Product Advantages

One of the Smallest 6-Axis Sensors in the World: The Mini45 has a compact, low-profile design with a through-hole to allow passage of linkages or cables.

Extremely High Strength:

- EDM wire-cut from high-yield strength stainless steel.
- Maximum allowable single-axis overload values are 5.7 to 25 times rated capacities.

High Signal-to-Noise Ratio: Silicon strain gages provide a signal 75 times stronger than conventional foil gages. This signal is amplified, resulting in near-zero noise distortion.

IP65 and IP68 (4m) Versions Available: The IP65 version of the transducer is available for use in wet environments. The IP68 version is for underwater environments to a maximum depth of 4 meters in fresh water. Contact ATI Industrial Automation for drawings and more information.



The Mini45 F/T transducer
The transducer is made of hardened stainless steel with integral interface plates made from high-strength aircraft aluminum.

Typical Applications

- Telerobotics
- Robotic surgery
- Robotic hand research
- Finger-force research

| | Axes | Calibrations US-30-40 | | US-60-80 | | US-120-160 | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| CALIBRATIONS | Fx, Fy (±lbf) | 30 | | 60 | | 120 | |
| | Fz (±lbf) | 60 | | 120 | | 240 | |
| | Tx, Ty (±lbf-in) | 40 | | 80 | | 160 | |
| LIBR | Tz (±lbf-in) | 40 | | 80 | | 160 | |
| ENGLISH CA | RESOLUTION | System Type* | | | | | |
| | Axes | CTL | Net/DAQ | CTL | Net/DAQ | CTL | Net/DAQ |
| | Fx, Fy (lbf) | 1/40 | 1/80 | 1/20 | 1/40 | 1/10 | 1/20 |
| | Fz (lbf) | 1/40 | 1/80 | 1/20 | 1/40 | 1/10 | 1/20 |
| | Tx, Ty (lbf-in) | 1/44 | 1/88 | 1/22 | 1/44 | 1/11 | 1/22 |
| | Tz (lbf-in) | 1/88 | 1/176 | 1/44 | 1/88 | 1/22 | 1/44 |
| | SENSING RANGES | | rations | | | | |

| NS | SENSING RANGES Axes | Calibrations SI-145-5 | | SI-290-10 | | SI-580-20 | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Fx, Fy (±N) | 145 | | 290 | | 580 | |
| | Fz (±N) | 290 | | 580 | | 1160 | |
| | Tx, Ty (±Nm) | 5 | | 10 | | 20 | |
| CALIBRATIO | Tz (±Nm) | 5 | | 10 | | 20 | |
| METRIC CAI | RESOLUTION | System Type* | | | | | |
| | Axes | CTL | Net/DAQ | CTL | Net/DAQ | CTL | Net/DAQ |
| | Fx, Fy (N) | 1/8 | 1/16 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/2 | 1/4 |
| | Fz (N) | 1/8 | 1/16 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/2 | 1/4 |
| | Tx, Ty (Nm) | 1/376 | 1/752 | 1/188 | 1/376 | 1/94 | 1/188 |
| | Tz (Nm) | 1/752 | 1/1504 | 1/376 | 1/752 | 1/188 | 1/376 |

^{*}CTL: Controller F/T System; Net: Net F/T System; DAQ: 16-bit DAQ F/T System. The resolution is typical for most applications and can be improved with filtering. Resolutions quoted are the effective resolution after dropping four counts of noise (Net/DAQ) or eight counts of noise (CTL). All sensors calibrated by ATI.

Applied loads must be within range in each of the six axes for the F/T sensor to measure correctly (refer to the transducer manual for complex loading information).



| Single-Axis Overload | English | Metric | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Fxy | ±1100 lbf | ±5100 N | | |
| Fz | ±2300 lbf | ±10000 N | | |
| Тху | ±1000 lbf-in | ±110 Nm | | |
| Tz | ±1200 lbf-in | ±140 Nm | | |
| Stiffness (Calculated) | English | Metric | | |
| X-axis & Y-axis force (Kx, Ky) | 4.2x10⁵ lb/in | 7.4×10 ⁷ N/m | | |
| Z-axis force (Kz) | 5.6x10⁵ lb/in | 9.8x10 ⁷ N/m | | |
| X-axis & Y-axis torque (Ktx, Kty) | 1.5×10⁵ lbf-in/rad | 1.7x10⁴ Nm/rad | | |
| Z-axis torque (Ktz) | 3.1x10⁵ lbf-in/rad | 3.5x10⁴ Nm/rad | | |
| Resonant Frequency (Measured) | | | | |
| Fx, Fy, Tz | 5600 Hz | | | |
| Fz, Tx, Ty | 5400 Hz | | | |
| Physical Specifications | English | Metric | | |
| Weight* | 0.202 lb | 0.0917 kg | | |
| Diameter (OD,ID)* | 1.77 in, 0.373 in | 45 mm, 9.5 mm | | |
| Height* | 0.618 in | 15.7 mm | | |

"ATI's sales support has been invaluable in helping us select the appropriate sensor and explaining detailed technical issues. I am extremely pleased with the ATI sensor we have chosen. It has enabled us to measure forces exerted by a physician, during a medical procedure, which have never been measured before."

Nathan Delson, PhD Director, Mechanical Engineering Design Center University of California, San Diego Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering



