

A. W. Noney,
Carpet Sweeper.

N^o 21,211.

Patented Aug. 17, 1858.

Fig. 1.

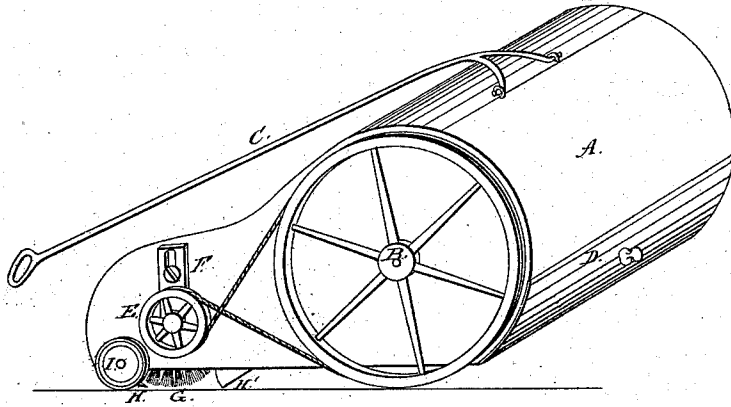


Fig. 2.

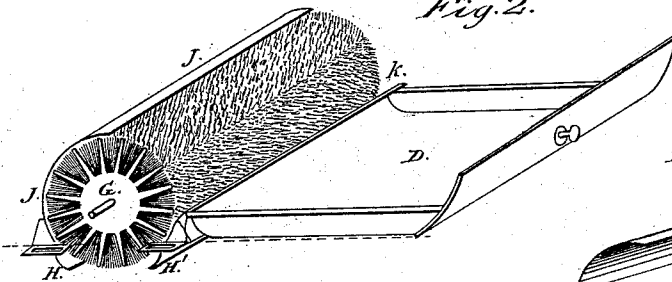


Fig. 3.

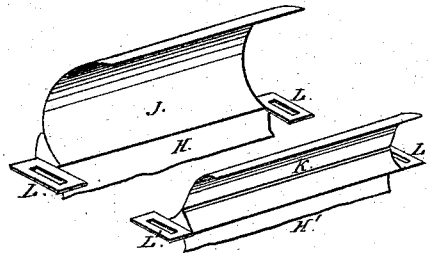
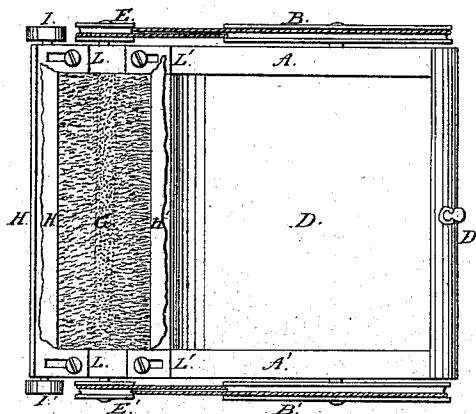


Fig. 4.



Witnesses;
Henry T. Blake
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTINE W. NONEY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVED CARPET-CLEANER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 21,211, dated August 17, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTINE W. NONEY, of Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Sweeping and Cleaning Floors and Carpets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In Figure 1 A represents a covered box of dimensions, say, eighteen inches square horizontally and twelve inches high from the floor in the highest part. Said box rests on two large traveling wheels, of which B represents one, (the other being on the opposite side of the box,) and two small rollers in front, (one of which is shown at I, the other being on the opposite side of the box.) The bottom of the box is thus raised from the floor, say, from three-fourths of an inch to one and one-half inch, and said box is pushed forward or drawn backward by the handle C.

The sweeping apparatus consists of a revolving cylinder-brush G, (shown also in Fig. 2,) which is almost entirely contained within the box A, (the lower side of the brush only touching the floor.) Its axis projects through the sides of the box and has a pulley E (see also Fig. 4) fixed in each end. Around each of said pulleys passes a cord or band, crossed and carried around each of the traveling wheels, whereby, when the machine is in motion forward or backward, said brush is rapidly rotated in a direction opposite that of the said traveling wheels. Said brush by means of an adjustable journal F is capable of being raised or lowered to provide for the wear of the brush. The dirt and dust taken up by the brush are collected in a dust-pan sliding into the box A from the rear, the end of which appears at D. H H' beneath the box—one in front and the other behind said brush—and more fully shown in Figs. 3 and 4) are flexible curtains, flaps, or drags, made of leather or other suitable material, which hang very near the brush parallel with it and under the box, reaching from the box to the floor, so that their lower edges drag on the floor. The object of these drags is that when the machine is in motion backward or forward that one of the drags which moves in front of the

brush (as the case may be) may draw backward partly under the brush and permit the dust to be carried over and upon it (the drag) into the box, thus enabling this sweeper to be used to equal advantage with either a backward or a forward movement, which is a new feature in machines of this character.

Fig. 2 shows the internal arrangement of the machine. H H' represent the flaps or drags attached to the guides or shields J K, the one in front and the other in rear of the brush. J represents the guide or shield in front of the brush, and is separately shown in Fig. 3. It is curved in shape to correspond as nearly as practicable with the cylindrical form of the brush, reaching along the whole length of the brush from one side of the box to the other. It extends upward from the bottom of the box, (where it joins the flap H,) partially surrounding the brush nearly or quite to the top of the brush. It is set in close proximity to the brush, but not in actual contact. When the box moves forward, the drag H draws partially under the brush, and thus it and the shield J form a continuous curved shield about the front side of the brush, thus confining the dust which said brush takes up in its rotation, and also confining the current of air which the rapid rotation of the brush creates, whereby the dust is carried up to the top of the brush, where it escapes from under the shield J, and by the joint action of said current of air and the rotation of the brush is thrown into the back part of the box and into the dust-pan. K (shown separately in Fig. 3) is a similar shield on the back side of the brush, reaching from the bottom of the box (where it is attached to the drag H') to a little above the top of the front edge of the dust-pan. It is there bent backward over the edge of the dust-pan, in order to prevent the escape of the dust between itself and the pan. When the machine is drawn backward, the shield K, with its flap or drag H', operates in the same manner as the shield J, with its flap H, when the machine is pushed forward—viz., confining the dust and the air-current—and thus insuring by the joint action of the brush and the air-current that the dust shall be thrown up into the box and the dust-pan.

Fig. 3 shows the two shields or guides J K detached, having the drags or flaps H H' at-

tached to them, respectively. To these shields are also attached the slotted ears L L' on each end of the shield, respectively, (the said ears being also shown at L L' in Fig. 4.) The object of these is to permit the said shields to be adjusted and kept near the brush as it wears away in service.

Fig. 4 shows the under side of the machine for the purpose of exhibiting its arrangements from another point of view. A A are the sides of the box; B B, the traveling wheels—one on each side of the box—connected by belts or cords with the brush-pulleys E E', which are shown upon the axis of the brush G. D is the dust-pan. H H' are the flexible flaps or drags above described. L L' L L' are the slotted ears whereby by means of set-screws here shown the above-described shields or

guides J K, Figs. 2 3, may be adjusted, together with the said flaps H H', in the manner and for the purposes already explained.

I do not claim the revolving cylinder-brush, nor the dust-pan, nor the inclosing-box, nor the combination of the three, all these having been long known and used; but

What I claim is—

The combination and arrangement of said flaps or drags and the said shields with the revolving cylinder-brush, box, and dust-pan, in the manner above described, as and for the purposes specified.

AUGUSTINE W. NONEY.

Witnesses:

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HENRY T. BLAKE.