

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. R. A. & P. A. WRIGHT.
WINDOW CLEANER.

No. 462,905.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

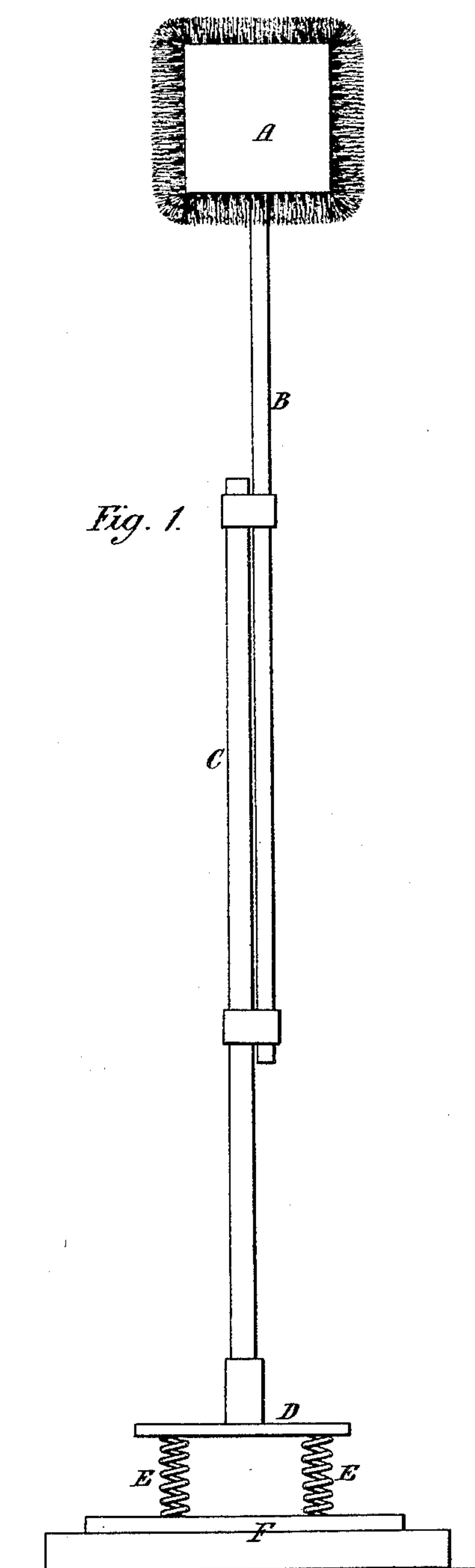


Fig. 1.

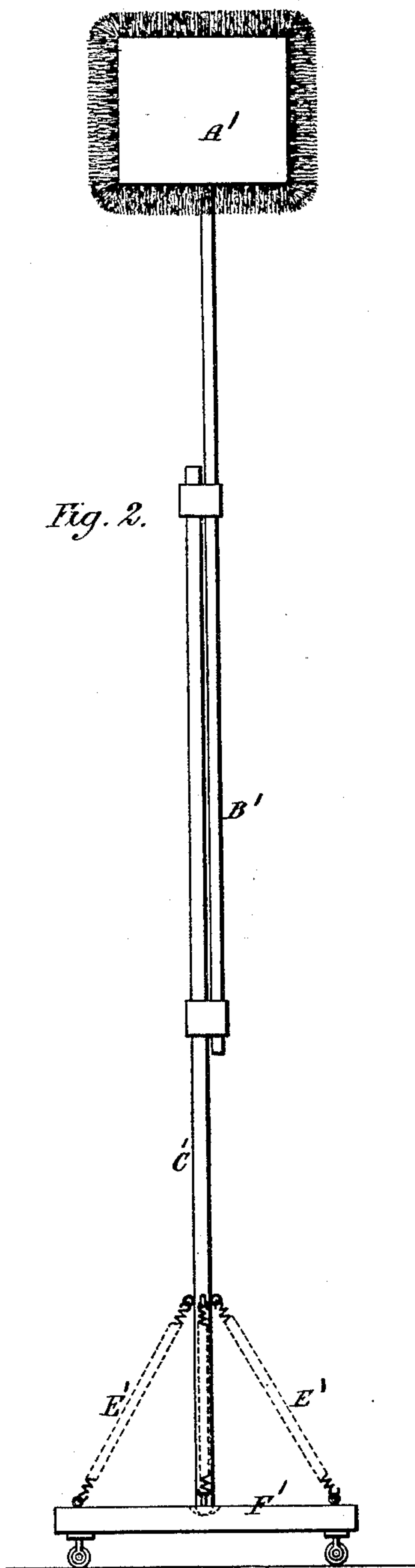


Fig. 2.

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Lucilla Agnes Wright.
By their attys.
Baldwin Davidson & Wright.

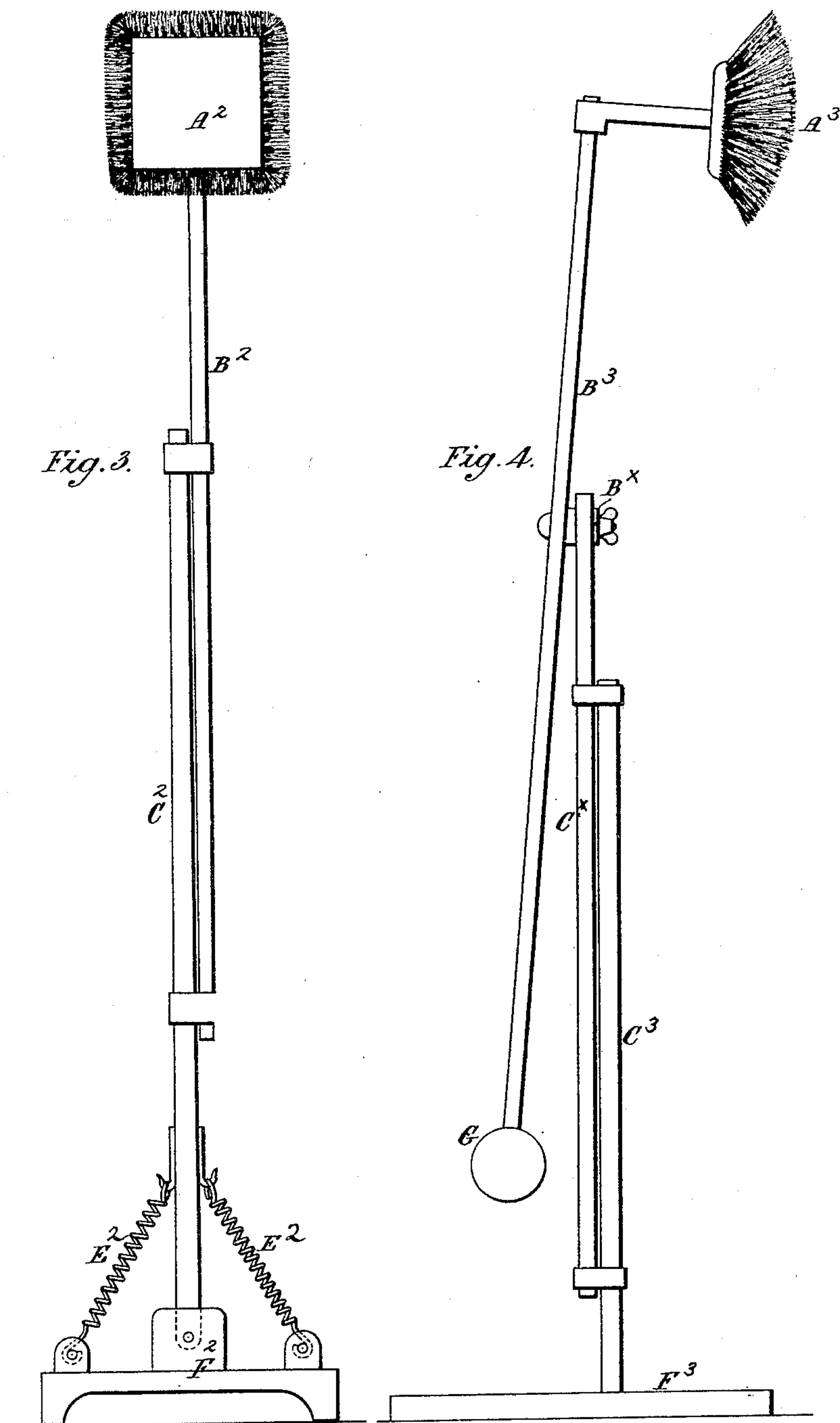
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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WINDOW CLEANER.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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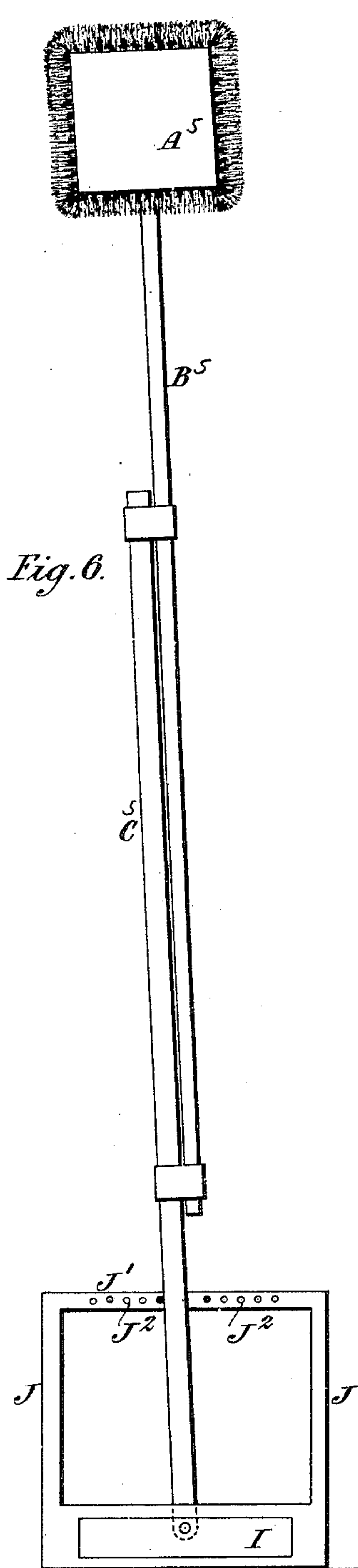


Fig. 6.

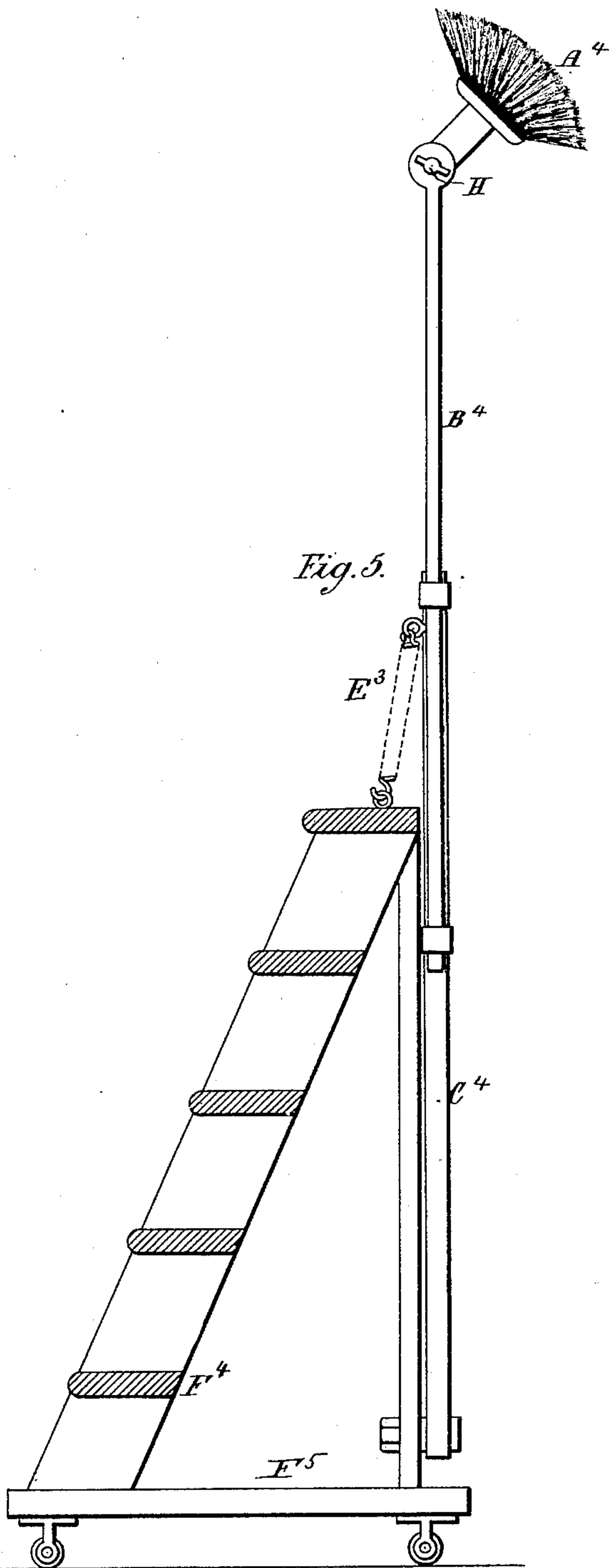


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ROMLEY ALDER WRIGHT AND PRISCILLA AGNES WRIGHT, OF
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WINDOW-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,905, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed March 6, 1891. Serial No. 384,042. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES ROMLEY ALDER WRIGHT, D. Sc., F. R. S., consulting chemist, and PRISCILLA AGNES WRIGHT, wife of the same, both residing at 3 Castellain Road, Maida Vale, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Apparatus for Dusting, Cleaning, or Washing Walls, Windows, and Elevated Surfaces, of which the following is a specification.

The apparatus consists of a brush or cleaning-pad supported by a rod which is attached by a flexible joint to a stand or support in such a way that this rod is normally maintained in an approximately vertical position, but can be oscillated to and fro about the joint so as to cause the brush to travel to and fro in a nearly horizontal path. Provision is also made for setting the brush or cleaning-pad successively to different distances from the ground so that a large surface of wall may be brushed or cleaned.

Ordinary long-handled brooms, brushes, mops, and cleaning-pads such as are usually employed for dusting, wiping, and cleansing ceilings, cornices, and upper portions of the walls of dwelling-rooms and other buildings and such like purposes are very laborious to use and greatly fatigue the arms, while the use of lofty ladders to assist in reaching such elevated surfaces for the purpose of cleansing them is attended with more or less risk of overbalancing and falling.

By our invention the labor and fatigue involved in the use of long-handled brushes, &c., are greatly diminished, and the risk of strains arising from the use of such long-handled brushes or of accidents arising from the use of lofty ladders is completely obviated.

The drawings annexed show examples of apparatus constructed according to our invention.

Figure 1 is an elevation of one form of the apparatus. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are elevations of modified forms thereof. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a modified form of the apparatus, in which the stand or base is formed of a short set of steps. Fig. 6 is an elevation of another modification, in which the stand or base is a

rectangular frame fitted with a drawer at the bottom.

In Fig. 1, A is a brush carried by a rod B, which can be slid upward or downward along a rod C and can be held at any desired elevation by the rods B and C, where they overlap one another, being grasped in the hand of the user. The lower end of the rod C is held in a socket which stands up from a metal plate D. This plate rests upon the top of and is secured to four or other number of india-rubber or coiled metal springs E, which at their lower ends are secured to a base-plate F. The springs tend to hold the rod or broom-handle C normally in a vertical position, but allow of its being oscillated to and fro in any direction, as desired.

In Fig. 2 the brush A' is carried on the rod B', which may be adjusted upward or downward along the rod C'. The lower end of the rod or broom-handle C' fits loosely into a cavity in a base-plate F' and has four or other number of inclined coiled springs or stout elastic cords E' passing from it to the base-plate F', as shown.

In Fig. 3, A² is a brush carried by a rod B², adjustable vertically relatively to the rod C². The lower end of the rod or broom-handle C² is pin-jointed to the base F². In this form two springs E² only need be used.

In Fig. 4 the joint about which the rod which carries the brush or pad can oscillate is at some distance from the ground. In this case the brush A³ is carried by a rod B³, which is pin-jointed at B^x to a rod C^x, which can be raised or lowered along a rod C³, which at its lower end is fixed to the base F³. The rod B³ is also prolonged downward below the joint B^x and carries at its extremity a weight G which tends to maintain the rod B³ in a vertical position.

In Fig. 5 the stand or base F⁵ is shown as being formed of a short pair of steps F⁶. The rod C⁵ is jointed at its lower end to the back of the steps near to the ground and is held normally in an approximately vertical position by springs E³ passing from it to the two sides of the top of the steps. The brush A⁵ is also represented as being connected to the rod B⁵ by means of a joint and tightening-

screw H which allows of the brush being set vertically, horizontally, or in an inclined position.

In Fig. 6 the stand or base is a rectangular frame fitted with a sliding drawer I at the bottom. The rod C⁶ is jointed at its lower end to the back of the stand. Two uprights J rise up from the stand and carry a cross-bar J' into holes J², in which pin check-stops can be inserted to limit the extent to which the rod C⁶ can be oscillated to and fro. The brush A⁶ is carried by the rod B⁶, which may be adjusted vertically on the rod C⁶.

What we claim is—

1. The combination of a stand or base-plate, a vertical telescopic or extensible rod carried thereby, means for returning the rod to an approximately vertical position and for normally holding it there, and a brush or cleaning-pad carried at the upper end of the rod and free to move horizontally in the arc of a circle with the telescopic rod.

2. The combination of a stand or base-plate, a telescopic or extensible rod carried thereby and free to be vibrated thereon horizontally, springs that normally retain the rod in an approximately vertical position and which return the rod to a vertical position when free to act after the rod has been moved out of such position, and a brush or cleaning-pad

carried at the upper end of the rod, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a stand or base-plate, a rod jointed thereto at its lower end, springs that normally retain the rod in an approximately vertical position, and a brush or cleaning-pad carried by the rod and adjustable vertically thereon.

4. The combination of a stand or base-plate, a rod mounted thereon, a brush, a rod by which the brush is carried and which is adjustably connected with the first-mentioned rod, and means for holding the brush-carrying rod in an approximately vertical position.

5. The combination of a base-plate, a brush, a brush-carrying rod, another rod, to which the brush-carrying rod is adjustably connected, and springs interposed between this rod and the base-plate and constructed and arranged to maintain the rods in a vertical position or to return them to such position after they have been moved from it.

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