

(19)



(11)

EP 4 005 750 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
22.01.2025 Bulletin 2025/04

(21) Application number: **20847963.4**

(22) Date of filing: **29.01.2020**

(51) International Patent Classification (IPC):
A47L 11/283^(2006.01) A47L 11/40^(2006.01)

(52) Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC):
**A47L 11/24; A47L 11/283; A47L 11/4038;
A47L 11/4041; A47L 11/4069; A47L 2201/00**

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2020/001360

(87) International publication number:
WO 2021/020679 (04.02.2021 Gazette 2021/05)

(54) **MOBILE ROBOT**

MOBILER ROBOTER

ROBOT MOBILE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **31.07.2019 KR 20190093483
31.07.2019 KR 20190093481
27.12.2019 KR 20190176624**

(43) Date of publication of application:
01.06.2022 Bulletin 2022/22

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the invention

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a mobile robot mopping a floor.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] A mobile robot is a device that cleans a floor by inhaling a foreign material such as a dust on the floor or wiping a foreign material on the floor. Recently, a mobile robot capable of mopping a floor has been developed. In addition, a mobile robot is a device that cleans while driving or traveling on its own.

[0003] As prior art 1 (Korean Patent Registration No. 10-802790), a robot cleaner capable of moving by a mop surface is known. In the robot cleaner of the prior art, the first rotating member and the second rotating member for fixing the pair of mop surfaces disposed in the left and right directions are provided to be inclined downwardly with respect to the vertical axis. The robot cleaner according to the prior art moves as the first rotating member and the second rotating member rotate while the mop surfaces fixed to the first rotating member and the second rotating member are in contact with the floor.

[0004] The prior art 1 does not use alignment marks or the like to guide the exact position of the mop when attaching and detaching the mop to the rotating member, so that the user aligns and attaches the mop to the eye mass. At this time, when the mop is attached out of its original position, interference between the two rotating members occurs, and there is a problem that the robot cleaner cannot move due to the rotation of the two rotating members, and a part of the mop is separated from the floor so it cannot be cleaned. Moreover, there is a problem that the rotating member is damaged due to the interference between the mops.

[0005] In addition, in the case of the prior art 2, the number of rotations of the wheel is sensed to determine the position of the mobile robot.

[0006] In the case of a mobile robot having no wheel and moving by the frictional force of the mop, since the wheel does not exist, there is a problem in that the number of rotations of the wheel cannot be measured, and the current position of the mobile robot cannot be estimated through the number of rotations of the wheel, or the current position of the mobile robot calculated by the sensor cannot be corrected.

[0007] Further, there is a problem in that the position of the mobile robot cannot be corrected by the number of rotations of the spin mop due to the slip of the spin mop and the floor even the number of rotations of the spin mop is measured in the wheelless spin mop.

[0008] Further, in the conventional art, since the robot cleaner proceeds only by friction force of spin mops and a

water level of stored water in a water tank is variable, it may be difficult to effectively mop a floor and driving power may be not sufficient.

[0009] Particularly, it may be very difficult for the conventional wet-type robot to adjust a traveling direction by friction force with rotating mops. According, cleaning is performed only by a random driving, and cleaning by a pattern driving being able to meticulously clean is not possible.

[0010] Further, in the conventional art, since the cleaning is possible only by the random driving, meticulous cleaning at a corner of a floor or an area adjacent to a wall may be difficult. A mobile robot according to the preamble of claim 1 is already known e.g. from CN-U-208926226.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The first object of the present disclosure is to allow the user to visually recognize the attachment position of the mop when attaching the mop by flipping the body, and to allow the user's finger or the like to tactilely recognize the attachment position of the mop when attaching the mop without flipping the body.

[0012] The second object of the present disclosure, while using a guide hole in the mop to guide the attachment position of the mop, when a pinch of a foreign matter or the protrusion of the floor occurs due to the guide hole, it is to prevent the case where the mop is out of position, the mop is detached, or the mop does not get mop out of the original position.

[0013] The third object of the present disclosure is to prevent the floor from being damaged by friction between the rotating plate and the floor when the spin mop is operated without the mop attached.

[0014] The fourth object of the present disclosure is to prevent the mop from being out of position during the rotation of the spin mop.

[0015] The fifth object of the present disclosure is to increase the friction between the mop and the bottom surface for effective mopping and running of the mobile robot.

[0016] The prior art is the robot cleaner that is moved by a pair of rotating mop surfaces on the left and right sides. As the frictional forces generated by the pair of rotating mop surfaces are frequently changed, there is a problem that straight travelling is difficult. When straight travelling is difficult, there is a problem in that the area to be passed without mopping becomes large on the floor surface that requires straight travelling, such as near a wall surface. The sixth object of the present disclosure is to solve this problem.

[0017] The seventh object of the present disclosure is to provide a device capable of performing dry cleaning and wet cleaning in a complex manner, to perform clean and efficient cleaning.

[0018] The eighth object of the present disclosure is to install a rotating ball at the center of a rotating plate to which the mop is attached, and to measure the number of

rotations and a rotational direction of the rotating ball, so that the current position identified by the image sensor can be corrected.

[0019] Another object of the present disclosure is to increase the frictional force between the mop and the bottom surface regardless of the water level change in the water tank for effective mopping and running of the robot cleaner, and to enable pattern driving capable of thorough cleaning through accurate driving.

[0020] In order to solve the above problems, the present disclosure is characterized in that a rotating ball is installed on a rotating plate to which a mop is attached.

[0021] Specifically, the present disclosure provides a mobile robot comprising: a body; a rotating plate installed rotatably on the body and having a mop portion attached to a lower surface thereof; and a rotating ball disposed vertically overlapping with a rotating shaft of the rotating plate and rotatably installed on the rotating plate independently of the rotating plate, wherein a part of the rotating ball is positioned below a lower surface of the rotating plate.

[0022] The rotating plate further comprises, a ball receiving portion accommodating a part of the rotating ball.

[0023] The ball receiving portion is a space having an opening below.

[0024] The rotating plate further comprises, a guide ring arranged to surround the rotating shaft and guiding an attachment position of the mop portion on the lower surface of the rotating plate.

[0025] An inner diameter of the guide ring is smaller than a diameter of the rotating ball.

[0026] The inner diameter of the guide ring is larger than a radius of the rotating ball.

[0027] A center of the guide ring is disposed to overlap a rotation axis, and the guide ring has an inclination closer to the rotation axis toward the bottom.

[0028] The rotating plate further includes a guide ring that is disposed on the lower surface of the rotating plate to surround the rotating shaft for guiding the attachment position of the mop portion, and the guide ring protrudes downward from the opening of the ball receiving portion.

[0029] The mobile robot further comprises the mop portion installed on the lower surface of the rotating plate and having a guide hole in which a part of the rotating ball is interpolated.

[0030] The mobile robot further comprises a ball space defining an inner space in which the rotating ball moves in a vertical direction and an opening formed at a lower end; a ball support portion accommodated in the ball space and supporting an upper portion of the rotating ball; and an elastic member disposed between the upper end of the ball support portion and the upper end of the ball space.

[0031] The mobile robot further comprises a guide ring defining a part of the inner space of the ball space is located below the lower surface of the rotating plate.

[0032] The lower end of the guide ring is located below the lower surface of the rotating plate.

[0033] Meanwhile, the present disclosure provides a mobile robot comprising: a body; a rotating plate installed rotatably on the body and having a mop portion attached to a lower surface thereof; a ball space disposed vertically overlapping with a rotation axis of the rotating plate and defining a space having an opening at the bottom; a rotating ball that is rotatable and accommodated to be movable up and down inside the ball space; and an elastic member that provides elastic restoring force downward to the rotating ball.

[0034] The mobile robot further comprises a ball support portion accommodated in the ball space, connected to the lower end of the elastic member, and supporting an upper portion of the rotating ball.

[0035] The mobile robot further comprises the mop portion installed on the lower surface of the rotating plate and having a guide hole in which a part of the rotating ball is interpolated in the center.

[0036] A bottom of the rotating ball is located higher than the lower surface of the mop portion.

[0037] The mobile robot further comprises a mop motor providing rotational force to the rotating plate.

[0038] The rotating plate includes a left rotating plate and a right rotating plate spaced apart from the left rotating plate, and a lower surface of the left rotating plate forms a downward slope in the left front direction, and the lower surface of the right rotating plate forms a downward slope in the right front direction.

[0039] Further, the present disclosure is disposed at a position spaced forward from the mop module, and provides a collecting portion that forms a collection space for storing foreign matter, a sweeping portion that rotates to introduce foreign matter into the collection space, and a collection module including a sweeping motor providing a driving force to the sweeping portion.

[0040] The present disclosure has the advantage that the rotating ball is disposed on the rotating shaft of the rotating plate, so that the user can visually recognize the position to attach the mop, and prevent the mop from deviating from the fixed position during the operation of the spin mop by the rotating ball.

[0041] Further, according to the present disclosure, even if the rotating plate is rotated in a state in which the mop is not mounted on the rotating plate by the rotating ball disposed below the rotating plate, the rotating ball moves in a rolling motion, so that the bottom surface and the bottom of the rotating plate do not contact, and there is an advantage of preventing the floor from being damaged by the lower surface the rotating plate.

[0042] Further, the present disclosure, when the protrusion of the floor is inserted into the guide hole of the mop, the rotating ball moves upward, preventing lifting between the mop and the bottom surface, so that mopping can be continued and there is an advantage that allows the protrusion to move smoothly to the bottom surface of the mop by rolling motion of the rotating ball.

[0043] Further, the present disclosure has the effect of

increasing the efficiency of mopping by supporting the mobile robot with the mop module.

[0044] Further, the present disclosure, while securing the stability in the left and right directions of the mobile robot by a pair of spin mops arranged in the left-right direction, the collection module spaced in the front-rear direction from the mop module is provided to contact the floor by the auxiliary wheel, so that there is also the effect of increasing the stability in the front-rear direction of the mobile robot.

[0045] In addition, the present disclosure has the effect that the mobile robot moves straight by the frictional force of the mop surface, so that the straight forward running is possible by providing the frictional force of the collecting module against the shaking of the mop module.

[0046] In addition, in the present disclosure, a pair of collection portion containing foreign matters are symmetrically provided to the left and right based on the virtual center vertical plane, which is a reference plane in which the pair of spin mops are symmetrical to the left and right, so that driving control by the pair of left and right spin mops can be accurately implemented, and the unexpected eccentric movement can be prevented.

[0047] Further, the present disclosure is to install the rotating ball in the center of the rotating plate to which the mop is attached, and to measure the rotational speed and rotational direction of the rotating ball, so that it is possible to correct the current position identified by the downward image sensor, and there is an advantage that does not require a separate space in the body to install the rotating ball since the rotating ball is inserted into the sharp of the rotating plate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0048]

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a mobile robot according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a left side view of the mobile robot shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a bottom perspective view of the mobile robot shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a front cross-sectional view of the mobile robot shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a sweep module shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is a bottom perspective view of the sweep module shown FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a right cross-sectional view of the sweep module shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view of the sweep module shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of the sweep module viewed from a right side of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a partially exploded perspective view of the sweep module shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged perspective view of a first lever

shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 12 is an enlarged perspective view of a second lever shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 13 is an enlarged perspective view of the second lever viewed from a left side of FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is a partially exploded perspective view of the sweep module showing a coupled structure of an agitator shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 15 is an exploded perspective view showing an assembled structure of a driven coupling shown in FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view viewed from a left side of FIG. 15.

FIG. 17 is a right cross-sectional view showing the agitator of FIG. 14.

FIG. 18 is an exploded perspective view of a driving unit viewed from a left side of FIG. 14.

FIG. 19 is a plan view of the mobile robot of FIG. 1 in a state that a case is removed.

FIG. 20 is a bottom view of the mobile robot shown in FIG. 19.

FIG. 21 is a right cross-sectional view of the mobile robot shown in FIG. 19.

FIG. 22 is a lower elevational view showing the module seating portion 36 of the body 30 of FIG. 18.

FIG. 23 is a top elevational view of the mop module 40 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 24 is an exploded perspective view showing a connection relationship between the main body joint 65 of the body 30 of FIG. 4 and the driven joint 415 of the mop module 40 of FIG. 23.

FIG. 25 is a partial cross-sectional view of the mobile robot 1 of FIG. 23 taken vertically along the line S5-S5'.

FIG. 26 is an exploded perspective view of the mop module 40 of FIG. 23.

FIG. 27 is an exploded perspective view of the mop module 40 of FIG. 26 when viewed from another angle.

FIG. 28 is a perspective view showing the spin mop of FIG. 27.

FIG. 29 is an elevational view of the spin mop of FIG. 27 as viewed from above.

FIG. 30 is a cross-sectional view of the spin mop of FIG. 28 taken vertically along lines S7-S7'.

FIG. 31 is an exploded view of the spin mop of FIG. 28.

FIG. 32 is a perspective view illustrating a state in which the mop is detached from the spin mop of FIG. 28.

FIG. 33 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a spin mop according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 34 and 35 are views showing the operation of the spin mop of FIG. 33.

FIG. 36 is a bottom view showing the mobile robot of FIG. 1 for explaining a weight center and lowest ends of spin mops according to the present disclosure.

FIG. 37 is a plan view of the mobile robot of FIG. 1 viewed from an upper side in a state that a case is removed from the body for explaining the weight center according to the present disclosure.

FIG. 38 is a bottom view of a mobile robot according to another embodiment of the present disclosure for explaining a relationship between a weight center and other components.

FIG. 39 is a bottom view of a mobile robot according to still another embodiment of the present disclosure for explaining a relationship between a weight center and other components.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0049] Expressions referring to directions such as a front direction (a frontward direction or a forward direction) (F), a rear direction (a rearward direction) (R), a left direction (a leftward direction) (Le), a right direction (a rightward direction) (Ri), an upper direction (an up direction or an upward direction) (U), and a down direction (an downward direction) (D), or so on may be defined as indicated in the drawings. This is just for explaining the present disclosure to be clearly understood. Therefore, directions may be defined differently depending on where a reference is placed.

[0050] For example, a direction parallel to an imaginary line connecting a central axis of a left spin mop and a central axis of a right spin mop may be defined as a left-right direction. A direction perpendicular to the left-right direction and parallel to the central axes of the spin mops or has an error angle within 5 degrees with the central axes of the spin mops may be defined as an up-down direction or a vertical direction. A direction perpendicular to each of the left-right direction and the up-down direction may be defined as a front-back direction or a longitudinal direction.

[0051] A term of 'first', 'second', 'third', or so on in front of a component mentioned below is only to avoid confusion between the component being referred to and other component, and does not relate to an order, an importance, or a master-servant relationship between components. For example, an embodiment only having a second component without a first component may be possible.

[0052] A term of 'a mop' mentioned hereinafter may have any of materials such as fabric or paper, and may be a multi-use product being able to be used repeatedly through washing or a disposable product.

[0053] The present disclosure may be applied to a mobile robot manually moved by a user or a robot cleaner traveling or driving on its own. Hereinafter, an embodiment will be described based on a robot cleaner.

[0054] A cleaner 1 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include a body 30 having a controller. The cleaner 1 may include a mop module 40 to mop a floor (a surface to be cleaned) while being in

contact with the floor. The cleaner 1 may include a sweep module 2000 provided to collect a foreign material on the floor.

[0055] The mop module 40 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30 and may support the body 30. The sweep module 2000 may be disposed at the lower side of the body 30 and may support the body 30. In the present embodiment, the body 30 may be supported by the mop module 40 and the sweep module 2000. The body 30 may form an appearance or an exterior. The body 30 may be arranged to connect the mop module 40 and the sweep module 2000.

[0056] The mop module 40 may form an appearance or an exterior. The mop module 40 is disposed at the lower side of the body 30. The mop module 40 is disposed at a rear side of the sweep module 2000. The mop module 40 provides driving force for a movement of the cleaner 1. In order to move the cleaner 1, the mop module 40 may be preferably disposed at the rear side of the cleaner 1.

[0057] The mop module 40 may be provided with at least one mop portion 411 to mop the floor while rotating. The mop module 40 may include at least one spin mop 41, and the spin mop 41 may rotate in a clockwise direction or a counterclockwise direction when viewed from an upper side. The spin mop 41 may be in contact with the floor.

[0058] In the present embodiment, the mop module 40 may include a pair of spin mops 41a and 41b. The pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may rotate in a clockwise direction or a counterclockwise direction when viewed from an upper side, and may mop the floor through rotation. When the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b are viewed from a front side of a traveling direction of the cleaner, a spin mop disposed at a left side may be referred to as a left spin mop 41a, and a spin mop disposed at a right side may be defined as a right spin mop 41b.

[0059] Each of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b may be rotated with respect to its rotation axis. The rotation axis may be arranged in an up-down direction. The left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b may be rotated independently of each other.

[0060] Each of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b may include the mop portion 411. Each of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b may include a water container (a water receiving portion) 413.

[0061] The sweep module 2000 may form an appearance or an exterior. The sweep module 2000 may be disposed at a front side of the mop module 40. In order to prevent a foreign material on the floor from first contacting the mop module 40, the sweep module 2000 may preferably be disposed at the front side of the cleaner 1 in a traveling direction.

[0062] The sweep module 2000 may be spaced apart from the mop module 40. The sweep module 2000 may be disposed at the front side of the mop module 40 and be in contact with the floor. The sweep module 2000 collects the foreign material on the floor.

[0063] The sweep module 2000 may be in contact with

the floor and may collect the foreign material at the front side of the sweep module 2000 to an inside when the cleaner 1 moves. The sweep module 2000 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30. A width of the sweep module 2000 in a left-right direction may be smaller than a width of the mop module 40 in the left-right direction.

[0064] The body 30 may include a case 31 forming an appearance or an exterior and a base 32 disposed at a lower side of the case 31.

[0065] The case 31 may form a side surface and an upper surface of the body 30. The base 32 may form a bottom surface of the body 30.

[0066] In the present embodiment, the case 31 may have a cylindrical shape with an open bottom surface. When viewed in a top view, an overall shape of the case 31 may be a circular shape. Since the case 31 has a plane shape of a circular shape, a rotation radius when rotating can be minimized.

[0067] The case 31 may include an upper wall 311 having an overall shape in a circular shape, and a side wall 312 formed integrally with the upper wall 311 and extending downward from an edge of the upper wall 311.

[0068] A part of the sidewall 312 may be open. An opened portion of the side wall 312 may be defined as a water-tank insertion opening (a water-tank insertion hole or a water-tank insertion portion) 313, and a water tank 81 may be detachably installed through the water-tank insertion opening 313. The water-tank insertion opening 313 may be disposed at a rear side based on the traveling direction of the cleaner. Since the water tank 81 is inserted through the water-tank insertion opening 313, the water-tank insertion opening 313 may be preferably disposed close to the mop module 40.

[0069] The mop module 40 may be coupled to the base 32. The sweep module 2000 may be coupled to the base 32. A controller Co and a battery Bt may be disposed in an inner space formed by the case 31 and the base 32. In addition, a mop driving unit (a mop driver) 60 may be disposed on the body 30. A water supply module may be disposed at the body 30.

[0070] The base 32 may include a base body 321, a base guard 322, and an insertion hole 323. The base body 321 may cover the opened bottom surface of the case 31. The base guard 322 may be formed along an outer edge of the base body 321 and protrude downward from the edge of the base body 321. The insertion hole 323 may penetrate through the base body 321 in an up-down direction, and the sweep module 2000 may be detachably inserted into the insertion hole 323.

[0071] The sweep module 2000 may be detachably mounted or installed on the body 30 through the insertion hole 323. The sweep module 2000 may be positioned at a front side than the mop module 40 and collect a foreign material at the front side of the mop module 40. The sweep module 2000 may be detachably assembled with the base 32. The sweep module 2000 in an assembled state with the base 32 may be separated from the base 32 through a lever 2500.

[0072] An installation space 325 in which the sweep module 2000 is mounted is formed at the base 32. In the present embodiment, a storage housing 326 forming the installation space 325 may be further provided. The storage housing 326 may be assembled with the base 32 and may be disposed at an upper side of the insertion hole 323.

[0073] The storage housing 326 may protrude to an upper side from the base body 321.

[0074] A lower side of the storage housing 326 may be opened to communicate with the insertion hole 323. An interior space of the storage housing 326 provides the installation space 325. The installation space 325 of the storage housing 326 corresponds to a shape of the sweep module 2000.

[0075] The sweep module 2000 may include a dust housing 2100, an agitator 2200, a driving unit 2300, a driving coupling 2320, a driven coupling 2220, and a lever 2500. The dust housing 2100 may be detachably assembled with the body 30, and a foreign material may be stored in the dust housing 2100. The agitator 2200 may be rotatably assembled with the dust housing 2100. The driving unit 2300 may be installed on the body 30 and provide rotational force to the agitator 2200. The driving coupling 2320 may be disposed at the driving unit 2300 and transmit the rotational force of the driving unit 2300 to the agitator 2200. The driven coupling 2220 may transmit the rotational force of the driving coupling 2320 to the agitator 2200. The lever 2500 may be disposed at the dust housing 2100. The lever 2500 may couple or separate the driving coupling 2320 and the driven coupling 2220 by receiving operation force.

[0076] The dust housing 2100 accommodates the agitator 2200. A foreign material collected through the rotation of the agitator 2200 may be stored in the dust housing 2100. That is, the dust housing 2100 provides an installation and operation structure of the agitator 2200, and also provides a storage space for a foreign material.

[0077] The dust housing 2100 may include a collection space 2102 for a rotation of the agitator 2200 and a storage space 2104 for storing a foreign material. The dust housing 2100 may longitudinally extend in a left-right direction. A width of the dust housing 2100 may be narrower than a width of the mop module 40.

[0078] The dust housing may be formed by separately fabricating a structure for the collection space 2102 and a structure for the storage space 2104 and assembling them each other. In the present embodiment, the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104 are disposed in the dust housing 2100, and a partition 2145 for partitioning the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104 may be disposed.

[0079] In the present embodiment, the dust housing 2100 may include an upper housing 2110, a lower housing 2140, a dust cover 2150. The upper housing 2110 may provide an upper outer shape. The lower housing 2140 may be disposed at a lower side of the upper housing 2110 and be coupled to the upper housing

2110. The dust cover 2150 may detachably assembled with at least one of the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140.

[0080] The collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104 are formed by assembling the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140. That is, the upper housing 2110 may provide an upper partial space of the collection space 2102 and an upper partial space of the storage space 2104, and the lower housing 2140 may provide the remaining lower space of the collection space 2102 and the remaining lower space of the storage space 2104.

[0081] In the present embodiment, the collection space 2102 may be positioned at a rear side of the storage space 2104.

[0082] That is, the storage space 2104 is positioned at a front side of the collection space 2102, and the dust cover 2150 is positioned at a front side than the upper housing 2110.

[0083] The upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140 may be integrally assembled. The upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140 that are integrally assembled may be defined as a housing assembly 2001.

[0084] The dust cover 2150 is detachably assembled with the housing assembly. When the dust cover 2150 is separated from the housing assembly, the storage space 2104 is exposed to an outside. The foreign material stored in the storage space 2104 may be discarded when the dust cover 2150 is separated.

[0085] The upper housing 2110 provides an upper surface, a left upper surface, a right upper surface, and a rear surface of the dust housing 2100. The upper housing 2110 forms an upper side of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104. The upper housing 2110 provides upper partial portions of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104.

[0086] The upper housing 2110 may include a first upper housing portion 2112, a second upper housing portion 2114, a third upper housing portion 2116, and a fourth housing portion 2118. The first upper housing portion 2112 may form an upper wall of the storage space 2104. The second upper housing portion 2114 may be integrally connected with the first upper housing portion 2112 and forms an upper wall and a rear wall of the collection space 2102. The third upper housing portion 2116 may provide a part of a left wall of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104, and the fourth upper housing portion 2118 may provide a part of a right wall of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104.

[0087] A shape of the first upper housing 2112 is not limited. However, since the second upper housing portion 2114 accommodates the agitator 2200, the second upper housing portion 2114 may have a shape corresponding to a shape of the agitator 2200.

[0088] At least a part of the second upper housing portion 2114 may have a center of curvature at a rotation axis of the agitator 2200. At least a part of the second

upper housing portion 2114 may have an arc shape.

[0089] In the present embodiment, the second upper housing portion 2114 may have a radius of curvature R1 greater than a diameter of the agitator 2200. An outer edge of the agitator 2200 may be preferably in contact with an inner surface of the second upper housing portion 2114.

[0090] A foreign material collected through a contact of the agitator 2200 and the second upper housing portion 2114 may be moved to the storage space 2104 along the inner surface of the second upper housing portion 2114. When the agitator 2200 and the second upper housing 2114 are spaced apart from each other, the foreign material collected by the agitator 2200 may fall back to the floor.

[0091] A collection opening surface 2101 may be formed at the lower housing 2140. The collection opening surface 2101 may be exposed to the floor. The agitator 2200 may penetrate the collection opening surface 2101 and protrude to a down side than the collection opening surface 2101.

[0092] The collection opening surface 2101 may be disposed at a rear side than the storage space 2102.

[0093] The lower housing 2140 may be disposed at a lower side of the upper housing 2110 and may be spaced apart from the upper housing 2110 to form a storage opening surface 2103. In the present embodiment, the lower housing 2140 and the upper housing 2110 may be spaced apart from each other in the up-down direction.

[0094] The lower housing 2140 may include a first lower housing portion 2142, a third lower housing portion 2146, a fourth lower housing portion 2148, and a partition 2145. The first lower housing portion 2142 may form a lower wall of the storage space 2104 and has the collection opening surface 2101 where the foreign material is collected. The third lower housing portion 2146 may provide a rest of the left wall of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104, and the fourth lower housing portion 2148 may provide a rest of the right wall of the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104. The partition 2145 may be integral with the first lower housing portion 2142, and may partition the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104.

[0095] In the present embodiment, the first lower housing portion 2142, the third lower housing portion 2146, the fourth lower housing portion 2148, and the partition 2145 may be formed to have an integral structure. Unlike the present embodiment, any one of the first lower housing portion 2142, the third lower housing portion 2146, the fourth lower housing portion 2148, or the partition 2145 may be separately manufactured and then be assembled.

[0096] A left wall 2011 of the housing assembly 2001 may be provided through assembling the third lower housing portion 2146 and the third upper housing portion 2116. A right wall 2012 of the housing assembly 2001 may be provided through assembling the fourth lower housing portion 2148 and the fourth upper housing por-

tion 2118.

[0097] A left rotation axis of the agitator 2200 may penetrate the left wall 2011 of the housing assembly, and a right rotation axis of the agitator 2200 may penetrate the right wall 2012 of the housing assembly.

[0098] The partition 2145 may protrude to an upper side from the first lower housing portion 2142. A length of the partition 2145 in the left-right direction may correspond to or relate to a length of the agitator 2200 in the left-right direction. The length of the partition 2145 in the left-right direction may be greater than the length of the agitator 2200 in the left-right direction.

[0099] The partition 2145 may include a first partition portion 2145a and a second partition portion 2145b. The first partition portion 2145a may protrude to an upper side from the first lower housing portion 2142, form the collection opening surface 2101, and partition the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104. The first partition portion 2145a may be not in contact with the agitator 2200. The second partition portion 2145b may extend to an upper side from the first partition portion 2145a, partition the collection space 2102 and the storage space 2104, and be in contact with the agitator 2200.

[0100] The first partition portion 2145a may protrude to the upper side from the first lower housing portion 2142. The collection opening surface 2101 may be formed between the first partition portion 2145a and a rear end 2140b of the first lower housing portion 2142.

[0101] A length L1 of the collection opening surface 2101 in a front-rear direction may be smaller than a diameter of the agitator 2200. Since the length L1 of the collection opening surface 2101 in the front-rear direction is smaller than the diameter of the agitator 2200, the agitator 2200 cannot be drawn out to an outside through the collection opening surface 2101.

[0102] The agitator 2200 may be mounted on an upper side of the lower housing portion 2140, and a lower end of the agitator 2200 may protrude to an outside of the collection opening surface 2101 and thus may be in contact with the floor.

[0103] The first partition portion 2145a may be not in contact with the agitator 2200.

[0104] However, the second partition portion 2145b may be in contact with the agitator 2200.

[0105] The second partition portion 2145b may have an arc shape. A curvature center of the second partition 2145b may be positioned at a rotation axis Ax of the agitator 2200. A radius of curvature R2 of the second partition 2145b may be equal to or smaller than a diameter of the agitator 2200.

[0106] The second partition portion 2145b may have a curved surface facing the agitator 2200. An upper end 2147a of the second partition portion 2145b may be positioned higher than the rotation axis Ax of the agitator 2200.

[0107] The upper end 2147a of the second partition portion 2145b may protrude to a rear side of the first partition portion 2145a.

[0108] The upper end 2147a of the second partition portion 2145b may be sharply formed. An inclined surface 2147b may be formed at the upper end 2147a of the second partition portion 2145b. The inclined surface 2147b may separate a foreign material attached to a surface of the agitator 2200 and guide the foreign material to the storage space 2104.

[0109] When assembling the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140, a discharge surface 2105 that is opened to a front side may be formed. The discharge surface 2105 may be formed at a front surface of the housing assembly 2001, and a dust cover 2150 may open and close the discharge surface 2105.

[0110] The dust cover 2150 may be disposed at a front side of the housing assembly 2001 and may cover the discharge surface 2105. The foreign material in the storage space 2104 may be discharged to an outside of the sweep module 2000 through the discharge surface 2105.

[0111] The dust cover 2150 may be detachably assembled with the housing assembly 2001. In the present embodiment, the dust cover 2150 and the housing assembly 2001 may be assembled through a mutually-engaged structure (a mutually-fastened structure, a mutually-locked structure, or a mutually-hooked structure). The mutually-engaged structure may be released by operation force of a user.

[0112] For the mutually-engaged structure of the dust cover 2150 and the housing assembly 2001, a protrusion 2151 may be formed at one of the dust cover 2150 and the housing assembly 2001, and an engaged groove 2152 may be formed at the other of the dust cover 2150 and the housing assembly 2001.

[0113] In the present embodiment, the engaged groove 2152 is formed at the dust cover 2150, and the protrusion 2151 is formed at the housing assembly 2001.

[0114] A number of engaged grooves 2152 corresponds to a number of protrusions 2151. A plurality of protrusions 2151 may be disposed. The protrusions 2151 may be disposed at the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140, respectively.

[0115] In the present embodiment, two protrusions 2151 are disposed at the upper housing 2110, and two protrusions 2151 are also disposed at the lower housing 2140.

[0116] If it is necessary to distinguish, protrusions disposed at the upper housing 2110 are referred to as upper protrusions 2151a and 2151b, and protrusions disposed at the lower housing 2140 are referred to as lower protrusions 2151c and 2151d.

[0117] The upper protrusions 2151a and 2151b protrude to an upper side at an upper surface of the upper housing 2110. The lower protrusion 2151c and 2151d protrude to a lower side at a bottom surface of the lower housing 2140.

[0118] At the dust cover 2150, upper engaged grooves 2152a and 2152b corresponding to the upper protrusions 2151a and 2151b are formed, and lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d corresponding to the lower protrusions

2151c and 2151d are formed.

[0119] The dust cover 2150 may include a front cover portion 2153, a top cover portion 2154, a left cover portion 2155, and a right cover portion 2156, and a bottom cover portion 2157. The front cover portion 2153 may be disposed to face the discharge surface 2105. The top cover portion 2154 may protrude from an upper edge of the front cover portion 2153 toward the housing assembly. The left cover portion 2155 may protrude from a left edge of the front cover portion 2153 toward the housing assembly, and the right cover portion 2156 may protrude from a right edge of the front cover portion 2153 toward the housing assembly. The bottom cover portion 2157 may protrude from a lower edge of the front cover portion 2153 toward the housing assembly side.

[0120] The dust cover 2150 may have a concave insertion space from a rear side to a front side.

[0121] The upper engaged groove 2152a and 2152b are formed at the top cover portion 2154. The lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d are formed at the bottom cover portion 2157. The upper engaged groove 2152a and 2152b and the lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d may be preferably disposed to be opposite to each other.

[0122] The upper engaged groove 2152a and 2152b or the lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d may have a shape of a groove or a hole.

[0123] The housing assembly 2001 may have an insertion portion 2160 being inserted into the insertion space and being in close contact with an inner surface of the dust cover 2150. The insertion portion 2160 may be located at a front side of the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140.

[0124] The insertion portion 2160 may include a top insertion portion 2164, a left insertion portion 2165, a right insertion portion 2166, and a bottom insertion portion 2167. The top insertion portion 2164 may form an upper side of the discharge surface 2105 and protrude to a front side. The left insertion portion 2165 may form a left side of the discharge surface 2105 and protrude to a front side. The right insertion portion 2166 may form a right side of the discharge surface 2105 and protrude to a front side. The bottom insertion portion 2167 may form a lower side of the discharge surface 2105 and protrude to a front side.

[0125] In the present embodiment, the top insertion portion 2164, the left insertion portion 2165, the right insertion portion 2166, and the bottom insertion portion 2167 are connected. Unlike the present embodiment, the top insertion portion 2164, the left insertion portion 2165, the right insertion portion 2166, and the bottom insertion portion 2167 may be separated. An area of the insertion portion 2160 may become narrower as it goes from a rear side to a front side.

[0126] The top insertion portion 2164 may be in close contact with the top cover portion 2154, the left insertion portion 2165 may be in close contact with the left cover portion 2155, the right insertion portion 2166 may be in close contact with the right cover portion 2156, and the

bottom insertion portion 2167 may be in close contact with the bottom cover portion 2157.

[0127] In the present embodiment, the upper protrusions 2151a and 2111b are formed at the top insertion portion 2164, and the lower protrusions 2151c and 2151d are formed at the bottom insertion portion 2167.

[0128] The upper protrusions 2151a and 2151b may be inserted into the upper engaged groove 2152a and 2152b from a lower side to an upper side of the upper engaged groove 2152a and 2152b to form a mutually-engaged structure. The lower protrusions 2151c and 2151d may be inserted into the lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d from an upper side to a lower side of the lower engaged groove 2152c and 2152d to form a mutually-engaged structure.

[0129] By operation force of a user to pull the dust cover 2150, the dust cover 2150 or the insertion portion 2160 is elastically deformed and thus the mutually-engaged structure is released.

[0130] The agitator 2200 may be disposed to be rotated in the housing assembly 2001.

[0131] The agitator 2200 may be disposed between the upper housing 2110 and the lower housing 2140. The agitator 2200 may be disposed at the upper housing 2110. In the present embodiment, the agitator 2200 is disposed at the lower housing 2140 and rotates while being supported by the lower housing 2140.

[0132] A rotation axis of the agitator 2200 is disposed in the left-right direction and the agitator 2200 may rotate forward or backward.

[0133] The housing assembly 2001 may further include a first journal 2010 and a second journal 2020 supporting the agitator 2200. The first journal 2010 is disposed at a left side of the housing assembly 2001, and the second journal 2020 is disposed at a right side of the housing assembly 2001.

[0134] The first journal 2010 and the second journal 2020 penetrate the housing assembly 2001 in the left-right direction and communicate with the collection space 2102.

[0135] In the present embodiment, the first journal 2010 and the second journal 2020 may have a cylindrical shape. Unlike the present embodiment, at least one of the first journal and the second journal may have a semi-cylindrical shape. When the first journal and the second journal have a semi-cylindrical shape, the first journal and the second journal are arranged to support the rotation axis of the agitator 2200 at a lower side.

[0136] The dust housing 2100 may be mounted on the installation space 325 of the base 32, and a lever 2500 may be disposed to couple or separate the base 32 and the dust housing 2100.

[0137] The lever 2500 may be disposed between the base 32 and the dust housing 2100 and may form a mutually-engaged structure with respect to the base 32 and the dust housing 2100. The lever 2500 may form a mutually-engaged structure with the dust housing 2100 in a direction of gravity and suppress the dust housing 2100

from being separated from a lower side of the base 32.

[0138] A plurality of levers 2500 may be disposed, and form a mutually-engaged structure at a plurality of places of the dust housing 2100. In the present embodiment, the lever 2500 includes a first lever 2510 and a second lever 2520, and the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 are arranged in the left-right direction.

[0139] The first lever 2510 is disposed at a left side of the dust housing 2100, and the second lever 2520 is disposed at a right side of the dust housing 2100.

[0140] Operation mechanisms of the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 are the same, and only operation directions of the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 are opposite to each other.

[0141] The first lever 2510 disposed at the left side is moved to the right side to release the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32, and the second lever 2520 disposed at the right side is moved to a left side to release the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32.

[0142] The sweep module 2000 may include a first lever 2510, a second lever 2520, a first-lever elastic member 2541, and a second-lever elastic member 2542. The first lever 2510 may be disposed at one side of the housing assembly to be relatively movable in the left-right direction. The second lever 2520 may be disposed at the other side of the housing assembly to be relatively movable in the left-right direction. The first-lever elastic member 2541 may be disposed between the first lever 2510 and the dust housing 2100 and provide elastic force to the first lever 2510. The second-lever elastic member 2542 may be disposed between the second lever 2520 and the dust housing 2100 and provide elastic force to the second lever 2520.

[0143] Since the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 may have the same or similar structures, a structure of the first lever will be described as an example.

[0144] In the present embodiment, the dust housing 2100 may be provided with a first side cover 2170 covering or shielding the first lever 2510 and a second side cover 2180 covering or shielding the second lever 2520.

[0145] Unlike the present embodiment, the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 may be exposed to an outside of the dust housing 2100 without the first side cover 2170 and the second side cover 2180. Also, unlike the present embodiment, the first side cover 2170 may be disposed at a right side and the second side cover 2180 may be disposed at a left side.

[0146] The first side cover 2170 may be coupled to a left side of the housing assembly 2001. The first side cover 2170 may have a shape corresponding to a left shape of the housing assembly 2001. The first side cover 2170 may shield a shaft member 2201 of the agitator 2200 from being exposed to an outside. The first side cover 2170 may cover or shield most of the first lever 2510 and exposes only a portion for the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32.

[0147] The first side cover 2170 may include a first side cover body 2173, a through hole 2171 or 2172, a hook

portion 2174, a journal-coupled portion 2175, and a fastening portion 2176. The first side cover body 2173 may be in close contact with one side of the housing assembly 2001. The through hole 2171 or 2172 may be disposed to penetrate the first side cover body 2173. The hook portion 2174 may protrude from the first side cover body 2173 toward the housing assembly 2001 and may be hooked-coupled with the housing assembly 2001. The journal-coupled portion 2175 may protrude from the first side cover body 2173 toward the housing assembly 2001 and be mutually coupled to the journal 2010 (the first journal 2010 in the present embodiment). The fastening portion 2176 may couple the first side cover body 2173 and the housing assembly 2001 by a fastening member (not shown).

[0148] The fastening portion 2176 and the hook portion 2174 are disposed at opposite sides based on the journal-coupled portion 2175. A plurality of hook portions 2174 may be arranged in an up-down direction.

[0149] The journal-coupled portion 2175 may be inserted into an inner diameter of the first journal 2010.

[0150] The first lever 2510 may include an upper lever body 2512, a lower lever body 2514, and a lever engaging portion 2516. The upper lever body 2512 may be disposed between the housing assembly 2001 and the first side cover 2170 and be elastically supported by the first-lever elastic member 2541. The lower lever body 2514 may be disposed between the housing assembly 2001 and the first side cover 2170, be integral with the upper lever body 2512, be exposed to an outside of the housing assembly 2001, and receive operation force of a user. The lever engaging portion 2516 may protrude from the upper lever body 2512 and be disposed to penetrate the through holes 2171 and 2172 of the first side cover 2170.

[0151] The upper lever body 2512 may be disposed in an up-down direction, and the lower lever body 2514 may be disposed in a horizontal direction.

[0152] The lower lever body 2514 may be disposed to be exposed to an outside of the dust housing 2100. The lower lever body 2514 may be positioned at a lower side of the upper lever body 2512. The lower lever body 2514 may be exposed to an outside of a lower surface of the lower housing 2140.

[0153] In the present embodiment, an operation portion 2519 protruding to a lower side from the lower lever body 2514 may further be provided. Since the operation portion 2519 longitudinally extends in the front-rear direction, the operation portion 2519 may easily receive operation force of a user in the left-right direction.

[0154] A user may move the first lever 2510 by pushing the operation unit 2519 in the left-right direction.

[0155] The lever engaging portion 2516 may protrude from the upper lever body 2512 to an outside (a side opposite to the agitator). Since a number of the lever engaging portions 2516 corresponds to a number of through holes, a first lever engaging portion 2516a and a second lever engaging portion 2516b are disposed in the present embodiment.

[0156] The lever engaging portion 2516 has a structure that forms a mutually-engaged structure in a direction of gravity and minimizes forming a mutually-engaged structure in an opposite direction of gravity. Therefore, an upper surface of the lever engaging portion 2516 may have a round shape or an inclined surface to a lower side, and a lower surface of the lever engaging portion 2516 may have a flat surface.

[0157] If the levers 2510 and 2520 are not returned to initial positions when the levers 2510 and 2520 move, the sweep module 2000 may be separated from a fixed position because the mutually engaged structure is not formed. To prevent this, the sweep module 2000 may further include a structure for guiding a horizontal movement of the first lever 2510.

[0158] The sweep module 2000 may include a first guide 2545, a first guide hole 2518, a second guide 2547, and a second guide hole 2528. The first guide 2545 may protrude to the first lever 2510 at one side (a left side in the present embodiment) of the dust housing 2100 and mutually interfere with the first lever 2510 to guide a movement direction of the first lever 2510. The first guide hole 2518 may be formed at the first lever 2510, and the first guide 2545 may be inserted into the first guide hole 2518 so that the movement of the first guide 2545 is guided. The second guide 2547 may protrude to the second lever 2520 at the other side (a right side in the present embodiment) of the dust housing 2100 and mutually interfere with the second lever 2520 to guide a movement direction of the second lever 2520. The second guide hole 2528 may be formed at the second lever 2520, and the second guide 2547 may be inserted to the second guide hole 2528 so that the movement of the second guide 2547 is guided.

[0159] The first guide 2545 may be formed in the movement direction of the first lever 2510, and the second guide 2547 may be formed in the moving direction of the second lever 2520. Thus, the first guide 2545 and the second guide 2547 may be formed in a horizontal direction. The first guide hole 2518 and the second guide hole 2528 may be formed in the horizontal direction to correspond to the first guide 2545 and the second guide 2547.

[0160] The guide holes 2518 and 2528 may be disposed at either the upper lever body 2512 or the lower lever body 2514. In the present embodiment, the guide holes 2518 and 2528 are formed to penetrate the upper lever body 2512 in the horizontal direction.

[0161] One end of the first-lever elastic member 2541 is supported by the dust housing 2100, and the other end of the first-lever elastic member 2541 is supported by the first lever 2510. The first-lever elastic member 2541 elastically supports the first lever 2510 toward an outside of the dust housing 2100.

[0162] The sweep module 2000 may further include a structure for preventing displacement of the lever elastic members 2541 and 2542.

[0163] In order to maintain an operation position of the first-lever elastic member 2541, the sweep module 2000

may include a first position fixing portion 2517 and a second position fixing portion 2544. The first position fixing portion 2517 may be disposed at the first lever 2510 and may be inserted into the other end of the first-lever elastic member 2541. The second position fixing portion 2544 may be disposed at the dust housing 2100 and one end of the first-lever elastic member 2541 may be inserted into the second position fixing portion 2544.

[0164] In the present embodiment, the first-lever elastic member 2541 and the second-lever elastic member 2542 may be formed of a coil spring. In the present embodiment, the first position fixing portion 2517 may have a boss shape, and the second position fixing portion 2544 may have a groove shape.

[0165] The first position fixing portion 2517 may be inserted into the first-lever elastic member 2541, and the first position fixing portion 2517 may allow the first-lever elastic member 2541 to move in the left-right direction. Thus, a movement of the first-lever elastic member 2541 in the front-rear direction or in the up-down direction may be suppressed.

[0166] The second position fixing portion 2544 may have a groove shape, and the first-lever elastic member 2541 may be inserted into the second position fixing portion 2544. The second position fixing portion 2544 may allow the first-lever elastic member 2541 to move in the left-right direction. Thus, a movement of the first-lever elastic member 2541 in the front-rear direction or in the up-down direction may be suppressed.

[0167] In the present embodiment, the second position fixing portion 2544 may be disposed between the first journal 2010 and the first guide 2545. The second position fixing portion 2544 may include a first position fixing part 2544a and a second position fixing part 2544b. The first position fixing part 2544a may have a concave shape at a portion of a lower side of the first journal 2010, and the second position fixing part 2544b may have a concave shape at a portion of an upper side of the first guide 2545.

[0168] When viewed from a later side, each of the first position fixing part 2544a and the second position fixing part 2544b may have a curved surface, and a curvature center of each of the first position fixing part 2544a and the second position fixing part 2544b may be positioned at an inside of the first-lever elastic member 2541.

[0169] A radius of curvature of each of the first position fixing part 2544a and the second position fixing part 2544b may be larger than a diameter of the first-lever elastic member 2541.

[0170] When the first lever 2510 is moved toward the housing assembly 2001 by operation force of a user, the lever engaging portion 2516 releases the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32. In this instance, since the first-lever elastic member 2541 elastically supports the first lever 2510, when the operation force of the user is removed, the first lever 2510 is moved back to the first side cover 2170 and the lever engaging portions 2516 are exposed to an outside of the through holes 2171 and

2172.

[0171] The sweep module 2000 may be maintained in a state mounted on the base 32 through the mutually-engaged structure of the lever engaging portion 2516 protruding to an outside of the through holes 2171 and 2172 and the base 32.

[0172] When the mutually-engaged structure between the lever engaging portion 2516 and the base 32 is released, the sweep module 2000 can be separated from the base 32.

[0173] In the present embodiment, since the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 are disposed at the left and right sides of the sweep module 2000, respectively, the sweep module 2000 can be separated from the body 30 only when all the mutual engagement of the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520 is released.

[0174] The first lever 2510 provides the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32 and releases the mutually-engaged structure with the base 32. The second lever 2520 provides not only an act of the first lever 2510 but also a connection structure with the driving unit 2300.

[0175] The second lever 2520 may include an upper lever body 2522, a lower lever body 2524, a lever engaging portion 2526, and an operation portion 2529. The upper lever body 2522 may be disposed between the housing assembly 2001 and the second side cover 2180 and be elastically supported by the second-lever elastic member 2542. The lower lever body 2524 may be disposed between the housing assembly 2001 and the second side cover 2180, be integral with the upper lever body 2522, be exposed to an outside of the housing assembly 2001, and receive operation force of a user. The lever engaging portion 2526 may protrude from the upper lever body 2522 and be disposed to penetrate through holes 2181 and 2182 of the second side cover 2180. The operation portion 2529 may protrude to a lower side from the lower lever body 2524.

[0176] The lever engaging portion 2526 may protrude from the lower lever body 2522 to an outside (a side opposite to the agitator). The lever engaging portion 2526 may include a first lever engaging portion 2526a and a second lever engaging portion 2526b.

[0177] The lever engaging portion 2526 may form a mutually-engaged structure with an engaged groove 3266 formed at the storage housing 326 of the base 32.

[0178] Since the lever engaging portion 2526 includes the first lever engaging portion 2526a and the second lever engaging portion 2526b, the engaged groove 3266 may include a first engaged groove 3266a and a second engaged groove 3266b to correspond to them. With respect to the lever engaging portion 2516 of the first lever 2510, an engaged groove (not shown) having the same structure may be formed. The first engaged groove 3266a and the second engaged groove 3266b may be formed at a sidewall 3262 of the storage housing 326.

[0179] The first engaged groove 3266a and the second engaged groove 3266b may be at a lower side than a driven coupling 2220 and a driving coupling 2320.

[0180] The second side cover 2180 may include a second side cover body 2183, a through hole 2181 or 2182, a hook portion 2184, a fastening portion 2186, and an opening surface 2185. The second side cover body 2183 may be in close contact with the other side (a right side in the present embodiment) of the housing assembly 2001. The through hole 2181 or 2182 may be disposed to penetrate the second side cover body 2183. The hook portion 2184 may protrude from the second side cover body 2183 toward the housing assembly 2001 and may be hooked-coupled with the housing assembly 2001. The fastening portion 2186 may couple the second side cover body 2183 and the housing assembly 2001 by a fastening member (not shown). In order to transmit driving force of the driving unit 2300 to the agitator 2200, the driving unit 2300 may penetrate the opening surface 2185.

[0181] The opening surface 2185 may be disposed in the left-right direction. A first coupler 2310 of the driving unit 2300, which will be described later, may be inserted through the opening surface 2185.

[0182] The sweep module 2000 may include a second guide 2547, a second guide hole 2528, a third position fixing portion 2527, and a fourth position fixing portion 2546. The second guide 2547 may protrude to the second lever 2520 at the other side (a right side in the present embodiment) of the dust housing 2100 and mutually interfere with the second lever 2520 to guide a movement direction of the second lever 2520. The second guide hole 2528 may be formed at the second lever 2520, and the second guide 2547 may be inserted to the second guide hole 2528 so that the movement of the second guide 2547 is guided. The second position fixing portion 2527 may be disposed at the second lever 2520 and may be inserted into the other end of the second-lever elastic member 2542. The fourth position fixing portion 2544 may be disposed at the dust housing 2100 and one end of the second-lever elastic member 2542 may be inserted into the fourth position fixing portion 2546.

[0183] The agitator 2200 may include an agitator assembly 2210, a driven coupling 2220, a coupling elastic member 2230, a coupling stopper 2270. The agitator assembly 2210 may sweep a foreign material on a floor into the collection space 2102 through rotation. The driven coupling 2220 may receive rotational force from the driving unit 2300 and may be relatively movably disposed between the driving unit 2300 and the agitator assembly 2210. The coupling elastic member 2230 may be disposed between the agitator assembly 2210 and the driven coupling 2220, provide elastic force to the driven coupling 2220, and press the driven coupling 2220 toward the driving unit 2300. The coupling stopper 2270 may penetrate the driven coupling 2220 and be coupled to the agitator assembly 2210, and form a mutually-engaged structure with the driven coupling 2220 in a left-right direction to prevent the driven coupling 2220 from being separated.

[0184] The agitator assembly 2210 may include an agitator body 2240, a shaft member 2201, a collection

member 2250, and a baring 2600. The agitator body 2240 may be disposed at the collection space 2102, and be rotated by receiving the rotational force of the driving unit 2300. The shaft members 2201 may be disposed at one side and the other side of the agitator body 2240, respectively, provide a rotation center of the agitator body 2240, and be rotatably supported by the dust housing 2100. The collection member 2250 may be installed on an outer circumferential surface of the agitator body 2240 and sweep a foreign material into the collection space 2102. The baring 2600 may provide rolling friction to the shaft member 2201.

[0185] In the present embodiment, the driven coupling 2220 may be assembled detachably with a lever (the second lever 2520 in the present embodiment) and the shaft member 2201 and may move together with the lever. In the present embodiment, the coupling of the driven coupling 2220 with the driving unit 2300 may be released by operation force of a user applied to the second lever 2520.

[0186] The driven coupling 2220 may move toward the shaft member 2201, and the coupling with the driving unit 2300 may be released. The driven coupling 2220 may relatively move in a horizontal direction between the agitator assembly 2210 and the driving unit 2300.

[0187] The agitator body 2240 may be disposed in the left-right direction. The agitator body 2240 may be disposed at an inside of the collection space 2102.

[0188] The collection member 2250 may be formed along an outer circumferential surface of the agitator body 2240. The collection member 2250 may protrude radially outward from the outer circumferential surface of the agitator body 2240. The collection member 2250 may rotate together with the agitator body 2240 when the agitator body 2240 rotates. The collection member 2250 may penetrate the collection opening surface 2101 and be in contact with the floor. The collection member 2250 may be composed of a plurality of brushes.

[0189] When the agitator assembly 2210 rotates, the collection member 2250 may be contact with the foreign material on the floor and move the foreign material into the collection space 2102.

[0190] The shaft members 2201 may be disposed at one side and the other side of the agitator body 2240, respectively. The shaft member 2201 may form a center of rotation of the agitator assembly 2210.

[0191] The shaft member 2201 may be disposed in the left-right direction. The shaft member 2201 may penetrate left and right sides of the collection space 2102.

[0192] In the present embodiment, the shaft member 2201 may penetrates the left wall 2011 and the right wall 2012 of the dust housing 2100. The shaft member 2201 may be integral with the agitator body 2240.

[0193] In the present embodiment, the shaft member 2201 may be separably or detachably assembled with the agitator body 2240. The shaft member 2201 and the agitator body 2240 may form a mutually-engaged structure in a rotation direction of the agitator 2200, but may be

separated in a rotation-axis direction (a left-right direction in the present embodiment) of the agitator 2200.

[0194] The agitator assembly 2210 and the shaft member 2201 may be detachably assembled, Therefore, only the agitator assembly 2210 can be replaced. That is, the agitator assembly 2210 may be separated from the dust housing 2100 in a state that each shaft member 2201 is assembled to the dust housing 2100.

[0195] Since the agitator 2200 is a consumable element, the agitator 2200 may be periodically replaced. Through a coupling structure of the shaft member 2201 and the agitator body 2240, only the agitator body 2240 may be separated from the dust housing 2100 without an entire separation of the agitator 2200. The shaft member 2201 and the agitator body 2240 maintain a state of a mutually-engaged structure.

[0196] The shaft member 2201 may include a rotating shaft body 2202, a shaft portion 2203, and a coupling guide 2204. The rotating shaft body 2202 may be mutually coupled to the agitator body 2240. The shaft portion 2203 may protrudes from the rotating shaft body 2202 toward the driving unit 2300, provide a rotation center of the agitator 2200, and be coupled with the bearing 2260. The coupling guide 2204 may protrude from the shaft portion 2203 toward the driving portion 2300 more and penetrate the driven coupling 2220. The coupling stopper 2270 may be coupled to the coupling guide 2204.

[0197] The rotating shaft body 2202 may have a disk shape. The shaft portion 2203 may protrude from the rotating shaft body 2202 toward the driving portion 2300.

[0198] A diameter or a size of the shaft portion 2203 may be smaller than a diameter of the rotating shaft body 2202.

[0199] The shaft portion 2203 may have a cylindrical shape. An outer surface of the shaft portion 2203 may be inserted into the bearing 2260. The shaft portion 2203 may be inserted into and supported by the bearing 2260.

[0200] The coupling guide 2204 may further protrude from the shaft portion 2203 toward the driving portion 2300 more. Curvature centers of the coupling guide 2204 and the shaft portion 2203 may be located on the same rotation center.

[0201] A diameter of the coupling guide 2204 may be smaller than a diameter of the shaft portion 2203, and a first step 2205 may be formed between the coupling guide 2204 and the shaft portion 2203 due to a diameter difference.

[0202] One end of the coupling elastic member 2230 may be supported by the first step 2205.

[0203] The coupling guide 2204 may further include a through portion 2206 penetrating the driven coupling 2220. A coupling stopper 2270 may be fixed to the through portion 2206.

[0204] The driven coupling 2220 may move in the left-right direction along the coupling guide 2204. Since the driven coupling 2220 is elastically supported by the coupling elastic member 2230, the driven coupling 2220 may be kept in close contact with the driving unit 2300 when

external force is not applied.

[0205] In the present embodiment, the coupling guide 2204 may have a circular columnar shape, and the through portion 2206 may have a polygonal column shape (a hexagonal column shape in the present embodiment).

[0206] The through portion 2206 may be inserted into the driven coupling 2220 and form a mutually-engaged structure in a rotation direction of the agitator 2200.

[0207] On the other hand, the shaft member 2201 is provided with a key groove 2207 for a mutually-engaged structure with the agitator body 2240. The key groove 2207 may be disposed on an opposite side of the shaft portion 2203 based on or with respect to the rotating shaft body 2202. The key groove 2207 may be disposed at a side facing the agitator body 2240. The key groove 2207 may have a shape of an atypical polygon. The key groove 2207 may be open in a radial direction of the rotation axis.

[0208] A key 2247, which is inserted into the key groove 2207, may be formed at the agitator body 2240. The key 2247 may protrude toward the shaft member 2201 or the driven coupling 2220.

[0209] The driven coupling 2220 may include a coupling body 2222, a first guide groove 2224, a second guide groove 2226, a second step 2225, and a power transmission groove 2228. The coupling body 2222 may be coupled with a lever (the second lever 2520 in the present embodiment). The first guide groove 2224 may be formed at one side (a left side in the present embodiment) of the coupling body 2222 to have a concave shape. The coupling guide 2204 may be inserted and the coupling elastic member 2230 may be inserted into the first guide groove 2224. The second guide groove 2226 may communicate with the first guide groove 2224, and penetrate the coupling body 2222. The through portion 2206 may be inserted to the second guide groove 2226. The second step 2225 may be disposed between the first guide groove 2224 and the second guide groove 2226, and the first step 2205 may be supported by the second step 2225. The power transmission groove 2228 may be formed at the other side (the right side in the present embodiment) of the coupling body 2222 to have a concave shape. The driving coupling 2320 coupled to the driving unit 2300 may be detachably inserted into the power transmission groove 2228.

[0210] A diameter of the first guide groove 2224 may be larger than a diameter of the coupling elastic member 2230. A diameter of the coupling elastic member 2230 may be larger than a diameter of the coupling guide 2204 and smaller than a diameter of the first guide groove 2224.

[0211] The first guide groove 2224 may have a circular hollow shape.

[0212] The second guide groove 2226 may have a shape corresponding to a shape of the through portion 2206. In the present embodiment, the second guide groove 2226 has a hollow shape which side surface has a hexagonal shape.

[0213] The coupling body 2222 may be provided with a groove 2223, which has a concave shape to an inside in a radial direction at an outer side surface. A diameter of the groove 2223 may be smaller than an outer surface diameter of the coupling body 2222.

[0214] A coupling groove 2523 may be formed at the upper lever body 2522 of the second lever 2520. The coupling groove 2523 may be inserted into the groove 2223 and thus may be engaged with the driven coupling 2220.

[0215] The groove 2223 may be perpendicular to a rotation center of the agitator 2200.

[0216] The second lever 2520 may be coupled to or separated from the driven coupling 2220 in the up-down direction and form a mutually-engaged structure with the driven coupling 2220 in the left-right direction.

[0217] The second lever 2520 may further include a first extension portion 2522a and a second extension portion 2522b extending from an upper side of the upper lever body 2522. The coupling groove 2523 may be formed between the first extension portion 2522a and the second extension portions 2522b.

[0218] The first extension portion 2522a and the second extension portion 2522b are structures for more robust assembly with the driven coupling 2220. The first extension portion 2522a and the second extension portion 2522b may be contact with one side surface 2223a and the other side surface 2223b of the groove 2223.

[0219] The coupling stopper 2270 may penetrate the driven coupling 2220 and may be fastened to the through portion 2206. The driven coupling 2220 may move in the left-right direction between the coupling stopper 2270 and the shaft member 2201.

[0220] A head 2272 of the coupling stopper 2270 may interfere with the power transmission groove 2228 of the driven coupling 2220 and prevent the driven coupling 2220 from being separated to a right side. A coupling portion 2274 of the coupling stopper 2270 may be inserted into and fastened to a fastening groove 2207 of the through portion 2206.

[0221] The driving coupling 2320 may be inserted into the power transmission groove 2228 and may be coupled to the power transmission groove 2228 to transmit rotational force. The power transmission groove 2228 may have any of various shapes or forms. In the present embodiment, the power transmission groove 2228 may have a hexagonal groove when viewed from a lateral side.

[0222] A diameter of the power transmission groove 2228 may be larger than a diameter of the second guide groove 2226. The power transmission groove 2228 and the second guide groove 2226 may communicate with each other. The first guide groove 2224 may be disposed at one side of the second guide groove 2226 to be communicated with the second guide groove 2226 and the power transmission groove 2228 may be disposed at the other side of the second guide groove 2226 to be communicated with the second guide groove 2226.

[0223] The power transmission groove 2228 may be open toward the other side, and the first guide groove 2224 may be open toward one side.

[0224] When the driven coupling 2220 is coupled to the upper lever body 2522, the power transmission groove 2228 may be positioned at the other side of the upper lever body 2522 and the first guide groove 2224 may be positioned at one side of the upper lever body 2522.

[0225] The second lever 2520 may form a mutually-engaged structure with the driven coupling 2220 with respect to a direction perpendicular to the shaft member 2201. In addition, the lever engaging portion 2526 of the second lever 2520 may form a mutually-engaged structure with the base 32.

[0226] When the second lever 2520 is pressed toward the agitator 2200, the second lever 2520 moves toward the agitator 2200. Thus, the mutually-engaged structure of the lever engaging portion 2526 and the base 32 is released and the dust housing 2100 is in a state being able to be separated from the base 32.

[0227] In addition, when the second lever 2520 is pressed toward the agitator 2200, the coupling elastic member 2230 may be compressed and the driven coupling 2220 may move toward the agitator 2200.

[0228] When the driven coupling 2220 moves toward the agitator 2200 by the second lever 2520, the driven coupling 2220 and the driving unit 2300 are physically separated and the dust housing 2100 is in a state being able to be separated from the base 32.

[0229] Since the sweep module 2000 according to the present embodiment has a structure in which the agitator 2200 is installed on the inside of the sweep module 2000, the dust housing 2100 should be physically separated from the driving unit 2300 when the dust housing 2100 is separated from the base 32.

[0230] The movement of the second lever 2520 not only releases the coupling of the dust housing 2100 and the base 32 but also releases the coupling of the driven coupling 2220 and the driving unit 2300 at the same time.

[0231] In this instance, since the second lever 2520 is hidden or shield inside the dust housing 2100 and only the operation unit 2529 is exposed to the outside, a coupling structure of the driven coupling 2220 is not exposed to the outside. In particular, since the second side cover 2180 shields or blocks most of the second lever 2520, damage to the second lever 2520 due to external impact can be minimized.

[0232] Even if the second lever 2520 is repeatedly used, the second lever 2520 moves only at an inside of the dust housing 2100 and thus separation or damage of the second lever 2520 can be minimized.

[0233] In addition, since the side covers 2170 and 2180 shield or cover the levers 2510 and 2520 inside the dust housing 2100, an intrusion of an external foreign material or the like to portions where the levers 2510 and 2520 can be minimized. Accordingly, reliability according to the operation can be ensured.

[0234] Then, when the operation force applied to the

second lever 2520 is removed, the driven coupling 2220 moves toward the other side by elastic force of the coupling elastic member 2230.

[0235] In this instance, since the shaft member 2201 penetrates through the driven coupling 2220 and the coupling stopper 2270 is coupled to the shaft member 2201, the driven coupling 2220 can be prevented from being separated from the shaft member 2201. That is, the driven coupling 2220 may move along an axis direction of the shaft member 2201, but may be prevented from being separated from the shaft member 2201 by the coupling stopper 2270.

[0236] The driving unit 2300 may include a drive housing 2310, a sweep motor 2330, a power transmission assembly 2340, a driving coupling 2320. The drive housing 2310 may be assembled with the body 30. The sweep motor 2330 may be assembled with a drive housing 2310. The power transmission assembly 2340 may be disposed at an inside of the drive housing 2310 and be assembled with the sweep motor 2330 to receive rotational force. The driving coupling 2320 may be coupled to the power transmission assembly 2340 and be selectively engaged with the driven coupling 2220.

[0237] Since the agitator 2200 is disposed inside the sweep module 2000 and the sweep motor 2330 is disposed inside the body 30, the driving coupling 2320 and the driven coupling 2220 transmitting the rotational force to the agitator 2200 may have selectively-detachable structure. If the driving coupling 2320 and the driven coupling 2220 are not detachable, the dust housing 2100 cannot be separated from the body 30.

[0238] The drive housing 2310 may be fixed to the body 30. The drive housing 2310 is fixed to the base 32 in the present embodiment. The drive housing 2310 is a structure for installing the power transmission assembly 2340 and the sweep motor 2330.

[0239] The drive housing 2310 may have any of various shapes of forms. In the present embodiment, the drive housing 2310 shields or covers the power transmission assembly 2340 therein, and exposes only the sweep motor 2330 and the driving coupling 2320 to the outside.

[0240] The drive housing 2310 may include a first drive housing 2312 and a second drive housing 2314, a coupling-installed portion 2315, and a hole 2316. The first drive housing 2312 and the second drive housing 2314 may form an outer shape. The coupling-installed portion 2315 may be disposed at one of the first drive housing 2312 and the second drive housing 2314, and the driving coupling 2320 may be disposed at the coupling-installed portion 2315. The hole 2316 may be disposed at one of the first drive housing 2312 and the second drive housing 2314, and a motor shaft of the sweep motor 2330 may penetrate the hole 2316.

[0241] The power transmission assembly 2340 may be disposed between the first drive housing 2312 and the second drive housing 2314.

[0242] In the present embodiment, the first drive housing 2312 is disposed at one side (toward the agitator

2200), and the second drive housing 2314 is disposed at the other side (at an outside).

[0243] In the present embodiment, the coupling-installed portion 2315 is disposed at the first drive housing 2312. The driving coupling 2320 is disposed at the coupling-installed portion 2315 and is connected to the power transmission assembly 2340. The driving coupling 2320 may rotate in a state that the driving coupling is installed on the coupling installation unit 2315.

[0244] The driving coupling 2320 has a shape corresponding to a shape of the power transmission groove 2228 of the driven coupling 2220. In the present embodiment, the driving coupling 2320 has a hexagonal shape when viewed from a lateral side. The driving coupling 2320 may be selectively engaged with the driven coupling 2220 through the opening surface 2185 of the second side cover 2180.

[0245] The driving coupling 2320 may protrude toward the second side cover 2180 than one side (a left side) of the first drive housing 2312 in a state that the driving coupling 2320 is assembled to the drive housing 2310.

[0246] A rotation center of the driving coupling 2320 is disposed at the left-right direction and may match the rotation center of the agitator 2200.

[0247] In the present embodiment, the first drive housing 2312 may have a space formed therein, and the power transmission assembly 2340 may be rotatably installed in the space. The second drive housing 2314 may have a shape or a form of a cover covering the first drive housing 2312.

[0248] The drive housing 2310 may further include a first fastening portion 2317 and a second fastening portion 2318. The first fastening portion 2317 and the second fastening portion 2318 may be disposed at the first drive housing 2312. The first fastening portion 2317 and the second fastening portion 2318 may be formed so that a fastening member is installed on the first fastening portion 2317 or the second fastening portion 2318 in an up-down direction.

[0249] A motor axis of the sweep motor 2330 may be disposed in the left-right direction. The sweep motor 2330 may be disposed at one side or the other side of the drive housing 2310.

[0250] The sweep motor 2330 may be disposed toward an inside of the body 30 based on or with respect to the drive housing 2310. A volume of the body 30 may be minimized by arranging the sweep motor 2330 at a side of the agitator 2200.

[0251] In the present embodiment, a motor axis direction M_x of the sweep motor 2330 and a rotation axis A_x of the agitator 2200 may be parallel. In the present embodiment, a rotation center of the agitator 2200, a rotation center of the shaft member 2201, a center of the driven coupling 2220, and a center of the driving coupling 2320 are located on a line of the rotation axis A_x of the agitator 2200.

[0252] In the present embodiment, the sweep motor 2330 is positioned at an upper side than the dust housing

2100. The sweep motor 2330 is positioned at a rear side than the dust housing 2100. The sweep motor 2330 is positioned at an upper side than the installation space 325 and the storage housing 326 of the base 32.

[0253] The power transmission assembly 2340 may include a plurality of gears. A number and a shape of gears included in the power transmission assembly 2340 may be various depending on a number of revolutions and transmitted torque.

[0254] Meanwhile, the sweep module 2000 may further include a housing elastic member 327 that provides elastic force to the dust housing 2100. The housing elastic member 327 may be disposed at the installation space 325.

[0255] The housing elastic member 327 may be disposed at the base 32, and more particularly, may be installed on the storage housing 326. In the present embodiment, the housing elastic member 327 may be a plate spring. In order to install the housing elastic member 327 of the plate spring, an installation structure for fitted-fixing is disposed at the storage housing 326.

[0256] The storage housing 326 is provided with an elastic-member storage portion 328 that protrudes to an upper side to have a convex shape at the installation space 325. An elastic-member storage space 328b in which the housing elastic member 327 is accommodated is formed at a lower side of the elastic-member storage portion 328.

[0257] The elastic member storage portion 328 may further include an elastic-member opening surface 328a opened in an up-down direction. The elastic-member opening surface 328a may communicate with the elastic-member storage space 328b and the installation space 325.

[0258] In addition, an elastic-member support portion 329, which is disposed at a lower side of the elastic-member storage space 328b and is connected to the storage housing 326, may be further disposed.

[0259] The elastic-member support portion 329 may be positioned at a lower side than the elastic-member storage portion 328.

[0260] The housing elastic member 327 may be inserted between the elastic-member storage portion 328 and the elastic-member support portion 329. The housing elastic member 327 may be exposed to an upper side of the storage housing 326 through the elastic-member opening surface 328a.

[0261] The housing elastic members 327 may be positioned at both sides of the elastic-member support portion 329, respectively.

[0262] The elastic member storage portion 328 may longitudinally extend in the left-right direction, and the elastic-member support portion 329 may be disposed in the left-right direction.

[0263] The housing elastic member 327 may include a first elastic portion 327a, a second elastic portion 327b, and a third elastic portion 327c. The first elastic portion 327a may be positioned at an upper side of the elastic-

member support portion 329. The second elastic portion 327b may extend to one side (a left side in the present embodiment) from the first elastic portion 327a and be disposed in the elastic-member storage space 328b. The third elastic portion 327c may extend to the other side (a right side in the present embodiment) from the first elastic portion 327a and be disposed in the elastic-member storage space 328b.

[0264] Each of the second elastic portion 327b and the third elastic portion 327c may be bent from the first elastic portion 327a.

[0265] The second elastic portion 327b and the third elastic portion 327c may be positioned at a lower side of the elastic-member storage portion 328. The second elastic portion 327b may be disposed to be inclined toward a left down side, and the third elastic portion 327c may be disposed to be inclined toward a right down side.

[0266] When the dust housing 2100 is inserted into the installation space 325, the second elastic portion 327b and the third elastic portion 327c may elastically support an upper surface of the dust housing 2100.

[0267] When the mutually-engaged structure of the dust housing 2100 and the base 32 is released by the first lever 2510 and the second lever 2520, the second elastic portion 327b and the third elastic portion 327c push the dust housing 2100 to a lower side and moves the dust housing 2100 to an outside of the storage housing 326.

[0268] By the elastic force of the housing elastic member 327, a user can easily separate the dust housing 2100 from the installation space 325.

[0269] Since the elastic-member support portion 329 supports the housing elastic member 327, the housing elastic member 327 can be prevented from being separated to the installation space 325. Even if the dust housing 2100 is repeatedly mounted and separated, the housing elastic member 327 is firmly supported by the elastic-member support portion 329.

[0270] The mobile robot 1 may have a structure in which the body 30 moves by rotational motion of at least one of the mop module 40 and the sweep module 2000 without additional driving wheels. The body 30 may move only by the rotational motion of the mop module 40. The mobile robot 1 may have a structure in which the body 30 moves by rotational motion of a pair of spin mops 41a and 41b without additional driving wheels.

[0271] The mobile robot 1 may include a mop driving unit (not shown) that provides driving force to the mop module 40. The rotational force provided by the mop driving unit is transmitted to the spin mop 41 of the mop module 40.

[0272] The mobile robot 1 may include a water supply module that supplies water required for mopping the floor. The water supply module may supply water required for the mop module 40 or the sweep module 2000. In the present embodiment, the water supply module supplies water to the mop module 40. The water

supply module supplies water to a pair of spin mops 41a and 41b.

[0273] The water supply module may include a water tank 81 for storing water supplied to the mop module 40 or the sweep module 2000 and a supply member for supplying water from the water tank 81 to the mop module 40.

[0274] Referring to FIG. 22, the water supply module may include a water-supply connection portion 87 for guiding water in the water tank 81 to the mop module 40. Water moves from the body 30 to the mop module 40 through the water-supply connection portion 87. The water-supply connection portion 87 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30. The water-supply connection portion 87 may be disposed at a module seating portion 36. The water-supply connection portion 87 may be disposed on the lower surface of the module seating portion 36. The water-supply connection portion 87 may be disposed at a lower surface portion 361 of the module seating portion 36.

[0275] A pair of water-supply connection portion 87 corresponding to the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may be provided. The pair of water-supply connection portions 87 may be symmetrical to each other in a left-right direction.

[0276] The water-supply connection portion 87 may protrude from the module seating portion 36. The water-supply connection portion 87 may protrude to a lower side from the module seating portion 36. The water-supply connection portion 87 may be engaged with a water-supply counterpart portion 441 of the mop module 40 to be described later. The water-supply connection portion 87 may include a hole penetrating the module seating portion 36 in an up-down direction, and water in the body 30 may move to the mop module 40 through the hole of the water-supply connection portion 87. The water in the body 30 may move to the mop module 40 through the water-supply connection portion 87 and the water-supply counterpart portion 441.

[0277] Referring to FIG. 22 and FIG. 23, the mop module 40 may include at least one mop portion 411 provided to mop the floor while rotating. The mop module 40 may include at least one spin mop 41 provided to be in contact with the floor while rotating in a clockwise direction or a counterclockwise direction when viewed from above. The mop module 40 may include a pair of spin mops 41a and 41b. The pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may mop the floor by a clockwise or counterclockwise rotation when viewed from above. The pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may include a left spin mop 41a and a right spin mop 41b. In the present embodiment, the spin mop 41 may rotate around rotational axes Osa and Osb extending substantially in an up-down direction.

[0278] The mop module 40 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30. The mop module 40 may be disposed at a rear side of the sweep module 2000.

[0279] The left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b may include a mop portion 411, a rotating plate 412, and a spin shaft 414, respectively. The left spin mop 41a and the

right spin mop 41b each includes a water container 413. The left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b each includes a driven joint 415. The descriptions of the mop portion 411, the rotating plate 412, the spin shaft 414, the water container 413, and the driven joint 415, which will be described later, may be understood as components or elements included in each of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b.

[0280] The body 30 and the mop module 40 may be detachably coupled to each other. A state in which the body 30 and the mop module 40 are coupled to each other may be referred to as a 'coupled state'. In addition, a state in which the body 30 and the mop module 40 are separated from each other may be referred to as a 'separation state'. The mobile robot 1 may include a detachable module 90 that detachably hooks the mop module to the body. The detachable module 90 may release the coupling of the mop module 40 and the body 30 in the coupled state. The detachable module 90 operates such that the mop module 40 and the body 30 are detachably coupled to each other so that the mop module 40 is coupled to the body 30 and the mop module 40 is separated from the body 30 as necessary. The detachable module 90 may cause the mop module 40 to hang on or hooked to the body 30 in the separation state. The detachable module 90 may be disposed across the gap between the water tank 81 and the battery Bt.

[0281] The mobile robot 1 may include a base 32 forming a lower surface of the body 30. The base 32 may form a lower surface, a front surface, a rear surface, a left surface, and a right surface of the body 30. The mop module 40 may be coupled to the base 32. The sweep module 2000 may be coupled to the base 32. A controller Co and a battery Bt are disposed at an inner space formed by the case 31 and the base 32.

[0282] In addition, the mop driving unit 60 may be disposed at the body 30. A water supply module (not shown) may be disposed at the body 30. The detachable module 90 may be disposed at the body 30. The water supply module delivers the water in the water tank 81 to the mop module 40.

[0283] The mobile robot 1 may include a module housing 42 that forms an external appearance of the mop module 40. The module housing 42 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30. The mobile robot 1 may include a module cabinet 52 that forms an external appearance of the sweep module 2000. The module cabinet 52 may be disposed at a lower side of the body 30. The module housing 42 and the module cabinet 52 may be spaced apart in a front-rear direction.

[0284] The mop module 40 may be detachably coupled to the body 30. The mop module 40 may be coupled to a lower side of the body 30. The body 30 may be coupled to an upper side of the mop module 40. The body 30 may include a module seating portion 36, and the mop module 40 may include a body seating portion 43. The body seating portion 43 may be detachably coupled to the

module seating portion 36.

[0285] Referring to FIG. 22, the module seating portion 36 may be provided at a lower side of the body 30. The body seating portion 43 may be provided at an upper side of the mop module 40. The module seating portion 36 may be disposed at a lower surface of the base 32. The body seating portion 43 may be disposed at an upper surface of the module housing 42.

[0286] One of the module seating portion 36 and the body seating portion 43 may protrude in an up-down direction and the other of the module seating portion 36 and the body seating portion 43 may be recessed in the up-down direction to be engaged with the one of the module seating portion 36 and the body seating portion 43.

[0287] In the present embodiment, the body seating portion 43 may protrude to an upper side from the mop module 40. The module seating portion 36 in the body 30 may be recessed to an upper side to be engagement with the body seating portion 43.

[0288] When viewed from above, a shape of the body seating portion 43 may be asymmetrical in the front-rear direction. Through this, when the mop module 40 is coupled to the body 30 in an inverted direction in the front-rear direction, the body seating portion 43 is not engaged with the module seating portion 36. Accordingly, the mop module 40 and the body 30 may be coupled to each other in a predetermined direction.

[0289] Referring to FIG. 23, the mop module 40 may include a pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b spaced apart from each other. The pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b correspond to the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b. The pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b correspond to a pair of module seating portions 36a and 36b.

[0290] The body 30 may include a pair of module seating portions 36a and 36b that are spaced apart from each other. The pair of module seating portions 36a and 36b correspond to the pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b.

[0291] The pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b may protrude to an upper side of the mop module 40. The pair of module seating portions 36a and 36b may be recessed to an upper side to be engaged with the pair of body seating portions 43a and 43b.

[0292] The module seating portion 36 includes a lower surface portion 361 forming a lower surface. The lower surface portion 361 may be in contact with an upper surface portion 431 of the body seating portion 43 in the coupled state. The lower surface portion 361 faces a lower side. The lower surface portion 361 may be formed horizontally. The lower surface portion 361 may be disposed at an upper side of a peripheral counterpart portion 363.

[0293] The module seating portion 36 includes a peripheral counterpart portion 363 disposed along a circumference of the lower surface portion 361. The peripheral counterpart portion 363 may be in contact with a periph-

eral portion 433 of the body seating portion 43 in the coupled state. The peripheral counterpart portion 363 may form an inclined surface connecting a lower surface of the base 32 and the lower surface portion 361. The peripheral counterpart portion 363 may be inclined such that a height increases as it goes from the lower surface of the base 32 toward the lower surface portion 361. The peripheral counterpart portion 363 may be disposed to surround the lower surface portion 361.

[0294] The pair of module seating portions 36 may include a pair of engaging surfaces 363a inserted between the pair of body seating portions 43. At the peripheral counterpart portion 363 of one of the module seating portions 36, the engaging surface 363a may be disposed at an area close to another adjacent module seating portion 36. The engaging surface 363a may be disposed at a region relatively close to the central longitudinal line Po among the peripheral counterpart portion 363. The engaging surface 363a may constitute a part of the peripheral counterpart portion 363.

[0295] The module seating portion 36 may form a joint hole 364 to which at least a portion of a driving joint 65 is exposed. The joint hole 364 may be formed at the lower surface portion 361. The driving joint 65 may be disposed through the joint hole 364. The driving joint 65 is coupled to the driven joint 415 to transmit the driving force of the mom driving unit (not shown) to the spin mop.

[0296] Among the module seating portion 36 and the body seating portion 43, a surface of one may be provided with engaging portions 915 and 365, and a surface of the other counterpart portions may be provided with engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 that are recessed to be engaged with the engaging portions 915 and 365 in the coupled state.

[0297] The body seating portion 43 may include an upper surface portion 431 forming an upper surface. The upper surface portion 431 may be in contact with the lower surface portion 361 of the module seating portion 36 in the coupled state. The upper surface portion 431 faces an upper side. The upper surface portion 431 may be formed horizontally. The upper surface portion 431 may be disposed at an upper side of the peripheral portion 433.

[0298] The body seating portion 43 may include a peripheral portion 433 disposed along a circumference of the upper surface portion 431. The peripheral portion 433 may be in contact with the peripheral counterpart portion 363 of the module seating portion 36 in the coupled state. The peripheral portion 433 may form an inclined surface connecting an upper surface of the module housing 42 and the upper surface portion 431. The peripheral portion 433 may be inclined such that a height increases as it goes from the upper surface of the module housing 42 toward the upper surface portion 431. The peripheral portion 433 may be disposed to surround the upper surface portion 431.

[0299] The body seating portion 43 may include an engaging counterpart surface 433a being in contact with

the engaging surface 363a in the coupled state. The pair of body seating portions 43 may include a pair of engaging counterpart surfaces 433a. The pair of engaging counterpart surfaces 433a may be disposed to face each other at an angle in a left-right direction. The pair of engaging counterpart surfaces 433a may be formed between the pair of body seating portions 43. At the peripheral portions 433 of one of the body seating portions 43, the engaging counterpart surface 433a may be disposed at an area close to another adjacent body seating portion 43. The engaging counterpart surface 433a may be disposed at a region relatively close to the central longitudinal line Po among the peripheral portion 433. The engaging counterpart surface 433a may constitute a part of the peripheral portion 433.

[0300] The body seating portion 43 may be provided with a driving hole 434 through which at least a portion of the driven joint 415 is exposed. The driving hole 434 may be formed at the upper surface portion 431. In the coupled state, the driving joint 65 may be inserted into the driving hole 434 and connected to the driven joint 415.

[0301] The engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 may be holes or grooves formed at a surface of the body seating portion 43. The engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 may be disposed at the peripheral portion 433. A plurality of engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 corresponding to the plurality of engaging portions 915 and 365 may be provided.

[0302] The engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 may include a first engaging counterpart portion 435 where a first engaging portion 915 is engaged. The first engaging counterpart portion 435 may be formed at the engaging counterpart surface 433a.

[0303] The engaging counterpart portions 435 and 436 may include a second engaging counterpart portion 436 where a second engaging portion 365 is engaged. The second engaging counterpart portion 436 may be formed at the peripheral portion 433.

[0304] The mop module 40 includes at least one spin mop 41. The at least one spin mop 41 may include a pair of spin mops 41. The pair of spin mops 41 are provided symmetrically left and right based on a virtual central longitudinal line Po. The left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b are disposed symmetrically to each other.

[0305] The lower side surface of the left spin mop 41a and the lower side surface of the right spin mop 41b are arranged inclined, respectively. The lower side of the left spin mop 41a generally forms a downward slope in the left direction. The lower side of the right spin mop 41b generally forms a downward slope in the right direction. The lower side of the left spin mop 41a forms the lowest point on the left side. The lower side of the left spin mop 41a forms the highest point on the right side. The lower side of the right spin mop 41b forms the lowest point on the right side. The lower side of the right spin mop 41b forms the highest point on the left side.

[0306] The movement of the mobile robot 1 is performed by the frictional force with the floor generated

by the mop module 40.

[0307] The mop module 40 may generate 'a forward movement frictional force' for moving the body 30 forward, or 'a rear movement frictional force' for moving the body backward. The mop module 40 may generate a "left moment frictional force" to rotate the body 30 left, or a "right moment frictional force" to rotate the body 30 right. The mop module 40 may generate the frictional force combining any one of the forward movement frictional force and the rear movement frictional force, and any one of the left moment frictional force and the right moment frictional force.

[0308] In order for the mop module 40 to generate the forward movement frictional force, the left spin mop 41a may be rotated at a predetermined rpm R1 in the first positive direction and the right spin mop 41b may be rotated at the rpm R1 in the second positive direction.

[0309] The mop module 40 may rotate the left spin mop 41a at a predetermined rpm in the first reverse direction and rotate the right spin mop 41b at the rpm R2 in the second reverse direction to generate the rear movement frictional force.

[0310] The spin mop 41 includes a driven joint 415 that rotates in engagement with the driving joint 65. The driving joint 65 is exposed to the outside of the body 30. At least a portion of the driven joint 415 is exposed to the outside of the mop module 40.

[0311] In the separated state, the driving joint 65 and the driven joint 415 are separated from each other. In the engaged state, the driving joint 65 and the driven joint 415 are engaged.

[0312] One of the driving joint 65 and the driven joint 415 includes a plurality of driving protrusions 65a disposed in a circumferential direction around one of the rotation axes, and the other one includes a plurality of driving grooves 415h disposed in a circumferential direction disposed in a circumferential direction around the other rotation axes.

[0313] The plurality of driving protrusions 65a are spaced apart from each other at regular intervals. The plurality of driving grooves 415h are spaced apart from each other at regular intervals. In the engaged state, the driving protrusion 65a is provided to be inserted into the driving groove 415h. In the separated state, the driving protrusion 65a is separated from the driving groove 415h.

[0314] One of the driving joint 65 and the driven joint 415 includes a plurality of driving protrusions 65a disposed in a circumferential direction around one of the rotation axes, and the other one includes a plurality of opposing protrusions 415a disposed in a circumferential direction disposed in a circumferential direction around the other rotation axes. The plurality of opposing protrusions 415a protrude in either direction.

[0315] The plurality of opposing protrusions 415a are spaced apart from each other at regular intervals. In the engaged state, one driving protrusion 65a is provided to be disposed between two adjacent opposing protrusions 415a. In the separated state, the driving protrusions 65a

is separated from between two adjacent opposing protrusions 415a. In the engaged state, at least one opposing protrusions 415a is provided to be disposed between two adjacent driving protrusions 65a. In this embodiment, in the engaged state, two opposing protrusions 415a are provided to be disposed between two adjacent driving protrusions 65a.

[0316] A protruding end of the opposing protrusion 415a may be rounded. The protruding end of the opposing protrusion 415a may be rounded according to an arrangement direction of the plurality of opposing protrusions 415a. The protruding end of the opposing protrusion 415a may be a rounded corner portion rounded to a direction of the adjacent opposing protrusion 415a with respect to a central axis of the protruding direction. Through this, when the separation state is changed to the coupled state, the driving protrusion 65a may move smoothly and be inserted into the driving groove 415h along the rounded protruding end of the opposing protrusion 415a.

[0317] In the present embodiment, the driving joint 65 includes a driving protrusion 65a, and the driven joint 415 includes a driving groove 415h. In the present embodiment, the driven joint 415 includes opposing protrusions 415a. Hereinafter, the present embodiment will be described.

[0318] The driven joint 415 may be fixed to an upper end of the spin shaft 414. The driven joint 415 may include a driven axis portion 415b fixed to the spin shaft 414. The driven joint 415 may including the opposing protrusion 415a protruding from the driven axis portion 415b. The opposing protrusion 415a may protrude from the driven axis portion 415b in a direction toward the driving joint 65 among the up-down direction.

[0319] Referring FIGS. 25 to 27, the module housing 42 may connect a pair of spin mops 41a and 41b. By the module housing 42, the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may be separated from the body 30 together and be coupled to the body 30 together. The body seating portion 43 may be disposed at an upper side of the module housing 42. The spin mops 41 may be rotatably supported by the module housing 42. The spin mops 41 may be disposed by penetrating through the module housing 42.

[0320] The module housing 42 may include an upper cover 421 forming an upper portion and a lower cover 423 forming a lower portion. The upper cover 421 and the lower cover 423 may be coupled to each other. The upper cover 421 and the lower cover 423 may form an inner space accommodating a part of the spin mops 41.

[0321] The suspension units 47, 48, and 49 may be disposed in the module housing 42. The suspension units 47, 48, and 49 may be disposed in an inner space formed by the upper cover 421 and the lower cover 423. The suspension units 47, 48, 49 may support the spin shaft 414 to be movable up and down within a predetermined range. The suspension units 47, 48, 49 according to the present embodiment may include a tilting frame 47, a

tilting shaft 48, and an elastic member 49.

[0322] The module housing 42 may include a limit that limits a rotation range of the tilting frame 47.

[0323] The limit may include a lower limit 427 that limits a rotation range of the tilting frame 47 in a down direction. The lower limit 427 may be disposed at the module housing 42. The lower limit 427 may be provided to be in contact with a lower-limit contacting portion 477 in a state in which the tilting frame 47 is rotated as far as possible to a down side. In a state in which the mobile robot 1 is normally disposed at an external horizontal surface, the lower-limit contacting portion 477 is spaced apart from the lower limit 427. In a state in which there is no force pushing from a lower side to an upper side of the spin mops 41, the tilting frame 47 rotates to have a maximum angle, and the lower-limit contacting portion 477 and the lower limit 427 may become in contact with each other and an inclination angle become the largest.

[0324] The limit may include an upper limit (not shown) that limits a rotation range of the tilting frame 47 in an upper direction. In the present embodiment, a rotation range of the tilting frame 47 to an upper side may be limited by a close contact between the driving joint 65 and the driven joint 415. In a state in which the mobile robot 1 is normally disposed at an external horizontal surface, the driven joint 415 may be in close contact with the driving joint 65 to the maximum, and an inclination angle may become the smallest.

[0325] The module housing 42 may include a second support portion 425 that fixes an end of the elastic member 49. When the tilting frame 47 rotates, the elastic member 49 may be elastically deformed or restored by a first support portion 475 fixed to the tilting frame 47 and the second support portion 425 fixed to the module housing 42.

[0326] The module housing 42 may include a tilting-shaft support portion 426 that supports the tilting shaft 48. The tilting-shaft support portion 426 may support both ends of the tilting shaft 48.

[0327] The mop module 40 includes a module water supply portion 44 for guiding water introduced from the water tank 200 to the spin mop 41 in the engaged state. The module water supply portion 44 guides water from the upper side to the lower side. A pair of module water supply portions 44 corresponding to the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b may be provided.

[0328] The module water supply portion 44 includes a water supply correspondence portion 441 that receives water from the water tank 200. The water supply correspondence portion 441 is provided to be connected to the water supply connection portion 87. The water supply correspondence portion 441 forms a groove into which the water supply connection portion 87 is inserted. The water supply correspondence portion 441 is disposed on the body seating portion 43. The water supply correspondence portion 441 is disposed on the upper surface portion 431 of the body seating portion 43. The water supply correspondence portion 441 is formed by reces-

sing the surface of the body seating portion 43 downward.

[0329] The module water supply portion 44 includes a water supply transmission portion 443 that guides the water flowing into the water supply correspondence portion 441 to the water supply induction portion 445. The water supply portion 443 may be disposed in the module housing 42. The water supply transmission portion 443 may be formed to protrude downward on the inner upper surface of the upper cover 421. The water supply transmission portion 443 may be disposed under the water supply correspondence portion 441. The water supply transmission portion 443 may be provided to drop water downward. The water supply correspondence portion 441 and the water supply transmission portion 443 may form holes connected up and down, and water flows downward along the holes.

[0330] The module water supply portion 44 includes a water supply induction portion 445 that guides the water flowing into the water supply correspondence portion 441 to the spin mop 41. The water flowing into the water supply correspondence portion 441 flows into the water supply induction portion 445 through the water supply transmission portion 443.

[0331] The water supply induction portion 445 is disposed on the tilting frame 47. The water supply induction portion 445 is fixed to the frame base 471. Water flows into the space formed by the water supply induction portion 445 through the water supply correspondence portion 441 and the water supply transmission portion 443. Water scattering is minimized by the water supply induction portion 445 to induce all water to flow into the water supply receiving portion 413.

[0332] The water supply induction portion 445 may include an inlet portion 445a forming a recessed space from the upper side to the lower side. The inlet portion 445a may accommodate the lower end part of the water supply transmission portion 443. The inlet portion 445a may form a space in which the upper side is opened. Water that has passed through the water supply transmission portion 443 is introduced through the upper opening of the space of the inlet portion 445a. The space of the inlet portion 445a is connected to a flow path on which the flow path portion 445b is formed.

[0333] The water supply induction portion 445 may include the flow path portion 445b connecting the inlet portion 445a and the outlet portion 445c. One end of the flow path portion 445b is connected to the inlet portion 445a, and the other end of the flow path portion 445b is connected to the outlet portion 445c. The space formed by the flow path portion 445b becomes a movement path for water. The space of the flow path portion 445b is connected to the space of the inlet portion 445a. The flow path portion 445b may be formed in a channel shape with an open top side. The flow path portion 445b may have a slope that decreases from the inlet portion 445a to the outlet portion 445c.

[0334] The water supply induction portion 445 may include an outlet portion 445c that discharges water into

the water supply space Sw of the water supply receiving portion 413. The lower end of the outlet portion 445c may be disposed in the water supply space Sw. The outlet portion 445c forms a hole connected from the inner space of the module housing 42 to the upper space of the rotating plate 412. The hole of the outlet portion 445c connects the two spaces up and down. The outlet portion 445c forms a hole penetrating the tilting frame 47 up and down. The space of the flow path portion 445b is connected to the hole of the outlet portion 445c. The lower end of the outlet portion 445c may be disposed in the water supply space Sw of the water supply receiving portion 413.

[0335] The tilting frame 47 may be connected to the module housing 42 through the tilting shaft 48. The tilting frame 47 may support the spin shaft 414 to be rotatable.

[0336] The tilting frame 47 may be rotatable within a predetermined range around a tilting rotation axis Ota or Otb. The tilting rotation axes Ota and Otb may extend in a direction transverse to the rotation axes Osa and Osb of the spin shaft 414. The tilting shaft 48 may be disposed at the tilting rotation axes Ota and Otb. The tilting frame 47 at a left side may be provided to be rotatable within a predetermined range around the tilting rotation axis Ota. The tilting frame 47 at a right side may be provided to be rotatable within a predetermined range around the tilting rotation axis Otb.

[0337] The tilting frame 47 may be disposed to be tiltable within a predetermined angular range with respect to the mop module 40. An inclination angle of the tilting frame 47 may be changed according to a condition of a floor. The tilting frame 47 may function as a suspension (supporting weight and reducing vibration in an up-down direction at the same time) of the spin mops 41.

[0338] The tilting frame 47 may include a frame base 471 forming a lower surface. The spin shaft 414 may penetrate a frame base 471 in an up-down direction. The frame base 471 may have a plate shape having a thickness in the up-down direction. The tilting shaft 48 may rotatably connect the module housing 42 and the frame base 471.

[0339] A bearing Ba may be provided between the rotation-axis support 473 and the spin shaft 414. The bearing Ba may include a first bearing B1 disposed at a lower side and a second bearing B2 disposed at an upper side.

[0340] A lower end of the rotation-axis support portion 473 may be inserted into the water supply space Sw of the water container 413. An inner circumferential surface of the rotation-axis support portion 473 may support the spin shaft 414.

[0341] The tilting frame 47 may include a first support portion 475 for supporting one end of the elastic member 49. The other end of the elastic member 49 may be supported by a second support portion 425 disposed in the module housing 42. When the tilting frame 47 is tilted around the tilting shaft 48, a position of the first support portion 475 is changed and a length of the elastic member

49 is changed.

[0342] The first support portion 475 may be fixed to the tilting frame 47. The first support portion 475 is disposed at a left side of the left tilting frame 47. The first support portion 475 may be disposed at a right side of the right tilting frame 47. The second support portion 425 may be disposed at a left region of the left spin mop 41a. The second support portion 425 may be disposed at a right region of the right spin mop 41b.

[0343] The first support portion 475 may be fixed to the tilting frame 47. The first support portion 475 may be tilted together with the tilting frame 47 during a tilting operation of the tilting frame 47. A distance between the first support portion 475 and the second support portion 425 may be closest when an inclination angle is minimized, and a distance between the first support portion 475 and the second support portion 425 may be farthest away when an inclination angle is maximized. The elastic member 49 may elastically deformed to provide a restoring force in a state where the inclination angle is minimized.

[0344] The tilting frame 47 may include a lower-limit contacting portion 477 provided to be in contact with the lower limit 427. A lower side of the lower-limit contacting portion 477 may be in contact with an upper side of the lower limit 427.

[0345] The tilting shaft 48 may be disposed at the module housing 42. The tilting shaft 48 may be a rotation axis of the tilting frame 47. The tilting shaft 48 may extend in a direction perpendicular to an inclined direction of the spin mops 41. The tilting shaft 48 may extend in a horizontal direction. In the present embodiment, the tilting shaft 48 may extend in an inclined direction to having an acute angle with the front-rear direction.

[0346] The elastic member 49 may apply elastic force to the tilting frame 47. The elastic force is applied to the tilting frame 47 so that an inclination angle of a lower surface of the spin mops 41 with respect to a horizontal surface increases.

[0347] The elastic member 49 may be elongated when the tilting frame 47 rotates to a lower side and be shortened when the tilting frame 47 rotates to an upper side. The elastic member 49 allows the tilting frame 47 to operate to absorb shock (elastically). The elastic member 49 may apply moment force to the tilting frame 47 in a direction in which an inclination angle is increased.

[0348] The spin mop 41 includes the rotating plate 412 provided to rotate under the body 30. The rotating plate 412 may be formed of a circular plate-shaped member around the spin shaft 414. The mop portion 411 is fixed to the lower surface of the rotating plate 412. The rotating plate 412 rotates the mop portion 411. The spin shaft 414 is fixed to the center of the rotating plate 412.

[0349] The rotating plate 412 includes a left rotating plate 412 and a right rotating plate 412 spaced apart from the left rotating plate 412. The lower surface of the left rotating plate 412 may form a downward slope in the left front direction, and the lower surface of the right rotating plate 412 may form a downward slope in the right front

direction.

[0350] The rotating plate 412 includes a mop fixing portion 412c for fixing the mop portion 411. The mop fixing portion 412c may fix the mop portion 411 detachably. The mop fixing portion 412c may be a Velcro or the like disposed on the lower surface of the rotating plate 412. The mop fixing portion 412c may be a hook or the like disposed on the edge of the rotating plate 412.

[0351] A water supply hole 412a penetrating the rotating plate 412 up and down is formed. The water supply hole 412a connects the water supply space Sw and the lower side of the rotating plate 412. Water in the water supply space Sw is moved to the lower side of the rotating plate 412 through the water supply hole 412a. Water in the water supply space Sw is moved to the mop portion 411 through the water supply hole 412a. The water supply hole 412a is disposed at the center of the rotating plate 412. The water supply hole 412a is disposed at a position where the spin shaft 414 is avoided. Specifically, the water supply hole 412a is disposed at a position not overlapping the spin shaft 414 in the vertical direction.

[0352] The rotating plate 412 may include a plurality of water supply holes 412a. The connection portion 412b is disposed between the plurality of water supply holes 412a. The connection portion 412b connects the centrifugal direction XO portion of the rotating plate 412 and the opposite centrifugal direction XI portion based on the water supply hole 412a. Here, the centrifugal direction XO means a direction away from the spin shaft 414, and the opposite centrifugal direction XI means a direction closer to the spin shaft 414.

[0353] A plurality of water supply holes 412a may be spaced apart from each other along the centrifugal direction of the spin shaft 414. The plurality of water supply holes 412a may be arranged to be spaced apart from each other at regular intervals. A plurality of connection portions 412b may be spaced apart from each other along the centrifugal direction of the spin shaft 414. The water supply hole 412a is disposed between the plurality of connection portions 412b.

[0354] The rotating plate 412 includes an inclined portion 412d disposed at a lower end of the spin shaft 414. It is provided so that water in the water supply space Sw flows down along the inclined portion 412d by gravity. The inclined portion 412d is formed along the circumference of the lower end of the spin shaft 414. The inclined portion 412d forms a downward inclination in the opposite centrifugal direction XI. The inclined portion 412d may form a lower surface of the water supply hole 412a.

[0355] The spin mop 41 includes the mop portion 411 that is coupled to the lower side of the rotating plate 412 and is provided to contact the floor. The mop portion 411 may be replaceably disposed on the rotating plate 412. The mop portion 411 may be fixed to the rotating plate 412 to be detachable by a Velcro or hook. The mop portion 411 may be composed of only the mop portion 411 or may include a mop portion 411 and a spacer (not shown). The mop portion 411 is a means for mopping while directly in

contact with the floor

[0356] The spin mop 41 includes the spin shaft 414 that rotates the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is fixed to the rotating plate 412 and transmits the rotational force of the mop driving unit 60 to the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is connected to the upper side of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is disposed at the upper center of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is fixed to the rotation centers Osa, Osb (rotational axis) of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 includes a joint fixing portion 414a for fixing the driven joint 415. The joint fixing portion 414a is disposed on the top of the spin shaft 414.

[0357] The mop module 40 is disposed on the upper side of the rotating plate 412 includes the water supply receiving portion 413 that can receive water. The water supply receiving portion 413 forms a water supply space Sw in which water is received. The water supply receiving portion 413 surrounds the circumference of the spin shaft 414 and is spaced apart from the spin shaft 414 to form the water supply space Sw. The water supply receiving portion 413 allows water supplied to the upper side of the rotating plate 412 to be collected in the water supply space Sw until it passes through the water supply hole 412a. The water supply space Sw is disposed in the upper center portion of the rotating plate 412. The water supply space Sw has a cylindrical volume as a whole. The upper side of the water supply space Sw is opened. Water is introduced into the water supply space Sw through the upper side of the water supply space Sw.

[0358] The water supply receiving portion 413 protrudes upward from the rotating plate 412. The water supply receiving portion 413 extends along the circumferential direction of the spin shaft 414. The water receiving portion 413 may be formed in a ring-shaped rib shape. The water supply hole 412a is disposed on an inner lower surface of the water supply receiving portion 413. The water supply receiving portion 413 is spaced apart from the spin shaft 414.

[0359] The lower end of the water receiving portion 413 is fixed to the rotating plate 412. The upper end of the water receiving portion 413 has a free end 463.

[0360] Referring to FIGS. 28 to 32, A receiving groove 412F on which the attachment guider 460 for guiding the attachment position of the mop portion 411 is seated may be formed on the rotating plate 412. The attachment guider 460 may be attached to the lower surface of the rotating plate 412, or may be integrally formed with the rotating plate 412.

[0361] The receiving groove 412F is formed by recessing the lower surface of the rotating plate 412 upward. Specifically, the receiving groove 412F is formed in a ring shape surrounding the spin shaft 414 on the lower surface of the rotating plate 412. The receiving groove 412F accommodates the attachment guider 460 to expose the lower portion of the attachment guider 460.

[0362] The spin mop 41 includes the mop portion 411 that is coupled to the lower side of the rotating plate 412

and is provided to contact the floor. The mop portion 411 may be replaceably disposed on the rotating plate 412. The mop portion 411 may be fixed to the rotating plate 412 to be detachable by a Velcro or hook. The mop portion 411 may be composed of only the mop portion 411 or may include the mop portion 411 and a spacer (not shown). The mop portion 411 is a means for mopping while directly in contact with the floor.

[0363] The spacer may be disposed between the rotating plate 412 and the mop portion 411 to adjust the position of the mop portion 411. The spacer may be detachably fixed to the rotating plate 412, and the mop portion 411 may be detachably fixed to the spacer. The mop portion 411 can be directly and detachably attached to the rotating plate 412 without the spacer.

[0364] A guide hole 411a in which a part of the attachment guider 460 is interpolated is formed in the mop portion 411. At least a portion of the free end 463 of the elastic piece 462 of the attachment guider 460 may be interpolated into the guide hole 411a. The guide hole 411a provides a reference for alignment of the attachment guider 460 and the mop portion 411.

[0365] The spin mop 41 includes the spin shaft 414 that rotates the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is fixed to the rotating plate 412 and transmits the rotational force of the mop driving unit to the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is connected to the upper side of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is disposed at the upper center of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 is fixed to the rotation centers Osa, Osb (rotation axis) of the rotating plate 412. The spin shaft 414 includes the joint fixing portion 414a for fixing the driven joint 415. The joint fixing portion 414a is disposed on the top of the spin shaft 414.

[0366] The spin shaft 414 extends perpendicular to the rotating plate 412. The left spin shaft 414 is disposed perpendicular to the lower side of the left spin mop 41a, and the right spin shaft 414 is placed perpendicular to the lower side of the right spin mop 41b. In an embodiment in which the lower side of the spin mop 41 has an inclination with respect to the horizontal plane, the spin shaft 414 is inclined with respect to the vertical axis. The spin shaft 414 is disposed such that its upper end is inclined to one side with respect to the lower end.

[0367] The tilted angle with respect to the vertical axis of the spin shaft 414 may be changed according to the rotation about the tilting shaft 48 of the tilting frame 47. The spin shaft 414 is rotatably coupled to the tilting frame 47 and is provided to be able to tilt integrally with the tilting frame 47. When the tilting frame 47 is tilted, the spin shaft 414, the rotating plate 412, the water supply receiving portion 413, the driven joint 415, and the mop portion 411 are inclined integrally with the tilting frame 47.

[0368] The mop module 40 is disposed on the upper side of the rotating plate 412 includes the water supply receiving portion 413 that can receive water. The water supply receiving portion 413 forms a water supply space Sw in which water is received. The water supply receiving

portion 413 surrounds the circumference of the spin shaft 414 and is spaced apart from the spin shaft 414 to form a water supply space Sw. The water supply receiving portion 413 allows water supplied to the upper side of the rotating plate 412 to be collected in the water supply space Sw until it passes through the water supply hole 412a. The water supply space Sw is disposed in the upper center portion of the rotating plate 412. The water supply space Sw has a cylindrical volume as a whole. The upper side of the water supply space Sw is opened. Water is introduced into the water supply space Sw through the upper side of the water supply space Sw.

[0369] The water supply receiving portion 413 protrudes upward from the rotating plate 412. The water supply receiving portion 413 extends along the circumferential direction of the spin shaft 414. The water supply receiving portion 413 may be formed in a ring-shaped rib shape. A water supply hole 412a is disposed on an inner lower surface of the water supply receiving portion 413. The water supply receiving portion 413 is spaced apart from the spin shaft 414.

[0370] The lower end of the water supply receiving portion 413 is fixed to the rotating plate 412. The upper end of the water supply receiving portion 413 has a free end 463.

[0371] Referring to FIGS. 30 to 32, the rotating ball 460 is rotatably installed on the rotating plate 412 independently of the rotating plate 412 to guide the attachment position of the mop portion 411. The rotating ball 460 visually guides the user to the mounting position of the mop portion 411 and prevents damage to the floor by friction between the floor and the bottom surface of the non-attached rotating plate 412 of the mop portion 411.

[0372] The rotating ball 460 is disposed to vertically overlap with the rotating shafts Osa, Osb of the rotating plate 412, is rotatably installed, and is capable of rotating during friction with the floor. Preferably, the rotating ball 460 has a spherical shape, and the center of the rotating ball 460 is vertically overlapped with the rotating shafts Osa, Osb.

[0373] A part of the rotating ball 460 is located below the lower surface of the rotating plate 412. Specifically, the part of the rotating ball 460 is installed on the rotating plate 412 to protrude below the rotating plate 412. The rotating ball 460 protrudes downward from the lower surface of the rotating plate 412 to prevent contact between the rotating plate 412 and the floor when the mop portion 411 is not attached.

[0374] The lower end of the rotating ball 460 is positioned higher than the lower surface of the mop portion 411. The height from the lower surface of the rotating plate 412 to the lower end of the rotating ball 460 is smaller than the thickness (height) of the mop portion 411. The lower surface of the mop portion 411 attached to the rotating plate 412 is positioned lower than the lower end of the rotating ball 460 to prevent the rotating ball 460 from contacting the floor while the mop portion 411 is attached.

[0375] For example, the rotating ball 460 may be accommodated in the ball receiving portion 414c of the rotating plate 412. The rotating ball 460 may form one of separate parts such as a ball caster, and an embodiment in which the ball caster is mounted on the rotating plate 412 is also possible.

[0376] The ball receiving portion 414c accommodates the part of the rotating ball 460, and the rotating ball 460 is rotated within the ball receiving portion 414c so as not to be separated. The ball receiving portion 414c may be provided with a bearing or the like that reduces friction with the rotating ball 460.

[0377] Specifically, the ball receiving portion 414c may be a closed space having an opening below. That is, the ball receiving portion 414c is a closed space except for the lower opening.

[0378] More specifically, the ball receiving portion 414c may be formed with an opening downward in an empty space having a spherical shape, thereby forming a part of the sphere larger than a hemisphere. Preferably, the ball receiving portion 414c may be formed below the inclined portion 412d of the rotating plate 412.

[0379] Although the attachment position of the mop portion 411 may be guided by the rotating ball 460, a guide ring 414d may be installed on the rotating plate 412 since the guide hole 411a of the mop portion 411 contacts the rotating ball 460 to prevent rotation of the rotating ball 460, or the mop portion 411 may be caught in the rotating ball 460 and the ball receiving portion 414c.

[0380] The guide ring 414d is disposed on the lower surface of the rotating plate 412, and the guide ring 414d surrounds the rotating shafts Osa and Osb of the rotating plate 412. Specifically, the guide ring 414d may have a shape surrounding an arbitrary center point on a two-dimensional plane. The guide ring 414d may have a polygonal ring or a circular ring shape. Preferably, the guide ring 414d has a circular ring shape.

[0381] The guide ring 414d is matched with the guide hole 411a of the mop portion 411 to guide the attachment position of the mop portion 411. The guide ring 414d may cover a part of the ball receiving portion 414c, thereby preventing the rotating ball 460 from being accommodated in the ball receiving portion 414c.

[0382] The guide ring 414d protrudes downward from the opening of the ball receiving portion 414c. The guide ring 414d surrounds the opening of the ball receiving portion 414c and may be spaced apart from the opening of the ball receiving portion 414c. Preferably, the inside of the guide ring 414d communicates with the ball receiving portion 414c, and the guide ring 414d may be formed to extend downward from the edge of the opening of the ball receiving portion 414c.

[0383] The inner diameter of the guide ring 414d may be smaller than the diameter of the rotating ball 460, and the inner diameter of the guide ring 414d may be larger than the radius of the rotating ball 460. Therefore, the rotating ball 460 is supported on the guide ring 414d, and the lower end of the rotating ball 460 is exposed down-

ward of the guide ring 414d, and the rotating ball 460 is disposed through the guide ring 414d.

[0384] In addition, the guide ring 414d may have an inclination to facilitate coupling of the guide ring 414d with the guide hole of the mop portion 411. Specifically, the guide ring 414d may have the inclination closer to the rotating shafts Osa and Osb as it goes down.

[0385] The guide ring 414d may be omitted, and when the guide ring 414d is omitted, the rotating ball 460 is prevented from being separated by the shape of the ball receiving portion 414c.

[0386] In addition, the present disclosure further includes a caster encoder that senses the rotational speed of the rotating ball and a controller (not shown) that calculates a moving speed and a moving distance of the mobile robot 1 based on the rotational speed of the rotating ball sensed by the caster encoder.

[0387] The controller can determine the position of the mobile robot 1 on the map based on the rotational speed of the rotating ball detected by the caster encoder, and the controller can correct the current position identified through the sensing unit (image information on the ceiling) as the sensing value of the encoder.

[0388] The caster encoder may be disposed on the rotating plate 412 or spin shaft 414 capable of measuring the rotation of the ball.

[0389] Therefore, the present disclosure is to install the rotating ball in the center of the rotating plate to which the mop is attached, and by measuring the rotational speed and rotational direction of the rotating ball, it is possible to correct the current position identified by the downward image sensor, there is an advantage that does not require a separate space in the body to install the rotating ball since the rotating ball is inserted into the sharp of the rotating plate.

[0390] The mobile robot 1 includes the sensing unit (not shown) that performs sensing to obtain current state information.

[0391] The sensing unit may perform sensing while travelling. The state information is generated by sensing the sensing unit. The sensing unit may detect a situation around the mobile robot 1. The sensing unit may detect the state of the mobile robot 1.

[0392] The sensing unit may detect information about the driving area. The sensing unit may detect obstacles such as walls, furniture, and cliffs on the driving surface. The sensing unit may detect image information on the ceiling. Through the information sensed by the sensing unit, the mobile robot 1 may mop the driving area.

[0393] The state information means information obtained by sensing and obtained by the mobile robot 1. The state information may be obtained immediately by sensing of the sensing unit, or may be obtained by being processed by the controller 140. For example, the distance information may be directly obtained through the ultrasonic sensor, or the controller may convert the information detected through the ultrasonic sensor to obtain the distance information.

[0394] The state information may include information about the situation around the mobile robot 1. The state information may include information about the state of the mobile robot 1. The state information may include information on a docking device.

[0395] The sensing unit may include at least one of a distance sensing unit, a cliff sensing unit, an external signal sensing unit, an impact sensing unit, an image sensing unit, and a 3D sensor unit.

[0396] When the rotating ball 460 rotates only at a fixed position, when the protrusion of the floor contacts the rotating ball 460, the mop portion 411 and the floor surface are separated by the height of the rotating ball 460, or the contact force between the mop portion 411 and the floor surface may be weakened.

[0397] Therefore, in order to solve this problem, another embodiment of the present disclosure has a structure in which the rotating ball 460 has an elastic force up and down and reciprocates.

[0398] Referring to FIG. 33, the spin mop of another embodiment differs from the embodiment of FIG. 30 in the configuration in which the rotating ball 460 moves up and down on the rotating plate 412 and returns to the initial position by elastic force.

[0399] Hereinafter, the differences from FIG. 30 will be mainly described, and the configuration without a specific description is considered to be the same as that of FIG. 30.

[0400] The rotating ball 460 moves up and down on the rotating plate 412, and the configuration that returns to the initial position by the elastic force includes a ball space 414f, a ball support portion 462, and an elastic member 464.

[0401] The ball space 414f defines an inner space in which the rotating ball 460 moves in the vertical direction, and an opening is formed at the bottom. The ball space 414f has a space accommodating at least a part of the rotating ball 460. Preferably, the height of the ball space 414f may be formed at least larger than the diameter of the rotating ball 460.

[0402] The ball space 414f provides a space for the rotating ball 460 to move up and down, and accommodates the elastic member 462 and the ball support portion 462. A bearing or the like that reduces friction with the rotating ball 460 may be installed on the inner surface of the ball space 414f.

[0403] Specifically, the ball space 414f may be a closed space having an opening below. More specifically, the ball space 414f may have an opening formed below it in an empty space of a cylinder. Preferably, the ball space 414f may be formed below the inclined portion 412d of the rotating plate 412.

[0404] The diameter of the opening of the ball space 414f is preferably smaller than the diameter of the rotating ball 460 and larger than the radius of the rotating ball 460 when the guide ring 414d to be described later is omitted. When there is the guide ring 414d, the diameter of the opening of the ball space 414f may be the same as or

larger than the diameter of the rotating ball 460.

[0405] The guide ring 414d defines that a part of the inner space of the ball space 414f is positioned below the lower surface of the rotating plate 412.

5 **[0406]** The guide ring 414d is matched with the guide hole 411a of the mop portion 411 to guide the attachment position of the mop portion 411. The guide ring 414d may cover a part of the ball receiving portion 414c to prevent the rotational ball 460 from being accommodated in the ball space 414f.

10 **[0407]** The guide ring 414d protrudes downward from the opening of the ball space 414f. The guide ring 414d surrounds the opening of the ball space 414f and may be spaced apart from the opening of the ball space 414f. 15 Preferably, the inside of the guide ring 414d communicates with the ball space 414f, and the guide ring 414d may be formed to extend downward from the edge of the opening of the ball space 414f.

[0408] The inner diameter of the guide ring 414d may be smaller than the diameter of the rotating ball 460, and the inner diameter of the guide ring 414d may be larger 20 than the radius of the rotating ball 460. Therefore, the rotating ball 460 is supported on the guide ring 414d, and the lower end of the rotating ball 460 is exposed downward of the guide ring 414d, and the rotating ball 460 is disposed through the guide ring 414d. 25

[0409] In addition, the guide ring 414d may have an inclination to facilitate coupling of the guide ring 414d with the guide hole of the mop portion 411. Specifically, the 30 guide ring 414d may have the inclination closer to the rotating shafts Osa and Osb as it goes down. The lower end of the guide ring 414d may be located below the lower surface of the rotating plate 412 and may be located above the lower surface of the mop portion 411.

35 **[0410]** The ball support portion 462 is accommodated in the ball space 414f and moved within the ball space 414f. The ball support portion 462 supports the upper portion of the rotating ball 460. The ball support portion 462 supports the upper portion of the rotating ball 460, 40 and allows the rotating ball 460 to rotate while contacting the ball support portion 462. Preferably, the bearing may be disposed on the contact surface of the rotating ball 460 of the ball support portion 462. The ball support portion 462 may have a hemispherical shape or a spherical 45 shape smaller than a hemispherical shape. Preferably, the ball support portion 462 may be 1/4 to 1/3 spherical.

[0411] The ball support portion 462 is connected to the elastic member 464. The elastic member 464 is disposed 50 between the upper end of the ball support portion 462 and the upper end of the ball space 414f to elastically support the ball support portion 462. One end of the elastic member 464 is connected to the ball support portion 462, and the other end of the elastic member 464 is connected to the inner surface of the ball space 414f.

55 **[0412]** The elastic member 464 provides an elastic restoring force downward to the ball support portion 462, so that the ball support portion 462 has the initial position (the rotating ball 460 is the lower end of the ball

space 414f or the lower end of the guide ring 414d). The elastic member 462 may include a spring.

[0413] The ball support portion 462 is omitted, and one end of the elastic member 464 can support the rotating ball 460 to be rotated.

[0414] The side surface of the rotating ball 460 is in contact with the ball space 414f, the upper portion of the rotating ball 460 is in contact with the ball support portion 462. When there is no external pressure, the rotating ball 460 is exposed to the bottom of the ball space 414f, and when a predetermined external pressure is applied to the rotating ball 460, the rotating ball 460 moves to the inside of the ball space 414f, or the height of the bottom of the rotating ball 460 increases.

[0415] The initial position (if there is no external pressure) of the lower end of the rotating ball 460 is positioned higher than the lower surface of the mop portion 411, and may be positioned lower than the upper surface of the mop portion 411. As another example, the initial position of the lower end of the rotating ball 460 may be lower than the lower surface of the mop portion 411.

[0416] Referring to FIGS. 34 and 35, when the spin mop 41 rotates and the mobile robot 1 travels, external pressure is applied to the rotating ball 460 by the weight of the mobile robot 1, and the height of the lower end of the rotating ball 460 is the same as the height of the lower surface of the mop portion 411.

[0417] When the protrusion of the floor surface is located on the lower surface of the mop portion 411, the rotating ball 460 moves downward by the elastic force to contact the floor and rolls. When the protrusion of the floor surface comes into contact with the rotating ball 460, the rotating ball 460 moves to the higher position than the bottom surface of the mop portion 411, and the bottom surface of the mop portion 411 maintains contact with the floor surface.

[0418] When bottoms of the pair of spin mops 41a and 41b provided to be symmetrical to each other with respect to the central longitudinal line Po are parallel to a horizontal plane, a robot cleaner may not stably travel and the driving control may be difficult. Therefore, according to the present disclosure, each spin mop 41 is inclined downward outward forward. Hereinafter, the inclination and the motion of the spin mop 41 will be described.

[0419] Referring to FIG. 36, a point where the spin rotation axis Osa of the left spin mop 41a and a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a cross is shown, and a point where the spin rotation axis Osb of the right spin mop 41b and a lower surface of the right spin mop 41b intersect is shown. When viewed from a lower side, among rotational directions of the left spin mop 41a, a clockwise direction is defined as a first normal direction w1f and a counterclockwise direction is defined as a first reverse direction w1r. When viewed from a lower side, among rotational directions of the right spin mop 41b, a clockwise direction is defined as a second normal direction w2f and a counterclockwise direction is defined as a second reverse direction w2r. In addition, when viewed

from a lower side, 'an acute angle between an inclined direction of a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a and a left-right direction axis' and 'an acute angle between an inclined direction of a lower surface of the right spin mop 41a and a left-right direction axis' are defined as inclination-direction angles Ag1a and Ag1b, respectively. The inclination-direction angle Ag1a of the left spin mop 41a and the inclination-direction angle Ag1b of the right spin mop 41b may be the same. Further, 'an angle between a lower surface I of the left spin mop 41a and an imaginary horizontal surface H' and 'an angle between a lower surface I of the right spin mop 41b and an imaginary horizontal surface H' are defined as inclination angles Ag2a and Ag2b.

[0420] A right end of the left spin mop 41a and a left end of the right spin mop 41b may be in contact with each other or adjacent or close to each other. Therefore, an area where mopping or wiping is not performed between the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b can be reduced.

[0421] When the left spin mop 41a rotates, a point Pla that receives the greatest friction force from a floor or a ground at a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a may be positioned at a left side of a rotation center Osa of the left spin mop 41a. Among the lower surface of the left spin mop 41a, a greater load may be transmitted to the floor or the ground at the point Pla than the other point. Thus, the greatest friction force may be generated at the point Pla. In the present embodiment, the point Pla is disposed at a left front side of the rotation center Osa. In another embodiment, the point Pla may be disposed at an exact left side or at a left rear side based on the rotation center Osa.

[0422] When the right spin mop 41b rotates, a point Plb that receives the greatest friction force from a floor or a ground at a lower surface of the right spin mop 41b may be positioned at a right side of a rotation center Osb of the right spin mop 41b. Among the lower surface of the right spin mop 41b, a greater load may be transmitted to the floor or the ground at the point Plb than the other point. Thus, the greatest friction force may be generated at the point Plb. In the present embodiment, the point Plb is disposed at a right front side of the rotation center Osb. In another embodiment, the point Pla may be disposed at an exact right side or at a right rear side based on the rotation center Osb.

[0423] The lower surface of the left spin mop 41a and the lower surface of the right spin mop 41b may be inclined, respectively. The inclination angle Ag2a of the left spin mop 41a and the inclination angle Ag2b of the right spin mop 41b may be an acute angle. The inclination angles Ag2a and Ag2b may be small so that points having the greatest friction force are positioned at the points Pla and Plb and entire portions of lower surfaces of the mop portions 411 are in contact with or touch the floor according to rotational motion of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b.

[0424] The lower surface of the left spin mop 41a forms

a downward slope as a whole in a left direction. The lower surface of the right spin mop 41b forms a downward slope as a whole in a right direction. Referring to FIG. 38, the lowest point Pla at the lower surface of the left spin mop 41a is positioned at a left side portion. The highest point Pha at the lower surface of the left spin mop 41a is positioned at a right side portion. The lowest point Plb at the lower surface of the right spin mop 41b is positioned at a right side portion. The highest point Phb at the lower surface of the right spin mop 41b is positioned at a right side portion.

[0425] According to the embodiment, an inclination-direction angles Ag1a and Ag1b may be 0 degrees. Further, according to the embodiment, when viewed from a lower side, a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a may be inclined to have an inclined-direction angle Ag1a in a clockwise direction with respect to a left-right direction axis, and a lower surface of the right spin mop 41b may be inclined to have an inclined-direction angle Ag1b in a counterclockwise direction with respect to the left-right direction axis. In the present embodiment, when viewed from a lower side, a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a is inclined to have an inclined-direction angle Ag1a in a counterclockwise direction with respect to the left-right direction axis, and a lower surface of the right spin mop 41b is inclined to have an inclined-direction angle Ag1b in a clockwise direction with respect to the left-right direction axis.

[0426] The movement of the cleaner 1 is achieved by friction force with the floor or the ground generated by the mop module 40.

[0427] The mop module 40 may generate 'a forward-moving friction force' for moving the body 30 in a front direction, or 'a rearward-moving friction force' for moving the body 30 in a rear direction. The mop module 40 may generate 'a left-moment friction force' to rotate or turn the body 30 left, or 'a right-moment friction force' to rotate or turn the body 30 right. The mop module 40 may generate friction force in which any one of the forward-moving friction force and the rearward-moving friction force is combined with any one of the left moment friction force and the right moment friction force.

[0428] In order for the mop module 40 to generate the forward-moving friction force, the left spin mop 41a may rotate at a predetermined rpm R1 in the first normal direction w1f and the right spin mop 41b may rotate at the predetermined rpm R1 in the second normal direction w2f.

[0429] In order for the mop module 40 to generate the rearward-moving friction force, the left spin mop 41a may rotate at a predetermined rpm R2 in the first reverse direction w1r and the right spin mop 41b may rotate at the predetermined rpm R2 in the second reverse direction w2r.

[0430] In order for the mop module 40 to generate the right-moment friction force, the left spin mop 41a may rotate at a predetermined rpm R3 in the first normal direction w1f, and the right spin mop 41b may rotate in

the second reverse direction w2r, may stop without rotation, or may rotate at a rpm R4 smaller the rpm R3 in the second normal direction w2f.

[0431] In order for the mop module 40 to generate the left-moment friction force, the right spin mop 41b may rotate at a predetermined rpm R5 in the second normal direction w2f, and the left spin mop 40b may rotate in the first reverse direction w1r, may stop without rotation, or may rotate at a rpm R6 smaller the rpm R5 in the second normal direction w1f.

[0432] Hereinafter, an arrangement of components or elements for improving friction force of the spin mops 41 arranged at a left side and a right side, improving stability in a left-right direction and a front-rear direction, and achieving stable driving regardless of a water level in a water tank 81.

[0433] Referring to FIGS. 36 and 37, so as to increase the friction force by a spin mop 41 and limit occurrence of eccentricity in one direction when the mobile robot rotates, a mop motor 61 and a battery Bt that are relatively heavy may be disposed on an upper portion of a spin mop 41.

[0434] Specifically, a left-mop motor 61a may be disposed on a left spin mop 41a (at an upper side of the left spin mop 41a), and a right-mop motor 61b may be disposed on a right spin mop 41b (at an upper side of the right spin mop 41b). That is, at least a part of the left-mop motor 61a may be vertically overlapped with the left spin mop 41a. Preferably, an entire portion of the left-mop motor 61a may be vertically overlapped with the left spin mop 41a. At least a part of the right-mop motor 61b may be vertically overlapped with the right spin mop 41b. Preferably, an entire portion of the right-mop motor 61b may be vertically overlapped with the right spin mop 41b.

[0435] More specifically, the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b may be vertically overlapped with an imaginary central horizontal line HL connecting a spin rotation axis Osa of the left spin mop 41a and a spin rotation axis Osb of the right spin mop 41b. Preferably, a weight center (a center of gravity) MCa of the left-mop motor 61a and a weight center (a center of gravity) MCb of the right-mop motor 61b may be vertically overlapped with the imaginary central horizontal line HL connecting the spin rotation axis Osa of the left spin mop 41a and the spin rotation axis Osb of the right spin mop 41b. Alternatively, a geometric center of the left-mop motor 61a and a geometric center of the right-mop motor 61b may be vertically overlapped with the imaginary central horizontal line HL connecting the spin rotation axis Osa of the left spin mop 41a and the spin rotation axis Osb of the right spin mop 41b. The left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b may be symmetrical with respect to a central longitudinal line Po.

[0436] Since the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor 61a and the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor 61b do not deviate from the spin mop 41, and the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b are symmetrical to each other. Accordingly, the friction force

of the spin mop 41 can be enhanced and running performance and a left-right balance can be maintained.

[0437] Hereinafter, the spin rotation axis Osa of the left spin mop 41a is referred to as a left spin rotation axis Osa, and the spin rotation axis Osb of the right spin mop 41b is referred to as a right spin rotation axis Osb..

[0438] The water tank 81 is disposed at a rear side than the central horizontal line HL, and an amount of water in the water tank 81 is variable. In order to maintain a stable front-rear balance regardless of a water level of the water tank 81, the left-mop motor 61a may be deviated to a left side from the left spin rotation axis Osa. The left-mop motor 61a may be deviated to a left front side from the left spin rotation axis Osa. Preferably, the geometric center of the left-mop motor 61a or the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor 61a may be deviated to the left side from the left spin rotation axis Osa, or the geometric center of the left-mop motor 61a or the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor 61a may be deviated to the left front side from the left spin rotation axis Osa.

[0439] The right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to a right direction from the right spin rotation axis Osb. The right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to a right front side from the right spin rotation axis Osb. Preferably, the geometric center of the right-mop motor 61b or the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to the right side from the right spin rotation axis Osb, or the geometric center of the right-mop motor 61b or the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to the right front side from the right spin rotation axis Osb.

[0440] Since the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b apply pressure at a position deviated from an outer front side from a center of each spin mop 41, pressure is concentrated on the outer front side of each spin mop 41. Therefore, running performance can be improved by the rotational force of the spin mop 41.

[0441] The left spin rotation axis Osa and the right spin rotation axis Osb are disposed at a rear side than the center of the body 30. The central horizontal line HL may be disposed at a rear side of the geometric center Tc of the body 30 and a weight center (a center of gravity) WC of the mobile robot. The left spin rotation axis Osa and the right spin rotation axis Osb are spaced apart at the same distance from the central longitudinal line Po.

[0442] A left driving joint 65a may be disposed on the left spin mop 41a (at an upper side of the left spin mop 41a), and a right driving joint 65a may be disposed on the right spin mop 41b (at an upper side of the right spin mop 41b).

[0443] In the present embodiment, one battery Bt may be installed. At least a part of the battery Bt may be disposed on the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b (at upper sides of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b). The battery Bt that is relative heavy is disposed on the spin mop 41 (at the upper side of the spin mop 41) to improve friction force by the spin mop 41 and reduce eccentricity caused by the rotation of the mobile robot.

[0444] Specifically, a part of a left portion of the battery Bt may be vertically overlapped with the left spin mop 41a, and a part of a right portion of the battery Bt may be vertically overlapped with the right spin mop 41b. The battery Bt may be vertically overlapped with the central horizontal line HL and may be vertically overlapped with the central longitudinal line Po.

[0445] More specifically, a weight center (a center of gravity) BC of the battery Bt or a geometric center of the battery Bt may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po and may be disposed at the central horizontal line HL. The weight center BC of the battery Bt or the geometric center of the battery Bt may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po, may be disposed at a front side of the central horizontal line HL, and may be disposed at a rear side of the geometric center Tc of the body 30.

[0446] The weight center of the battery Bt or the geometric center of the battery Bt may be disposed at a front side than the water tank 81 or a weight center PC of the water tank 81. The weight center BC of the battery Bt or the geometric center Tc of the battery Bt may be disposed at a rear side than a weight center (a center of gravity) SC of the sweep module 2000.

[0447] One battery Bt is disposed at a middle portion between the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b and is disposed at the central horizontal line HL and the central longitudinal line Po. The battery Bt that is heavy holds centers during rotation of the spin mops 41 and provides weight on the spin mop 41, thereby improving friction force by the spin mop 41.

[0448] A height of the battery Bt (a height of a lower end of the battery Bt) may be the same as heights of the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b (heights of lower ends of the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b). Alternatively, the battery Bt may be disposed on the same plane as the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b. The battery Bt may be disposed between the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b. The battery Bt may be disposed at an empty space between the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b.

[0449] At least a part of the water tank 81 may be disposed on the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b (at upper sides of the left spin mop 41a and the right spin mop 41b). The water tank 81 may be disposed at a rear side than the central horizontal line HL and may be vertically overlapped with the central longitudinal line Po.

[0450] More specifically, a weight center (a center of gravity) PC of the water tank 81 or a geometric center of the water tank 81 may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po and may be positioned at a front side than the central horizontal line HL. As another example, the weight center PC of the water tank 81 or the geometric center of the water tank 81 may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po and may be positioned at a rear side than the central horizontal line HL. In this instance, the phrase that the weight center PC of the water tank 81 or

the geometric center of the water tank 81 is disposed at the rear side than the central horizontal line HL may mean that weight center PC of the water tank 81 or the geometric center of the water tank 81 is vertically overlapped with a region deviated rearward from the central horizontal line HL. The weight center PC of the water tank 81 or the geometric center of the water tank 81 may be vertically overlapped with the body 30 without going beyond the body 30.

[0451] The weight center PC of the water tank 81 or the geometric center of the water tank 81 may be disposed at a rear side than the weight center BC of the battery Bt. The weight center of the water tank 81 PC or the geometric center of the water tank 81 may be disposed at a rear side than the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000.

[0452] A height of the water tank 81 (a height of a lower end of the water tank 81) may be the same as heights of the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b (heights of lower ends of the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b). Alternatively, the water tank 81 may be disposed on the same plane as the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b. The water tank 81 may be disposed at an empty space between the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b.

[0453] The sweep module 2000 may be disposed at a front side than the spin mops 41, the battery Bt, the water tank 81, the mop driving unit 60, the right-mop motor 61b, and the left-mop motor 61a at the body.

[0454] The weight center SC of the sweep module 2000 or a geometric center of the sweep module 2000 may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po and may be disposed at a front side than the geometric center Tc of the body 30. When viewed from an upper side, the body 30 may have a circular shape and the base 32 may have a circular shape. The geometrical center Tc of the body 30 may mean a center of the body 30 when the body 30 has the circular shape. Specifically, when viewed from an upper side, the body 30 may have a circular shape with a half-diameter error of less than 3%.

[0455] Specifically, the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000 or the geometric center of the sweep module 2000 may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po, and may be disposed at a front side than the weight center BC of the battery Bt, the weight center PC of the water tank 81, the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor 61a, the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor 61b, and the weight center WC of the mobile robot.

[0456] Preferably, the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000 or the geometric center of the sweep module 2000 may be disposed at a front side than the central horizontal line HL and a front end of the spin mops 41.

[0457] The sweep module 2000 may include a dust housing 2100 having a storage space 2104, an agitator 2200, and a sweep motor 2330 as described above.

[0458] The agitator 2200 may be rotatably installed on the dust housing 2100 and may be disposed at a rear side than the storage space 2104. Therefore, the agitator

2200 may have an appropriate length to cover the left and right spin mops 41a and 41b and not to protrude to an outside of the body.

[0459] A rotation axis of the agitator 2200 may be parallel to the central horizontal line HL, and a center of the agitator 2200 may be positioned at the imaginary central longitudinal line Po. Therefore, a large foreign material flowing into the spin mops 41 can be effectively removed by the agitator 2200. The rotation axis of the agitator 2200 may be disposed at a front side of the geometric center Tc of the body 30. A length of the agitator 2200 may be preferably longer than a distance between the left spin rotation axis Osa and the right spin rotation axis Osb. The rotation axis of the agitator 2200 may be disposed to be adjacent to a front end of the spin mop 41.

[0460] A left caster 58a and a right caster 58b being in contact with the floor may be further provided at both ends of the dust housing 2100. The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b are rolled while being in contact with the floor and may move up and down by elastic force. The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b may support the sweep module 2000 and a part of the body. The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b may protrude from a lower end of the dust housing 2100 to a lower side.

[0461] The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b are disposed at a line parallel to the central horizontal line HL, and may be disposed at a front side than the central horizontal line HL and the agitator 2200. An imaginary line connecting the left caster 58a and the right caster 58b may be disposed at a front side than the central horizontal line HL, the agitator 2200, and the geometric center Tc of the body 30. The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b may be bisymmetrical to each other with respect to the central longitudinal line Po. The left caster 58a and the right caster 58b may be spaced apart at the same distance from the central longitudinal line Po.

[0462] The geometric center Tc of the body 30, the weight center WC of the mobile robot, the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000, and the weight center BC of the battery Bt may be disposed in an imaginary quadrangle formed by sequentially connecting the left caster 58a, the right caster 58b, the right spin rotation axis Osb, and the left spin rotation axis Osa. The battery Bt, which is relatively heavy, the left spin rotation axis Osa, and the right spin rotation axis Osb may be disposed to be adjacent to the central horizontal line HL. Then, a main load of the mobile robot may be applied to the spin mops 41 and a remaining sub-load may be the left caster 58a and the right caster 58b.

[0463] The sweep motor 2330 may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po. When the sweep motor 2330 is disposed at one side based on the central longitudinal line Po, the pump 85 is disposed at the other side based on the central longitudinal line Po (refer to FIG. 19) so that a sum weight center of the sweep motor 2330 and the pump 85 may be disposed on the central longitudinal line Po.

[0464] Therefore, the weight center of the mobile robot at a relatively front side is maintained regardless of the water level of the water tank 81 disposed at a rear side, thereby increasing friction force by the spin mop 41. Also, the weight center WC of the mobile robot is disposed to be adjacent to the geometric center Tc of the body 30 and thus stable driving can be achieved.

[0465] A weight center (a center of gravity) COC of a controller Co or a geometric center of the controller Co may be disposed at a front side than the geometric center Tc of the body 30 and the central horizontal line HL. At least a 50% or more portion of the controller Co may be vertically overlapped with the sweep module 2000.

[0466] The weight center WC of the mobile robot may be disposed at the central longitudinal line Po, may be disposed at a front side than the central horizontal line HL, may be disposed at a front side than the weight center BC of the battery Bt, and may be disposed at a front side than the weight center PC of the water tank 81, may be disposed at a rear side than the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000, and may be disposed at a rear side than the left caster 58a and the right caster 58b.

[0467] By disposing components or elements symmetrically with respect to the central longitudinal line Po or considering weights of the components or elements, the weight center WC of the mobile robot is disposed at the central longitudinal line Po. Accordingly, stability in a left-right direction can be improved.

[0468] FIG. 38 is a bottom view of a mobile robot according to another embodiment of the present disclosure for explaining a relationship between a weight center and other components.

[0469] Referring to FIG. 38, an embodiment will be described. A difference compared to the embodiment described with reference to FIG. 36 will be mainly described. A component or an element that is not described with respect to FIG. 38 may be regarded as the same as that of the embodiment described with reference to FIG. 36.

[0470] A weight center WC of a mobile robot and a geometric center Tc of a body 30 may be disposed in an imaginary second quadrangle SQ2 formed by sequentially connecting a left caster 58a, a right caster 58b, a right spin rotation axis Osb, and a left spin rotation axis Osa. A weight center MCa of a left-mop motor, a weight center MCb of a right-mop motor, and a weight center PC of a water tank may be disposed at an outside of the imaginary second quadrangle SQ2.

[0471] Also, a weight center WC of a mobile robot, a geometric center Tc of a body 30, a weight center BC of a battery Bt may be disposed in an imaginary second quadrangle SQ2 formed by sequentially connecting a left caster 58a, a right caster 58b, a right spin rotation axis Osb, and a left spin rotation axis Osa.

[0472] In addition, a weight center WC of a mobile robot, a geometric center Tc of a body 30, and a weight center SC of a sweep module 2000, may be disposed in an imaginary second quadrangle SQ2 formed by se-

quentially connecting a left caster 58a, a right caster 58b, a right spin rotation axis Osb, and a left spin rotation axis Osa.

[0473] Further, a weight center WC of a mobile robot, a geometric center Tc of a body 30, a weight center SC of a sweep module 2000, and a weight center BC of a battery Bt may be disposed in an imaginary second quadrangle SQ2 formed by sequentially connecting a left caster 58a, a right caster 58b, a right spin rotation axis Osb, and a left spin rotation axis Osa.

[0474] The weight center WC of the mobile robot, the geometric center TC of the body, the weight center SC of the sweep module 2000, and the weight center BC of the battery Bt may be disposed in the second quadrangle SQ2, and the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor and the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor may be disposed at an outside of the second quadrangle SQ2. Then, the mobile robot can apply appropriate friction force to the mop portion while stably travelling.

[0475] The weight center WC of the mobile robot and the geometric center TC of the body may be disposed in the second quadrangle SQ2, and the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor and the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor may be disposed at an outside of the second quadrangle SQ2. Then, the mobile robot can apply appropriate friction force to the mop portion while stably travelling.

[0476] The weight center WC of the mobile robot and the geometric center TC of the body may be disposed in an imaginary first quadrangle SQ1 formed by sequentially connecting the left caster 58a, the right caster 58b, the lowest point at a lower surface of the right spin mop 41b, and the lowest point at a lower surface of the left spin mop 41a. The weight center MCa of the left-mop motor and the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor may be disposed at an outside of the first quadrangle SQ1.

[0477] FIG. 39 is a bottom view of a mobile robot according to still another embodiment of the present disclosure for explaining a relationship between a weight center and other components.

[0478] A difference of an embodiment with reference to FIG. 39 compared to the embodiment described with reference to FIG. 36 will be mainly described. A component or an element that is not described with respect to FIG. 39 may be regarded as the same as that of the embodiment described with reference to FIG. 36.

[0479] Referring to FIG. 39, a weight center MCa of a left-mop motor 61a and a weight center MCb of a right-mop motor 61b may be disposed at a front side than an imaginary central horizontal line HL connecting a spin rotation axis Osa of a left spin mop 41b and a spin rotation axis Osb of a right spin mop 41b. In this instance, the weight center MCa of the left-mop motor 61a and the weight center MCb of the right-mop motor 61b are disposed at an upper side of the each spin mop 41 without going beyond the each spin mop 41, and are bisymmetrical to each other based on a central longitudinal line Po. Thereby, running performance and a left-right balance

can be maintained while improving friction force by the spin mop 41.

[0480] In addition, the left-mop motor 61a may be deviated to a left side from the left spin rotation axis Osa. Moreover specifically, the left-mop motor 61a may be disposed to be deviated to a left front side from the left spin rotation axis Osa.

[0481] The right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to a right side from the right spin rotation axis Osb. Moreover specifically, the right-mop motor 61b may be deviated to a right front side from the right spin rotation axis Osb.

[0482] Since the left-mop motor 61a and the right-mop motor 61b apply pressure to a position deviated to an outer front side from a center of each spin mop 41, the pressure is concentrated on the outer front side of each spin mop 41. Therefore, running performance can be improved by the rotational force of the spin mop 41.

[0483] A ratio of an area where the left spin mop 41a or the right spin mop 41b is vertically overlapped with the body 30 may be preferably 85% to 95% of each spin mop. Specifically, an angle A11 between a line L11 connecting a right end of the right spin mop 41b and a vertical line VL parallel to the central longitudinal line Po at the right end of the body may be 0 to 5 degrees.

[0484] A length of a portion of each spin mop 41 exposed to an outside of the body may be preferably 1/7 to 1/2 of a radius of each spin mop 41. The length of the portion of each spin mop 41 exposed to the outside of the body may mean a distance from one end of each spin mop 41 exposed to the outside of the body to an end of the body in a radial axis.

[0485] A distance between a geometric center TC and one end of the portion of each spin mop 41 exposed to the outside of the body may be greater than an average radius of the body.

[0486] Considering a relationship with a sweep module, a portion of each spin mop exposed to the outside may be located between a lateral side of the body 30 and a rear side of the body 30. That is, quadrants are sequentially positioned in a clockwise direction when viewed from a lower side of the body, the portion of each spin mop exposed to the outside may be a 2/4 quadrant or a 3/4 quadrant of the body 30.

Claims

1. A mobile robot (1), comprising:

a body (30);
a rotating plate (412) rotatably installed on the body and having a mop portion (411) attached to a lower surface thereof; **characterized in that** the mobile robot comprises
a rotating ball (460) disposed vertically overlapping with a rotating shaft (Osa, Osb) of the rotating plate and rotatably installed on the rotating plate independently of the rotating plate,

wherein a part of the rotating ball is positioned below a lower surface of the rotating plate.

2. The mobile robot of claim 1, wherein the rotating plate further comprises,
a ball receiving portion accommodating a part of the rotating ball.
3. The mobile robot of claim 2, wherein the ball receiving portion is a space having an opening below.
4. The mobile robot of claim 1, wherein the rotating plate further comprises,
a guide ring arranged to surround the rotating shaft and guiding an attachment position of the mop portion on the lower surface of the rotating plate.
5. The mobile robot of claim 4, wherein an inner diameter of the guide ring is smaller than a diameter of the rotating ball.
6. The mobile robot of claim 5, wherein the inner diameter of the guide ring is larger than a radius of the rotating ball.
7. The mobile robot of claim 4, wherein a center of the guide ring is disposed to overlap a rotation axis, and the guide ring has an inclination closer to the rotation axis as it goes down.
8. The mobile robot of claim 3, wherein the rotating plate further includes a guide ring that is disposed on the lower surface of the rotating plate to surround the rotating shaft for guiding the attachment position of the mop portion, and
the guide ring protrudes downward from the opening of the ball receiving portion.
9. The mobile robot of claim 1, further comprising the mop portion installed on the lower surface of the rotating plate and having a guide hole in which a part of the rotating ball is interpolated.
10. The mobile robot of claim 1, further comprising
a ball space defining an inner space in which the rotating ball moves in a vertical direction and an opening formed at a lower end;
a ball support portion accommodated in the ball space and supporting an upper portion of the rotating ball; and
an elastic member disposed between the upper end of the ball support portion and the upper end of the ball space.
11. The mobile robot of claim 10, further comprising a guide ring defining a part of the inner space of the ball space is located below the lower surface of the

rotating plate.

12. The mobile robot of claim 11, wherein the lower end of the guide ring is located below the lower surface of the rotating plate.
13. The mobile robot of claim 1, further comprising, a mop motor providing rotational force to the rotating plate.
14. The mobile robot of claim 1, wherein the rotating plate includes a left rotating plate and a right rotating plate spaced apart from the left rotating plate, and a lower surface of the left rotating plate forms a downward slope in the left front direction, and the lower surface of the right rotating plate forms a downward slope in the right front direction.

Patentansprüche

1. Mobiler Roboter (1), der aufweist:

einen Körper (30);
eine Rotationsplatte (112), die rotierbar am Körper eingebaut ist und einen Wischlappenbereich (411) davon an einer unteren Fläche angebracht hat;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der mobile Roboter aufweist
eine rotierende Kugel (460), die vertikal überlappend mit einer Rotationswelle (Osa, Osb) der Rotationsplatte angeordnet ist und rotierbar an der Rotationsplatte unabhängig von der Rotationsplatte eingebaut ist,
wobei ein Teil der rotierenden Kugel unter einer unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte angeordnet ist.

2. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Rotationsplatte ferner aufweist einen Kugelaufnahmebereich, der einen Teil der rotierenden Kugel aufnimmt.
3. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Kugelaufnahmebereich ein Raum ist, der unten eine Öffnung hat.
4. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Rotationsplatte ferner aufweist einen Führungsrings, der angeordnet ist, die Rotationswelle zu umgeben und eine Anbringungsposition des Wischlappenbereichs an der unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte zu führen.
5. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 4, wobei ein Innendurchmesser des Führungsrings kleiner als ein Durchmesser der rotierenden Kugel ist.
6. Mobile Roboter nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Innen-

durchmesser des Führungsrings größer als ein Radius der rotierenden Kugel ist.

7. Mobile Roboter nach Anspruch 4, wobei eine Mitte des Führungsrings angeordnet ist, um eine Rotationsachse zu überlappen, und der Führungsrings im Verlauf nach unten eine Neigung näher zur Rotationsachse hat.
8. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Rotationsplatte ferner einen Führungsrings aufweist, der an der unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte angeordnet ist, um die Rotationswelle zu umgeben, um die Anbringungsposition des Wischlappenbereichs zu führen, und der Führungsrings von der Öffnung des Kugelaufnahmebereichs nach unten hervorsteht.
9. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, der ferner aufweist
den an der unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte angebrachten Wischlappenbereich und der eine Führungsöffnung hat, in der ein Teil der rotierenden Kugel eingefügt ist.
10. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, der ferner aufweist
ein Kugelraum, der einen Innenraum definiert, in dem die rotierende Kugel sich in einer vertikalen Richtung bewegt und eine Öffnung, die an einem unteren Ende ausgebildet ist; einen Kugelhaltebereich, der im Kugelraum aufgenommen ist und einen oberen Bereich der rotierenden Kugel hält; und
ein elastisches Element, das zwischen dem oberen Ende des Kugelhaltebereichs und dem oberen Ende des Kugelraums angeordnet ist.
11. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 10, der ferner einen Führungsrings aufweist, der einen Teil des Innenraums des Kugelraums definiert, der sich unterhalb der unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte befindet.
12. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 11, wobei sich das untere Ende des Führungsrings unter der unteren Fläche der Rotationsplatte befindet.
13. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, der ferner einen Wischlappenmotor aufweist, der eine Rotationskraft für die Rotationsplatte vorsieht.
14. Mobiler Roboter nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Rotationsplatte eine linke Rotationsplatte und eine rechte Rotationsplatte aufweist, die von der linken Rotationsplatte beabstandet ist, und
eine untere Fläche der linken Rotationsplatte

eine nach unten gehende Neigung in der linken vorderen Richtung bildet.
eine untere Fläche der rechten Rotationsplatte eine nach unten gehende Neigung in der rechten vorderen Richtung bildet.

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Revendications

1. Robot mobile (1), comprenant :

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un corps (30) ;
une plaque rotative (412) installée en rotation sur le corps et ayant une portion serpillière (411) attachée à une surface inférieure de celui-ci ;
caractérisé en ce que le robot mobile comprend
une balle rotative (460) disposée verticalement en chevauchement avec un arbre rotatif (Osa, Osb) de la plaque rotative et installée en rotation sur la plaque rotative indépendamment de la plaque rotative,
dans lequel une partie de la balle rotative est positionnée en dessous d'une surface inférieure de la plaque rotative.

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2. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plaque rotative inclut en outre une portion de réception de balle logeant une partie de la balle rotative.

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3. Robot mobile selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la portion de réception de balle est un compartiment ayant une ouverture sur le dessous.

4. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plaque rotative comprend en outre un anneau de guidage agencé de façon à entourer l'arbre rotatif et guidant une position d'attache de la portion serpillière de la surface inférieure de la plaque rotative.

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5. Robot mobile selon la revendication 4, dans lequel un diamètre intérieur de l'anneau de guidage est inférieur à un diamètre intérieur de la balle rotative.

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6. Robot mobile selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le diamètre intérieur de l'anneau de guidage est supérieur à un rayon de la balle rotative.

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7. Robot mobile selon la revendication 4, dans lequel un centre de l'anneau de guidage est disposé de façon à être en chevauchement avec un axe de rotation, et l'anneau de guidage a une inclinaison plus proche de l'axe de rotation lorsqu'il va vers le bas.

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8. Robot mobile selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la plaque rotative inclut en outre un anneau de guidage qui est disposé sur la surface inférieure de la plaque

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rotative de façon à entourer l'arbre rotatif pour guider la position d'attache de la portion serpillière, et l'anneau de guidage se projette vers le bas depuis l'ouverture de la portion de réception de balle.

9. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre la portion serpillière installée sur la surface inférieure de la plaque rotative et ayant un trou de guidage dans lequel une partie de la balle rotative est interpolée.

10. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre

un compartiment de balle définissant un compartiment intérieur dans lequel la balle rotative se déplace dans une direction verticale et une ouverture formée au niveau d'une extrémité inférieure ;
une portion de support de balle logée dans le compartiment de balle et supportant une portion supérieure de la balle rotative ; et
un élément élastique disposé entre l'extrémité supérieure de la portion de support de balle et l'extrémité supérieure du compartiment de balle.

11. Robot mobile selon la revendication 10, comprenant en outre un anneau de guidage, définissant une partie du compartiment intérieur du compartiment de balle, qui est situé en dessous de la surface inférieure de la plaque rotative.

12. Robot mobile selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'extrémité inférieure de l'anneau de guidage est située en dessous de la surface inférieure de la plaque rotative.

13. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un rotor de serpillière fournissant une force de rotation à la plaque rotative.

14. Robot mobile selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la plaque rotative inclut une plaque rotative de gauche et une plaque rotative de droite espacée de la plaque rotative de gauche, et une surface inférieure de la plaque rotative de gauche forme une pente descendante dans la direction avant gauche, et la surface inférieure de la plaque rotative de droite forme une pente descendante dans la direction avant droite.

Fig. 1

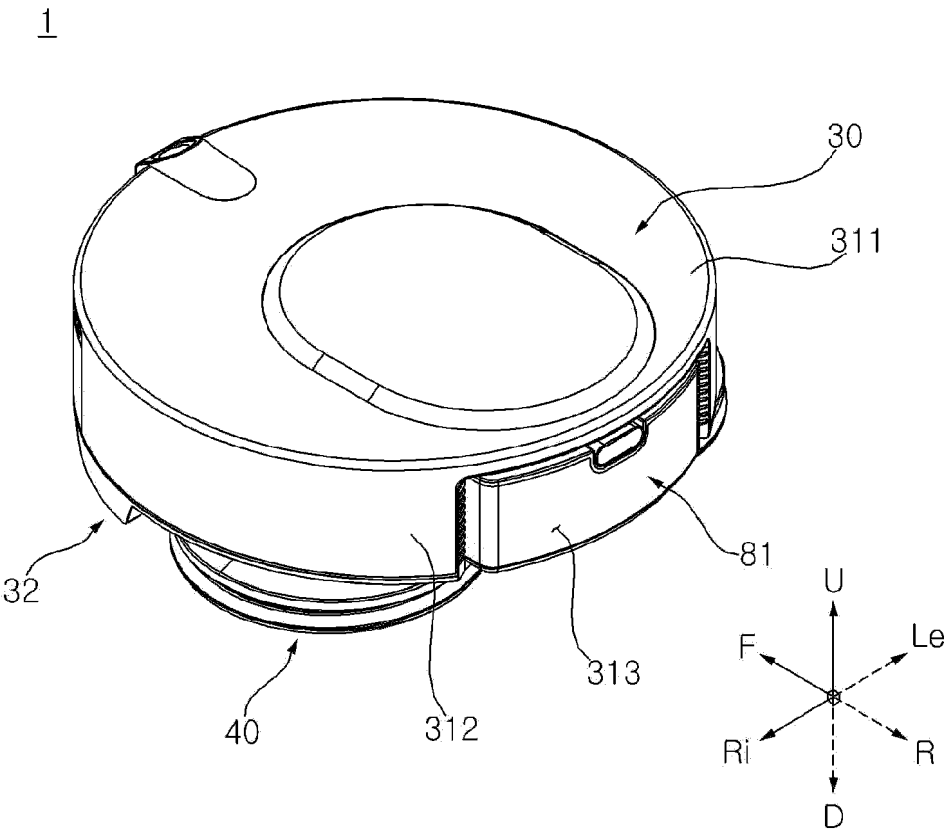


Fig. 2

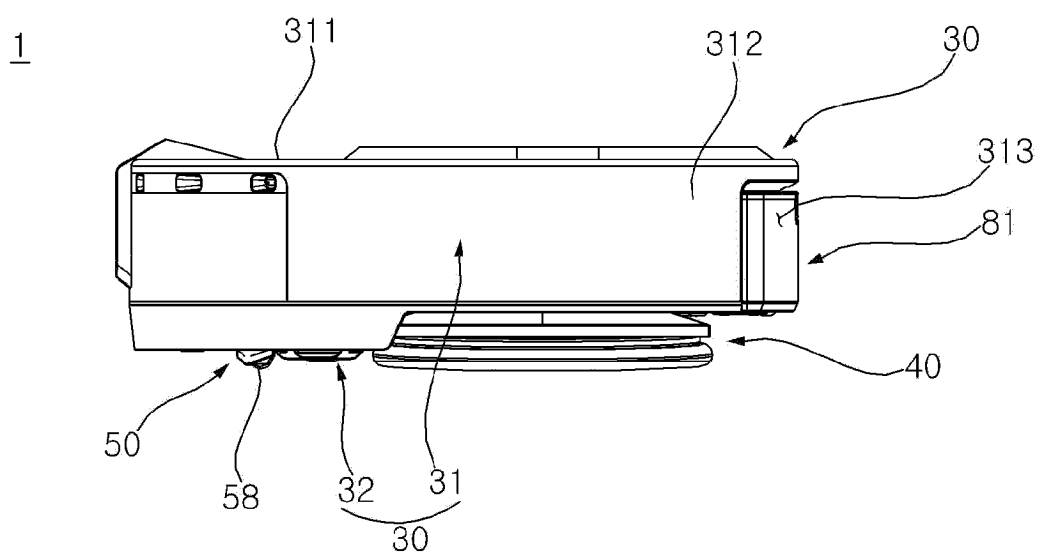


Fig. 3

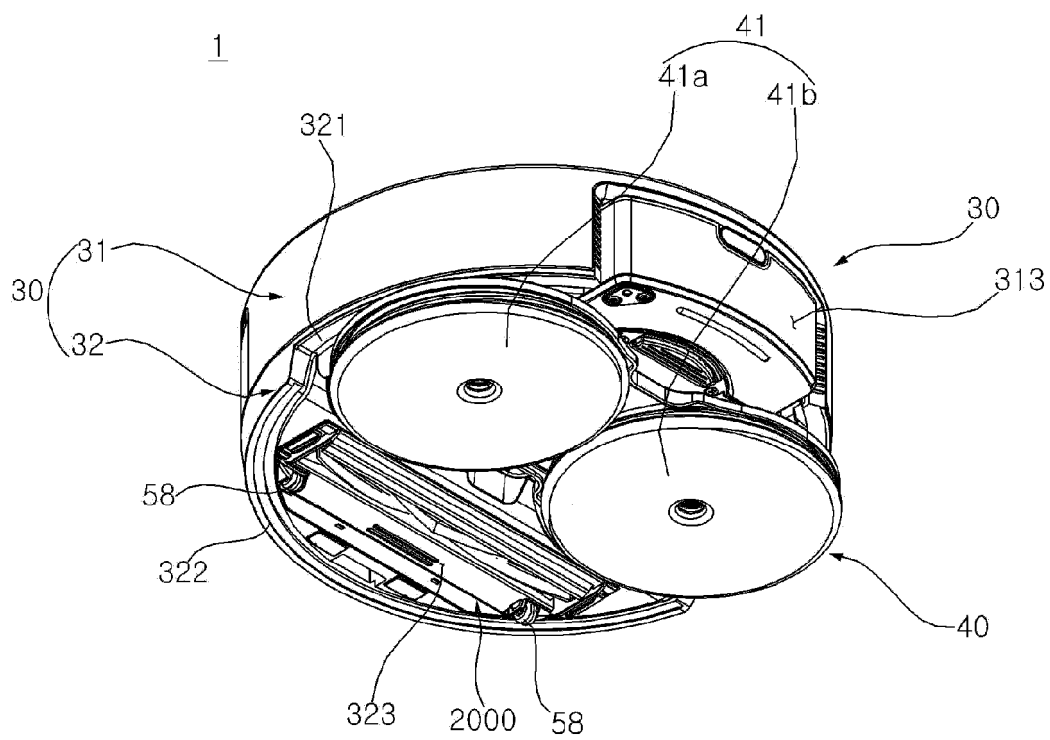


Fig. 4

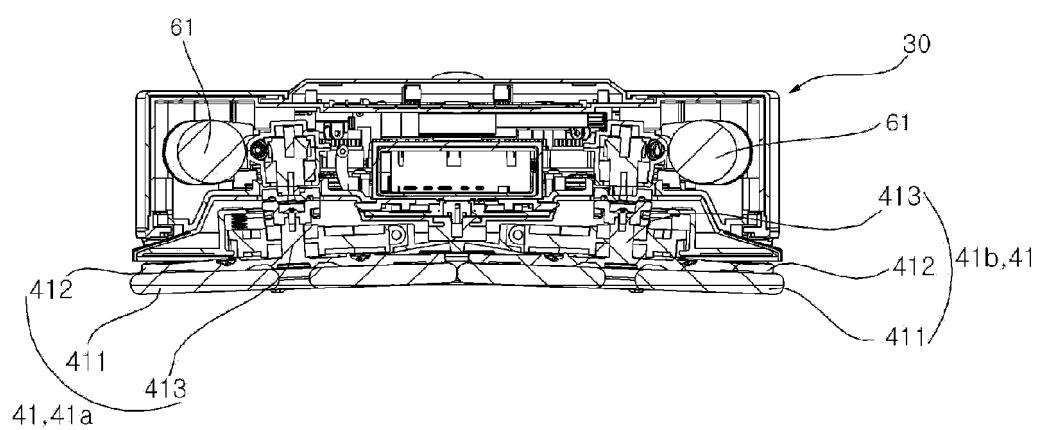


Fig. 5

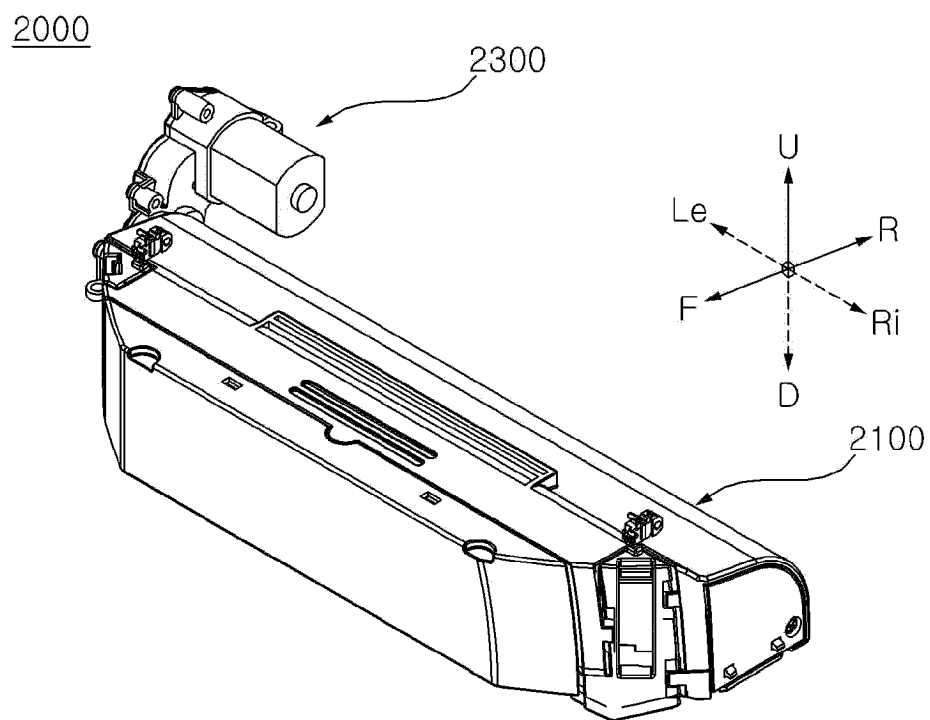


Fig. 6

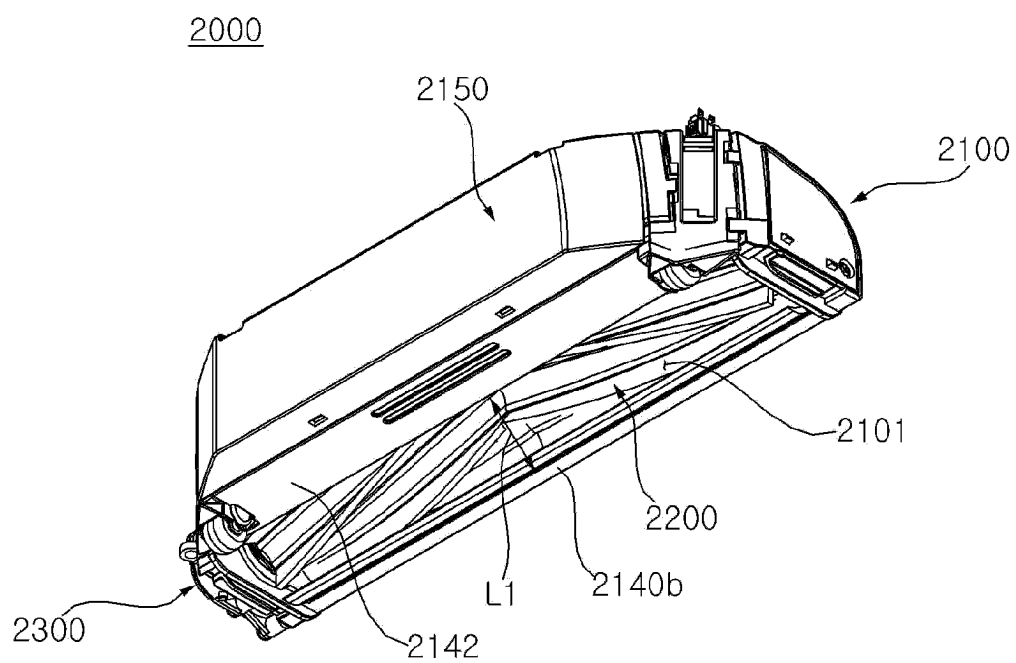


Fig. 7

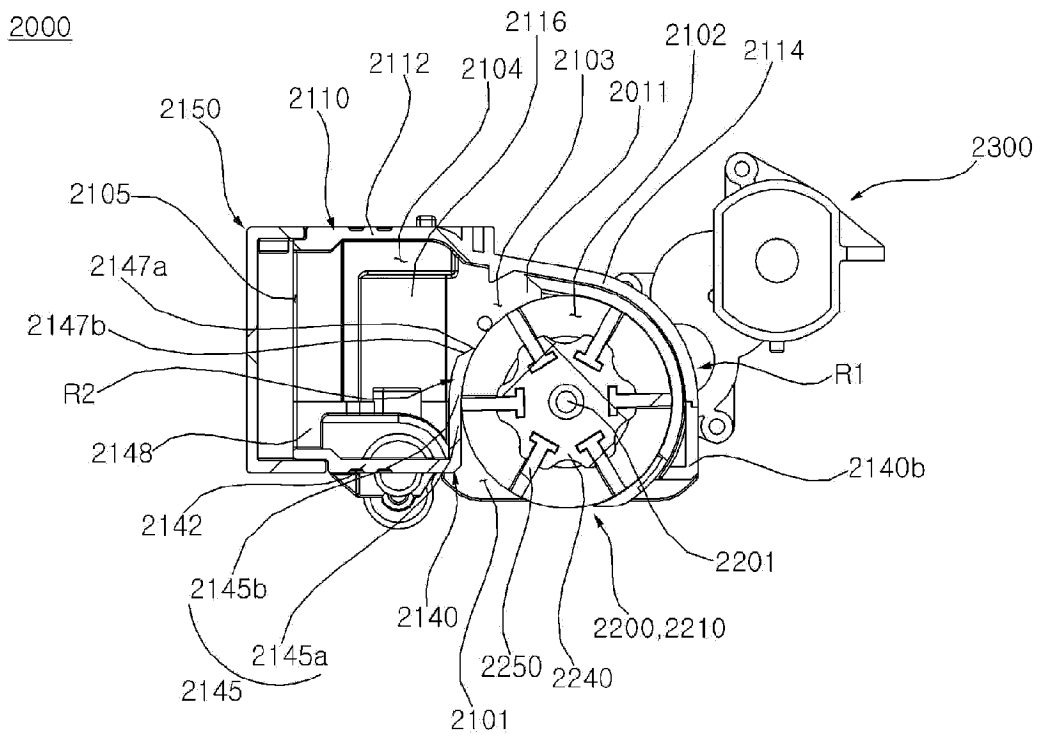


Fig. 8

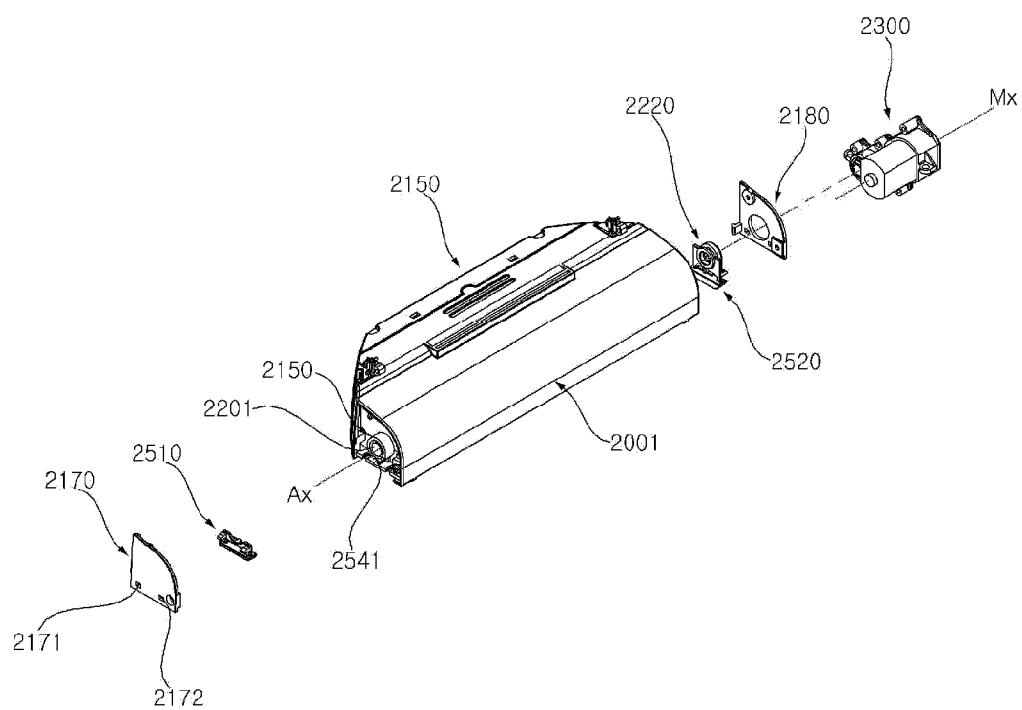


Fig. 9

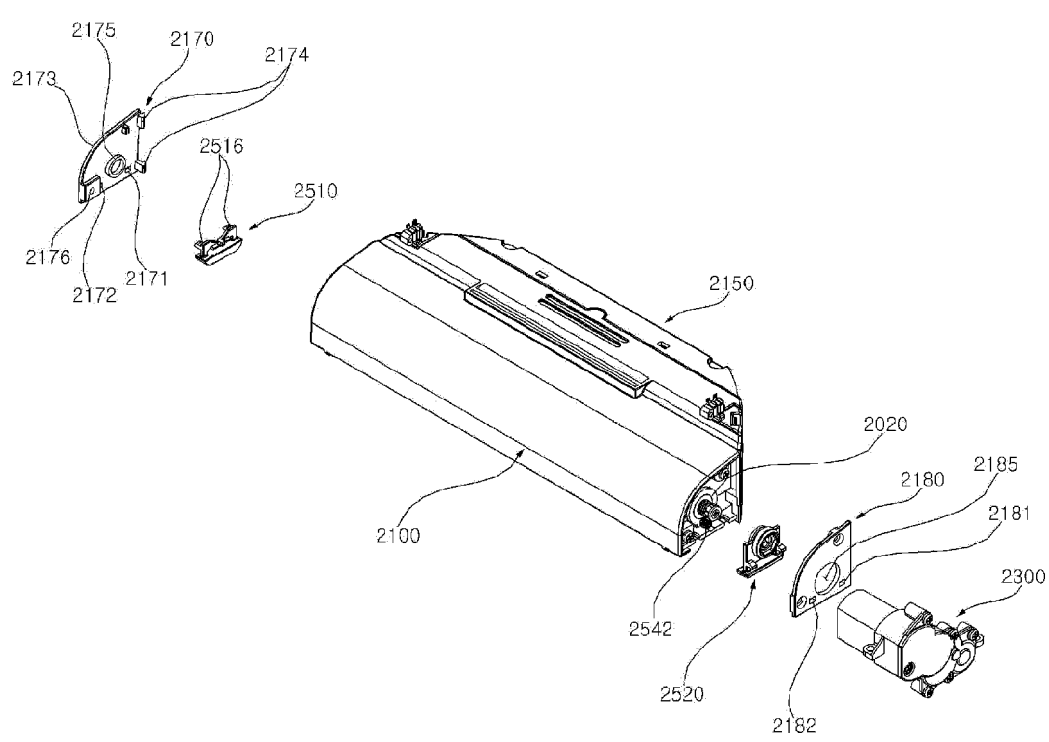


Fig. 10

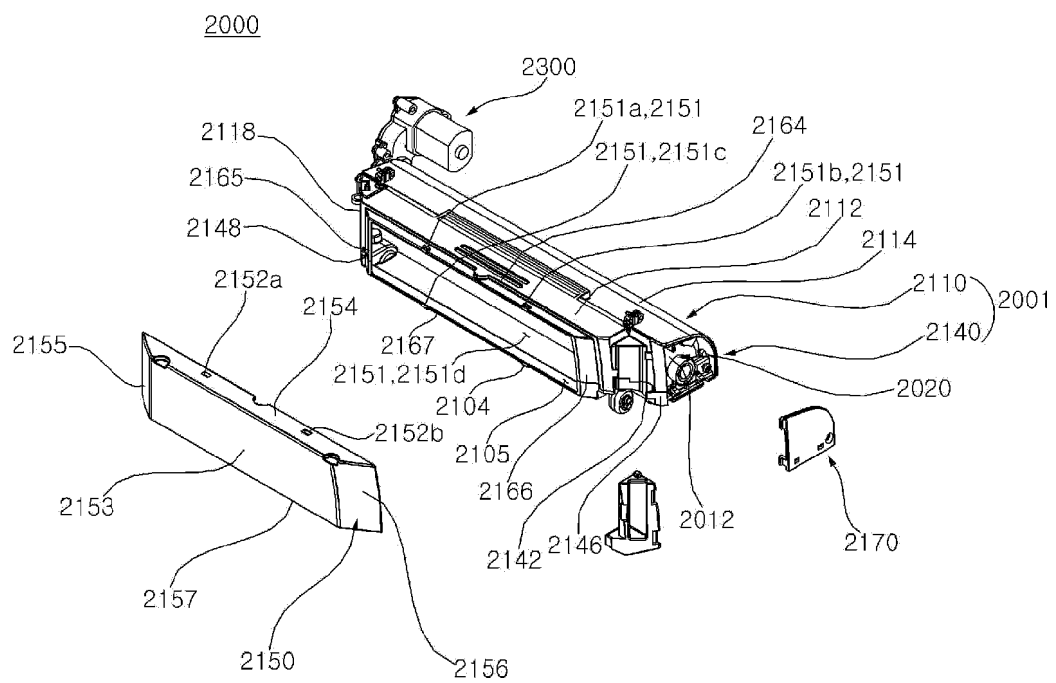


Fig. 11

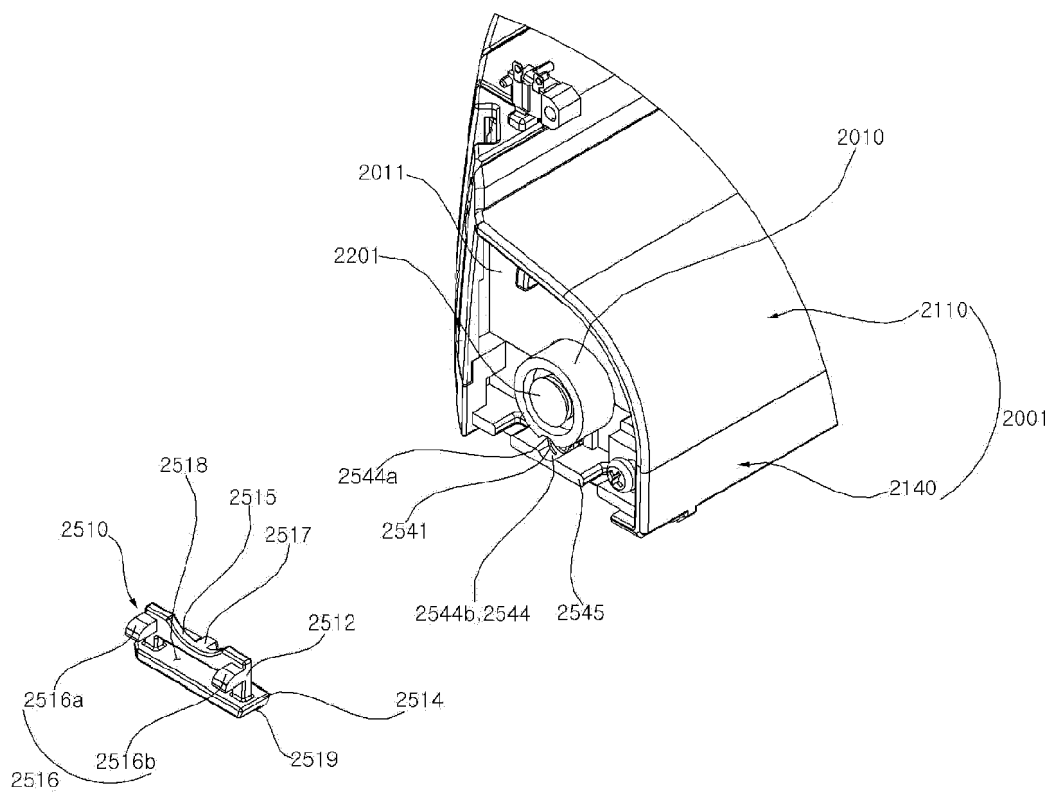


Fig. 12

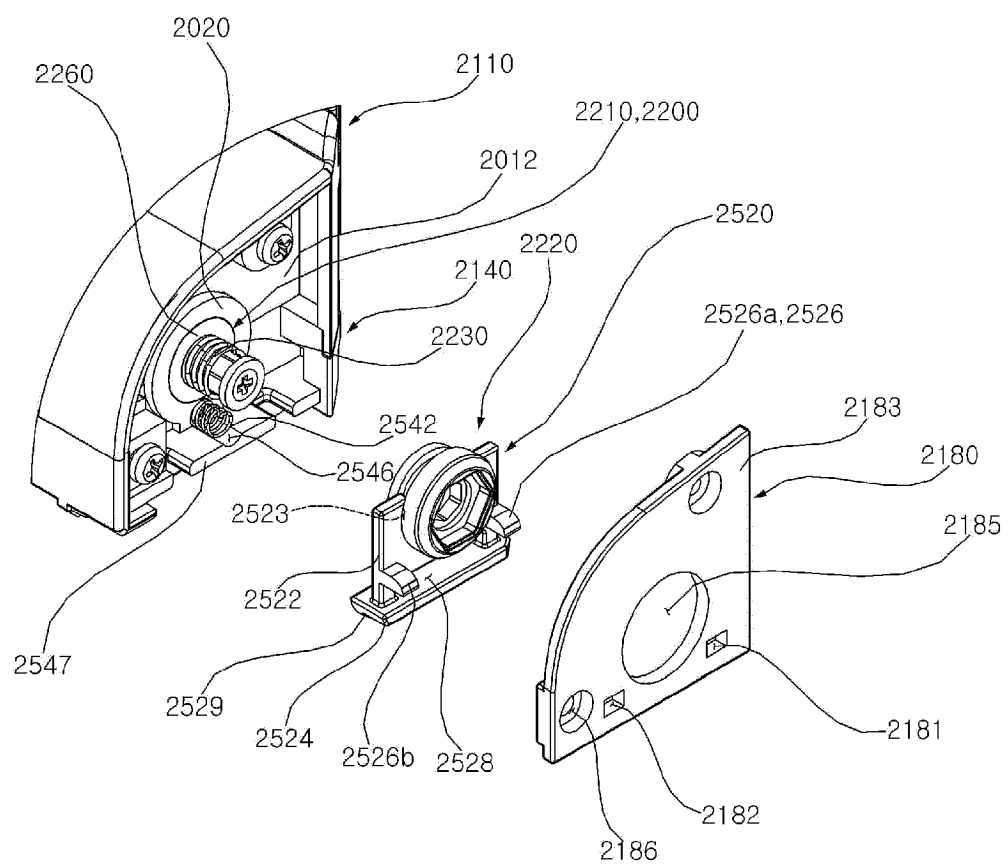


Fig. 13

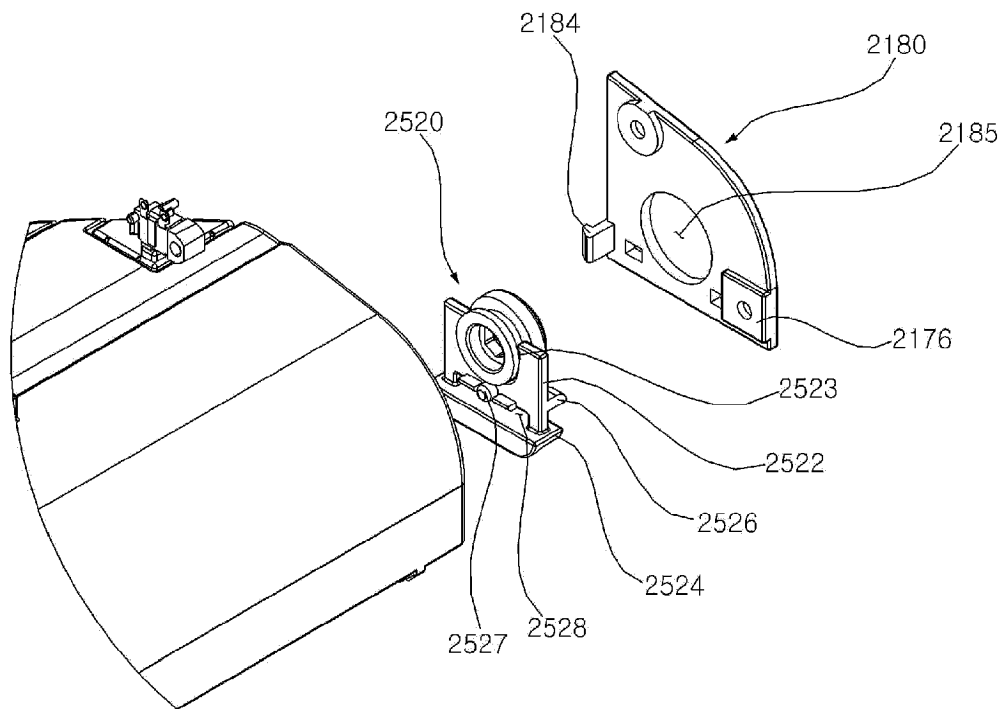


Fig. 14

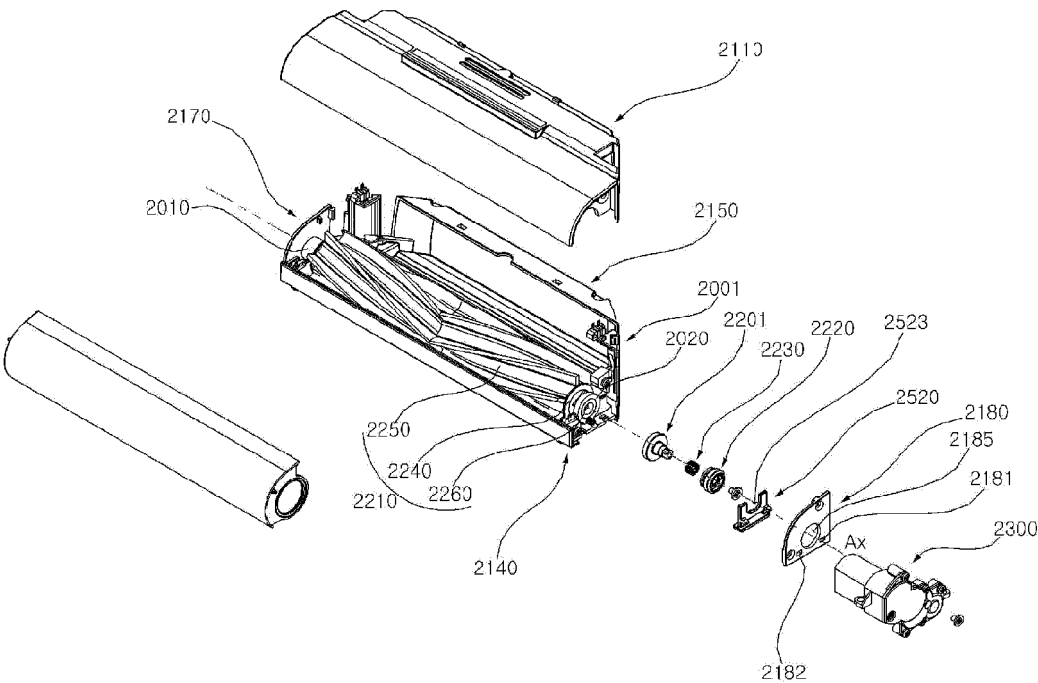


Fig. 15

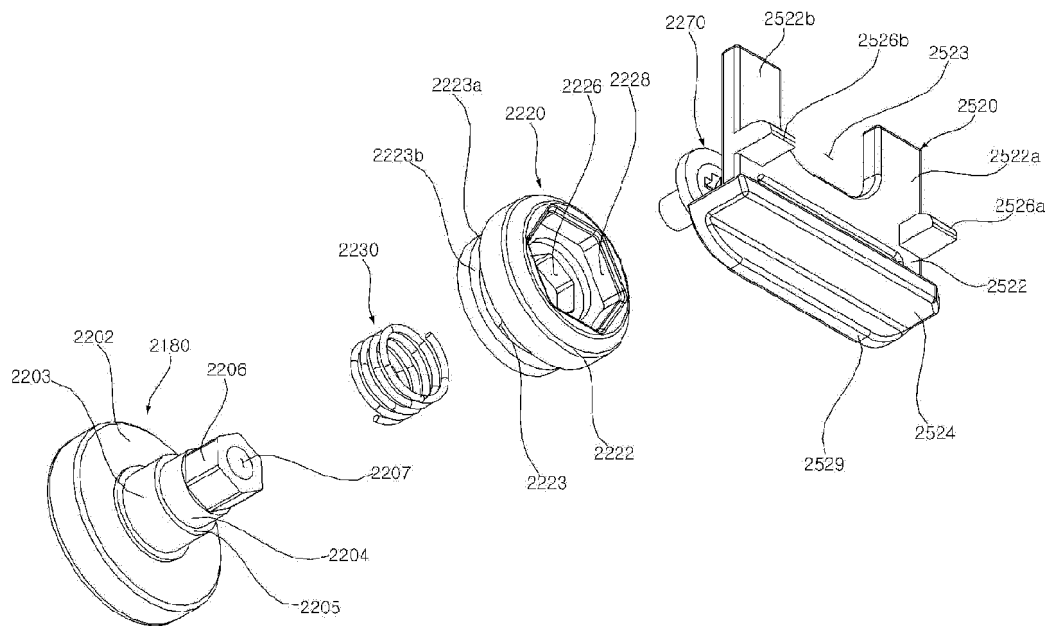


Fig. 16

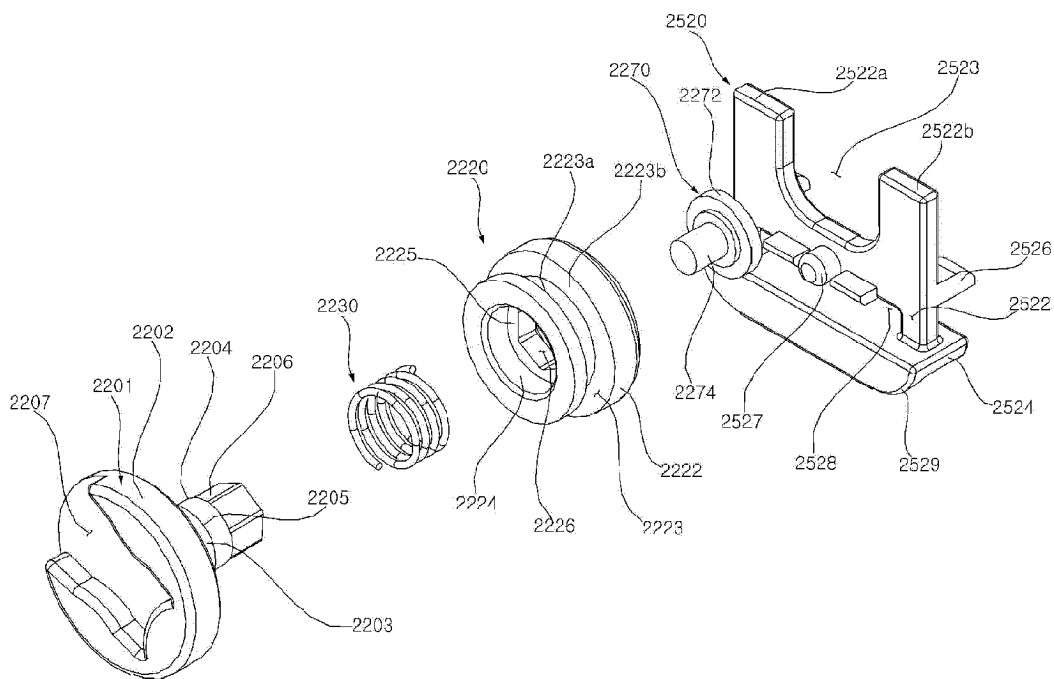


Fig. 17

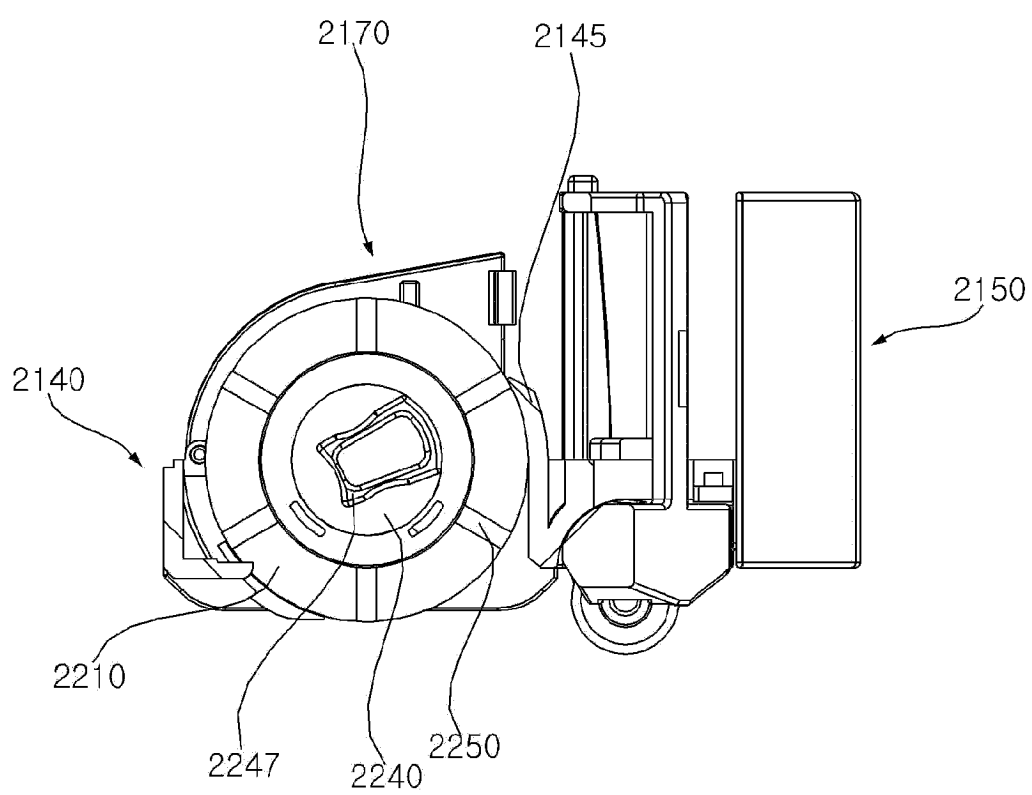


Fig. 18

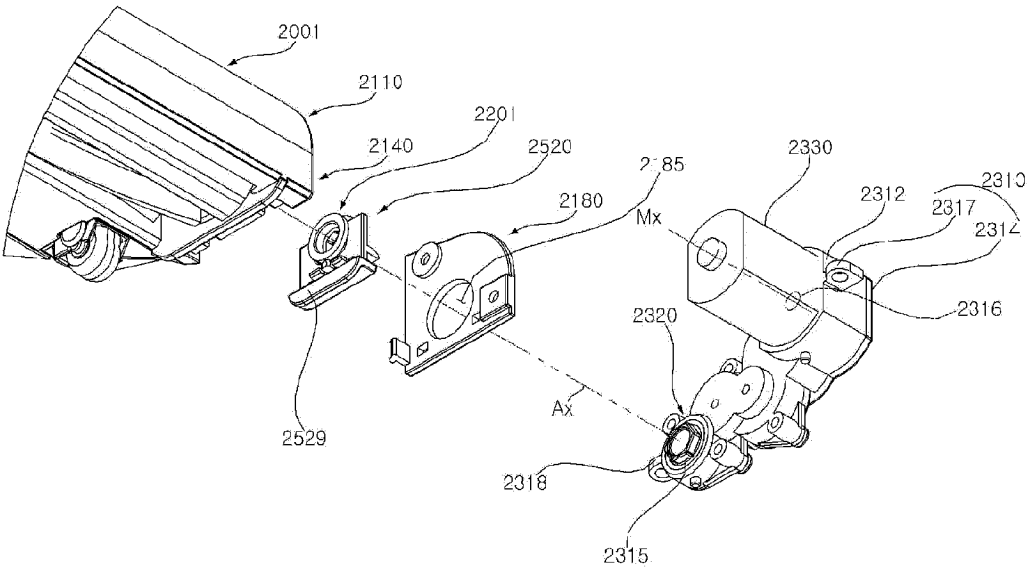


Fig. 19

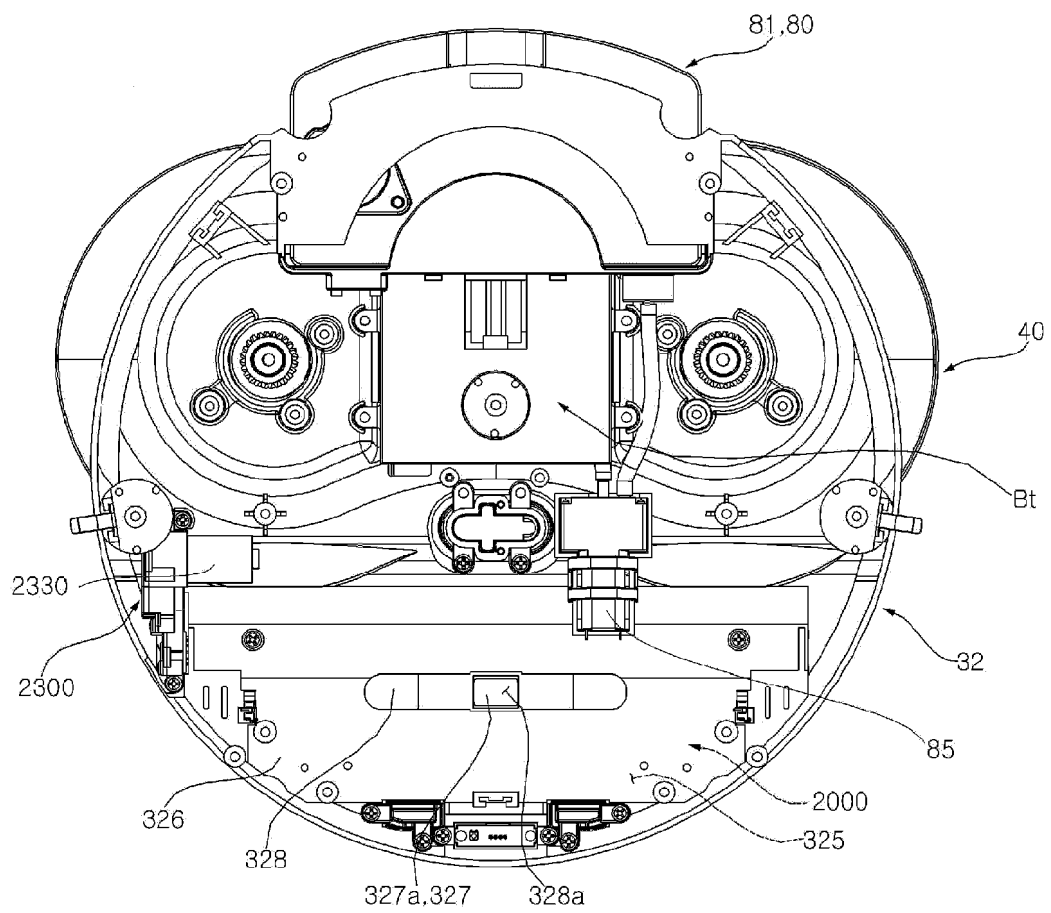


Fig. 20

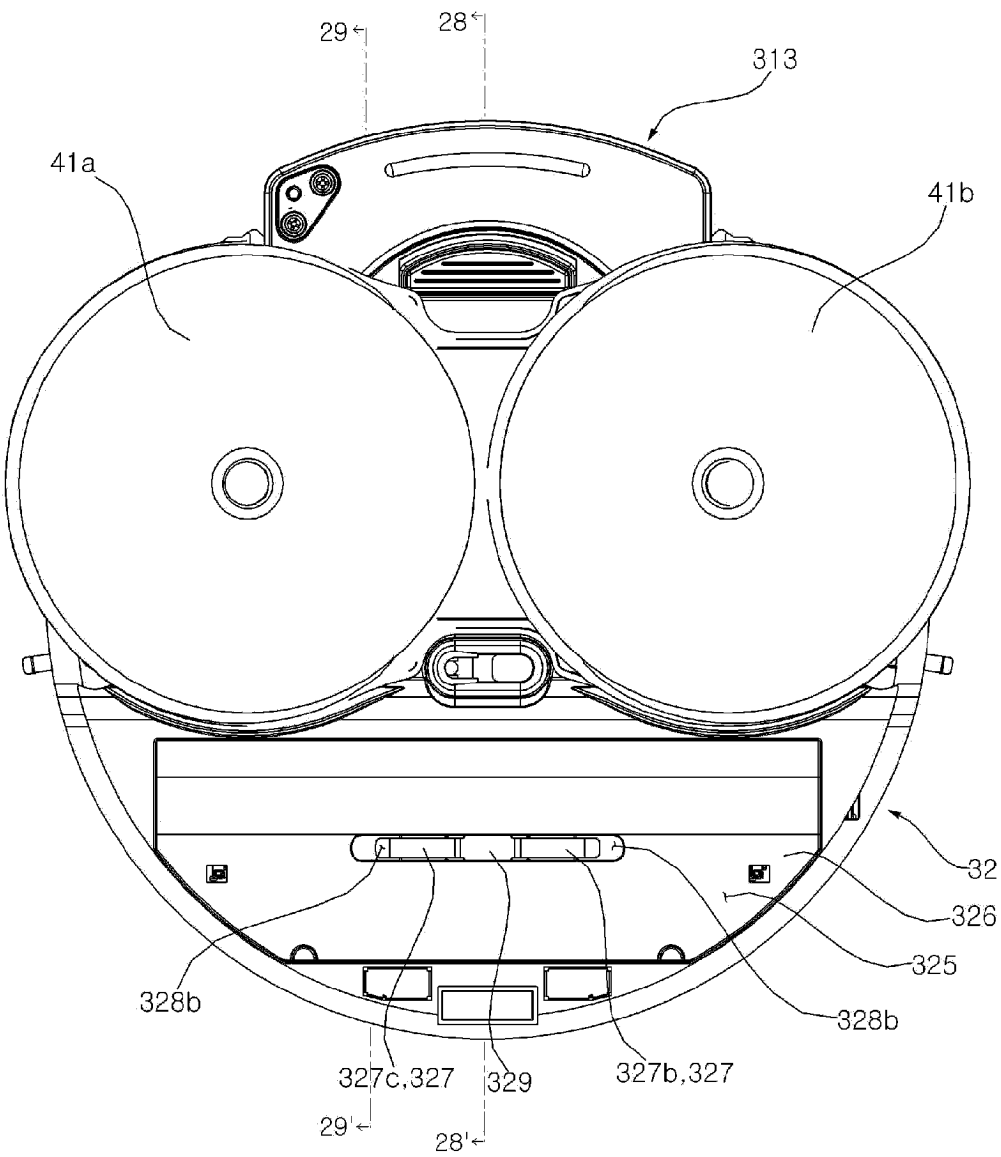


Fig. 21

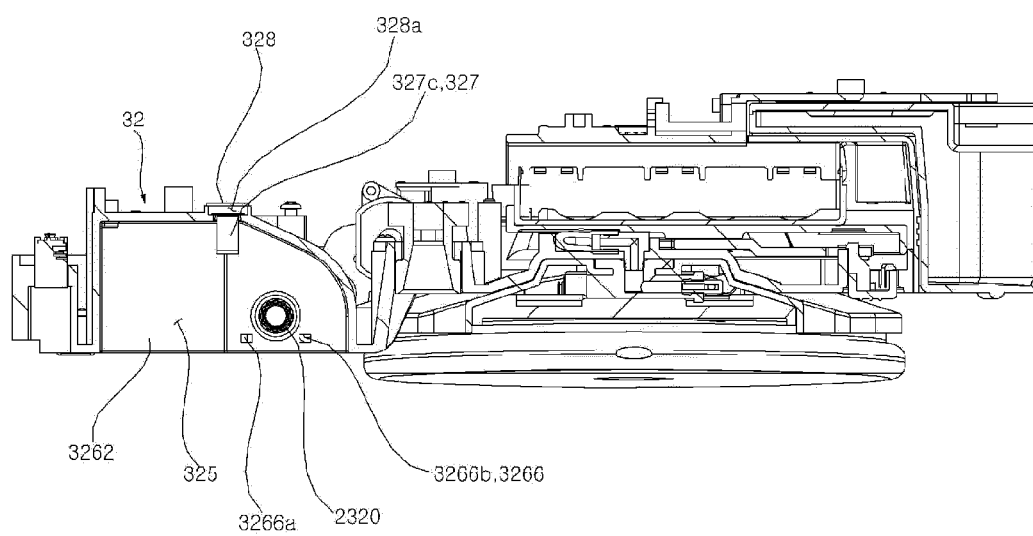


Fig. 22

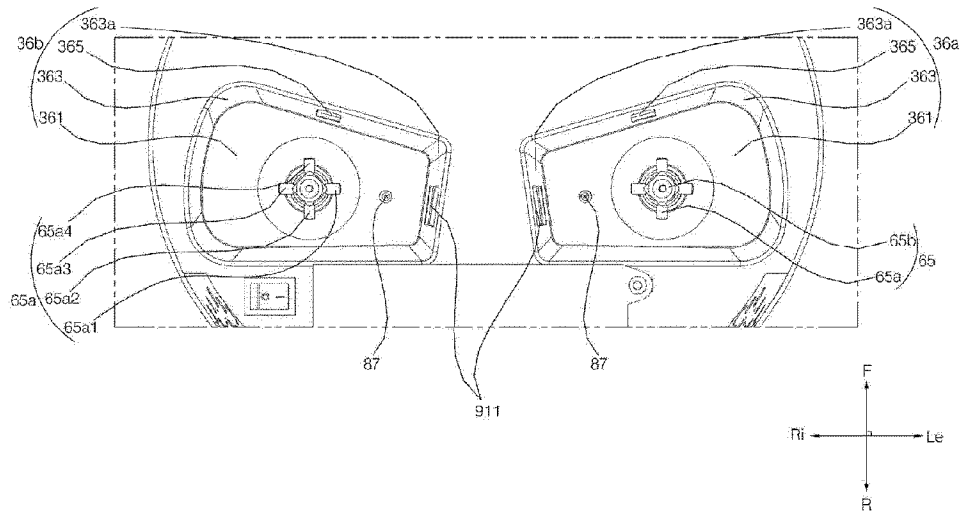


Fig. 23

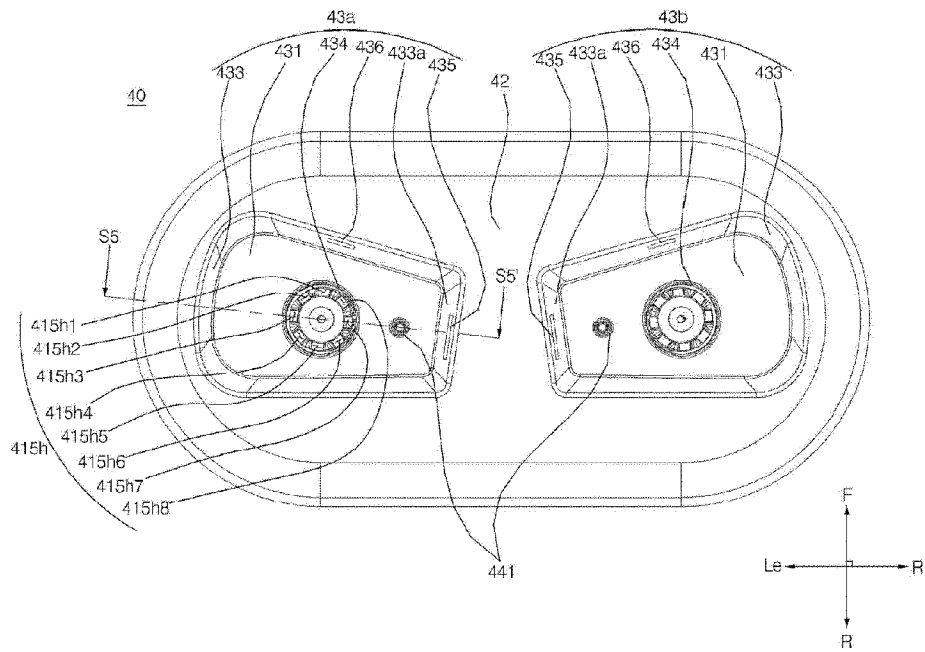


Fig. 24

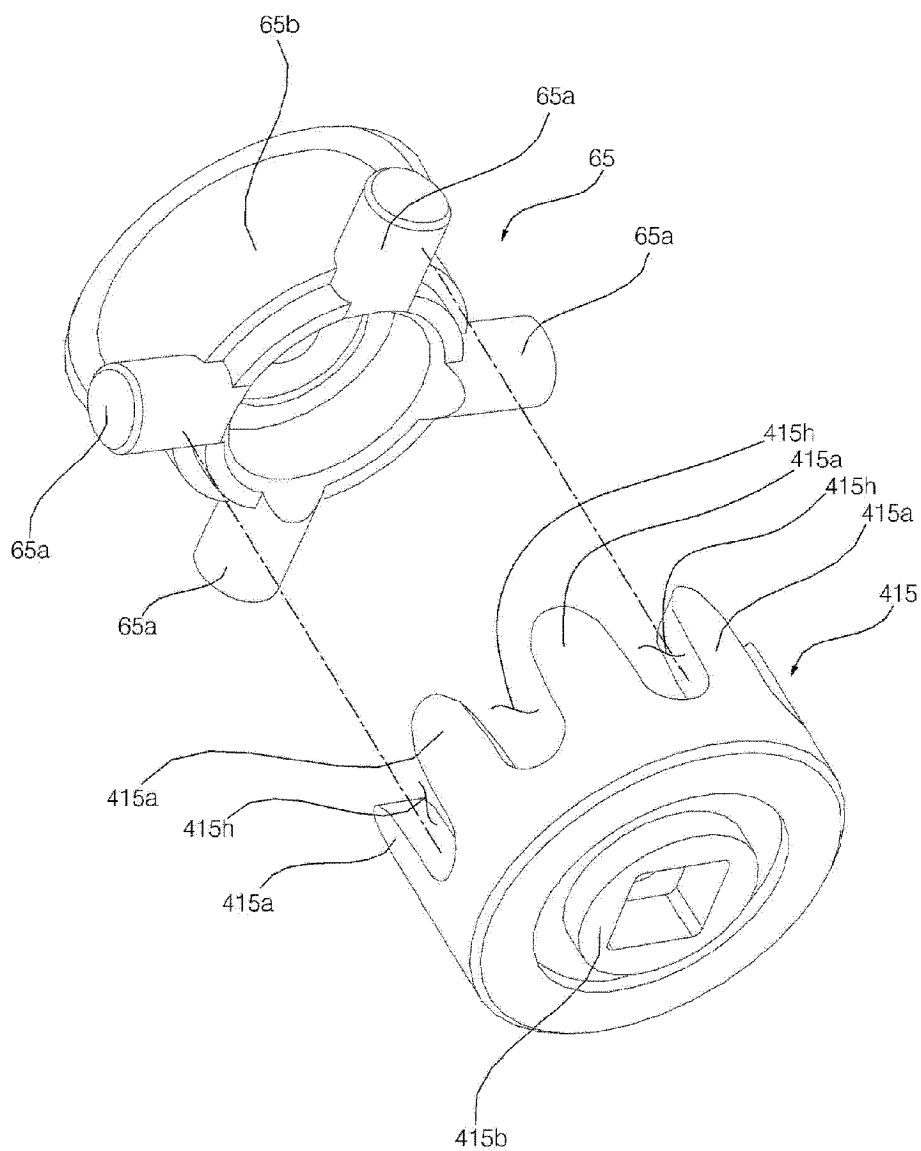


Fig. 25

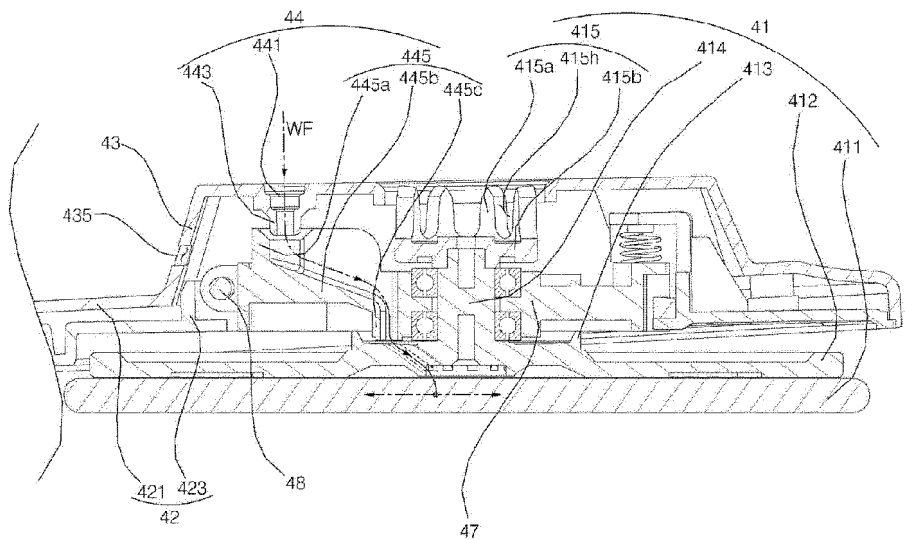


Fig. 26

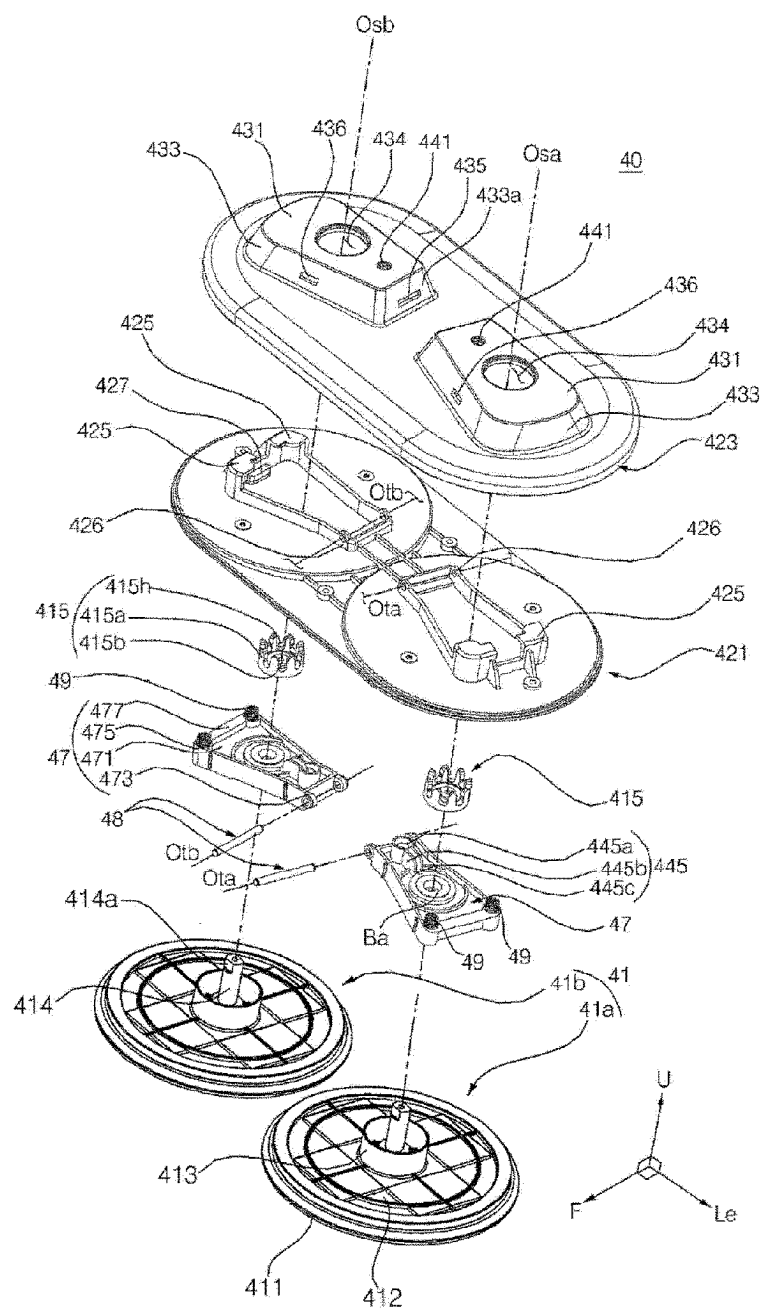


Fig. 27

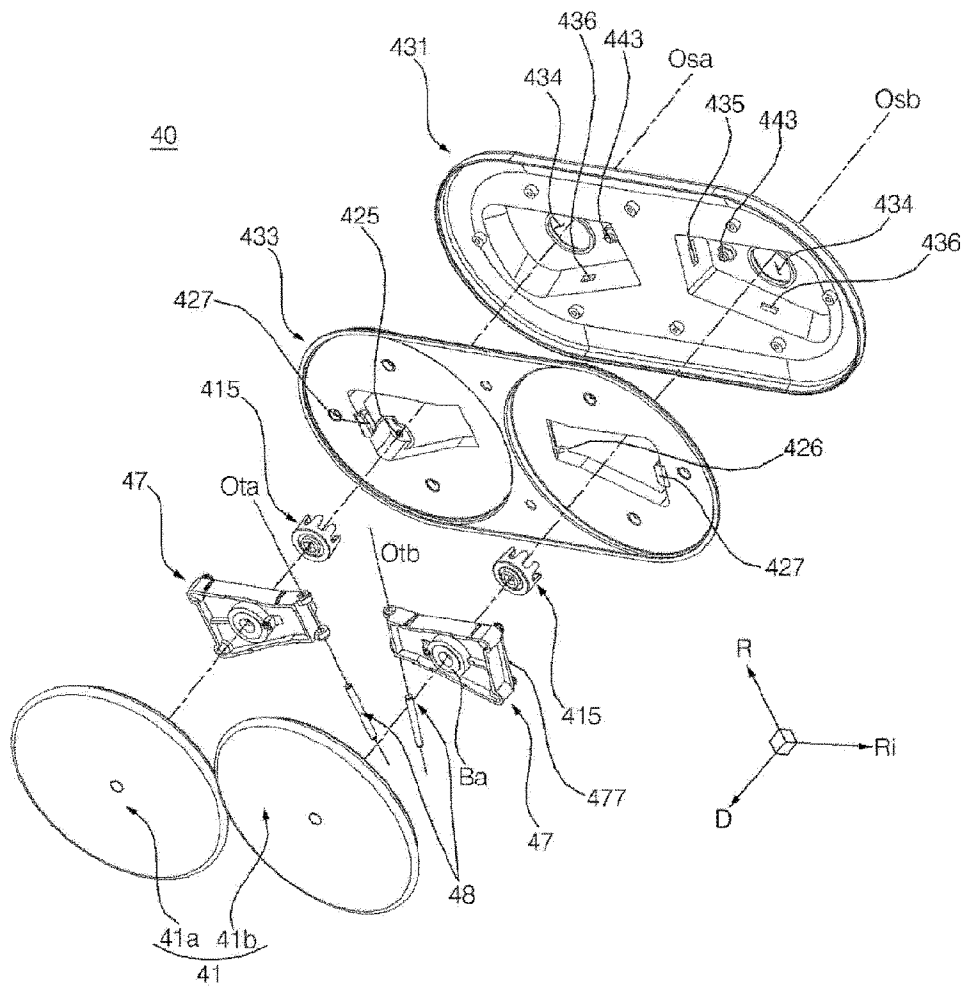


Fig. 28

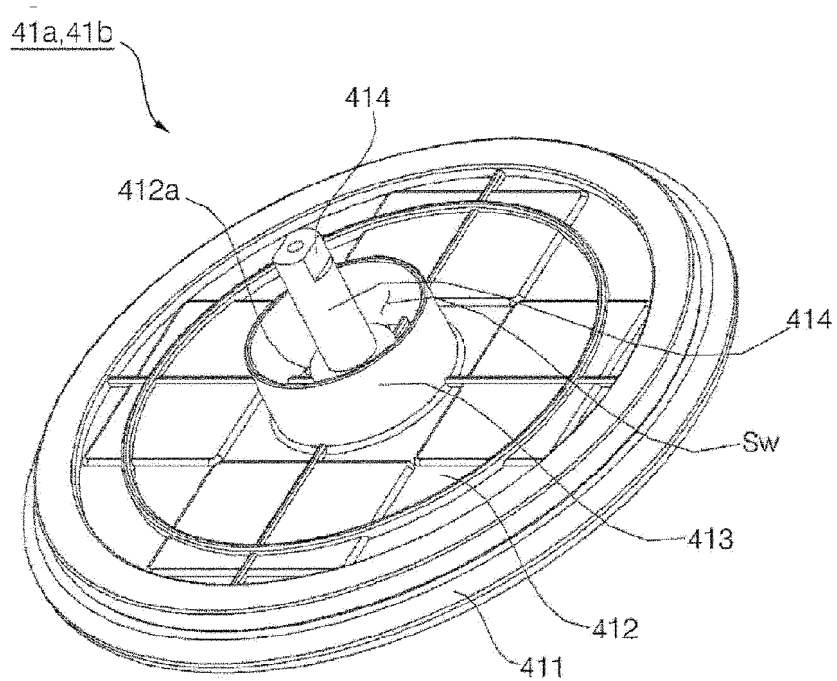


Fig. 29

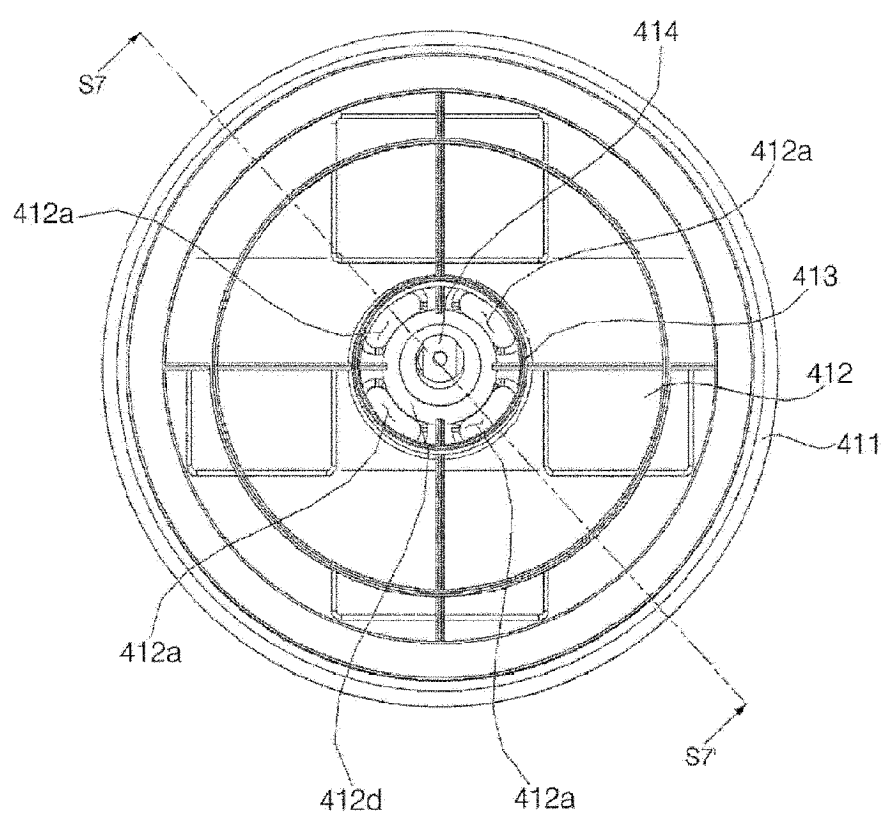


Fig. 30

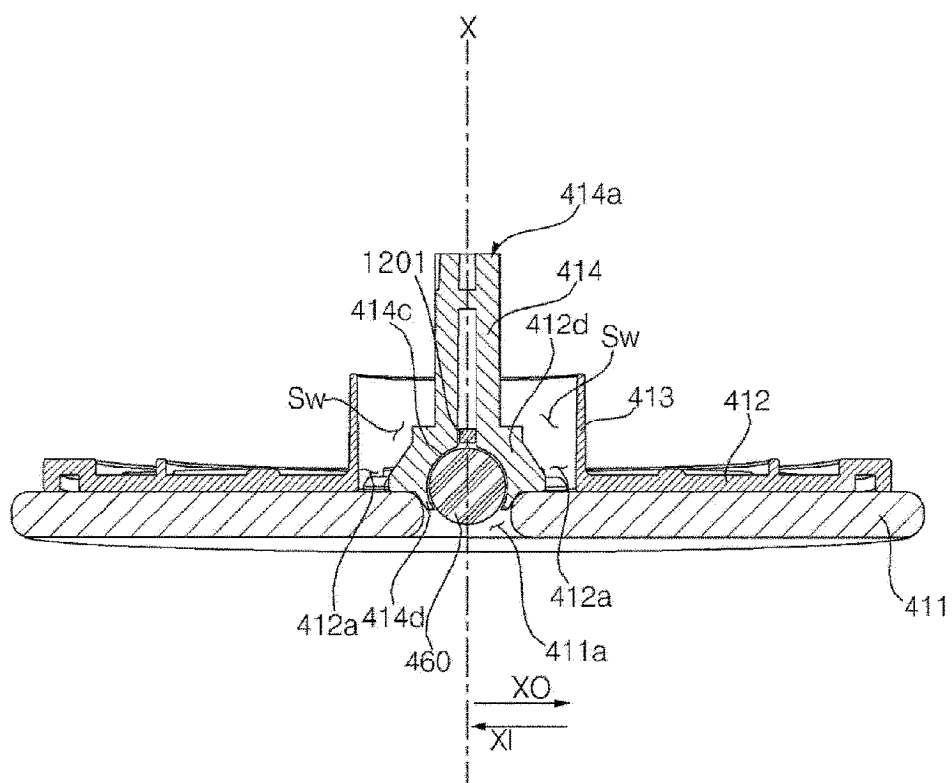


Fig. 31

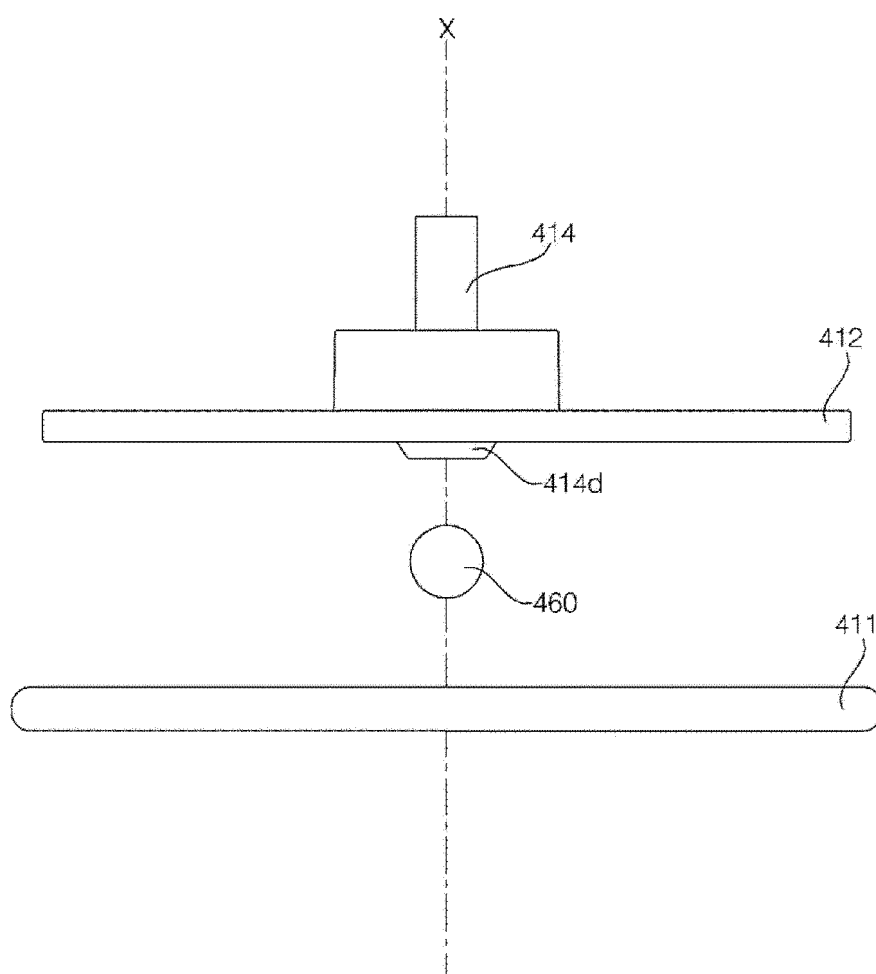


Fig. 32

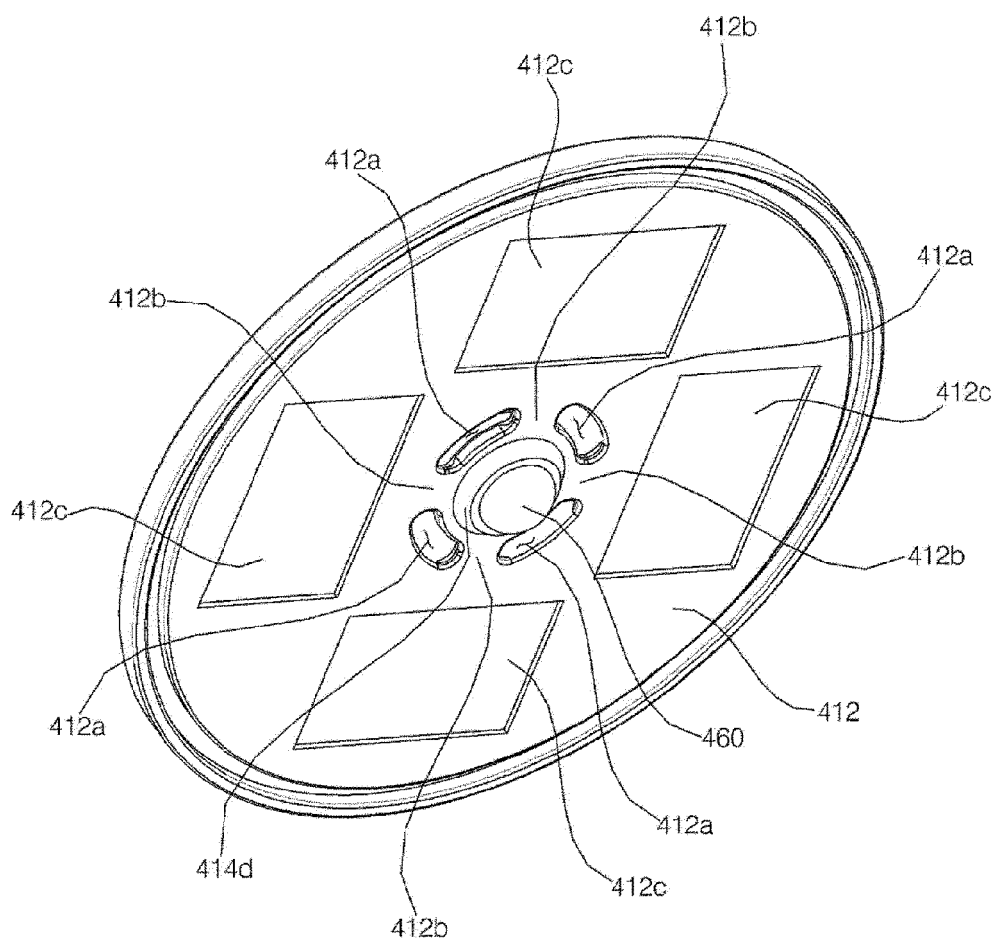


Fig. 33

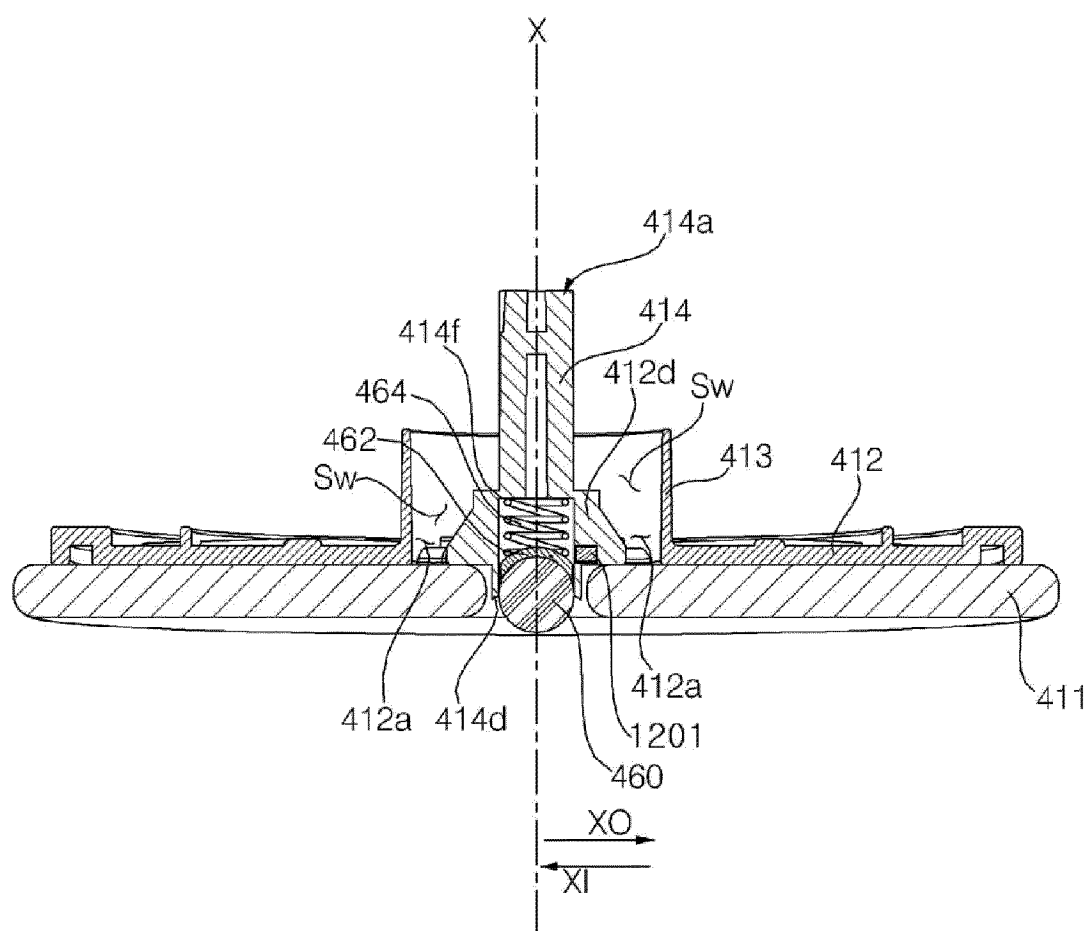


Fig. 34

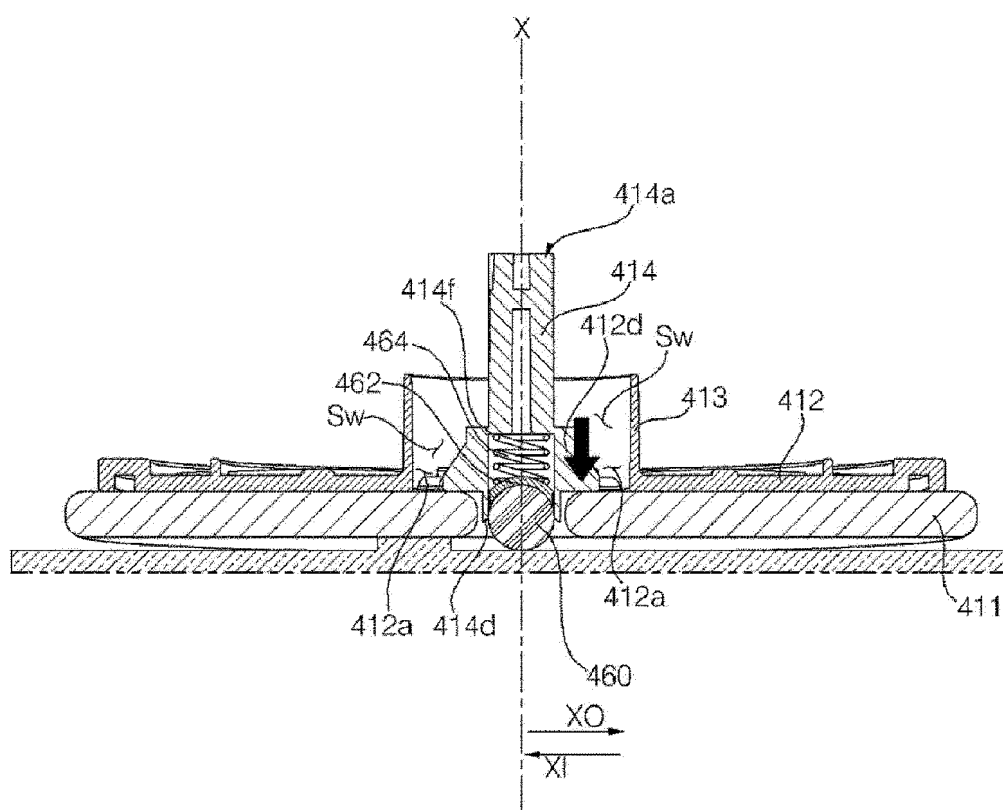


Fig. 35

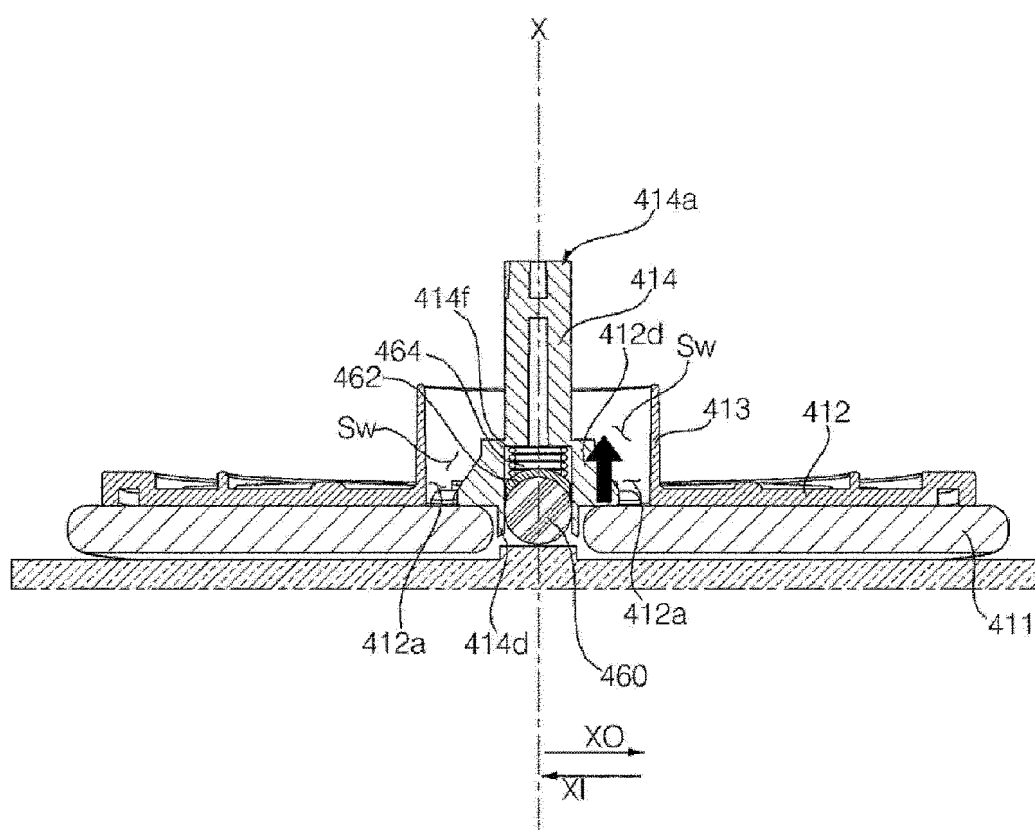


Fig. 36

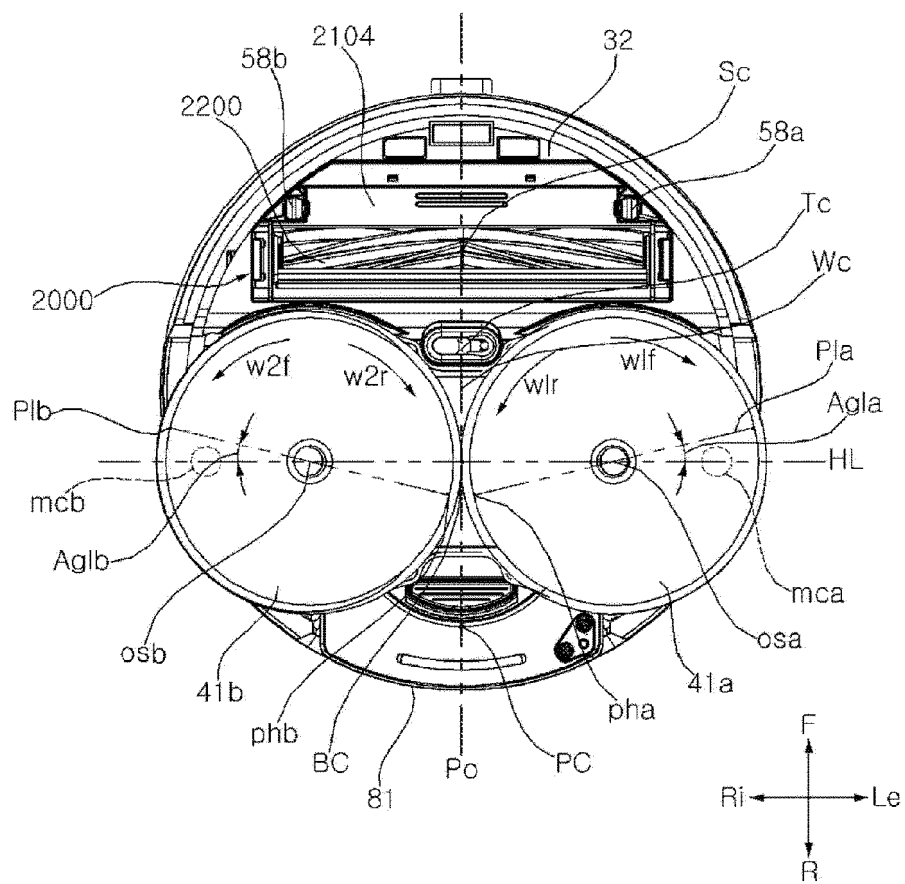


Fig. 37

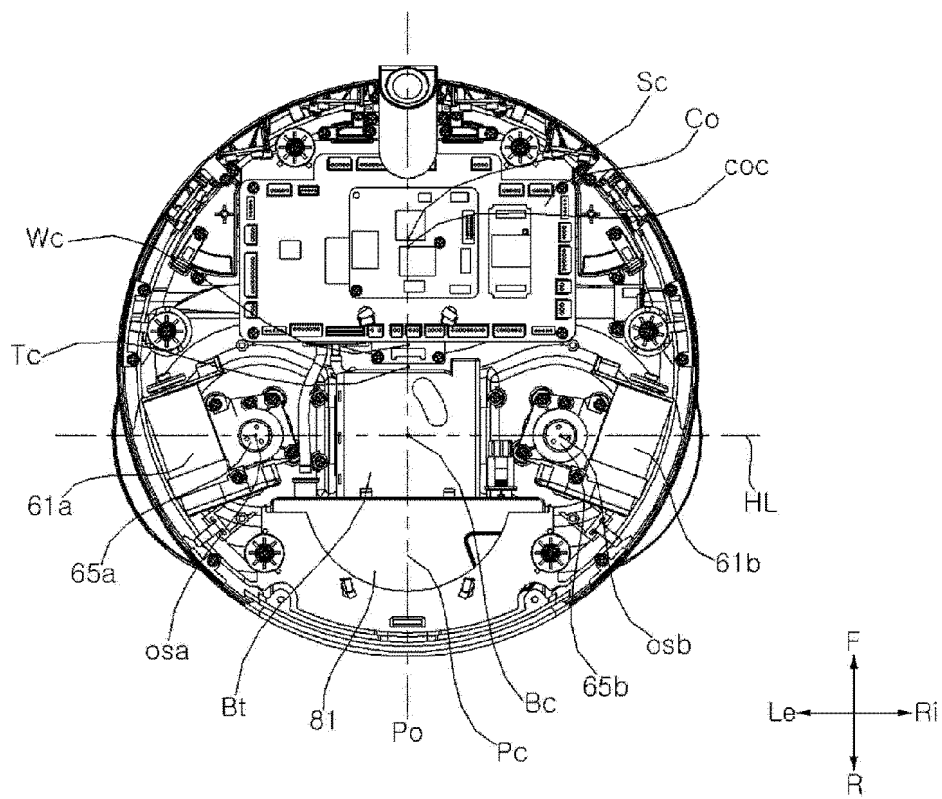


Fig. 38

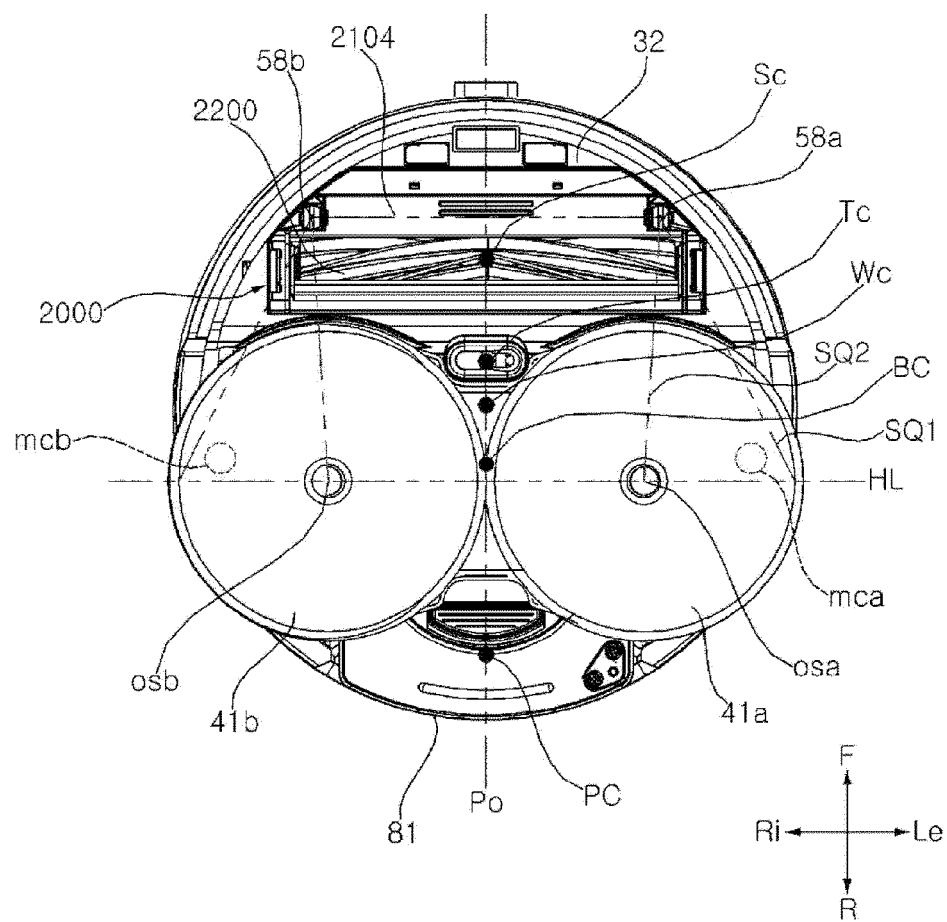
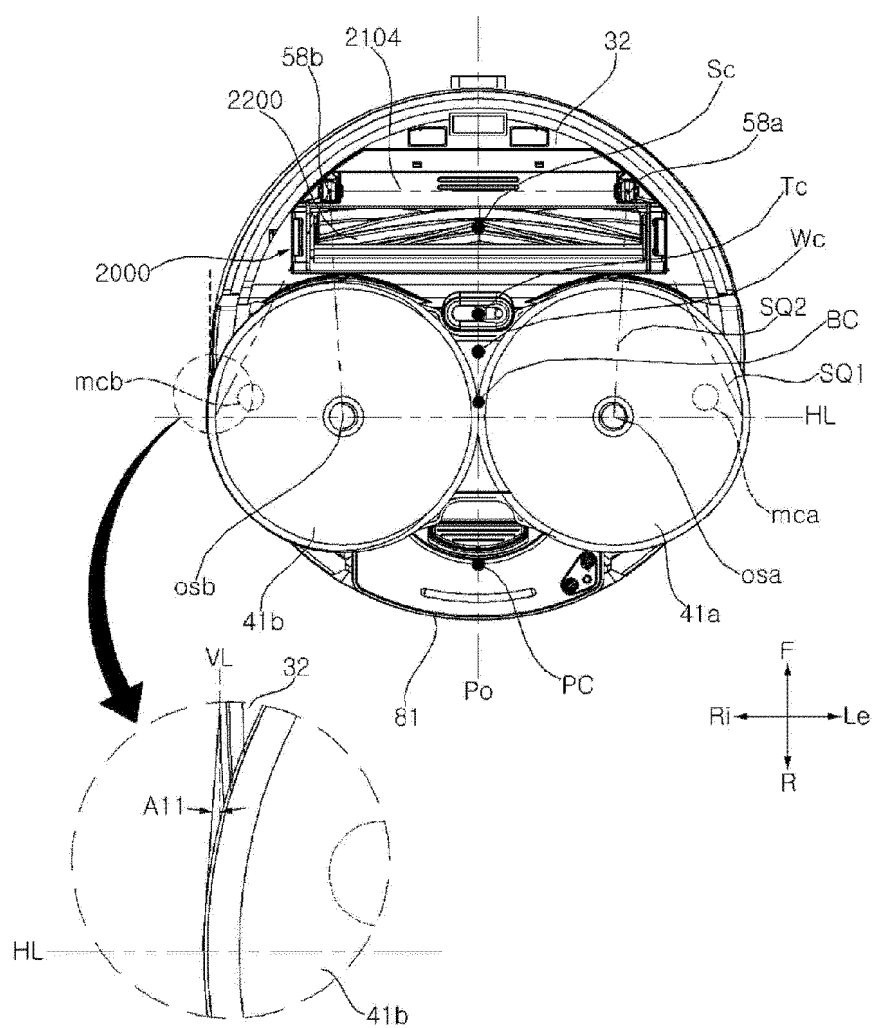


Fig. 39



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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