

(21) Application No: 0713038.8

(22) Date of Filing: 05.07.2007

(71) Applicant(s):  
**Dyson Technology Limited**  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)  
Tetbury Hill, MALMESBURY, Wiltshire,  
SN16 0RP, United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s):  
**Ricardo Gomiciaga-Pereda**  
**James Dyson**  
**Edward Charles Ormerod**  
**John Lee Gruenig**

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service:  
**Dyson Technology Limited**  
Tetbury Hill, MALMESBURY, Wiltshire,  
SN16 0RP, United Kingdom

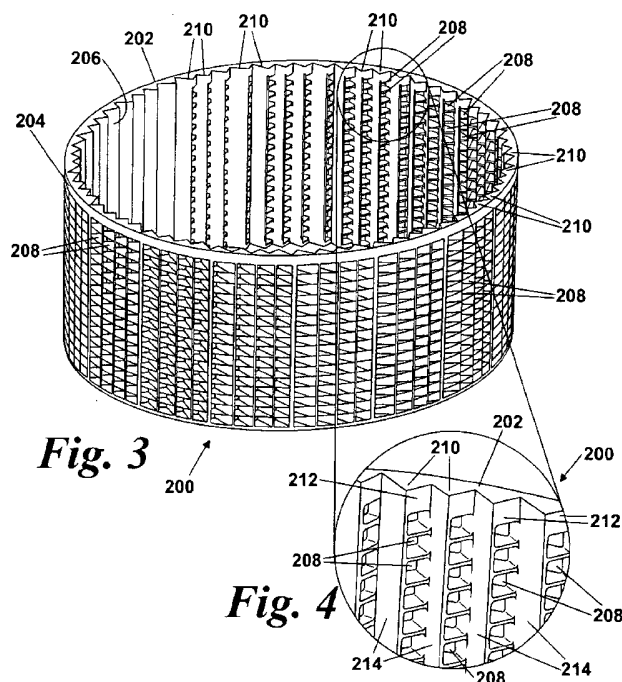
(51) INT CL:  
**B04C 5/00** (2006.01) **A47L 9/12** (2006.01)  
**A47L 9/16** (2006.01) **B04C 5/08** (2006.01)  
**B04C 5/10** (2006.01)

(56) Documents Cited:  
**WO 1996/019936 A1**

(58) Field of Search:  
INT CL **A47L, B04C**  
Other: **ONLINE: WPI EPODOC**

(54) Abstract Title: **Cyclone shroud**

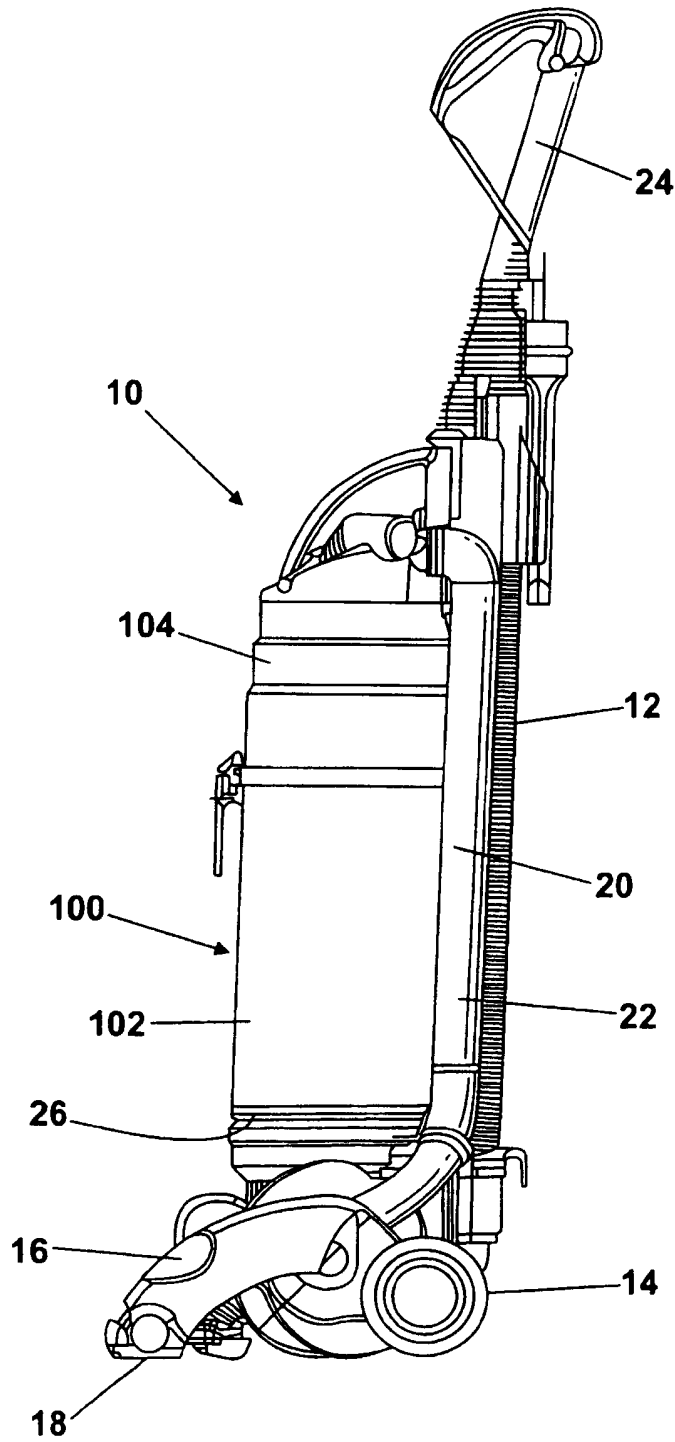
(57) A cyclone shroud 200 has rectangular through holes 208 with a width to height ratio in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5. The rectangular cross section of the through-holes 208 maximises the available through-hole 208 area in the shroud. This may result in a low pressure drop across the shroud 200 and reduces the amount of material required for manufacture. Further, this ratio allows the cross-sectional area of the through-holes 208 to be dimensioned to prevent larger particles of dirt and dust from passing through the through-holes 208 in the shroud 200, whilst still providing the required structural integrity.



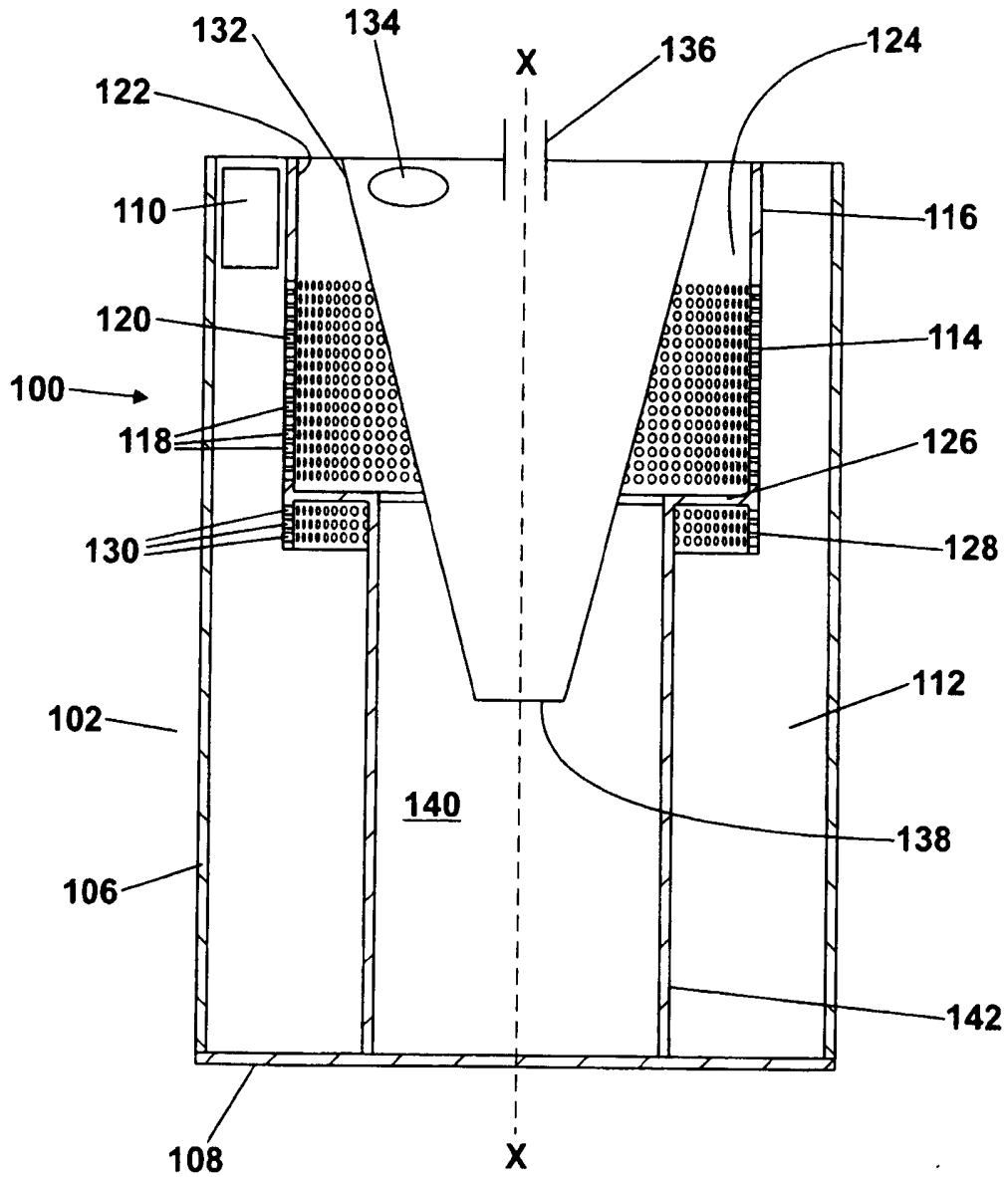
At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

This print takes account of replacement documents submitted after the date of filing to enable the application to comply with the formal requirements of the Patents Rules 1995

Original Printed on Recycled Paper

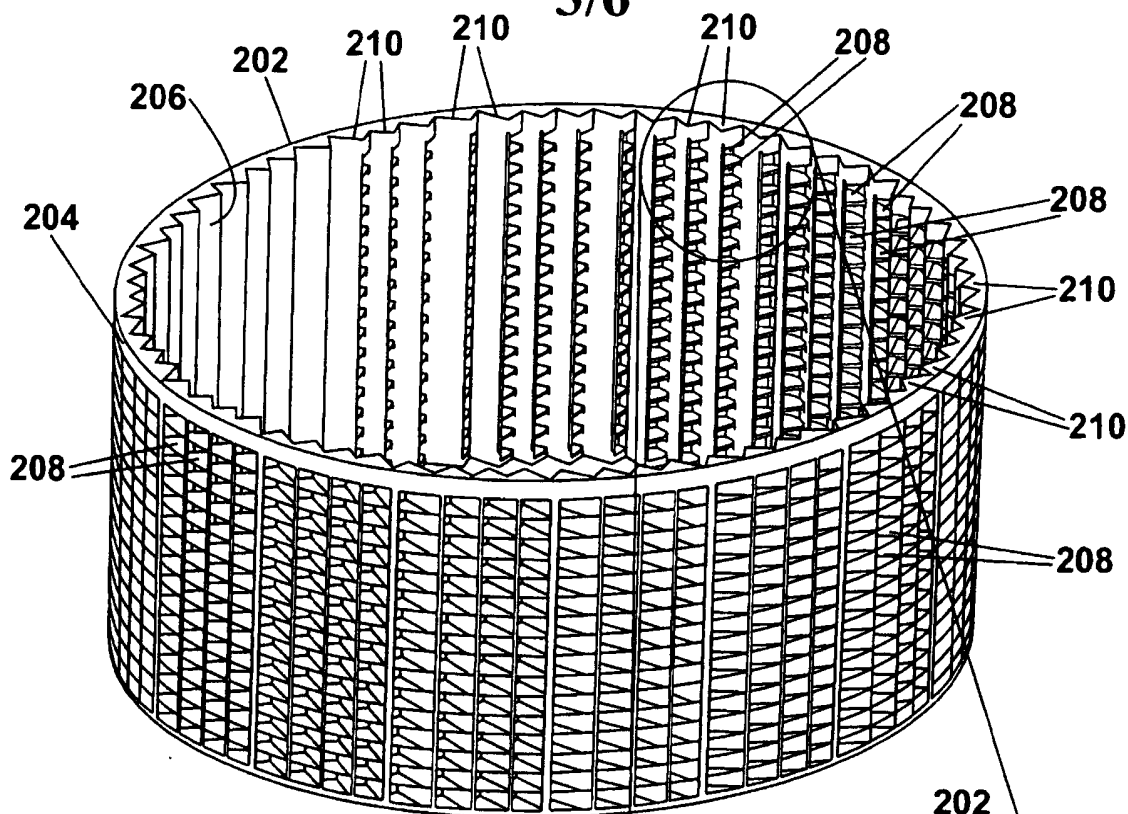


**Fig. 1**



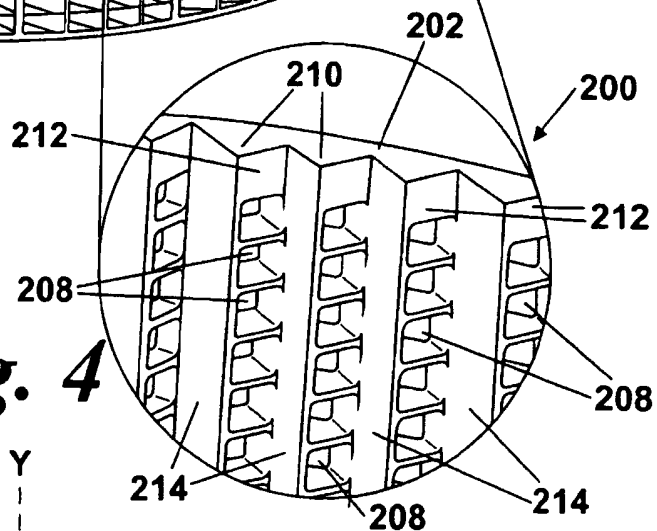
**Fig. 2**

3/6



**Fig. 3**

200



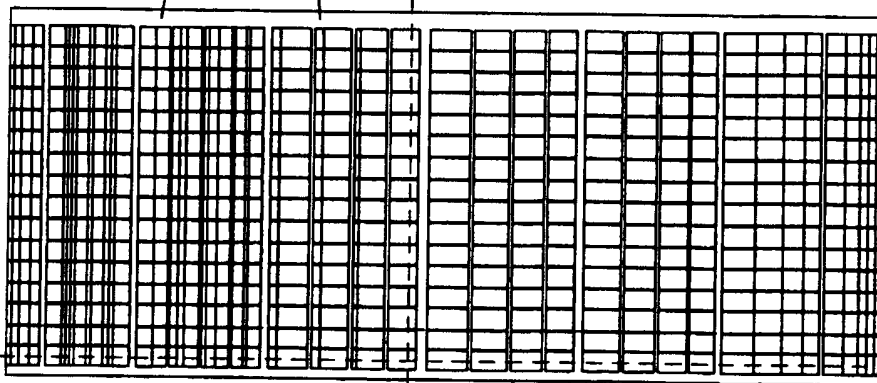
**Fig. 4**

200

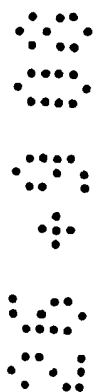
204

202

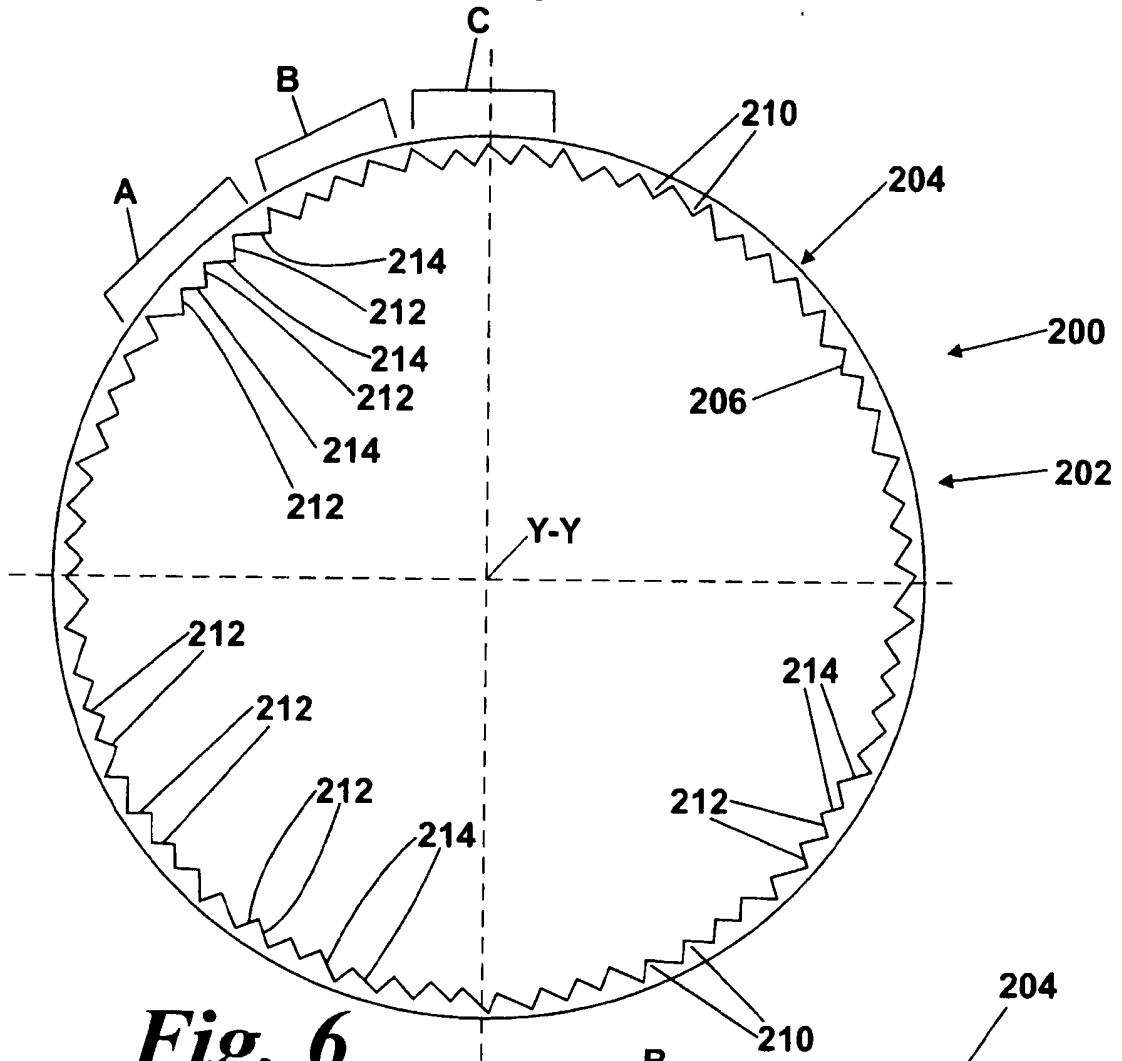
Y



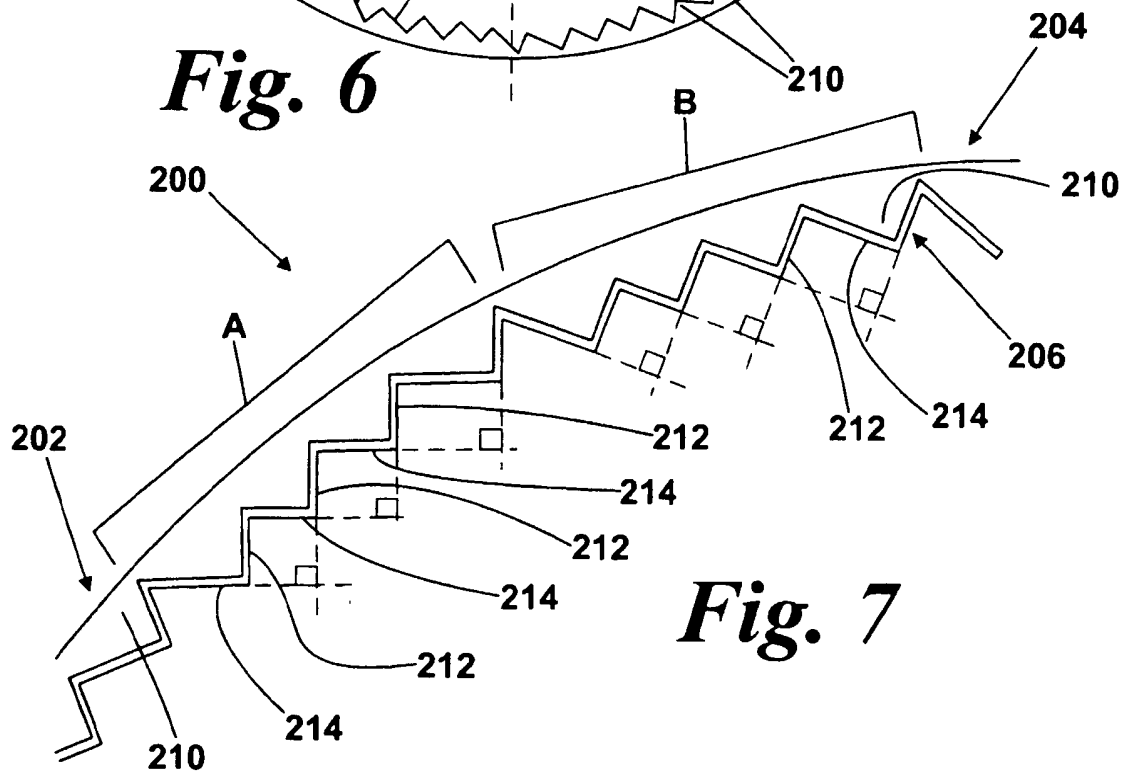
**Fig. 5**



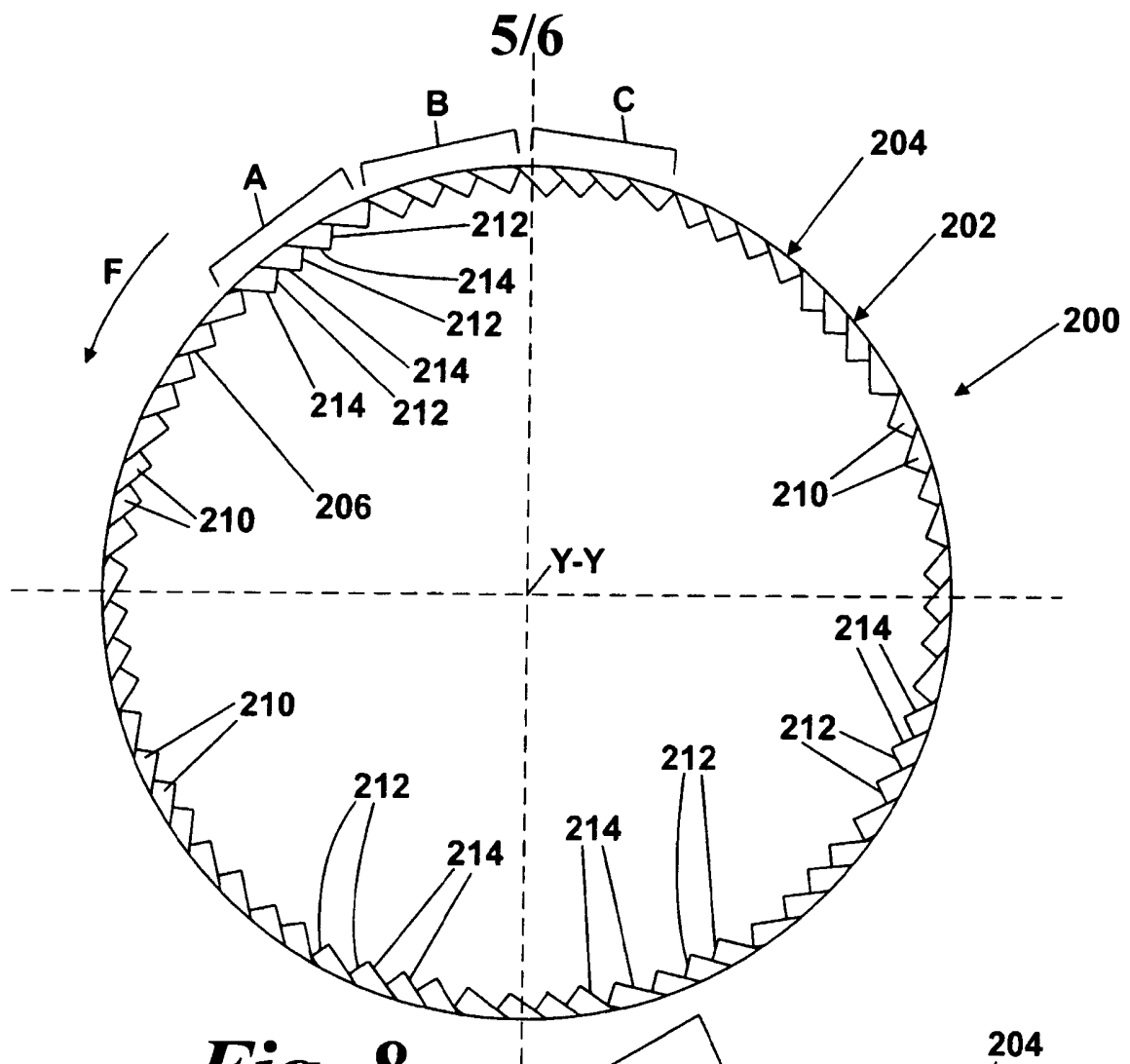
4/6



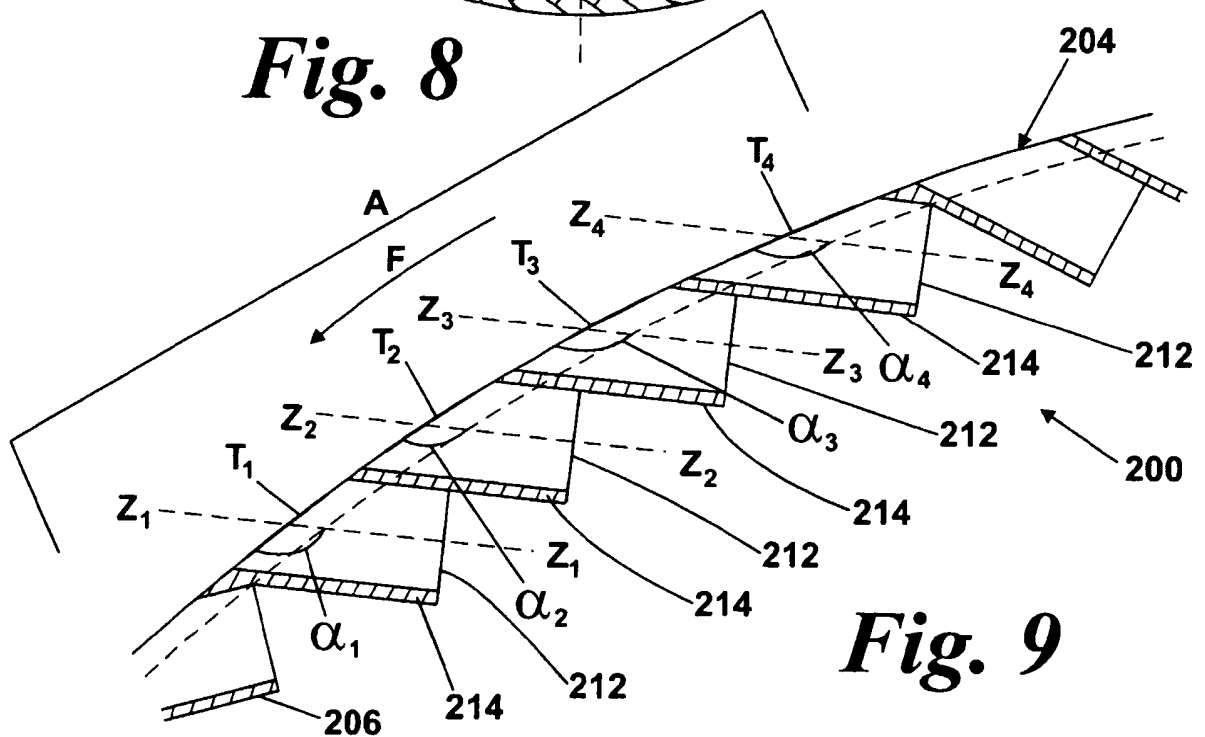
**Fig. 6**



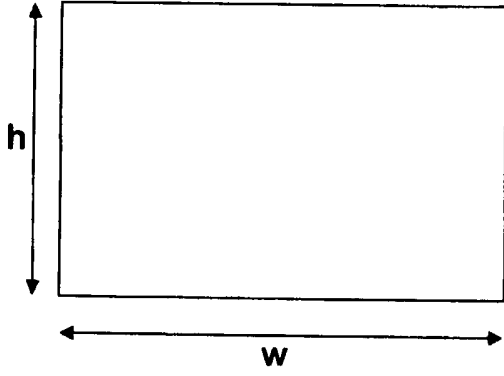
**Fig. 7**



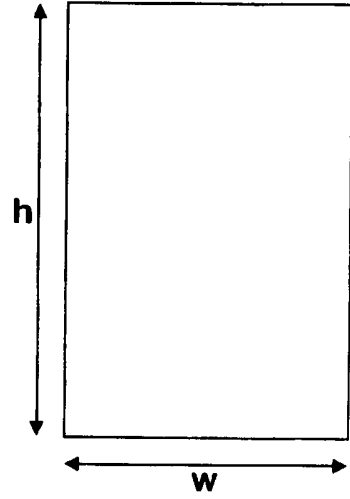
**Fig. 8**



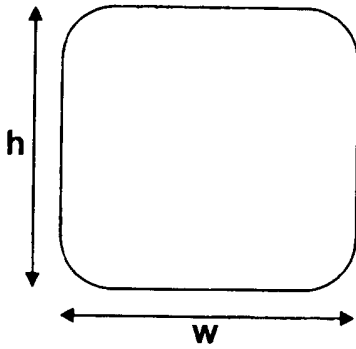
**Fig. 9**



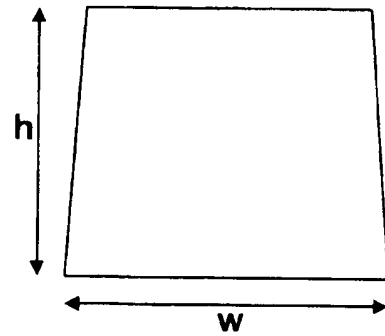
***Fig. 10***



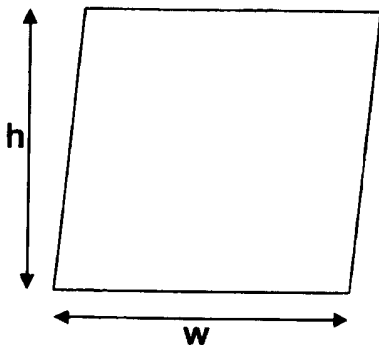
***Fig. 11***



***Fig. 12***



***Fig. 13***



***Fig. 14***



### Cyclonic Separating Apparatus

The invention relates to cyclonic separating apparatus for separating dirt and dust from an airflow. Particularly, but not exclusively, the invention relates to cyclonic separating apparatus suitable for a vacuum cleaner.

Vacuum cleaners which utilise cyclonic separators are well known. Examples of such vacuum cleaners are shown in EP 0 042 723, EP 1 370 173 and EP 1 268 076. In general, an airflow in which dirt and dust is entrained enters a first cyclonic separator via a tangential inlet which causes the airflow to follow a spiral or helical path within a collecting chamber so that the dirt and dust is separated from the airflow. Relatively clean air passes out of the chamber whilst the separated dirt and dust is collected therein. In some applications, and as described in EP 0 042 723, the airflow is then passed to a second cyclonic separator which is capable of separating finer dirt and dust than the first cyclonic separator. It has been found useful to position a barrier member, known as a shroud, between the outlet to the first cyclonic separator and the inlet to the second cyclonic separator.

A shroud typically includes a wall having a large number of passageways or through-holes which communicate on their upstream side with the separating chamber of the first cyclonic separator. The through-holes of the shroud thus form the outlet from the first cyclonic separator. In use, some of the dirt and dust not separated by the first cyclonic separator passes through the through-holes in the shroud and into the second cyclonic separator.

A shroud can be useful to prevent larger particles of dirt and dust from passing through the through-holes of the shroud into the second cyclonic separator. However, the nature of a shroud as a barrier member means that a pressure drop will be generated across the shroud. This is because the airflow has to pass through the through-holes of the shroud which acts as a restriction in the airflow path. This may result in high air velocities



through the through-holes, potentially leading to unwanted dirt and dust being pulled through the through-holes. Consequently, it is important to provide a sufficiently large surface area of through-holes such that the pressure drop across the shroud is minimised.

5

The passageways or through-holes in the shroud which form the outlet from the first cyclone separator can take a variety of different forms. EP 0 800 359 discloses a shroud with a plurality of small circular through-holes or passageways formed therein. The circular through-holes of EP 0 800 359 have the advantage that they are simple to manufacture and are dimensioned to prevent larger particles of dirt and dust from passing through the shroud. However, because of their circular shape, they do not provide the largest through-hole to shroud wall ratio per unit area of the shroud.

Alternative arrangements are shown in EP 0 972 573 and GB 2 376 197. In each of these arrangements, a plurality of longitudinal blades is provided around the outlet from the first cyclone separator. The blades define relatively long passageways which have a relatively large cross-sectional area in comparison to through-holes such as, for example, those shown in EP 0 800 359. The passageways have a relatively larger cross-sectional area because they have a reduced number of "partitions" between the passageways. However, due to their larger size, the passageways shown in EP 0 972 573 and GB 2 376 197 allow larger particles of dirt and dust (for example, fluff) to pass through the passageways than the arrangement shown in EP 0 800 359. This may reduce the efficiency at which the vacuum cleaner operates because larger particles of dirt and dust are able to pass into parts of the vacuum cleaner downstream of the first cyclone separator. These arrangements may also be more complicated to manufacture than a shroud comprising circular through-holes as shown in EP 0800 359.

It is an object of the invention to provide a shroud which is able to reduce the amount of dirt and dust which passes therethrough whilst still maintaining a sufficient airflow through the shroud.

According to the invention, there is provided cyclonic separating apparatus comprising a chamber for separating dirt and dust from an airflow, an inlet to the chamber and a shroud comprising a wall having a multiplicity of through-holes forming an outlet from the chamber, each through-hole having a width and a height, wherein the through-holes

5 have substantially rectangular cross-sections with width to height ratios in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5. The rectangular cross-section of the through-holes maximises the available through-hole area in the shroud. This results in a low pressure drop across the shroud and reduces the amount of material required for manufacture. Further, the above ratio allows the shape of the through-holes to be arranged to reduce the passage of

10 larger particles of dirt and dust through the through-holes in the shroud, whilst still providing the required structural integrity.

Preferably, the at least one through-hole has a width to height ratio in the range of 1.2:1 to 1:1.2. More preferably, the at least one of the through-holes has a substantially square

15 cross-section. By providing at least one through-hole with a square cross-section, the shroud is easier to manufacture and has a good structural strength.

Preferably, the shroud has a longitudinal axis and at least some of the through-holes are arranged in a plurality of axially-extending columns. By arranging the through-holes in

20 a plurality of columns, the packaging of the through-holes in the wall of the shroud is improved. This allows a greater number of through-holes per unit area of the wall of the shroud. Such a regular arrangement of through-holes is also simpler to manufacture.

Preferably, the wall has a curved outer surface and each through-hole has an axis which

25 is arranged at an obtuse angle to the tangent of the curved outer surface of the wall at an upstream side of the through-hole. More preferably, the axes of the through-holes are arranged at angles in the range of 130° to 150° to the relevant tangent of the curved outer surface of the wall at the upstream side of the through-hole. By arranging the axes of the through-holes at an obtuse angle to the relevant tangent of the curved outer

30 surface of the wall, the risk of larger particles of dirt and dust passing through the through-holes can be further reduced.



Preferably, the axes of each of the through-holes in a column lie substantially parallel to one another. More preferably, the axes of the through-holes in at least two adjacent columns are parallel to one another. More preferably, the axes of the through-holes in at least four adjacent columns are parallel to one another. By aligning the axes of the through-holes in a column, packaging of the through-holes is improved and the manufacturing process is simplified.

Preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by less than 1 mm. More preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by 0.6 mm or less. More preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by 0.4 mm or less.

Preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 45% or less of the width or height of a through-hole. More preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 30% or less of the width or height of a through-hole. More preferably, at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 18% or less of the width or height of a through-hole.

By providing relatively small separations between the through-holes, more through-holes can be packed into the shroud per unit area and less material is required to manufacture the shroud without compromising structural integrity.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a prior art vacuum cleaner incorporating cyclonic separating apparatus comprising a known shroud;

Figure 2 is a sectional side view of cyclonic separating apparatus incorporating a known shroud;

Figure 3 is an isometric view of a shroud forming part of the cyclonic separating apparatus according to the invention;

Figure 4 is an enlarged isometric view of part of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a side view of the shroud of Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a section through the shroud of Figure 3 taken along the line A-A of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is an enlarged view of a part of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a section through the shroud of Figure 3 taken along the line B-B of Figure 5;

Figure 9 is an enlarged view of a part of Figure 8; and

Figures 10 to 14 show alternative shapes of through-holes.

Figure 1 shows an upright vacuum cleaner 10 having a main body 12 which includes a motor and fan unit (not shown) and a pair of wheels 14. A cleaner head 16 is pivotably mounted on the lower end of the main body 12 and a dirty air inlet 18 is provided in the underside of the cleaner head 16 facing the floor surface. The main body 12 further includes a spine 20 which extends vertically upward and includes ducting 22 for carrying an airflow. A handle 24 is formed at the upper end of the spine 20. The handle 24 can be manipulated by a user to manoeuvre the vacuum cleaner 10 across a floor surface. The handle 24 is also releasable in the manner of a wand to allow above the floor cleaning. This feature is not material to the present invention and will not be

described any further here. The main body 12 further includes a plurality of outlet ports 26 for exhausting air from the vacuum cleaner 10.

The vacuum cleaner 10 further comprises cyclonic separating apparatus 100. The cyclonic separating apparatus 100 has a cylindrical bin 102 and an upper housing 104. The cylindrical bin 102 and upper housing 104 are arranged to be separable by a user for emptying purposes. The cyclonic separating apparatus 100 is supported on the main body 12 above the outlet ports 26 and adjacent the spine 20. The interior of the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 is in communication with the dirty air inlet 18 through the ducting 22 in the spine 20. The cyclonic separating apparatus 100 can be removed from the main body 12 to facilitate emptying of collected dirt and dust.

The cyclonic separating apparatus 100 is shown in more detail in Figure 2. In Figure 2, the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 is shown separate from the vacuum cleaner 10 and without the upper housing 104. However, in use, the upper housing 104 would be attached to the cylindrical bin 102 and the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 would be attached to the vacuum cleaner 10 as shown in Figure 1.

The cylindrical bin 102 has a side wall 106 and a base 108 which closes the lower end of the cylindrical bin 102. An inlet 110 is located adjacent the upper end of the side wall 106. The side wall 106, base 108 and inlet 110 form an upstream cyclone 112. The upstream cyclone 112 has a longitudinal axis X-X. The inlet 110 is arranged tangentially to the side wall 106 so that, when an airflow enters the upstream cyclone 112, the airflow is encouraged to follow a helical path about the axis X-X.

A shroud 114 is located concentrically with the axis X-X and is situated at the upper end of the upstream cyclone 112. The shroud 114 has a cylindrical wall 116 in which a multiplicity of perforations or through-holes 118 are arranged. The through-holes 118 have an upstream side formed in an outer surface 120 of the cylindrical wall 116 and a downstream side formed in an inner surface 122 of the cylindrical wall 116. The upstream side of the through-holes 118 communicates with the interior of the upstream

cyclone 112 and the downstream side of the through-holes 118 communicates with a passageway 124.

The shroud 114 has a shroud base 126 which separates the passageway 124 from the upstream cyclone 112. An annular depending lip 128 is located below the shroud base 126 concentric with the cylindrical wall 116 of the shroud 114. The depending lip 128 has a plurality of through-holes 130 formed therein. The through-holes 130 help to extract dirt and dust from the airflow before the airflow enters the through-holes 118 of the shroud 114.

A downstream cyclone 132 is located inwardly of the shroud 114. The downstream cyclone 132 is frustoconical in shape and has an inlet 134 at an upper end. The inlet 134 is in communication with the passageway 124. The downstream cyclone 132 further includes an outlet 136 and a cone opening 138. The outlet 136 provides a passageway for cleaned air leaving the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 and passing to other parts of the vacuum cleaner 10 downstream of the cyclonic separating apparatus 100, for example, filters (not shown) or the motor. A downstream collector 140 is located beneath the downstream cyclone 132 and is in communication with the cone opening 138. The downstream collector 140 includes a cylindrical wall 142 which is located inwardly of the shroud 114 and extends to the base 108 of the upstream cyclone 112. The shroud base 126 abuts the cylindrical wall 142 of the downstream collector 140 and isolates the downstream collector 140 from the upstream cyclone 112 and the passageway 124. The downstream collector 140 is arranged to collect fine dirt and dust separated in the downstream cyclone 132 and subsequently deposited through the cone opening 138.

In use, the motor and fan unit (not shown) draws a flow of dirt-laden air through the dirty air inlet 18 and into the cyclonic separating apparatus 100. Dirt-laden air enters the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 through the inlet 110. Due to the tangential arrangement of the inlet 110, the airflow is encouraged to follow a helical path around the interior of the upstream cyclone 112. Larger dirt and dust particles are separated by

cyclonic motion. These particles are then collected at the base 108 of the upstream cyclone 112.

The partially-cleaned air then flows back up the interior of the upstream cyclone 112, exits the upstream cyclone 112 via the through-holes 118 in the shroud 114 and passes into the passageway 124. The air then flows from the passageway 124 into the downstream cyclone 132 via the inlet 134. The inlet 134 is arranged tangentially to the interior wall of the downstream cyclone 132, which encourages the air to follow a helical path around the interior of the downstream cyclone 132. This motion separates dirt and dust from the airflow. The downstream cyclone 132 has a diameter smaller than that of the upstream cyclone 112. Therefore, the downstream cyclone 132 is able to separate smaller particles of dirt and dust from the partially-cleaned airflow than the upstream cyclone 112. Separated dirt and dust exits the downstream cyclone 132 via the cone opening 138 and passes into the downstream collector 140 where it is collected.

The cleaned air flows back up through the downstream cyclone 132 and exits the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 via the outlet 136. The cleaned air then passes from the outlet 136, through a pre-motor filter (not shown), across the motor and fan unit (for cooling purposes) and through a post-motor filter (not shown) before being exhausted from the vacuum cleaner 10 through the outlet ports 26.

A shroud 200 forming part of cyclonic separating apparatus according to the invention is shown in Figures 3 to 9. In these figures, the shroud 200 is shown separately from the remainder of the cyclonic separating apparatus but is suitable for use in the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 of Figure 2 in place of the shroud 114 illustrated therein.

Turning first to Figures 3 to 5, the shroud 200 comprises a cylindrical wall 202. The wall 202 has an axis Y-Y, a cylindrical outer surface 204 and an inner surface 206. When used in the cyclonic separating apparatus 100, the axis Y-Y is coincident with the axis X-X. A multiplicity of through-holes 208 are formed in the wall 202. Each through-hole 208 has an upstream side formed in the outer surface 204 and a downstream side

formed in the inner surface 204. The through-holes 208 are arranged in a plurality of axially-extending columns. The through-holes 208 are also arranged in a plurality of circumferentially-extending rows. This arrangement can clearly be seen in Figures 3 and 5.

5

Each through-hole 208 has a square cross-section. By this is meant that, looking directly through a through-hole 208 from the upstream side to the downstream side, the hole has a square shape. In this embodiment, each through-hole 208 has a width and a height of 2.2 mm.

10

The inner surface 206 has a serrated profile around the circumference of the wall 202. This is shown in more detail in Figure 4. By this is meant that the circumference of the inner surface 206 comprises a plurality of serrations 210. In other words, the inner surface 206 of the wall 202 comprises a number of faces arranged around the circumference of the wall, each face being at an angle to an adjacent face. Each serration 210 comprises a first face 212 and a second face 214.

15

In this embodiment, the first and second faces 212, 214 are perpendicular to one another. This is shown in Figures 6 and 7. It can be seen from these figures that the thickness of the cylindrical wall 202 varies across each serration 210, and that the serrations 210 are arranged in groups A, B, C of four serrations 210 each. The serrations 210 within each group A, B, C have first faces 212 which are parallel to one another and second faces 214 which are parallel to one another. The groups A, B, C are arranged adjacent one another. This pattern extends around the whole circumference of the inner surface 206.

20



25

Each serration 210 extends the full height of the cylindrical wall 202. A single column of through-holes 208 corresponds to a single serration 210 on the inner surface 206. By this is meant that only a single through-hole 208 passes through a single serration 210 around the circumference of the inner surface 206. However, any number of through-holes 208 may be provided in each axially-extending column. In this embodiment, each



30





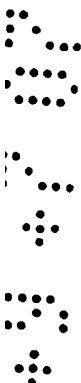
column has 16 through-holes 208. The downstream side of a through-hole 208 in any one column is formed in the first face 212 of the corresponding serration 210. This is best illustrated in Figures 3 and 4.

- 5 The arrangement of the through-holes 208 in the serrations 210 results in a plurality of partitions being formed in the circumferential and axial directions between the through-holes 208. It is desirable that these partitions should be as thin as possible to increase the available through-hole 208 area in the shroud 200, and to reduce the amount of material, for example, plastic, which is required to manufacture the shroud 200. In this  
 10 embodiment, the thickness of the partitions is 0.4 mm as measured on the inner surface 206 of the wall 202. However, whilst this is preferred, any value of less than 1 mm is suitable. Expressed another way, it is preferred that the through-holes 208 in a column are spaced from the through-holes 208 in an adjacent column by less than 1 mm. Additionally, the through-holes 208 in a row are spaced from the through-holes 208 in  
 15 an adjacent row by less than 1 mm

Alternatively, the thickness of the partitions can be expressed as a percentage of the width or height of the through-holes 208. In this embodiment, the through-holes 208 have a width of 2.2 mm and a height of 2.2 mm, and the partitions are 0.4 mm thick.

- 20 Therefore, the partitions have a thickness of approximately 18% of the width or height of the through-holes 208. However, whilst this is preferred, any value of 45% or less is suitable. Expressed another way, the through-holes 208 in a column are spaced from the through-holes 208 in an adjacent column by a distance of 45% or less of the width of the through-holes 208. Additionally, the through-holes 208 in a row are spaced from the  
 25 through-holes 208 in an adjacent row by a distance of 45% or less of the height of the through-holes 208. This range gives a good trade-off between maximizing the area of the through-holes 208 and offering suitable structural strength.

Figures 8 and 9 show a cross-section through the shroud 200 taken along the line B-B of  
 30 Figure 5. Each through-hole 208 has an axis  $Z_1$ - $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ - $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$ - $Z_3$ ,  $Z_4$ - $Z_4$ . In Figure 9, each axis  $Z_1$ - $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ - $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$ - $Z_3$ ,  $Z_4$ - $Z_4$  is arranged perpendicular to the first face 212 and



parallel to the second face 214 of the respective serration 210. Each of the axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  lies in a plane which is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis Y-Y of the cylindrical wall 202.

- 5 The four axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  in the group A are parallel to one another. The same applies to the groups B, C as shown in Figure 8. Therefore, the axes of the through-holes 208 in each group A, B, C lie at an angle to the axes of the through-holes 208 in an adjacent group A, B, C.
- 10 The four axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  lie at angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  to the tangent of the cylindrical outer surface 204. The angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  are the obtuse angles between the respective axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  and the respective tangents  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$ ,  $T_4$  as shown in Figure 9. In this embodiment, the angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  vary between  $130^\circ$  for  $\alpha_1$  to  $150^\circ$  for  $\alpha_4$ . The difference between the angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  is due to the requirement
- 15 for the axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  of each of the through-holes 208 in the group A to be parallel to one another. This causes a variation in the angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  as the measurement point moves around the circumference of the outer surface 204 of the wall 202
- 20 Arrow F shows the direction of the airflow adjacent the outer surface 204 of the wall 202 when, in use, the shroud 200 forms part of the cyclonic separating apparatus 100. The axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  are arranged at an obtuse angle to the direction F of the oncoming airflow. This is so that the air must turn through an angle greater than  $90^\circ$  to pass through the through-holes 208 in the shroud 200. The angle through which the
- 25 airflow must turn is equal to the angles  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  between the respective axes  $Z_1-Z_1$ ,  $Z_2-Z_2$ ,  $Z_3-Z_3$ ,  $Z_4-Z_4$  and the respective tangents as shown in Figure 9. Therefore, in order to pass through a respective through-hole 208, the airflow must turn through at least  $130^\circ$  (for through-hole 208 with axis  $Z_1-Z_1$ ) to  $150^\circ$  (for through-hole 208 with axis  $Z_4-Z_4$ ).
- 30

In use, the shroud 200 forms part of the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 in place of the shroud 114. The motor and fan unit (not shown) draws a flow of dirt-laden air through the dirty air inlet 18 and into the cyclonic separating apparatus 100. Dirt-laden air enters the cyclonic separating apparatus 100 through the inlet 110. Due to the tangential arrangement of the inlet 110, the airflow is encouraged to follow a helical path around the interior of the upstream cyclone 112. Larger dirt and dust particles are separated by cyclonic motion. These particles are then collected at the base 108 of the upstream cyclone 112.

The partially-cleaned air then flows back up the interior of the upstream cyclone 112, and passes around the outer surface 204 of the shroud 200. In order to pass through the through-holes 208 in the shroud 200, the airflow must turn through at least 130°. Considering the flow through an individual through-hole 208, the airflow, having a relatively small mass (and, consequently, inertia) is able to turn sharply to pass through the through-hole 208 from the upstream face to the downstream face. However, larger particles of dirt and dust are unable to follow due to their larger mass (and, consequently, inertia). Therefore, larger particles of dirt and dust continue past the through-holes 208 in the shroud 200 and are thrown back into the upstream cyclone 112 to be collected in the cylindrical bin 102.

The cleaned airflow passes through the through-holes 208 in the shroud 200 and into the passageway 124. The air then flows from the passageway 124 into the downstream cyclone 132 as previously described. By providing the claimed shroud arrangement, larger particles of dirt and dust are prevented from passing through the shroud 200 and into the downstream cyclone 132. Therefore, the downstream cyclone 132 can operate at a higher efficiency because it will be challenged by an airflow in which particles of a smaller range of particle size are entrained.

The invention is not limited to the detailed description given above. Variations will be apparent to the person skilled in the art. For example, it is not necessary for the cross-section of the through-holes to be square. Other arrangements could be used; for

example, rectangular cross-sections. Through-holes with width to height ratios in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5 could be used. Figures 10 and 11 show such arrangements. In Figure 10, the ratio of the width  $w$  to the height  $h$  of the through-hole is 1.5:1. In Figure 11, the ratio of the width  $w$  to the height  $h$  of the through-hole is 1:1.5. These ratios allow the cross-sectional area of the through-holes to be small enough to prevent larger particles of dirt and dust from passing through the through-holes in the shroud, whilst still providing the required structural integrity. Such an arrangement also provides a low pressure drop across the shroud, and requires less material for manufacture. Further, the arrangement has a good structural rigidity.

Additionally, the through-holes need not be perfectly rectangular. For example, the corners of the through-holes may be radiused to assist manufacture. This is shown in Figure 12. In the arrangement shown in Figure 12, the ratio of the width  $w$  to the height  $h$  of the through-hole is 1:1. Alternatively, the through-holes may be trapezoidal (as shown in Figure 13) or form a parallelogram (as shown in Figure 14). In Figures 13 and 14, the width  $w$  is measured as the longest side of the through-hole and the height  $h$  is measured perpendicular to the width.

Whilst it is preferred that through-holes in the shroud are at an obtuse angle to the tangent of the cylindrical outer wall, this need not be so. Any angle to the tangent may be used. For example, the axes of the respective through-holes may form an acute angle with respect to the relevant tangent. In this case, the airflow has only to turn through a small angle to pass through the through-holes. This arrangement may be useful in cases where it is required for the airflow to pass directly through the through-holes in the shroud; for example, to achieve a different pressure drop across the shroud.

Further, whilst it is preferred that the serrations are provided, this need not be the case. Alternatively, some areas of the inner surface of the cylindrical wall of the shroud may not include serrations and may instead be cylindrical or flat. Further, if serrations are provided, not all of the serrations need comprise through-holes. Alternate serrations

could include through-holes, or groups of serrations comprising through-holes could be interspersed with groups of serrations not comprising through-holes.

5 If serrations are provided, then the first and second faces of each serration need not be perpendicular to one another. Whilst a perpendicular relationship is preferred, angles between  $60^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$  could also be used. This range of angles provides a useful  
comprise between the amount of material required to manufacture the shroud and the structural strength of the shroud. The use of this range also simplifies the manufacture of the shroud.

10

Further, any number of through-holes may be provided in a column. They may also extend for only a part of the axial extent of the cylindrical wall. What is important is that the shroud comprises a multiplicity of through-holes which are substantially rectangular in shape and have width to height ratios in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5.

15

It is not necessary for the shroud to be cylindrical in shape: a tapered or conical shroud could be provided. The through-holes can be arranged in any pattern, although a regular pattern is preferred. For example, a chequerboard or staggered pattern may be used.

20 Whilst it is preferred that the partitions between adjacent through-holes have thicknesses which are 45% or less of the width or height of the through-holes when measured on the inner surface of the shroud, this is not essential. Any thickness of partition may be used.

25 The inlet to the cyclone need not be arranged tangentially but could incorporate vanes or other swirl inducing devices designed to impart the necessary swirl to the incoming airflow. A plurality of downstream cyclones may be provided instead of a single downstream cyclone. Additionally, further cyclonic separation stages may be provided; for example, a third stage downstream of the downstream cyclone.

30



The cleaning appliance need not be an upright vacuum cleaner. The invention is applicable to other types of vacuum cleaner, for example, cylinder machines, stick-vacuums or hand-held cleaners. Further, the present invention is applicable to other types of cleaning appliances, for example, a wet and dry machine or a carpet  
5 shampooer. Other variations and modifications will be apparent to a skilled reader.



**CLAIMS**

1. Cyclonic separating apparatus comprising a chamber for separating dirt and dust from an airflow, an inlet to the chamber and a shroud comprising a wall having a multiplicity of through-holes forming an outlet from the chamber, each through-hole having a width and a height, wherein the through-holes have substantially rectangular cross-sections with width to height ratios in the range of 1.5:1 to 1:1.5.

2. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the through-holes have width to height ratios in the range of 1.2:1 to 1:1.2.

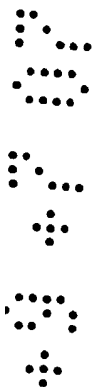
3. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the through-holes have substantially square cross-sections

4. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the shroud has a longitudinal axis and at least some of the through-holes are arranged in a plurality of axially-extending columns.

5. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the wall has a curved outer surface and each through-hole has an axis which is arranged at an obtuse angle to the tangent of the curved outer surface of the wall at an upstream side of the through-hole.

6. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein the axes of the through-holes are arranged at angles in the range of 130° to 150° to the tangent of the curved outer surface of the wall at the upstream side of the through-hole.

7. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 5 or 6, wherein the axes of each of the through-holes in a column lie substantially parallel to one another.



8. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein the axes of the through-holes in at least two adjacent columns are parallel to one another.

9. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the axes of the through-holes in at least four adjacent columns are parallel to one another.

10. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least some of the through-holes are arranged in a plurality of rows around the circumference of the wall.

11. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by less than 1 mm.

12. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by 0.6 mm or less.

13. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by 0.4 mm or less.

14. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 45% or less of the width or height of a through-hole.

15. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 30% or less of the width or height of a through-hole.



16 Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in claim 15, wherein at least some of the through-holes are spaced from one another at the inner surface of the wall by a distance which is 18% or less of the width or height of a through-hole.

5 17. Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the wall is cylindrical.

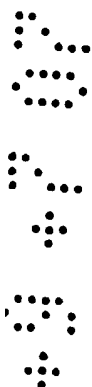
18 Cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the wall is tapered.

10

19. Cyclonic separating apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

20 A cleaning appliance incorporating the cyclonic separating apparatus as claimed  
15 in any one of the preceding claims.

21. A cleaning appliance as claimed in claim 20, wherein the cleaning appliance is a vacuum cleaner



19

**Application No:** GB0713038.8

**Examiner:** Mr Michael Young

**Claims searched:** 1-21

**Date of search:** 16 October 2007

## Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
A	-	WO 96/19936 A1 (NOTETRY)

### Categories:

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

### Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>X</sup>:

--

Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

A47L: B04C
------------

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

WPI EPODOC
------------

### International Classification:

Subclass	Subgroup	Valid From
B04C	0005/00	01/01/2006
A47L	0009/12	01/01/2006
A47L	0009/16	01/01/2006
B04C	0005/08	01/01/2006
B04C	0005/10	01/01/2006