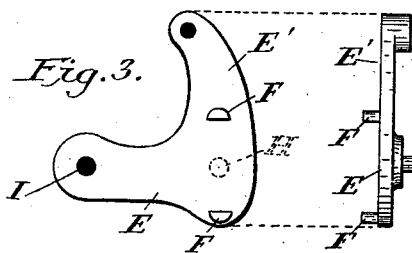
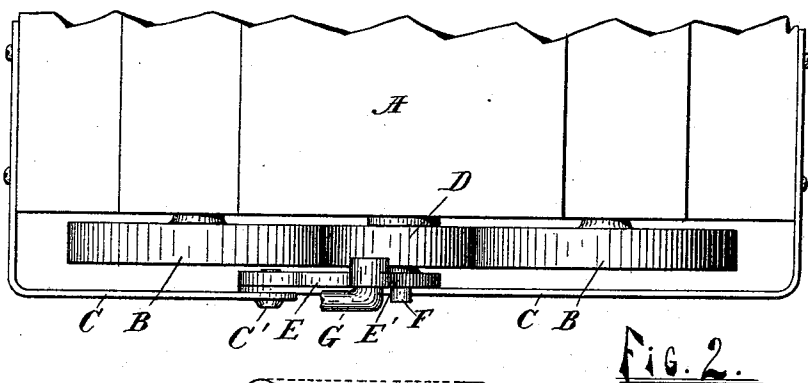
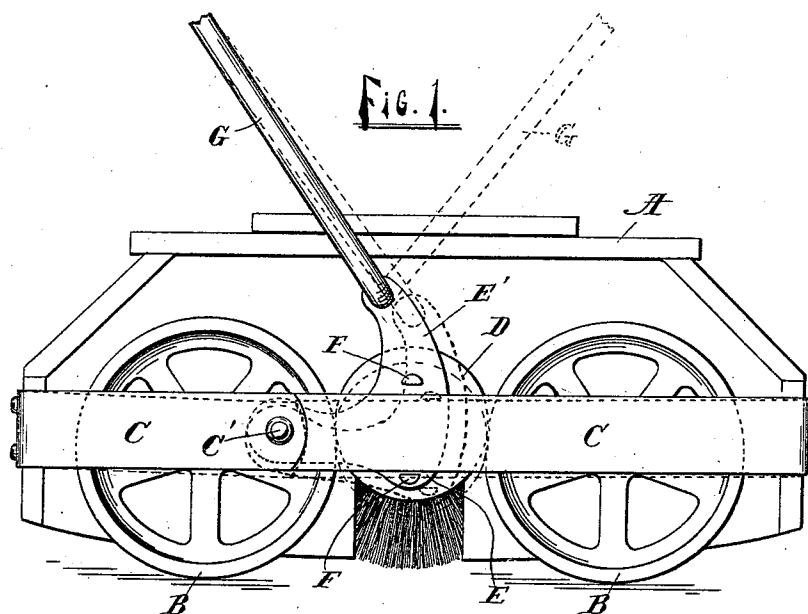


(No Model.)

S. H. RAYMOND.
CARPET SWEEPER.

No. 539,445.

Patented May 21, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Joseph K. ...
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SILAS H. RAYMOND, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO T. STEWART WHITE, THOMAS FRIANT, GAUIS W. PERKINS, AND CHARLES J. REED, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,445, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed June 1, 1894. Serial No. 513,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS H. RAYMOND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sweepers; 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.

My invention relates to an improved carpet sweeper, and its object is to provide the same with certain new and useful features, hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of a device embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of one end of the same; Fig. 3, a detail of the shifting bearing for the brush-shaft in side elevation; and Fig. 4 an edge view of the same.

Like letters refer to like parts in all of the figures.

A represents the case.

B, B are the supporting and driving wheels, which wheels engage the brush pulley D to rotate the brush in the usual manner.

A guard bar C extends across the end of the case outside the said wheels and brush pulley and said bar is turned at right angles near each end and secured to the case. Said bar instead of being continuous and rigid is divided near the middle, and the divided ends are overlapped and pivoted to each other as at C', thus forming a joint and permitting it to spring vertically by torsion of the parts extending at right angles and attached to the case. An arm E is also pivoted to the bar C at C' by extending the rivet of said joint through the opening I (Fig. 3) and extended along the inner side of the said bar to a point opposite the end of the brush shaft where said arm is provided with an inwardly projecting stud H, upon which said brush shaft is journaled.

Outwardly projecting lugs F, F, on the arm E engage the respective upper and under edges of the bar C and limit the movement of

the arm in a vertical plane about its pivot C'. From this arm E extends an upwardly projecting arm E' to which is pivoted the bail G at a point considerably above the plane of the pivot C'. Any downward pressure on the bail will lower the middle portion of the bar, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 by twisting the portions extending outward from the case to the bends in said bar, and thus will lower the brush bearing more or less as more or less downward pressure is applied to the bail G.

By inclining the bail over the pivot C as shown in solid lines, the arm E is moved downward bringing the upper lug F in contact with the bar C, thus lowering the brush bearing relative to the said bar, regardless of any such yielding of the same. If now the bail be oppositely inclined as indicated by dotted lines the thrust of the handle is nearly in line with, or above the pivot C' and the arm E, now swings upward bringing the lower lug F in contact with the bar C and thus raising the brush journal relative to the said bar.

The device is thus automatically adjusted to sweep high, or low by reversing, or changing ends with the sweeper, which is of great advantage in operating on different kinds of carpets, or bare floor and carpet, the high position being more effective on soft carpets, and the low position on hard carpets and bare floors.

The device while being thus adjustable is also in either position capable of yielding to pressure on the bail to increase the contact of the brush with the floor or carpet.

What I claim is—

1. In a carpet sweeper, an arm pivoted near one end and vertically movable at the other end, a brush shaft journaled on said movable end, an upwardly projecting arm on said pivoted arm, and a bail pivoted to said upwardly projecting arm, substantially as described.

2. In a carpet sweeper, a guard bar, extending across the end thereof, an arm pivoted to said bar near one end and vertically movable at the other end, stops on said arm to engage said bar, a journal bearing for the brush near the vertically movable end of said arm, an

upwardly extended arm on said pivoted arm, and a bail pivoted to said upwardly extended arm, substantially as described.

3. In a carpet sweeper, a guard bar, having
5 a joint near the middle to render said bar vertically flexible, an arm pivoted to said bar near one end, and vertically movable at the other end, a brush shaft journal on said movable end, stops on said arm engaging the respective sides of said bar, an upwardly pro-

jecting arm on said pivoted arm and a bail pivoted to said upwardly projecting arm, substantially as described.

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

SILAS H. RAYMOND.

Witnesses:

LUTHER V. MOULTON,
LOIS MOULTON.