

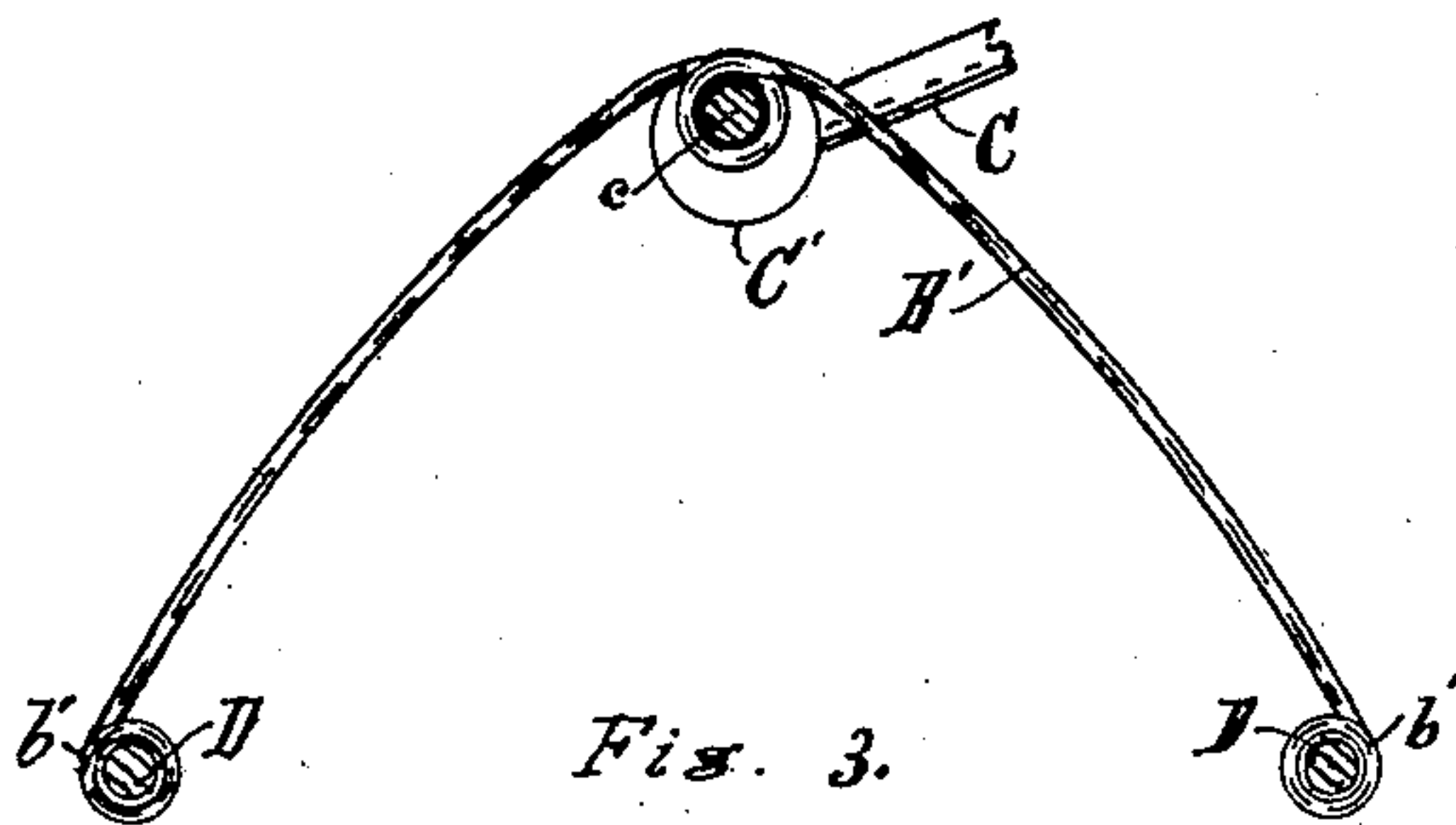
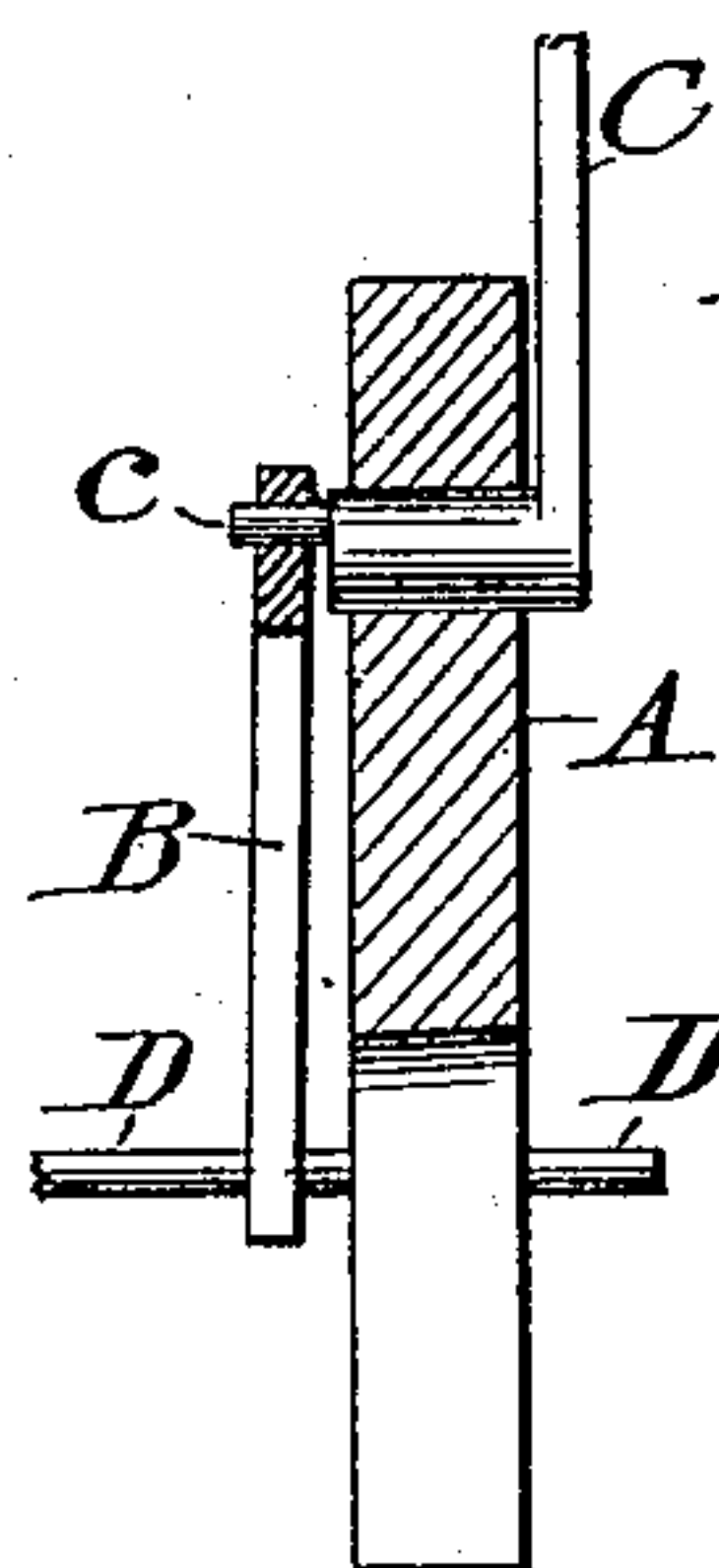
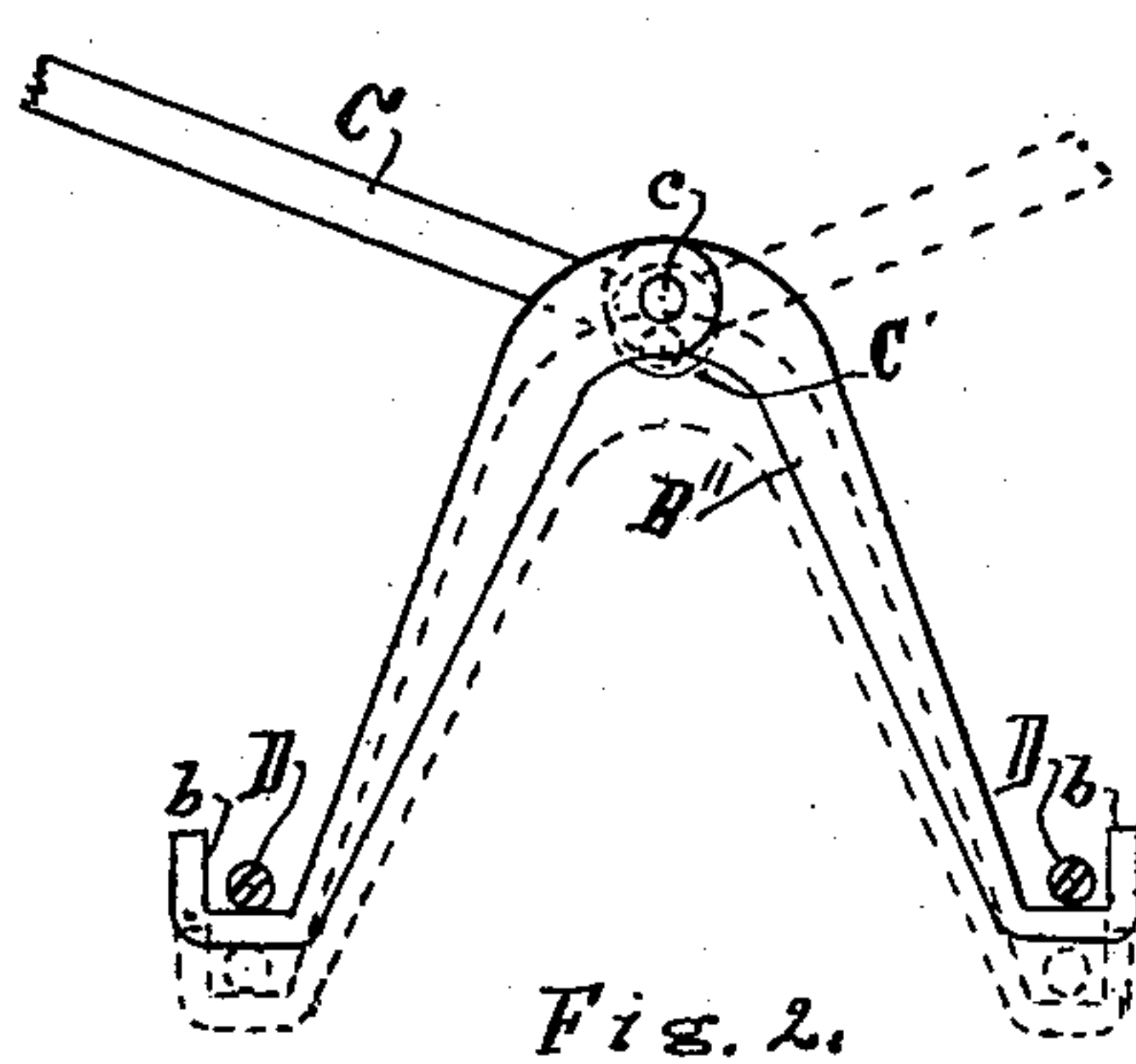
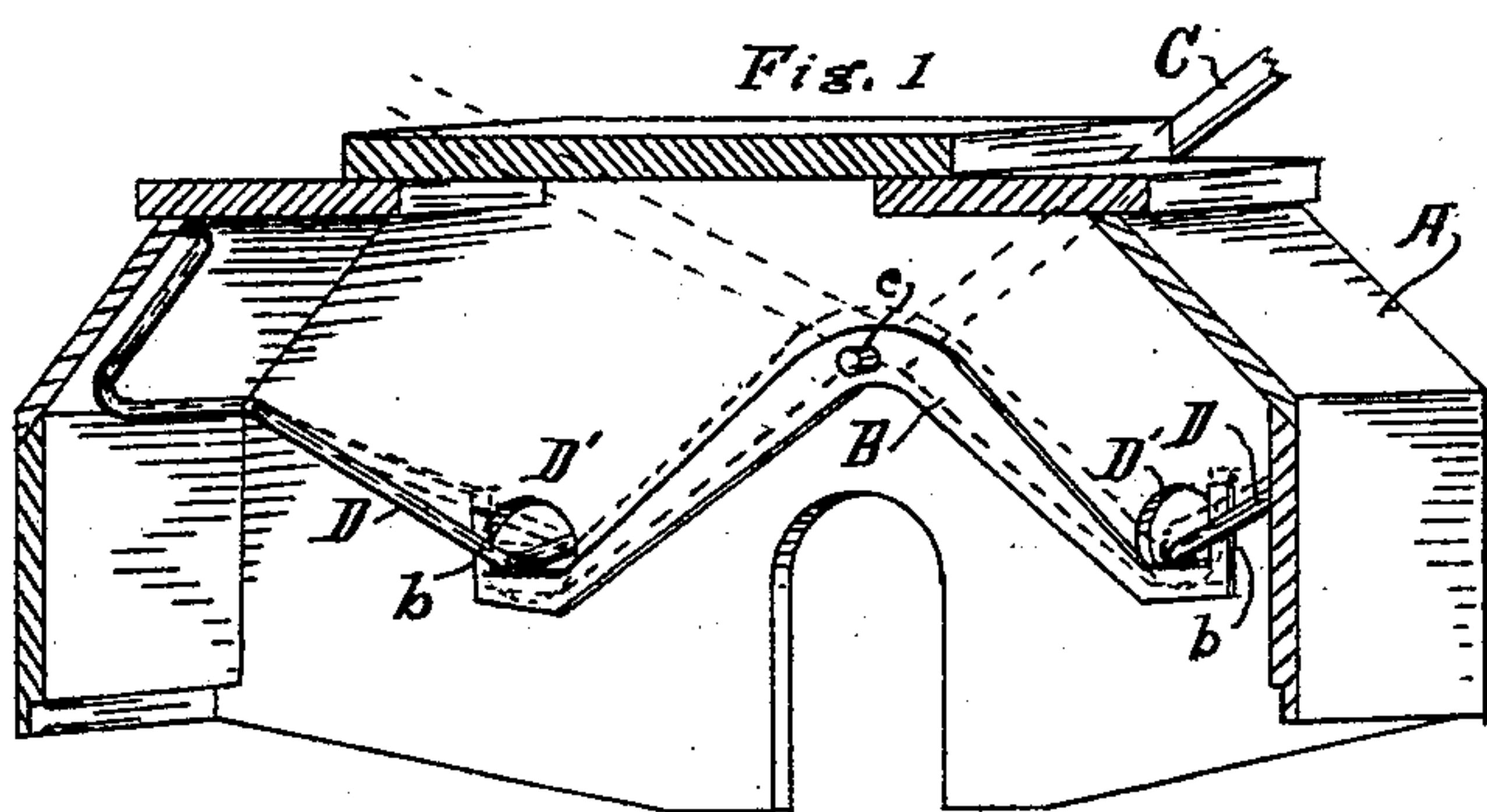
No. 619,580.

Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

C. KING.  
CARPET SWEEPER.

(Application filed June 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KING, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO WALTER E. MOORE, OF SAME PLACE.

## CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,580, dated February 14, 1899.

Application filed June 13, 1898. Serial No. 683,359. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sweepers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the mechanism for raising and lowering the case, pans, and brush of carpet-sweepers from the surface being swept, so that the sweeper may be adjusted to sweep equally well upon a hard carpet, as an ingrain or rag carpet, and upon a soft carpet, as a Brussels or velvet; and its object is to attain this result by the simple change of position of the handle from one side of the case to the other without exerting extra pressure thereon. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a section of a sweeper-case shown in perspective and with my adjusting appliance in position. Fig. 2 is a modified view of the connecting-bars or yoke disconnected from the case. Fig. 3 is another modified form of the same; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the end of the case, showing the connection between the handle-bow and the yoke through the case.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In constructing my sweeper I pivot the handle-bow C to the ends of the case A and pivotally connect a yoke, connecting-rods, or other connecting device, as B or B', therewith, the ends of which are connected directly with the axletrees D, with no intermediate support, in such a manner that the throwing of the handle-bow C to one side of the case, as in the position of the solid lines in Fig. 2, will raise the axletrees D, that support the wheels, and thus lower the case, &c. toward the surface being swept, while to throw the handle over on the other side of the case to the position of the dotted lines will allow the axletrees to be forced down, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, and thus raise the case, &c.

For connecting the connecting-rods to the ends of the handle-bow any eccentric bear-

ing, as c, may be used, and the connecting rods, cords, or yokes may be placed either inside or outside of the case, greater care and finer workmanship being, of course, necessary when they are placed outside of the case.

The manner of raising and lowering the case is as follows: I prefer that the axletrees be supported by a continuation of a torsion-spring, as D, the supporting end of which passes out through large apertures, as D', in the ends of the case to receive the wheels, (not shown in the drawings,) and the lower ends of the yoke or connecting-rods engage these axletrees near the ends of the case in a manner to support them suspended in the apertures D', so that the danger of their coming in contact with the wood and creating noise and clatter is wholly averted, and the placing of the handle-bow upon one side of the case, as in the position of the solid lines in Fig. 1, will allow the axletree to drop to the lowest point, and the torsion strength of the spring being sufficient to safely support the case and its attachments will raise the case, &c., from the surface being swept sufficiently to compensate for the pressing of the wheels into the nap of soft carpets, and the throwing of the handle to the opposite side of the case (indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1) will force the axletrees, and with them the wheels, up, and thus allow the case and brush to approach the surface being swept sufficiently to make the brush and pans effective upon hard carpets, &c. The broad surface at b is designed to give free lateral motion to the axletrees when spring-axletrees are used, especially with the solid yoke, (shown in Fig. 1,) as the natural inclination of the axletrees when being raised is to approach the center and bear more heavily upon the brush-roll.

A casual glance at the drawings will show that I do not restrict myself to any special form of connecting device. In Fig. 1 I have shown a solid yoke, in Fig. 2 I have shown the yoke B' divided at the pivot c, and in Fig. 3 I have shown it constructed of spring-wire B', and I have found that even a piece of strong cord will serve the purpose well in an emergency; but with the forms shown in



Figs. 1 and 2 it is necessary to make use of the spring-axletree, while with a close connection around the axletree, as indicated in Fig. 3, the axletree-wire may pass loosely through the case, as the action of the handle-bow will carry and support them in either position.

In constructing this sweeper I find it cheaper and more convenient to form a large bearing, as C', to pass through the ends of the case and support it and a small bearing or pin, as c, to receive and actuate the connecting-rods or yokes.

b' in Fig. 3 simply represents the modified form of connection with the axletrees where no spring is used for actuating the axletrees.

I do not deem it necessary to show the pans, brush, or wheels of the sweeper, as my invention has to do entirely with the manipulation of the axletrees and can be understood as fully without as with these parts.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a carpet-sweeper, a case, spring-actuated axletrees supported in said case, a handle-bow pivotally connected to the ends of the

case, connecting-rods eccentrically attached to said pivotal bearings and thence directly connected to said axletrees without intermediate support so that the throwing of the handle-bow from side to side will raise or lower the axletrees relative to the case, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a carpet-sweeper, a case, spring-actuated axletrees supported therein, a handle-bow pivotally connected to the ends of the case, connection-rods eccentrically attached to said pivotal bearings and thence directly connected with the axletrees without intermediate support, so that the throwing of the handle-bow from side to side will raise or lower the axletrees relative to the case, and bearings at the ends of said connecting-rods arranged to allow of a lateral movement of the axletrees therein, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 7, 1898.

CHARLES KING.

In presence of—

ITHIEL J. CILLEY,  
WALTER L. ALLEN.