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Sepke et al.

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(45) **Date of Reissued Patent: Oct. 1, 2019**

(54) **VACUUM CLEANER HANDLE LOCK AND VALVE CONTROL**

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(73) Assignee: **MIDEA AMERICA, CORP.**, Parsippany, NJ (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **14/193,940**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 28, 2014**

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **8,122,566**
Issued: **Feb. 28, 2012**
Appl. No.: **12/776,750**
Filed: **May 10, 2010**

U.S. Applications:

(63) Continuation of application No. 12/654,564, filed on Dec. 23, 2009, now Pat. No. 8,060,977.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/193,812, filed on Dec. 24, 2008.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A47L 5/32	(2006.01)
A47L 9/32	(2006.01)
A47L 5/36	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***A47L 5/32*** (2013.01); ***A47L 5/362*** (2013.01); ***A47L 9/325*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... A47L 5/32; A47L 5/362; A47L 9/02; A47L 9/248; A47L 9/325

USPC 15/334, 335, 336, 337, 331, 410

See application file for complete search history.

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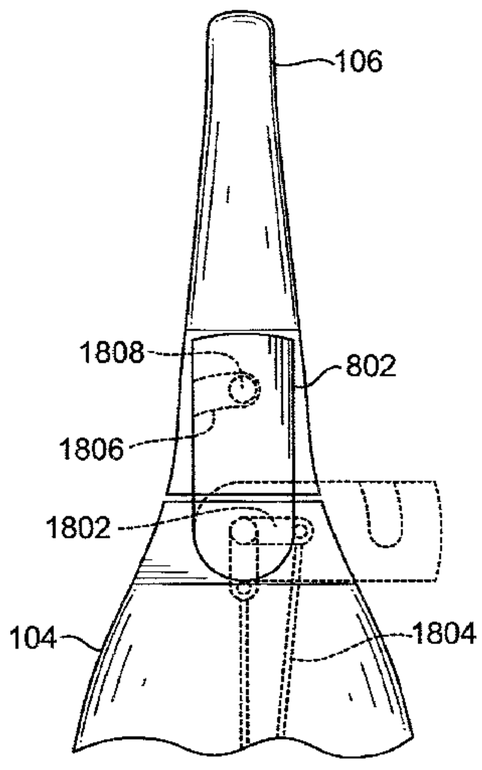
Primary Examiner — Russell D Stormer

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A vacuum cleaner having a base with a first air inlet, a rear housing, a removable handle and a socket on the housing to receive the handle. The handle has a grip, a second air inlet, and a hose connected to the second air inlet. The vacuum has a valve with a first inlet connected to the first air inlet, a second inlet connected to the flexible hose, a valve outlet connected to a vacuum fan, and a valve member that moves to connect the valve outlet to either inlet. The vacuum has a handle latch having one position in which it engages the removable handle to hold it in the socket and places the valve in one position, and a second position in which it releases the handle and places the valve member the other position.

32 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets



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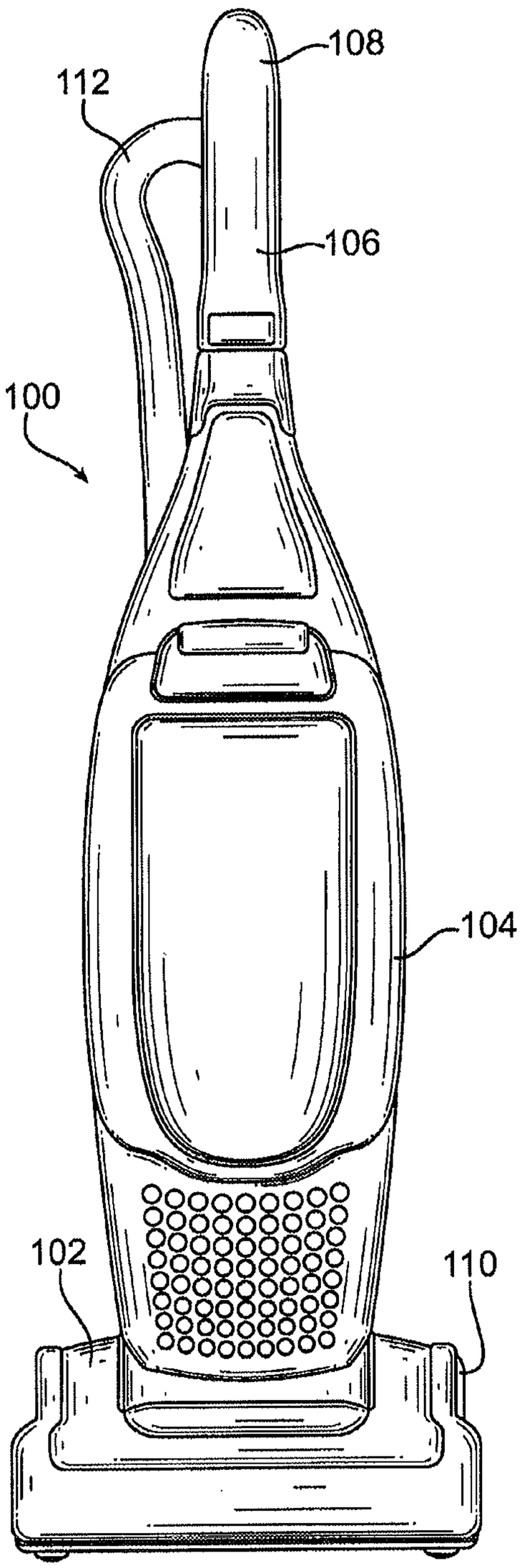
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FIG. 1

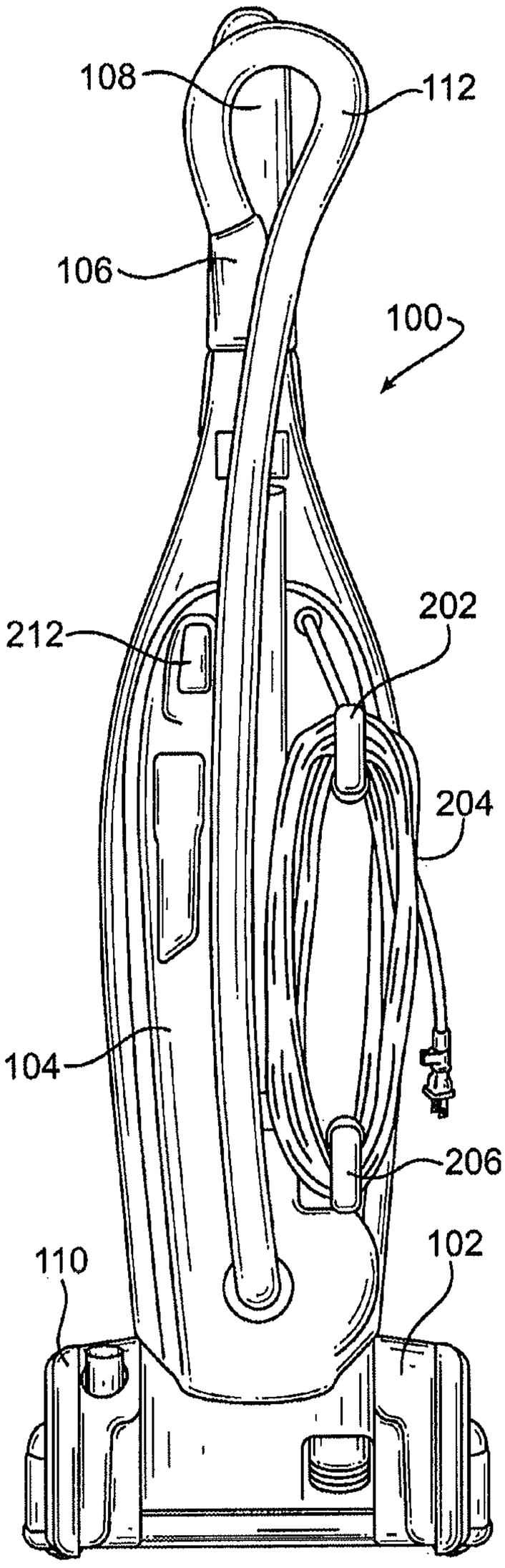
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FIG. 2

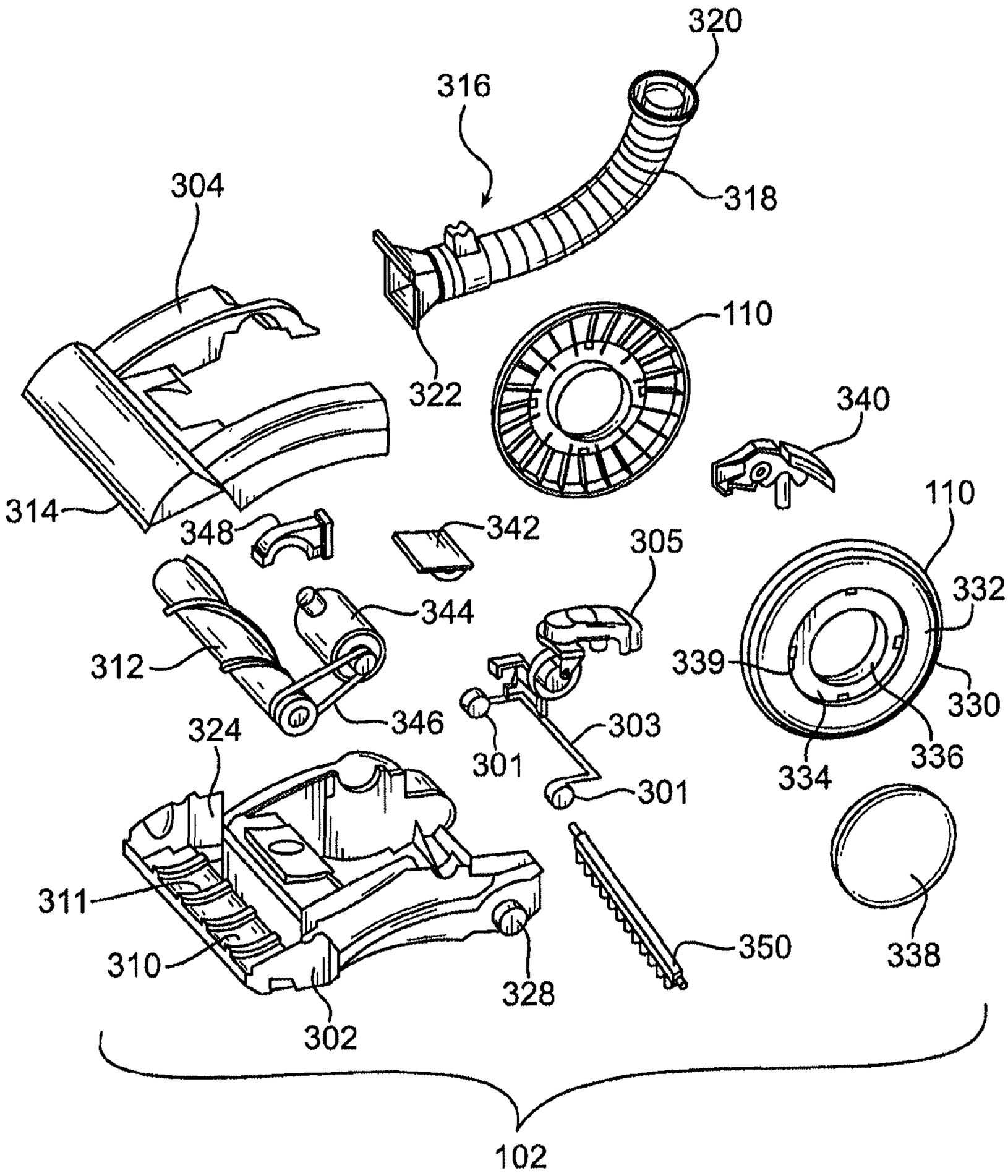
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FIG. 3

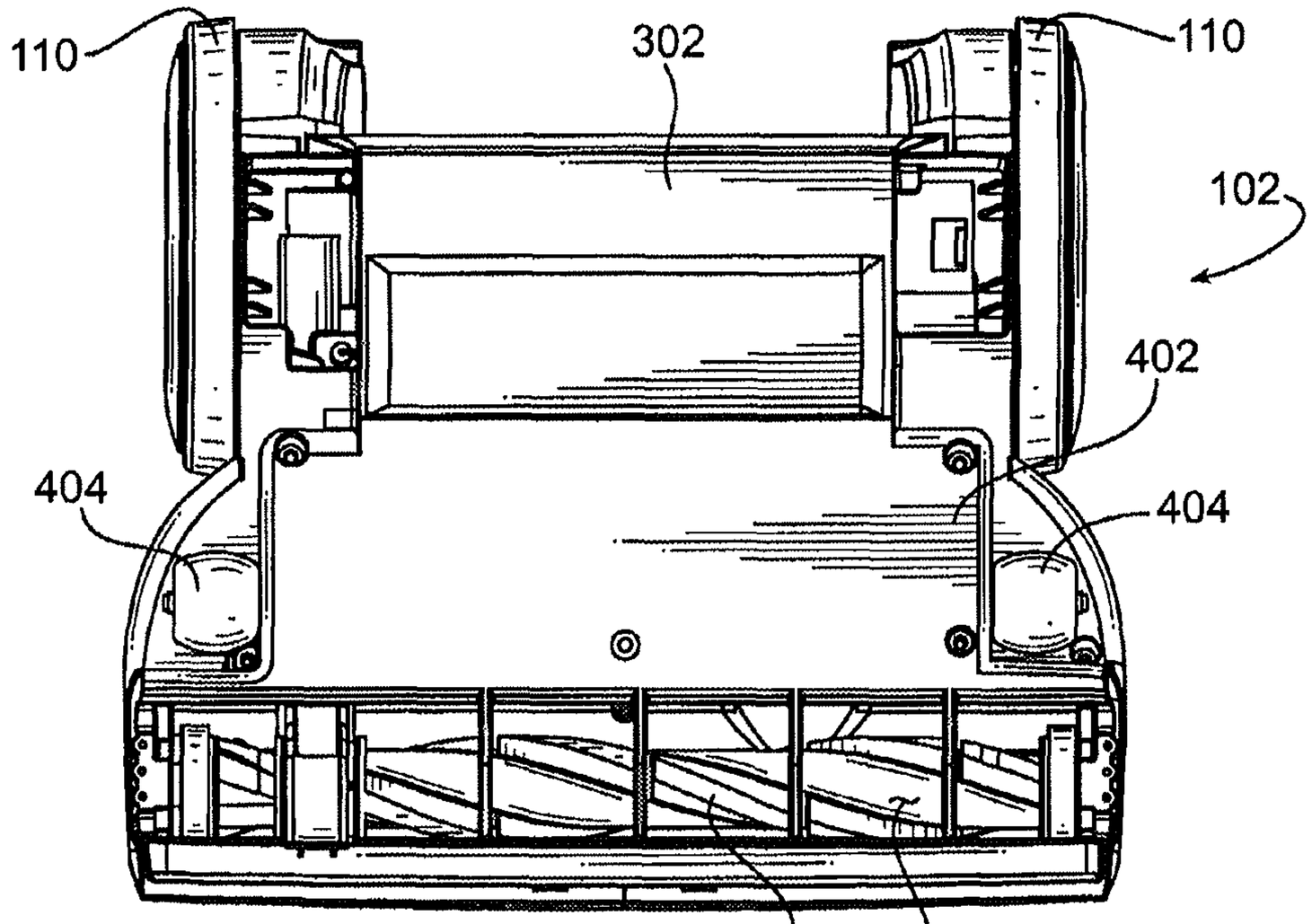
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FIG. 4

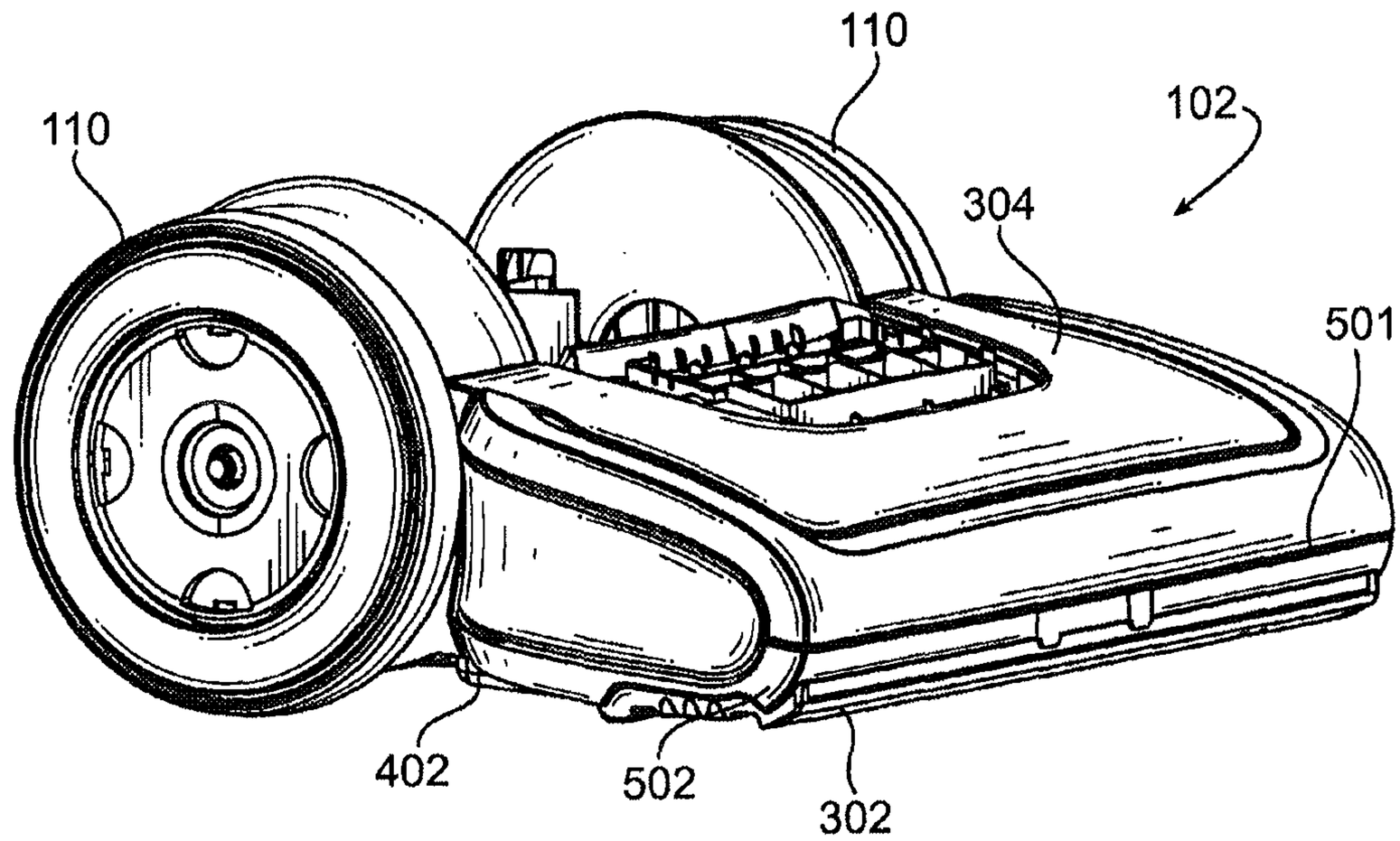
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FIG. 5

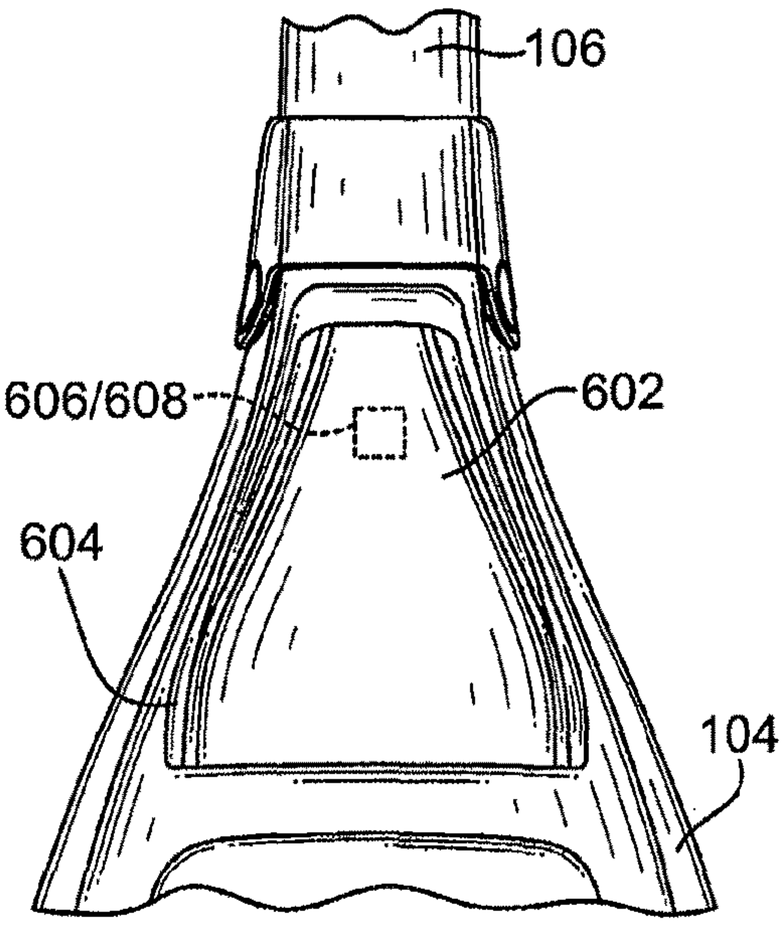
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FIG. 6

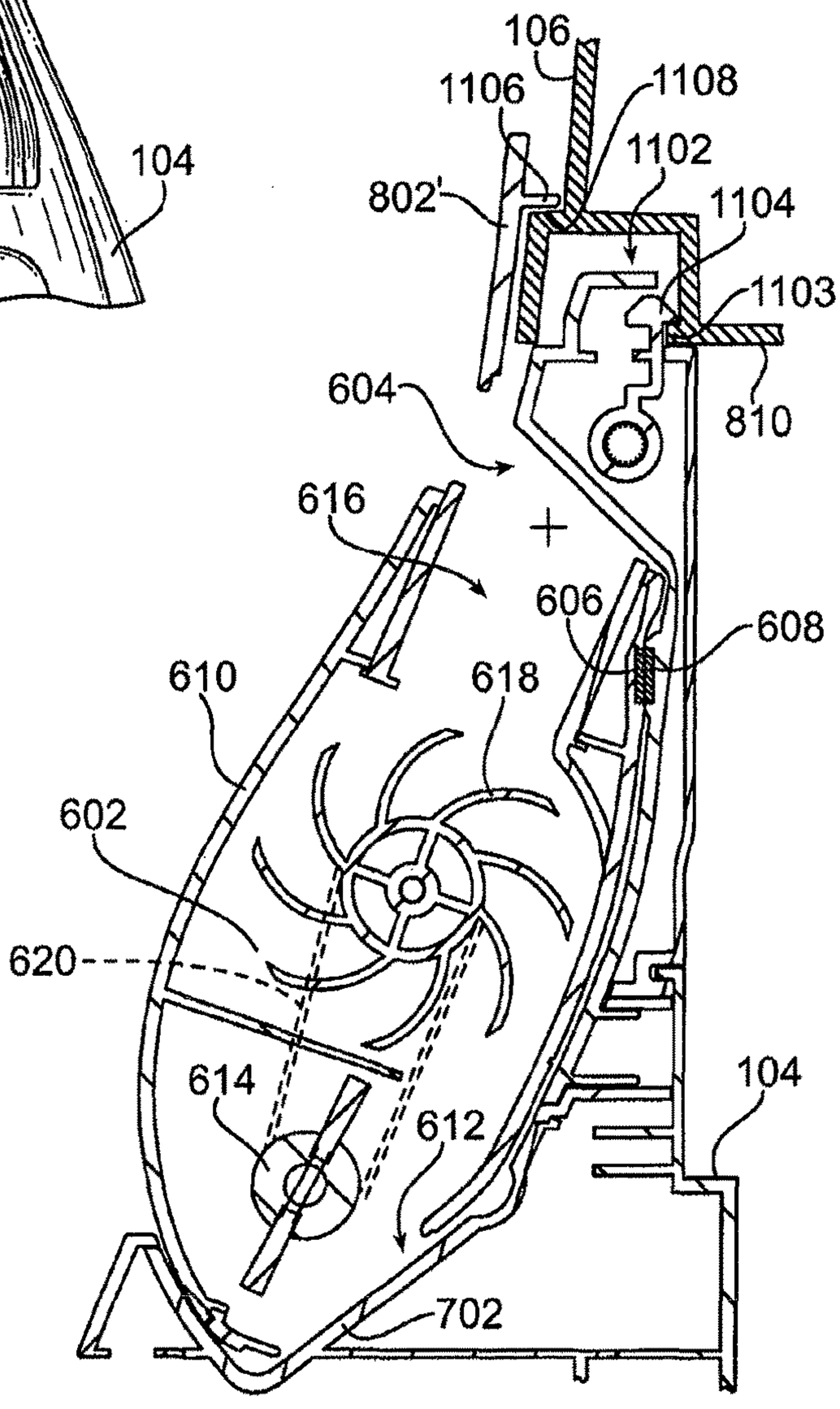
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FIG. 7

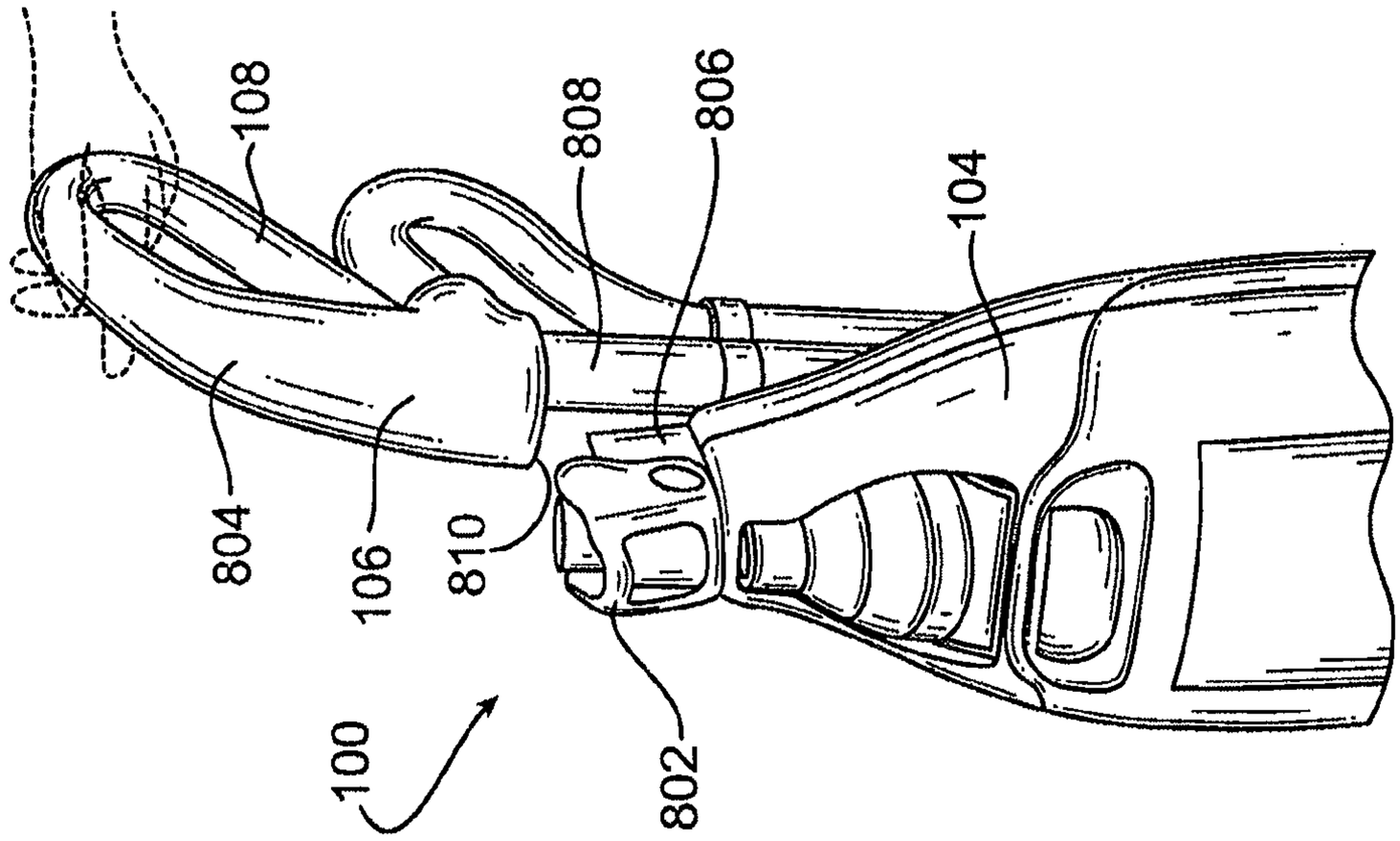


FIG. 9

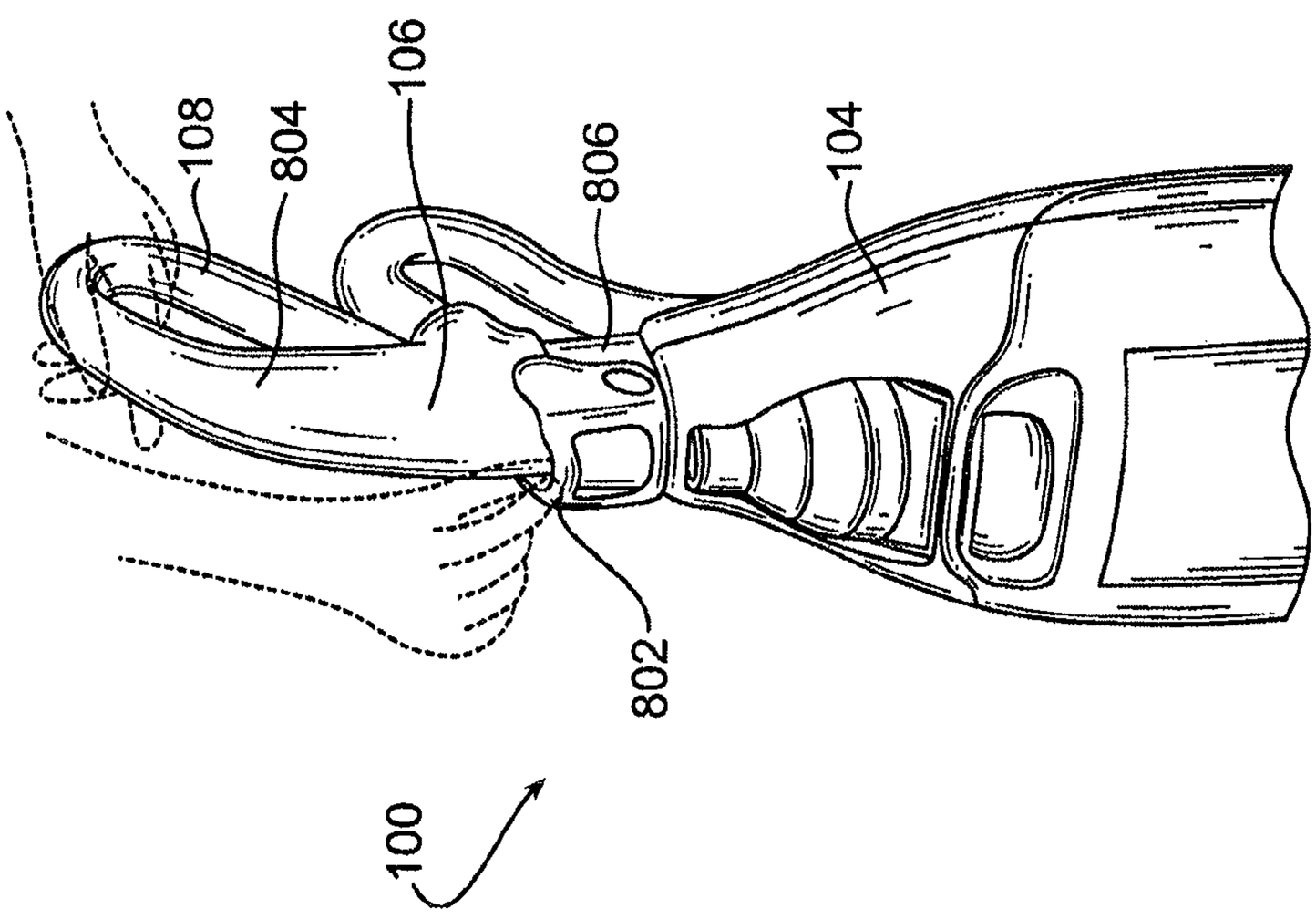
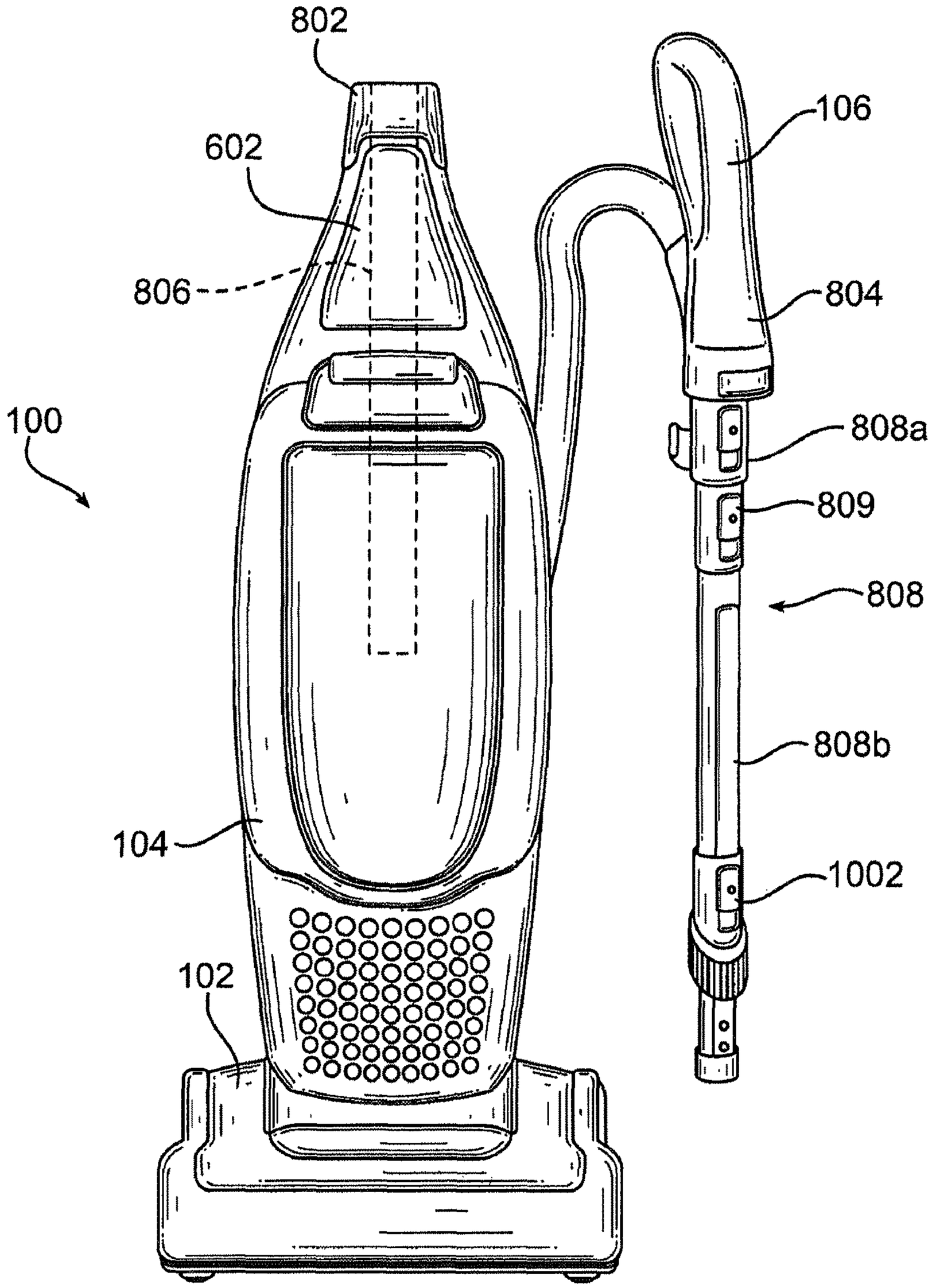


FIG. 8



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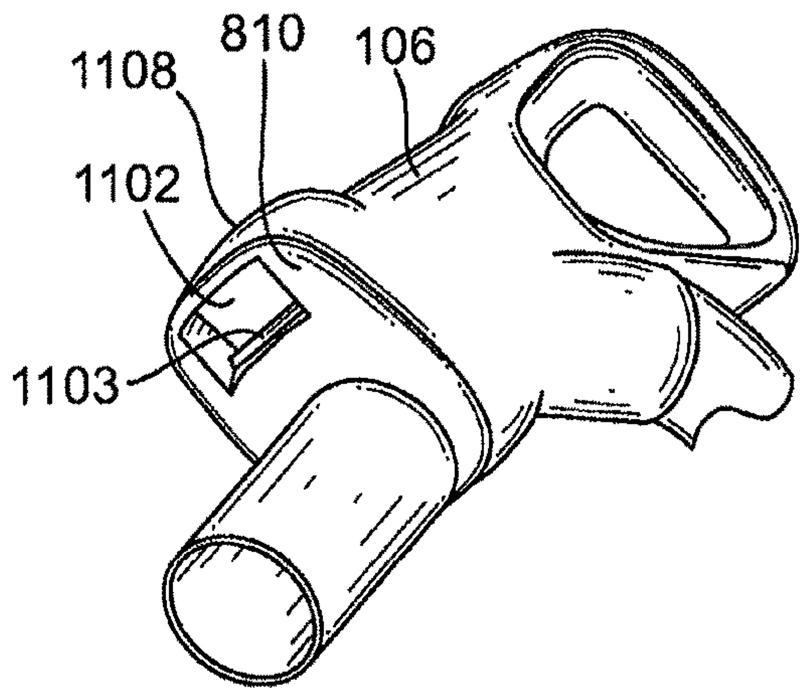

FIG. 11A

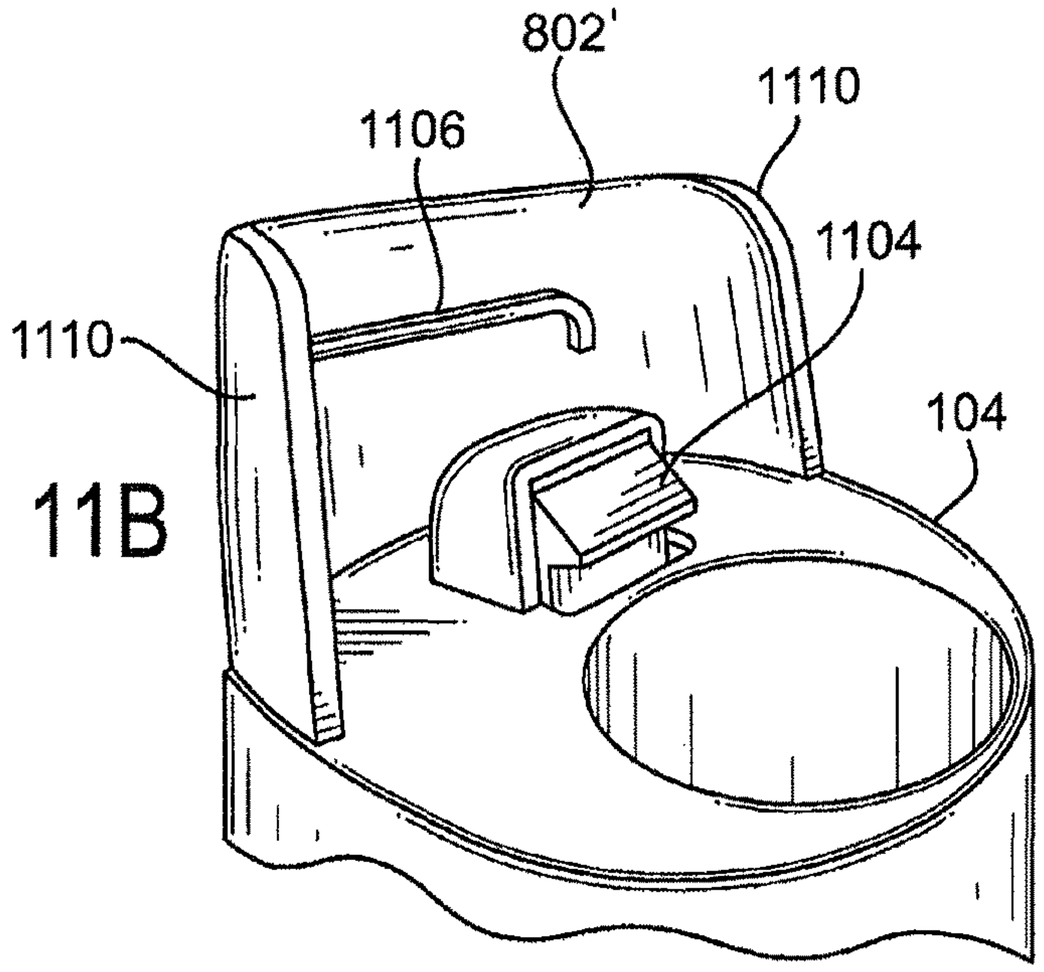

FIG. 11B

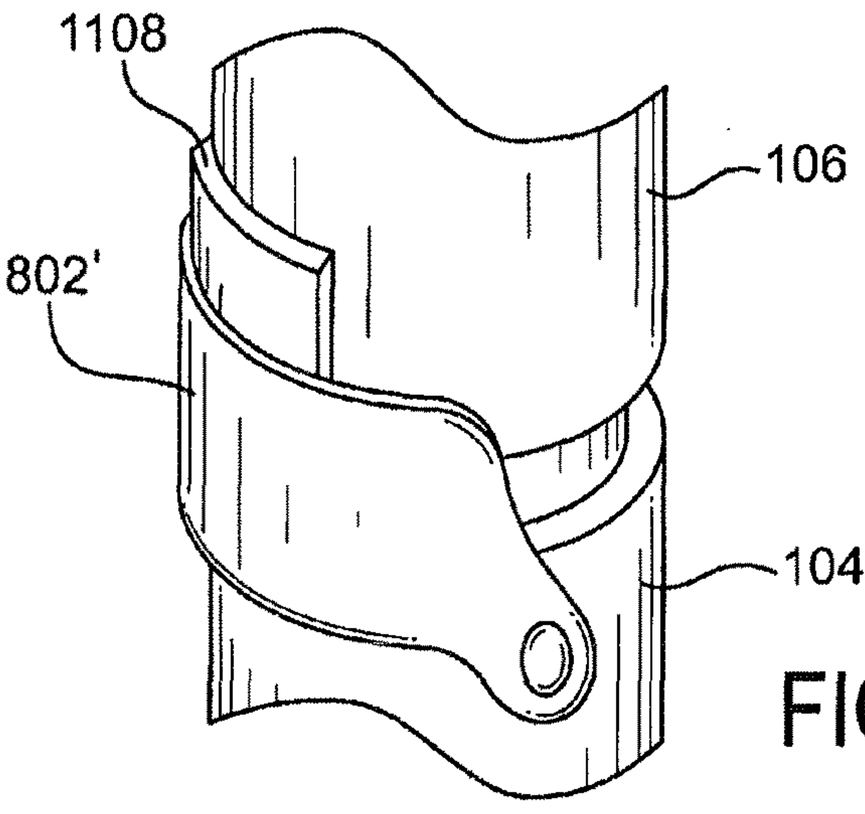

FIG. 11C

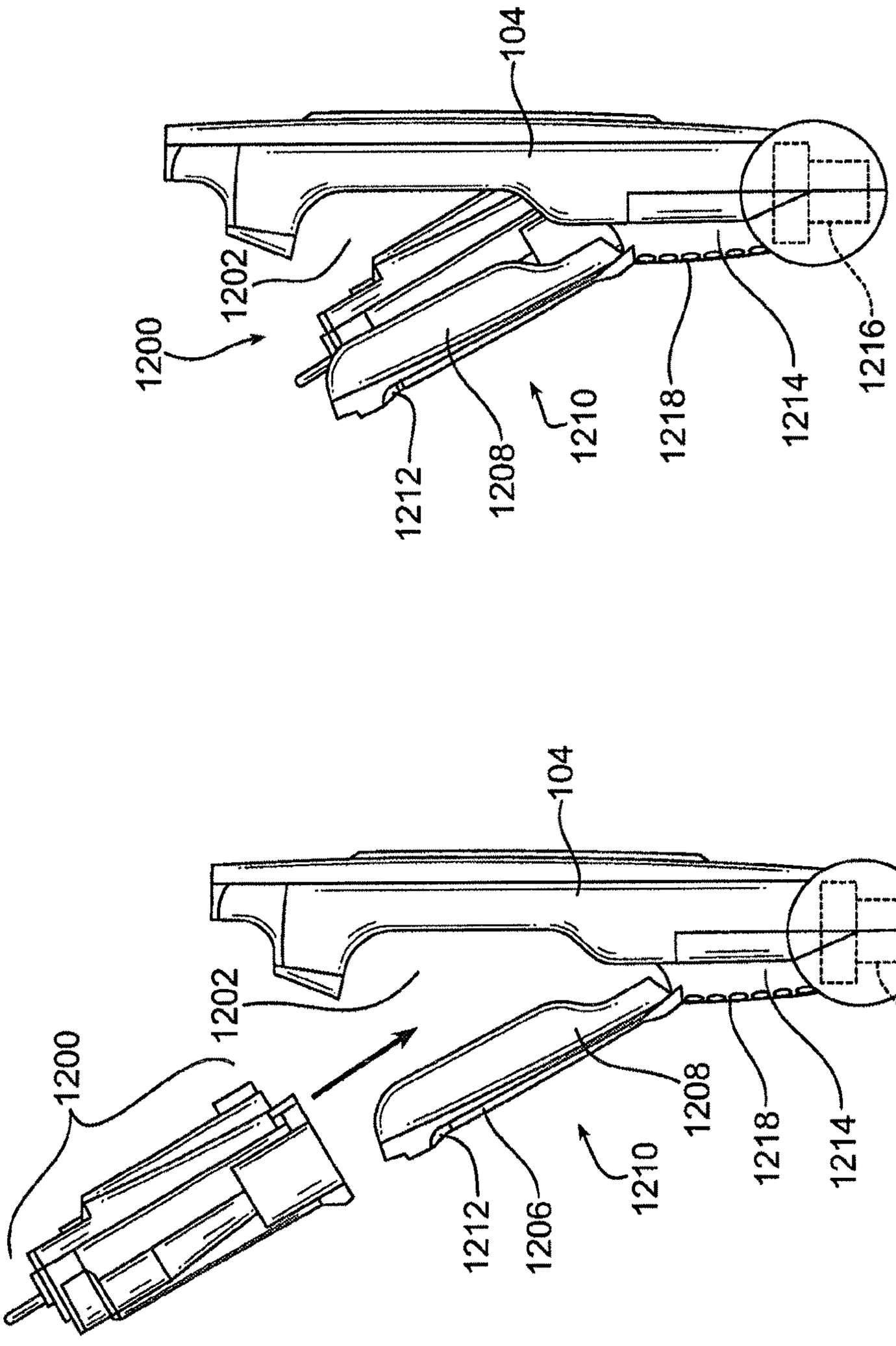

FIG. 12B

FIG. 12A

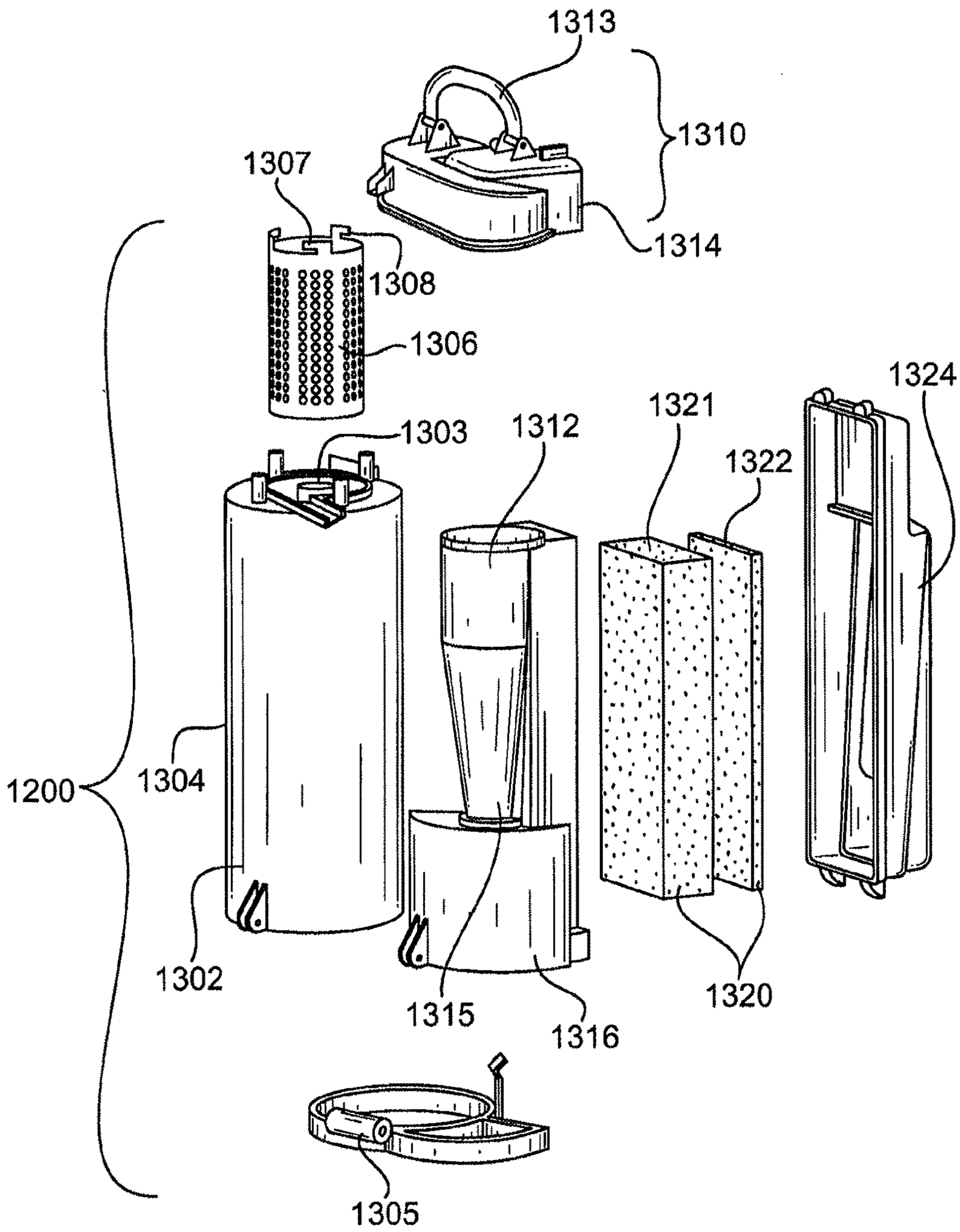
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FIG. 13

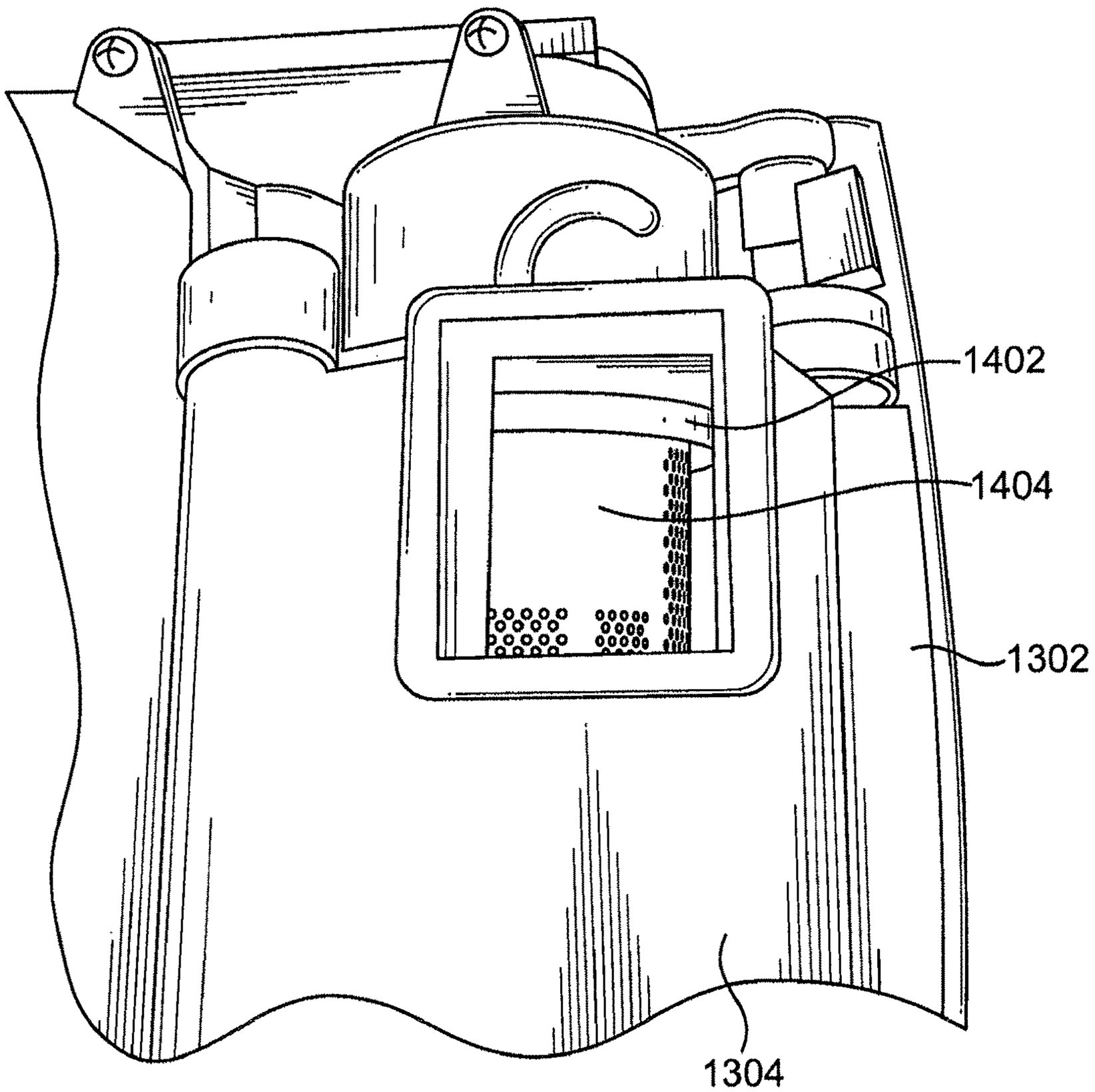

FIG. 14

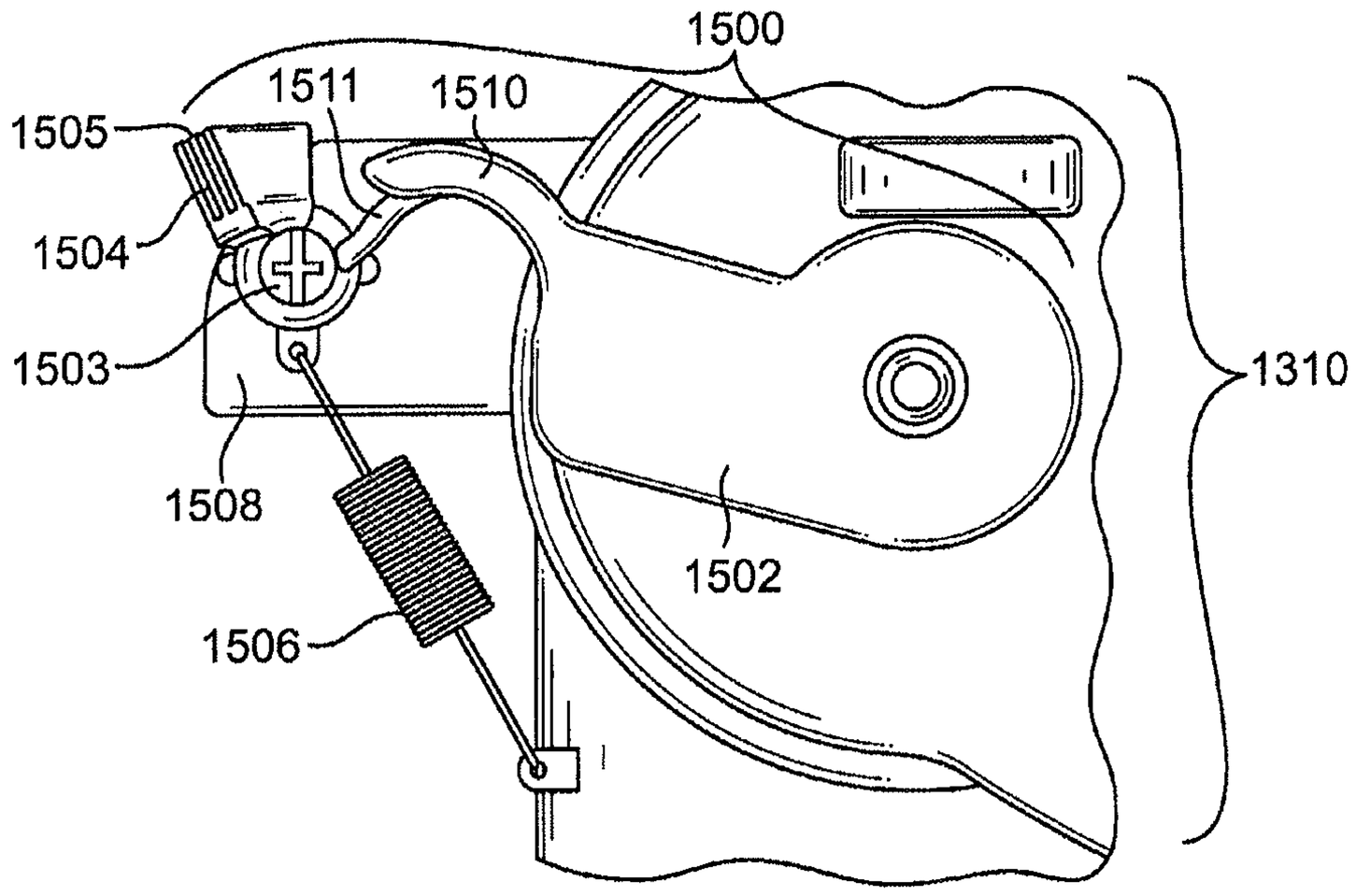

FIG. 15A

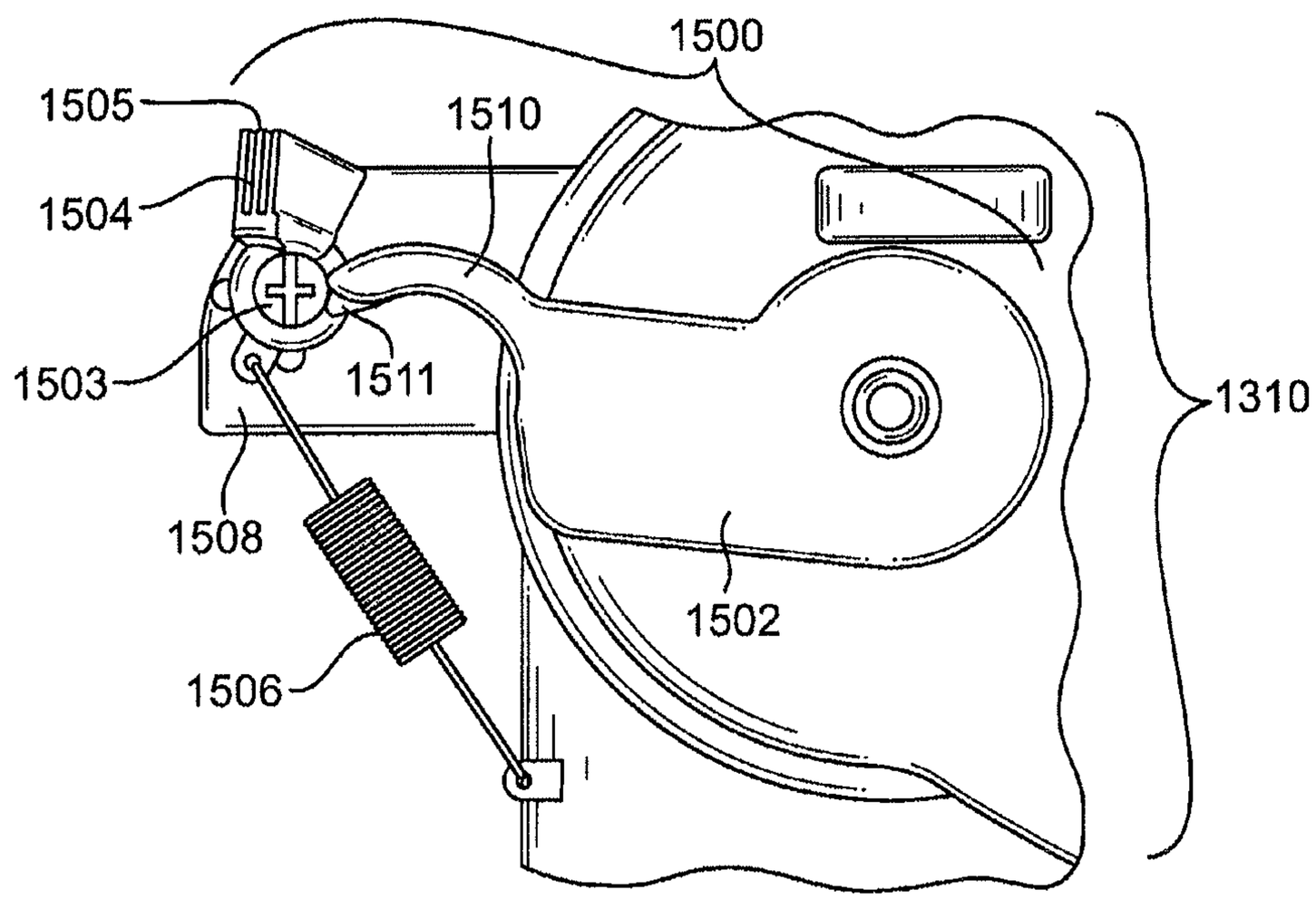

FIG. 15B

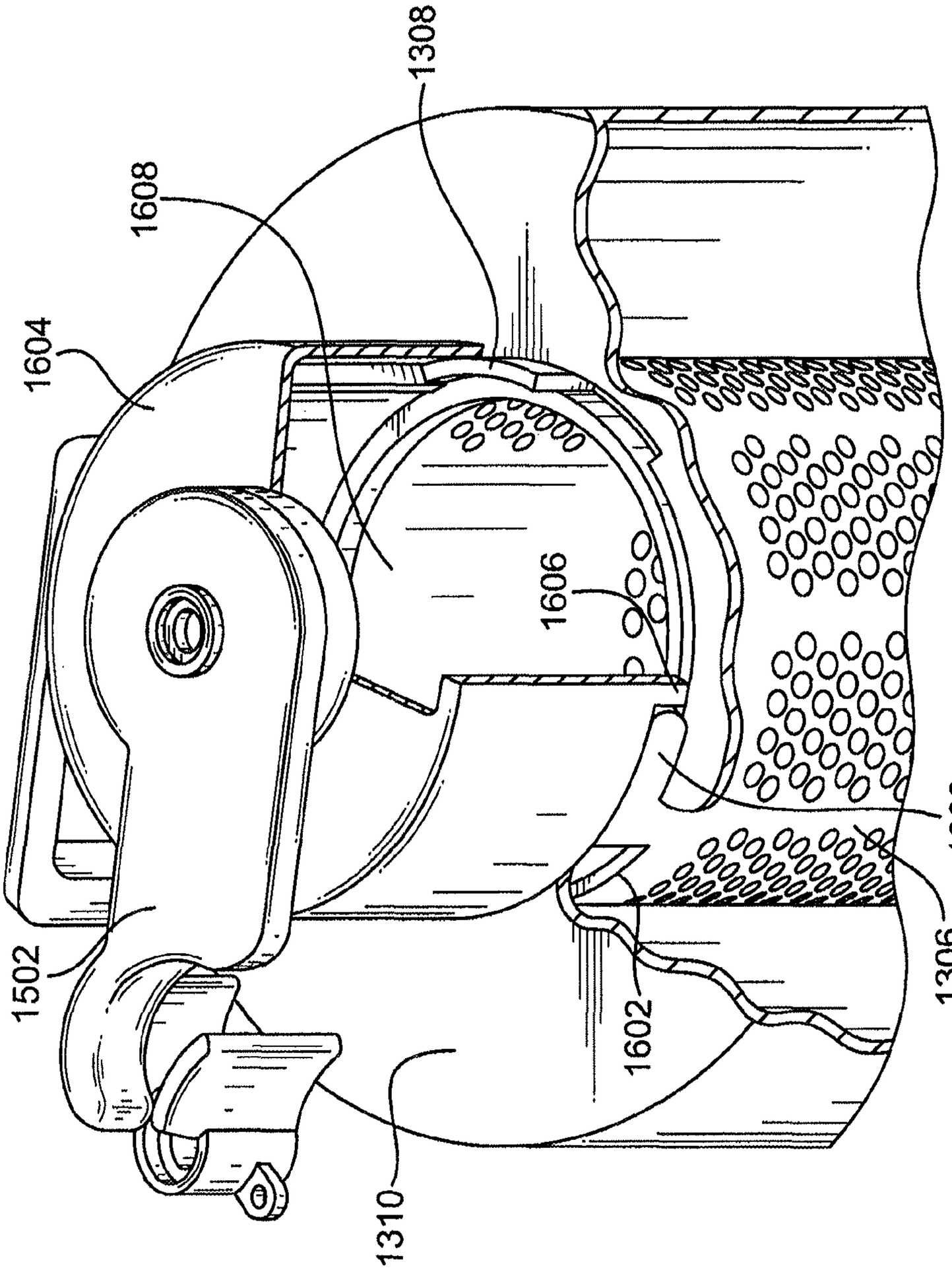

FIG. 16

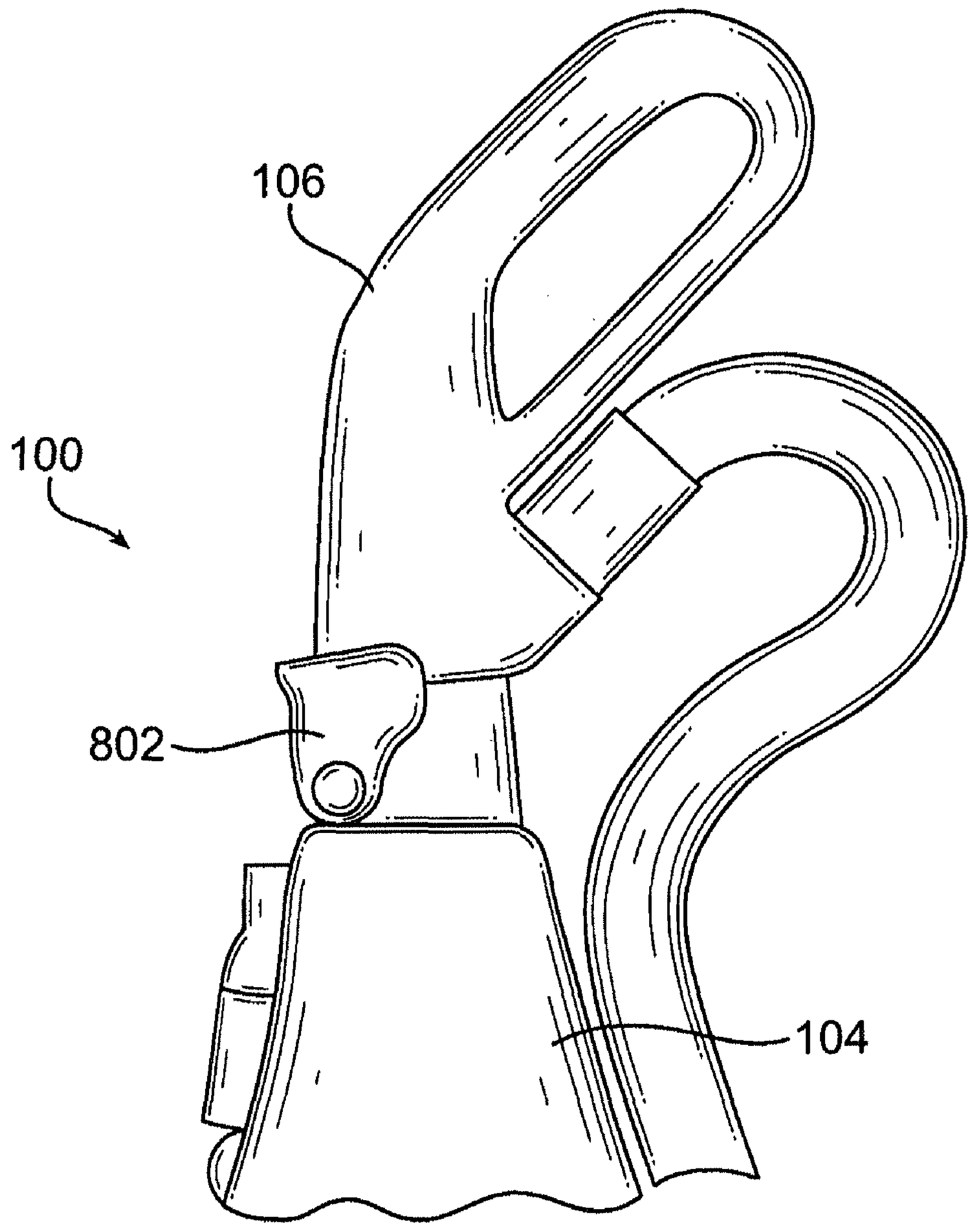

FIG. 17

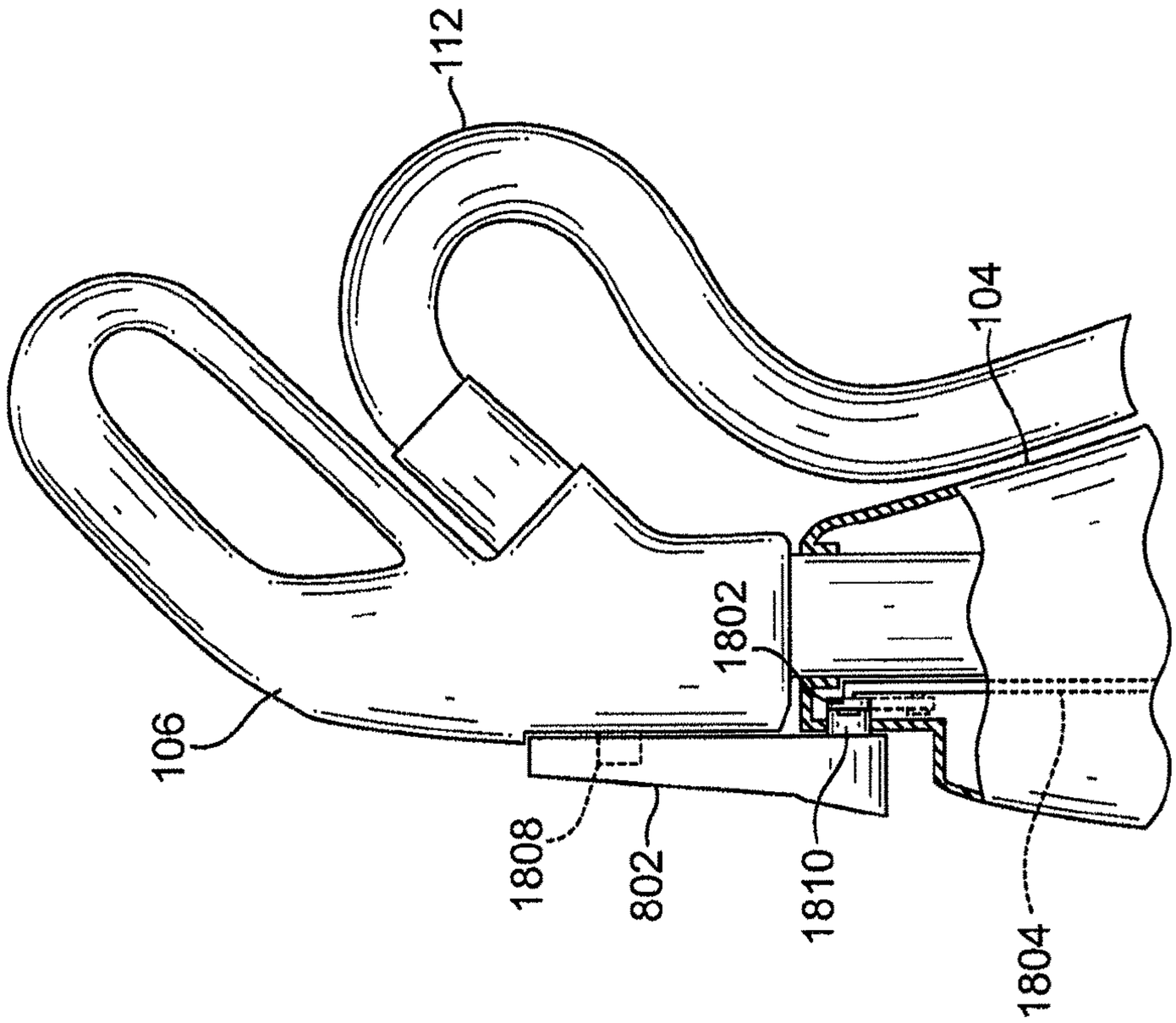

FIG. 18B

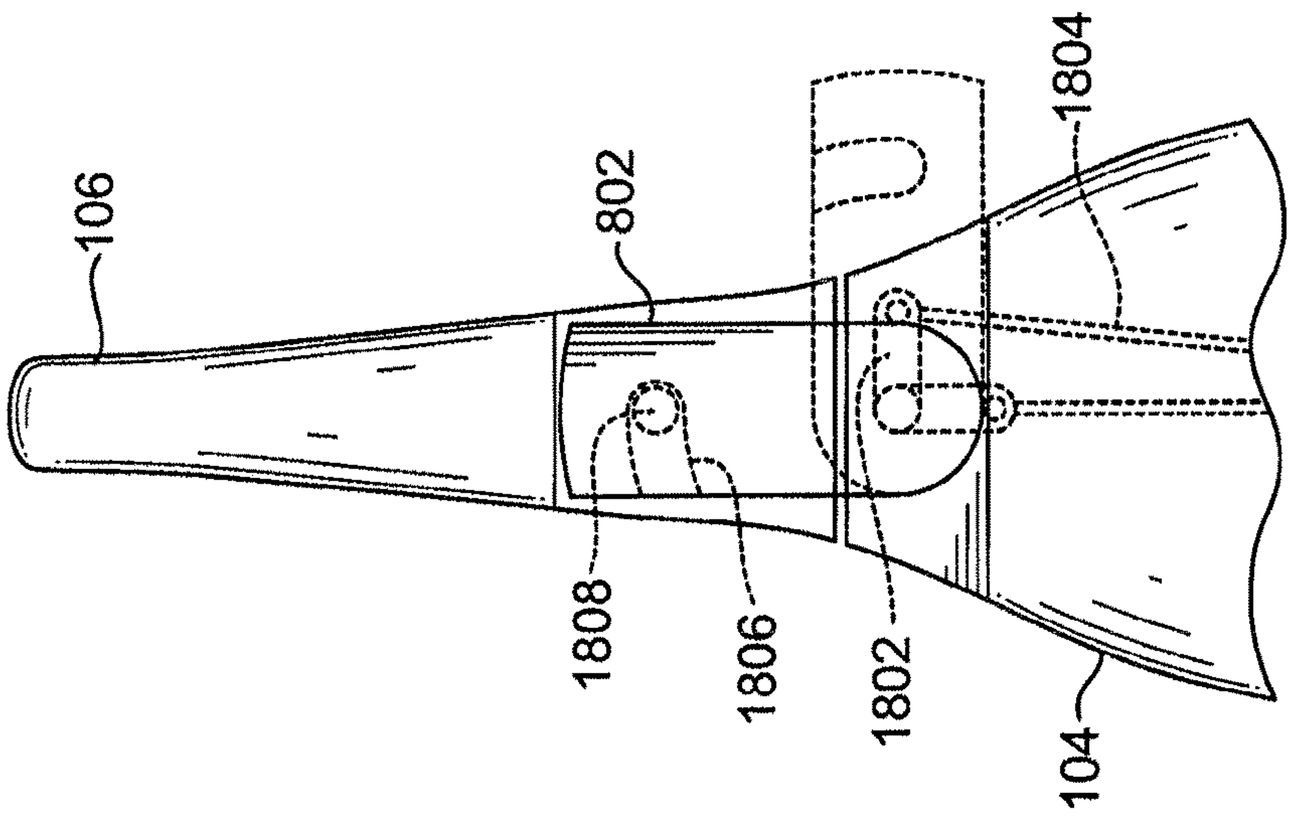

FIG. 18A

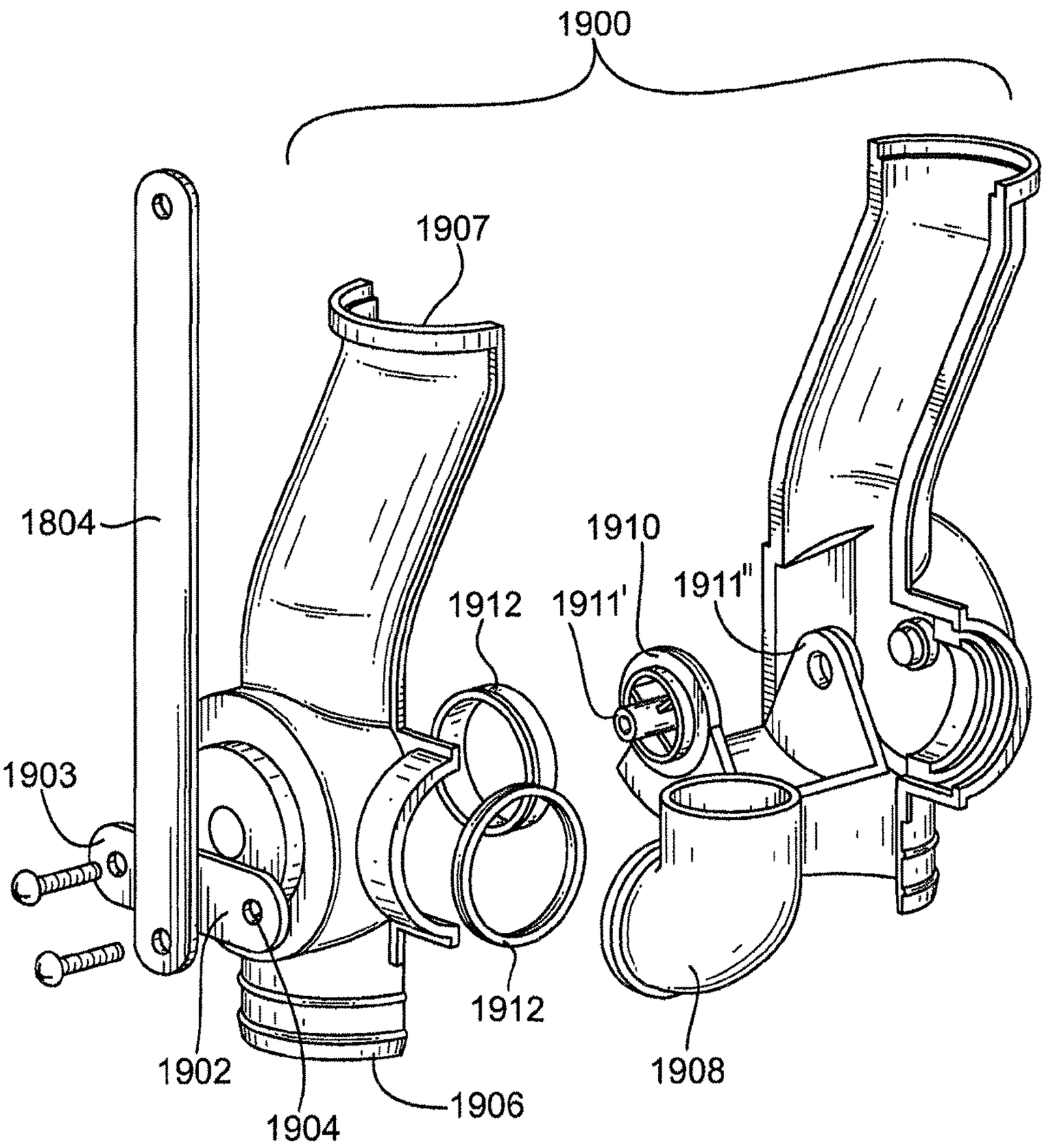
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FIG. 19

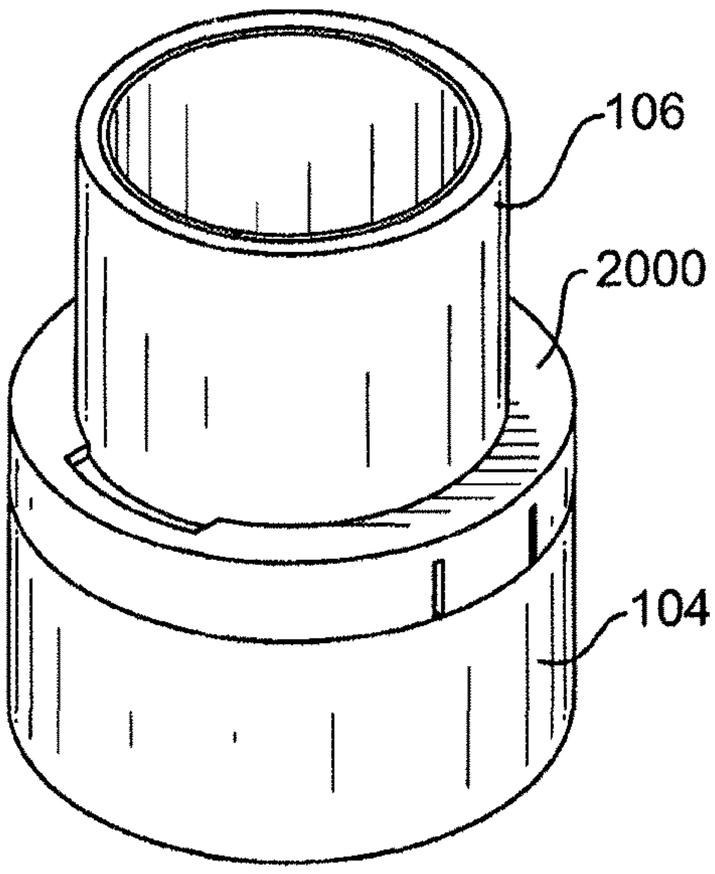


FIG. 20A

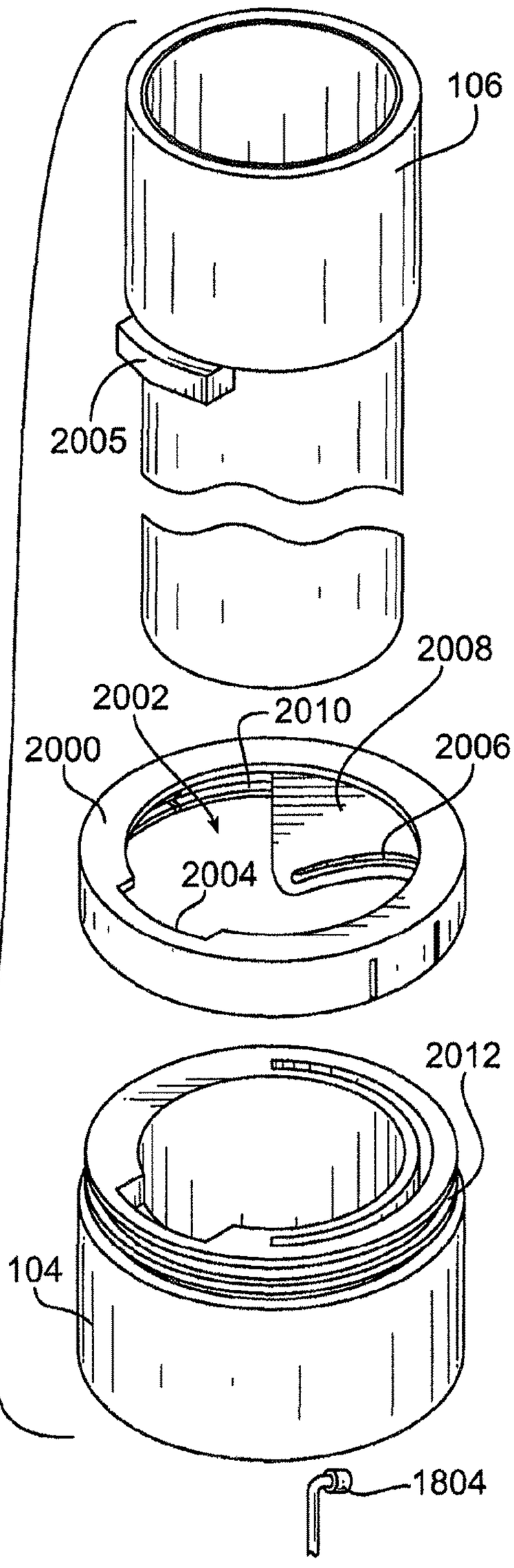


FIG. 20B

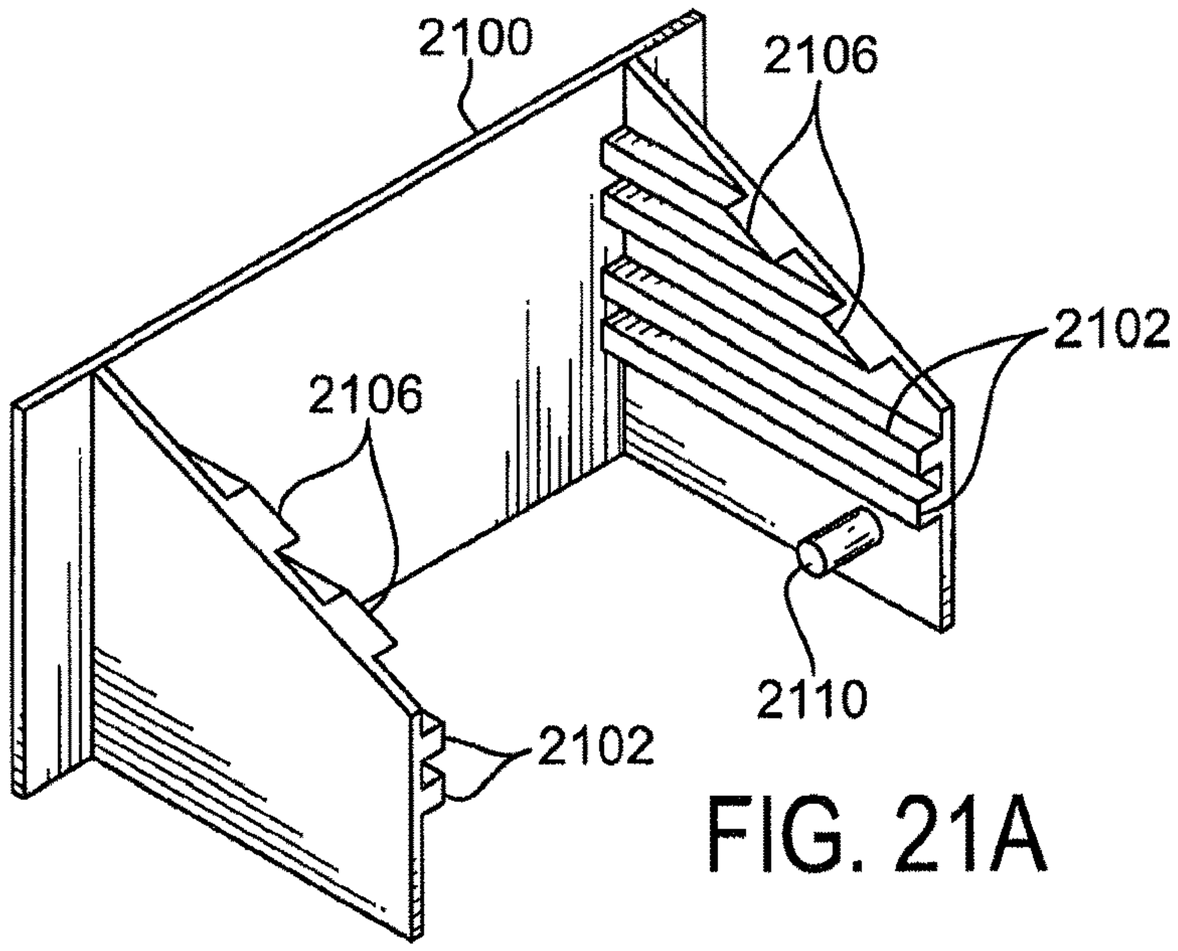


FIG. 21A

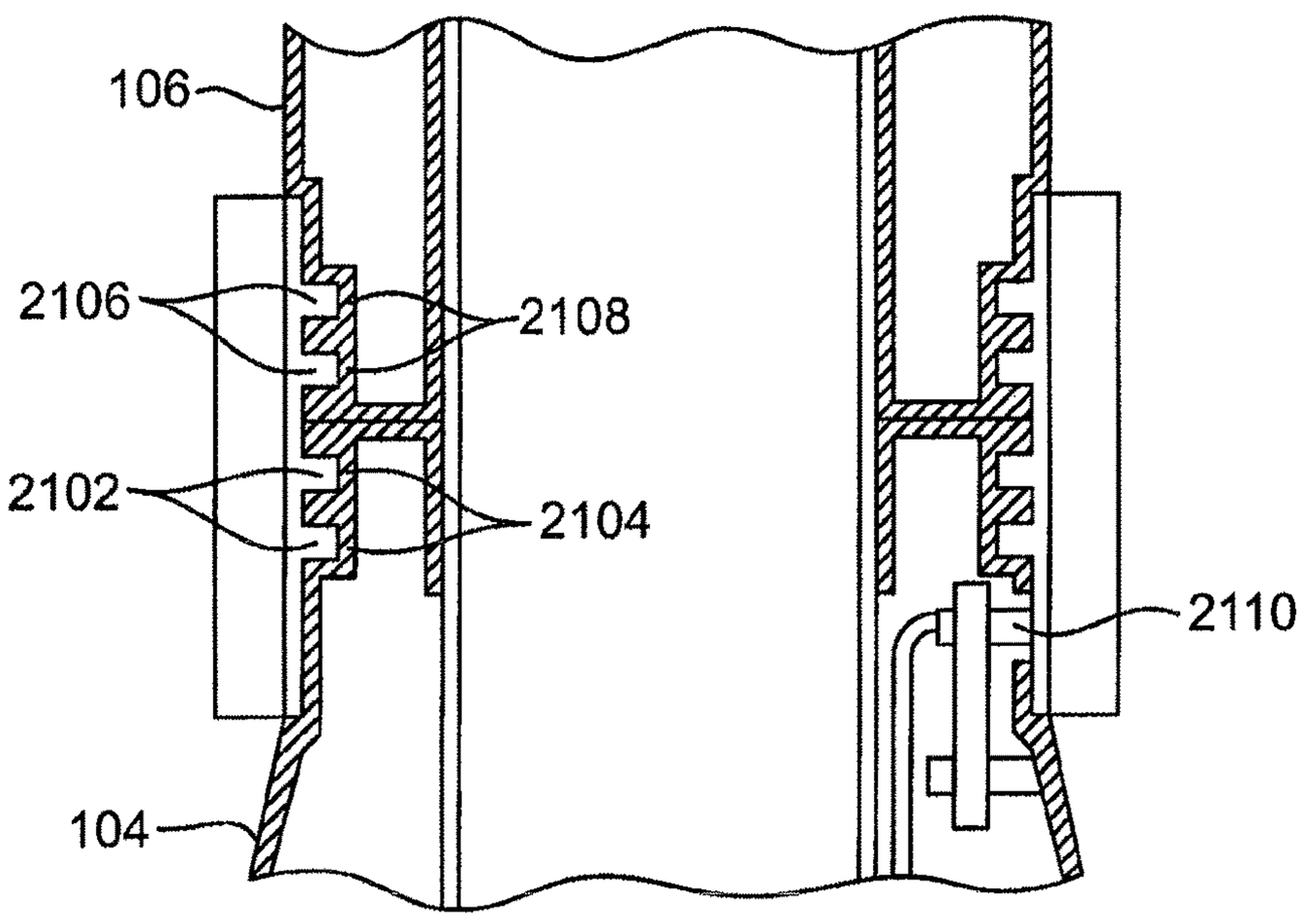


FIG. 21B

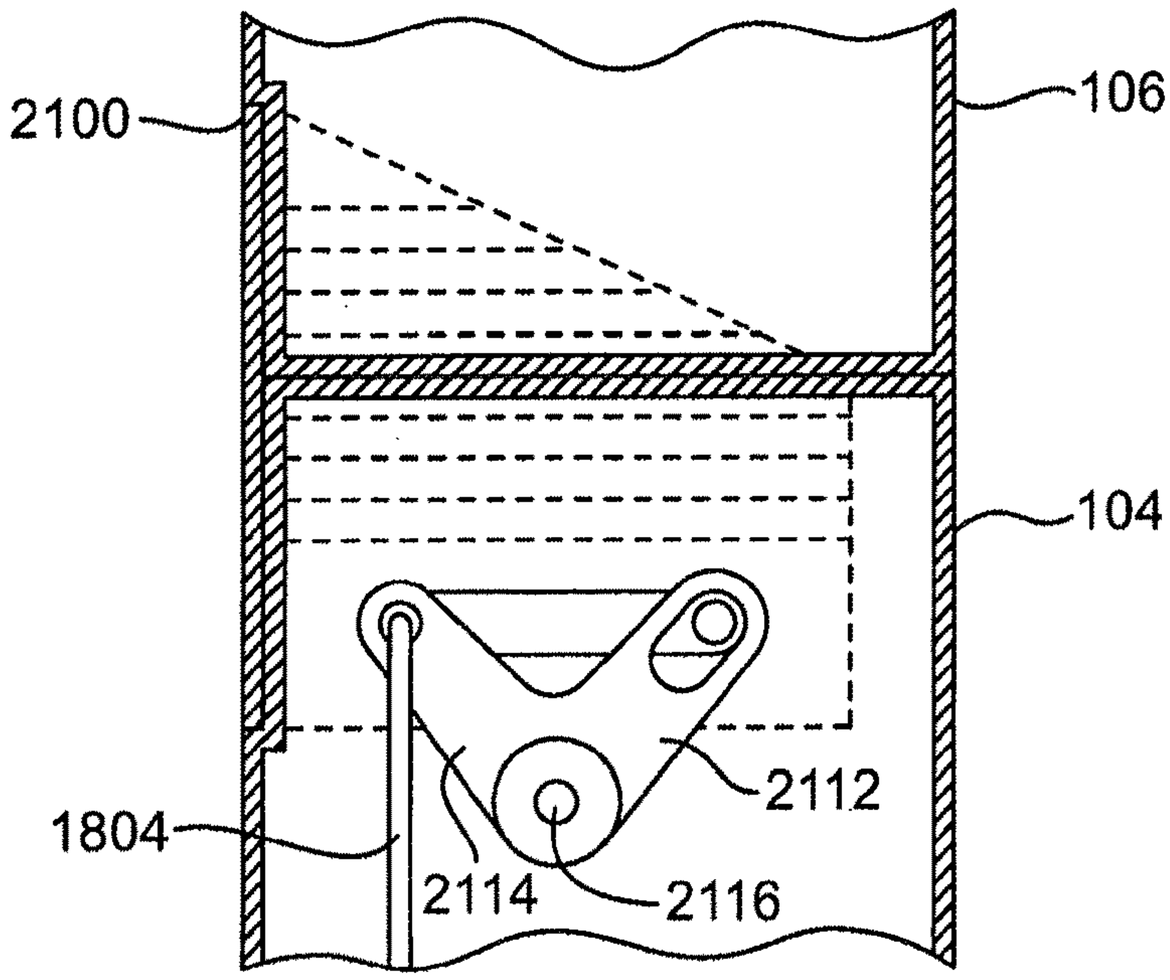


FIG. 21C

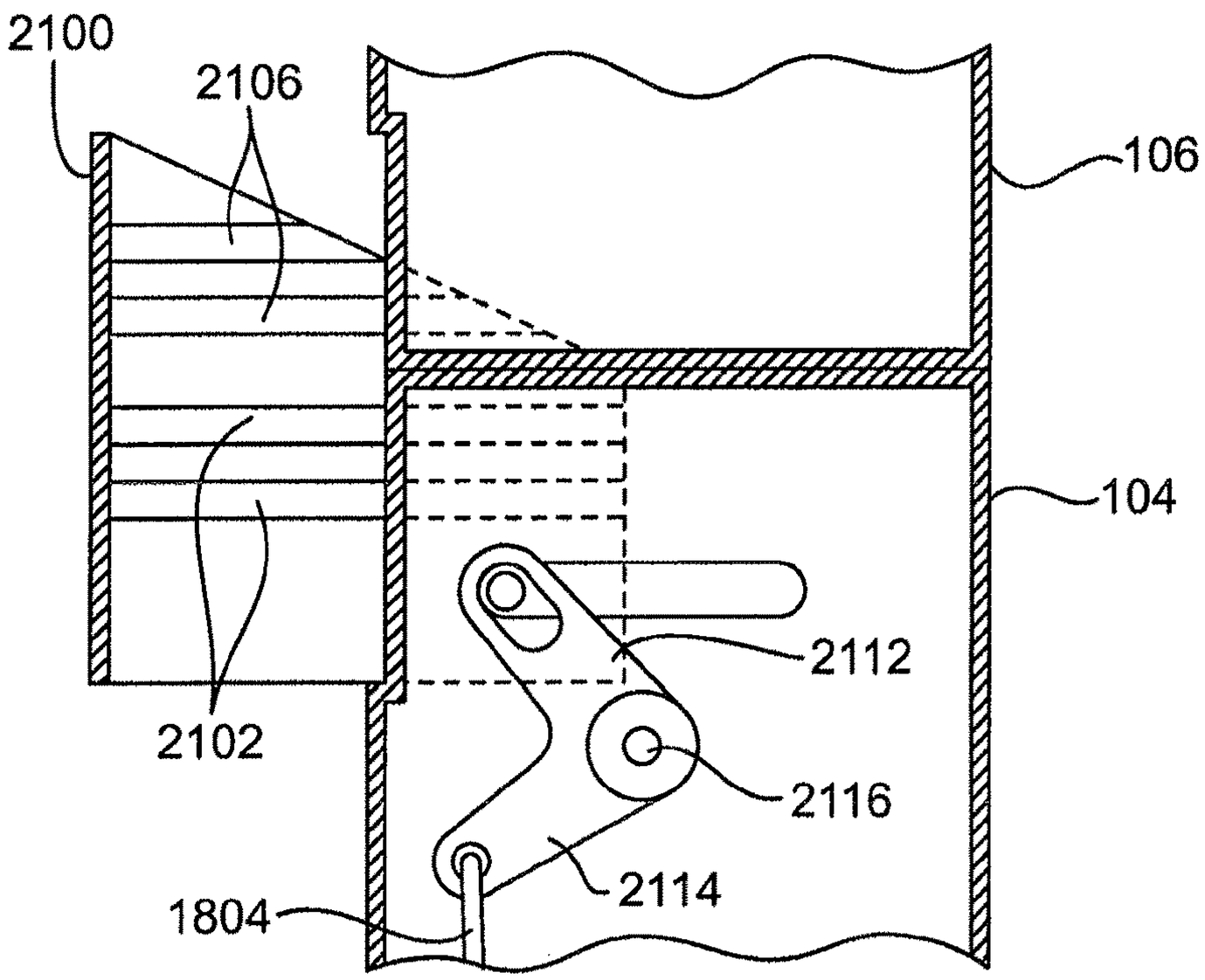


FIG. 21D

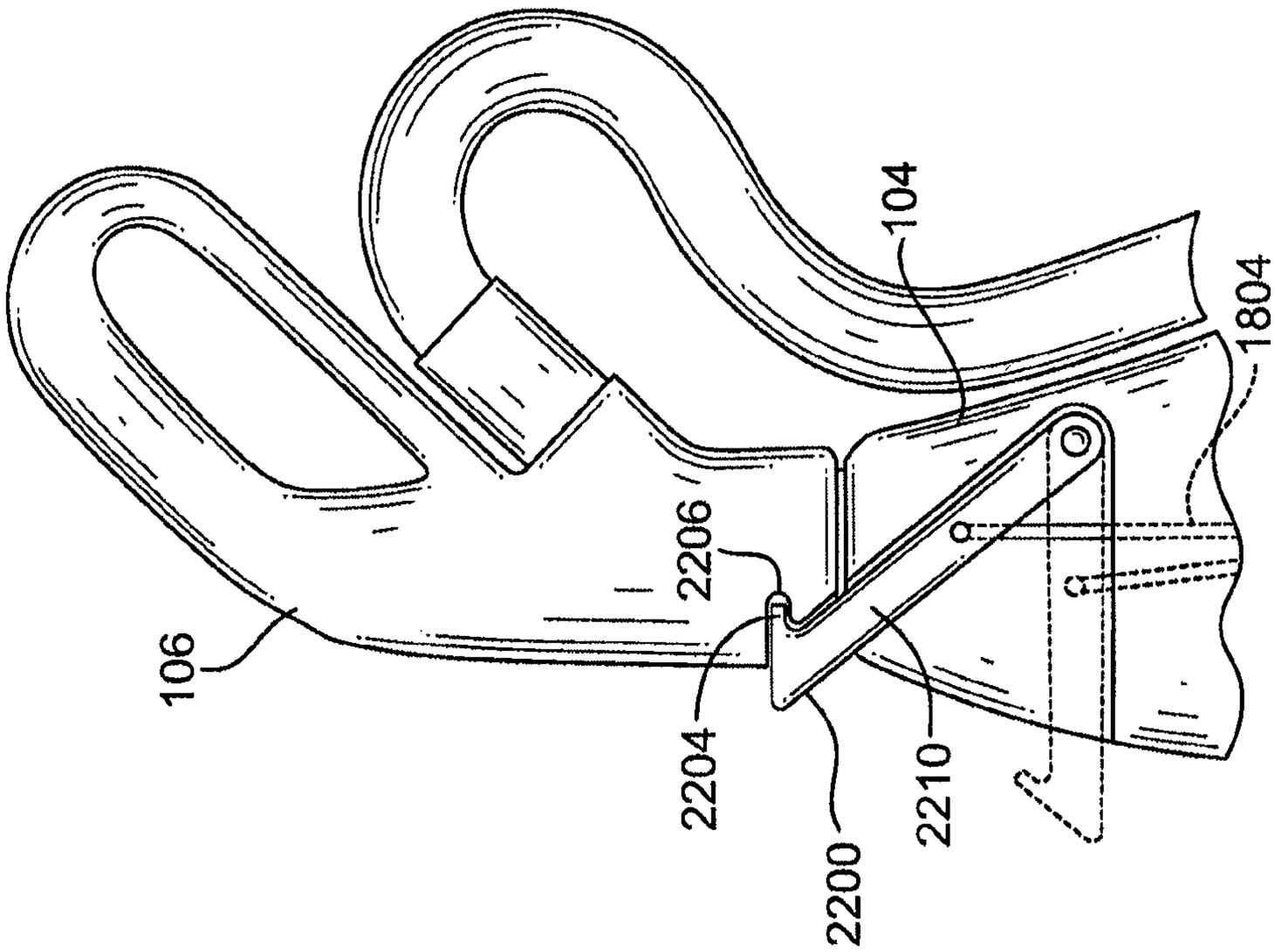


FIG. 22B

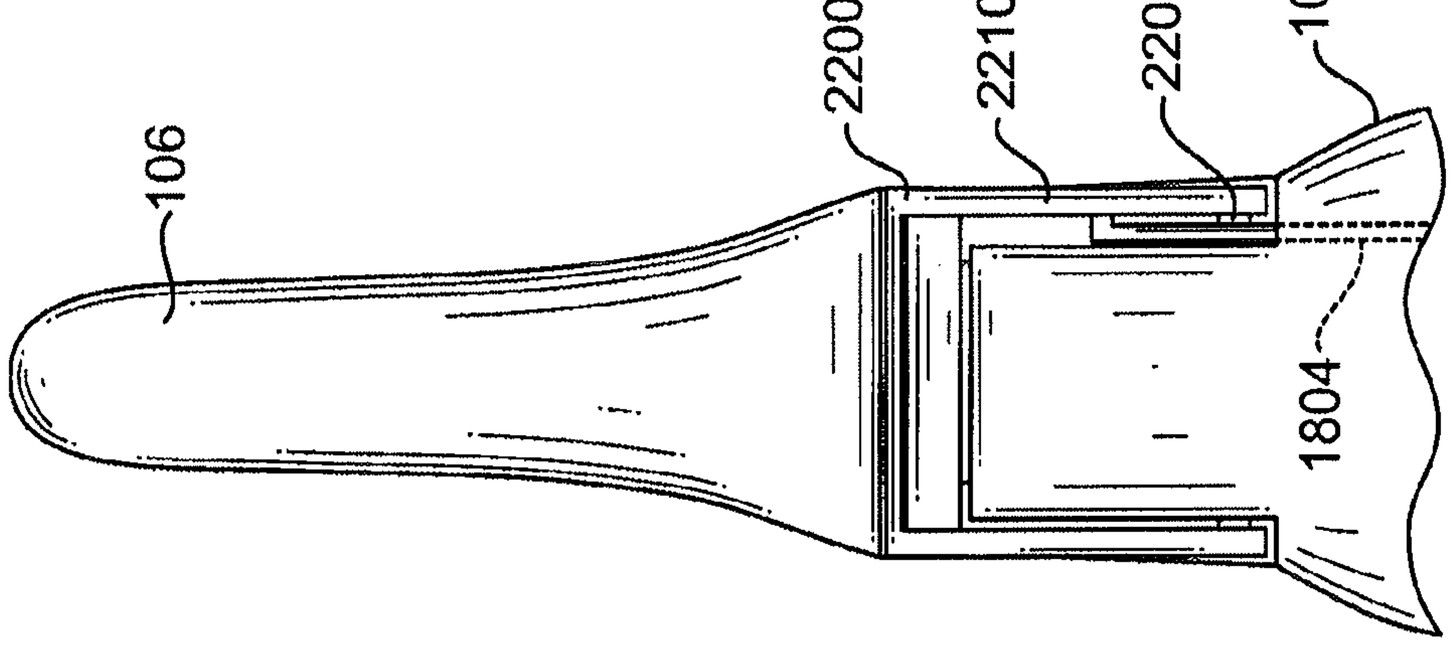


FIG. 22A

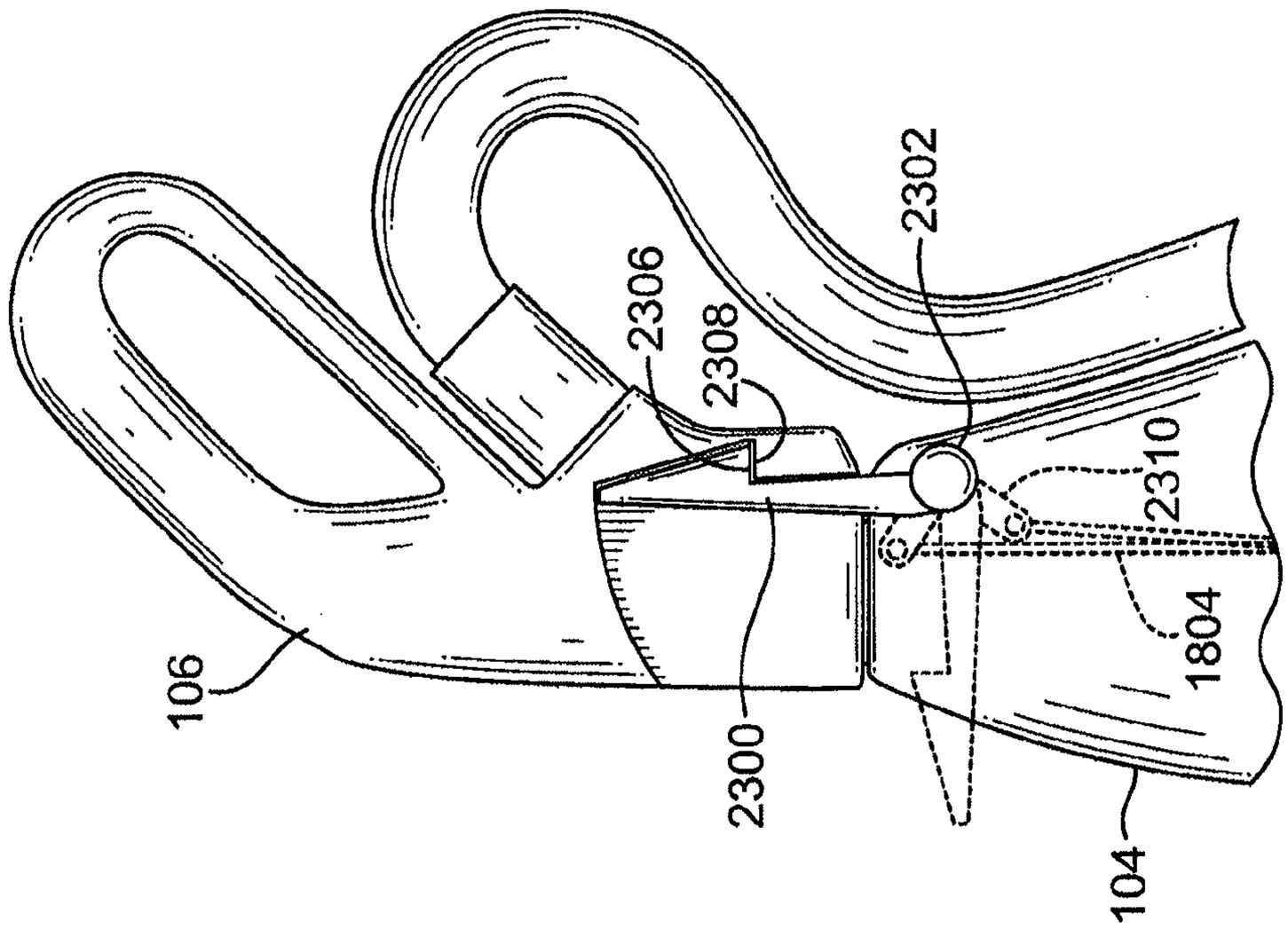


FIG. 23B

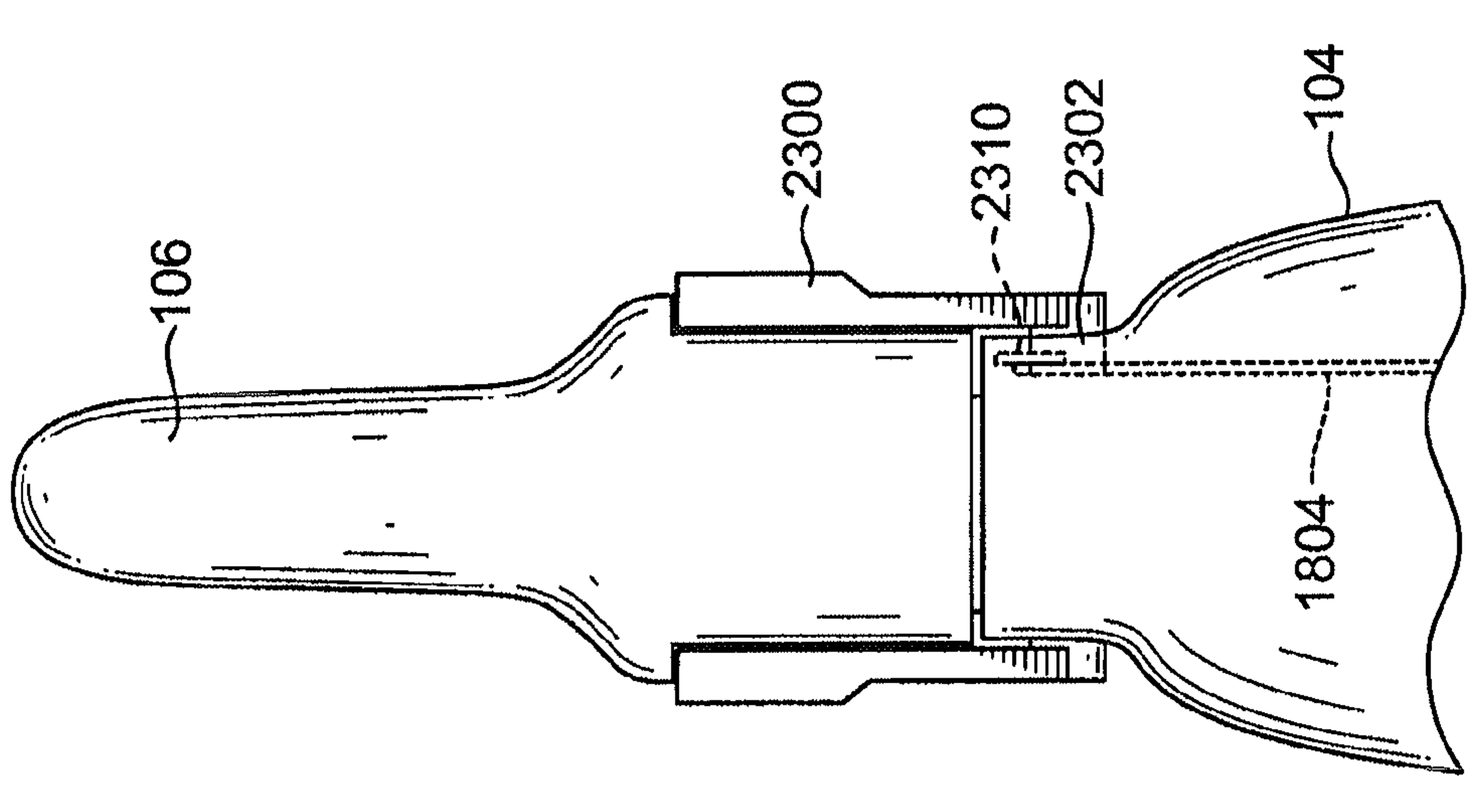


FIG. 23A

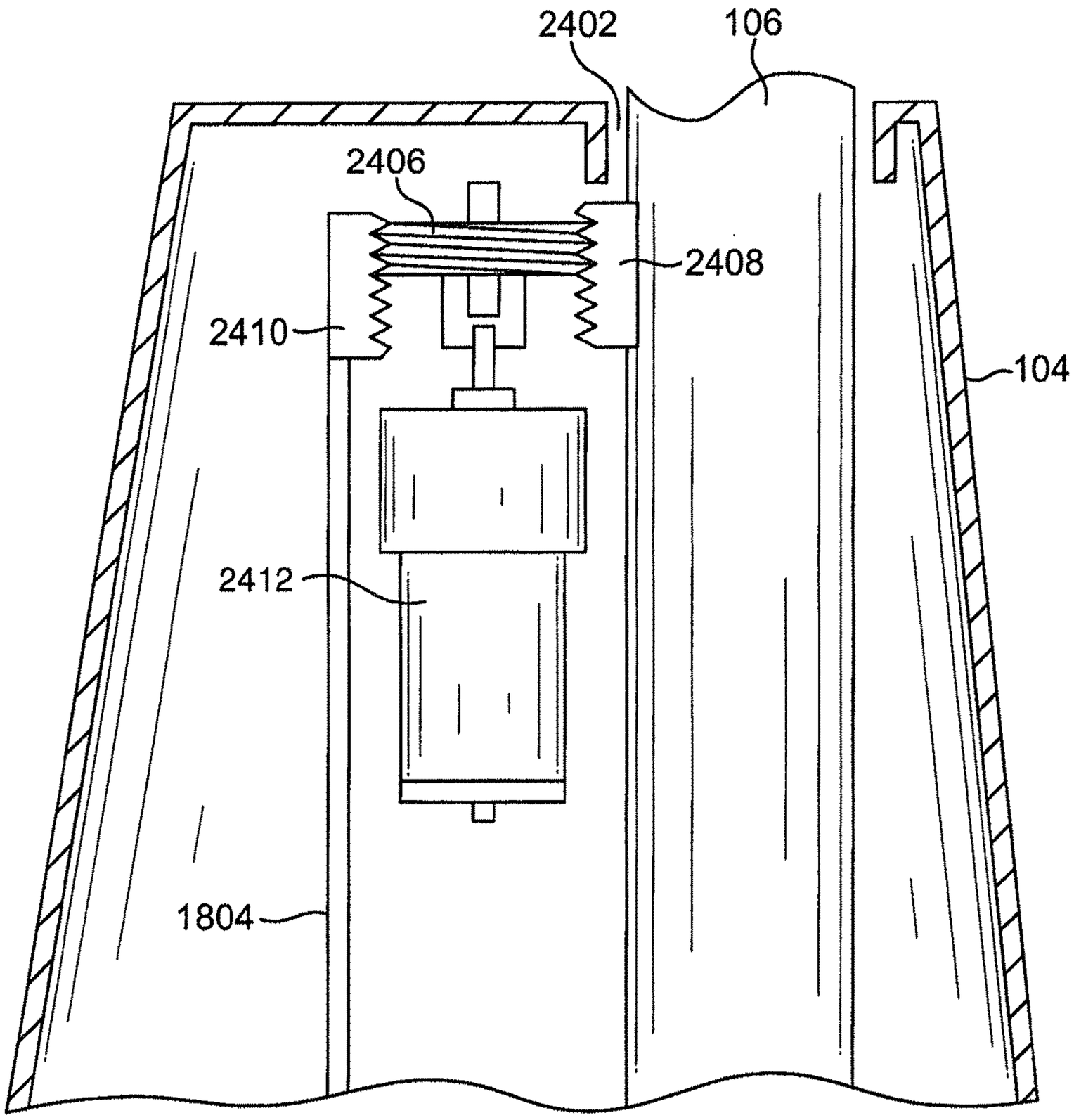


FIG. 24

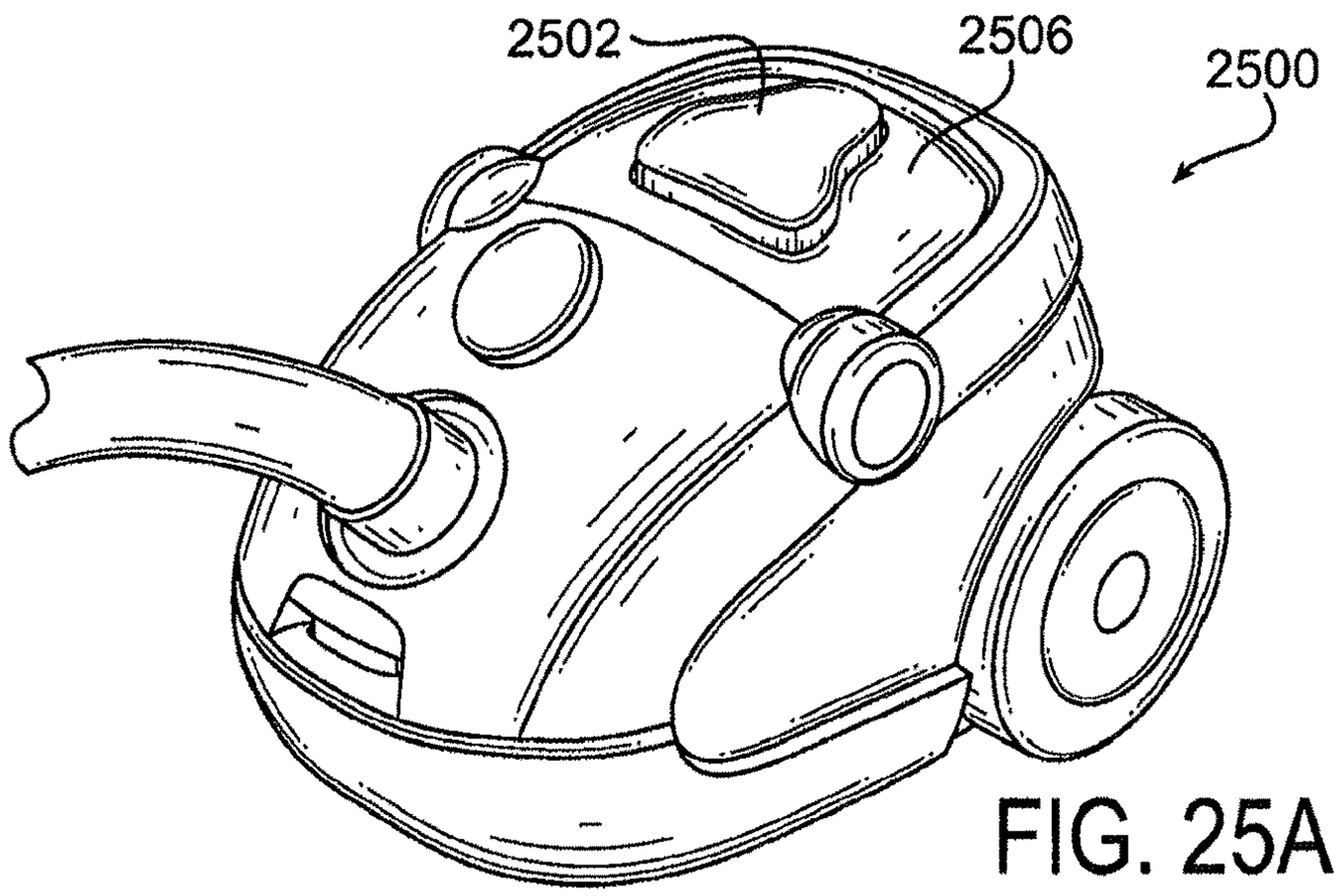


FIG. 25A

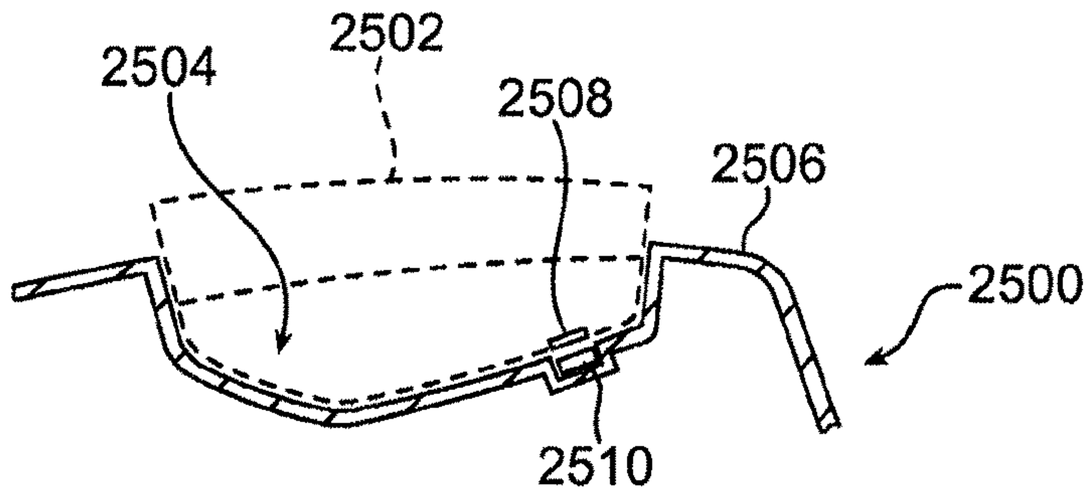
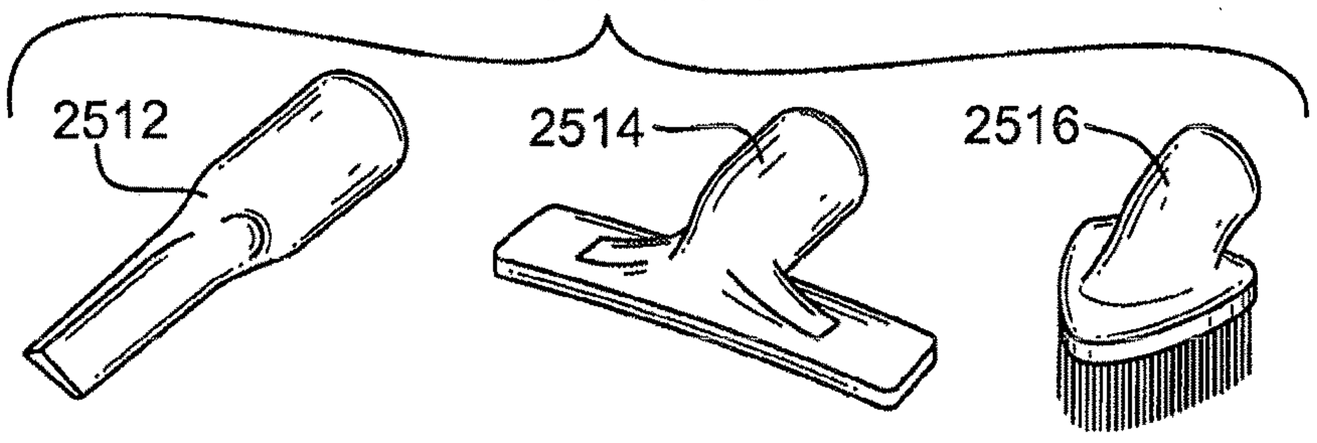


FIG. 25B

FIG. 25C



VACUUM CLEANER HANDLE LOCK AND VALVE CONTROL

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue; a claim printed with strikethrough indicates that the claim was canceled, disclaimed, or held invalid by a prior post-patent action or proceeding.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application *is a reissue of U.S. Pat. No. 8,122,566, filed May 10, 2010 as U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/776,750, which* is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/654,564, filed Dec. 23, 2009, *now U.S. Pat. No. 8,060,977,* and also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/193,812 filed on Dec. 24, 2008, the entire disclosures of the foregoing applications are hereby fully incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to accessory tool features for use with vacuum cleaners, such as upright vacuum cleaners, commercial vacuums, wet extractors, stick vacuums, canister vacuums, central vacuums, and the like.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Vacuum cleaning devices, such as upright and canister vacuum cleaners, wet extractors, stick vacuums, electric brooms and other devices, are in widespread use as tools to clean floors, upholstery, stairs, and other surfaces. Known vacuum cleaning devices have various features that are intended to improve their utility or cleaning effectiveness. For example, some vacuum cleaners include features for mounting power cords. Another feature is the provision of various types of cleaning tools. Still other features relate to vacuum cleaner motors, bag filters or cyclone separators, and air flow management systems.

While the prior art provides various features relating to cleaning effectiveness and user convenience, there still exists a need for improvement of and alternative designs for these and other features of vacuum cleaning devices.

One example of a feature that can be improved or modified relates to accessory tools used with vacuum cleaners. Many vacuum cleaners include accessory cleaning tools, such as crevice cleaning nozzles, upholstery brushes, floor cleaning tools, and powered handheld nozzles. Powered handheld nozzles typically include a rotating brush or other kind of agitator that is powered by an electric motor, a power tap from the main vacuum cleaner motor or power source, or an air turbine. Accessory tools typically are stored on the vacuum cleaner on mounts formed on or attached to the vacuum cleaner housing or, in the case of some canisters, the hose or cleaning wand. In some cases, the mount or mounts may be provided on a caddy that can be separated from the vacuum cleaner. Such mounting arrangements typically include one or more snap fitments, clamps, jaws, or other physical structures that physically resiliently lock the accessory to the vacuum cleaner. To install or remove the accessory, the user must overcome some degree of friction generated by the physical lock.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, there is provided a vacuum cleaner having a base having a first air inlet, and a rear housing pivotally mounted to the base. The vacuum cleaner has a removable handle assembly having a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet. A socket is formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly. The vacuum cleaner also has a valve assembly with a first valve inlet in fluid communication with the first air inlet, a second valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the first valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the second valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet. The vacuum cleaner also includes a handle latch having a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket and places the valve member in the first valve position, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket and places the valve member in the second position.

In another aspect, there is provided a vacuum cleaner having a base having a first air inlet and a rear housing extending from the base. The vacuum cleaner has a removable handle assembly having a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet. A socket is formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly. The vacuum cleaner also has a valve assembly having a first valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the valve inlet is not in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the first valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet. The vacuum cleaner also has a handle latch having a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket and places the valve member in the first valve position, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket and places the valve member in the second position.

In still another aspect, there is provided a vacuum cleaner having a base having a first air inlet and a rear housing extending from the base. The vacuum cleaner has a removable handle assembly having a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet. A socket is formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly. The vacuum cleaner also has a valve assembly having a valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the valve inlet is not in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet. The vacuum cleaner also has a handle latch having a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket. The vacuum cleaner has a single user interface adapted to substantially simultaneously operate the valve and the handle latch.

The foregoing aspects are provided as exemplary embodiments, and the recitations in the foregoing summary of the invention are not intended to limit the claims in any way.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments are described in detail with reference to the examples of embodiments shown in the following figures in which like parts are designated by like reference numerals.

FIG. **1** is a front perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of an upright vacuum cleaner of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a rear perspective view of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is an exploded and fragmented view of the base of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **4** is a bottom view of the base of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **5** is a side perspective view of the base of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **6** is a front view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **7** is a cutaway side view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **8** is a front perspective view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1** shown in a first assembly condition.

FIG. **9** is a front perspective view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1** shown in a second assembly condition.

FIG. **10** is a front perspective view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1** shown in a third assembly condition.

FIGS. **11**A-C are views showing an exemplary handle and latch arrangement that may be used in a vacuum cleaner.

FIGS. **12**A and B are side views of a dust cup assembly and rear housing of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **13** is an exploded view of a dust cup assembly of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **14** is a perspective view of a portion of a dust cup assembly of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIGS. **15**A and **15**B are plan views of an exemplary filter-in-place arrangement for a cyclone module.

FIG. **16** is a partially cutaway perspective view of an exemplary cyclone module.

FIG. **17** is a side view of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIGS. **18**A and **18**B are a front and side views, respectively, of an upper region of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **19** is an exploded view of a valve assembly of the exemplary vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**.

FIGS. **20**A and **20**B are assembled and disassembled perspective views, respectively, of another embodiment of a handle latch for a vacuum cleaner.

FIG. **21**A is a perspective view of another embodiment of a handle latch for a vacuum cleaner.

FIG. **21**B is a rear cross-section view of the latch of FIG. **21**A.

FIGS. **21**C and **21**D are side cross-section views of the latch of FIG. **21**A, shown in two operating states.

FIGS. **22**A and **22**B are front and side views of another embodiment of a handle latch for a vacuum cleaner.

FIGS. **23**A and **23**B are front and side views of another embodiment of a handle latch for a vacuum cleaner.

FIG. **24** is cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a motorized handle release system for a vacuum cleaner.

FIG. **25**A is an isometric view of a canister vacuum cleaner having a magnetically-retained accessory tool.

FIG. **25**B is a cross-section view of the accessory tool mount of the embodiment of FIG. **25**A.

FIG. **25**C illustrates various accessory tools that can be used in embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The present disclosure provides numerous inventive features for vacuum cleaners. A number of these features and alternative embodiments of the invention are described with reference to their exemplary use in an upright vacuum cleaner, such as the vacuum cleaner **100** shown in FIG. **1**. It will be appreciated, however, that the features described herein can be used in various other contexts. For example, the various features described herein can be used with canister vacuums, stick vacuums, portable and handheld vacuums, shop vacuums, wet extractors, central vacuum systems, and so on. Furthermore, the various features described herein may be used separately from one another or in any suitable combination. The present disclosure illustrating the use of the various inventions described herein is not intended to limit the inventions in any way.

As shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the exemplary vacuum cleaner **100** comprises a base **102** to which a rear housing **104** is pivotally mounted. A handle **106** extends upwardly from the rear housing **104** and terminates at a grip **108** that is adapted to be held by an operator to guide the vacuum cleaner **100** during use. In an exemplary embodiment, a hose **112** may extend from the base **102** to the handle **112**. The hose **112** may comprise a rigid tube, or more preferably be flexible. Of course, it may be located on the front or side of the housing **104** instead. The hose **[122]** *112* may be coupled with a valve assembly, such as the valves described elsewhere herein or as known in the art, provided in the flow path, and having at least two operating positions. Examples of a hose **112** and a valve assembly are described in more detail below.

In the exemplary embodiment, the base **102** is supported at the rear by a pair of rear wheels **110**, and at the front by front wheels **301** (FIG. **3**). In one embodiment, the two front wheels **301** may be replaced by a single wheel or more than two wheels. If desired, the front or rear wheels **301**, **110** may be mounted to the base **102** such that they can be elevated or lowered, to thereby regulate how the base **102** addresses or moves on the surface being cleaned. In a preferred embodiment, the front wheels **301** may be mounted on a movable carriage **303**, which may be moved vertically by a height control **305**, as is known in the art. Of course, alternative height adjustment mechanisms may be provided, or this feature may be omitted altogether.

As shown in FIG. **3**, the base **102** includes a downwardly-facing floor inlet nozzle **310** that is positioned to address a surface over which the base **102** moves. The inlet nozzle **310** may also act as a primary suction inlet for the vacuum cleaner **100** under normal operation. The inlet nozzle **310** may be laterally elongated, and may include a brushroll **312**, with spirally mounted agitators, or another agitating device disposed therein. Brushrolls and other agitators are known in the art. The base **102** may have a sole plate **402** (FIG. **4**), in which the inlet nozzle **310** may be formed, and which may help hold the brushroll **312** in place. If desired, the sole plate **402** may be fabricated from a smooth material, such as

stainless steel, magnesium or hard plastic, to help the base **102** glide over the surface being cleaned without snagging such surfaces or scratching them. In such an embodiment, the large surface of the sole plate **402** may cause the sole plate **402** to rise as it encounters carpets with thick piles to automatically regulate the height of the brushroll **312** and inlet nozzle **310**. In this embodiment, wheels **404** may still be provided to hold the inlet **310** slightly above uncarpeted surfaces and carpets having a low pile height. These wheels **404** may or may not be adjustable to change their vertical height with respect to the inlet nozzle **310**.

The exemplary base **102** may comprise a multi-part structure having a frame **302** and one or more covers. In an exemplary embodiment, a front cover **304** is provided to overlie the top of the frame **302**. The frame **302** and cover **304** may include other functional features, such as a bumper to protect furniture and walls, windows to view into the base **102**, a headlight (which may instead be provided on the rear housing **104**), and the like. Referring to FIG. **5**, the cover **304** may be provided or fitted with a front furniture guard **501** made of flexible plastic or rubber. The frame **302** can also be provided with a base furniture guard **502**, which may line the outer perimeter and front edge of the sole plate **402**. The front and base furniture guards **501**, **502** may seal together when the front cover **304** is mounted onto or combined with the base frame **302**. In such an embodiment, the front and base furniture guards **501**, **502** may be installed to the cover **304** and frame **302**, respectively, before the cover **304** and frame **302** are assembled together, which may ease assembly.

Referring back to FIG. **3**, the inlet nozzle **310** may be formed in the underside of the frame **302** as part of a brushroll chamber **314** that contains the brushroll **312**. The inlet nozzle **302** may comprise one or more open panes **311** through which the agitators of the brushroll **312** may protrude to contact the surface being cleaned. The brushroll **312** may be mounted in any suitable way, such as by a bearing at each end, and may have a brushroll thru-shaft (not shown) to join the bearings to help keep them aligned or provide other benefits. In an exemplary embodiment, the brushroll chamber **314** is fluidly connected to the vacuum source, such as a fan and motor, by a base hose assembly **316**. The base hose assembly **316** may comprise a flexible hose **318** having a connector **320** at its distal end (the end remote from the base **102**, when assembled), and an inlet nozzle adapter **322** at its proximal end. When the vacuum cleaner **100** is assembled, the flexible hose **318** extends to the rear housing **104** and attaches to a floor inlet of a valve assembly, such as explained below. The inlet nozzle adapter **322** comprises a generally square flange (although other shapes may be used) that slides into a corresponding slot **324** in the base frame **302** to hold it in place. The cover **304** may capture the inlet nozzle adapter **322** in place, or it may be secured by other means.

The rear wheels **110** may be mounted to opposite sides of the base **102** by any conventional mechanism, such as individual stub axles that are mounted in a cantilevered manner into the base frame **302**. Such stub axles are known in the art. The wheels **110** may alternatively be mounted by a single axle that extends across the full width of the base **102**. The axle may be any suitable shape—a straight axle, or a U-shaped structure—to allow the rear housing **104** to pivot downwardly and rearwardly with respect to the base **102**. The axle **326** may be mounted to the base **102** in any suitable way. Alternatively, two mounting brackets may be provided, each having a flange to receive a wheel via a snap fitment and support the wheel via a bearing surface axle. Any kind of front or rear wheel **301**, **110** may be used to allow the vacuum cleaner **100** to be pushed over a surface being cleaned. In an exemplary embodiment, each rear wheel **110** comprises a floor contacting surface **330**, a sidewall **332**, a hubcap depression **334**, and a generally cylindrical inner flange **336**. The rear wheel **110** may further comprises a hubcap **338**, which is removably secured to the hubcap depression **330** to form smooth outer appearance. The hubcap **338** is preferably attached by resilient tabs (not shown) and corresponding slots **339** in the hubcap depression **334**, but any other suitable attachment may be used.

Still referring to FIG. **3**, the base **102** may include various other features, such as a rear handle release mechanism **340**, a control board **342**, a brushroll motor **344**, a drive belt **346** and drive belt cover **348**, and a bristle strip **350**. The rear handle release mechanism **340** is positioned where a user can press it with his foot to release a pivot lock between the base **102** and rear housing **104**, as is known in the art. The control board **342** may be provided in the base **102** and have a display or lights, such as colored LED lights, to indicate to a user when filters—e.g., pre-motor and/or exhaust filters—need to be changed. The control board **342** may also incorporate a motor status light, among other features. The lights may be visible to the user through one or more openings through the base **102** or may project onto the surface being cleaned to inform the user of the device's status. The brushroll motor **344** is mounted in the base **102** and drives the brushroll **312** through the drive belt **346** or other mechanism. The brushroll motor **344** may be mounted by simple fasteners, straps, or any other suitable mechanism. An exemplary brushroll motor **344** may be mounted in the base frame **302** beneath a brushroll motor cover. An electric switch (not shown) may be provided to automatically deenergize the brushroll motor **344** whenever the rear housing **104** is elevated to the full upright position, which may be useful to help prevent the brushroll **312** from damaging carpets or other surfaces. In an exemplary embodiment, the drive belt **346** may be a poly v-belt, which is a relatively flexible belt with one or more ribs on one side that mate with the sheave grooves of a similar shape on a portion of the brushroll **312** or a fitting connected thereto. The poly v-belt may provide advantages such as the use of smaller, less costly sheaves, smoother, vibration free performance, high speed capability, space-saving compact design, higher efficiency than conventional v-belts, and serpentine drive capability. The bristle strip **350** may be provided and configured to drop down to contact the surface being cleaned when the vacuum **100** is operated at the lowest level setting. The bristle strip **350** may improve cleaning during bare floor cleaning, and it may be pivotally located in front of or behind the inlet nozzle **310**, or both. The base **102** also includes features for mounting the base **102** to the rear housing **104**, and such features are well known in the art.

It will be understood, of course, that the foregoing base arrangement may be modified or altered in any number of ways, and various parts may be omitted or added in other embodiments of the invention. For example, in one alternative, the brushroll motor **344** may be omitted, and the drive belt **346** may be adapted to be driven by a shaft protruding from a vacuum fan motor, as known in the art. As another example, the brushroll motor **344** may be mounted within the brushroll **312** itself. These and other variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring now to FIGS. **6** and **7**, an exemplary embodiment of rear housing **104** is shown having an optional accessory tool **602**. This particular type of accessory tool **602** is commonly referred to as a turbo tool. It includes a

housing **610** having an inlet **612** at one end, and a rotatable brush **614** inside the housing **610** and adjacent the inlet **612**. An air outlet **616** is provided at the other end of the housing **610**, and configured to be selectively connected to a vacuum hose or wand to place it in communication with the vacuum's cleaning air path. A turbine **618** is rotatably mounted in the air passage between the inlet **612** and the outlet **616**, and a drive belt **620** connects the turbine to the brush **614**, as well-known in the art. When air flows through the tool **602**, the air rotates the turbine **618**, and thereby drives the brush **614**.

Typical accessory tool mounting arrangements (for turbo tools and other kinds of tool), use some form of snap fitment to physically grip the tool by frictional engagement between the tool and one or more structures on the vacuum cleaner housing. While such snap fitments are functional and useful, the amount of force necessary to engage and disengage the snap fitment can vary from product to product due to manufacturing tolerance variations, wear on the parts, temperature, dirt accumulation, and other factors. New products might need to be "broken in," and customers may find that their new product is more difficult to use than a well-used sample on a showroom floor. Older products may lose some of all of their snap fitment capabilities, leading to frequent tool loss. In one aspect, exemplary embodiments may address these difficulties by using a magnetic attachment—in addition to or in lieu of snap fitment—between the tool and the housing.

In an exemplary embodiment, the accessory tool **602** is located at the top of the rear housing **104** on its front face, below where the handle **106** connects to the rear housing **104**, but this mounting location is optional and other locations may be used. The accessory tool **602** is sized and shaped to fit within a corresponding recess **604** formed in the rear housing **104**. As shown in FIG. **7**, the recess **604** may have a cupped lower mount **702** that is shaped to retain the lower end of the tool **602**. The lower mount **702** preferably does not include any structures that frictionally engage the tool **602** by snap fitment, so that the lower mount **702** holds the bottom of the tool **602** simply by gravity. The top of the accessory tool **602** can be secured to the rear housing **104** by one or more magnet features **606** that attract to one or more additional magnet features **608** in the housing **104** to secure the accessory tool **602** in the recess **604**. The one or more magnet features **606** may be on the tool's **602** rear or side surface, or both, and positioned to align with one or more corresponding magnet features **608** located within the recess **604**. In the shown embodiment, the magnet features **606**, **608** are mounted in respective pockets on the tool **602** and housing **104** so that they are approximately flush with the tool **602** and housing **104** surfaces. Alternatively, one or both of the magnet features **606**, **608** may be mounted under the surfaces so that they are not visible from the outside.

The magnet features **606**, **608** may comprise any combination of magnets and magnetically-attractive materials. For purposes of this disclosure, materials that exhibit a magnetic force are referred to as "magnets" and materials that do not normally exhibit magnetic force, but are attracted to magnets, are referred to as "paramagnets." In the foregoing embodiment, at least one of the magnet features **606**, **608** comprises a magnet, and the other magnet feature **606**, **608** may be a magnet or a paramagnet. Typical paramagnets include common metals, such as iron, and various other known paramagnetic substances. Magnets may comprise any suitable magnetic material, as are well known in the art, such as those made using iron, ceramics, rare earth materials (e.g., samarium-cobalt or neodymium-iron-boron (a.k.a., NIB)). Electromagnets also may be used. In the shown embodiment, both magnet features **606**, **608** comprise magnets that are oriented to attract to one another. If it is expected that the tool **602** may be used near magnetic or paramagnetic particles or debris (e.g., metal shavings) it may be desirable to make the tool's magnet feature **606** from a paramagnetic material so that it does not attract such debris during use.

In the foregoing embodiment, the tool **602** is held at the lower end in the lower receptacle **702** by gravity, and at the upper end by magnetic attraction between the magnet features **606**, **608**. The accessory tool **602** may be installed in the rear housing **104** by resting a front portion of the tool **602** into a corresponding lower portion **702** of the recess **604** and moving the accessory tool **602** into the recess **604** to engage the magnets or other fitment system. Preferably, no conventional snap fitment features are provided, so that the tool **602** is not frictionally engaged with the housing **104**. However, in other embodiments, one or more snap fitment may be added to assist with retaining the tool **602** in place. For example, as an alternative or addition to a magnetic fitment system, the accessory tool **602** could be provided with one or more openings located on its rear face to be secured over one or more pairs of snap fingers (not shown) located within the recesses. Alternatively, the tool **602** may be hung on one or more hooks and pivoted into place or simply slid into a suitably shaped slot or hole in the rear housing **104**.

While not necessary in all embodiments, the recess **604** may be provided on the front of the rear housing **104** so that the gravity does not tend to pull the tool **602** against the force generated by the magnet features **606**, **608**. In alternative embodiments, the lower mount **702** may comprise something other than the illustrated pocket. For example, the mount **702** may comprise an open platform having a detent that holds a corresponding protrusion on the tool **602**, or it may comprise a post or protrusion that fits into a corresponding opening or detent on the tool **602**. In addition, it is not required to form the recess **604** as a pocket into which the tool **602** fits or partially fits. Rather, the recess **604** may be omitted and replaced simply by a lower mount **702** to hold the bottom of the tool **602** and a magnet **608** to hold the top of the tool. It will also be appreciated that the lower mount **702** may be omitted, such that the tool **602** is held to the housing **104** solely by magnetic attraction between one or more pairs of magnetic features **606**, **608**.

The accessory tool **602** may comprise any conventional accessory tool for a vacuum cleaner, such as a crevice tool, upholstery brush, duster, or floor brush. In an exemplary embodiment, the accessory tool **602** comprises what is known as a turbo tool, as mentioned above, which is an accessory tool that uses a turbine that is operated by the suction air flow from the vacuum cleaner **100** to drive a brushroll located in the tool. The turbine can use clean air drawn from above the surface being cleaned, or dirty air drawn from the surface itself, and such devices are generally known in the art.

Another exemplary embodiment is shown in FIGS. **25**A-C. In this embodiment, the vacuum cleaner comprises a canister vacuum **2500**. An accessory tool **2502**, such as a turbo tool, floor sweeper, bristle brush **2516**, upholstery tool **2514** or crevice tool **2512**, is mounted to the vacuum **2500** in a recess **2504** on the upper or side surface of the vacuum housing **2506**. A first magnet feature **2508** provided on the tool **2502**, is located to magnetically attract to a second magnet feature **2510** in the recess **2504** (or elsewhere on the housing **2506**). The tool **2502** preferably is mounted without snap fitment, but some snap fitting features may be provided

in other embodiments. It will be appreciated that other arrangements in other kinds of vacuum cleaners also may be used.

Referring now to FIGS. **8**, **9**, and **10**, an exemplary embodiment of the vacuum cleaner may include a handle **106** that can be removed from the rear housing **104**. As previously described, the handle **106** has a grip **108** which may be grasped by a user to guide or push the vacuum cleaner **100** over a surface to be cleaned during normal operation. During normal operation, the handle **106** is securely mounted to the rear housing via a latch **802**. In an exemplary embodiment, the latch **802** is pivotally mounted to the top portion of the rear housing **104** and is accessible to the user on the front face of the rear housing **104**. The handle **106** generally comprises a first portion **804** which comprises the grip **108**, and a wand **808** that is attached thereto. The rear housing **104** is provided with a socket **806** sized and adapted to receive the wand **808**. The first portion **804** of the handle **106** has a bottom face **810** which acts as a positive stop when the handle **106** is kept in the rear housing **104** in the mounted position. When the handle **106** is in the mounted position, such as shown in FIG. **8**, the latch **802** is moved to a locked position to retain the handle **106** in place. To release and then remove the handle **106**, including the first portion **804** and the wand **808**, the user must pull the latch **[808]** *802* away from and downwardly with respect to the rear housing **104**. Once the latch **802** is moved to this unlocked position, the user may remove the handle **106** for the rear housing **104**. In the shown embodiment, the handle **106** is removed by grasping the grip **108** and lifting the handle **106** in an upward and backward direction, but the handle **106** and/or socket **806** may be arranged to join these two parts in other ways.

Referring to FIG. **10**, the handle **106**, including the first portion **804** and the wand **808**, can be completely removed from the rear housing **104** and used as an accessory cleaning wand. The wand **808** may have telescopic features, as are known in the art, such that the length of the wand **808** can be manually adjusted by the user to a desired or predetermined length. The wand **808** may further be fitted with any provided attachments or accessory tools, such as the turbo tool **602**. The latch **802** therefore performs the function of selectively retaining the handle **106** and wand **808** inside of the rear housing **104**. In an exemplary embodiment, the latch **802** may also be operatively coupled with a valve assembly, such as described in detail below.

Generally referring to FIG. **10**, the wand **808** may include one or more rigid pipe sections, which may be fixed-length or telescoping. Any kind of telescoping mechanism may be provided to control the relative positions of one or more rigid pipe sections. Examples of telescoping mechanisms are shown in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,431,601 and 6,832,784, which are incorporated herein by reference. In an exemplary embodiment, the wand **808** may comprise two pipe sections **808**a, **808**b. These pipe sections may include a flexible fitment **809** that selectively joins the two pipe sections **808**a, **808**b. Infinitely-variable adjustment mechanisms are also known, and may be used with other embodiments. To prevent the outer pipe **808**b from rotating on the inner pipe **808**a, they may be formed with generally circular profiles having matching flat walls or tabs and slots that prevent relative rotation, or other anti-rotation features, as are known in the art.

If the wand **808** is fitted with a rigid pipe section, it may terminate at an accessory tool inlet nozzle, such as turbo tool **602** when connected to the wand **808**. In the shown embodiment, a sliding brush tool **1002** may be attached to the wand **808**. As shown, the sliding brush tool **1002** comprises a generally tubular brush body that slidingly fits over the outer the pipe **808**b. The sliding brush tool **1002** may be securely fastened to the wand **808** using any conventional method, as are well-known in the art. The telescoping pipes (or tubes) **808**a, **808**b may be removably attached to the handle **106** when it is mounted to the rear housing **104**, or they may be stored separately on the vacuum cleaner **100**, as is also known in the art.

In an alternative embodiment, the wand **808** may be releasably attached to the handle **106**, such as by providing a short mounting tube on the handle **106** to which the wand **808** is selectively attached. Such attachment may be, for example, by bayonet fittings, in which the parts are engaged by inserting one into the other and then rotating the parts into engagement and held by resilient snaps. Such devices and connectors are well-known in the art and it is not necessary to describe them in detail herein. In an embodiment in which the wand **808** is releasably attached to the handle **106**, the device may be configured such that the wand can be removed with the handle, as described above, and then removed from the handle **106**. Alternatively, the device may be adapted to allow the user to elect whether or not he would like to remove the wand with the handle at the time the handle is initially removed from the housing. For example, the latch **802** may be movable to a first position in which it disengages the handle **106** from the housing **104**, but a part on the latch **802** holds the wand **808** in the housing so that the wand is not removed with the handle, and to a second position in which the latch **802** fully releases the handle **106** and the wand **808** to allow them to be removed at the same time. In the foregoing embodiment, the part on the latch **802** that holds the wand **808** in place in the first position may comprise a simple protrusion that is positioned over a corresponding lip at the upper end of the wand **808** to hold it in place. In this embodiment, the wand **808** may frictionally engage a short tube on the handle, and when the handle **106** is pulled out with the latch **802** in the first position, the short tube will pull free of the wand **808**, but when the handle **106** is pulled out with the latch **802** in the second position the tube **808** remains connected to the short tube by friction. In another embodiment, the latch **802** may release the handle **106** and the wand **808** at the same time, but the user can elect to leave the wand **808** in the housing **104** by turning the handle **106** to disengage bayonet fittings between the handle **106** and the wand **808** before pulling the handle **106** out.

The latch **802** may secure the handle **106** using any arrangement of mechanical locks. For example, as shown, the latch **802** may have an opening that wraps around a protrusion on the handle **106** to hold it in place. As shown in FIGS. **7**, **11**A, **11**B, and **11**C the latch and handle may comprise a double retention feature to lock the handle **106** to and release the handle **106** from the rear housing **104**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. **11**A-C, the latch **802'** is provided with dual safety locks to retain the handle **106** in the rear housing. For example, the handle **106** may have a generally square shaped depression **1102** (although the depression may comprise any other shape) on its bottom face **810**. The latch **802'** may have a corresponding flexible buckle **1104** configured to fit into the depression **1102** and engage a lip **1103** (FIG. **7**) in the depression **1102**, when the latch **802'** is selectively pushed into the retention position. In addition, the handle may have a protrusion **1108** located on its front face. The latch **802'** may be provided with a corresponding rib **1106** on its inside face such that when the latch **802'** is selectively pushed into the retention position,

the protrusion **1108** is secured underneath the rib **1106**. The protrusion **1108** and rib **1106** may have any suitable shape (e.g., the rib may be an elongated, inverted U-shaped bar, such as shown in FIG. **11**B). Of course, the handle and/or latch may have any other suitable retention mechanism to secure the handle to the rear housing **104**. In these or other embodiments, the latch may include sidewalls **1110** that wrap around at least part of the handle **106'** to provide lateral stability between the handle and rear housing.

Referring now to FIGS. **1**, **12**A, **12**B, and **13**, an exemplary embodiment of the rear housing **104** having a cyclonic-type dirt cup assembly **1200** is shown. The dirt cup assembly **1200**, an example of which is described in detail below, fits into a chamber **1202** defined in the rear housing **104** and is covered by a door **1210**. The chamber **1202** is a cavity within which the dirt cup assembly **1200** is housed during operation of the vacuum cleaner **100**. The chamber **1202** for housing the dirt cup assembly **1200** is open and closed by the door **1204**, which may be pivotally mounted to the rear housing **104**. The door **1204** may be attached to the rear housing **104** in any suitable manner such that the door **1204** is pivotally or movably mounted thereto. For example, a hinged fitment system may be used to connect the door **1204** to the rear housing **104**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the door **1204** is pivotally mounted to the front of the rear housing **104** at or near the base of the housing **104**. The door **1204** may have a front surface **1206** and two side surfaces **1208**. The front surface **1206** and/or side surfaces **1208** may be constructed with a transparent material, such as plastic, so that the user can monitor the dirt cup assembly **1200** to determine when it must be removed and emptied. The two side surfaces **1208** are generally perpendicular to the front surface **1206** and are coupled to the side surface of the rear housing **104** when the door **1204** is closed. When closed, the door **1204** creates a smooth, continuous shape with the rest of the rear housing **104**. The door **1204** may further have a handle **1212** (as shown in FIG. **1**) to allow the user to open and close the door **1204** as desired. It should be understood that the door **1204** may be provided with any type of opening-closing and locking mechanisms, as are well known in the arts of enclosures and doors.

In an exemplary embodiment, the door assembly **1204** generally has three operating positions: a closed position, a partially-open position, and a fully-open position. The door assembly **1204** may be provided with a positive stop (not shown) to limit its range of movement, and travel stops that resiliently hold the door **1204** in one or more intermediate positions. Such stops are known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the door assembly **1204** includes a positive stop that allows the door assembly **1204** to be moved from the fully-closed position, to a partially-open position at about 30° relative to the rear housing **104**, and to a fully-open position at about 45° relative to the rear housing **104**. The door assembly **1204** should have an operating range so that the dirt cup assembly **1200** can be easily removed from the rear housing **104**. When in the closed position, the door **1204** is configured to be latched, snap-fitted, friction-fitted, or otherwise securely closed against the rear housing **104**. In an exemplary embodiment, the door assembly **1204** can support at least 2 times the weight of the dirt cup assembly **1204**. In an alternative embodiment, the door **1204** may be detachable from the rear housing **104**. In an exemplary embodiment, the chamber **1202** may be located in the rear housing **104** above where a post-motor filter chamber **1214** may be located. Generally, the rear housing **104** may be formed integrally or as an assembly of parts. In the exemplary embodiment, the dirt cup assembly chamber **12** is accessible through the door assembly **1204** described above.

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the door assembly **1204** may be omitted and the dirt cup assembly **1200** may be installed to the rear housing **104** in any conventional manner. For example, the dirt cup assembly **1200** may be simply slid into an opening in the rear housing **104** and retained by one or more latch or snaps, or by an elevator lock, as known in the art. In still other embodiments, the dirt cup assembly **1200** may be replaced by a conventional bag filter assembly or other kinds of air filtering device.

Referring back to FIG. **2**, the rear housing **104** may be provided with one or more cord retainer hooks **202**, **206** that may be used to store a power cord **204** on the vacuum cleaner. A first cord hook **202** is located at the upper end of the rear housing **104**. The first cord hook **202** comprises a hook-shaped device having an upwardly-extending projection adapted to retain a cord against the rear housing **104** when the cord is looped over the top of the cord hook **202**. The entire hook and projection structure may be a single molded or formed part, or the parts may be formed from separate components. A second cord retainer hook **206** is provided towards the bottom of the rear housing **104**. The second cord retainer hook **206** may be constructed much like the first hook **204** but with a downwardly-extending projection. Together, the first and second hook, **204** and **206** provide a means by which a power cord can be efficiently stored against the rear housing **104**. The power cord **204** may be of any suitable length and may, in an exemplary embodiment, enter the top of the rear housing **104** at an opening located near a power switch **212**. It will be understood, however, that the power cord **204** may enter the vacuum cleaner **100** at any suitable location (such as near the bottom of the rear housing **104**), the power switch **212** may be located elsewhere, and the cord **102** may be stored otherwise, such as by being stored in an internal cord reel.

Referring to FIGS. **1**, **12**A, and **12**B, the exemplary rear housing **104** also includes a motor compartment (not shown) located at the bottom of the rear housing **104**. A fan motor assembly **1216** fits in the motor compartment. The fan motor assembly may be located anywhere within the rear housing **104**, as well-known in the art. The fan motor assembly includes a vacuum fan and an electric motor. The fan and motor are connected to one another, and when the motor is energized by turning on the power switch **212**, it drives the fan to generate a vacuum, as known in the art.

The fan and motor may be oriented such that the motor shaft and fan impeller rotate about a generally vertical axis that is generally aligned with the longitudinal axis of the rear housing **104**. Moreover, the fan and motor may be fluidly located between the nozzle inlet **310** (FIG. **3**) and the dirt cup assembly **1200** (FIGS. **12**A and B), in which case the fan would be exposed to the incoming dirty air, and the dirt cup assembly **1200** would operate under positive pressure, rather than negative pressure. However, the fan and motor may be fluidly located between the dirt cup assembly **1200** outlet and a vacuum cleaner outlet. The vacuum cleaner outlet may include a post-motor filter chamber **1214**. In this embodiment, the dirt cup assembly **1200** operates under negative pressure, and the air is generally cleaned before entering the fan. In either embodiment, the fan and motor may be assembled into appropriate shrouds and placed in the motor compartment, such that a shroud inlet is in fluid communication with a dirt cup assembly **1200** outlet, and a shroud outlet is in fluid communication with the post-motor filter chamber **1214**. To help ensure an air-tight fit between these parts, a seal or seals may be provided around the shroud inlet

and outlet and their connections to the dirt cup assembly **1200** and filter chamber **1214**.

As noted above, an embodiment of the vacuum cleaner **100** may include one or more post-motor filter chambers **1214**, if desired. Such a post-motor filter chamber **1214** may be mounted on the front of the rear housing **104** or elsewhere. In addition, this chamber **1214** may be shaped to encourage even distribution of air across a filter mounted therein. If used, the post-motor filter chamber can house a filter made from any suitable filtration medium. For example, a post-motor filter may comprise a pleated high efficiency filter (such as a HEPA or ULPA filter), a flat filter, or the like. The post-motor filter may be accessed through a filter cover **1218**, which may have an operating handle that is accessible at all times, or only when the dirt cup assembly **1200** is removed.

As shown in FIGS. **12**A and **12**B, the dirt cup assembly **1200** may be positioned generally above a motor compartment and the post-motor filter chamber **1214**. It should be noted that the orientations of the dirt cup assembly chamber **1202** and the post-motor filter chamber **1214** may be reversed or otherwise modified. In the shown embodiment, the dirt cup assembly **1200** is primarily adapted for use in an upright vacuum cleaner and can be removably secured to or inside of the rear housing **104**. The dirt cup assembly **1200** may comprise multiple components or parts and may be at least partially transparent, but may also be translucent or opaque. By having at least a part of the dirt cup assembly **1200** be transparent, the amount of collected dust can be readily seen by the operator and thereby visually indicates when it should be emptied. The dirt cup assembly **1200** may comprise any suitable dirt separation system.

Referring to FIG. **13**, the exemplary dirt cup assembly **1200** may include a primary cyclone **1302** and a secondary cyclone **1312**. The primary cyclone **1302** receives a dirt/dust mixture introduced into the vacuum cleaner apparatus **100** either through the floor inlet **310** or through an accessory cleaning inlet, such as an inlet provided in the handle **106**. The primary cyclone **1302** has a sidewall **1304** that forms both a cyclone chamber and a dirt receptacle. The sidewall **1304** may include an air inlet opening **1402** (FIG. **14**) that is attached to a dirty air passage (not shown) in the vacuum cleaner when the dirt cup assembly **1200** is mounted to the rear housing **104**. The primary cyclone **1302** may include a filter, such as a perforated screen **1306**, located generally centrally therein and covering a primary cyclone outlet **1303** located at one end (preferably the top end) of the primary cyclone **1302**. The perforated screen **1306** may have any arrangement of holes, meshes or filter surfaces, and may be replaced by a pleated filter or other filtering devices, as known in the art. The screen **1306** also may comprise a multi-stage filter of any kind, as known in the art. The screen **1306** or other filter may be cylindrical, as shown, conical, frustoconical, or shaped otherwise. Also, the screen **1306** or other filter may be closed at its bottom end, and open at the end that mates with the primary cyclone outlet **1303**, and it may include a plate located at its bottom end or other features to help control airflow in the primary cyclone **1302**. The screen **1306** also may include grips or a handle at the lower end to facilitate installation and/or removal. As shown in FIG. **14**, the perforated screen **1306** may have a partial solid wall **1404** that is aligned with the opening **1402**. The primary cyclone **1302** may have a pivotally operable lower wall **1305**, which may be held in place by a latch and opened by directly operating the latch or operating the latch remotely through a cable or pushrod, as known in the art.

The secondary cyclone **1312** receives air exiting the primary cyclone **1302** and filters fine particles and dust from the airflow, and deposits such materials into a receptacle **1316**. The secondary cyclone may include a funnel-shaped portion **1315**, as known in the art. The receptacle **1316** may be covered by the lower wall **1305** for simultaneous emptying of both cyclones, or by a separate lower wall. In other embodiments, one or more separate and removable dirt-collection cups may be provided in place of the openable lower wall **1305**, as well-known in the art.

In the shown embodiment, a single cover **1310** is provided over the primary and secondary cyclones **1302**, **1312**, but separate covers may be used instead. The cover **1310** may have a handle **1313** integrated into or attached to it, if desired. Also if desired, the cover **1310** may be removable to allow the operator to invert and empty the cyclones. In such an embodiment, an openable lower wall **1305** or separable dirt cups may not be required. The cover **1310** includes a first air passage (not shown) that directs air from a primary cyclone outlet **1303** to a secondary cyclone inlet (not shown). The cover **1310** also includes a second air passage (not shown) that conveys air from a secondary cyclone outlet to a dirt cup assembly outlet **1314**. A filter **1320**, such as a pleated filter or a two-tiered filter **1320** comprising a foam filter **1321** and a micron filter **1322**, may be mounted to the dirt cup assembly **1200** and in fluid communication with the dirt cup assembly outlet **1314**. In the shown embodiment, the filter **1320** is mounted to the rear side of the dirt cup assembly **1200** under a filter frame **1324**. The filter frame **1324** is generally enclosed, but includes an opening (not shown) that mates with an air passage that leads to the fan motor assembly **1216**.

In use, the fan motor assembly **1216** draws a dirt-laden stream of air into the primary cyclone **1302** for separation. The dirty air swirls in the primary cyclone **1302**, removing larger particles and some smaller particles, passes through the screen **1306** and primary cyclone outlet **1303**, and enters the secondary cyclone **1312** where it is further filtered before exiting to the filter **1320** and fan motor assembly **1216**.

In an exemplary embodiment, the screen **1306** may be removably fastened to, and extend downwardly from, an upper wall of the primary cyclone **1302** and/or the cyclone lid **1310** (for purposes of this disclosure, the lid **1310** may include a portion of the top of the primary cyclone **1302** surrounding the primary cyclone outlet **1303**, and both parts will simply be referred to as the cyclone lid **1310**). In an exemplary embodiment, the screen **1306** is provided at its upper end **1307** with a plurality of mounting hooks **1308** to secure the screen **1306** to corresponding slots or grooves (not shown) in the cyclone lid **1310**. The mounting hooks **1308** extend upwardly from and are spaced circumferentially about the open end. The mounting hooks **1308** may be arranged, however, such that the screen **1306** may be attached to the lid **1310** only in one or more discreet orientations. For example, the mounting hooks **1308** and their corresponding slots may not be spaced equi-angularly about the circumference of the upper end **1307**, to ensure that the screen **1306** can only be mounted to the cyclone module **1310** in a particular orientation and spatial relationship. Alternatively, the mounting hooks **1308** and their corresponding slots may have a different shape or size, or may be staggered in the radial direction, to ensure that the screen **1306** is attached in a specific orientation. The foregoing arrangement may be desirable to ensure that the partial solid wall **1404** is mounted adjacent the inlet **1402**. While not required, providing a partial solid wall **1404** may

help establish a cyclonic airflow within the primary cyclone **1302**, and may prevent dirt and debris from clinging to the screen **1306**.

Each of the hooks **1308** has a circumferentially directed projection that defines a slot-like void between a bottom edge of the projection and the top edge of the open end **1307**. As noted above, the hooks **1308** fit into corresponding slots in the lid **1310**, and when the screen **1306** is rotated, the hooks **1308** slide over surfaces **1602** on the lid **1310** to hold the screen **1306** in place. If necessary, bumps or expanded surfaces may be provided on the hooks **1308** or elsewhere to engage a corresponding surface in a resilient (e.g., snap-fit) engagement, to resiliently hold the screen **1306** in place. Such hooks **1308** and corresponding slots are known in the art of vacuum cleaners.

In an exemplary embodiment, a feature may be provided to disengage the screen **1306** (or other filter) from the lid **1310** without having to directly contact the screen **1306**. For example, referring to FIGS. **15**A, **15**B and **16**, the cyclone module **1310** (partially shown) may comprise a lever assembly **1500** that may be operated to push the hooks **1308** out of engagement with the lid **1310**. The exemplary lever assembly **1500** comprises a release lever **1502** that is attached to (or formed with) a release member **1604** that extends from the release lever **1502** to a point adjacent the hooks **1308** and their corresponding slots. The release member **1604** includes protrusions **1606** that are located adjacent the ends of the hooks **1308**. When the release lever **1502** is rotated, the protrusions **1606** press against the hooks **1308** and drive them backwards until they are free to drop out of the slots. As shown, the release member **1604** may have an opening **1608** that allows air to pass from the primary cyclone outlet **1303** to the secondary cyclone **1312**. Alternatively, the release member **1604** may be formed as a ring-like member that surrounds the primary cyclone outlet **1303** generally flush with the outlet **1303**, or the release member **1604** may be formed in any other shape that can be used to move the hooks **1308** out of engagement, while not significantly impeding airflow through the outlet **1303**.

As shown in FIGS. **15**A and **15**B, the release lever **1502** may also include a filter-in-place mechanism that prevents the dirt cup assembly **1200** from being installed on the rear housing **104** when the filter or screen **1306** is not installed. In this embodiment, the filter-in-place mechanism comprises a filter-in-place lever **1504**, and a spring **1506**. The filter-in-place lever **1504** is mounted on a portion **1508** of the dirt cup assembly **1200** (such as on the lid **1310**) located near the perimeter of the dirt cup assembly **1200**, and positioned and shaped so that it can contact the filter release lever **1502**. The spring **1506** is attached at one end to the filter-in-place lever **1504**, and at the other end to the dirt cup assembly (such as to the lid **1310**). The spring is adapted to pivot the filter-in-place lever **1504** about a fulcrum **1503** outwards away from the center of the dirt cup assembly **1200**, so that an end **1505** of the filter-in-place lever **1504** protrudes outward to prevent the dirt cup assembly **1200** from fitting in place on the rear housing **104**, as shown in FIG. **15**A.

When a user attaches the screen **1306** to the cyclone lid **1310**, the mounting hooks **1308** of the perforated screen **1306** press against the release mechanism protrusions **1606** and rotate the release lever **1505**. When this happens, a protrusion **1510** on the release lever **1502** presses against a corresponding protrusion **1511** on the filter-in-place lever **1504** and rotates the filter-in-place lever **1504** against the bias of the spring **150** into a position in which the surface **1505** does not obstruct installation of the dirt cup assembly **1200**, as shown in FIG. **15**B. To detach the perforated screen **1306**, the user can use the protrusion **1510** as a finger pull to rotate the release lever **1502** in a clockwise direction, thereby releasing the perforated screen **1306** by gravity from the cyclone module **1310**. When the filter is removed, the spring **1506** pulls the filter-in-place lever **1504** into its obstructing position.

Referring to FIG. **17**, the upper region of a vacuum cleaner **100** is shown according to an exemplary embodiment. As previously explained, the vacuum cleaner **100** comprises a handle **106** mounted to the rear housing via a latch **802**. And as previously explained above, the handle **106** may be removable from the rear housing **104** in order to expose a wand (not shown) to be used as an accessory cleaning wand. The latch **802** may, in an exemplary embodiment, be pivotally secured to the rear housing **104** and include a snap fitment arrangement (not shown). The latch **802** may be secured to the rear housing **104** by any appropriate fastening means, such as by screws, nuts and bolts, etc.

While the latch **802** may be used simply to secure the handle **106** to the housing **104**, it has been found that the latch **802** may advantageously also be used to operate an air flow control valve that selectively directs airflow through the handle **106** when it is in use. The valve may be any suitable type that is capable of diverting flow from one path to another path, such as a rotary valve, slide valve, three way valve, etc. As shown in FIG. **19**, an exemplary valve assembly **1900** comprises a pair of housing members (shown in exploded view) that house a barrel valve **1910**. The barrel valve **1910** is pivotally mounted in the valve assembly **1900** by pivots **1911'**, **1911"**. A valve lever **1902** is mounted at one of its ends **1903** to one pivot **1911'**, The valve lever **1902** is mounted external to the valve housing, and can be moved to remotely rotate the barrel valve **1910** between its operating positions. The valve assembly **1900** includes a floor inlet **1906**, an accessory inlet **1908**, and an outlet **1907**. The floor inlet **1906** is connected to the floor inlet nozzle **310** via hose assembly **316** or other means. The accessory inlet **1908** is attached to a hose **112** that extends to the handle **106**. The accessory inlet **1908** may comprise a pivotal elbow, as shown, or comprise a simple inlet opening. Gaskets **1912** may be provided throughout the valve assembly **1900** to help prevent airflow leaks. The outlet **1907** is attached to a conduit that leads to the dirt cup assembly **1200** or any other suitable dirt separation system. The valve assembly **1900** may be located at the bottom end of the rear housing, or elsewhere on the vacuum cleaner **100**.

The barrel valve **1910** has two terminal positions: one in which it blocks the floor inlet **1906** and allows air to pass from the accessory inlet **1908** to the outlet **1907** (the accessory cleaning position), and one in which it blocks the accessory inlet **1908** and allows air to pass from the floor inlet **1906** to the outlet **1907** (the floor cleaning position). The valve **1910** may be moved to either of these positions by rotating the valve lever **1902**, and may be located in intermediate positions by partially pivoting the valve lever **1902**.

The latch **802** is operatively connected to the valve lever **1902** so that the latch **802** generally simultaneously operates the valve **1910** and releases or secures the handle **106**. In the embodiment of FIGS. **18**A and **18**B, the latch **802** comprises a rotating lever that pivots from a vertical position to a horizontal position. The rear surface of the latch **802** includes a slot **1806** that engages a pin **1808** on the handle **106** when the latch **802** is pivoted to the vertical position, to thereby lock the handle **106** in position on the housing **104**. The latch **802** is pivotally mounted to the housing **104** by a shaft **1810**. Inside the housing **104**, the shaft **1810** is attached

to a lever arm **1802**, which, in turn, is attached to a linkage **1804** that is connected to the valve lever **1902** at an end **1904** distal from the end **1902** that is attached to the valve **1910**. The lever arm **1802** rotates simultaneously with the latch **802**, and moves the valve **1910** into the floor cleaning position when the latch **802** is upright, and moves the valve **1910** into the accessory cleaning position when the latch **802** is horizontal. If desired, one or more detents and corresponding resilient members may be provided on the valve assembly **1900** and/or latch **802** to hold these parts in the terminal positions, or in intermediate positions, or one or more springs may used to accomplish the same.

In the foregoing embodiment, the latch **802** may be turned back towards the upright position after the handle **106** has been removed in order to regulate the flow of air through the handle. This may be advantageous, for example, to decrease suction when cleaning delicate objects, such as when dusting or cleaning blinds or curtains. In addition, the housing **104** may include one or more vents that allow air to flow into the handle **106** (or an extension wand attached to the handle) after the latch **802** is pivoted to the horizontal position but before the handle **106** is removed, in order to prevent the suction caused by moving the valve to the accessory cleaning position from holding the handle **106** in place in the housing **104**. The latch **802** may be operated to release the handle **106** and direct the airflow through the handle **106** at approximately the same time. If desired, however, the portion of the latch **802** that holds the handle **106** in place, and the linkage connecting the latch **802** to the valve assembly **1900** may be modified to stagger the unlocking/locking and valve operating functions. For example, the latch **802** may be adapted to fully release the handle **106** before the valve changeover begins to occur, or vice versa. The latch **802** also may be configured to have a first position in which it releases the handle **106**, but not an associated wand **808**, and a second position in which it releases the handle **106** and an associated wand **808**. Such variations will be understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art in view of the present disclosure. It should also be observed that the illustrated valve assembly and operating latch **802** do not include springs, which can deform over time, but the absence of springs certainly is not required in all embodiments, and may be preferable under some circumstances.

FIGS. **20**A and **20**B illustrate an alternative embodiment in which the rotating latch of FIGS. **18**A and **18**B has been replaced by a latch that pivots generally about the axis of the rear housing **104**. In this embodiment, the latch **2000** comprises a collar having a central opening **2002** into which the end of the handle **106** fits. The opening includes one or more cutouts **2004** that receive corresponding flanges **2005** on the handle **106**. The latch **2000** is rotatably mounted on the rear housing **104** by any suitable mechanical arrangement, such as by having a flange **2010** that extends down from the outer perimeter of the latch **2000** to engage a corresponding protrusion **2012** on the rear housing **104**. The flange **2010** may be flexible to snap fit over the housing protrusion **2012**. The handle **106** is installed by inserting the end of the handle **106** through the opening **2002**, and rotating the latch **2000** until the cutout **2004** is aligned with the corresponding protrusion on the handle **106** to allow the protrusion to pass through the cutout **2004**. At this point the latch **2000** is rotated to move the cutout **2004** away from the protrusion and thereby prevent the handle **106** from being removed. The latch **2000** also includes a ramp **2006** into which an end of the valve linkage **1804** fits. The ramp **2006** is formed as a slot in a generally cylindrical boss **2008** that extends down from the latch **2000**. As the latch **2000** is rotated, the ramp pulls the valve linkage **1804** up, or pushes it down, depending on the direction of rotation, to operate the valve assembly **1900** at generally the same time that the latch **2000** is used to lock and unlock the handle **106**.

FIGS. **21**A-D provide another embodiment of a latch **2100** that may be used to both secure the handle **106** to the rear housing **104**, and operate a valve assembly. In this embodiment, the latch **2100** is mounted to the rear housing by tabs **2102** that fit into corresponding tracks **2104** on the rear housing **104**. The tabs **2102** and/or tracks **2104** may include a travel stop to prevent them from completely disengaging. The latch **2100** also includes tracks **2106** that fit into corresponding tracks **2108** on the handle **106**, when the handle **106** is fully seated on the rear housing **104**. The parts are arranged and dimensioned such that the handle tabs and tracks **2106**, **2108** can be disengaged without removing the latch **2100** from the rear housing **104**. The latch **2100** includes a pin **2110** that fits in a slot in a slotted lever arm **2112**. The slotted lever arm **2112** is rigidly attached to a link **2114** to form an L-shaped member, which is pivotally mounted inside the rear housing **104** on a fulcrum **2116**. The link **2114** is pivotally attached to a valve linkage **1804**, to operate a valve assembly as the latch is moved between the locked and unlocked positions, such as described above.

FIGS. **22**A, **22**B, **23**A and **23**B provide additional embodiments of handle latches that are adapted to substantially simultaneously operate a valve. In the embodiment of FIGS. **22**A and **22**B, the latch **2200** comprises a loop-shaped member that is pivotally mounted to the rear housing **104** on a pivot shaft **2202**. The latch **2200** includes a tab **2204** that engages a slot **2206** on the handle **106** to lock the handle **106** in place on the rear housing **104**. One arm **2210** forming the loop is connected to a valve linkage **1804** to open and close a valve. Similarly, the embodiment of FIGS. **23**A and **23**B has a latch **2300** that is pivotally mounted on the rear housing **104** by a pivot shaft **2302**. The pivot shaft **2302** has a lever arm **2310** that is attached to the valve linkage **1804**. In the embodiment of FIGS. **23**A and **23**B, the latch **2300** comprises a single part mounted on one side of the device, or a pair of parts mounted on opposite sides of the device, by which the user can operate the latch. A protrusion **2306** is provided on one or both sides of the latch **2300** to engage a corresponding shelf **2308** formed on the handle **106**, to hold the handle **106** in place.

In the foregoing Figures the various embodiments of latches are shown in alternate positions by dotted lines.

While the foregoing embodiments illustrate the use of a simple arm as the linkage **1804** that connects the latch to the valve, it will be appreciated that other kinds of linkage may be used, such as cables and the like. Also, the linkage may comprise a simple direct connection between the latch and the valve. That is to say, the valve and latch may be integrally connected or formed. In addition, the foregoing embodiments use a handle latch that is operated to control the valve, but it will be readily appreciated that the embodiments can be reversed such that a valve handle is used to remotely operate a handle latch. In either event, a single user interface, in the form of a moving handle or the like, is operated to substantially simultaneously operate an airflow control valve and release a handle from the vacuum cleaner housing.

FIG. **24** provides another embodiment of a handle attachment and valve operating arrangement. In this embodiment, the handle **106** is installed into a hole **2402** in the rear housing **104**. A motor **2412**, such as a reversible DC electric motor, is mounted in the rear housing **104** and drivingly connected to a shallow-angle gear **2406**. The handle **106**

includes a corresponding gear tooth set **2408** that is driven upwards and downwards by the shallow-angle gear **2406**, depending on the direction in which the motor **2404** is rotated. Similarly, a valve linkage **1804**, like the linkages described above, is provided with a gear tooth set **2410** that is driven up and down at the same time as the handle **104**. In this embodiment, the motor **2404** is operated to simultaneously release the handle and operate the valve.

The present disclosure describes a number of new, useful and nonobvious features and/or combinations of features that may be used alone, together, with upright vacuum cleaners, canister vacuum cleaners or other types of cleaning device, or in other ways. The embodiments described herein are all exemplary, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions in any way. It will also be appreciated that the embodiments shown herein can be used separately from one another, or in various combinations. It will be appreciated that the inventions described herein can be modified and adapted in various ways and for different uses, and all such modifications and adaptations are included in the scope of this disclosure and the appended claims. For example, other mechanisms for substantially simultaneously operating a handle release and a flow control valve may be used, and such devices may be hand-operated, pneumatically or electrically operated, foot operated, or operated by an automatic mechanical system (such as a mechanism that changes the valve and releases the handle when the vacuum is placed in the upright position). As another example, the filter screen mechanisms provided herein may be adapted to simultaneously work with multiple vacuum filters, or on filters used in any part of a single- or multi-stage cyclone. Of course, the foregoing filter mechanism, handle release mechanisms and valve control mechanisms may be used independently from one another. For example, a handle release provided herein may be used without a valve control mechanism.

We claim:

1. A vacuum cleaner comprising:

a base having a first air inlet;

a rear housing pivotally mounted to the base;

a removable handle assembly comprising a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet;

a socket formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly;

a valve assembly having a first valve inlet in fluid communication with the first air inlet, a second valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the first valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the second valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet;

a handle latch;

a linkage connecting the handle latch to the valve member to thereby move the valve member in synchronization with the handle latch; and

wherein the handle latch has a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket and places the valve member in the first valve position, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket and places the valve member in the second position.

2. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the grip is adapted for manipulating the rear housing and base on a surface to be cleaned when the removable handle assembly is held in connection with the socket.

3. The vacuum cleaner of claim **2**, wherein the grip comprises the sole structure provided for manipulating the rear housing and base on a surface to be cleaned when the removable handle assembly is held in connection with the socket.

4. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the valve member comprises a barrel valve adapted to cover the second valve inlet when the valve member is in the first valve position, and cover the first valve inlet when the valve member is in the second valve position.

5. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the second valve inlet comprises a pivotal elbow.

6. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein valve member comprises a valve lever operatively connected to the valve member, the valve lever being rotatable about a valve pivot axis to move the valve member between the first valve position and the second valve position.

7. The vacuum cleaner of claim **6**, wherein the linkage is connected at a first linkage end to the valve lever at a location remote from the valve pivot axis, and connected at a second end to the handle latch to thereby move the valve member in synchronization with the handle latch.

8. The vacuum cleaner of claim **7**, wherein the handle latch is adapted to pivot about a latch pivot axis, and the linkage is connected to the handle latch at a location remote from the latch pivot axis.

9. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the handle latch comprises one or more protrusions adapted to engage one or more corresponding structures on the removable handle assembly when the handle latch is in the first latch position.

10. The vacuum cleaner of claim **9**, wherein the handle latch comprises one or more arms pivotally attached to the rear housing about a latch pivot axis that is generally perpendicular to a long axis of the rear housing, such that the handle latch rotates about the latch pivot axis between the first latch position and the second latch position.

11. The vacuum cleaner of claim **9**, wherein the handle latch comprises a collar pivotally attached to the rear housing about a latch pivot axis generally that is parallel to a long axis of the rear housing, such that the handle latch rotates about the latch pivot axis between the first latch position and the second latch position.

12. The vacuum cleaner of claim **11**, wherein the collar surrounds the socket and includes an opening in communication with the socket through which at least a portion of the removable handle assembly can pass.

13. The vacuum cleaner of claim **9**, wherein the handle latch is mounted on one or more tracks on the rear housing such that the handle latch slides generally linearly between the first latch position and the second latch position.

14. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the removable handle assembly comprises a wand extending from the grip, the wand comprising an extension of the second air inlet.

15. The vacuum cleaner of claim **14**, wherein the wand is selectively removable from the grip.

16. The vacuum cleaner of claim **14**, wherein the wand comprises a telescoping wand.

17. The vacuum cleaner of claim **1**, wherein the socket is formed at an upper end of the rear housing, the removable handle assembly extends from the upper end of the rear housing when it is held in connection with the socket, the handle latch is located on a front face of the rear housing, and the rear housing further comprises a removable acces-

sory tool positioned between the handle latch and the base, the removable accessory tool being selectively secured to the rear housing by one or more magnetics.

18. A vacuum cleaner comprising:

a base having a first air inlet;

a rear housing extending from the base;

a removable handle assembly comprising a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet;

a socket formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly;

a valve assembly having a first valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the *first* valve inlet is not in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the first valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet;

a handle latch;

a linkage connecting the handle latch to the valve member to thereby move the valve member in synchronization with the handle latch; and

wherein the handle latch has a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket and places the valve member in the first valve position, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket and places the valve member in the second position.

19. A vacuum cleaner comprising:

a base having a first air inlet;

a rear housing extending from the base;

a removable handle assembly comprising a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet;

a socket formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly;

a valve assembly having a valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the valve inlet is not in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet;

a handle latch having a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the **[**sockets**]** *socket*;

a linkage connecting the handle latch to the valve member to thereby move the valve member in synchronization with the handle latch; and

a single user interface adapted to substantially simultaneously operate the valve and the handle latch.

20. The vacuum cleaner of claim **19**, wherein the single use interface comprises a manually-operable lever, slide or collar.

21. The vacuum cleaner of claim **19**, wherein the single user interface comprises an electric motor adapted to substantially simultaneously operate the valve and the handle latch.

22. The vacuum cleaner of claim **21**, wherein the handle latch comprises a gear tooth set formed on a side of at least a portion of the removable handle assembly.

23. A vacuum cleaner comprising:

a base having a first air inlet;

a rear housing pivotally mounted to the base;

a removable handle assembly comprising a grip, a second air inlet, and a flexible hose in fluid communication with the second air inlet;

a socket formed in the rear housing to selectively receive at least part of the removable handle assembly;

a valve assembly having a first valve inlet in fluid communication with the first air inlet, a second valve inlet in fluid communication with the flexible hose, a valve outlet in fluid communication with a vacuum fan, and a valve member adapted to move between a first valve position in which the first valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet, and a second valve position in which the second valve inlet is in fluid communication with the valve outlet;

an air filtering device in fluid communication between the valve outlet and the vacuum fan;

a handle latch having a first latch position in which it engages the removable handle assembly to hold it in connection with the socket and places the valve member in the first valve position, and a second latch position in which it releases the removable handle assembly to permit the removable handle assembly to be removed from the socket and places the valve member in the second position; and

wherein the handle latch comprises a collar pivotally attached to the rear housing about a latch pivot axis generally that is parallel to a long axis of the rear housing, such that the handle latch rotates about the latch pivot axis between the first latch position and the second latch position.

24. The vacuum cleaner of claim **23**, wherein the collar surrounds the socket and includes an opening in communication with the socket through which at least a portion of the removable handle assembly can pass.

25. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, wherein the rear housing is pivotally mounted to the base.

26. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, wherein the grip comprises the sole structure provided on the rear housing for manipulating the rear housing and base on a surface to be cleaned when the removable handle assembly is held in connection with the socket.

27. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, wherein the valve member comprises a barrel valve.

28. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, wherein the handle latch is mounted to pivot about a latch pivot axis, and the valve member is mounted to pivot about a valve pivot axis.

29. The vacuum cleaner of claim 28, wherein the linkage comprises an arm.

30. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, wherein:

the valve assembly comprises a second valve inlet in fluid communication with the first air inlet; and

the valve member places the second valve inlet in fluid communication with the valve outlet when the valve member is in the first position, and blocks fluid communication between the second valve inlet and the valve outlet when the valve member is in the second position.

31. The vacuum cleaner of claim 1, further comprising an air filtering device in fluid communication between the valve outlet and the vacuum fan.

32. The vacuum cleaner of claim 18, further comprising an air filtering device in fluid communication between the valve outlet and the vacuum fan.

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