

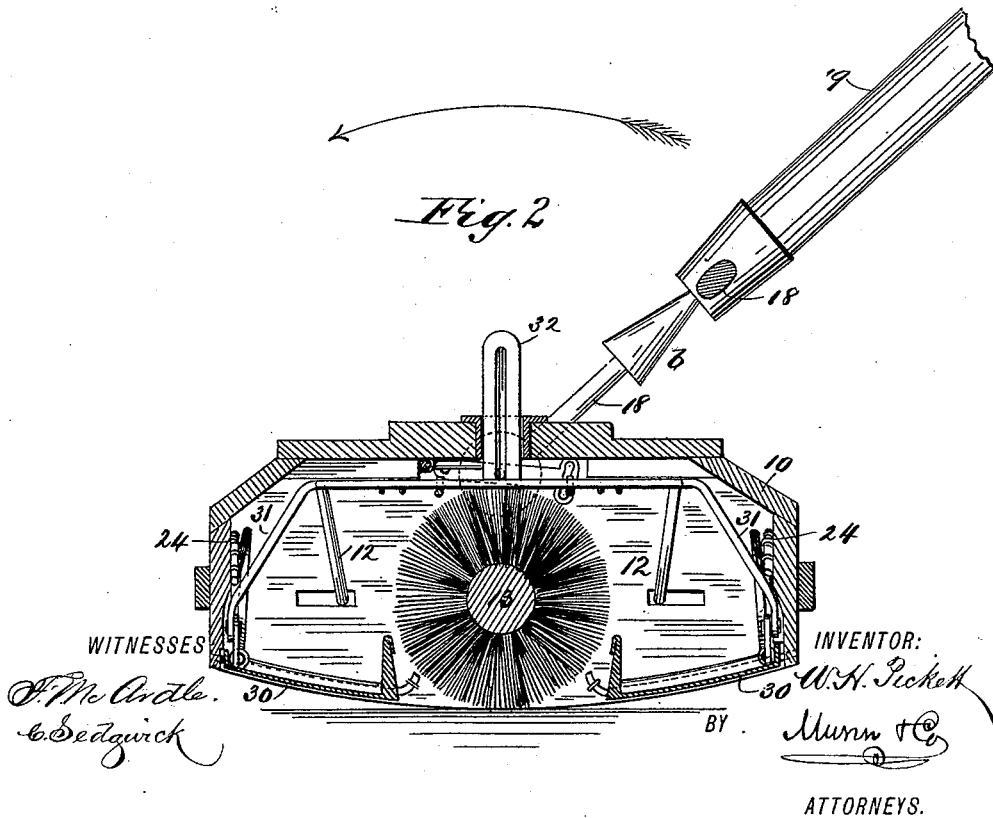
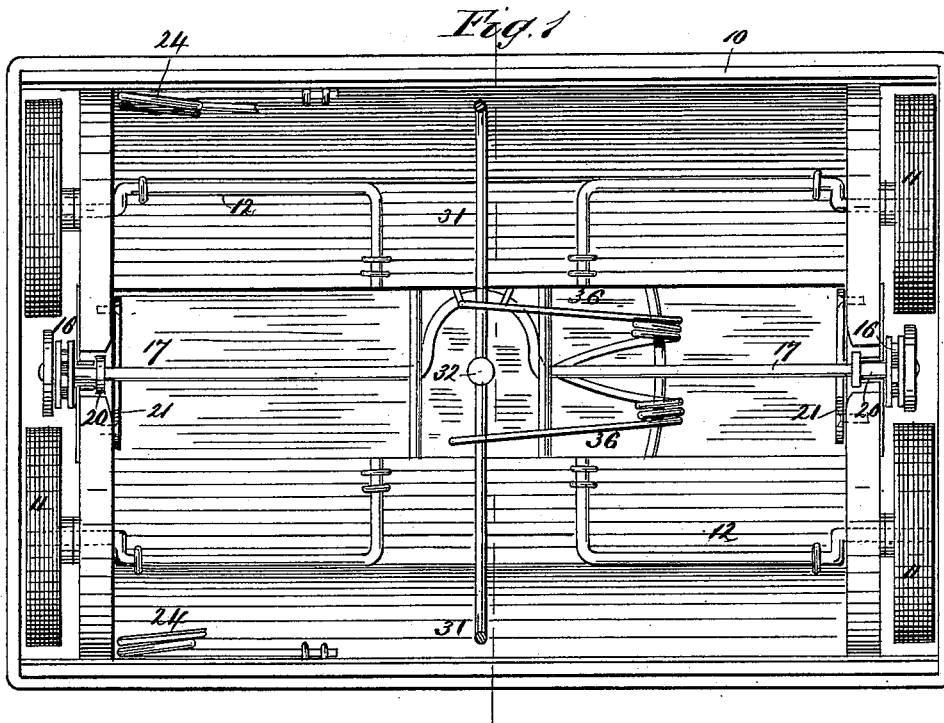
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. PICKETT.
CARPET SWEEPER.

No. 419,349.

Patented Jan. 14, 1890.



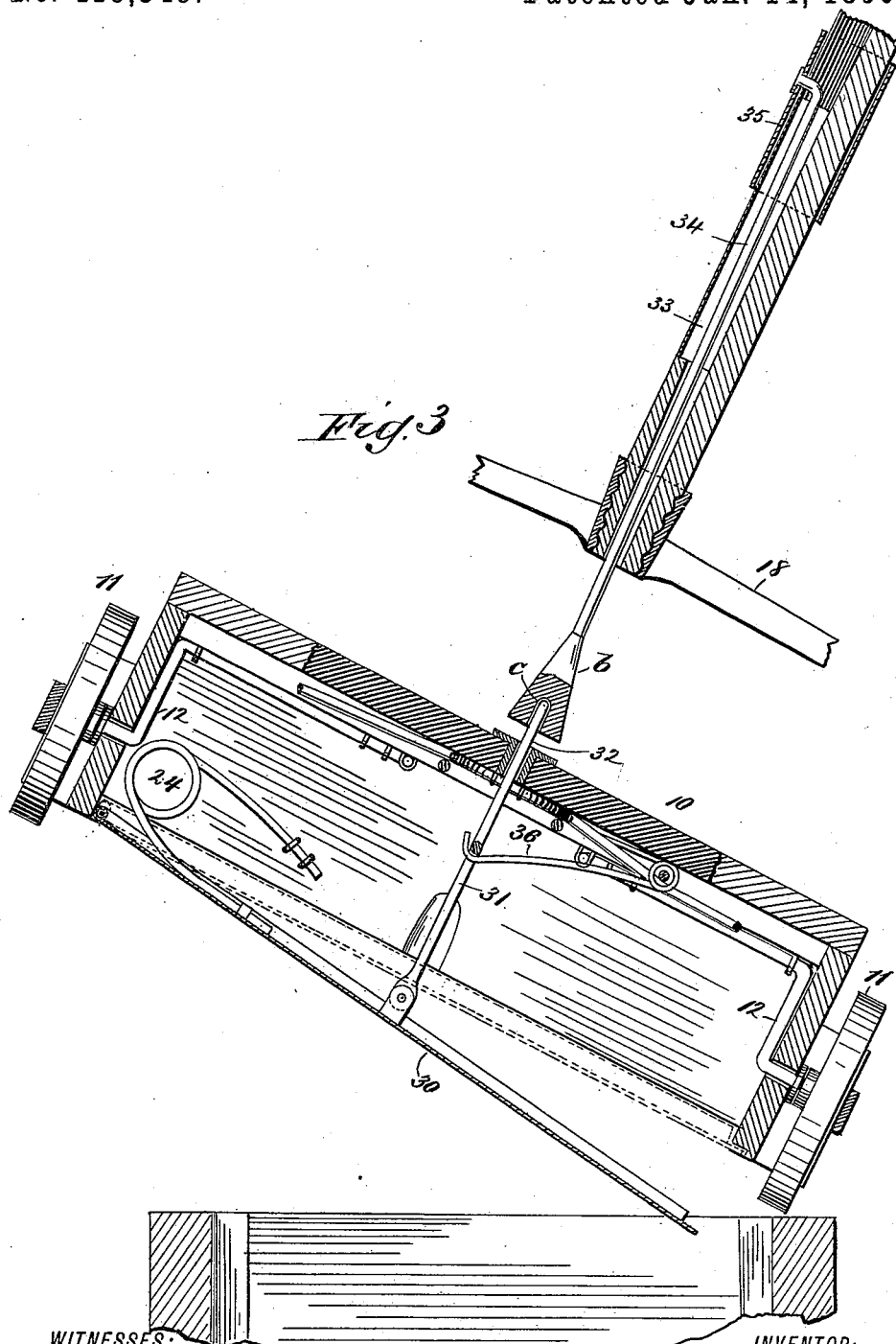
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WITNESSES:

H. M. Arble,
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

W. H. Pickett

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

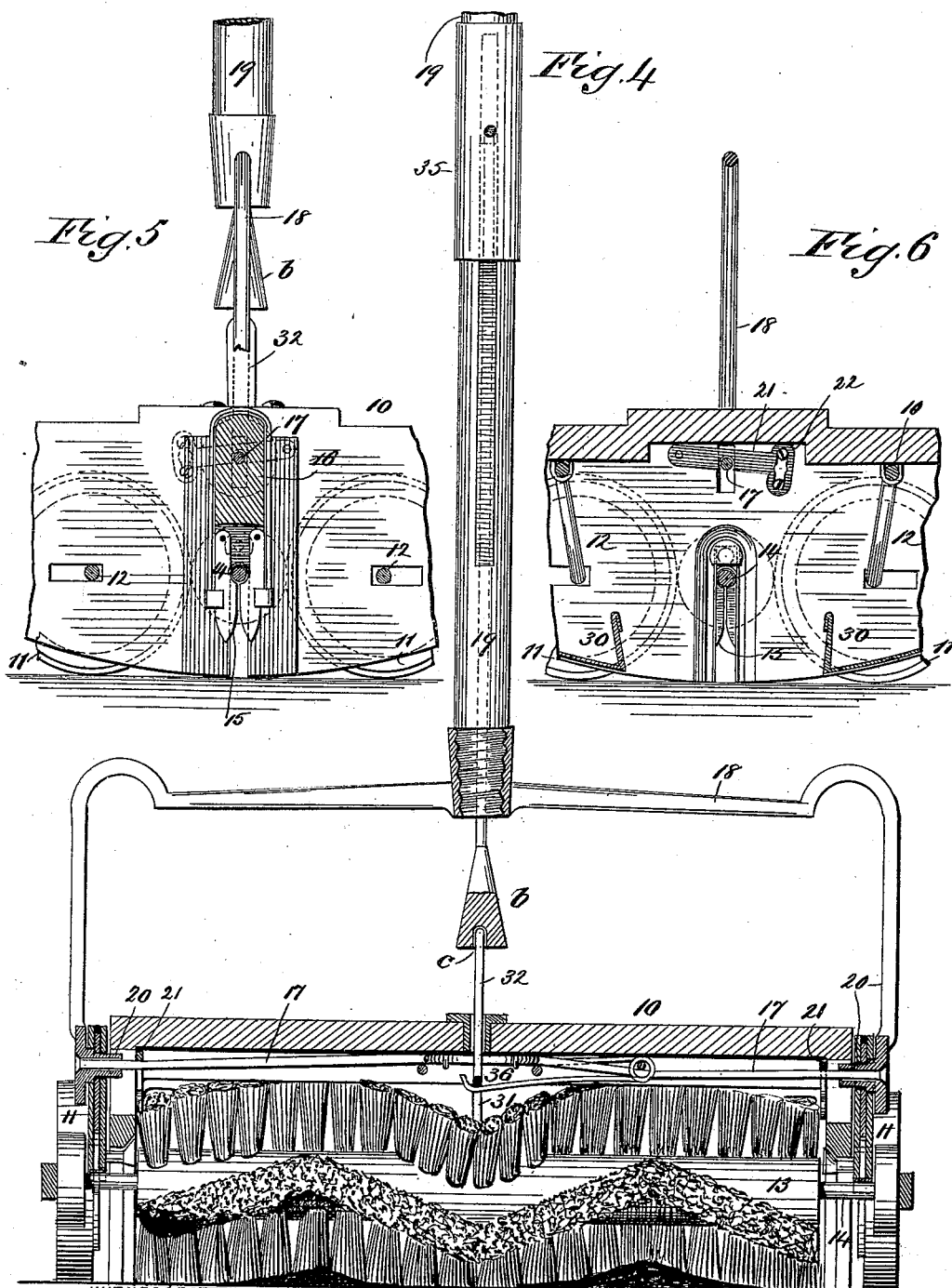
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WITNESSES:

A. M. Apple...
to Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

W. H. Pickett

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PICKETT, OF WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA.

CARPET-SWEEPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,349, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed September 5, 1889. Serial No. 323,029. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PICKETT, of Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and
5 Improved Carpet-Sweeper, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
10 drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an inverted plan view of my improved sweeper, the brush drum or cylinder
15 being removed. Fig. 2 is a central cross-sectional view of the sweeper. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal sectional view of the sweeper, the parts being represented as they appear when in the dumping position. Fig. 4 is a
20 central longitudinal sectional view of the sweeper, the brush-cylinder being represented in position. Fig. 5 is a detail end view of the sweeper, and Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the sweeper.

In the drawings above referred to, 10 represents the sweeper-case, in connection with which I arrange four supporting-wheels 11, such wheels being mounted in any desired manner, but by preference upon journals
30 which are housed within the sweeper-case, as shown at 12. The brush-cylinder 13 is formed with extending trunnions 14, which carry the wheels 14^a, engaging the wheels 11, and these trunnions 14 are held between spring-pressed
35 clips 15, as shown best in Fig. 5, said clips being pivotally connected to irons 16, that are mounted to slide upon the sides of the case 10, the irons being normally held in the position in which they are shown in Figs. 4
40 and 5 by springs 17.

The bail 18, to which the handle 19 is connected, is provided with inwardly-extending and centrally-apertured projections 20, through which the springs 17 pass, and in connection with the springs 17 I arrange adjusting devices 21, which consist of levers that
45 are pivotally connected to the end walls of the case, the ends of the levers being slotted to receive set-screws 22, the arrangement being such that by moving the levers 21 upward or downward the springs may be held

in the required position and the brush be brought to bear with a greater or less degree of pressure upon the floor.

At either side of the brush-cylinder I mount
55 pans 30, such pans being hinged to one end of the case and being normally held in the position in which they are represented in Fig. 2 by springs 24. To the pans 30 I pivotally connect arms 31, which are joined to a stem
60 32, that extends upward through the top of the case 10, the arrangement being such that by forcing down the stem the pans may be moved to the position in which they are shown in Fig. 3—that is, to a position such
65 that the dust contained within the pans may be dumped into any proper receptacle.

In order that the pans may be dumped as above described, I form the handle 19 with an internal slot 33, and in the slot 33 I mount
70 a rod 34, that is connected to a sleeve 35. The lower end of the rod 34 is shown at *b*, and in the enlarged portion of the rod I form a socket *c*, adapted to engage the stem 32, the arrangement being such that if the handle be
75 moved to a vertical position and the sleeve 35 forced downward so as to bring the socket *c* into engagement with the stem 32 such stem may be lowered, and in lowering will carry the arms 31 downward against the pressure of
80 springs 36, and such arms in moving downward will carry the trays 30 to the position in which they are shown in Fig. 3, and when the trays are in this position the dust collected and delivered to the trays may be dumped. 85

If it is desired to leave the sweeper, the handle may be maintained in a vertical position by adjusting the parts as represented in Fig. 4, and if in sweeping it is desired to bear more heavily upon the floor it is only necessary to
90 press downward upon the handle 19 in order to force the brush-cylinder more heavily against the carpet or floor.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—
95 1. In a sweeper, the combination, with a case, of dust-pans hinged to one end of the case, a stem connected to the pans, and a rod loosely mounted in the sweeper-handle and formed with a socket adapted to engage the
100 stem, substantially as described.

2. In a sweeper, the combination, with the

sweeper-case, of end irons held to slide there-
on, a brush-cylinder provided with trunnions,
and spring-pressed clips carried by the irons
and arranged to engage the trunnions, sub-
stantially as described.

3. In a sweeper, the combination, with the
sweeper-case, of end irons held to slide there-
on, a brush-cylinder provided with trunnions,
spring-pressed clips carried by the irons and

arranged to engage the trunnions, a handle- 10
bail connected to the irons, and springs which
engage the irons and are engaged by the bail,
substantially as described.

WILLIAM H. PICKETT.

Witnesses:

L. B. RISHER,
JAMES W. KITCHEN.