

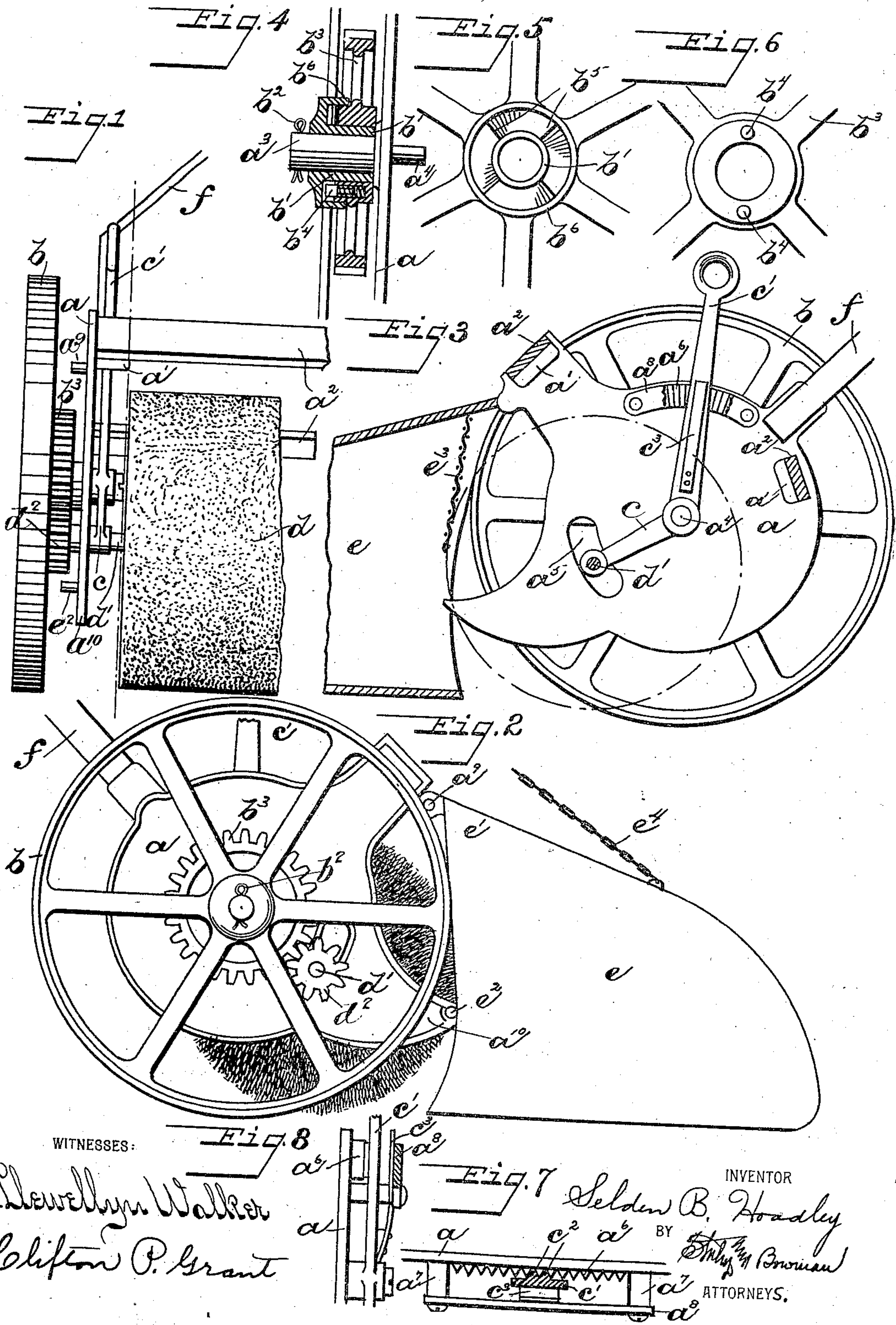
No. 734,555.

PATENTED JULY 28, 1903.

S. B. HOADLEY.
ROTARY SWEEPER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SELDEN B. HOADLEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ROTARY SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,555, dated July 28, 1903.

Application filed February 26, 1903. Serial No. 145,210. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SELDEN B. HOADLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rotary Sweepers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to rotary sweepers, and more especially to lawn-sweepers, adapted as well for street-sweeping and like purposes.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient construction, the parts being combined to form a very strong structure adapted to withstand the shocks and strains incident to the use of this class of machines.

A further object is to provide means for adjusting the height of the rotary brush, with improved devices for holding same in its adjusted position.

A further object is to provide a receptacle adapted to receive the sweepings, said receptacle being so constructed as to prevent the sweepings from being blown therefrom by the action of the brush.

My invention consists of the constructions and combinations hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of a machine embodying my invention, the receptacle being removed. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the broken line in Fig. 1 looking from the opposite direction. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are details showing the mounting of the carrying-wheels and driving-gears on the side frames. Figs. 7 and 8 are details of the device for holding the adjusting-levers for the rotary brush in their adjusted position.

Like parts are represented by similar letters of reference in the several views.

In the drawings, *a* represents the respective side frames, which are alike in construction and are formed with laterally-projecting lugs *a'*, to which cross-bars *a''* are attached to firmly bind the side frames together. This is a strong construction to hold the side frames rigidly against strains. Carrying-wheels *b* are provided with inwardly-extending hubs *b'*, which are journaled on outwardly-extend-

ing spindles *a'''*, which are preferably formed integrally with the side frames, said hubs at their inner ends abutting on the side frames and being held in place by cotters *b''*. Driving-gears *b'''* are journaled on the hubs *b'* and are provided with laterally-projecting spring-pressed pins *b''''*, which when the machine travels forward engage ratchet projections *b'''''* of the hubs, but pass over said projections *b'''''* when the machine is moved backwardly. The carrying-wheel hubs are preferably formed with projections *b''''''* to extend over the hubs of the driving-gears. On inwardly-projecting spindles *a''''* from the respective side frames, which I preferably form integrally with said frames, I mount adjusting-levers, to one arm *c* of which I journal the respective ends of a shaft *d'*, which carries the rotary brush *d* and pinions *d''*, slots *a'''''* in the side frames permitting the vertical adjustment of said shaft. Upon one side of the other arm *c'* of said lever I form teeth *c''*, adapted to engage the rack *a''''''*, which I preferably form integrally with the side frames. To projecting lugs *a'''''''* of the side frames I attach bars *a''''''''*, and to the arm *c'* I attach a spring *c'''*, adapted to bear against the bar *a''''''''* and throw the teeth of the bar *c'* into engagement with the rack *a''''''''* on the side frames to hold the adjusting-levers in their adjusted positions.

A receptacle *e*, preferably of the form shown, I pivot at *e'* to projections *a'''''''''* of the respective side frames, stops *e''* on projections *a''''''''''* of said frame holding said receptacle in position in front of the machine to receive the sweepings as they come from the brush. The current of air in the receptacle produced by the rotation of the brush has a tendency to carry the sweepings out of the upper portion of the mouth of the receptacle, and to prevent this I close the upper portion of the side of the receptacle next to the machine by a wall or partition *e'''*, which I preferably form of wire screen. Any suitable means may be employed to lift the receptacle on its pivots and dump the sweepings, as by the chain *e''''*. An operating-handle *f* I have shown in part attached to the side frames.

I preferably cast each of the side frames with their oppositely-extending spindles for the carrying-wheels and levers, the racks, the

lugs a' and a'' , and the pivot and stop for the receptacle, which simplifies the construction and reduces the cost and at the same time gives a strong and substantial structure.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a machine such as described, the combination with side frames having oppositely-extending spindles cast integrally therewith, 10 of carrying-wheels having projecting hubs journaled on the spindles extending from one side of said frames, a rotary sweeper and adjusting-levers for said sweeper journaled on the spindles on the opposite side of said 15 frames and driving-gears for the sweeper journaled on the carrying-wheel hubs adapted to engage and turn with said hubs when the machine travels forward, substantially as specified.

20 2. In a machine such as described, the combination with side frames and spindles, of carrying-wheels having projecting hubs journaled on said spindles, the inner end of said hubs contacting said frames, a lateral extension forming an annular recess at the other 25 end of said hub, driving-gears for the sweeper having their hubs journaled on the carrying-

wheel hubs, with one end contacting said side frames and the other end extending into and closing the open side of said recess, and 30 means in said recess adapted to engage and drive said gears when the machine travels forward, substantially as specified.

3. In a machine such as described, the combination with the side frames, driving-gears 35 and pinions, of a rotary brush and shaft for same on which said pinions are fixed and levers pivoted intermediate of their ends to said frames, one end of said levers being adapted to carry the respective ends of said 40 shaft, racks on said frames and teeth on one side of the other ends of said levers, a spring on the opposite side and a plate adapted to hold said spring under tension against said lever to force said teeth into engagement 45 with said rack.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of February, A. D. 1903.

SELDEN B. HOADLEY.

Witnesses:

PERCY NORTON,
CHAS. I. WELCH.