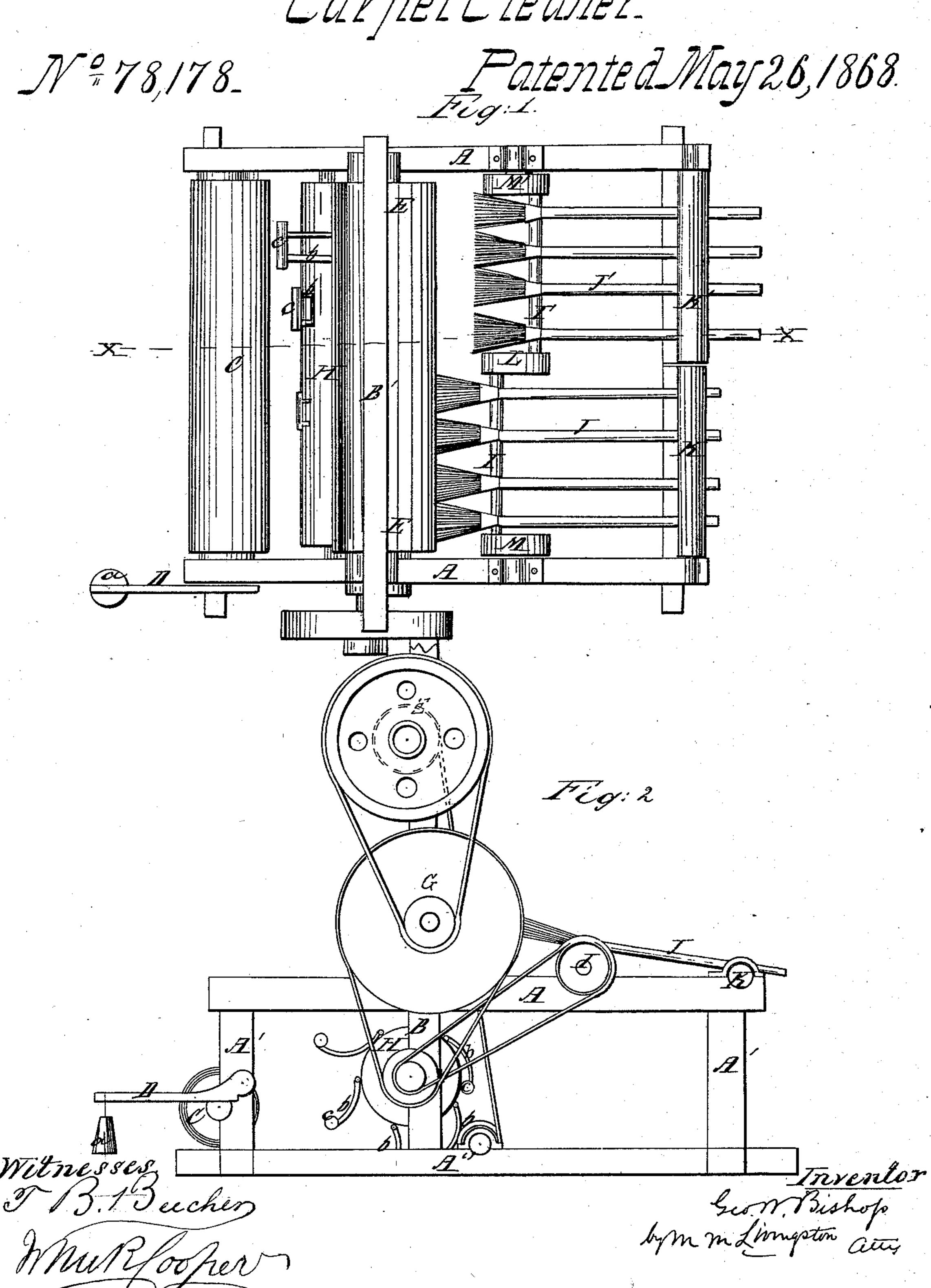
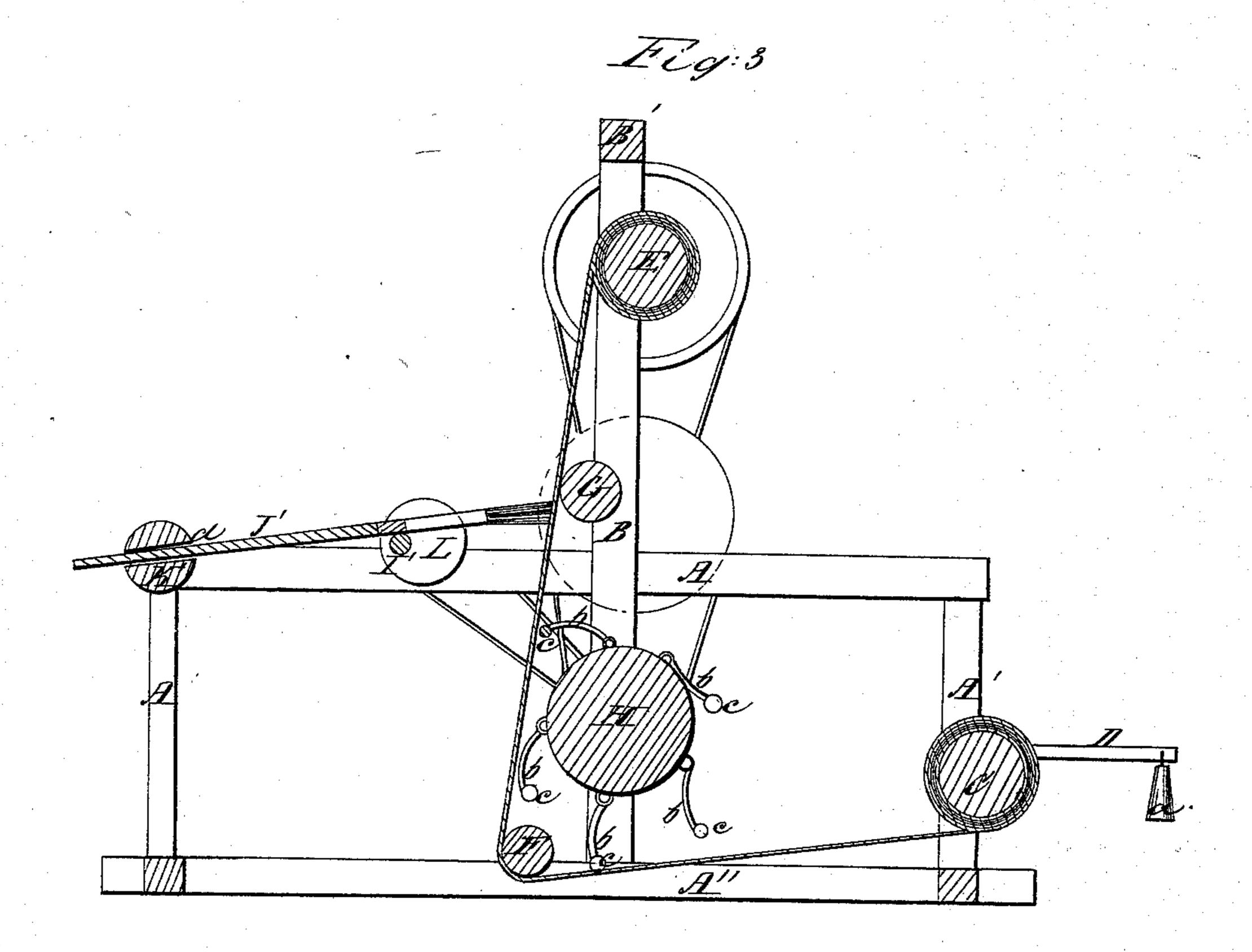
# GMBIShon, Carpet Cleaner.



# Ci.M. Bishop, Carpet Cleaner. Nº 78,178. Fatented May 26,1868.



Witnesses.
I. Beecher Man Mother

Seo. W. Bishops by M. M. Livregeton. Attorney

## Anited States Patent Pffice.

### GEORGE W. BISHOP, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO LAFAYETTE FARRINGTON, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 78,178, dated May 26, 1868; antedated May 12, 1868.

#### IMPROVED CARPET-CLEANING MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Aetters Patent and making part of the same.

#### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, George W. Bishop, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Cleaning Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a carpet-cleaning machine embodying my improvement.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical section thereof, taken on the plane of the line x x, fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to like parts in all the figures.

My invention relates to certain improvements in machines for extracting the dust from carpets; and it consists in a novel arrangement of the brooms or brushes for sweeping the carpet after the same has been beaten; also in a novel construction and arrangement of the beaters; and also in a general combination and arrangement of parts.

A A' A" designate the frame of the machine, and B B two uprights secured on respective sides of said

frame, and connected together at their top by a cross-piece, B'.

C designates the feeding-roller, that upon which the soiled carpet is wound before being subjected to the beating and sweeping operation. Said roller is journalled in the sides of the framing, and transversely thereof. A friction-lever, D, provided with a weight, a, is employed for controlling the revolution of the roller, so as not to feed too fast, as shown clearly in fig. 2.

E is the take-up roller, and this is journalled in the uprights B B, near the top of the same, and upon this roller the cleaned carpet is wound. Two guide-rollers, F G, are employed, the roller F being journalled at or near the bottom of the frame, and that, G, being journalled in the uprights B B, somewhat below the take-up roller. The carpet passes from the feed-roller C under the guide-roller F, and up past the guide-roller G on to the take-up roller E.

H is a roller journalled in the uprights B B, below the upper part A of the frame. To this roller there are attached a number of beaters, b b, which are provided with heavy heads, c, and are secured to the roller H spirally around the same, (see fig. 1,) and in such manner as to swing out from and against it according to the

stage of the revolution of the roller.

II', (refer to fig. 1,) designate the shafts upon which the brooms JJ' are mounted, and by which they are attached. The brooms JJ' are attached in the present instance to collars or tubes surrounding the shafts, their handles extending through holes d made in supporting-shafts or pieces KK', which rock and permit the intermittent of the brooms, the handles of the latter oscillating in the holes d. The said shafts II' are journalled at their inner ends (on opposite sides) in a wheel, L, and at their outer ends in similar wheels MM'. The brooms are actuated by the shafts II', their attachment thereto being by collars, or any equivalent means which will permit of the shaft revolving, and giving them the requisite up-and-forward, down-and-backward motion, to cause them to strike the carpet with an ordinary motion given to a broom when sweeping by hand. By the arrangement shown, we have two sets of brooms, JJ', each set operating alternately and successively upon the carpet, and it is thought that by thus having two sets instead of all arranged upon one shaft, and all brought simultaneously against the carpet, the racking strain upon the machine will be less.

In fig. 2, I have shown belts passing over pulleys in the ends of the shafts for transmitting the motion to all the parts of the machine. The rollers on which the carpet is wound move slowly, whilst the beater-roller and broom-shaft move much more rapidly. Any suitable gearing for actuating the rollers and shafts may be

employed instead of belt-gearing, if desired.

The operation is as follows: The carpet, having been properly wound upon the feeding-roller C, the loose end is carried under the guide-roller F, past that, G, and secured to the take-up roller E. The machine being

set in motion, the carpet is slowly drawn up on the take-up roller E, the roller H meantime revolving, and causing the beaters b to strike against the stretched carpet and beat out the dust. The brooms act upon the carpet immediately after the beating operation, and sweep the carpet clean. They strike the carpet at a point where the same bears against the guide-roller G, and therefore have greater effect.

I am aware that beaters and brushes have been employed in machines for cleaning carpets, for instance, in the patent of Waldo H. Jordan, granted April 5, 1864, and do not, therefore, claim the combination of these two fixtures in a carpet-cleaning machine.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is-

- 1. In a carpet-cleaning machine, the arrangement, on a divided shaft, of the brooms J J', operating substantially as herein specified.
- 2. The weighted beaters b c attached to and in combination with the roller H, when arranged spirally around said roller, substantially as herein specified.
- 3. The arrangement and combination of the rollers C F G E for feeding, guiding, and winding up the carpet, in combination with the beaters b c and brooms J J', substantially as herein specified.

GEO: W. BISHOP.

Witnesses:

T. B. BEECHER,

M. M. LIVINGSTON.