(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. FAY.

CARPET CLEANING MACHINE.

No. 440,223. Patented Nov. 11, 1890.

FIG. 1.

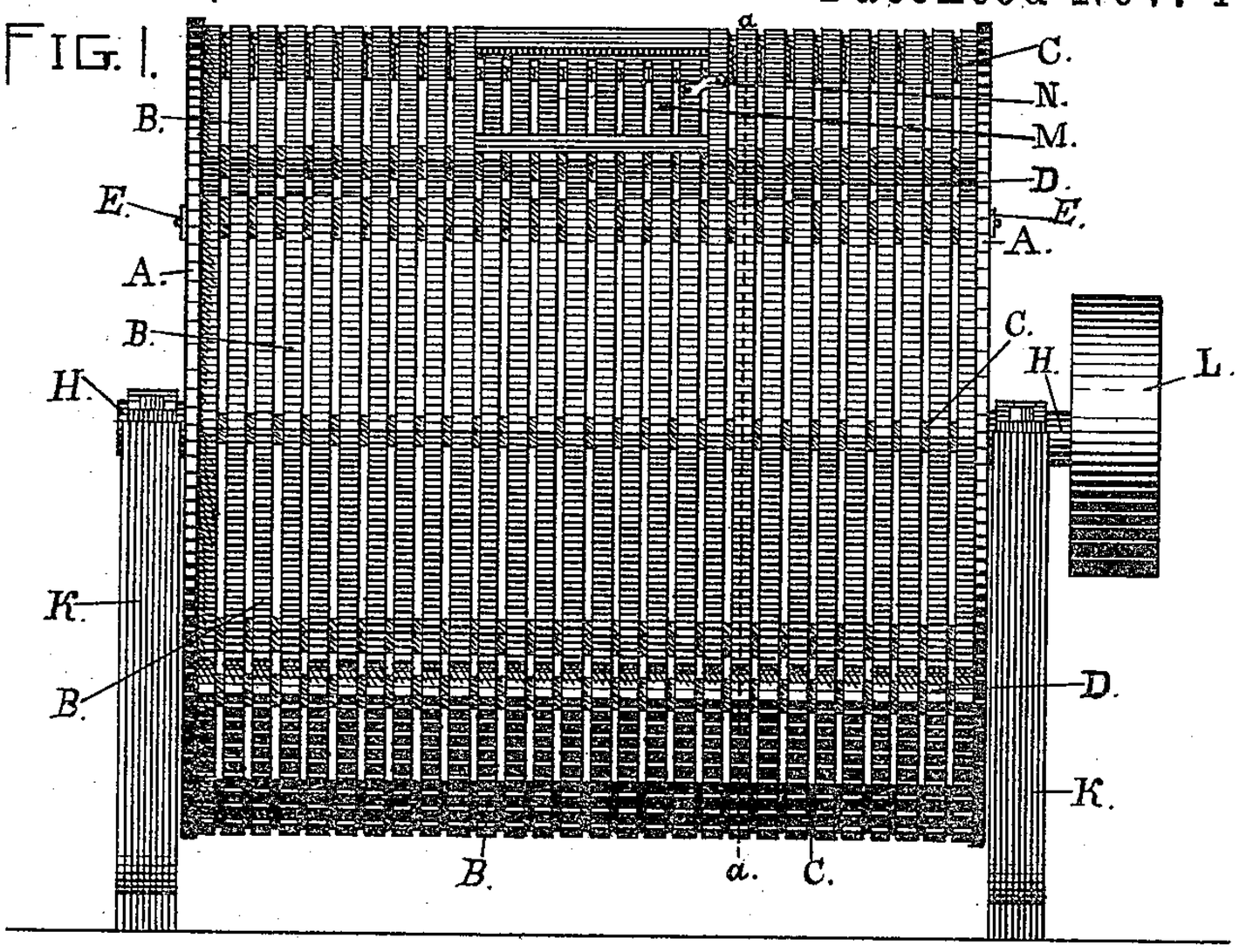
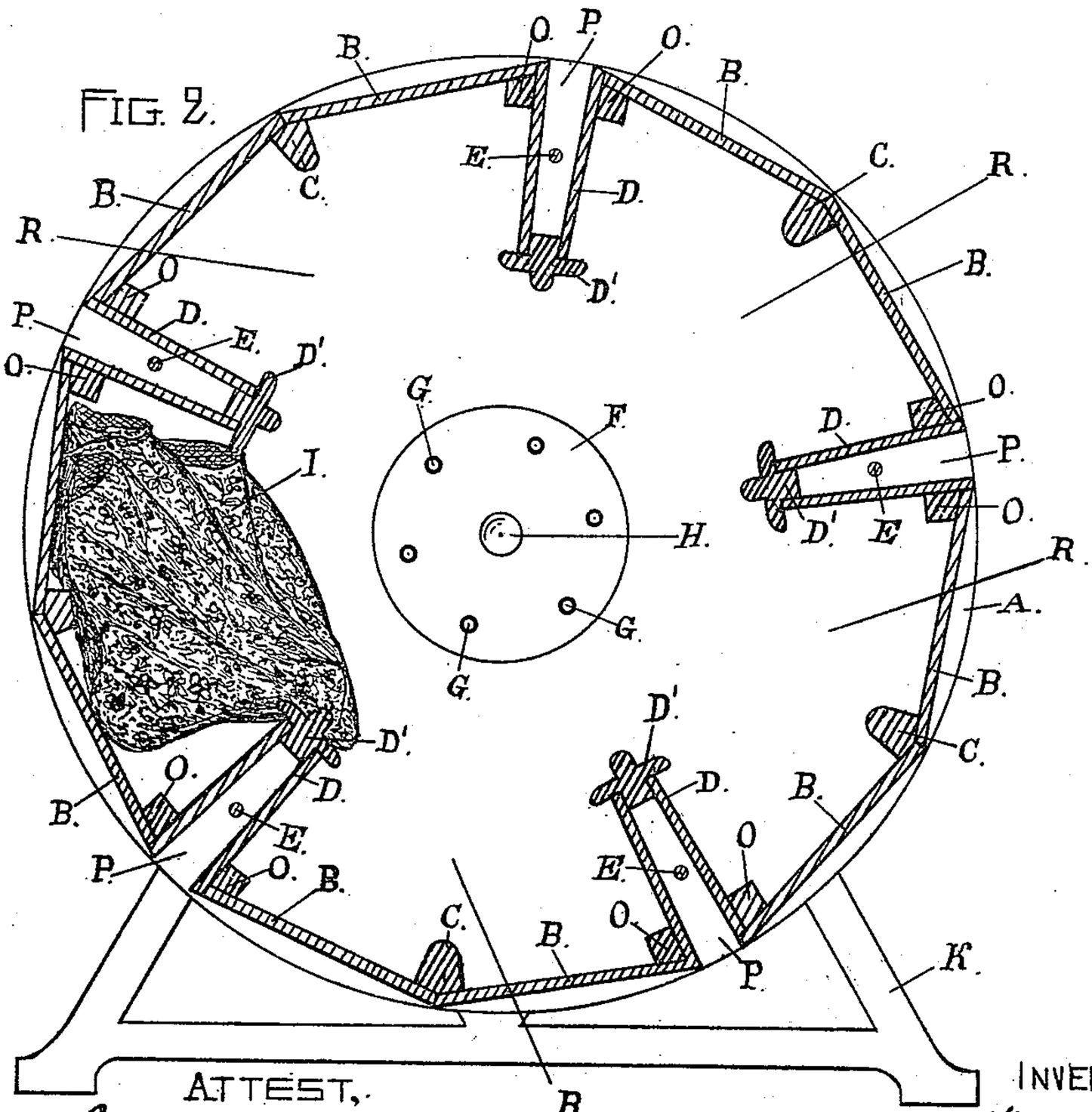


FIG. 2.



ATTEST,
John H. Redstone
K. B. Redstone.

INVENTOR,
William Fay.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. FAY.

CARPET CLEANING MACHINE.

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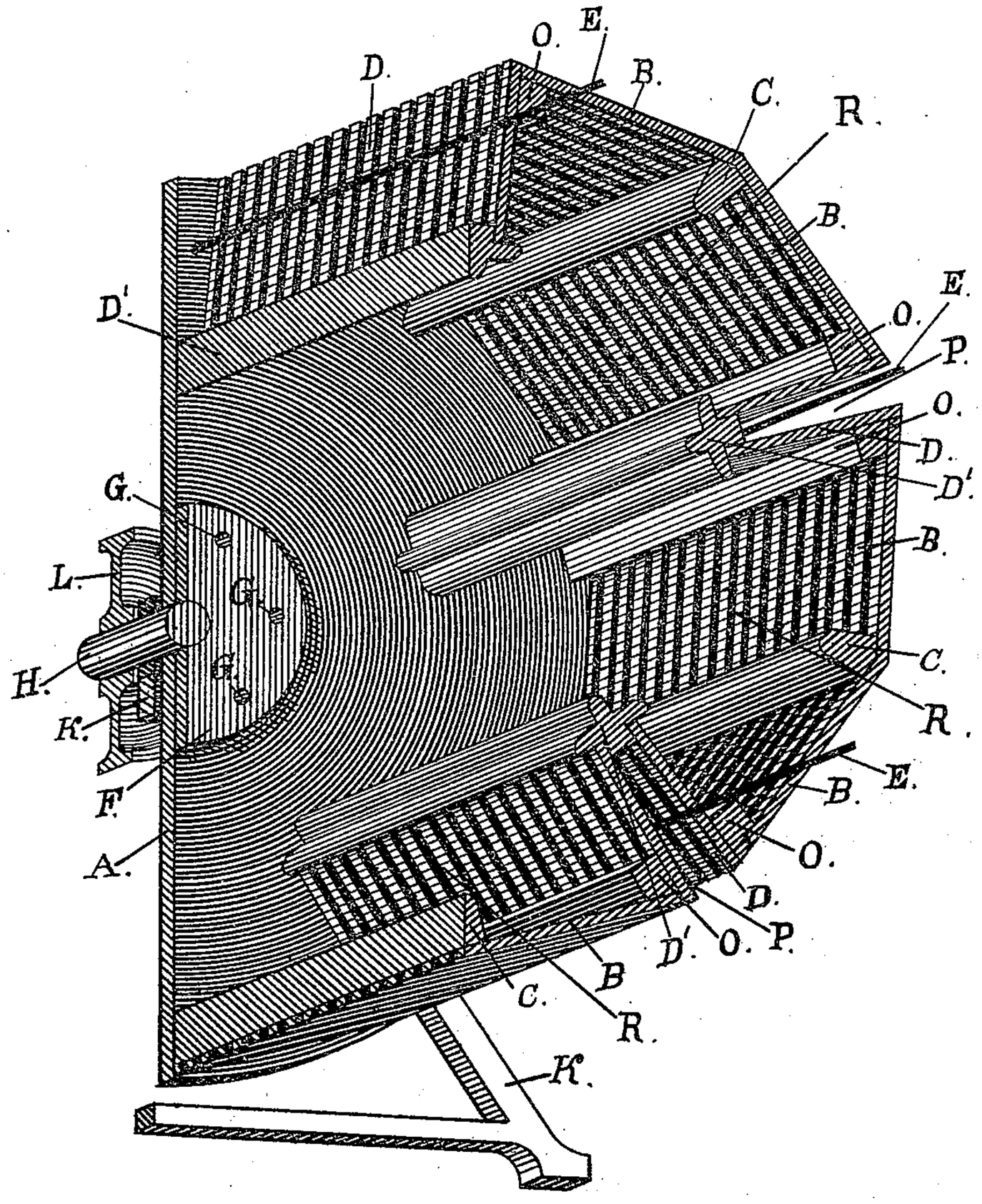
FIG. 3.



ATTEST.

John H. Redstone

K. B. Redstone.

INVENTOR,

William Fay.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FAY, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

CARPET-CLEANING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,223, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed July 21, 1888. Serial No. 280,608. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FAY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Carpet-Cleaning Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of carpet-cleaning machines where the carpet is placed in the inside of a revolving frame whose general arrangement is cylindrical or having somewhat the appearance of a cylinder or drum having angular apartments. It will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings and the letters referring thereto.

Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a section cut vertically through by the dotted line *d d* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a perspective section.

The following is the construction of the same.

I form the main drum of any suitable cross-timbers, as D′ and O, and connect with the slats B and D, leaving the dust-spaces for the free circulation of air and to carry off the dust. I frame the timbers D′, C, and O into the heads A and bolt the whole together by means of the bolts E. The bars C are arranged transversely in the cylindrical drum and have their respective ends secured to the heads of said drum adjacent to the periphery thereof. These transverse bars C have their upper or outer side beveled, as illustrated, to receive the ends of the slats B, which are connected at one end to cross-bars C and at their other end to cross-bars O. I bolt the journal-plates to the heads by the bolts G. I form the bearing in the frame K to support the main drum for the purpose of allowing it to be revolved. The timbers D′ are placed for the purpose of forming the partitions and shielding the rods E, and of forming the chambers or recesses P and the main carrying-chambers R, the object of which will be shown. The slats D are similar to B and allow the air to pass freely between.

I form the door M to slide in any guides in a similar manner as other sliding doors. The hasp N serves to lock the same, as well as a handle to slide the door in opening and closing.

The following is the operation of my improved carpet-cleaning machine: The door M being opened, the carpet I is placed in and as the machine revolves the carpet is carried up to nearly a vertical position over one of the chambers R, when it is dropped, partly striking one of the timbers D′ and falling into the chamber. The slats B prevent the carpet from winding around the beater D′ or the rod E. The carpet being carried up about eleven feet, (the diameter of the machine being eleven and one-half feet,) drops with a considerable velocity and strikes the beaters D′ with a heavy blow, thereby beating the carpet effectually in a very short time.

I find that five chambers R are just the proper number for a machine of eleven and one-half feet in diameter, as it forms the most convenient chamber for holding and carrying the carpet and brings the beater D′ just opposite the chamber R. The projecting sides of the timbers D are an important feature of construction, as they prevent the carpet from sliding or slipping out from the chambers R before being carried to a sufficient elevation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In carpet-cleaners, the combination of the heads, the inner series of bars D′ and the outer series of ribs C, and bars O, secured to the heads, slats D, secured to bars D′ and O, forming recesses P, said slats being spaced to allow the dust to pass between them, slats B, secured to bars O, and ribs C, forming the periphery of the cylinder, said slats being also spaced to allow the passage of dust between them, and rods E, extending through the cylinder within the recesses, whereby the carpet is prevented from being entangled and wrapped around the rods, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM FAY.

Witnesses:
JOHN H. REDSTONE,
K. B. REDSTONE.