is therefore clear that a multiplicity of possible variations exists. It is likewise clear that embodiments cited by way of example do indeed only constitute examples which are not to be regarded in any way as restricting the scope of protection, the possible applications or the configuration of the invention. Rather, the above description and the description of the figures enable the person skilled in the art to specifically implement the exemplary embodiments, wherein, with a knowledge of the disclosed inventive idea, the person skilled in the art can make various changes, for example with regard to the function or

the arrangement of individual elements cited in an exemplary embodiment, without departing from the scope of protection which is defined by the claims and their legal equivalents, such as further explanations in the description.

CLAIMS

1. A robot arm having a number N of arm components A_n , which can be connected to a robot body via a number N of actuator-drivable joint connections GV_n where $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$; wherein
 - the distal arm component A_N of the robot arm is connected at its proximal end to the arm component A_{N-1} via the joint connection GV_N ,
 - the proximal arm component A_1 can be connected at its proximal end to the robot body via the joint connection GV_1 ,
 - the joint connection GV_N permits a rotation of the arm component A_N about a rotational axis D_N ,
 - the arm component A_N of the robot arm extends along an axis $L1$ and the axis $L1$ encloses an angle of 50° to 130° with the rotational axis D_N ,
 - the distal end of the arm component A_N can be connected to an actuator E via an actuator-drivable joint connection GV_{N+1} , wherein the joint connection GV_{N+1} permits a rotation of the actuator E about a rotational axis D_{N+1} , wherein
 - the rotational axes D_N and D_{N+1} enclose an angle $W1$ in the range from 50° to 130° ,
 - the rotational axis D_{N+1} and the axis $L1$ enclose an angle $W2$ in the range from 50° to 130° ,
 - the arm component A_N has a grip-like projection $F1$ rigidly connected thereto, which projection extends concentrically with respect to the rotational axis D_{N+1} ,
 - a free end FE of the projection $F1$ can be rotated with respect to the rest of the projection $F1$ about the rotational axis D_{N+1} or can be arranged rotatably about the rotational axis D_{N+1} , and
 - the free end FE has input elements EE for the manual input of data.
2. The robot arm according to claim 1,

in which the input elements EE are arranged on a surface which is inclined at an angle of 5 to 60° with respect to a surface perpendicular to the rotational axis D_{N+1} .

3. The robot arm according to one of claims 1 to 2,
in which the free end FE can be detachably securely connected (for example, by means of latching or clip connections) to the rest of the projection F1 in different alignments about the rotational axis D_{N+1} .
4. The robot arm according to one of claims 1 to 3,
in which the free end FE is securely connected rotatably about the rotational axis D_{N+1} to the rest of the projection F1.
5. The robot arm according to one of claims 1 to 4,
in which a mechanical and/or electrical and/or a magnetic latching device, which allows a rotation of the free end FE about the rotational axis D_{N+1} with a specified resolution, is provided between the free end FE and the rest of the projection F1.
6. The robot arm according to one of claims 1 to 5,
in which a projection F2 is formed on the actuator E or on an intermediate part ZW arranged between the joint connection GV_{N+1} and the actuator E, which projection extends perpendicular to the rotational axis D_{N+1} and can be gripped by a hand.
7. The robot arm according to claim 6,
in which one or more input elements EE_{ZW} are arranged on the intermediate part ZW within reach of a thumb of the hand.
8. A robot having a robot arm according to one of claims 1 to 7.
9. The robot according to claim 8,
having
 - sensors for detecting a mechanical state $Z(t)$ of the robot arm,
 - a unit for detecting inputs $EG(t)$ via the input elements,
 - a unit for evaluating the states $Z(t)$ and the inputs $EG(t)$ to determine evaluation results $AW(t)$, and

- a storage unit for storing the evaluation results $AW(t)$.
10. The robot according to claim 9,
in which the evaluation results $AW(t)$ are control instructions for controlling the robot arm or control instructions for changing a control program of the robot and/or of its parameters.