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(54) **COLLECTING CHAMBER FOR A VACUUM CLEANER**

(76) Inventor: **Remco Douwinus Vuijk**, South East Somerset (GB)

Correspondence Address:
Barry E Bretschneider
Morrison & Foerster
Suite 300
1650 Tysons Boulevard
McLean, VA 22102 (US)

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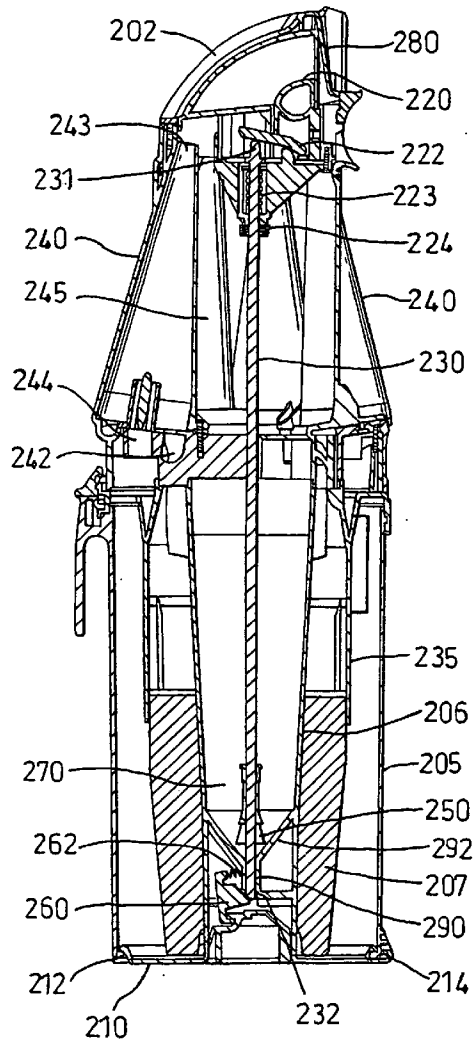
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bagless vacuum cleaner (**10**) comprises a separating unit (**20**) for separating dirt and dust from a dirt-laden airflow which is drawn in by the cleaner. The separating unit (**20**) has a chamber (**205**) with a collection area for collecting dirt and dust which is separated from the airflow. A base (**210**) of the separating unit (**20**) is movable between a closed position (FIG. **3**) and an open position. The base (**210**) is released by a trigger (**220**) and a linking mechanism (**222, 230, 260**). A seal (**213**) fits against the base (**210**) and, in use, wipes a portion of the surface against which it seals as the base (**210**) moves towards the closed position.



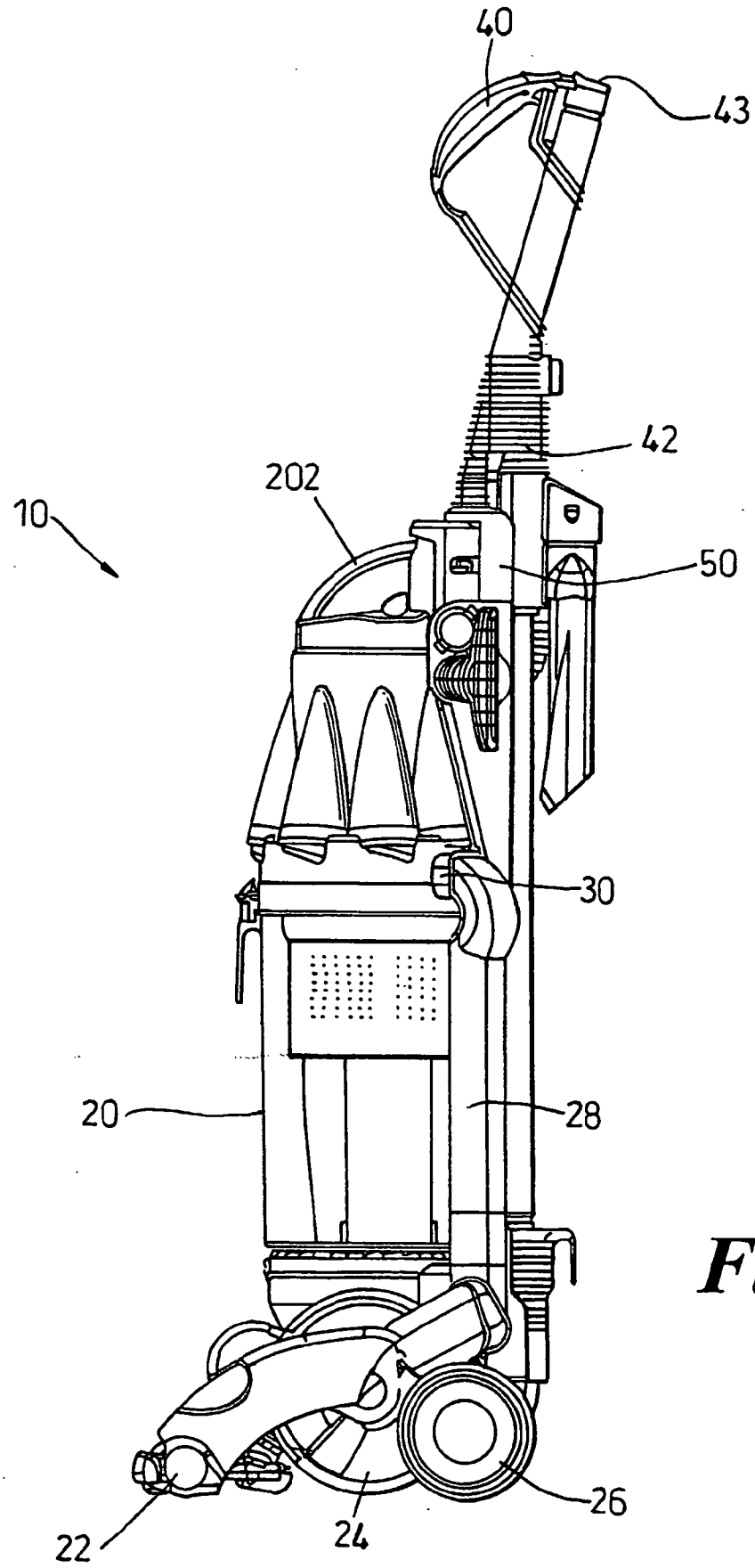


Fig. 1

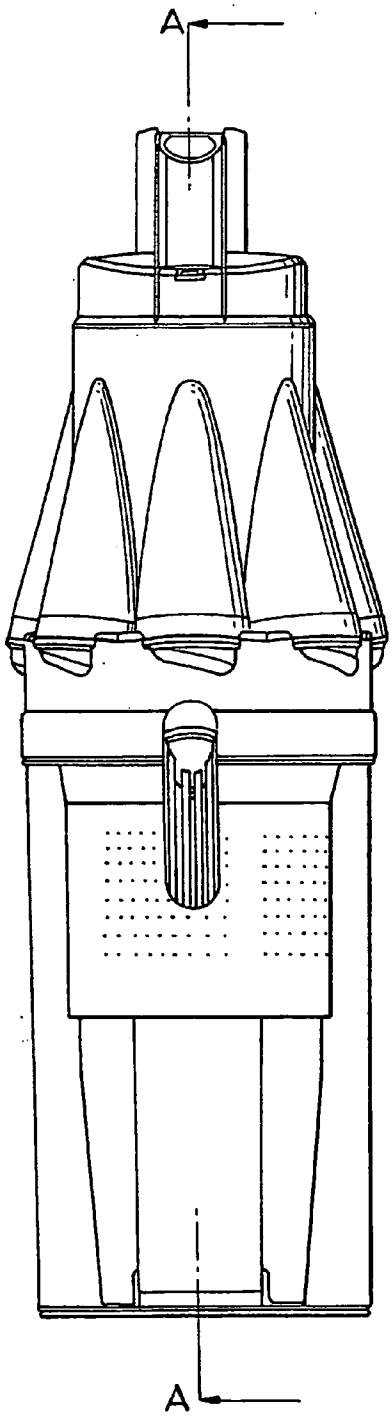
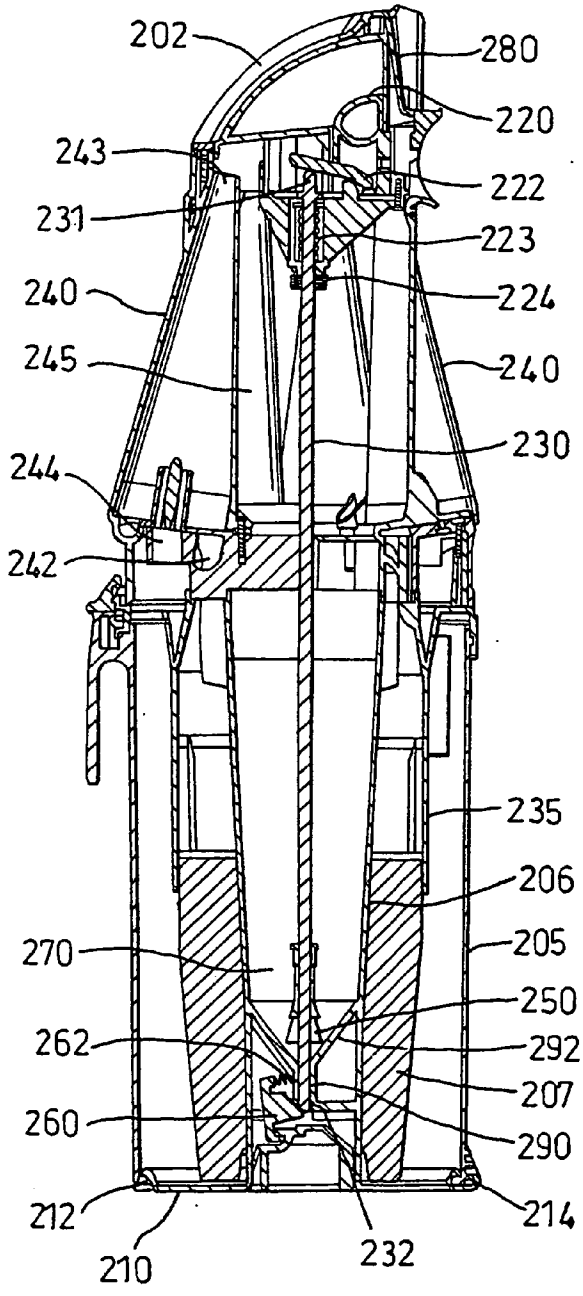

A
A

Fig. 2


202
280
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222
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223
240
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245
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206
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262
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260
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212
214
210
232

Fig. 3

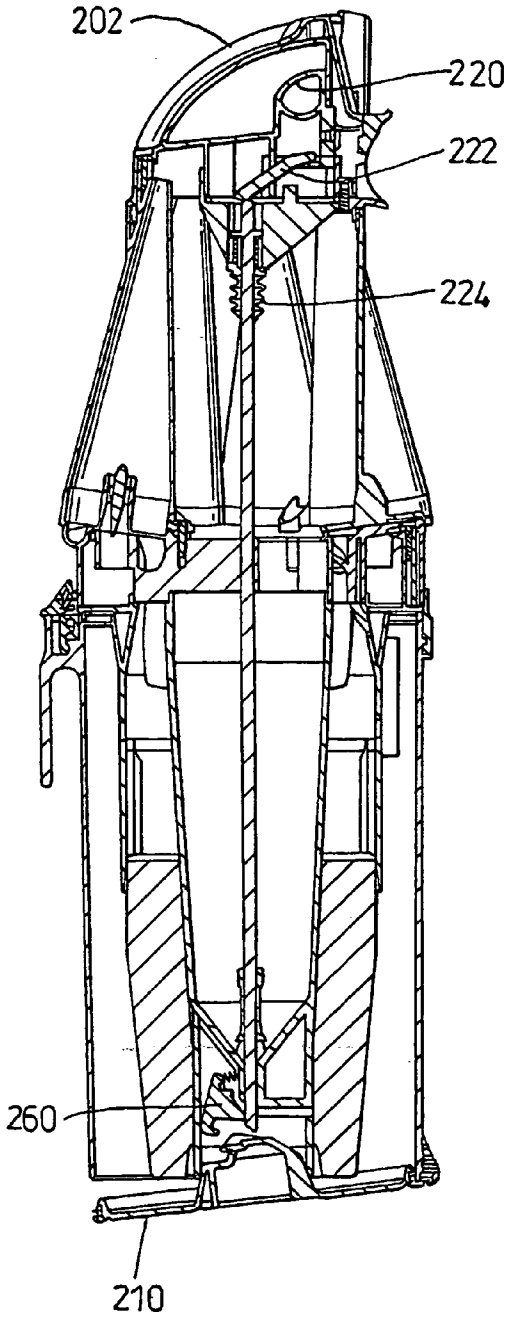

Fig. 4

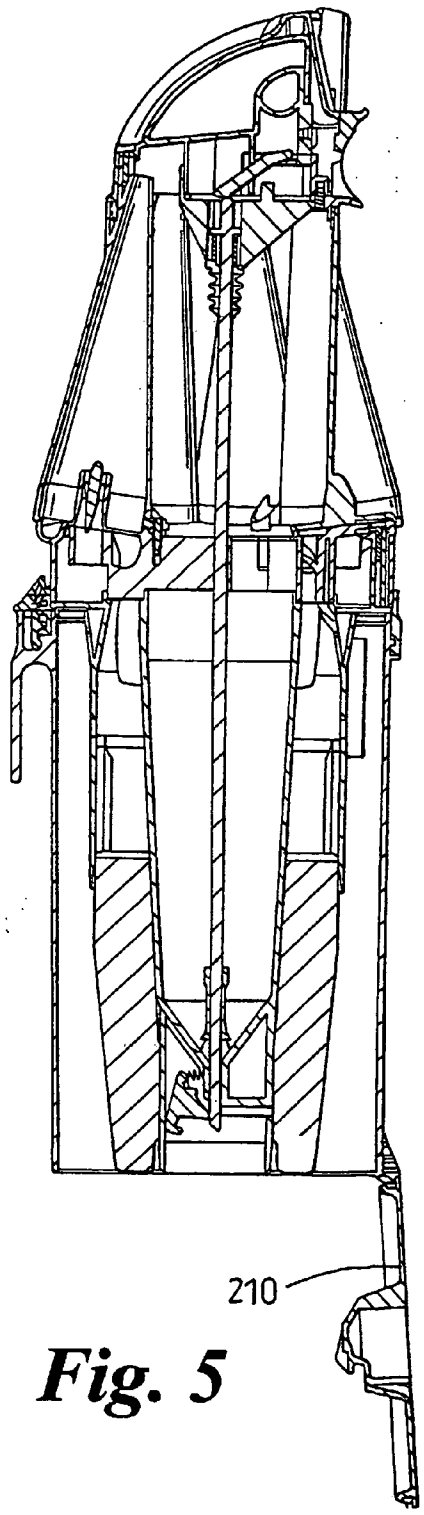

Fig. 5

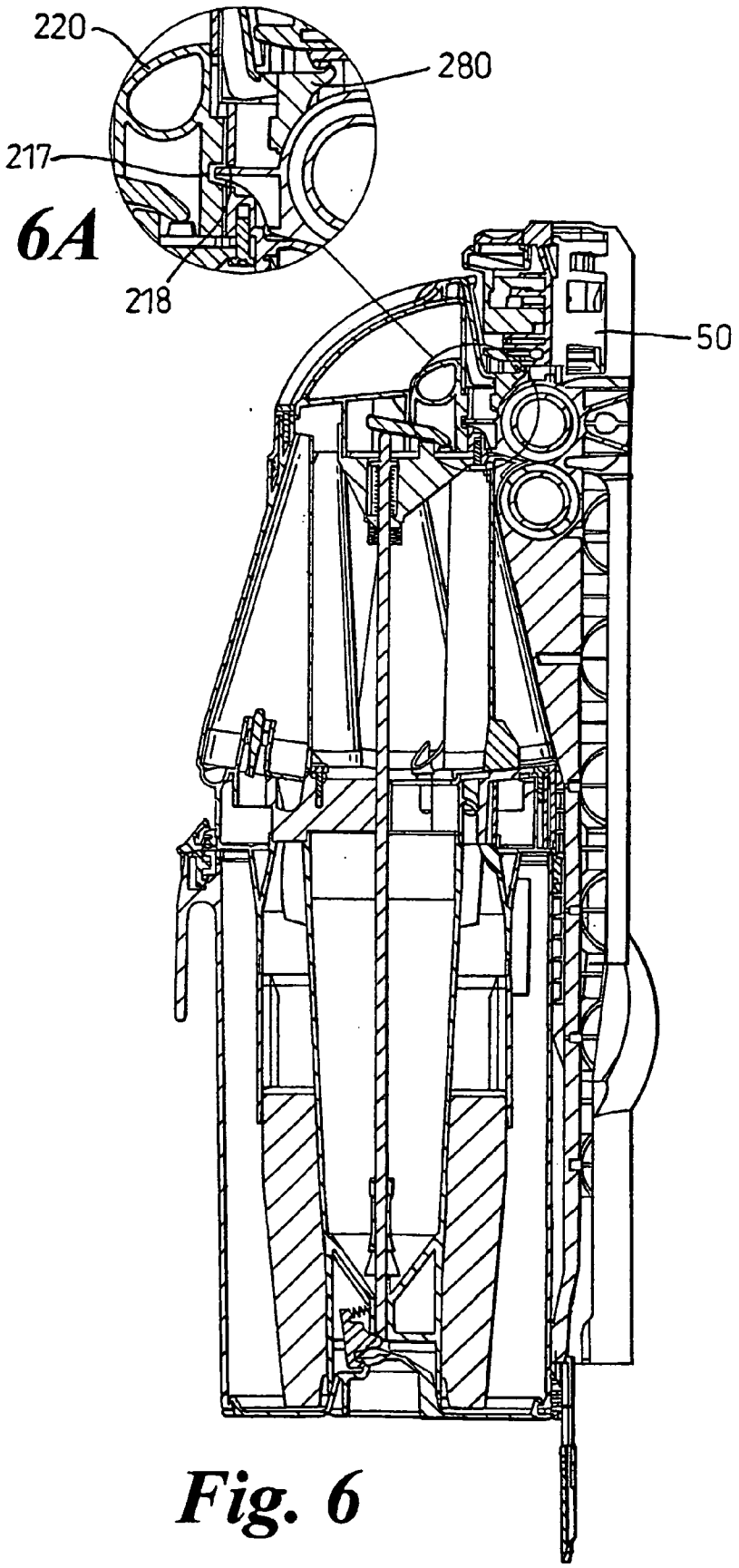

Fig. 6A

Fig. 6

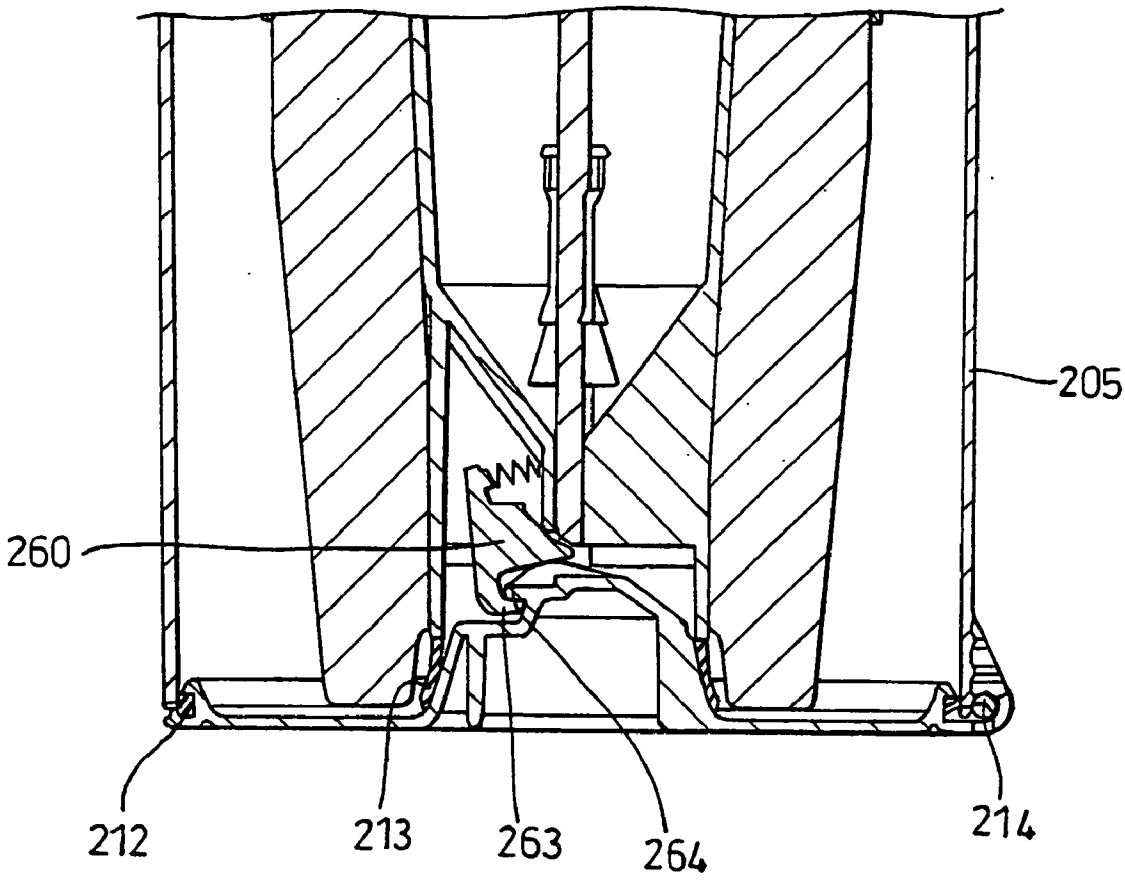

Fig. 7

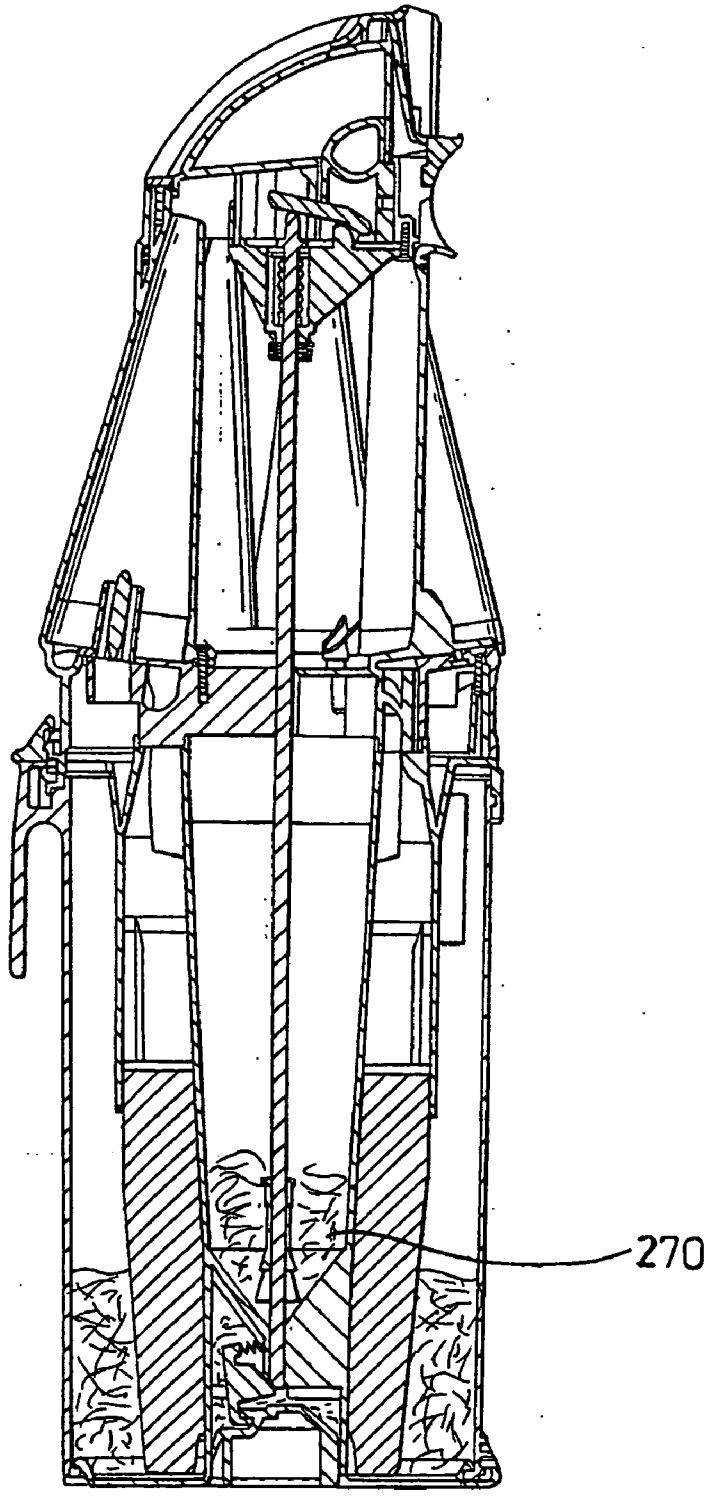

Fig. 8

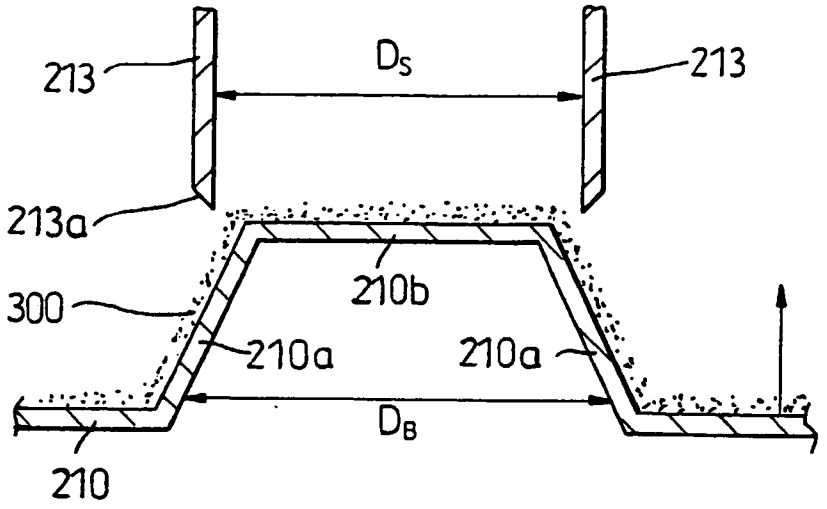

Fig. 9A

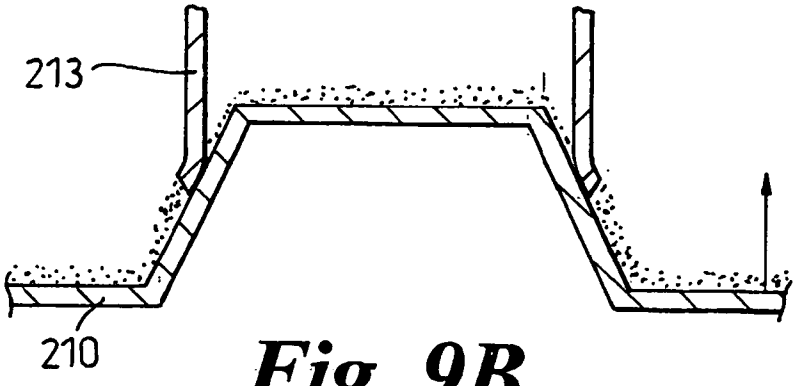

Fig. 9B

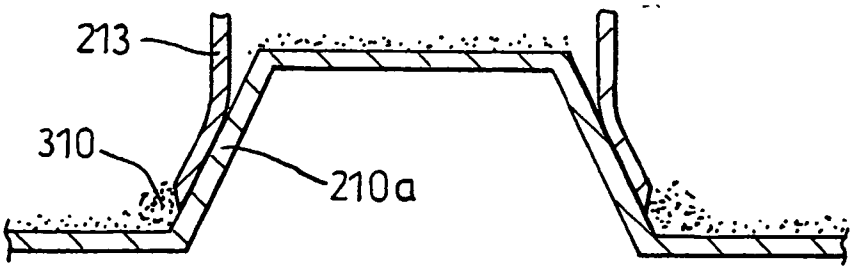

Fig. 9C

COLLECTING CHAMBER FOR A VACUUM CLEANER

[0001] This invention relates to a collecting chamber for a bagless vacuum cleaner and to a vacuum cleaner which incorporates the collecting chamber.

[0002] Vacuum cleaners which separate dirt and dust from an airflow without the use of a filter bag, so-called bagless vacuum cleaners, are becoming increasingly popular. Most bagless cleaners use cyclonic or centrifugal separation to spin dirt and dust from the airflow. By avoiding the use of a filter bag as the primary form of separation, it has been found possible to maintain a consistently high level of suction, even as the collecting chamber fills with dirt.

[0003] The principle of cyclonic separation in domestic vacuum cleaners is described in a number of publications including EP 0 042 723. In general, an airflow in which dirt and dust is entrained enters a first cyclonic separator via a tangential inlet which causes the airflow to follow a spiral or helical path within a collection chamber so that the dirt and dust is separated from the airflow. Relatively clean air passes out of the chamber whilst the separated dirt and dust is collected therein. In some applications, and as described in EP 0 042 723, the airflow is then passed to a second cyclone separator which is capable of separating finer dirt and dust than the upstream cyclone. The airflow is thereby cleaned to a greater degree so that, by the time the airflow exits the cyclonic separating apparatus, the airflow is almost completely free of dirt and dust particles.

[0004] While bagless vacuum cleaners are successful in maintaining a consistently high level of suction, the absence of a bag can make it difficult to dispose of the dirt and dust which is collected by the cleaner. When the separating chamber of a bagless cleaner becomes full, a user typically removes the collecting chamber from the chassis of the machine, carries the chamber to a dust bin or refuse sack and tips the chamber upside down. Often dirt and dust is densely packed inside the collecting chamber and it may be necessary for a user to manually dislodge the dirt by reaching into the chamber and pulling at the collected mass of dust and fibres, or to shake or bang the collecting chamber against the side of a dustbin. In some cases, this can cause a fair amount of mess.

[0005] Some solutions to this problem have been proposed. U.S. Pat. No. 5,090,976 describes the use of a disposable liner which can be fitted inside the cyclonic separating chamber. When the liner is full, the liner is lifted out of the chamber and disposed of. WO 98/10691 describes a cyclonic collection chamber where a bag is retained, in a collapsed state, in the base of the collection chamber. When the collection chamber is full, the base is unscrewed from the chamber so that the bag can extend downwardly from the base. Dirt and dust slides out of the collecting chamber into the bag and the bag can then be sealed and separated from the collecting chamber for disposal. Both of these solutions have a disadvantage in that they require a user to keep a supply of spare bases or liners, which adds to the cost of maintaining the machine.

[0006] EP 1 023 864 describes a dust-collecting device for a cyclonic vacuum cleaner. The dust-collecting chamber can be removed from the chassis of the cleaner for emptying. A bottom lid of the dust-collecting chamber is attached by way of a hinge to the remainder of the chamber and the lid can be released by pressing a release button. A ribbed cylindrical filter is fitted inside the dust-collecting chamber and is rotatable within the chamber to encourage the release of dirt which is stored in the chamber.

[0007] While it is desirable to provide a dust-collecting chamber which can be emptied in this way, there have been difficulties in reliably sealing the lid against the chamber. In particular, since the lid lies in, or directly adjacent to, a stream of dirt and dust as the bin is emptied, the lid is covered with a film of dust once the bin has been emptied. If the base is not reliably sealed then air and dust will escape from the chamber and the separation efficiency of the vacuum cleaner will be reduced. In cyclonic vacuum cleaners this problem is further compounded by the fact that the bin lid may become electrostatically charged in use and thus prone to attracting dust.

[0008] The present invention seeks to improve the sealing of the collection chamber of a bagless vacuum cleaner.

[0009] Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides a collecting chamber for a bagless vacuum cleaner comprising an inlet for receiving a dirt-laden airflow, an air outlet, a collection area for collecting, in use, dirt and dust which has been separated from the airflow and wherein a part of the chamber wall in the region of the collection area forms a closure member which is hingedly connected to the remainder of the chamber wall so as to be pivotably movable between a closed position in which the closure member seals the chamber and an open position in which dirt and dust can escape from the collection area, the chamber further comprising a seal for sealing between the chamber and the closure member, and wherein the seal is arranged such that, in use, it wipes a portion of the surface against which it seals as the closure member moves towards the closed position.

[0010] The wiping action of the seal against the sealed surface has the advantage that a seal can be reliably achieved against the closure member, even when the dirt and dust covers that surface.

[0011] The sealed against surface can form part of the closure member with the seal being carried by the chamber. Indeed, the sealed against surface can form part of a recess in the closure member. Alternatively, the sealed against surface can form part of the chamber and the seal can be carried by the closure member.

[0012] Preferably the seal is carried by an insert which fits within the collecting chamber. Preferably the collecting chamber has first and second stage collection areas and the insert forms a wall between the first and second stage collection areas. The second stage collection area can lie within the first stage collection area

[0013] Preferably the seal is an annular shaped seal and the sealed against surface is an annular surface which has an outward inclination with respect to the longitudinal axis of the seal. An annular seal is particularly advantageous where the seal projects outwardly from a part of the chamber as it retains its shape and rigidity.

[0014] The term 'bagless' is intended to cover a broad range of vacuum cleaners which have a reusable collecting chamber, and includes, inter alia, cleaners which separate dirt and dust by way of cyclonic, centrifugal or inertial separation.

[0015] Preferably the releasing means is operable to apply an opening force to the closure member at a position which is spaced from the pivot, thereby providing a strong opening force.

[0016] It is convenient for the actuating member to be located adjacent a handle for carrying the collecting chamber. This allows a user to carry and empty the collecting chamber with one hand.

[0017] Preferably the closure member is pivotably fixed to the collecting chamber. Also, it is preferable for the pivot to be located on the side of the chamber nearest the user such that the user is shielded from any dust which is released from the chamber.

[0018] The collecting chamber preferably comprises a cyclonic separator where dirt-laden air is spun at high speed to centrifugally separate dirt from the airflow but it can be any form of bagless separator where the collection chamber is reused after it has been emptied.

[0019] A further aspect of the invention provides a vacuum cleaner incorporating a collecting chamber of the kind described above.

[0020] Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

[0021] **FIG. 1** shows a bagless vacuum cleaner;

[0022] **FIG. 2** shows just the dirt and dust separation unit of the vacuum cleaner of **FIG. 1**;

[0023] **FIG. 3** is a cross-section along line A-A of the dirt and dust separation unit of **FIG. 2**, with the base of the unit in a closed position;

[0024] **FIG. 4** shows the same cross-section as **FIG. 3** but with the base in a partially open position;

[0025] **FIG. 5** shows the same cross-section as **FIG. 3** but with the base in a fully open position;

[0026] **FIG. 6** is a cross-section through the dirt and dust separation unit mounted on the chassis of the vacuum cleaner,

[0027] **FIG. 6A** is a more detailed view of the same cross-section as **FIG. 6**, showing the feature on the chassis which inhibits movement of the trigger release mechanism;

[0028] **FIG. 7** is a more detailed view of the lower part of the cross-section of **FIG. 3**;

[0029] **FIG. 8** shows how dirt and dust accumulates in the dirt and dust separation unit; and,

[0030] FIGS. 9A-9C show-the-seal of the vacuum cleaner use.

[0031] Referring to FIGS. **1** to **3**, a vacuum cleaner **10** has a main chassis **50** which supports dirt and dust separation apparatus **20**. The lower part of the cleaner **10** comprises a cleaner head **22** for engaging with the floor surface. The cleaner head has a downwardly facing suction inlet and a brush bar is mounted in the mouth of the inlet for agitating the floor surface. The cleaner head is pivotably mounted to a motor housing **24** which houses the motor and fan of the cleaner. Support wheels **26** are mounted to the motor housing for supporting the cleaner and allowing movement across a floor surface. A spine of the chassis **50** extends upwardly from the motor housing **24** to provide support for the components of the cleaner. A cleaning wand **42** having a second dirty air inlet **43** is connected by way of a hose (not shown) to the chassis at the base of the spine **50**. The wand **42** is releasable from the spine **50** so as to allow a user to carry out above-the-floor cleaning and cleaning in places which are inaccessible by the main cleaning head **22**. When the wand is fixed to the spine **50**, the wand **42** forms the handle of the cleaner and a handgrip **40** at the remote end of the wand **42** allows a user to manoeuvre the cleaner. These features of the cleaner are well known and have been well documented elsewhere and can be seen, for example, in cleaners which are manufactured by DYSON™, and thus will not be described in any further detail.

[0032] Dirty air from the cleaner head **22** or wand inlet **43** is carried to the separator unit **20** by inlet conduit **28** and inlet **30**. Separator **20** is a cyclonic separator which spins dirt, dust and other debris out of the airflow by centrifugal separation. One particular form of separator unit **20** is shown in detail in the figures as a preferred embodiment but it should be understood that there are many other ways in which the separator could be constructed. In the illustrated separator unit **20**, airflow passes through a first separation stage and then a second separation stage. The first separation stage is a substantially cylindrically-walled cyclonic chamber **205** whose purpose is to separate large debris and dirt from the airflow. Inlet **30** is arranged to direct dirty air into the chamber **205** in a tangential direction to the wall of the chamber. Fins or baffles **207** extend radially outwardly from a central core of the chamber and serve to discourage separated dirt or dust from becoming re-entrained in the airflow when the vacuum cleaner is first started. The outlet of the first separation stage is a shroud **235**, i.e. an apertured annular wall mounted coaxially inside the chamber **205**. The area on the inner side of the shroud leads to the second separation stage. The second separation stage is a set of tapered cyclonic chambers **240** which are arranged in parallel with one another. Each cyclonic chamber **240** has a tangential inlet **242**, an outlet **243** for separated dirt and dust and a cleaned air outlet **244**. Each of the cleaned air outlets **244** of the cyclonic chambers **240** communicate with an outlet conduit such that air from the individual outlets of the parallel cyclonic chambers is recombined into a single flow. The outlet conduit mates with a port on the chassis spine **50** when the separator unit **20** is fitted to the chassis.

[0033] In use dirty air which is laden with dirt, dust and other debris enters the first separation stage via inlet **30** and follows a spiral path around the chamber **205**. The centrifugal force acting on the material in the airflow causes the larger debris and dirt to be separated from the airflow. This separated material collects at the base of the chamber **205**, against base **210**, due to a combination of gravity and the pressure gradient which exists in chamber **205** while the cleaner is in operation. The airflow passes through the shroud **235**. The shroud **235** causes air to perform a sharp change of direction and causes fibrous material to collect on the outer wall of the shroud **235**. The airflow passes to the second separation stage where it is divided between the cyclonic chambers. Air enters a respective one of the chambers via a tangential inlet and is then constrained to follow a spiral path of decreasing radius which greatly increases the speed of the airflow. The speed is sufficient to separate dirt and extremely fine dust from the airflow. The separated dirt

and dust exits the cyclonic chambers **240** via outlets **243** which communicate with a central conduit **245**. Dirt and dust falls, under gravity, towards the base of conduit **245** and collects at the lower end of the conduit **245** adjacent the base **210** in region **270** (**FIG. 8**). Cleaned air from the parallel chambers **245** is recombined into a single flow and is channelled out of the separator unit **20**, down the spine **50** of the chassis and through a pre-motor filter, fan and post-motor filter before finally being exhausted from the cleaner.

[**0034**] It should be understood that the second separation stage need not be a set of parallel cyclonic chambers **240**. The second separation stage could be a single tapered cyclonic chamber which can fit inside the cylindrical chamber of the first separation stage, as shown in EP 0 042 723. Alternatively, the second separation stage could be a further cylindrical cyclone or it could be omitted altogether. The first separation stage may be a tapered chamber rather than the cylindrical one described. However, in each of these alternatives, dirt and dust will be separated from an airflow without the use of a filter bag and will collect in a collection area.

[**0035**] The separator unit **20** is supported by the chassis **50** and is releasably held upon the chassis by a catch **280**, shown more clearly in **FIG. 6A**. The separator unit **20** is shown by itself in FIGS. **2-5**. The separator unit **20** is releasable from the chassis to allow the separator to be emptied. A handle **202** is provided at the top of the separator unit **20** for allowing a user to carry the unit **20**. The base **210** of the separator unit is movable between a closed position (shown in **FIGS. 2, 3**) and an open position (shown partially open in **FIG. 4** and fully open in **FIG. 5**) to permit emptying of the unit **20**. The base **210** is hinged **214** to the cyclone chamber **205** to allow pivotal movement between the base **210** and chamber **205**. Two separate collection areas lie adjacent to the base **210**. The first collection area is the annular region between the cylindrical chamber wall **205** and the inner wall **206** at the lower end of the separator. The second collection area **270** is the area within the tube-like part **206**. Thus, when base **210** opens, material empties from both of the collection areas. The outer annular edge of the base **210** has a radially inwardly extending slot to hold a seal **212**. In use, with the base closed, the seal **212** fits tightly against the inner wall of the chamber **205** to maintain an air and dust-tight seal. A second, collar shaped, seal **213** is secured to, and extends axially outwardly from, the lower annular edge of part **206** such that it fits tightly against the axially extending wall of the raised central cap of the base **210**. The base **210** is held in the closed position by a lock mechanism **260**, **262**. The locking mechanism is controlled by a manually operable trigger **220**. A linking mechanism **222**, **223**, **224**, **230** joins the trigger **220** to the lock mechanism. Trigger **220** is received in a vertically extending channel on the spine-facing side of the separator which confines the trigger to follow a vertical movement. A lug on the trigger cooperates with a lever arm **222**. The lever is pivotably fixed to the housing such that the remote end of the lever arm pushes downwardly against the upper end **231** of push rod **230**. The push rod **230** is resiliently biased by spring **223** in the position shown in **FIG. 3** and can be displaced downwardly (to the position shown in **FIG. 4**) against the action of the spring **223** when the trigger is pulled. Spring **223** is held in a cavity of the housing and respective ends of the spring **223** act against the end wall of the cavity and the flange which is carried by the push rod **230** near end **231**. The linking mechanism is shielded from dust by a gaiter **224**, which is attached to the push rod **230** and the housing of the separator unit. The gaiter **224** stretches as the push rod moves downwardly, maintaining a dust-tight shield for the mechanism behind the gaiter **224**.

[**0036**] The lowermost end of the push rod has an inclined face which cooperates with a similarly inclined face on the catch **260** at the base. Catch **260** is pivotably mounted to the base and can be displaced, against the bias of spring **262**, to the position shown in **FIG. 4**. The catch has a hook **263** which engages with a corresponding hooked feature **264** on the central part of the base **210** so as to hold the base **210** in the closed position. The lowermost surface of the catch **260** is curved such that when the base **210** is pushed towards the closed position the catch **260** is displaced, allowing the hook **264** on the base **210** to engage with the hook **263** on the catch **260**.

[**0037**] It will be appreciated that the trigger, linking mechanism and lock can be realised in many alternative ways. For example, the trigger **220** could be linked directly to the push rod **230**, rather than being indirectly linked by the lever **222**.

[**0038**] The lower end of the push rod **230** also carries an agitator **250**. The agitator **250** is fixed to the push rod and thus moves upwardly and downwardly with the push rod as the trigger **220** is operated. In use, a plug of dirt and dust may form at the lower end of the second collection area, next to base **210**. The agitator **250** has radially outwardly extending fins. In use, movement of the agitator will either push the plug or break the plug into smaller parts which can then fall out of the collection area. The inner surfaces of the collection tube are smooth and tapered to discourage dirt from settling. The agitator could be more elaborate than the one shown here. For example, the agitator could be arranged to rotate about the longitudinal axis of the push rod **230** as the push rod moves upwards or downwards. A second agitator could be provided in the first collection area, the second agitator also being linked to the push rod or release mechanism. The cutting effect of the agitator on a plug of material can be improved by forming sharp or pointed edges on the agitator.

[**0039**] To ensure an air and dust-tight seal around the base, the seal **212** fits tightly against the chamber. This may cause the base to 'stick' in the closed position when the catch **260** is released. The push rod **230** has a sufficient length such that, when it is operated, it moves downwardly towards the catch **260**, operates catch **260** and then continues to move towards the base **210**, pushing against the base, overcoming the resistance of the seal **212** against the chamber wall **205** and thus pushing the base **210** open.

[**0040**] In use, a user removes the separator unit **20** from the chassis by operating release member **280** and carries the separator unit **20**, by way of handle **202**, to a dust bin or refuse sack The lower end of the separator unit is held over or within the dust bin or sack and the trigger **220** is pulled. This causes the base **210** to swing open and dirt, dust and debris which has been collected in the chamber **205** falls out of the unit **20** into the bin. Due to the distance between the handle and base, and the direction in which the dirt falls from the unit **20**, a user is not brought into contact with the dirt. As the dirt collects against the part of the chamber

which opens, i.e. base **210**, the dirt falls out of the chamber **205** with little or no additional effort by a user. Fine dust collected within the second stage collector **270** can be fully cleared by the user operating trigger **220** several times. This will operate agitator **250**.

[**0041**] Referring again to **FIG. 8**, the region within tube-like part **206** forms a second stage collection area. For good cyclonic separation, it is important that the second stage collection area is sealed with respect to the first stage collection area which surrounds it. Collar-shaped seal **213** seals against the base **210** to achieve the seal between the first and second stage collection areas. A particular problem with sealing against the base **210** is that base is exposed to dirt and dust which can prevent a reliable seal from being achieved. FIGS. **9**A-**9**C show, in more detail, how the seal **213** fits against the base **210** during use.

[**0042**] Base **210** of the separator unit **20** has an inwardly tapering wall **210***a* and an upper wall **210***b*. The collar shaped seal **213** has a diameter D_S which is narrower than the diameter D_B of the base **210** at the position at which the seal lies when the base **210** is fully closed. Seal **213** is formed from a resilient material such as a thermoplastic elastomer (TPE). By arranging for the seal **213** to project outwardly from the end of the tube **206**, the seal **213** provides no ledges on which fine dust can accumulate. The annular shape of the seal **213** helps to maintain the shape of the seal, even though it is only supported from the uppermost edge.

[**0043**] FIGS. **9**A-**9**C show the base **210** being returned to a closed position against the chamber **205** after a user has emptied the chamber **205**. In **FIG. 9A** it can be seen that a layer of fine dust **300** covers the base **210**. In **FIG. 9B** the base **210** has been moved nearer to its final, closed, position. The lower end of seal **213** has stretched to accommodate wall **210***a* of the base **210**. Due to the tight fit between the leading edge **213***a* of the seal **213** and the wall **210***a*, the layer of dust on the outermost surface of the wall **210***a* is pushed downwardly by the leading edge **213***a* of the seal **213**. Finally, **FIG. 9C** shows the base **210** in a closed position. The seal **213** has moved further down the wall **210***a* of the base. A significant portion of the seal **213** now lies firmly against a portion of the wall **210***a* which has previously been cleaned by the leading edge of the seal **213***a*. Dust which has been displaced from the surface of the wall **210***a* accumulates **310** beneath the leading edge **213***a* of seal **213**. Thus, a reliable seal is achieved between seal **213** and base **210** even in the presence of dirt and dust.

[**0044**] **FIG. 6** shows the separator unit **20** in position on the chassis **50** of the cleaner **10**. To ensure that the base **210** is not accidentally opened when the cleaner is in use, the chassis **50** has a projection **218** which fits inside a notch **217** on the trigger **220** when the separator unit **20** is fitted to the chassis **50**. Thus, the trigger **220** is inhibited from operating.

1. A collecting chamber for a bagless vacuum cleaner comprising an inlet for receiving a dirt-laden airflow, an air outlet, a collection area for collecting, in use, dirt and dust which has been separated from the airflow and wherein a part of the chamber wall in the region of the collection area forms a closure member which is hingedly connected to the remainder of the chamber wall so as to be pivotably movable between a closed position in which the closure member seals the chamber and an open position in which dirt and dust can escape from the collection area, the chamber further comprising a seal for sealing between the chamber and the closure member, and wherein the seal is arranged such that, in use, it wipes a portion of the surface against which it seals as the closure member moves towards the closed position.

2. A collecting chamber according to claim 1 wherein the seal is resiliently flexible and the seal is arranged to stretch over the sealed against surface as the closure member moves towards the closed position.

3. A collecting chamber according to claim 2 wherein the sealed against surface has an outward inclination with respect to the longitudinal axis of the seal.

4. A collecting chamber according to claim 3 wherein the outwardly inclined surface is part of a recess in the closure member.

5. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the seal is carried by the chamber and the sealed against surface forms part of the closure member.

6. A collecting chamber according to claim 5 wherein the seal is carried by an insert which fits within the collecting chamber.

7. A collecting chamber according to claim 6 comprising first and second stage collection areas and wherein the insert forms a wall between the first and second stage collection areas.

8. A collecting chamber according to claim 7 wherein the second stage collection area lies within the first stage collection area.

9. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the seal is an annular shaped seal.

10. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the releasing means is operable to apply an opening force to the closure member at a position which is spaced from the pivot.

11. A collecting chamber according to claim 10 wherein the releasing means is operable to apply an opening force to the centre of the closure member.

12. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims further comprising a handle for carrying the collecting chamber and wherein the actuating member is located adjacent the handle.

13. A collecting chamber according to claim 12 wherein the actuating member is a trigger mechanism which is located beneath the handle.

14. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the closure member forms a surface against which dirt and dust can collect during operation of the cleaner.

15. A collecting chamber according to claim 14 wherein the closure member forms a base of the collecting chamber.

16. A collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims further comprising a cyclonic separator.

17. A vacuum cleaner incorporating a collecting chamber according to any one of the preceding claims.

18. A collecting chamber for a vacuum cleaner or a vacuum cleaner incorporating a collecting chamber substantially as described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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