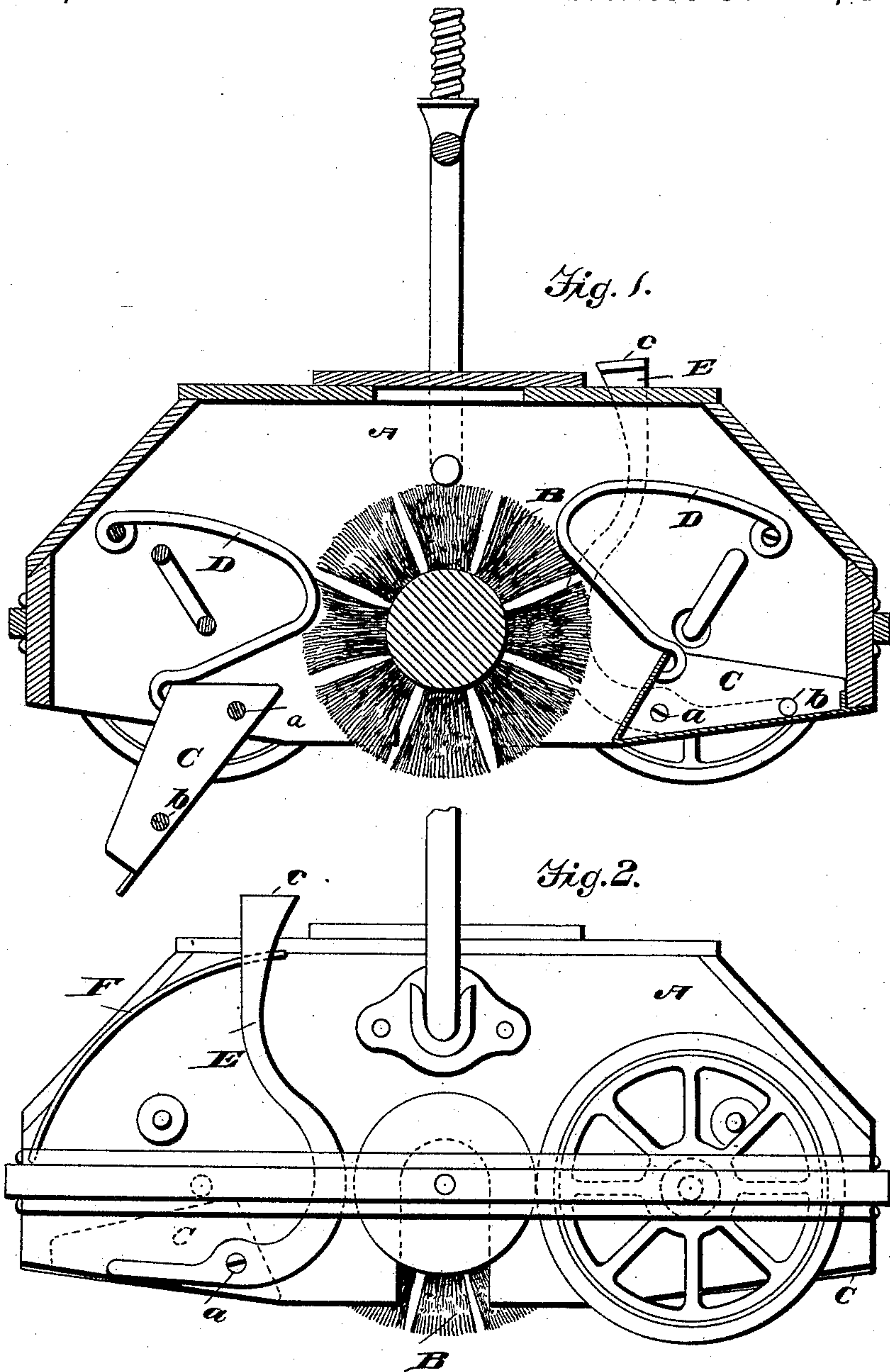


(No Model.)

H. A. GORE.
CARPET SWEEPER.

No. 395,654.

Patented Jan. 1, 1889.



WITNESSES.

"J. Ashlee"
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. GORE, OF GOSHEN, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO
EDWARD W. WALKER AND HIRAM W. RU TON, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,654, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed June 23, 1888. Serial No. 277,980. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. GORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sweepers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to improvements in carpet-sweepers; and it has for its object to provide a cheap and effective means for opening and closing the dust-pan, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The invention will be more fully understood from the following description, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of a sweeper with my improvements applied, and Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates the sweeper-case, which may be of any ordinary or approved construction, having the usual brush, B, journaled therein and the pans C pivoted in the side walls of the said case.

D indicate the springs for holding the pans in a closed position, being secured at one end to the side walls of the case, and their opposite ends bearing against the rear portion of the pans.

E indicate levers, which are of a form substantially as shown, and are pivoted at a point, *a*, to the outer side walls of the case A, being the pivotal point of the dust-pans which have their bearings in the said side walls. It is obvious that these levers may have separate pivots from those of the pans, in which case the pivots of both would be adjacent to each other. The lower ends of these levers E extend forwardly from their pivotal points and terminate in inwardly-directed

branches which pass through perforations *b* in the dust-pans at a point in advance of their pivots. The opposite ends of these levers extend outwardly and normally assume a vertical position where they terminate in a thumb-piece, *c*. By this construction it will be seen that by simply pushing the lever down along the end wall of the casing the dust-pans may be opened and retained in such position until the said lever has been thrown back by the operator.

This construction is very cheap and durable and may be quickly put together, as the only fastening to be made is the pivot-screw which holds the lever to the case, the lower ends of the said levers being simply passed through perforations in the pans and requiring no other fastening device.

A metallic wire or strip, such as F, may be secured to the case, so as to prevent wear by the operating-levers.

I am aware that it is not new in carpet-sweepers to employ operating-levers which have one end firmly fastened to the dust-pans, and that pans have been operated by levers pivoted upon the inner walls of the case, there being links employed to connect the pans with the said levers.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a carpet-sweeper, the combination, with the case and the dust-pans pivoted therein, of operating-levers pivoted to the side walls of the said case at the pivots of the dust-pans, with the forward ends of said levers engaging the said pans in advance of their pivotal points and their opposite ends extending slightly above the roof of the case, substantially as specified.

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

HENRY A. GORE.

Witnesses:

HIRAM W. RU TON,
E. E. MUMMERT.