



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

IJIRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

 9940 572 462

 6381 907 438

 ijirset@gmail.com

 www.ijirset.com

Floor Cleaner Machine System

Apurv Shinde, Bhushan Band, Sanket Changude, Prof.R.B. Shinde

Student, Dept. of Mechatronics, Sanjivani K.B.P.Polytechnic, Kopergaon, Maharashtra, India

Student, Dept. of Mechatronics, Sanjivani K.B.P.Polytechnic, Kopergaon, Maharashtra, India

Student, Dept. of Mechatronics, Sanjivani K.B.P.Polytechnic, Kopergaon, Maharashtra, India

Lecturer, Dept. of Mechatronics, Sanjivani K.B.P.Polytechnic, Kopergaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: A remote-controlled vehicle is any mobile machine that is operated by an external source that is not physically linked to the machine. There are numerous sorts based on the controls, including radio control, Wi-Fi control, and even Bluetooth control. These devices are always human-controlled and take no action on their own. The primary objective for such vehicles would be to reach a given spot, navigate the environment, and return to their point of origin. In this project, we operate our machine car using Bluetooth technology. We refer to this gadget as a robot because it has Ultrasonic sensors. Sensor robots are thus machines. This device may be controlled by anyone with an Android Smartphone by downloading an application and pairing it with the Bluetooth module in our car. Using the app on their mobile phone, through the command users can do operations like moving forward, backward, left, and right. Arduino UNO with Bluetooth Module manages the operation of managing our vehicle. Arduino played a significant part in the control area and facilitated the conversion of digital and analogue signals into physical motion. The primary advantage of Bluetooth-based technology is that the remote can be changed at any moment – smartphones, tablets, and laptops – and physical barriers such as walls and doors have no effect on the automobile controls.

I. INTRODUCTION

Floor cleaner machines are indispensable tools in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene across various floor surfaces. These machines integrate a range of components to deliver efficient cleaning solutions. They typically feature potent suction systems adept at extracting dirt and debris from floors, ensuring thorough sanitation. Complementing this, scrubbing brushes or pads work to dislodge stubborn grime, enhancing the machine's cleaning efficacy. Moreover, a built-in dispenser administers cleaning solutions, offering versatility to tackle different types of stains and surfaces. A separate recovery tank collects the extracted dirt and used solution, preventing contamination and ensuring a hygienic cleaning process. With diverse maneuverability features, including compact designs for tight spaces and robust configurations for larger areas, floor cleaner machines optimize cleaning workflows while upholding cleanliness standards. Their efficiency, hygiene benefits, and versatility make them indispensable assets in maintaining pristine floor surfaces across residential, commercial, and industrial settings.

Floor cleaner machines have undergone significant evolution, propelled by historical advancements and modern technological innovations. Historically, manual methods like mopping and sweeping dominated floor cleaning efforts. However, the advent of mechanized cleaning equipment revolutionized the industry. Early floor cleaner machines were rudimentary, often limited in functionality and efficiency. Over time, technological advancements led to the development of more sophisticated models, integrating powerful suction systems, scrubbing brushes or pads, and automated cleaning solution dispensers. Today, the market for floor cleaner machines is dynamic, driven by consumer demand for efficiency, hygiene, and sustainability. Manufacturers continuously innovate to meet these evolving needs, offering a diverse range of options tailored to various applications and industries. This evolution reflects a broader trend towards mechanization and automation in cleaning processes, shaping the future of facility maintenance and sanitation.

Floor cleaner machines have witnessed a remarkable evolution from their humble beginnings to becoming indispensable tools in modern cleaning regimes. Historically, manual cleaning methods prevailed, relying on labor-intensive techniques like mopping and sweeping. However, as industrialization progressed, the need for more efficient and effective cleaning solutions emerged. This demand spurred the development of mechanized floor cleaner machines, which initially featured basic designs and limited capabilities. Over time, technological advancements, fueled by innovations in engineering and materials science, propelled these machines to new heights of sophistication and functionality. Today, floor cleaner machines encompass a myriad of components and features designed to optimize

cleaning performance across diverse surfaces and environments. Key components such as powerful suction systems, rotary scrubbing brushes or pads, and integrated cleaning solution dispensers work in tandem to deliver thorough and hygienic results. Moreover, the advent of automation and smart technologies has further enhanced the capabilities of these machines, enabling features like programmable cleaning schedules, remote monitoring, and autonomous operation. As a result, the market for floor cleaner machines has expanded rapidly, catering to a wide range of industries and applications, including residential, commercial, hospitality, healthcare, and industrial sectors. Beyond their functional utility, floor cleaner machines offer numerous benefits, including increased efficiency, improved hygiene, reduced labour costs, and enhanced environmental sustainability. Looking ahead, ongoing research and development efforts are poised to drive further innovation in this field, with a focus on integrating artificial intelligence, machine learning, and eco-friendly cleaning solutions to meet the evolving needs of users and the growing demand for cleaner and healthier spaces.

II. RELATED WORK

Research on floor cleaner machine systems encompasses various theoretical frameworks and methodologies aimed at understanding their design, functionality, and effectiveness in different contexts. One key area of investigation revolves around the mechanical engineering principles underlying the design and operation of these machines. Studies focus on optimizing components such as suction systems, scrubbing brushes or pads, and recovery tanks to enhance cleaning performance while minimizing energy consumption and wear and tear. Concurrently, research in materials science explores the development of advanced materials for constructing durable and lightweight components that withstand the rigors of daily use. Additionally, ergonomic considerations play a crucial role in ensuring user comfort and safety during operation, with research examining factors such as handle design, control interfaces, and maneuverability features. Another theoretical lens involves fluid dynamics and chemical engineering, particularly concerning the dispensing and recovery of cleaning solutions. Investigations delve into fluid flow patterns within the machine's plumbing system, optimizing nozzle designs to achieve uniform solution distribution and efficient soil removal. Moreover, research on cleaning agents and additives focuses on their chemical properties and interactions with different floor surfaces, aiming to develop formulations that balance cleaning efficacy with environmental sustainability and user safety. Furthermore, theoretical frameworks from the fields of robotics and automation are increasingly applied to the study of autonomous floor cleaner systems. These studies explore navigation algorithms, sensor fusion techniques, and machine learning approaches to enable robots to navigate complex environments, adapt to changing conditions, and optimize cleaning trajectories. Moreover, theoretical models of human-robot interaction inform the design of intuitive interfaces and control systems that facilitate seamless collaboration between human operators and autonomous machines. Overall, the theoretical underpinnings of floor cleaner machine systems draw upon interdisciplinary insights from mechanical engineering, materials science, fluid dynamics, chemical engineering, robotics, and automation, contributing to the advancement of cleaner, safer, and more efficient cleaning technologies.

III. METHODOLOGY

Developing a floor cleaner machine system incorporating transmitter and receiver remote control involves a comprehensive methodology encompassing several stages, from initial planning to deployment and optimization. The project begins with thorough planning and requirements gathering to define the objectives, scope, and desired functionalities. This stage involves identifying the specific components required for the transmitter and receiver remote control system, as well as for the floor cleaner machine itself. Key considerations include the communication protocol to be used (such as RF, IR, or Bluetooth), the selection of appropriate microcontroller boards or development platforms for interfacing, and the procurement of other necessary components such as motors, wheels, sensors, and cleaning mechanisms. Following the planning stage, the next step in the methodology is component selection and procurement. This involves researching and selecting suitable transmitter and receiver modules that are compatible with the chosen communication protocol and meet the project's requirements. Additionally, microcontroller boards or development platforms must be chosen to interface with the transmitter and receiver modules and control the floor cleaner machine. Once the necessary components have been selected, they are procured, either through purchase or fabrication, to proceed with the project. With the components in hand, the project moves on to circuit design and assembly. This stage involves designing the circuitry for both the transmitter and receiver modules, including power supply, signal processing, and interfacing with the microcontroller. The transmitter circuit is assembled on a PCB or breadboard, incorporating buttons or switches for user input. Similarly, the receiver circuit is designed and assembled, integrating inputs for receiving control signals and outputs for controlling the floor cleaner machine's motors and functions.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



The experimental setup for the floor cleaner machine project incorporating transmitter and receiver remote control involves assembling and configuring the necessary components to test the functionality and performance of the system. The setup typically consists of several key elements, including the transmitter unit, receiver unit, floor cleaner machine, and testing environment. The transmitter unit comprises a microcontroller board or development platform programmed to transmit control signals, along with buttons or switches for user input. The receiver unit consists of another microcontroller board or platform programmed to receive and interpret control signals, interfaced with the floor cleaner machine's control system. The floor cleaner machine itself includes motors, wheels, cleaning mechanisms, and any additional sensors or actuators required for operation. The testing environment should provide adequate space for maneuvering the floor cleaner machine and conducting various experiments to assess its performance under different conditions. Additionally, tools and equipment for monitoring and troubleshooting, such as multimeters, oscilloscopes, and debugging software, may be incorporated into the setup to facilitate testing and analysis. By assembling and configuring these components within a controlled testing environment, researchers can systematically evaluate the functionality, reliability, and efficiency of the floor cleaner machine system with transmitter and receiver remote control capabilities.

V. CONCLUSION

The proper guidance of project head and the sincere efforts of our group have lead to the successfully accomplishment of our concerned projects. “ Flower Cleaner Machine System” was interesting to work on and was also gained in this project work... This knowledge of project will definitely be helpful in our future. So we must maintain that this final year project was an essential part of our engineering education enhancing our technical knowledge and practical skill. Our aim was to lift the maximum weight in minimum power consumption as to reduce the solar panel and motor cost. Hence we are provided our aim by design a suitable gear box to get maximum mechanical advantages .due to gear box



the maximum torque required to lift the load is not coming directly on the motor shaft as we had seen it in the gear box design .so at the end shaft the speed is reduced which we are required & sufficient torque is increase to lift the load. Hence motor is revolving with min. load over its shaft with minimum solar capacity

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