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(54) **CLEANING ROBOT ROLLER PROCESSING**

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(63) Continuation of application No. 13/782,303, filed on Mar. 1, 2013, which is a continuation of application No. 13/307,893, filed on Nov. 30, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,418,303, which is a continuation of application No. 11/751,413, filed on May 21, 2007, now Pat. No. 8,087,117.

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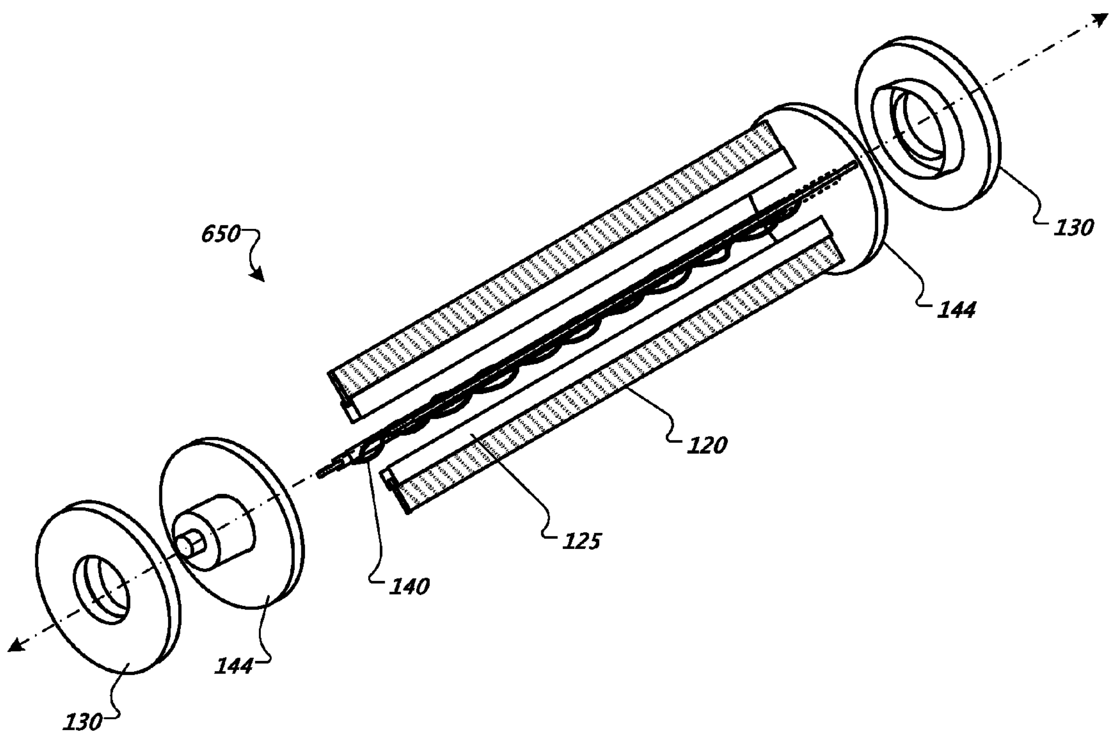
CPC *A47L 11/4041* (2013.01); *A47L 11/24* (2013.01)
USPC **15/52.1**; 15/117

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system, and a cleaning assembly. The cleaning assembly includes a housing and at least one driven cleaning roller including an elongated core with end mounting features defining a central longitudinal axis of rotation, multiple floor cleaning bristles extending radially outward from the core, and at least one compliant flap extending radially outward from the core to sweep a floor surface. The flap is configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the core to aid subsequent removal of the filaments. In another aspect, a coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system, a controller, and a cleaning assembly. The cleaning assembly includes a housing and at least one driven cleaning roller. The coverage robot includes a roller cleaning tool carried by the chassis and configured to longitudinally traverse the roller to remove accumulated debris from the cleaning roller.



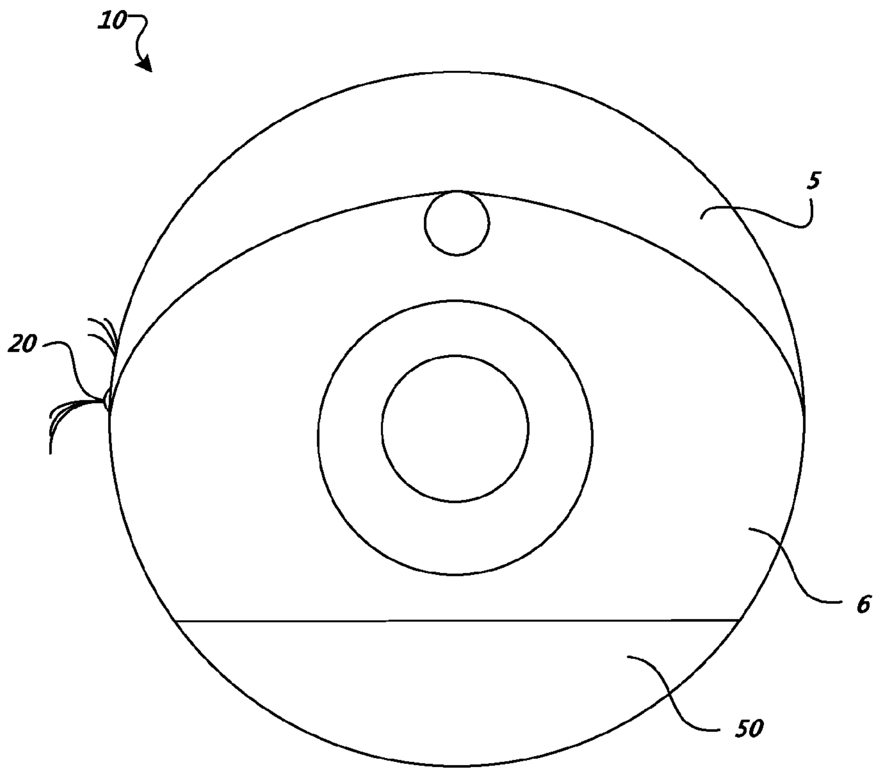


FIG. 1A

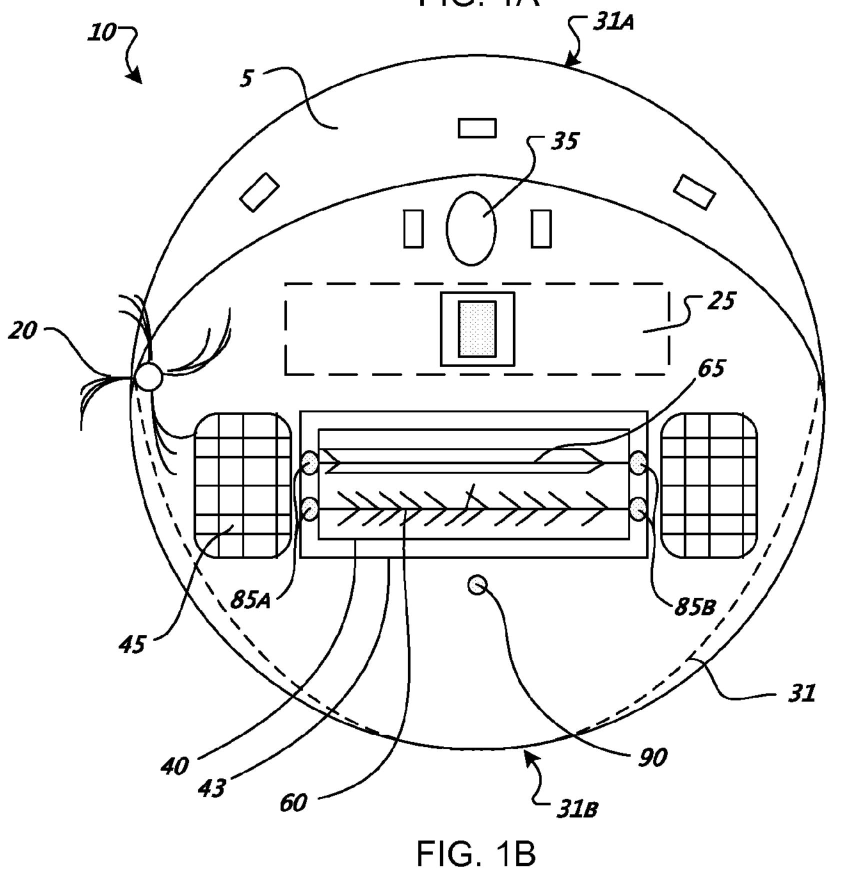


FIG. 1B

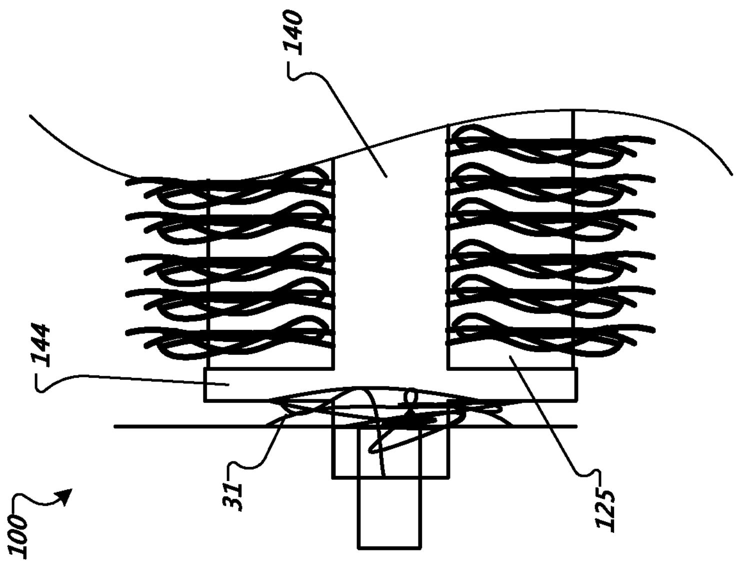


FIG. 2

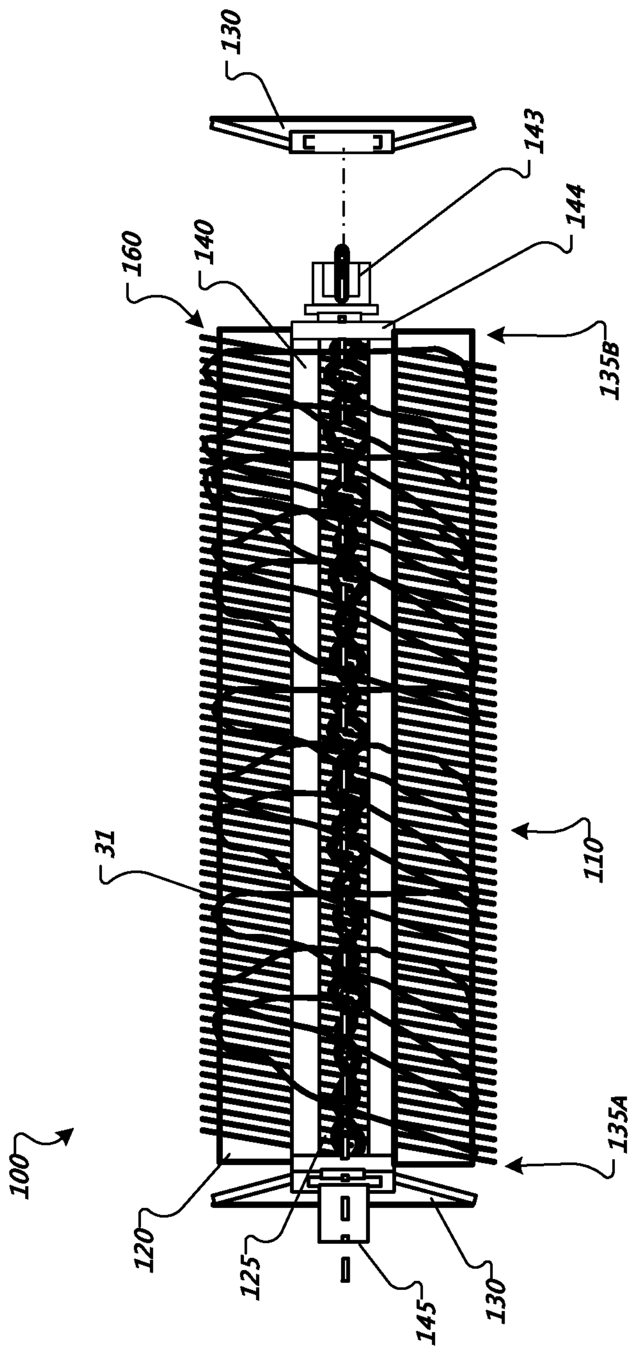


FIG. 3

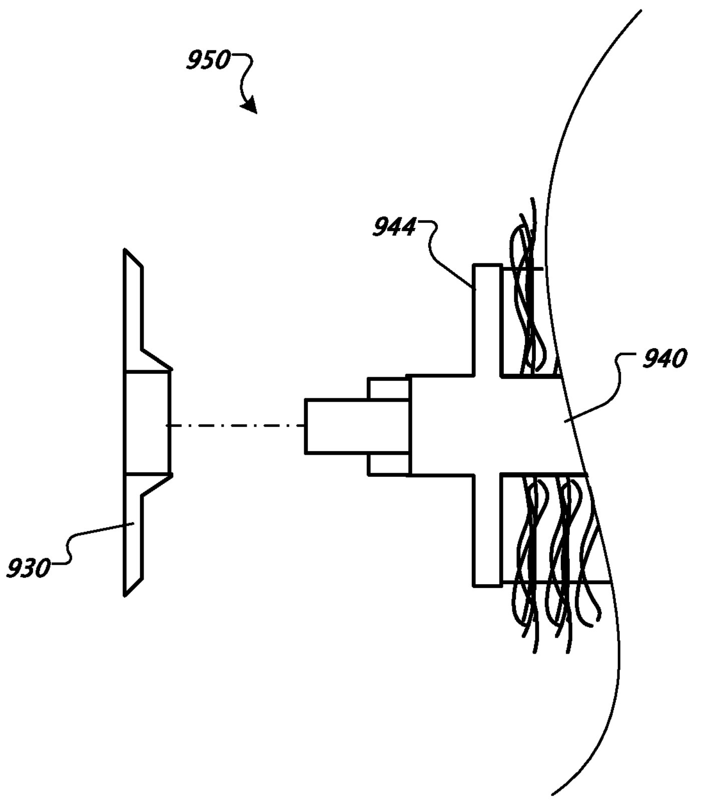


FIG. 4

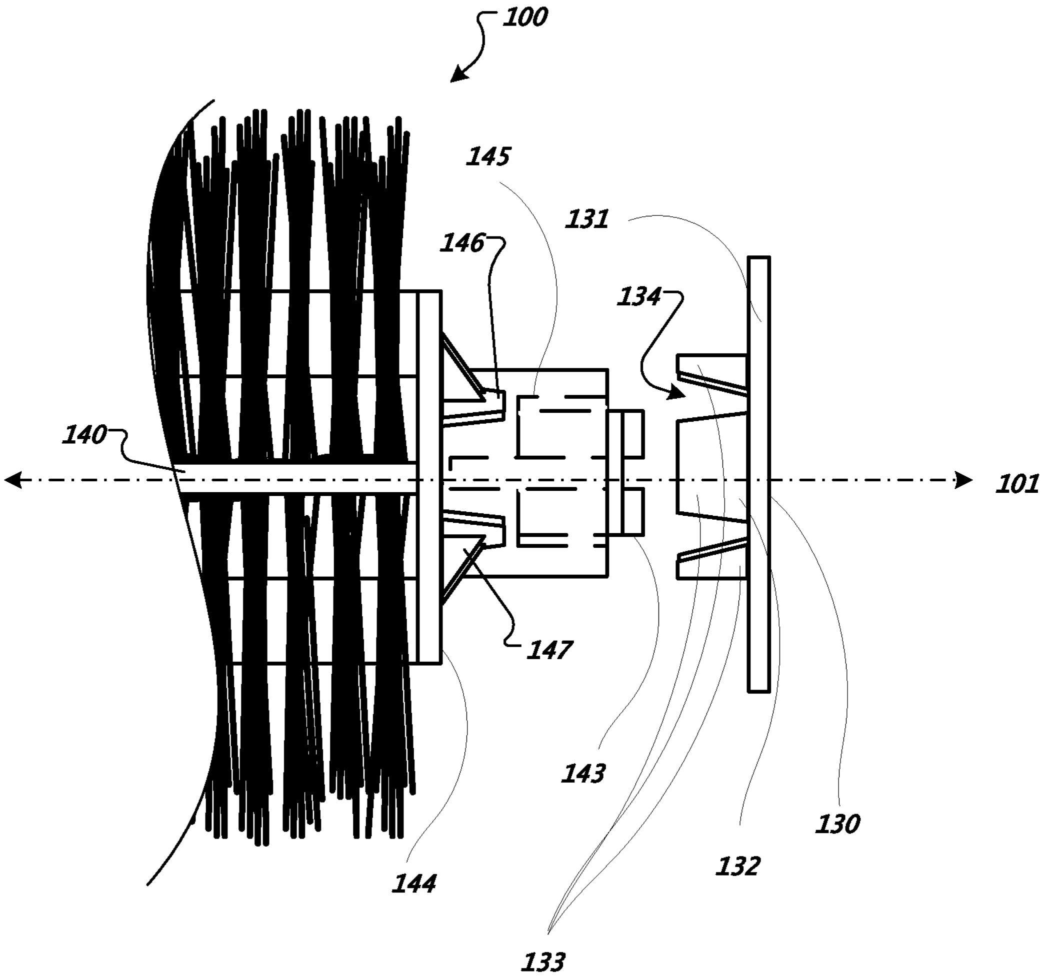


FIG. 5

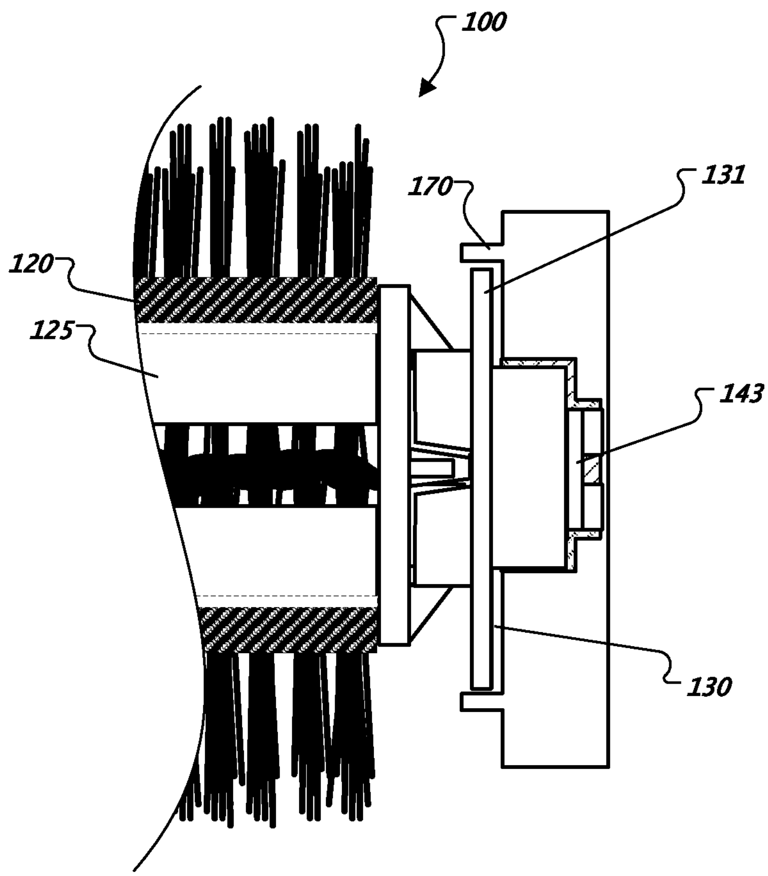


FIG. 6

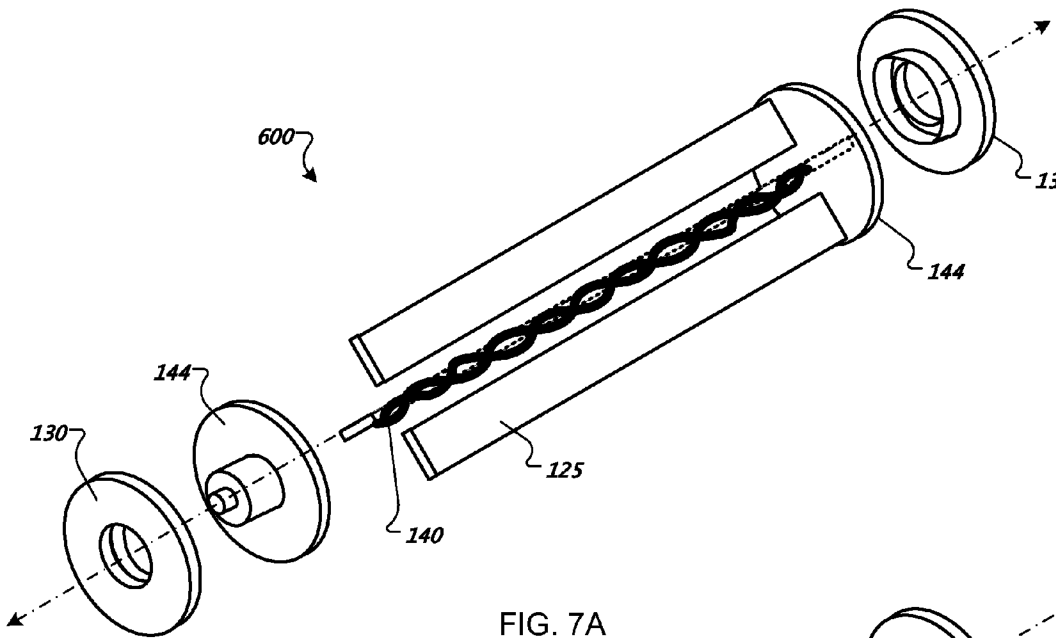


FIG. 7A

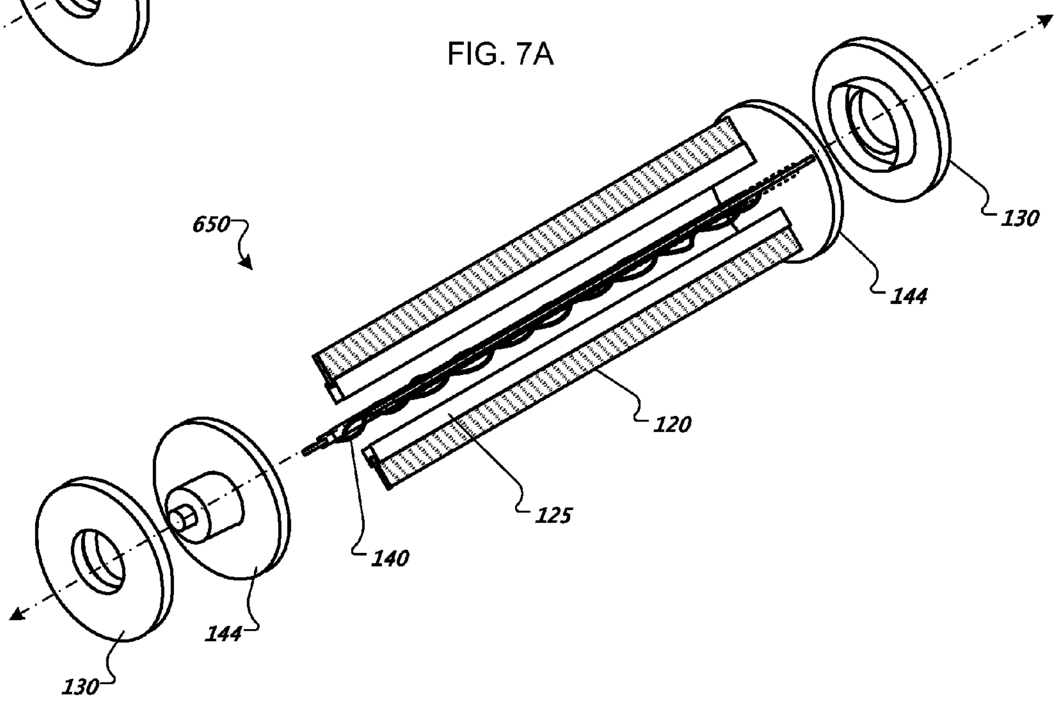


FIG. 7B

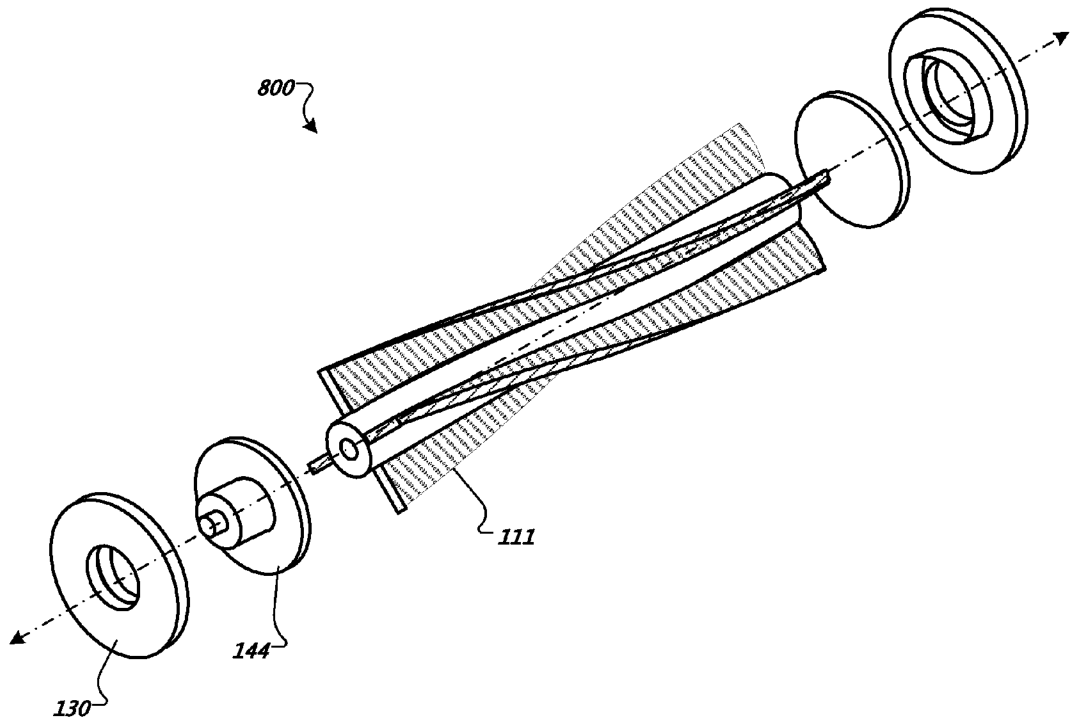


FIG. 8

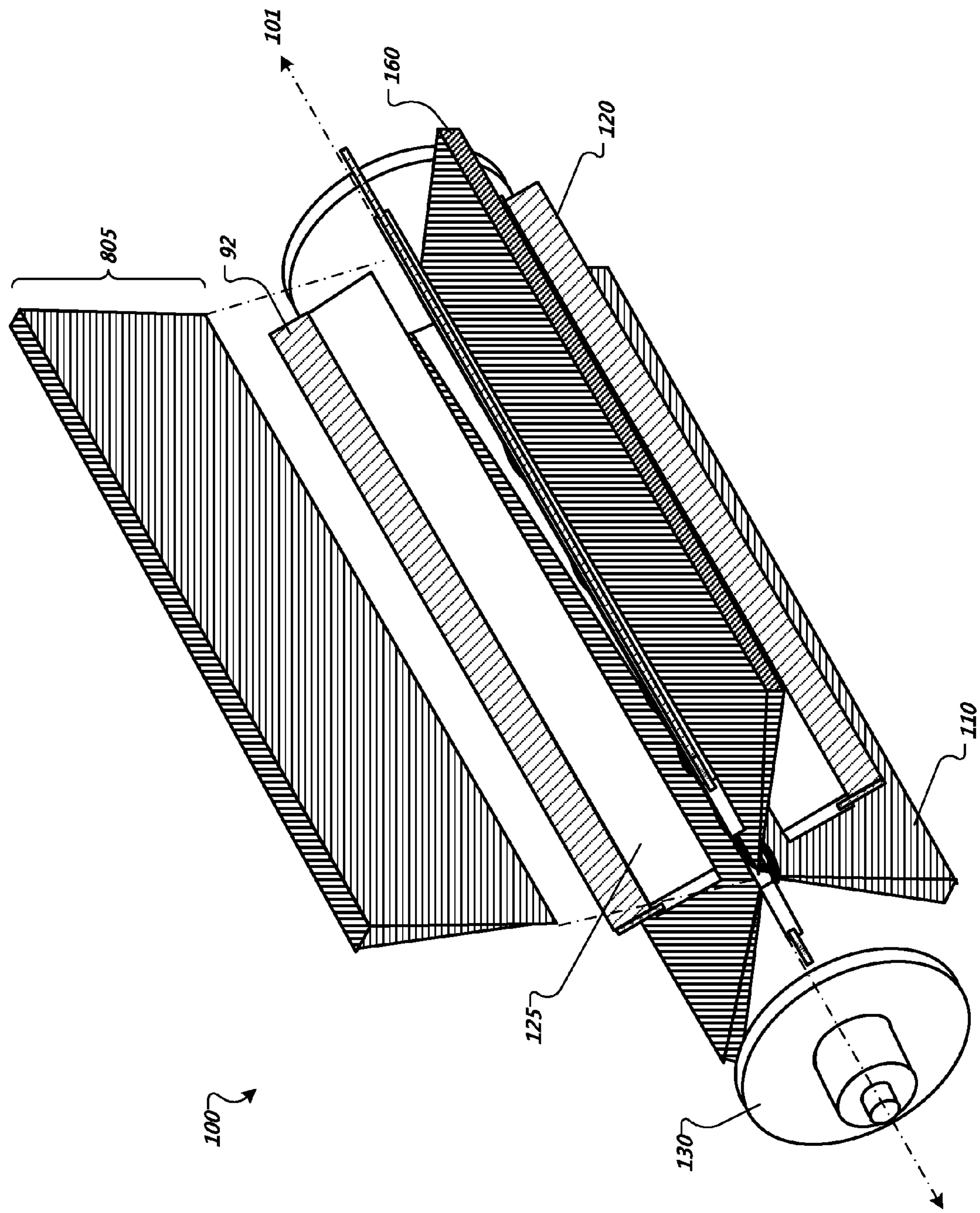


FIG. 9

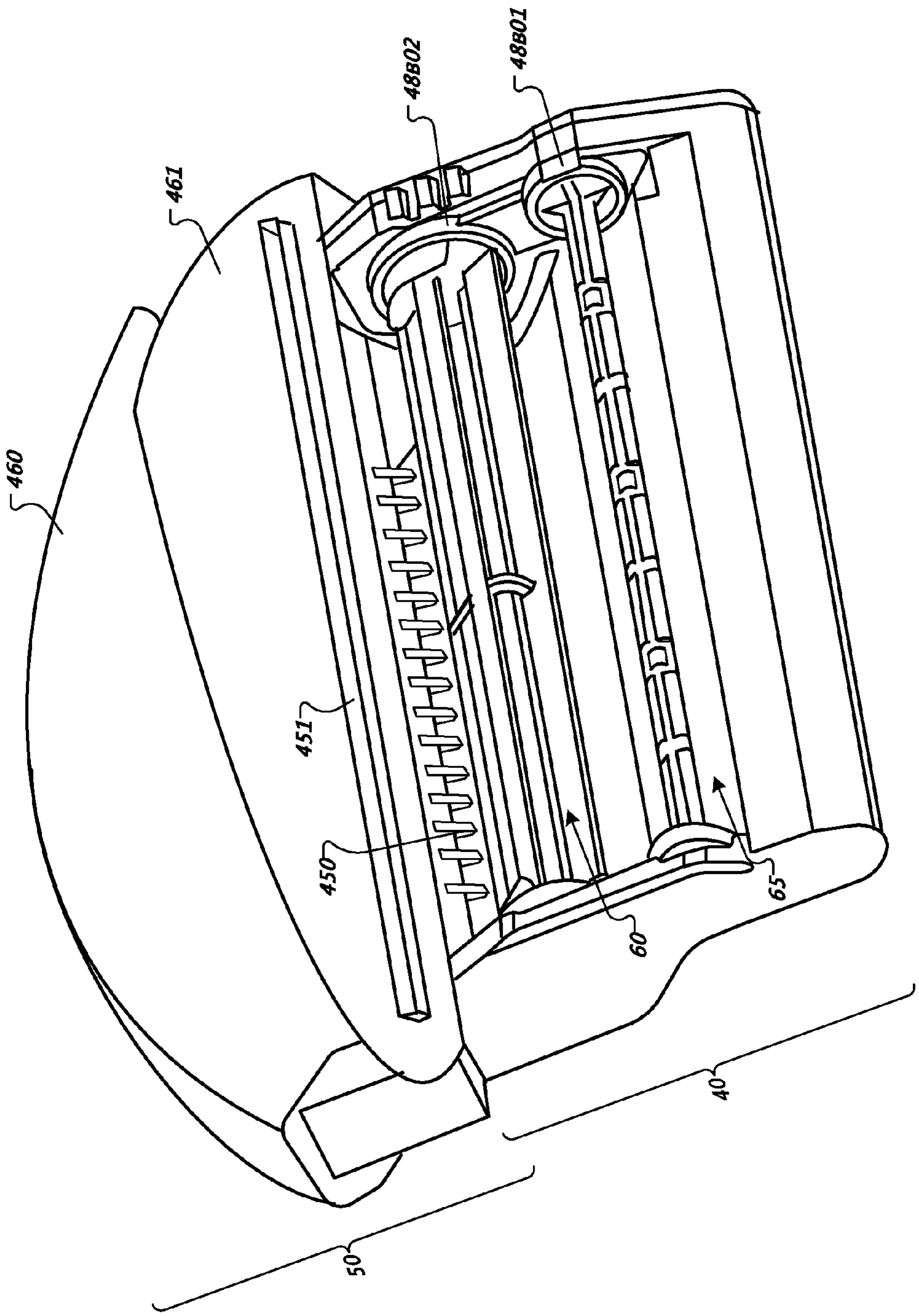


FIG. 10

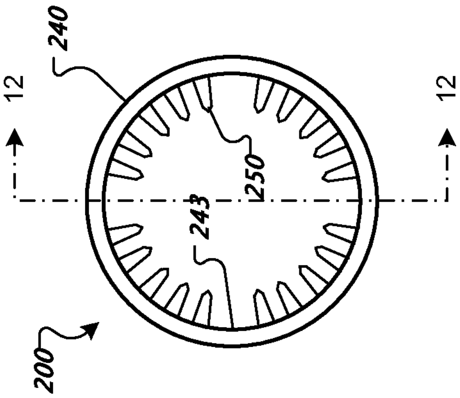


FIG. 11B

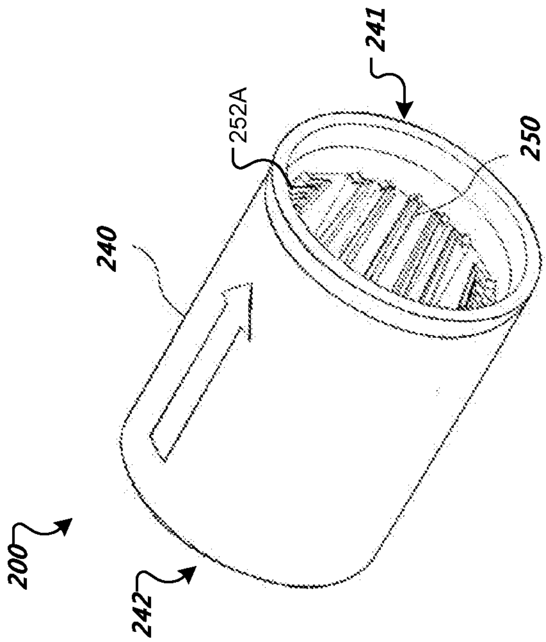


FIG. 11A

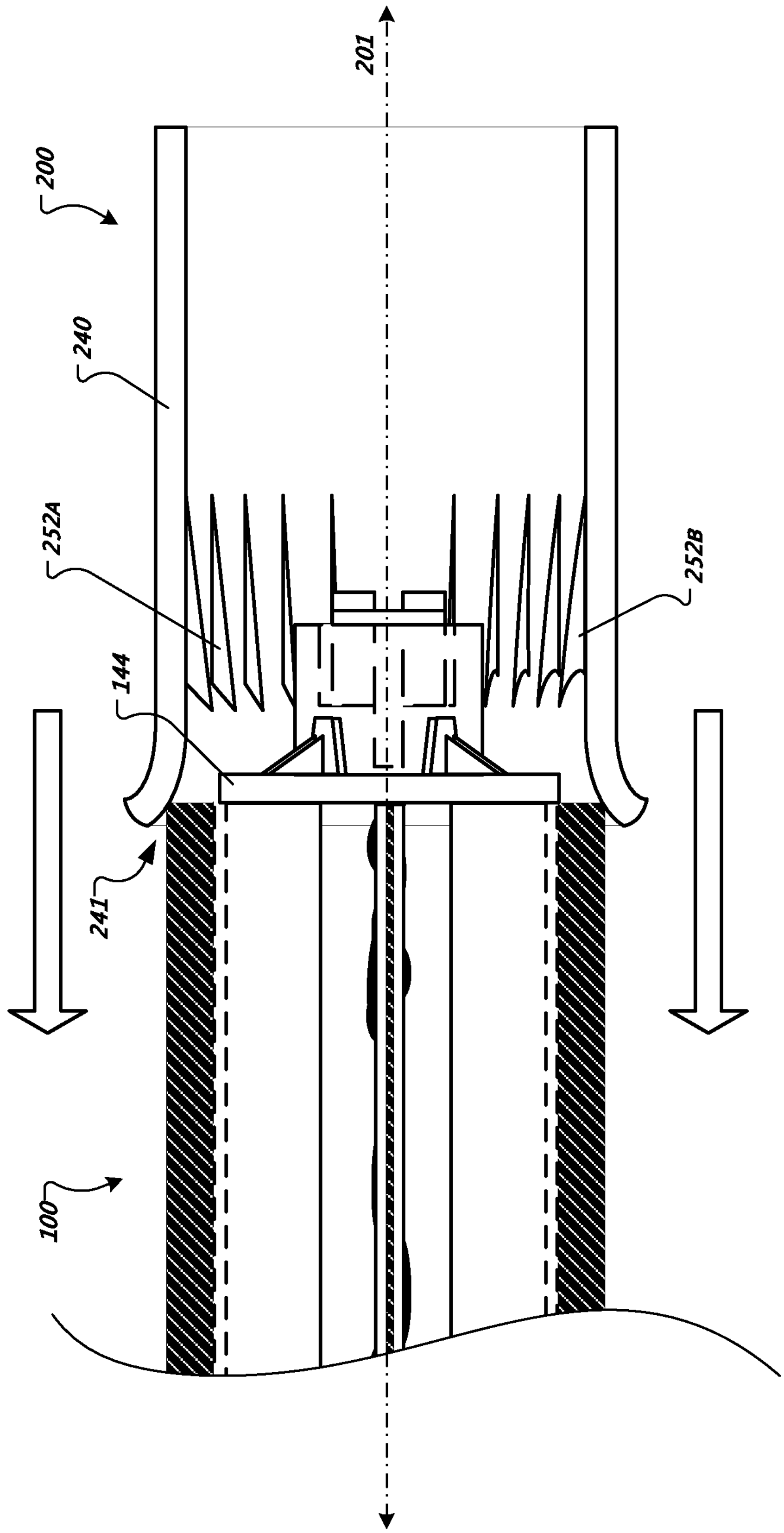


FIG. 12

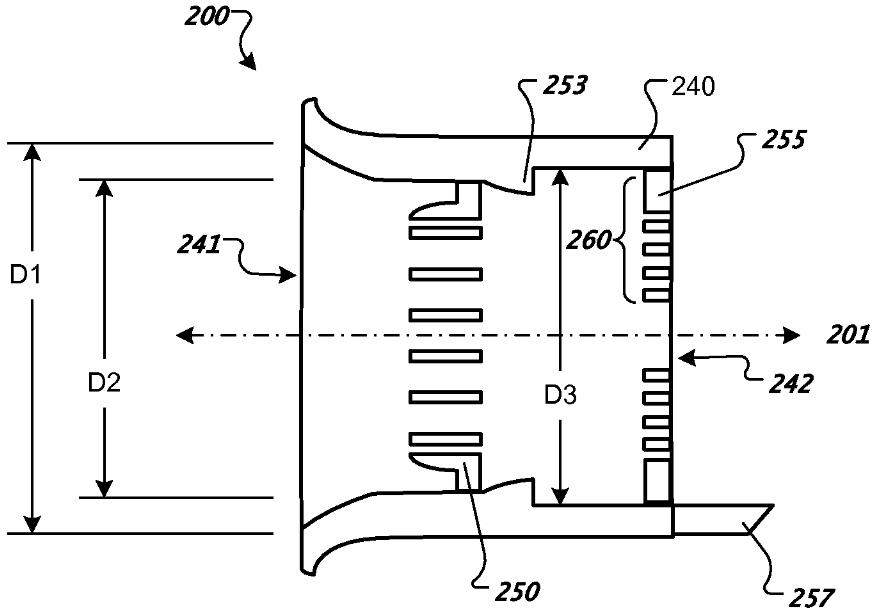

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FIG. 13

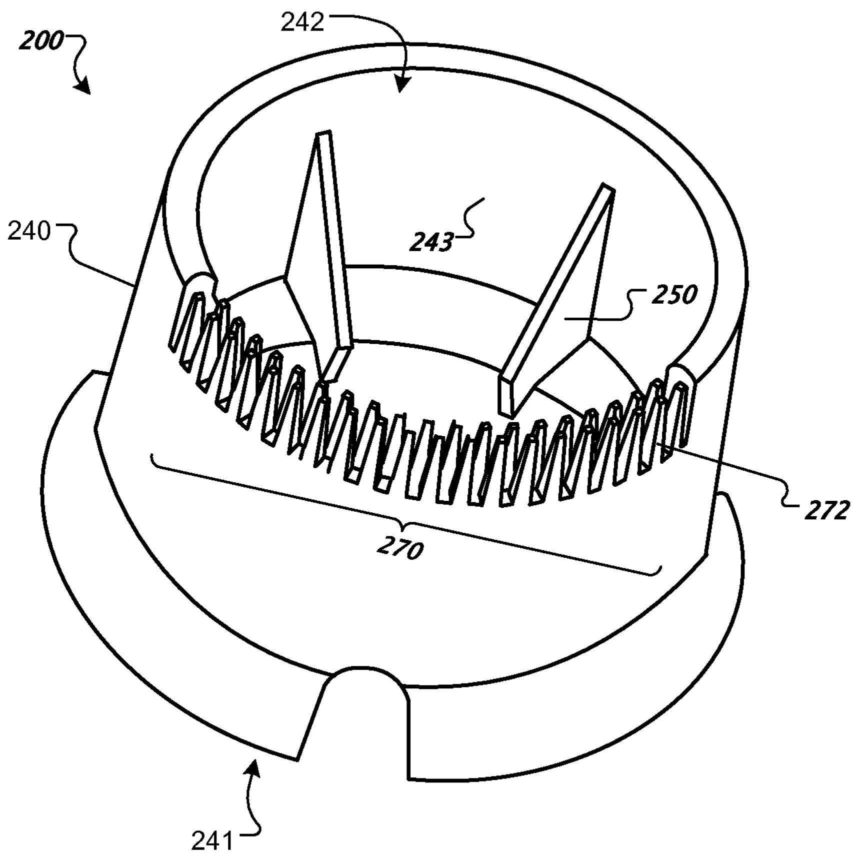
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FIG. 14

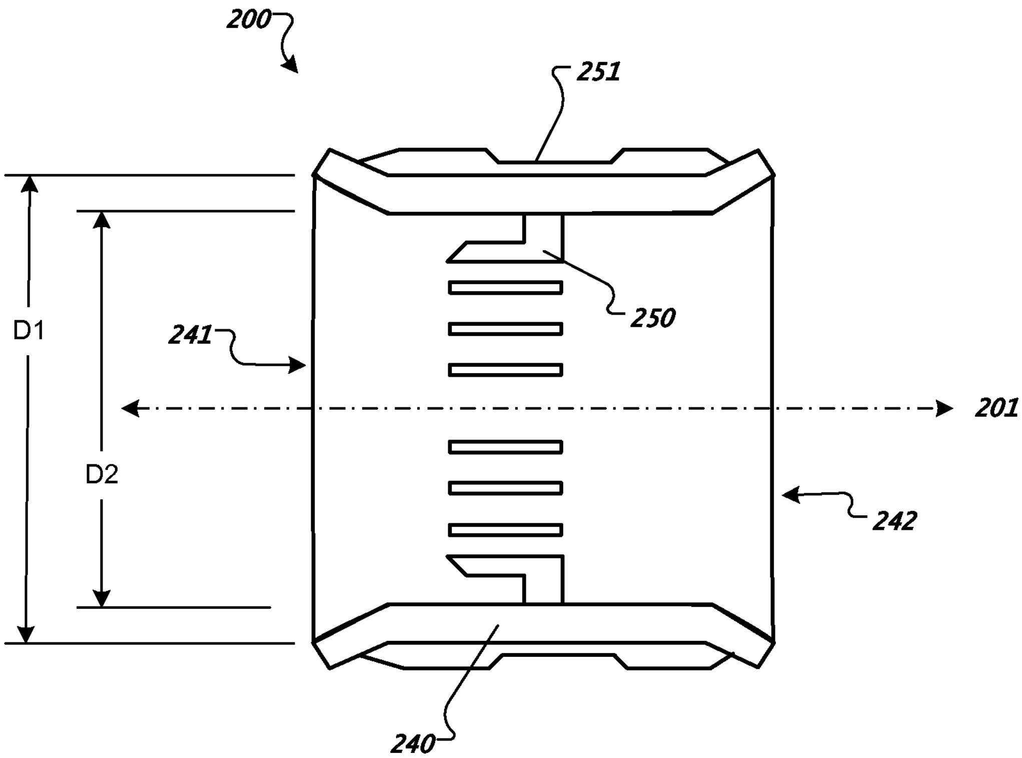


FIG. 15

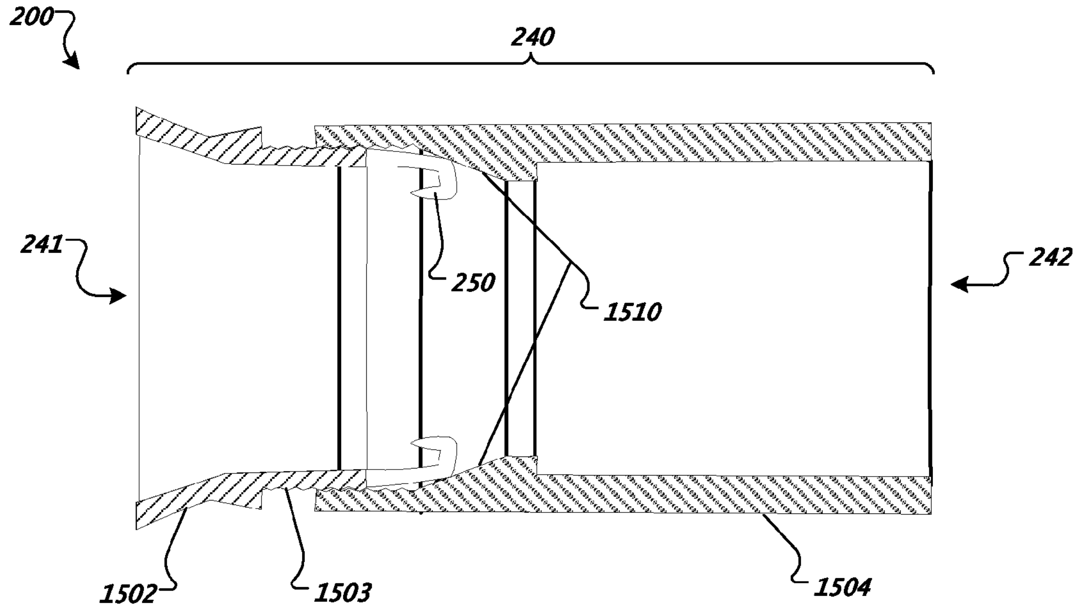


FIG. 16A

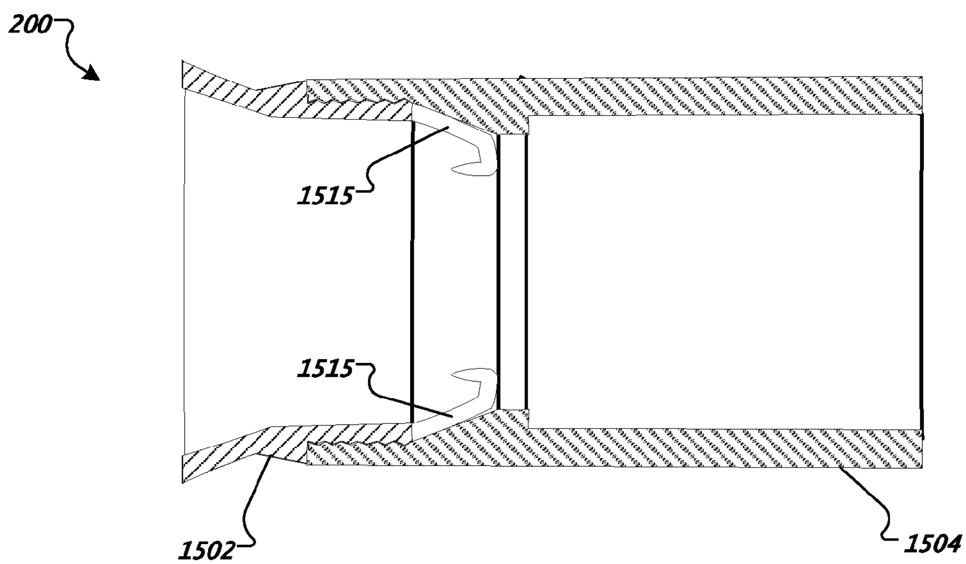


FIG. 16B

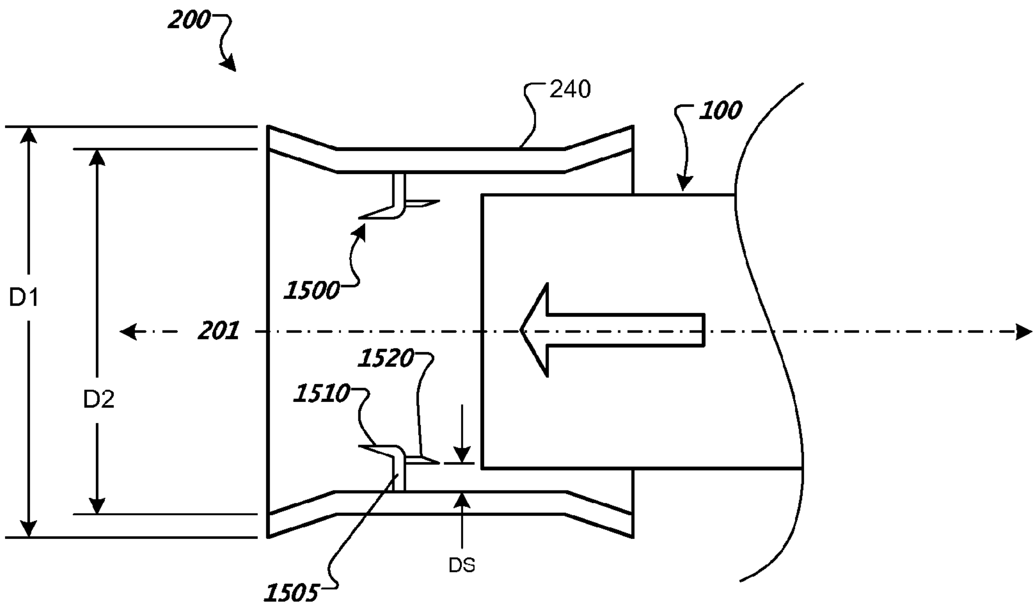


FIG. 17A

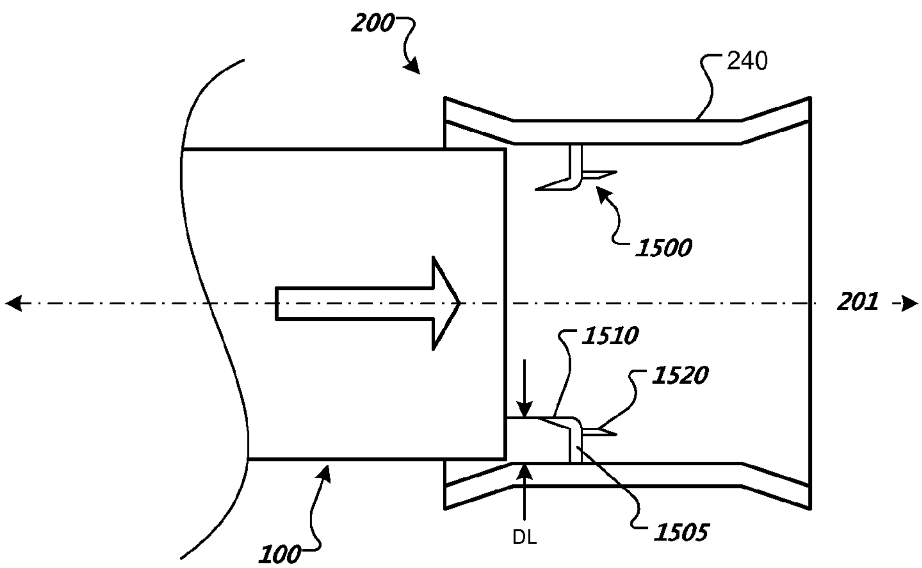


FIG. 17B

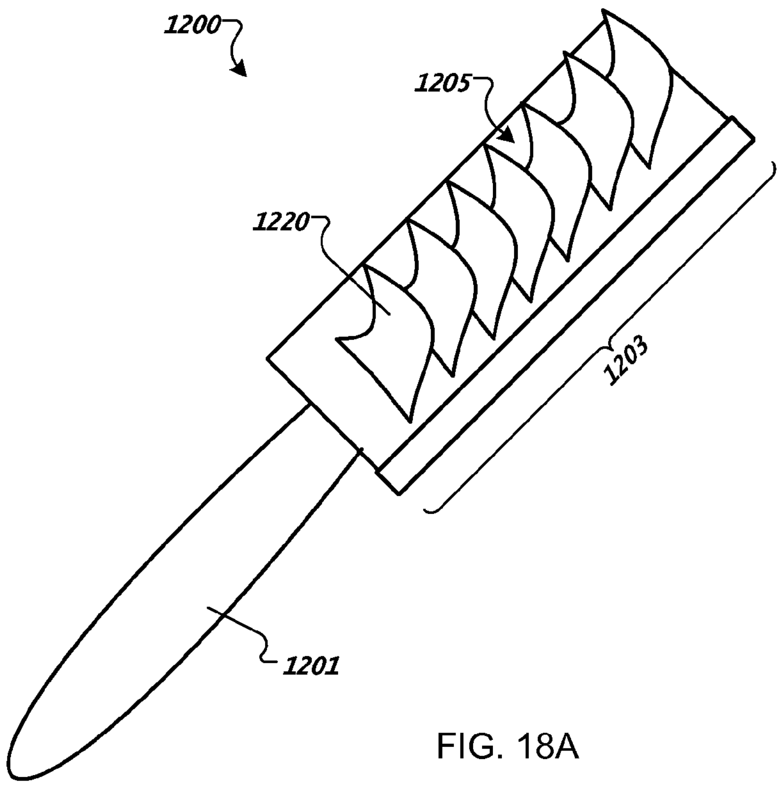


FIG. 18A

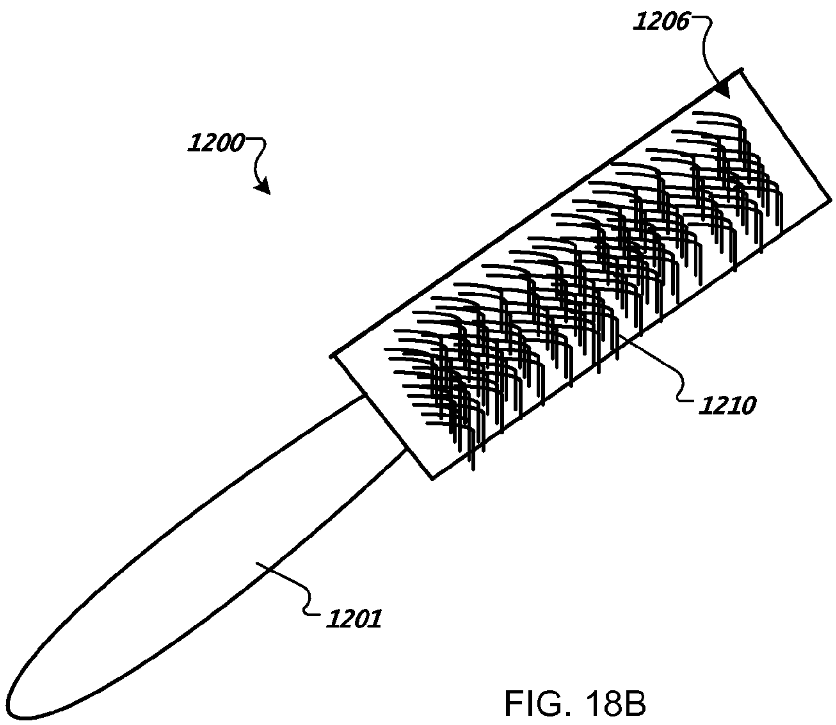


FIG. 18B

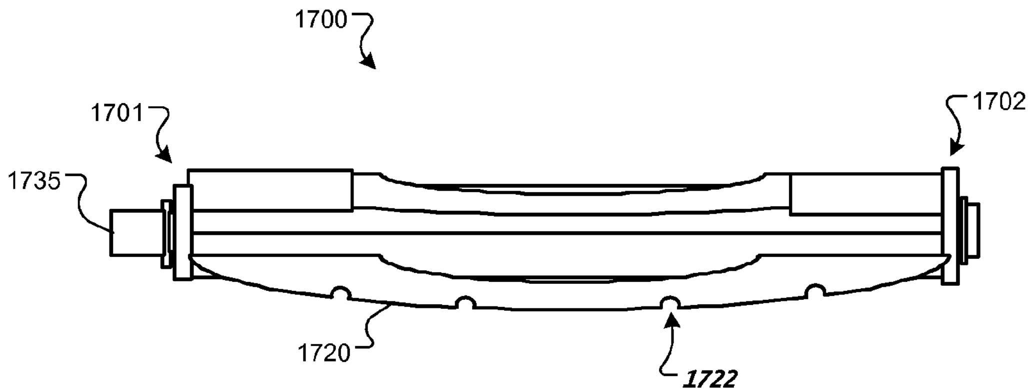


FIG. 19A

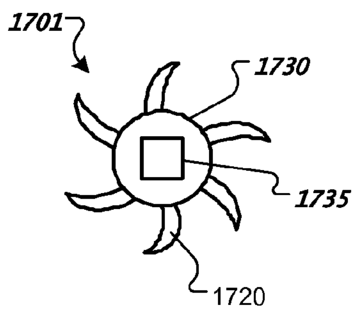


FIG. 19B

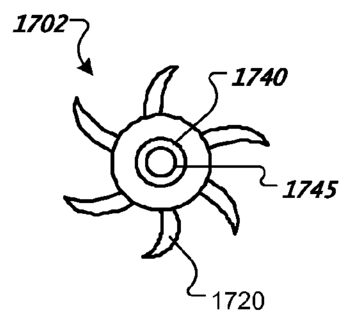


FIG. 19C

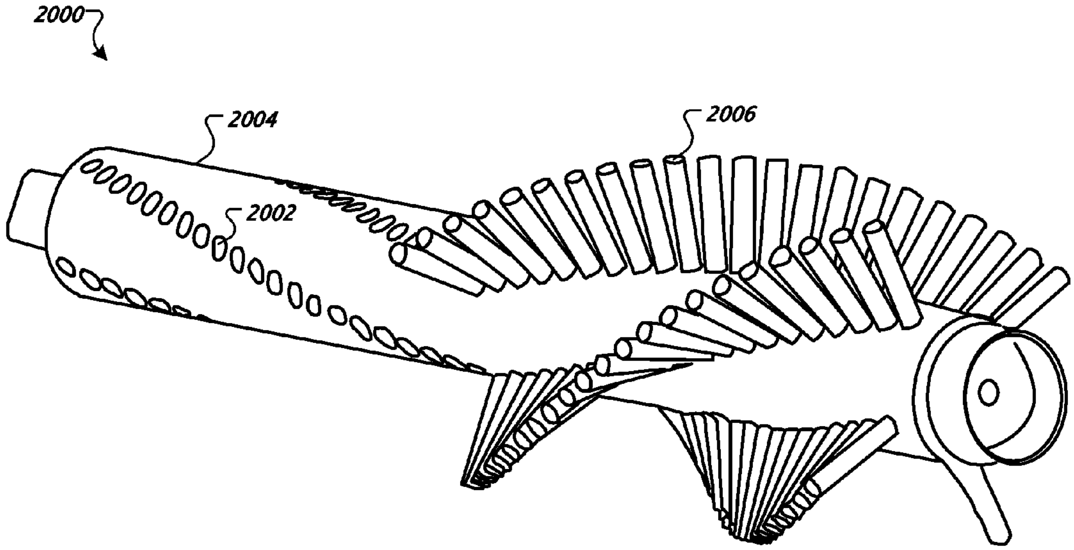


FIG. 20

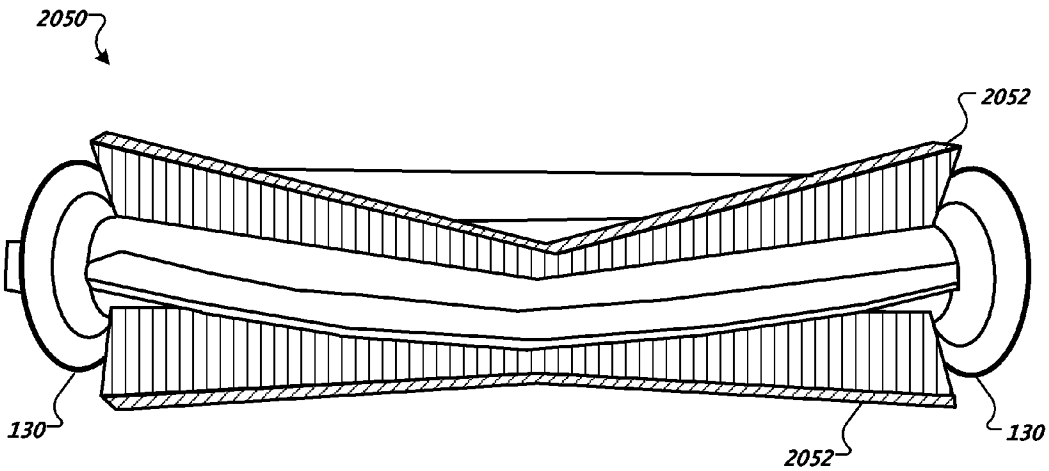


FIG. 21

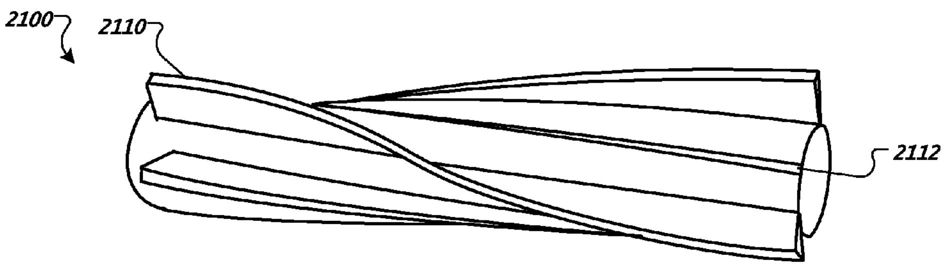


FIG. 22

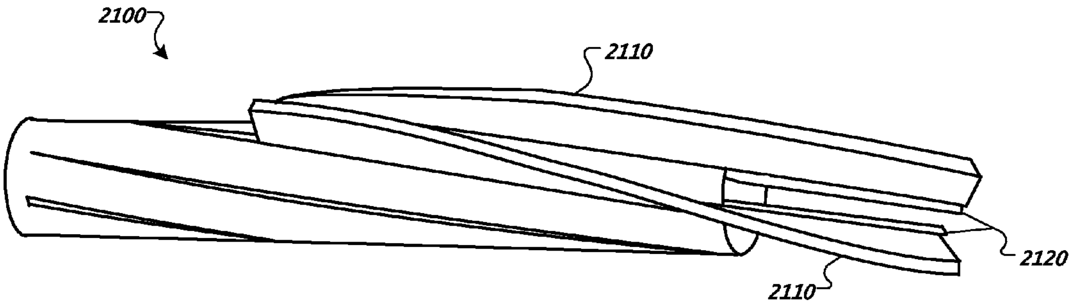


FIG. 23

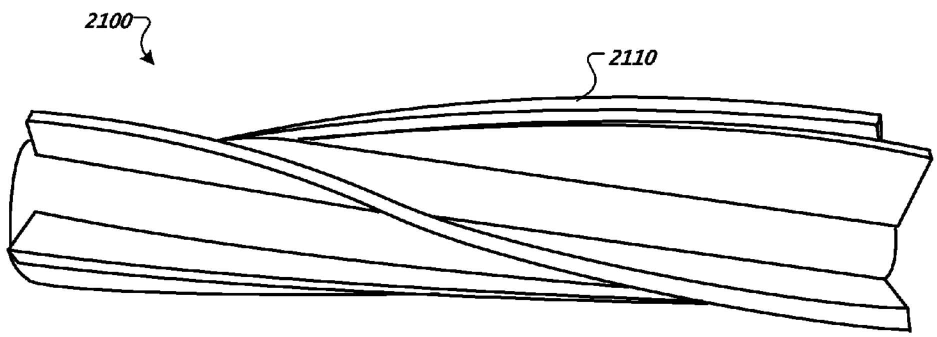


FIG. 24

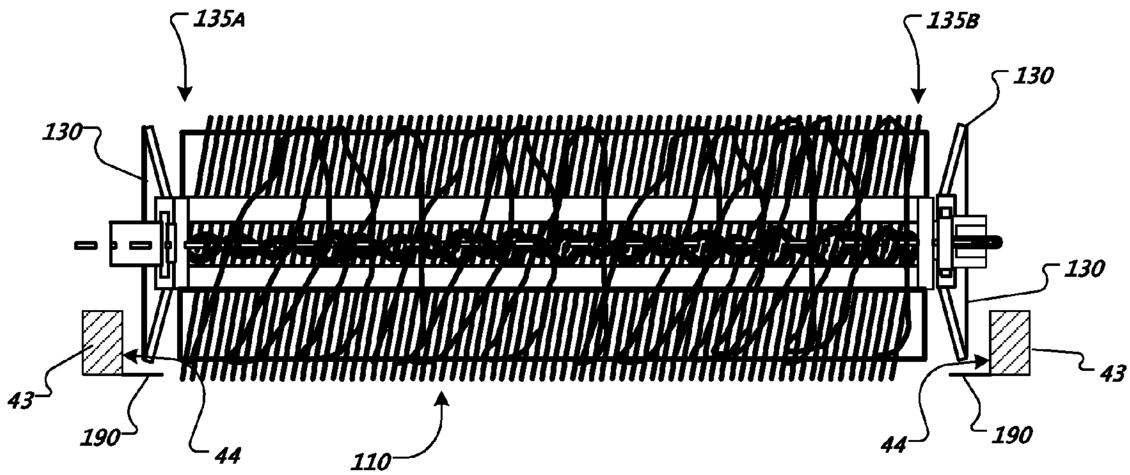


FIG. 25A

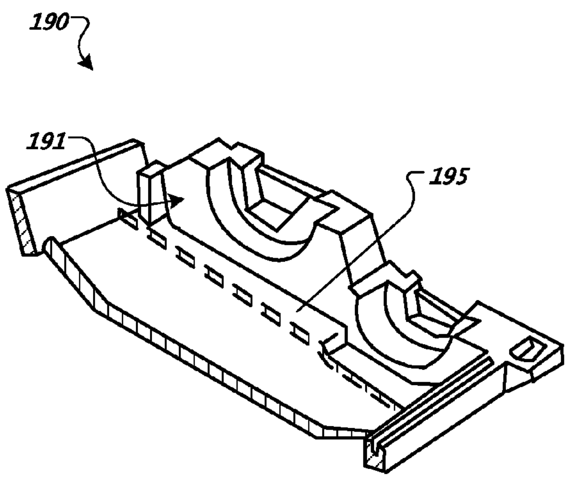


FIG. 25B

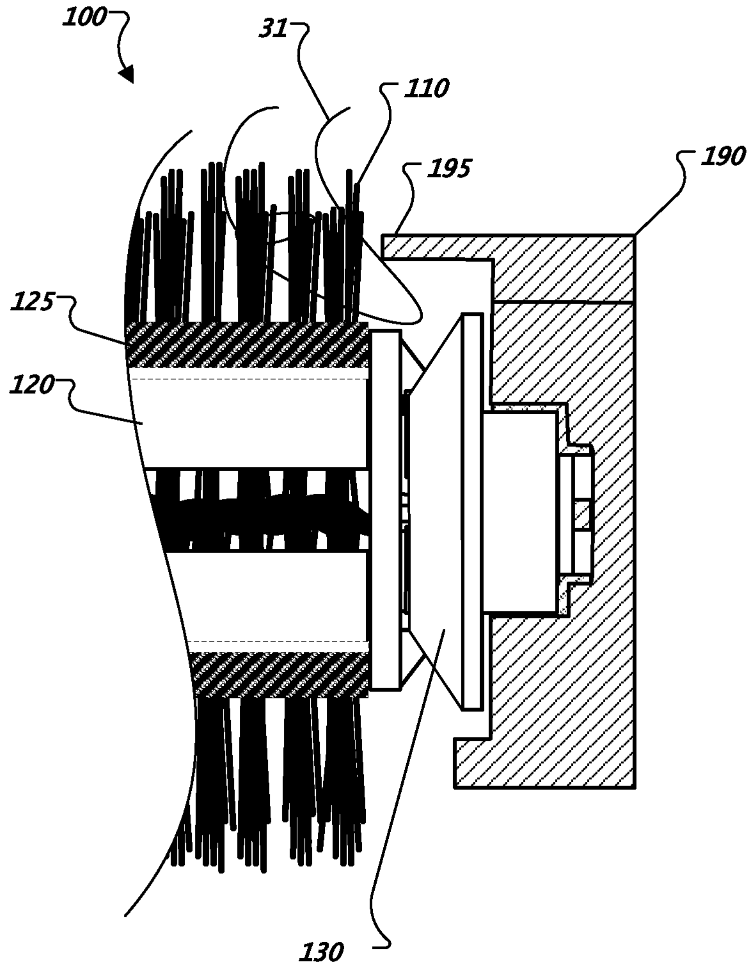


FIG. 25C

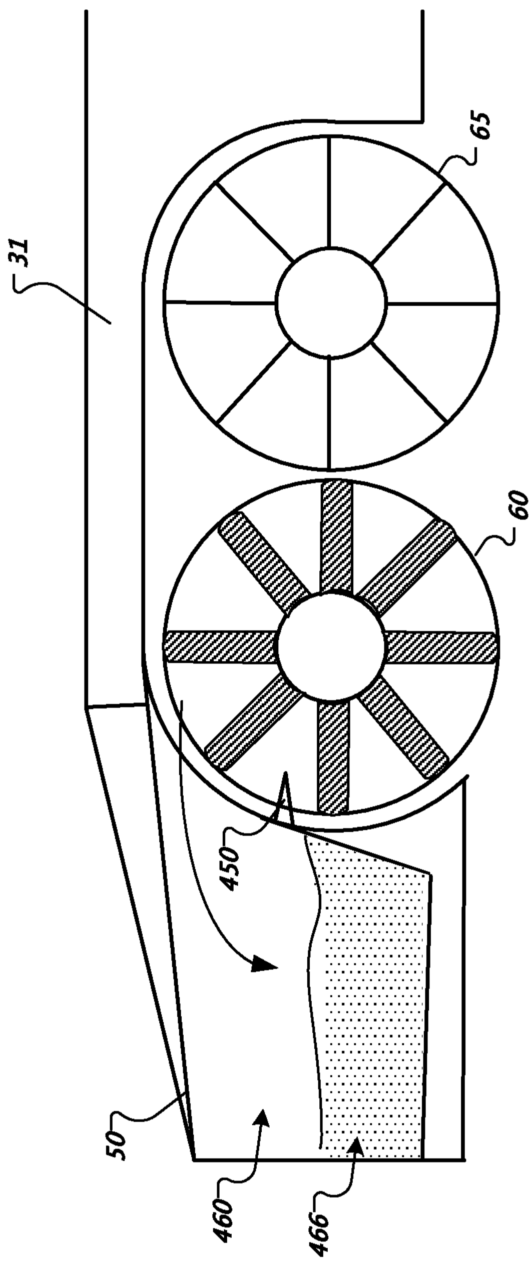


FIG. 26

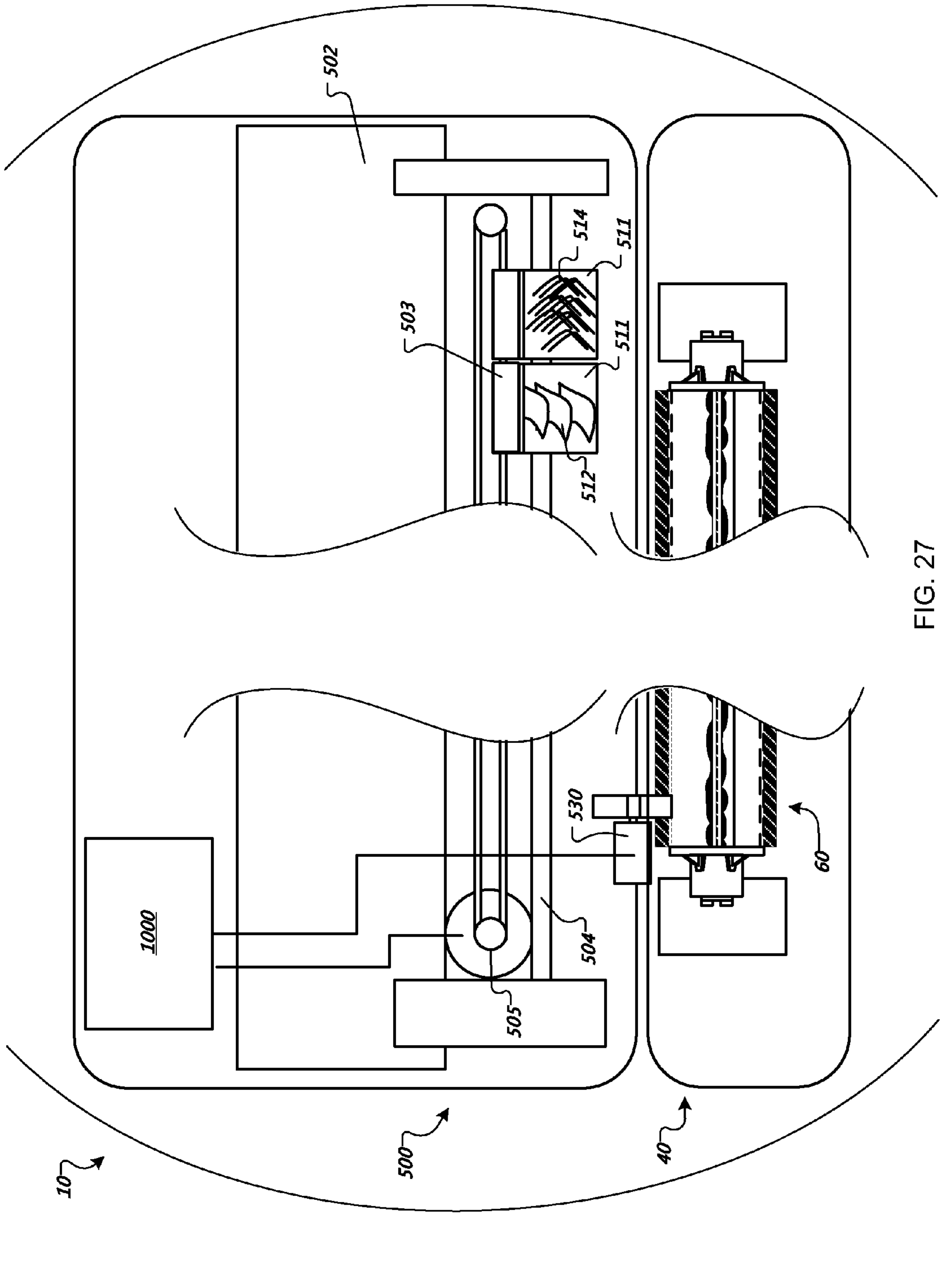
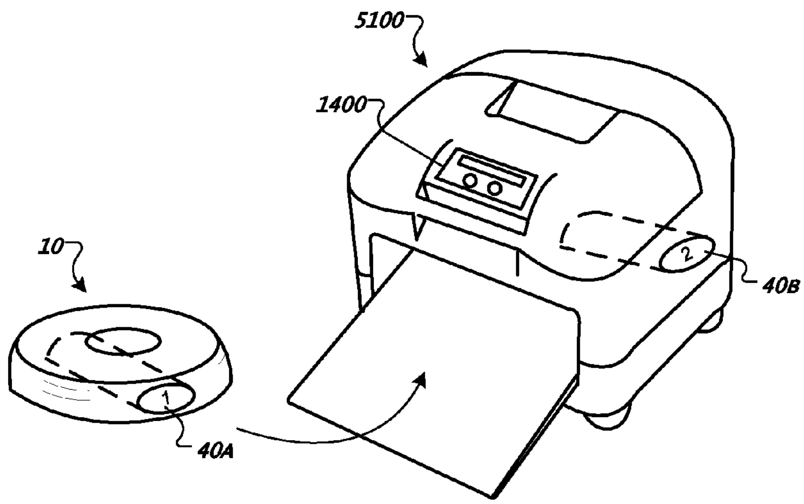
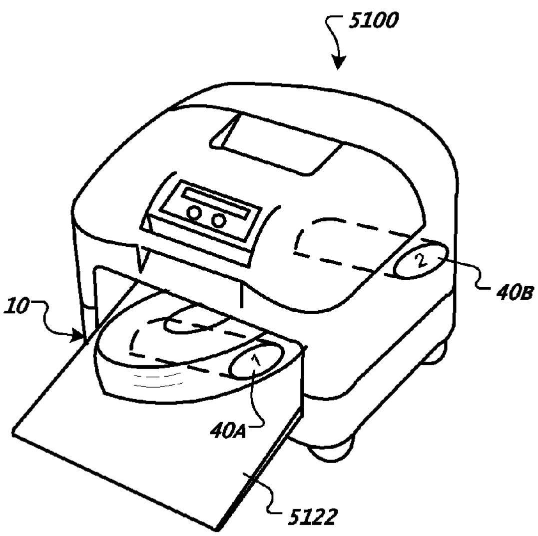


FIG. 27



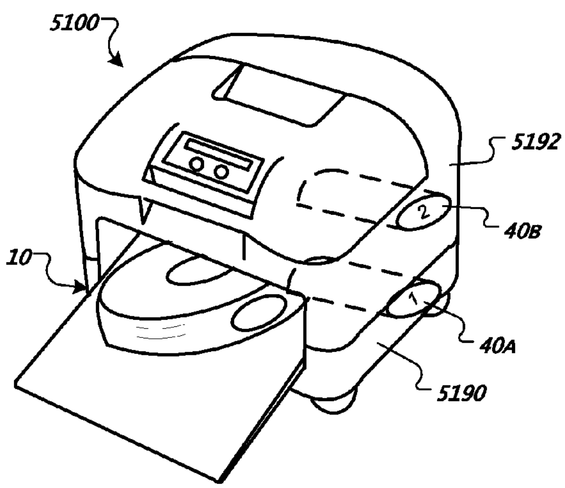
STEP 1: homing and approach

FIG. 28A



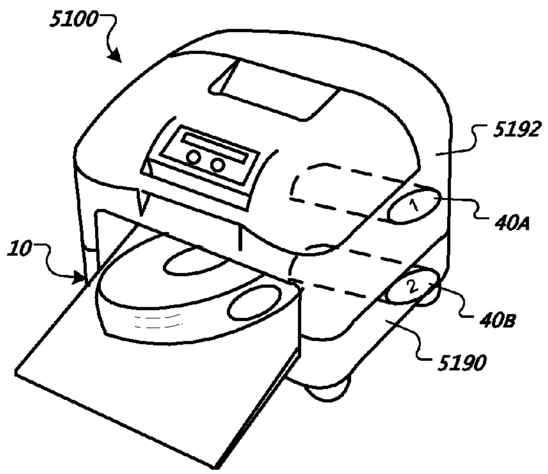
STEP 2: docking

FIG. 28B



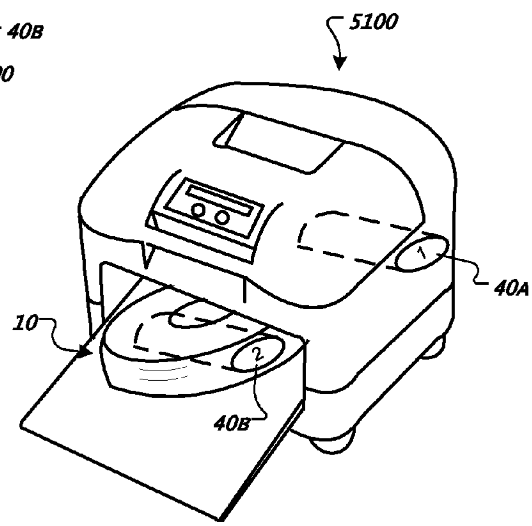
STEP 3: drop cartridge

FIG. 28C



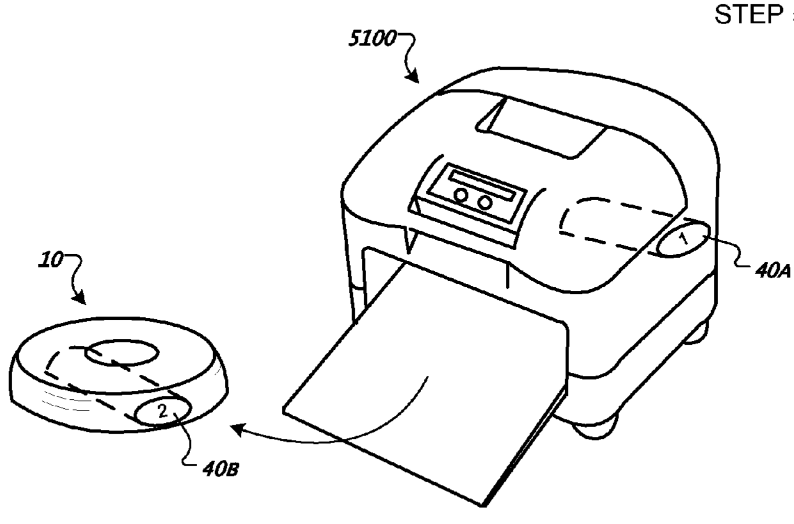
STEP 4 swap clean/dirty cartridge

FIG. 28D



STEP 5: load cartridge

FIG. 28E



STEP 6: undock and resume cleaning

FIG. 28F

CLEANING ROBOT ROLLER PROCESSING

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This U.S. patent application is a continuation of and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §120 to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/782,303, filed Mar. 1, 2013 which is a continuation of and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §120 to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/307,893, filed Nov. 30, 2011 and now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,418,303, which claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/751,413, filed May 21, 2007 and now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,087,117, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. provisional patent applications 60/747,791, filed on May 19, 2006, 60/803,504, filed on May 30, 2006, and 60/807,442, filed on Jul. 14, 2006. The entire contents of the aforementioned applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The disclosure relates to coverage robots, cleaning rollers, and roller cleaning systems.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Sweeping and/or vacuuming may be performed by ordinary cleaners (vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers) or mobile robots that sweep and/or vacuum. These cleaners and robots may include brush or beater rollers that pick up or help pick up debris. However, while such cleaners or mobile robots may include brush or beater rollers to agitate or sweep debris and dirt away from the floor (or other flat surface), filaments (i.e., hair, thread, string, carpet fiber) may become tightly wrapped around the roller. In particular, pet hair tends to accumulate rapidly and resist removal.

SUMMARY

[0004] In one aspect, a coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system mounted on the chassis and configured to maneuver the robot, and a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis. The cleaning assembly includes a cleaning assembly housing and at least one driven flapper brush rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing. The flapper brush includes an elongated core having an outer surface and end mounting features extending beyond axial ends of the outer surface and defining a central longitudinal axis of rotation. The flapper brush includes a compliant flap extending radially outward from the core to sweep a floor surface as the roller is driven to rotate. The flap is configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the core to aid subsequent removal of the filaments. The flapper brush includes axial end guards mounted on the core adjacent the ends of the outer core surface and configured to prevent spooled filaments from traversing axially from the outer core surface onto the mounting features.

[0005] Implementations of this aspect of the disclosure may include one or more of the following features. In some implementations, the flapper brush includes multiple floor cleaning bristles extending radially outward from the core, wherein a diameter of the compliant flap about the core is less than a diameter of the bristles about the core. The end guard may be removable from each longitudinal end of the core. In some examples, the end guard is compliant, elastically deforming for removing accumulated errant filaments off of the flaps

[0006] In another aspect, a coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system mounted on the chassis and configured to maneuver the robot, and a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis. The cleaning assembly includes a cleaning assembly housing and at least one driven sweeper brush rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing. The sweeper brush includes an elongated core having an outer surface and end mounting features extending beyond axial ends of the outer surface and defining a central longitudinal axis of rotation. The sweeper brush includes multiple floor cleaning bristles extending radially outward from the core. The sweeper brush includes axial end guards mounted on the core adjacent the ends of the outer core surface and configured to prevent spooled filaments from traversing axially from the outer core surface onto the mounting features.

[0007] Implementations of this aspect of the disclosure may include one or more of the following features. In some examples, the bristles are disposed about the core in multiple rows, each row forming a substantially V-shaped groove configuration along the core. The end guard may be removable from each longitudinal end of the core. In some examples, the end guard is compliant, elastically deforming for removing accumulated errant filaments off of the bristles. The end guard may be substantially conical.

[0008] In yet another aspect, a floor cleaner includes a chassis and a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis. The cleaning assembly includes a cleaning assembly housing, at least one driven cleaning roller rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing, and a sensor system configured to detect spooled material accumulated by the cleaning roller. The sensor system includes an emitter disposed near a first end of the cleaning roller and a detector disposed near an opposite, second end of the cleaning roller and aligned with the emitter. The detector configured to receive a signal emitted by the emitter to detect spooled material accumulated by the cleaning roller.

[0009] Implementations of this aspect of the disclosure may include one or more of the following features. The emitter may be an infrared light emitter.

[0010] In another aspect, a coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system mounted on the chassis and configured to maneuver the robot, a controller carried by the chassis, and a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis. The cleaning assembly includes a cleaning assembly housing and at least one driven cleaning roller rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing. The coverage robot includes a roller cleaning tool carried by the chassis and configured to longitudinally traverse the roller to remove accumulated debris from the cleaning roller. The roller cleaning tool includes a body and protrusions extending outward from the body and configured to remove debris from the roller while passing over the cleaning roller.

[0011] Implementations of this aspect of the disclosure may include one or more of the following features. The roller cleaning tool may include a linear drive configured to traverse the cleaning tool across the cleaning roller. In some examples, a user manually pushes/pulls the roller cleaning tool along the cleaning roller to remove accumulated debris. In some implementations, the roller cleaning tool is substantially tubular. In other implementations, the roller cleaning tool is semi-tubular or quarter-tubular. The cross-sectional profile of roller cleaning tool may be substantially circular, triangular, rectangular, octagonal, hexagonal, or other suitable shape. In some examples, the roller cleaning tool includes a depth adjustor configured to control a depth of interference of the housing into the cleaning roller.

[0012] In another aspect, a robot roller maintenance system includes a coverage robot and a filament stripping tool. The coverage robot includes a chassis, a drive system mounted on the chassis and configured to maneuver the robot, a controller carried by the chassis, and a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis. The cleaning assembly includes a cleaning assembly housing and at least one driven cleaning roller rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing. The filament stripping tool for the roller includes a substantially tubular housing defining first and second openings configured to receive a cleaning roller. The cleaning roller includes a rotatable, elongated core with end mounting features defining a central longitudinal axis of rotation, multiple floor cleaning bristles extending radially outward from the core, and at least one compliant flap extending radially outward from the core and configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the core. The roller filament stripping tool includes protrusions extending from an interior surface of the housing toward a central longitudinal axis defined by the housing to a depth that interferes with the compliant flap. The protrusion are configured to remove accumulated filaments spooled about the roller passing through the housing.

[0013] Implementations of this aspect of the disclosure may include one or more of the following features. In some examples, at least two of the protrusions extend toward the central longitudinal axis at different heights. At least one of the first and second openings is sized larger than a diameter of the cleaning roller and larger than a diameter of a middle region between the first and second openings. A deforming portion of the housing is sized smaller than a diameter of a cleaning roller to deform peripheral longitudinal edges of the roller as the cleaning roller passes through the housing. In some examples, the deforming portion is sized smaller than a diameter of the bristles and a diameter of the compliant flap about the cleaning roller. The bristles and compliant flap elastically deform to comply with the deforming portion of the housing when the cleaning roller passes through the housing. The filament stripping tool may include a trailing comb disposed on the interior surface of the housing. The trailing comb includes tines configured to remove debris from a cleaning roller passing through the housing. In some implementations, the roller cleaning tool includes a guide ring disposed on the interior surface of the housing. The guide ring is configured to support the housing substantially concentrically on a cleaning roller while permitting rotation of the housing relative to the cleaning roller. The filament stripping tool may include a filament blade disposed on the housing. The filament blade is configured to at filaments and debris away from the cleaning roller. The filament blade may be configured to cut the filaments and debris while the tool traverses over the roller or as a separate cleaning device on the tool. In some implementations, the filament stripping tool includes a fuzz comb extending from the housing in the longitudinal direction and comprising multiple rows of tines. A user may use the fuzz comb to pull fuzz and debris out of the roller bristles.

[0014] The details of one or more implementations of the disclosure are set fourth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0015] FIG. **1**A is a top view of a coverage robot.

[0016] FIG. **1**B is a bottom view of a coverage robot.

[0017] FIG. **2** is a partial side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0018] FIG. **3** is a side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0019] FIGS. **4**-**6** are partial side views of cleaning rollers for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0020] FIGS. **7**A-**7**B are exploded views of cleaning rollers for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0021] FIGS. **8**-**9** are exploded views of cleaning rollers for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0022] FIG. **10** is a perspective view of a cleaning head for a coverage robot adjacent a cleaning bin.

[0023] FIG. **11**A is a perspective view of a roller cleaning tool.

[0024] FIG. **11**B is a front view of a roller cleaning tool.

[0025] FIG. **12** is a sectional side view of a roller cleaning tool cleaning a roller.

[0026] FIG. **13** is a sectional side view of a roller cleaning tool.

[0027] FIG. **14** is a perspective view of a roller cleaning tool.

[0028] FIG. **15** is a sectional side view of a roller cleaning tool.

[0029] FIG. **16**A-**16**B are sectional side views of a roller cleaning tool.

[0030] FIG. **17**A-**17**B are sectional side views of a roller cleaning tool cleaning a roller.

[0031] FIG. **18**A-**18**B are front and rear perspective views a dematting rake and slicker brush tool.

[0032] FIG. **19**A is a side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0033] FIG. **19**B-**19**C are end views of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0034] FIG. **20** is a perspective view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0035] FIG. **21** is a side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0036] FIG. **22**-**24** are side views of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot or cleaning device.

[0037] FIG. **25**A is a side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot and a sectional view of a wire bail assembly.

[0038] FIG. **25**B is a partial perspective view of a wire bail assembly.

[0039] FIG. **25**C is a side view of a cleaning roller for a coverage robot and a sectional view of a wire bail assembly.

[0040] FIG. **26** is a schematic view of a coverage robot with a cleaning bin.

[0041] FIG. **27** is a c a coverage robot with a roller cleaning assembly.

[0042] FIG. **28**A-**28**F are schematic views of a coverage robot interacting with a maintenance station for roller cleaning.

[0043] Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0044] Referring to FIGS. **1**A-**1**B, an autonomous robotic cleaner **10** includes a chassis **31** which carries an outer shell **6**. FIG. **1**A illustrates the outer shell **6** of the robot **10** connected to a bumper **5**. The robot **10** may move in forward and reverse drive directions; consequently, the chassis **31** has corresponding forward and back ends, **31**A and **31**B respectively. A cleaning head assembly **40** is located towards the middle of the robot **10** and installed within the chassis **31**. The cleaning head assembly **40** includes a main **65** brush and a secondary brush **60**. A battery **25** is housed within the chassis **31** proximate the cleaning head assembly **40**. In some examples, the main **65** and/or the secondary brush **60** are removable. In other examples, the cleaning head assembly **40** includes a fixed main brush **65** and/or secondary brush **60**, where fixed refers to a brush permanently installed on the chassis **31**.

[0045] Installed along either side of the chassis **31** are differentially driven wheels **45** that mobilize the robot **10** and provide two points of support. The forward end **31**A of the chassis **31** includes a caster wheel **35** which provides additional support for the robot **10** as a third point of contact with the floor and does not hinder robot mobility. Installed along the side of the chassis **31** is a side brush **20** configured to rotate **360** degrees when the robot **10** is operational. The rotation of the side brush **20** allows the robot **10** to better clean areas adjacent the robot's side, and areas otherwise unreachable by the centrally located cleaning head assembly **40**. A removable cleaning bin **50** is located towards the back end **31**B of the robot **10** and installed within the outer shell **6**.

[0046] Referring to FIGS. **2-3**, a roller **100** includes an end cap **144**, which is a substantially circular plate at either or both ends of the roller **100** supporting integral ribs **125** and/or a brush core **140**, and is usually no larger than necessary. Errant filaments or hairs **31** may wind off of the end of the roller **100**, past the end caps **144**, and enter bushings or bearings **143** rotatably supporting the roller **100** causing decreased cleaning performance or jamming the roller **100**. Errant filaments **33** wound about the roller **100** may be difficult and tedious to remove.

[0047] FIG. **3** illustrates an example of a spool roller **100**. Removable conical end guards **130** made of a soft elastomer limit the longitudinal travel of filaments **33**, keep filaments **33** and collected hair **33** within the brush ends **135**A-B, and/or prevent hair **33** from spilling over onto bearings **143** that may be located at either one or both longitudinal ends of the roller **100**. Elastomeric (e.g. soft) flaps **120** are supported by the core **140** of the roller **100** and extend longitudinally. These elastomeric or inner pliable flaps **120** are arranged between the bristles **110** (on a bristle roller). Although FIG. **4** depicts inner pliable flaps **120** and end guards **130**, the end guards **130**, as described, are useful for providing an area for hair or other filaments **33** to collect without the use of a pliable spooling surface. The implementation does not necessarily include the inner pliable flaps **120** (or even the bristles **110**). If sufficiently pliable, the end guards **130** may be integrated with the brush **160**, in which case they are deformed or movable to remove accumulated hair rings.

[0048] For example, the roller **100** may be engaged in cleaning a carpeted surface. Although the roller **100** is shown without a vacuum or secondary roller and on a carpeted surface, the roller **100** is useful on hard floors, as part of a roller pair (either similar or dissimilar rollers), and/or with a vacuum (beside, adjacent to, or surrounding the roller). Generally, the construction discussed in detail in Applicant's U.S. Pat. No. 6,883,201, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, is an effective structure for such rollers.

[0049] The end guards **130** prevent the filaments **33** from winding or traversing beyond either extremity of the spool roller **100**. In some implementations, the end guards **130** are made of a soft (and/or flexible, and/or compliant) rubber, plastic, polyethylene, polymer or polymer-like material similar to the inner pliable flaps **120**. The end guards **130**, in some examples, cause filaments **33** to slip back down to the core **140** of the roller **100**, if the rotating action of the roller **100** should cause the filaments **33** to approach either end of the spool roller **100**. The end guards **130** may be removable, in order to facilitate installation and/or removal of the spool roller **100** from a robot cleaner **10**. The end guards **130** need not be conical. In some examples, the end guards **130** have a smaller diameter than the bristles **110**.

[0050] The core **140** of the roller **100** includes both a twisted coarse wire (e.g. a doable-helix wine core that supports the bristles **110**) and a set of integral ribs **125** (integral with end caps **144** and roller axle **145**). The core **140** includes a driven part (keyed or geared end) and a supporting part. In this implementation, the end guard **130** is formed as a full or partial truncated cone, the small diameter portion of the truncated cone having a through hole formed therein for receiving the roller axle **145**, and being mounted toward the roller axle **145**, and the large diameter portion of the truncated cone being mounted away from the roller axle **145**. The end guard **130** is removable for brush cleaning and it keeps any hair **33** trapped within the two ends, thus keeping the drive mechanism clean (free of hair).

[0051] Referring to FIGS. **4-8**, in some implementations, a spool roller **950** includes end guards **930**. Although this implementation does not necessarily include a soft flap **120** (or even bristles **110**), the end guards **930** prevent filaments **33** from winding or traversing beyond either extremity of the spool roller **950**. The end guards **930** may be made of a substantially rigid plastic or other material used for consumer appliances, or soft material similar to the inner pliable flaps **120**. The end guards **930**, by preventing the hair or other filaments from winding past the end caps **944**, cause filaments **33** which travel past the end caps **944** to slip down to the core **940** of the spool roller **950**, if the rotating action of the spool roller **950** should cause the filaments **33** to approach either end of the spool roller **950**. Ringed clumps of filaments **33** or hairs become trapped between the end caps **944** and the end guards **930**.

[0052] FIGS. **5** and **6** provide additional details of the spool roller **100**. As shown in FIG. **4**, the end guard **130**, in some examples, is removable, in order to facilitate installation and/or removal of the spool roller **100** from a robot **10** or other primary cleaning device. In particular, the end guard **130** may take the form of a flat torus **131** and a mounting ring **132**. The mounting ring **132** may be made of plastic, with sector tabs **133** (e.g. curved trapezoids or crenellations formed therein) and defined notches **134**, and a slightly tapering inner diameter that tapers down from a slip fit (with the roller axle **145** of the roller core **140**) at the flat torus **131** to a tight slip fit or very slight interference fit at the ends of the tabs **133**. The ends of the tabs **133** are deformed as the end guard **130** is mounted to the axle **145**, and maintain a relatively tight fit during use, yet are easily removed. As shown in FIG. **5**, the notches **134** defined between the sector tabs **133** may mate with corresponding angles or protrusions **146** on the axle **145**, preventing the end guard **130** from rotating.

[0053] FIG. **5** shows the end of the roller **100** (turned so the ribs **125** are orthogonal to a viewer) with the end guard **130** about to be mounted. The end guard **130** is slid onto the axle **145** of the roller **100** until the tabs **130** abut the end cap **144**, or until the protrusions **146** on the axle **145** and/or end cap **144**

abut the flat torus of the end guard **130**. The bearing **143** is a plastic-housed metal bushing that is mounted on a metal axle pin within the axle **145** of the roller **140**, and the bushing **143** is mounted to a compatible holder on the robot **10**, such that the roller **100** rotates on the metal axle pin about the bushing **143**. For example, the axle **145** and the end guard **130** can be mounted in a robot **10** to rotate about the bearing **143**, which mates with the mount in the robot **10**. Triangular shaped features **147** on the roller **100** act as ramps, allowing the end guards **130** to be easily twisted off the roller **100** for servicing.

[0054] Referring to FIG. **6**, in some examples, a "fender" or labyrinth wall **170** provided in the cleaning head or robot is a perimeter wall about the outer periphery of the flat torus **131** of the end guard **130**. The labyrinth wall **170** forms a simple labyrinth seal that further prevents accumulations of hair and other filaments **33** from passing the end guard **130** to enter the area where the bearing/bushing **143** is mounted.

[0055] The end guard **130** is compatible with and enhanced by the inner pliable flaps **120**. For example, the diameter of the end guard **130** and the end caps **144** need not be the same, and if the end guards **130** are removed from a roller **100** having the inner pliable flaps **120**, accumulations of pet hair can be readily removed, and the inner pliable flaps **120** are exposed in the axial direction for easy cleaning with (or without) secondary cleaning tools.

[0056] FIGS. **7**A-**7**B and **8** show different configurations which may make use of the end guards **130**. In FIGS. **7**A and **7**B, for the purposes of illustration, only the brush core **140**, and not bristles **110** or beaters **111** are shown. Nonetheless, each configuration may include bristles **110** and/or beaters **111** between the integral ribs **125**. FIG. **7**A depicts a roller **600** having end caps **144** and integral ribs **125**, but no inner pliable flaps **120**. The end guard **130** permits the user to readily remove accumulated filament **31** or hair ring clumps from the roller **600**. FIG. **7**B depicts a roller **650** having end caps **144**, integral ribs **125**, and inner pliable flaps **120**. Again, the end guard **130** permits the user to readily remove accumulated filament **31** or hair ring clumps from the rollers **650**, works with the inner pliable flaps **120** to provide two different cleaning enhancements, and permits ready access to the inner pliable flaps **120** (especially for those implementations in which the end guard **130** is made of a larger—e.g., by about 0.5 to 8 mm—diameter disc or ring than the end cap **144**).

[0057] FIG. **8** shows a beater-only roller **800** (optionally with bristles replacing any one or more of the beaters **111**) having end caps **144**, spiraling/winding/helicoid beaters **111** (which may be flexible but hard rubber) but no inner pliable flaps **120**. The beaters **111** may be compliant and deformable.

[0058] In any of these implementations, when a user removes the end guard **130** or **930** from the end of the spool roller **100**, **600**, **650**, **800**, **950**, the ring-like clump of filaments **33** can easily be slipped off from the end of the spool roller **100** by simply pulling the filaments **33** off past the end. Alternatively or in addition, the mounting ring **132** of the end guard **130** may have an outer peripheral profile that conically slopes downward and inward (i.e., toward the center of the roller **100** away from the end of the roller **100**), in order to urge any accumulating filaments **33** away from the end of the roller **100** as the roller **100** spins.

[0059] The end guard **130** may have an inner edge for closely abutting the outer edge of the end cap **144**, such that the outer surface (e.g. axle) of the roller **100** is blocked and protected by the end guard **130**. When the end guard **130** is detached from the roller **100**, any accumulated filaments **33** can easily be removed if the smallest possible diameter for rings of accumulated filaments **33** is limited to the diameter of the mounting ring **132** of the end guard **130** abutting the end cap **144** (and thus not the diameter of the roller **100**), which may prevent tight winding of the accumulating filaments **33** about the roller **100** and also prevent filaments **33** from reaching the bearings **143**.

[0060] Referring to FIG. **9**, in another implementation, the robot **10** may include a brush roller **100** for cleaning smooth and/or fibrous flooring surfaces (such as linoleum or tufted carpet, respectively, for example). The brush roller **100** includes a twisted helix wire bundle (central core member **140**) forming a base for many bristles and a set of integral ribs **125** distributed along radial directions about the axis **101** of the roller **100**. Applicant's U.S. Pat. No. 6,883,201, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, provides additional brush disclosure. Integral ribs **125** may impede the ingestion of matter such as rug tassels and tufted fabric by the main brush, and filament **31** and other hair-like debris can become wound about the ribs **125**. A flapper brush **92** can be provided with axle guards **130** having a beveled configuration for the purpose of forcing hair and other similar matter away from the flapper brush **92** to prevent the matter from becoming entangled with the ends of the flapper brush **92**. As shown in FIG. **6** of the '201 document (FIG. **10**), a rim can extend completely about a first output port and second output port **48**B**02**, **48**B**01** of a dual output port gear box. The soft flaps have a beneficial elastic action during anti-tassel rotation (reversing rotation to reject carpet tassels), releasing tassels to some extent.

[0061] The soft flaps **120** on the roller **100** act as a cushioning spool when long fringes/tassels get wrapped around the brushes **160**. The soft flaps **120** cushion the tug on the tassels and permit easier release of the tassels since the elastic deformation on the flaps **120** acts as a spring-back mechanism to release the tassels from a tight wind on the hard roller core **140**. When the robot **10** uses anti-tassel software, the robot **10** frees-up easier (as lesser force is required to unwind the already sprung-up tassels) when cleaning with such a flap-fitted brush roller **100**.

[0062] In some implementations, bristles **110** of may extend radially outward from the core **140** (not shown in FIG. **9**). The bristles **110** may be arranged in straight, angled, or curved rows; in clusters similarly arranged; or essentially randomly. For illustration purposes, FIG. **9** does not show individual bristles, but shows a rough bristle envelope **805** (a volume occupied by a typical bristle row) as a simplified triangular prism shape. In addition to the bristles **110**, the roller **100** includes inner pliable flaps **120**, which may extend along the roller **100** generally parallel to the bristles **110**. The inner pliable flaps **120** may be self-supporting (i.e., largely attached directly to some part of the brush core, such as a hollow core) or may be formed as part of and/or supported by integral ribs **125** (especially in the case where a wound spiral wire core is used). If the bristles **110** tend to spiral or follow another path, the inner pliable flaps **120** may be arranged to follow such paths or cross such paths.

[0063] In most cases, the roller **100** will rotate in a direction opposite to the direction of movement of the robot **10** (e.g., optionally facing a secondary, counter-rotating roller). However, in some cases, the roller **100** will rotate in a direction that is the same as the direction of movement during normal cleaning In some implementations, as the roller **100** spins about its longitudinal central axis, the rows of bristles **110**

impinge on the tufted fibers of carpet and contact dirt, filaments, debris on the piles of the carpet. In other implementations, the inner pliable flaps **120** are positioned to bend from contact with the cleaning surface, positioned to not contact the cleaning surface, and positioned so that only some inner pliable flaps **120** contact the cleaning surface.

[0064] The narrow, stiff fibers of the bristles **110** may beat or skim the carpet pile or other surface, or sink into and emerge from the carpet pile by virtue of the spinning of the roller **100**. Debris driven by or caught by the bristles **110** may be carried off of or out of the carpet pile or other surface. The debris or filaments may be swept directly into the bin **50**, or toward a vacuum, secondary roller **65**, or other secondary transport device may serve to entrain, catch, or capture debris and/or filaments ejected from the direction of the roller **100**, either in combination with or independently of the roller **100**.

[0065] As the roller **100** is applied to a cleaning surface, strands of hair, thread, or other long fibers (also referred to as the filaments **33**) lying on the surface may be picked up by the rotating bristles **110** or inner pliable flaps **120** and become wound around the roller **100**. In addition to a direct sweeping action, the bristles **110** also may condition tight tufts of carpet fiber, drawing debris out from the carpet which can then adhere to "sticky" material of the inner pliable flaps **120**. As the bristles **110** clean the work-surface, the bristles **120** trap and pick up hair among other debris, such as the filaments **33**, for example.

[0066] The inner pliable flaps **120** generally extend in a paddle-wheel arrangement generally along the length of the roller, but may also extend in a spiraling or helical arrangement similar to the reel blades of a mower reel. The diameter of the inner pliable flaps **120** may be slightly shorter than the diameter of the bristles **110** themselves, and the inner pliable flaps **120** may work in conjunction with the bristles **110**. In order to place the spooling diameter appropriately and facilitate cleaning with a tool, the inner pliable flaps **120** may have a diameter measurement that is less than the diameter of the bristles **110**. The inner pliable flaps **120**, in the case where they are supported by integral ribs **125**, extend radially from about 1-20 mm less (in the radial direction) than the radius of end caps **144** to about 1-10 mm greater (in the radial direction) than the radius of end caps **144** (for a 30-60 mm diameter roller **100**; larger rollers would have flaps **120** of proportional size).

[0067] The filaments **33** are permitted to sink slightly into the bristles **110** or between the bristles **110** while winding about the outer perimeter of the inner pliable flaps **120**, but not to traverse to the base of the bristles **110** at the core **140** of the roller **100**. The material and/or thickness or shape of the inner pliable flaps **120** may be selected so as to support spooling of filaments **33** on the outer edges thereof, while still maintaining elastic flexibility. Creases or "dead zones" in the cleaning bristles **110** of the roller **100** may be prevented. Instead of parting or crushing the fibers of the bristles **110** at the base of the bristles **110**, the rings of filaments **33** accumulate on the inner pliable flaps **120** which are below the outer edges of the bristles **110**.

[0068] The presence of inner pliable flaps **120** between bristles **110** provide a spooling frame that spools the hair or other filaments **33** and prevents hair or other filaments **33** from being wound tightly along a roller body **140**. In the case of a spooling frame including integral ribs **125** and inner pliable flaps **120** (e.g. in a paddle-wheel arrangement), the inner pliable flaps **120** provide a stand-off. The hair or other filaments **33** will not tightly wind about the integral ribs **125**. Where a roller body **140** is used, the inner pliable flaps **120** may add strength to the bristles **110** by acting as a backbone and by keeping bristles coordinated and/or aligned properly.

[0069] The inner pliable flaps **120** collect debris that may have evaded or slipped past the bristles **110** as the bristles **110** dig into medium to high pile carpets. The bristles **110** may agitate the carpet fibers for better cleaning and the flaps **120** may beat the debris into the cleaning/picked-up-dirt-travel path. On medium to high-pile carpets, dirt picked up or dirt picked-up per unit of power consumption increases by as much to ⅓ in comparison to bristles only. This brush, and the other brushes described herein, may be employed in manual vacuum cleaners and also sweepers, including upright, canister, and central vacuum cleaners.

[0070] Referring to FIGS. **11**A-**15**C, a roller cleaning tool **200** may be used to remove spooled filaments or hair **33** from the roller **100**. The roller cleaning tool **200** includes a substantially rigid (e.g., molded plastic) tube **240** and one or more protrusions **250** (referred to as "teeth") positioned radially around the tubular tool **200** and extending from the interior surface **243** of the tube **240** toward a central longitudinal axis **201** of the tube **240**. The tube **240** includes two oppositely placed openings **241**, **242** (one on each longitudinal extremity of the shaft **240**) through which the roller **100** may be passed (or vice versa). In cases where one opening **241**, **242** is wider than the other, the two openings **241**, **242** can be described as an entry openings **241** and an exit opening **242**. In cases where both openings **241**, **242** are of similar diameter, or the tube **240** is designed to be passed in both directions, both openings function as entry and exit openings, **241** and **242** respectively.

[0071] As shown in FIGS. **11**A-**11**B, one example of the roller cleaning tool **200** includes forward canted teeth **252**A that are arranged within the main diameter of the roller cleaning tool **200**, angled toward a wider entry opening. In one implementation, four clustered groups of five teeth **250** may be separated from one another by 2-8 mm and from the next cluster by 4-12 mm in a 2-5 cm tube. In some examples, the separations between teeth clusters are present in the same number as the number of integral ribs **125** or inner pliable flaps **120**. The teeth **250** may include an angled entry portion or hook, e.g., a V-shaped profile on the leading edge of each tooth, opening toward the roller in the direction of tube application.

[0072] In some examples, the teeth **250** can be installed or formed in the tubular tool **200** such that the teeth **250** protrude from the inner surface **243** at a substantially orthogonal orientation to the inner surface **243**. In an alternative implementation, the teeth **250** may be canted or angled toward the opening of the tubular tool **200**, for example, and/or may include a hook, angle, loop, or other appropriately shaped member for seizing and retaining debris, as shown in other drawings. The teeth **250** would usually be formed in one piece with the tube by molding, especially if the tube **240** and teeth **250** are plastic; but may be formed separately from the tube **240**, and then attached thereto (e.g., by forming plastic to surround or affix metal teeth within a plastic tube). Some or all of the teeth **250** may also have a leading blade to cut hairs or filaments.

[0073] In some examples, the roller cleaning tool **200** defines a "bell-mouthed" or "musket-shaped" profile having a diameter that is wider at the (mouth) opening **241**. A diameter D1 of the opening **241** of the bell-mouthed tubular tool

200 may also be greater than the diameter of the bristles **110** and/or inner pliable flaps **120** of the roller **100**. The opening diameter D**1** permits the user to more easily guide the roller **100** into the opening **241** of the bell-mouthed tubular tool **200** due to the compaction of the bristles **110** and/or inner pliable flaps **120** of the roller **100**. The opening **241** may have a diameter D**1** that tapers from its widest section at the opening **241** down to a substantially constant but narrower inner diameter D**2** (e.g. FIG. **13**).

[0074] FIG. **12** demonstrates the roller cleaning tool **200** in use. As shown, the roller cleaning tool **200** is applied with the larger opening **241** toward the roller **100**, which facilitates entry of the roller **100** into the tool **200**. The diameter D**1** of the larger opening **241** is at least slightly larger than the axial extension or spooling diameter of the inner pliable flaps **120**. Along the length of the tube **240**, the tube **200** narrows to a constant, main diameter, and the inner pliable flaps **120** are deformed by the main inner diameter D**2** of the tube **200**. Any filaments or hairs **31** collected about the spooling diameter are positioned where they will be caught by the approaching teeth **250** (which extend into the tube **200** to a point that is closer to the roller axis **101** than the undeformed flaps **120**, but farther away than the end cap **144**). Two kinds of teeth **250** are shown in FIG. **12**, triangular forward canted teeth **252**A with a straight leading profile, and shark-tooth forward canted teeth **252**B with a curved entry portion or hook, e.g., a U or J-shaped profile on the leading edge of each tooth, opening toward the roller **100** in the direction of tube application. Either or both teeth **252**A, **252**B may be used, in groups or otherwise.

[0075] In some implementations, the inner pliable flaps **120** of the roller **100** are soft or pliable and can flex, which allows for a manual roller cleaning tool **200** with teeth **250** to be slid length-wise, optionally with a slight twisting action, over the combination flap-bristle roller **100**. The roller cleaning tool **200** compresses the inner pliable flaps **120** allowing wound-up rings of hair or filament **31** to loosen and slide off the roller **100** easily, as teeth **250** in the tool **200** grab the windings and clumps of hair or other filaments **33**.

[0076] Preferably, the diameter D**2** of a portion of the tube **240** (and/or the entry **241** and/or exit opening **242** of the tube **240**) is less than the undeformed diameter of the bristles **110** or beaters **111**, and when inner pliable flaps **120** are provided, less than the inner pliable flaps **120** of the roller **100**. As the roller **100** passes through the roller cleaning tool **200**, the bristles **110** and/or inner pliable flaps **120** of the roller **100** deform inward such that the tension of any filaments **33** spooled around the bristles **110** and/or inner pliable flaps **120** is relieved by the deformation. Teeth **250** placed to work within any spooling diameter catch the filaments without necessarily relying upon the deforming the bristles or inner pliable flaps **120**. Deforming bristles **110** to bend away from the direction of tube movement facilitates movement of clumps and filaments **33** off the end of the bristles **110** as the ends of the bristles **110** are curved to point in the direction of the tube movement. Deforming the inner pliable flaps **120** (or any beaters) to bend toward the axial center of the tube **240** facilitates movement of clumps and filaments **33** along the deformed inner pliable flaps **120** in the direction of the tube movement.

[0077] Referring to FIG. **13**, in some implementations, the roller cleaning tool **200** includes trailing comb teeth **255**, which may grab and trap remaining loose strands of filaments **33** or debris. The trailing comb teeth **255** form the internal tines of at least one comb **270** protruding from the internal surface **243** of the tube **240**. If filaments or hairs **31** from a roller **100** are missed or released by the teeth **250**, one or more tines **255** of one or more combs **260** provide an additional debris-seizing mechanism. The combs **260**, having a smaller size and spacing, also tend to slide along the forward-bent bristles **110**, entraining hair and filaments that are not necessarily hooked by the teeth **250**. The tines **255** may be formed to be more deformable, deeper, thinner, or harder (and vice versa) than the teeth **250**. The tines **255** may elastically bend, and/or scrape or sweep the exterior surfaces of the core **140** of the roller **100** and/or the bristles **110**. In the example shown, the trailing comb teeth **255** are disposed in a trailing region of the tube **240** having a diameter D**3** larger than the diameter D**2** of a fore-region of the tube **240**.

[0078] In some examples, the tool **200** includes one or more protrusions **253** extending from the interior surface **243** toward the center axis **201** of the tube **240** and located rearward of the teeth **250**. The protrusion **253** may be defined as a continuous ring extending inward from the interior surface **243** of the tube **243**. The protrusion **253** aids filament **31** removal.

[0079] In some examples, the tool **200** includes a cutter **257** for cutting filament or other objects off the roller. In the example shown, the cutter **257** extends longitudinally off the exit end **242** of the tool **200**. In other examples, the cutter **257** may extend laterally or at any angle off the entry end **241**, exit end **242**, or anywhere therebetween.

[0080] Each tooth **250**, in some examples, is about **1**-**2** mm wide and spaced from a neighboring tooth **250** in the same group by about the same amount, the trailing comb teeth **255** are less than about **1** mm wide and spaced equal to or less than their width. One exemplary distribution has six groups of two to five teeth **250**, and six groups of seven to fifteen trailing teeth **255** (the number of groups may correspond to the number of bristles **110**; integral ribs **125**; or inner pliable flaps **120**). In some instances, the teeth **250** are configured as forward-pointing hooks or finger teeth rather than a comb tooth.

[0081] In some implementations, the teeth **250** may be arranged in two or more positions longitudinally along the length of the tubular tool **200**. For example, the teeth **250** at the second position may be comb teeth rather than hook teeth, e.g., first (hook) teeth **250** extend inward toward the center of the tubular tool **200** near a first opening of the tubular tool **200**, and second (comb) teeth **250**B, extend inward by less than the teeth **250** at a second position farther away from the opening. Insertion effort required to initially insert the roller **100** into the tubular tool **200** may be designed by altering the diameter, bell mouth, and positioning of the teeth **250** at particular distance from the opening of the tubular tool **200**. Alternatively, the teeth **250** and **255** may be positioned at the same longitudinal position along the tubular tool **200**, at different positions and depths about the circumference, individually or in clusters, so that thicker or thinner accumulations of filaments and/or having varying degrees of tufting or fraying are more likely to be engaged by at least one of the clusters of teeth **250** or **255**.

[0082] Referring to FIG. **14**, in some implementations, the tool **200** includes a fuzz comb **270** extending in the longitudinal direction. The multi-tine comb **270** is arranged along a sector of the exit end **202** of the tube **200**. Staggered multiple rows of teeth **272** in the fuzz comb **270** grab fine fuzz and wooly pet hair off the brush bristles **110**. Staggered multiple rows of teeth **272** provide superior combing over a standard single-row comb. In some examples, the comb **270** includes parallel arranged teeth **272** that taper at a distal end and configured as flat cantilevered beams off the exit end **242** of the tool **200**. In other examples, the comb **270** does not extend beyond the exit end **242** of the tool **200** (as shown). After passing the cleaning tool **200** over the roller **100** one or more times to remove debris or filament, the comb **270** may be used to clean remaining hair or filaments not previously removed. As such, the tool **200** combines the features of a stripping ring tube and a flat brush, and the user need not pick up two tools or put down the roller **100** in order to finish detailed cleaning of the roller **100**.

[0083] FIG. **15** shows a side section view of another implementation of the roller cleaning tool **200**. The example shown shares many features with the tools **200** described earlier. In this case, the outer surface of the tube **240** is provided with dumb-bell shaped knurling ribs **251**, each gripper knurling rib extending longitudinally, with a lesser diameter portion in the longitudinal center. The knurling provides a readily gripped surface, as well as some additional structural strength. Weight-saving holes may be formed through the outer surface of the tube in view of the additional structural strength provided by the knurling/ribs. In some implementations, the tool **200** is configured in which both longitudinal ends **241**, **242** of the tube **240** are of a greater diameter D**1** than the main inner diameter D**2**.

[0084] In some examples, the teeth **250** and/or the tube **240** are configured to provide tooth depth adjustment. By varying the depth of the teeth **250**, the tool **200** may be (i) used to remove resistant accumulations of filaments or hair in a stepwise manner and/or (ii) used to clear debris from different types of rollers which may have different bristle and/or inner pliable flap diameters, or different roller core diameters.

[0085] In one example, a brush roller **100** wound with many filaments may be difficult to clear in a single pass through the tube **200** due to removal resistance of a tight concentration of hair or spooled filaments by the teeth **250**. Removal of accumulations of filaments may be facilitated by adjusting the depth of the teeth **250** between cleaning passes. The user may initially adjust the depth of the teeth **250** to a shallower setting such that the teeth **250** only catch an outermost layer of accumulated filaments **33**. Thereafter (after cleaning the first collected accumulation from the tubular tool), the user may adjust the depth of the teeth **250** to a deeper setting, and pass the roller **100** through the tubular tool **200** again, catching another layer. The process of adjusting the depth may be repeated until all the debris is removed from the roller **100**.

[0086] When the tool **200** is used on different rollers (e.g., both brushes of a dual brush cleaner, different brushes on different cleaners), a tooth depth may be set to be as close as possible to the outermost diameter of the core **140** of the roller **100**, while still clearing the core **140** when the roller **100** is passed through the tubular tool **200**. If the tool **200** is provided for use with two different rollers **100** of one cleaner, the adjusting mechanism may include two detents for the tightest clearance of each kind of roller **100**. In order to adjustably attach the teeth **250** to the tubular tool **200**, the teeth **250** themselves **250** may be threaded. Alternatively, adjustment of the teeth **250** may be achieved using wedging and friction, or any other suitable technique and/or structure.

[0087] Each of the implementations depicted in the drawings may include an adjustment mechanism (an adjusting ring, threading, or the like) to change the radial depth of the teeth **250**.

[0088] FIGS. **16**A-**16**B shows an exemplary structure for adjusting the tooth depth. The tube **240** includes an inner tube **1502** (including teeth **250**) having threads **1503** threadable into an outer tube **1504**. Both the inner tube **1502** and the outer tube **1504** have essentially similar inner and outer diameters. At a shallow position shown in FIG. **16**A, an internal conic surface **1510** abuts a series of cantilevered teeth **250**, permitting each tooth **250** to keep an essentially undeformed profile at the shallower level. The arms **1515** of the cantilevered teeth **250** are formed from durable, fatigue-resistant or softer plastic or elastomer. As the inner tube **1502** is screwed into the outer tube **1504** toward the position shown in FIG. **16**B, the internal conic surface **1510** forces the arms **1515** of the teeth **250** to deform, pushing the all of the teeth **250** to a deeper level. This is merely one example of an adjusting mechanism; other mechanisms may be used. In this example, the depth of the teeth **250** is continuously adjustable. However, this mechanism or other mechanisms may render the depth of the teeth **250** adjustable in a stepwise manner with detents or markings to denote particular recommended stopping positions (e.g., for larger or smaller brushes).

[0089] Referring to FIGS. **17**A-**17**B, the tool **200** may also be bi-directional, such that the teeth **250** and inner diameter are arranged to clean a smaller diameter roller inserted from one side (FIG. **17**A), and a larger diameter roller from the other side (FIG. **17**B). Teeth **1500** are configured with first and second projections, **1510** and **1520** respectively, extending from a stem **1505** in opposite directions along the longitudinal axis **201** of the tube **240**. The first projection **1510** is position higher at a distance DL from the interior surface **243** of the tube **240** than the second projection **1520**, which is positioned at a distance DS from the interior surface **243** of the tube **240**.

[0090] FIGS. **18**A-**18**B illustrate a dematting rake and slicker brush **1200** that may be used to clear debris from the roller **100**. The dematting rake/slicker brush **1200** may be include a handle **1201** and a cleaning head **1203** which may have a first (e.g., generally flat) side **1205** and a second (e.g., generally flat) side **1206** opposite the first side **1205**. The first side **1205** of the cleaning head **1203** includes a series of dematting blades **1220**. The second side **1206** of the cleaning head **1203** includes slicker tines **1210** are arranged to accumulate filaments **33** which may be wound on the roller **100**. The operator may use the first side **1205** of the dematting rake/slicker brush **1200** to break up accumulations of filaments **33** on the roller **100**, and then use the slicker brush to collect the same, without changing brushes or putting down the robot **10** or removed roller **100**. The slicker tines **1210** tend to permit hair or filaments **33** to be removed by flattening the slicker tines **1210** and drawing the slicker brush **1200** along a surface (including the user's hand).

[0091] FIGS. **19**A-C depicts a smaller roller **1700** having first and second ends **1701** and **1702**, respectively, including over-molded polymer/elastomeric flaps **1720** arranged lengthwise along a core **1730** with a slight curvature along the length. These flaps **1720** define notches **1722** (only some shown) to accommodate wire bales. The first end **1701** of the roller **1700** includes a square peg **1735** driven by a cleaning head motor (e.g. via a gearbox). The second end **1702** of the roller **1700** includes a circular or hex-shaped peg **1740**, which incorporates a bronze bushing **1745**.

[0092] The selection of brush may be made in view of the following characteristics, inter alia: a) ability to clean various kinds of debris; b) ability to move swept hair into the bin; c) ability to allow manual cleaning of the brush; d) lowest possible brush bounce.

[0093] Bristles may assist in picking up hair effectively. In one implementation, a cylindrical brush **2000** as illustrated in FIG. **20** can fling more hair into the bin **50** of the robot **10**, trapping less within the bristle structure. The brush **2000** is manufactured by populating long bristle plugs **2002** defined in a solid-core shaft **2004** lengthwise and in a slightly cambered fashion with bristles **2006**. The long bristles **2006** allow for better flexing, thereby decreasing power consumption. The brush **2000** may contain three, four, or more curved rows of bristle-plugs **2002** to keep the brush **2000** in constant contact with the work surface, thereby reducing the chordal action of brush and brush bounce.

[0094] FIG. **21** depicts a brush **2050** including V-shape bristle rows **2052** configured to act as a scooping device in the direction of rotation. The V-shape bristle rows **2052** (depicted as a bristle envelopes) funnel debris inwards as ramps, increasing the deposition of debris into the bin **50**. In this example, the end guards **130** may be easily twisted off the brush **2050**.

[0095] FIGS. **22-24** illustrate a brush roller **2100** including a removable bristle tuft **2110**. The brush roller **2100** allows entire rows **2110** of bristles **110** to be removed exposing the core for cleaning and washing, if necessary. The removable rows **2110** of bristles **110** are embedded into an extruded-style backing **2120** (see FIG. **22**). This allows the bristle-rows **2110** to be slid into a bristle tuft groove **2112** defined by the brush **2100** and removed for manual cleaning of the brush **2100**. The bristle rows **2110** may be disposable after a period of use (see FIG. **21**). A gradual single-helix bristle tuft groove **2112** containing a bristle tuft **2110** provides a low bounce condition.

[0096] Referring to FIGS. **25**A-**25**C, the bristles **110** normally pick up hair as the brush **100** spins, any part of hair that extends past the bristles **110** gets wrapped in the brush ends **135**A, **135**B. While elastomeric-molded-cones or end guards **130** (or other disc shaped parts) may be attached to the ends **135**A, **135**B of the brush **100** to aid prevention of hair entanglement, the end guards **130** may themselves, via static, or by physical interference grab hair or filaments **33**off carpets and wrap it between cleaning head walls and the end guard **130**, creating an entanglement in the bearings **143** and brush ends **135**A, **135**B. In some examples, the cleaning head assembly **40** includes a wire bale assembly **190** having shelves **195** (e.g. ski-like blades) extending laterally from the inner walls **191** of toward the bristles **110**. The shelves **195** may extend along the entire length of a wire bale on the inner walls **191** of the wire bale assembly **190**. The bristle diameter is sized so that the bristles **110** extends past the shelf **195**. The shelf **195** acts as a spooling guide by directing the entry of hair or filaments **33** into the bristles **110** and away from the brush ends **135**A, **135**B. The shelf **195** also prevents static built on the sidewalls **44** of the cleaning head chassis **43** from attracting hair. The cone **130** acts as a spool, wrapping on itself any leftover end-length of hair trapped by the bristles **110** and preventing hair or filaments **33** from getting wound into the extremes of the bristle brush ends **135**A, **135**B. The cone barrier **130** also prevents hair from getting attracted to the sidewalls of the cleaning head assembly **40**.

[0097] Referring to FIG. **26**, the robot **10** may include a bin **400** defining a sweeper bin portion **460** and including a comb or teeth **450** disposed engagingly adjacent the bristle brush **60** and configured to comb hair or debris off the bristle brush **60** as the brush **60** rotates. In some examples, the comb **450** is disposed at the mouth of a cleaning bin **50** of the robot **10**. Referring back to FIG. **10**, the bin **50** may include a sweeper portion **460** with teeth **450** disposed at a month of the sweeper portion **460** engagingly adjacent the main roller **60** of the cleaning head assembly **40** and a vacuum portion **461** having a squeegee mouth **451**.

[0098] A spinning roller **100** situated closely to the bristle brush **60** and powered by the same gear-train rolls hair onto itself thus lowering the hair entrapment on the bristle brush **60**. The spinning roller **100** may have a sticky surface like that of a lint-roller, or a silicone type hair grabbing surface.

[0099] Referring back to FIG. **1**B, in some implementations, the robot **10** includes a communication module **90** installed on the bottom of the chassis **31**. The communication module **90** provides a communication link between the communication module **1400** on the maintenance station **5100** and the robot **10**. The communication module **90**, in some instances, includes both an emitter and a detector, and provides an alternative communication path while the robot **10** is located within the maintenance station **5100**. In some implementations, the robot **10** includes a roller full sensor assembly **85** installed on either side of and proximate the cleaning head **40**. The roller full sensor assembly **85** provides user and system feedback regarding a degree of filament wound about the main brush **65**, the secondary brush **60**, or both. The roller full sensor assembly **85** includes an emitter **85**A for emitting modulated beams and a detector **85**B configured to detect the beams. The emitter **85**A and detector **86**B are positioned on opposite sides of the cleaning head roller **60**, **65** and aligned to detect filament wound about the cleaning head roller **60**, **65**. The roller full sensor assembly **85** includes a signal processing circuit configured to receive and interpret detector output. In some examples, the roller full sensor system **85** detects when the roller **100** has accumulated filaments, when roller effectiveness has declined, or when a bin is full (as disclosed in U.S. Provisional Patent No. 60/741,442, filed Dec. 2, 2005, and herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), trigging automatic clearing of debris from the roller **100** (i.e., the return of the robot to a cleaning station, as described below). In some examples, the robot **10** includes a head cleaning tool **200** configured to clear debris from the roller **100** in response to a timer, a received command from a remote terminal, the roller full sensor system **85**, or a button located on the chassis/body **31** of the robot **10**.

[0100] Once a cleaning cycle is complete, either via the roller full sensor system **85** or visual observation, the user can open the wire bale and pull the roller(s) **60**, **65**. The roller **60**,**65** can then be wiped clean off hair and inserted back in place.

[0101] Referring to FIG. **27**, in some implementations, the robot **10** includes a roller cleaning assembly **500** controlled by a controller **1000** carried by the robot **10** for automatically cleaning one or more rollers **100** carried by the cleaning head **40**. The roller cleaning assembly **500** includes a driven linear slide guide **502** carrying a cleaning head cleaner **510** (e.g. a roller cleaning tool **200** configured as a semi-circular or quarter circular tool) and/or a trimmer **520**. In some examples, the driven linear slide guide **502** includes a guide mount or rail follower **503** slidably secured to a shaft or rail **504** and belt driven by a motor **505**. A rotator **530** rotates the roller **60**, **65** during cleaning.

[0102] The cleaning head cleaner **510**, in some examples, includes a series of teeth or combs **512** configured to strip filament and debris from a roller **60**, **65**. In some implementations, the cleaning head cleaner **510** includes one or more semi-tubular or quarter-tubular tools **511** having teeth **512**, dematting rakes **514**, combs, or slicker combs.

[0103] The tubular tool **511** may be independently driven by one or more servo, step or other motors **505** and transmissions (which may be a belt, chain, worm, ball screw, spline, rack and pinion, or any other linear motion drive). In some examples, the roller **60**, **65** and the cleaning head cleaner **510** are moved relative to one another. In other examples, the cleaning head cleaner **510** is fixed in place while the roller **60**, **65** is moved over the cleaning head cleaner **510**.

[0104] The robot **10** commences a cleaning routine by traversing the cleaning head **510** over the roller **60**, **65** such that the teeth **512**, dematting rakes **514**, combs, or slicker combs, separately or together, cut and remove filaments and debris from the roller **60**, **65**. In one example, as the cleaning head **510** traverses over the roller **60**, **65**, the teeth **512** are actuated in a rotating motion to facilitate removal of filaments and debris from the roller **60**, **65**. In some examples, an interference depth of the teeth **512** into the roller **60**, **65** is variable and progressively increases with each subsequent pass of the cleaning head **510**.

[0105] Referring to FIGS. **28**A-F, in some implementations, the robot **10** includes a removable cleaning head cartridge **40**, which includes at least one roller **60**, **65**. When the robot **10** determines that cleaning head cartridge **40** needs servicing (e.g. via the roller full detection system **85** or a timer) the robot **10** initiates a maintenance routine. Step S19-1, illustrated in FIG. **28**A, entails the robot **10** approaching the cleaning station **5100** with the aid of navigation system. In one example, the robot **10** navigates to the cleaning station **5100** in response to a received homing signal emitted by the station **5100**. In step S19-2, illustrated in FIG. **28**B, the robot **10** docks with the station **5100**. In the example shown, the robot **10** maneuvers up a ramp **5122** and is secured in place by a locking assembly **5260**. In step S19-3, illustrated in FIG. **28**C, the dirty cartridge **40**A is automatically unloaded from the robot **10**, either by the robot **10** or the cleaning station **5100**, into a transfer bay **5190** in the cleaning station **5100**. In some examples, the dirty cartridge **40**A is manually unloaded from the robot **10** and placed in the transfer bay **5190** by a user. In other examples, the dirty cartridge **40**A is automatically unloaded from the robot **10**, but manually placed in the transfer bay **5190** by the user. In step S19-4, illustrated in FIG. **28**D, the cleaning station **5100** exchanges a clean cartridge **40**B in a cleaning bay **5192** with the dirty cartridge **40**A in the transfer bay **5190**. In step S19-5, illustrated in FIG. **28**E, the cleaning station **5100** automatically transfers the clean cartridge **40**B into the robot **10**. In some examples, the user manually transfers the clean cartridge **40**B from the transfer bay **5190** into the robot **10**. In step S19-6, illustrated in FIG. **28**F, the robot **10** exits the station **5100** and may continue a cleaning mission. Meanwhile, the dirty cartridge **40**A in the cleaning bay **5192** is cleaned. The maintenance station **5100** includes a roller cleaning assembly **500** for cleanly the roller **100**. The automated cleaning process may be slower than by hand, require less power, clean more thoroughly, and perform quietly. The robot **10** continues cleaning rooms while the cleaning station **5100** cleans the dirty cartridge **40**A using cleaning tools **510** (instead of a supplementary vacuum), by taking many slow passes.

[0106] Other details and features combinable with those described herein may be found in the following U.S. patent applications filed concurrently herewith, entitled "COVERAGE ROBOTS AND ASSOCIATED CLEANING BINS" having assigned Ser. No. ______; and "REMOVING DEBRIS FROM CLEANING ROBOTS" having assigned Ser. No. ______, the entire contents of the aforementioned applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0107] A number of implementations have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Although reference has been made to cleaning and/or vacuuming robots by way of examples, it is nonetheless understood that any of the features set forth in the above-discussed implementations also apply to any suitable type of robot or mobile machine which employs a rotating brush to sweep dirt or debris. For example, a hand-operated or automated vacuum-cleaner can equivalently employ the filament-removal features described herein, such as a roller having sweeping bristles and inner pliable flaps, the various tools, etc. Accordingly, other implementations are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A cleaning brush, comprising:

a rotation shaft in which multiple rows of bristles are implanted, characterized in that, a squeegee is disposed between each two neighboring rows of the bristles.

2. The cleaning brush of claim **1** characterized in that, the height of the bristles is higher than the height of the squeegee.

3. The cleaning brush of claim **1**, characterized in that, multiple squeegees are integrally formed into a squeegee assembly.

4. The cleaning brush of claim **1**, characterized in that, the multiple rows of bristles have 2 to 5 rows of bristles.

5. The cleaning brush of claim **3** wherein the multiple squeegees are configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the rotation shaft to aid subsequent removal of the filaments

6. The cleaning brush of claim **3** wherein the multiple squeegees extend radially outward from the rotation shaft.

7. The cleaning brush of claim **3** wherein the multiple squeegees extend along the rotation shaft in a paddle wheel arrangement parallel to the rows bristles.

8. The cleaning brush of claim **7** wherein a diameter of the squeegee about the rotation shaft is less than a diameter of the bristles about the rotation shaft.

9. The cleaning brush of claim **3** wherein the multiple squeegees are inner pliable flaps that are self-supporting and attached directly to the rotation shaft.

10. The cleaning brush of claim **3** wherein the squeegee assembly comprises a plurality of integral ribs distributed along radial directions about the axis of the rotation shaft and the inner pliable flaps are formed as part of and/or supported by integral ribs.

11. The cleaning brush of claim **2**, characterized in that, multiple squeegees are integrally formed into a squeegee assembly.

12. The cleaning brush of claim **11**, characterized in that, the multiple rows of bristles have 2 to 5 rows of bristles.

13. The cleaning brush of claim **11** wherein the multiple squeegees are configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the rotation shaft to aid subsequent removal of the filaments

14. The cleaning brush of claim **11** wherein the multiple squeegees extend radially outward from the rotation shaft.

15. The cleaning brush of claim **11** wherein the multiple squeegees extend along the rotation shaft in a paddle wheel arrangement parallel to the rows bristles.

16. The cleaning brush of claim **15** wherein a diameter of the squeegee about the rotation shaft is less than a diameter of the bristles about the rotation shaft.

17. The cleaning brush of claim **11** wherein the multiple squeegees are inner pliable flaps that are self-supporting and attached directly to the rotation shaft.

18. The cleaning brush of claim **11** wherein the squeegee assembly comprises a plurality of integral ribs distributed along radial directions about the axis of the rotation shaft and the inner pliable flaps are formed as part of and/or supported by integral ribs.

19. A coverage robot comprising:

a chassis;

a drive system mounted on the chassis and configured to maneuver the robot; and

a cleaning assembly carried by the chassis and comprising:

a cleaning assembly housing; and

at least one driven brush rotatably coupled to the cleaning assembly housing and comprising:

an elongated core defining a central longitudinal axis of rotation;

multiple flaps extending radially outward from the core; and

multiple rows of floor cleaning bristles extending radially outward from the core, each of the multiple flaps disposed between an associated pair of two neighboring rows of the bristles.

20. The coverage robot of claim **19** wherein a diameter of the flap about the core is less than a diameter of the bristles about the core.

21. The coverage robot of claim **19** wherein the multiple flaps are configured to prevent errant filaments from spooling tightly about the core to aid subsequent removal of the filaments

22. The coverage robot of claim **19** wherein the multiple flaps extend along the elongated core parallel to the multiple rows of floor cleaning bristles.

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