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(54) **SURFACE CLEANING APPARATUS**

OBERFLÄCHENREINIGUNGSVORRICHTUNG

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Description**FIELD**

[0001] This application relates to the field of liquid separation and surface cleaning apparatus including the same.

INTRODUCTION

[0002] The following is not an admission that anything discussed below is part of the prior art or part of the common general knowledge of a person skilled in the art.

[0003] Various types of surface cleaning apparatus, an example of which is shown in CN109846419 A, are known including upright surface cleaning apparatus, canister surface cleaning apparatus, stick surface cleaning apparatus, central vacuum systems, all-in-the-head surface cleaning apparatus, and hand carryable surface cleaning apparatus such as hand vacuums. Further, various designs for wet/dry surface cleaning apparatus have been used to collect both solid and liquid material.

SUMMARY

[0004] In accordance with one aspect of this disclosure, a surface cleaning apparatus has a surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage and an air treatment stage that is downstream from the liquid separation stage. The liquid separation stage may comprise a liquid separation chamber having a porous separating element provided on one or more walls that define the chamber. For example, the liquid separation chamber may have one or more walls that comprise, consist essentially of or consist of a mesh material. An advantage of this design is that both separation stages are provided in the surface cleaning head, thereby providing a compact design. Accordingly, as the air passes through the surface cleaning head, the liquid may be removed from a dirty air stream prior to the air being treated by the air treatment stage. Further, liquid may be separated and collected in a different region from a separated solid storage region, thereby allowing for easier disposal the collected liquids and the collected solids.

[0005] These and other aspects and features of various embodiments will be described in greater detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] For a better understanding of the described embodiments and to show more clearly how they may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1A is a front perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. 1B is a bottom perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 2A is a side view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 1A with a first door opened;

FIG. 2B is another side view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 1A with first and second doors opened;

FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 1A, taken along the line 3A-3A in FIG. 1A;

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view of a liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 1A, taken along the line 3A-3A in FIG. 1A;

FIG. 4 is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 5A is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 4 with a first door opened;

FIG. 5B is a rear perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 4 with a second door opened;

FIG. 6A is a side cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 4, taken along the line 6A-6A in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 4, taken along the line 6A-6A in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6C is a cross-sectional view of a liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 4, taken along the line 6C-6C in FIG. 4;

FIG. 7A is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 7B is a bottom perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 7A;

FIG. 8A is a perspective cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 7A, taken along the line 8A-8A in FIG. 7A;

FIG. 8B is a front perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 7A with a first and second door opened;

FIG. 9 is a top perspective view of another surface

cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 10A is a perspective cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 9, taken along the line 10A-10A in FIG. 9;

FIG. 10B is a perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 9 with a door opened;

FIG. 11 is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 12A is a top perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 11 with a first door opened;

FIG. 12B is a side perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 11 with first and second doors opened;

FIG. 13A-13C are top perspective views of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 11 with a porous member in various states of removal;

FIG. 14A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 14B is a top cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 14A, taken along the line 14B-14B in FIG. 14A;

FIG. 15A is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 14A with both doors closed;

FIG. 15B is a rear perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 14A with both doors opened;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 14A, taken along the line 16-16 in FIG. 14A;

FIG. 17 is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 18A is a rear perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 17 with both doors opened;

FIG. 18B is a side cross-sectional view of the liquid

separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 17, taken along the line 18B-18B in FIG. 17;

FIG. 19A is a top cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 17A, taken along the line 19A-19A in FIG. 17;

FIG. 19B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 17, taken along line 19B-19B in FIG. 17;

FIG. 20 is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 21A is a side perspective view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 20 with both doors opened;

FIG. 21B is a side cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 20, taken along the line 21B-21B in FIG. 20;

FIG. 22A is a top cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 20, taken along the line 22A-22A in FIG. 20;

FIG. 22B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 20, taken along line 22B-22B in FIG. 20;

FIG. 23A is a top perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus;

FIG. 23B is a side perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 23A with both doors closed;

FIG. 24A is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 23A, taken along the line 24A-24A in FIG. 23A;

FIG. 24B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage and the air treatment assembly of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 23A, taken along the line 24B-24B in FIG. 23A;

FIG. 25A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 25B is an exploded view of the liquid separation

stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 25A;

FIG. 26A is a side view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 25A with a door opened;

FIG. 26B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 25A, taken along the line 26B-26B in FIG. 25A;

FIG. 27A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 27B is a front perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 27A with a liquid separation stage removed;

FIG. 28A is a bottom perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 27A;

FIG. 28B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 27A, taken along the line 28B-28B in FIG. 27A;

FIG. 29 is a bottom perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 27A, with a door to the liquid separation stage opened;

FIG. 30A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 30B is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 30A with a door closed;

FIG. 30C is a front perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 30A with the door opened;

FIG. 31A is a top perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 30A with the door opened;

FIG. 31B is a side cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 30A, taken along the line 31B-31B in FIG. 30B;

FIG. 32A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 32B is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 32A with both doors closed;

FIG. 33A is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 33A with both doors opened;

FIG. 33B is a side cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 33A, taken along the line 33B-33B in FIG. 32B;

FIG. 34A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 34B is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 34A with both doors closed;

FIG. 35A is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 34A with both doors opened;

FIG. 35B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 34A, taken along the line 35B-35B in FIG. 34B;

FIG. 36A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 36B is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 36A with both doors closed;

FIG. 36C is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 36A with both doors opened;

FIG. 37A is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 37A, taken along the line 37A-37A in FIG. 36B with a valve closed;

FIG. 37B is a cross-sectional view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 36A, taken along the line 37A-37A in FIG. 36B with a valve open;

FIG. 38A is a front perspective view of another surface cleaning apparatus not part of the invention;

FIG. 38B is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 38A with both doors closed;

FIG. 39A is a front perspective view of the liquid separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 38A with both doors opened;

FIG. 39B is a front cross-sectional view of the liquid

separation stage of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 38A, taken along the line 39B-39B in FIG. 38B.

[0007] The drawings included herewith are for illustrating various examples of articles, methods, and apparatuses of the teaching of the present specification and are not intended to limit the scope of what is taught in any way.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

[0008] The terms "an embodiment," "embodiment," "embodiments," "the embodiment," "the embodiments," "one or more embodiments," "some embodiments," and "one embodiment" mean "one or more (but not all) embodiments of the present invention(s)," unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0009] The terms "including," "comprising" and variations thereof mean "including but not limited to," unless expressly specified otherwise. A listing of items does not imply that any or all of the items are mutually exclusive, unless expressly specified otherwise. The terms "a," "an" and "the" mean "one or more," unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0010] As used herein and in the claims, two or more parts are said to be "coupled", "connected", "attached", or "fastened" where the parts are joined or operate together either directly or indirectly (i.e., through one or more intermediate parts), so long as a link occurs. As used herein and in the claims, two or more parts are said to be "directly coupled", "directly connected", "directly attached", or "directly fastened" where the parts are connected in physical contact with each other. None of the terms "coupled", "connected", "attached", and "fastened" distinguish the manner in which two or more parts are joined together.

[0011] Furthermore, it will be appreciated that for simplicity and clarity of illustration, where considered appropriate, reference numerals may be repeated among the figures to indicate corresponding or analogous elements. In addition, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the example embodiments described herein. However, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the example embodiments described herein may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, and components have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the example embodiments described herein. Also, the description is not to be considered as limiting the scope of the example embodiments described herein.

[0012] As used herein, the wording "and/or" is intended to represent an inclusive - or. That is, "X and/or Y" is intended to mean X or Y or both, for example. As a further example, "X, Y, and/or Z" is intended to mean X or Y or Z or any combination thereof.

General Description of a Surface Cleaning Apparatus

[0013] Referring to FIGS. 1A-3B, an exemplary embodiment of a surface cleaning apparatus is shown generally as 100. The following is a general discussion of apparatus 100, which provides a basis for understanding several of the features that are discussed herein. As discussed subsequently, each of the features may be used individually or in any particular combination or sub-combination in this or in other embodiments disclosed herein.

[0014] Embodiments described herein include a surface cleaning apparatus 100. Surface cleaning apparatus 100 may be any type of wet/dry surface cleaning apparatus, including for example an all-in-the-head vacuum cleaner as shown (100 in Figures 1A-29), an upright vacuum cleaner (100 in Figures 30A-39B), a hand vacuum cleaner, a stick vacuum cleaner, a canister vacuum cleaner, or an extractor. It will be appreciated that the liquid separator and air treatment assembly provided herein may enable a surface cleaning apparatus to be used both as an extractor and also as a vacuum cleaner.

[0015] In Figures 1A-29, surface cleaning apparatus 100 is illustrated as an all-in-the-head vacuum cleaner. Surface cleaning apparatus 100 has a front end 102, a rear end 104, an upper end (also referred to as the top) 106, and a lower end (also referred to as the bottom) 108. Surface cleaning apparatus 100 includes a surface cleaning head 120 having a main body 122, a front roller 124, and rear wheels 126. As shown, the surface cleaning head 120 is connectable to an upright portion 130. As exemplified, the upright section 130 may be a rigid tubular member which has a drive handle at an upper end thereof. The surface cleaning apparatus 100 has a dirty air inlet 160, a clean air outlet 162, and an air flow path extending between the dirty air inlet 160 and the clean air outlet 162. As shown, the dirty air inlet 160 is in the surface cleaning head 120 forming a surface cleaning head inlet.

[0016] As exemplified, the all-in-the-head vacuum cleaner has all of the operating components in the surface cleaning head. Accordingly the liquid separation stage, the air treatment assembly and the suction motor may be provided in the surface cleaning head. In other embodiments, one or more of these components may be provided elsewhere, such as part of the upright section 130.

[0017] In the embodiment shown, dirty air inlet 160 is at a lower portion of apparatus front end 102 and clean air outlet 162 is at a rearward portion of apparatus 100 at apparatus rear end 104. It will be appreciated that dirty air inlet 160 and clean air outlet 162 may be positioned in different locations of apparatus 100.

[0018] The surface cleaning apparatus 100 may have a liquid separation stage 300, which may have any one or more of the features discussed subsequently. The liquid separation member may be permanently affixed to the main body 122 or may be removable in part or in whole therefrom for emptying.

[0019] The surface cleaning apparatus 100 may have an air treatment member 140 (which may be permanently affixed to the main body 122 or may be removable in part or in whole therefrom for emptying). The air treatment member 140 may be downstream of the liquid separation stage 300 and may have an air treatment chamber 142, an air inlet 144, and an air outlet 146. Air treatment member 140 is configured to remove particles of dirt and other debris from the air flow. Air treatment member 140 has a solid collection region 150 (also referred to as a "solid storage region", "dirt collection region", "dirt collection bin", "dirt bin", or "dirt chamber"). The solid collection region(s) may be external to the air treatment chamber or internal thereof. The air treatment member 140 may be positioned anywhere on the surface cleaning apparatus 100. For example, the air treatment member 140 may be positioned in the surface cleaning head 120 (Figures 1A-29) or may be positioned in an upright portion (Figures 30A-39B). The air treatment member 140 may be, including, but not limited to, a cyclonic separator and/or a filter media.

[0020] A suction motor 180 is provided to generate vacuum suction through the air flow path, and is positioned within a motor housing 182. Suction motor 180 may be a fan-motor assembly including an electric motor and impeller blade(s). In the illustrated embodiment, suction motor 180 is positioned in the air flow path downstream of air treatment member 140. In this configuration, suction motor 180 may be referred to as a "clean air motor". Alternatively, suction motor 180 may be positioned upstream of air treatment member 140, and referred to as a "dirty air motor".

[0021] In alternate embodiments, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may include an air treatment assembly having two or more air treatment members arranged in series with each other. Each air treatment stage may include a momentum separator and/or a cyclone arranged in parallel with each other, of any suitable configuration. Each air treatment member may have its own solid collection region or two or more air treatment members fluidically connected in parallel may have a single common solid collection region.

[0022] One or more air treatment members may include a cyclone assembly 200 (also referred to as a "cyclone bin assembly") having a cyclonic cleaning stage with a single cyclone 202 having a cyclone axis of rotation 206 and a cyclone chamber 204. Cyclone 202 and cyclone chamber 204 may be of any configuration suitable for separating dirt from an air stream and collecting the separated dirt respectively, and may be in communication with dirt outlet(s) of the cyclone chamber.

[0023] Referring to Figure 2A, surface cleaning apparatus 100 may include a pre-motor filter 190 provided in the air flow path downstream of air treatment member 140 and upstream of suction motor 180. Pre-motor filter 190 may be formed from any suitable physical, porous filter media. For example, pre-motor filter 190 may be one or more of a foam filter, felt filter, HEPA filter, or other

physical filter media. In some embodiments, pre-motor filter 190 may include an electrostatic filter, or the like. As shown, pre-motor filter 190 may be located in a pre-motor filter housing 192 that is external to the air treatment member 140.

[0024] Power may be supplied to suction motor 180 and other electrical components of apparatus 100 from an onboard energy storage member, which may include, for example, one or more batteries or other energy storage device. In some embodiments, apparatus 100 includes a battery pack. The battery pack may be permanently connected to apparatus 100 and rechargeable in-situ, or removable from apparatus 100. Alternatively, or in addition to a battery pack, power may be supplied to apparatus 100 by an electrical cord (not shown) connected to apparatus 100 that can be electrically connected to mains power by at a standard wall electrical outlet.

[0025] As exemplified in Figures 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, dirty air inlet 160 is the inlet end 172 of an air inlet conduit 170 having an outlet end 174 that forms the air inlet 320 of the liquid separation stage 300. The airflow path 164 continues through the liquid separation stage 300 until it reaches an air inlet 177 of a second air inlet conduit 176 having an outlet end 178 which forms the air inlet 144 of the air treatment member 140.

[0026] In operation, after activating suction motor 180, dirty air enters apparatus 100 through dirty air inlet 160 and is directed along air inlet conduit 170 to the air inlet 320 of the liquid separation stage 300. Liquid is separated from the air as it passes through the liquid separation stage 300. The dirty air flow travels from the air outlet 322 to the air inlet 144 of the optional air treatment stage 140. Dirt particles and other debris may be dis-entrained (i.e., separated) from the dirty air flow as the air flows from the air inlet 144 to air outlet 146 of the air treatment stage 140. The dis-entrained dirt particles and debris may be collected in the solid storage region 150 until solid collection region 150 is emptied.

[0027] In some embodiments, the air outlet 146 may have an air outlet passage 148. The air outlet passage 148 may include an air permeable portion 149 (which may be referred to as a screen or shroud, e.g., a fine mesh screen) in the air flow path to remove large dirt particles and debris, such as hair, remaining in the exiting air flow. For example, if the air treatment stage 140 comprises a cyclone, then the air permeable portion 149 may be the outlet screen of the cyclone.

[0028] From air outlet 146, the air flow may be directed into an optional pre-motor filter housing 192 at an upstream side of pre-motor filter 190. The air flow may pass through pre-motor filter 190, and then exit through pre-motor filter chamber air outlet into motor housing 182. At motor housing 182, the clean air flow may be drawn into suction motor 180 and then discharged from apparatus 100 through clean air outlet 162. Prior to exiting the clean air outlet 162, the treated air may pass through an optional post-motor filter, which may be one or more layers

of filter media.

Surface Cleaning Head with a Liquid Separation Stage

[0029] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the surface cleaning head of a surface cleaning apparatus 100 has a liquid separation stage 300. Accordingly, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may be used to clean up liquid spills. An advantage of this design is that the weight of liquid collected by the surface cleaning apparatus may be stored in the surface cleaning head. If the collected liquid was stored in the upright section, then the weight of the upright section perceived by a user would be increased. Therefore, the surface cleaning apparatus may be more easily maneuvered by a user. This aspect may be used with one or more of the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the premotor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0030] The liquid separation stage 300 may have a separated liquid storage region 302 that is exterior to the liquid separating member. Solid material may be retained in the liquid separating member. An advantage of this aspect is that the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may be used to clean surfaces having both solid and liquid matter. By separating the liquid storage region from the solid storage region (e.g., the liquid separation member), the user may be able to more easily dispose of the separated liquids and solids. For example, the separated liquid may be emptied into a sink or toilet with a reduced risk of clogging plumbing.

[0031] The liquid separation stage 300 may be any system capable of separating liquid from an airflow. For example, the liquid separation stage 300 may be a non-cyclonic momentum separator wherein liquid is separated from an air flow due to the air flow following a tortuous path or the air flow entering a non-cyclonic momentum separator chamber wherein the velocity of the air flow decreases in the non-cyclonic momentum separator chamber such that entrained water will separate out of the air flow, as exemplified in Figures 1A-24B. In some embodiments, the liquid separation stage 300 may be a cyclonic separator, as exemplified in Figures 25A-39B.

[0032] The surface cleaning apparatus 100, and optionally the surface cleaning head, may have a plurality of stages. Optionally, as exemplified in Figures 1A-39B, the liquid separation stage 300 may be the first stage of the surface cleaning apparatus 100. As exemplified in Figures 1A-24B, the surface cleaning head has the liquid

separation stage 300 and an air treatment stage 140 that is downstream from the liquid separation stage 300. In some embodiments, the air treatment stage 140 may be upstream from the liquid separation stage 300. The air treatment stage 140 may also be referred to as air treatment member 140.

[0033] As exemplified in Figures 1-24B, the air treatment stage 140 may be positioned rearward of the liquid separation stage 300. In some embodiments, the air treatment stage 140 may be positioned forward of, and/or may overlap with, the liquid separation stage 300. The cyclone 202 may include a porous member 330 that allows for separated liquid to move to a second liquid collection region. For example, as shown, the porous member 330 is a screen. Accordingly, the air treatment stage 140 may also operate as a second liquid separation stage 400.

[0034] If the air treatment stage 140 is to also operate as a second liquid separation stage 400, then as exemplified, the air treatment member 140 may have a separated solid storage region 150. It will be appreciated that the solid storage region 150 may be positioned anywhere in the surface cleaning head. For example, the separated solid storage region 150 may be positioned adjacent, above, and/or below the separated liquid storage region 302. In some embodiments, the separated solid storage region 150 may overlap with the liquid separation stage 300. For example, at least a portion of the separated solid storage region 150 may be positioned under the separated liquid storage region 302. The air treatment stage 140 may include a cyclone assembly 200 having a cyclone 202. As exemplified in Figure 26B the cyclone 202 has a cyclone axis of rotation 206 that extends laterally.

Porous Liquid Separation Chamber

[0035] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the liquid separation stage 300 comprises a liquid separation chamber 310 defined by one or more walls wherein at least a portion of one of more of the walls, and optionally all or substantially all of one of more of the walls, is porous whereby water may pass out of the liquid separation chamber 310 into a separated liquid storage region 302, optionally by gravity. An advantage of this design is that solid material may be retained in the liquid separation chamber 310 as it cannot pass through the porous member and thereby separated solid material is separated from the separated liquid that is received by the separated liquid storage region 302. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the premotor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation

stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0036] As exemplified in Figure 3B, the liquid separation stage 300 has a lower wall 312, a sidewall 314, an upper wall 316, an air inlet 320 and an air outlet 322. At least a portion or one or more of lower wall 312, sidewall 314 and upper wall 316 may be porous, e.g., it may be made of a screen or the like. For convenience herein, the porous portion is referred to as a screen. The screen may be made of a wire mesh material.

[0037] The liquid separation chamber 310 is provided in the liquid separation stage 300 and may be provided in an upper portion thereof. As exemplified in Figure 6C, the liquid separation chamber 310 has an interior volume 318 that is defined by a volume lower wall 350, a volume sidewall 352, and a volume upper wall 354. As exemplified in Figure 3B, the separated liquid storage region 302 is provided in the liquid separation stage 300 and may be provided in a lower portion thereof. Accordingly, liquid may exit the liquid separation chamber 310 and pass to the separated liquid storage region 302 by gravity flow.

[0038] The liquid separation chamber 310 has a separated liquid outlet 304 that connects the liquid separation chamber 310 in flow communication with the separated liquid storage region 302. During operation, airflow containing liquid enters through the air inlet 320. The liquid separation stage 300 separates at least some of the liquid from the airflow, allowing the liquid to pass through the separated liquid outlet 304 into the separated liquid storage region 302. The partially treated air flow then exits the liquid separation chamber 310 and travel downstream.

[0039] As exemplified in Figures 1A-24B, the liquid separation chamber 310 may be a non-cyclonic momentum separator. As such, the velocity of the air flow as it enters and/or passes through the liquid separation chamber 310 is reduced whereby entrained liquid becomes dis-entrained from the air flow. As exemplified in Figure 3A, air that enters the dirty air inlet of a surface cleaning head travels rearwardly up an incline (e.g., a ramp) to the air inlet 320, the air inlet 320 comprises an opening in, e.g., a side wall 314 of the liquid separation chamber 310. Heavier material is then collected in the liquid separation chamber 310 and the air flow continues to the air outlet 322.

[0040] The air outlet 322 is a partially treated air outlet since the liquid separation chamber 310 removes some solid debris and/or liquid from the airflow, but may allow some finer solid debris to pass through the partially treated air outlet 322.

[0041] The air outlet may be any opening in the liquid separation chamber 310 and/or the liquid separation stage 300. For example, the air outlet 322 may be an opening in a wall of the liquid separation chamber 310, e.g., a side wall 314, through which the air passes, e.g., to a second stage air treatment stage as discussed subsequently. In such a case, the air outlet may be at the inlet

port to the air flow passage that extends downstream to the next air treatment stage. For example the air outlet 322 may be a port in the wall of the liquid separation chamber 310 which is also a wall defining the liquid separation stage. Alternately, as exemplified in Figure 24B, the air may flow through a porous section of the walls that define the liquid separation chamber 310 and then through a further portion of the liquid separation stage 300 (e.g., a portion of the separated liquid storage region 302) before exiting through a port in an air impermeable wall 340 defining the liquid storage stage 300. Accordingly, as exemplified in Figures 3A and 3B, the air inlet 320 is positioned in a front side of the liquid separation chamber 310 and the air outlet 322 is positioned in a rear side of the liquid separation chamber 310, with the air outlet 322 being positioned in the air impermeable wall 340.

[0042] It will be appreciated that while the liquid separation chamber 310 is exemplified as rectangular, it may be of any shape (e.g., circular, cylindrical, etc.) and may be formed of one or more walls.

[0043] The separated liquid outlet 304 may be any shape, size, and/or material that facilitates liquid to pass from the liquid separation chamber 310 to the separated liquid storage region 302. The separated liquid outlet 304 may be an opening or slot in one or more walls of the liquid separation chamber 310. For example, as exemplified in Figure 16, the separated liquid outlet 304 may be funnel shaped (e.g., the separated liquid outlet 304 may be an opening in an angled lower wall 313 of the liquid separation chamber 310).

[0044] Alternately, or in addition, as exemplified in Figure 3B, the separated liquid outlet 304 may include a porous member 330. The porous member 330 may be any material that allows for the trapping of at least some solid particles while allowing liquid to pass through the separated liquid outlet 304 to the separated liquid storage region 302. For example, porous member 330 may be, including, but not limited to, a mesh, a screen, a foam, or any other material that can allow liquid to pass there-through.

[0045] Optionally, the porous member 330 forms at least a portion of the volume lower wall 350 and/or the volume sidewall 352.

[0046] As exemplified in Figure 16, the porous member 330 may overlie the separated liquid outlet 304. As shown, the porous member 330 overlies and is vertically spaced from at least a portion of the angled lower wall 313. In some embodiments, the porous member 330 may form the separated liquid outlet 304, as exemplified in Figure 3B.

[0047] During operation, liquid separated from air travelling through the volume 318 exits the volume 318 by passing through the porous member 330, exits through the separated liquid outlet 304, and flows into the separated liquid storage region 302.

[0048] The liquid may pass into the separated liquid storage region 302 due to gravity. In other words, at least

a portion of the separated liquid storage region 302 may be positioned at a lower elevation than the volume 318 and, optionally, at least a portion of or all of the separated liquid storage region 302 may be positioned under the volume 318 (i.e., it may underlie the separated liquid storage region 302), as exemplified in Figure 25A-26B.

[0049] Accordingly, during operation, liquid separated from air as it travels through the volume 318 exits the volume 318 through the separated liquid outlet 304 and flows to the separated liquid storage region 302 due to gravity. An advantage of this aspect is that solid debris such as hair may be captured by the porous member 330 while still allowing liquid to be separated from the air and collected in the separated liquid collection region 302. Separating the liquid and solid matter collection regions may improve the emptying of the surface cleaning apparatus 100. For example, by maintaining a liquid collection region mostly free of solid debris, the liquid may be emptied in the sink or toilet without clogging the plumbing. Additionally, the solid debris captured in the volume 318 by the porous member 330 may be emptied in a different location and/or a different time than the separated liquid.

[0050] In accordance with this aspect, in some embodiments, the porous member 330 may form at least a portion of the lower and/or sidewalls of the liquid separation chamber 310. For example, at least a portion of the lower and/or sidewalls may be formed of a screen. Accordingly, the porous member 330 may form at least a portion of the volume lower wall 350 and/or the volume sidewall 352. It will be appreciated that the porous member 330 may form at least a portion of any one or more of the walls of the volume 318. As exemplified in Figures 1A-10B, the porous member 330 forms the volume lower wall 350, volume sidewall 352, and the volume upper wall 354. As exemplified in Figures 3B and 14B, the volume sidewall 352 may include a front sidewall 360, a rear sidewall 362, a first sidewall 364 and a second laterally opposed sidewall 366, with the rear sidewall 362 formed by the porous member 330.

[0051] It will be appreciated that one or more of the walls defining the liquid separation chamber 310 may be air impermeable wall.

Angled Floor of the Liquid Separation Chamber

[0052] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the lower wall of the volume 318 may have an angled surface which may comprise or consist of the separated liquid outlet 304. An advantage of this aspect is that the angled lower wall may inhibit separated liquid re-entering the liquid separation chamber 310 as the surface cleaning head, or the surface cleaning apparatus, is moved across a floor. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the

emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0053] As exemplified in Figure 16, the lower wall 312 of the liquid separation chamber 310 may be angled downwardly, forming the angled lower wall 313. The angled lower wall 313 includes a front portion 313a that is angled rearwardly and downwardly and a rear portion 313b that is angled forwardly and downwardly. As shown, the separated liquid outlet 304 is formed by the opening between the front portion 313a and the rear portion 313b. The angled wall(s) may reduce sloshing in the liquid collection region 302. It will be appreciated that there may be a plurality of liquid outlets 304 formed by a plurality of lower walls 313. As exemplified in Figure 19B and 24B, there are four liquid outlets 304.

[0054] It will also be appreciated that only a single angled wall 313a, 313b may be provided. For example, on front angled wall 313a may be provided.

[0055] It will also be appreciated that the angled wall(s) may optionally extend in the forward/rearward direction.

Baffled Wall of the Separated Liquid Storage Region

[0056] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, one or more baffles may be provided in the liquid collection region 302. An advantage of this aspect is that the baffles may inhibit separated liquid moving around the liquid collection region 302 as the surface cleaning head, or the surface cleaning apparatus, is moved across a floor, which may cause separated liquid to re-enter the liquid separation chamber 310. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0057] Optionally, the separated liquid storage region 302 has a lower wall 312 having upwardly extending baffles 305. It will be appreciated that the baffles need not be provided on the lower wall 312, but descend from the upper wall or they may extend between the sidewalls.

[0058] As exemplified in Figures 16, 18B, and 21B, the sidewall 314 has first and second laterally opposed sides 314a and 314b and the baffles 305 are disposed laterally between the first and second laterally opposed sidewalls 314. It will be appreciated that the baffles need not extend

laterally but may extend in any direction. Optionally, the baffles extend at least at an angle to the forward/rearward direction to reduce or inhibit water sloshing in the liquid storage region 302 as the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is moved over a surface.

[0059] It will be appreciated that the baffles may extend from one side of the liquid storage region 302 to the other. The baffles may extend continuously. Alternately, a series of discrete baffles may extend part way across the liquid storage region 302. Alternately the baffles may extend only part way across the liquid storage region 302.

Emptying the Liquid Separation Chamber

[0060] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the liquid separation chamber 310 may be openable so as to remove solid material collected therein and/or to remove and clean the porous member. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0061] It will be appreciated that the liquid separation chamber 310 may be openable by itself. Alternately, as discussed subsequently, liquid separation chamber 310 may be openable concurrently with one or more collection regions of the surface cleaning apparatus, such as the liquid storage region 302.

[0062] It will be appreciated that the porous member 330 may be removable from the liquid separation stage 300 to empty solid matter collected in the volume 318. As exemplified in Figures 13A-13C, the liquid separation stage 300 may be openable, e.g., openable door 307 may be opened, so as to enable the porous member to be removed. As exemplified, the liquid separation chamber 310 may be defined by a plurality of porous walls and, accordingly, when the door 307 is opened, the entire liquid separation chamber 310 may be removed for emptying and/or cleaning.

[0063] It will also be appreciated that the door 307 may be provided on any surface of the liquid separation stage 300. As exemplified in Figures 13A-13C, the door 307 is an upper wall and the porous member 330 is removeable upwardly. As exemplified in Figure 15B, the door 307 is a sidewall, enabling the porous member 330 to be slide laterally outwardly.

[0064] It will also be appreciated that only part of the liquid separation chamber 310 may be removable. For example, when the door 307 is opened, only the upper portion, e.g., the upper wall of the liquid separation

chamber 310 may be subsequently removed so as to provide access to the interior volume 318 of liquid separation chamber 310.

[0065] It will also be appreciated that the liquid separation chamber may be defined in part by the openable door 307 and therefore, opening the openable door opens the liquid separation chamber 310. In such a case, a user may be able to remove solid material from the liquid separation chamber 310 without removing the liquid separation chamber 310 from the surface cleaning apparatus.

[0066] As exemplified in Figures 14A, 14B, a5A and 15B, the first laterally opposed sidewall 364 is porous while the second laterally opposed sidewall 366 is open. Therefore, when door 307 is opened, solids collected in the volume 318 may be poured out.

Emptying the Separated Liquid Storage Region

[0067] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the liquid storage region 302 may be openable, by itself or concurrently with one or more other regions, to enable the liquid storage region 302 to be emptied. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0068] An advantage of this design is that the liquid storage region may be emptied in situ, without having to remove the liquid storage region 302 from the surface cleaning apparatus. Accordingly the liquid storage region need not have to be sealingly connected to the surface cleaning apparatus after emptying to avoid the surface cleaning apparatus leaking during operation.

[0069] As exemplified in Figure 5B, the liquid separation stage 300 has a separated liquid outlet port 306. The separated liquid outlet port 306 may be used to remove liquid collected in the liquid collection region 302 from the surface cleaning apparatus 100. For example, the user may tip the surface cleaning head 120 in the direction of the separated liquid outlet port 302 to pour collected liquid out of the liquid collection region 302.

[0070] It will be appreciated that is the liquid collection region 302 is provided in the surface cleaning head 120, then the surface cleaning head may be tipped to empty the liquid collection region 302.

[0071] The separated liquid outlet port 306 may be positioned anywhere in the liquid separation stage 300 such that liquid may be removed from the separated liquid storage region 302. For example, the separated

liquid outlet port 306 may be positioned in an upper portion of the liquid separation stage 300 or in a sidewall of the liquid separation stage 300, as exemplified in Figure 5B. An air impermeable wall 340 of the liquid separation stage may be spaced from and face the porous member 330, which may form at least a portion of the sidewall of the volume 318, and the separated liquid outlet port 306 may be provided between the air impermeable wall 340 and the porous member 330. It will be appreciated that an openable door may comprise part or all of an air impermeable wall 340.

[0072] It will be appreciated that the separated liquid outlet port 306 may have an openable top wall, bottom wall, or side wall of the liquid separation stage 300. As exemplified in Figures 2A, 5B, 8B, 10B, 18A, 21A, and 26B the sidewall of the liquid separation stage 300 is an openable door 307 such that the liquid separation chamber 310 and the separated liquid storage region 302 are opened. As exemplified in Figures 12B, 26A the top wall of the liquid separation stage is the openable door 307 that opens the separated liquid outlet port 306. As exemplified in Figure 29, the bottom wall forms the openable door 307 that opens the separated liquid outlet port 306.

[0073] It will be appreciated that the first and/or second air treatment stages of the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may be emptiable independently or concurrently. For example, referring to Figures 2B, 5B, 8B, 12B, 15B, 18A, and 21A, the separated liquid storage region 302 is emptiable independently of emptying the separated solid storage region 150. As exemplified in Figure 10B, the separated liquid storage region 302 and the separated solid storage region 150 are emptiable concurrently.

[0074] It will be appreciated that, if a second air treatment stage is provided, then as discussed subsequently, the second air treatment stages may also separate water from the air flow and the separated water may be stored in a second stage liquid collection region and/or the first stage liquid collection region 302. In any such case, the liquid collection region(s) may be emptied concurrently with the liquid separation chamber 310. Alternately, or in addition, the liquid collection regions may be emptied concurrently by a single openable door.

Downflow Region

[0075] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, The air outlet of the internal volume 318, comprises, consists essentially of or consists of an air flow passage provided between a porous sidewall of the internal volume 318 and an opposed facing wall, which is air impermeable but may have an air outlet 322 provided therein. An advantage of this design is that solid material may be captured in the volume 318 while still allowing air to flow to other regions of the liquid separation stage 300 and/or to the air treatment member 140 through a sidewall or a portion thereof. This aspect

may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0076] As exemplified in Figures 6A-6C, the air impermeable wall 340 may be spaced apart from and face at least a portion of the volume sidewall 352 that is formed by the porous member 330 such that a downflow region or passage 370 is formed between the porous member 330 and the air impermeable wall 340. During operation, liquid is separated from air that flows through the liquid separation stage 300 as air travels through the volume 318, exits the volume 318 through the porous member 330, and flows downwardly through the downflow region 370 between the porous member 330 and the air impermeable wall 340. The liquid is subsequently captured and stored in the separated liquid storage region 302.

[0077] It will be appreciated that solid material and elongate material such as hair may also be separated during the flow of air through volume 318. This separated material may block part of the porous member 330. It will be appreciated that some or all of the volume sidewall 352 may be porous, thereby providing a large surface area through which air may exit the volume 318. Accordingly, if the porous member 330 is partially blocked, a large surface area that is open for air flow may remain, thereby avoid the backpressure through the liquid separation stage increasing as material is collected in the volume 318.

[0078] It will be appreciated that, in addition, the volume lower wall 350, as exemplified, may also be porous.

[0079] It will also be appreciated that more than one sidewall 352 may have a porous section or may be porous. Such a sidewall may be spaced from an opposed air impermeable wall of the liquid separation stage 300. Accordingly, air may exit the volume 318 through one or more sidewalls 352 and a downflow region 370 may be provided on more than one side of the volume 318.

[0080] The liquid collection region 302 may be located at the lower end of downflow passage 370. As exemplified, liquid separation region 302 underlies the downflow passage 370 and the downflow passage 370 may extend vertically when the surface cleaning head is positioned on a horizontal surface. Alternately, the liquid separation region 302 may be at a lower elevation than the porous region of the volume sidewall 352 and the downflow region 370 may extend downwardly, e.g., at an angle to the vertical, whether linearly or otherwise, to the liquid collection region 302.

[0081] Optionally, the rear portion 313b of the angled

lower wall 313 may be located at the downflow region 370. As exemplified in Figure 16, the rear portion 313b of the angled lower wall 313 forms a forward side of a lower end of the downflow region 370.

Cyclonic Liquid Separator

[0082] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the liquid separation stage 300 comprises a cyclone 200. An advantage of this aspect is that liquid separation efficiency may be improved, thereby reducing the amount of entrained water passing downstream to the suction motor. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0083] As discussed subsequently and as exemplified in Figure 1A-24B, the cyclone 200 may be a second stage liquid separator, e.g., downstream from volume 318. Alternately, the cyclone 200 may be used as a first stage liquid separator or as the sole liquid separator (see for example Figures 25A-26B). Alternately, a plurality of cyclones 200, in parallel and/or in series, may be used as part of or as the liquid separator. If a plurality of liquid separation stages are provided, then each liquid separation stage may be any design capable of separating liquid from an airflow. For example, the first and the second stage may both be momentum separators, cyclones, or one may be a cyclone and the other may be a momentum separator. In some embodiments, the first stage is a cyclonic liquid separator and the second stage is a momentum separator, or vice versa.

[0084] It will be appreciated that if the surface cleaning apparatus is used as a vacuum cleaner (e.g., it is not being used to clean up a spill or as an extractor), then the cyclone(s) 200 may be used to separate dry solid material entrained in the incoming air stream.

[0085] As exemplified in Figures 25A-26B, the cyclone 200 is positioned in the surface cleaning head 120. The cyclone 200 has a cyclone first end 210, an axially spaced apart second end 212, a cyclone air inlet 214, a cyclone air outlet 216, and a cyclone axis of rotation 206.

[0086] The airflow in the cyclone 200 may vary depending on the surface cleaning apparatus 100. As exemplified in Figures 26A, 26B, the cyclone air inlet 214 is provided at the first end 210 and the cyclone air outlet 216 is provided at the second end 212. In some embodiments, the cyclone air inlet 214 and cyclone air outlet 216 may be positioned at the same end. As exemplified in

Figures 1A-3B, the suction motor 180 is positioned in the surface cleaning head 120 downstream of the cyclone 202 and the suction motor has an inlet end 184 that faces the cyclone air outlet 216.

5 **[0087]** As exemplified, when the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is in use to clean a floor, the cyclone axis of rotation 206 extends generally horizontally. Further, as exemplified, the cyclone axis of rotation 206 is generally transverse to a forward direction of motion of the surface cleaning apparatus 100. In some embodiments, the cyclone axis of rotation 206 may be generally parallel to the forward direction of motion of the surface cleaning apparatus 100, or may be at an angle to the forward direction of motion. Optionally, the cyclone axis may extend vertically or at an angle to the vertical.

10 **[0088]** The cyclone(s) 200 may be of various designs that will separate water from an air stream. Optionally, as exemplified in Figures 26A, 26B, some or all of the axially extending sidewall 220 may be porous (e.g., it may comprise or consist essentially of or consist of a screen 330). The screen 330 provides a separated liquid outlet 304 for the cyclone 220 that is in flow communication with a separated liquid collection region 302, which may be the separated liquid collection region 302 of the volume 318.

20 **[0089]** The cyclone may also separate solid material from the air stream the solid material may be retained in the cyclone 200. Accordingly, a region of the cyclone 200, e.g., opposed to the cyclone air outlet 216, may be the dirt collection region of the cyclone 200. Alternately, a dirt collection chamber may be provided that is external to the cyclone 200. Accordingly, the cyclone 200 may have a dirt outlet of any design known in the cyclonic arts. As exemplified in Figure 26B, the dirt outlet is a slot 228 proximate the cyclone second end 212. The slot may be formed as a gap between an end face of the cyclone sidewall and the end wall of the cyclone 200 at second end 212. It will be appreciated that water may also exit through the slot 228.

30 **[0090]** The slot 228 may be in flow communication with a liquid collection region that is isolated from the liquid collection region that is in flow communication with the screen 330 of the cyclone. Alternately, both the screen 330 and the slot 228 may be in flow communication with a single liquid collection region. If the liquid separation stage has two liquid separators as exemplified in Figure 1A-24B, then this single liquid collection region may be isolated from the liquid collection region of a first stage liquid separator (e.g., volume 318), it may be in flow communication with the liquid collection region of a first stage liquid separator (e.g., volume 318), of the first and second liquid collection regions may be a single continuous liquid collection region which may underlie part or all of the first stage liquid separator (e.g., volume 318) and the cyclone 200.

40 **[0091]** As exemplified in Figure 26B, the liquid collection region 302 is positioned at a lower elevation than the screen 330. It will be appreciated that, as with the volume

318, the screen (porous member) 330 may be positioned at a higher elevation than the liquid collection region 302 and part or all of the screen may overlie the liquid collection region 302. Therefore, as water is separated in the cyclone 00, water may flow downwardly into the liquid collection region 302.

[0092] As discussed previously, the liquid collection region 302 of the cyclone stage 200 may have a one or more baffles 305 (e.g., a plurality of upwardly extending baffles), which may be disposed laterally between the first and second laterally opposed walls. Accordingly, the baffles 305 may extend generally parallel to the cyclone axis of rotation 206.

[0093] It will be appreciated that the liquid collection region of the cyclone 200 may be opened in a similar manner as discussed with respect to the opening of volume 318. If the cyclone is the sole liquid separation member as exemplified in Figures 25A, 25B, 26A and 26B, then the liquid collection region may be openable for emptying by itself or concurrently with the cyclone 200. As exemplified in Figures 25A, 25B, 26A and 26B, the liquid separation region 302 has a separated liquid outlet port 306. As described previously, the liquid outlet port 306 is openable. The openable separated liquid outlet port 306 may be provided anywhere on the surface cleaning apparatus 100. As exemplified in Figure 26B, the openable separated liquid outlet port 306 is provided on a lateral side of the liquid separation stage 300.

[0094] The liquid separation stage 300 may be opened in various ways. As exemplified in Figure 26B, the liquid separation stage 300 has an openable wall 307, with the cyclone axis of rotation 206 extending through the openable wall when the openable wall is in the closed position. As shown, both the cyclone 200 and the liquid collection region 302 are opened when the openable wall 307 is in the openable position. Accordingly, each of the solid collection region 150 (e.g., the interior of the cyclone 220 as exemplified in Figure 5B) and the liquid collection region 302 are emptyable concurrently. In some embodiments the liquid collection region 302 and the solid collection region 150 may be independently openable.

[0095] Figure 1A-24B exemplify a surface cleaning apparatus 100 having a first liquid separation stage 300 and a second liquid separation stage 400. As illustrated, the first liquid separation stage 300 may be a non-cyclonic momentum separator and the second liquid separation stage 400 may be cyclone 200.

[0096] Figure 1A-2B exemplify an embodiment wherein the second liquid separation stage 400 is openable separately from the first liquid separation stage 300. As exemplified, the second liquid separation stage 400 has a second liquid collection region 402. The second liquid collection region 402 may form a part of the first liquid collection region 302, but in the exemplified embodiment, it is separate. As exemplified in Figure 2B, the second liquid collection region 402 is external to a second liquid separation chamber 410 (e.g., the cyclone chamber as exemplified in Figure 8B). The second liquid separation

stage may in this embodiment is opened by an openable door 407, which is opened separately from door 307. Accordingly, the first liquid collection region 302 and the second liquid collection region 402 may be emptied independently.

[0097] If door 407 opens both the cyclone 200 and the second liquid collection region 402, then both the cyclone 200 and the second liquid collection region 402 may be emptied concurrently. If door 307 opens both the volume 318 and the first liquid collection region 302, then both the volume 318 and the first liquid collection region 302 may be emptied concurrently. It will be appreciated that a single door, which essentially comprises both doors 307 and 407, may be provided, in which case volume 318, the first liquid collection region 302, the cyclone 200 and the second liquid collection region 402 may be emptied concurrently.

[0098] Optionally, first liquid collection region 302 and second liquid collection region 402 may be in flow communication with a single separated liquid outlet port 306. In such an embodiment, liquid collected in the first liquid collection region 302 and additional liquid collected in the second liquid collection region 402 may be emptiable concurrently through a single separated liquid outlet port 306.

[0099] Alternately, there may be a conduit that provides for flow communication between the first liquid collection region 302 and the second liquid collection region 402. Accordingly, for example, liquid collected in the second liquid collection region 402 may pass through the conduit to the first liquid collection region 302 and may then be subsequently emptied from the first liquid collection region 302 through the separated liquid outlet port 306 of the first liquid collection region 302.

[0100] Alternately, each liquid collection region may have its own outlet port and the outlets ports may be openable concurrently, e.g., a single door may open both. Such an embodiment is exemplified in Figure 6A-6C, wherein at least a portion of the second liquid collection region 402, or a conduit from the second liquid collection region 402, is positioned underneath the first liquid collection region 302. As shown, the first liquid collection region 302 has a first separated liquid outlet port 306 and the second liquid collection region 402 has a second separated liquid outlet port 406. during operation, the openable end may be lifted such that both of the first separated liquid outlet port 306 and the second separated liquid outlet port 406 may be opened concurrently, such that liquid collected in each region may be emptied concurrently.

Dual Cyclone Liquid Separation Stage

[0101] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the liquid separation stage 300 has a cyclone assembly 200 having two or more cyclones 202 in parallel. An advantage of this aspect is that even if one

cyclone 202 is partially or completely blocked with solid debris, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may continue to operate through suction in the second cyclone 202. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0102] The cyclones 202 are positioned over the liquid collection region 302, which is separated by a porous member 330 in each cyclone 202.

[0103] As exemplified in Figure 27A-29, two cyclones 202 are positioned laterally side by side. When the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is positioned on a floor in a storage position if the cyclones are provided in an upright section of an upright surface cleaning apparatus, the cyclone axis of rotation 206 extends generally vertically.

[0104] As exemplified in Figure 28B, each cyclone 202 has a separated liquid outlet 304 having a porous member 330 positioned over the liquid collection region 302. In other words, the liquid collection region 302 underlies the two cyclones 202. It will be appreciated that the liquid collection region 302 may be located anywhere that is at a lower elevation than the separated liquid outlet 304 such that separated liquid will flow into the liquid collection region 302 due to gravity.

[0105] It will be appreciated that a single liquid collection region 302 may be shared by each cyclone 202, or as exemplified in Figure 29, each cyclone may have its own liquid collection region that are independent from one another. For example, the liquid collection region 302 may include a first portion 302a in flow communication with the first cyclone 202a and a second portion 302b in flow communication with the second cyclone 202b. The first portion 302a and the second portion 302b are isolated from each other. It will be appreciated that, alternately, they may form a single contiguous region in communication with the cyclones 202.

[0106] If the cyclone 202 is oriented vertically, then a lower end of the liquid separation stage 300 may be openable to empty the cyclone chamber 204 and/or the pre-motor filter liquid collection region. As exemplified in Figure 29, an upper end 301 of the pre-motor filter liquid collection region 302 is located at the elevation of the porous member 330. The upper end 301 of the liquid collection region 302 is moveably mounted to a lower end of the liquid separation stage 300 between a closed position and an open emptying position in which the liquid collection region 302 is moved with respect to the cyclone chamber 210. As shown in Figure 29, the porous member 330 may move to an open position when the liquid collection region 302 is moved to the open emptying

position. In some embodiments, the porous member 330 may remain in position when the liquid collection region 302 is moved to the open emptying position.

[0107] As exemplified in Figure 28A, the liquid collection region 302 may have one or more drain plugs 308 positioned in openings. During operation, the drain plug 308 is removed from the opening to allow liquid to drain from the liquid collection region 302. Drain plugs may be used in any liquid collection region and may be provided in any surface of the liquid collection region.

Pre-motor Filter Housing

[0108] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may include a pre-motor filter housing 192 in which a pre-motor filter media 190 is positionable. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0109] Optionally, as exemplified in Figure 28B, the pre-motor filter housing 192 is positioned in the surface cleaning head 120 rearward of the cyclone assembly 200. The pre-motor filter housing 192 may extend from the first lateral side to the second lateral side of the surface cleaning head 120.

[0110] As exemplified in Figure 27B, the liquid separation stage 300 may be removably mounted in the surface cleaning head 120. The pre-motor filter housing 192 may also be removable from the surface cleaning head 120, optionally concurrently with the liquid separation stage 300 as exemplified in Figure 27B.

[0111] In some embodiments, the surface cleaning head 120 may include a pre-motor filter liquid collection region that is in flow communication with the pre-motor filter housing 192. The pre-motor filter liquid collection region may be positioned rearward of the first liquid collection region 302. As discussed with respect to the second liquid collection region 402, this pre-motor filter liquid collection region may be emptied independently from or concurrently with the first liquid collection region 302. In some embodiments, the pre-motor filter liquid collection region may be contiguous with the first liquid collection region 302.

Vertical Cyclonic Liquid Separation Stage

[0112] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other

aspects, the liquid separation stage 300 is a cyclonic liquid separation stage having one or more cyclones 202 with a cyclone axis of rotation 206 that extends generally vertically and with a separated liquid outlet 304, which may be a porous member 330, provided at a lower end of the cyclone(s) 202 and optionally positioned above a liquid collection region 302. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel, and the vertical cyclone with a down-stream liquid separation stage.

[0113] An advantage of this aspect is that by positioning the liquid collection region 302 below the cyclone assembly 200, the centre of mass may be lowered, thereby making the surface cleaning apparatus 100 easier for the user to operate, particularly if the cyclone assembly 200 is provided on the upright portion 130 of an upright vacuum cleaner as exemplified in Figure 38A. Liquid collected by the cyclone assembly 200 can increase in weight rapidly during cleaning. Accordingly, lowering the centre of mass of the upright portion 130 may make it easier for the user to move the apparatus while also reducing the likelihood of injury.

[0114] As exemplified in Figures 30A-39B, the liquid separation stage 300 is positioned on the upright portion 130 of the surface cleaning apparatus 100. The upright portion 130 is moveably mounted to the surface cleaning head 120 between an upright storage position and a reclined in use position. The suction motor 180 may be positioned above the liquid separation stage 300, as exemplified in Figures 30A, 32A, 36A, and 38A or may be positioned below the liquid separation stage as exemplified in Figure 34A.

[0115] As exemplified in Figures 30A-39B, the upright portion 130 has a single cyclone 202 with a cyclone axis of rotation 206 that extends generally vertically when the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is positioned on a floor and the upright portion 130 is in a storage position.

[0116] As exemplified in Figures 30A-39B, the liquid collection region 302 may underlie the porous member 330 such that the cyclone axis of rotation 206 extends through the liquid collection region 302. As exemplified, the liquid collection region 302 underlies the separated liquid outlet 304, which comprises or consists of a porous member 330. In other words, the porous member 330 is positioned at the lower end of the cyclone 202 with the liquid collection region 302 positioned at an elevation below the porous member 330. The cyclone stage second end 208 has a lower wall 213 that forms a liquid collection surface of the liquid collection region 302. As discussed previously, the liquid collection region 302 may

be at a lower elevation than the outlet 304 and need not partially or fully underlie the cyclone 202.

[0117] Optionally, the cyclone chamber 204 may have a cyclone chamber lower end wall 224. The cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 may be, for example, a moveable plate as discussed subsequently. As exemplified in Figure 33B, the lower end wall 224 is positioned at an elevation above the porous member 330 and the separated liquid outlet 304 includes a gap 226 between the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 and the sidewall 220. Accordingly, solid material may exit the cyclone chamber via the gap 226 and collect in a solid collection region that is located between the plate and the screen 330. Liquid may also exit the cyclone chamber via the gap 226 and then flow downwardly through the screen in to the liquid collection region.

[0118] It will be appreciated that each of the cyclone chamber, the solid collection region and the liquid collection region may be emptiable concurrently or one or more, and optionally all, may be emptied concurrently. Accordingly, as discussed previously with respect to Figure 29, the lower end of the cyclone assembly 200 may be openable to empty the liquid collection region and/or the cyclone 202.

[0119] Figure 31A exemplifies an embodiment wherein the cyclone chamber and the liquid collection region are opened concurrently. As exemplified, the cyclone stage second end 208 is openable such that liquid collection region is opened. The porous member 330 is, e.g., pivotally mounted to a sidewall of the cyclone chamber 204 such that, when cyclone stage second end 208 is opened, the porous member 330 is moveable from the in use position in which the screen overlies the lower wall 213 of the liquid collection region 302 (as shown in Figure 31B) to an emptying position in which the porous member 330 is moved (pivots) downwardly to an open position (as shown in Figure 31A). In the open position, the cyclone chamber 204 is opened.

[0120] Figure 33A exemplifies an embodiment wherein the cyclone chamber, the solid collection region and the liquid collection region are opened concurrently. As exemplified, the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 is moveable between an in use position, in which the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 closes the cyclone chamber other than the gap 226 and an emptying position in which the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 is moved (e.g., rotated) so as to open the lower end of the cyclone chamber.

[0121] As exemplified in Figure 33A, the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 and the porous member 330 are supported by lower wall 213 such that cyclone chamber lower end wall 224, porous member 330 and lower wall 213 move concurrently to open each of the cyclone chamber, the solid collection region and the liquid collection region.

[0122] As exemplified in Figures 35A, 36C, and 39A, the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 is moveable separately from the porous member 330 and lower wall

213. As exemplified, the cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 is pivotally mounted to the cyclone chamber sidewall. When the lower wall 213 is opened, the porous member 330 moves concurrently with the lower end wall 213 such that the liquid collection region remains closed. The cyclone chamber lower end wall 224 moves when the lower end wall 213 opens whereby the cyclone chamber and the solid collection region may be emptied concurrently. Accordingly solid material collected in the cyclone chamber and the solid collection region may be emptied separately from liquid collected in the liquid collection region.

[0123] As discussed previously, one or more baffles may be provided in the liquid collection region 302. The baffles may extend generally axially in the liquid collection region 302, extending from the lower wall 213. The baffles may extend perpendicular to the forward direction of the surface cleaning apparatus 100.

Vertical Cyclonic Liquid Separation Stage with an Emptying Channel

[0124] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, a vertically oriented cyclone has a pour out channel to enable the liquid collection region to be emptied without moving the porous member 300. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage, and the vertical cyclone with a downstream liquid separation stage.

[0125] As exemplified in Figure 33B, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 has a top openable cyclone assembly to enable liquid collected in the liquid collection region 302 to be poured out of the cyclone assembly 200. In this embodiment, liquid emptying channel 500 extends between the liquid collection region 302 and the cyclone first end 210. As shown in Figures 31B and 33B, the liquid emptying channel 500 is positioned between the cyclone chamber sidewall 220 and the sidewall of the cyclone assembly. The liquid emptying channel 500 has an upper end 502 that is openable such that liquid from the liquid collection region 302 may be poured out when the cyclone assembly 200 is inverted. Accordingly, a user may remove the liquid separation stage from the surface cleaning apparatus 100 and tilt the liquid separation stage 300 to pour out collected liquid from the liquid collection region 302 through the liquid emptying channel 500.

[0126] Optionally, as exemplified in Figure 33A, the cyclone first end 210 may be openable concurrently with

the upper end 502 of the liquid emptying channel 500 such that the cyclone chamber 204 is opened concurrently with the liquid emptying channel 500. Accordingly, the solid and the liquid debris may be emptied through the same end of the liquid separation stage 300. In some embodiments, the cyclone chamber 204 and liquid emptying channel 500 may be emptied independently of each other.

[0127] If the lower end of the cyclone assembly 200 is openable, then the upper end of the liquid emptying channel 500 may open with the lower end of the cyclone assembly 200. Accordingly, as exemplified in Figure 35A, opening the lower end of the cyclone assembly may open the cyclone chamber and the solid collection region and liquid collected in the liquid collection region may then be poured out through upper end 502 of the liquid emptying channel 500 (upper end 502 of the liquid emptying channel 500 may be positioned beside second liquid emptying port 524 but is not shown in Figure 35A).

Vertical Cyclone with a Downstream Liquid Separation Stage

[0128] In accordance with this aspect, which may be used by itself or in combination with one or more other aspects, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 may include a second liquid separation stage 400 downstream from the vertical cyclone(s). This aspect may be used if the vertical cyclone(s) are the first liquid separation stage. This aspect may be used with one or more of the surface cleaning head with a liquid separation stage, the porous liquid separation chamber, the angled floor of the liquid separation chamber, the emptying of the separated liquid storage region, the baffled wall of the separated liquid storage region, the emptying of the liquid separation chamber, the downflow region, the cyclonic liquid separator, the dual cyclone liquid separation stage, the pre-motor filter housing, the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage and the vertical cyclonic liquid separation stage with an emptying channel.

[0129] The second liquid separation stage 400 may be any system capable of separating liquid from air flow. As exemplified, the second liquid separation stage 400 may be a filter media.

[0130] The second liquid separation stage 400 has a second liquid collection region 402 that is at a lower elevation than the second liquid separation stage 400 such that separated water may flow to the second liquid collection region 402 due to gravity.

[0131] As discussed previously, the second liquid collection region 402 may be isolated from the first liquid collection region 302 and emptiable separately or concurrently therewith. Alternately, the second liquid collection region 402 may be in flow communication with or contiguous with the first liquid collection region 302. Any embodiment discussed herein to enable a second liquid collection region 402 and a first liquid collection region 302 to be emptied separately or concurrently may be

used. Accordingly, the second liquid collection region 402 may be openable concurrently with the cyclone chamber 204 and/or the liquid emptying channel 500.

[0132] As exemplified in Figure 35A, 35B, the second liquid separation stage 400 may be positioned above the first cyclonic liquid separation stage 300 when the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is in the storage position and the liquid separation stages are provided on an upright portion 130 that is in the upright storage position. Optionally, the cyclone first end 210 comprises an openable lid 230 and the second liquid separation stage 400 is positioned in the openable lid 230. In such an embodiment, the second liquid collection region 402 may be positioned at an elevation below the openable lid 230.

[0133] The second liquid collection region 402 may have a second liquid emptying channel 520 extending between the second liquid separation stage 400 and the second liquid separation region 402. As exemplified in Figure 35B, water separated by the second liquid separation stage may pass through upper port 522 and fall downwardly due to gravity through the second liquid emptying channel 520 to the second liquid collection region 402. The second liquid emptying channel 520 may be openable concurrently with the cyclone first end 210, as exemplified in Figure 35A. Accordingly, as exemplified in Figure 35A, the second liquid collection region 402 may be emptied through the second liquid emptying port 524 of the second liquid emptying channel 520.

[0134] In some embodiments, as exemplified in Figures 37A-37B, the first liquid collection region 302 and the second liquid collection region 402 may be isolated from each other during use of the surface cleaning apparatus 100 to clean a floor, but may be connected in flow communication when the liquid separation stage 300 is to be emptied. As exemplified, the second liquid collection region 402 is positioned above the first liquid collection region 302, and may partially or fully overlie it. Alternately or in addition, the second liquid emptying channel 520 may be isolated from the first liquid emptying channel 500 during a cleaning operation and connected in flow communication when the liquid separation stage 300 is to be emptied. Accordingly, the second liquid emptying channel 520 may be positioned above the first liquid emptying channel 500, and may partially or fully overlie it. In the exemplified embodiment, the liquid collection regions comprise the channels.

[0135] As shown, a valve 530 separates the first liquid emptying channel 500 from the second liquid emptying channel 520. The valve 530 is closed while the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is in operation (Figure 37A) and may be opened (Figure 37A) when the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is turned off or the cyclone assembly 200 is opened. Accordingly, during operation, liquid may collect in the first liquid collection region 302 and in the second liquid collection region 402. When the user opens the openable lid 230 to empty the liquid collection regions, the valve 530 may be opened such that liquid from

both regions may be emptied simultaneously.

[0136] Alternately, the valve 530 may be a solenoid valve that is coupled to the power supply to the suction motor 180. Accordingly, when the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is in use, the valve 530 may be in the closed position, as exemplified in Figure 37A. When the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is no longer in use, the solenoid valve 530 may move to the open position, as exemplified in Figure 37B, causing liquid collected in the second liquid collection region 402 to combine with the liquid collected in the first liquid collection region 302, thereby allowing for concurrent emptying of both liquid collection regions.

[0137] While the above description describes features of example embodiments, it will be appreciated that some features and/or functions of the described embodiments are susceptible to modification without departing from the spirit and principles of operation of the described embodiments. For example, the various characteristics which are described by means of the represented embodiments or examples may be selectively combined with each other. Accordingly, what has been described above is intended to be illustrative of the claimed concept and non-limiting. It will be understood by persons skilled in the art that other variants and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims appended hereto. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments and examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

Claims

1. A surface cleaning apparatus (100) comprising a surface cleaning head (120), an upright section (130) having a drive handle and moveably mounted to the surface cleaning head (120) between an upright storage position and a reclined in use position, **characterized in that** the surface cleaning head (120) comprises:
 - (a) a liquid separation stage (300) having a separated liquid storage region (302); and,
 - (b) an air treatment stage (140) that is downstream from the liquid separation stage (300), the air treatment stage (140) having a separated solid storage region (150).
2. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the separated liquid storage region (302) is emptyable independent of emptying the separated solid storage region (150).
3. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the separated liquid storage region (302) and the separated solid storage region (150) are emptyable concurrently.

4. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) comprises a liquid separation chamber (310) having a separated liquid outlet (304) that is in flow communication with the separated liquid storage region (302), and the liquid separation chamber (310), the separated liquid storage region (302) and the separated solid storage region (150) are emptyable concurrently.
5. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) comprises a liquid separation chamber (310) having a separated liquid outlet (304) that is in flow communication with the separated liquid storage region (302), the liquid separation chamber (310) comprises a non-cyclonic momentum separator and the separated liquid outlet (304) comprises an opening in an angled lower wall (313) of the liquid separation chamber (310).
6. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 5, further comprising a porous member (330) overlying the opening.
7. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 6, wherein the porous member overlies and is vertically spaced from at least a portion of the angled lower wall.
8. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) comprises a liquid separation chamber (310) comprising a lower wall (312), a sidewall (314) and an upper wall (316), the lower, side and upper walls defining a volume having an air inlet (320) and a partially treated air outlet (322), at least a portion of one or more of the lower and side walls comprises a separated liquid outlet (304) that is in flow communication with the separated liquid storage region (302), the separated liquid outlet (304) comprises a porous member (330) and liquid separated as air travels through the volume exits the volume through the separated liquid outlet (304) and flows to the separated liquid region (302) due to gravity.
9. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 8, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) further comprises an air impermeable wall (340) spaced from and facing the porous member (330) that forms at least a portion of the side wall, the liquid separation stage (300) has a separated liquid outlet port (306) provided in an upper portion of the liquid separation stage (300) and the separated liquid outlet port (306) is provided between the air impermeable wall (340) and the porous member (330) that forms at least a portion of the sidewall.
10. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 9, wherein the separated liquid outlet port (306) is provided in a sidewall of the liquid separation stage (300) or comprises an openable top wall of the liquid separation stage (300).
11. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 9, wherein the air inlet (320) is provided in a front side of the liquid separation chamber (310) and the air outlet (322) is provided in a rear side of the liquid separation chamber (310) and the air impermeable wall (340) is provided at the rear side of the liquid separation chamber (310).
12. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) has a front side having an air inlet, a rear side and first and second laterally opposed sides (314a, 314b), the separated liquid storage region (150) having a lower wall having upwardly extending baffles (305) wherein the baffles (305) are disposed laterally between the first and second laterally opposed sidewalls (314).
13. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein the liquid separation stage (300) comprises a liquid separation chamber (310) having a separated liquid outlet (304) that is in flow communication with the separated liquid storage region (150), at least a portion of the liquid separation chamber (310) overlies the separated liquid storage region (150), the liquid separation stage (300) has a front side having an air inlet, a rear side and first and second laterally opposed sides (314a, 314b), and one of the first and second laterally opposed sides (314a, 314b) is openable whereby the liquid separation chamber (310) and the separated liquid storage region (150) are opened.
14. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 13, wherein the separated liquid storage region (302) has a lower wall (312) having upwardly extending baffles (305) wherein the baffles (305) are disposed laterally between the first and second laterally opposed sidewalls (314).
15. The surface cleaning apparatus (100) of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the separated solid storage region (150) is positioned under the separated liquid storage region (302).

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100), aufweisend einen Oberflächenreinigungskopf (120), einen aufrechten Abschnitt (130), der einen Antriebsgriff aufweist und beweglich am Oberflächenreinigungskopf (120) zwischen einer aufrechten Aufbewahrungspo-

sition und einer zurückgelehnten Gebrauchsposition angebracht ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Oberflächenreinigungskopf (120) aufweist:

- (a) eine Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) mit einem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302); und,
 (b) eine Luftbehandlungsstufe (140), die der Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) nachgeschaltet ist, wobei die Luftbehandlungsstufe (140) einen Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) aufweist.
2. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) unabhängig vom Entleeren des Speicherbereichs für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) entleerbar ist.
 3. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) und der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) gleichzeitig entleerbar sind.
 4. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) mit einem Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) aufweist, der in Strömungsverbindung mit dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) steht, und die Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310), der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) und der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) gleichzeitig entleerbar sind.
 5. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) mit einem Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) aufweist, der in Strömungsverbindung mit dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) steht, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) einen nichtzyklonischen Impulsabscheider aufweist und der Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) eine Öffnung in einer abgewinkelten unteren Wand (313) der Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) aufweist.
 6. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 5, das weiterhin ein poröses Element (330) aufweist, das über der Öffnung liegt.
 7. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 6, wobei das poröse Element über mindestens einem Teil der abgewinkelten unteren Wand liegt und vertikal von dieser beabstandet ist.
 8. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) aufweist, die eine untere Wand (312), eine Seitenwand (314) und eine obere Wand (316) aufweist, wobei die untere, die Seiten- und die obere Wand ein Volumen mit einem Lufteinlass (320) und einen Auslass für teilweise behandelten Luft (322) definieren, mindestens ein Teil einer oder mehrerer der unteren und seitlichen Wände einen Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) aufweist, der in Strömungsverbindung mit dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) steht, wobei der Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) ein poröses Element (330) aufweist und die Flüssigkeit, die abgetrennt wird, wenn die Luft durch das Volumen strömt, das Volumen durch den Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) verlässt und aufgrund der Schwerkraft zu dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) fließt.
 9. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) ferner eine luftundurchlässige Wand (340) aufweist, die von dem porösen Element (330), das mindestens einen Teil der Seitenwand bildet, beabstandet ist und diesem gegenüberliegt, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Auslassöffnung für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (306) aufweist, die in einem oberen Abschnitt der Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) vorgesehen ist, und wobei die Auslassöffnung (306) zwischen der luftundurchlässigen Wand (340) und dem porösen Element (330), das mindestens einen Teil der Seitenwand bildet, vorgesehen ist.
 10. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Auslassöffnung (306) für die abgetrennte Flüssigkeit in einer Seitenwand der Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) vorgesehen ist oder eine zu öffnende obere Wand der Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) aufweist.
 11. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 9, wobei der Lufteinlass (320) an einer Vorderseite der Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) und der Luftauslass (322) an einer Rückseite der Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) vorgesehen sind und die luftundurchlässige Wand (340) an der Rückseite der Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) vorgesehen ist.
 12. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Vorderseite mit einem Lufteinlass, eine Rückseite und erste und zweite seitlich gegenüberliegende Seiten (314a, 314b) aufweist, wobei der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) eine untere Wand mit sich nach oben erstreckenden Leitblechen (305) aufweist, wobei die Leitbleche (305) seitlich zwischen den ersten und zweiten seitlich gegenüberliegenden Seitenwänden (314) angeordnet sind.

13. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) mit einem Auslass für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (304) aufweist, der in Strömungsverbindung mit dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) steht, wobei zumindest ein Teil der Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) über dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) liegt, die Flüssigkeitstrennstufe (300) eine Vorderseite mit einem Lufteinlass, eine Rückseite und erste und zweite seitlich gegenüberliegende Seiten (314a, 314b) aufweist, und eine der ersten und zweiten seitlich gegenüberliegenden Seiten (314a, 314b) geöffnet werden kann, wodurch die Flüssigkeitstrennkammer (310) und der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) geöffnet werden.
14. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 13, wobei der Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) eine untere Wand (312) mit sich nach oben erstreckenden Leitblechen (305) aufweist, wobei die Leitbleche (305) seitlich zwischen der ersten und der zweiten seitlich gegenüberliegenden Seitenwand (314) angeordnet sind.
15. Das Oberflächenreinigungsgerät (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei zumindest ein Teil des Speicherbereichs für abgetrennte Feststoffe (150) unter dem Speicherbereich für abgetrennte Flüssigkeit (302) angeordnet ist.

Revendications

1. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) comprenant une tête de nettoyage de surface (120), une section verticale (130) ayant une poignée d'entraînement et montée de façon mobile sur la tête de nettoyage de surface (120) entre une position de stockage verticale et une position d'utilisation inclinée,
- caractérisé en ce que** la tête de nettoyage de surface (120) comprend :
- (a) un stade de séparation de liquide (300) ayant une région de stockage de liquide séparé (302) ; et,
- (b) un stade de traitement de l'air (140) qui est en aval du stade de séparation de liquide (300),
- le stade de traitement de l'air (140) ayant une région de stockage de solide séparée (150).
2. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302) est vidable indépendamment du vidage de la région de stockage de solide

séparée (150).

3. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302) et la région de stockage de solide séparée (150) sont vidables simultanément.
4. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) comprend une chambre de séparation de liquide (310) ayant une sortie de liquide séparé (304) qui est en communication fluïdique avec la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302), et la chambre de séparation de liquide (310), la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302) et la région de stockage de solide séparée (150) sont vidables simultanément.
5. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) comprend une chambre de séparation de liquide (310) ayant une sortie de liquide séparé (304) qui est en communication fluïdique avec la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302), la chambre de séparation de liquide (310) comprend un séparateur de mouvement non cyclonique et la sortie de liquide séparé (304) comprend une ouverture dans une paroi inférieure inclinée (313) de la chambre de séparation de liquide (310).
6. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre un élément poreux (330) recouvrant l'ouverture.
7. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'élément poreux recouvre et est verticalement espacé d'au moins une partie de la portion inférieure inclinée.
8. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) comprend une chambre de séparation de liquide (310) comprenant une paroi inférieure (312), une paroi latérale (314) et une paroi supérieure (316), les parois inférieure, latérale et supérieure définissant un volume ayant une entrée d'air (320) et une sortie d'air partiellement traité (322), au moins une portion d'une ou plusieurs des parois inférieure et latérale comprend une sortie de liquide séparé (304) qui est en communication fluïdique avec la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302), la sortie de liquide séparé (304) comprend un élément poreux (330) et le liquide séparé lorsque l'air traverse le volume sort du volume par la sortie de liquide séparé (304) et s'écoule vers la région de liquide séparé (302) en raison de la gravité.
9. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la

revendication 8, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) comprend en outre une paroi imperméable à l'air (340) espacée de et faisant face à l'élément poreux (330) qui forme au moins une portion de la paroi latérale, le stade de séparation de liquide (300) a un orifice de sortie de liquide séparé (306) prévu dans une portion supérieure du stade de séparation de liquide (300) et l'orifice de sortie de liquide séparé (306) est prévu entre la paroi imperméable à l'air (340) et l'élément poreux (330) qui forme au moins une portion de la paroi latérale.

10. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'orifice de sortie de liquide séparé (306) est prévu dans une paroi latérale du stade de séparation de liquide (300) ou comprend une paroi supérieure ouvrable du stade de séparation de liquide (300).
11. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'entrée d'air (320) est prévue sur un côté avant de la chambre de séparation de liquide (310) et la sortie d'air (322) est prévue sur un côté arrière de la chambre de séparation de liquide (310) et la paroi imperméable à l'air (340) est prévue sur le côté arrière de la chambre de séparation de liquide (310).
12. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) a un côté avant ayant une entrée d'air, un côté arrière et des premier et deuxième côtés latéralement opposés (314a, 314b), la région de stockage de liquide séparé (150) ayant une paroi inférieure ayant des déflecteurs s'étendant vers le haut (305), dans lequel les déflecteurs (305) sont disposés latéralement entre les première et deuxième parois latérales latéralement opposées (314).
13. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le stade de séparation de liquide (300) comprend une chambre de séparation de liquide (310) ayant une sortie de liquide séparé (304) qui est en communication fluïdique avec la région de stockage de liquide séparé (150), au moins une portion de la chambre de séparation de liquide (310) recouvre la région de stockage de liquide séparé (150), le stade de séparation de liquide (300) a un côté avant ayant une entrée d'air, un côté arrière et des premier et deuxième côtés latéralement opposés (314a, 314b), et l'un des premier et deuxième côtés latéralement opposés (314a, 314b) est ouvrable moyennant quoi la chambre de séparation de liquide (310) et la région de stockage de liquide séparé (150) sont ouvertes.
14. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 13, dans lequel la région de stockage

de liquide séparé (302) a une paroi inférieure (312) ayant des déflecteurs s'étendant vers le haut (305), dans lequel les déflecteurs (305) sont disposés latéralement entre les première et deuxième parois latérales latéralement opposées (314).

15. Appareil de nettoyage de surface (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel au moins une portion de la région de stockage de solide séparée (150) est positionnée sous la région de stockage de liquide séparé (302).

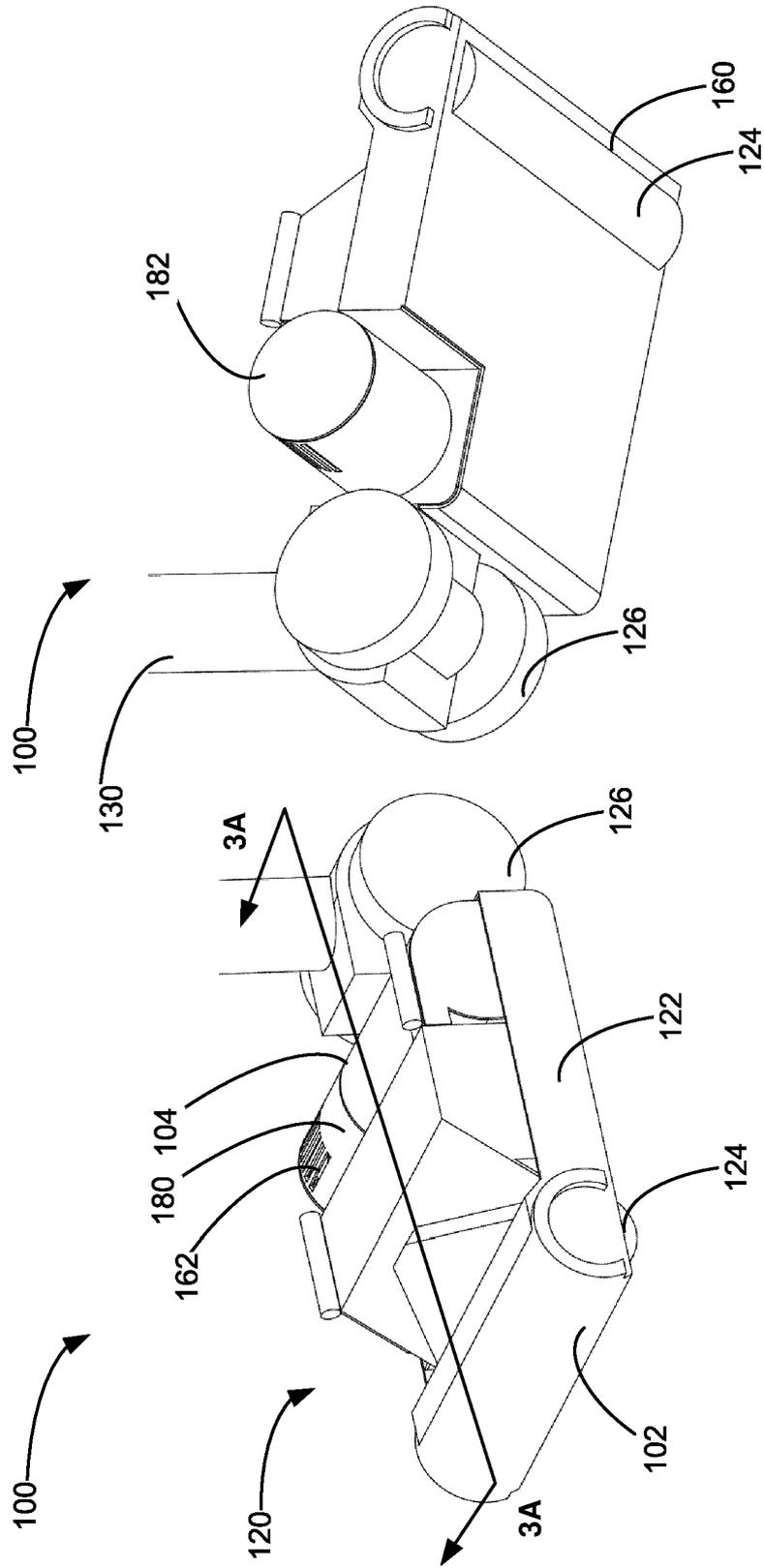


FIG. 1B

FIG. 1A

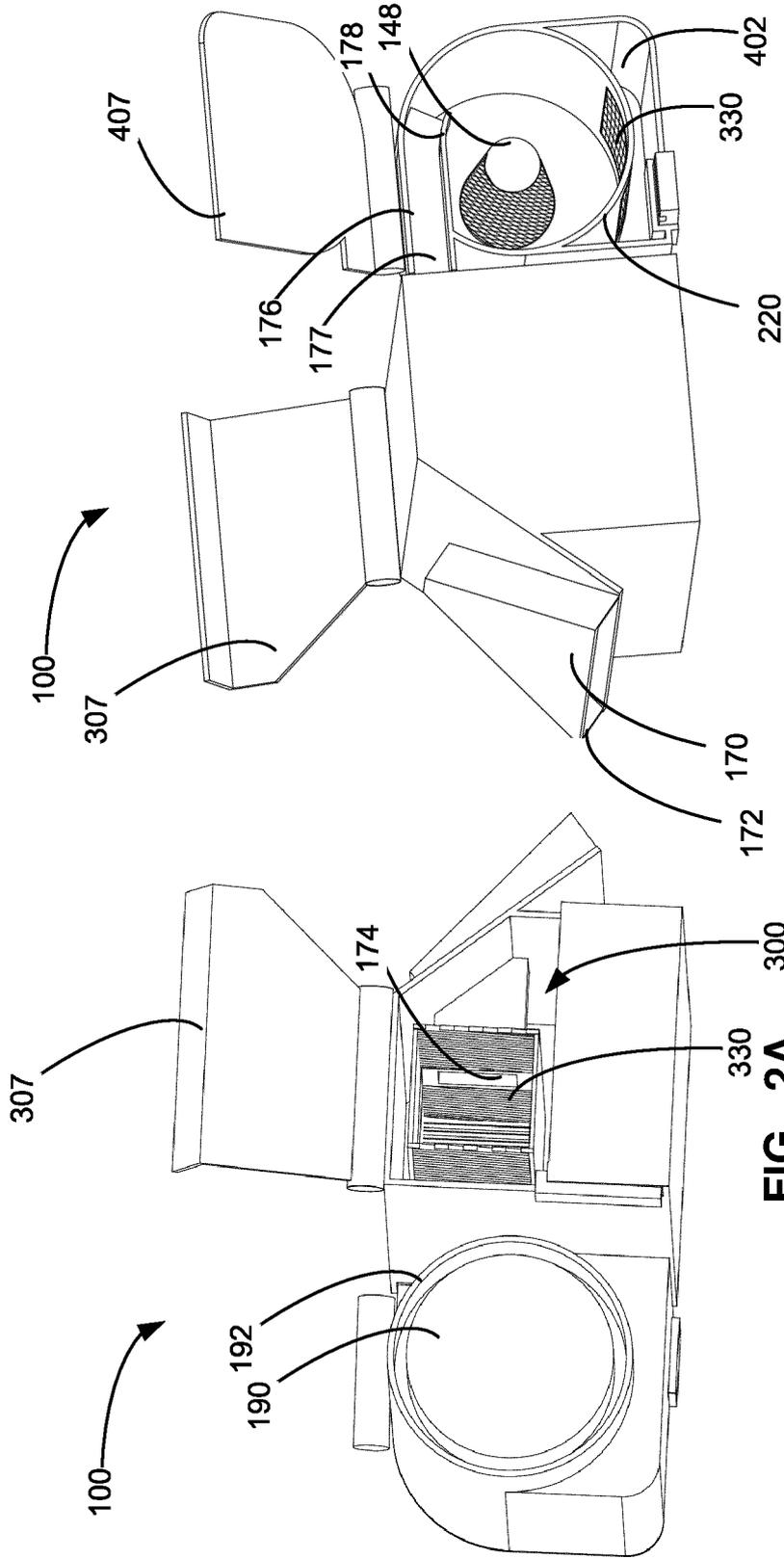


FIG. 2B

FIG. 2A

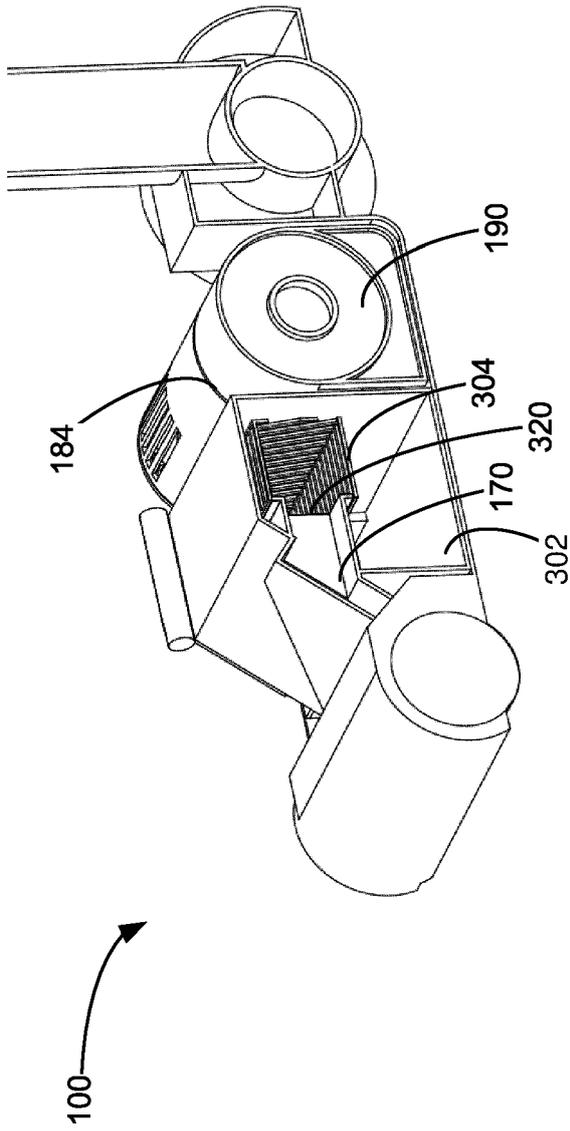


FIG. 3A

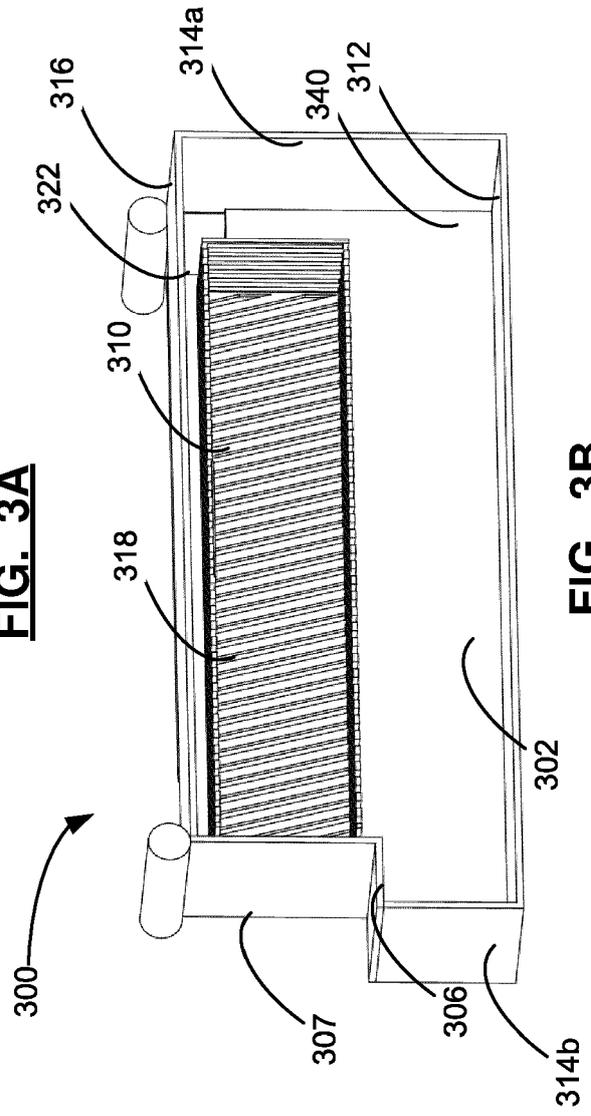


FIG. 3B

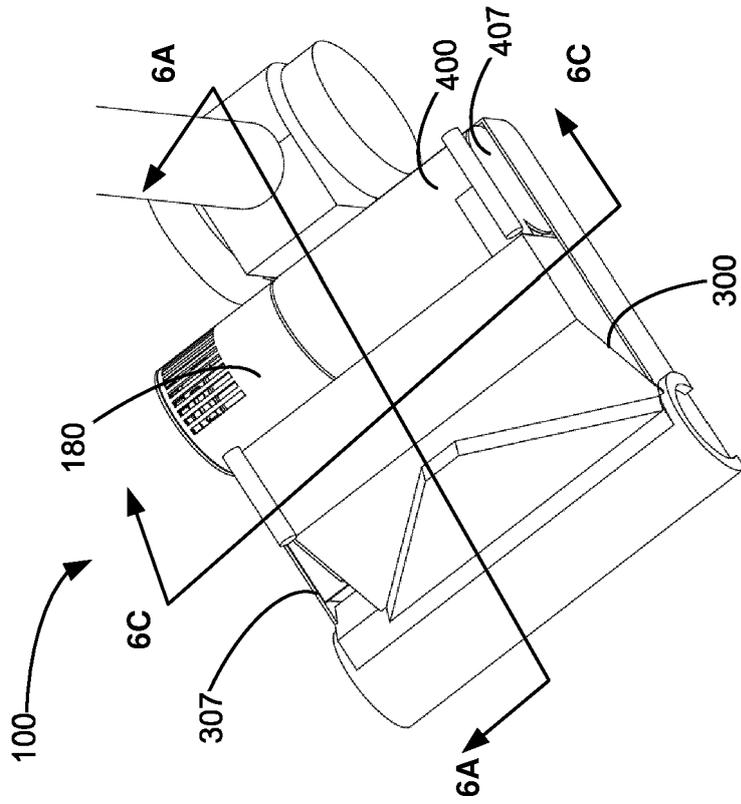


FIG. 4

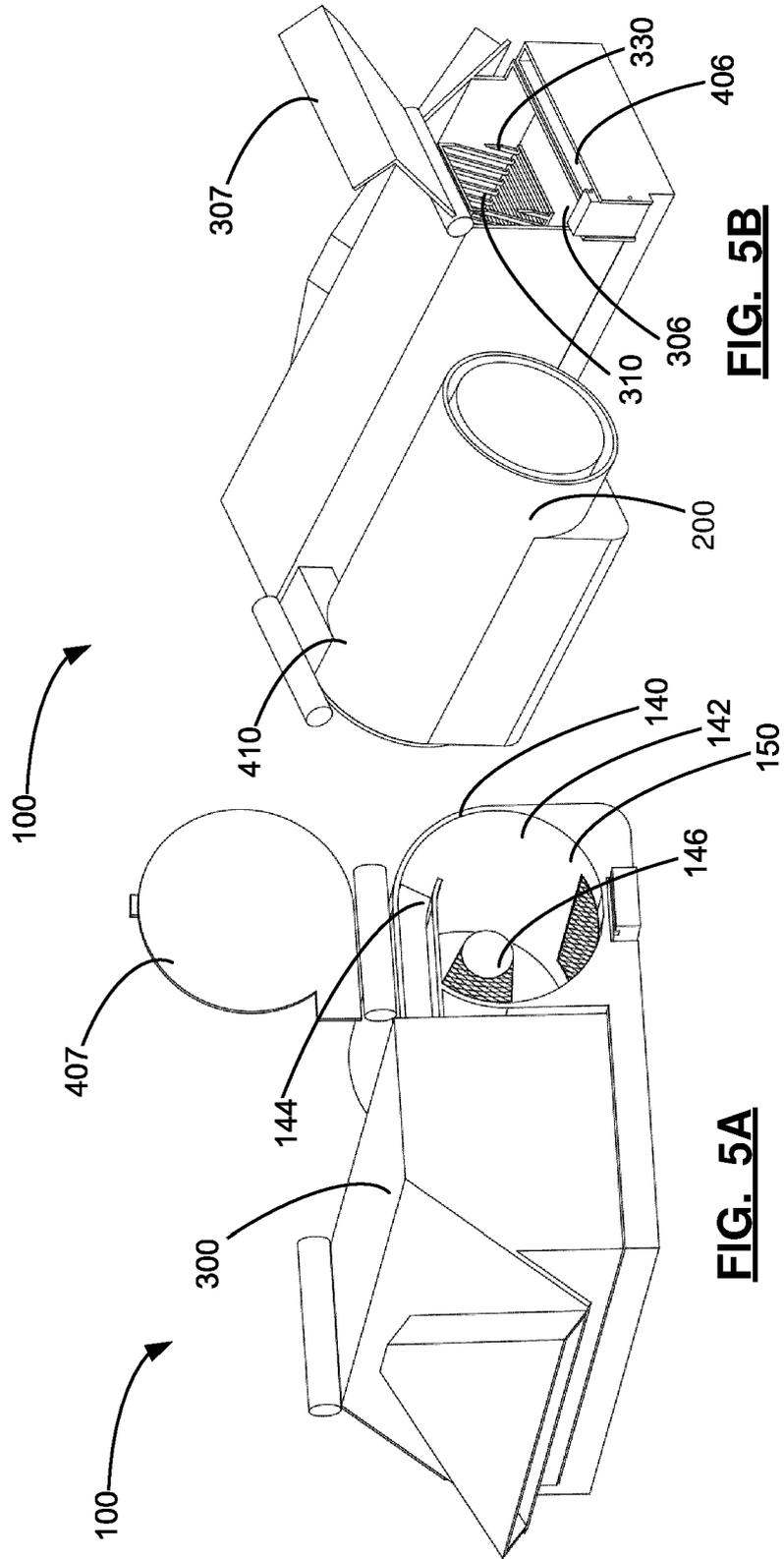


FIG. 5B

FIG. 5A

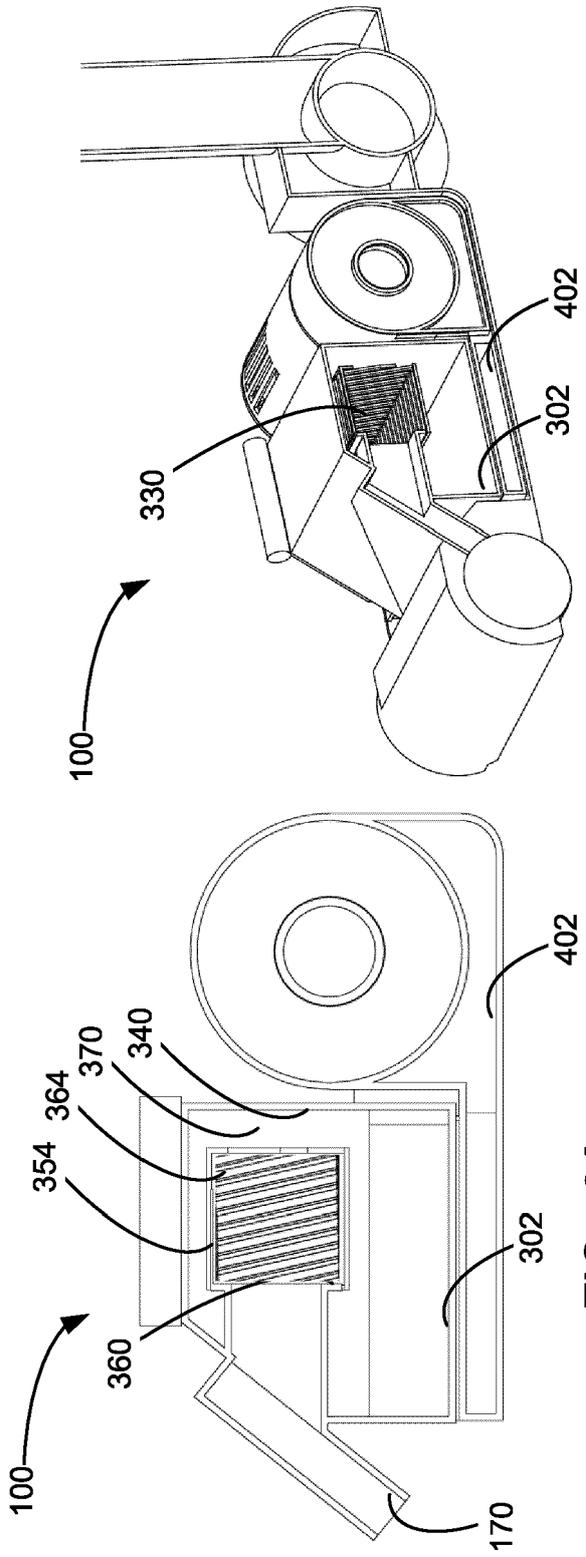


FIG. 6A

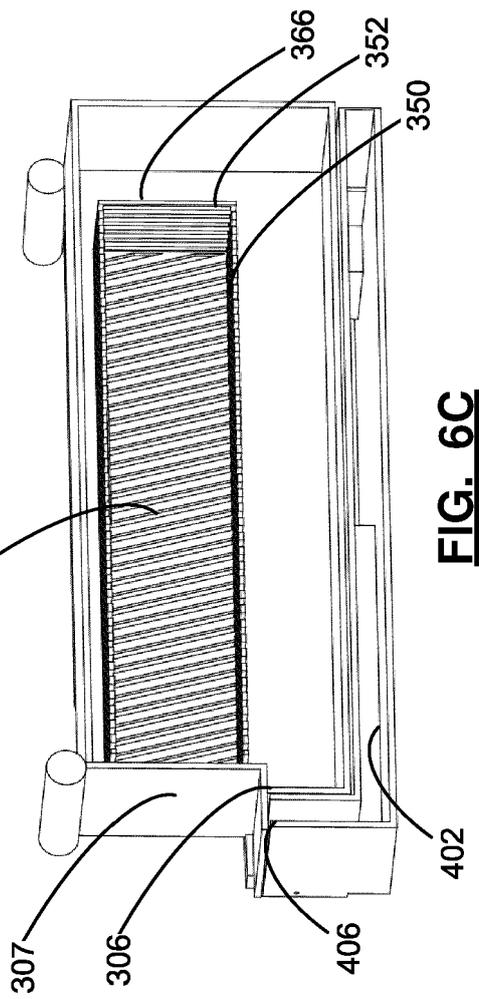


FIG. 6C

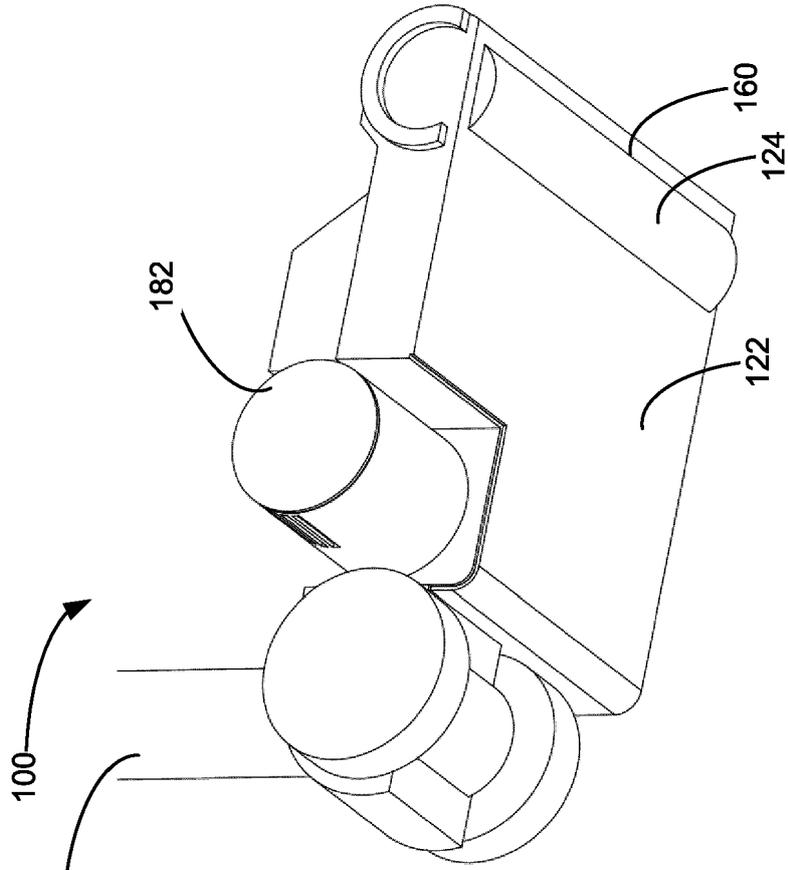


FIG. 7B

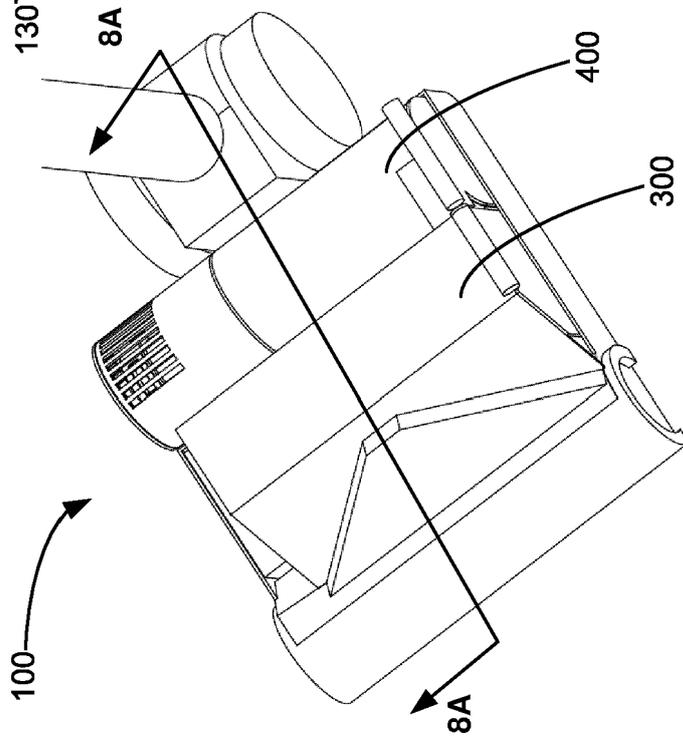


FIG. 7A

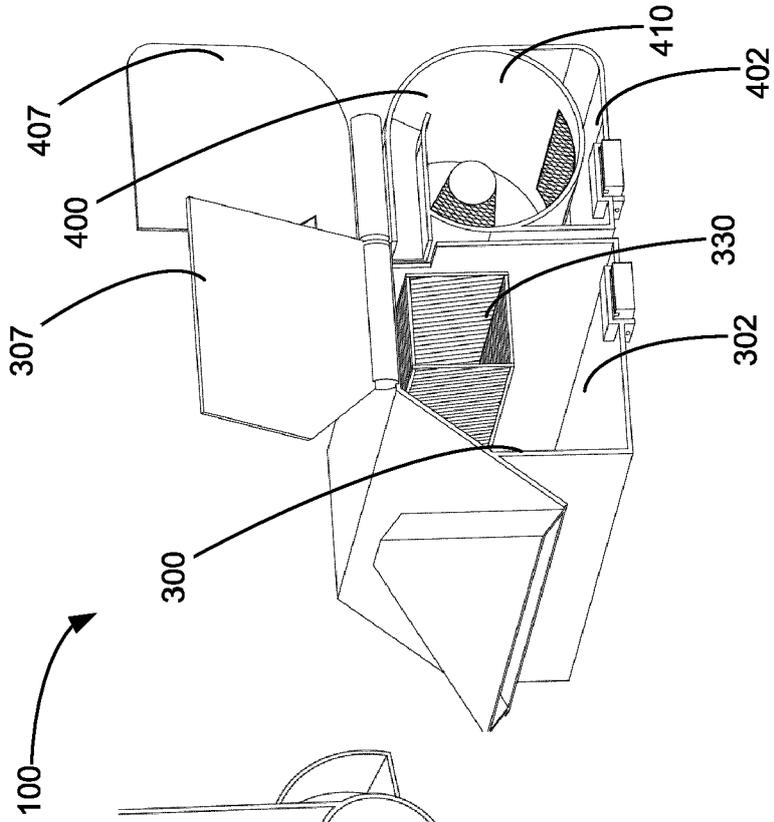


FIG. 8A

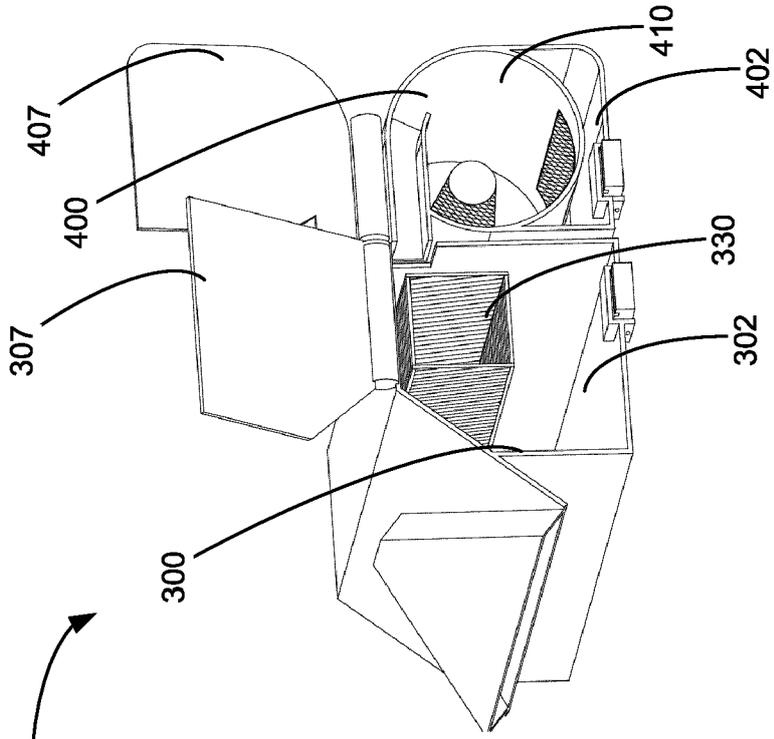


FIG. 8B

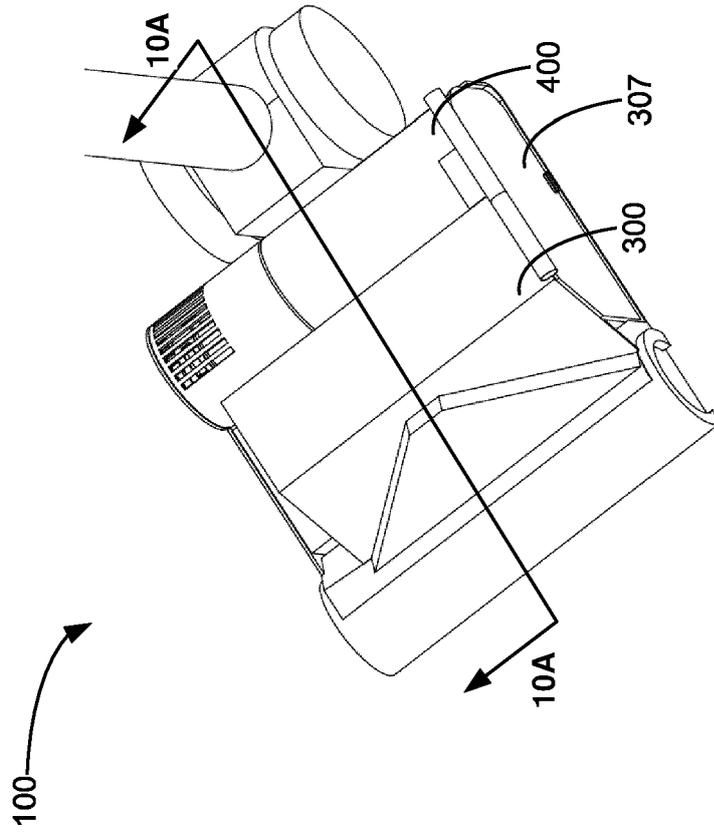
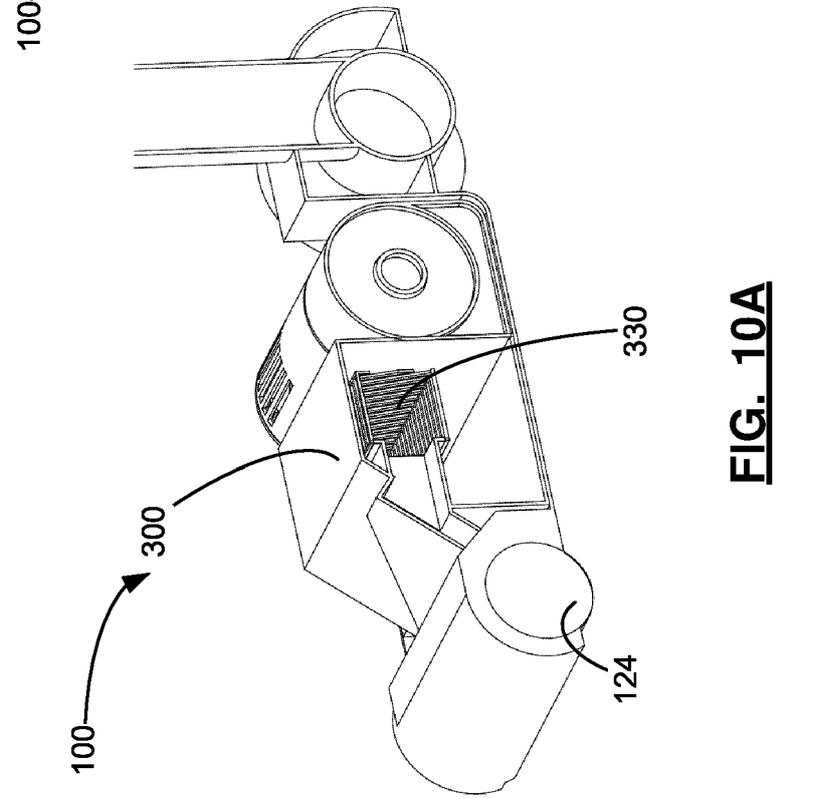
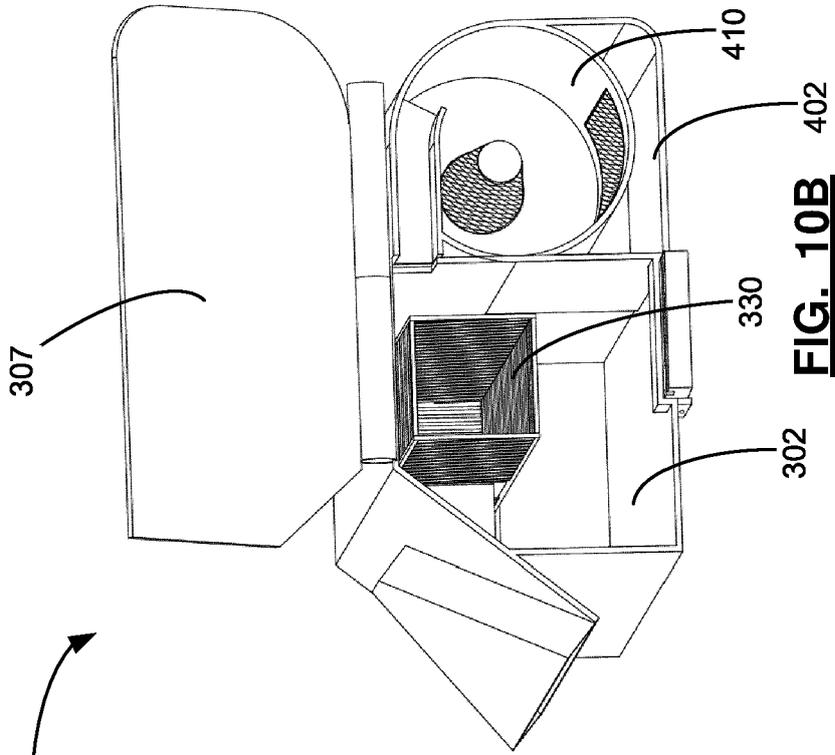


FIG. 9



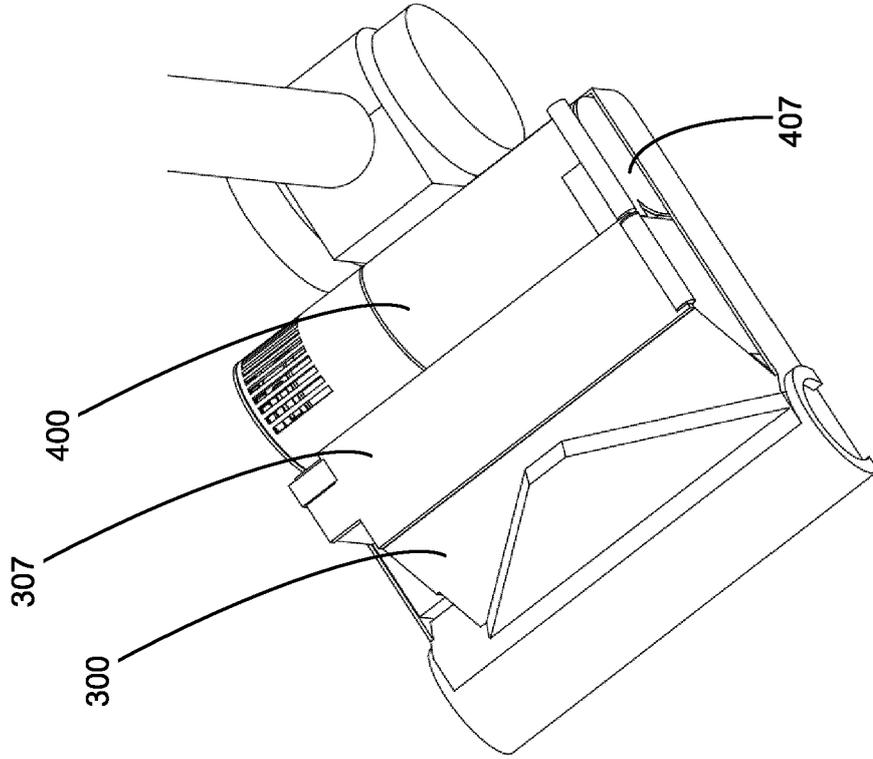


FIG. 11



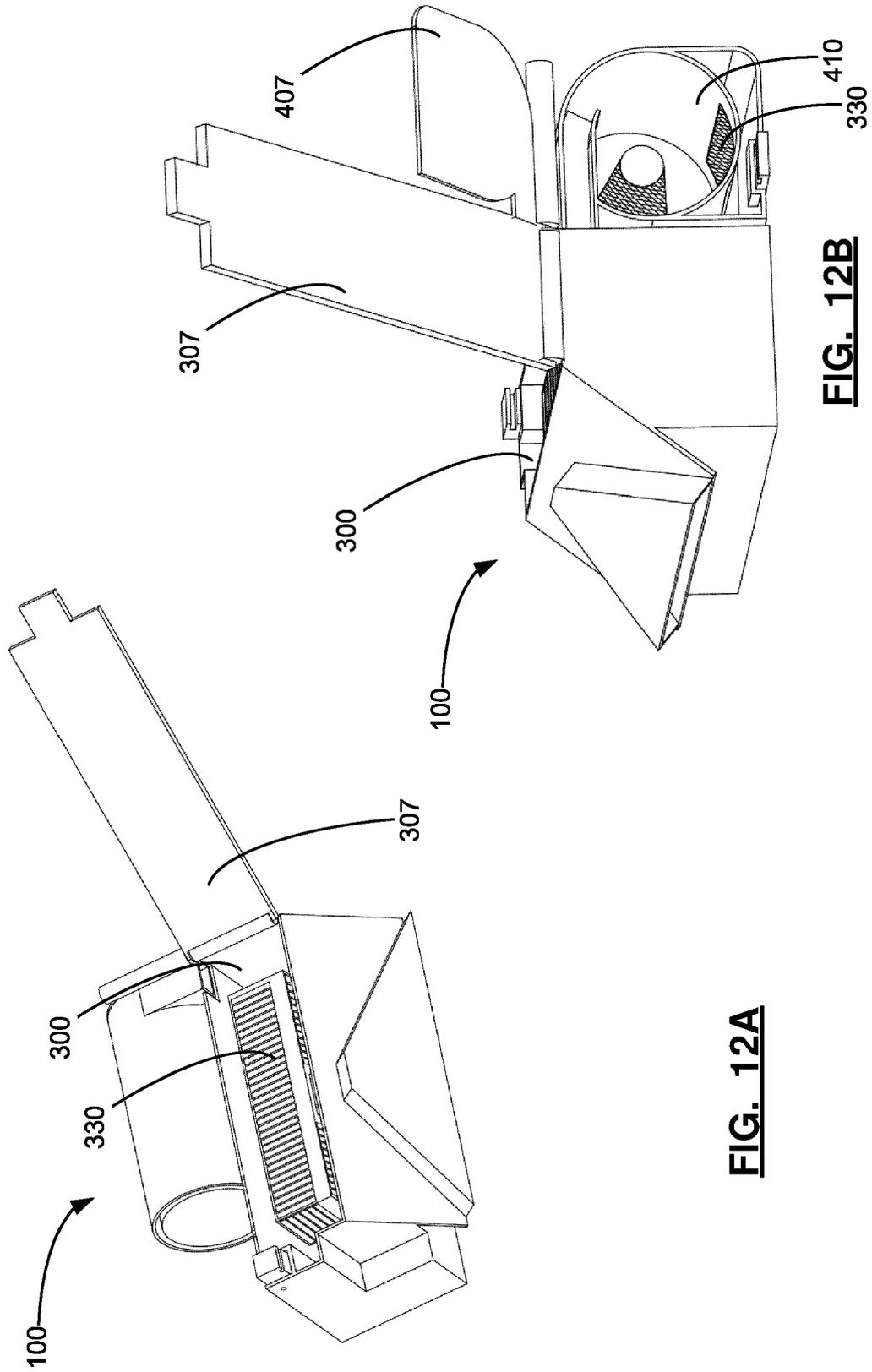


FIG. 12A

FIG. 12B

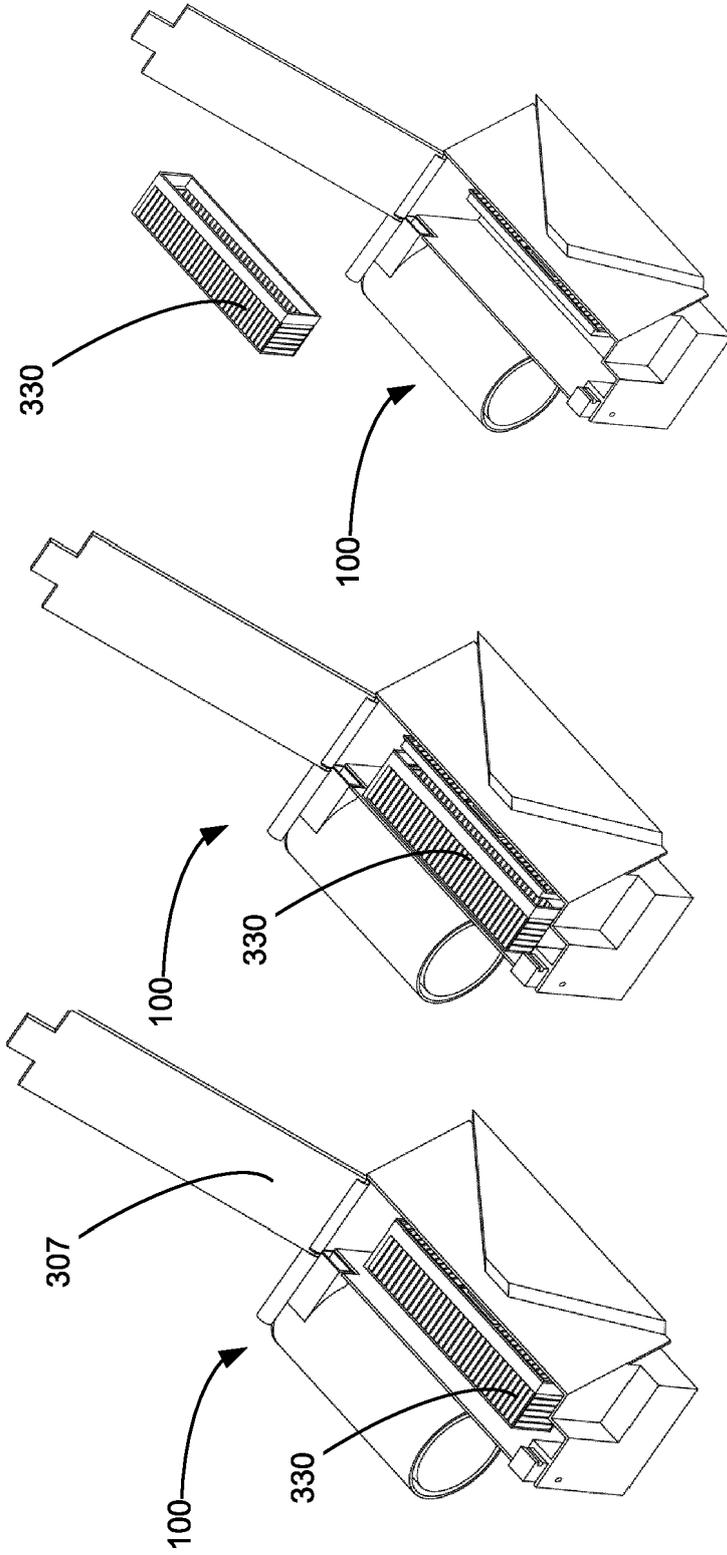
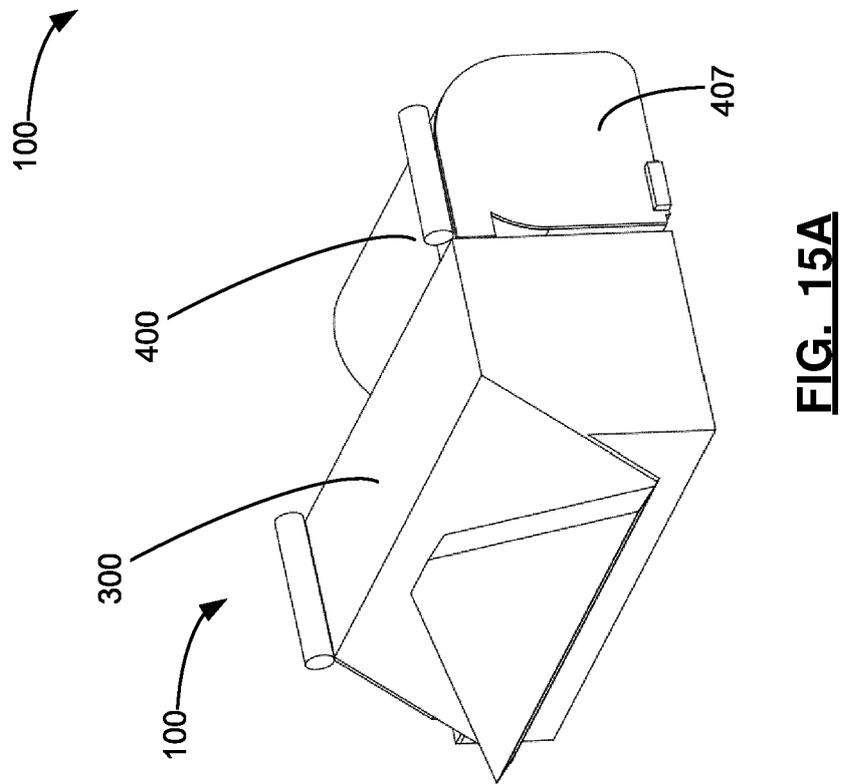
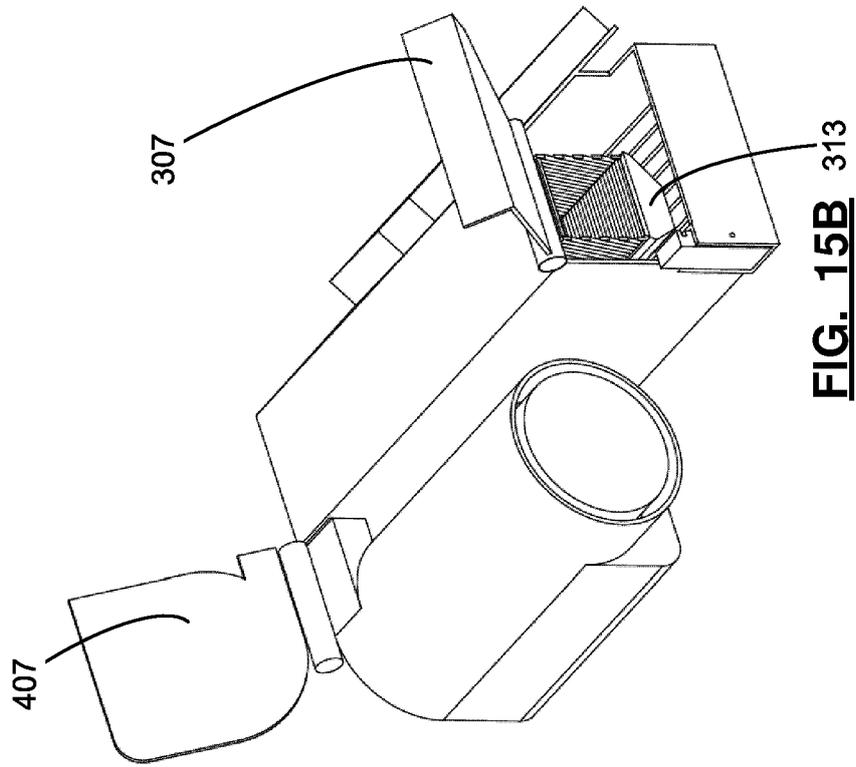


FIG. 13C

FIG. 13B

FIG. 13A



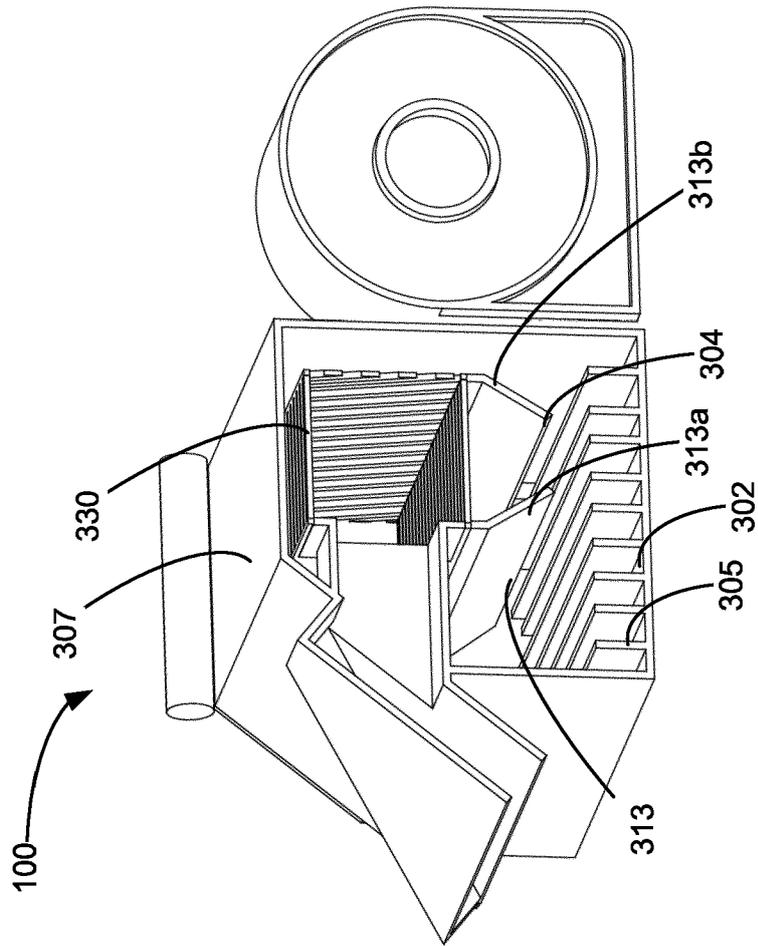


FIG. 16

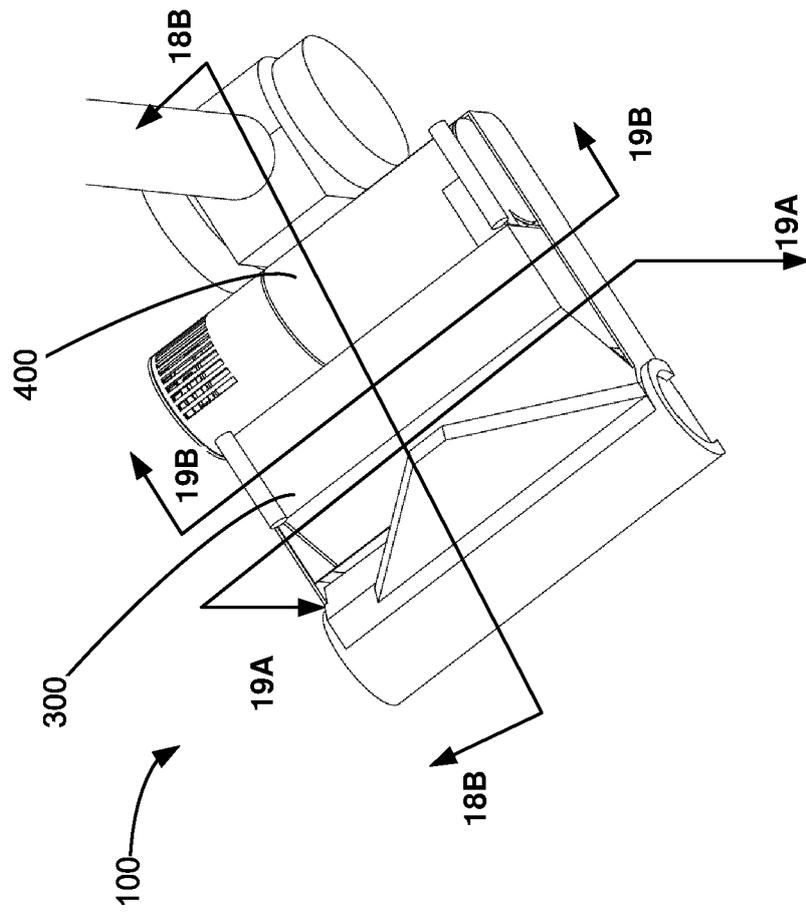


FIG. 17

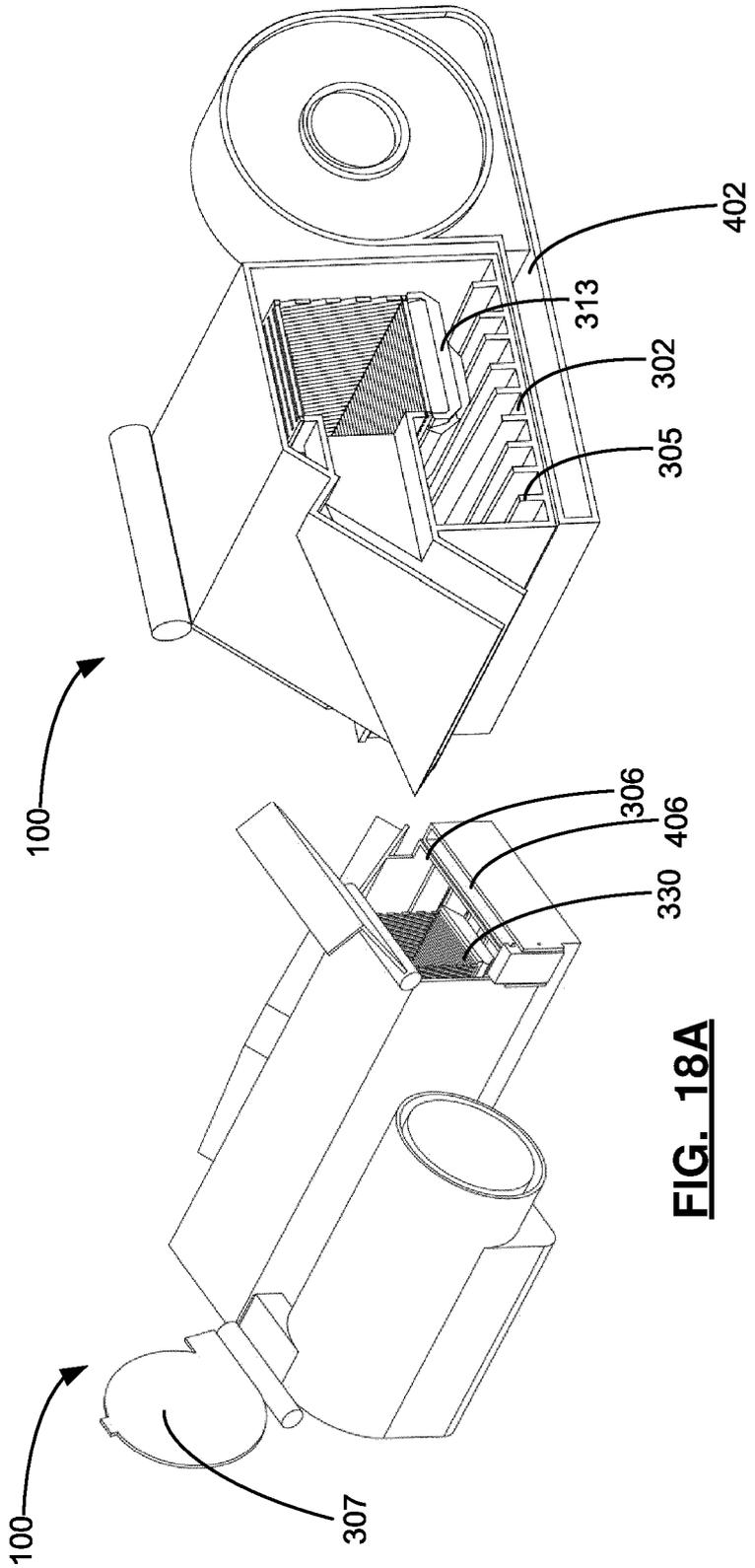


FIG. 18A

FIG. 18B

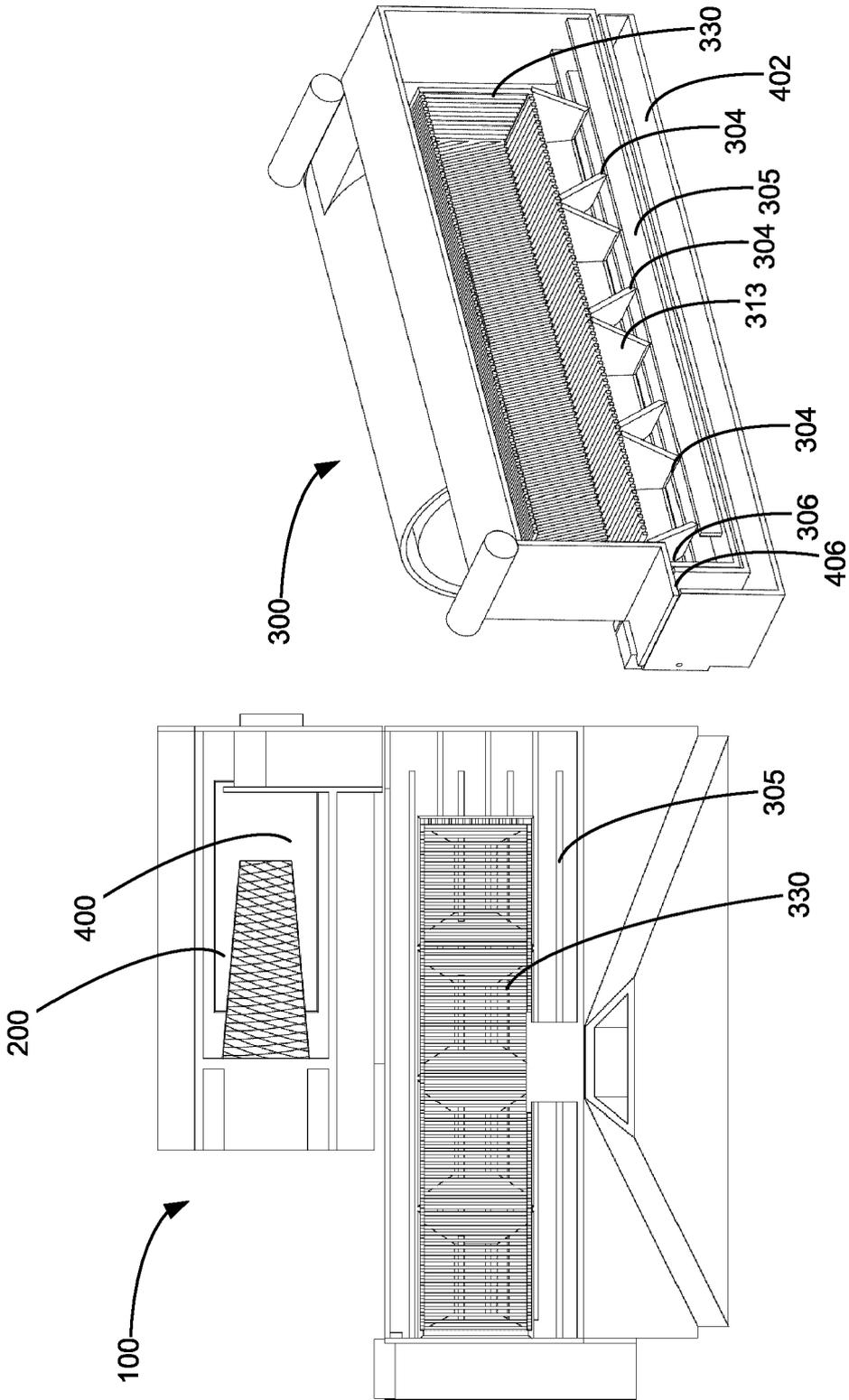
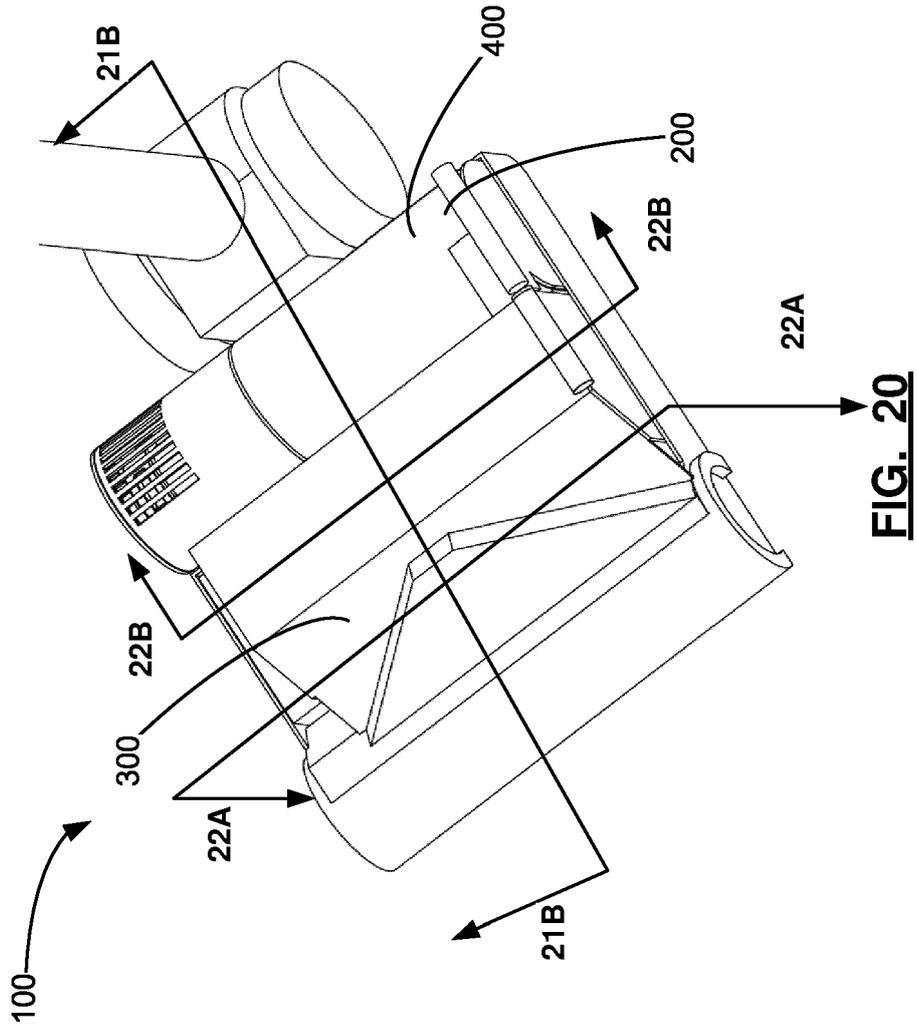


FIG. 19B

FIG. 19A



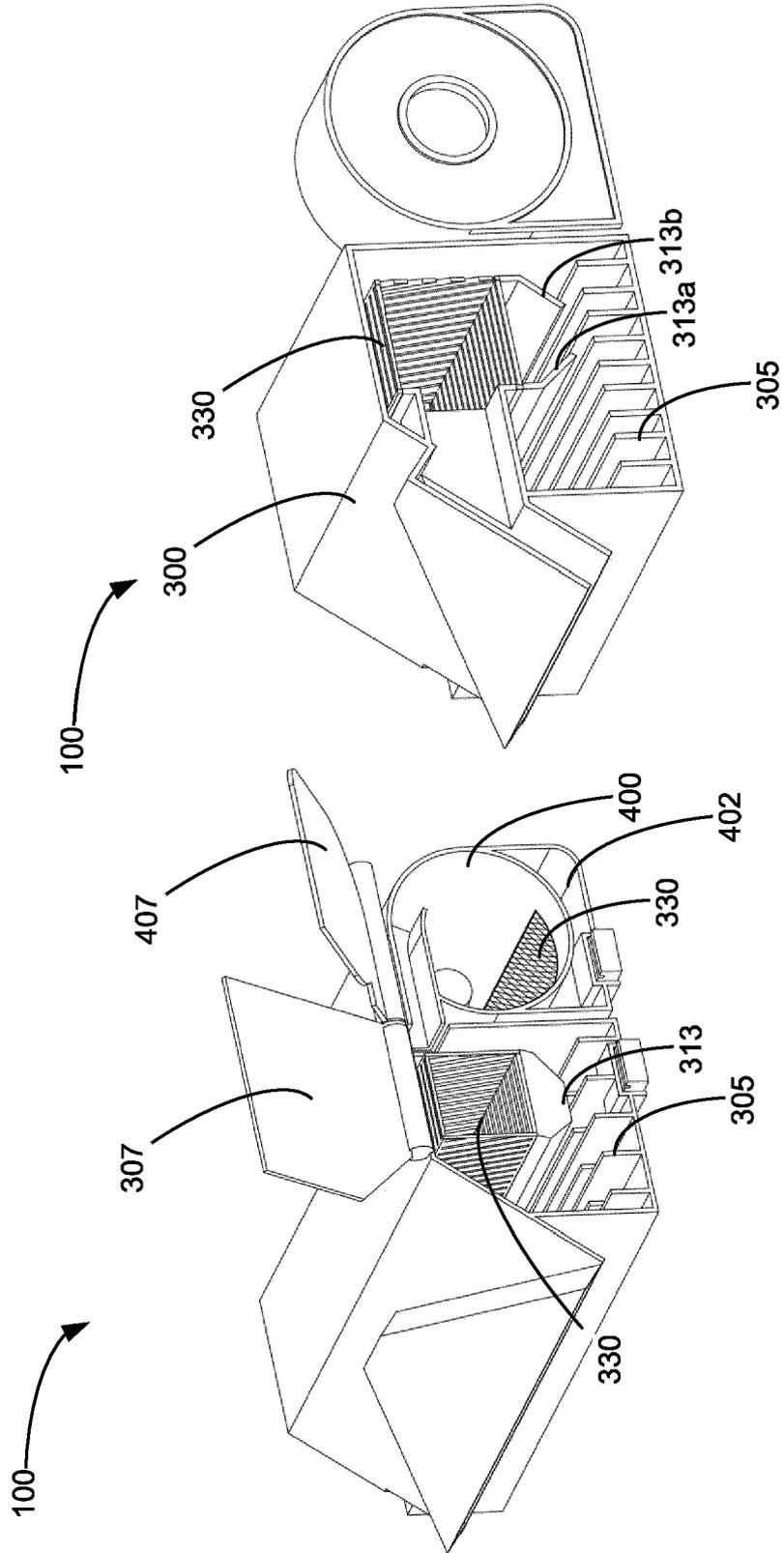


FIG. 21B

FIG. 21A

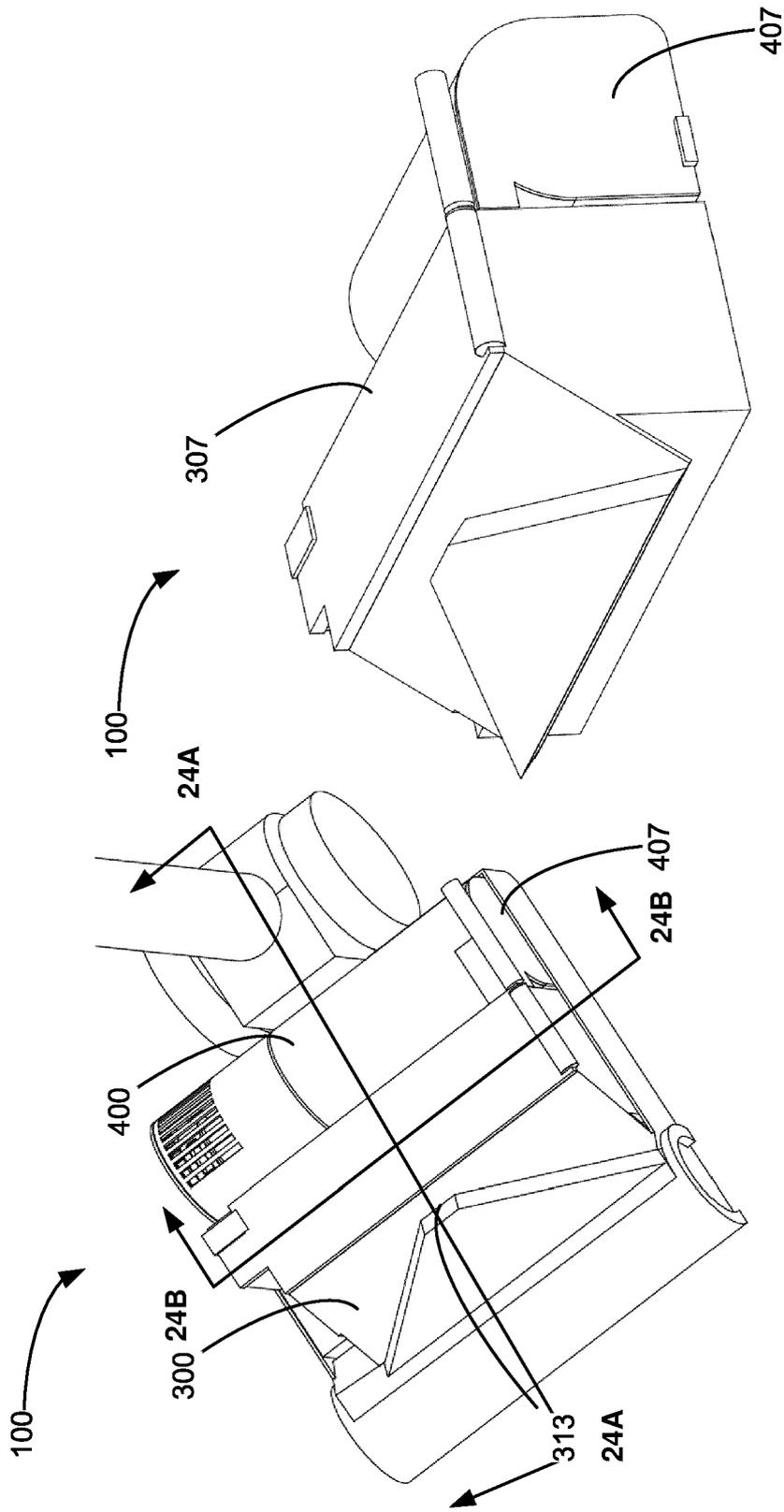


FIG. 23B

FIG. 23A

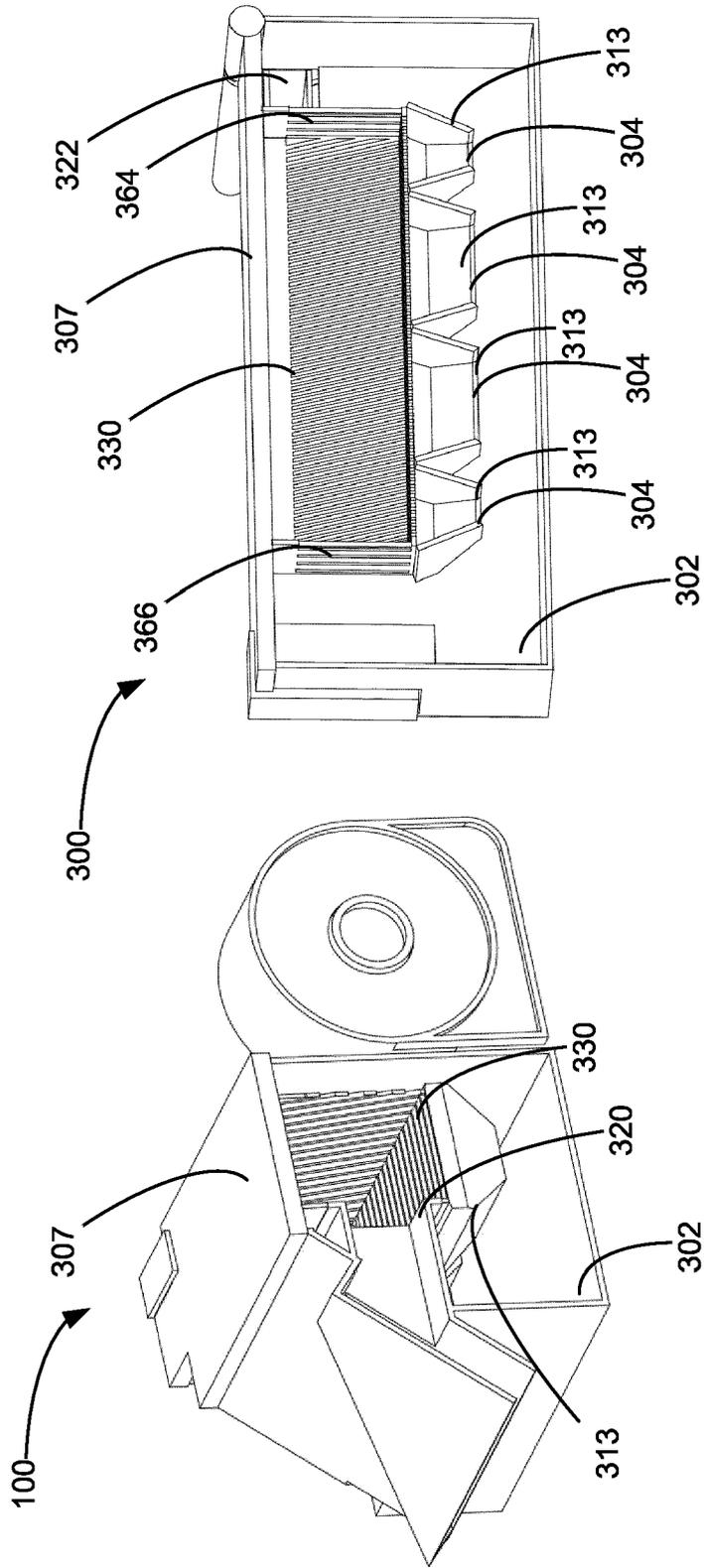


FIG. 24B

FIG. 24A

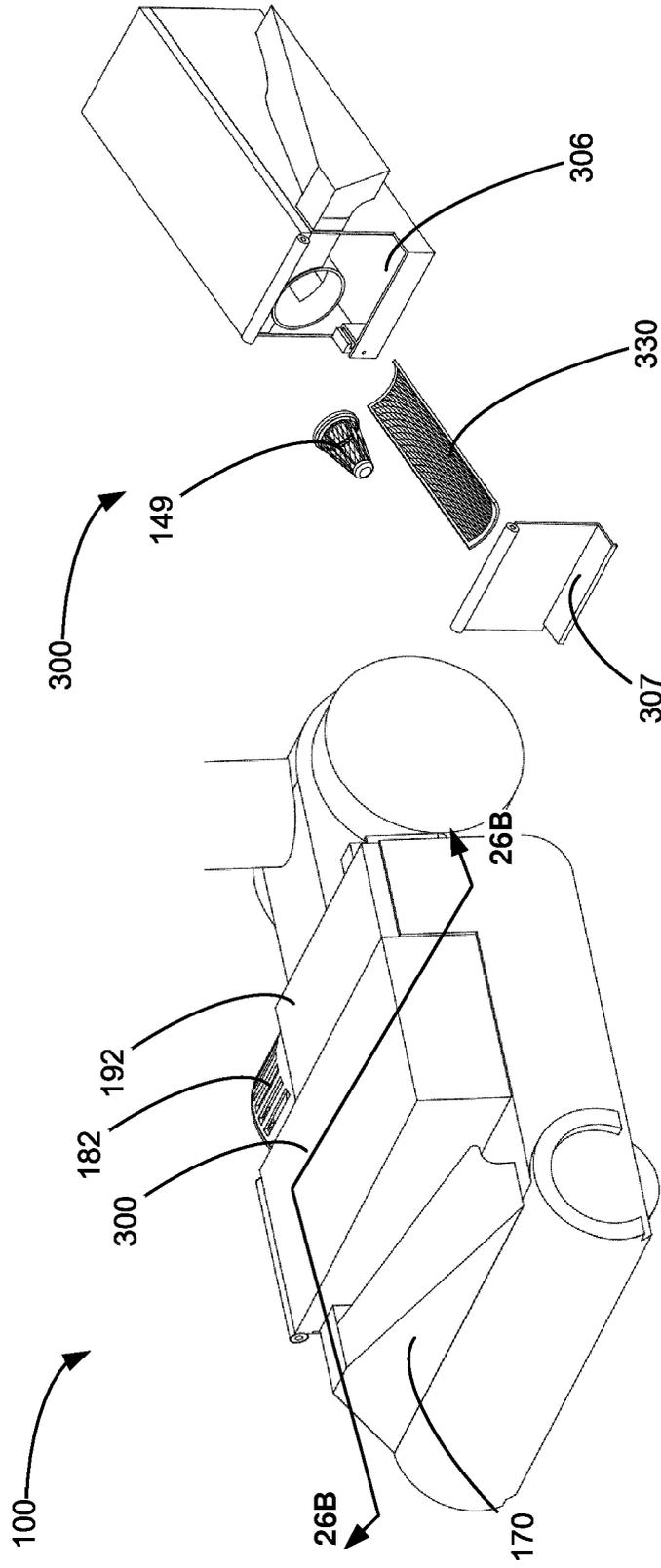


FIG. 25B

FIG. 25A

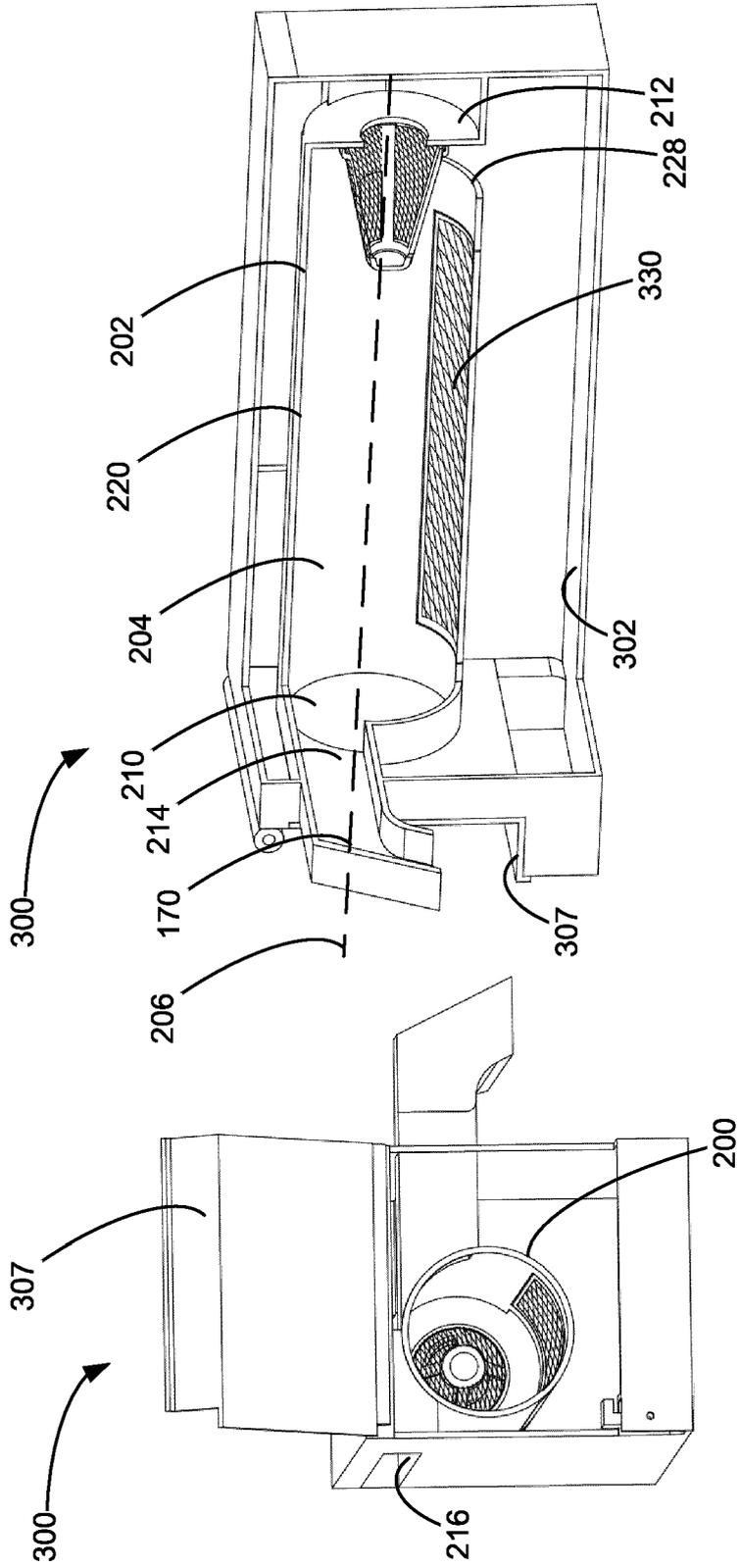


FIG. 26B

FIG. 26A

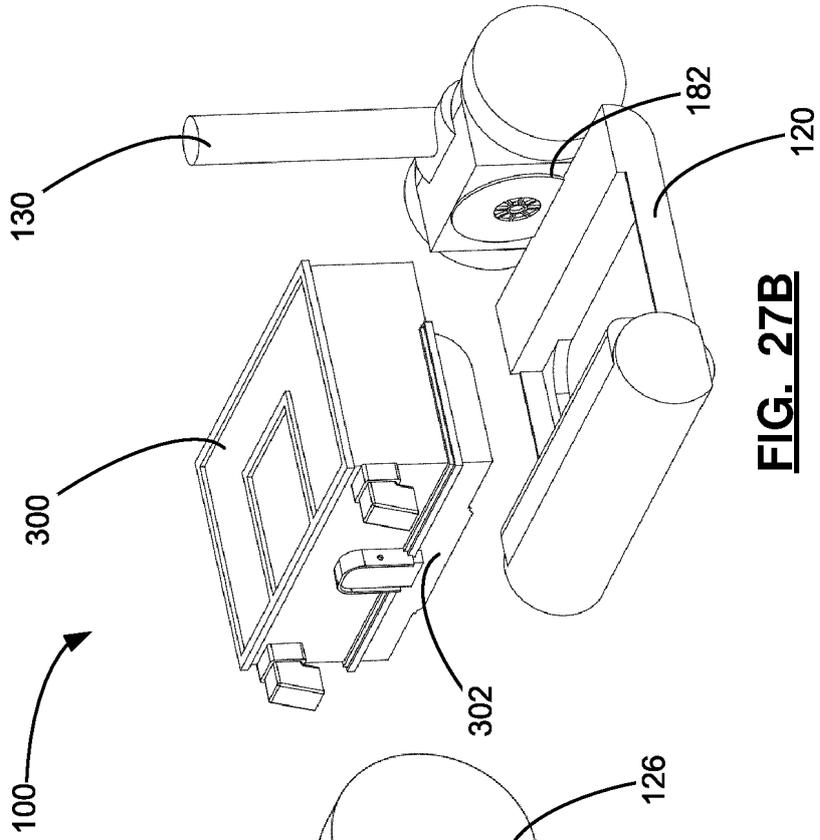


FIG. 27B

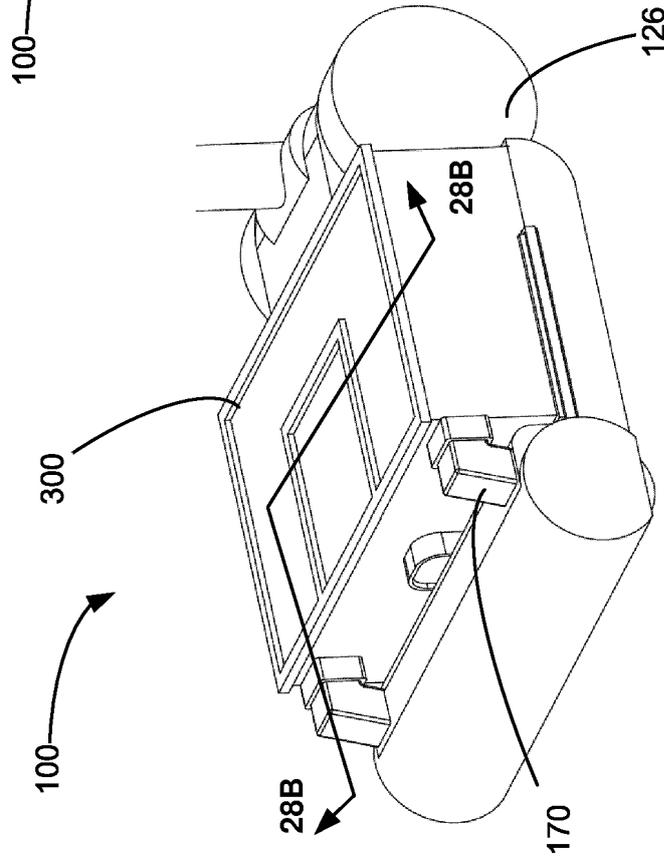


FIG. 27A

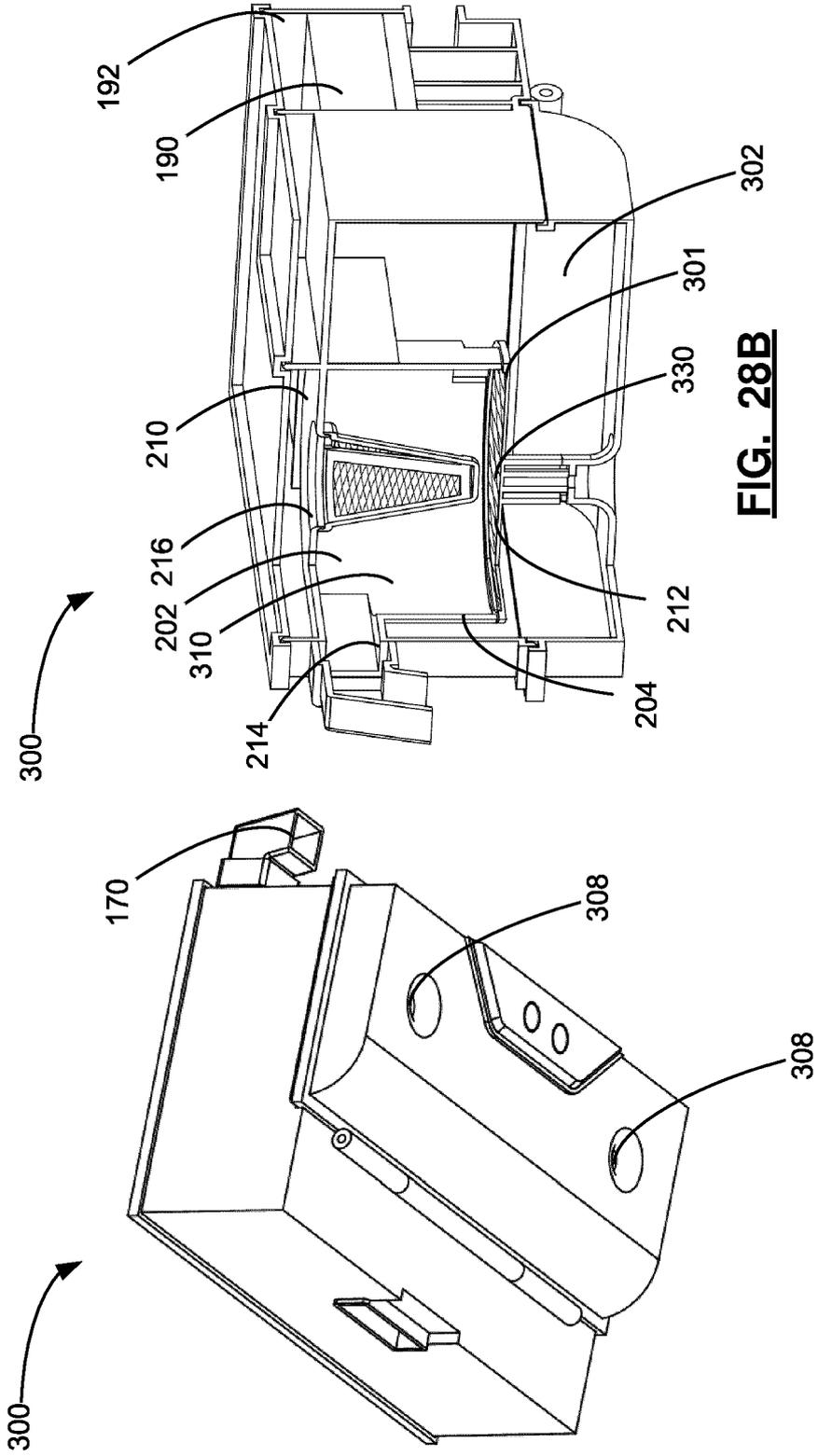


FIG. 28B

FIG. 28A

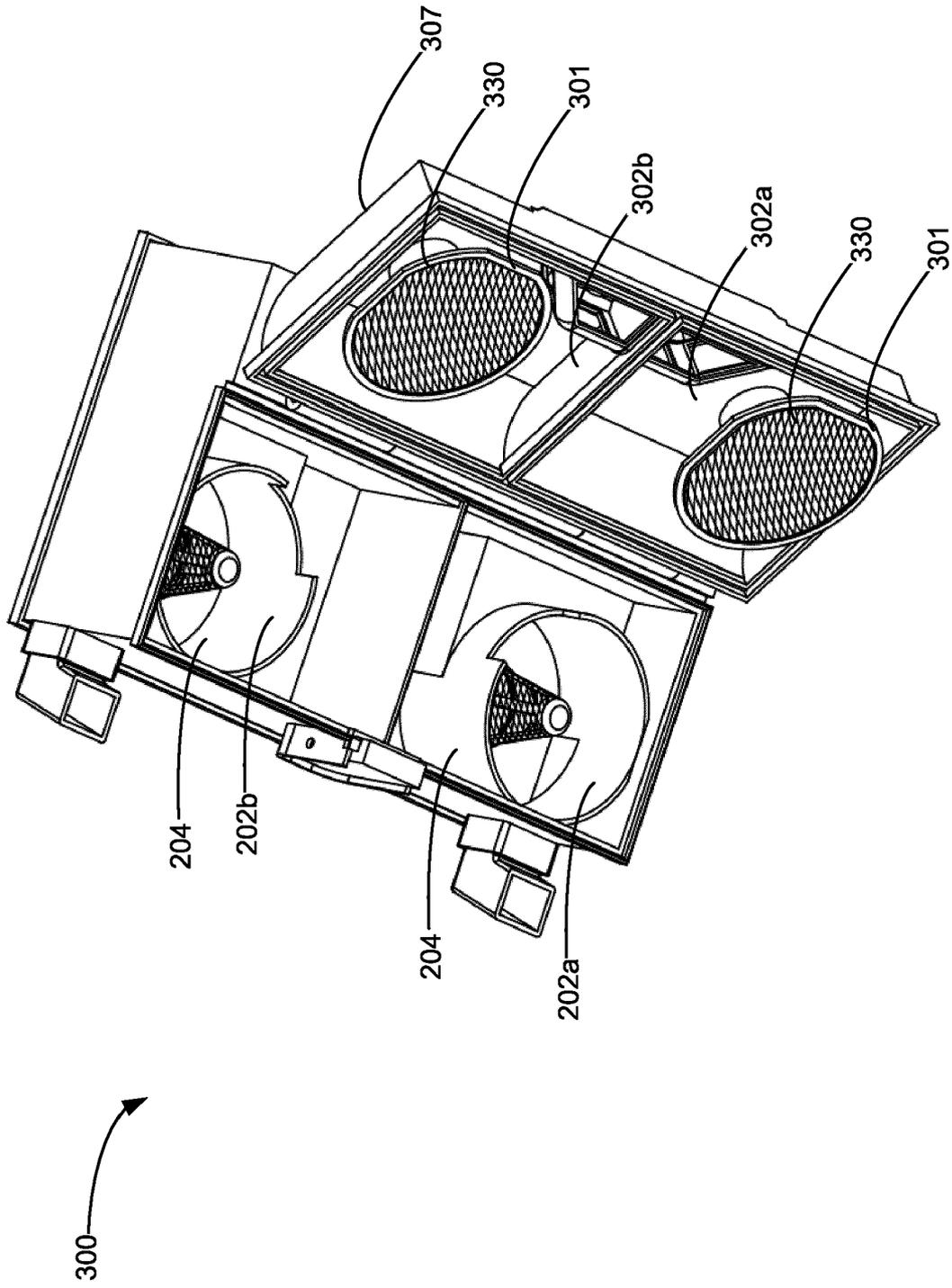


FIG. 29

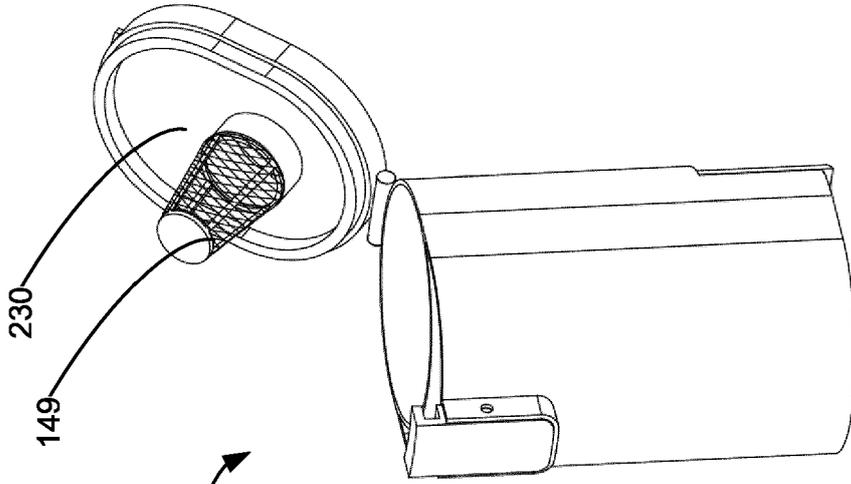


FIG. 30C

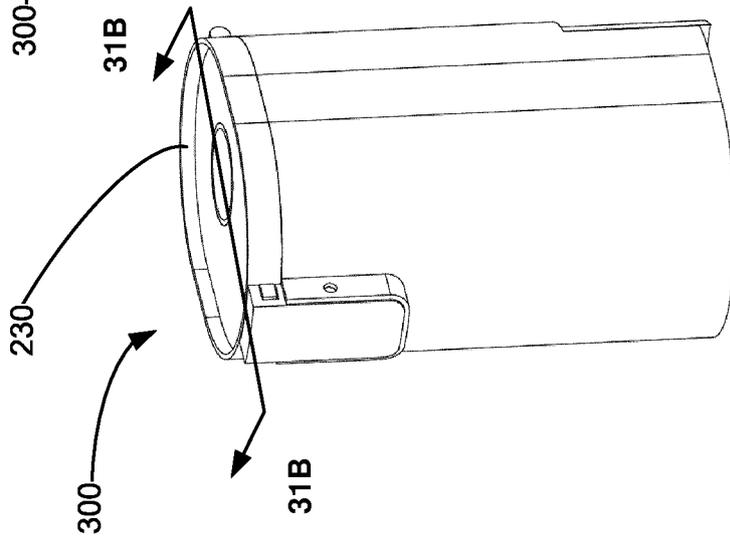


FIG. 30B

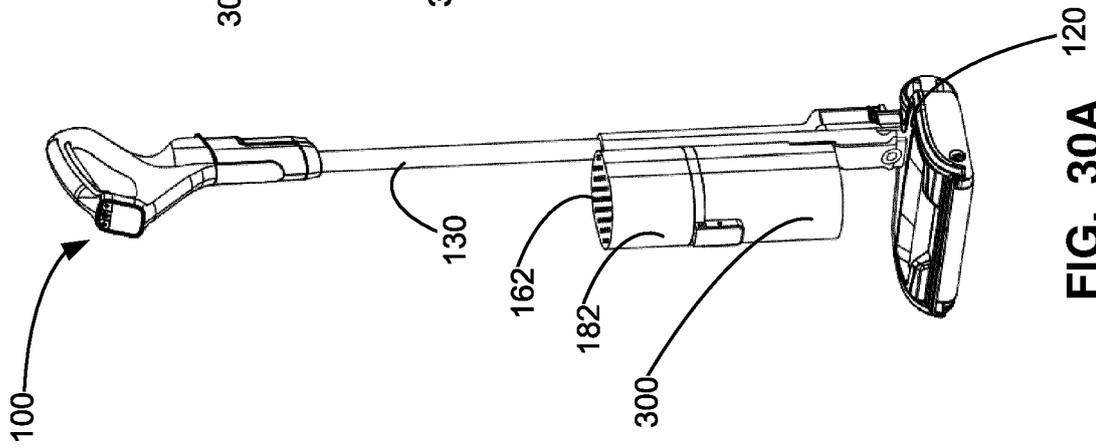


FIG. 30A

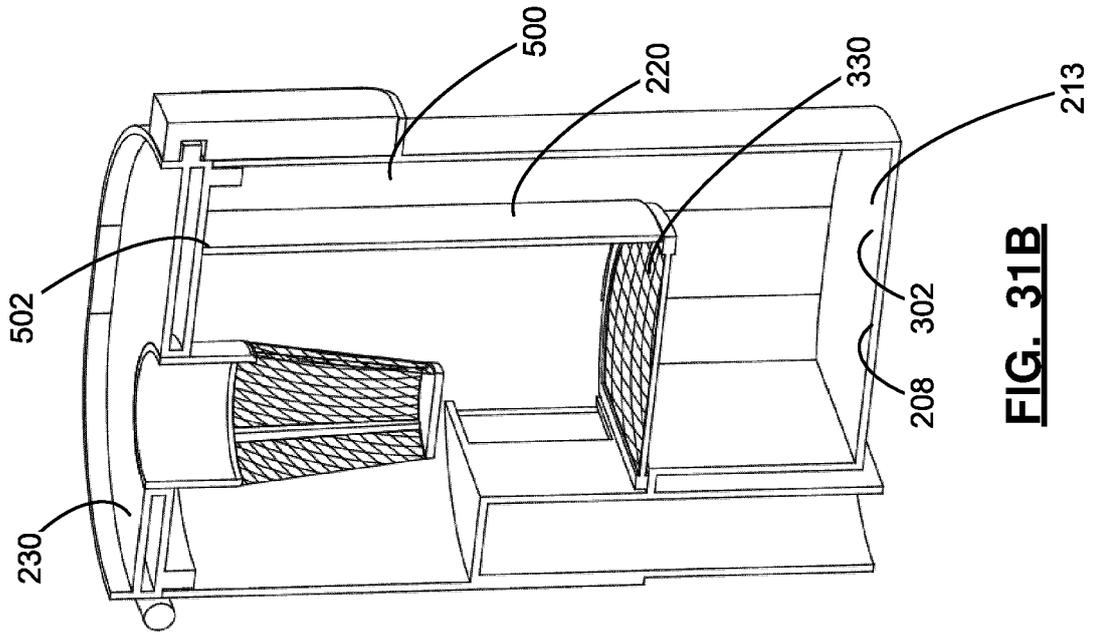


FIG. 31B

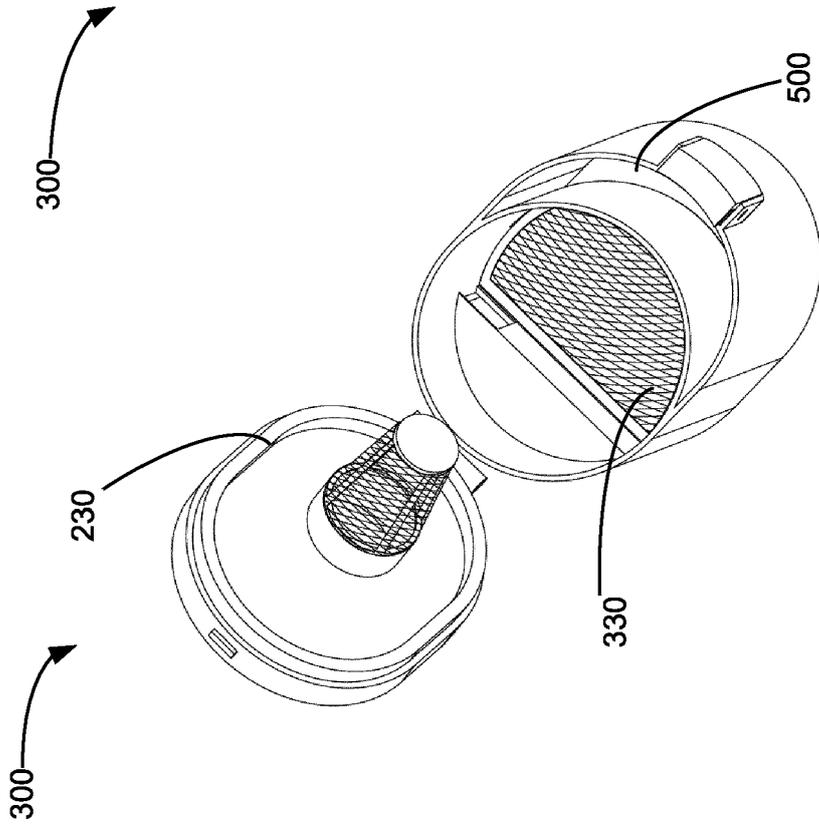


FIG. 31A

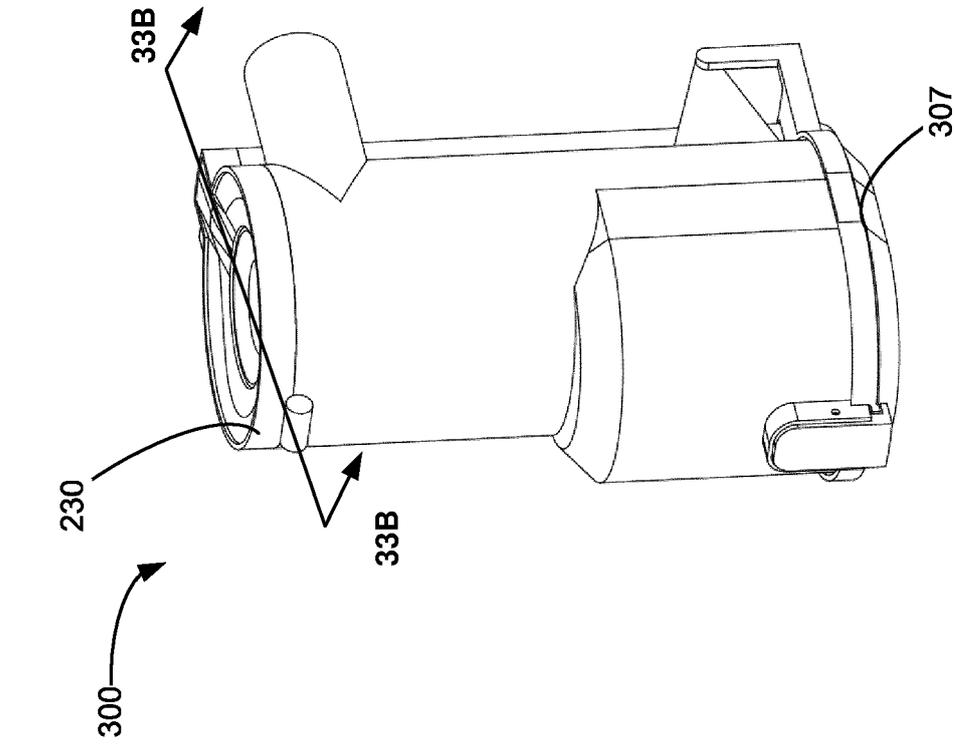


FIG. 32A

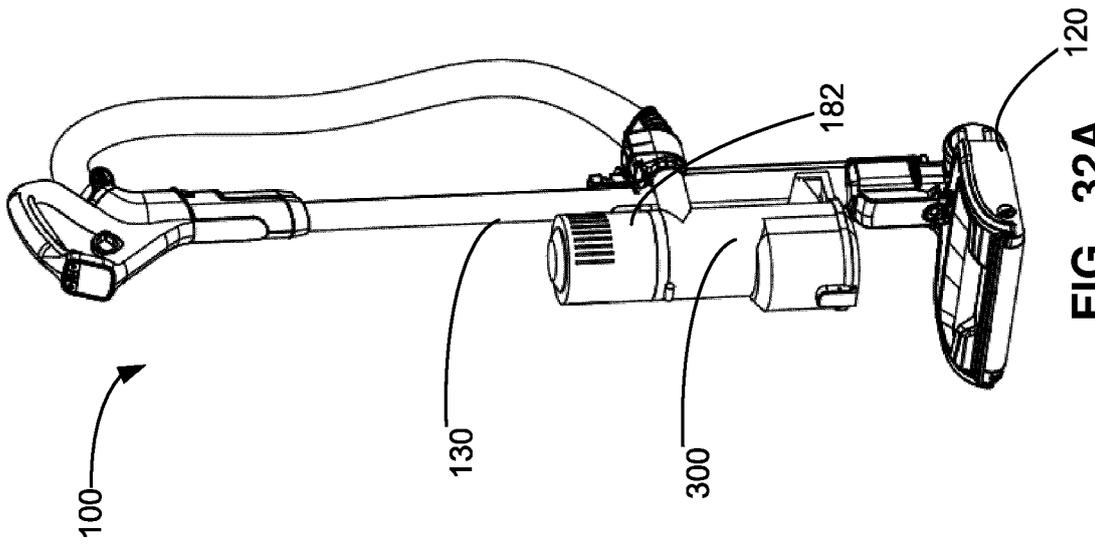


FIG. 32B

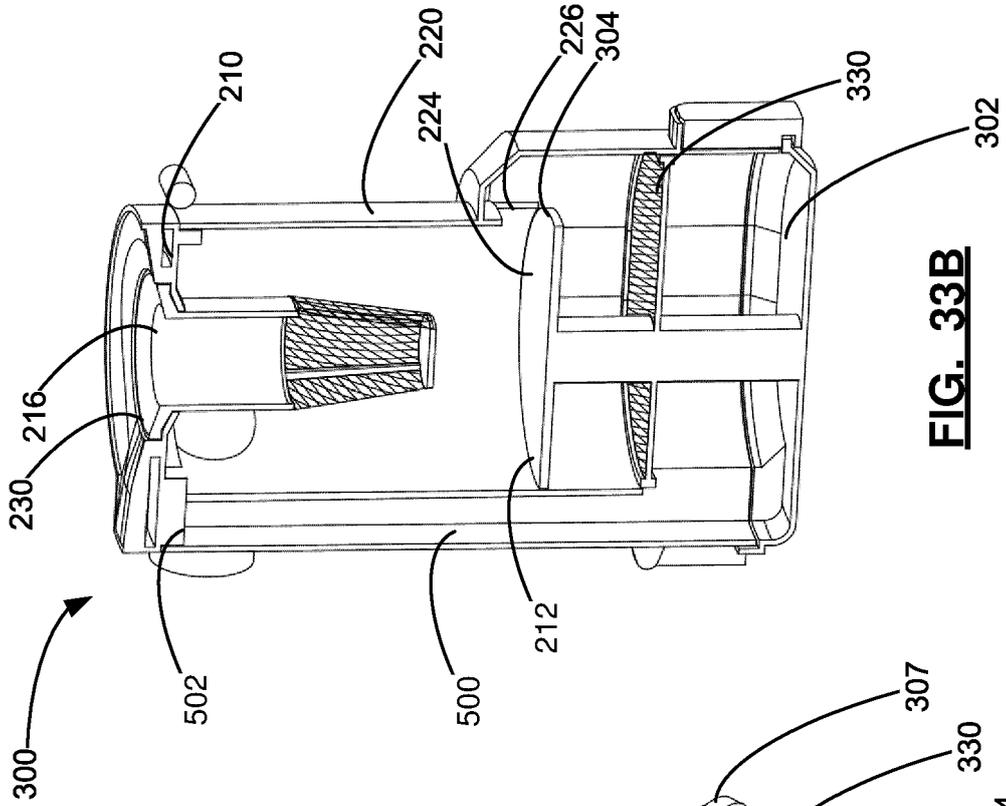


FIG. 33B

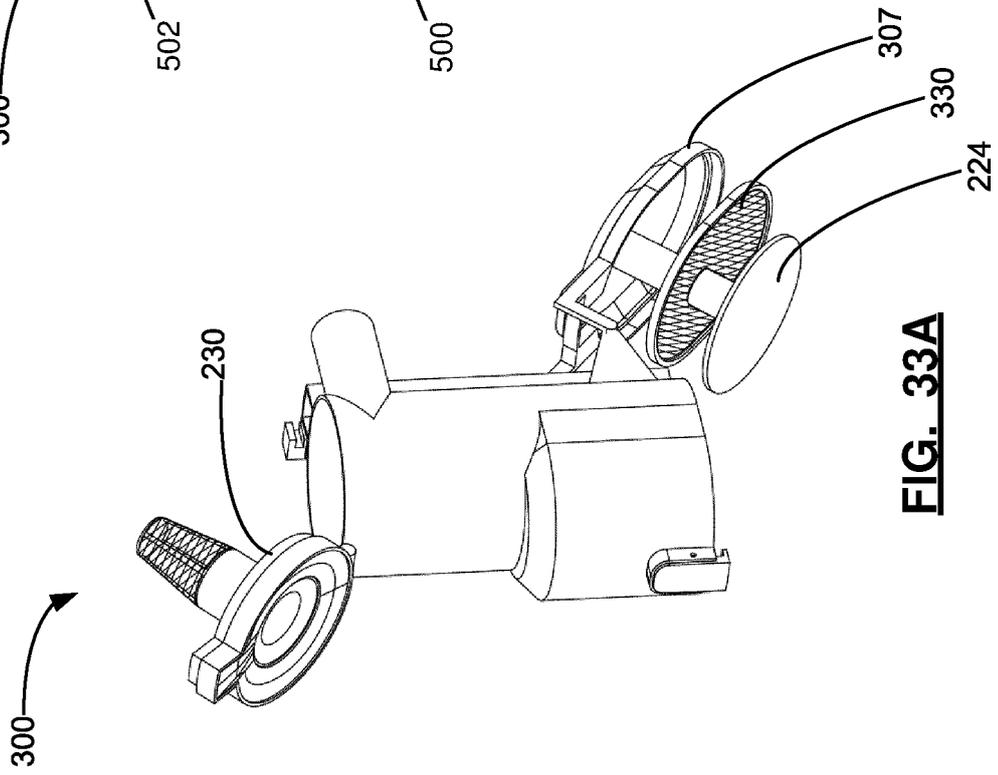


FIG. 33A

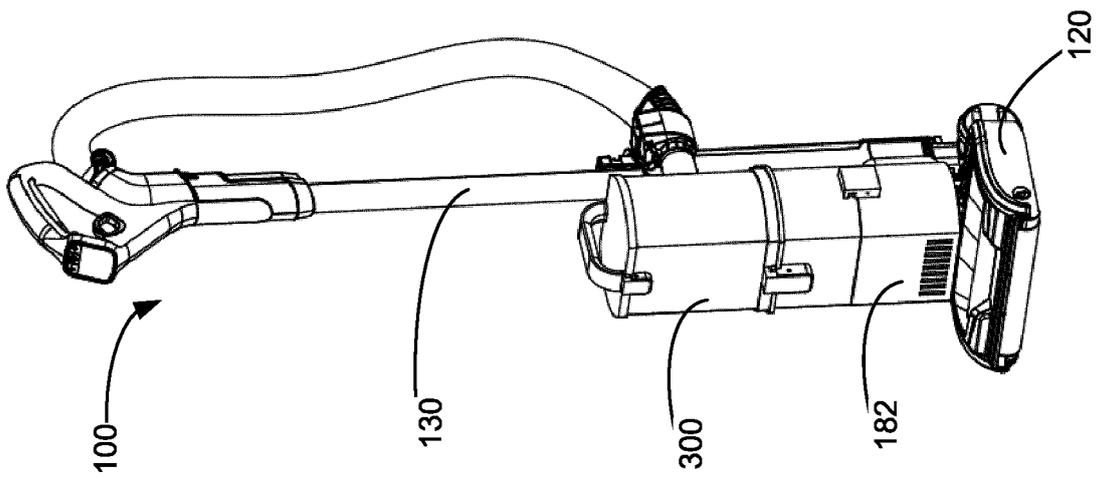


FIG. 34A

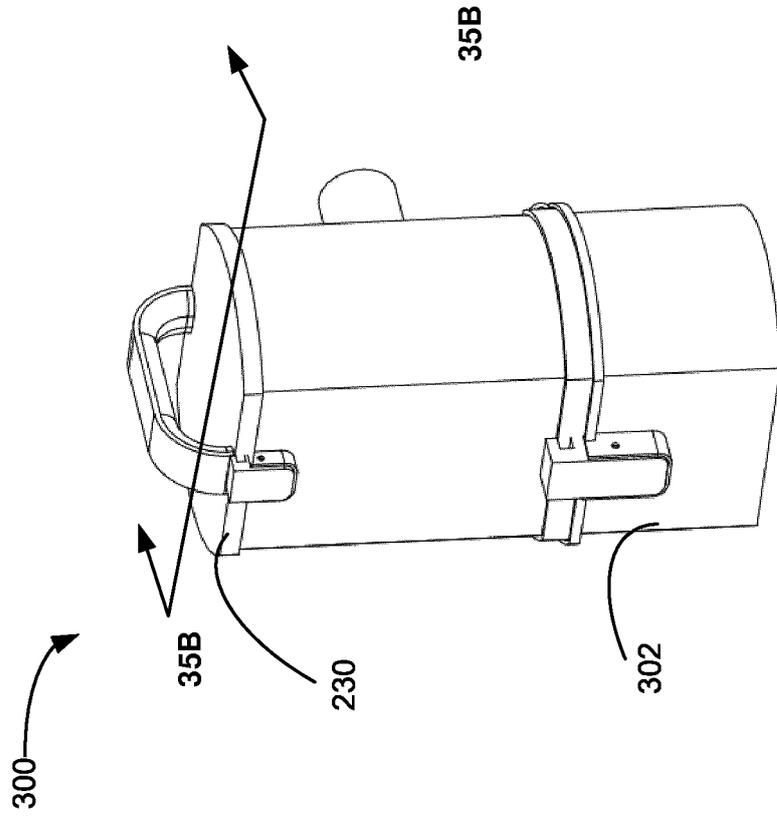


FIG. 34B

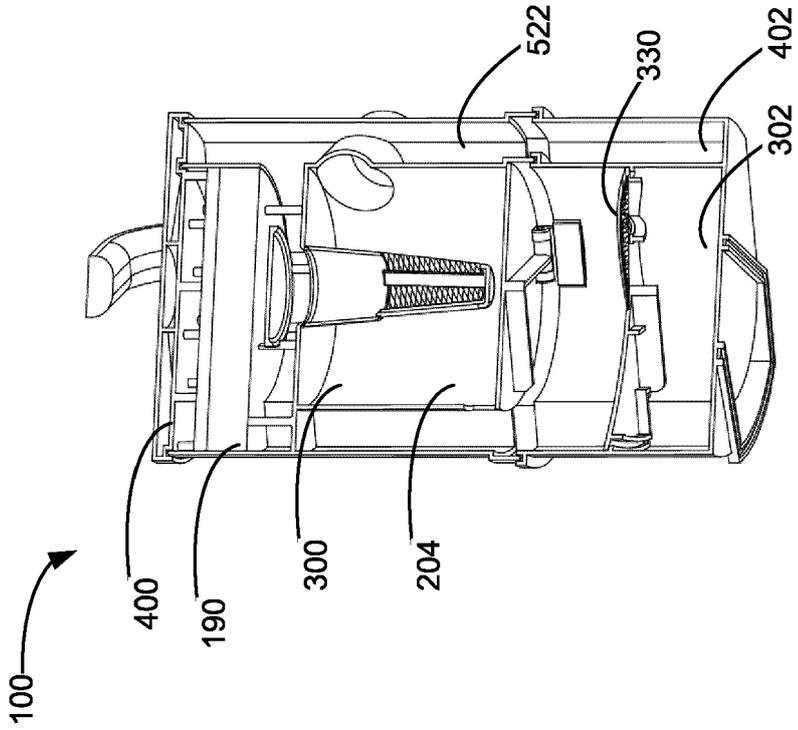


FIG. 35B

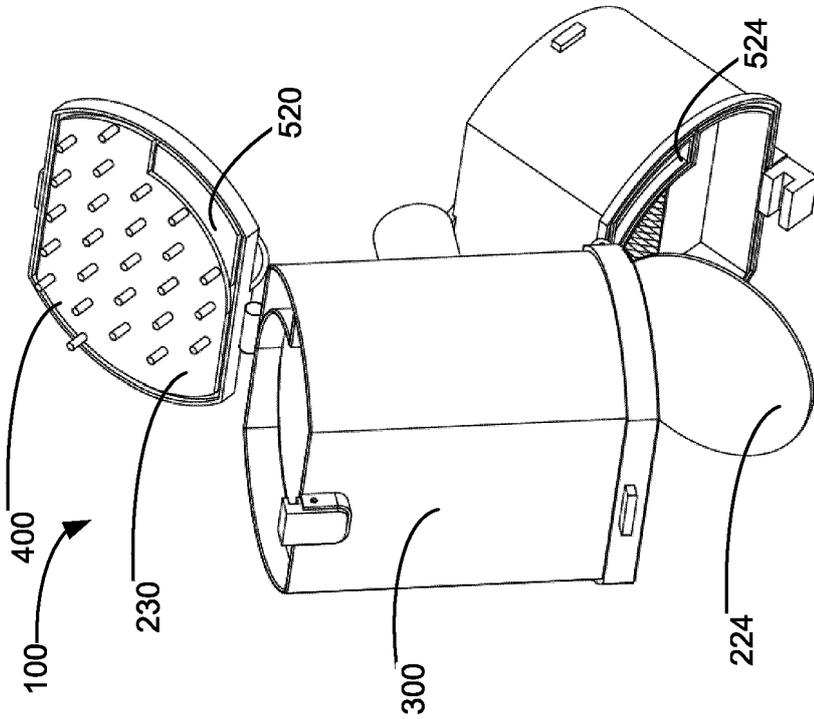


FIG. 35A

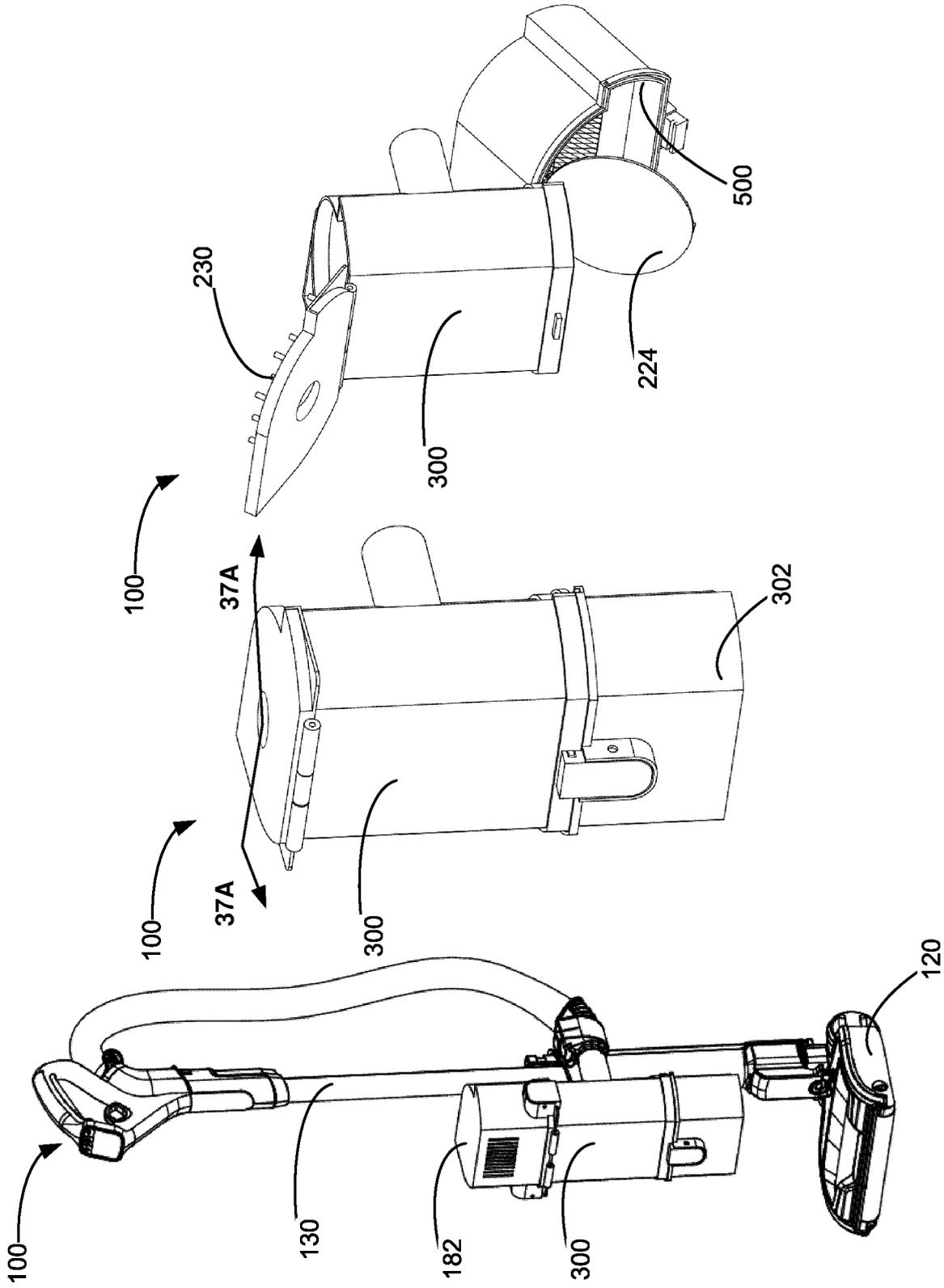


FIG. 36C

FIG. 36B

FIG. 36A

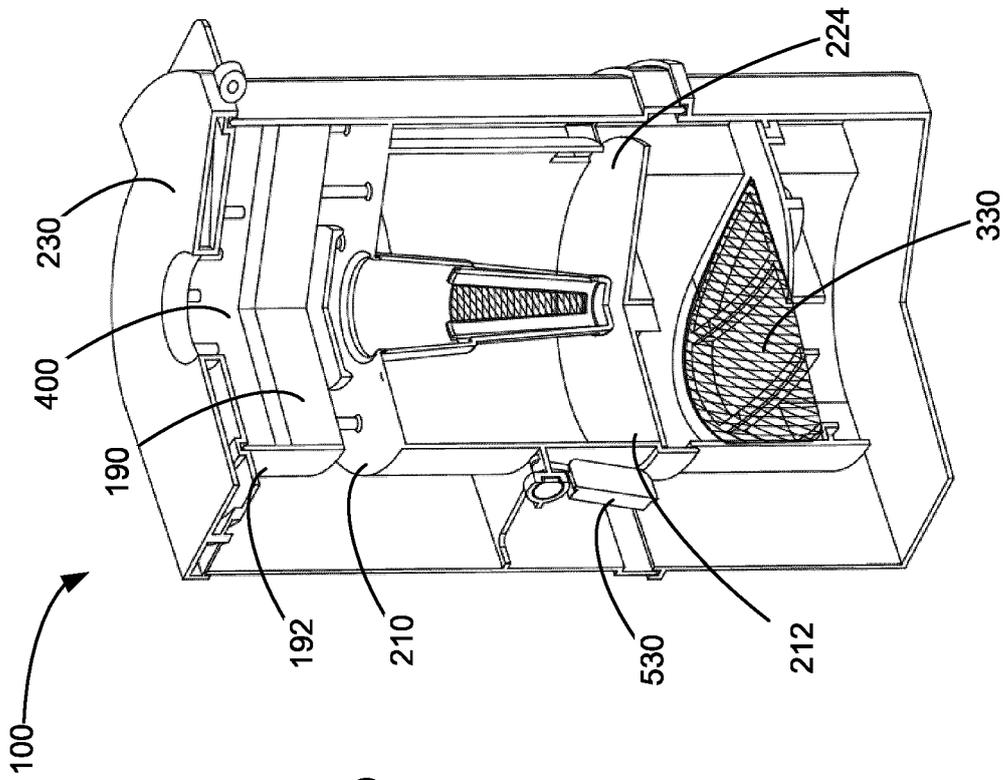


FIG. 37A

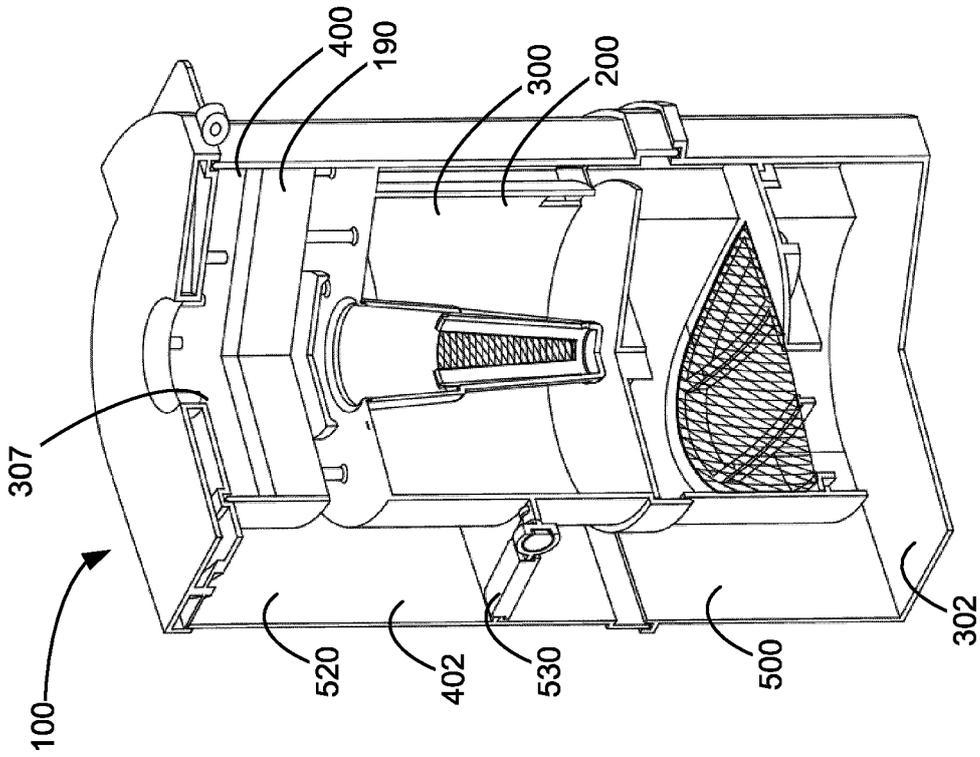


FIG. 37B

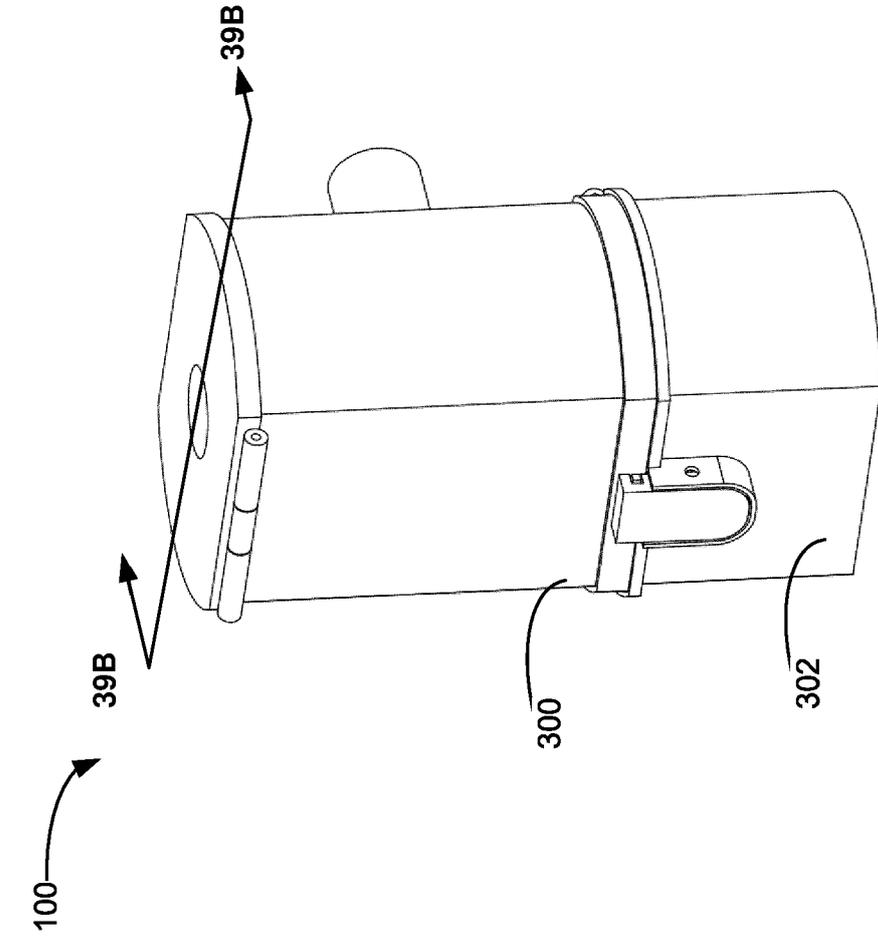


FIG. 38B

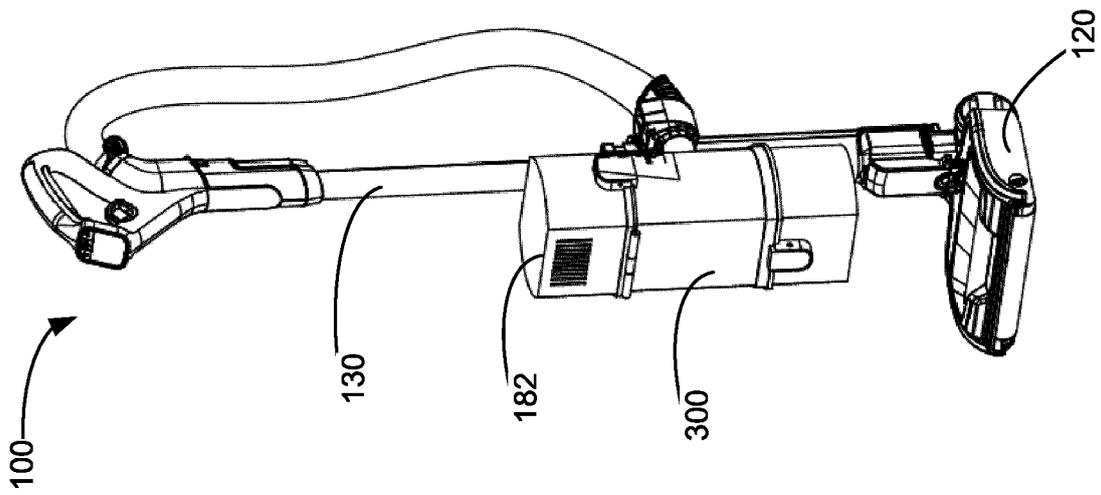


FIG. 38A

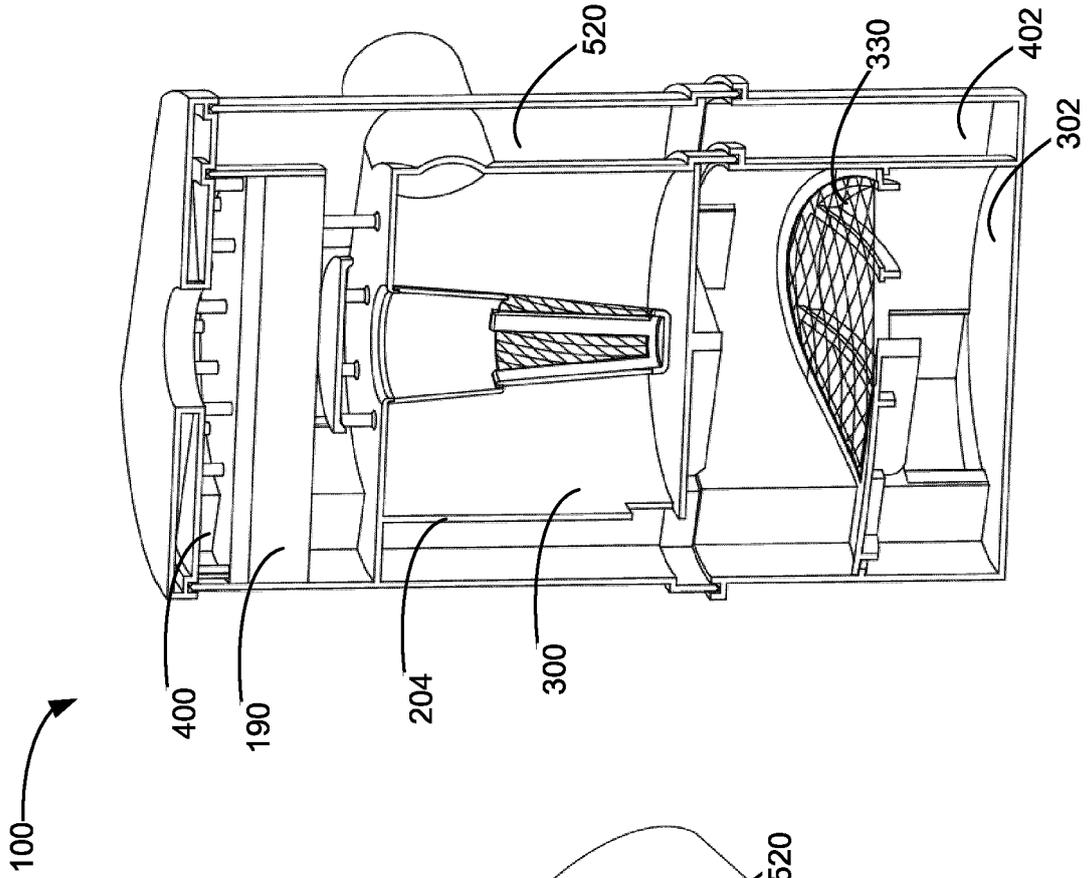


FIG. 39A

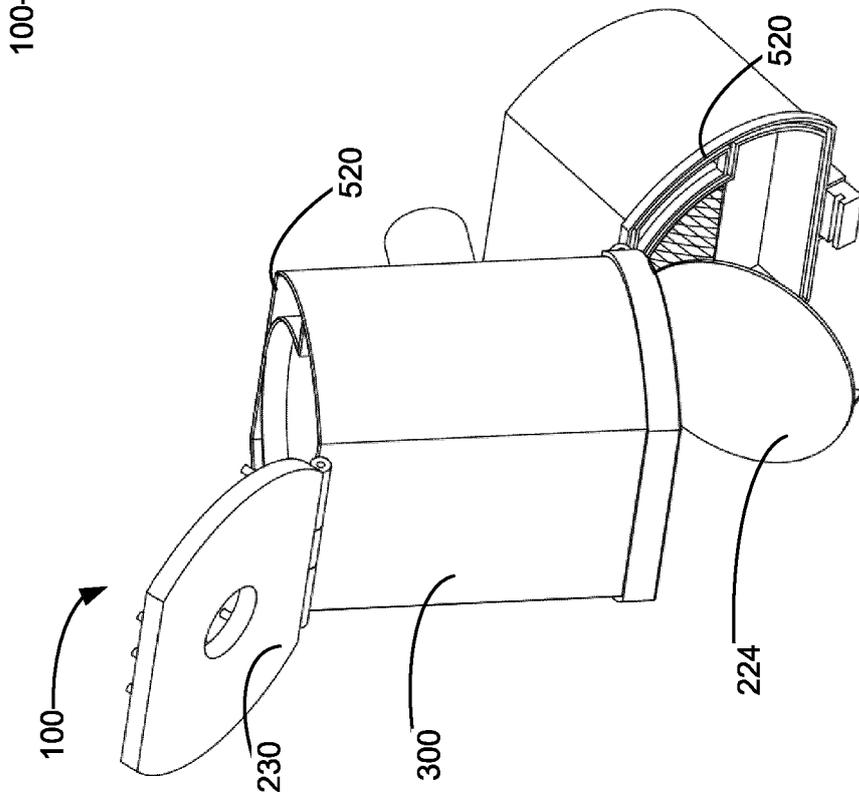


FIG. 39B

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Patent documents cited in the description

- CN 109846419 A [0003]