

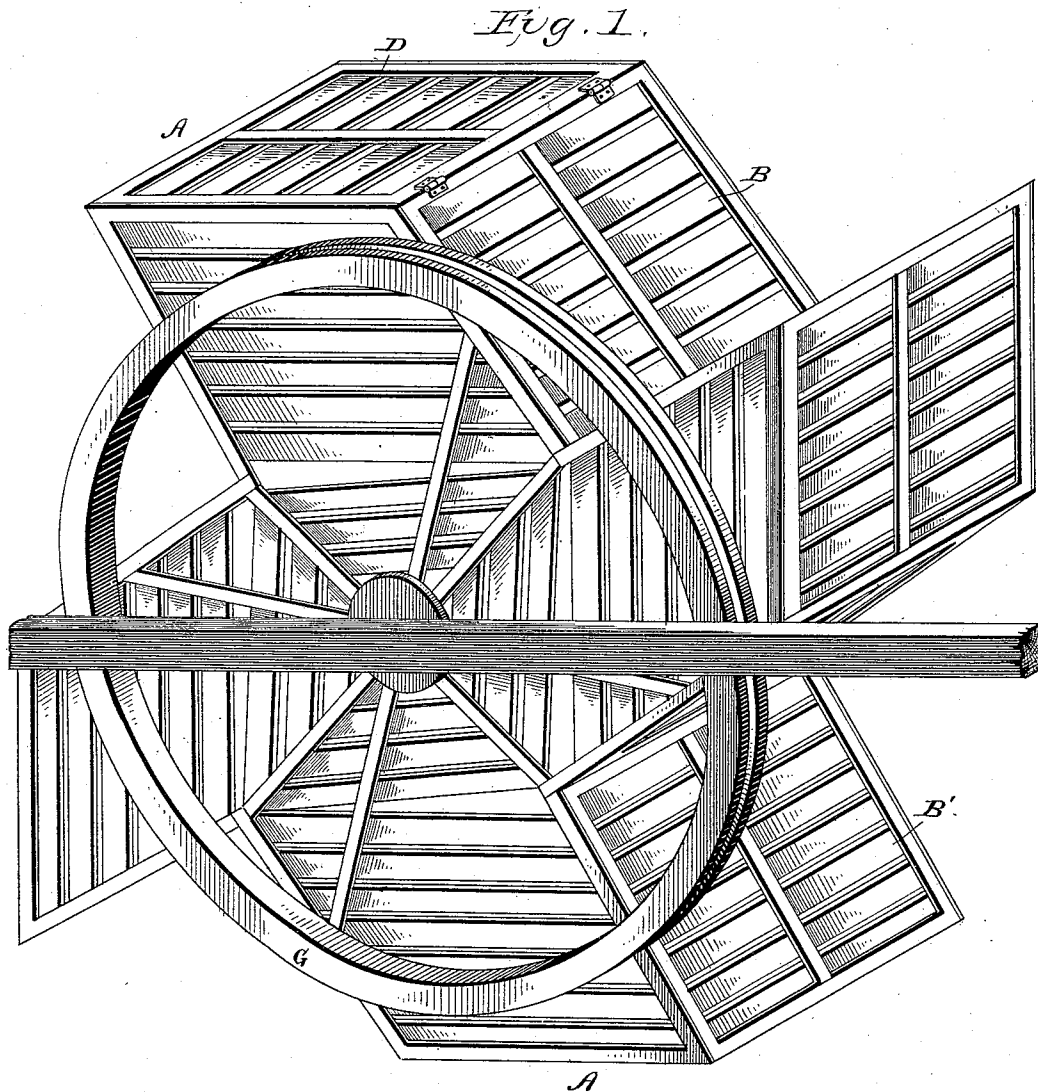
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. T. BARTON.
CARPET RENOVATOR.

No. 464,414.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



WITNESSES
F. L. Curand
Van Buren Hillyard.

INVENTOR
Isaac T. Barton
By *W. A. Lacey*
his Attorneys.

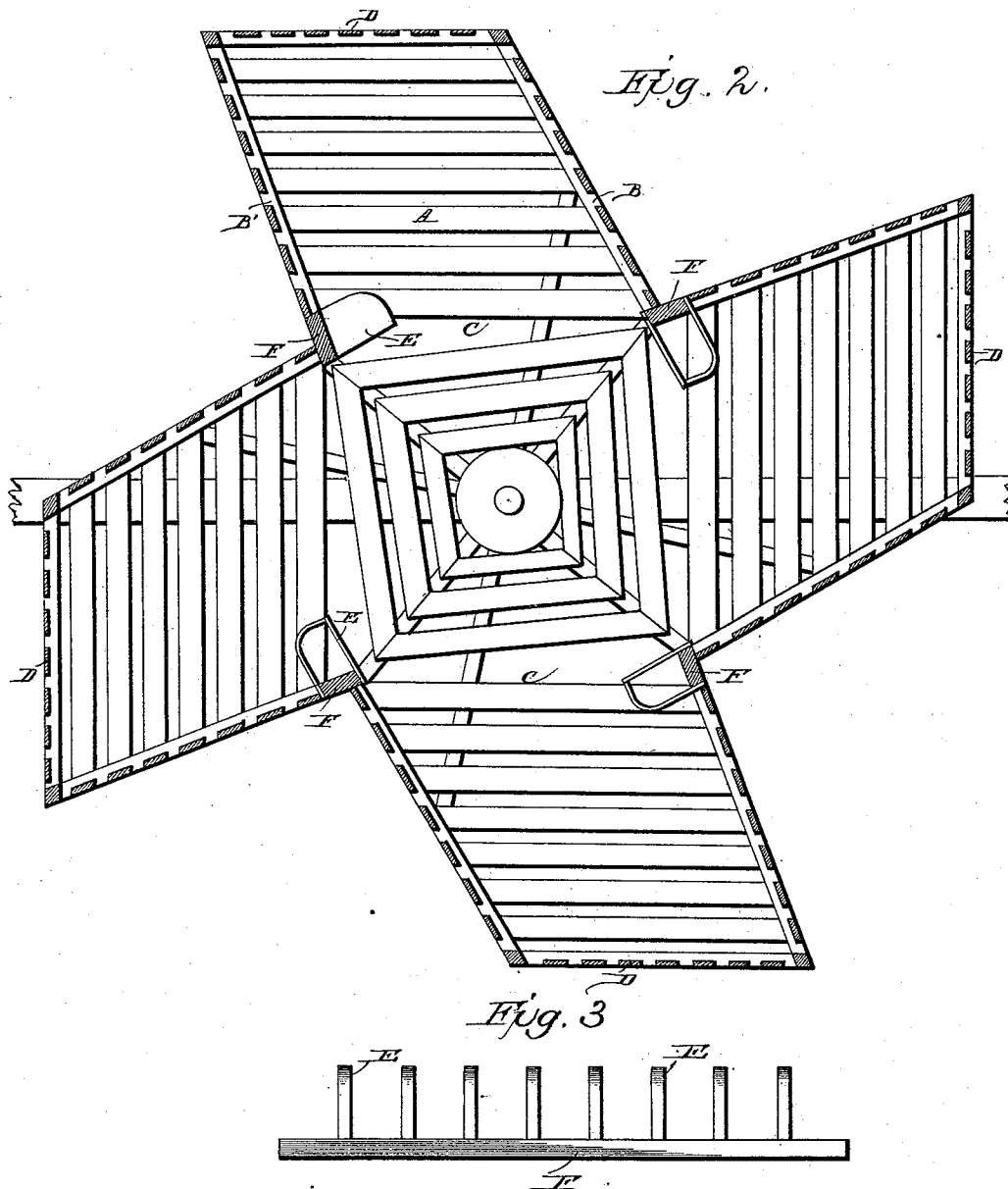
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

I. T. BARTON.
CARPET RENOVATOR.

No. 464,414.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



WITNESSES
F. L. Curand.
Van Buren Hillyard.

INVENTOR
Isaac T. Barton
By R. J. A. Lacey
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC T. BARTON, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-FOURTHS TO THOMAS A. WOODWARD, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPET-RENOVATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,414, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed January 24, 1891. Serial No. 378,954. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC T. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Renovators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to carpet-cleaning machinery, and has for its object to provide a light-running machine that will perform its work in a rapid and efficient manner and which will give satisfactory results, and be durable and not liable to get out of repair readily.

The improvement consists of the novel features and the peculiar construction and combination of the parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and which are shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective, the supporting-frame being broken away, of a machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the machine. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the bar to which the retarding-fingers are attached.

The machine is a cage-like contrivance provided with an even number of pockets A, which receive the roll of carpet to be cleaned and carry it up in the rotation of the machine and drop it from the upper pocket in a vertical line into the diametrically-opposite pocket, which is directly below. The sides B B' of the pockets are approximately parallel and are oblique to radii of the machine. The open side C of the pockets is slightly wider than the closed side D, to prevent the carpet from packing and clinging in the said pockets. The bars F at the angles between the sides B and B' of two adjacent pockets are provided with teeth E, which project a short distance across the mouth of the pockets and serve, in connection with the inclined or oblique side B', to retain the carpet in the pocket until it is directly over and in a vertical line

with the lowest pocket. These fingers are oblong in side elevation and have their upper corners rounded to permit the dislodgment of the carpet. While there should be an even number of pockets which should be so disposed that corresponding pockets will come diametrically opposite each other, yet four pockets in point of construction and operation have been found to give the best results.

In constructing the machine care should be taken to have the front and the rear angles of the diametrically-opposite pockets in the same straight line with the axis of the machine. The rim G at one end of the machine is grooved in its periphery to receive a rope or cable, which transmits motion to the machine from any suitable source of power.

In practice the roll of carpet is placed in the machine through a suitable door, one of the sides being hinged for the purpose, and the machine is slowly rotated. The carpet is carried up and drops from the upper pocket into the lower pocket, the thumping beating out the dust and dirt, which escapes out through the slotted sides and ends of the machine. The machine is rotated until the dirt and dust are entirely shaken or beaten out of the carpet.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The hereinbefore-specified carpet-cleaning machine, composed of an even number of longitudinal pockets, the sides of the pockets being approximately parallel and inclined rearwardly, and having the front and the rear angles of diametrically-opposite pockets in the same straight line with the axis of the machine, and having teeth projected from the rear side of the pocket across the mouth thereof a short distance, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC T. BARTON.

Witnesses:

VAN BUREN HILLYARD,
LILLIE MAY HILLYARD.