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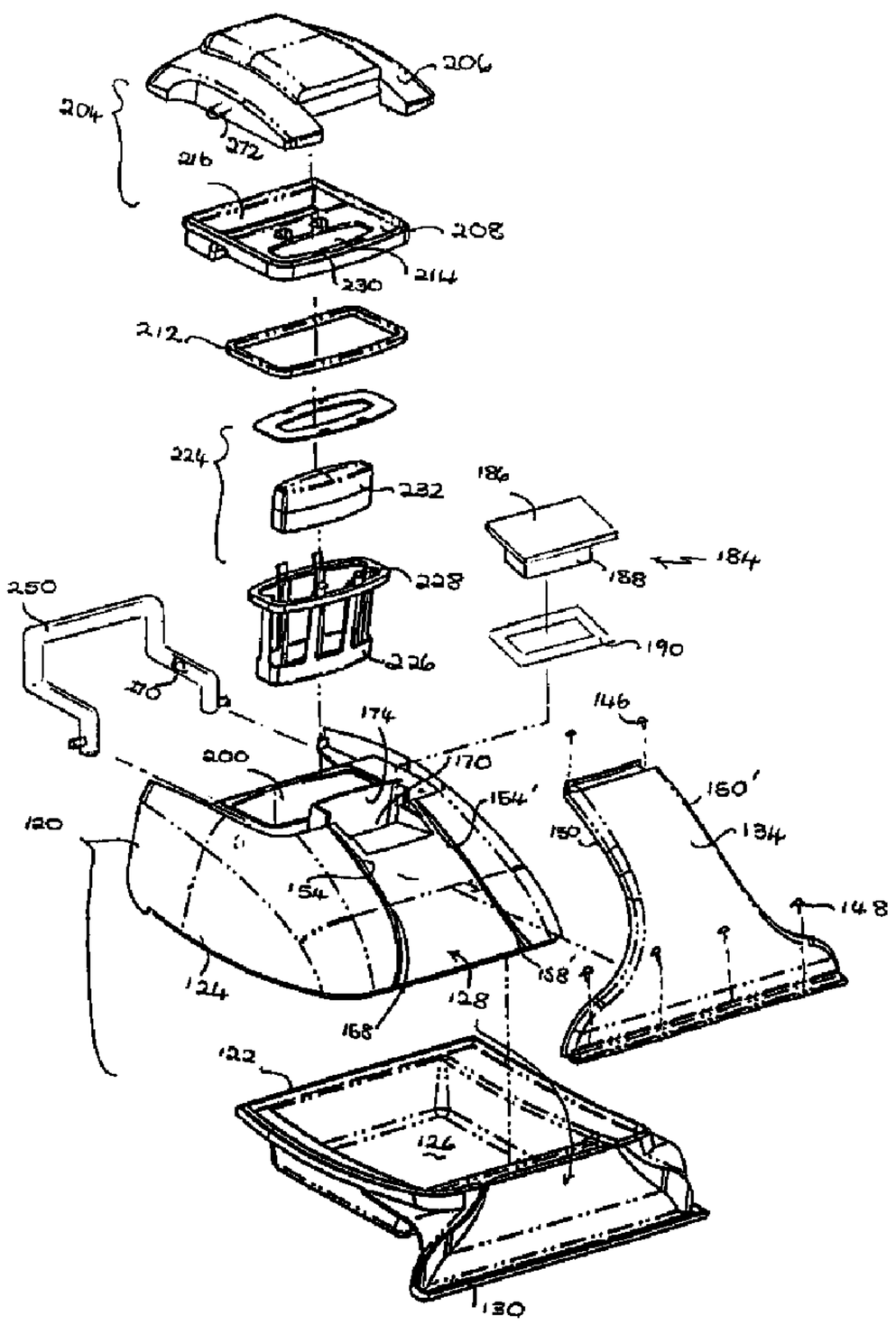
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(54) Titre : COMBINAISON RESERVOIR DE LIQUIDE SALE ET BUSE POUR EXTRACTEUR A TAPIS
(54) Title: COMBINATION DIRTY FLUID TANK AND NOZZLE FOR A CARPET EXTRACTOR



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
An upright carpet extractor for solution cleaning of floor and above floor surfaces has a low profile base assembly (A) including a base housing (10) and a recovery tank and nozzle assembly (18) removably mounted on the housing. The recovery tank and

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(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):
nozzle assembly includes a recovery tank (120, 552) for collecting recovered cleaning solution and a nozzle cover (134) which is attached to a forward portion of the recovery tank exterior to define a nozzle flowpath (138) therebetween. Working air and recovered cleaning solution are drawn through the nozzle flowpath and into the recovery tank by a motor and fan assembly (20,534) mounted to the base housing, rearward of the recovery tank. The nozzle flowpath is removed from the base together with the recovery tank when the recovery tank is to be emptied, allowing the nozzle flowpath to be rinsed conveniently to remove trapped dirt. A carrying handle (250), pivotally mounted to the recovery tank, selectively locks the recovery tank to the housing and locks a removable lid (204) of the recovery tank to the tank to seal a discharge opening (200).

COMBINATION DIRTY FLUID TANK AND NOZZLE FOR A CARPET EXTRACTOR

Abstract of the Disclosure

An upright carpet extractor for solution cleaning of floor and above floor surfaces has a low profile base assembly **(A)** including a base housing **(10)** and a recovery tank and nozzle assembly **(18)** removably mounted on the housing. The recovery tank and nozzle assembly includes a recovery tank **(120, 552)** for collecting recovered cleaning solution and a nozzle cover **(134)** which is attached to a forward portion of the recovery tank exterior to define a nozzle flowpath **(138)** therebetween. Working air and recovered cleaning solution are drawn through the nozzle flowpath and into the recovery tank by a motor and fan assembly **(20,534)** mounted to the base housing, rearward of the recovery tank. The nozzle flowpath is removed from the base together with the recovery tank when the recovery tank is to be emptied, allowing the nozzle flowpath to be rinsed conveniently to remove trapped dirt. A carrying handle **(250)**, pivotally mounted to the recovery tank, selectively locks the recovery tank to the housing and locks a removable lid **(204)** of the recovery tank to the tank to seal a discharge opening **(200)**.

COMBINATION DIRTY FLUID TANK AND NOZZLE FOR A CARPET EXTRACTOR

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to the carpet extractor arts. It finds particular application in conjunction with the cleaning of floors and above-floor surfaces, such as upholstery, stairs, and the like, using a liquid cleaning fluid.

Carpet extractors of the type which apply a cleaning solution to a floor surface and then recover dirty fluid from the surface are widely used for cleaning carpeted and wooden floors in both industrial and household settings. Generally, a vacuum source, such as a vacuum pump, applies a vacuum to a nozzle adjacent the floor surface. A recovery tank for storing the recovered fluid is generally mounted on a handle or base of the extractor for ease of access. The extractors are often bulky in order to store a sufficient quantity of the recovered fluid before emptying. When the recovery tank is handle mounted, the manipulation of the handle requires more effort due to the weight and size of the tank. When mounted on top of the base, the recovery tank tends to impede access of the extractor to low overhanging spaces, such as beneath chairs, and the like. For cleaning such areas, a low profile extractor is desirable.

Moreover, conventional carpet extractors are often difficult to clean themselves once the cleaning process is complete. Removable recovery tanks have been developed which allow the tank to be transported to a sink and cleaned thoroughly. However the nozzle often becomes clogged with dirt and carpet material. When the nozzle is attached to the base,

it is difficult to clean without disassembling the base.

Accordingly, it has been considered desirable to develop a new and improved carpet extractor which provides access to hard to reach areas and which eases the cleaning of the extractor after use. The present invention provides a new and improved apparatus and method for which overcomes the above-referenced problems and others, while providing better and more advantageous overall results.

Summary Of The Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention a carpet extractor is provided. The extractor includes a base having a distributor for selectively applying a cleaning solution to a floor surface to be cleaned and a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly removably mounted to the base. The recovery tank and nozzle assembly includes a nozzle for vacuuming dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface and a recovery tank for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle. The nozzle is connected with the recovery tank such that the nozzle and the recovery tank are removable together from the base. A vacuum source communicates with the recovery tank and nozzle assembly for drawing a vacuum on the recovery tank and hence the nozzle.

In accordance with more limited aspects of this aspect of the present invention, the combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly further includes a nozzle cover which is releasably connected to an outer surface of the recovery tank to define a nozzle flowpath therebetween. The recovery tank preferably includes an inlet slot, having an elongate rear wall, in fluid communication with the nozzle flowpath, and a discharge opening, selectively covered by a lid in communication with the vacuum source. The inlet slot of the recovery tank may include an opening, normally sealed by a closure member, for receiving an accessory tool vacuum hose outlet tube. The lid may include a float cage and movable float which closes the discharge opening from the lid when the dirty cleaning fluid in the recovery tank reaches a preselected

level. The recovery tank may include a movable handle. In a first functional position, the handle locks the recovery tank to the base. In a second functional position, the lid is removable from the recovery tank. In a third functional position, the recovery tank is removable from the base and the lid is locked to the recovery tank. The recovery tank and nozzle assembly is removable from the extractor when a directing handle is in a working or an upright position.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a combination dirty fluid tank and nozzle assembly is provided for a carpet extractor of the type which applies a cleaning solution to a floor surface and vacuums dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface. The assembly is selectively mounted on a base of the carpet extractor and includes a nozzle for vacuuming the dirty cleaning solution from a floor surface and a recovery tank which includes a chamber for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle. The nozzle is secured to the recovery tank and communicates with the recovery tank chamber.

In accordance with a more limited aspect of this aspect of the present invention, the recovery tank further includes a lid, which selectively seals a discharge opening to the chamber, and a recovery tank handle which is movable between a first functional position, for locking the recovery tank to the base of the carpet extractor, a second functional position, in which the recovery tank is removable from the base and the lid is locked to the recovery tank, and a third functional position, in which the lid is removable from the recovery tank for emptying the dirty cleaning solution from the recovery tank chamber.

In accordance with a yet more limited aspect of this aspect of the present invention, the lid includes a float cage with a moveable float. The float is configured for closing the discharge opening of the recovery tank when the dirty cleaning solution in the recovery tank chamber reaches a preselected level. The lid may be hollow and include an outlet for coupling with a vacuum source.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, an upright carpet extractor is provided. The extractor includes a base assembly including a distributor for selectively applying the cleaning solution to a floor surface to be cleaned, a vacuum source for drawing a vacuum, and a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly. The recovery tank and nozzle assembly includes a recovery tank and a nozzle for vacuuming dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface. A fluid flow path is defined between the nozzle and through the recovery tank to an inlet of the vacuum source. The nozzle is secured to the recovery tank. A directing handle is pivotally connected to said base assembly for manipulating the base assembly over a surface to be cleaned.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the present invention, a method of extracting a cleaning solution from a floor surface with a carpet extractor having a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly removably mounted in a base portion is provided. The method includes applying a vacuum to a recovery tank of the recovery tank and nozzle assembly to draw the cleaning solution from the floor surface, through a nozzle of the recovery tank and nozzle assembly, and into the recovery tank. The method further includes removing the recovery tank and nozzle assembly as a unit from the carpet extractor, and emptying the cleaning solution from the recovery tank.

In accordance with more limited aspects of this aspect of the present invention, the method further includes the step of rinsing trapped dirt from the nozzle. The step of removing the recovery tank and nozzle assembly may include moving a handle pivotally mounted to the recovery tank from a first position, in which the recovery tank and nozzle assembly is locked to the carpet extractor, to a second position, in which the recovery tank and nozzle assembly is removable from the carpet extractor. The lid may be locked to the recovery tank in the second position and the step of emptying the cleaning solution include moving the handle to a third to a third position, in which the recovery tank and nozzle assembly

is removable from the carpet extractor. This step may also include removing a float assembly from a recovery tank discharge opening.

One advantage of the present invention is the provision of a carpet extractor having a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly which is selectively removable from the extractor to facilitate cleaning of a nozzle flowpath.

Another advantage of the present invention is the provision of a nozzle cover which is releasably connected to an outer surface of a recovery tank to allow a more thorough cleaning of the nozzle flowpath.

A still another advantage of the present invention is the provision of a recovery tank with an inlet slot having a vertically extending wall for directing dirty cleaning solution into the recovery tank while separating the air therefrom.

Yet another advantage of the present invention is the provision of a hollow lid selectively covering a discharge opening of the recovery tank. Preferably, a float cage assembly is attached to the lid for closing the discharge opening of the recovery tank when the dirty cleaning solution in the recovery tank reaches a preselected level.

A further advantage of the present invention is the provision of a recovery tank having a carrying handle which locks the recovery tank to the base during cleaning, in a first position, and locks the lid to the recovery tank, in a second position, during transport to prevent spillage of dirty cleaning solution. In a third position of the handle, the lid can be removed from the recovery tank so that the tank can be emptied.

A still further advantage of the present invention is the provision of a vacuum hose outlet tube of an accessory tool shaped to be received in an opening in the inlet slot of the recovery tank and to close the nozzle outlet for redirecting the vacuum from a nozzle to the accessory tool.

A yet further advantage of the present invention is the provision of a recovery tank which is removable from the

base when a directing handle for directing the extractor over a floor surface is in either an upright position or a working position.

A yet still further advantage of the present invention is the provision of a recovery tank and nozzle assembly with a nozzle flowpath, inlet slot, recovery tank chamber, and a hollow lid which together define a fluid flow path which causes working air entering the nozzle to make a plurality of ninety degree turns before exiting the lid, thereby separating working air from recovered cleaning solution while maintaining a low profile extractor.

An additional advantage of the present invention is the provision of a method of extracting a cleaning solution from a floor surface with a carpet extractor having a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly removably mounted in a base portion which includes removing the assembly from the carpet extractor, emptying the cleaning solution from the recovery tank, and rinsing trapped dirt from the nozzle flowpath.

Still other benefits and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading and understanding of the following detailed specification.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a carpet extractor comprising:

a carpet extractor comprising:

a base including a distributor for selectively applying a cleaning solution to a floor surface to be cleaned; and,

a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly removably mounted to the base including:

a nozzle for vacuuming dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface, and

a recovery tank for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle, the nozzle being connected with the recovery tank such that the nozzle and the recovery tank are removable together from the base, and

a nozzle cover which is connected to an outer surface of the recovery tank to define a nozzle flowpath therebetween, the flowpath communicating with the nozzle; and,

a vacuum source communicating with the recovery tank and nozzle assembly for drawing a vacuum on the recovery tank and hence the nozzle.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a combination dirty fluid tank and nozzle assembly for a carpet extractor of a type which applies a cleaning solution to a floor surface and vacuums dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface, the dirty fluid tank and nozzle assembly being selectively mounted on a base of the carpet extractor, the assembly comprising:

a nozzle for vacuuming the dirty cleaning solution from a floor surface; and,

a recovery tank which includes a chamber for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle, the nozzle being secured to the recovery tank and communicating with the recovery tank chamber;

wherein the recovery tank further comprises:

a lid, which selectively seals a discharge opening to the chamber; and,

a recovery tank handle which is movable between a first functional position, for locking the recovery tank to the base of the carpet extractor, a second functional position, in which the recovery tank is removable from the base and the lid is locked to the recovery tank and a third functional position, in which the lid is removable from the recovery tank for emptying the dirty cleaning solution from the recovery tank chamber;

wherein the lid is hollow and includes an exit chamber with an outlet for coupling with a vacuum source; and

wherein the nozzle, recovery tank chamber, exit chamber, and exit chamber outlet define a fluid flow path which causes working air entering the nozzle to make a plurality of ninety degree turns before leaving the exit chamber outlet.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention takes form in certain parts and arrangements of parts, preferred embodiments of which will be described in detail in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof and wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of an upright carpet extractor according to the present invention;

FIGURE 2, is a side elevational view of the carpet extractor of FIGURE 1, showing a directing handle assembly in an upright position and in a working position (in phantom);

FIGURE 3 is a side elevational view of a carpet extractor accessory tool for above floor cleaning,

according to the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged side sectional view of the

base assembly of the carpet extractor of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 5 is a reduced exploded perspective view of the base assembly of FIGURE 4 without a recovery tank and nozzle assembly thereof;

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the base assembly of FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged perspective view of a rear portion of the base assembly of FIGURE 4 with certain portions removed for clarity;

FIGURE 8 is a reduced exploded perspective view of the recovery tank and nozzle assembly of the base assembly of FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 9 is a top plan view of the carpet extractor of FIGURE 1 with the directing handle assembly removed for clarity;

FIGURE 10 is a side sectional view of the recovery tank and nozzle assembly of FIGURE 8;

FIGURES 11A, 11B, and 11C are side elevational views of the base housing, recovery tank, and carrying handle of FIGURE 1, showing the handle in an unlocked position, a carrying position, and an emptying position, respectively;

FIGURE 12 is an enlarged side sectional view of the directing handle assembly of the extractor of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 13 is an exploded perspective view of the directing handle assembly and cleaning solution reservoir of the extractor of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 14 is an enlarged front elevational view of the directing handle assembly of FIGURE 13;

FIGURE 15 is a greatly enlarged front sectional view of the cleaning solution reservoir of FIGURE 13 showing a check valve thereof;

FIGURE 16 is a greatly enlarged side sectional view of a directional valve assembly of FIGURE 1 shown with a first discharge port open;

FIGURE 17 is a side sectional view of the valve assembly of FIGURE 16 shown with a second discharge port open;

FIGURE 18 is a schematic view of a fluid control

circuit of the extractor of FIGURE 1 according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 19 is a schematic view of a fluid control circuit of a carpet extractor according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 20 is a side sectional view of a pump housing and solution supply pump for the embodiment of FIGURE 18;

FIGURE 21 is an exploded perspective view of the pump housing and pump of FIGURE 20;

FIGURE 22 is a side elevational view, in partial section, of an extractor and attachment tool according to the embodiment of FIGURE 19;

FIGURE 23 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the base assembly of FIGURE 22; and,

FIGURE 24 is ann enlarged side sectional view of the reservoir and handle assembly of FIGURE 13, showing a reservoir latching mechanism.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring now to the drawings, wherein the showings are for purposes of illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention only and are not for purposes of limiting the same, **FIGURES 1** and **2** show an upright carpet extractor. The extractor includes a base assembly **A** having a base housing **10**. A directing handle assembly **12** is pivotally connected to the base housing **10** for manipulating the base assembly over a floor surface to be cleaned. A cleaning solution supply tank or reservoir **14** is removably supported on the handle assembly **12** for supplying cleaning solution to a floor surface or to an optional hand-held accessory tool **16** (**FIGURE 3**) for remote cleaning. A recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18** is removably supported on the base housing **10**. A vacuum source, such as a motor and fan assembly **20** (**FIGURE 4**) is supported on the base housing **10** rearward of the recovery tank assembly for drawing a vacuum.

With reference to **FIGURES 4-7**, the base housing **10** includes a unitary molded lower housing portion **22** and an upper

housing portion **24** including a front hood **26**, a motor cover **28**, and a rear cosmetic cover **30**, which overlies a rearward portion of the motor cover. The motor cover and lower housing portion are joined together by bolts, screws, or other suitable fixing members to enclose the motor and fan assembly **20**. Specifically, as shown in **FIGURES 5** and **7**, posts **34**, **35**, and **36**, are formed in the lower housing portion and posts **37** and **38** are formed on the cosmetic cover **30**. The posts **34**, **35**, and **37,38** are aligned and receive threaded screws for connecting the two parts together. The motor cover **28** is trapped between the lower housing portion **22** and the cosmetic cover **30**. The front hood partially extends over the motor cover and the cosmetic cover and is positioned adjacent opposing vertical side walls **40** and **42** of the lower housing portion, which extend forwardly to provide part of a cosmetic housing shell for the base assembly. The front hood is attached to the lower housing portion and the motor cover by screws **44** or other suitable fixing means. As shown in **FIGURE 5**, two screws are received in laterally spaced holes **46** in the front hood which are positioned over the posts **36** and corresponding threaded bores **48** on the motor cover. Together, the lower housing portion **22** and the motor cover **28** define a chamber **50** for receiving the suction motor and fan assembly **20**. The chamber is preferably located along an axial center line of the base housing **10**.

Laterally displaced wheels **54** are journaled into a rearward end **56** of the lower housing portion **22**. A rotatable brushroll **60**, for agitating the floor surface to be cleaned, is mounted adjacent a forward end **62** of the lower housing portion **22** in a downwardly facing integral cavity **64** defined by a lower surface of the lower housing portion. The brushroll is rotated by a motor-driven belt **66**. A motor **68** for the belt is supported by the lower housing portion **22** in an integral indentation or pocket **70** defined beneath the motor and fan assembly **20**, shown most clearly in **FIGURE 6**. As shown in **FIGURE 4**, a cleaning solution distributor, such as a drool or spray bar **74**, mounted to the lower housing portion **22** above the brushroll **60**, directs cleaning solution onto the floor surface

via the brushroll.

The chamber **50** for the motor and fan assembly is divided into interconnected compartments or cavities, namely a rearward motor housing compartment **76** and a forward fan housing compartment **78** which receive a motor portion **80** and suction fan portion **82** of the motor and fan assembly **20**, respectively. Integrally molded into an upper surface of a rearward portion of the lower housing portion **22** are lower portions **84** and **86** of motor and fan housing compartments **76** and **78**, respectively. The motor cover **28** defines top portions of the housing compartments **76** and **78** for the motor and fan portions **80** and **82**, respectively.

A vertically extending inlet chamber **88** is molded into a forward portion of the lower housing portion **22**, forward of the fan compartment and communicating with the fan compartment via a central opening **89**. A forward portion of the motor cover defines an upper portion **90** of the inlet chamber through which working air is drawn into the fan portion. Air entering the inlet chamber passes into an eye **92** the fan. The fan compartment is indented in an annular ring **94** adjacent the eye of the fan so that all air entering the inlet chamber passes through the eye of the fan. A louvered plate **96** (**FIGURE 5**) is removably affixed below the lower housing portion **22** adjacent the motor and fan assembly **20** and brushroll motor **68**.

The front hood **26** is seated over the lower housing portion **22** and a forward end of the motor cover **28** to provide part of a cosmetic cover for the components of the base assembly **A**. Together, the front hood and the lower housing portion define a socket or well **100** for receiving the recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18**. The socket includes opposing side walls **40** and **42**, defined by the lower housing portion **22**, a rear wall **106** defined between the socket and the inlet chamber **90** to the fan housing compartment **78**, a front wall **108**, defined between the socket and the brushroll cavity **64**, and a base **110**, extending from lower ends of the four walls **40,42,106,108**.

With continued reference to **FIGURES 4** and **5**, and reference also to **FIGURES 8-11**, the recovery tank and nozzle

assembly **18** includes a recovery tank **120**. The recovery tank includes a basin portion **122** and an upper portion **124** which are sealed together by glueing, sonic welding, or other conventional means, to define an internal chamber **126** for collecting recovered dirty cleaning solution.

An exterior forward region of the upper portion **124** and basin portion **122**, when joined, defines a depressed zone **128**. When the recovery tank and nozzle assembly is positioned in the socket **100**, the depressed zone extends forward of the lower housing portion **22** and the brushroll cavity **64**, such that a perforated lip **130** at a lower end of the depressed zone is positioned adjacent the floor surface. A detachable nozzle cover **134** cooperates with the depressed zone to form a suction nozzle flowpath **138** having an elongated inlet slot or nozzle **140** extending laterally across the width of the nozzle cover and an outlet **142** at an upper end of the flowpath **138**. Specifically, the nozzle cover is removably connected to the recovery tank **120** by screws, bolts or other suitable fasteners located adjacent upper and lower ends of the nozzle cover. Alternatively, the nozzle cover could be adhered to the recovery tank by glue or sonic welding.

As shown in **FIGURE 8**, two screws **146** attach the upper end of the nozzle cover to the upper portion **124** of the recovery tank, while four, similar screws **148** attach the lower end of the nozzle cover to the lower lip **130** of the basin portion **122**. Peripheral edges **150** and **150'** of the nozzle cover **134** sealingly engage adjacent peripheral edges **154** and **154'** of the depressed zone. A pair of sealing members, such as gaskets **158** and **158'**, are disposed between each of the peripheral edges of the nozzle cover and the depression, and assist in providing an airtight seal. Alternatively, the peripheral edges of the nozzle cover are sealed to the corresponding peripheral edges of the depressed zone with an adhesive. The nozzle cover **134** and the depressed zone **128** are formed from a transparent material, such as a conventional thermoplastic, which allows an operator to check that the flowpath **138** is suctioning dirt and cleaning fluid effectively and to ensure that the brushroll

60 is rotating.

Dirt and cleaning solution from the floor surface to be cleaned are drawn through the nozzle inlet slot 140 into the suction flowpath 138. As shown in FIGURE 10, the flowpath widens into an exit chamber 160 adjacent the upper end of the nozzle cover 134. A recovery tank inlet slot 170, integrally formed with the recovery tank upper portion 124, extends vertically into the recovery tank interior chamber 126. An opening or inlet 172 is defined in an upper end of the inlet slot 170. The opening communicates directly with the nozzle exit chamber 160. The slot has a vertically extending planar rear wall 174, which is oriented perpendicularly to the adjacent exit chamber and outlet 142 of the nozzle flowpath, and a lower outlet 176.

The recovery tank inlet slot 170 acts as an air-fluid separator. The dirt, cleaning solution, and working air enter the recovery tank through the opening 172. The rear wall 174 of the inlet slot directs the recovered cleaning solution and working air through a roughly 90-degree angle, as shown by arrow B in FIGURE 4, and downward into the recovery tank where the recovered solution and dirt are collected in the interior chamber 126. The contact of the recovered solution with the rear wall 174 assists in separating the cleaning solution from the working air. It also prevents liquid from traveling directly toward an outlet of the chamber 126. A forward wall 178 of the inlet slot 170 extends generally parallel with the rear wall 174, but is shorter in length, allowing working air to enter the recovery tank without passing through the accumulated dirty cleaning solution in the chamber 126. Since the air has to turn an additional 90 degrees, any remaining liquid in the air stream tends to precipitate out.

An upper end 182 of the opening 172 is closed during floor cleaning by a removable inlet slot cover 184 so that all the air and recovered solution entering the nozzle flowpath 138 is directed into the recovery tank chamber 126. The inlet slot cover includes a horizontal top portion 186 and a wall 188, shaped to fit through the opening upper end 182, which extends

vertically from a lower surface of the top portion. A sealing member **190**, such as an annular gasket, is preferably received around the wall **188** to seal the inlet slot cover around the opening upper end. Optionally, a flexible tag (not shown) connects the inlet slot cover **184** with an exterior surface of the recovery tank **120** so that the cover is not misplaced during above the floor cleaning.

A discharge opening **200** is defined in the upper portion **124** of the recovery tank **120** for emptying the collected dirty cleaning solution and dirt from the interior chamber **126**. As mentioned, the rear wall **174** of the inlet slot prevents direct flow of liquid to the discharge opening **200** of the recovery tank. During operation of the extractor, the discharge opening is sealed by a removable hollow lid **204**. The lid **204** includes an upper wall **206**, which forms an exterior of the lid, and a lower wall **208**. The upper and lower walls are glued together to define an interior discharge chamber **210**. A sealing member, such as a gasket **212**, seals a lower surface of the lower wall **208** around the discharge opening **200**. The lower wall has an inlet **214**, which is disposed over the discharge opening **200** when the lid is in place, and an outlet **216**, which is disposed over the vertically extending upper portion **90** of the inlet chamber, defined by the motor cover **28**, through which the discharge chamber communicates with the fan **82**. Working air is sucked upward from the recovery tank **120** by the motor and fan assembly **20**, drawn through the discharge chamber inlet **214** into the discharge chamber **210**, and is directed through an almost 180-degree turn by the lid upper wall **206**. The working air travels downward through the discharge chamber outlet **216** into the motor cover upper portion **90** of the inlet chamber **88**. When the lid **204** is seated on the recovery tank, the lower wall **208** partially covers an upper end of the front hood **26**. As shown in **FIGURE 5**, the front hood provides an air access opening **220** to the motor cover upper portion **90** of the inlet chamber **88**.

The positioning of the recovery tank **120**, lid **204**, and motor and fan assembly **20** provides a low profile extractor

base assembly **A**, while maintaining a sizeable capacity for the recovery tank. This allows the base assembly to be wheeled under chairs, beds, and other household furniture or obstructions.

With continued reference to **FIGURES 4, 8, and 10,** fastened to the lid **204** is a float cage assembly **224.** The float cage assembly **224** is removable from the recovery tank **120** along with the lid for ease of emptying the recovery tank and for cleaning of the float cage assembly. Specifically, the float cage assembly **224** includes a float cage **226.** The cage is attached to the lower wall **208** of the lid by a number of tangs **228,** which slot into corresponding openings **230** defined in the lower wall **208** around the lower wall inlet **214.** A float **232** is received within the float cage. The float chokes off the flow of working air through the recovery tank chamber **126** when the reclaimed solution in the recovery tank reaches a predetermined level. A filter cup **236** is optionally received around the float cage for filtering particles of dirt from the working air (See **FIGURE 4**). The filter cup is preferably formed from a porous material, such as plastic or foam, which is readily washable or replaceable to prevent the filter from becoming clogged with dirt. Prior to entering the discharge chamber **210** from the recovery tank **120,** therefore, the working air passes through the filter cup **236** and the float cage **226** as shown by arrow **C.**

With particular reference to **FIGURE 4,** the lower housing portion **22** defines an exhaust chamber **238** at the base of the fan housing compartment **78.** The working air leaves the fan housing compartment through the exhaust chamber in the direction of the floor surface through exit slots **240** defined in the plate **96,** as shown in **FIGURE 5.**

Louvers **242** (shown in **FIGURE 7**), formed in a rear end of the base housing **10** provide an air inlet for drawing in cooling air for cooling the fan motor **80.** Preferably, a cooling fan **246,** connected to a rear of the motor **80** is rotated by the motor to circulate air around the fan motor. Exhaust of air is through louvers **248.**

With reference to **FIGURES 4, 9**, and **11**, the recovery tank **120** includes a carrying handle **250** which is movable between a first functional position, or locking position (shown in **FIGURES 9** and **11A**), in which the recovery tank is lockable to the base housing **10**, a second functional position, or carrying position (shown in **FIGURE 11B**), in which the recovery tank is removable from the base housing **10** and the lid **204** is locked to the recovery tank, and a third functional position, or emptying position (shown in **FIGURE 11C**), in which the lid is removable from the recovery tank for emptying the recovery tank. Specifically, the carrying handle **250** includes a central, U-shaped portion **252** defined between two laterally-spaced end portions or legs **254** and **254'**. The legs **254** and **254'** are pivotally connected to the upper portion **124** of the recovery tank.

In the locking position, the handle lies adjacent to the recovery tank and upper wall **206** of the lid to maintain the sleek, low profile of the base assembly **A**. In the locking position, the legs lie generally horizontally. The central portion **252** includes a rearwardly extending engagement tab **256**, best shown in **FIGURE 4**. A latching member **258** is received in a vertically extending slot **260** in the rear cosmetic cover **30** so that it extends upwardly from the cosmetic cover **30**, rearward of the lid. Specifically, the latching member is pivotally connected at a lower end to the base of the slot at two laterally spaced pivot points **262**. A V-shaped biasing member **266**, received in the slot **260** rearward of the latching member, biases the latching member to a forward position. The latching member defines a tang **268** which engages the tab **216** on the carrying handle **250**, when the latching member is in the forward position, to lock the recovery tank **120** to the base housing **10**. To release the tab from engagement, the latching member is pivoted rearwardly, allowing the recovery tank carrying handle **250** to be pivoted forwardly into the carrying position.

In the carrying position, the lid **204** is held in position on the recovery tank **120** to avoid spillage of

recovered cleaning solution during transportation of the recovery tank. Specifically, hooks **270**, one on each of the carrying handle end portions **254** engage corresponding projections **272** on the lid top wall **206** when the carrying handle is in the carrying position. The engagement of the hooks with the projections inhibits removal of the lid. To empty the recovery tank, the carrying handle **250** is pivoted further forward to the emptying position, releasing the projections from engagement with the hooks. The lid can then be removed from the recovery tank.

One or more tangs **274** (see **FIGURE 6**), mounted on a forward end of the lower housing portion **22**, engage the lip **130** of the nozzle inlet slot **140**, causing the recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18** to pivot around the tangs during removal, as shown in **FIGURES 11 A, B,** and **C.** The recovery tank and nozzle assembly is moved forwardly during pivoting to disengage the assembly from the tangs.

With reference to **FIGURES 12-14**, the directing handle assembly **12** includes an upper handle portion **280**, which defines a hand grip **282** at its upper end, and a lower handle portion or body shell **284.** A cleaning solution reservoir support shelf **286** extends horizontally forwards from adjacent a lower end of the body shell **284** for supporting the cleaning solution supply tank **14.** The body shell is shaped to receive a rear portion of the cleaning solution supply tank. The directing handle assembly is completed by fixedly attaching the upper handle portion to the lower body shell by telescopingly sliding the upper handle downward over an attachment post **288** defined by an upper end of the body shell **284.** The upper handle is secured to the attachment post by a screw **290**, pins, or other suitable fasteners.

The supply tank **14** includes a carrying handle **292** mounted to an upper end of the tank, shown in **FIGURE 13** and in more detail in **FIGURE 24.** The handle includes a downward-facing slot **293** which receives the fingers of an operator's hand for transporting the reservoir. To latch the supply tank **14** in position on the directing handle assembly **12**, a catch **294**

on the supply tank carrying handle **292** is engaged with a resiliently flexible latch **296** disposed on an outwardly extending lower end **298** of the upper handle portion. A biasing member **299** biases the latch to an engaged position. To release the reservoir, the operator presses upwardly on the latch to move the latch to a disengaged position and withdraws the reservoir from the handle assembly.

Together, the body shell **284** and the base housing **10** thus comprise an extractor housing **300** which supports the main components of the extractor, including the recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18**, supply tank **14**, brushroll **60** and brushroll motor **68**, motor and fan assembly **20**, and the like.

As shown in **FIGURE 2**, the directing handle assembly **12** is pivotally connected to the base housing **10** for movement between an upright position and a working position (shown in phantom). Specifically, the rear of the base assembly has laterally spaced integrally molded trunnions **302 (FIGURE 5)** for rotatingly receiving thereon spaced pivoting members **304 (FIGURE 14)** on the lower handle portion. As is evident from **FIGURE 1**, the recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18** is removable from the base assembly **A** even in the upright position of the directing handle assembly **12**, facilitating emptying of the recovery tank **120**. In other words, the recovery tank and nozzle assembly can be lifted vertically by its carrying handle **250** and clears the cleaning fluid tank **14** and the directing handle assembly **12**.

Near the top of the cleaning solution supply tank **14** is a fill opening **310** through which the tank may be conveniently filled with cleaning solution as shown in **FIGURE 13**. A cap **312** sealingly closes the fill opening. The cap includes an inverted cup portion **314** which serves as a convenient measuring cup for mixing an appropriate amount of a concentrated cleaning fluid with water in the supply tank. The cleaning fluid is poured into the tank and the cap is then inverted to seal the fill opening **310**.

With reference also to **FIGURE 15**, at the base of the cleaning solution supply tank **14** is a cleaning solution outlet

316. A check valve 318 closes off the outlet during transport of the tank 14. A reservoir valve actuator 320 opens the check valve 318 when the tank is seated on the support shelf 286. A grommet 322, formed from a resilient, flexible material, such as rubber, serves to seal the valve 318 to the cleaning solution tank outlet 316 and to seal around the valve actuator 320. Specifically, the grommet includes a cylindrical portion 324 which is seated in the outlet 316 and a skirt portion 326, which extends downwardly and outwardly from the cylindrical portion, to form an annular sealing surface 328 which seals against a corresponding surface 330 of the valve actuator.

With reference now to FIGURES 14 and 16-17, the outlet 316 is fluidly connected to a valve assembly, or combination port valve 340. The valve assembly 340 directs the cleaning solution to the drool/spray bar 74 for floor cleaning, or to the accessory tool 16, for cleaning remote surfaces, such as stairs and upholstery. The valve assembly is preferably supported by the body shell 284, beneath or adjacent to the cleaning solution supply tank 14, as shown in FIGURE 13, although other locations for the valve assembly, such as in the base assembly A, are also contemplated.

In a first embodiment, shown schematically in FIGURE 18, a hose 342 is connected between the cleaning solution supply tank and an inlet port 344 of the valve assembly 340. The cleaning solution flows under gravity from the supply tank 14 to the valve assembly 340. In a second embodiment, shown schematically in FIGURE 19, and discussed in detail later, the cleaning solution is pumped under pressure to the valve assembly. In both embodiments, the valve assembly is structurally the same, it is only the components of the extractor that are coupled with the valve assembly that differ.

With reference once more to FIGURES 16, 17, and 18, the valve assembly 340 includes a valve housing 346 with an interior chamber 348. The housing chamber includes a cylindrical body portion 350, into which the inlet port 344 opens. The valve assembly 340 includes first and second valve members or discharge valves 352 and 354, respectively, which

selectively open to release cleaning solution to the drool/spray bar **74** or to the accessory tool **16**, respectively. The first and second valve members are disposed on first and second ends **356** and **358**, respectively, of the cylindrical body portion **350**.

The first valve member **352** is fluidly connected with the drool/spray bar **74** and includes a cylindrically shaped first valve bore **360**, defined by the valve housing **346** and extending axially from the first end **356** of the body portion, and a cylindrical first valve stem or poppet **362**. The first poppet is positioned within the housing chamber **348** for sealing the first valve member **352**. Specifically, the first poppet is slidingly received in the valve bore such that a first, open inner end **364** of the first poppet extends into the body portion **350** of the valve assembly and a second, outer closed end **366** protrudes from a distal end **368** of the first valve bore **350**, so that it extends beyond the valve housing **346**. A first circumferential seal **372**, such as an O-ring, is positioned in a circumferential groove **374**, located in an outer surface of the first poppet adjacent the distal end **368** of the valve bore. The seal **372** seals the first poppet to the first valve bore to define an annular space **376** between the first poppet **362** and the first valve bore **360**, which is sealed from the exterior.

A first circumferential flange **380** extends radially from the inner end **364** of the first poppet **362** into the body portion **350** of the valve assembly. The first valve bore **360** is narrower than the cylindrical body portion **350** such that an annular first valve seat **382** is defined by a stepped portion between the first end **356** of the body portion and the first bore **360**. A compression spring **384**, having first and second ends **386** and **388**, respectively, is disposed axially in the body portion **350** of the chamber. The first end **386** of the spring engages the inner end **364** of the first poppet **362**, biasing the first flange **380** toward the first valve seat **382**. A second circumferential seal **390**, such as an O-ring, is positioned on the first poppet **362** between the first flange **380** and the first valve seat **382**. In the normally closed position, the pressure

of the spring compresses the second seal **390** between the first flange **380** and the first valve seat **382**, sealing the body portion **350** of the valve assembly from the annular space **376** between the first valve bore **360** and the first poppet **362**.

The housing **346** defines a first discharge port **400** which opens into the annular space **376**, between the first and second seals **372** and **390**. The first discharge port is fluidly connected to the drool/spray bar **74** by a hose **402**, shown schematically in **FIGURE 18**. As shown in **FIGURE 6**, the hose is supported by a channel **404** which runs along one side of the base housing **10**. To separate the fluid lines of the extractor from the electrical components of the base **A**, a wall **406** of the rear cosmetic cover **30** is seated on the motor cover **28** (as shown in **FIGURE 5**), forming a barrier between the fluid lines, such as hose **402**, and the electrical wiring for the fan motor **80**, brushroll motor **68**, and other electrical components of the base assembly.

To open the first valve member **352**, and allow cleaning solution to pass from the body portion **350** and out through the first discharge port **400**, the first poppet **362** is pushed inwardly, toward the body portion by a valve actuator. A preferred actuator is a generally vertically extending actuation rod or push rod **410**, which is positioned with a tapered lower end **412** located adjacent the closed outer end **366** of the first poppet. The lower end **412** of the rod defines a camming surface **414**. When the actuation rod **410** is pushed downwards, the camming surface **414** engages the outer end **366** of the poppet, pushing the first poppet inwards against the biasing force provided by the compression spring **384**. The flange **380** is thereby disengaged from the valve seat **382**, providing a passageway between the chamber **348** and the first discharge port **400**, through which the cleaning solution flows under gravity, as shown in **FIGURE 16**.

Although **FIGURE 16** shows the first discharge port **400** as being located vertically opposite the inlet port **344**, it should be appreciated that the inlet port and the first discharge port could equally extend from the valve housing in

other directions. As shown in **FIGURES 13** and **14**, the inlet port and the first discharge port extend forwardly and parallel to each other.

With reference once more to **FIGURES 12-14**, the actuation rod **410** comprises an upper portion **416** and a lower portion **418**. The upper portion of the rod is received within the upper portion **280** of the directing handle assembly, and is pivotally connected at an upper end to a trigger **422**. The trigger is pivotally connected to the handle grip **282** at a pivot point **424**. By squeezing the trigger **422** toward the handle grip, the upper portion **416** of the actuation rod is moved downwardly. The lower portion **418** of the actuation rod is received in a central channel **426** in the body shell, defined by two parallel spaced walls **428** and **430**. A lower end **432** of the upper portion **416** of the actuation rod is positioned such that it pushes the lower portion **418** of the rod downwards when the trigger **422** is gripped. The lower portion of the actuation rod includes a compression spring **434** which biases the actuation rod upwardly when pressure on the trigger is released.

With reference also to **FIGURES 3**, **17**, and **18**, the accessory tool **16** includes a solution supply hose **436** for delivering cleaning solution to a remote distributor **438**. The second valve member **354** of the valve assembly is fluidly connected with the accessory tool supply hose when the tool is to be used. The second valve member defines a cylindrical internal bore **440** which extends axially from the second end **358** of the body portion and defines a second discharge port **442** at an outer end. A second cylindrical valve stem or poppet **444** is received in the housing **346** for selectively closing the second valve member. Specifically, the bore **440** slidingly receives the second valve stem **444**. An inner, closed end **446** of the second valve stem extends into the body portion **350** of the valve assembly. The valve stem **444** defines a cylindrical internal passageway **448**, best shown in **FIGURE 17**, which extends axially along the second valve stem from the closed inner end **446** to an open outer end **450** of the second valve stem, and at

least one side opening **452**. Preferably, two circular side openings are defined in opposite sides of the second valve stem. A second valve seat **454** is defined by a stepped portion between the body portion **350** and the valve bore **440**. A second annular flange **456** extends radially from the second valve stem **444** adjacent the inner end **446**. A third compression seal **458**, such as an O-ring, is positioned around the second valve stem between the flange **456** and the second valve seat **454**. The second end **388** of the compression spring **384** biases the second valve stem **444** and the flange **456** to the normally closed position in which the flange compresses the seal **458** against the second valve seat **454**, thereby sealing the valve bore **440** from the body portion **350**.

A quick connect coupling assembly **460** releasably connects the second valve member **354** to the accessory tool supply hose **436**. Specifically, the accessory tool hose is fluidly connected to a male quick coupling connector **464**. An exterior of the housing **346**, adjacent the second valve member **354**, defines a corresponding female connector **466** which quickly couples with the male connector **464**, as best shown in **FIGURE 17**. While one preferred embodiment of the male and female connectors **464,466** is there shown, it should be appreciated that other suitable connectors are also contemplated. In the embodiment shown, the female connector includes a circumferential groove **468** which receives a corresponding circumferential rim **470** of the male connector. An O-ring **472**, provides a fluid-tight seal between the male and female connectors.

The male connector **464** includes a valve stem actuator **474** which defines an internal bore **476** and a barb **478** at a distal end for coupling to a solution supply hose. To release cleaning solution from the second discharge port **442**, the male coupling **464** is advanced on the female coupling **466**. This causes the valve stem actuator **474** to enter the second discharge port **442** and penetrate the second valve bore **440**, forcing the closed end **446** of the valve stem **444** into the body portion **350**. The opening **452** in the valve stem enters the body

portion, providing a fluid path through the body portion, valve stem and valve stem actuator bore **476** to the accessory hose **436**.

While the valve assembly **340** has been described with reference to a single compression spring **384** which biases both valve stems **362, 444** to the closed position, alternatively a pair of compression springs may be provided, one for each valve stem. The single compression spring **384** is resilient enough to allow both valve members to be opened contemporaneously, if desired, feeding cleaning solution to both a remote surface and a floor surface.

With reference to **FIGURES 3, 18, 20,** and **21**, in the first embodiment described above, the hose **342** is directly connected between the valve actuator **320** for the cleaning solution tank **14** and the valve assembly inlet port **344** so that cleaning solution flows under gravity from the tank **14** to the valve assembly. A cleaning solution supply pump **480**, such as an electric motor-driven peristaltic pump, is coupled between the valve assembly **340** and the accessory tool hose **436** for pumping the cleaning solution to the accessory distributor **438**. Specifically, a pump hose **484** is connected at one end to the barb **478** of the male quick connect coupling connector **464**. The other end of the pump hose **484** is received around a pump inlet fitting **486**. The hose **484** may be firmly attached to the inlet fitting or be releasable, to allow for cleaning of the hose. An outlet fitting **488** of the pump is connected to the accessory tool hose **436** and may be similarly affixed or releasable.

With particular reference to **FIGURES 20** and **21**, the pump **480** is preferably enclosed in a two-part pump housing **490** which is removably mounted on top of the base assembly **A** when the accessory tool **16** is to be used. A lower portion **492** of the pump housing is shaped to be received on top of the recovery tank and nozzle assembly **18**. The lower portion defines an L-shaped tube **494** having a vertically extending protrusion **496** which is received in the upper end **182** of the recovery tank inlet slot **170** via the opening **172**. The protrusion **496** of the tube defines a forward wall **498** which

closes off the nozzle outlet **142** when the protrusion **496** is inserted into the inlet slot **170**. This prevents the motor and fan assembly **20** from drawing working air and cleaning solution through the nozzle flowpath **138**. Extending perpendicularly from an upper end of the lower portion of the L-shaped tube is a cylindrical portion **500** which defines an opening for selectively receiving a tubular coupling **502** connected to one end of a vacuum hose **504** of the accessory tool **16**. An electrical cable **506** is connected between the pump **480** and the base assembly **A** when the accessory tool is to be used, to supply power to the pump.

An upper portion **508** of the pump housing **490** defines two openings, namely a rearward opening **510** for providing access for the pump hose **484** to the fluid inlet fitting **486** of the pump and a forward opening **512** for providing access for the accessory tool hose **436** to the fluid outlet fitting **488** of the pump. The upper and lower portions of the pump housing are connected by snap connections, screws or other means which allow the pump housing to be opened, if necessary, for repair of the pump **480**. Alternatively, two portions can be permanently secured together as with an adhesive, sonic welding, or the like.

In operation, the extractor is switched on by operating a pair of switches **512, 514** located on the directing handle assembly **12**, as shown in **FIGURE 1**, or other convenient location. The first switch **512** energizes the motor **68** for the brushroll **60**. If desired, the extractor may be operated without rotation of the brushroll, such as when the accessory tool is being used. The second switch energizes the fan motor **80**. When energized, working air and cleaning solution are extracted from the floor surface to be cleaned and are carried through the nozzle flowpath **138** into the recovery tank **120**. Cleaning solution is released under gravity from the spray/drool bar **74** when the handle trigger **422** is actuated. When the recovery tank **120** fills with recovered cleaning solution to a certain level, the float **232** blocks the inlet **214** to the discharge chamber indicated in a change in the sound of

the fan **82** or a lack of suction at the nozzle inlet slot **140**.

The operator then unlocks the recovery tank from the base housing **10** by releasing the latching member **258** from engagement with the recovery tank carrying handle tab **256** and moves the carrying handle **250** to the carrying position. The operator removes the recovery tank **120**, together with the attached nozzle cover **134** and lid **204** and transports it to a sink, or other fluid disposal site. The carrying handle is moved from the carrying position to the emptying position and the lid **204**, as well as the attached float cage assembly **224**, are detached from the recovery tank. The recovery tank **120** is then inverted to empty it while holding the carrying handle **250** out of the way. The recovered dirt and cleaning solution are emptied from the recovery tank via the discharge opening **200**. At the end of a floor cleaning process, or if excess dirt has built up on the filter cup **236** during the cleaning process, the foam cup may be rinsed to remove accumulated dirt. The nozzle flowpath **138**, being attached to the recovery tank, is also readily rinsed to remove trapped dirt, as desired. In cases where trapped dirt cannot be removed by rinsing, the nozzle cover **134** may be detached from the recovery tank for a more thorough cleaning.

When it is desired to convert the extractor from the floor cleaning to a remote cleaning mode for cleaning upholstery, stairs, and the like, the brushroll motor **68** is deenergized by tripping the switch **512**. The inlet slot cover **184** is removed from the opening **172** and the pump housing **490** is positioned on the base assembly **A** such that the protrusion **496** of the L-shaped pump housing tube extends into the recovery tank inlet slot **170**. The electric cable **506** is electrically connected with the base assembly **A** to energize the solution supply pump **480**. The male quick connect coupling **464** on the pump hose **484** is attached to the female connector **466** on the valve assembly **340**, allowing cleaning solution to pass from the cleaning solution supply tank **14**, through the valve assembly and pump hose to the pump **480** and thence, under pressure, to the accessory tool hose **436**. A trigger **516**, at the remote end

of the tool hose, is actuated, as required, to allow the cleaning solution, under pressure, to be sprayed through the remote distributor **438** as shown in **FIGURE 3**. The vacuum hose of the accessory tool is coupled by the tubular coupling **502** to the cylindrical portion **500** of the L-shaped tube **494**. Specifically, the vacuum hose is connected at its remote end to an accessory nozzle **518**. The nozzle may have any desired shape for accessing corners of upholstery, stairs, and the like. Also, a brush (not shown) may be provided adjacent the nozzle, if desired. Dirt and cleaning solution are drawn through the accessory nozzle **518** by the suction fan **82** and thereafter drawn into the recovery tank **120** through the L-shaped tube **494**.

In the second embodiment, shown in **FIGURES 19, 22,** and **23**, the cleaning solution is pumped, rather than gravity fed, by a solution supply pump **520**, such as an electrically driven pump of the type previously described, to a valve assembly **522** of the type described in the first embodiment. This allows both an accessory tool **524** and a spray bar **526** to receive pressurized cleaning solution, as required. In this embodiment, the pump **520** is preferably located in a base assembly **D**, as shown in **FIGURE 23**. Specifically, a lower surface of a lower housing portion **528** of a base housing **530** defines a downward facing pocket or receptacle **532** for receiving the pump.

A vacuum source, such as a fan and motor assembly **534** is received in a chamber **536** defined in the base housing, as described for the first embodiment. As before, a fan portion **540** and motor portion **542** are axially aligned and received in fan and motor compartments **544, 546** of the chamber. A brushroll motor **544** is located as before in a downward facing indentation or pocket **550** formed in the lower surface of the lower housing portion **528**.

The positioning and geometries of the fan **540**, fan motor **542**, brushroll motor **548** and solution supply pump **520**, and their corresponding housing chambers, are designed to minimize the space occupied by these components and provide for

a large capacity recovery tank **552**. Preferably, the brushroll motor **548** and pump **520** are located in their corresponding pockets on opposite sides of the base housing **530**, adjacent to, and generally beneath, an inlet chamber **554** to the fan housing compartment. The inlet chamber has a hemi-disc-shaped indentation in a base wall **556**, and the positioning of the brushroll motor and pump on either side of the inlet chamber takes advantage of the open spaces on either side of the disc shape.

Louvers **560**, formed in a rear end of the base housing **530** provide an air inlet for drawing in cooling air for cooling the fan motor **542**. A cooling fan **562**, connected to a rear of the motor **540** is rotated to circulate air around the fan **540** and the cleaning solution pump **520**. The same source of air is used for both the pump and the fan motor to minimize the possibility of cleaning fluid being sucked into the base housing. The brushroll motor is cooled by the exhaust air from the fan chamber, i.e., the air being evacuated from the recovery tank **552**. The cooling air, which has passed over the pump and fan motor, exits the base housing through a cooling air outlet **564** at the rear of the base housing.

The valve assembly may be mounted on a directing handle **566**, as shown in **FIGURE 22**, or may be located in the base assembly, or other suitable location on the extractor. When mounted on the directing handle, a first hose **572** carries cleaning solution from a cleaning solution supply tank **574** to the pump **520** in the base assembly. A second hose **576** carries the cleaning fluid back up to the directing handle-mounted valve assembly **522**. A third hose **578** connects the valve assembly and the spray bar **526**. The relative positions of the hoses, pump, and valve assembly are shown most clearly in **FIGURE 19**.

In the floor cleaning mode, the spray bar **526** delivers the pressurized cleaning solution to a floor surface to be cleaned. The pump **520** is electrically connected to the motor and fan assembly **534**, and runs continuously whenever the motor and fan assembly is energized. The motor and fan

assembly draws a vacuum on a floor nozzle flowpath **588** and the associated recovery tank **552**, as described for the first embodiment.

To convert the extractor to the remote cleaning mode, a vacuum hose outlet connector **592**, which is connected to a vacuum hose **594** of the accessory tool **524**, is inserted through an inlet opening **598** into an inlet slot **600** of the recovery tank **552**. The outlet connector is shaped for sealing the inlet slot opening **598** and a nozzle outlet **604**, closing off the nozzle flowpath **588** from the recovery tank. As shown in **FIGURE 22**, the vacuum hose **594** carries a portion of a cleaning supply hose **606** for the attachment tool within it, facilitating manipulation of the accessory tool. The solution supply hose **606** is coupled by a male coupling to a corresponding female coupling, similar to the male and female couplings **464** and **466** described for the first embodiment, on a second discharge port of the valve assembly to supply pressurized cleaning solution to a distributor **614** at a remote end of the attachment tool. The motor and fan assembly **534** applies a vacuum to the recovery tank, drawing working air and reclaimed cleaning solution from the vacuum hose, through the inlet slot, and into the recovery tank.

In other respects not specifically mentioned above, the extractor of the second embodiment operates as described for the first embodiment.

The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments. Obviously, modifications and alterations will occur to others upon a reading and understanding of this specification. It is intended to include all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.

1. A carpet extractor comprising:

a base including a distributor for selectively applying a cleaning solution to a floor surface to be cleaned; and,

a combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly removably mounted to the base including:

a nozzle for vacuuming dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface, and

a recovery tank for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle, the nozzle being connected with the recovery tank such that the nozzle and the recovery tank are removable together from the base, and

a nozzle cover which is connected to an outer surface of the recovery tank to define a nozzle flowpath therebetween, the flowpath communicating with the nozzle; and,

a vacuum source communicating with the recovery tank and nozzle assembly for drawing a vacuum on the recovery tank and hence the nozzle.

2. The extractor of claim 1, wherein the recovery tank includes an inlet slot which communicates with an interior of the recovery tank, an upper end of the inlet slot being in fluid communication with the nozzle flowpath.

3. The extractor of claim 2, wherein the inlet slot has an elongated rear wall.

4. The extractor of claim 1, wherein the recovery tank includes a discharge opening for emptying dirty cleaning solution from the recovery tank, the discharge opening being selectively covered by a lid which

communicates with the vacuum source.

5. The extractor of claim 4, wherein the lid includes a float cage and a moveable float, the float being confined in the cage and being configured for closing the discharge opening of the recovery tank from the lid when the dirty cleaning solution in the recovery tank reaches a preselected level.

6. The extractor of claim 1, wherein the recovery tank includes a movable handle, the handle being movable between a first functional position, in which the recovery tank is locked to the base, and a second functional position, in which a lid is removable from the recovery tank for emptying the recovery tank.

7. The extractor of claim 6, wherein the recovery tank handle is movable to a third functional position, in which the recovery tank is removable from the base and the lid is locked to the recovery tank.

8. The extractor of claim 2, wherein the inlet slot of the recovery tank defines an opening for selectively receiving a vacuum hose outlet tube of an accessory tool therethrough, such that the vacuum hose outlet tube closes the nozzle outlet, a closure member sealing the inlet slot opening when the outlet tube is not received in the inlet slot opening.

9. The extractor of claim 1, wherein the extractor includes a directing handle for directing the extractor over a floor surface, the directing handle being pivotally connected with the base and being pivotable between an upright position and a working position, the

combined recovery tank and nozzle assembly being configured for removal from the extractor in both the upright and working positions.

10. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the nozzle cover and the outer surface of the recovery tank each includes at least a region formed from a transparent material adjacent The nozzle.

11. A combination dirty fluid tank and nozzle assembly for a carpet extractor of a type which applies a cleaning solution to a floor surface and vacuums dirty cleaning solution from the floor surface, the dirty fluid tank and nozzle assembly being selectively mounted on a base of the carpet extractor, the assembly comprising:

a nozzle for vacuuming the dirty cleaning solution from a floor surface; and,

a recovery tank which includes a chamber for receiving the dirty cleaning solution from the nozzle, the nozzle being secured to the recovery tank and communicating with the recovery tank chamber;

wherein the recovery tank further comprises:

a lid, which selectively seals a discharge opening to the chamber; and,

a recovery tank handle which is movable between a first functional position, for locking the recovery tank to the base of the carpet extractor, a second functional position, in which the recovery tank is removeable from the base and the lid is locked to the recovery tank and a third functional position, in which the lid is removable from the recovery tank for emptying the dirty cleaning solution from the recovery tank chamber;

wherein the lid is hollow and includes an exit

chamber with an outlet for coupling with a vacuum source; and

wherein the nozzle, recovery tank chamber, exit chamber, and exit chamber outlet define a fluid flow path which causes working air entering the nozzle to make a plurality of ninety degree turns before leaving the exit chamber outlet.

12. The assembly of claim 11, wherein the lid includes a float cage and a moveable float, the float being confined in the cage and being configured for closing the discharge opening of the recovery tank when the dirty cleaning solution in the recovery tank chamber reaches a preselected level.

13. The assembly of claim 11, wherein the recovery tank includes a vertically extending wall defining an inlet slot which communicates with the recovery tank chamber, an upper end of the inlet slot being in fluid communication with the nozzle.

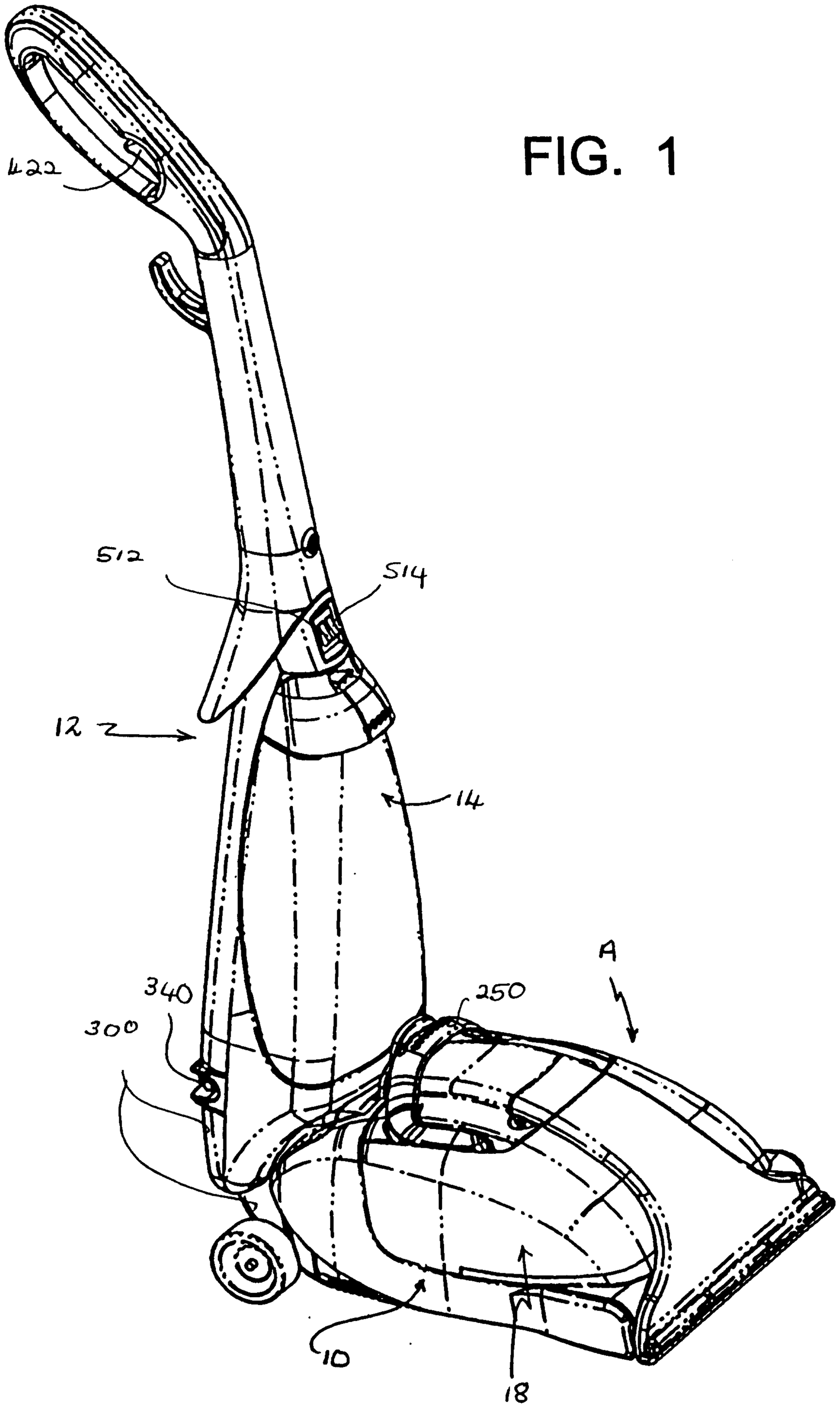


FIG. 1

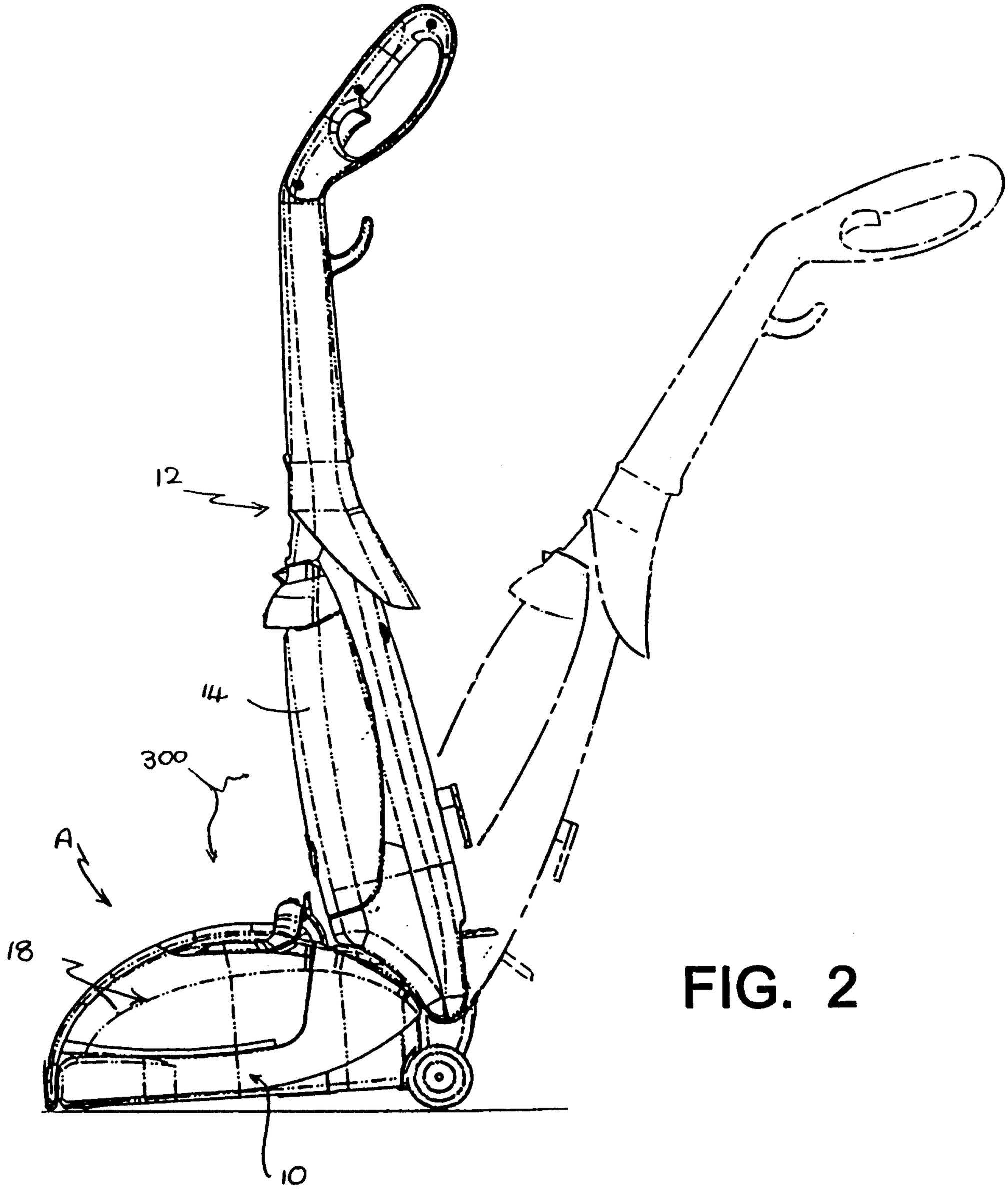


FIG. 2

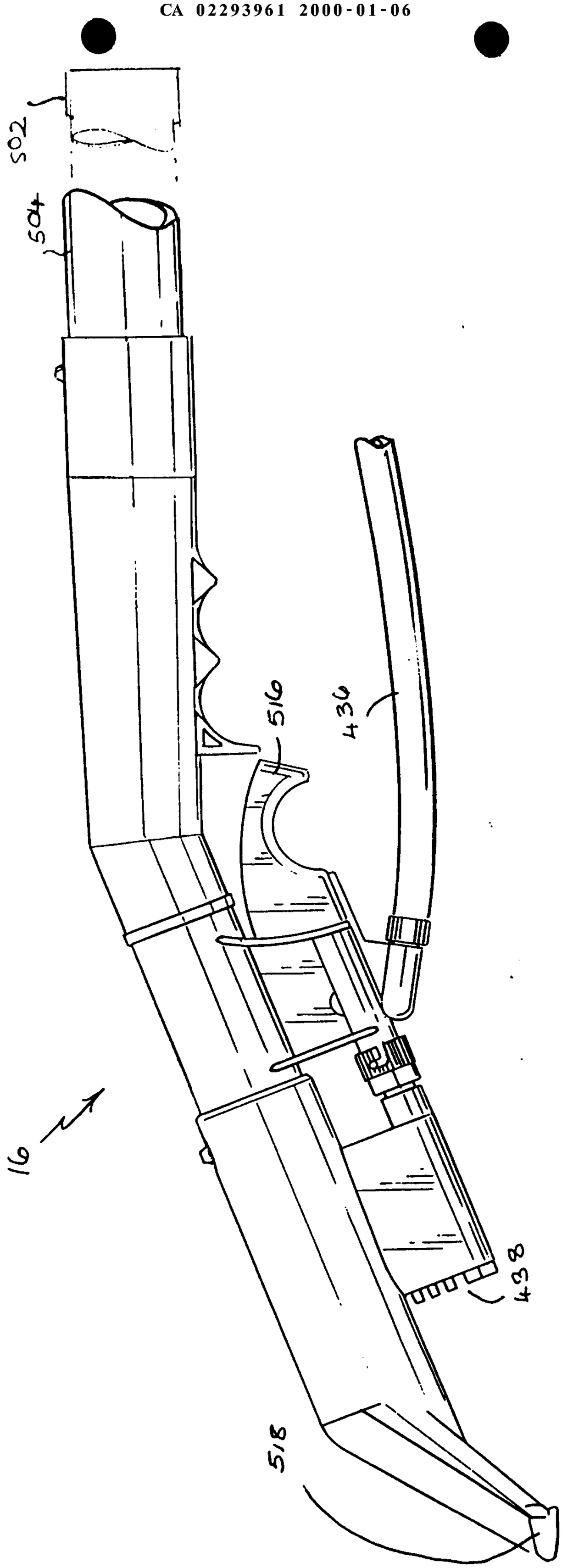


FIG. 3

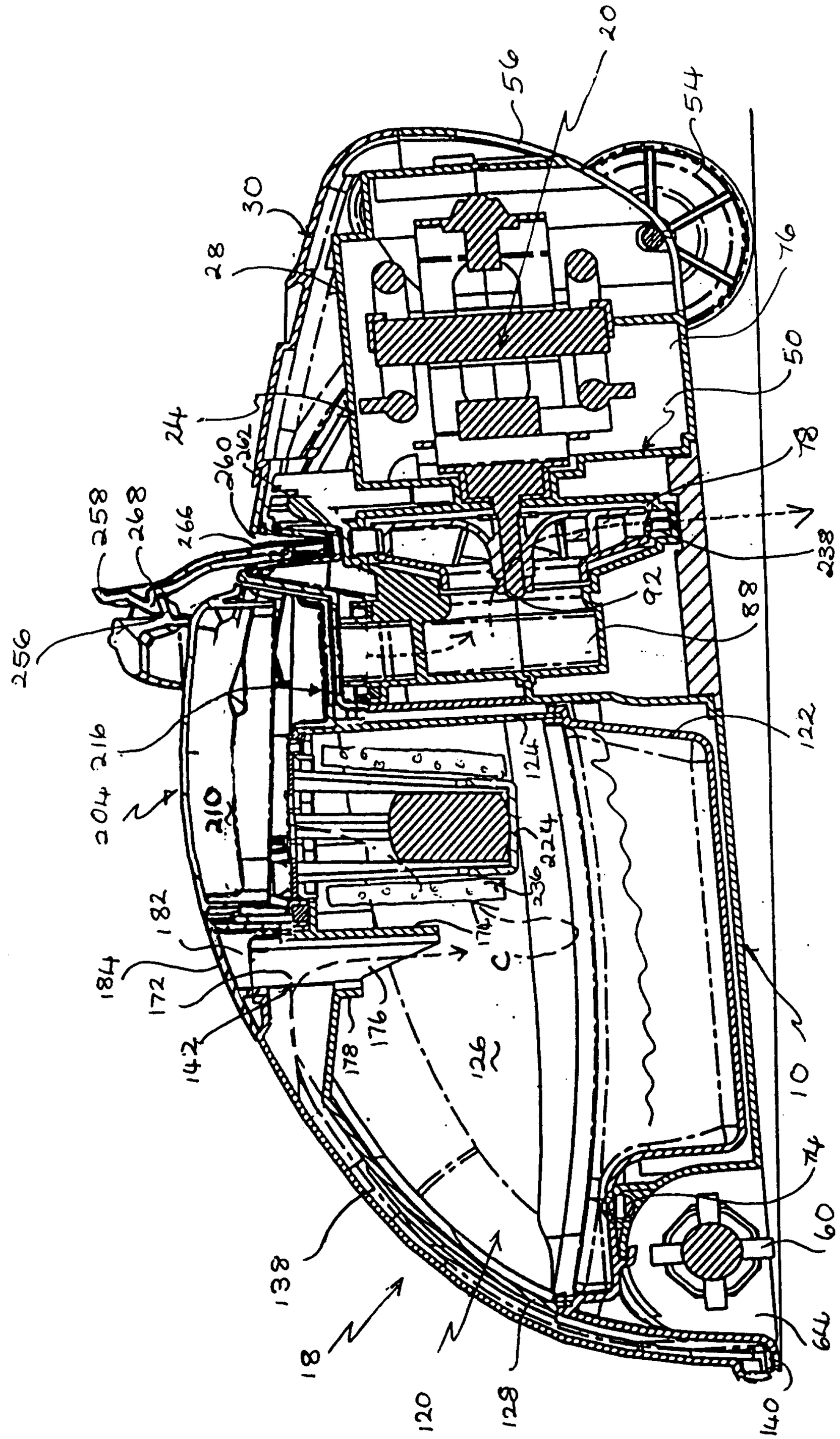

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FIG. 4

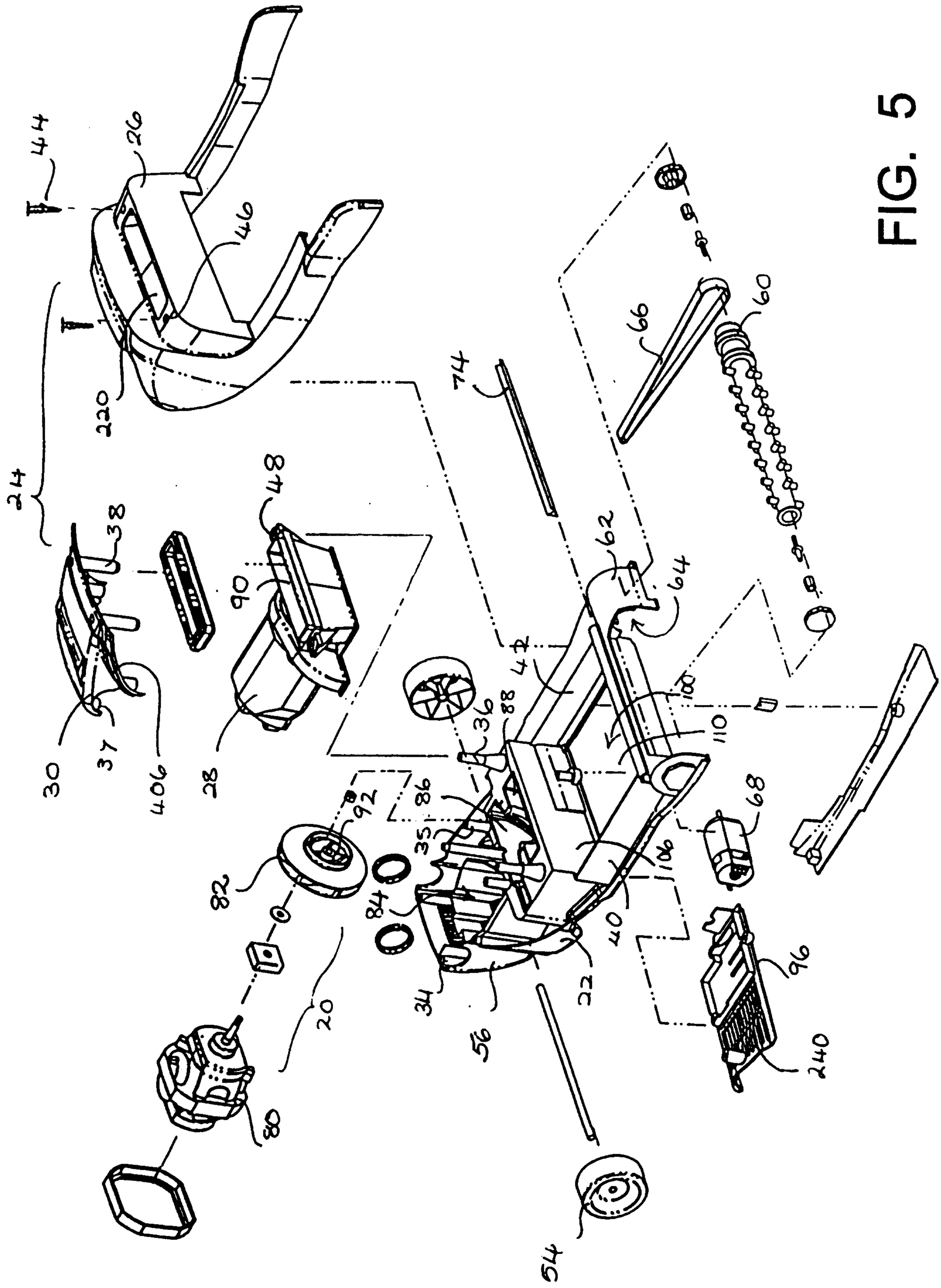

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FIG. 5

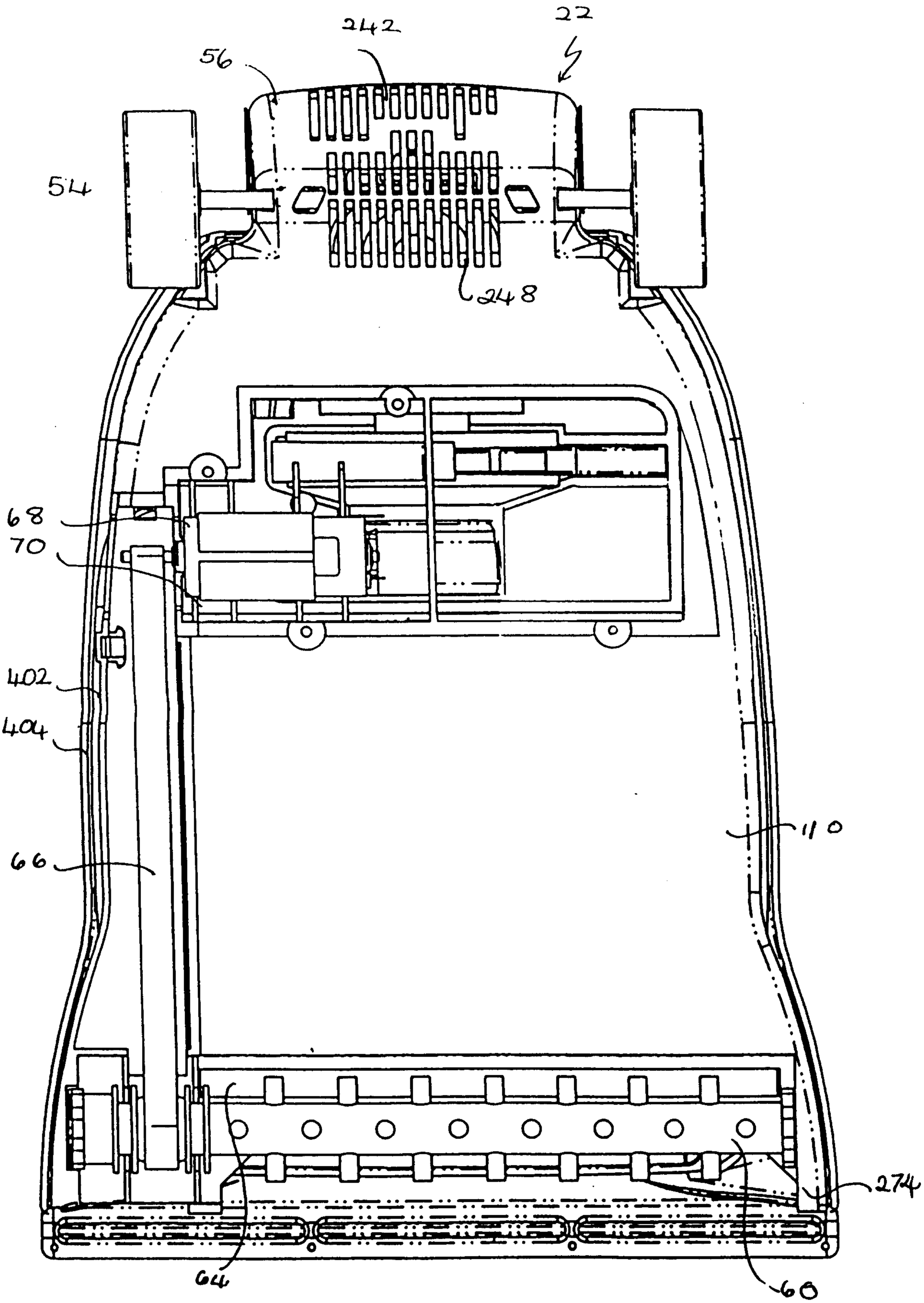


FIG. 6

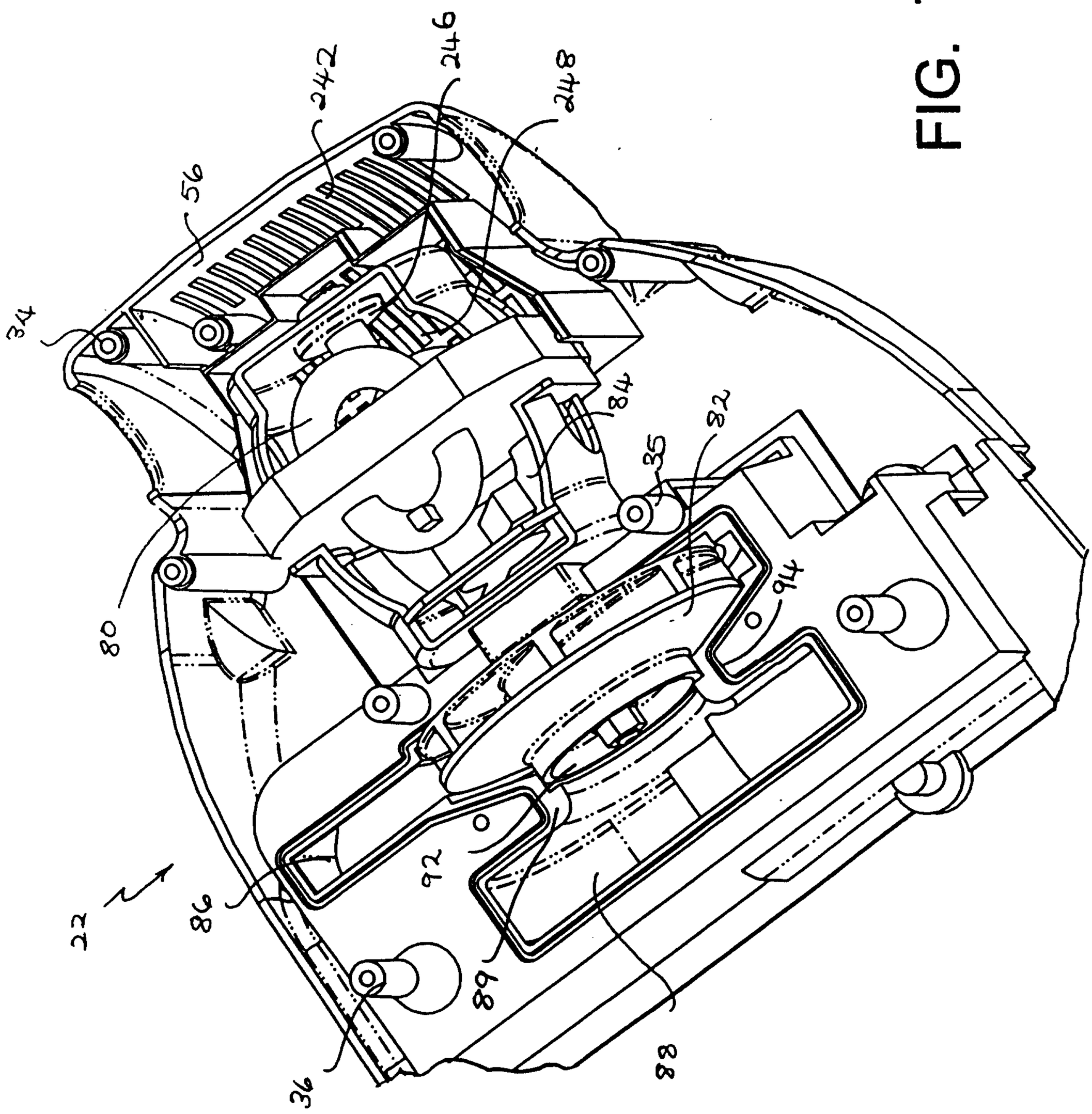


FIG. 7

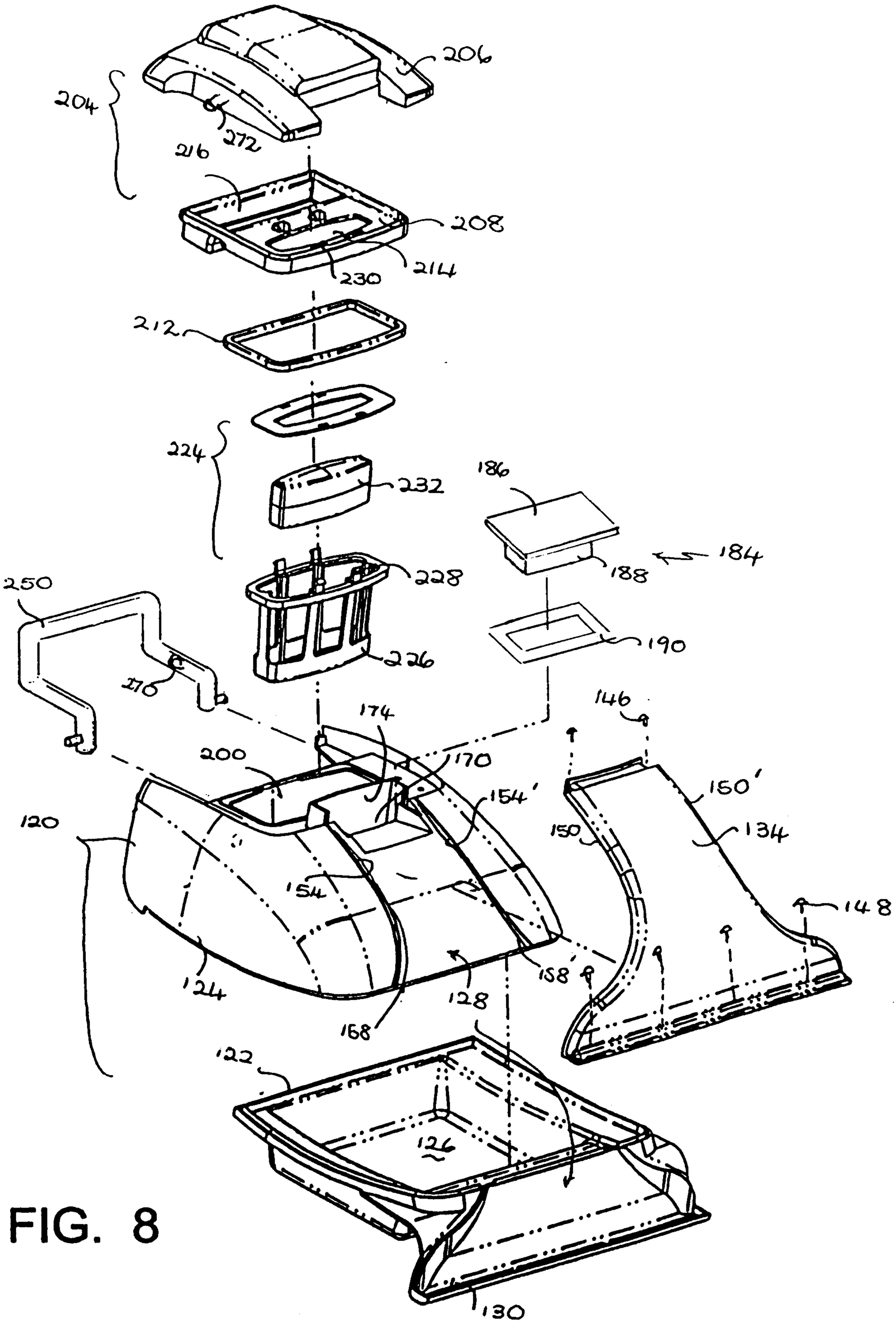

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FIG. 8

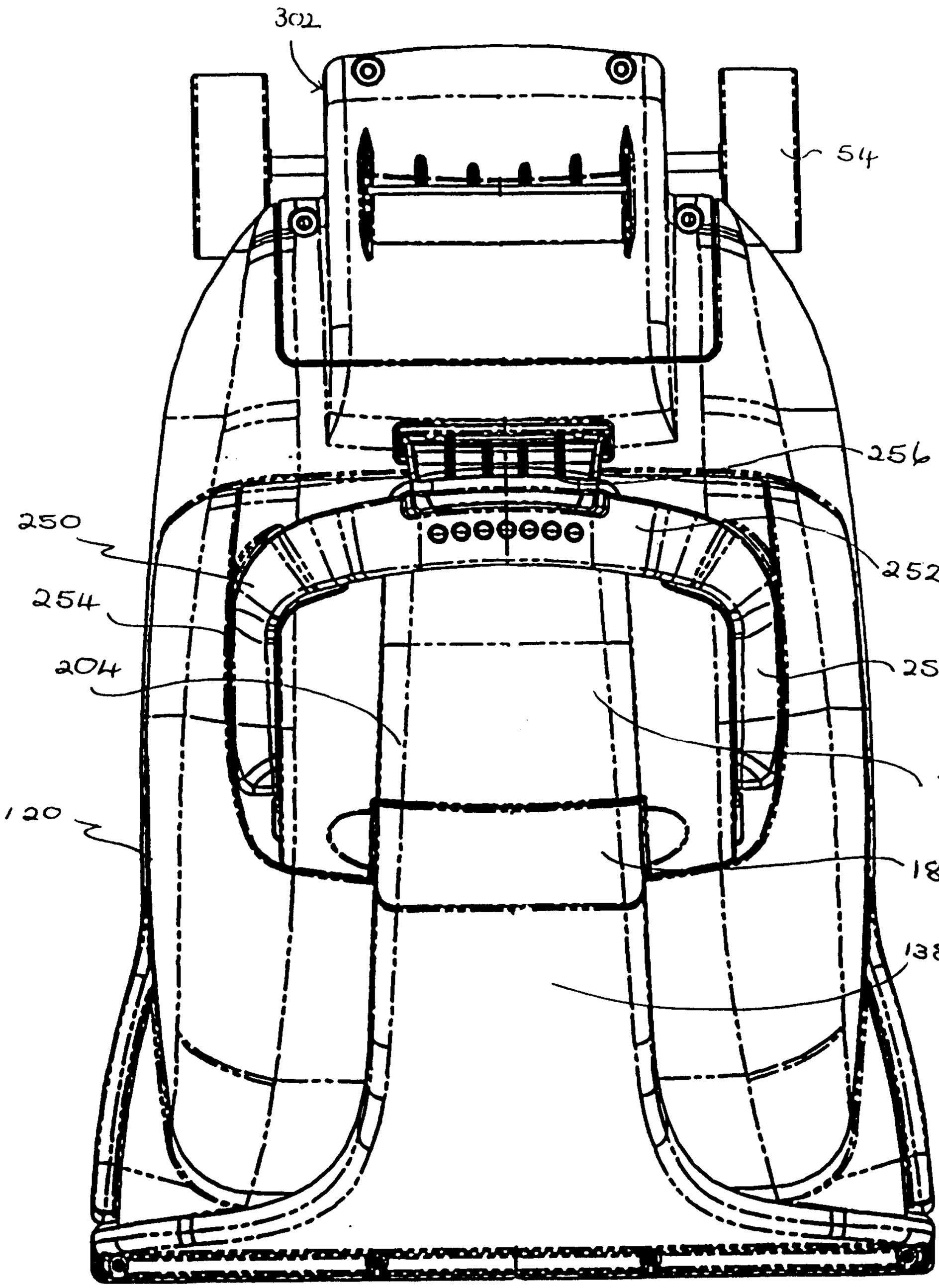
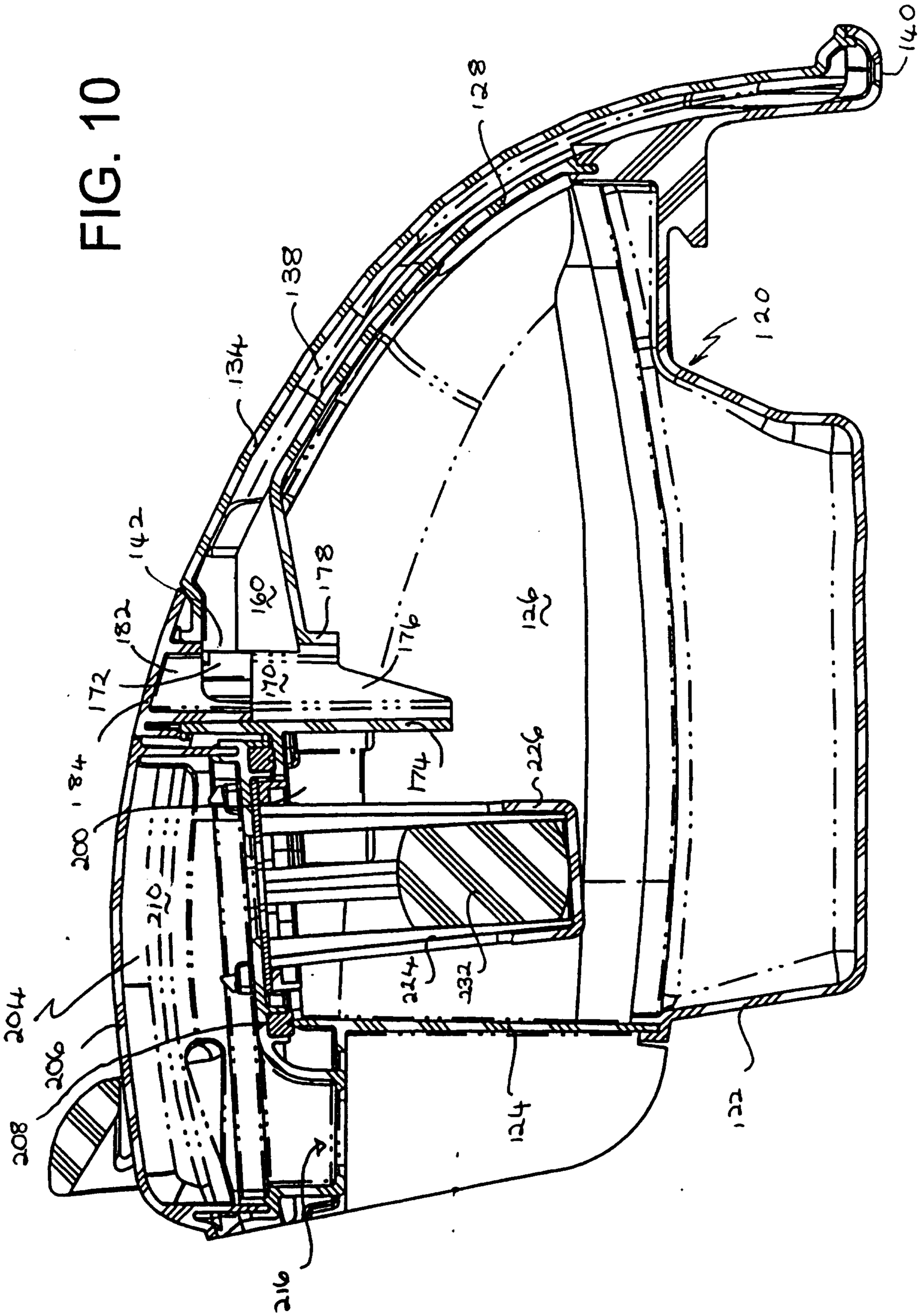


FIG. 9

FIG. 10


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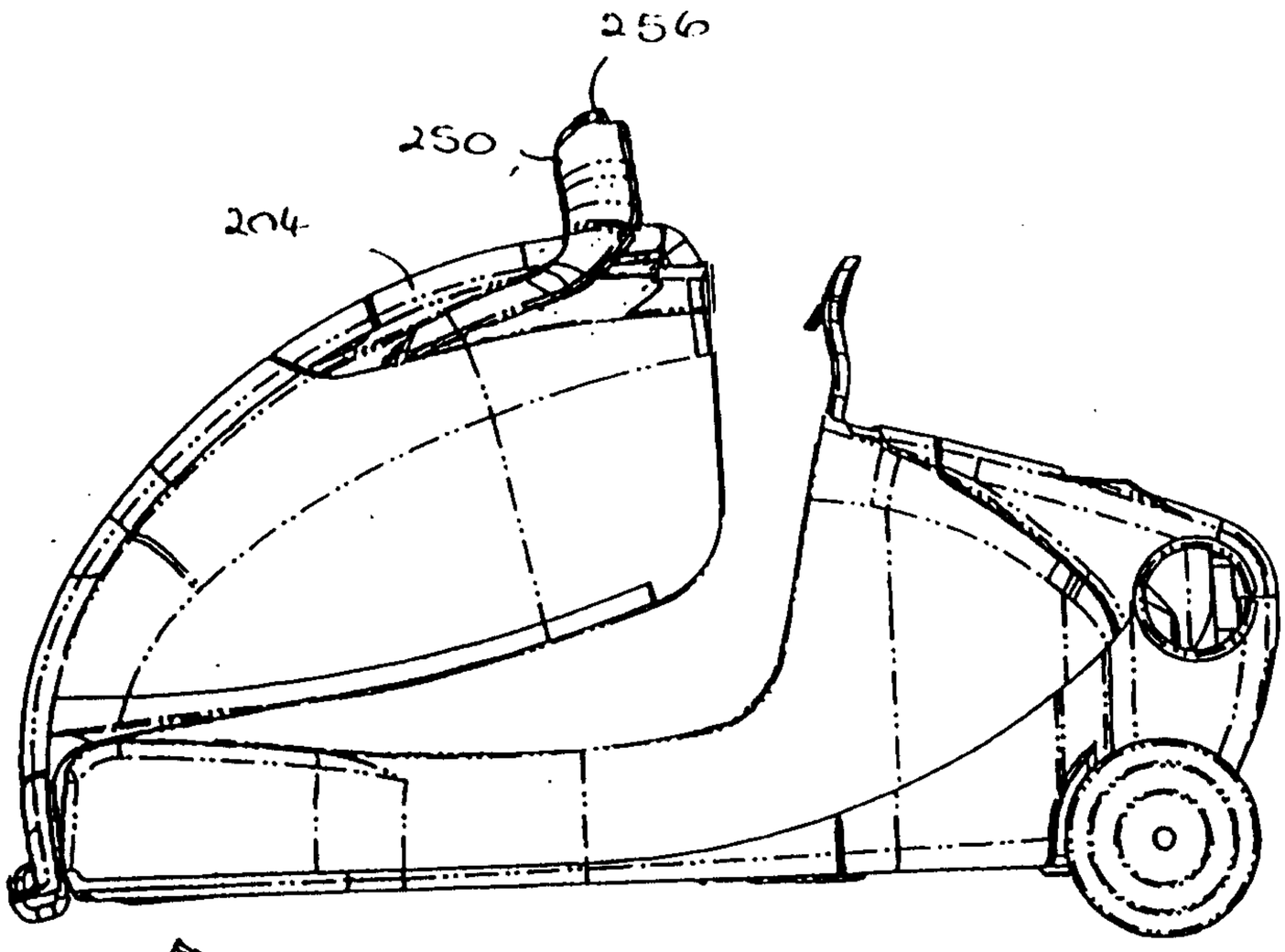


FIG. 11A.

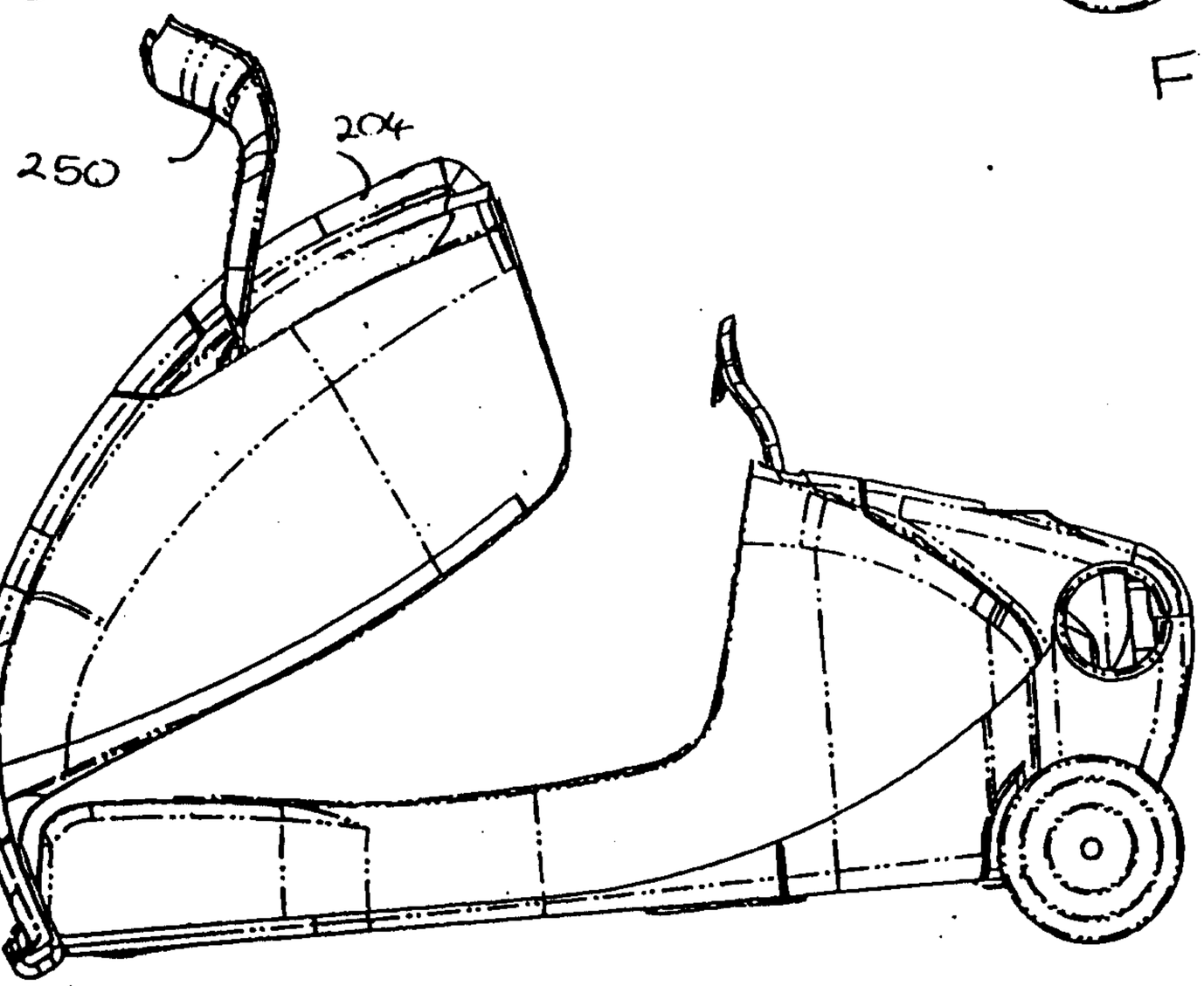


FIG. 11B.

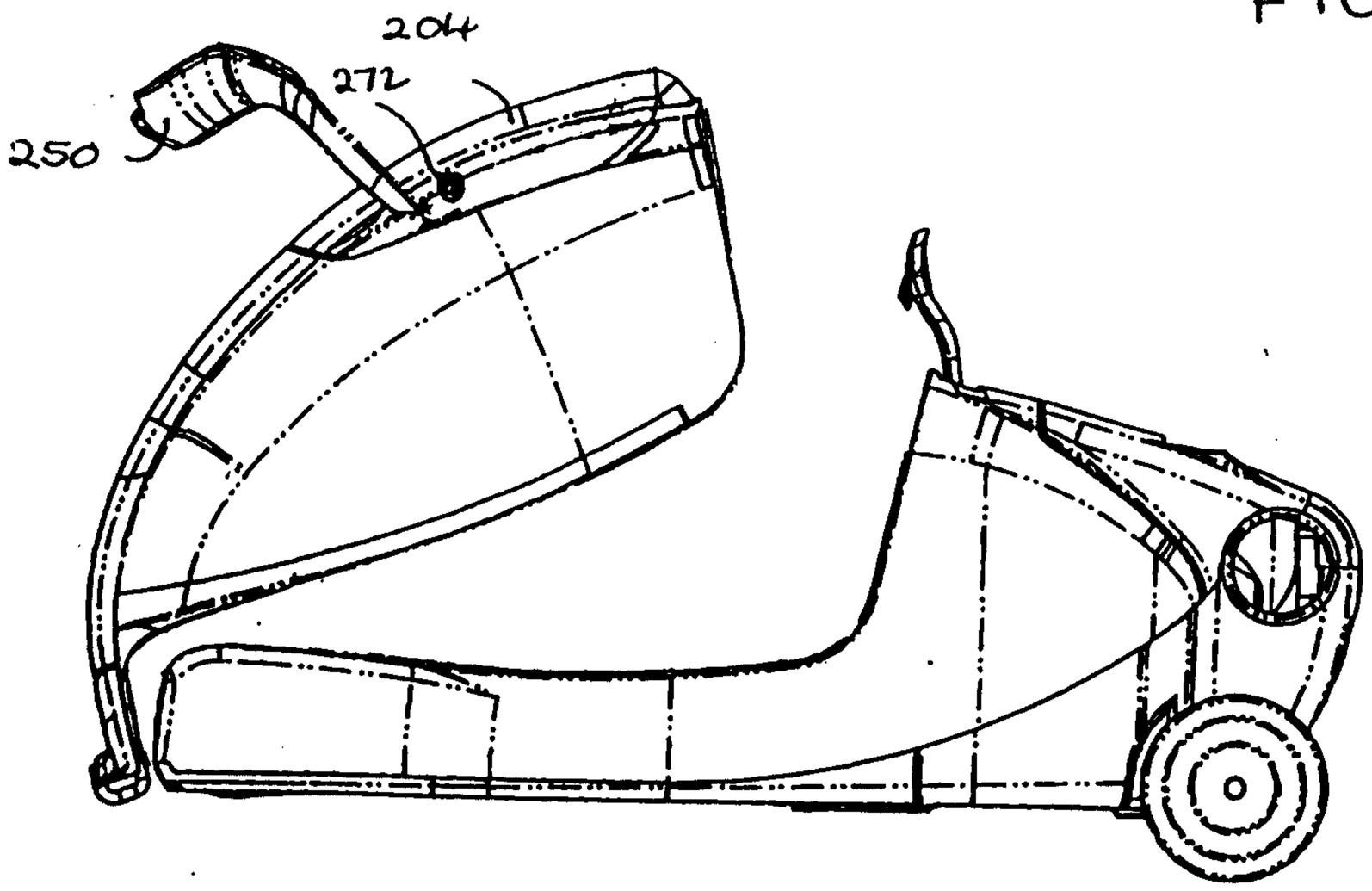


FIG. 11C

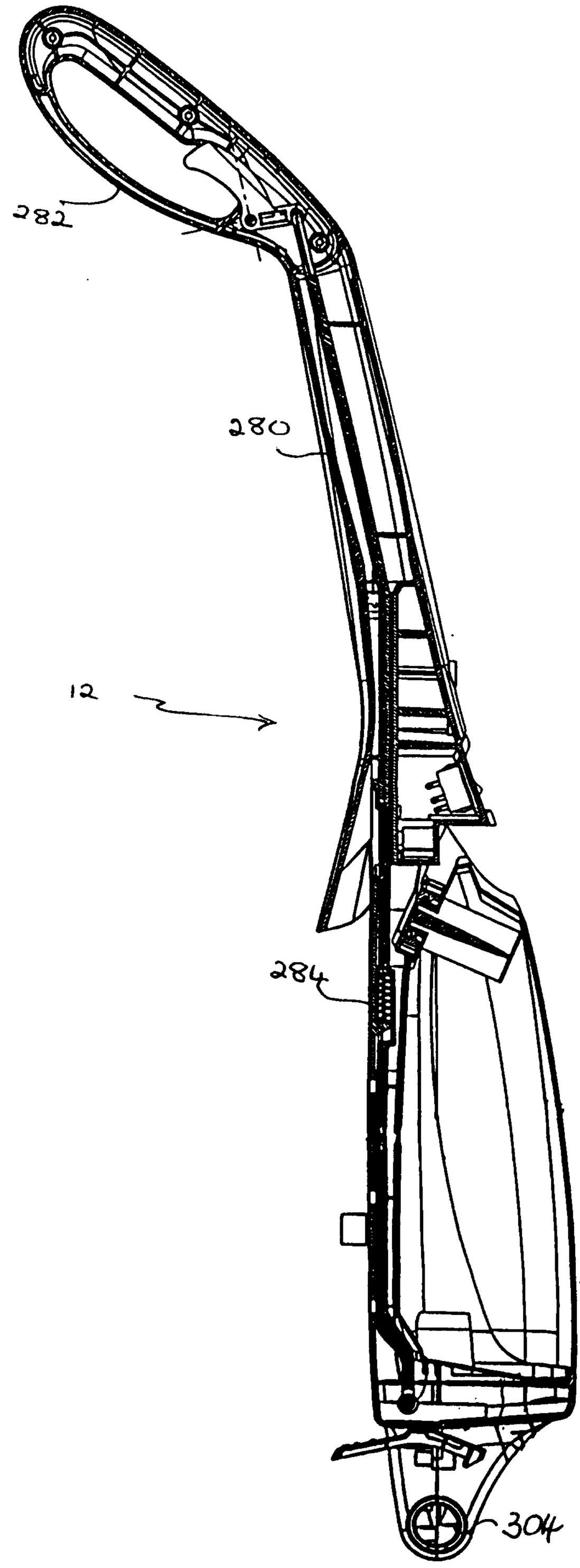


FIG. 12

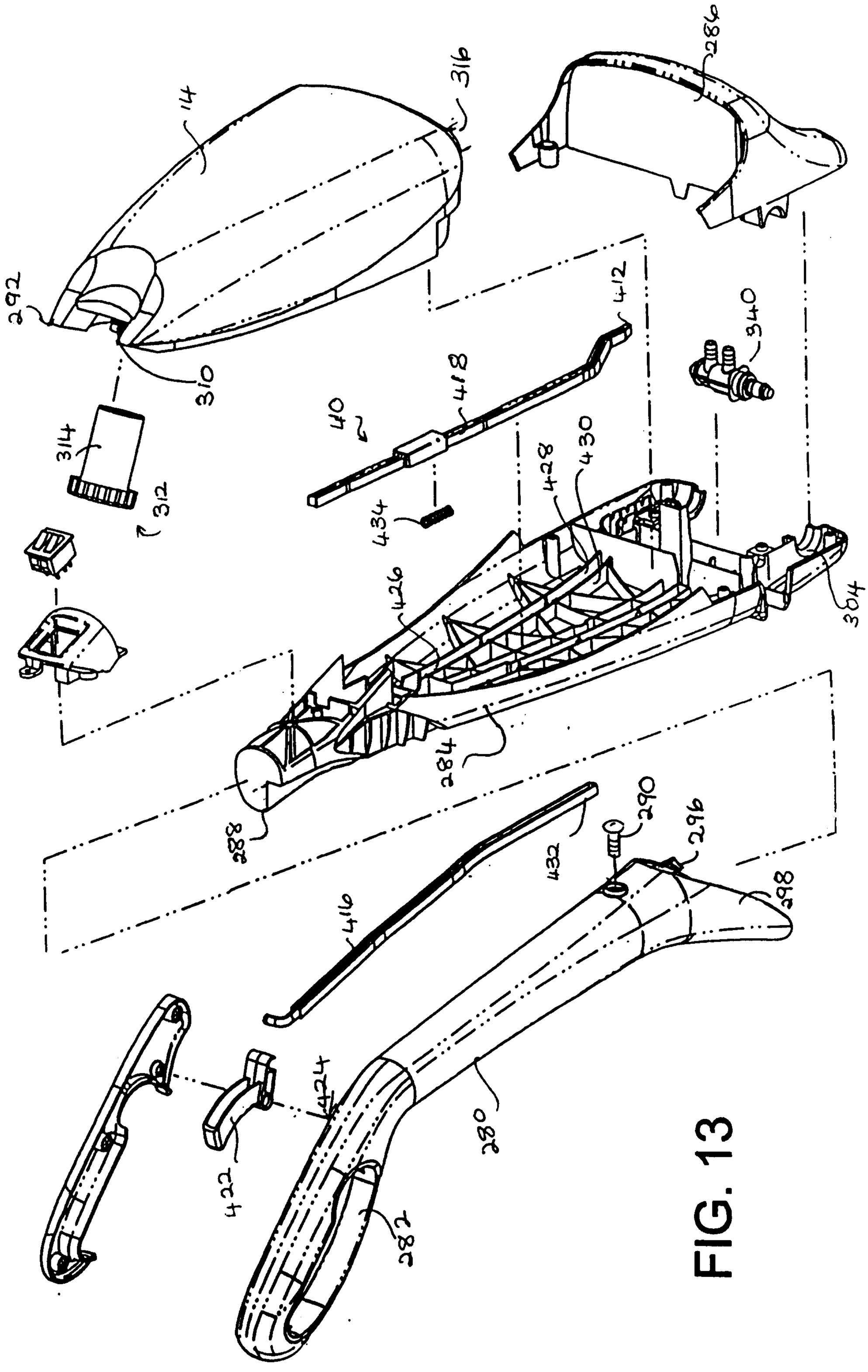

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FIG. 13

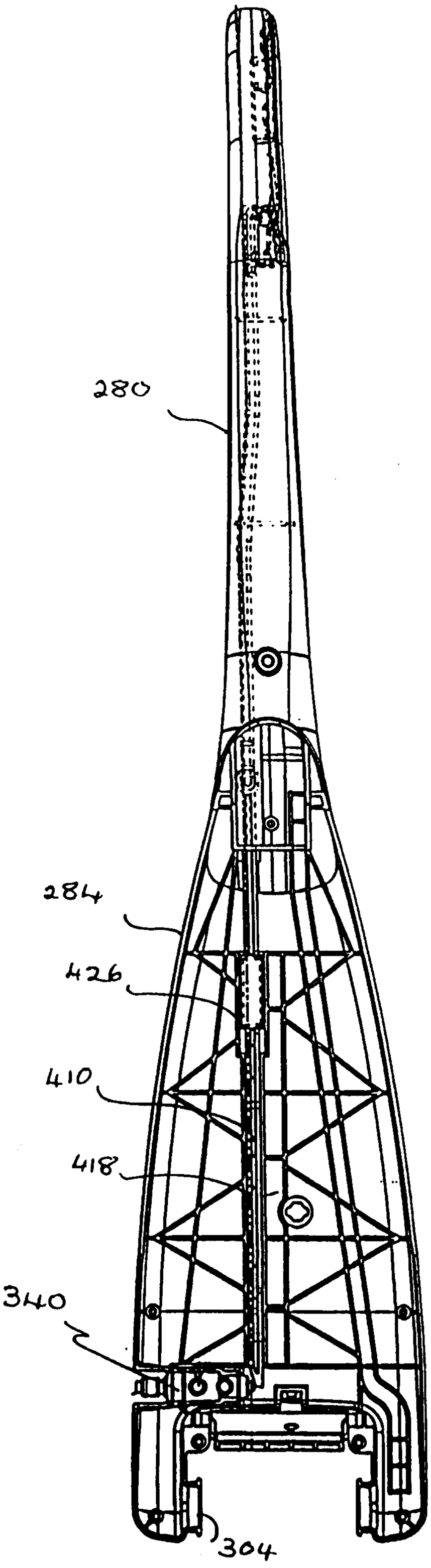


FIG. 14

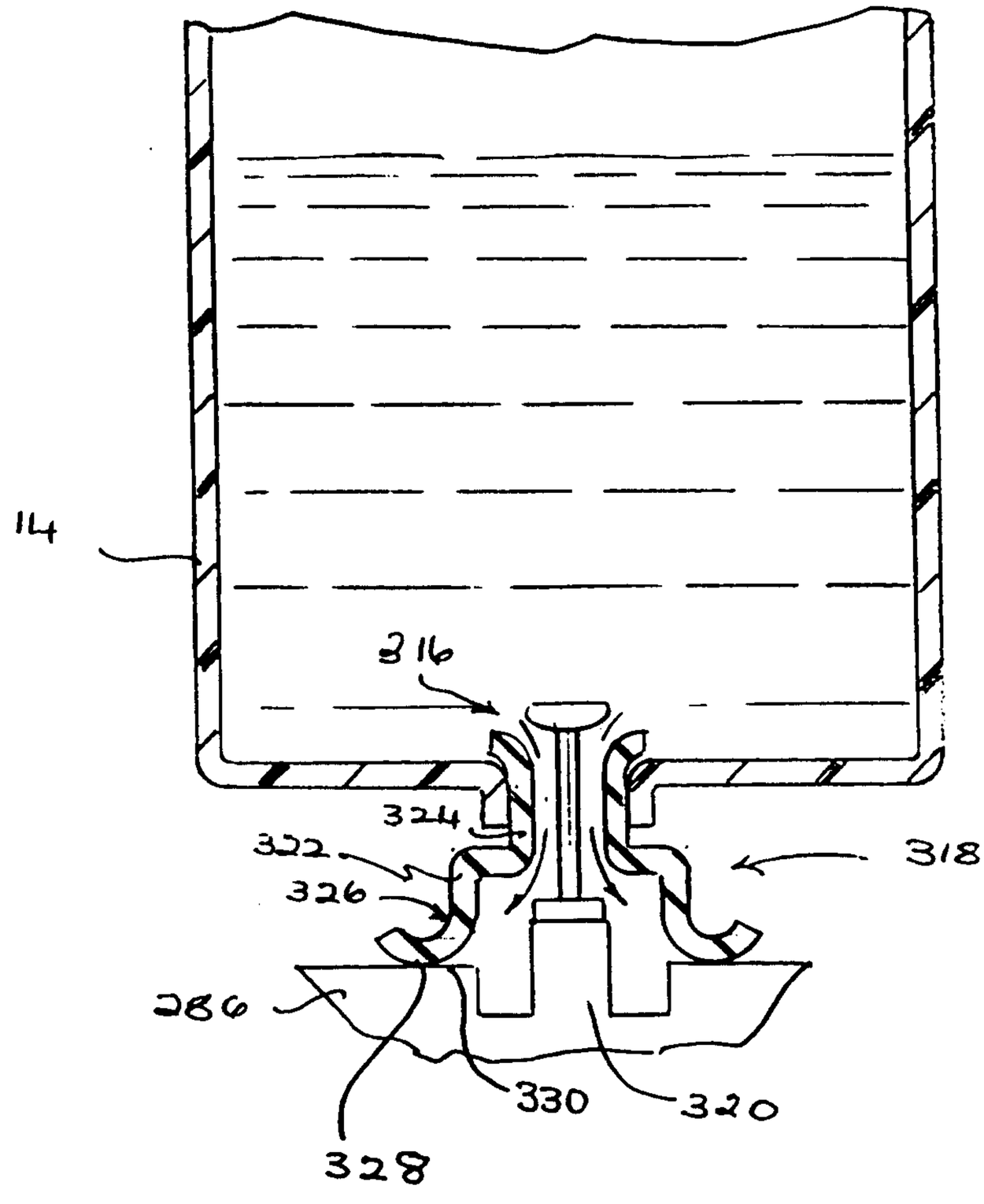


FIG. 15

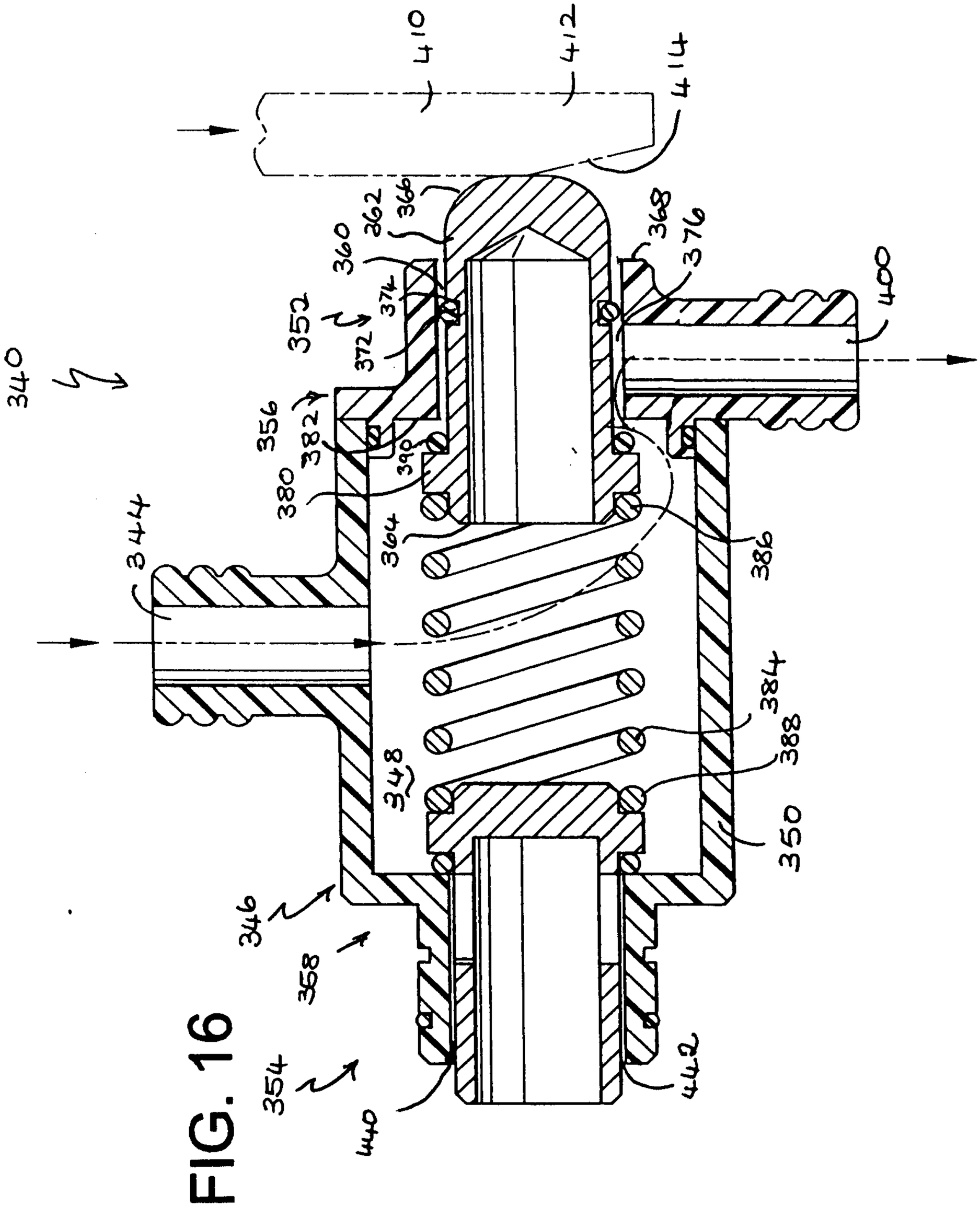

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FIG. 16

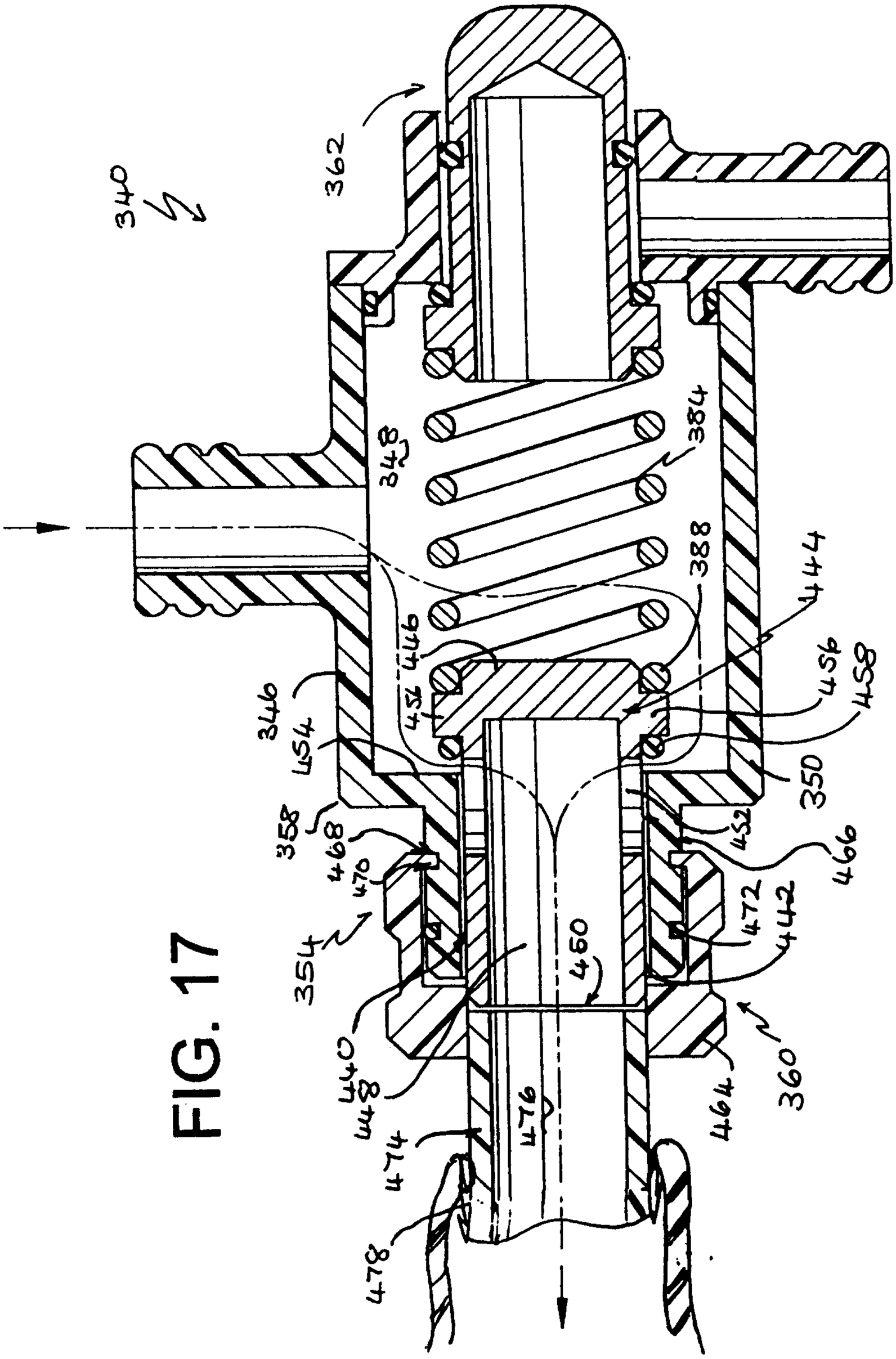

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FIG. 17

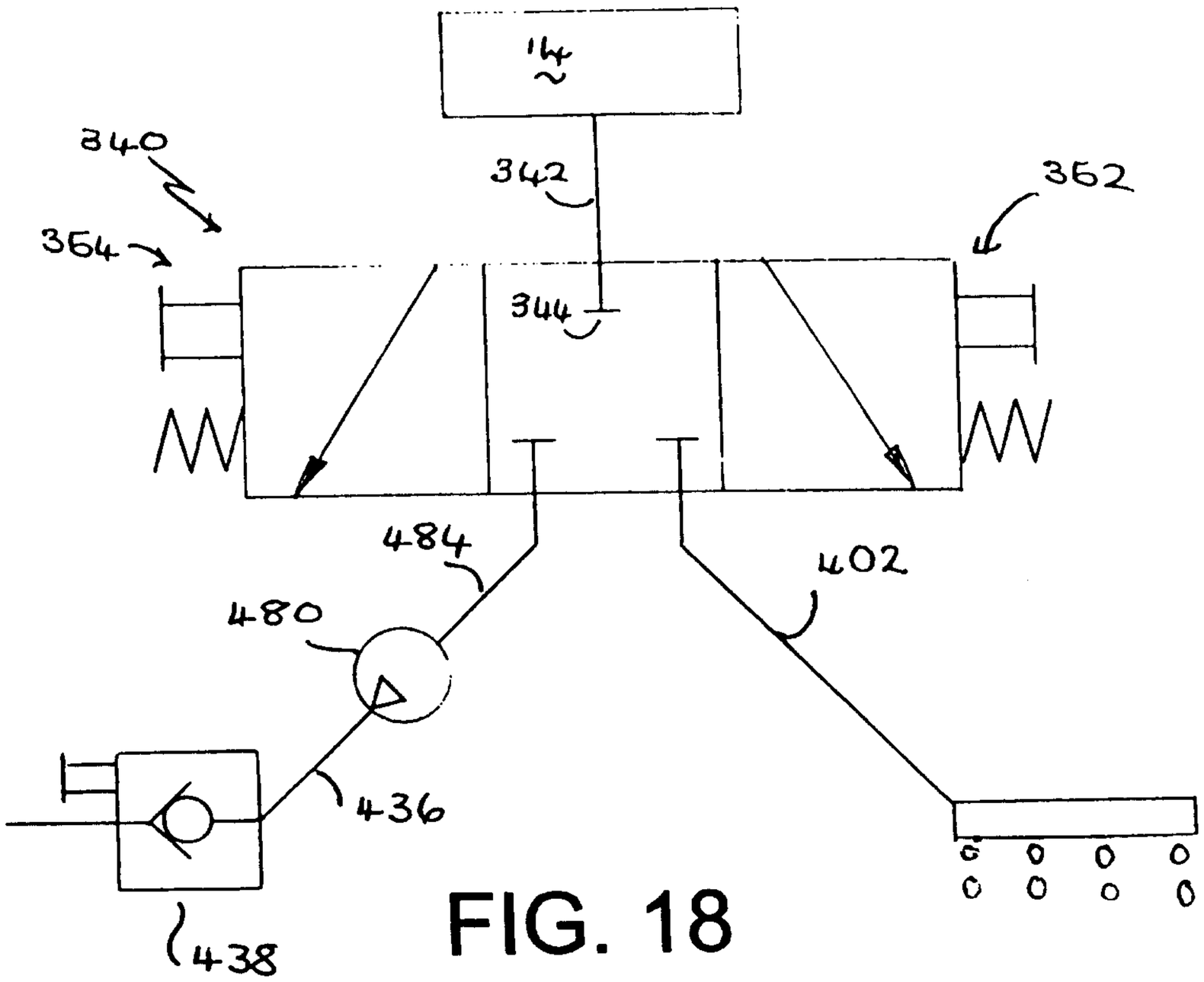

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FIG. 18

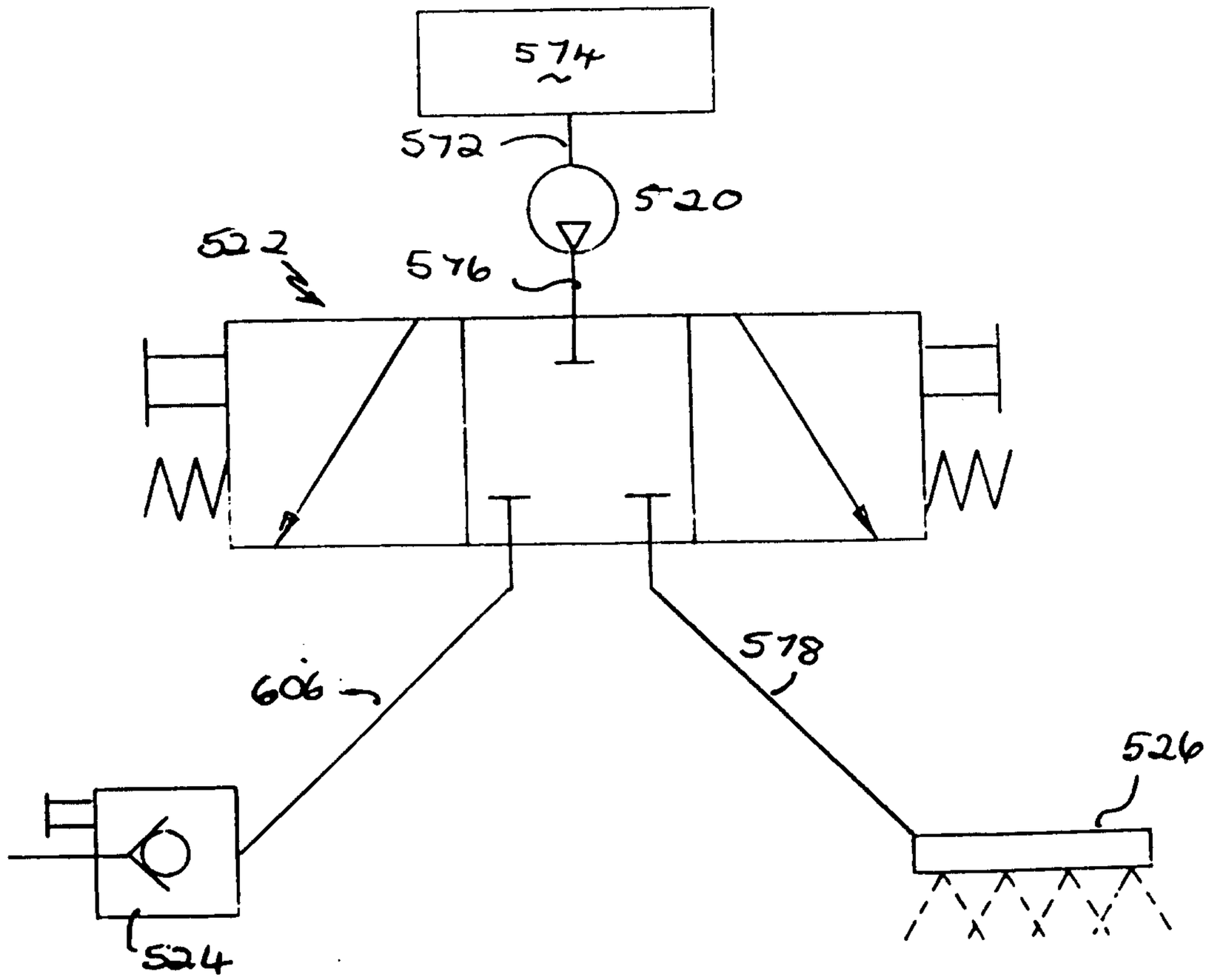

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FIG. 19

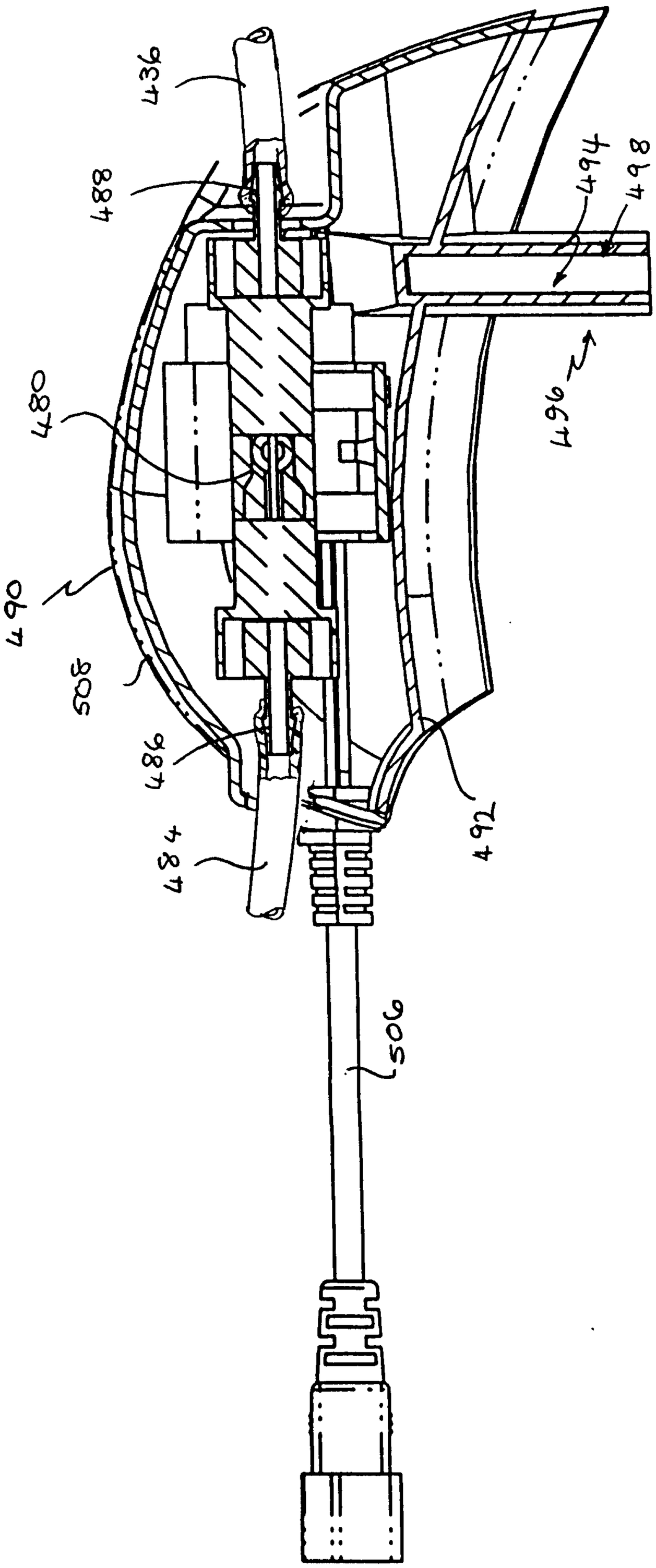


FIG.20

FIG. 21

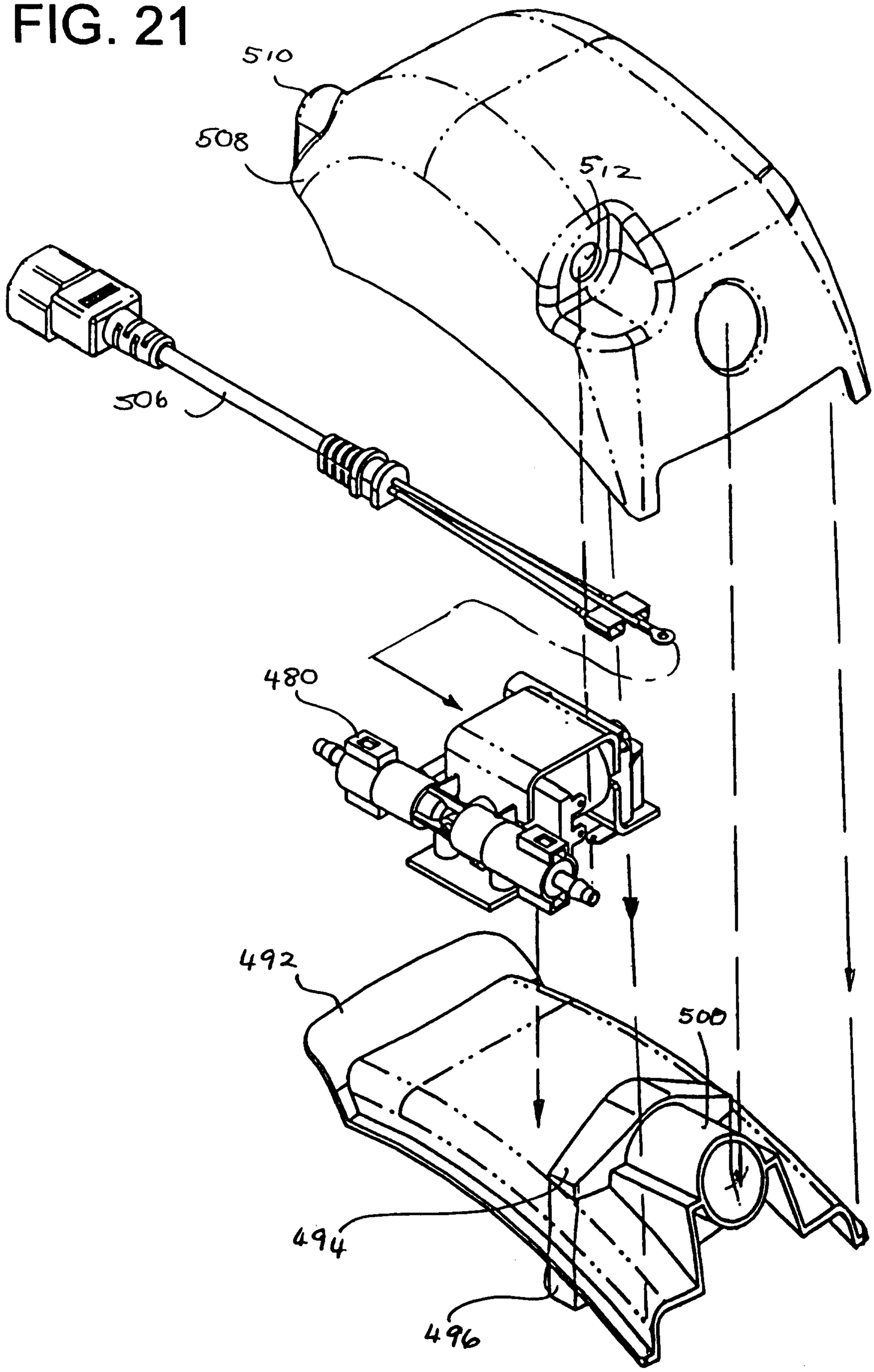
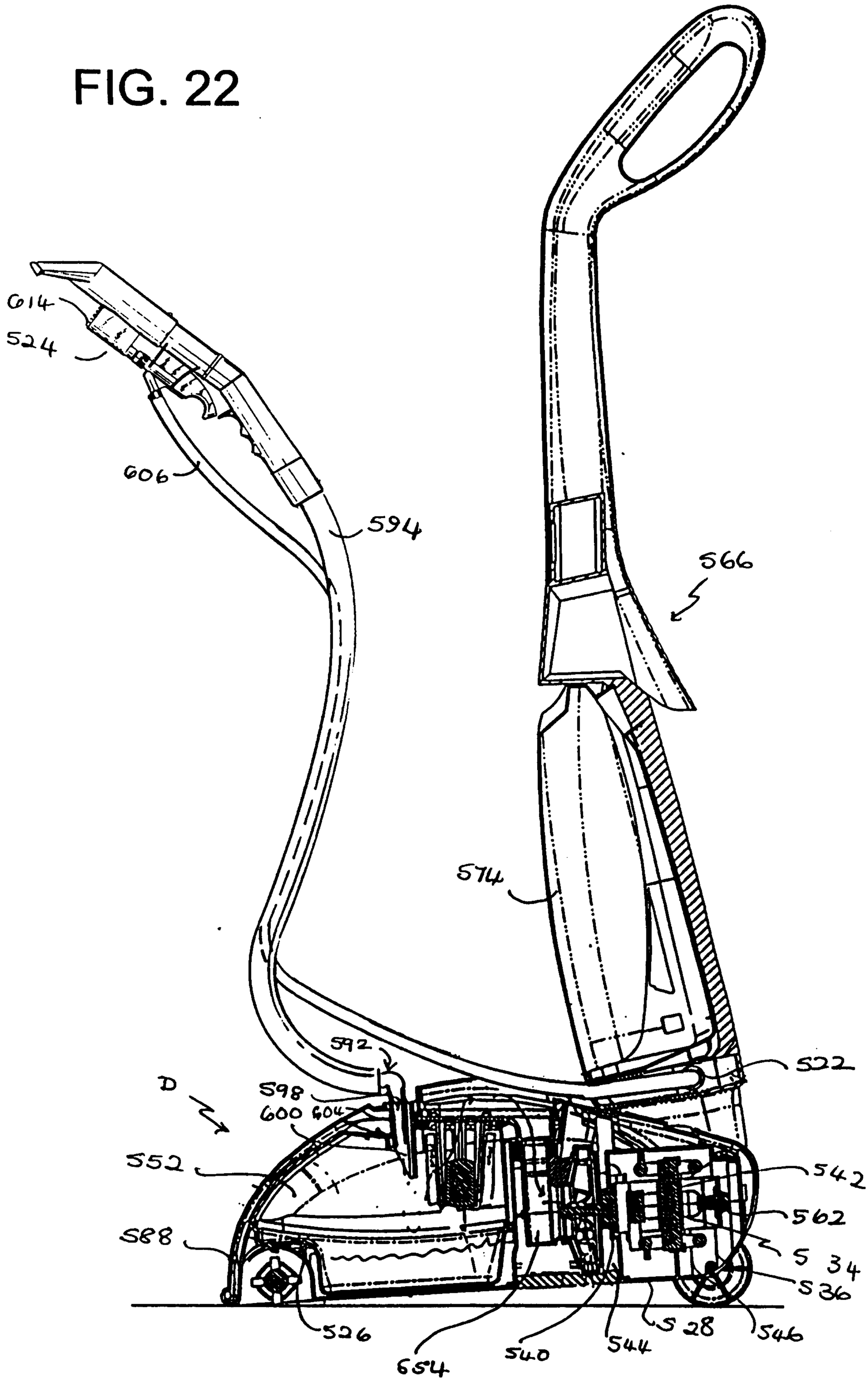


FIG. 22


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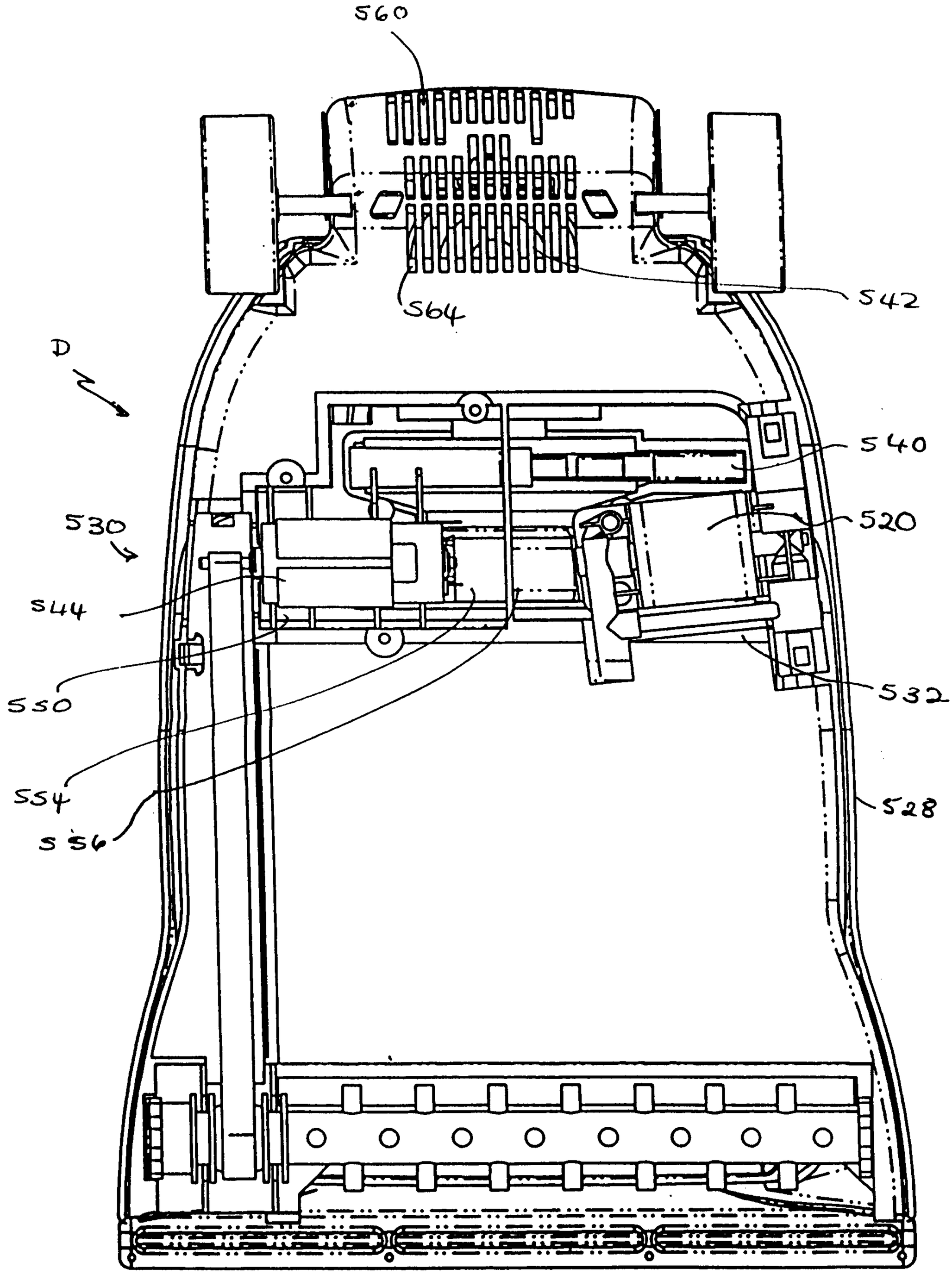


FIG. 23

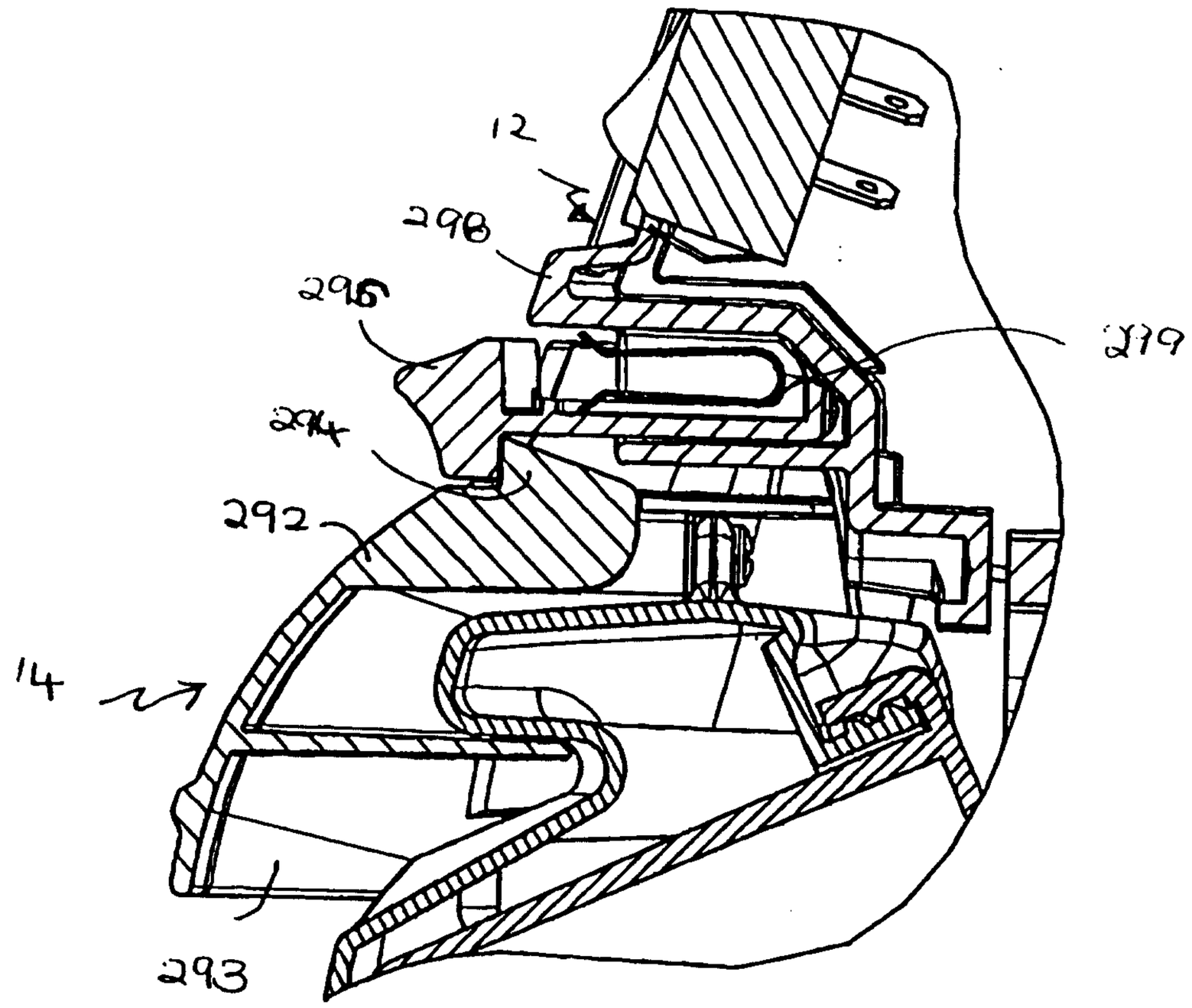
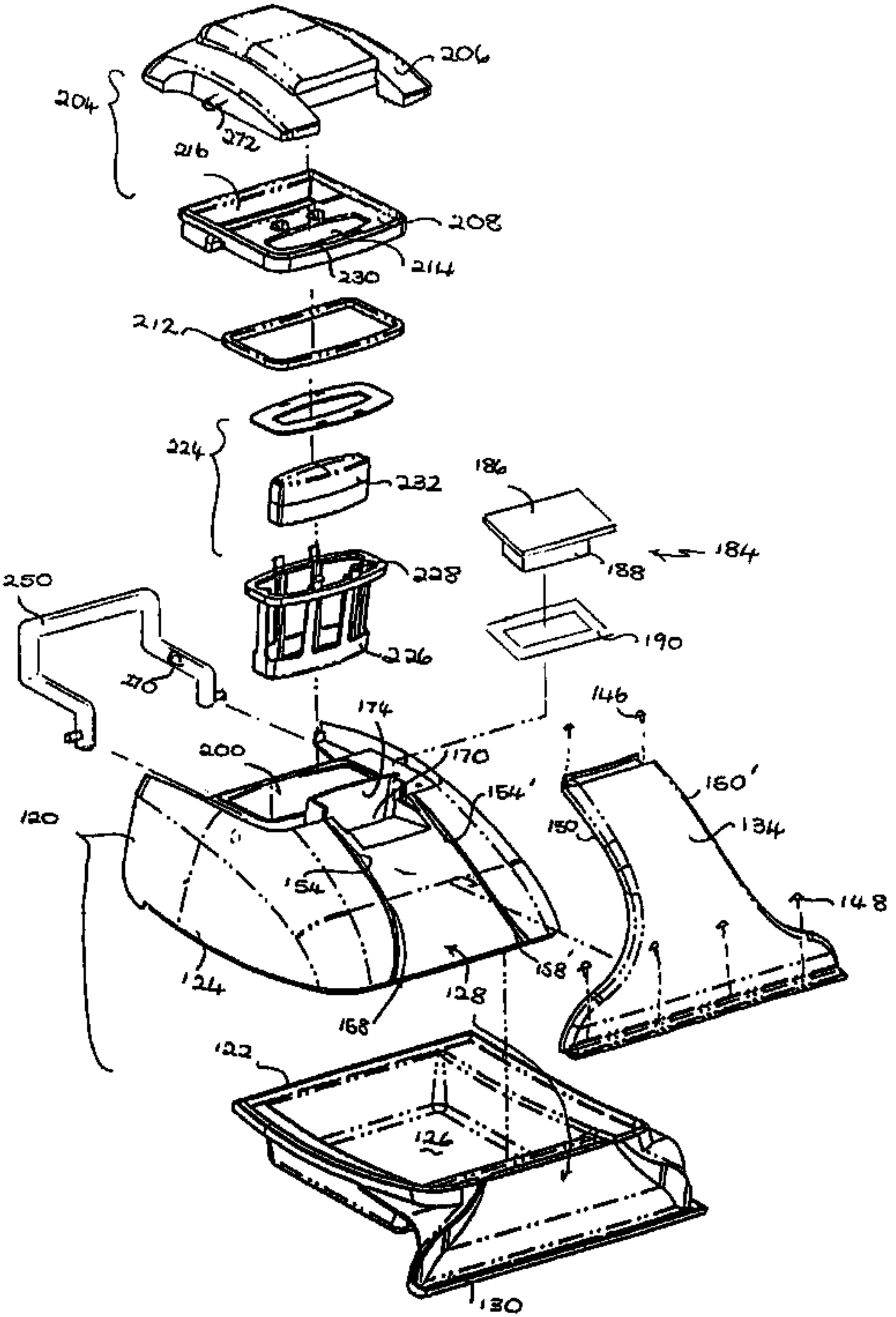


FIG. 24


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