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⑤④ **Sweeping apparatus.**

⑤⑦ The invention concerns a sweeping apparatus for sweeping a surface comprising a manually handled carriage (1), at least one pair of parallel rear wheels (3, 4), at least one front wheel (5, 47) connected to the carriage, and at least one power operated sweeping brush (14) having an axis and located between said first and rear wheels, a rear axle (2) connected to the carriage and carrying the rear wheels, said rear axle being parallel to said brush axis. Means are provided to dispose said rear wheels (3, 4) either at an angle or perpendicularly relative to the brush axis without changing the parallel nature of the rear axle relative to the brush axis.

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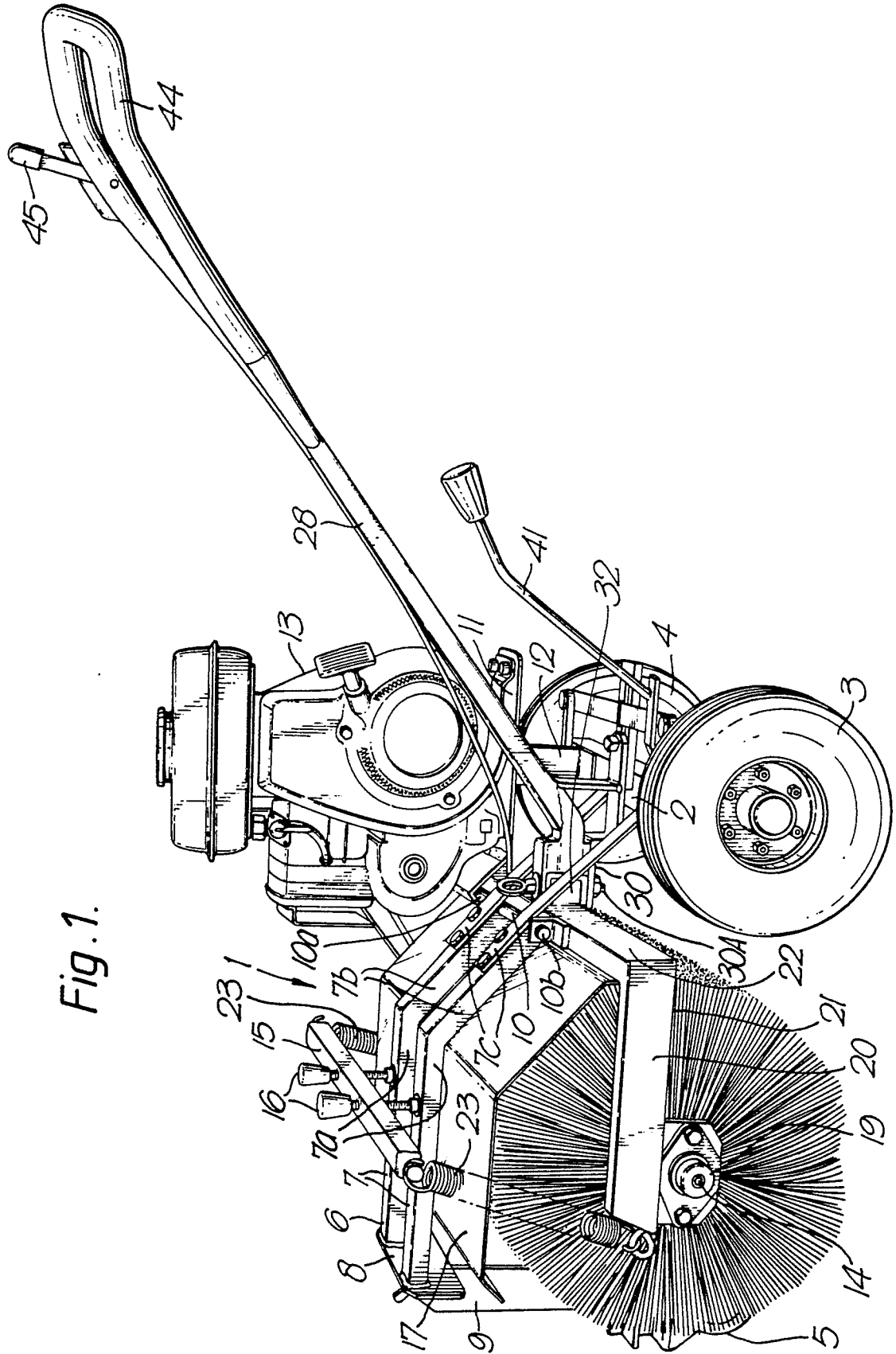


Fig.1.

Sweeping Apparatus

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to a sweeping apparatus of the kind comprising a manually handled carriage with at least one pair of rear wheels and at least one front wheel and a power operated cylindrical sweeping brush.

BACKGROUND ART

Sweeping devices of the kind mentioned above are known in a number of designs. Reference is made to the following patent disclosures: US-A-2 834 034, 2 933 748, 3 087 180, and 3 354 489. There have also been presented sweepers, the rotatable brush of which can be made to pivot about a vertical axis, thereby allowing for so called diagonal sweeping. Changing the angle between the brush axis and the carriage is a complicated procedure, however, and the devices intended for diagonal sweeping have a complex construction.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to make possible the adaptation of the apparatus for so called diagonal sweeping, leftwards or rightwards as desired. This and other objects of the invention may be realized by an apparatus in accordance with the appended patent claims.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be made apparent from the following description of a preferred embodiment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following description of a preferred embodiment, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the sweeper as viewed from the left side thereof,

Fig. 2 is a view of the apparatus from its right side,

Fig. 3 shows how the brush may be pressed down toward the swept surface,

Fig. 4 illustrates in greater detail a pair of hinges of the apparatus and a mechanism for changing-over of the sweeper to diagonal sweeping, and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the sweeping apparatus equipped with a collector for sweepings, as viewed from the front side of the apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In the drawings, a carriage or carriage unit has been designated by numeral 1. This carriage unit 1 consists of the following main parts: a rear axle 2 with a pair of rear wheels 3 and 4, a front caster 5, and a framework 6, connecting the rear axle 2 to the front caster 5. The framework 6 comprises two parallel frame beams 7, extending from a vertical front plate 8 horizontally rearwards with parts 7a, further at an angle downwards rearwards with parts 7b, said parts 7b being connected rigidly to the rear axle by rigid bars 7c. The caster 5 is connected to the plate 8 by a vertical detachable leg 9. The two frame parts 7 are connected to each other partly by the front plate 8 and the rear axle 2, partly by a horizontal bar 10 near the lowest rearward end of the frame parts 7b, and partly by a splash guard 17 underneath the frame parts 7a and 7b. The bar 10 extends toward the right side of the apparatus with a part 10a, which supports a horizontal plate 11, and toward the left side of the apparatus with a pin 10b. The plate 11 is also supported by a pair of feet 12 on the rear axle 2, and on it is mounted a motor 13 for a cylindrical brush 14. To the carriage unit belongs also a horizontal beam 15 situated somewhat above the horizontal frame parts 7a. The beam 15 extends clear across the breadth of the apparatus. The position of the beam 15 relative to the frame parts 7a is adjustable by means of a pair of set screws 16.

The shaft 18 of the cylindrical brush 14 is journaled at both ends in bearings 19 on the legs 20 of a yoke or fork 21. The back 22 of the yoke 21 is parallel to the rear axle 2. The front ends of said legs 20 are suspended from the beam 15 by springs 23. The yoke 21 is pivotally attached to the frame 7 by means of braces 24 through which extend the pin 10b and the extended end 10a of bar 10, near the lowest, rearward ends of frame parts 7b. In other words, the bar 10, 10a, and 10b together with the braces 24 form a horizontal first hinge, the horizontal axis of which has been designated 36.

The brush cylinder 14 can be made to rotate about the shaft 18 by the motor 13 via a chain or belt drive 26 which is protected by a cover 27, see Fig. 2.

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The yoke 21 is connected to a shaft 28 via a vertical, second hinge 29 between the legs of a fork 30 directed forwards, being apart of the shaft 28. The hinge 29 is formed by a rearwards directed projection 32 on the back part 22 of the yoke 21, the fork 30 and a vertical fork pin 30A extending through the fork 30 and the projection 32. From the fork 30 an extension 31 points directly rearwards and from the bottom side of the extension 31 a pin or rod 33 points downwards at a right angle. The pin 33 extends through an elongated slot 34 in a plate 35 on a parallel tie bar 38. The plate 35 rests on and slides against the top side of the rear axle 2. The shaft 28, the grip handle 44, and the yoke 21 together form a double lever 37, which can be turned about the horizontal turning axis 36, which coincides with the centre axis of the bar 10. The rear lever arm in other words consists of the shaft 28 with the grip handle 44 together with the fork 30, while the front lever arm consists of the yoke 21, or, to be precise, the legs 20 of the yoke 21.

The tie rod 38, which is parallel to the rear axle 2, comprises a pair of links 39 at its two ends, with which to turn the rear wheels 3 and 4 in parallel in the conventional manner by displacing the tie rod 38 sideways. This parallel turning is accomplished by means of the shaft 28, as it is turned about the hinge 29, the turning movement of the extension 31 being transmitted to the tie rod 38 via the pin 33, the slot 34 and the plate 35, thus causing the tie rod to move in sideways as desired. To make possible this movement, however, a stop bar 40 with spring action must first be lifted by means of a lever 41, thus freeing the stop bar 40 from its locking position on the tie rod 38. There are three locking positions, as determined by two elevations 42 and 43 on the rod. In the position according to Fig. 4 the stop bar 40 is placed to the left of the left elevation 42. This position corresponds to a fixed brush position for diagonal sweeping directed forwards rightwards. In the other extreme position the stop bar 40 is located to the right of the right elevation 43, corresponding to diagonal sweeping in the forward leftward direction. In the normal position, the brush sweeping straight ahead, the locking bar is put between the two elevations 42 and 43. In other words, the locking bar 40 and the elevations 42 and 43 on the tie rod provide for three fixed positions for the brush cylinder and the yoke 21 relative to the shaft 28: a leftward position, a normal position in which the shaft 28 is symmetrical with respect to the yoke 21, and a rightward position. All three positions permit the shaft to be raised or lowered in its vertical plane, about the horizontal axis of the hinge 10.

When the sweeping apparatus is in motion, the motor 13 turns the cylindrical brush 14 and the apparatus is moved and steered manually by means of the grip handle 44, which is an extension of the shaft 28. On the grip handle is also situated the throttle lever 45 for the motor 13. When the sweeper is in motion the stop bar 40 is pressed down into one of the described locking positions. By raising or lowering the grip handle 44 the operator may turn the lever 37 about the horizontal axis 36. The front part of lever 37, in other words the yoke legs 20, will be inclined downwards, as in Fig 3, or upwards, as the rear part of lever 37 is raised or lowered, respectively, whereby the brush is raised from or lowered against the swept surface. In this manner, the pressure of the brush 14 against the surface to be swept may be increased or decreased and/or the brush be made to follow any elevations or depressions of the surface. The apparatus is used on a flat surface the weight of the yoke 21 and the brush 14 is counteracted by the springs 23. The spring action may also be adjusted by means of the set screws 16. If the operator lets go of the grip handle 44, the brush 14 is automatically lifted by the springs 23. Thus, the apparatus is hindered from reversing, being propelled by the rotating brush, and hurting the operator, should he or she fall down.

The sweeping apparatus may also be provided with a collecting bin 46 for sweepings. According to this embodiment, the bin 46 is equipped with two wheels 47, replacing the swivel wheel 5. The bin 46 is mounted onto the plate 8, after first detaching the leg 9 and the swivel wheel 5 mounted thereto.

Claims

1. Sweeping apparatus for sweeping a surface comprising a manually handled carriage (1), at least one pair of parallel rear wheels (3, 4), at least one front wheel (5, 47) connected to the carriage, and at least one power operated sweeping brush - (14) having an axis and located between said first and rear wheels, a rear axle (2) connected to the carriage and carrying the rear wheels, said rear axle being parallel to said brush axis, **characterized** by means for disposing said rear wheels (3, 4) either at an angle or perpendicularly relative to the brush axis without changing the parallel nature of the rear axle relative to the brush axis.

2. Apparatus of claim 1, **characterized** by a manually operated handle (28, 44), and locking means - (40, 41, 42, 43) for locking the handle in any one of at least three vertical planes, one plane coinciding

with a vertical plane perpendicular to the brush axis, and the other vertical planes being disposed at an angle thereto.

3. Apparatus of claim 2, **characterized** by a hinge means (29, 30A, 32), having an axis perpendicular to the rear axle, for permitting the handle to be moved relative to the carriage about the hinge means axis, and transmission means (32, 33, 34, 38, 39) for transmitting the motion of the handle about the hinge means axis to the rear wheels to cause the rear wheels, while remaining parallel to each other, to be directed at an angle or perpendicularly to the brush axis to permit diagonal sweeping or normal sweeping respectively.

4. Apparatus of claim 3, **characterized** in that said transmission means includes a tie rod assembly -

(38, 39) interacting with the rear wheels and a link assembly (32, 33, 34, 35) connecting the handle to the tie rod assembly.

5. Apparatus of claim 4, **characterized** in that said locking means (40, 41, 42, 43) locks said tie rod assembly in a selected one of at least three relatively fixed positions, with the positions corresponding to rear wheel positions perpendicular to the brush axis, angled to the right of the brush axis angle, and angled to the left of the brush axis.

6. Apparatus of claim 2, **characterized** by a double-armed lever (37), said handle (28) constituting one lever arm of said double-armed lever, with the second lever arm (20, 21) of the double-armed lever having the sweeping brush mounted thereon.

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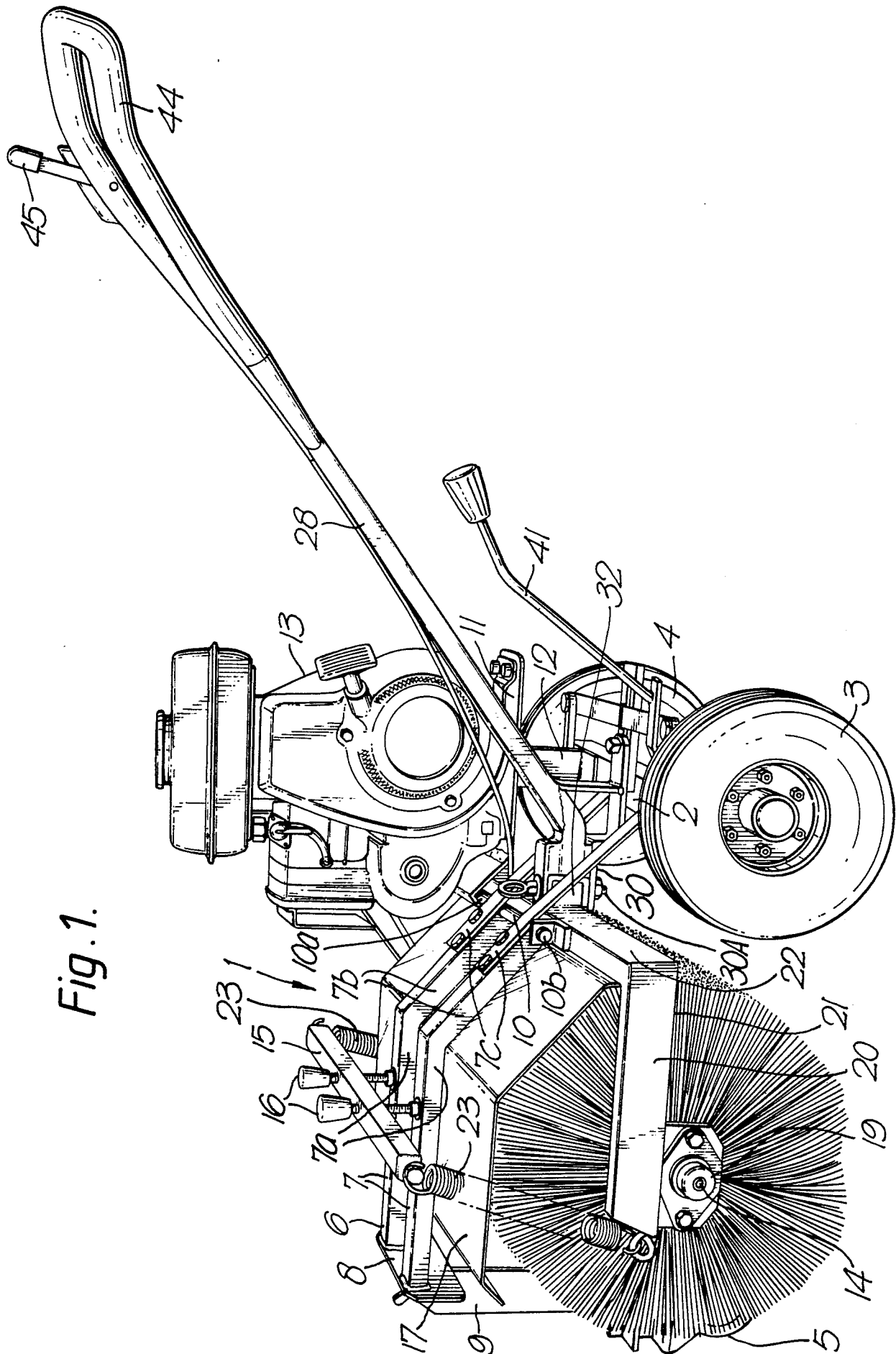


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

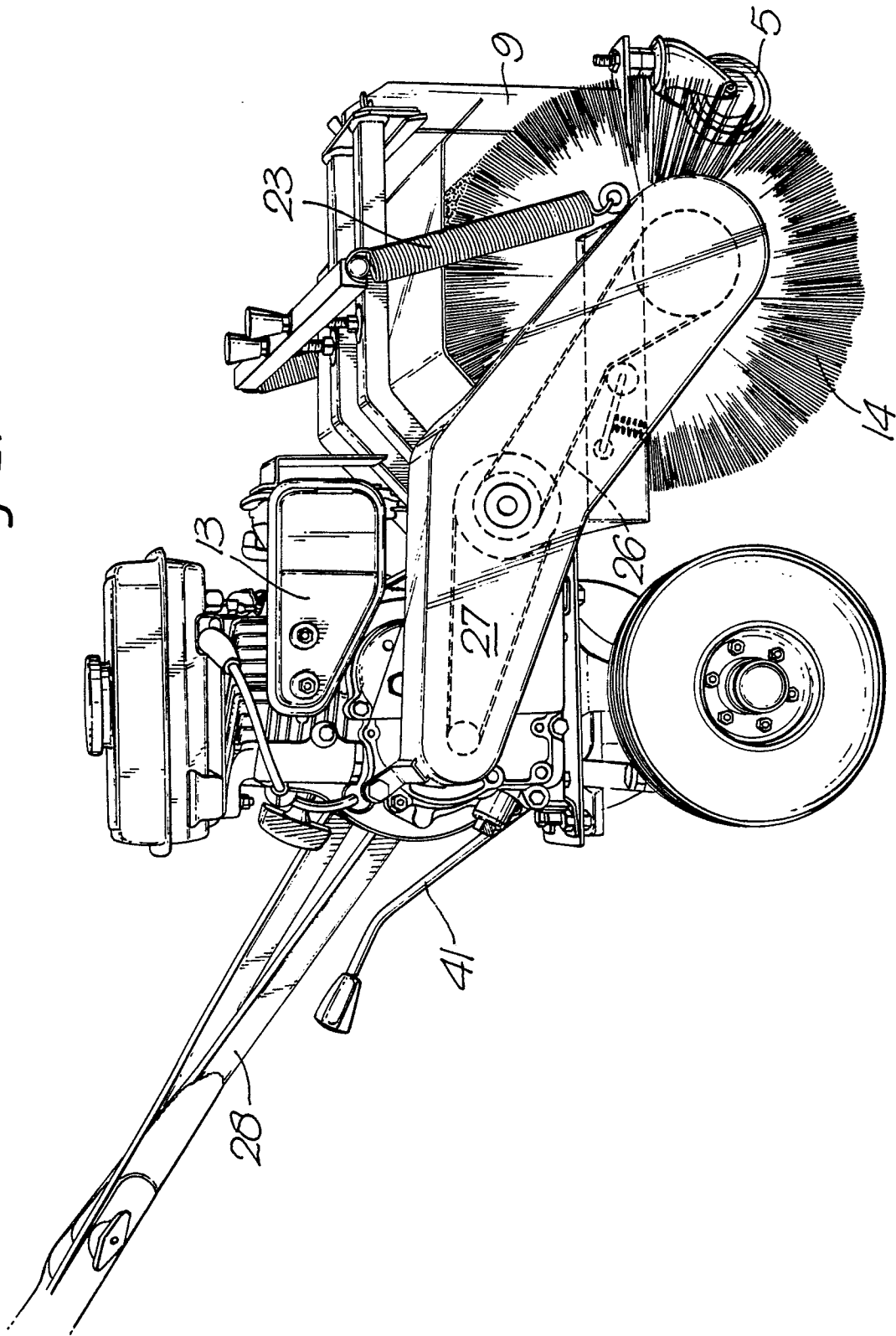
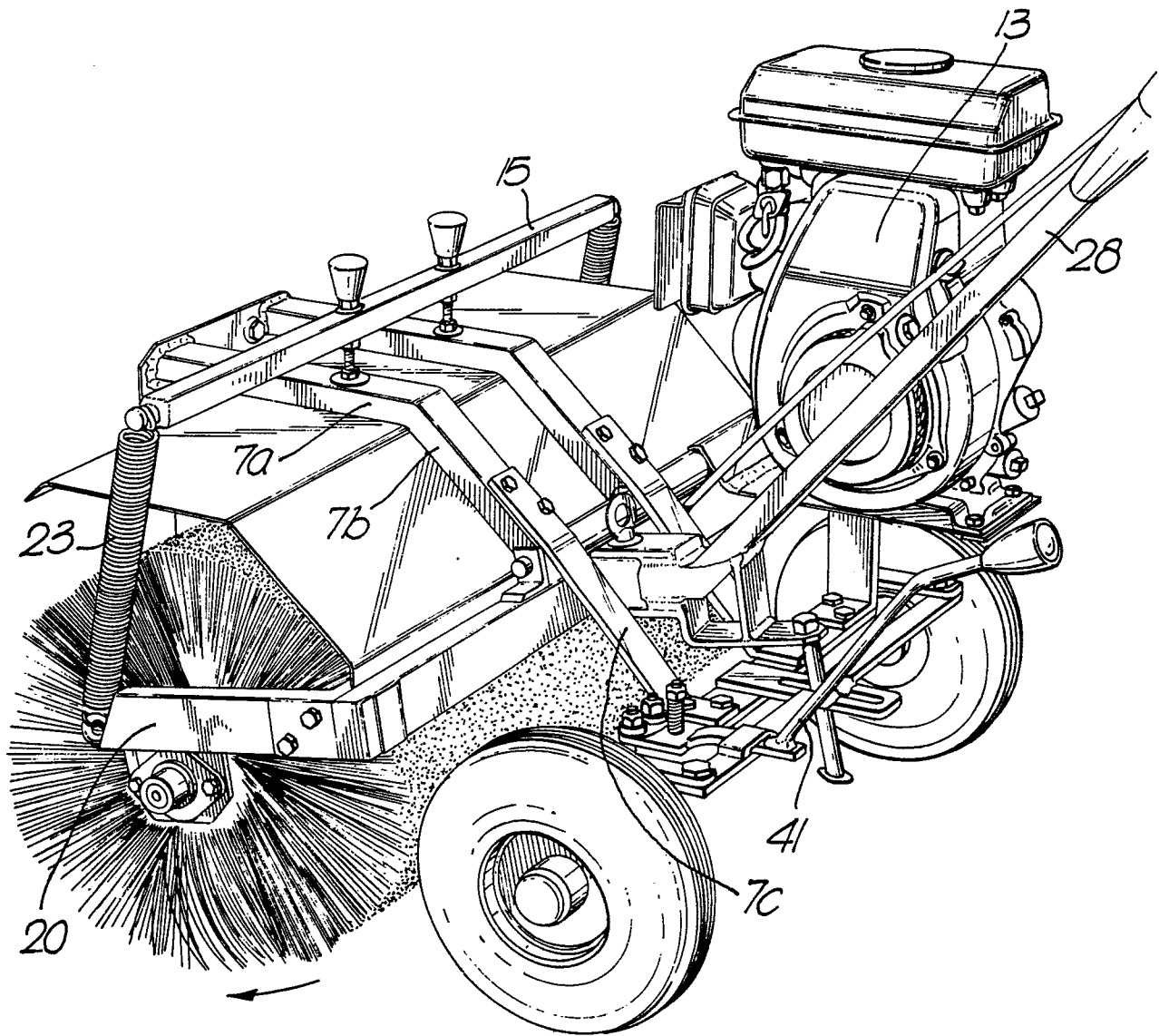


Fig.3.



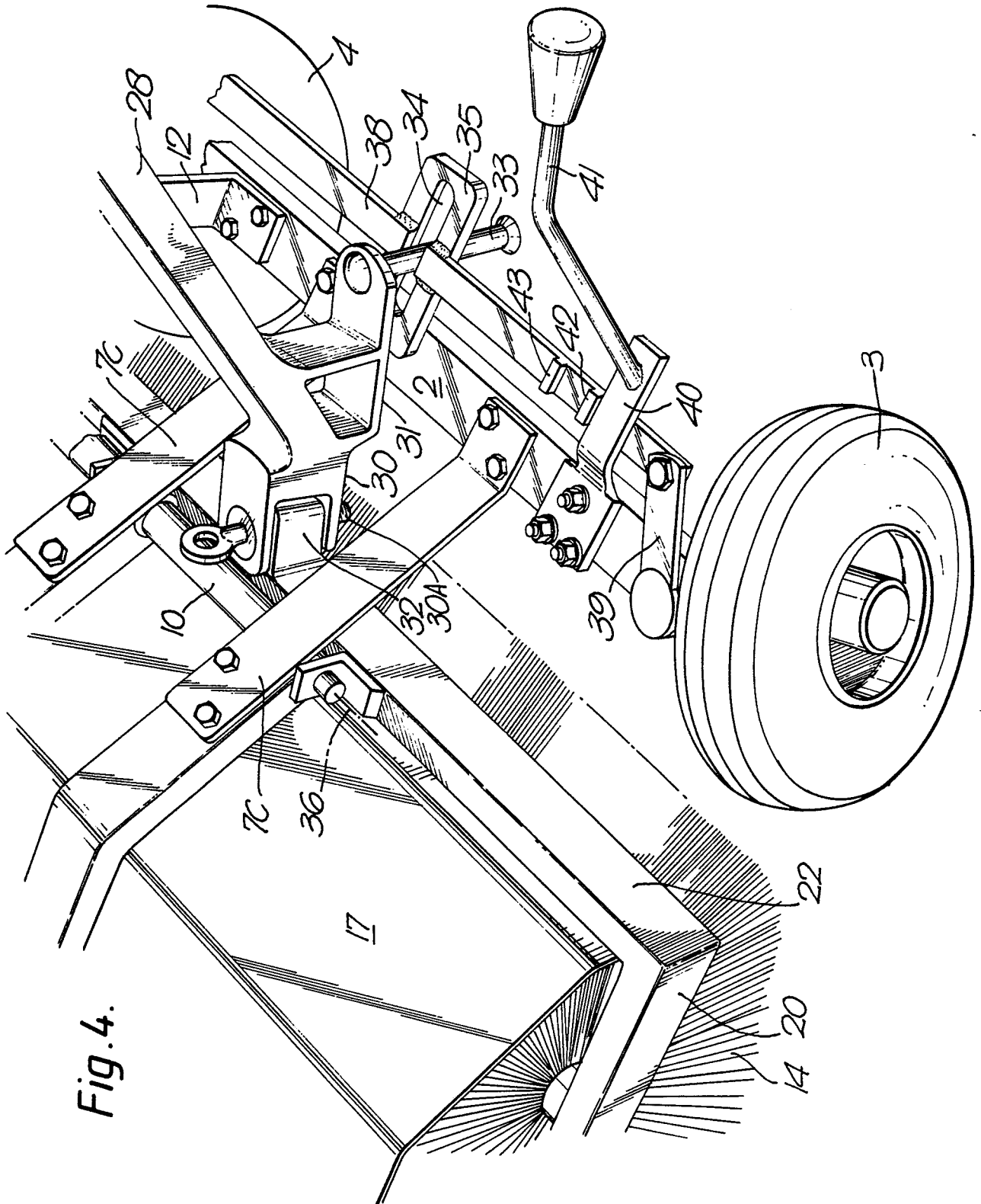


Fig. 5.

