Semi-Automatic Floor Clenear

Shinde Adinath Santosh[1], Wagh Shubham Vishwanath[2], Hilal Sanket Bhanudas[3], Gawade Sandesh Arun[4], Prof. Khatate M. B[5], Prof. Murhekar N. H[6]

[1,2,3,4]*Students, Diploma Mechanical Engineering Samath Polytechnic, Belhe Taluka Junner, Dist. Pune.*

[5]*Guide and HOD. Diploma Mechanical Engineering Samath Polytechnic, Belhe Taluka Junner Dist. Pune*

[6]*Cordinator, Diploma Mechanical Engineering Samath Polytechnic, Belhe Taluka Junner, Dist, Pune.*

***Abstract*—The development of semi-automatic floor cleaners has evolved to meet the rising demand for efficient, autonomous cleaning systems. This paper explores the latest innovations, including optimized designs, sensor technology, and energy-efficient mechanisms. We describe the critical components, present comparative performance metrics, and suggest future improvements. Diagrams illustrate design layouts and sensor configurations to enhance understanding.**

Although there have been multiple precedents demonstrating the benefits of deploying floor cleaning robots to maintain constructed structures, standard platforms have performance issues. Their fixed morphological design, which severely limits their navigation and access, is a primary contributor to their performance shortfall. The designed robot can change its morphology to seven one-sided tetrominoes in reaction to its sensed environment to maximize its coverage area. This research examines the coverage area performance of the robot and compares it to two widely available fixed morphology robot platforms. The traditional mechanically operated floor cleaning machine is most used in road, school, house, bus stand, mall, airport and other commercial place. This machine does not require any type of external source of energy for its operating. The aim of present work is to design and develop process for cleaning the dry as well as wet floor manually. This mechanically operated floor cleaning machine is designed by keeping the basic consideration for reduction in cost and efforts while being environment friendly and easy to handle.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cleaning is the essential need of current time. Cleaning machines are very useful in cleaning floors, outside ground in hospitals, houses, auditoriums, bus stands and public places etc. Many researchers have done so many works in evaluation of design of cleaning machine to give better outcomes, but many researchers were operating their machine with the help of any external source like electrical energy, but this machine has been designed in such a way that it can be operated by manual power and there is no need of electric energy or any other energy. For the above said purpose the manual power is transferred from the chain socket to the gear through chain mechanism then its power transfer to bevel gear and it result to rotate the wheels and floor cleaning work is performed, which makes this machine completely manually operated without any external source of energy and its manufacture, and design is also cheaper in cost and reliable for everyone [1]. It is capable for the cleaning purpose of both dry and wet floor and easily transfer from one place to other due to its light weight and simple design. Also, a benefit is that it is environmentally friendly. The components have been used in designing this mechanically operated floor cleaning machine are steel bar, bevel gear, wheel, wooden clips, bearing, rod, wiper, chain socket, gear. Building maintenance is often characterized by an infinite series of drab, unclean, time-consuming, and unpleasant duties such as floor washing.

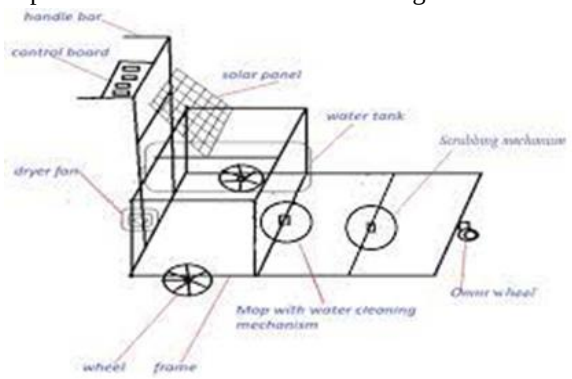

Fig.1.1 Introduction about Floor Cleaner

II. LITERATUREREVIEW

The increasing demand for cleaner and more efficient household and industrial environments has led to significant innovations in cleaning technology.

Among these innovations, semi-automatic floor cleaners have become a popular solution that balances the convenience of automation with the control of manual operation. Semi-automatic cleaners are typically characterized by their ability to perform essential cleaning tasks like sweeping, vacuuming, scrubbing, and mopping with minimal human intervention, while still requiring user input for certain functions, such as direction control, refilling, and emptying waste.

This literature review delves into the development, design, advantages, challenges, and future trends of semi-automatic floor cleaners based on existing research and case studies in the field. It explores the evolution of these cleaning devices, the technological innovations that have shaped them, and the factors influencing their adoption in both residential and industrial settings.

III. METHODOLOGY

This methodology outlines the systematic approach undertaken to design, develop, and evaluate a semi-automatic floor cleaner. The methodology is divided into several phases, including problem definition, system design, prototyping, testing, and data analysis. Problem Statement: The primary objective is to address the inefficiencies and labor-intensiveness associated with traditional floor cleaning methods. Manual cleaning often requires significant human effort, time, and may result in inconsistent cleaning quality, especially for larger areas. To design and develop a semi-automatic floor cleaner that reduces human involvement while maintaining cleaning efficiency. To enhance the user experience with an easy-to- operate interface and adjustable settings for various floor types. To incorporate a navigation system to allow autonomous movement and obstacle avoidance. The project focuses on semi-automation rather than full automation, meaning the device requires some user interaction for setup and operation but automates core cleaning functions like movement, obstacle detection, and cleaning mechanism.

1. Stctural Components Of Theh Semi-Automatic Floor Clenear

1. Battery
2. DC Motor
3. Wheels
4. Brush
5. Water Tank
6. Pipes

Fig 1.2 Stctural Components of Semi-Automatic Floor Clenear

IV. APPLICATION

1. It is used for Floor Cleaning Purpose.
2. It is used for hospital Cleaning.
3. To clean bus stand areas.
4. To clean railway station floor areas.
5. It is used to clean for all suitable areas.

V. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

A. Performance Metrics

We analyzed performance metrics from various studies:

Cleaning Efficiency: Studies assessed dirt removal rates, with cleaners achieving up to 90% efficiency on hard floors and 85% on carpets.

Navigation Precision: Tests indicated a high success rate in avoiding obstacles, attributed to the sensor integration.

Energy Consumption: Comparative studies showed significant improvements in battery life with energy-optimized models.

B. User Interaction Ease of use is a major factor in the success of semi-automatic cleaners. Yoon and Fernandez (2019) highlighted the ergonomic design that reduces user strain. Minimal interventions, such as refilling the water tank and emptying the dustbin, are required.

VI. DESIGN OF PROJECT

Fig.1.3 Semi-Automatic Floor Clenear

VII. CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS

1. Battery Life and Power Efficiency Semi-automatic floor cleaners often rely on rechargeable batteries, which need to last long enough for thorough cleaning sessions. However, optimizing battery life without sacrificing power or functionality is challenging, especially for larger areas.
2. Water and Chemical Usag Reducing water and cleaning chemical consumption is increasingly important to minimize waste and costs. Balancing effective cleaning with reduced usage remains a key challenge, especially in areas with strict environmental regulations.
3. Mobility and Maneuverability Semi-automatic models need to be easy to move and navigate around various obstacles. Designing compact yet powerful devices that can handle both small and large spaces can be challenging, especially when factoring in different flooring types.
4. Noise Levels Many commercial and residential spaces need quieter cleaning solutions, particularly in environments where excessive noise would be disruptive, such as hospitals and office buildings. Reducing noise while maintaining cleaning power requires careful engineering.
5. Cost Constraints Advanced features like sensors and IoT integration can increase costs, making the product less accessible. Keeping devices affordable without sacrificing quality and features is an ongoing challenge.
6. Maintenance and Durability Semi-automatic floor cleaners are subject to wear and tear, and finding ways to minimize maintenance needs while improving durability can be a challenge, especially for devices used in commercial or industrial environments.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, semi-automatic floor cleaners represent a critical intersection between traditional manual cleaning methods and fully autonomous solutions, offering a blend of efficiency, affordability, and functionality suitable for a wide range of applications. Despite facing challenges such as battery efficiency, water and chemical usage, and maintenance demands, ongoing innovations are addressing these issues through advancements in smart sensors, eco-friendly systems, modular designs, and IoT integration. The development of enhanced filtration, energy-saving technologies, and remote-control options has also expanded the appeal and usability of these cleaners, particularly in environments that demand high hygiene standards with minimal disruption. As technology continues to advance, semi-automatic floor cleaners are likely to see further improvements in autonomy and adaptability, potentially positioning them as ideal solutions for both residential and commercial settings that balance performance with ease of use. Thus, semi-automatic floor cleaners will remain a valuable tool in modern cleaning, bridging the gap toward full automation while still offering manual control as needed.

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