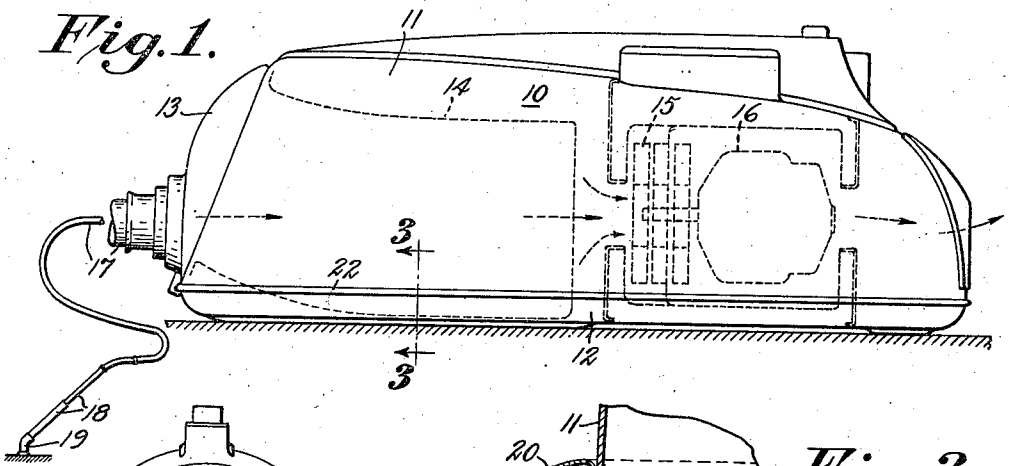
Aug. 6, 1940. C. E. STEVENS ET AL 2,210,471

VACUUM CLEANER CASING

Filed Jan. 28, 1936

Fig. 1.



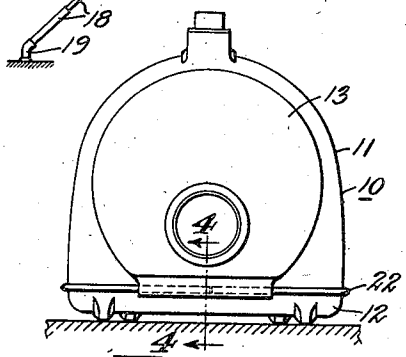


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

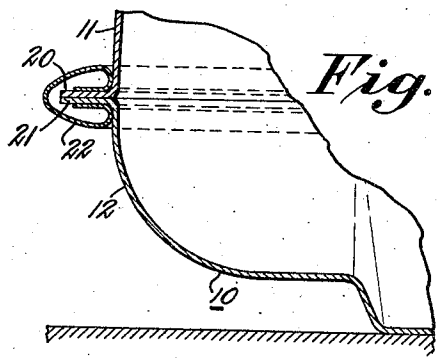


Fig. 4.

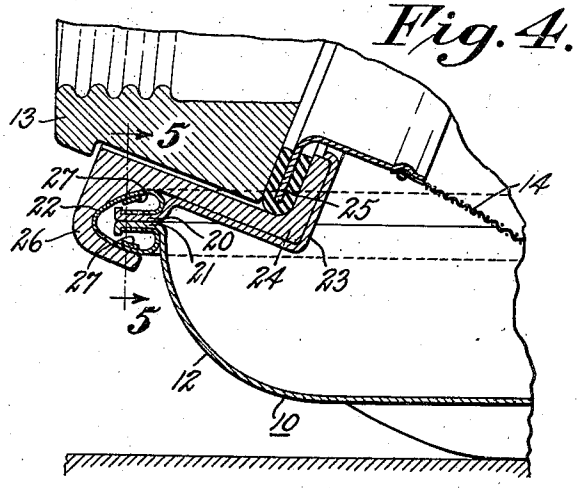


Fig. 5.

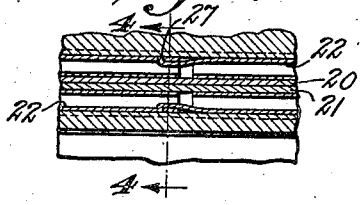


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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VACUUM CLEANER CASING

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Application January 28, 1936, Serial No. 61,128

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—80)

This invention relates to vacuum cleaners and more particularly to the formation of a vacuum cleaner casing containing the fan, motor and dust separator.

The object is to provide a construction which is readily manufactured, sturdy and yet neat in appearance.

The nature of the invention will be understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, and of which:

Fig. 1 is a side-view of a vacuum cleaner embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is an end-view of the cleaner casing;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken like Fig. 3 showing a modification of a detail.

The vacuum cleaner includes a casing 10 made up principally of a deep drawn upper shell 11 and a shallow bottom shell 12. A front opening in the casing is closed by a cover 13 which may be equipped with suitable manual means for affixing and removing the cover. Within the casing is a dust bag 14, a fan 15, and a motor 16 for driving the fan to produce flow of air through the casing and through the dust bag.

The casing is adapted to rest on the floor or carpet and to be pulled around by a hose 17 to which are attached hollow wands 18 and a nozzle 19.

The lower edge of shell 11 and the upper edge of shell 12 have out-turned flanges 20 and 21 respectively. These flanges are continuous around the casing and register and are preferably line-welded by running roller electrodes around the casing, one pressing down on the upper flange and the other up on the lower flange, while the flanges are held in registering position. By having the registering flanges adjacent the floor and under the opening closed by cover 13, it is possible to have a continuous line-weld for strength. The placing of the flanges at the widest part of the casing facilitates the welding operation.

The out-turned flanges are covered by a bead 22 which is of a cross-section as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This bead has inturned flanges which may resiliently snap over spread parts of the flanges and be retained thereby, as shown in Fig. 4. It is sufficient to have a few spaced parts of the flanges spread to provide the abutments for retaining the bead, for example, adjacent each corner and at the middle of each side.

The bead is preferably formed from flat thin strip of stainless steel and formed to substantially final shape separate from the casing and then slipped on and tightened. The cover arrangement forms an advantageous means of securing the ends of the bead together. The upper shell is dished inwardly as at 23 forming a seat for a cast member 24 which in turn forms a seat for the rubber flanged ring 25 of the dust bag 14. The cover is normally held against flange 25. Member 24 is formed with an extension 26 adapted to cover the meeting ends of the bead 22. The bead ends may overlap and be pinned or welded together, or a projection 27 on one end may enter a hole or recess in the other end, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In order to cushion the bead, rubber pieces as shown at 28 in Fig. 6 may be used as desired along the bead and flanges. The bead will snap over the rubber pieces, as previously described, and clamp the rubber piece against the up-and-down-turned flange parts. This will prevent chatter.

It will be understood that variations may be made in the structure herein described without departing from the present invention, the scope of which is to be limited only by the appended claim viewed in the light of the prior art.

What is claimed is:

A casing for a vacuum cleaner including shells having out-turned flanges secured together to form a continuous stiffening rib, a bead covering said flanges, opposite ends of said bead being positioned adjacent to each other, and a member secured to one of said shells for covering the ends of said bead and clamping the ends of said bead in place on said flanges.

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