

A. F. MEWIS.
CARPET BEATER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1911.

1,007,131.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Fig. 1.

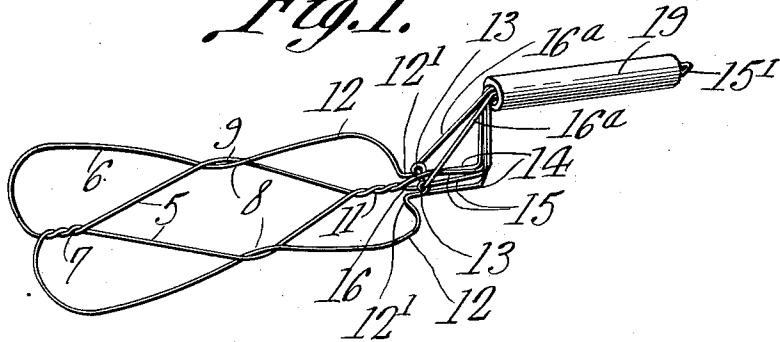


Fig. 2.

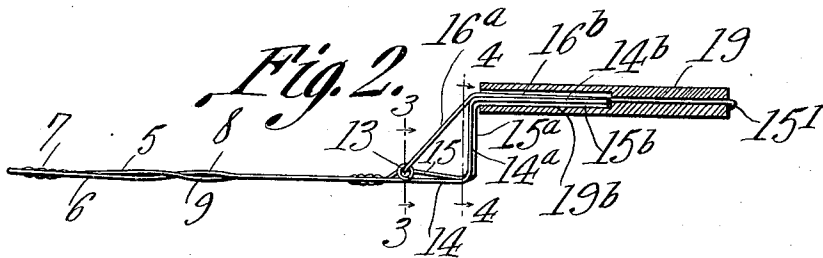


Fig. 3.

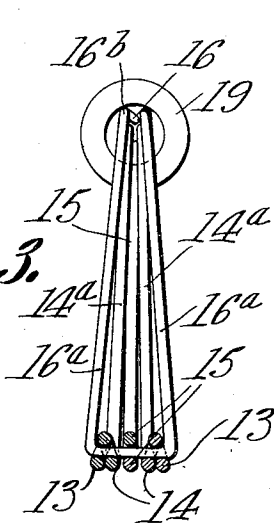
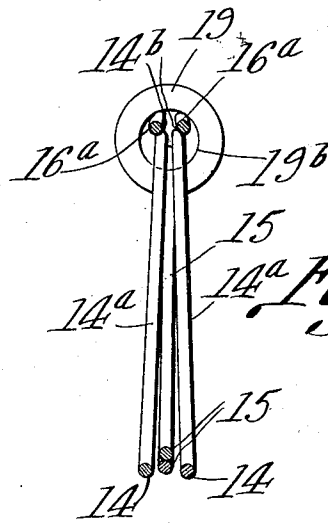


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST F. MEWIS, OF WAVERLY, IOWA.

CARPET-BEATER.

1,007,131.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Application filed January 10, 1911. Serial No. 601,833.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST F. MEWIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waverly, in the county of Bremer and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Carpet-Beater, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to carpet cleaners, and more especially it is a hand tool by means of which carpets, rugs, and the like are to be cleaned as by pounding or beating them.

The object of the invention is to effect such an improvement in my prior Patent No. 920,772 issued May 4, 1909; to which end it consists in the specific details of construction described and claimed below, and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this device complete. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section thereof, and Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged sections on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2 respectively.

The improved carpet beater forming the subject matter of the present invention comprises a beating head consisting of inner and outer loops or frames 5 and 6 preferably formed of spring metal so as to present a yieldable bearing surface for engagement with the carpet or other material being operated upon.

The strands of wire forming the head proper are first bent to produce the outer loop or frame 6 and thence extended inwardly and intertwisted at 7 and thence extended laterally to produce the inner longitudinal loop or frame 5. The wires forming the side walls of the outer loop 6 are curved inwardly and bent to produce opposite disposed parallel intermediate portions 8, the wires forming the side walls of the inner frame 5 being also bent to produce parallel intermediate portions 9 which bear against the portions 8 of the outer frame to reinforce and strengthen the head and prevent spreading of the wires. The wire strands forming the side walls of the outer frame 6 are curved rearwardly and inwardly at 12 and thence bent longitudinally in the direction of the length of the head to produce offset portions or shoulders 12', the wire strands at the shoulders being coiled to form two upstanding registering eyes 13 and the terminals of the strands extended longitudinally to produce arms 14. The wire strands constituting the inner frame 5

are extended longitudinally at the inter-twisted portion 11 to produce terminal arms 15, one of which is longer than the other, so that the terminal thereof can be extended through the handle 19 and clenched in engagement therewith, as indicated at 15'.

As a means for retaining the arms 14 and 15 in assembled position there is provided a binding wire 16, the intermediate portion of which extends through the registering eyes 13 and between the arms 15 of the inner frame, the terminals of the binding wire being extended longitudinally for contact with the arms 14.

The construction thus far described follows very closely my prior patent above referred to, and the gist of the present invention lies in the construction of the neck or connections between the head of the beater and its handle. As said head strikes the rug or carpet which lies upon the floor, the handle must of necessity be elevated slightly so that the fingers can pass under the same, and the common practice is to deflect the wires extending throughout the neck whereby the head will stand in a lower plane than the axis of the handle. It is customary also to twist the wires together throughout said neck so as to give it a certain amount of strength, but I have found that in long use the wires slip upon each other where they are intertwisted and give out a disagreeable noise and the result is that the neck becomes somewhat more flexible than is desirable and in time the wires wear out in slipping upon each other. In order to avoid this and at the same time to cause the head and handle to stand in their relative positions I have therefore devised the following construction. The arms 14 are bent upwardly as at 14^a and rearwardly as at 14^b, and the rearward extension 14^b is inserted in an enlargement 19^b of the bore of the handle. In like manner the arms 15 are bent upward as at 15^a and thence rearward as at 15^b, and one of them is continued throughout the length of the handle to the clenched end 15' as mentioned above while the other extremity 15^b rests within the enlargement 19^a of the bore of the handle. These four arms where they bend upward make a right angle and therefore their bodies 14, 15 and their upright portions 14^a, 15^a form two sides of a triangle. The third side of said triangle is formed by extending the wire 16 obliquely upward as at 16^a, and its rear extremity 16^b

is passed into the enlarged portion 19^b of the bore of the handle. Hence the latter contains six wires and only one of them runs through the entire length of the handle, although it would be quite possible to carry more of them throughout its length if desired. This construction forms a neck between the head and the handle in the form of a right angled triangle whereof the base and the upright are made of four strands and the hypotenuse is made of two strands rigidly connected at one end with the handle and at the other with the eyes 13. It follows that in the use of the device as a carpet beater, the neck will flex very little where it joins the front end of the handle, comparatively none throughout its length because it is braced by its triangular shape, and comparatively little where it joins the head; but the principal point of flexibility possessed by the entire device will be just forward of the eyes 13 and across the rear end of the head. This I have found to be extremely advantageous in an implement of this character.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a carpet beater, the combination with a tubular handle; of a head formed of intertwined wires certain of them having a

pair of registering upstanding eyes at the inner end of the head, a rigid neck formed of an extension of said wires from the head, thence an upward bend, and thence a rearward bend from which they project into the bore of the handle, one of said wires being continued throughout the length of the handle and clenched at its remote end, and said neck including a bracing wire passing through said eyes and extending thence obliquely to and into the bore in the handle.

2. A carpet beater comprising a tubular handle, a flexible head formed of two intertwined wires, and a rigid neck formed of the four terminals of said wires extended straight from the head, thence bent up in a right angle, and thence bent rearward in a reverse right angle and carried into the bore of said handle, and a bracing wire connected with said wires at their juncture with the head and leading thence obliquely to and into the handle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

AUGUST F. MEWIS.

Witnesses:

S. H. MORSE,

F. H. MUNGER.