

(Model.)

A. G. CHAMPLIN.

CARPET SWEEPER.

No. 261,514.

Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig. 1.

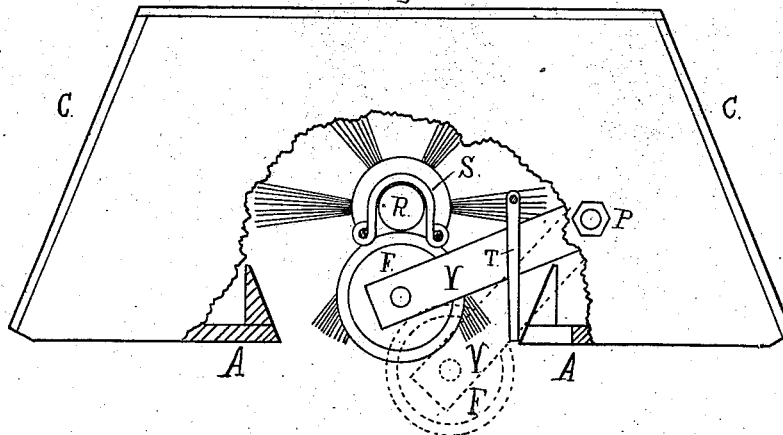


Fig. 2.

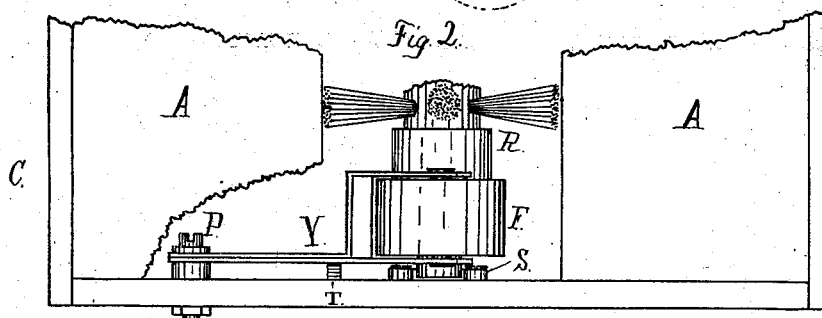
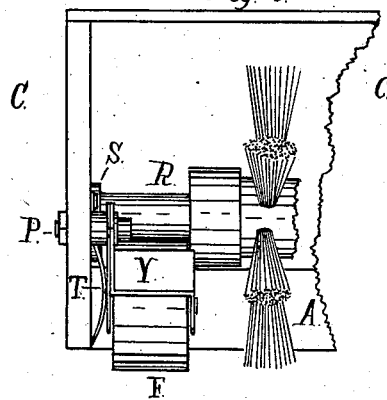


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Edward A. Arnwick

Mary J. Rensick

Inventor.

Alexander G. Champlin.

Edward Taggart.

His Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER G. CHAMPLIN, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,514, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed May 31, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER G. CHAMPLIN, of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sweepers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in carpet-sweepers having the brush-roller operated by friction, the friction being produced by the weight of the sweeper and by pressure.

The object of my invention generally is to improve the efficiency of carpet-sweepers; but what I have particularly in view is to prevent the wheel from dropping out while the sweeper is being used, and at the same time permit it to be readily raised and lowered. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation with a portion of the case removed in order to show more clearly the friction device. Fig. 2 is a view of the sweeper from the under side, showing the attachment of the friction drive-wheel to the sweeper-case, and the general arrangement of the parts connected therewith; and Fig. 3 is a detached view of the drive-wheel, brush-roller, and one end of the sweeper-case.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

In the drawings, C C C represent the upper part of the sweeper-case, the top being of one piece and the sides of two pieces, attached so as to make the case the narrower at the top and broad at the base, as shown. The end pieces are made to correspond. The bottoms of the dust-pans A are of wood, nailed or attached in any suitable manner to the case. In this way a cheap, substantial, and durable case is made.

F is the drive-wheel, which is journaled in a yoke, which yoke has an arm attached by the bolt P to the end of the sweeper-case in such a manner as to move freely. This drive-wheel travels on the carpet and supports the brush-roller R, and through that the sweeper-case. When the sweeper is lifted from the carpet the wheel F may be dropped down, so as to relieve the roller, and in this manner the roller may be readily detached from the sweeper-case. A spring, T, placed between the end of the case and the arm of yoke Y, presses against the arm and prevents the wheel from dropping out of place, yet is of such form that the wheel may be readily raised and lowered. The form of the spring T and its method of attachment are fully shown in Fig. 3.

S is a socket, into which the end of the brush-roller is journaled.

A A are the dust-pans. They are made in connection with the sweeper-case, the bottom of the pan being a piece of wood attached to the case. The dust may be emptied from the end of the case through apertures provided for that purpose.

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

The combination of pieces C C C, brush-roller R, drive-wheel F, located directly beneath the roller, yoke Y, pivot P, and spring T, said spring placed between the end of the case and the arm of the yoke Y to prevent the wheel F from dropping out of place, all substantially as described.

ALEXANDER G. CHAMPLIN.

Witnesses:

EDWARD TAGGART,  
ARTHUR C. DENISON.