

## FEBRICATION OF AUTOMATIC WALL PAINTING ROBOT

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### ABSTRACT

The primary aim of the project is to design, develop and implement of Automatic Wall Painting Robot which helps to achieve low cost painting process and equipment. Despite the advance techniques in robotics and it's wide spreading application in wall painting has shared little in research activities. The system performs the painting process by the use of sensors information. The ultrasonic sensor mounted are on the mobile robot in a way so that the first sensor is positioned to give vertical coordinates and the second sensor gives the horizontal coordinates.

The painting chemicals can cause hazards to the human painters such as eye and respiratory system problems. Also the nature of painting procedure that requires repeated work and hand rising makes it boring, time and effort consuming. When construction workers and robots are properly integrated in building tasks, the whole construction process can be better managed and savings in human labour, timing and cost are obtained as a consequence. In addition, it offers to reduce human exposure to difficult and hazardous environments, which would solve the most of the problem related to safety when many activities occur at the same time. All these factors motivate the development of an automatically painting robot.

**Keywords:** Automation in painting; Robotics; Safety; construction field, Timer chip,

### INTRODUCTION

Building and Construction is one of the major industries around the world in this fast

moving construction industry is also growing rapidly. But the labor in construction industry are not sufficient this insufficient labor in the construction industry is because of the difficulty in the work. In construction industry, during the work in tall buildings or in the sites where there is a more risky situation like interior area in the city. There are some other reasons for the insufficient labor which may be because of the improvement in the education level which causes the people to think that these types of work is not as prestigious as the other jobs. The construction industry is labor-intensive and conducted in dangerous situations; therefore importance of construction robotics has been realized and is grown rapidly. Applications and activities of robotics and automation in this construction industry started in the early 90's aiming to optimize equipment operations, improve safety, enhance perception of workspace and furthermore, ensure quality environment for building occupant. After this, the advances in the robotics and automation in the construction industry has grown rapidly. Fast globalization and interconnectivity create the major driving force in creating and enhancing chance. Therefore society must acquire new trends of innovation to prosper in their ways of life. The community has revolutionized due to the interconnectivity greatly compared to some years back when usage of technology did not exist. Saving human labor number and timing are only the two main advantages besides we must consider the opportunity to reduce human exposure to difficult and hazardous environments, improve the quality of such work which would solve with safety.

Despite the advances in the robotics and its wide spreading applications, painting is

also considered to be a difficult process as it also must paint the whole building. To make this work easier and safer and to reduce the number of labour automation in painting introduced. The development of service robots became popular recently due to the fact that society needs robots to relax humans from tedious and dangerous jobs in Egypt, as well as other developing countries, the increasing population stimulates the construction-related activities such as interior finishing and painting. Painting is classically done by humans and generally requires exhaustive physical efforts and involves exposure to dangerous chemicals. Chemicals can seriously impair the vision, respiratory system and general health of the human painter. These factors make painting an ideal candidate process for automation.

More than 100,000 apartments are built annually in Egypt, with an average painting area of 40 million square meters (based on an average 100 m<sup>2</sup> apartment area with 400 m<sup>2</sup> painting area). The surface area of painting is more due to the renovation work and expected population increase in the future. This demand imposes challenges that will hardly be met using human painters only in the next decade. Therefore, development of a painting machine that can perform the painting task with minimum human intervention is needed and will improve the quality of painting. The need for an autonomous painting robot is both clear and strong. Automated painting had been realized successfully in the automotive industry to paint millions of cars in the assembly lines. This industry uses spray painting and the robotic system is fixed in the assembly line. The domestic painting robots should be different in the sense that robots should have mobility so that it can move to paint the fixed walls. Also, the domestic painter robots should use roller instead of spray which is the common practice in the market to attain customer satisfaction.

This automatic wall painting robot is not designed using complicated components. This robot is simple and portable. The robot is

designed using few steels, conveyor shaft, chain, rope, spray gun and a controller unit to control the entire operation of the robot. The cost of the project is less because of simple mechanism. This robot is compact because of high speed and pressure capabilities they have. They also have a very small weight to power output ratio and predictable performance i.e., losses are minimum and so gives expected performance. Due to elegant and simple control system it produces less noise and vibration. It has longer life, flexibility and it is efficient and dependable, and the installation is simple and the maintenance is easy. In this mechanized world, there is a growing urge of automatic executions of almost all our work. Humans avoid getting physically involved in the task rather than find machines to carry out our designated work. Now taking of autonomous wall painting robot.

#### **Some of the reasons we wanted to Automate this process:**

- To save human effort and improve throughout
- To reduce the environmental risks on human lives
- To overall raise the quality of work
- To avoid hazardous effect of paint on human body
- Accurate and smooth paintings
- To perform only painting in a single colour

## **Literature review**

Shvarya Padakar and Shruti Devi developed a wall painting robot, which is mechanical and electronic base robot, this robot introduces motor and belt drive mechanism to drive the roller up and down. Its painting system is roller base painting system, this robot has only one degree of freedom. This robot takes more time to paint a wall.

Karthik madhira and Sandip Mehta developed a wall painting robot, this robot introduces the stepper motor and using belt and pulley mechanism. Its painting system is generic pneumatic air brush and paints the wall, this painting robot has two degrees of freedom. In this robot, a Bluetooth module HC 05 transceiver is installed to connect with the mobile Bluetooth, so this robot operates with the mobile. Its weight is little high approx. 40 kg. The robot paints the wall 100m<sup>2</sup> per hour.

MOHAMMAD T Suroor and Ahmad a Ramdan developed a roller based interior wall painting robot. Which contains a robotic arm which has 2 degrees of freedom robotic arm and three degrees of freedom frame wheel. Average duration of this robot for painting a wall is 0.101 h/m<sup>2</sup> for two layers of paint which means 10 m<sup>2</sup> wall can be painted in 3 hours.

Tamir is the very advanced robot which is developed by Warszawsky and Y Rosenfield. Its main objective is painting, tiling and plastering. The robot has six degrees of freedom and heavy weight approx 500 kg. The robot can reduce 70% painting timing. The robot has heavy weight so it is not used for residential buildings.

## Mechanism

In this project, two mechanisms are used:

1. Chain drive
2. Rope mechanism

1. Chain drive- Chain drive transmitting power from motor to the shaft (1). Shaft (1) transmits the

power to the shaft 2 shaft two with the help of chain drive.

2. Rope mechanism- Rope is rapped around the shaft (2) and final end of rope connected with the spray gun block. The rope is giving linear motion to the spray gun block.

## Working principle

The robot is operating by the remote. A motor is installed on the frame, chain transmits the power from motor to the shaft [1] and shaft [1] transmits the power to the shaft [2] where a rope is rapped on the shaft [2]. One end of the rope is connected with the spray gun block. When the motor rotates clockwise the spray gun block goes to the downward direction. When the motor rotates anticlockwise direction with the help of timer chip the spray gun block goes in upward direction. A timer chip is used for rotating the motor clockwise or anticlockwise in given time. Movement of the robot is done by the wheel which operates with motor. The whole system is controlled by the microcontroller.

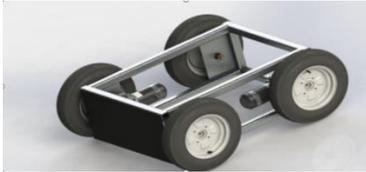
## Main components

Components of wall painting robot mainly two parts-

1. Mobile platform
  1. Frame
  2. Wheel
  3. Microcontroller
  4. Battery
  5. Motor
2. Spray gun mount
  1. Spray gun
  2. IR sensor
  3. Flow control valve

## Mobile platform

1. **Frame**-It is a main part of this project in which every function of the machine will work. All the available equipment who is connected to each other, will move anywhere near to the wall. Length of the frame is 1 m and width is 0.75 m.



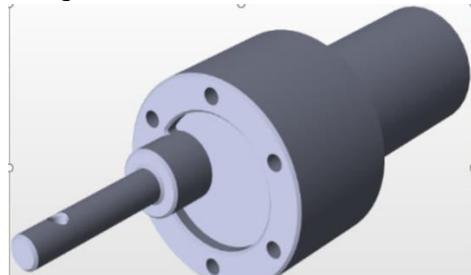
2. **Wheel**-wheel is the moving part of the project which carry total weight of the project. For the movement of wheel to DC gear motor are installed which is connected with the battery. Wheel are controlled by the microcontroller.
3. **Microcontroller-MCU** is a small integrated chip which contain one or more CPU and programmable input/output. In this project MCU controlled all movement of the project. MCU connected with the IR sensor, IR sensor sense the wall and give information to the MCU, MCU give the direction for movement to the wheel.



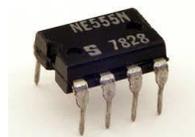
4. **Battery**- batter is a device which contain one or more electrochemical cell. Battery giving the power to the project. In this project 3 battery are use which voltage is 12 vol t. 2 battery are installed for the movement of wheel and one battery are installed for rotating the motor.
5. **Motor**- Motor is a device which converting electrical energy into mechanical energy. In this robot motor is giving power to the shaft(1) by using chain drive then shaft (1) giving power to the shaft (2). On the shaft (2) one wire will rapped and one end of the wire spray gun block which doing liner motion.

### Specification

- Power-5watt, 12volt
- Torque-0.24525 Nm



6. **Timer chip**-it is the 555 intigreted chip which is use for controlling the rotation of the motor. Timer IC used to provide time delay, oscillator and as a flip-flop element. It rotate the motor into clockwise and anticlockwise.



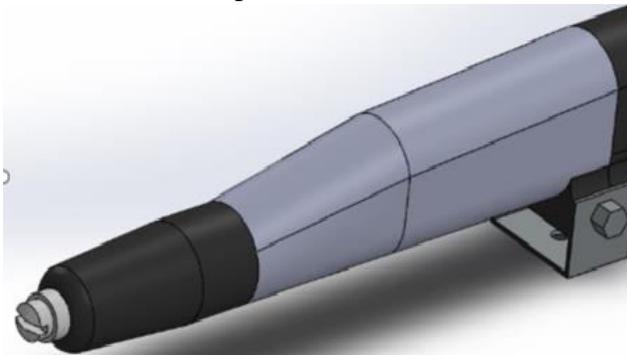
## Spray gun mount

1. **Spray gun**-This process occurs when paint is applied to an object through the

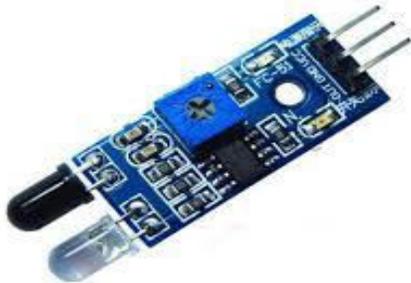
use of an air-pressurized spray gun. The air gun has a nozzle, paint basin, and air compressor. When the trigger is pressed the paint mixes with the compressed air stream and is released in a fine spray.

**Specification:-**

Air Pressure = 35psi, Nozzle size = 1 mm

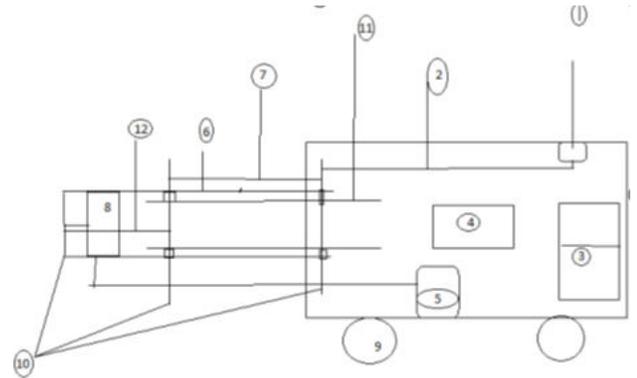


**2. IR sensor-**IR sensor is used for this project. IR (infrared) is the typical light source being used in the sensor for robot to detect object. Basic principle of IR sensor is based on an IR emitter and an IR receiver.



**3. Flow control valve-**flow control valve is a device which is use for controlling pressure of the fluid.

**LINE DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT**



1. Motor
2. Chain
3. Battery
4. Arduino
5. Compressor
6. Guider
7. Chain
8. Spray gun block
9. Wheel
10. Shaft
11. Guider
12. Wire Rope

**CALCULATION**

**Formula of finding diameter of rope**

$$SWL(kg)=D^2*8$$

$$SWL(kg)=8$$

$$D=30 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Length}= 1.25 \text{ meter}$$

D= diameter of rope

SWL= safety work load

### **Time duration painting of wall**

1m length and 2 cm width in 2 second

3 second for moving wheel

Total 1 m length and 2 cm width in 5 second

Area=  $1 \times 0.02 = 0.02 \text{m}^2 = 0.004 \text{m}^2/\text{s}$

That mean  $0.004 \times 60 = 0.24 \text{m}^2/\text{min}$

That mean  $0.24 \times 60 = 14.4 \text{m}^2/\text{h}$

### **Conclusion**

Our project has described the automatic wall painting robot. The robot is light weight and small size which can easily handled. The robot has contain one spray gun which suck the paint with the help of compressor and spray on the wall. It is smooth functioning robot. The above robot made by us is a prototype of the robot with some further modification we also use the robot in use of water spray on the wall. Further we can also use for glass cleaning robot.

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