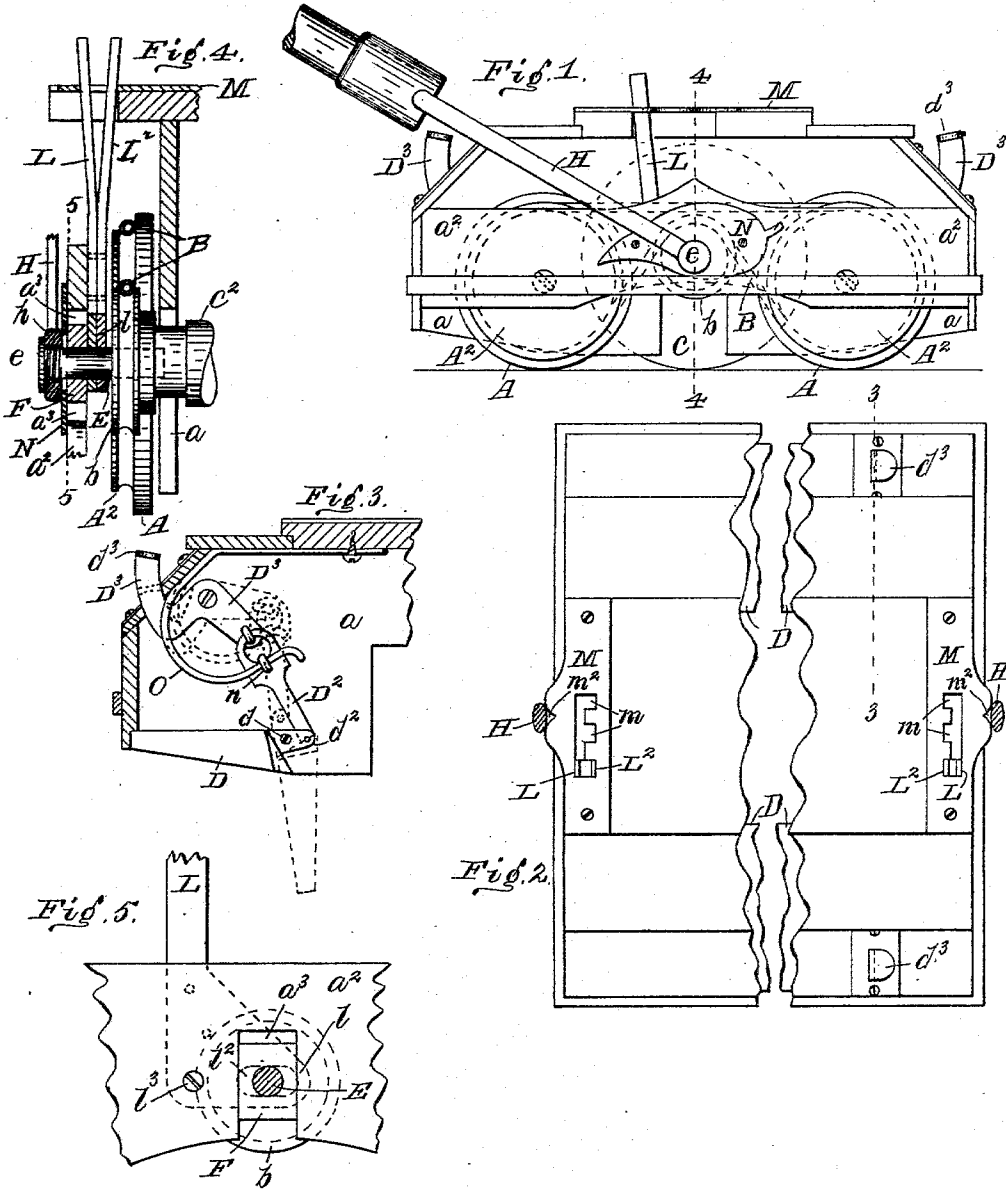


(No Model.)

F. C. CURRY.  
CARPET SWEEPER.

No. 563,710.

Patented July 7, 1896.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. CURRY, OF MILFORD, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE MILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,710, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed December 10, 1894. Serial No. 531,305. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK C. CURRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milford, Clermont county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sweepers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that class of sweepers having a cylinder-brush mounted to rotate between two dust-collecting pans hinged to the frame-support, the primary features of my said invention consisting of the means or the substantial equivalents thereof herein-after set forth and claimed for adjusting the brush and locking it in an adjusted position, and also in the other novel features set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a carpet-sweeper embodying my invention; and Fig. 2 is a top view of same broken away transversely, the push-handles being shown elevated vertically and sectioned. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2, looking toward the right hand, showing the preferred mechanism for dumping one of the dust-pans. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on dotted line 4 4 of Fig. 1, looking toward the left hand; and Fig. 5 is a view taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 4, looking toward the right hand in said latter figure.

The supporting-wheels A are suitably journaled between the inner and outer end frames  $a$  and  $a^2$ , respectively, said wheels at one end of the machine being provided with an integral pulley  $A^2$ , within which the elastic endless cord B engages, said cord passing up over the pulley  $b$  on the brush-shaft, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, to give momentum to the latter as the sweeper is trundled over the carpet.

Crepresents the cylinder-brush; D, the dust-pans, which latter are pivoted at  $d$  to the inner face of the end frames, said pans being held to place and operated in the manner presently to be described.

The brush-shaft  $C^2$  is provided at each end with a spindle E, which latter are mounted within suitable bearing-blocks F, the latter being mounted to slide vertically in the end casings, for the purpose of raising and lower-

ing the brush. To facilitate the removal of the brush, it is preferred that at least one of said spindles be made removable from the brush-shaft, as will presently appear.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the spindle E as provided with an end cap  $e$ , said spindle being screw-threaded adjacent said cap, which screw-threaded portion engages within the eye  $h$  of handle portion H, said eye being internally screw-threaded. This construction admits of the spindle E being unscrewed and removed from the shaft  $C^2$ , at which time the latter and its brush will drop from place by elevating the casing.

L represents a lever having an angular extension  $l$  with an elongated opening  $l^2$  therein, said lever being pivoted to the inner face of the outer casing  $a^2$  at  $l^3$ . Each end of the casing is provided with a similar lever, the end spindles E passing through the opening  $l^2$  therein and through the bearing in the sliding block F, as more clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Any movement of lever L on its pivot-point  $l^3$  will cause the bearing-block F to be raised or lowered, according to the direction in which said lever is moved, and any elevation or lowering of said bearings will cause the brush to be correspondingly raised or lowered. Any suitable means may be employed for locking said lever in its adjusted position. When constructed as shown, said lever is provided with a spring portion  $L^2$ , which latter is adapted to spring and lock within one of the notches  $m$  in plate M, the latter being attached to the top of the casing, as shown.

The bearing-blocks F, when mounted as shown, are retained within the cut-away portions  $a^3$ , in the end casings  $a^2$ , by means of the outer plate N and the angular portion  $l$  of lever L, as best shown in Fig. 4, in which position said bearings are free to slide vertically.

To the rear extension  $d^2$ , at one end of each dust-pan D, is pivoted one end of a bar  $D^2$ , the opposite end of the latter being loosely connected to the inner end of lever  $D^3$ , the latter being preferably bent as shown and pivoted near its center to the inner end casing  $a$ , as best shown in Fig. 3. The outer end of lever  $D^3$  passes out through an elon-

gated opening in the top casing and is provided with an enlarged head  $d^3$ , upon which pressure is applied when desired to dump the pans. Each pan is provided with a device similar to that just set forth. To the inner face of the top casing is secured a spring O, which latter is bent and engages within a hook or lug projection  $n$  on bar  $D^2$ . This spring has a tendency to force and keep the pan in proper position to catch the dust. To dump and empty the pan, pressure is applied to lever  $D^3$ , which will cause the outer end of the latter to be lowered, while the inner end will be elevated, as best shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3.

The advantages of my invention are apparent. The means afforded for raising and lowering the brush is quite simple of construction, reliable and accurate in adjustment, and is cheap of manufacture. The location of the levers for adjusting the brush and for dumping the pans is such as that said levers cannot strike against any object in the room and cannot be displaced accidentally.

I have also provided the lock-plate M with an outer notch  $m^2$ , into which the handle portion H may be sprung to hold the push-handle in a vertical position. This is a valuable feature to economize room, as the sweeper can be run up into one corner of the room and will occupy but little space with the handle elevated.

I am aware that means have heretofore been devised for lifting brushes in the arc of a circle, but such mechanism is employed in

a different class of sweepers and may be of value when so applied, but would be so complicated and cumbersome when applied to a carpet-sweeper as to render the device impracticable. I make no claim for such a construction or combination, my device consisting in novel mechanism whereby the brush is elevated vertically. I do not, therefore, claim the device broadly; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a carpet-sweeper, of the casing; vertically-adjustable bearings mounted in the ends thereof; cylinder-brush mounted on said bearings; angular-shaped levers provided with elongated openings through which the journals of said brush pass, said levers being adapted to move or hold said brush in any desired vertical position; means for locking said levers in an adjusted position, and means for rotating said brush, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. In a sweeper, the combination in a casing of a cylinder-brush mounted on bearings F, lever L pivoted to each end casing said lever having an elongated opening  $l^2$  through which the journal E passes, spring portion  $L^2$ , notched plate M in which the latter engages, and suitable means for operating said brush.

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Witnesses:

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