

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. GESSLER & J. McAFEE.  
CARPET CLEANING MACHINE.

No. 330,107.

Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

FIG. 2.

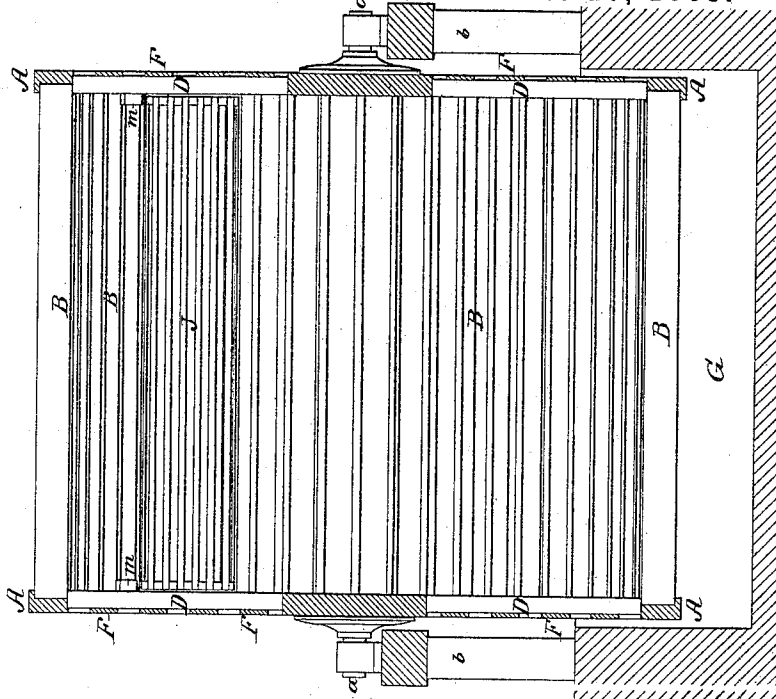
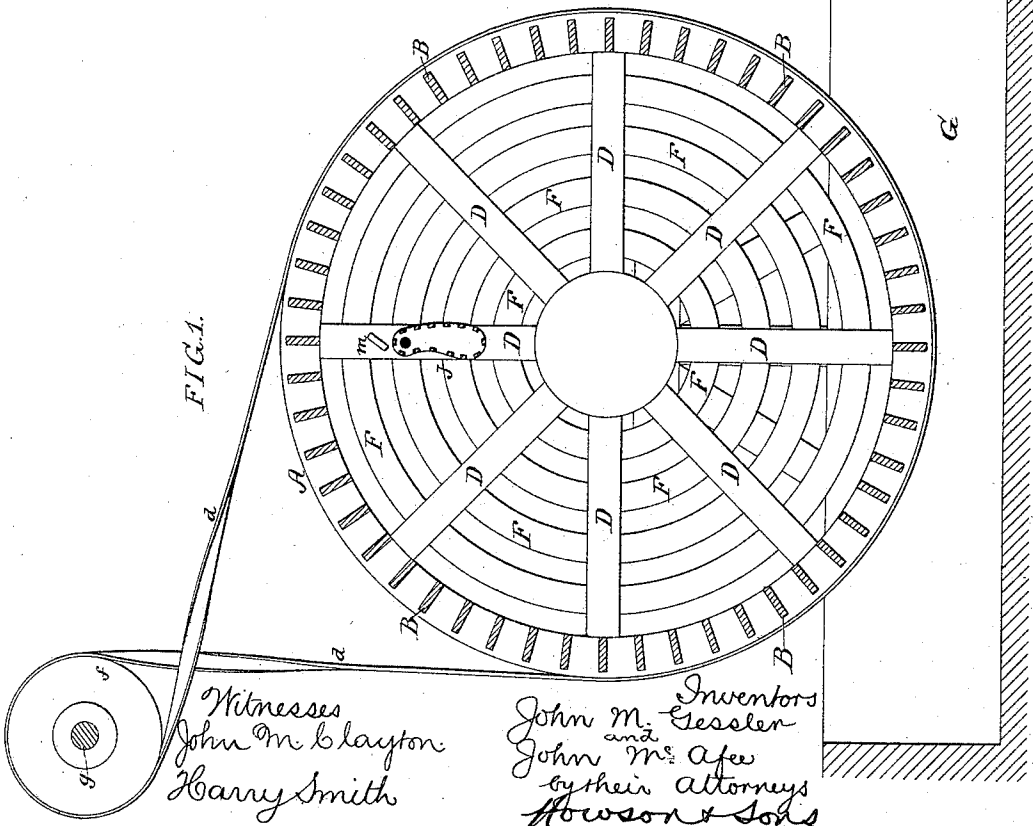


FIG. 1.



Witnesses  
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Harry Smith

Inventors  
John M. Gessler  
and  
John M. Afee  
by their attorneys  
Howson & Sons

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FIG. 3.

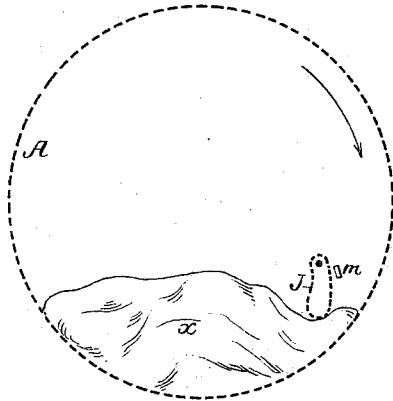


FIG. 4.

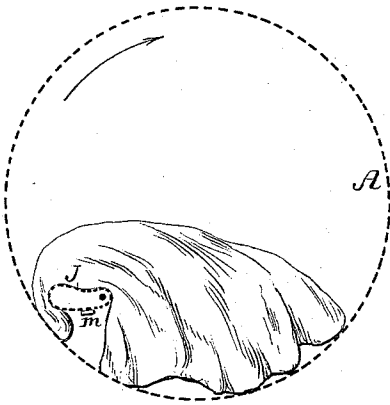


FIG. 5.

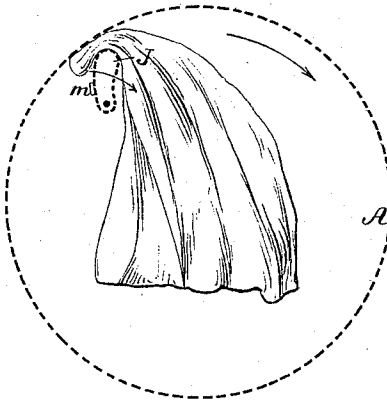
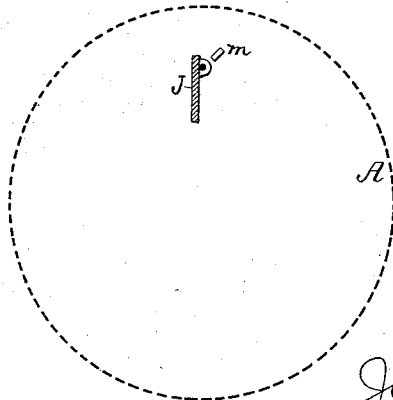


FIG. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. GESSLER AND JOHN McAFEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CARPET-CLEANING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,107, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed November 17, 1884. Serial No. 148,126. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN M. GESSLER and JOHN McAFEE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Carpet-Cleaning Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of carpet-cleaning machines in which the carpet is placed in a slatted cage or tumbler, on the rotation of which the carpet is alternately lifted and allowed to fall, so as to shake out the dirt.

Our invention consists of the combination, with such a cage, of a pivoted lifter, whereby the elevation of the carpet is effected with certainty, and the carpet is lifted to a greater height than when the usual rigid radial lifting-bars are employed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a transverse section of our improved carpet-cleaning machine; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of the same; Figs. 3, 4, and 5, diagrams illustrating the operation of the machine, and Fig. 6 a view showing a modification.

The slatted cage consists of the opposite rings A, connecting slats B, forming the periphery of the cage, and the radial ribs D and circular slats F, forming the ends or heads of the same, the latter having opposite journals *a*, which are adapted to bearings in pedestals *b* on the opposite edges of the pit G, in which the lower portion of the cage is contained, the rotation of the cage being effected, in the present instance, by means of a belt, *d*, adapted to one of the rings A and to a pulley, *f*, on a counter-shaft, *g*, as shown in Fig. 1.

Hung to one of the radial ribs D of each head of the cage is a tilting-lifter, J, which, as shown in Fig. 1, consists of a slatted box, although a plain flat plate—such as shown in Fig. 6—may, if desired, be used, and on each rib D, adjacent to the pivot of said lifter, is a lug, *m*, serving as a stop for the lifter, as described hereinafter.

The operation of the machine will be understood on reference to Figs. 3, 4, and 5, in which *x* represents the carpet. As the cage is rotated in the direction of the arrow, the lower edge of the pendent lifter (which occupies the position shown in Fig. 3) comes

into contact with the pile of carpet, near one edge of the same, and as the lifter is prevented by the stop *m* from swinging backward it must be carried forward through the pile, a portion of the carpet being caught and held between the front end of the lifter and the bars B of the cage, but the bulk of the carpet being turned back over the lifter, and being carried up by the latter as it rises. (See Fig. 4.) The carpet is elevated until the parts reach the position shown in Fig. 5, when the weight of the carpet hanging upon the lifter is exerted to cause the latter to turn in the direction of the arrow, so as to release the carpet and permit it to fall to the bottom of the cage. By this means there is a definite lift and drop of the carpet on each rotation of the cage, and not simply a turning over and over of the pile of carpet in the bottom of the cage, as in those cleaners having inwardly-projecting radial plates or shelves for acting upon the carpet. By making the lifter J in the form of a slatted box air is carried into the midst of the mass of carpet as the latter is raised by the lifter, and the dust and dirt are more rapidly driven out of the carpet than when the lifter consists of a simple flat plate.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, in a carpet-cleaning machine, of a slatted cage, and means, substantially as described, for rotating the same, with a lifter pivoted at its inner end to said cage, and a stop located in the rear of said lifter, whereby the carpet is clamped between the free end of the lifter and the cage and carried to the top of the cage, the weight of the carpet then reversing the lifter, so as to permit the carpet to fall, as set forth.

2. The combination of a slatted cage, and means, substantially as described, for rotating the same, with a slatted box pivoted to said cage at its inner end and combined with a stop in the rear, whereby it serves as a clamp and lifter, as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. GESSLER.  
JOHN McAFEE.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. CLAYTON,  
HARRY SMITH.