

1,424,879.

S. M. CARLSTEDT.
WAXING OR POLISHING BRUSH.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1918.

Patented Aug. 8, 1922.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

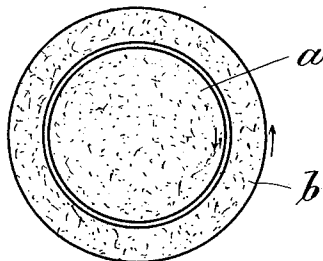


Fig. 2.

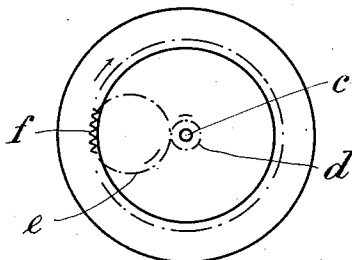


Fig. 3.

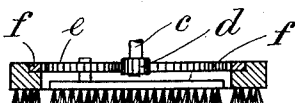
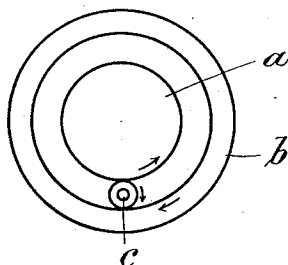


Fig. 4.



Inventor:
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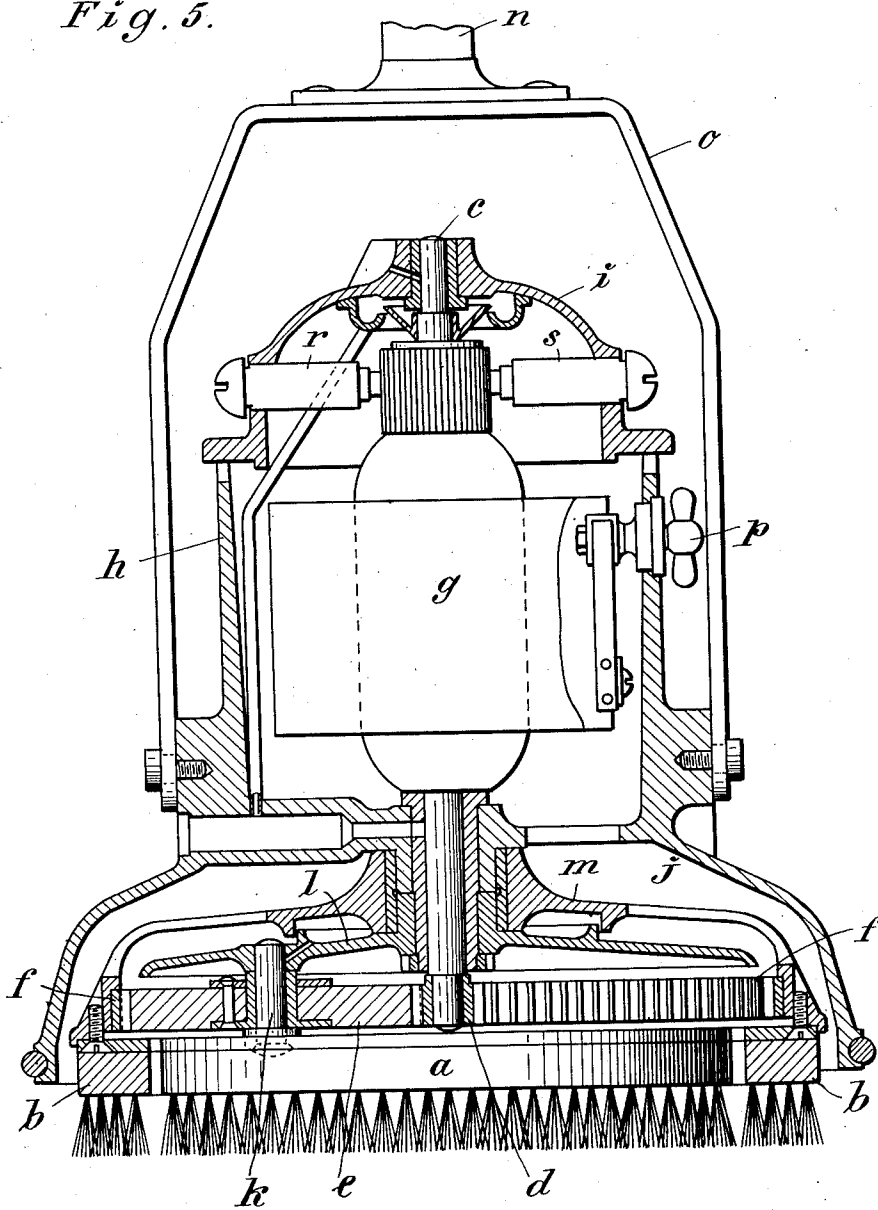
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Fig. 5.



Inventor.

SVEN MANFRED CARLSTEDT.

per H. W. *[Signature]*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SVEN MANFRED CARLSTEDT, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, ASSIGNOR TO AKTIEBOLAGET LUX, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

WAXING OR POLISHING BRUSH.

1,424,879.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 8, 1922.

Application filed November 2, 1918. Serial No. 260,351.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SVEN MANFRED CARLSTEDT, engineer, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at 30 Rörstrandsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waxing or Polishing Brushes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention refers to a waxing brush or the like of that kind wherein two or more brush-members or surfaces are arranged one within the other and rotate in opposite directions.

The invention consists, as will be more fully detailed in connection with the enclosed drawings, in that the brush-members are connected with the rotor of an electric motor by means of a gearing actuating both brush-members in such manner that one of the brush members may rotate upon stoppage of the other brush-member.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a brush, provided with two brush-members viewed from below, while Figs. 2 and 3 show schematically an embodiment of the driving device of the brush-members and Fig. 4 another embodiment of said driving device.

Fig. 5 shows in vertical section an embodiment of the invention illustrating how the brush-members are supported and showing their connections with the electric motor.

a and *b* in Fig. 1 indicate the two brush-members, which are adapted to rotate, in a suitable manner, in opposite directions.

The one, for instance the inner brush-member *a*, is supposed to be connected with the rotor directly or indirectly by means of gearing, while the annular brush-member or brush-ring *b* is connected with said gearing.

The brush-members may also be each driven from a motor.

When the motive power is delivered from the rotor only (single rotary motion) the embodiment shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and more clearly at Fig. 5, may be used.

Here (Figs. 2 and 3) *c* indicates the motor-shaft, *d*, a gear fastened thereon and *e* an intermediate wheel, gearing into a cogged ring *f*, arranged on the outer brush-ring *b*. The brush-members will be thereby rotated in opposite directions. The employment of this gearing has the advantage, that

one of the brush-members can be stopped and the other one thus run with greater speed. Thus the inconvenience that the brush will run along the floor, if in inclined position of the brush the outer brush-ring alone contacts the floor, is avoided by the brush-ring being stopped on account of such contact.

Referring to Fig. 5 the electric motor *g* is mounted within a casing *h* and is at its one end attached to a cover *i* and at its other end attached to a bottom plate *j*.

The electric motor shaft *c* carries at its lower end the gear *d*, engaging with a planet pinion *e*, journalled on a stud *k*, which is carried by a plate *l*, journalled on the said shaft *c*. The said planet pinion gears into the cogged ring *f*, arranged upon a rotatable disc or plate *m*, journalled coaxially with the motor shaft. The apparatus is provided with two concentrically arranged brushes *a* and *b*, of which the inner circular brush *a* is arranged on the stud or journal *k*, while the annular brush *b* is mounted upon the disc on plate *m*, so that the two brush members rotate in opposite directions, and the running of the brushes along the floor is avoided.

The apparatus may be operated by means of a rod *n* connected with the casing over its centre of gravity through a clamp *o*.

The electrical current is supplied by means of an ordinary switch *p* and the contact brushes *r* and *s*.

The driving means may also be arranged in such a manner that the driving wheel of the brush-members may be arranged between the same (Fig. 4). In this case the motor may be placed eccentrically to the waxing-brush and the driving-wheel mounted directly on the shaft of the motor or the motor may be placed concentrically and be connected with the driving-wheel by means of a suitable gearing.

I claim:

1. A waxing and polishing brush comprising a casing, a motor in said casing, a motor shaft extending below the casing, a brush-member rotatably mounted below said casing and operatively connected by gearing with said shaft, and a brush-ring outside said member rotatably mounted on said casing and operatively connected to said gearing.

2. A waxing and polishing brush com-

prising a casing, a motor in said casing, a brush-member rotatably mounted below said casing and operatively connected by gearing with said shaft, and a brush-ring outside said member rotatably mounted on said casing and operatively connected to said gearing, the gearing being adapted to allow one of the brush members to move upon stoppage of the other brush member. 15

5 with said shaft, and a brush-ring outside said member rotatably mounted on said casing and operatively connected to said gearing.

10 3. A waxing and polishing brush comprising a casing, a motor in said casing, a motor shaft extending below the casing, a brush-member rotatably mounted below said casing and operatively connected by planet gearing with said shaft, and a brush-ring outside said member rotatably mounted on said casing and operatively connected to said gearing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses. 20

SVEN MANFRED CARLSTEDT.

Witnesses:

ERNST TÖRNBLOM,
JACOB BAGGE.