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## (54) SURFACE CLEANING APPARATUS

A47L 5/28 (2006.01)

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Hampton (CA)

A47L 9/16 (2006.01)

(72) Inventor: Wayne Ernest Conrad, Hampton (CA)

A47L 9/28 (2006.01)

(21) Appl. No.: 19/169,548

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(52) U.S. Cl.  
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9/1625 (2013.01); A47L 9/1641 (2013.01);  
A47L 9/1683 (2013.01); A47L 9/1691  
(2013.01); A47L 9/2868 (2013.01); A47L  
9/322 (2013.01); A47L 9/325 (2013.01)

## Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation of application No. 18/884,954, filed on Sep. 13, 2024, which is a continuation of application No. 18/378,418, filed on Oct. 10, 2023, now Pat. No. 12,121,198, which is a continuation of application No. 17/351,943, filed on Jun. 18, 2021, now Pat. No. 11,950,745, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 16/590,972, filed on Oct. 2, 2019, now Pat. No. 11,389,038, which is a division of application No. 16/156,006, filed on Oct. 10, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,478,030, which is a continuation of application No. 15/088,876, filed on Apr. 1, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,219,662, which is a continuation of application No. 14/822,211, filed on Aug. 10, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,888,817.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/093,189, filed on Dec. 17, 2014.

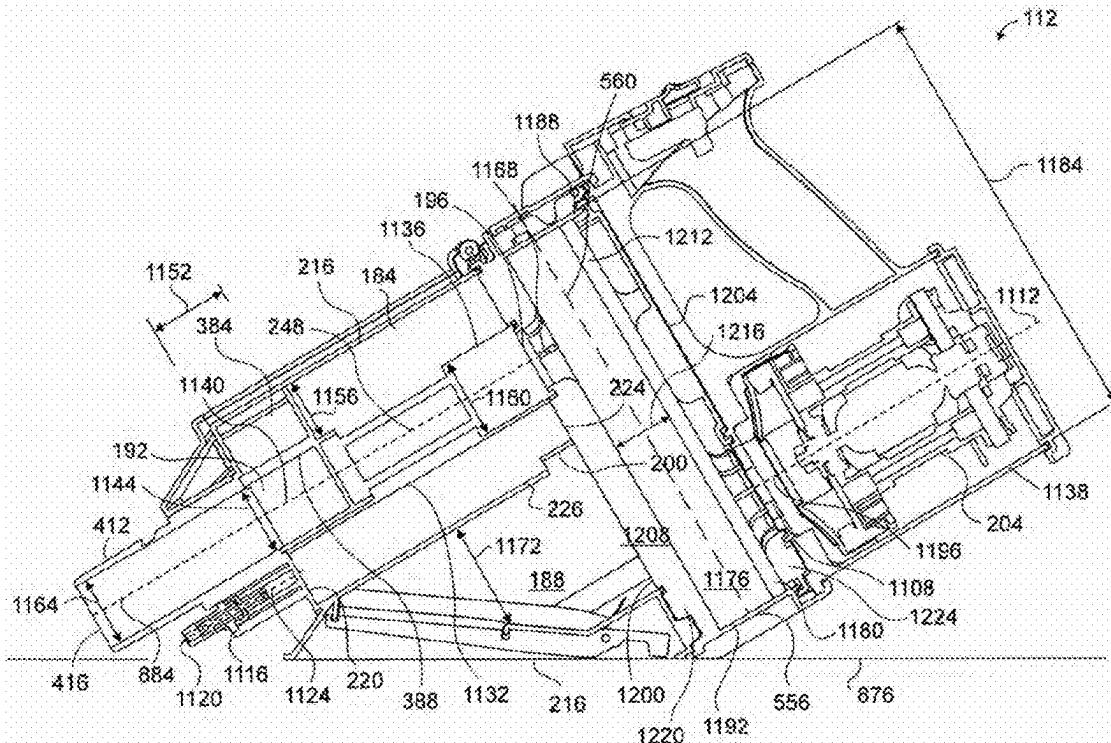
## Publication Classification

## (51) Int. Cl.

A47L 5/22 (2006.01)  
A47L 5/24 (2006.01)

## ABSTRACT

A hand vacuum cleaner has an air treatment chamber which has an axis extending between the front and rear ends of the air treatment chamber. An openable door is rotatably moveable to an open position in which an opening is provided and dirt collected by the hand vacuum cleaner is emptyable through the opening. A rotational mount is provided at a first end of the openable door and an opposed second end is moveable to enable the hand vacuum cleaner to be emptied through the opening, wherein in the closed position, the opposed second end is located at the front end of the hand vacuum cleaner. A latch releasable secures the door in the closed position. An axial projection of the dirty air inlet extends centrally through the air treatment chamber and the axis on the inlet conduit extends in a common direction with the air treatment chamber axis.



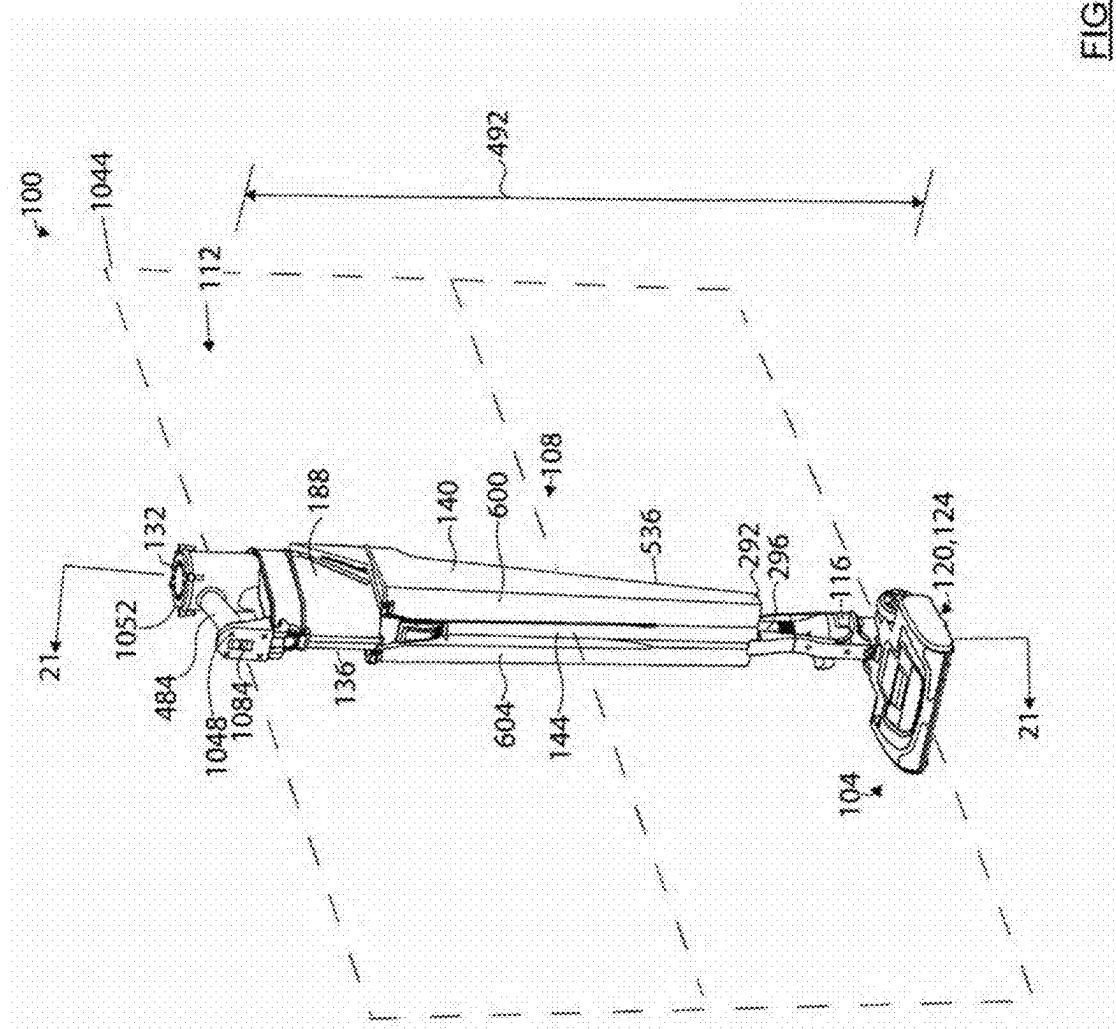


FIG. 1

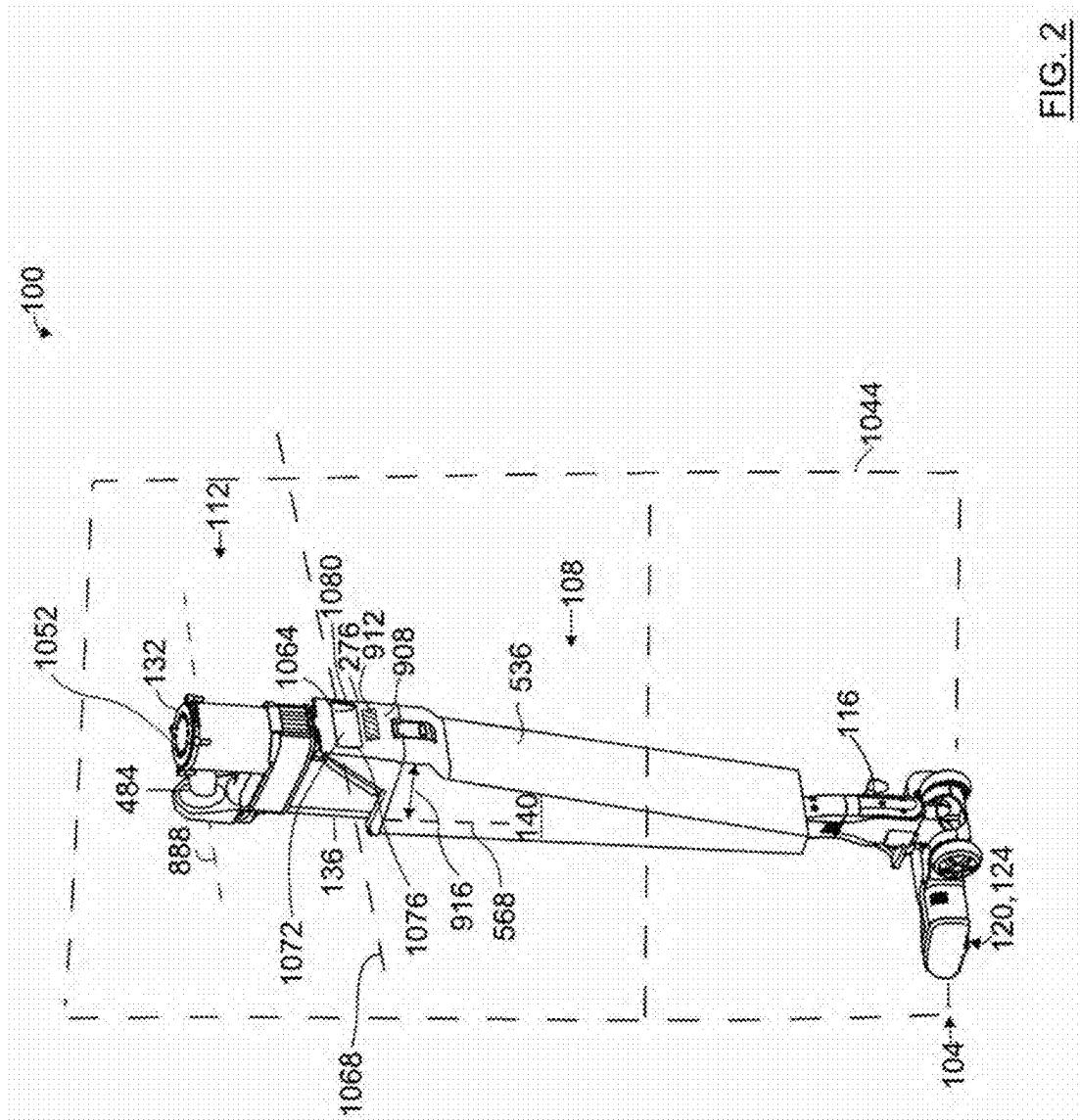
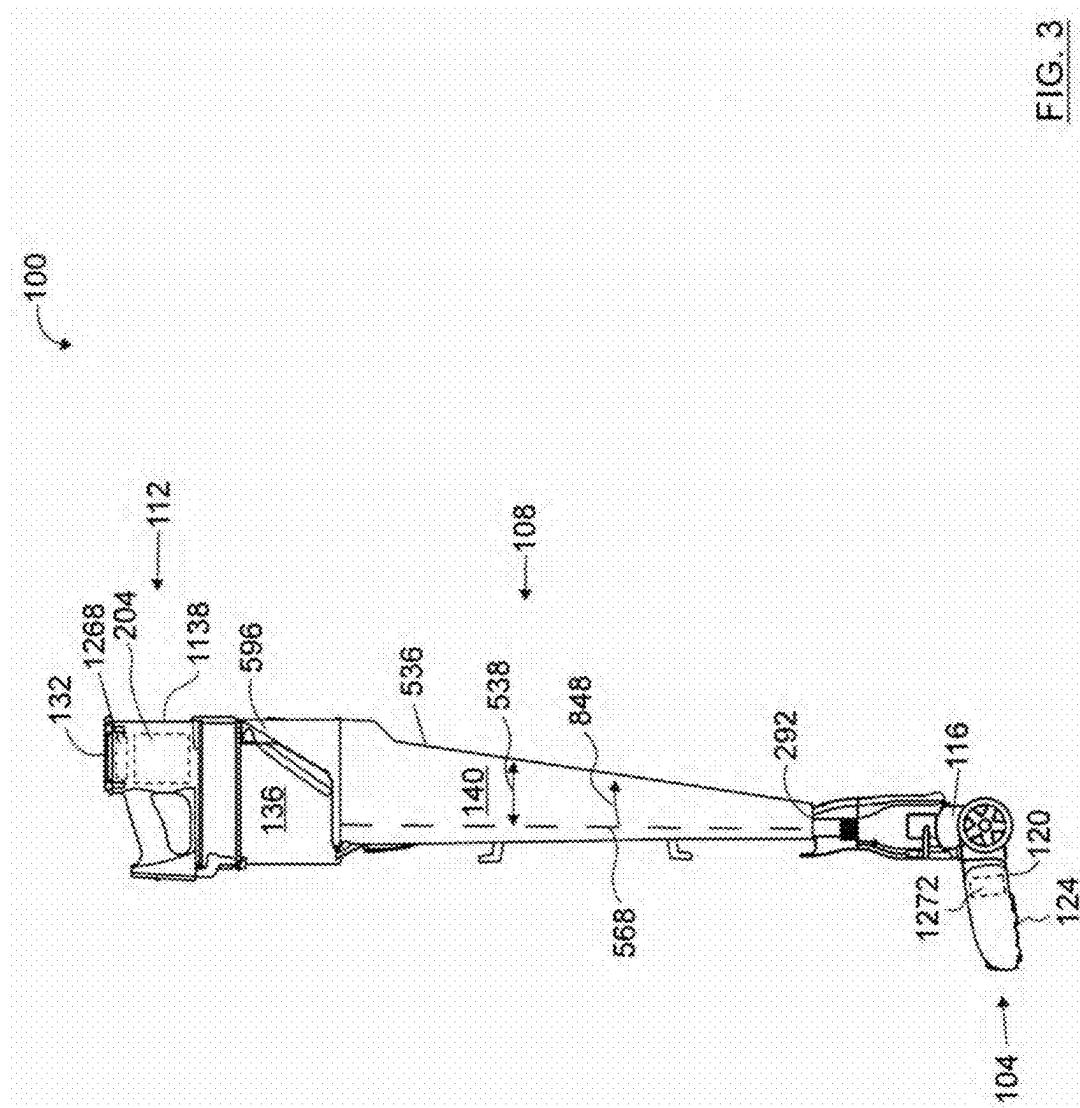


FIG. 2

FIG. 3



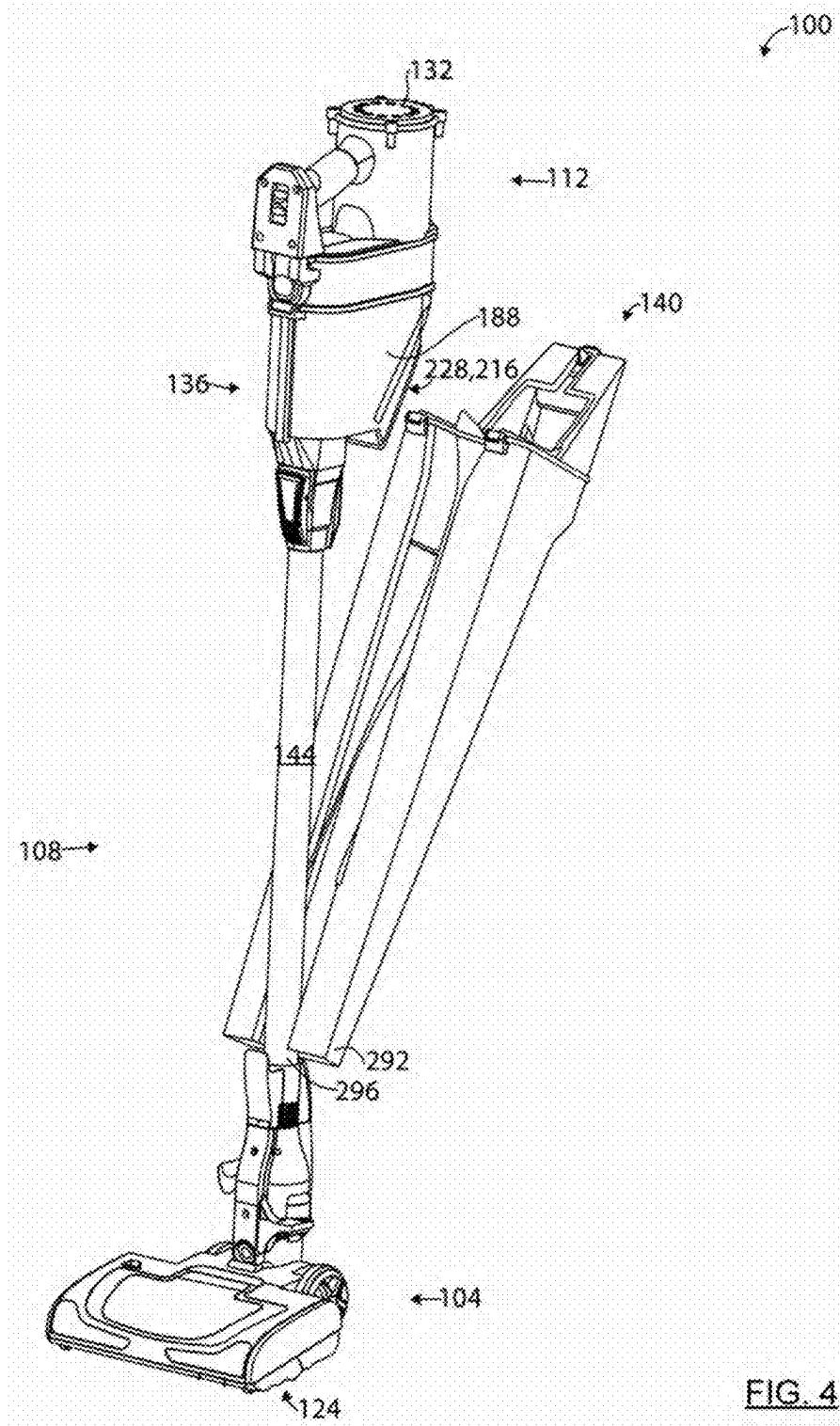


FIG. 4

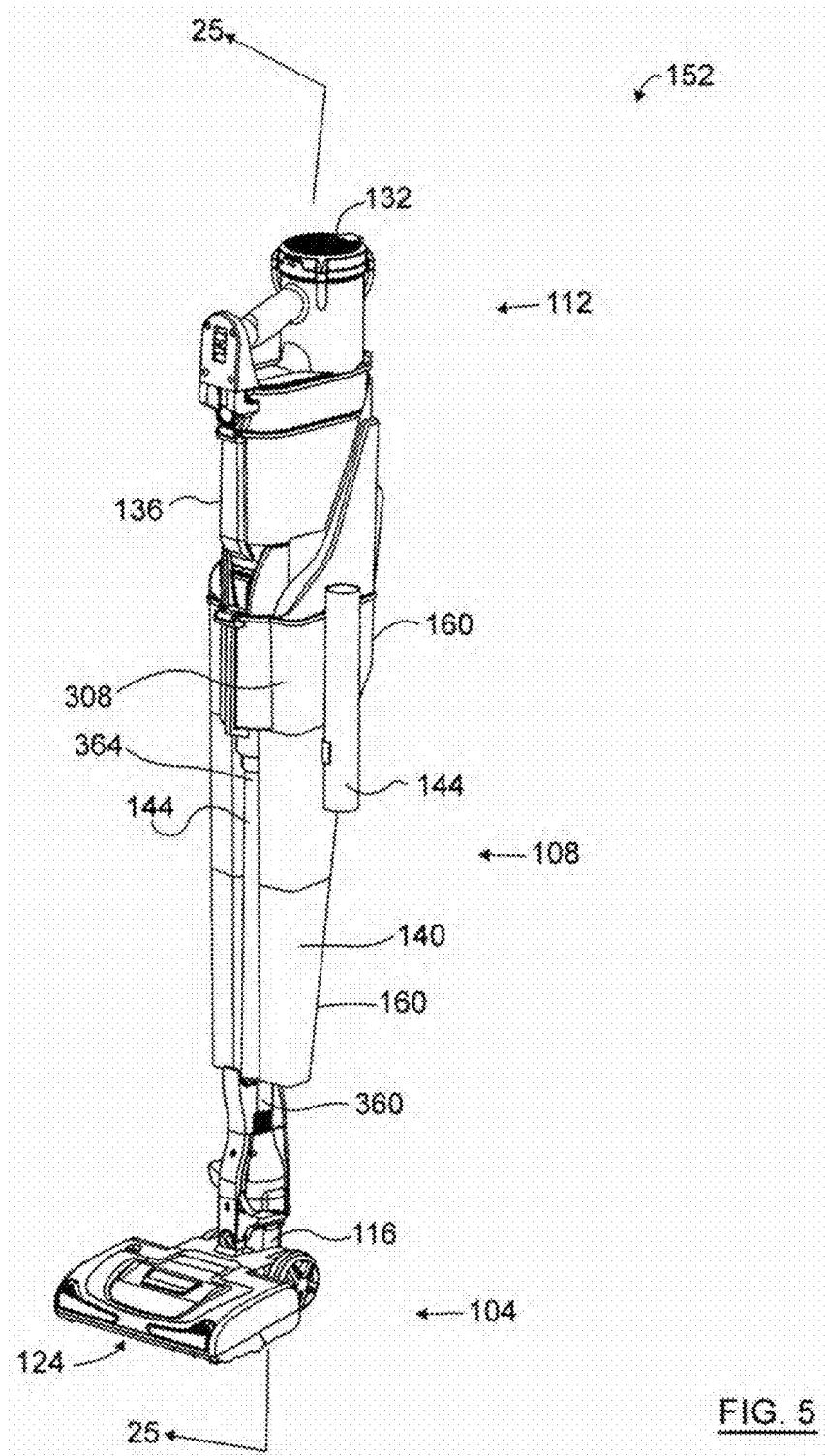


FIG. 5

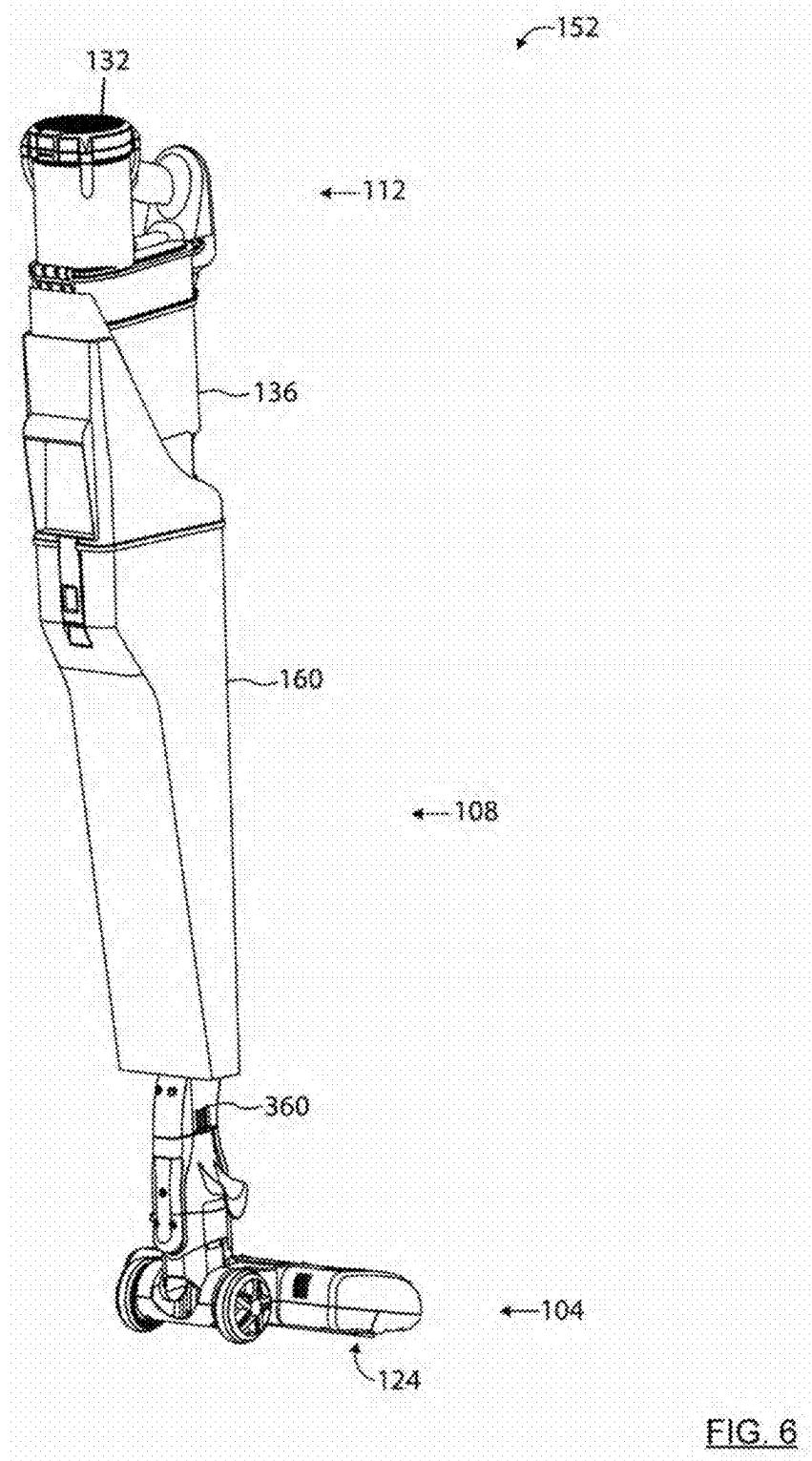


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

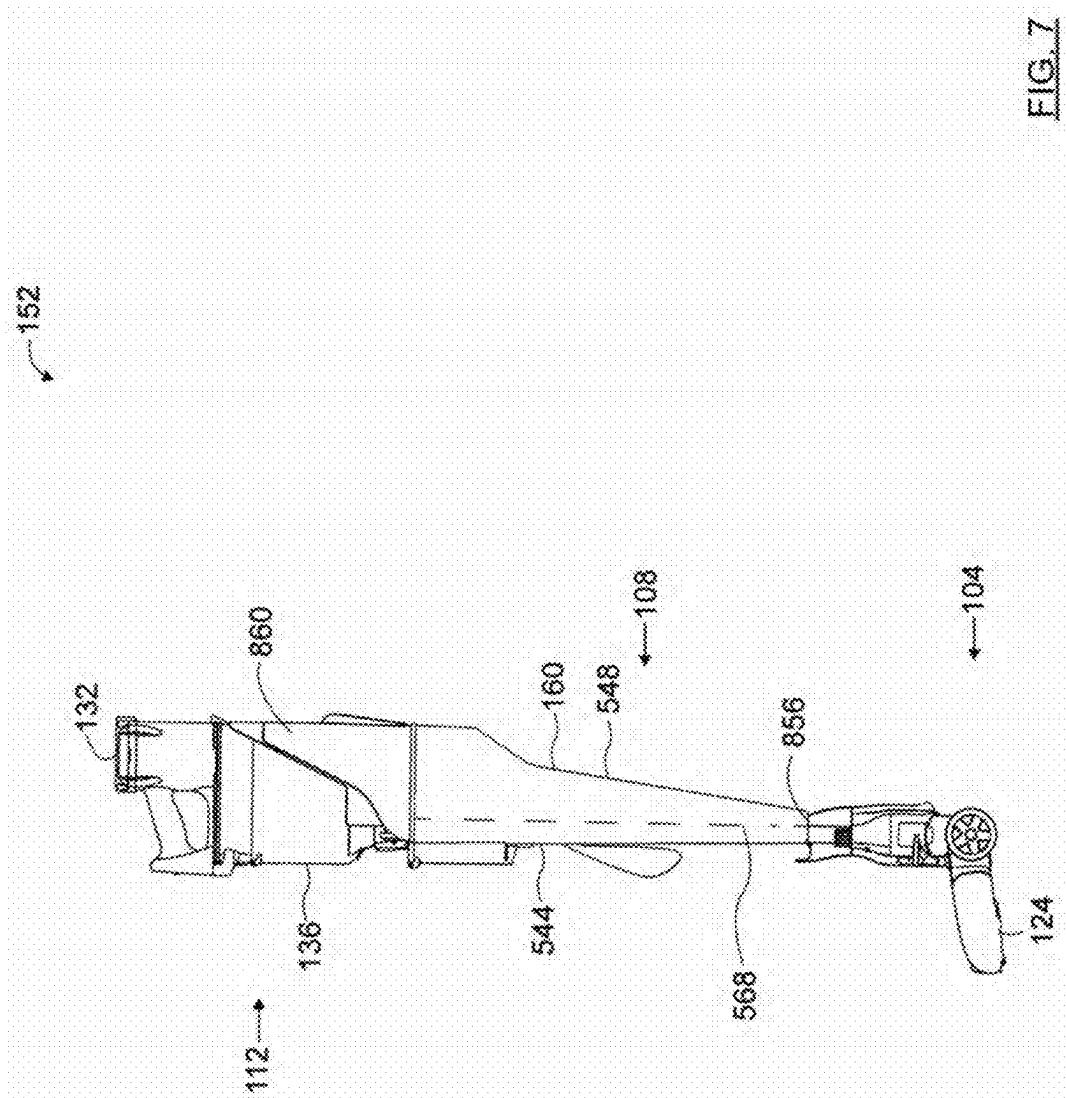


FIG. 8

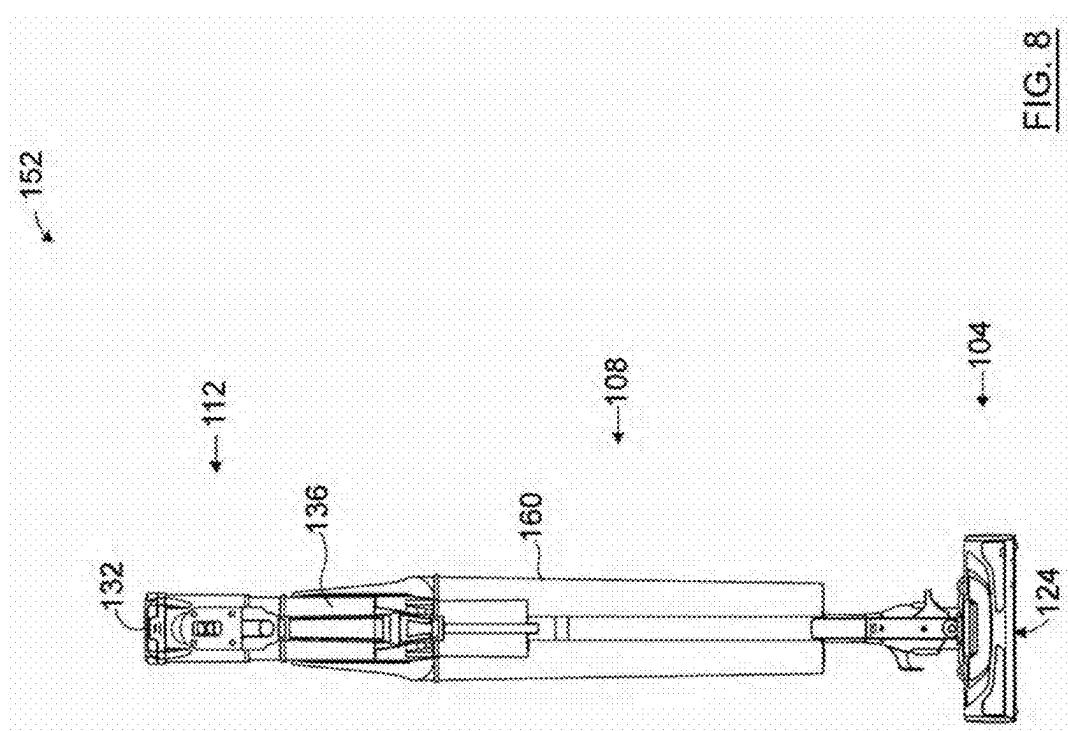
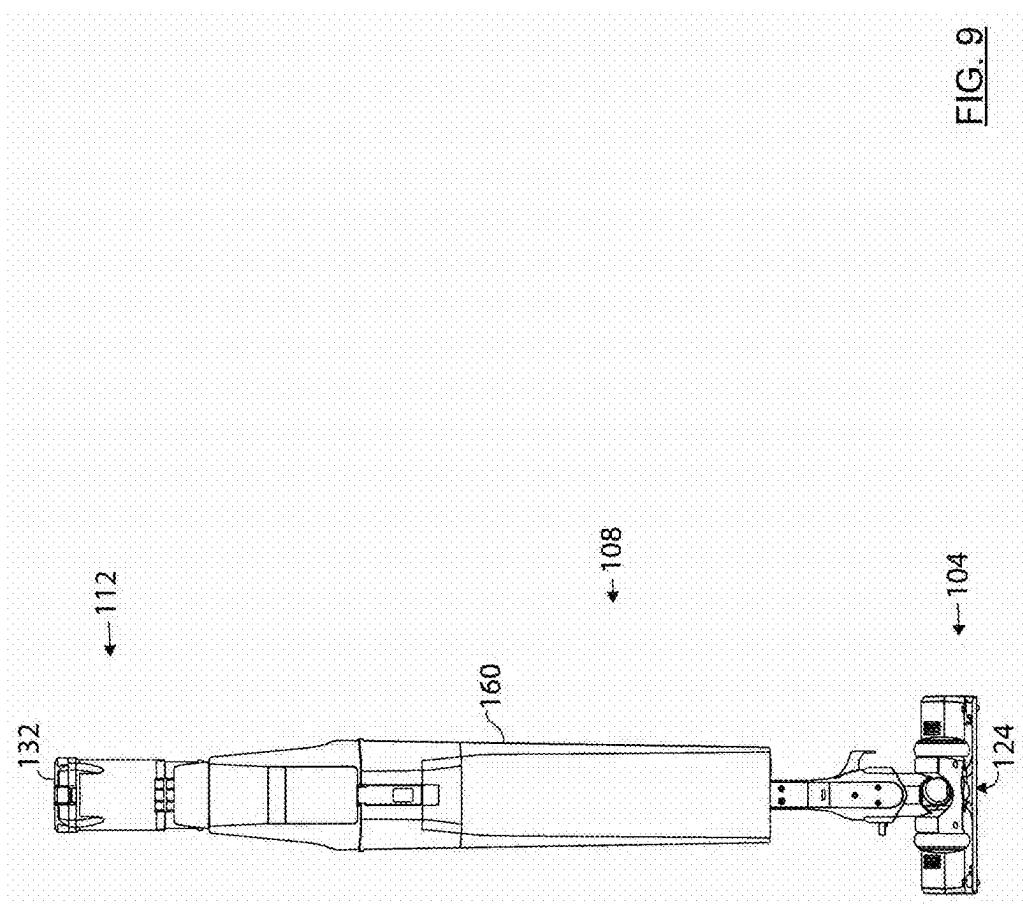
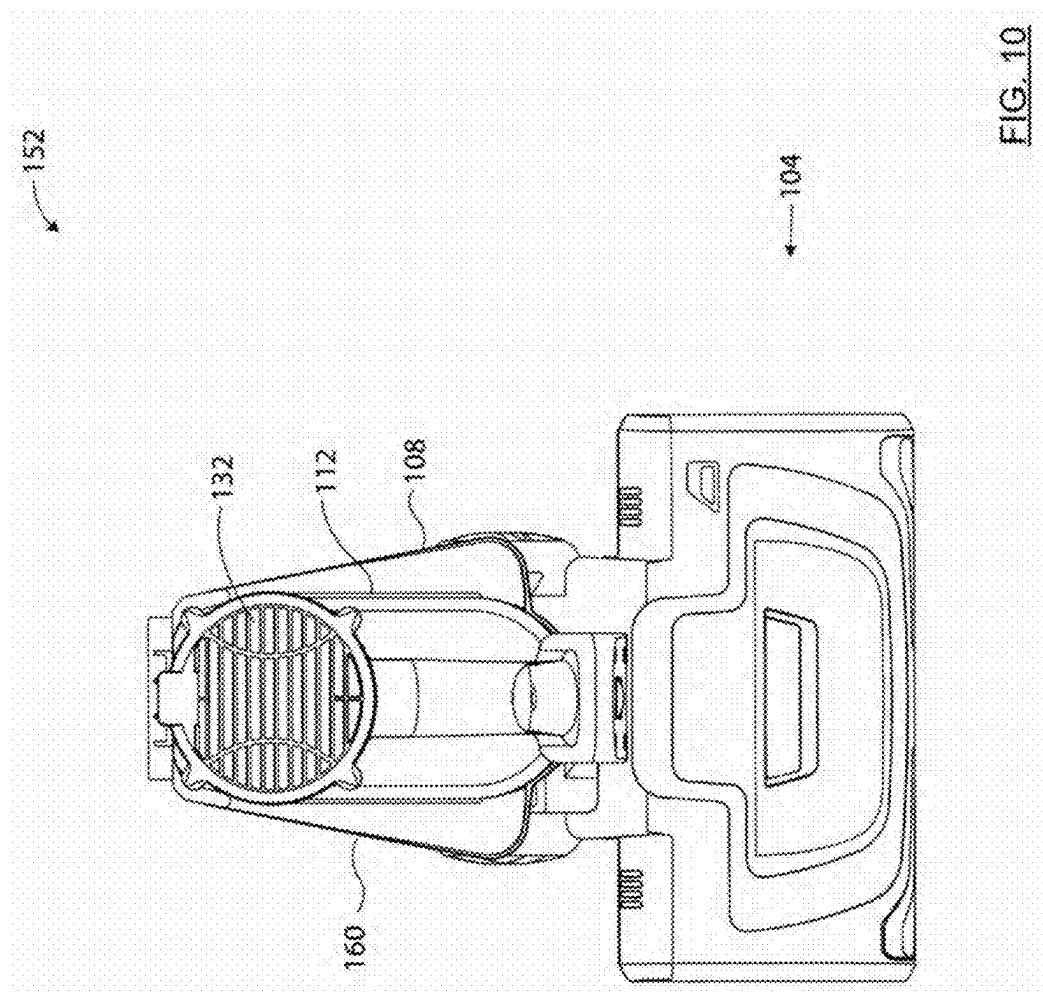
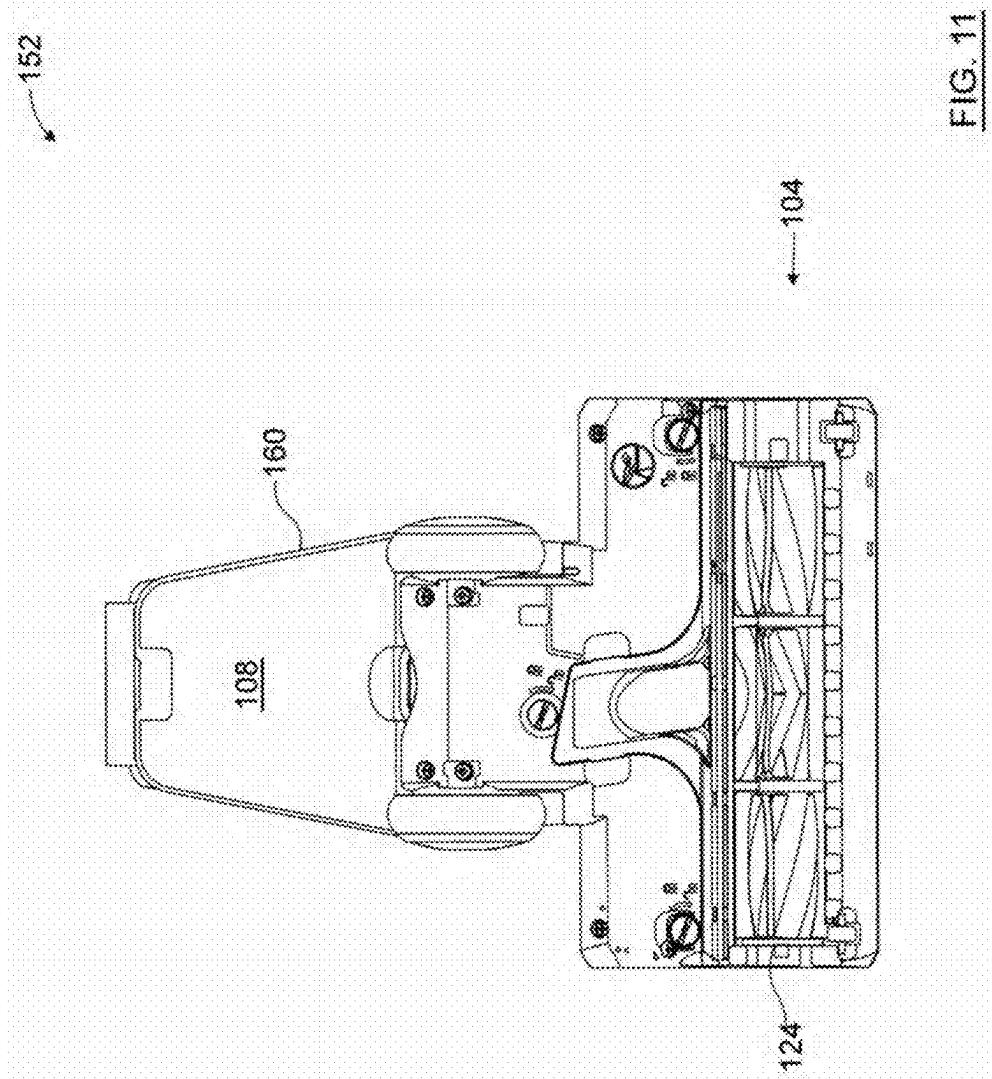


FIG. 9







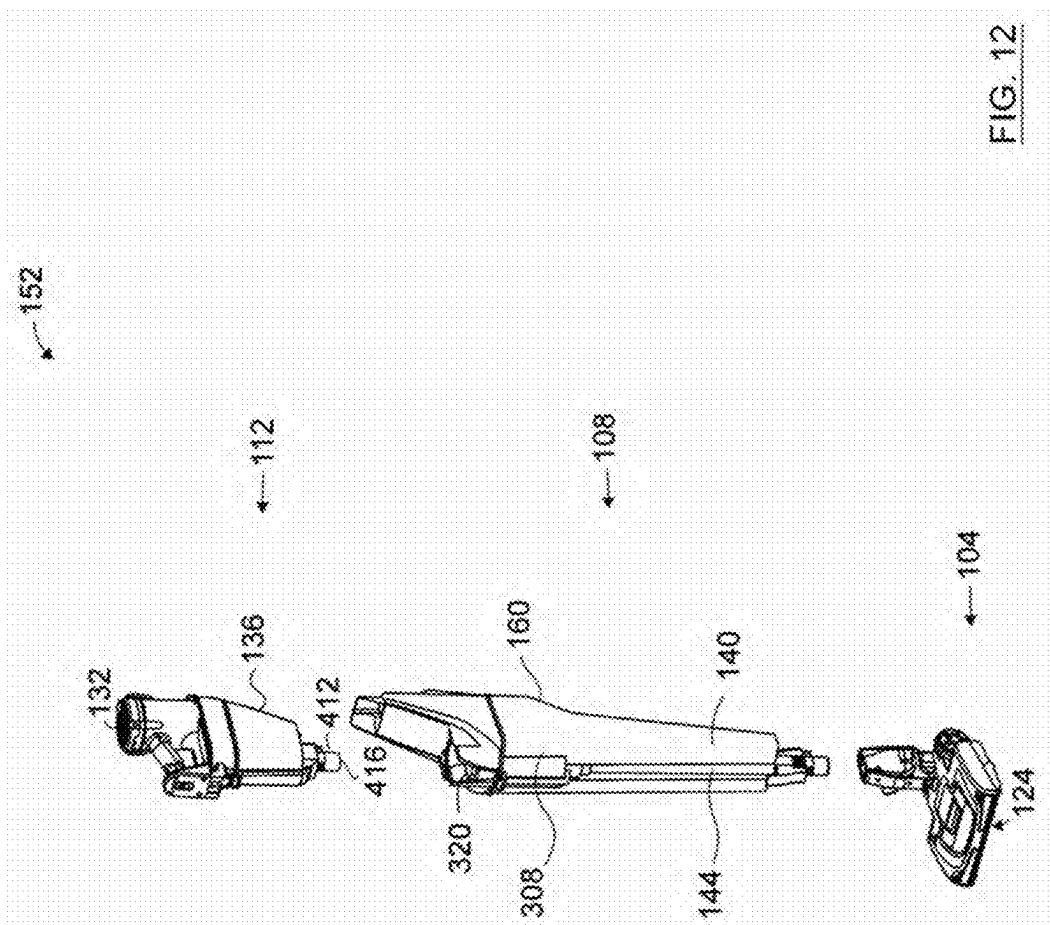


FIG. 12

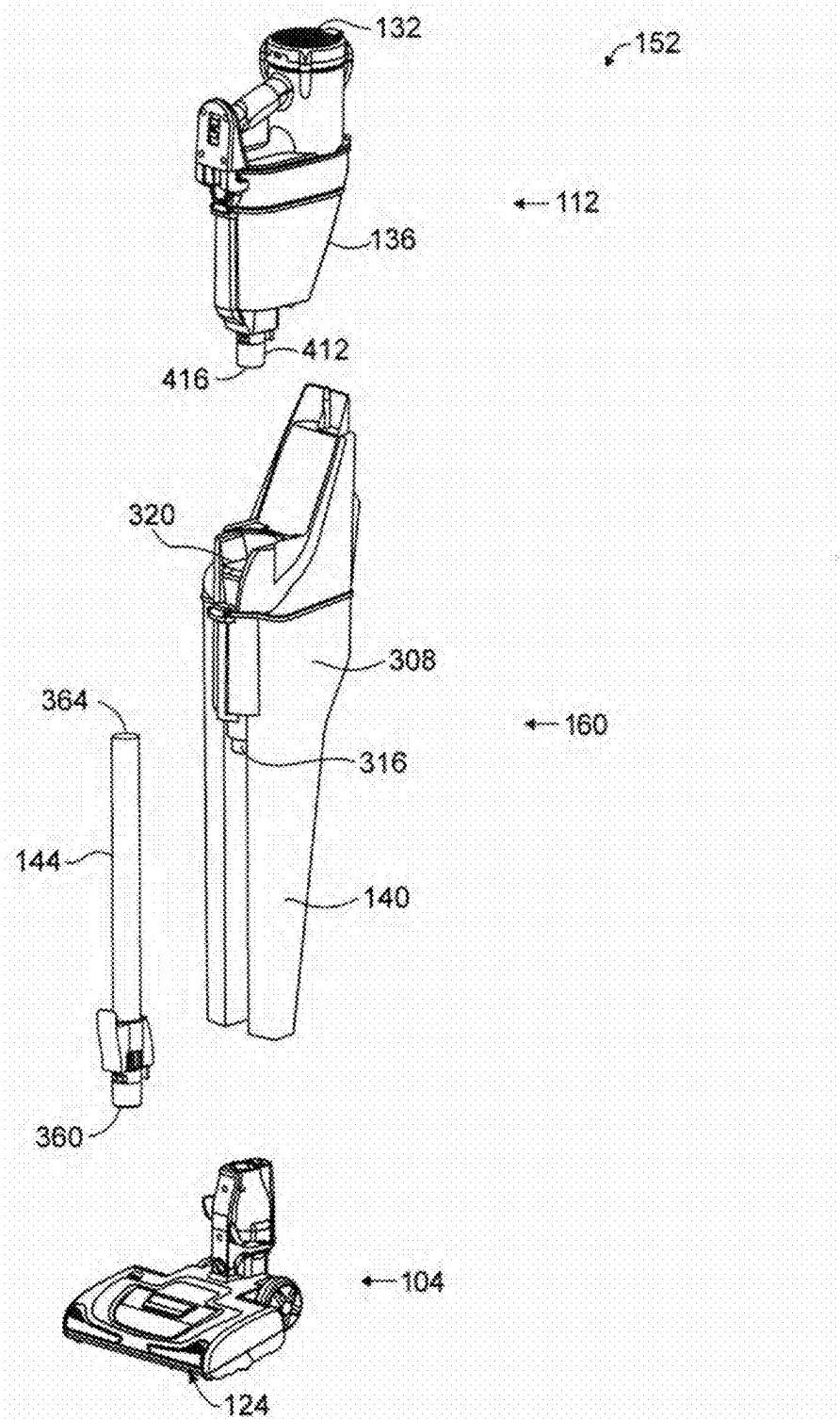


FIG. 12a

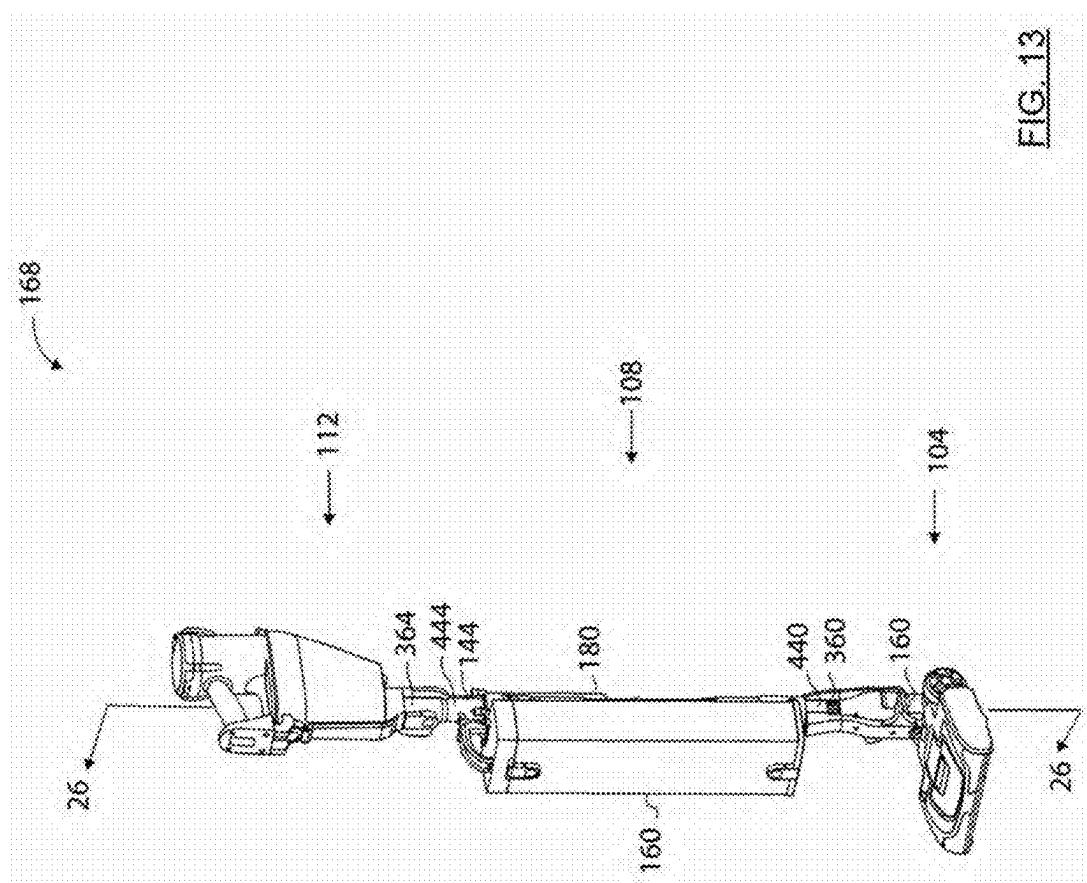


FIG. 14

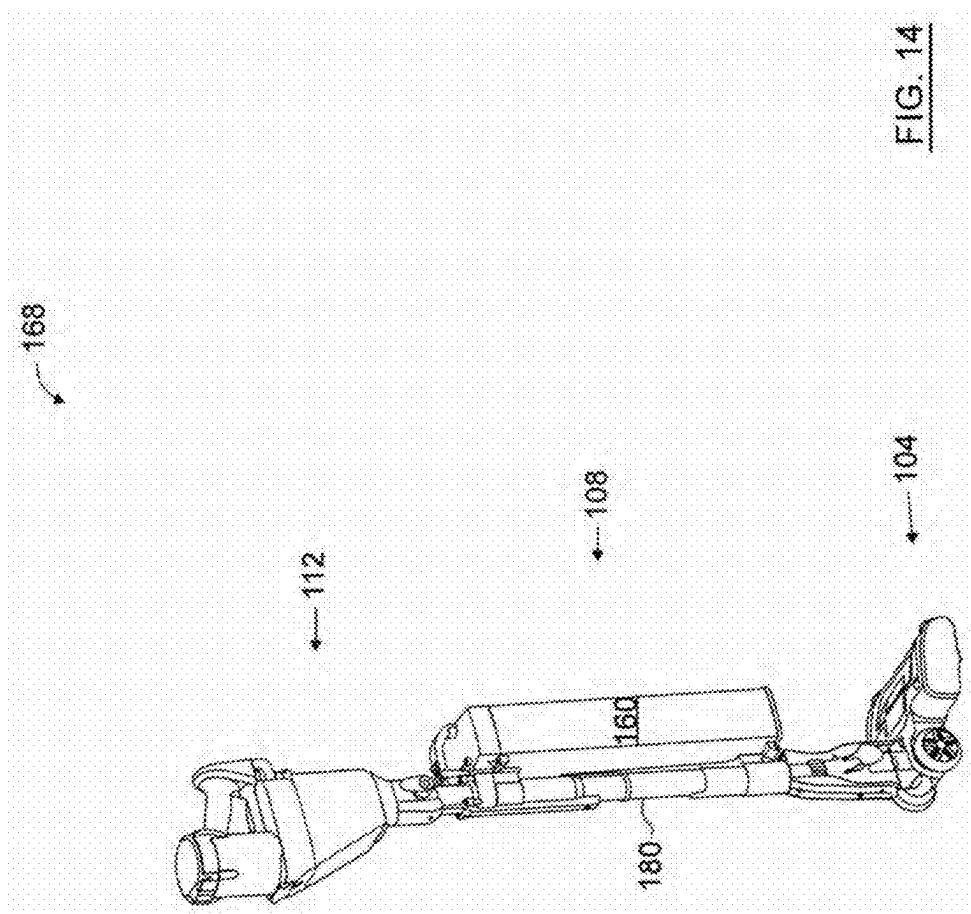
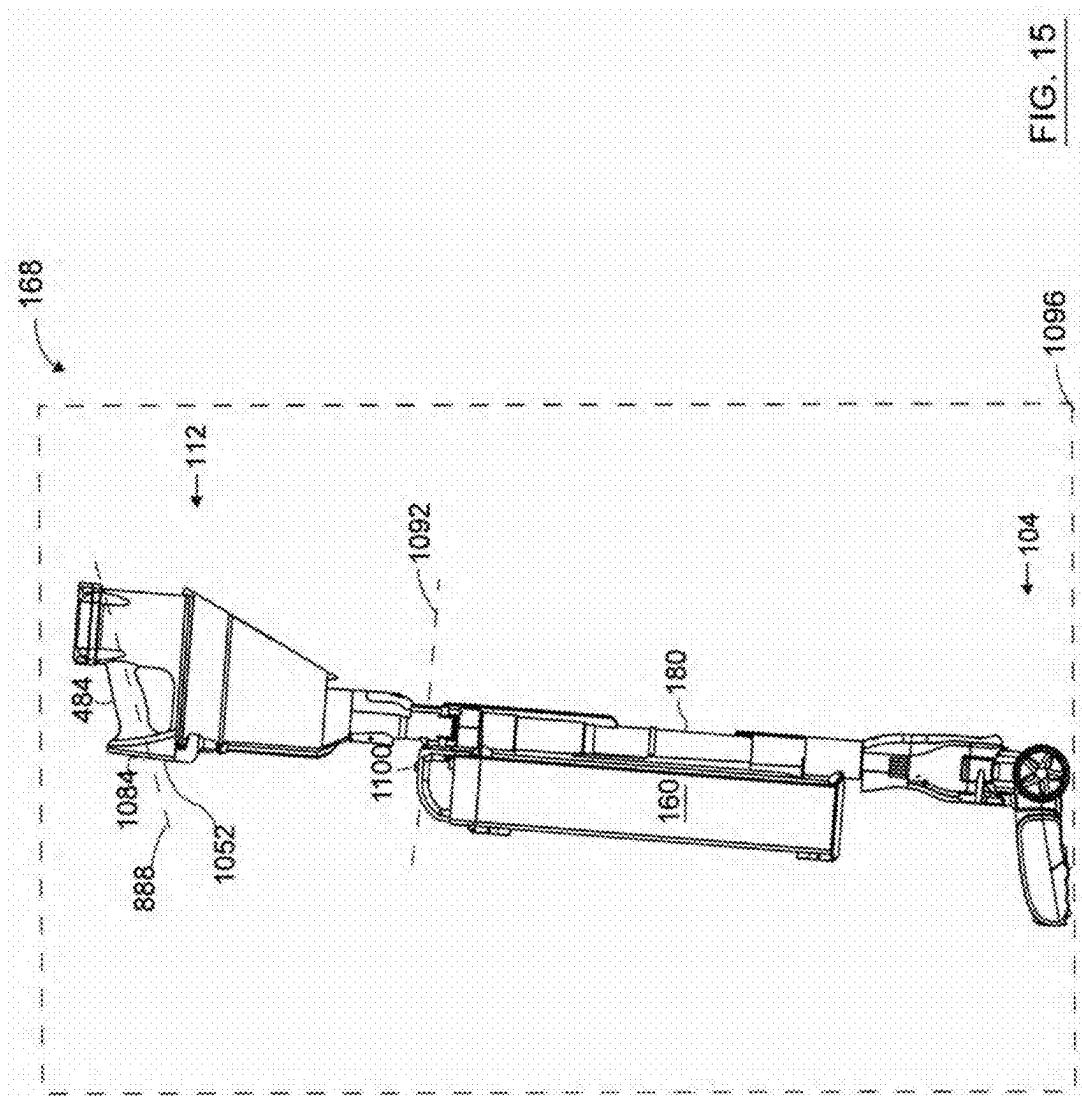


FIG. 15



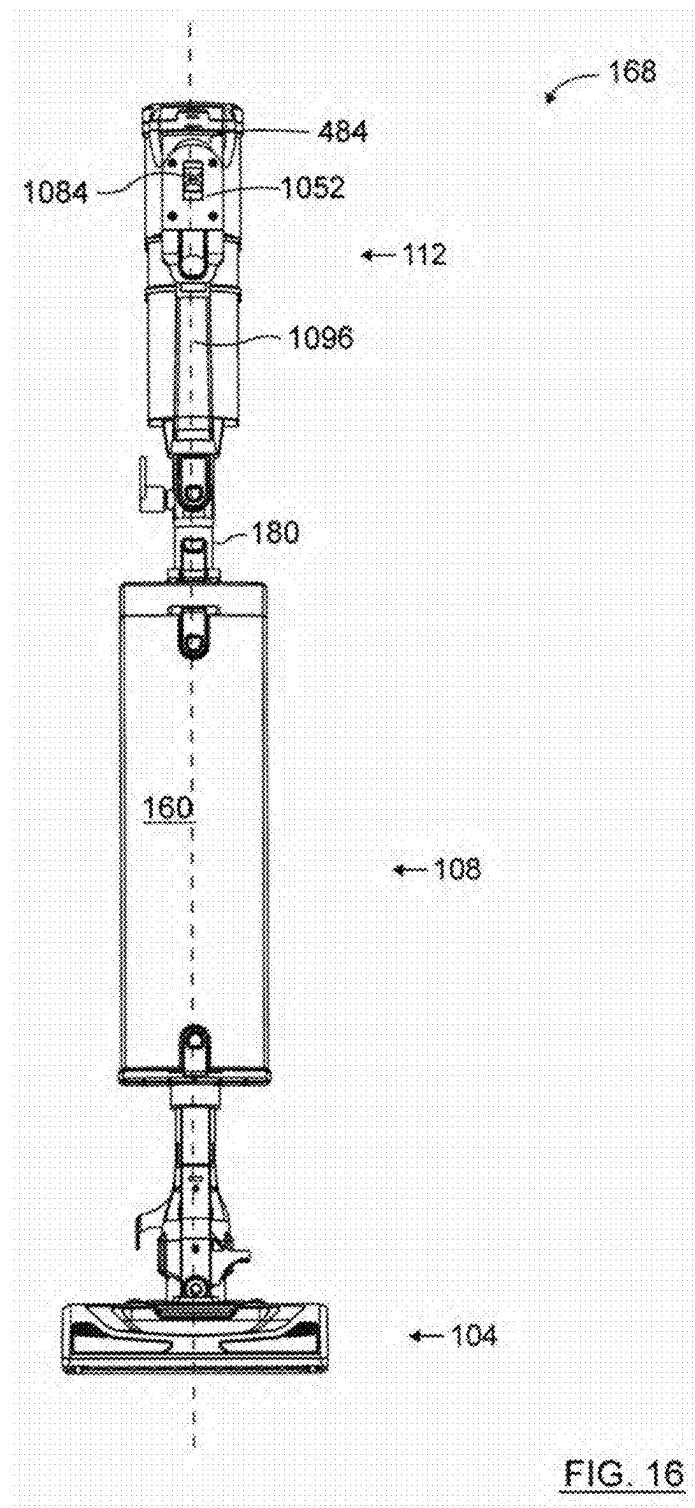
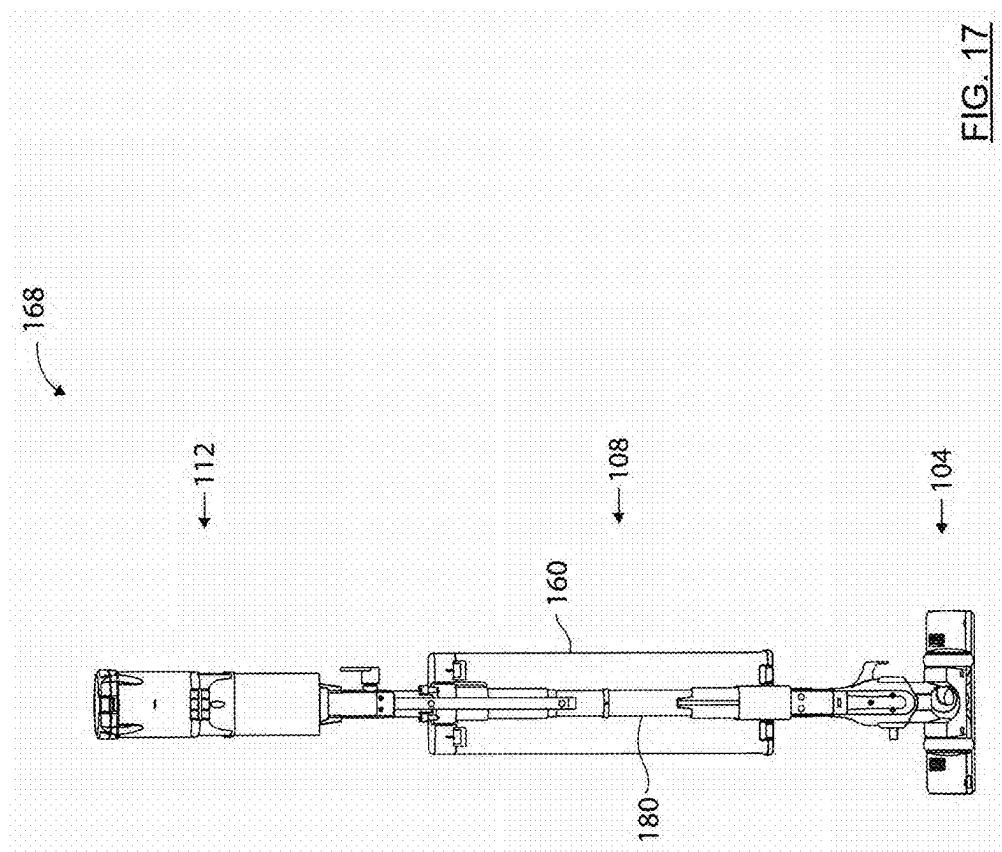
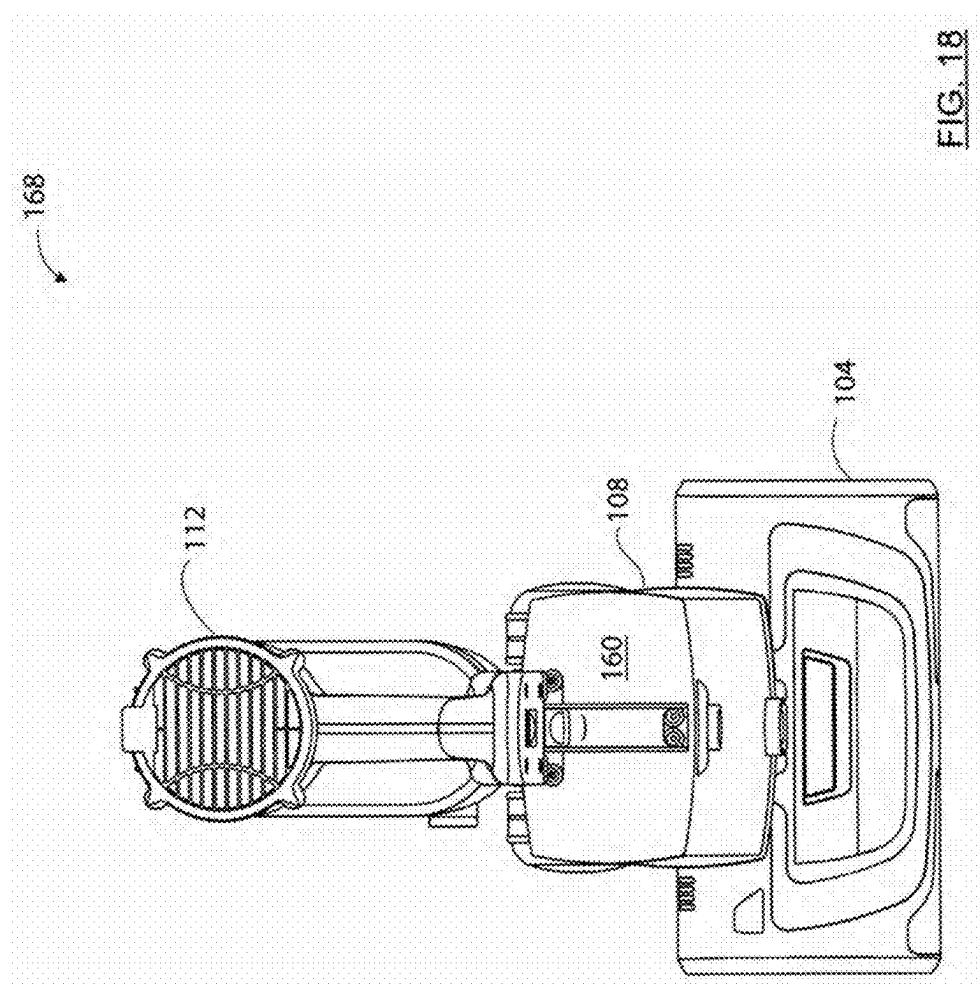


FIG. 17





FIG\_19

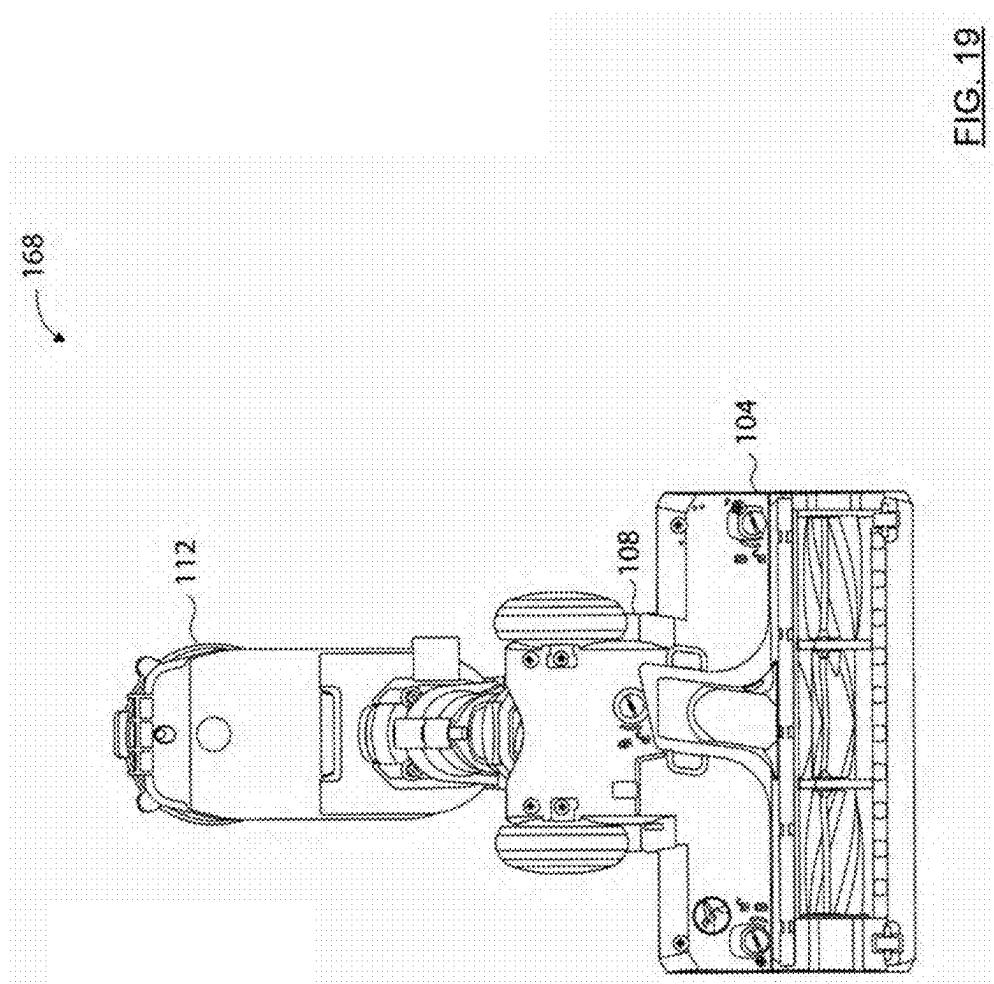
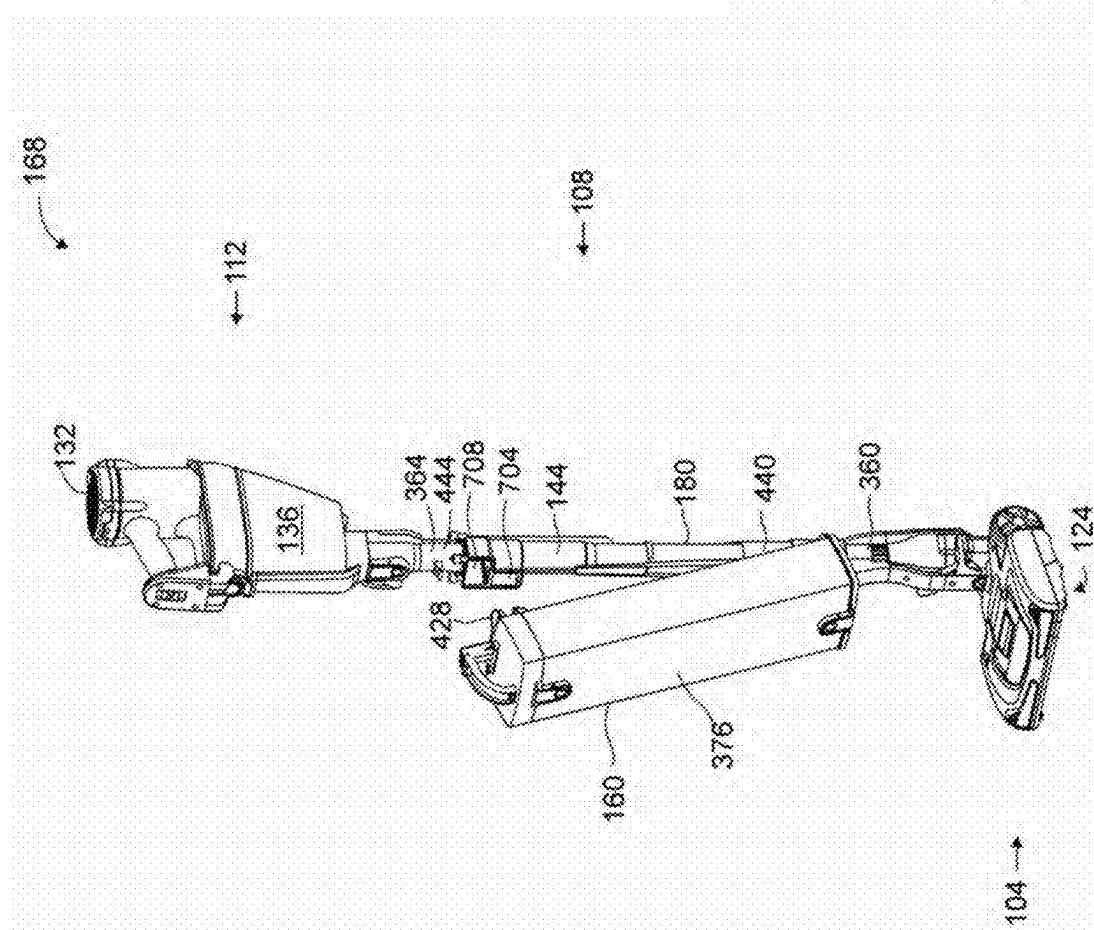
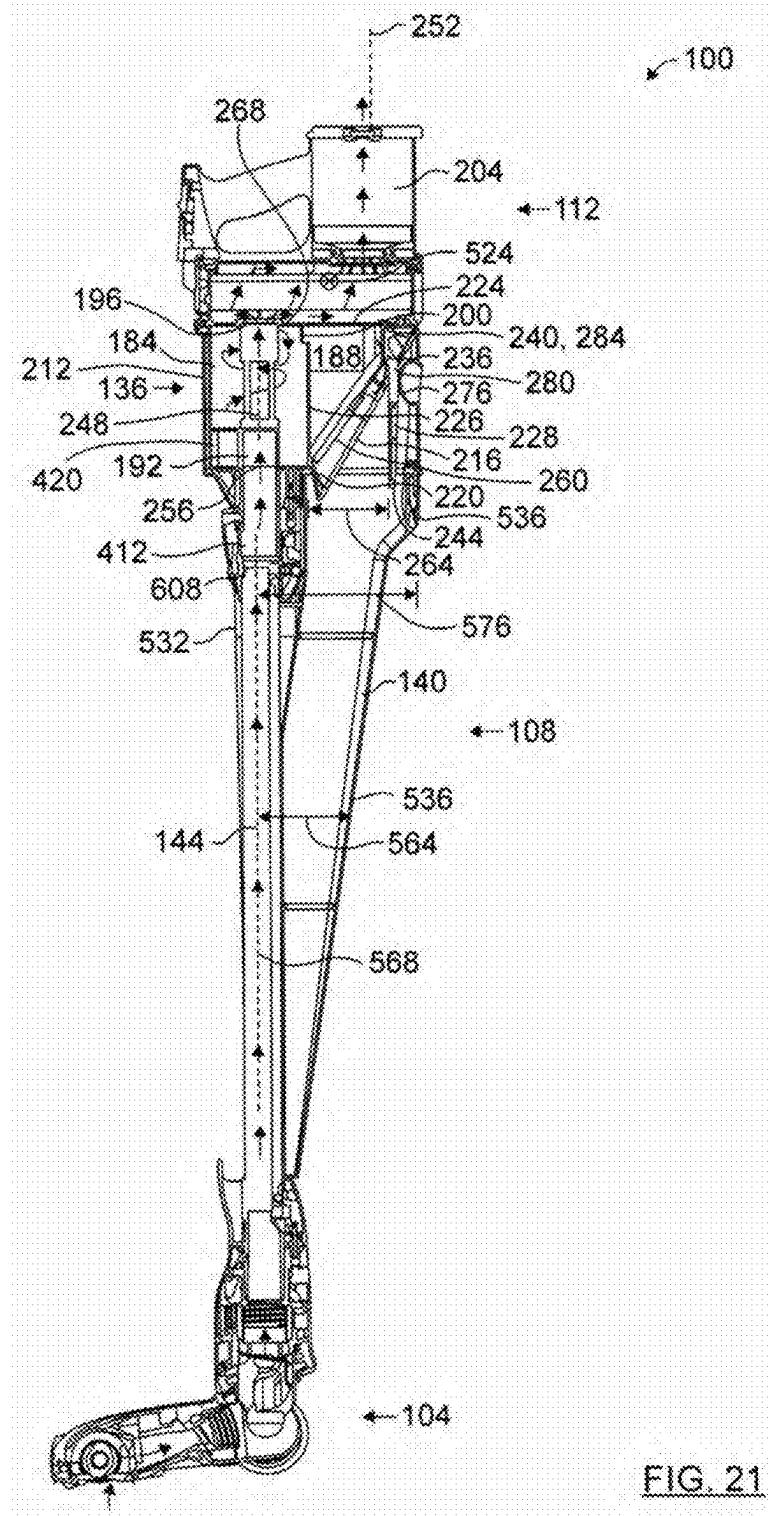


FIG. 20





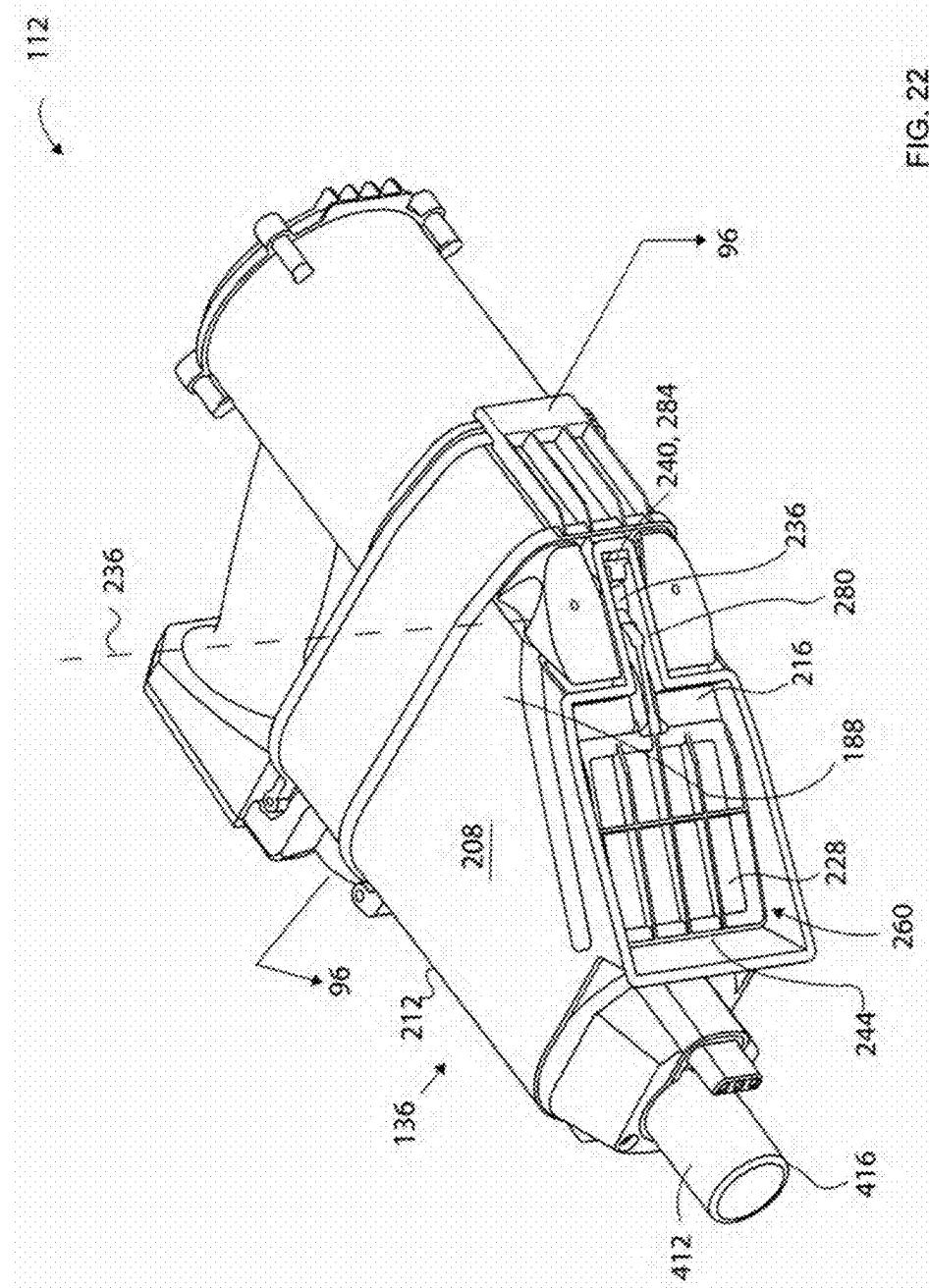
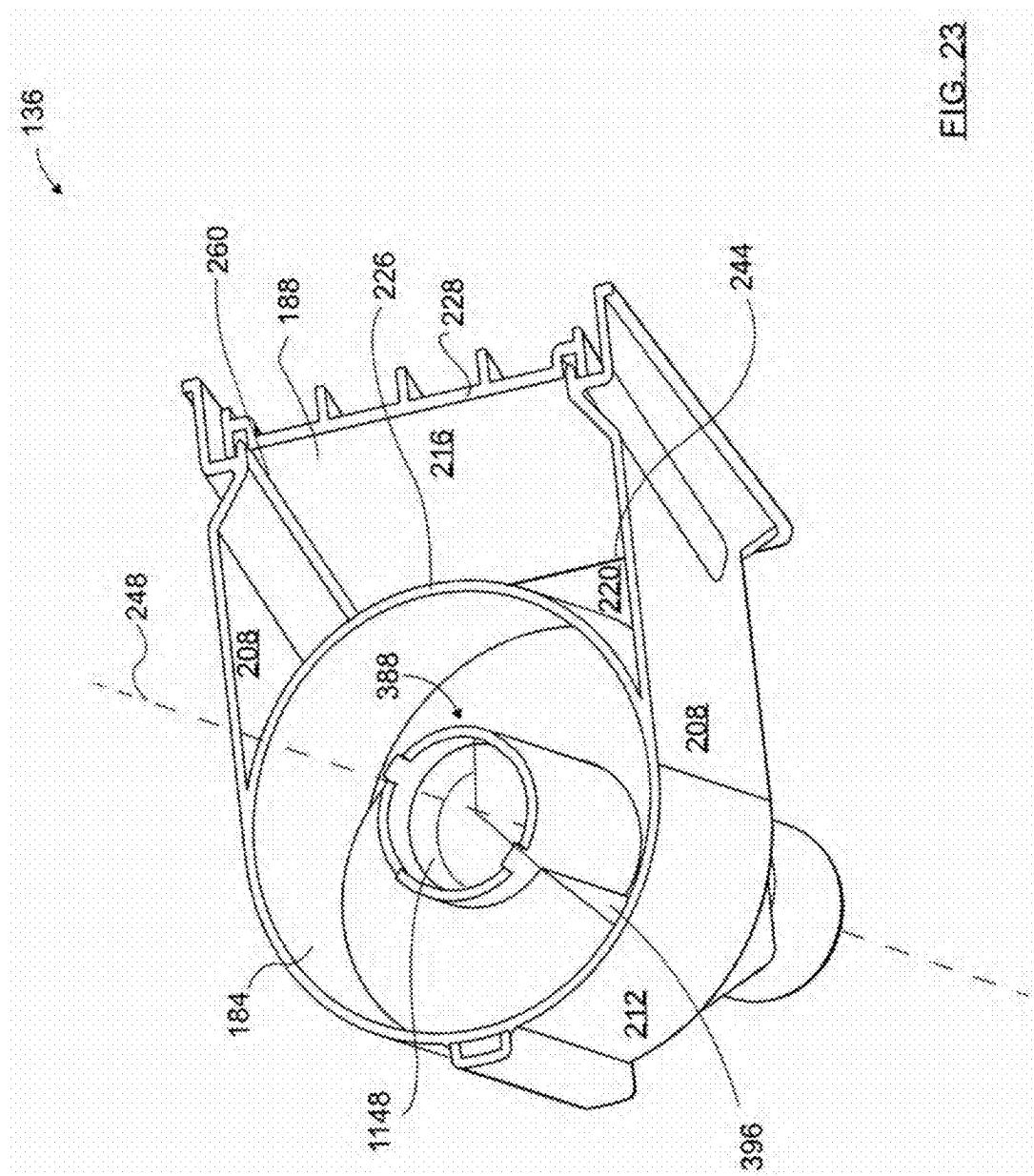


FIG. 22



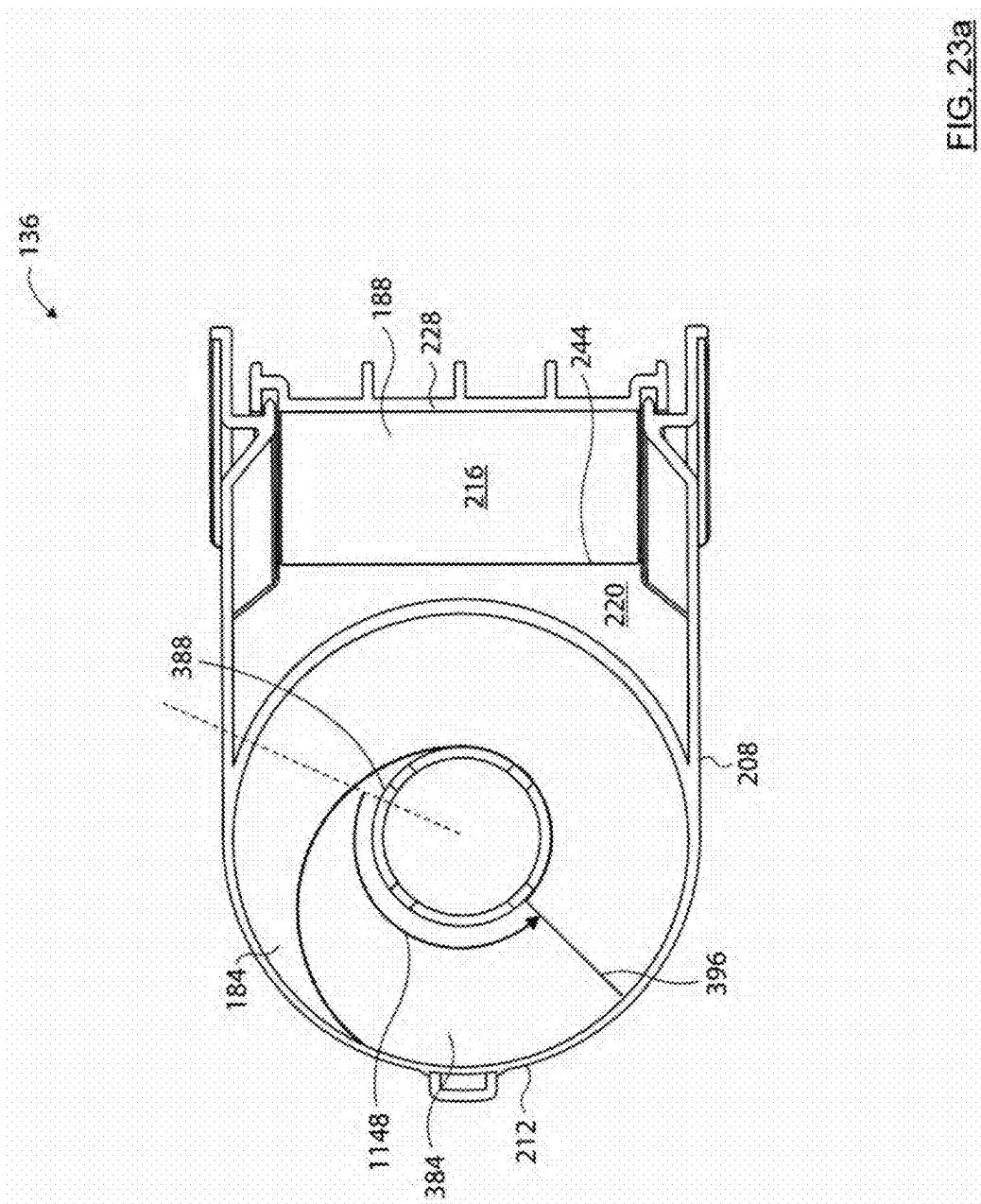


FIG. 23a

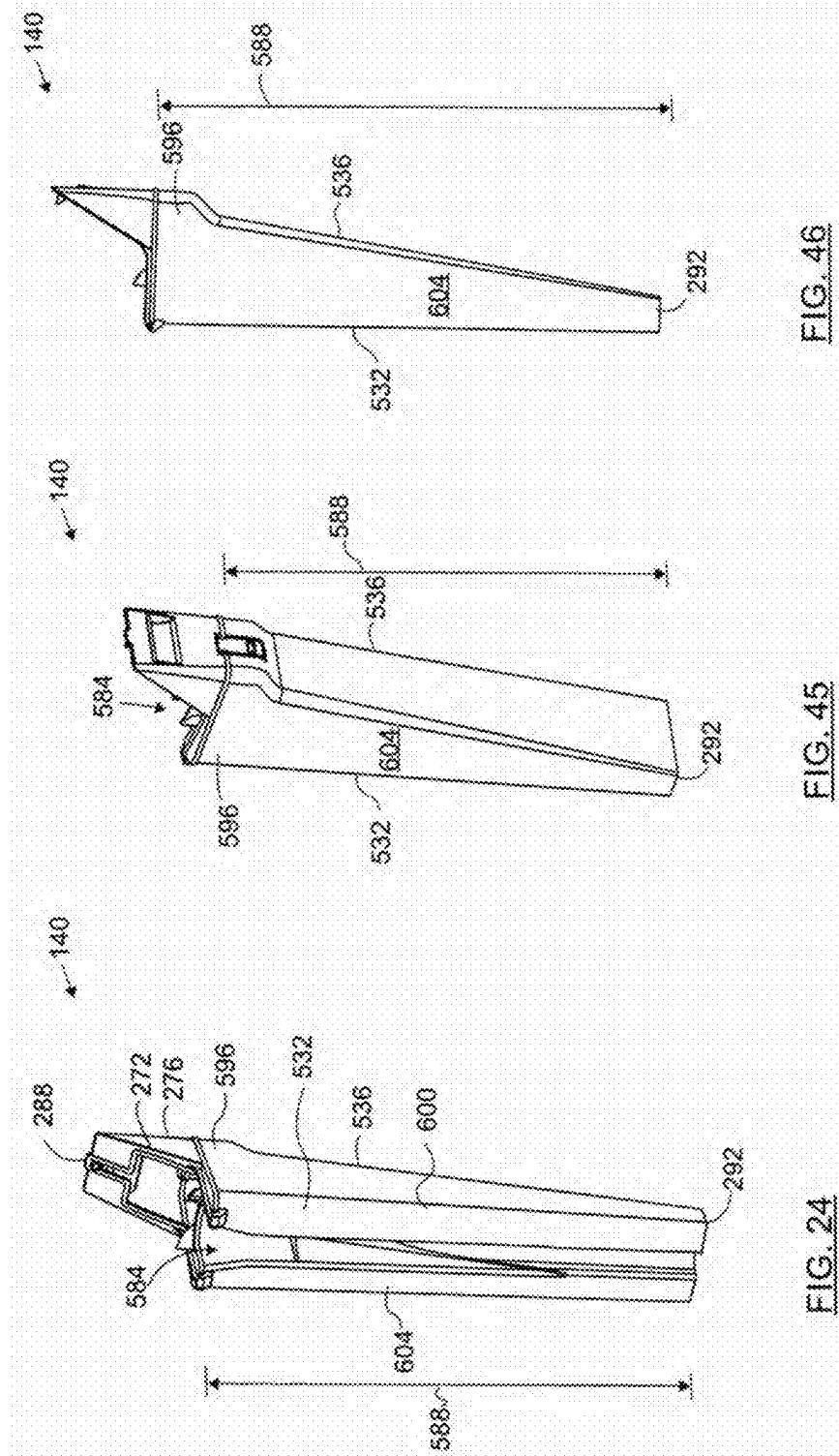


FIG. 46

FIG. 45

FIG. 24

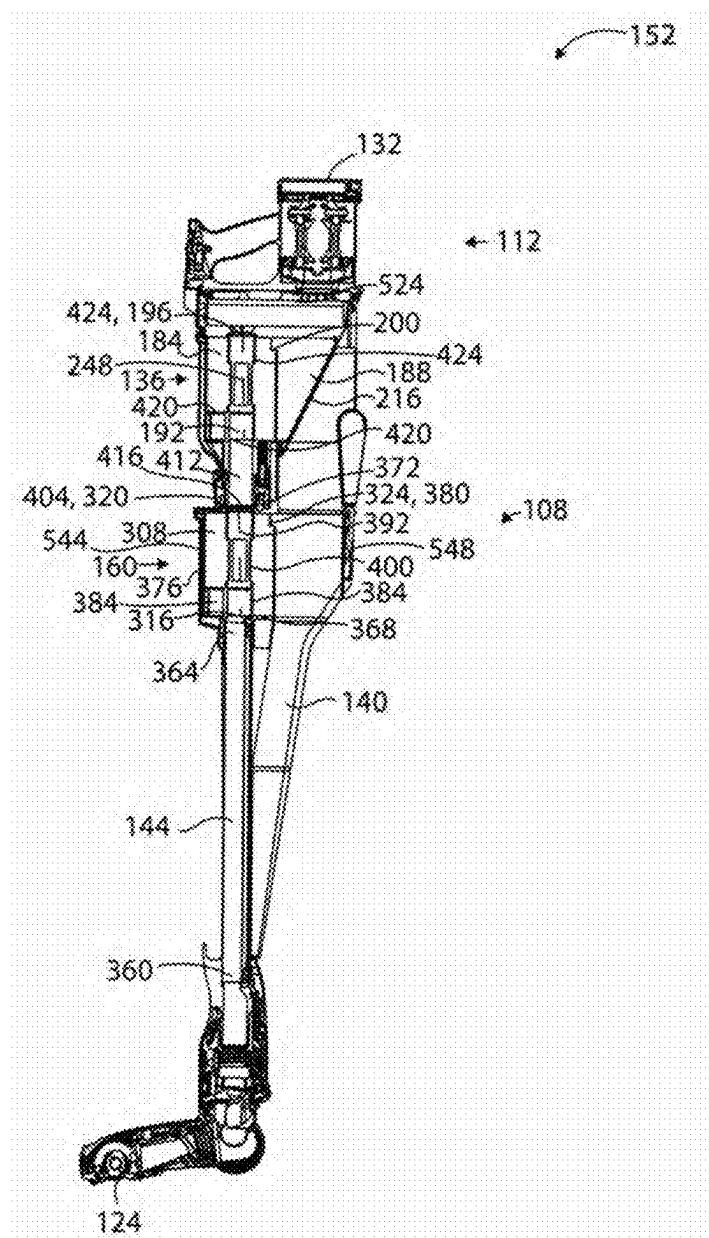
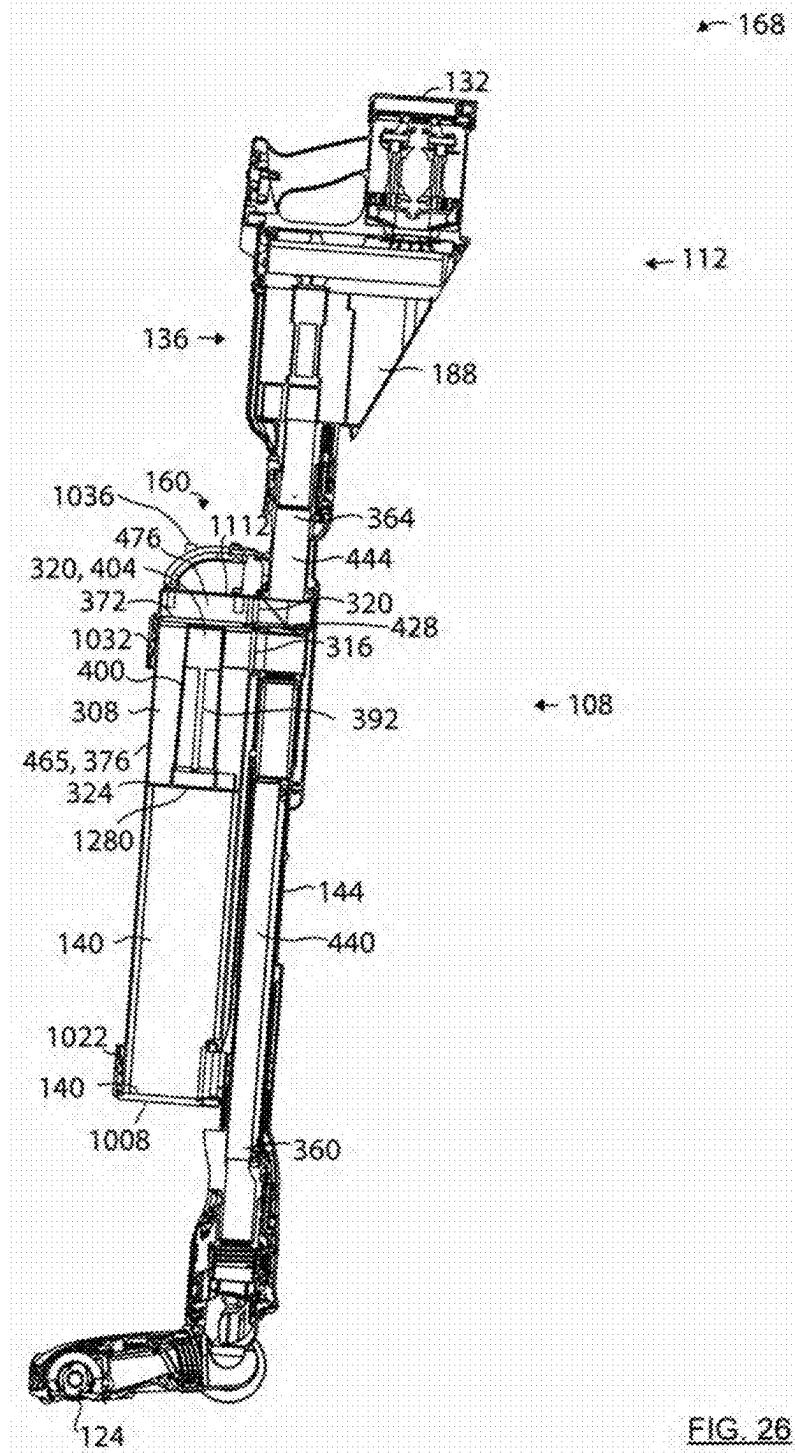


FIG. 25



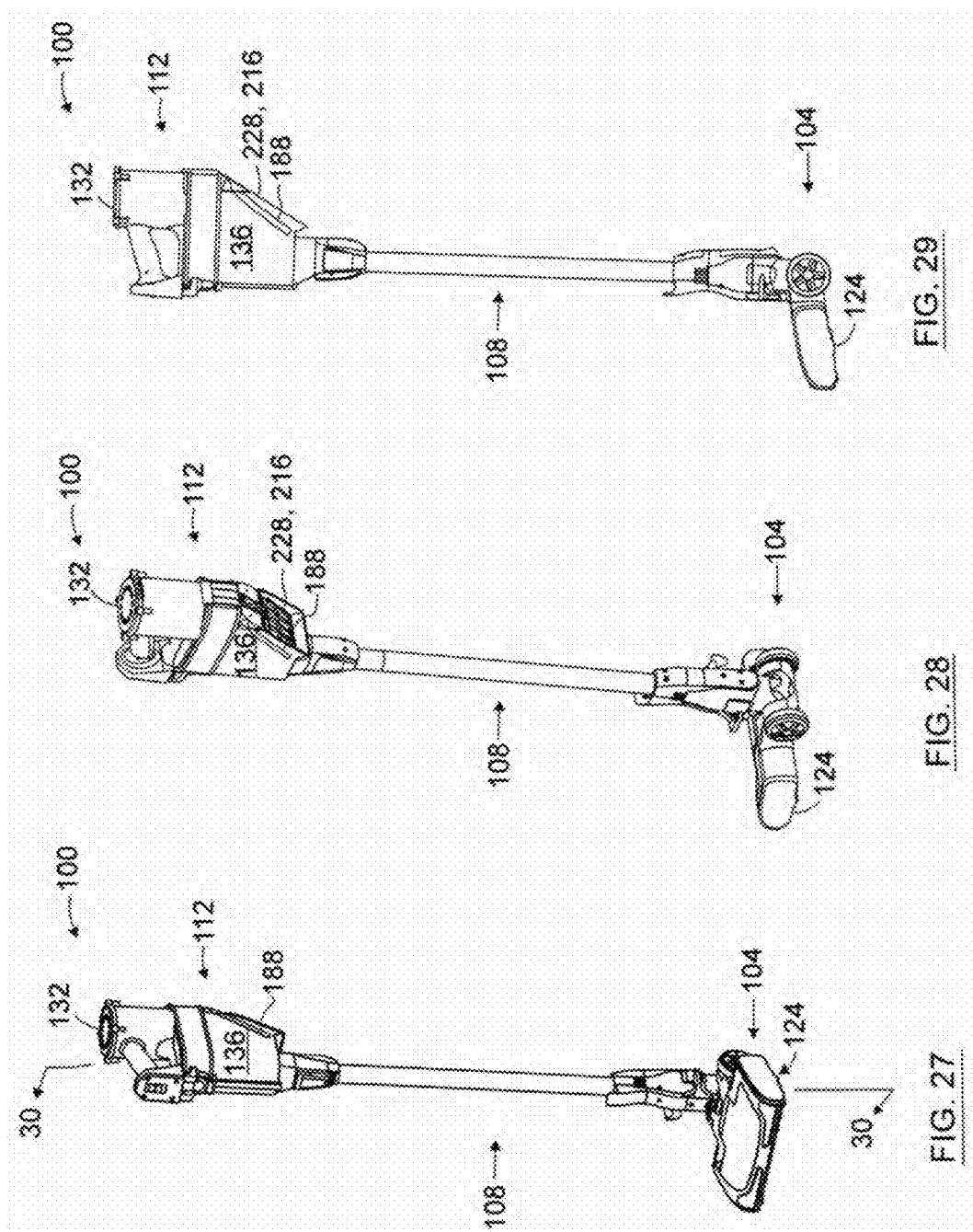
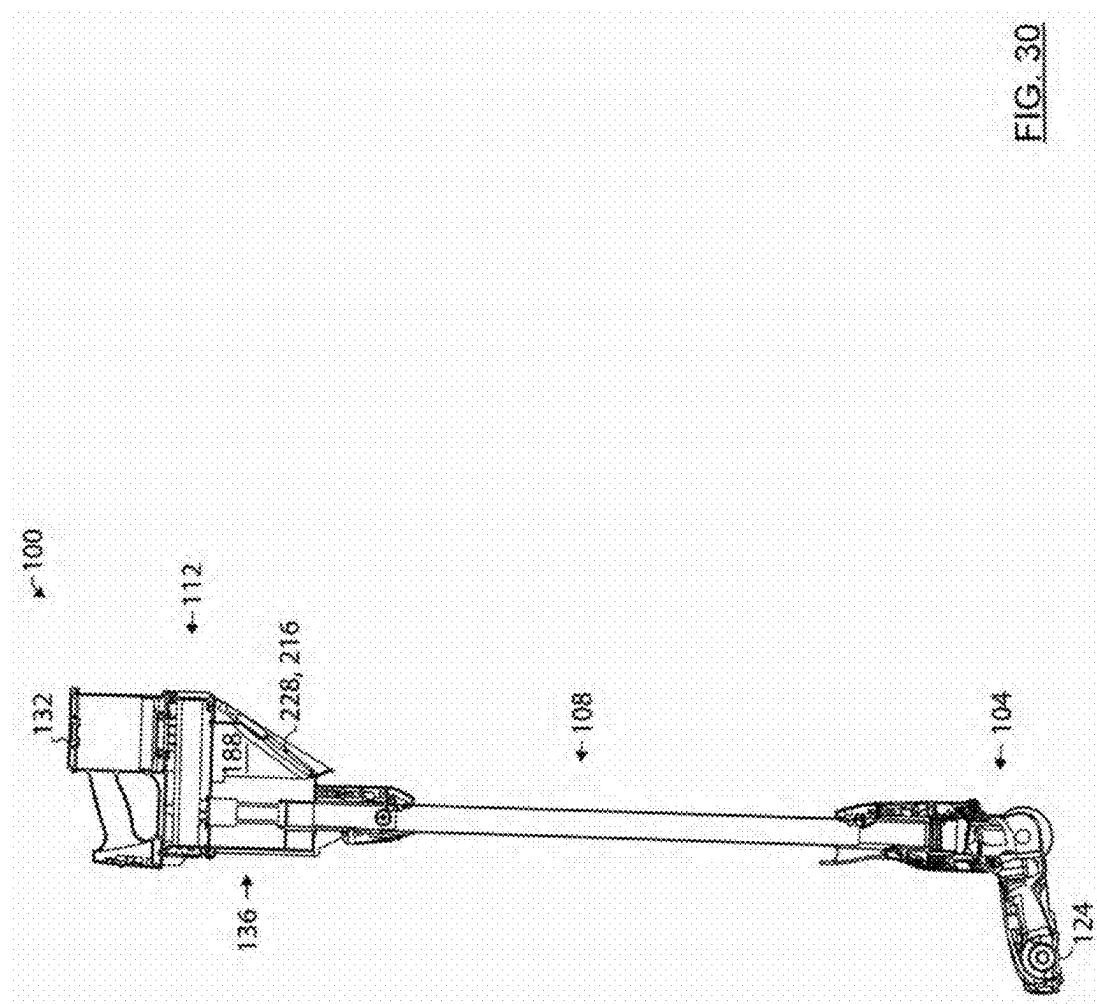
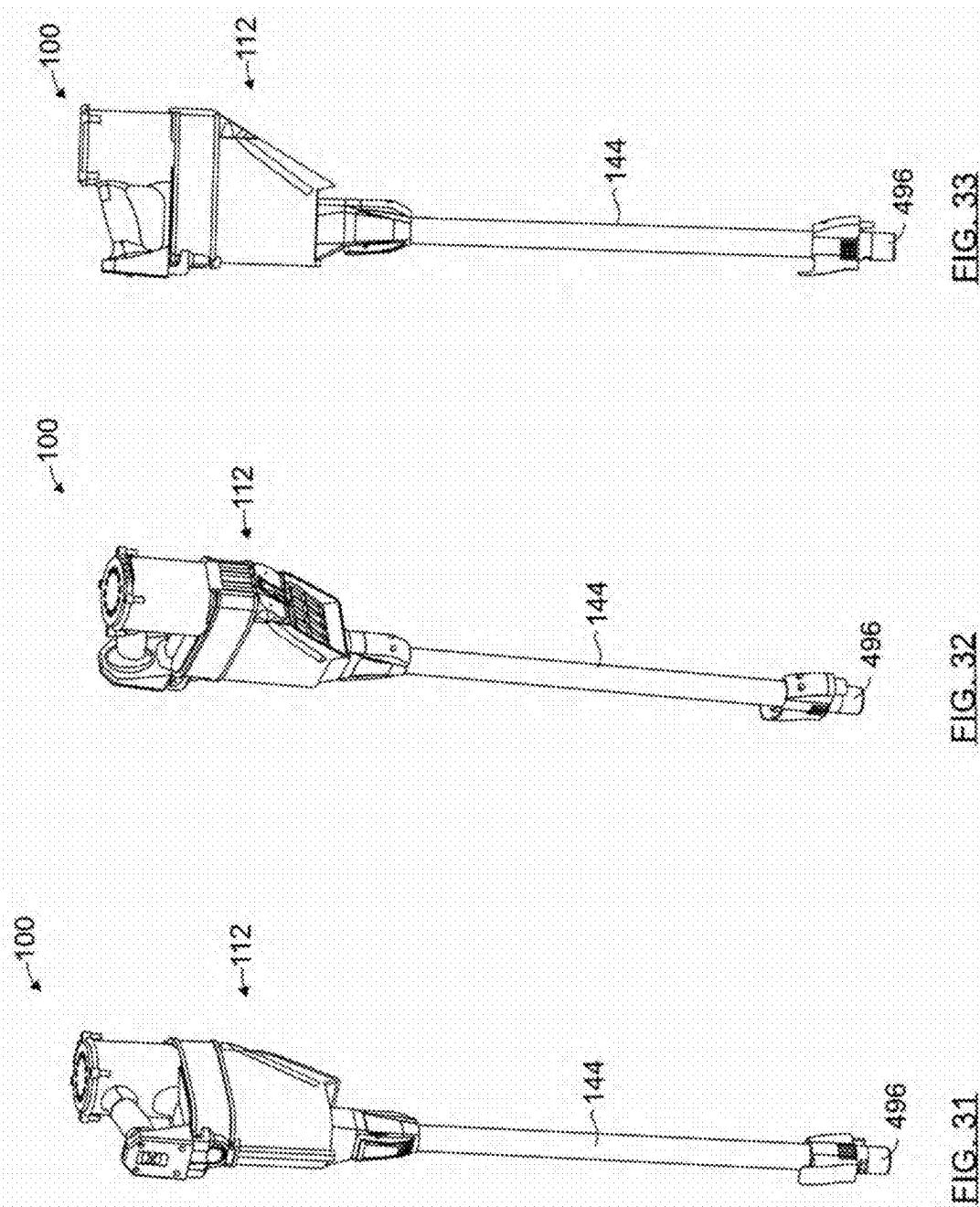


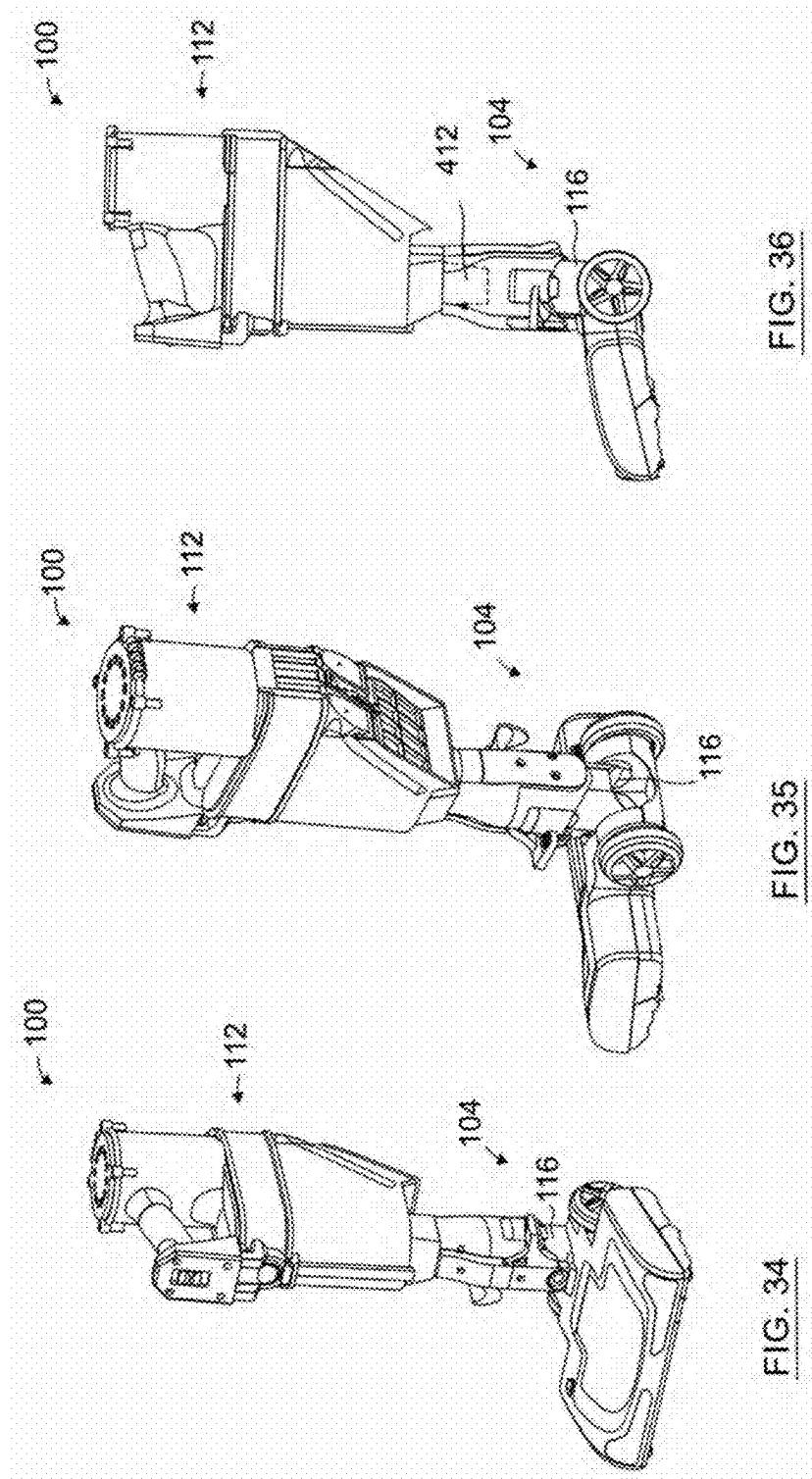
FIG. 28

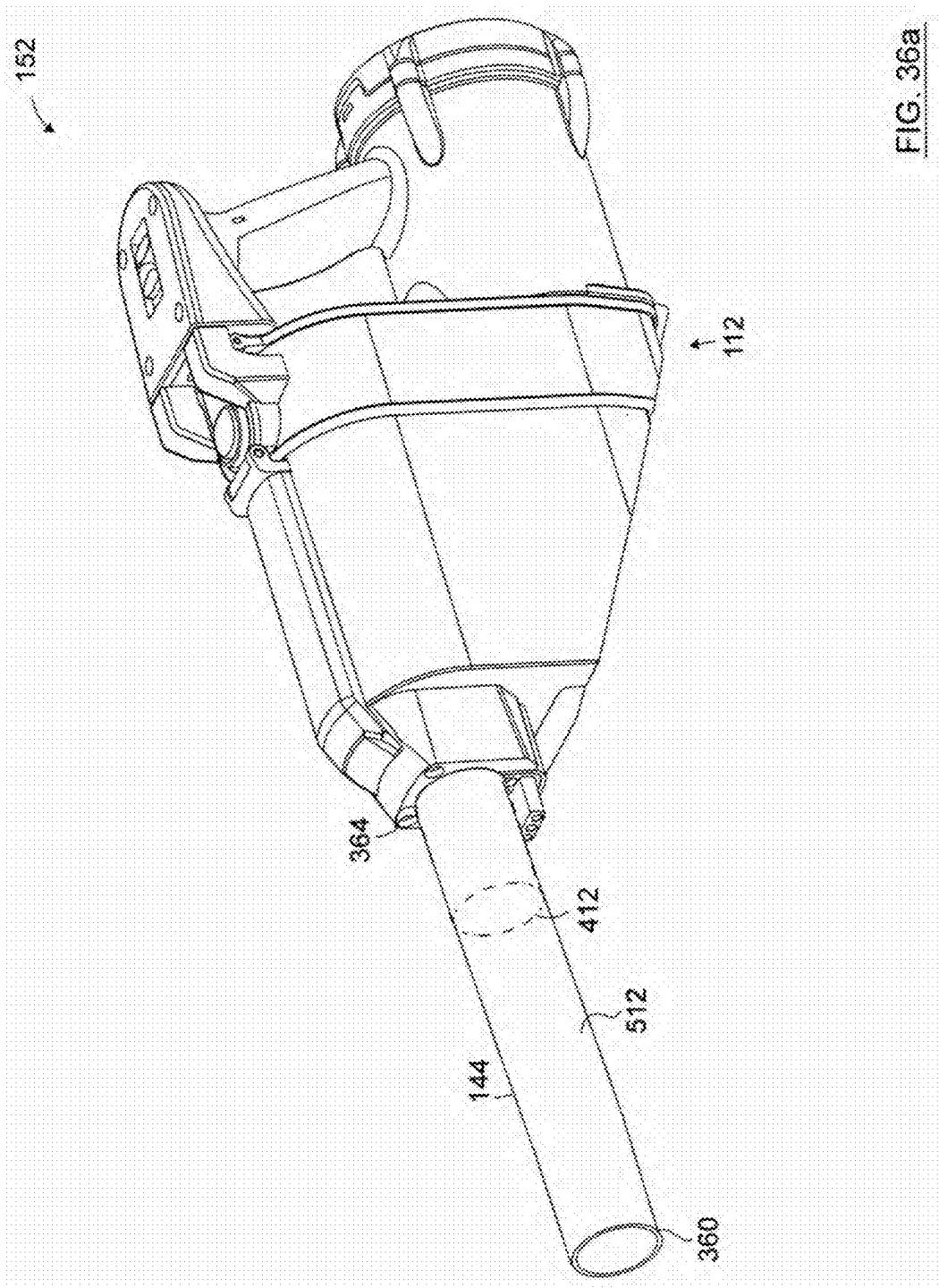
FIG. 29

FIG. 27









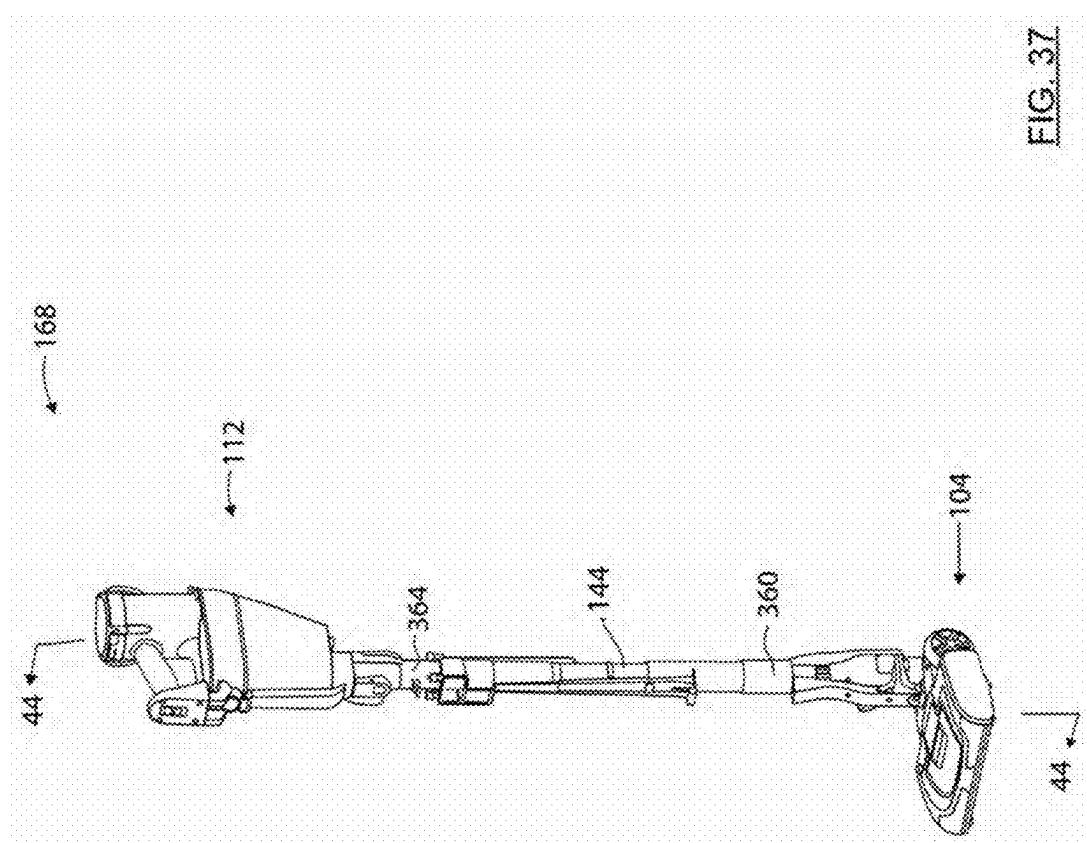
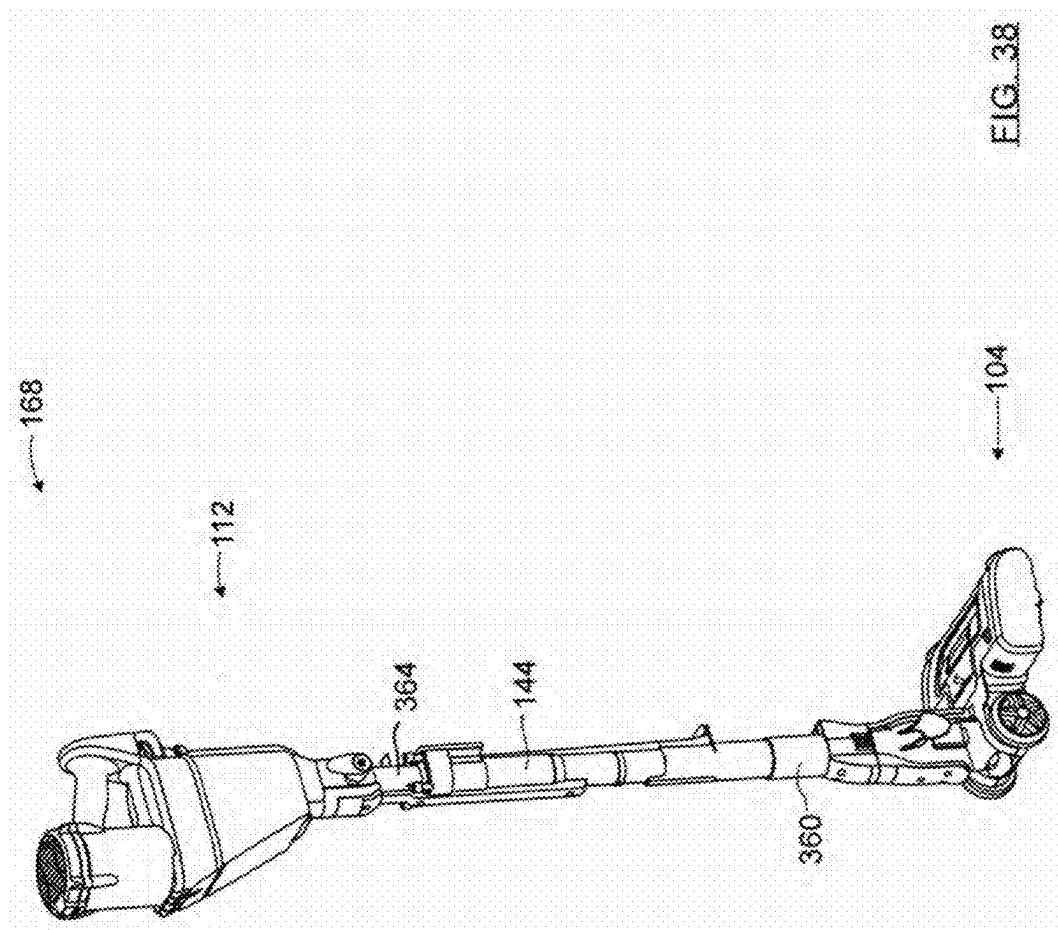


FIG. 37



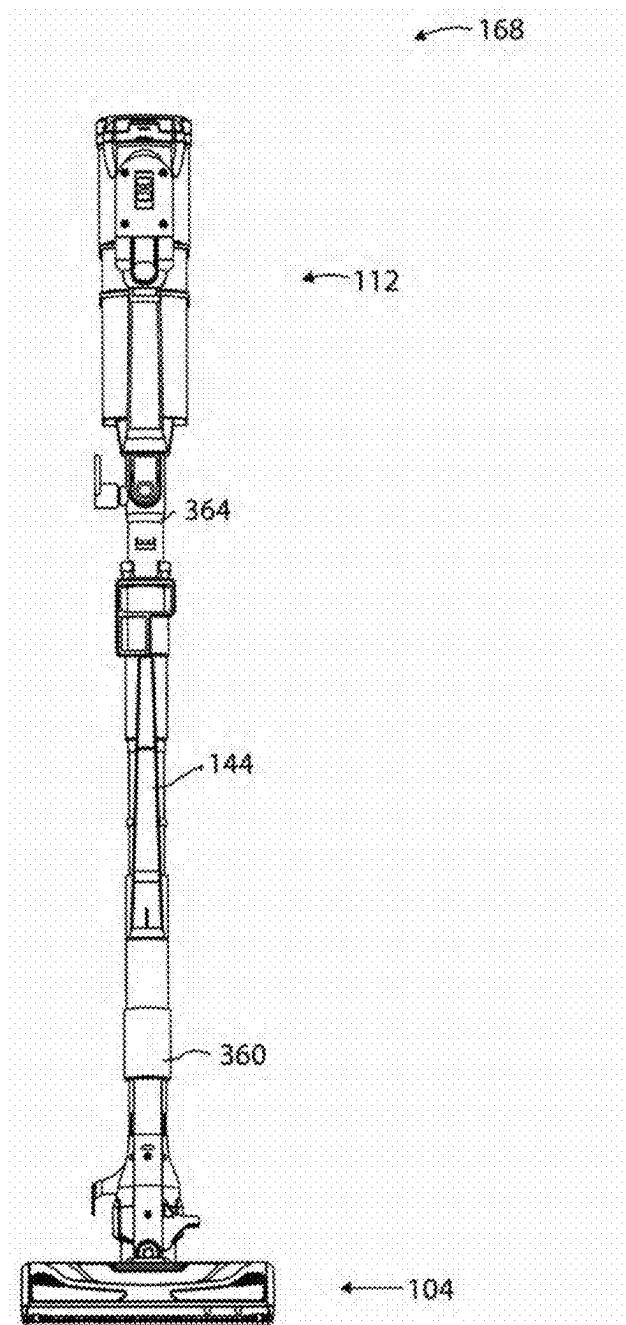


FIG. 39

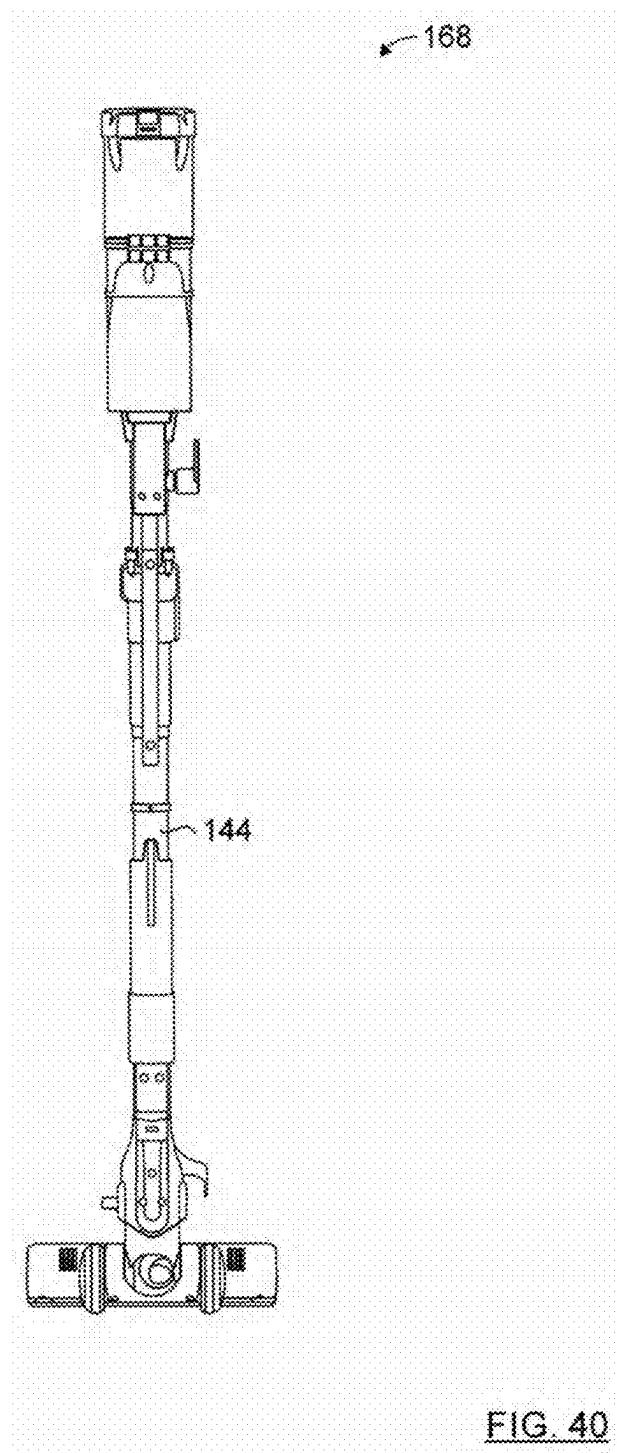


FIG. 40

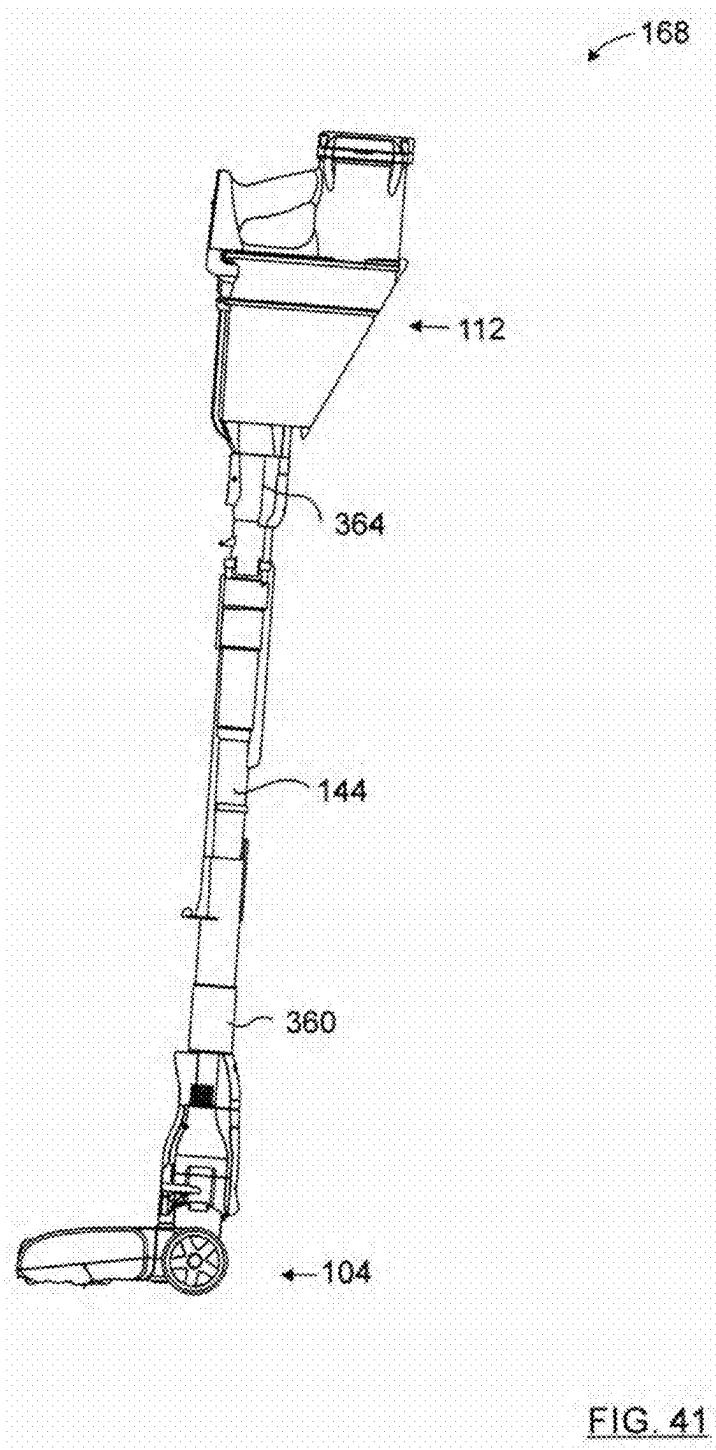


FIG. 41

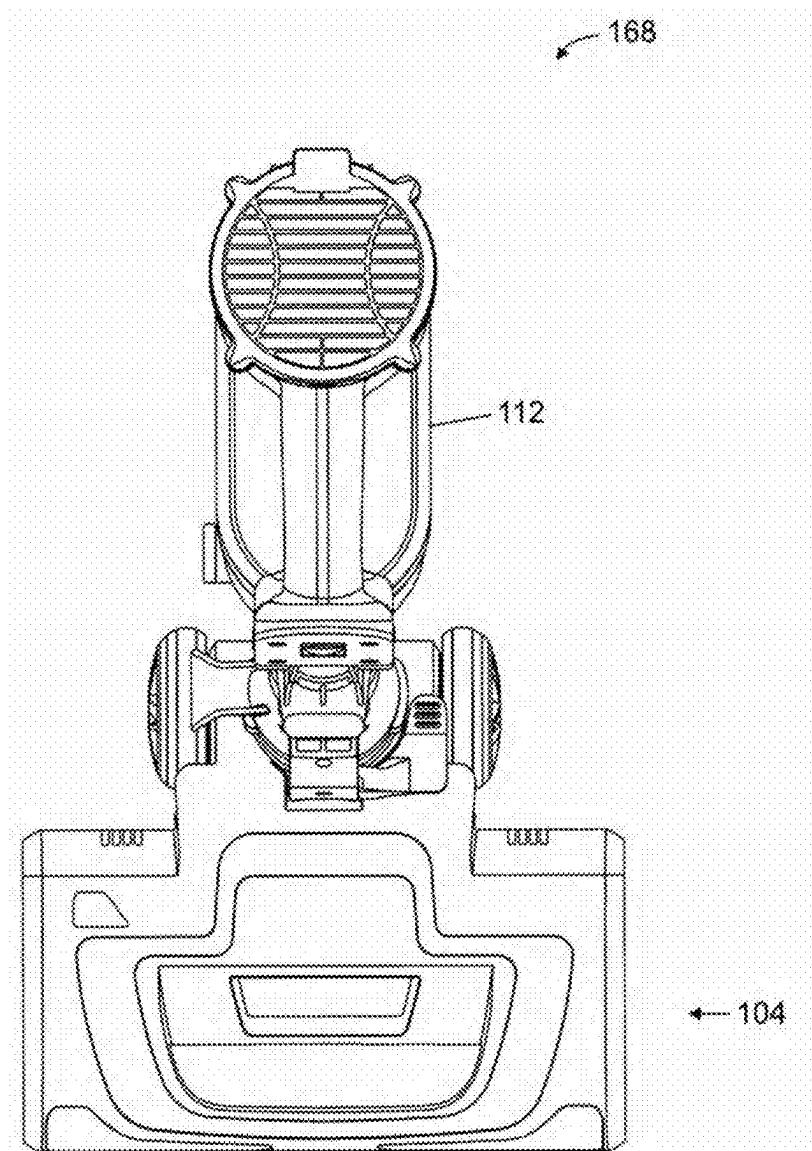


FIG. 42

FIG. 43

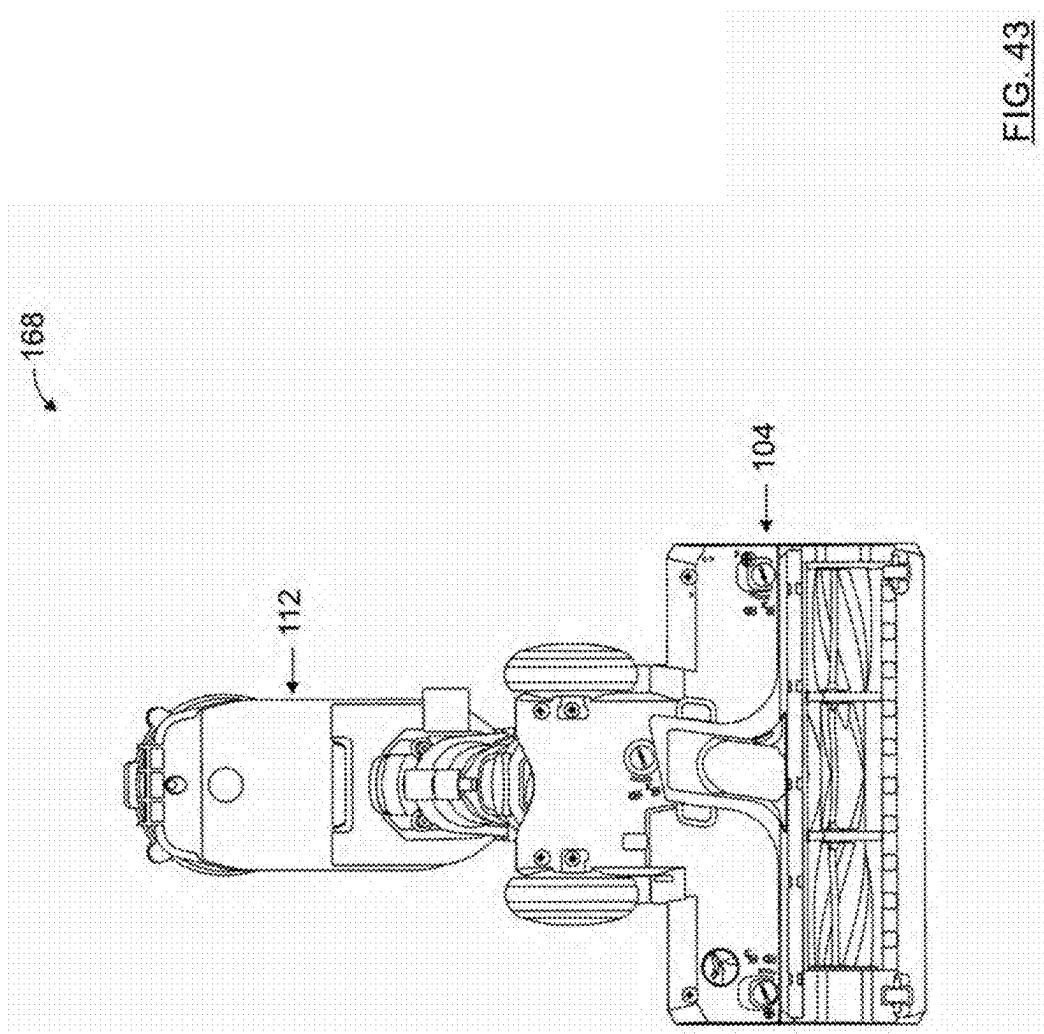
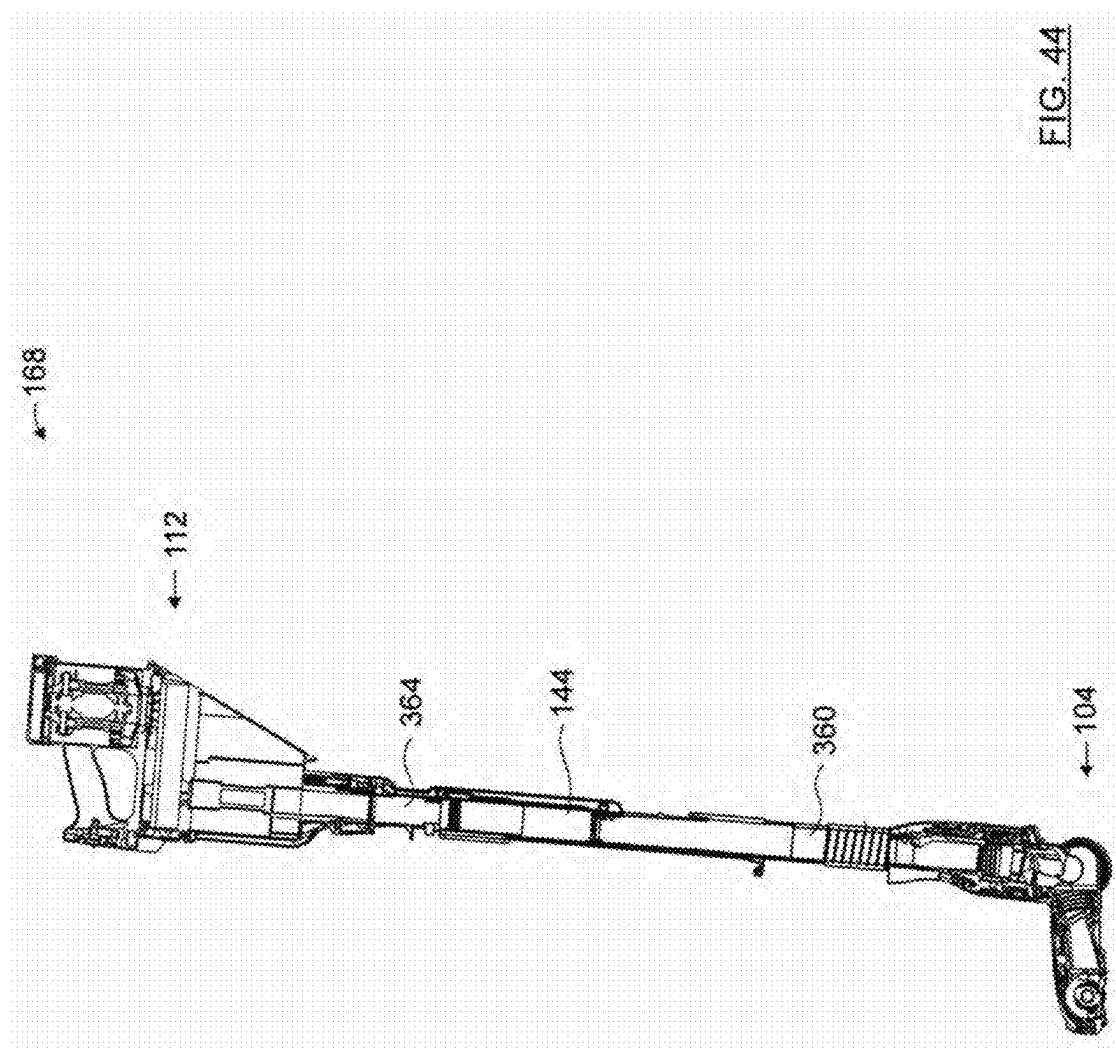
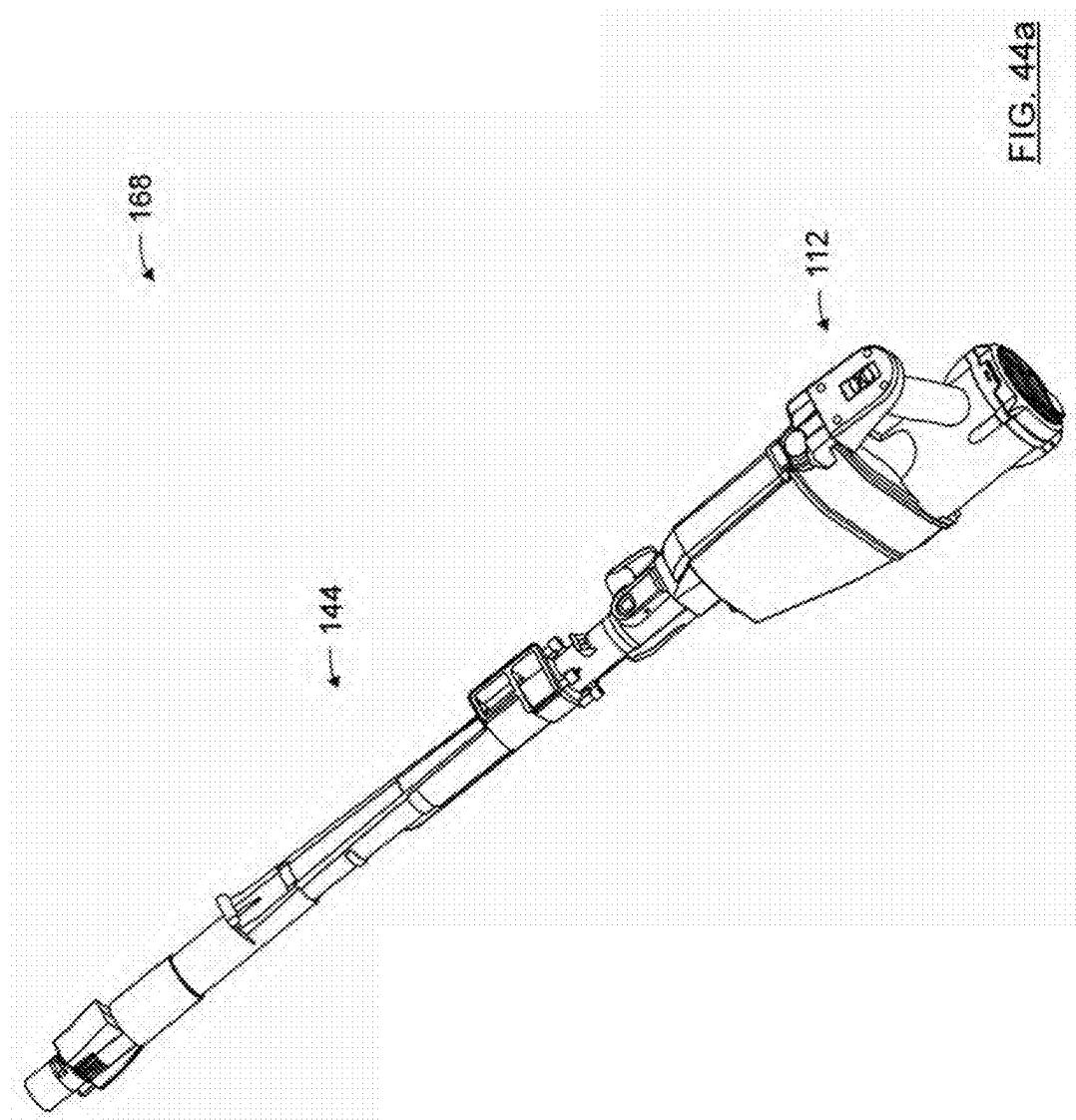
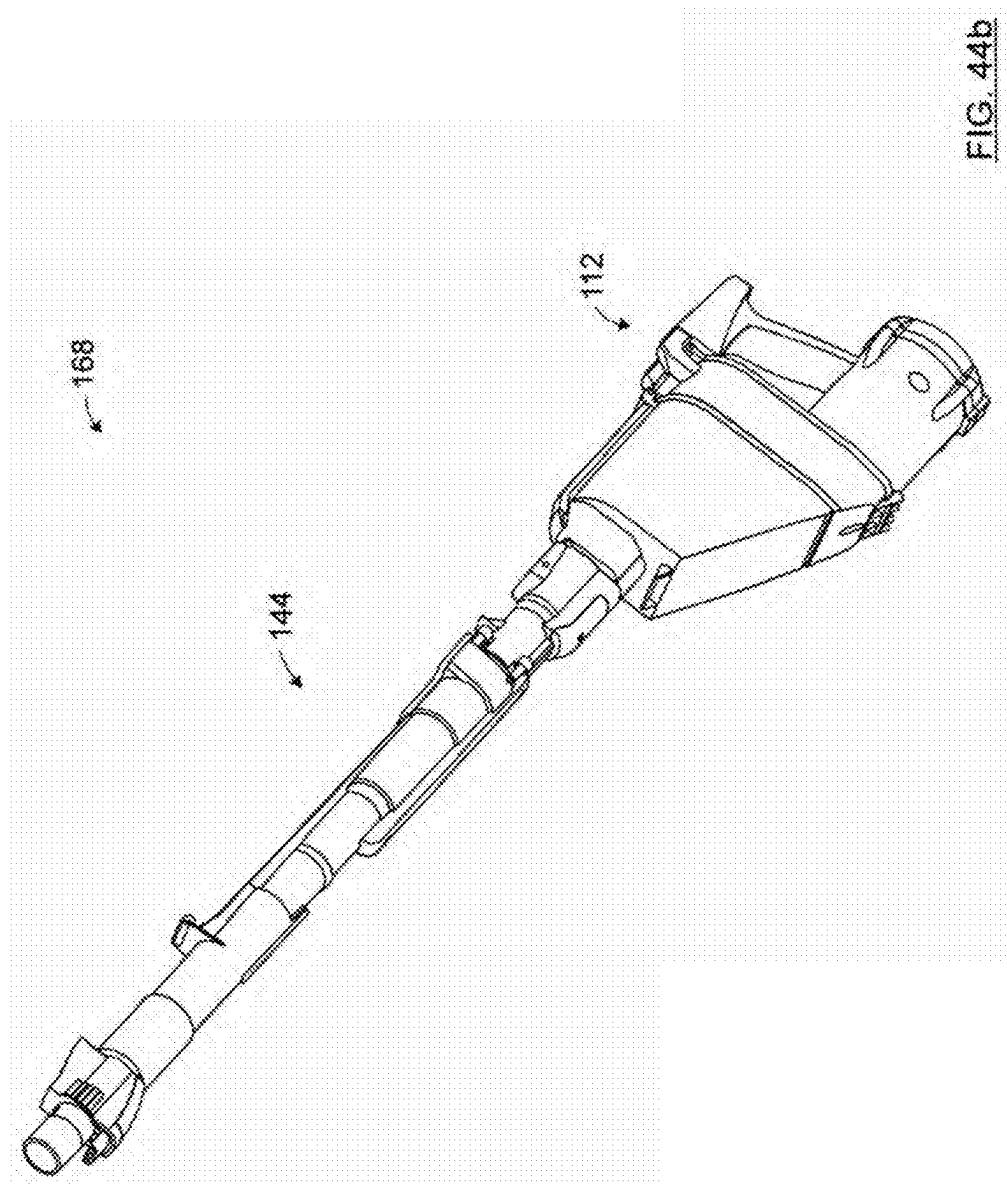


FIG. 44







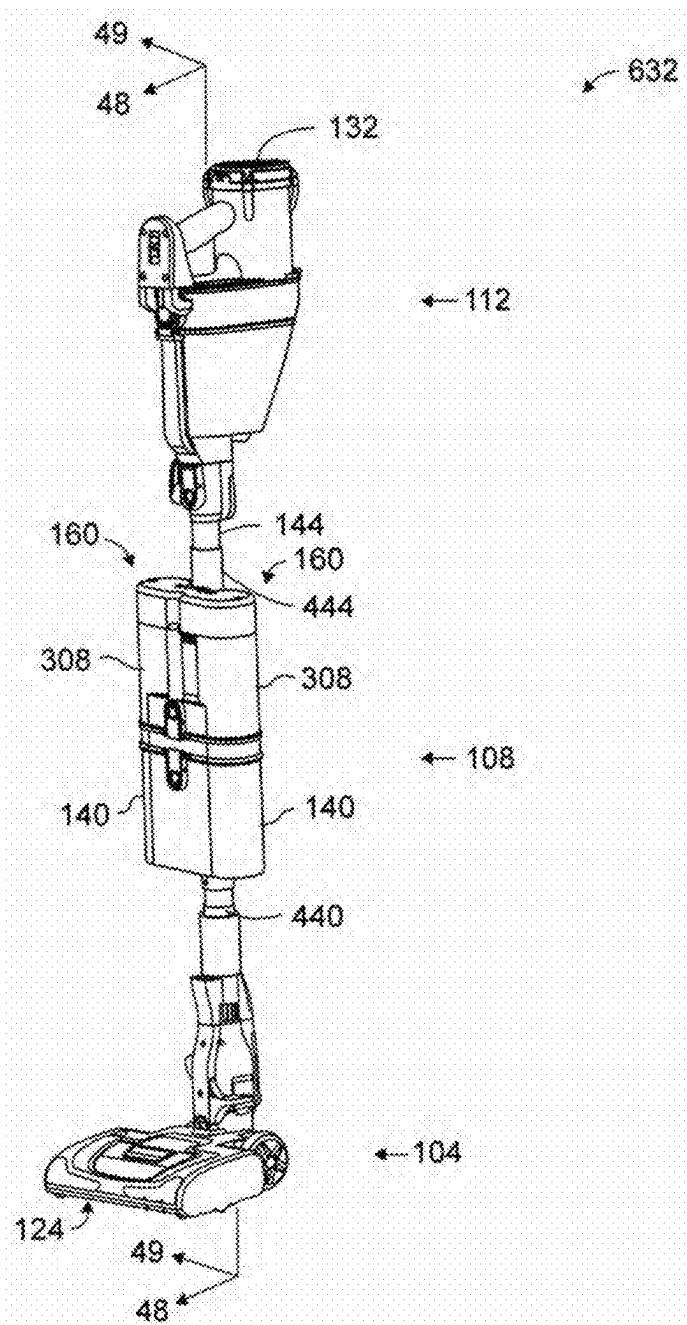


FIG. 47

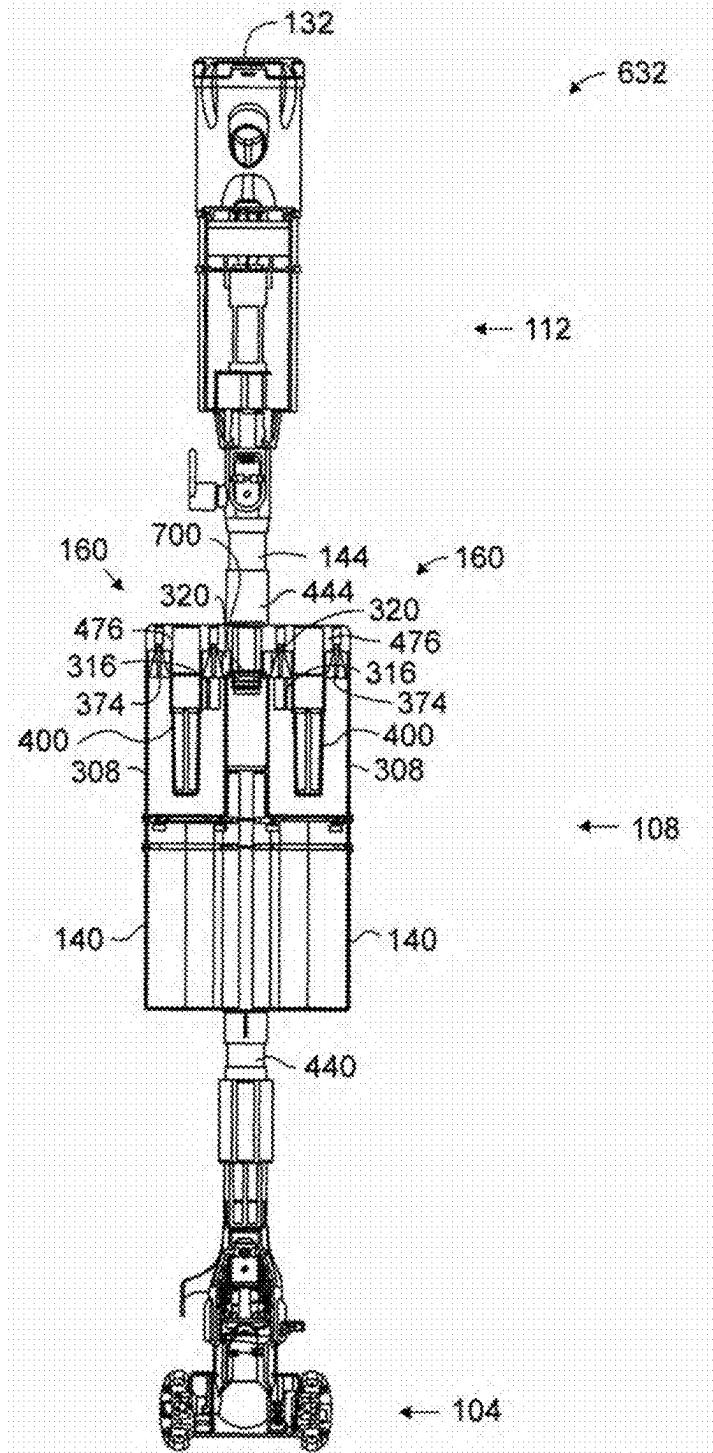
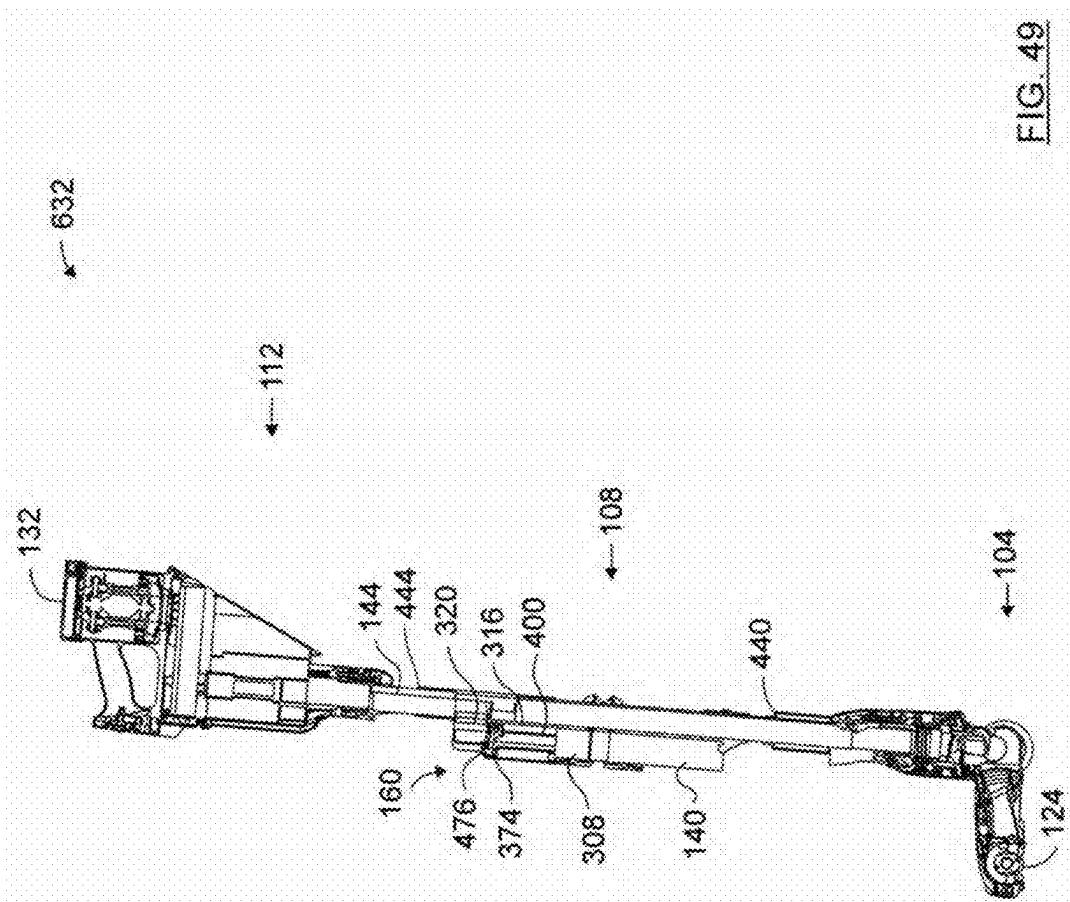


FIG. 48

FIG. 49



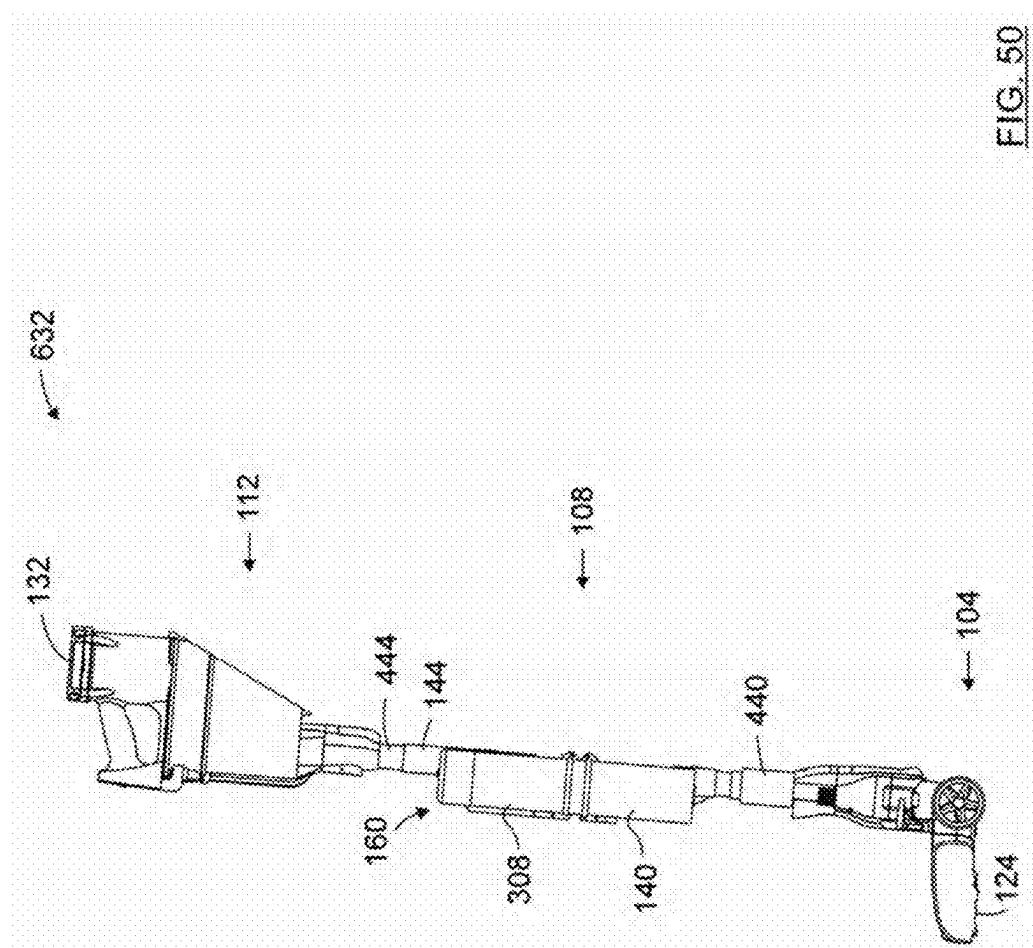


FIG. 50

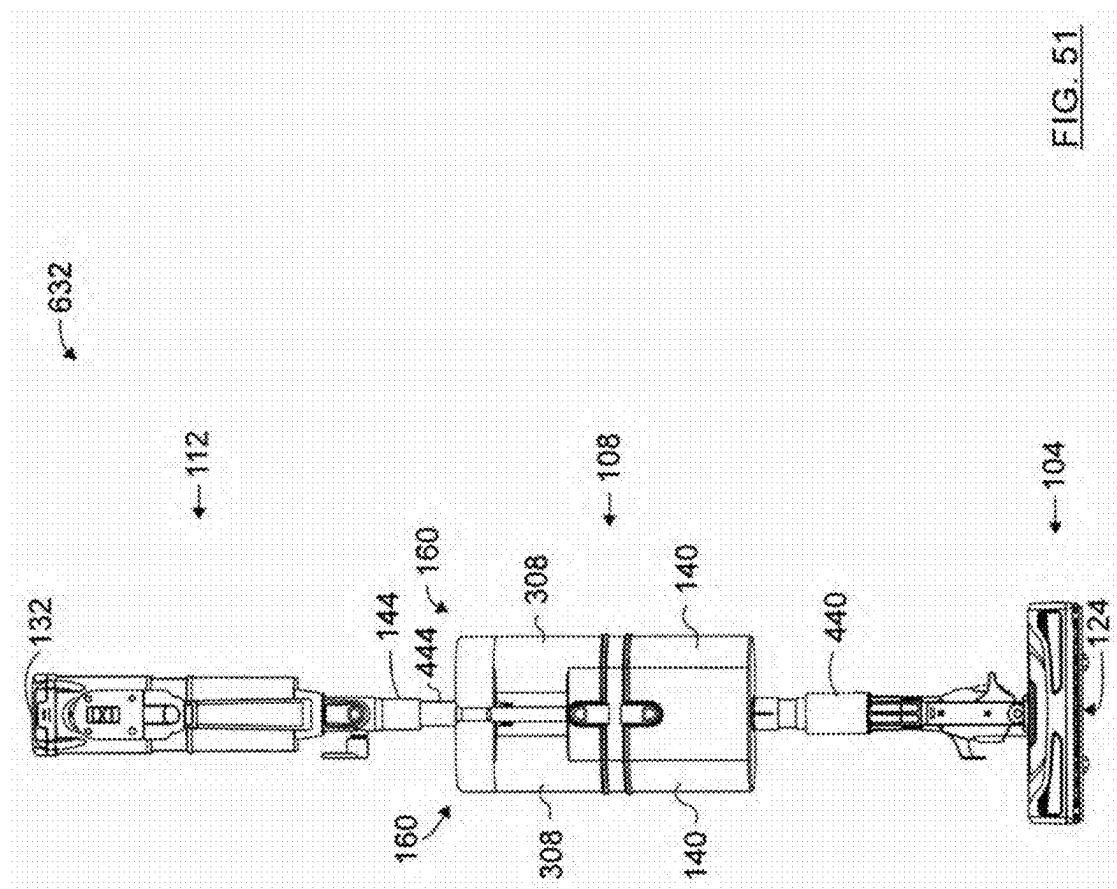
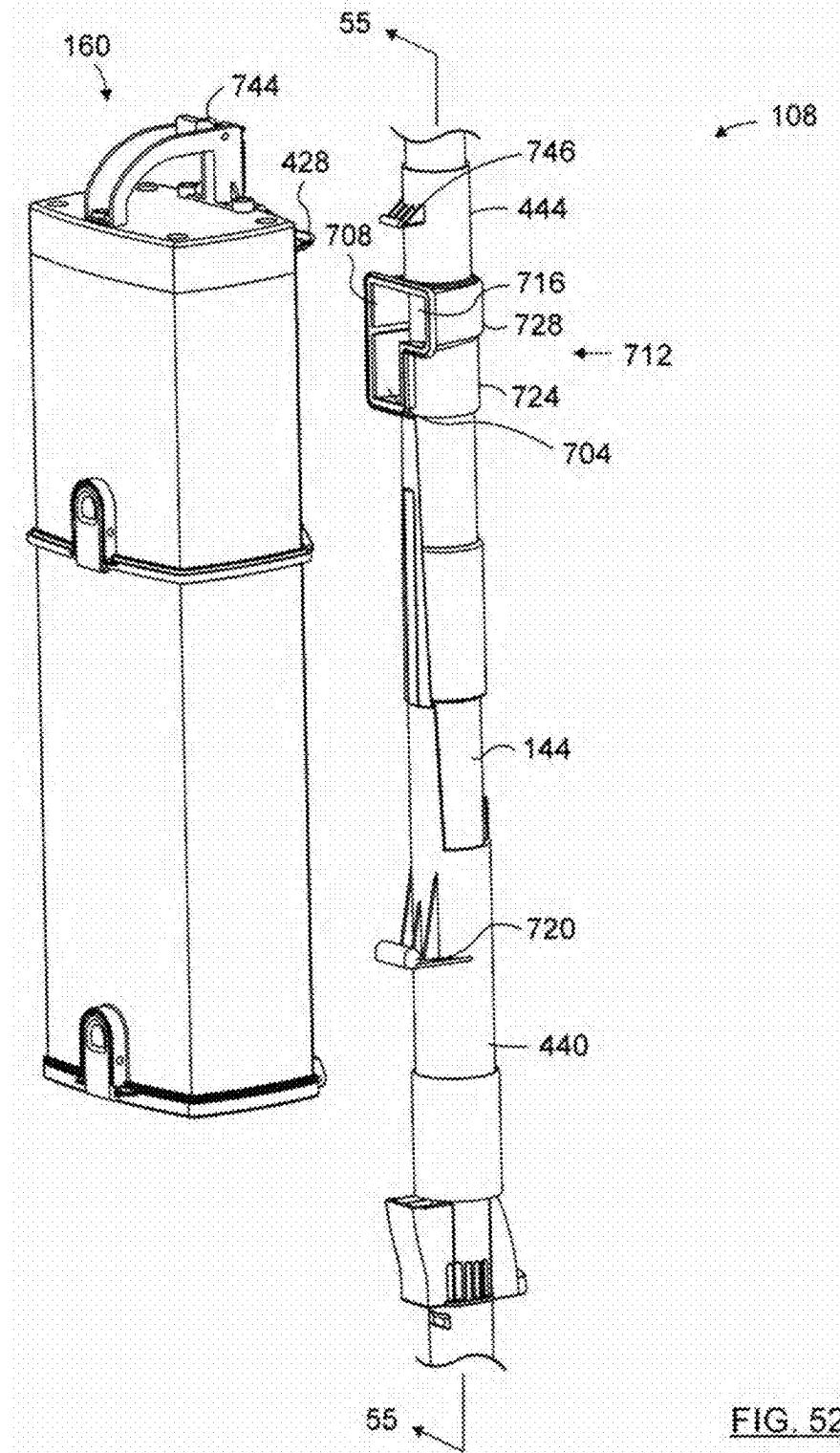


FIG. 51



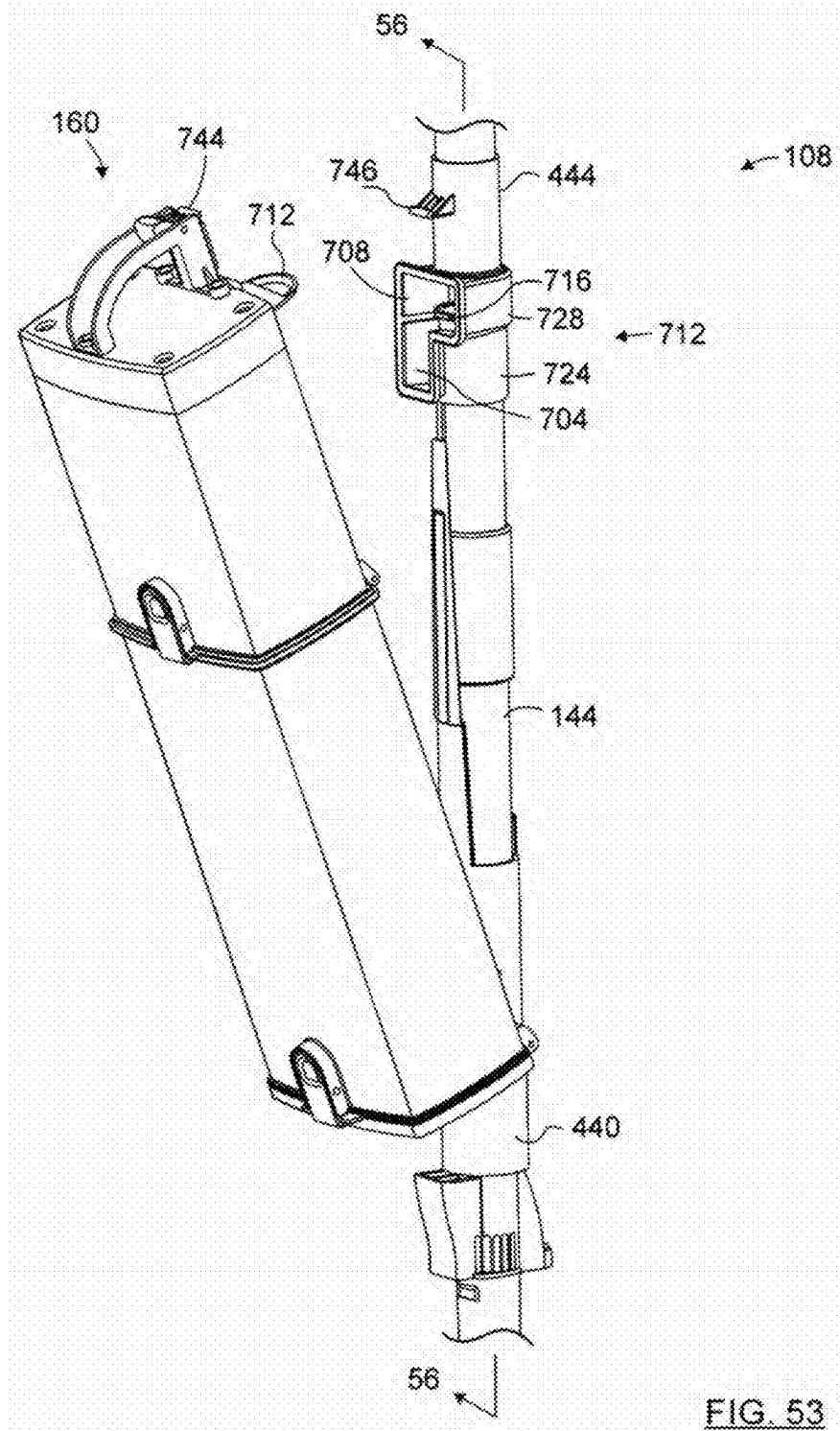


FIG. 53

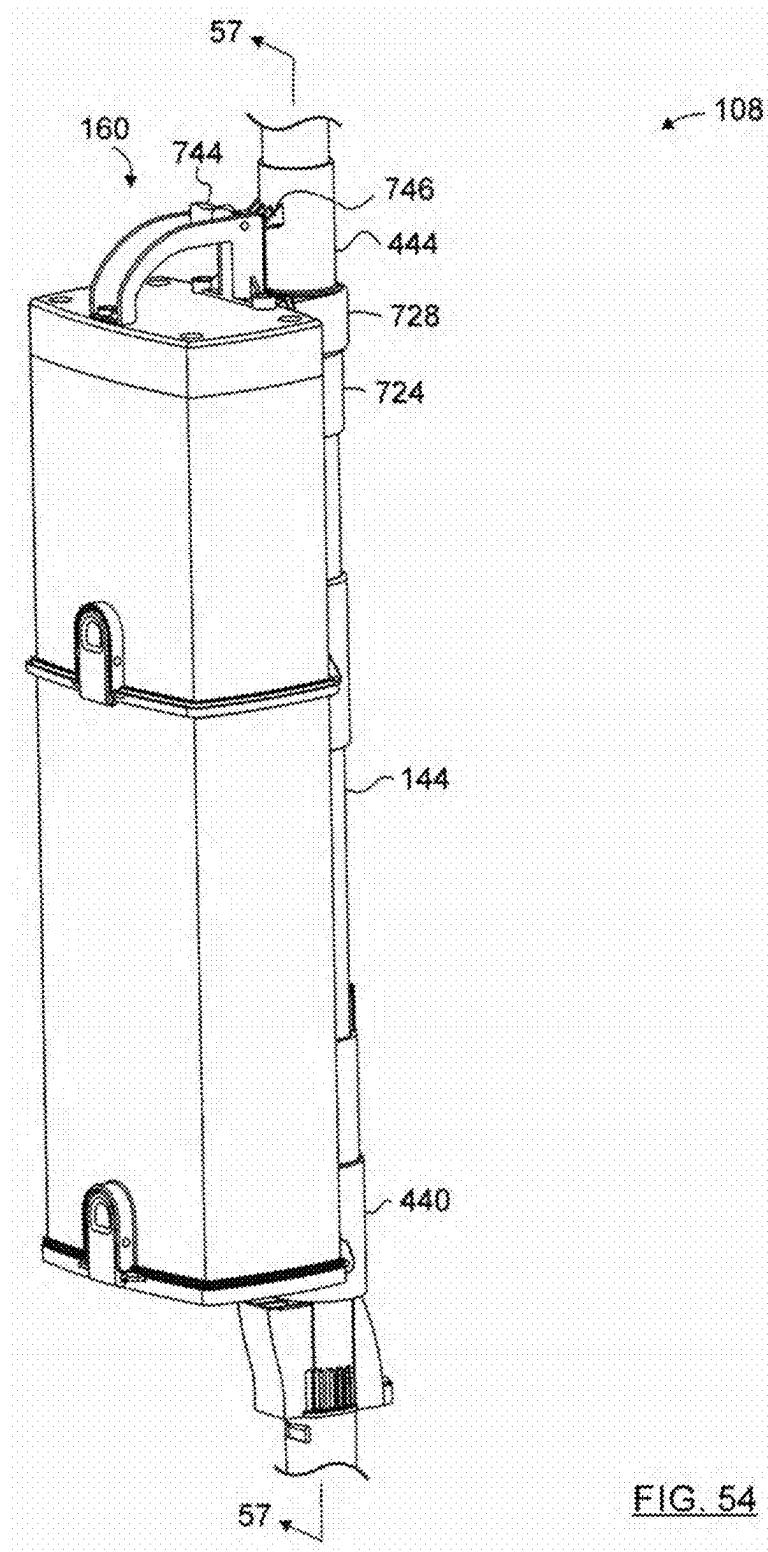


FIG. 54

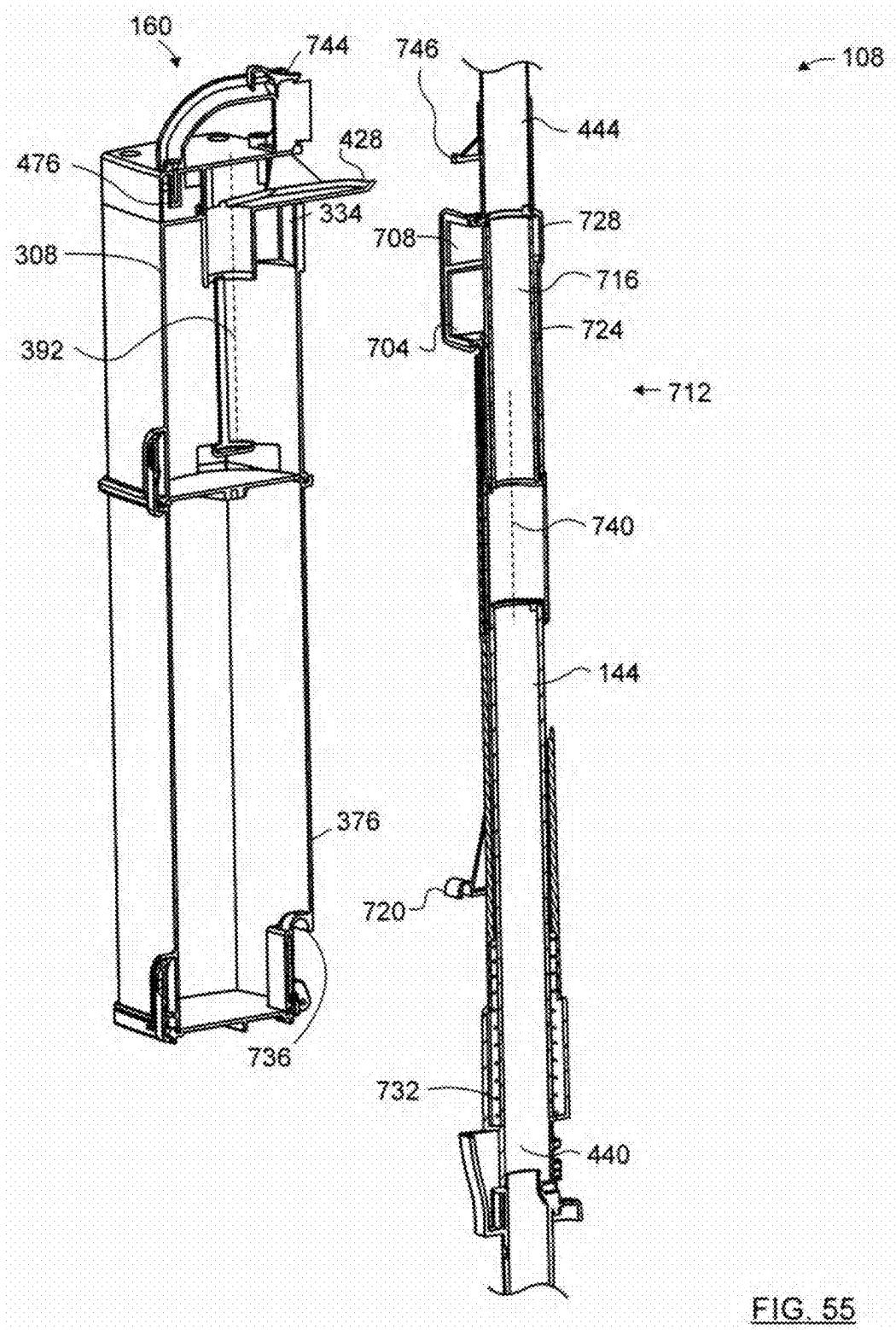
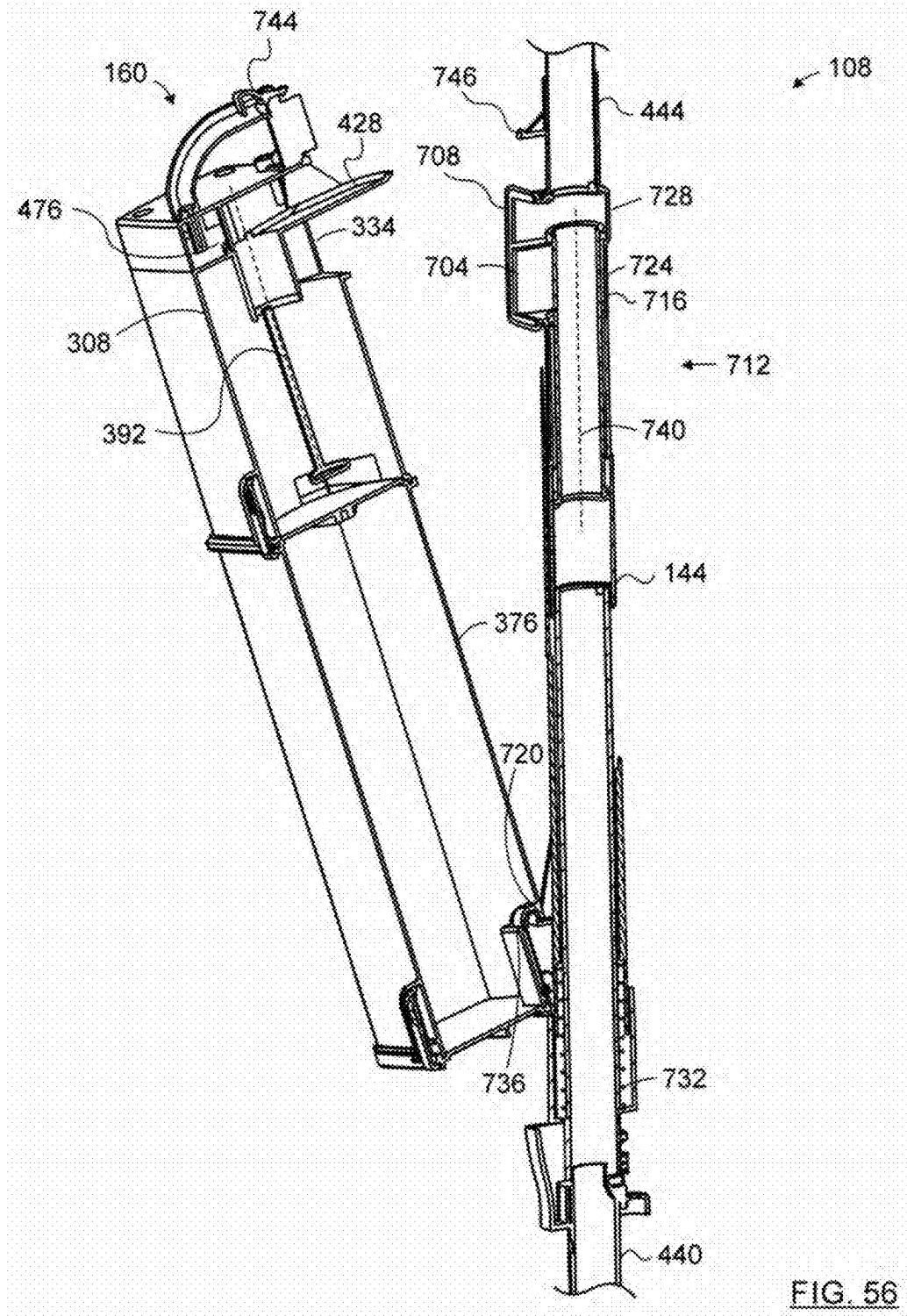


FIG. 55



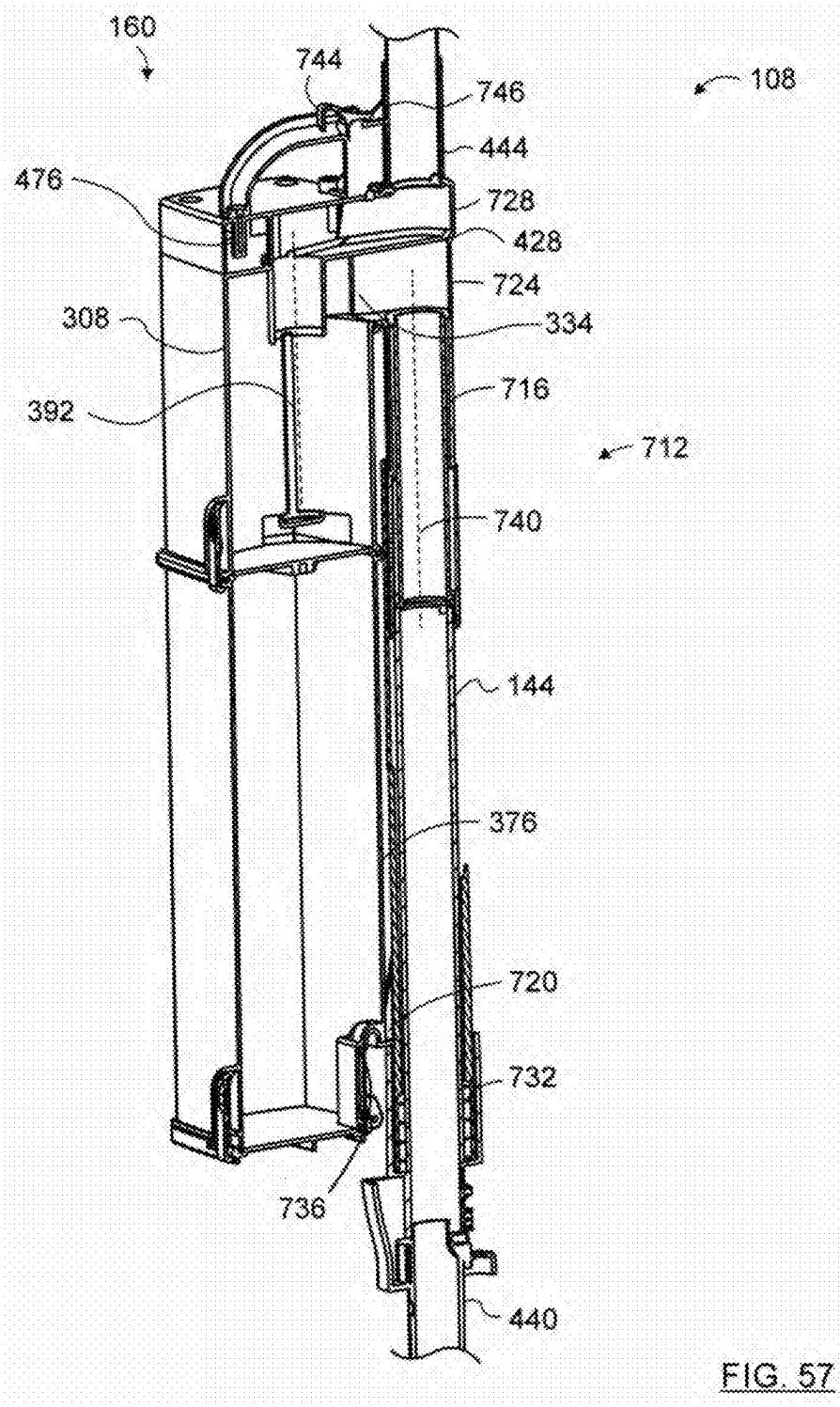


FIG. 57

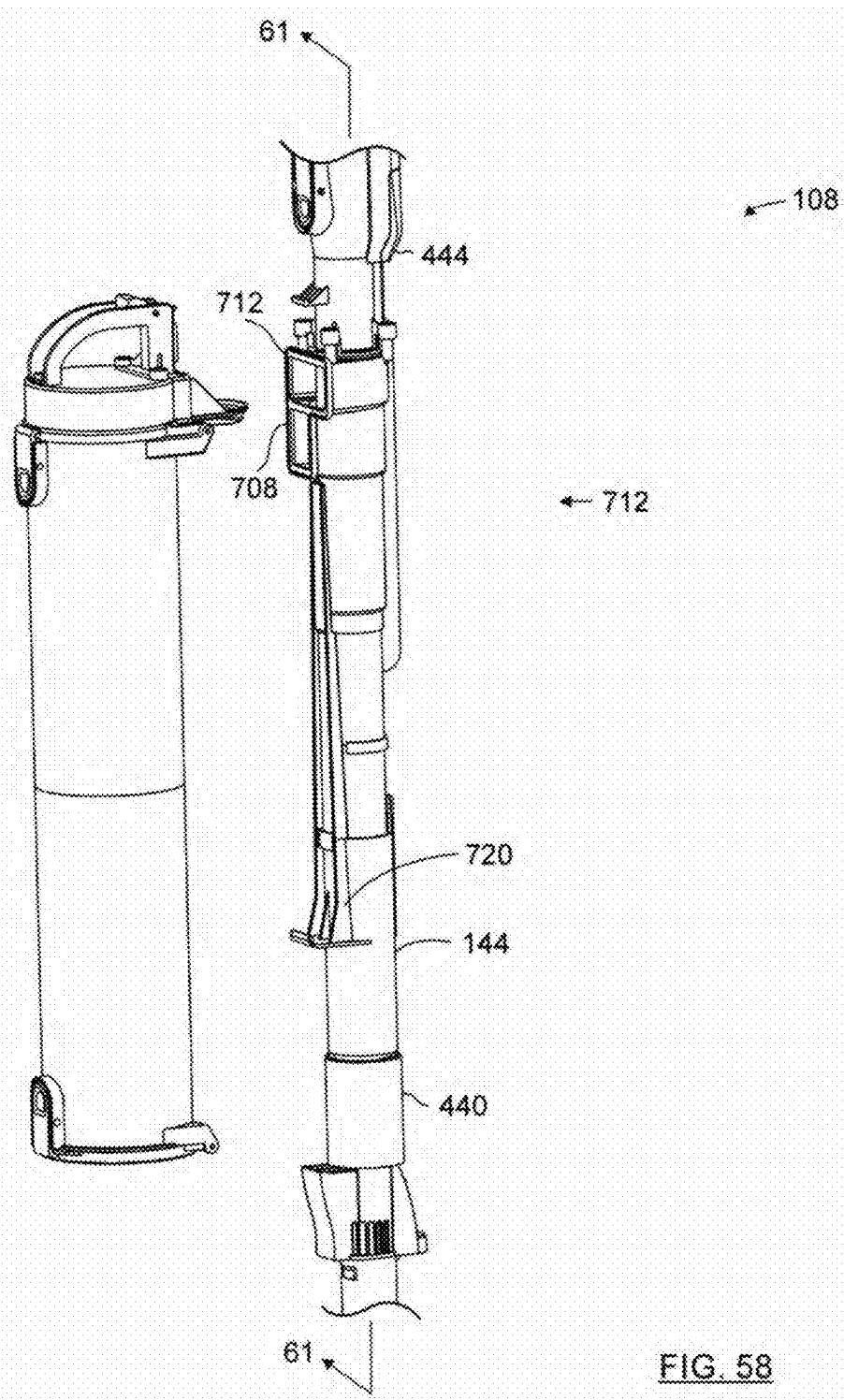


FIG. 58

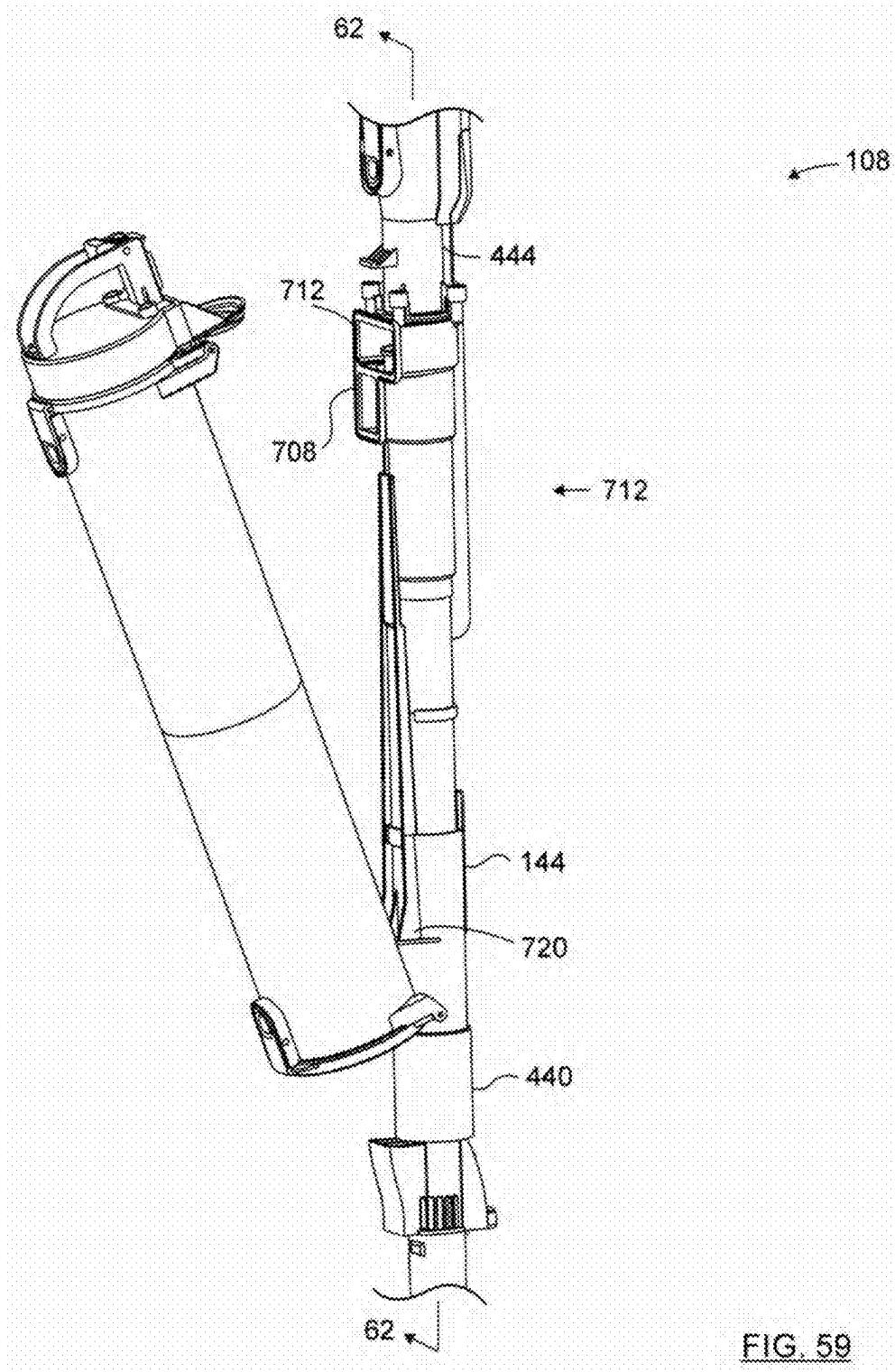


FIG. 59

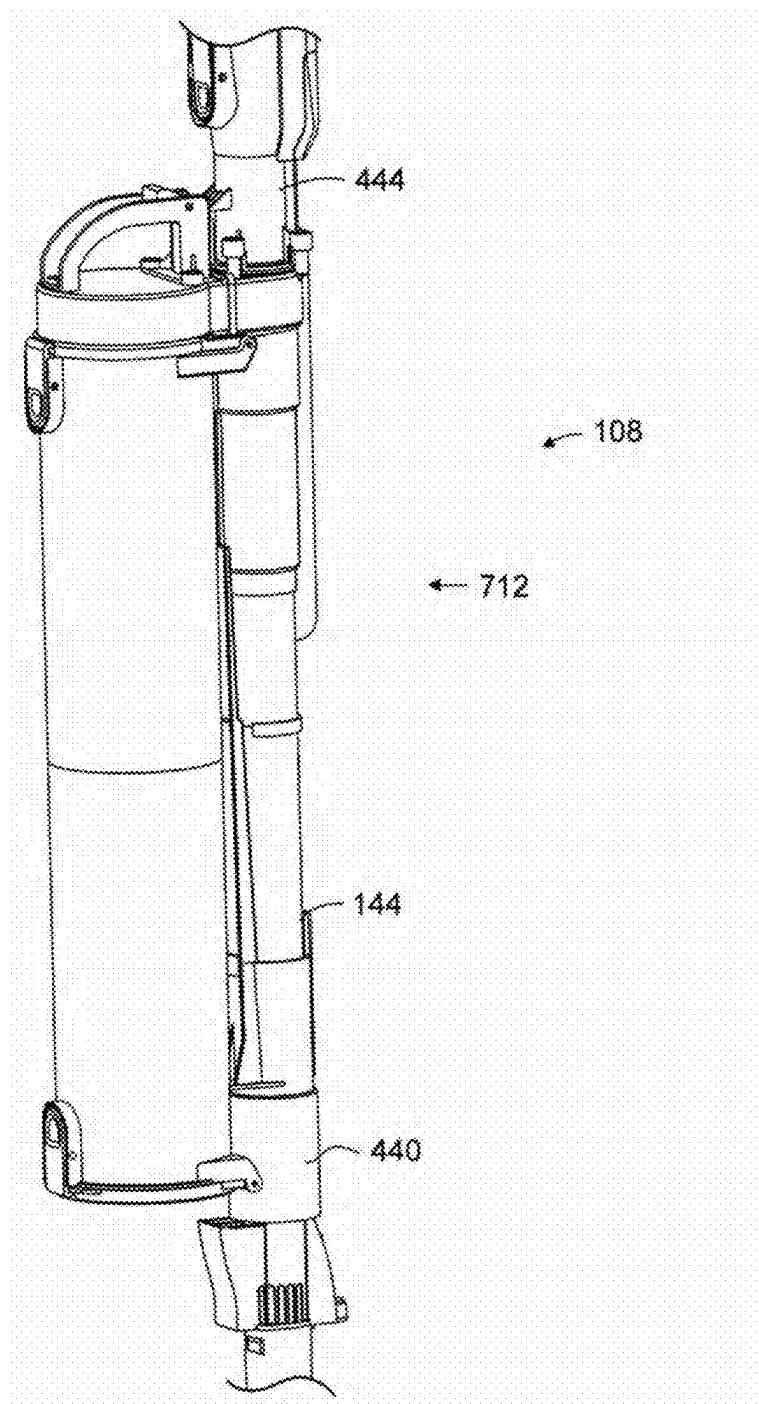


FIG. 60

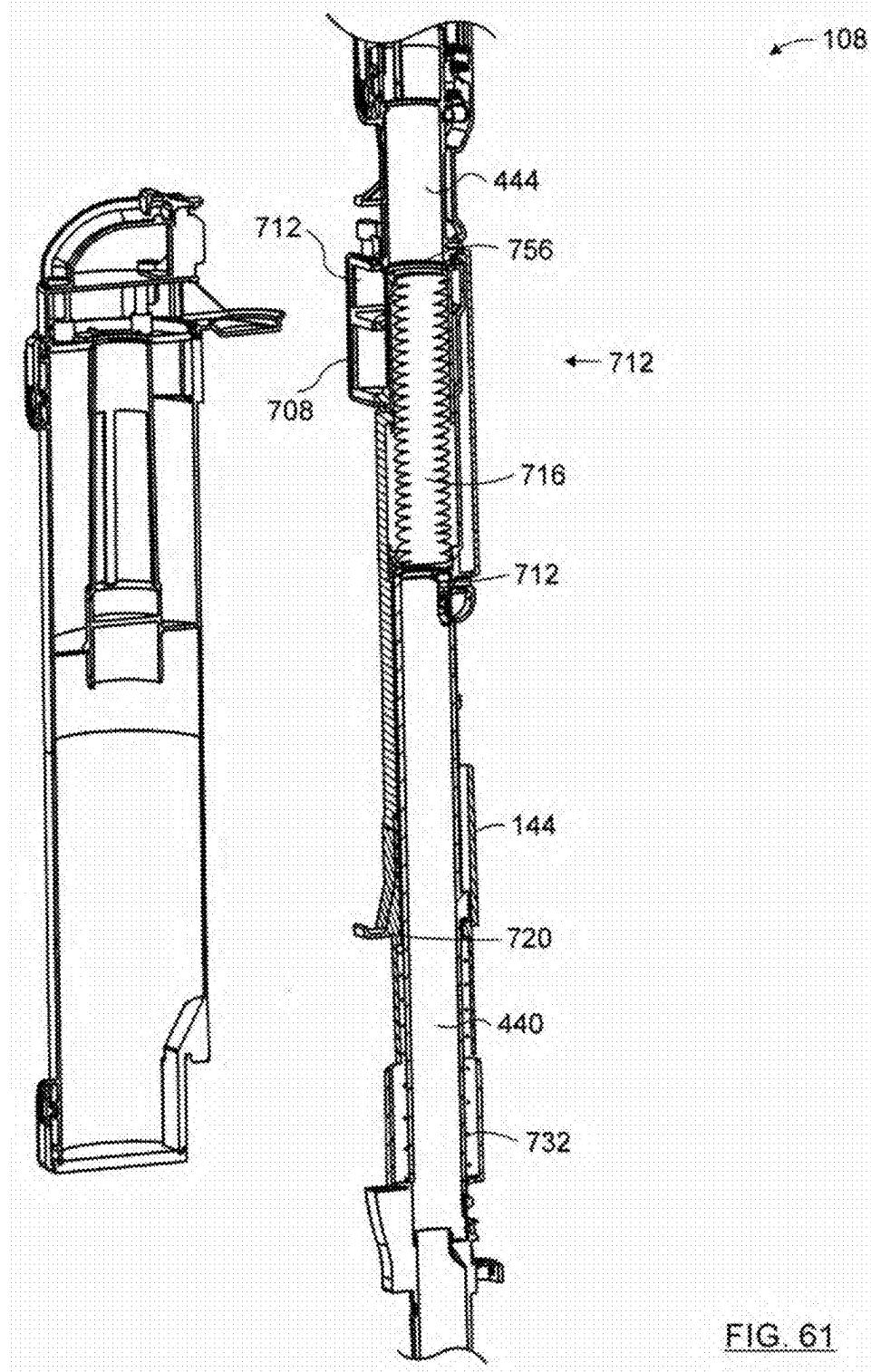


FIG. 61

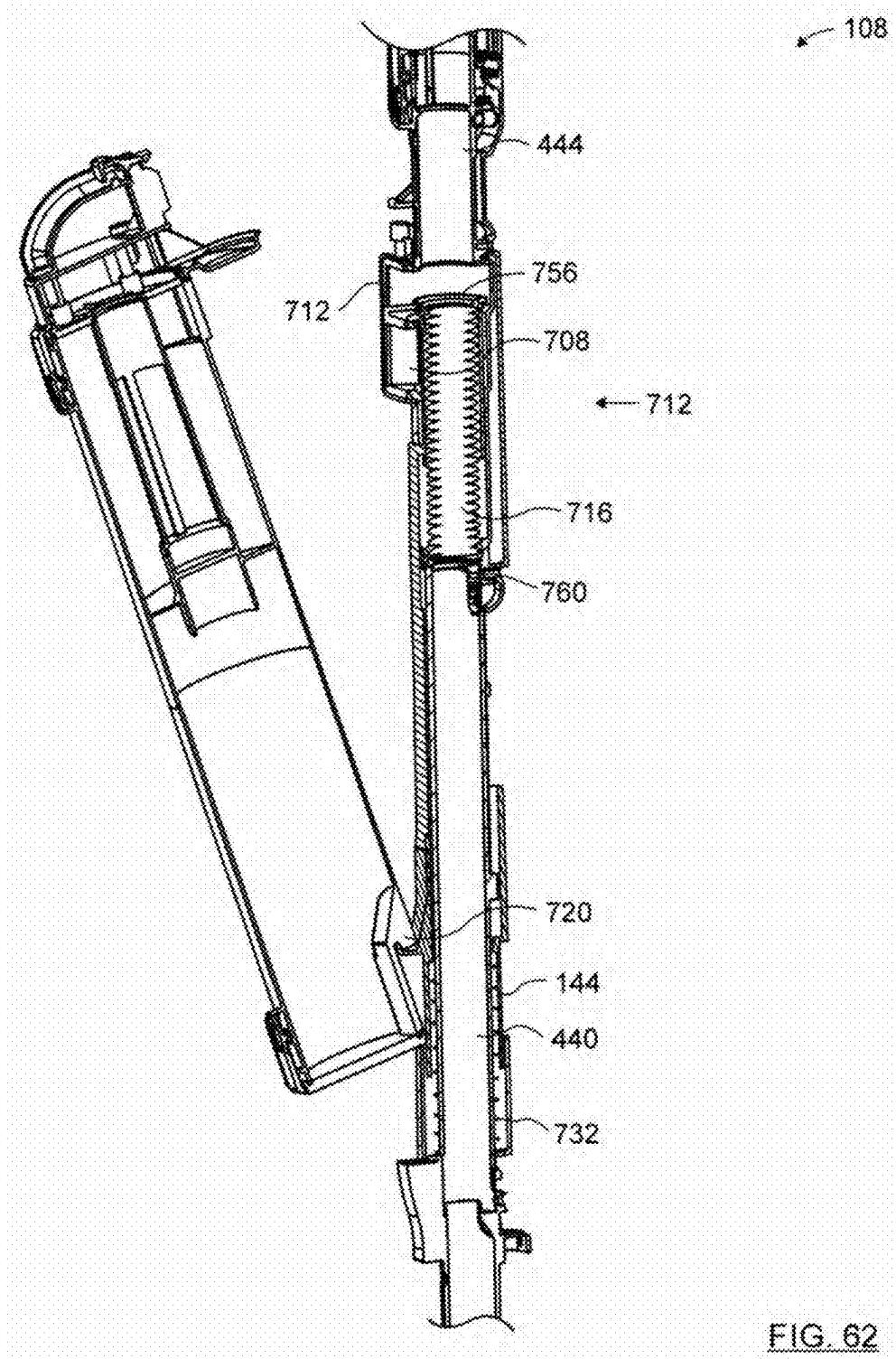
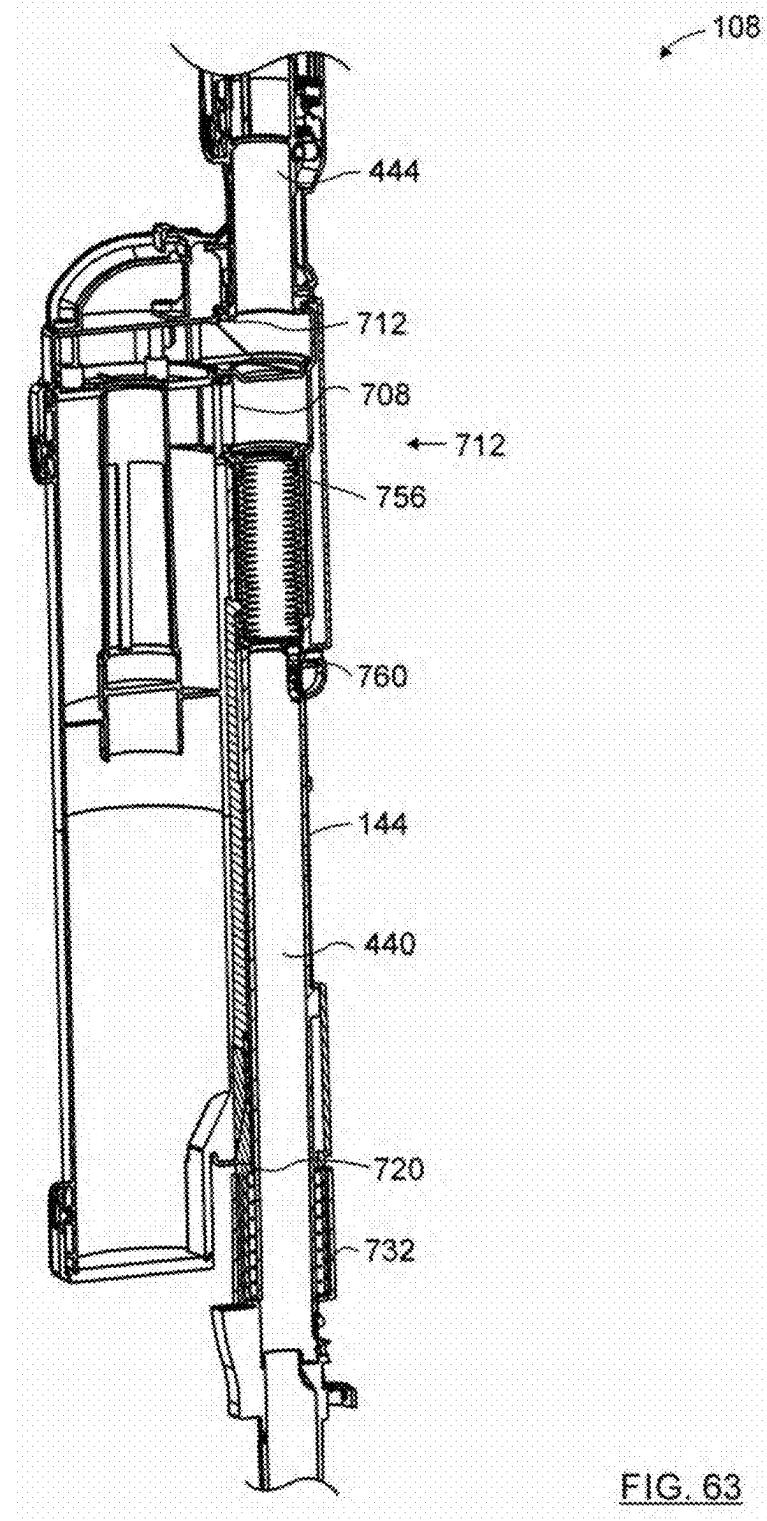


FIG. 62



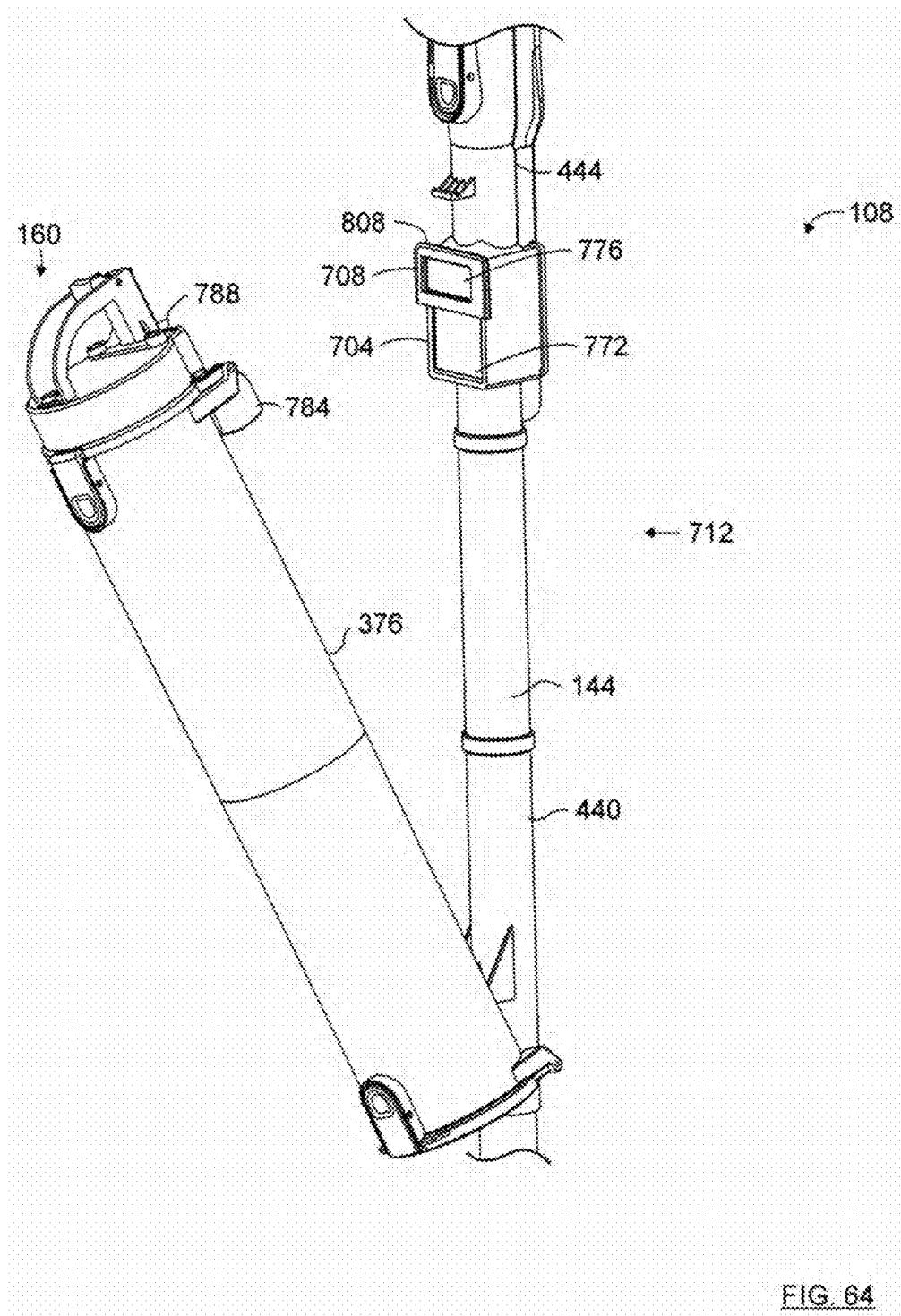


FIG. 64

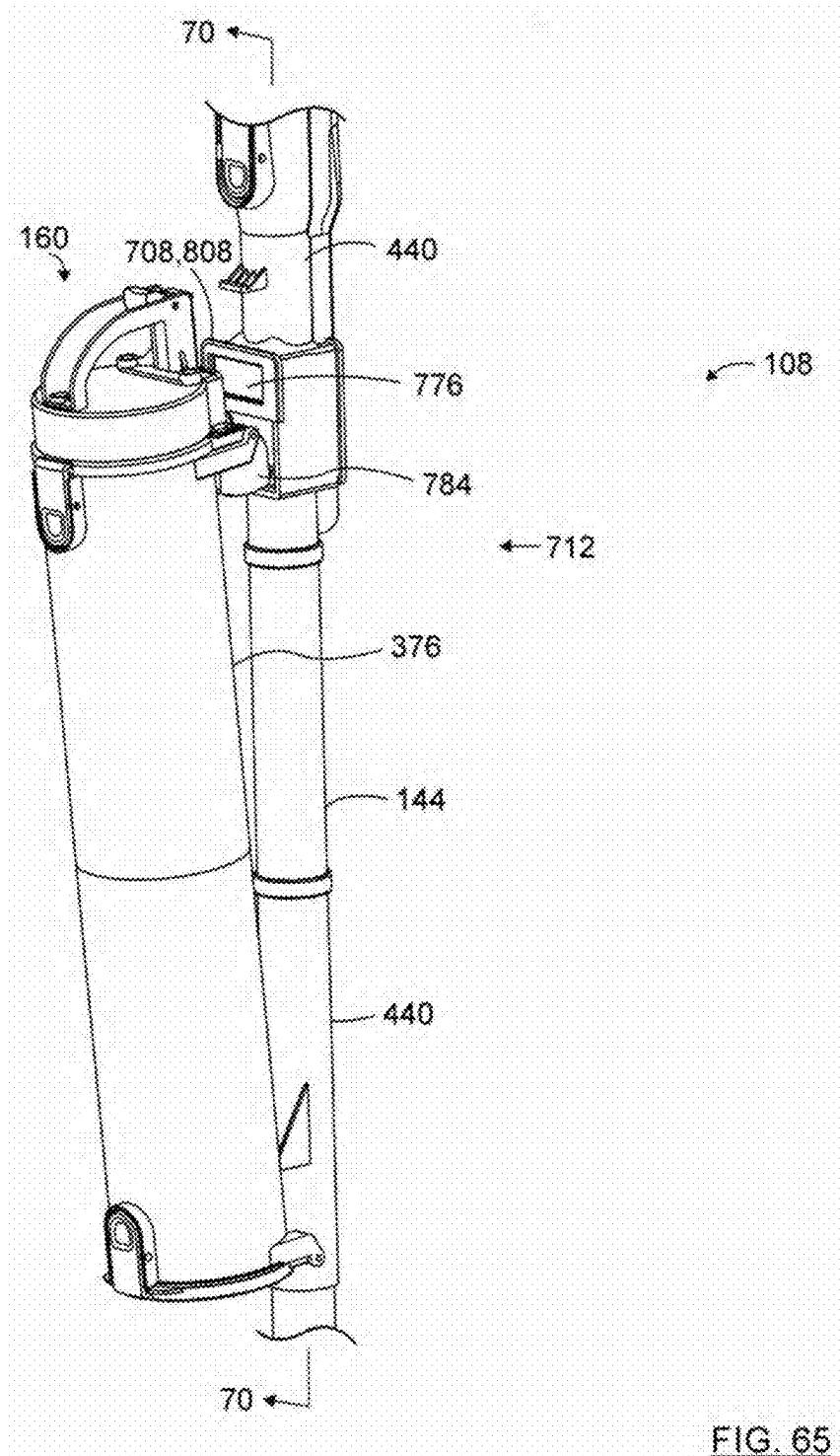


FIG. 65

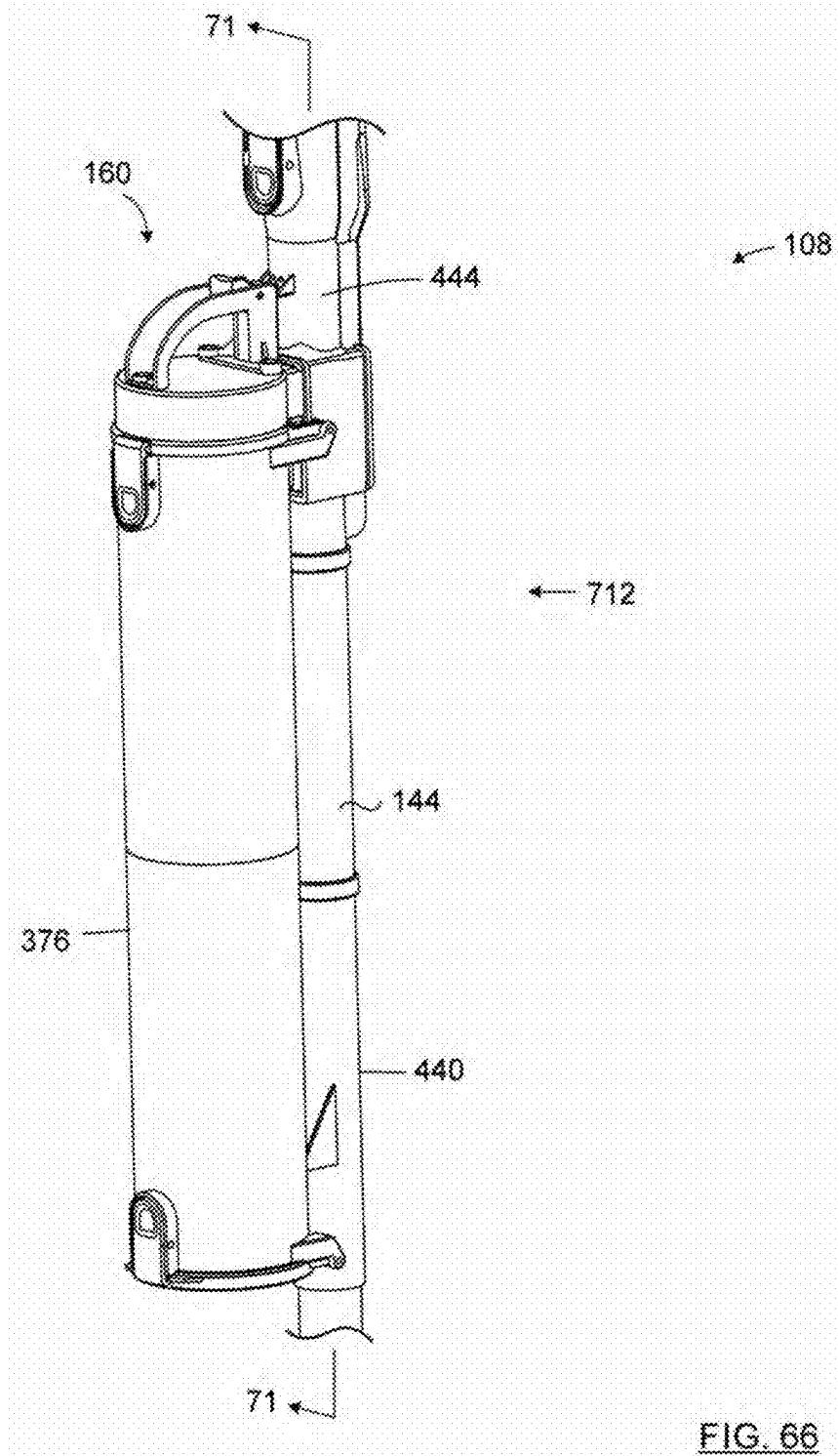


FIG. 66

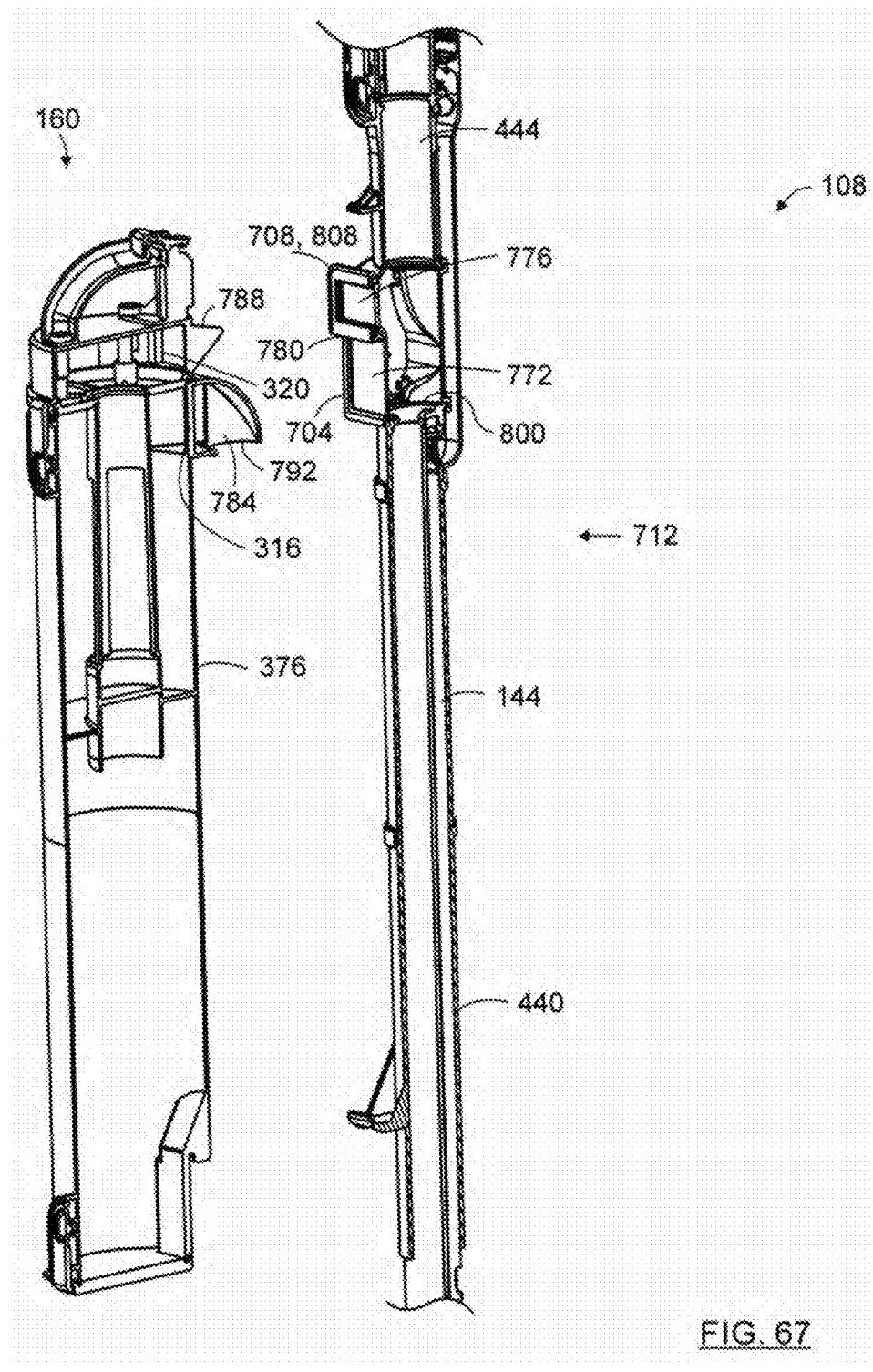
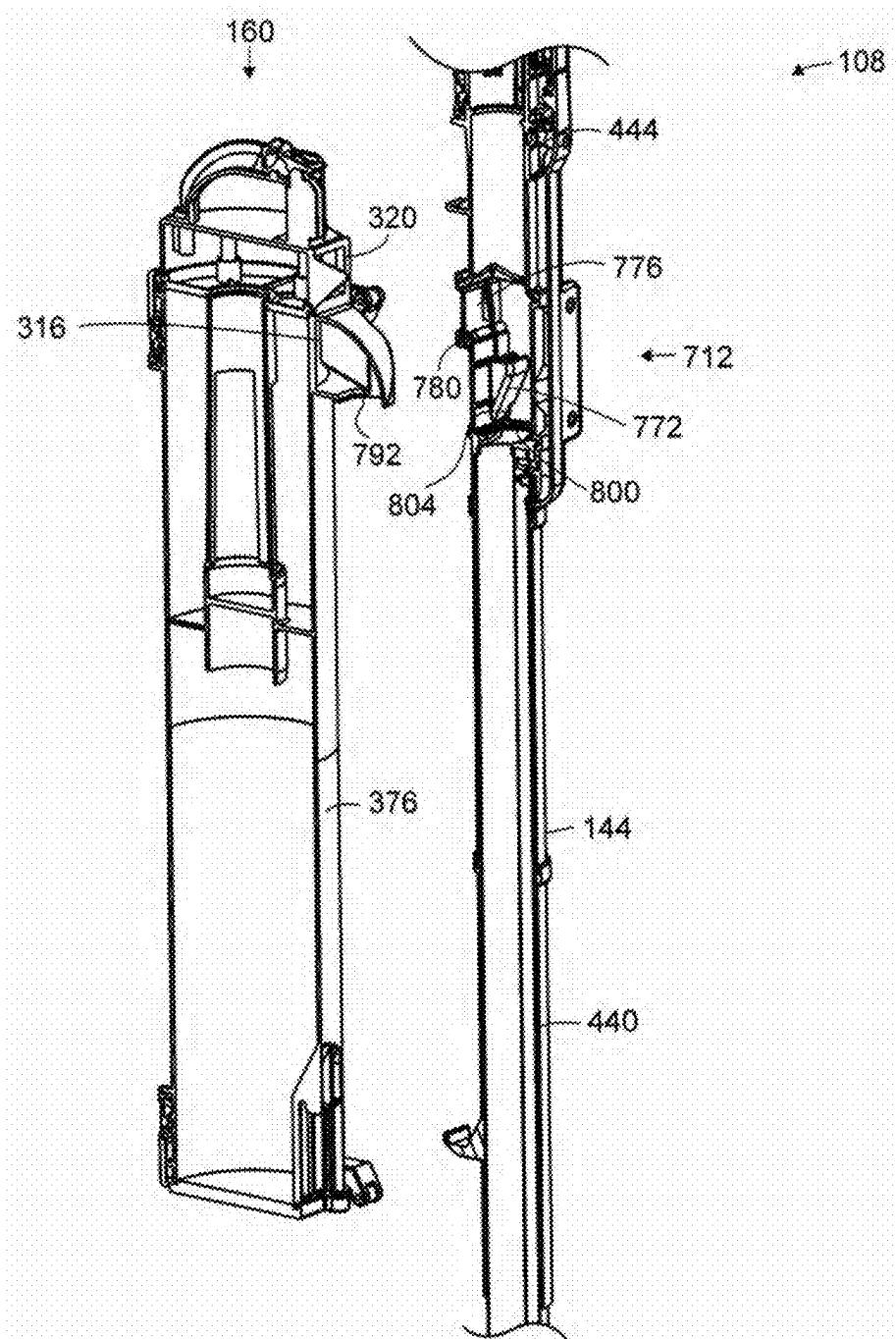
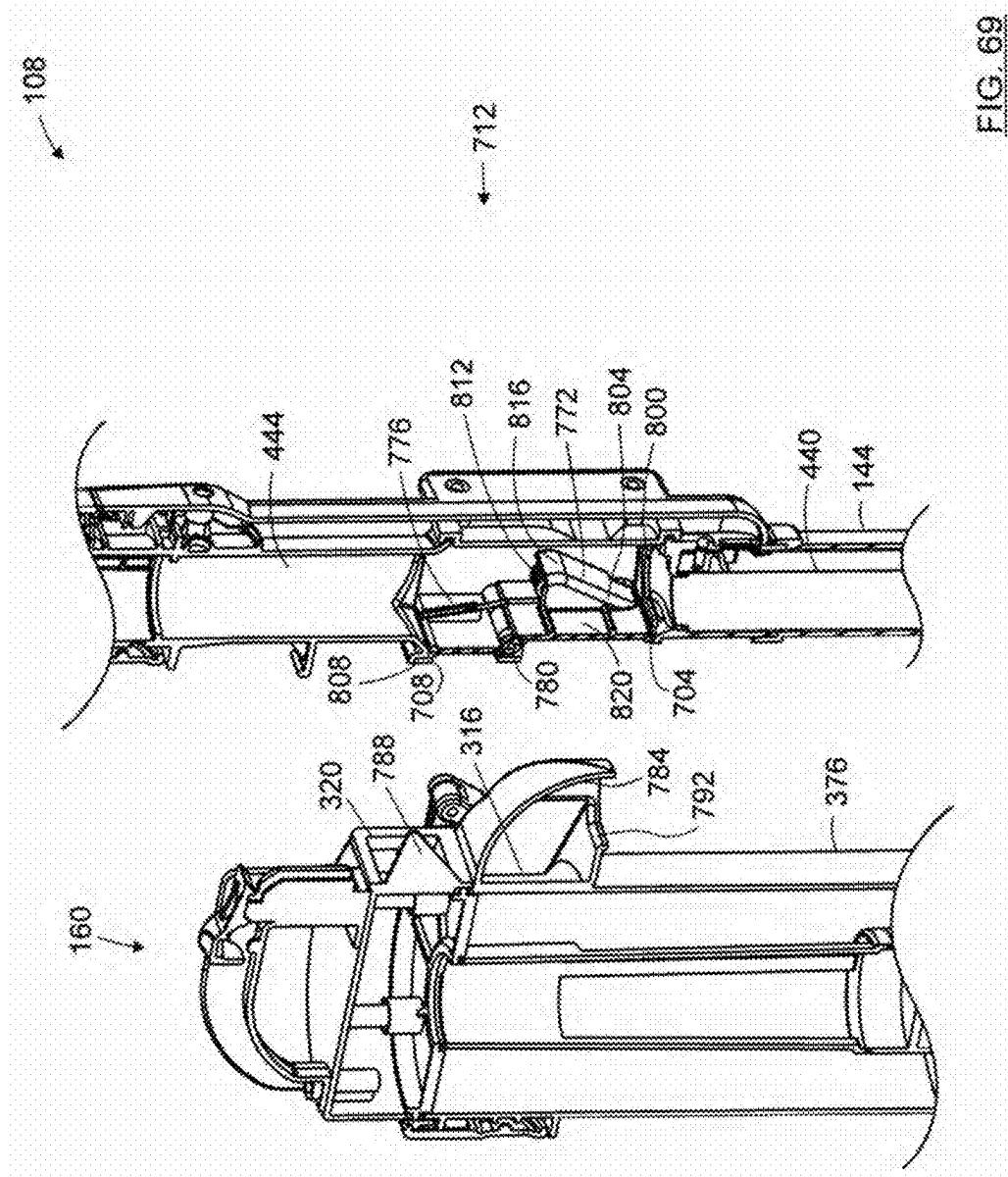
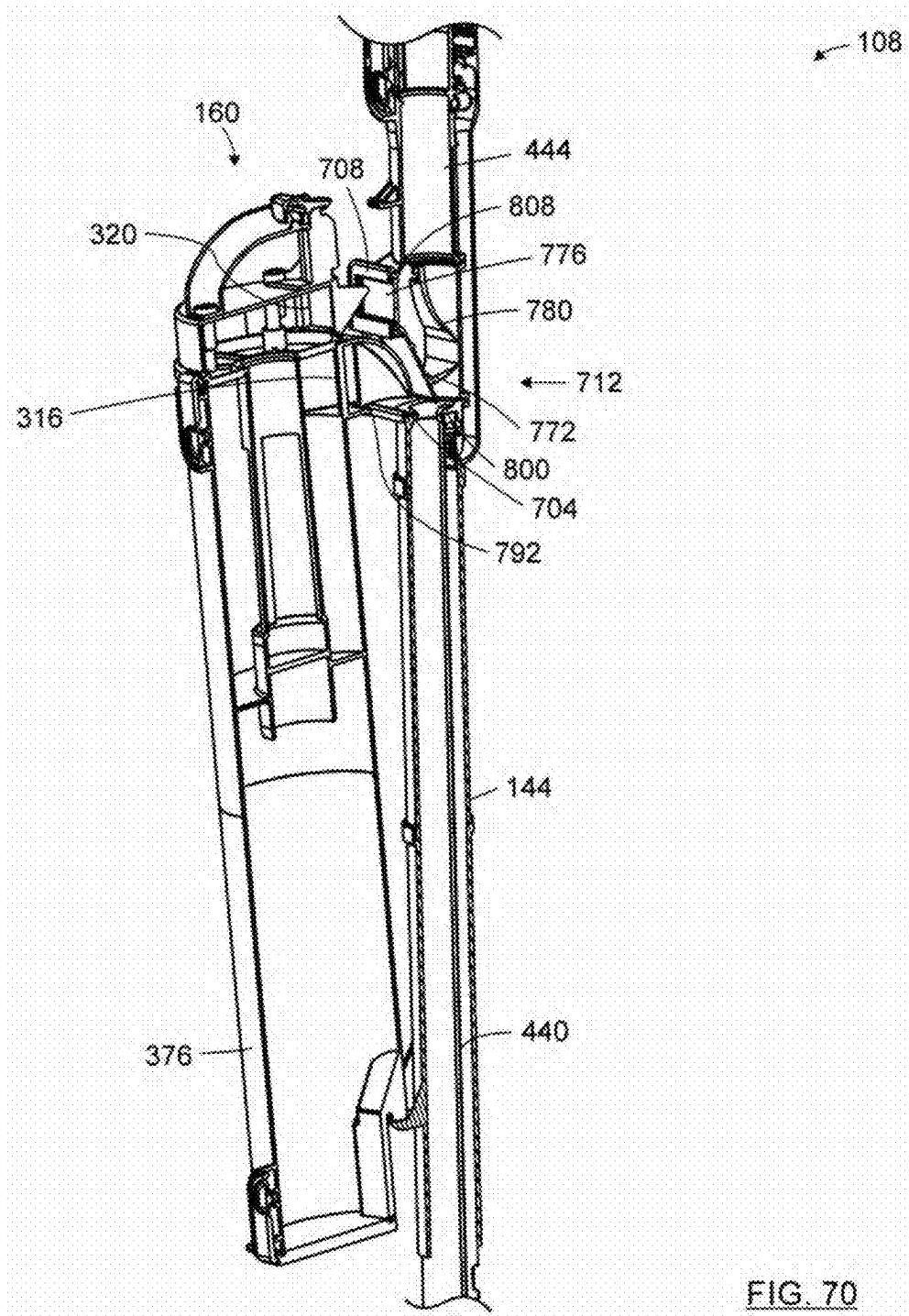


FIG. 67







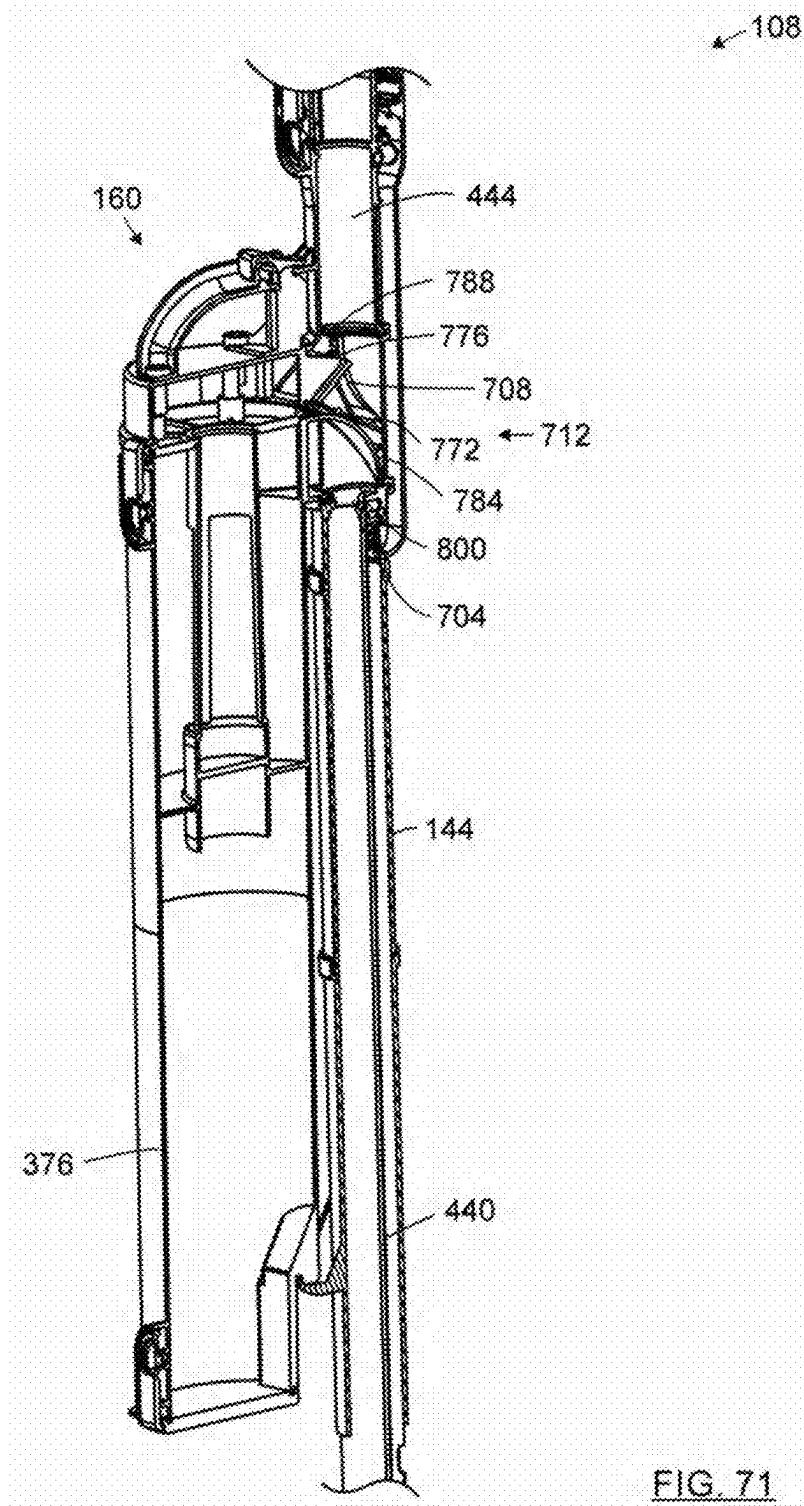
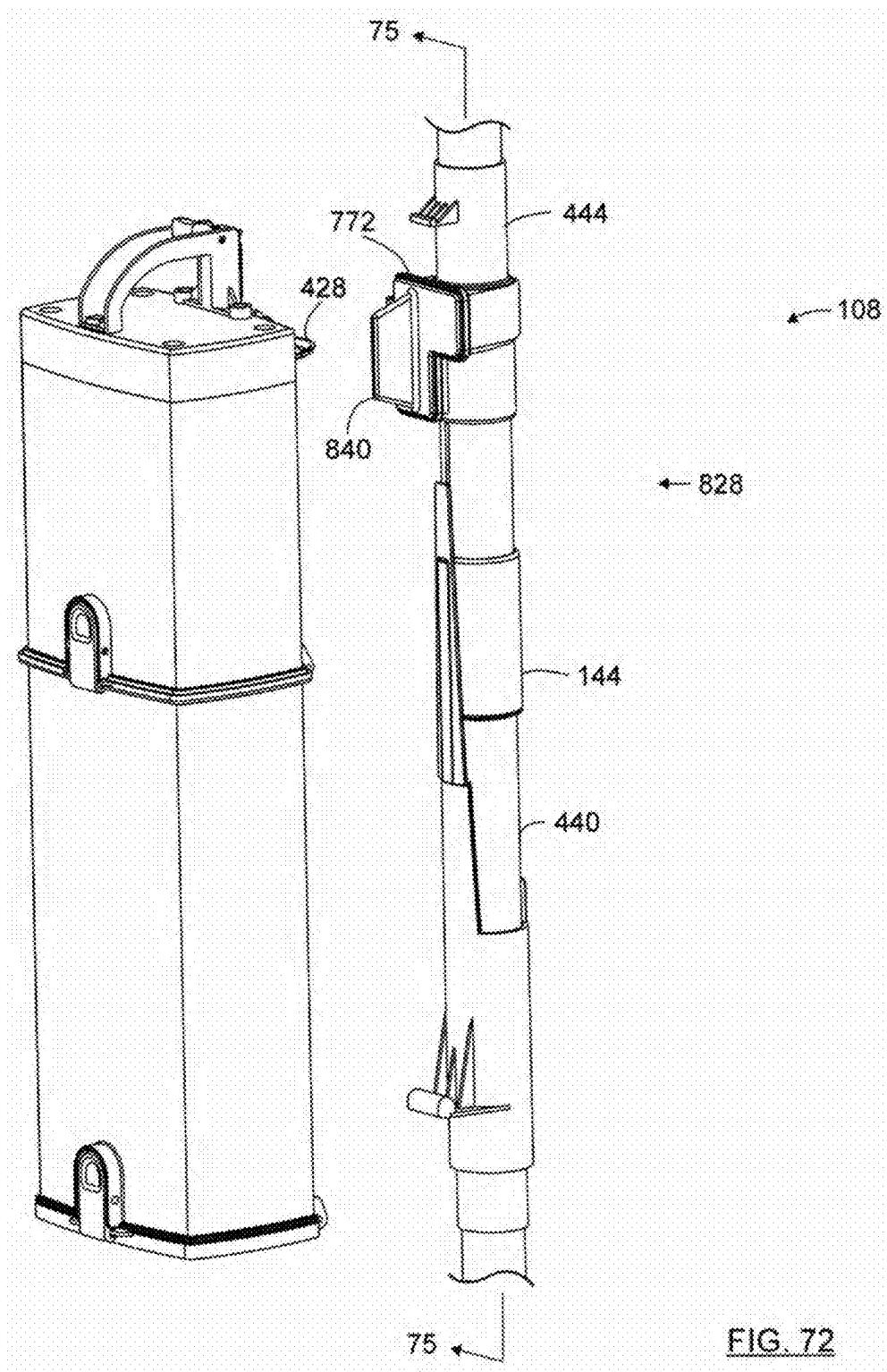


FIG. 71



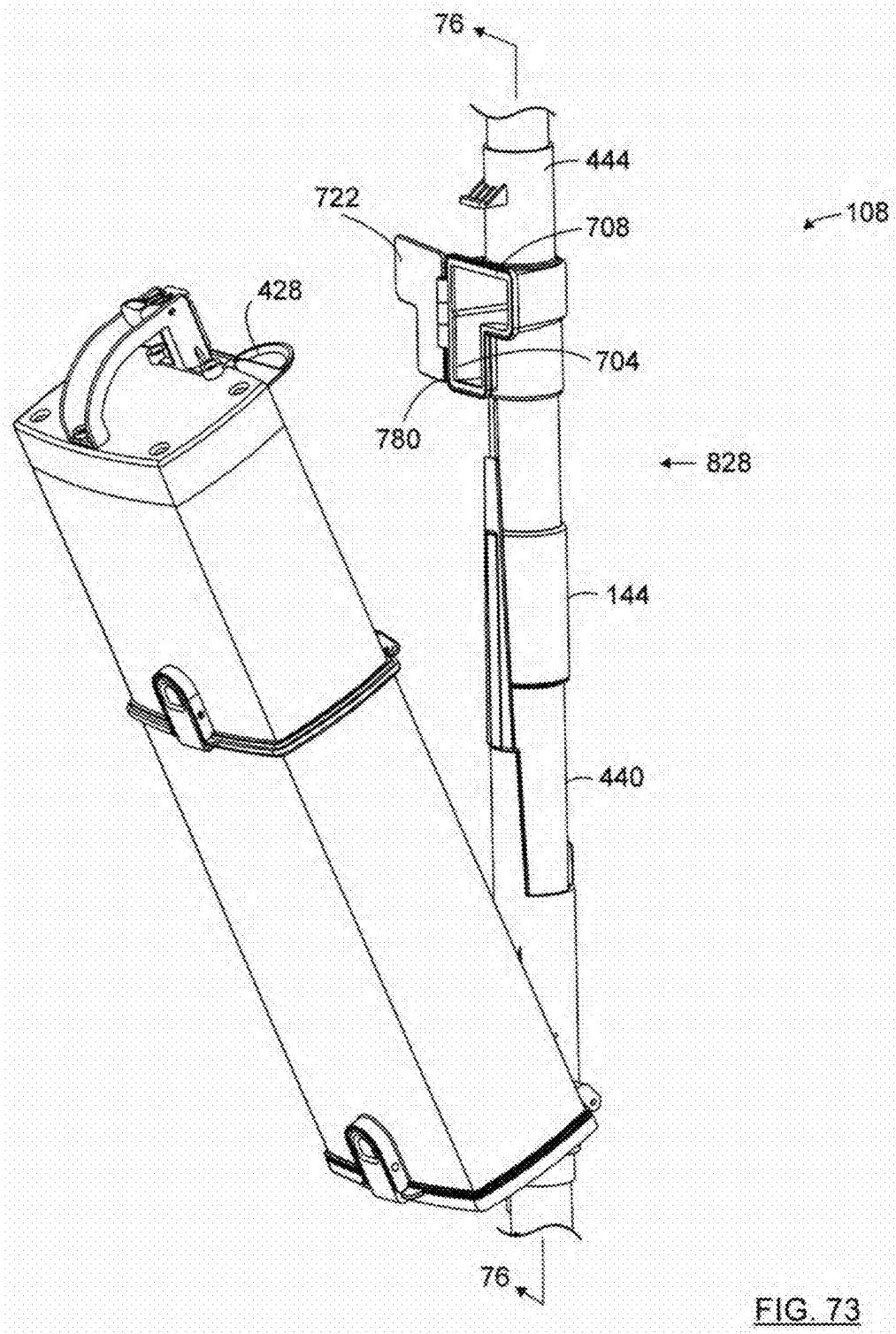


FIG. 73

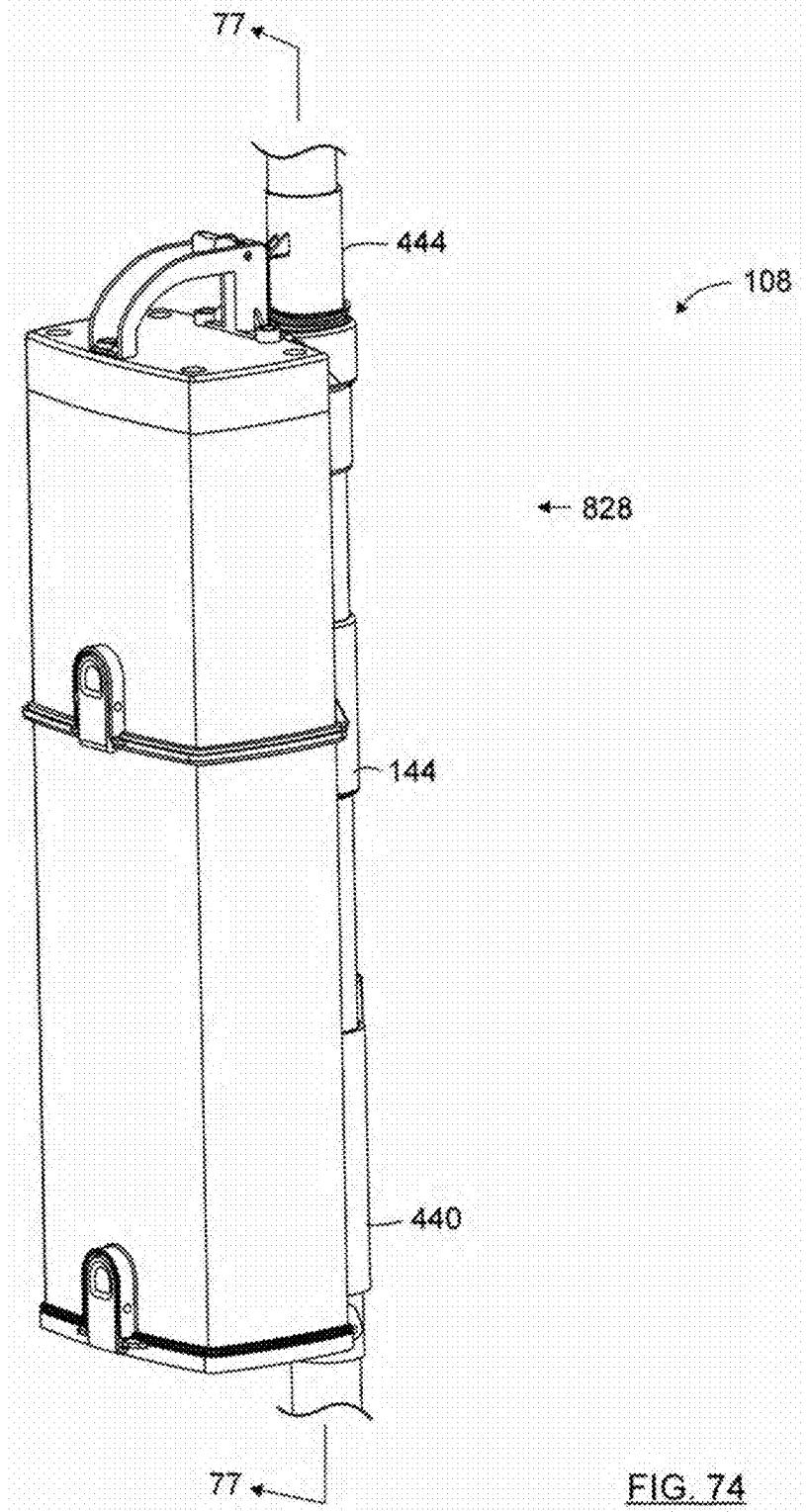


FIG. 74

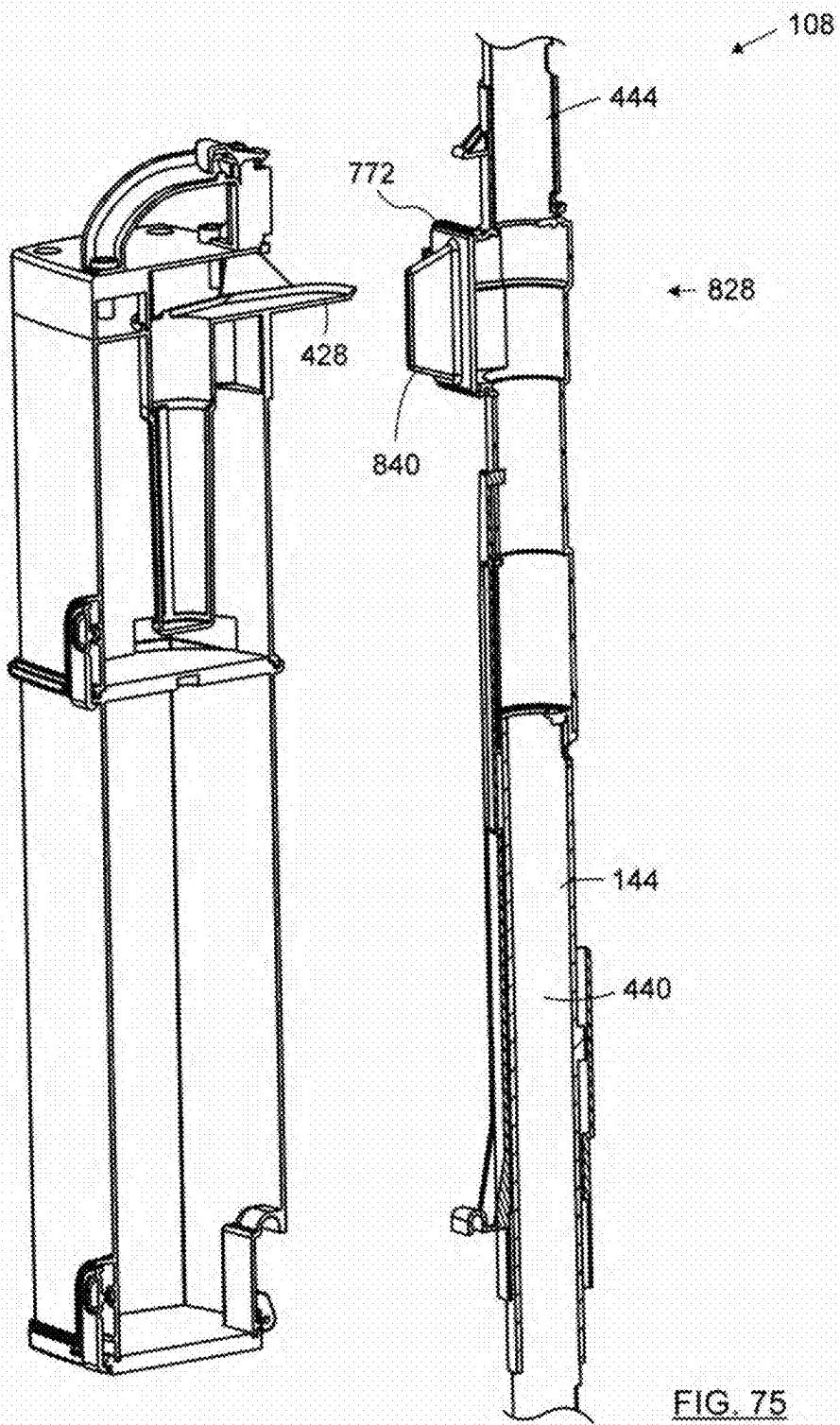
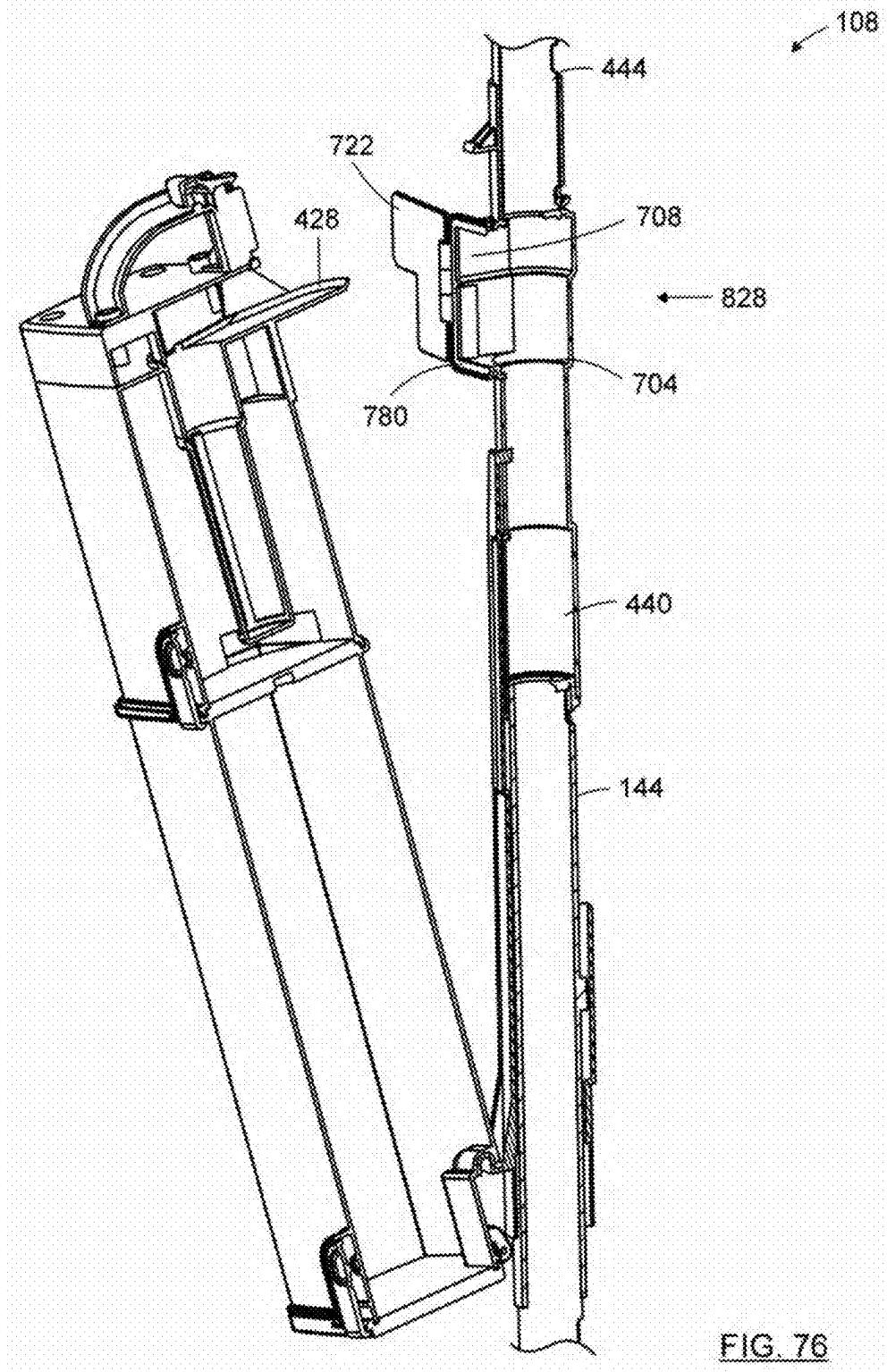


FIG. 75



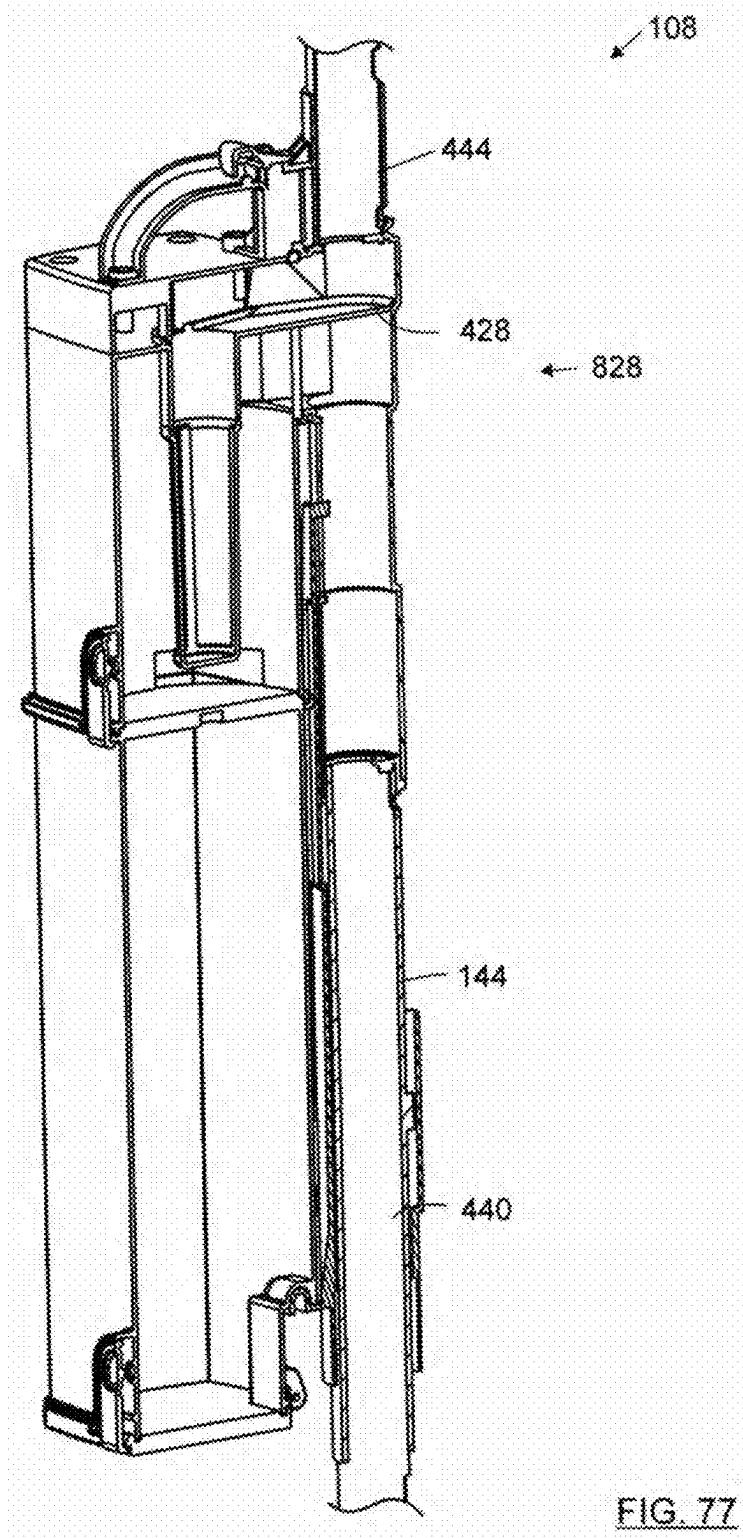
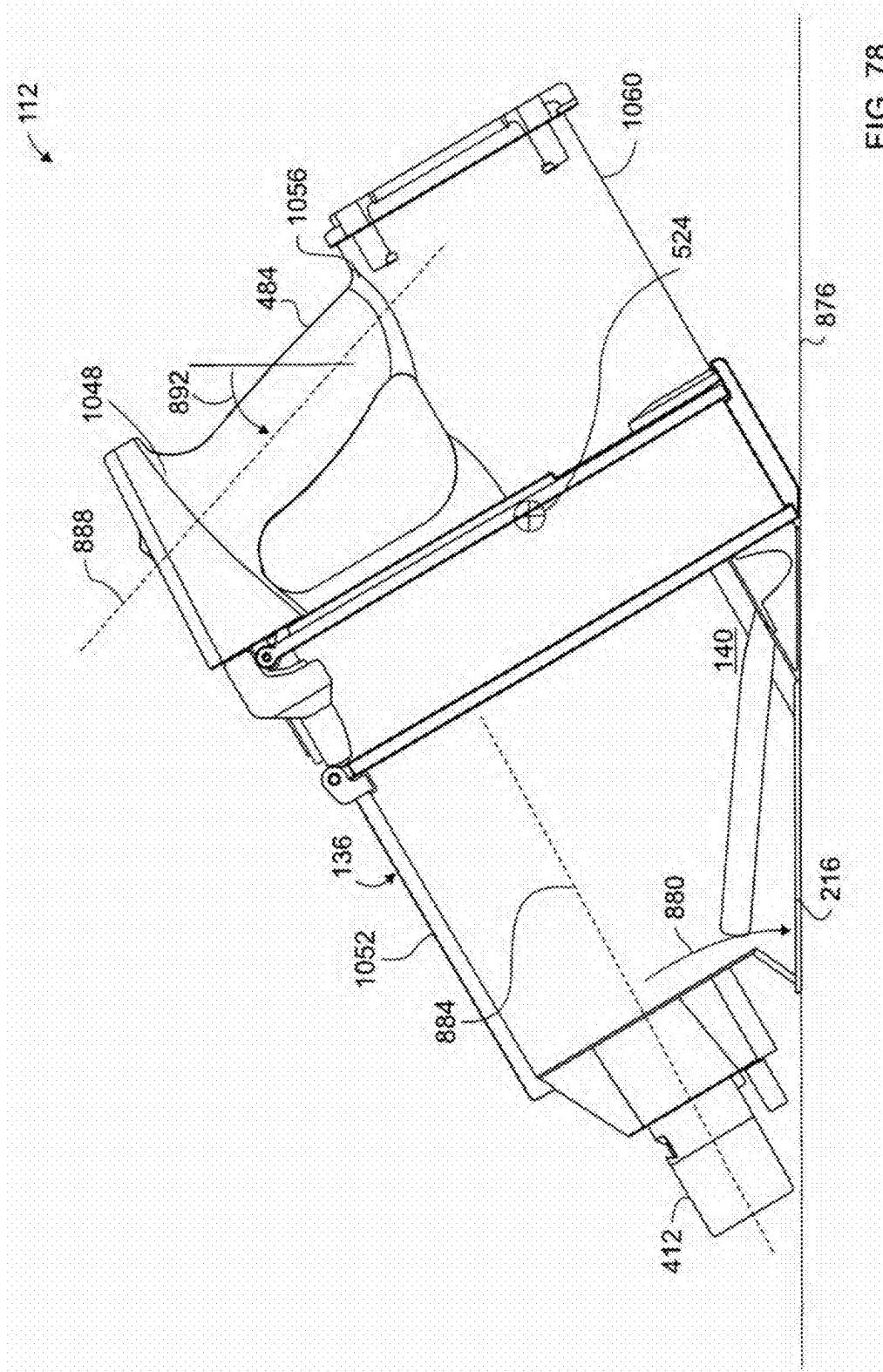
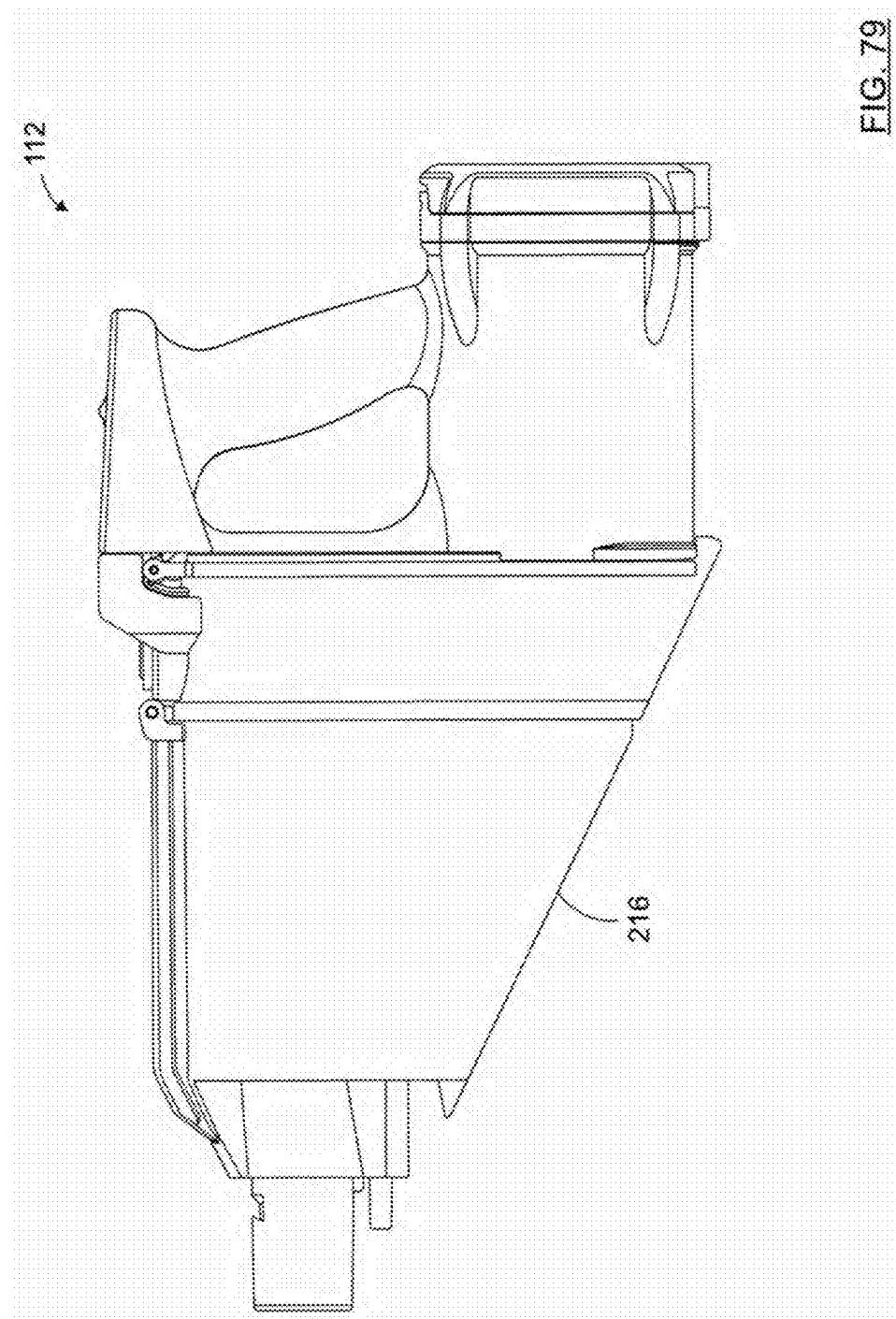


FIG. 77





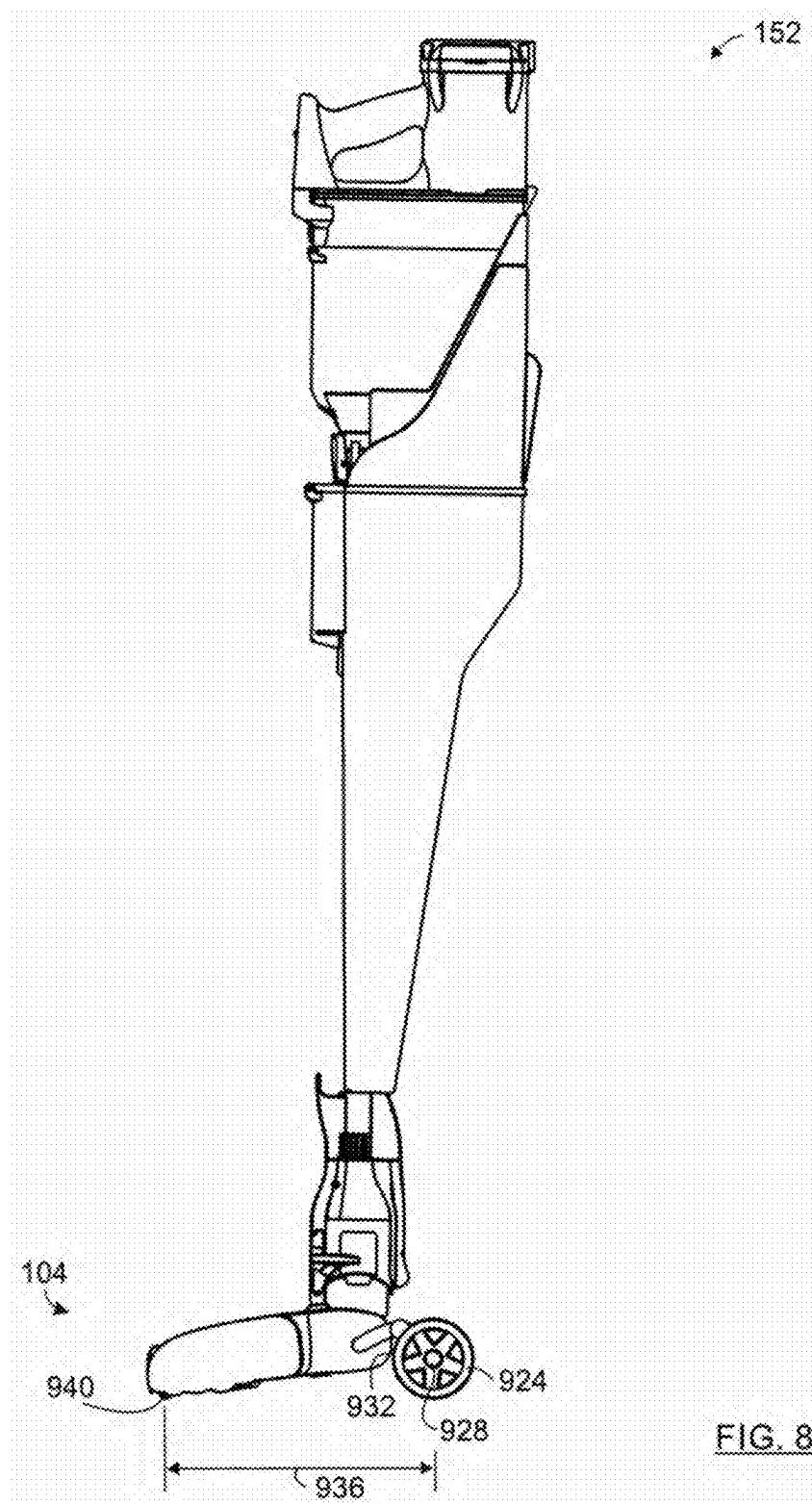


FIG. 80

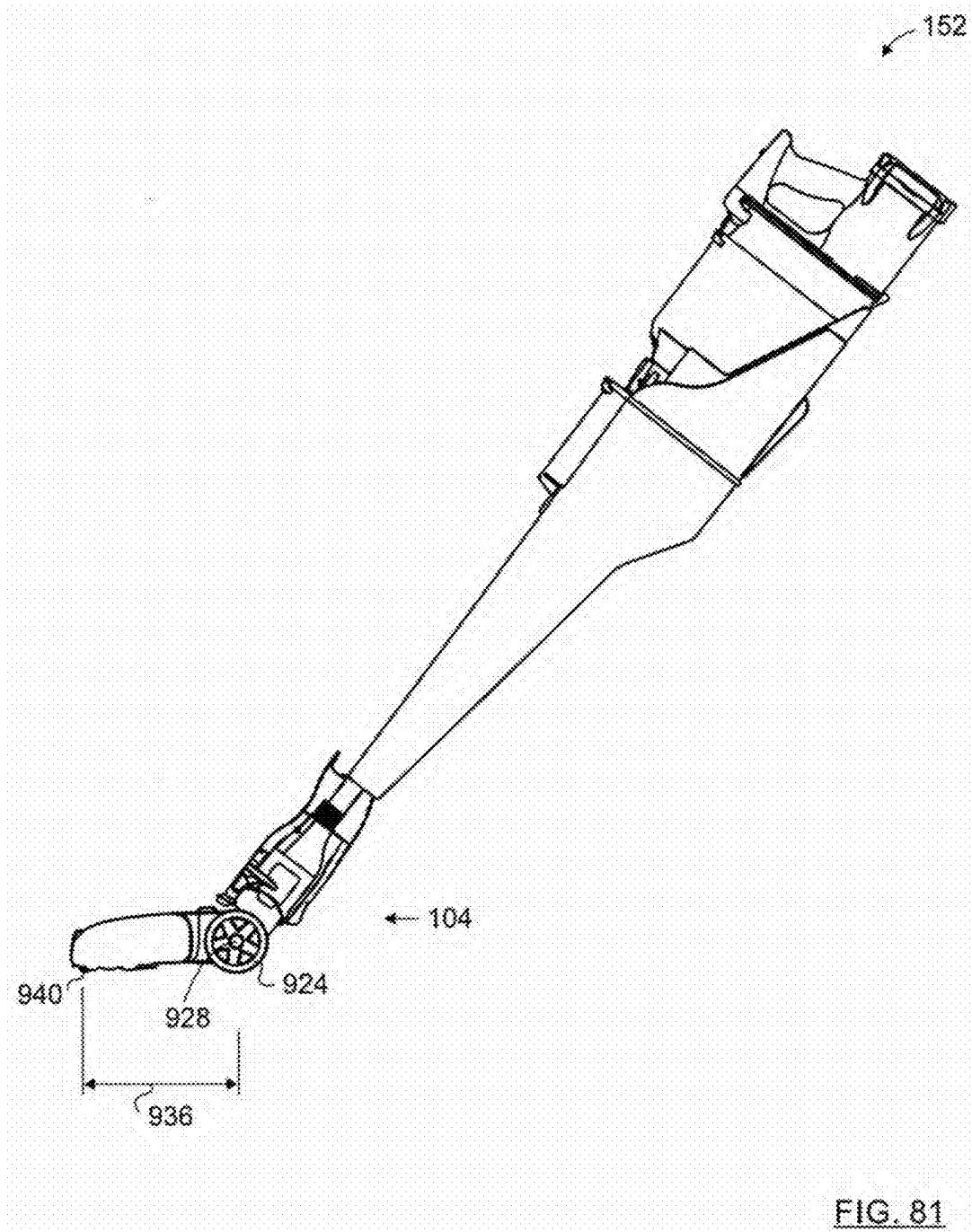


FIG. 81

FIG. 82

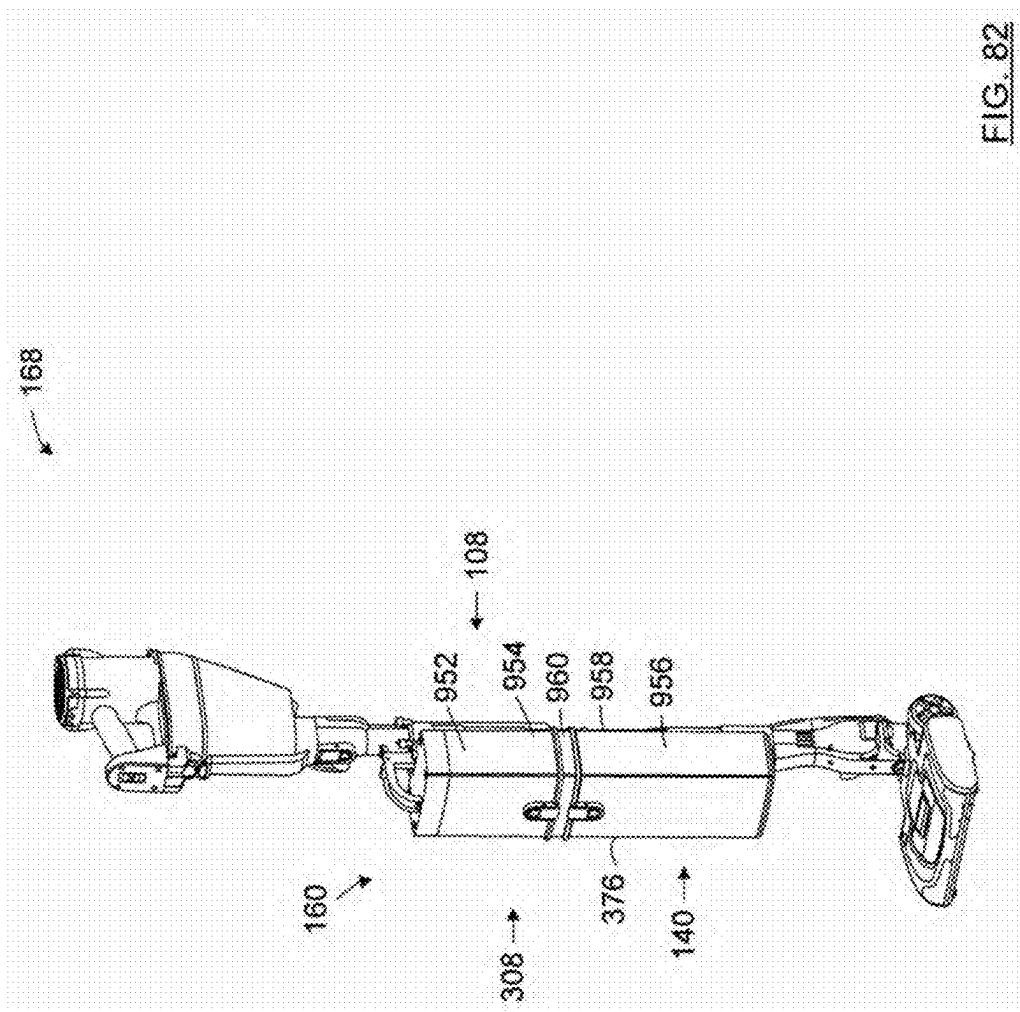
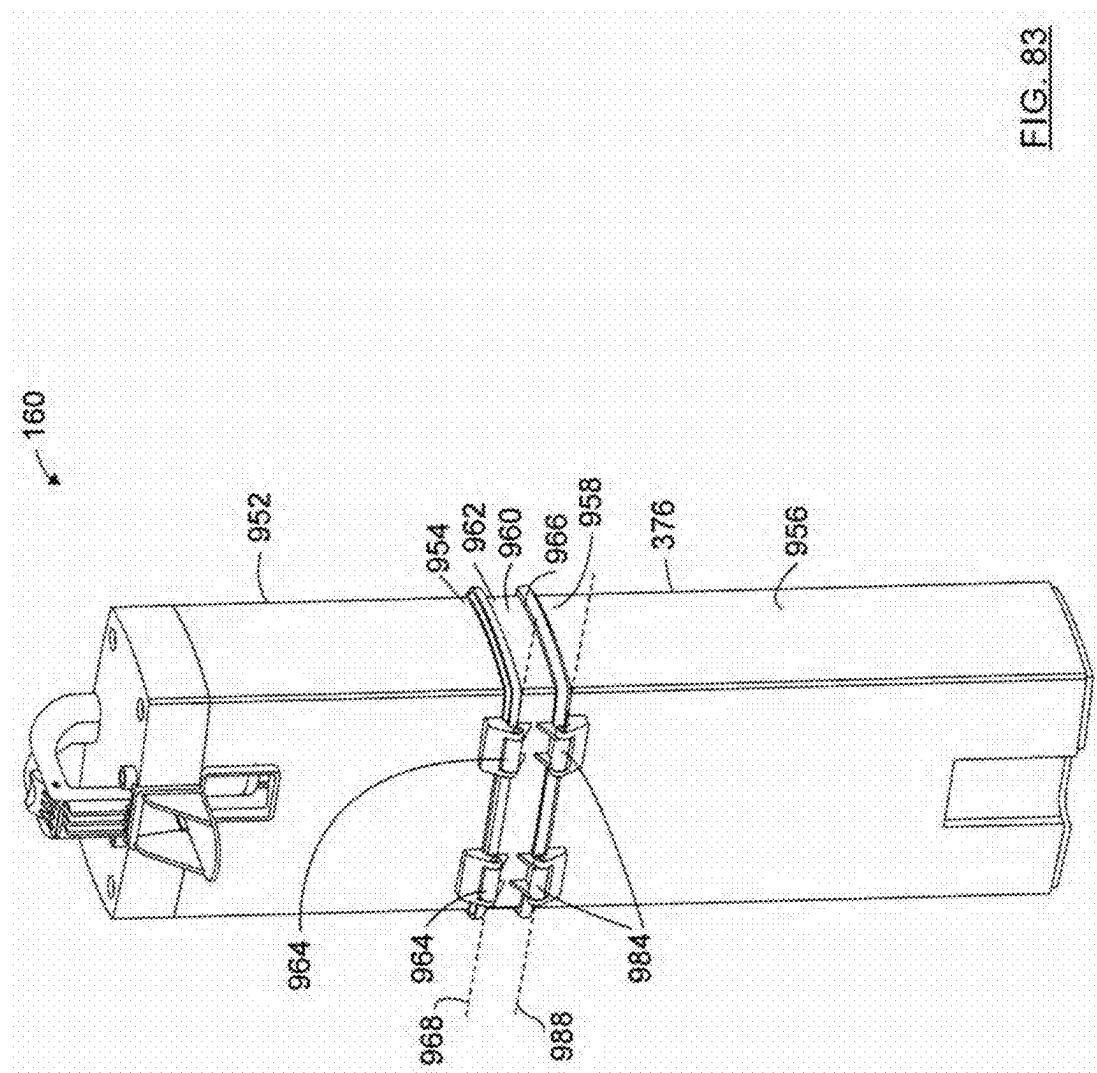


FIG. 83



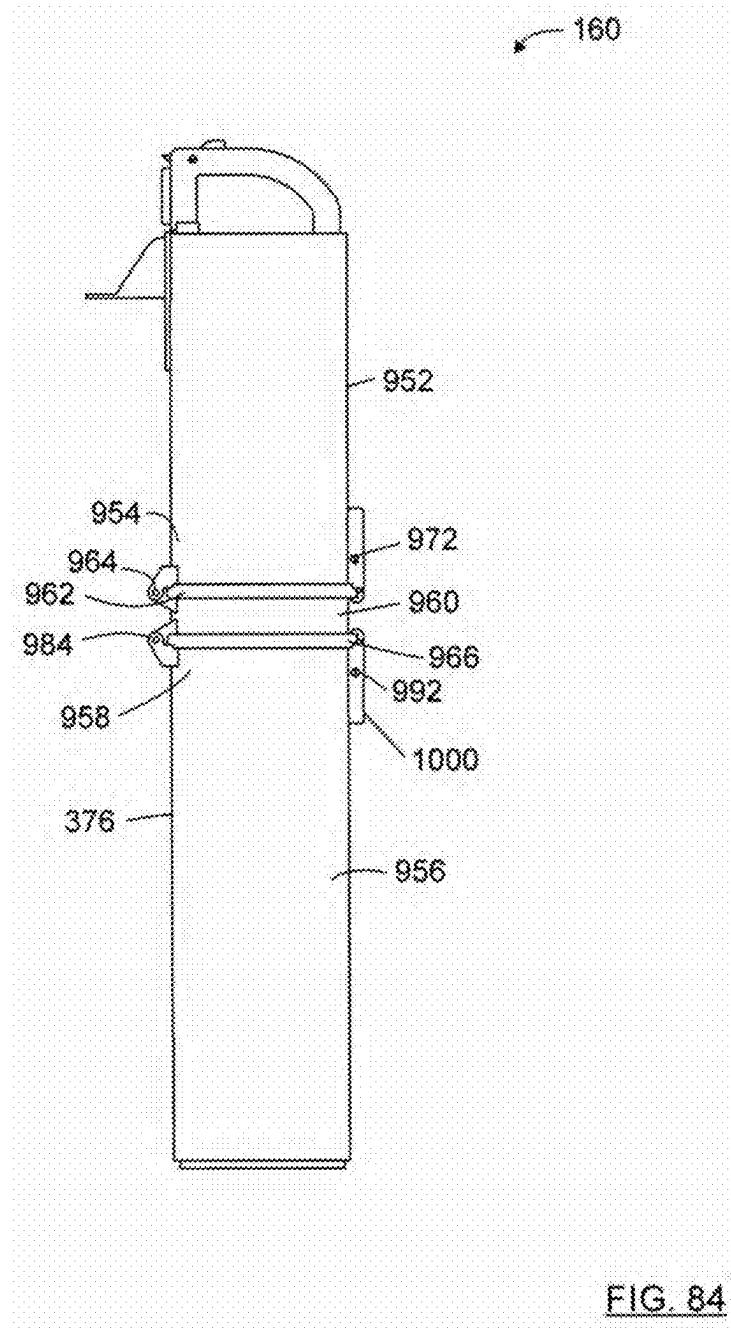


FIG. 84

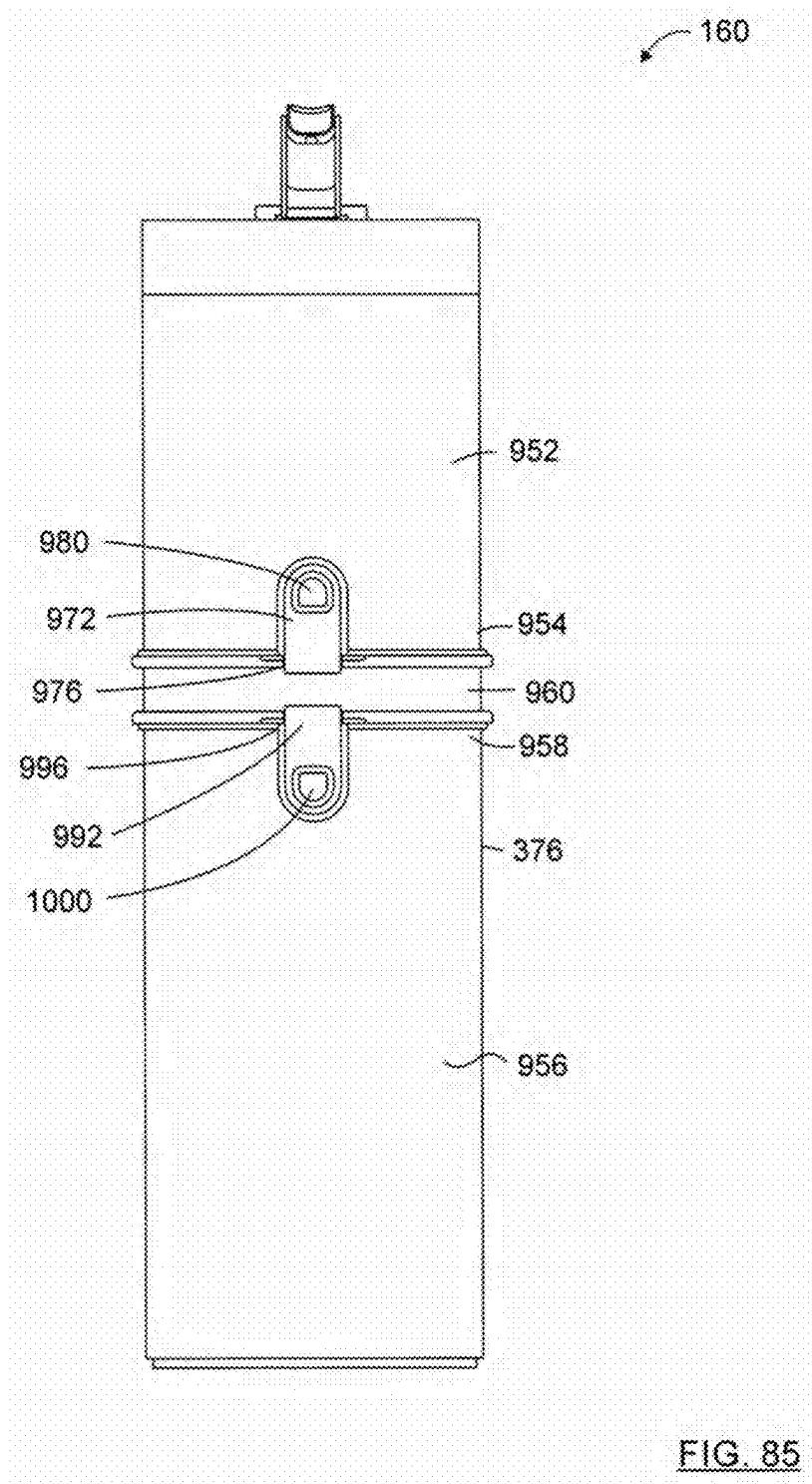


FIG. 85

FIG. 86

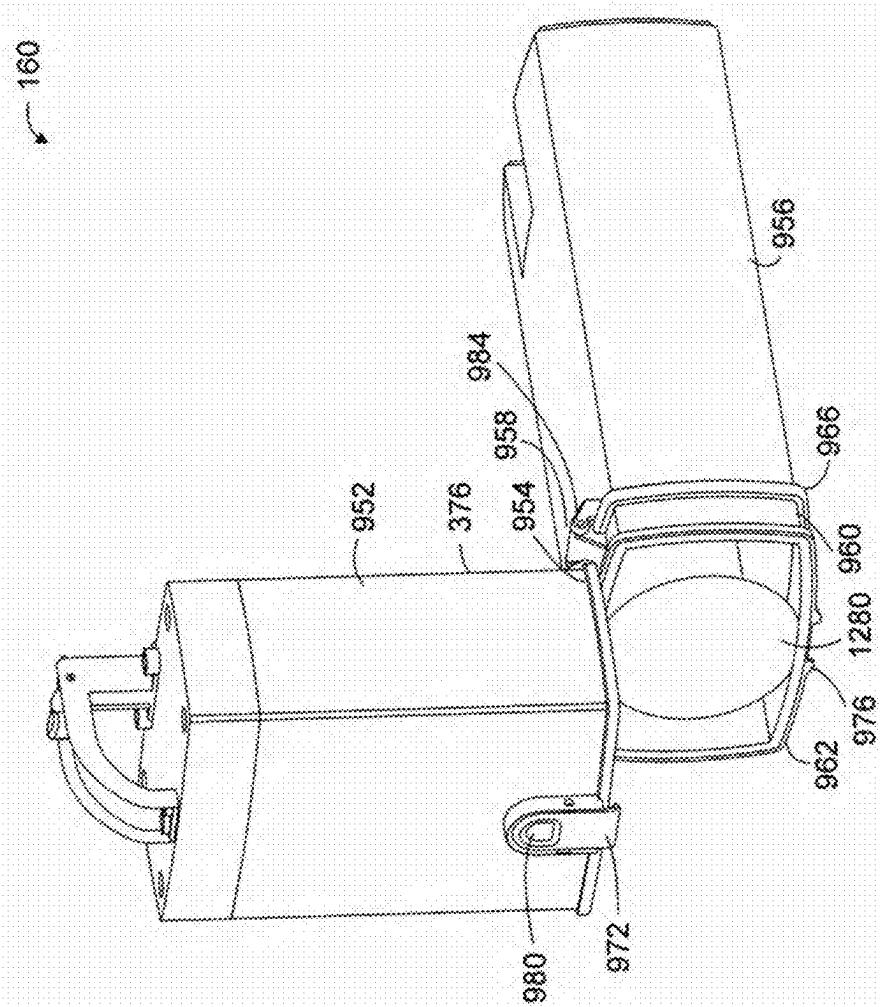


FIG. 87

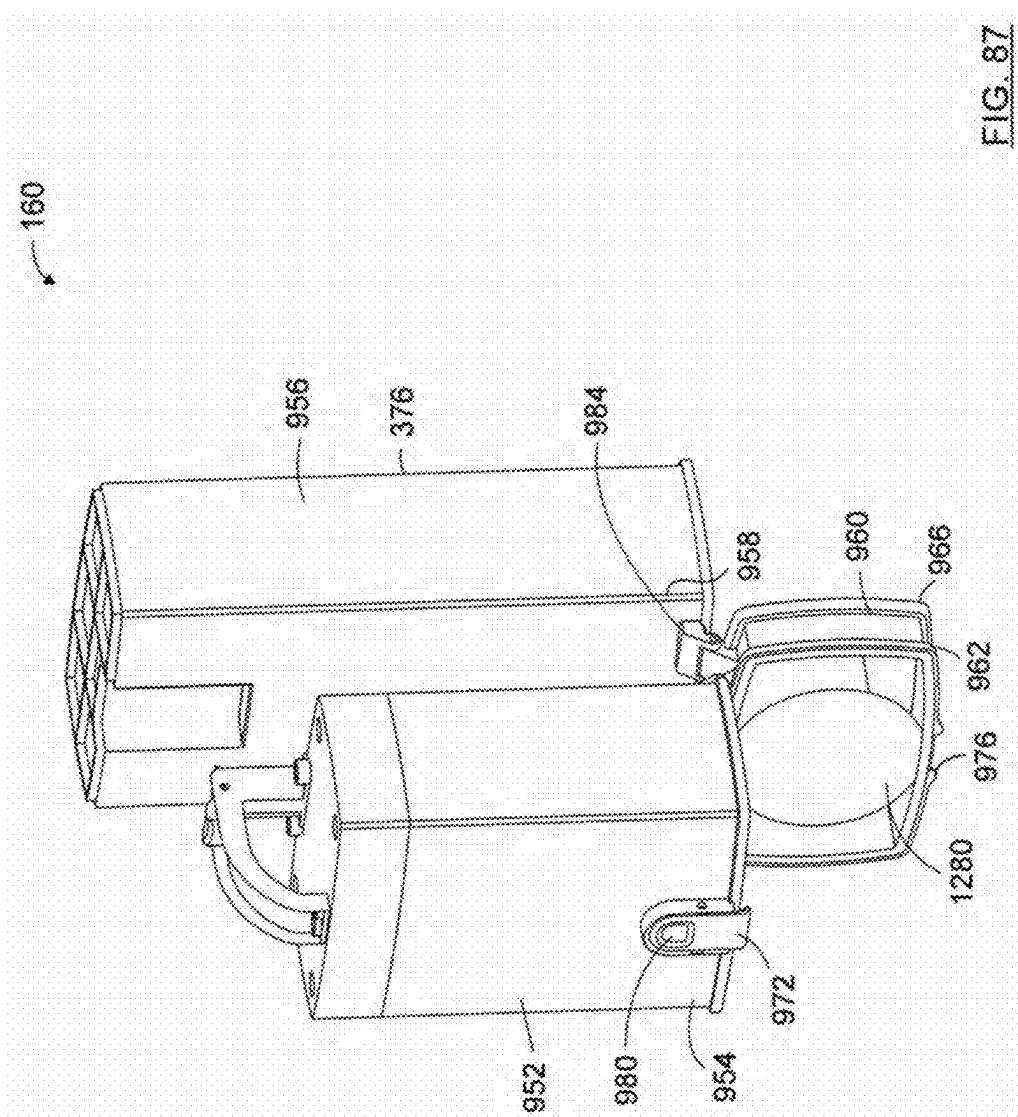


FIG. 88

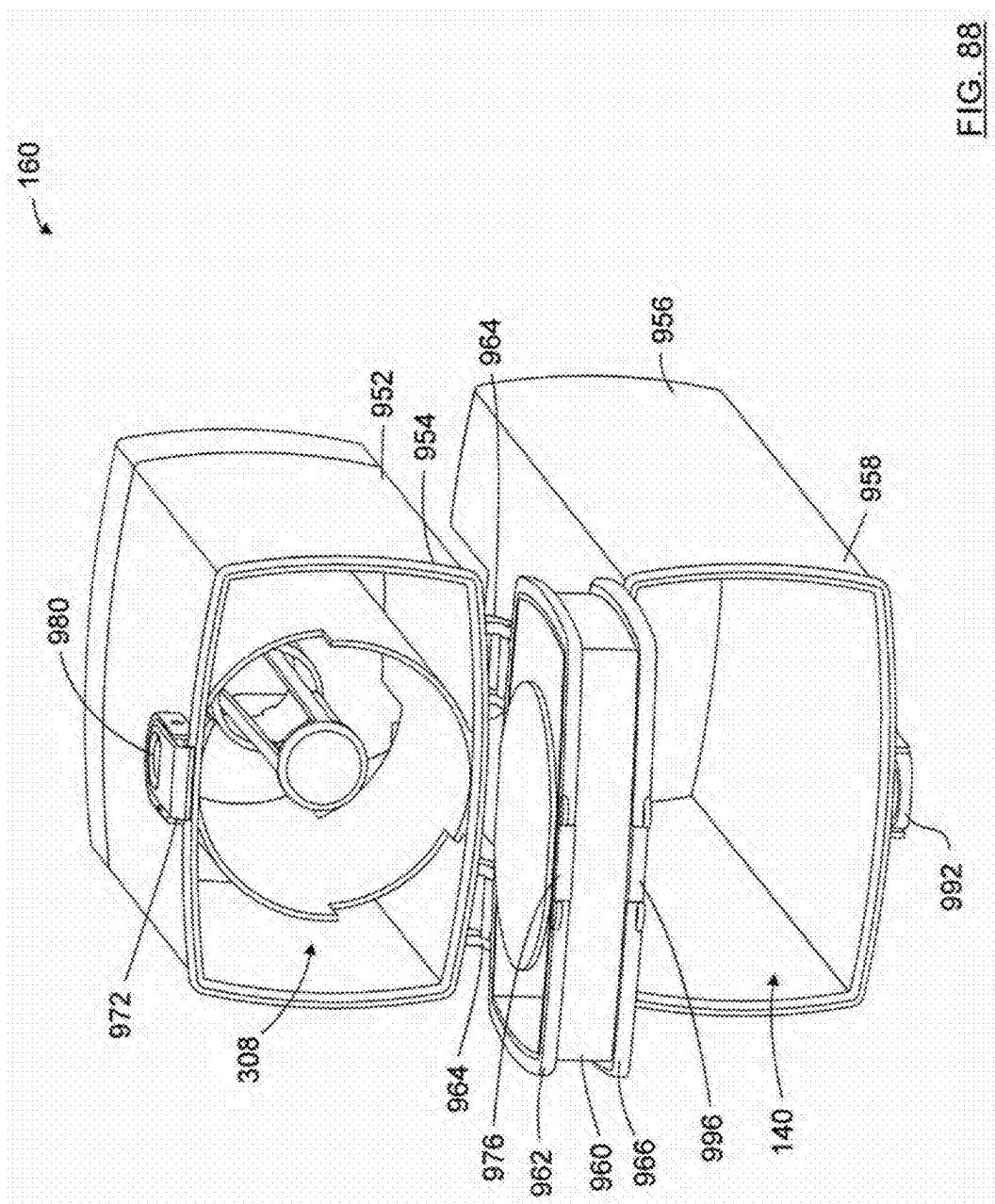
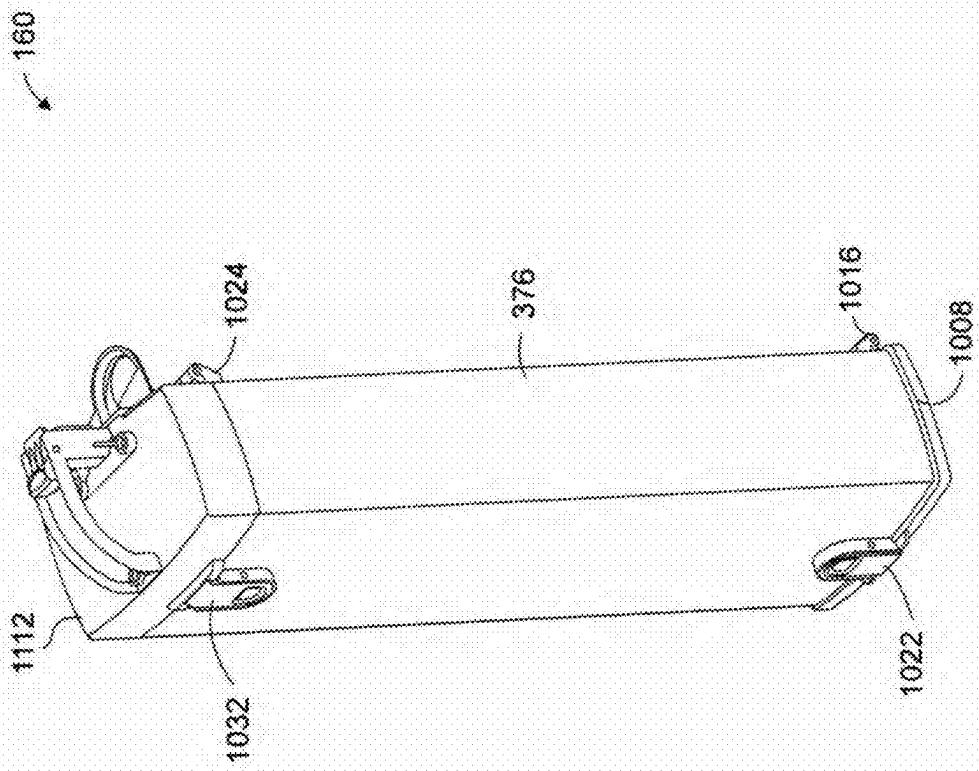
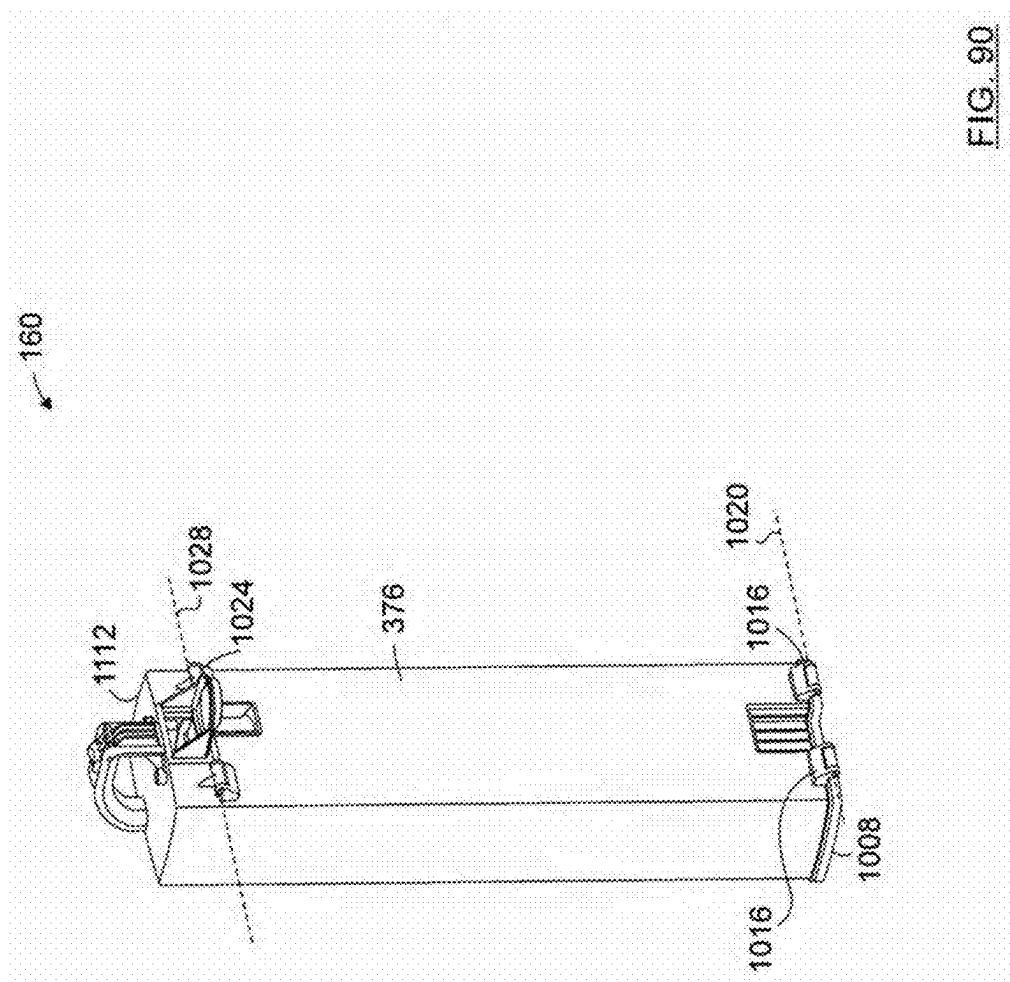


FIG. 89



FIG\_90



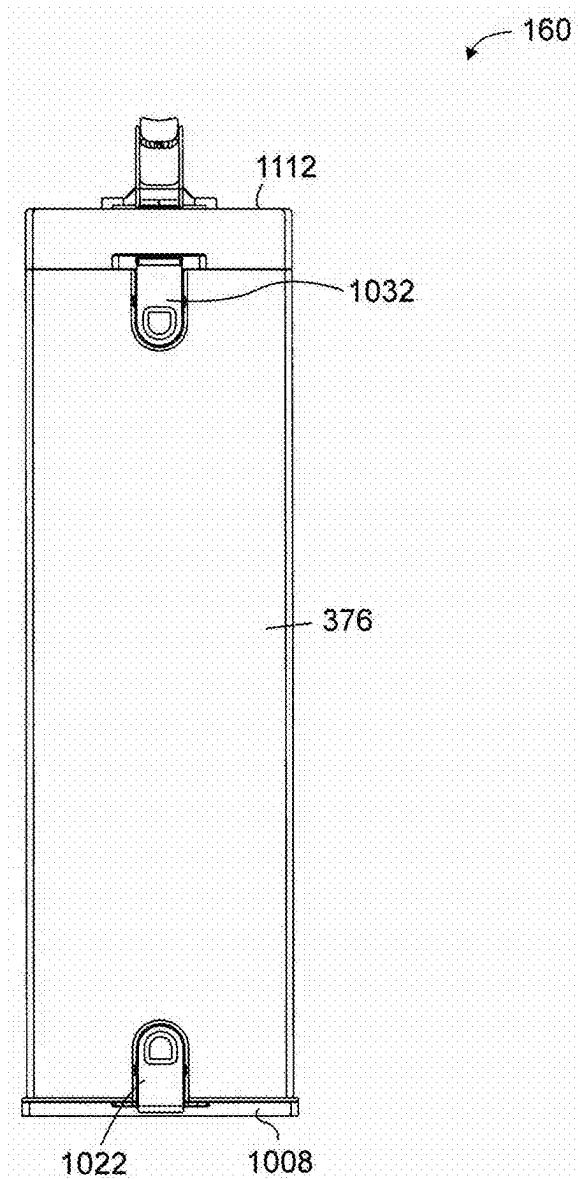
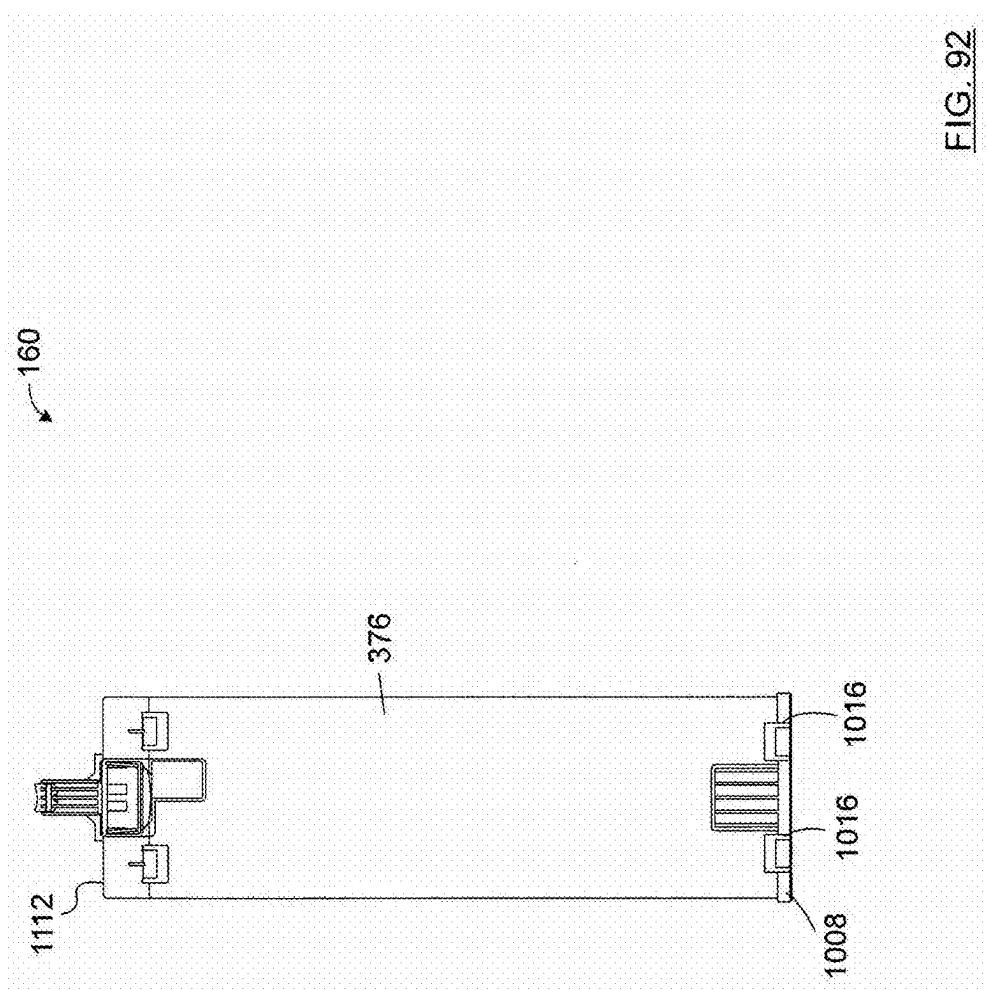


FIG. 91



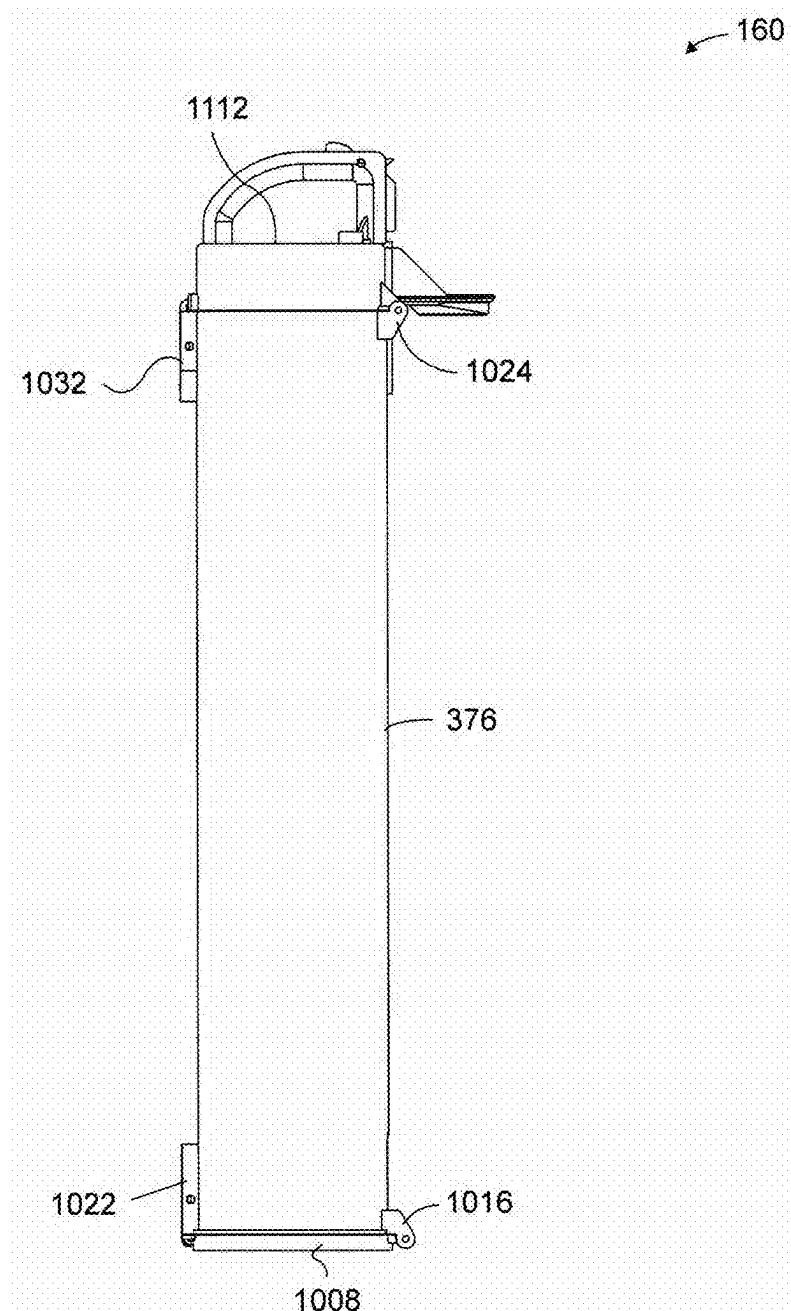


FIG. 93

FIG. 94

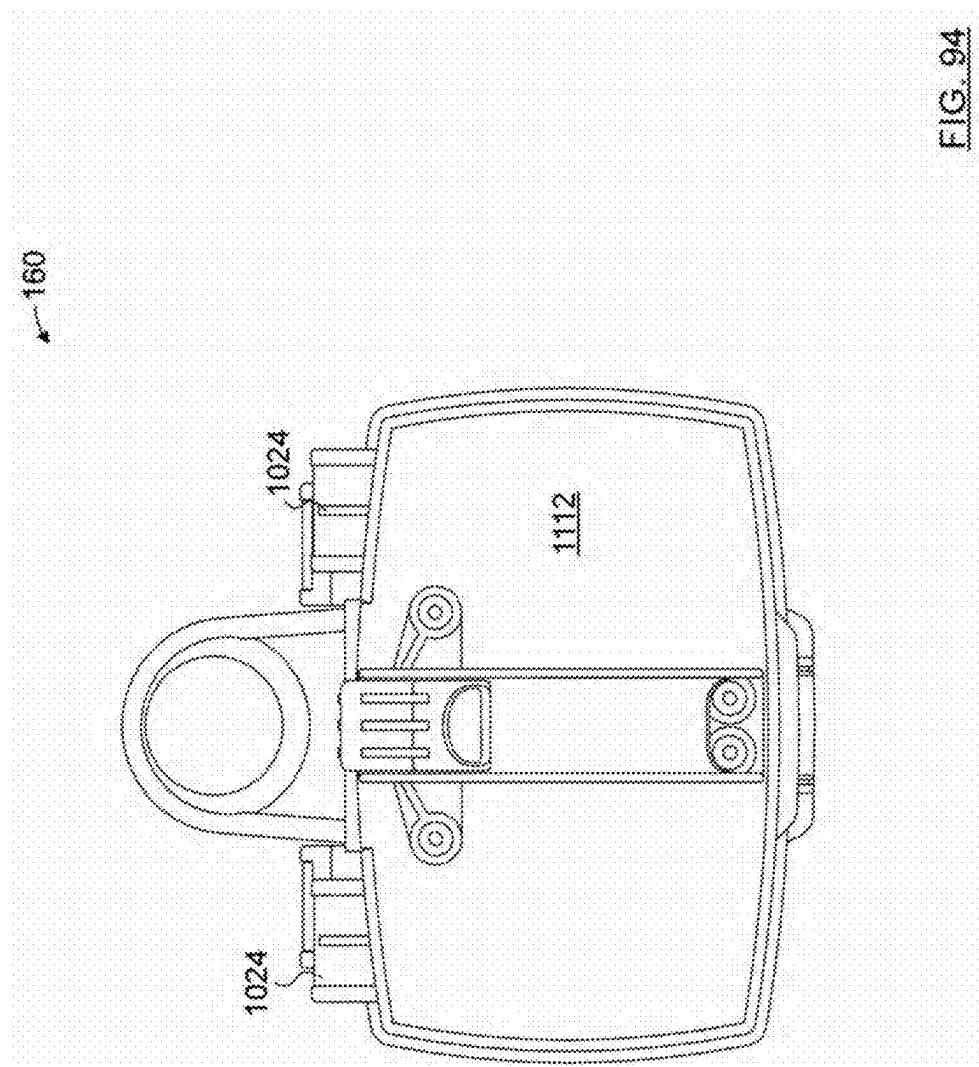
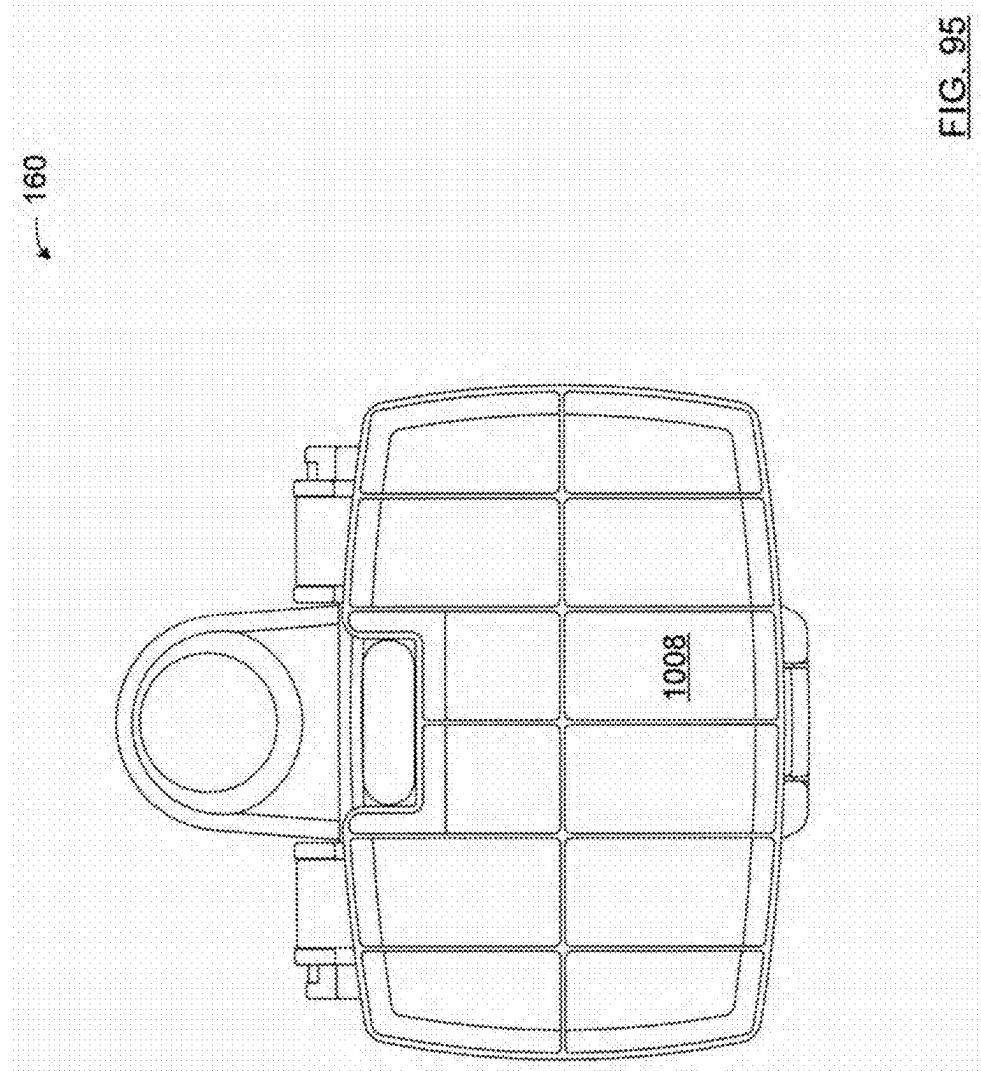
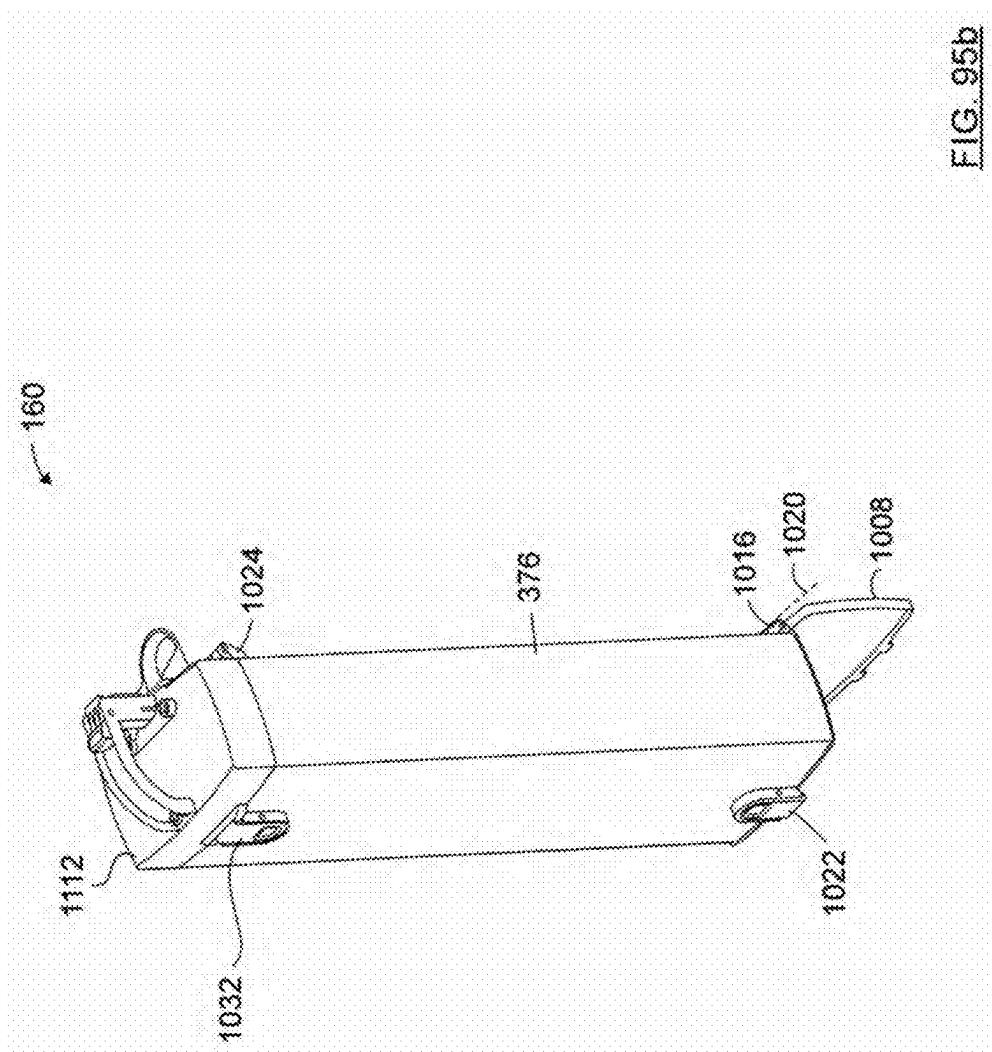
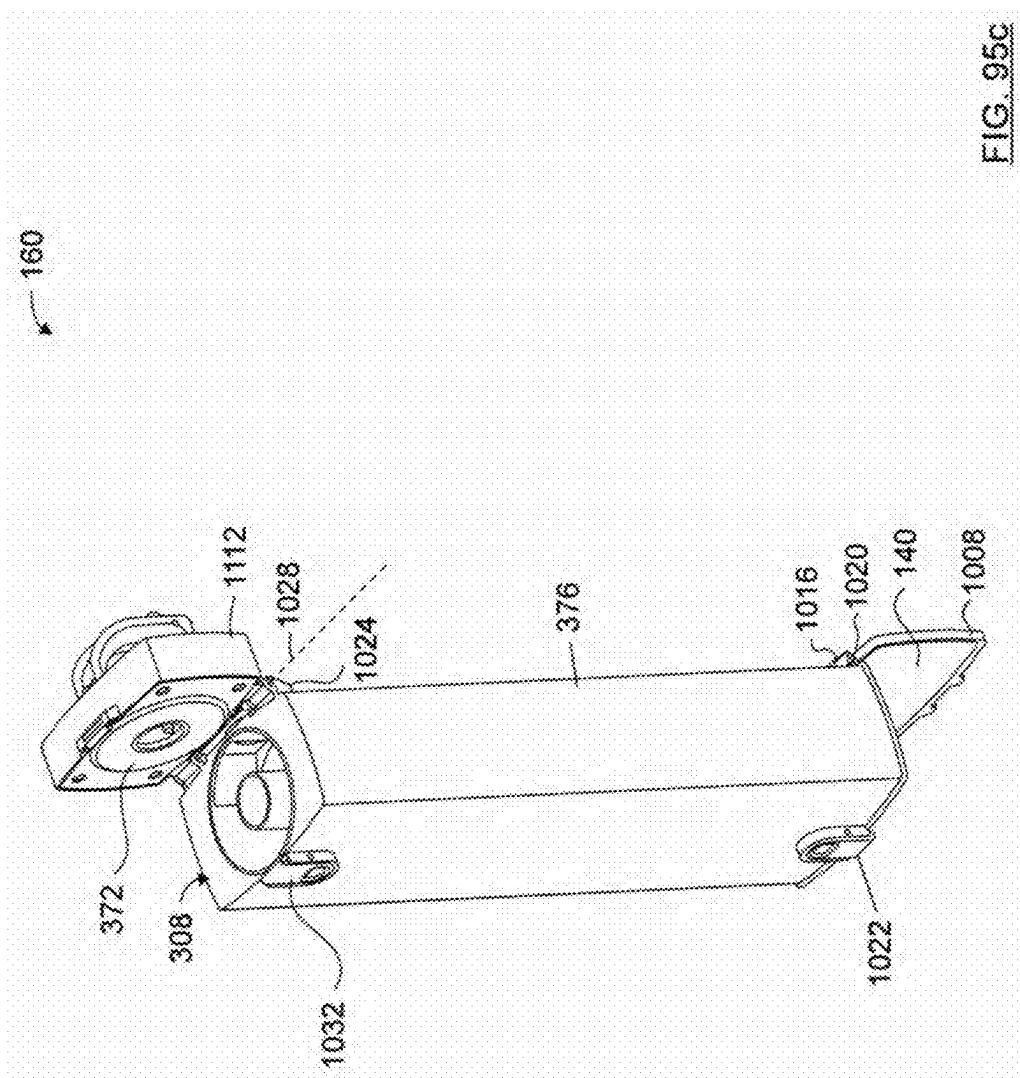


FIG. 95







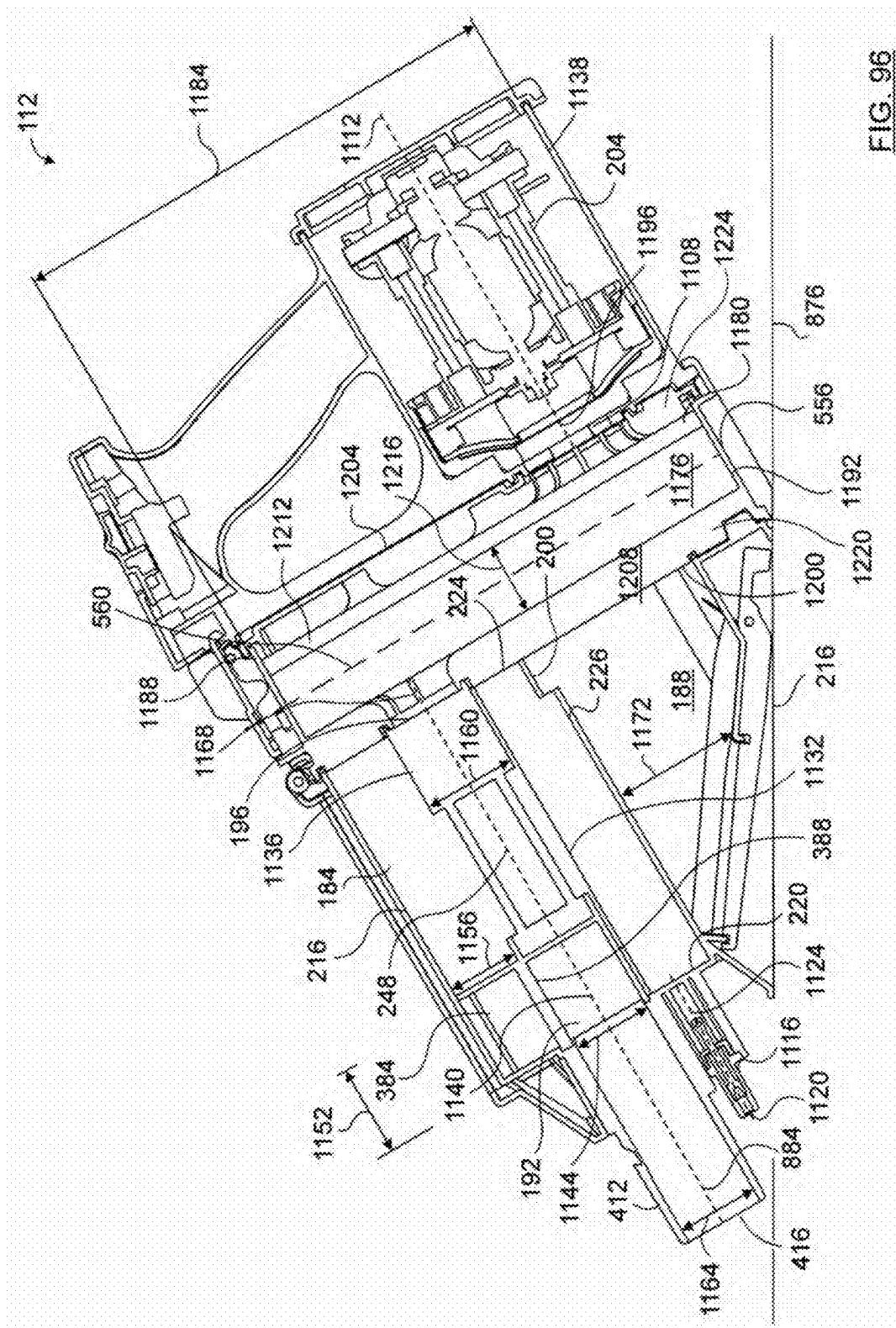
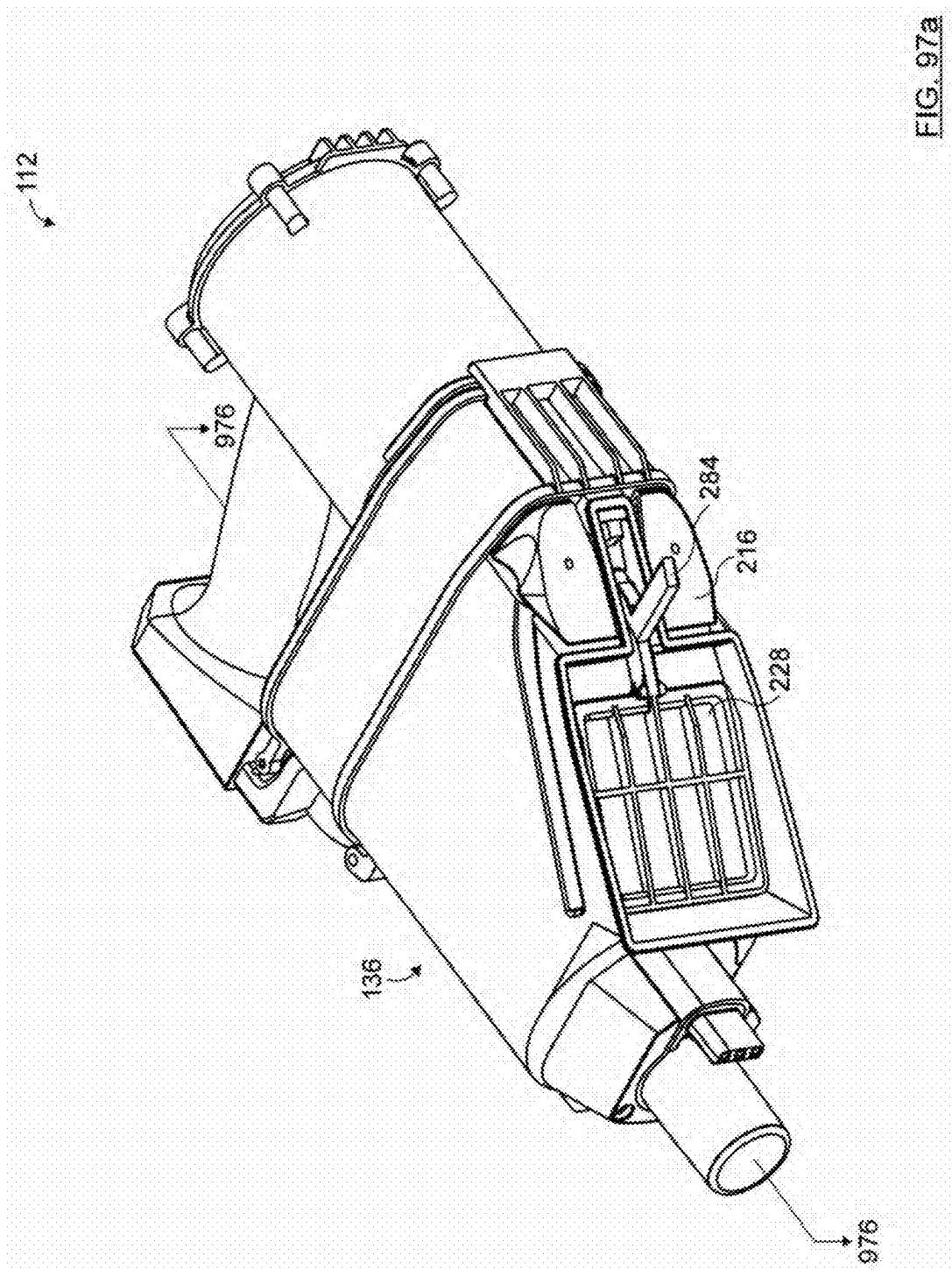


FIG. 96

FIG. 97a



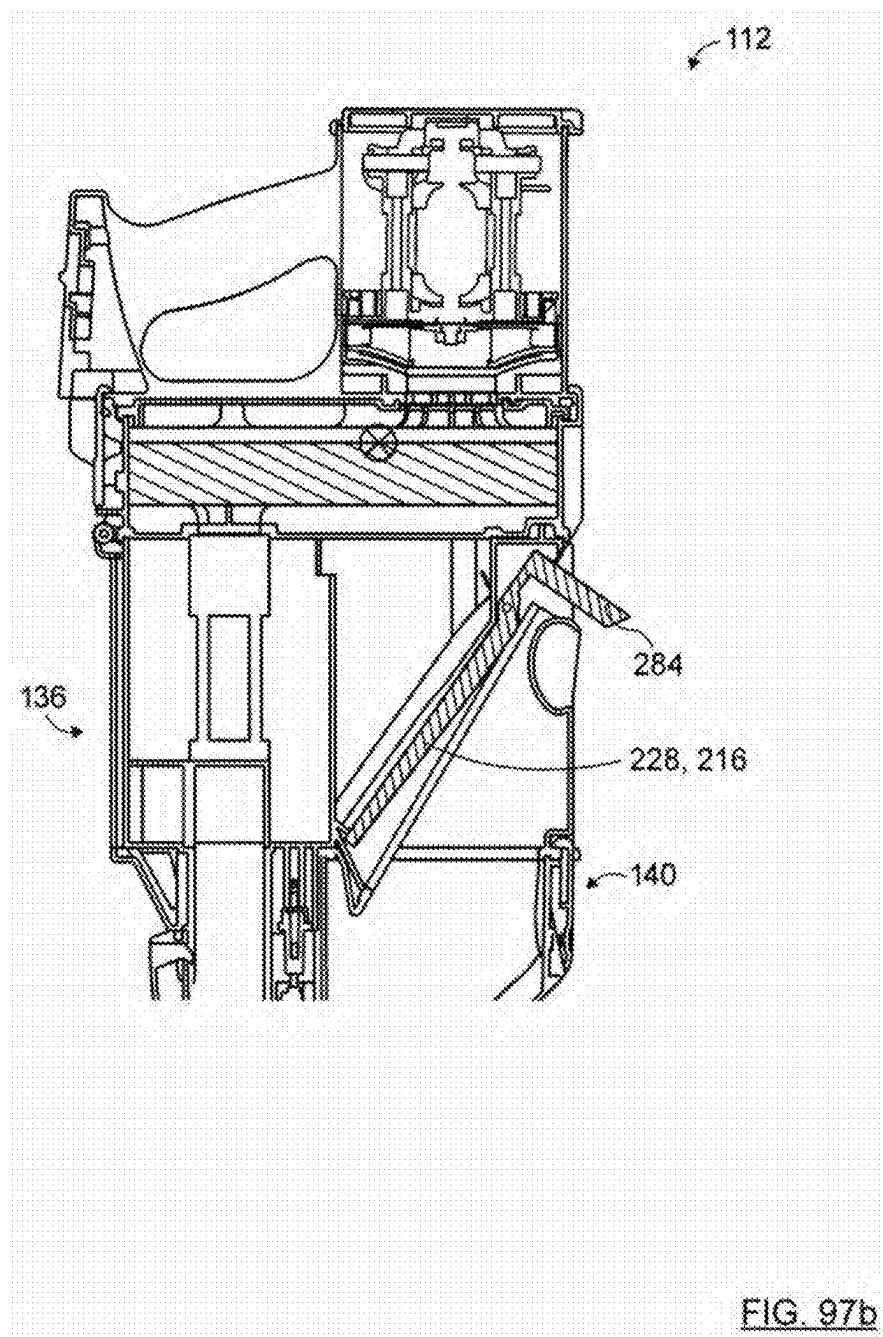
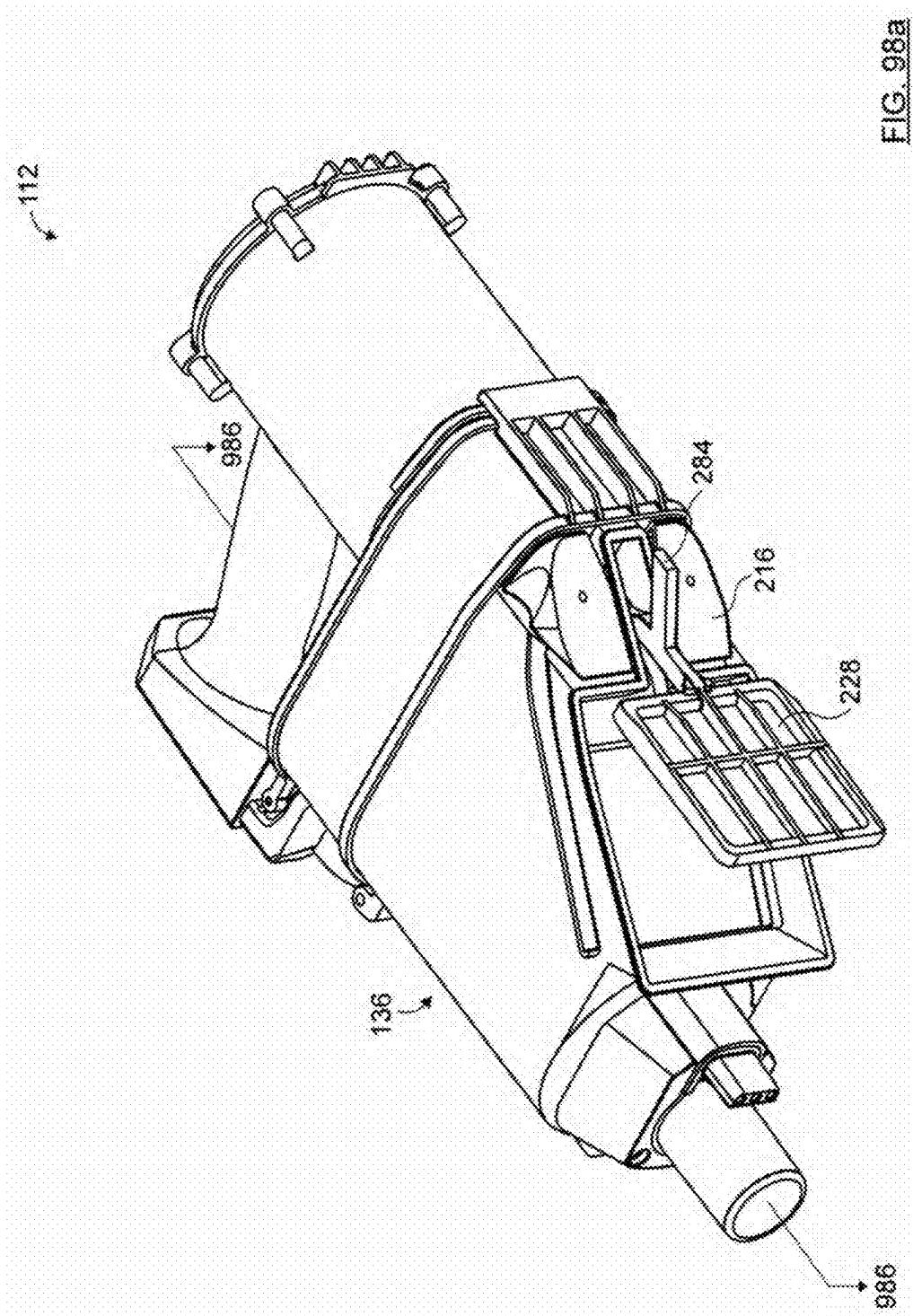


FIG. 97b

FIG. 98a



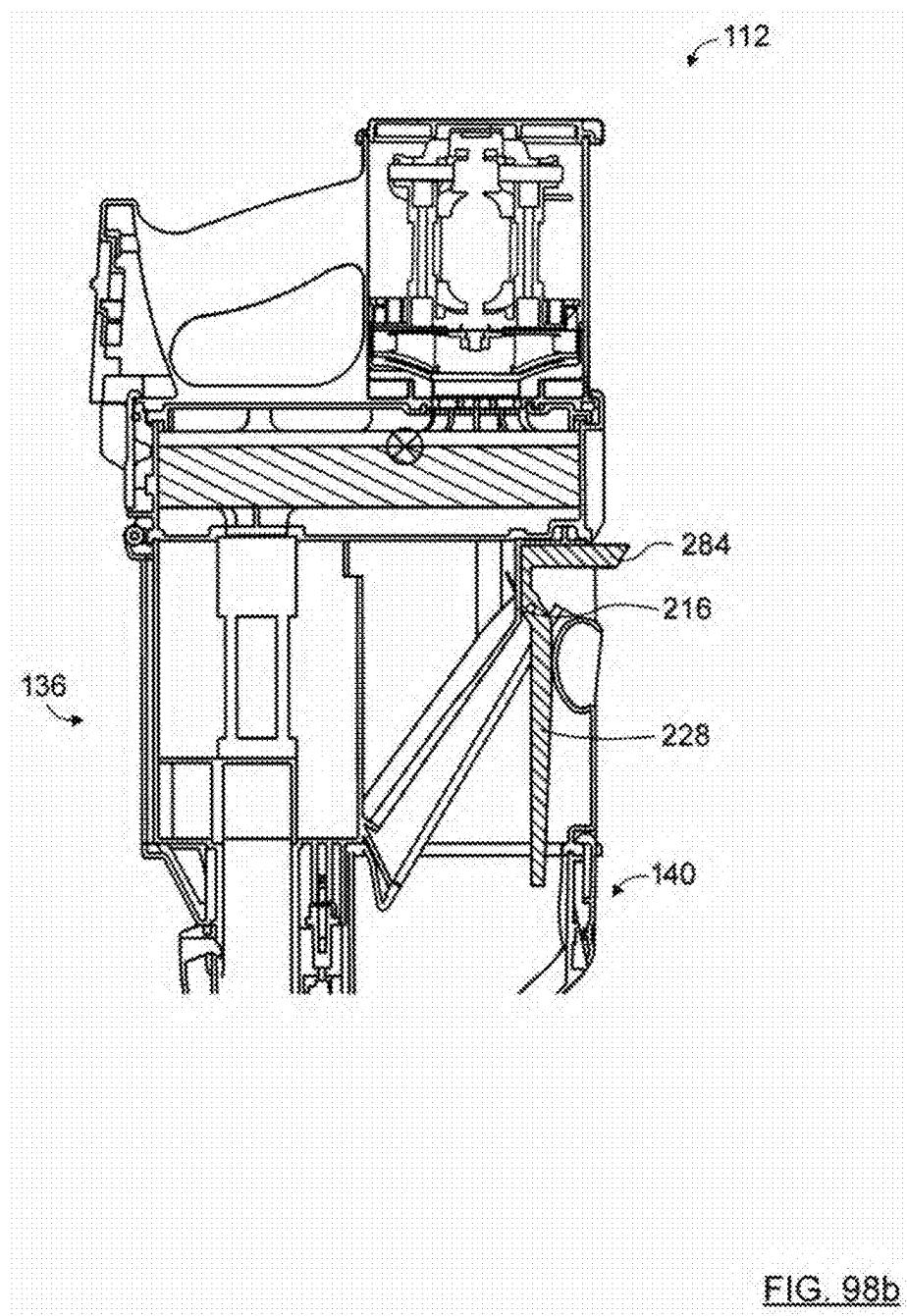


FIG. 98b

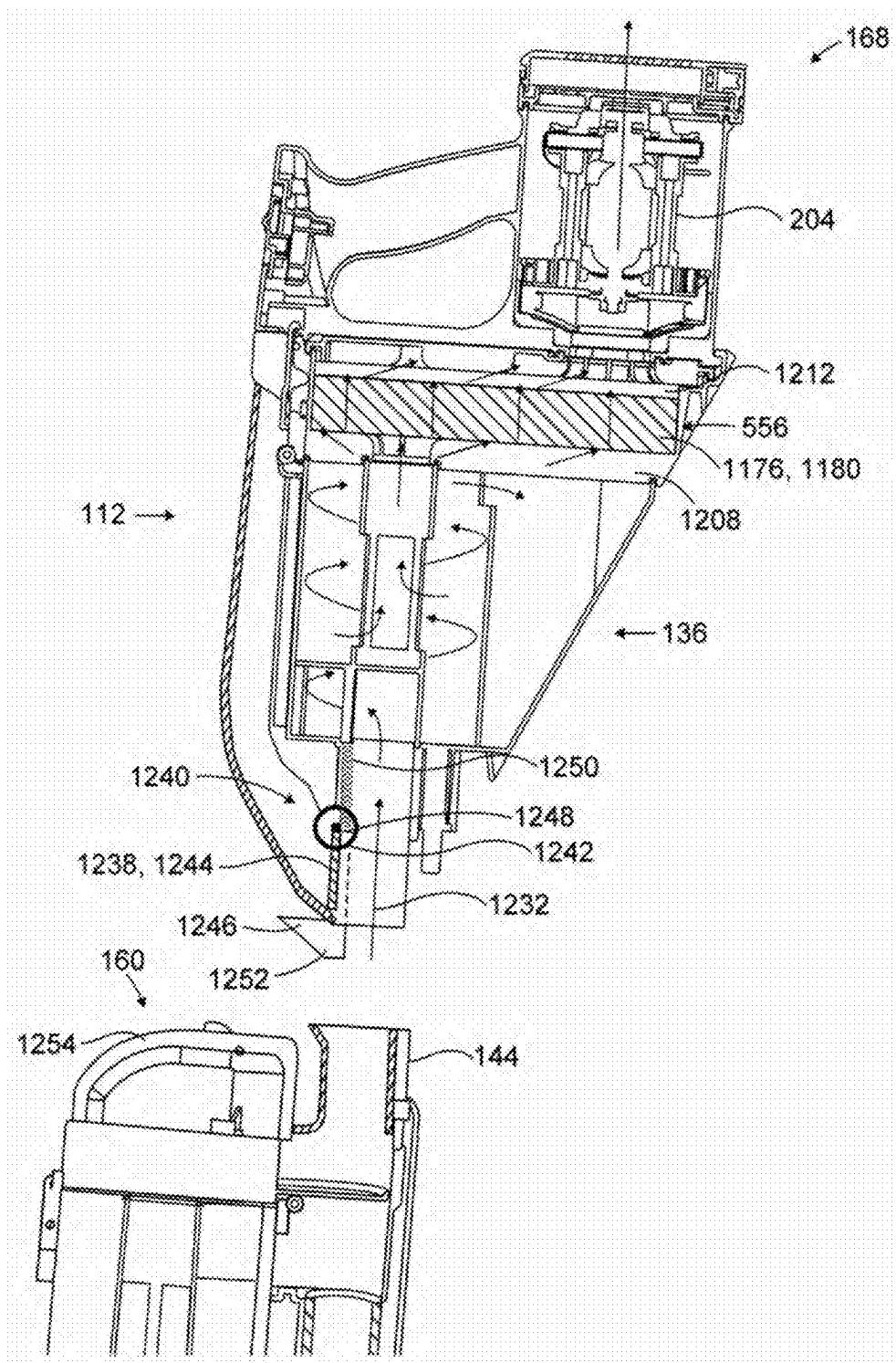


FIG. 99

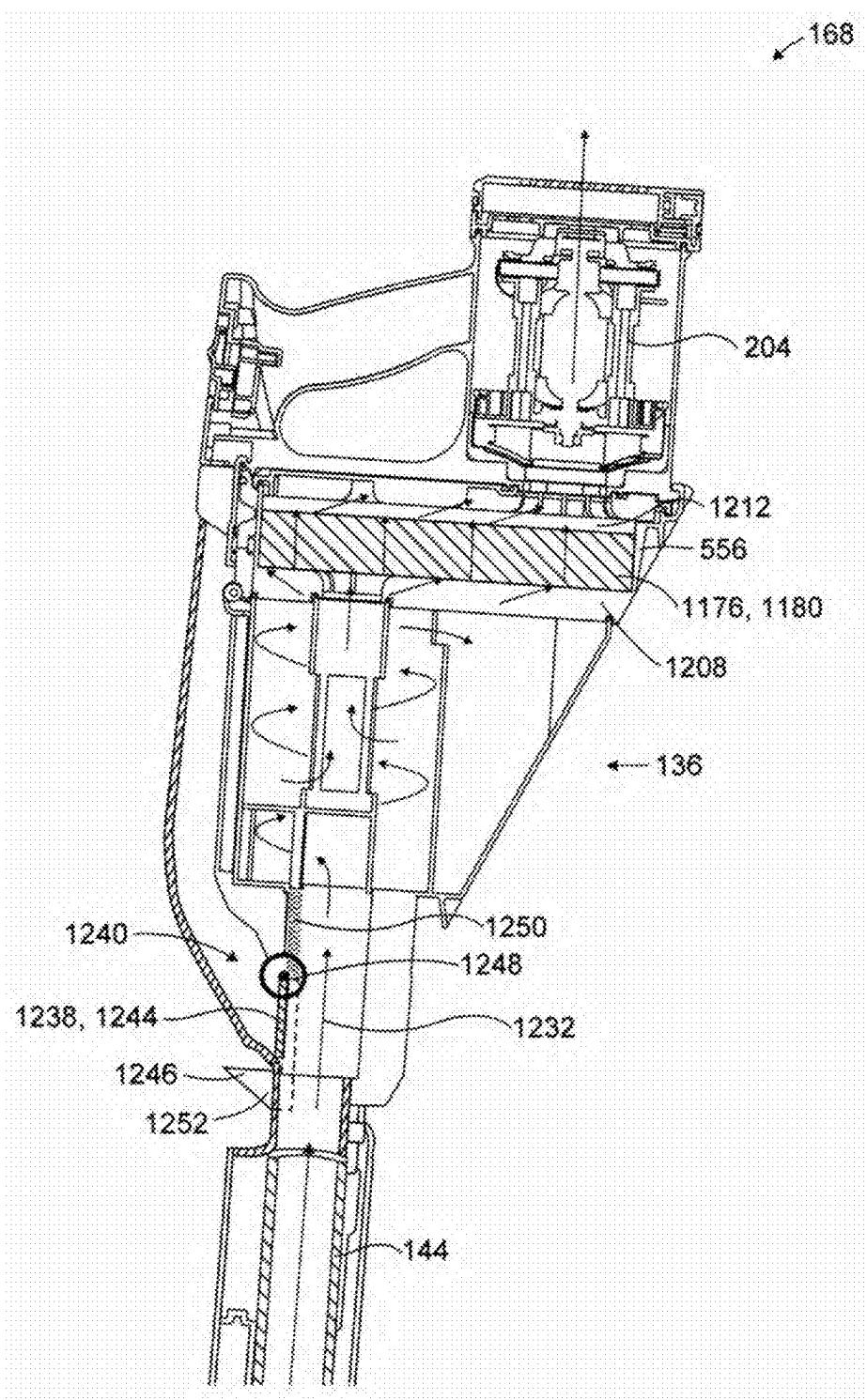


FIG. 100

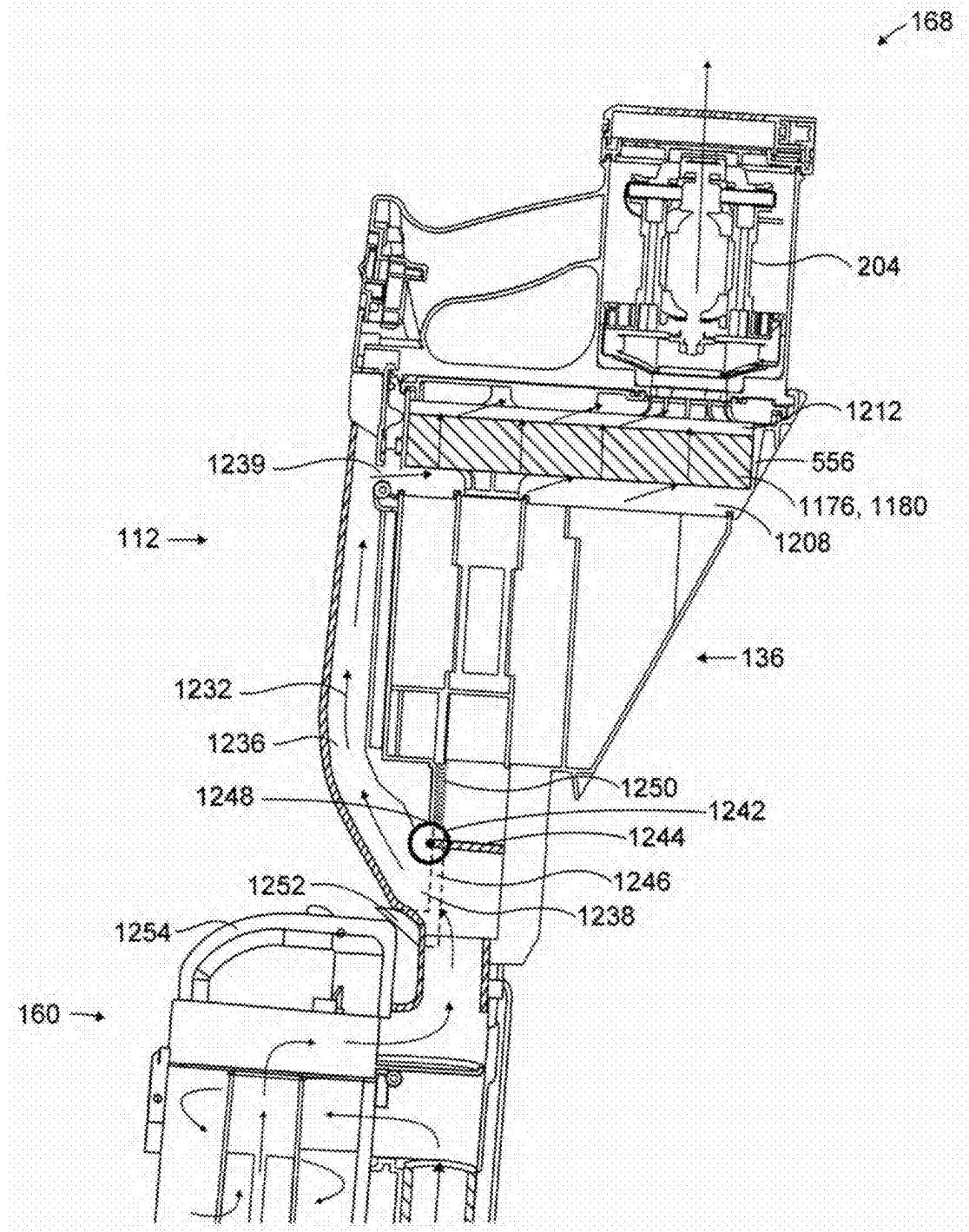


FIG. 101

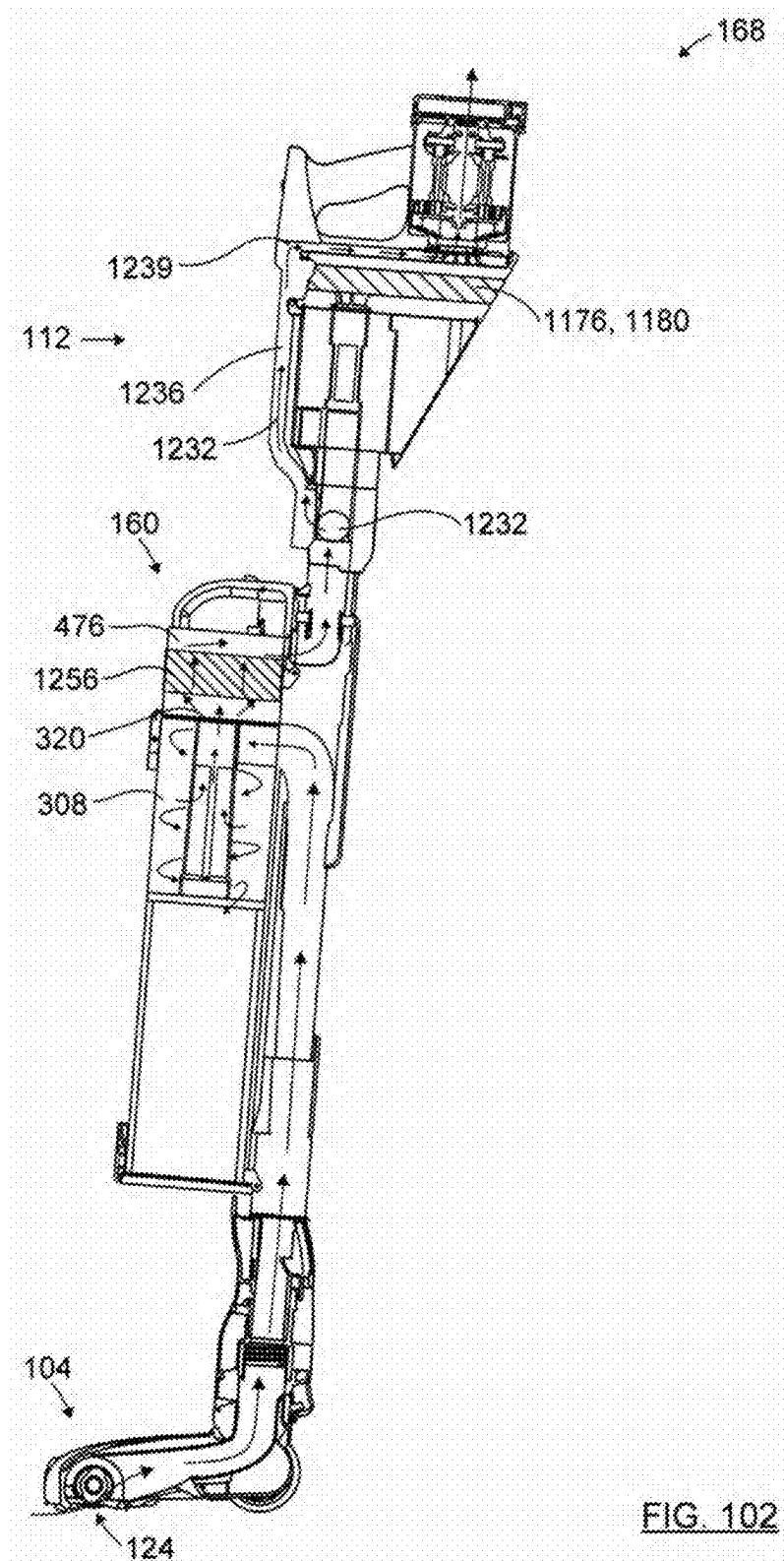


FIG. 102

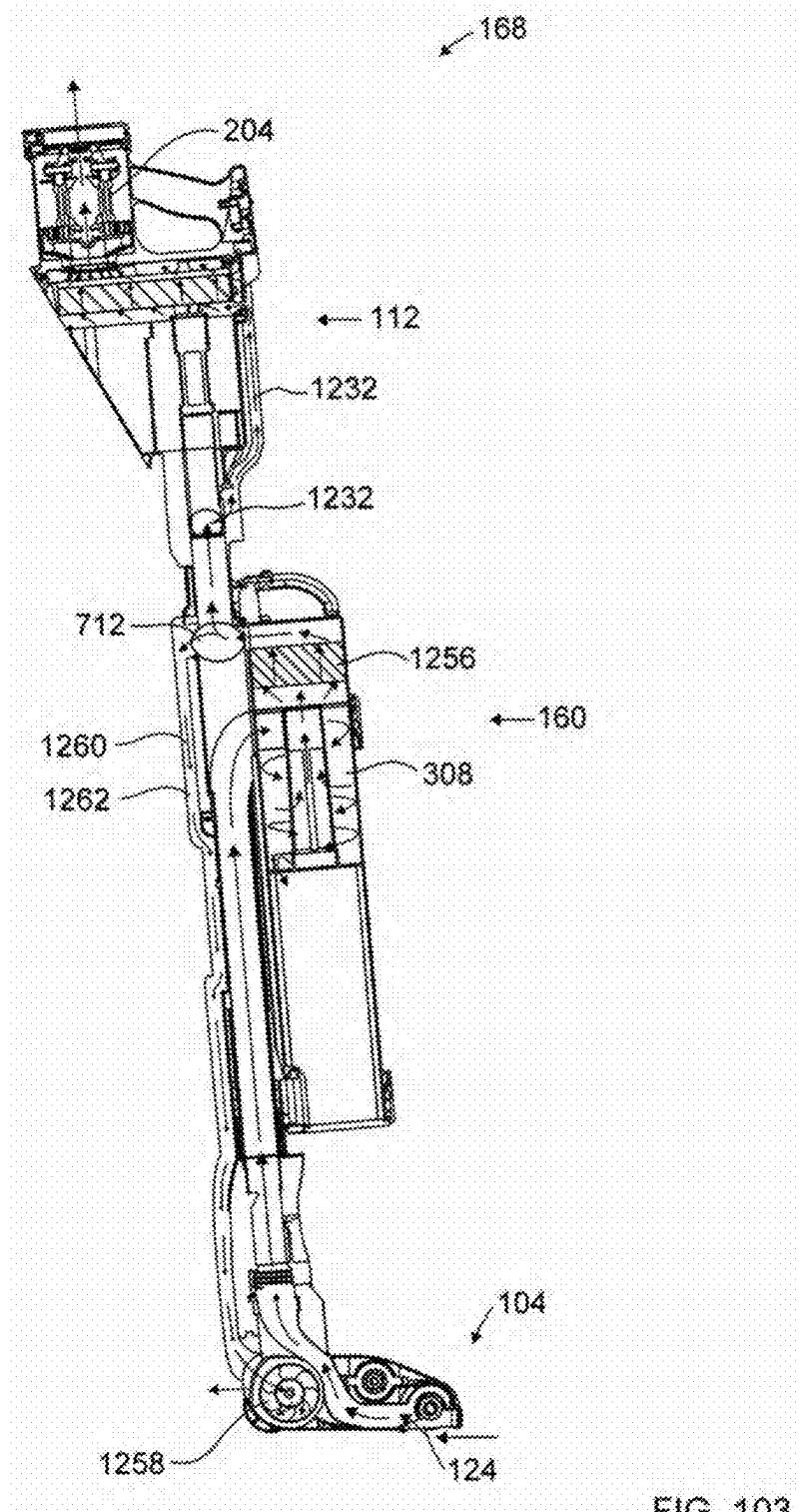


FIG. 103

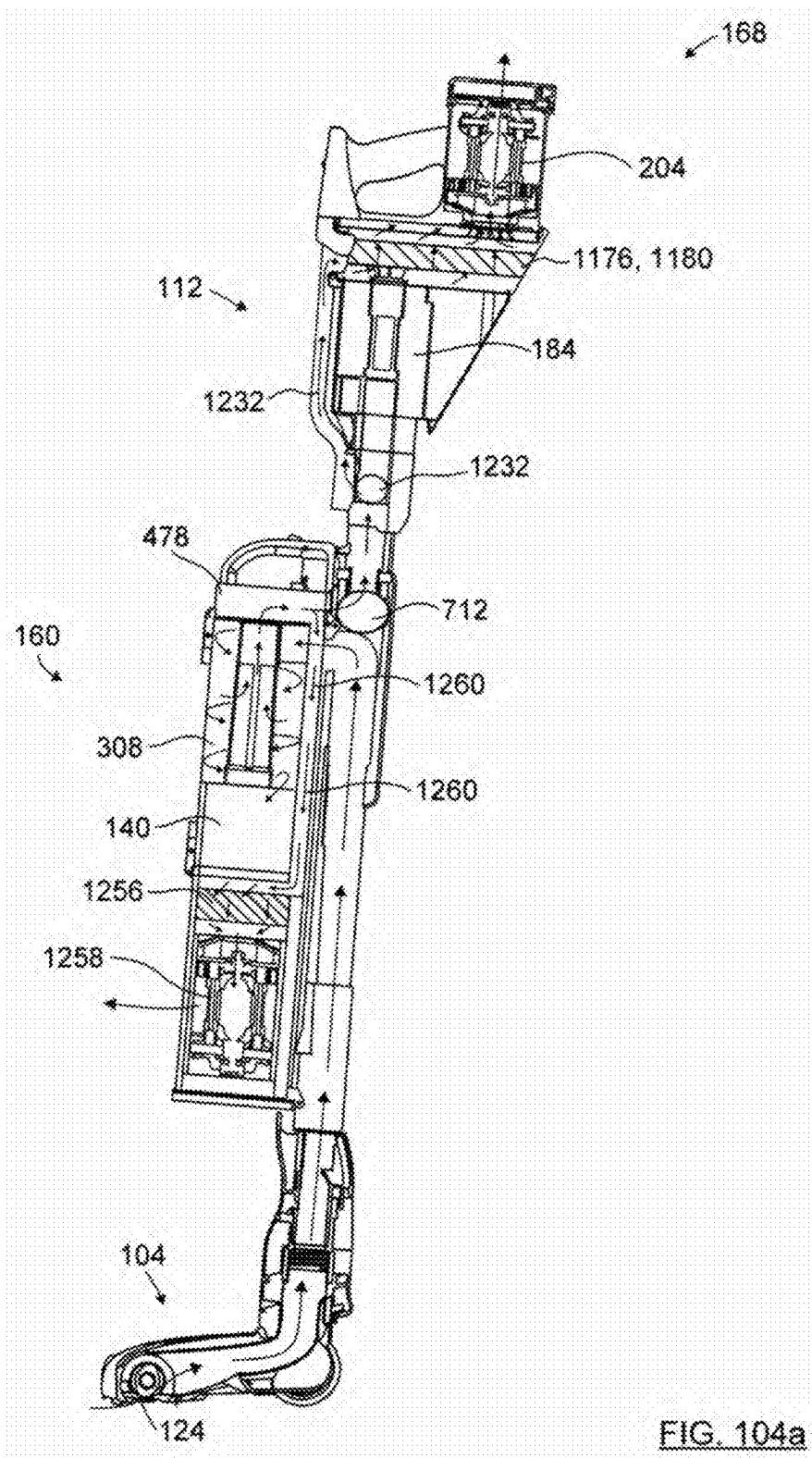


FIG. 104a

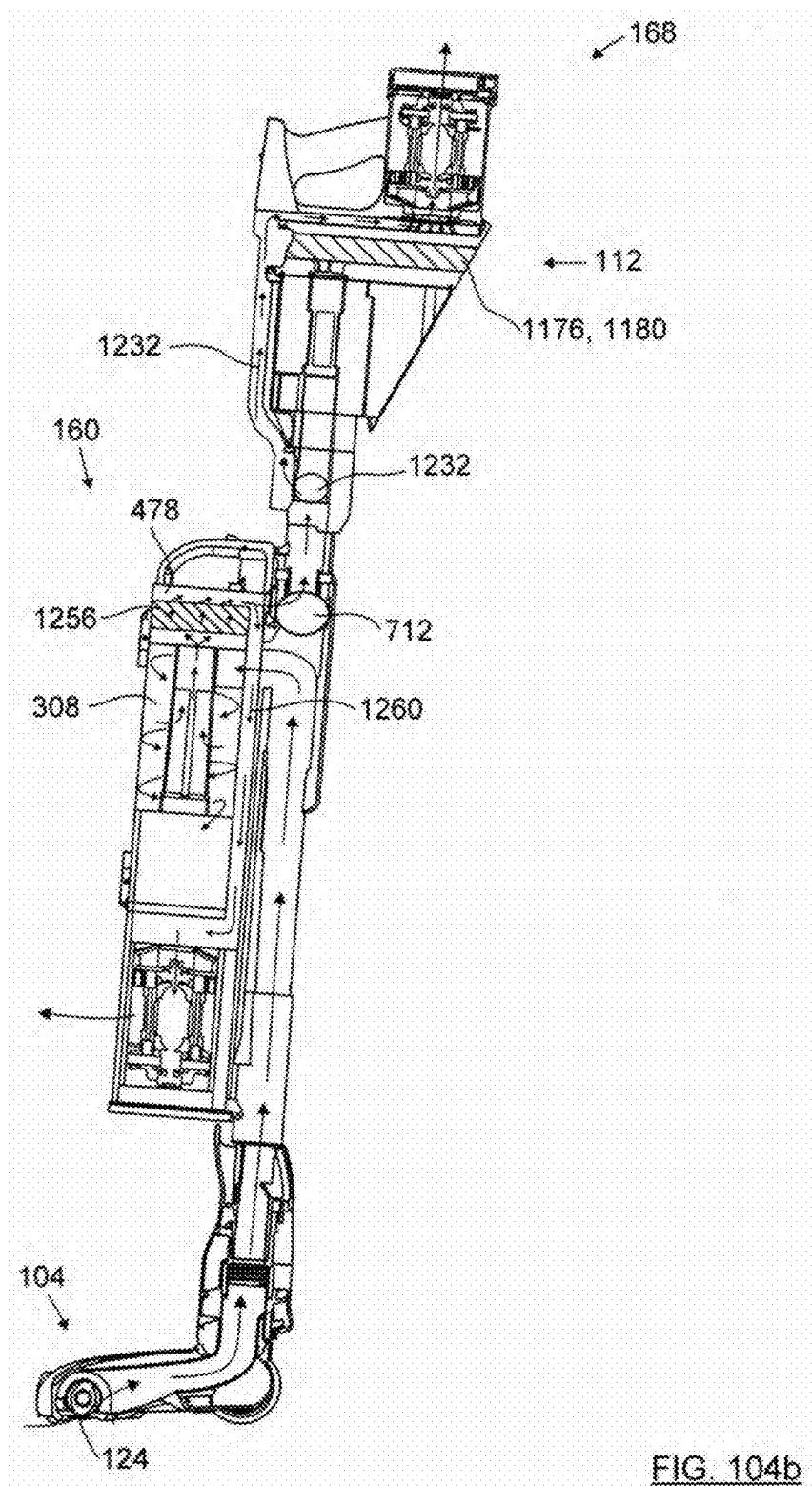
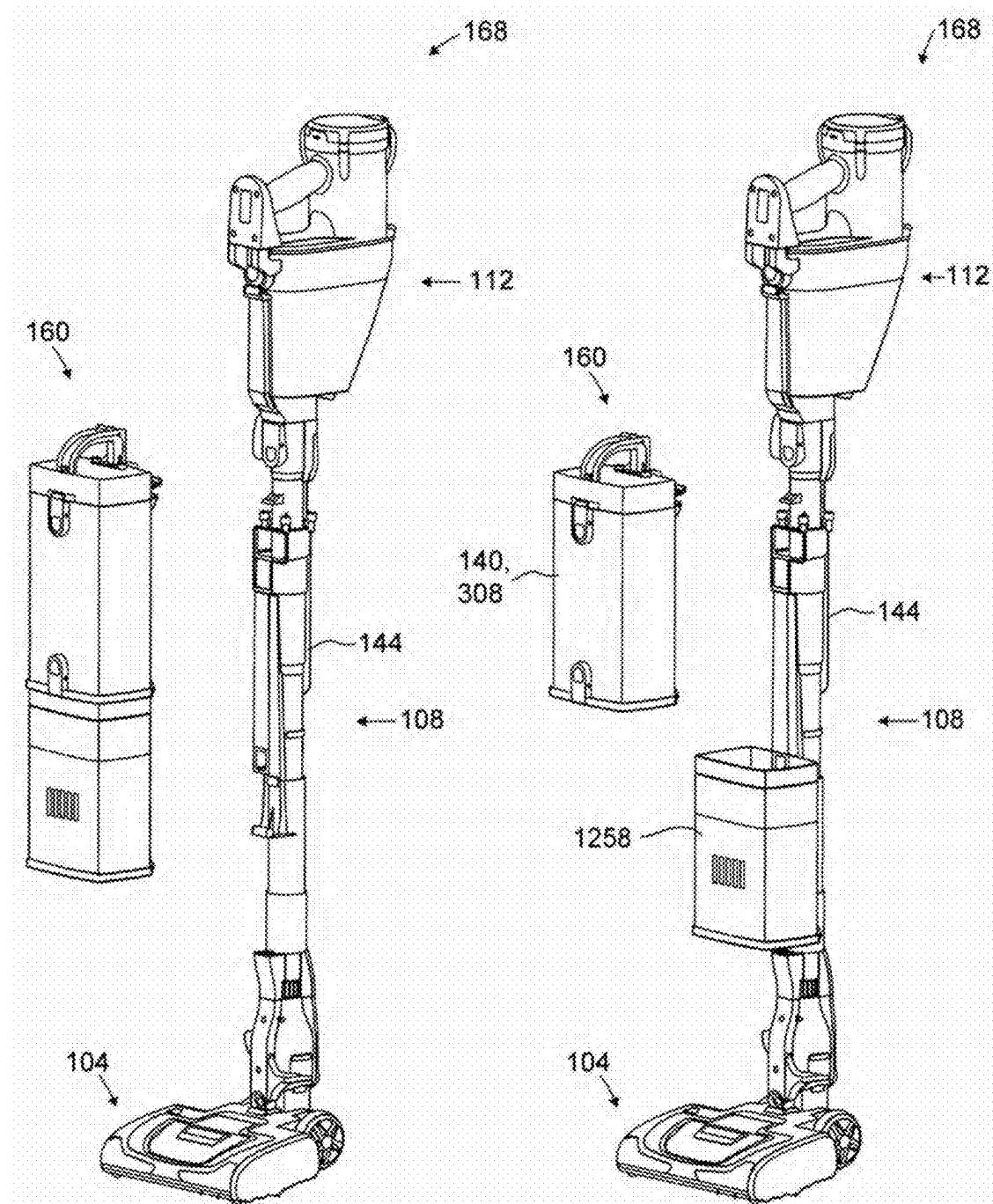


FIG. 104b



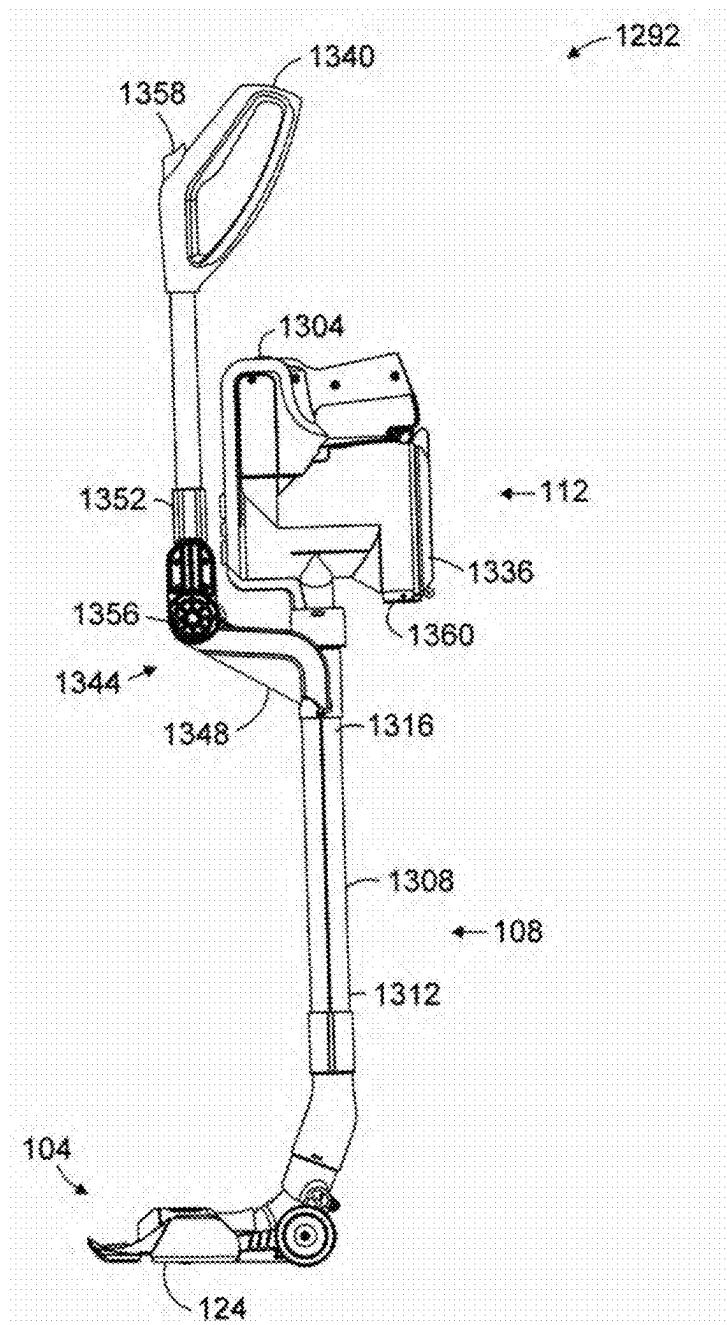


FIG. 106

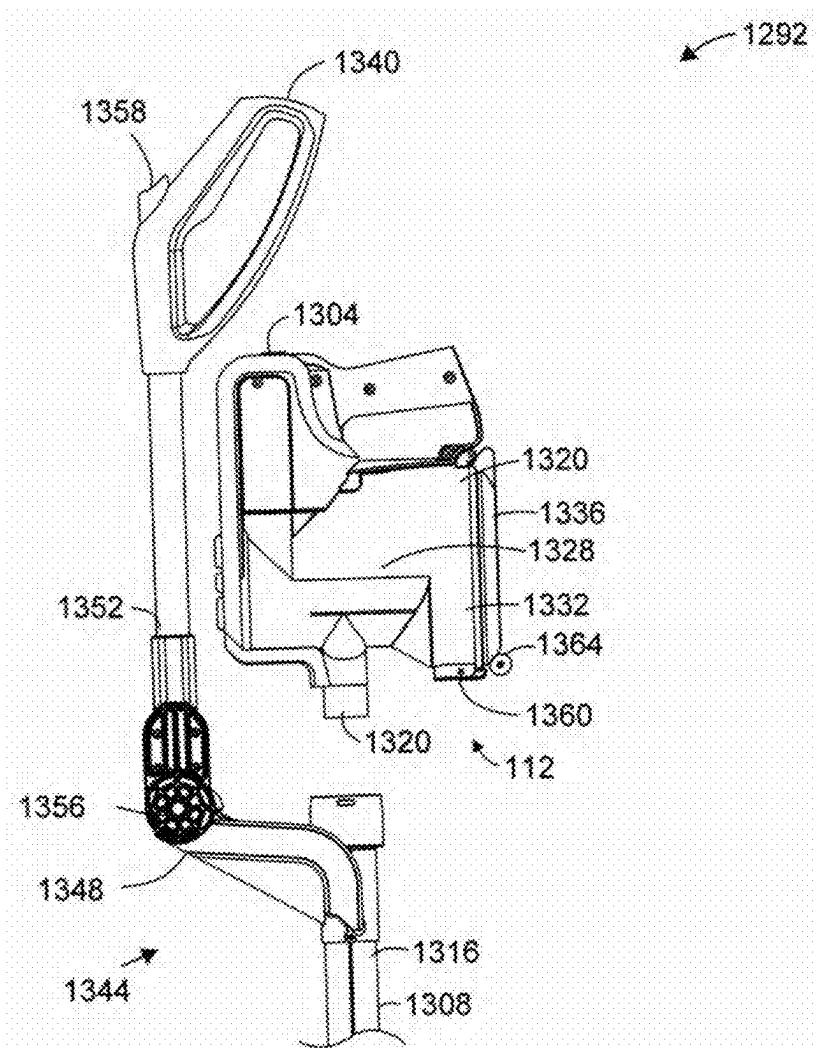


FIG. 107

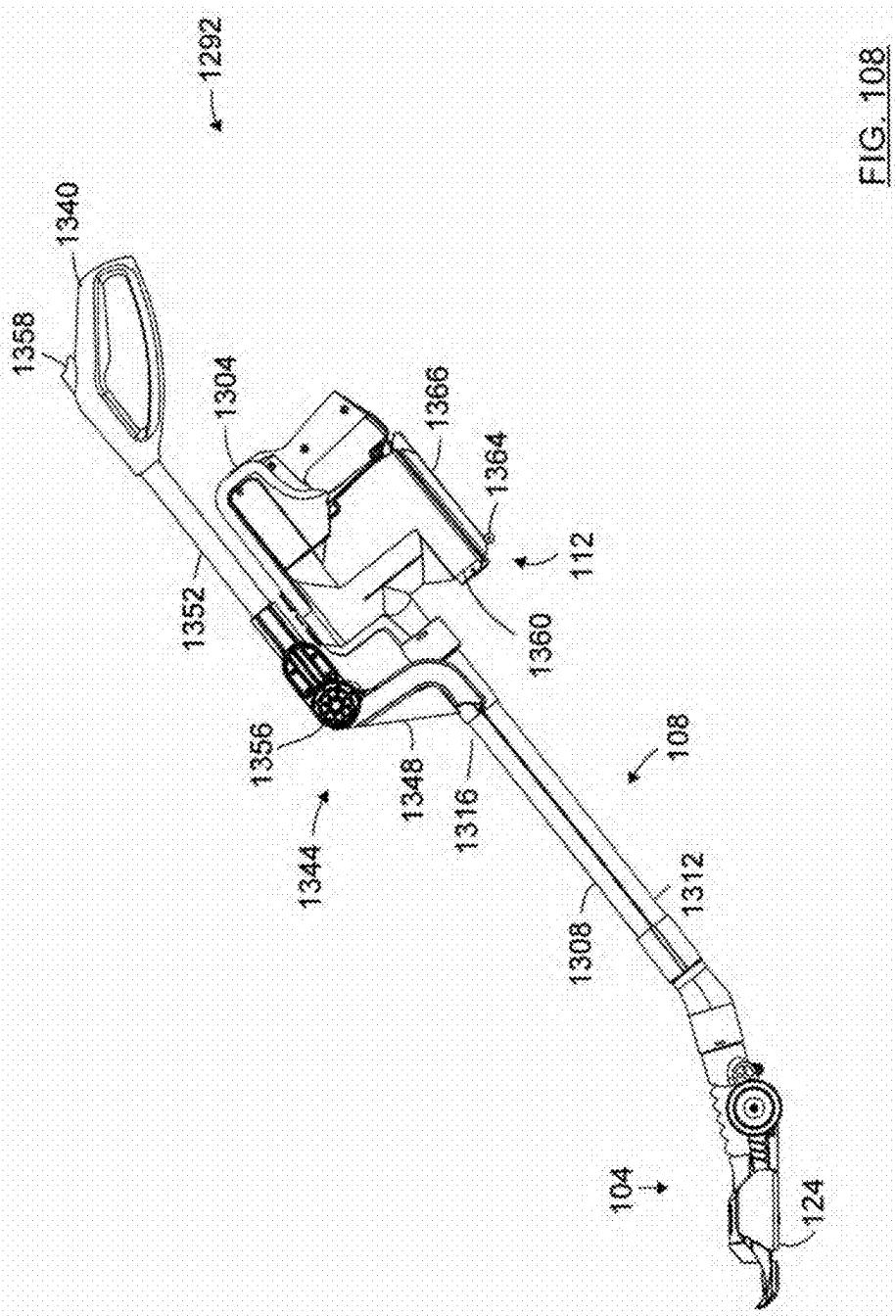


FIG. 108

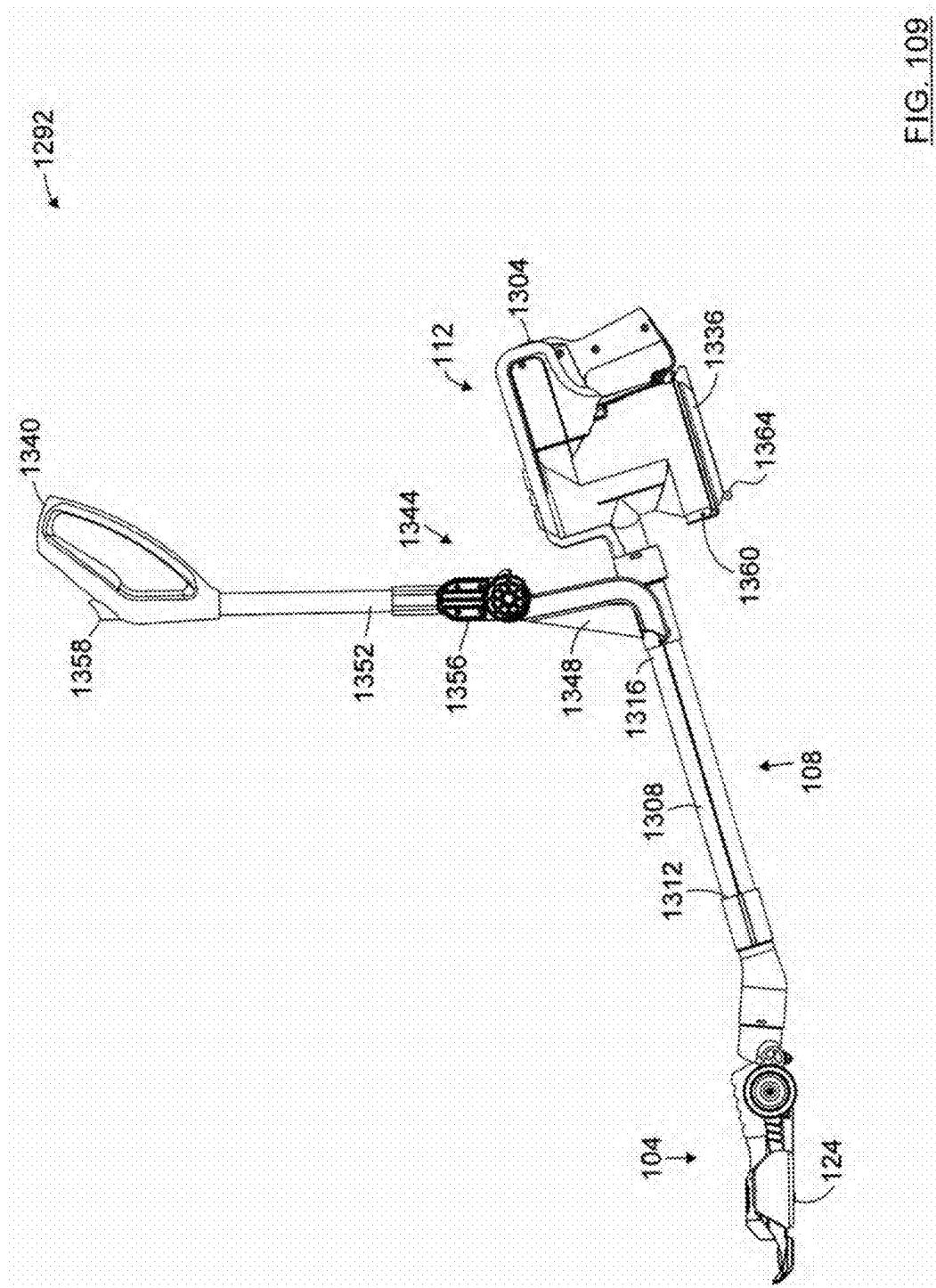
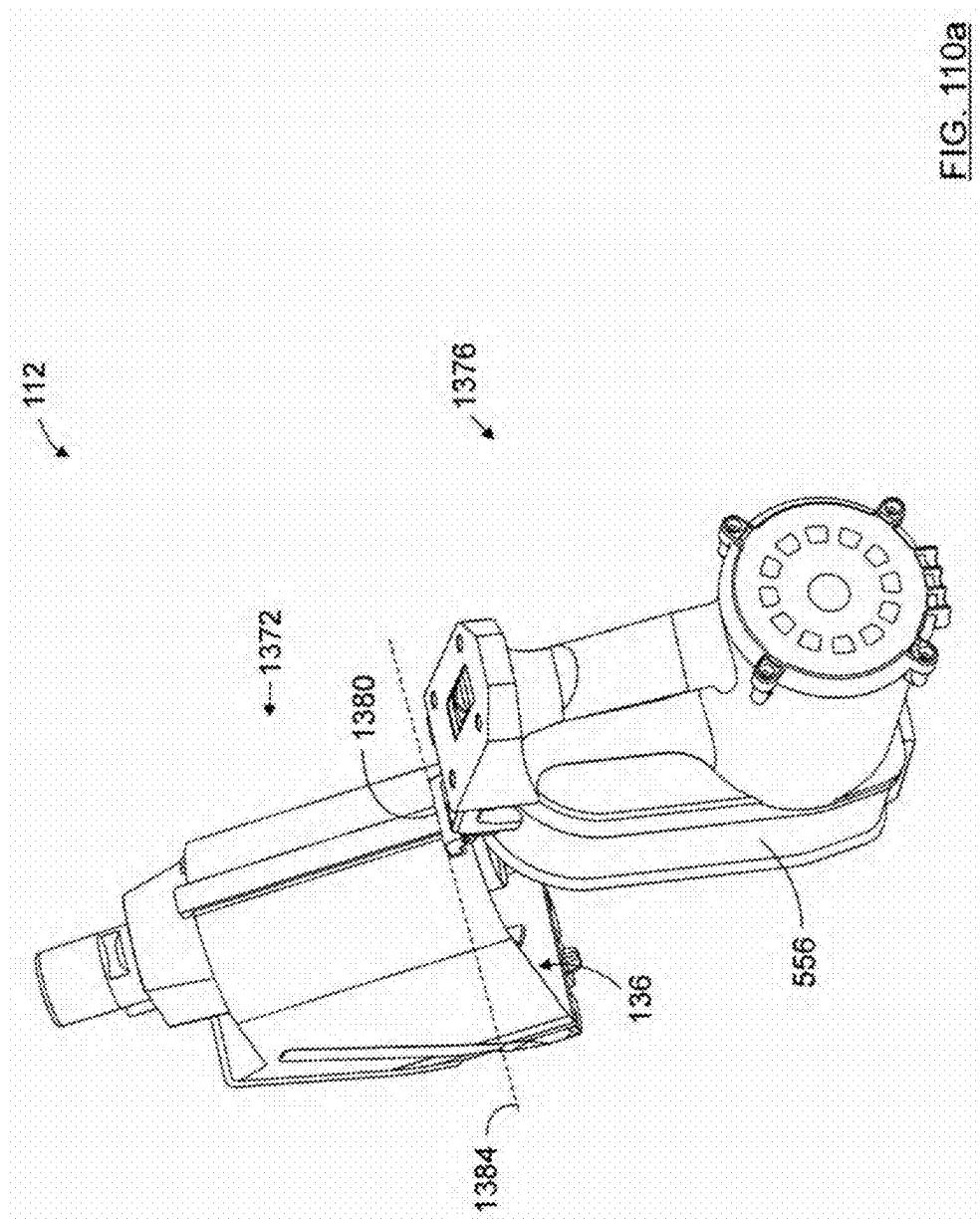


FIG. 109



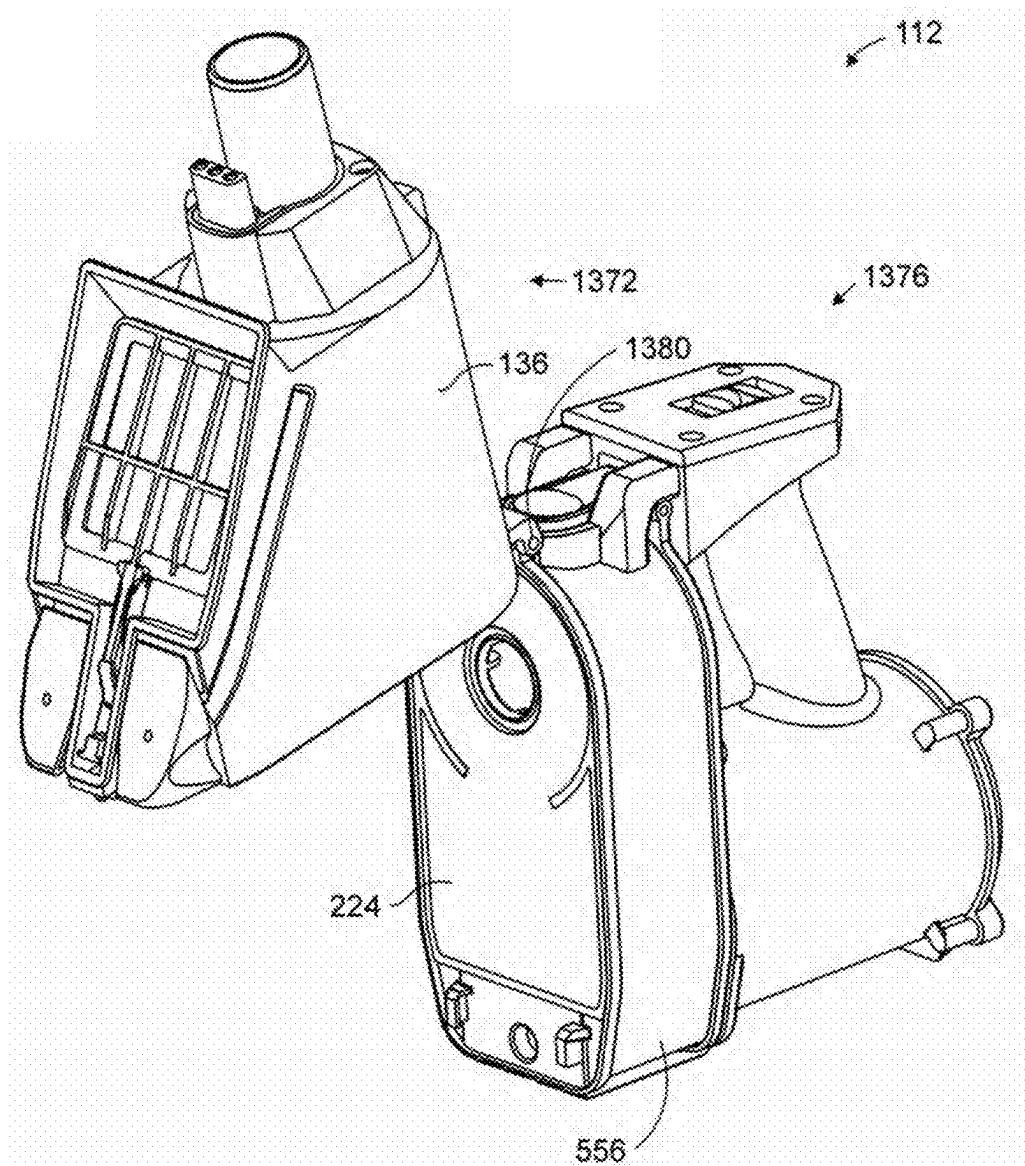


FIG. 110b

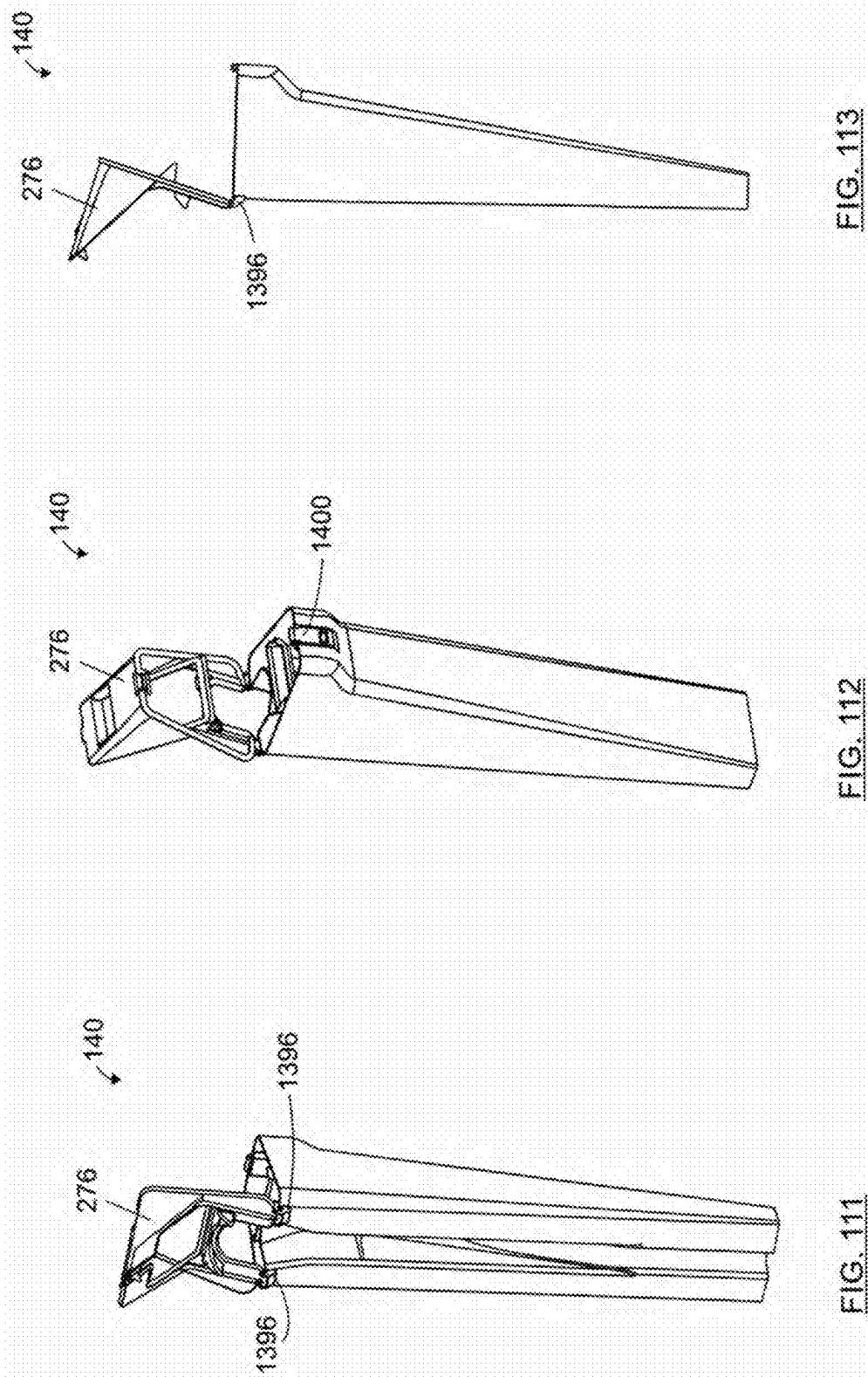


FIG. 111

FIG. 112

FIG. 113

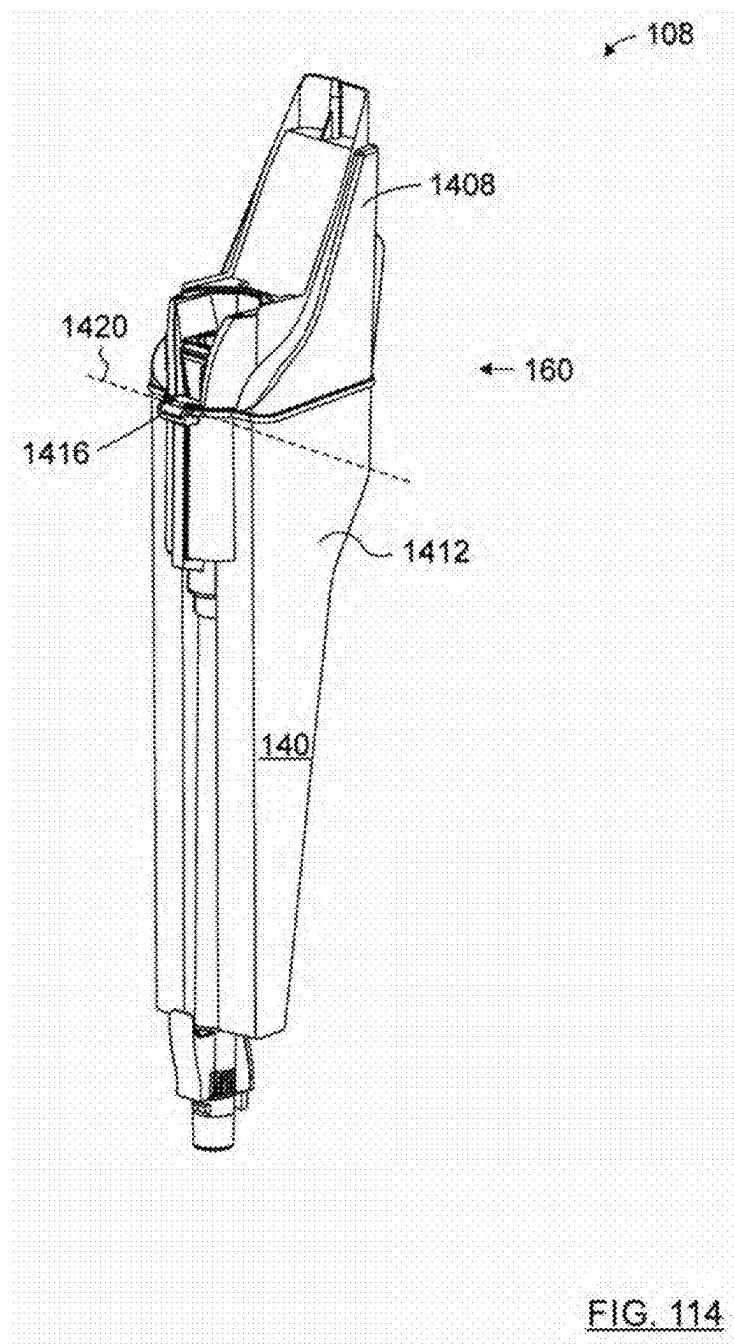


FIG. 114

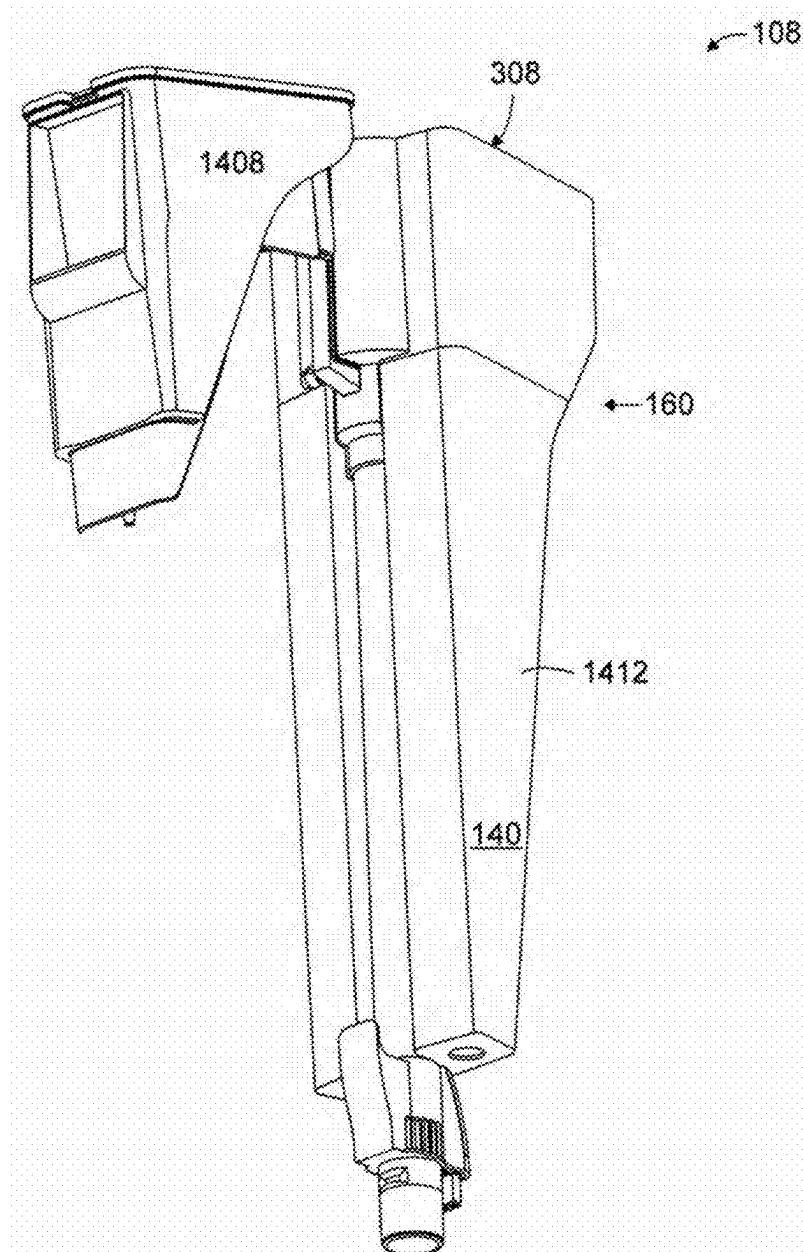
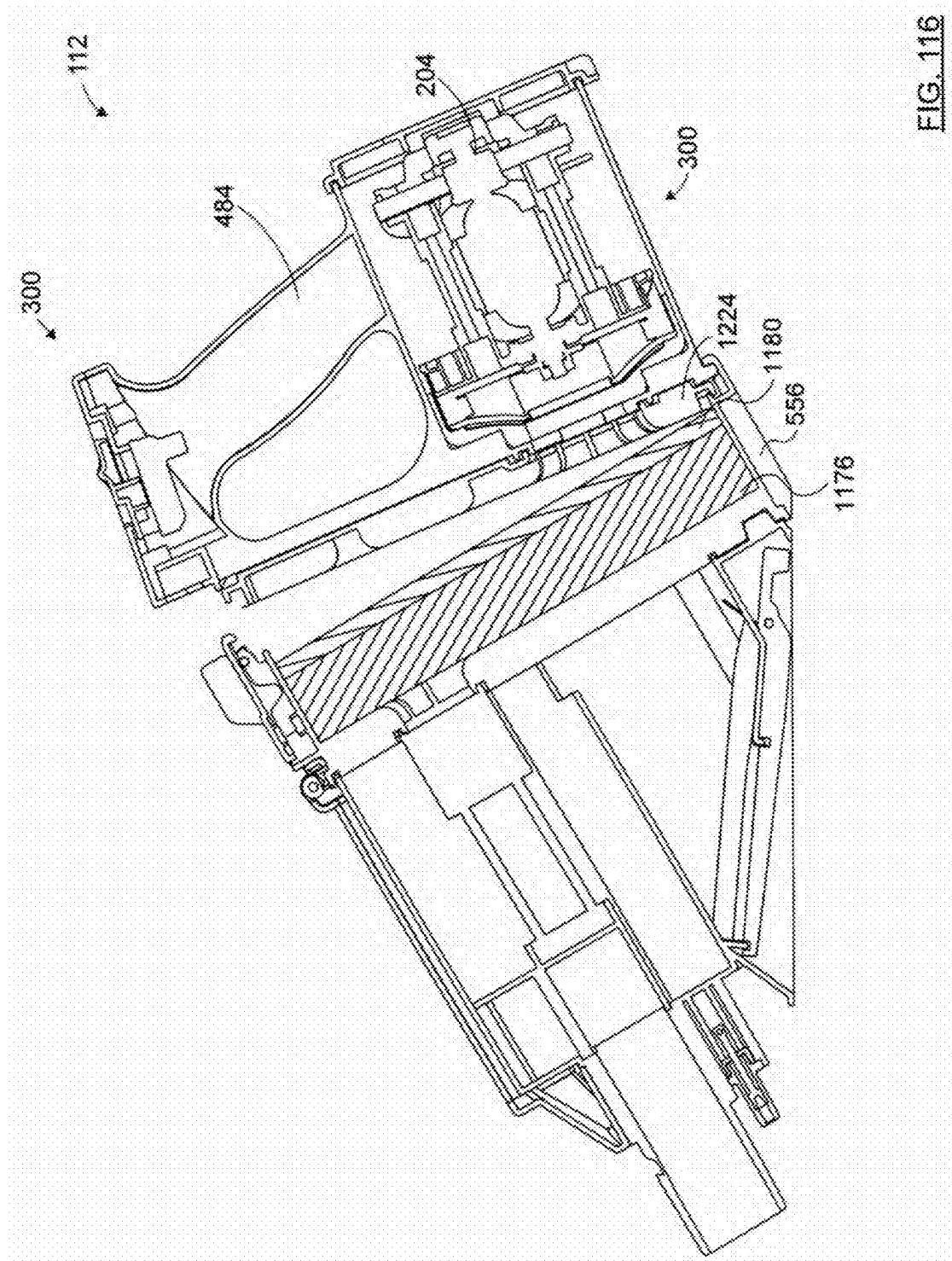
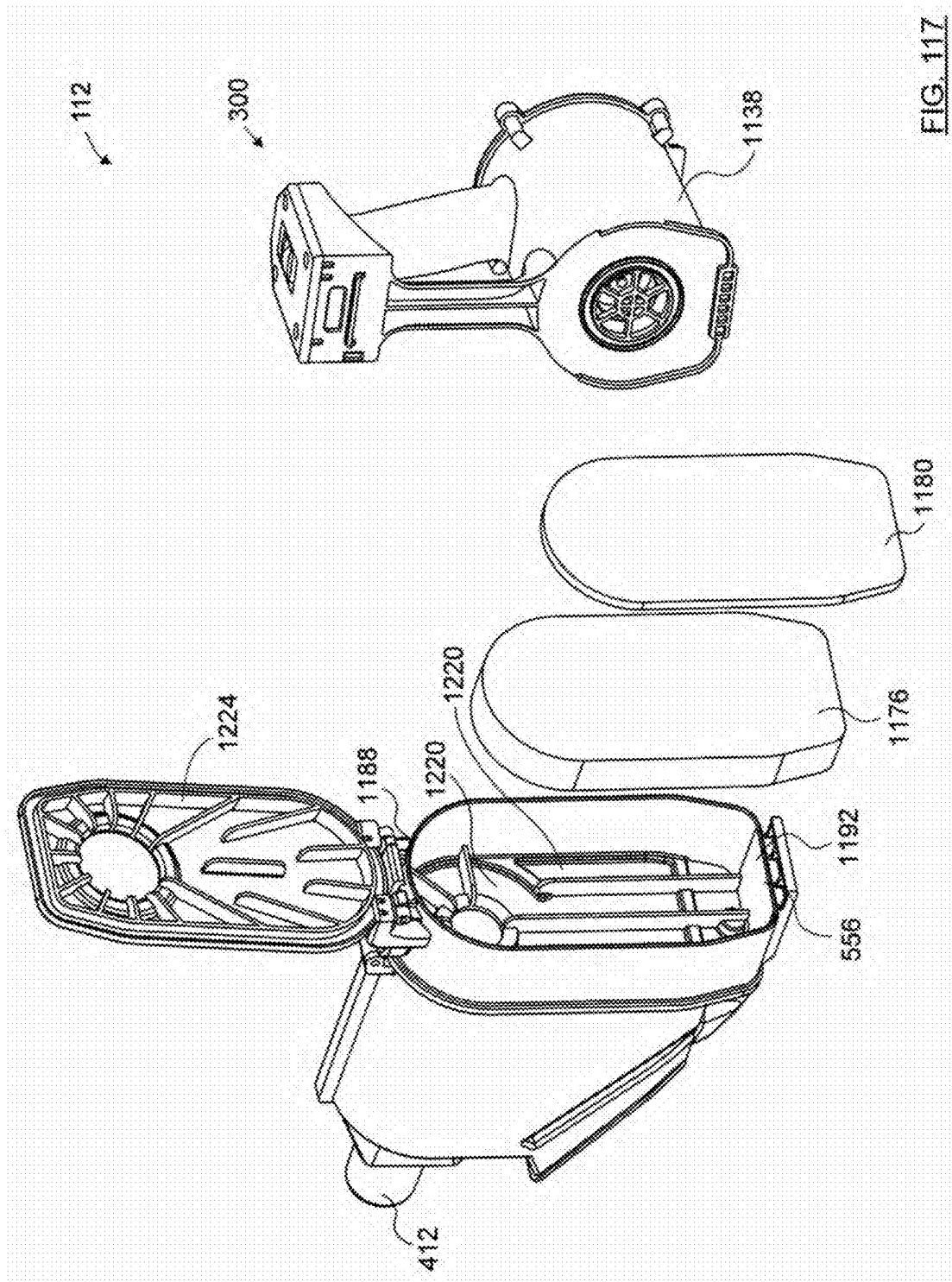


FIG. 115





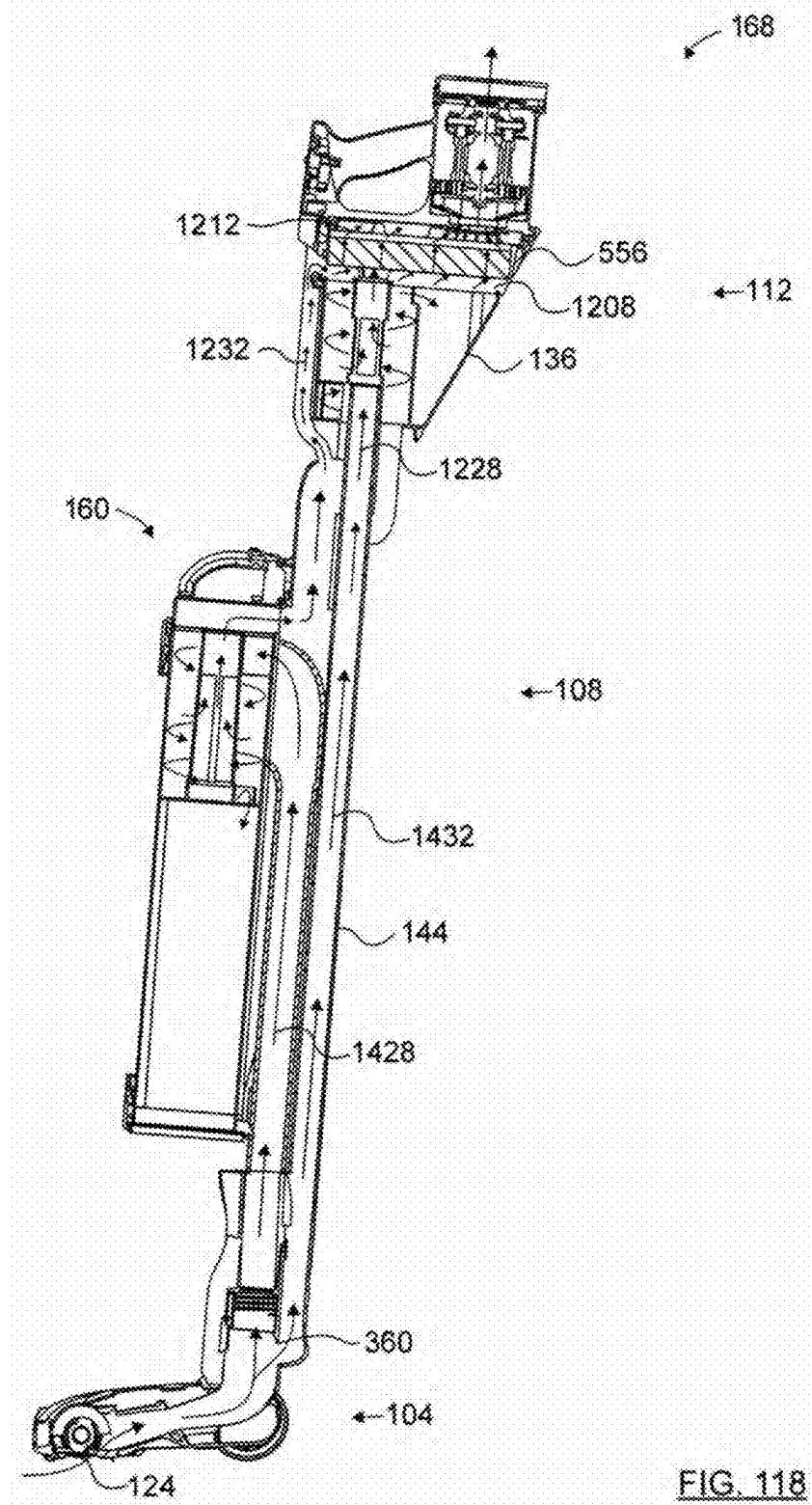


FIG. 118

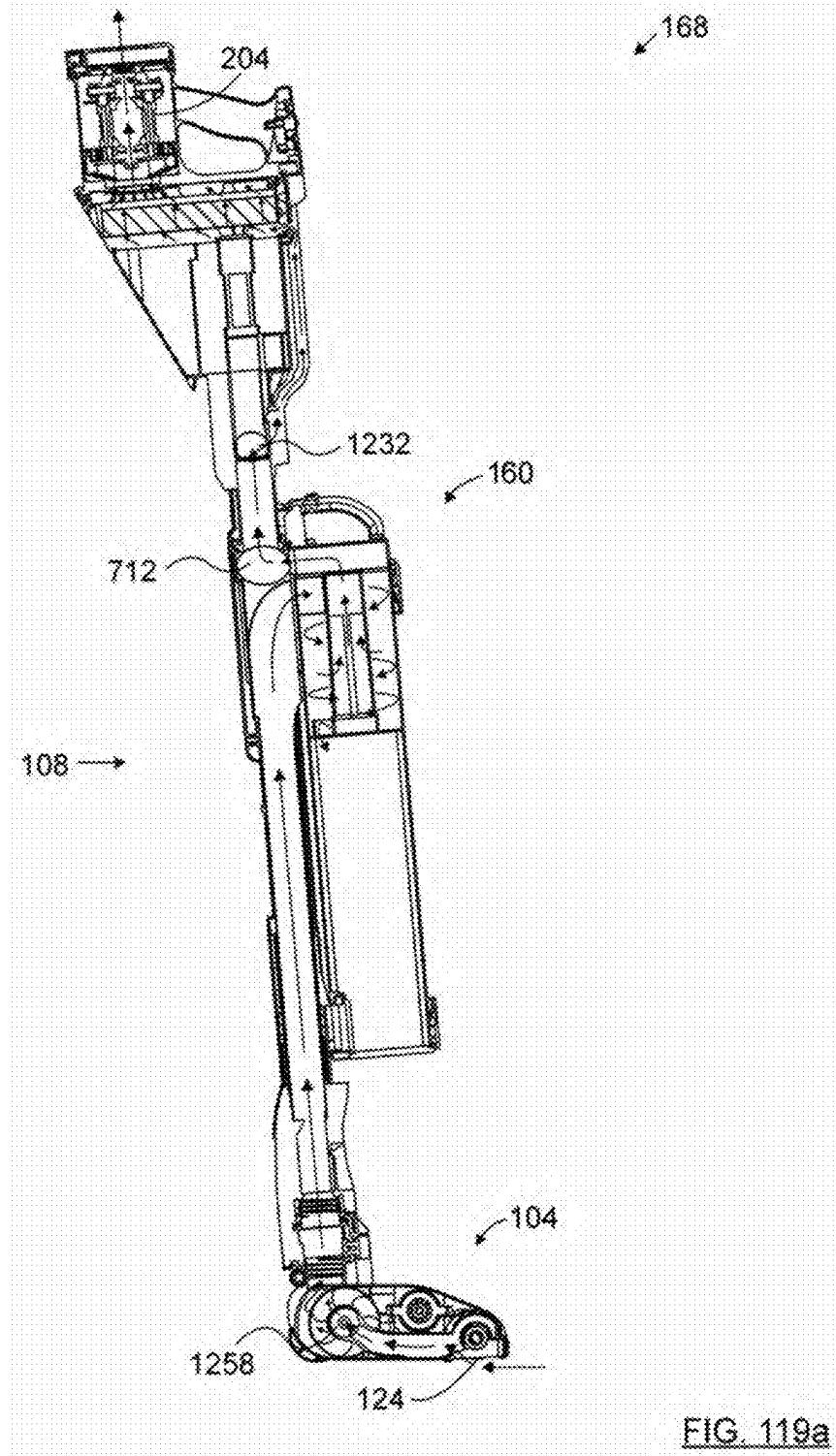


FIG. 119a

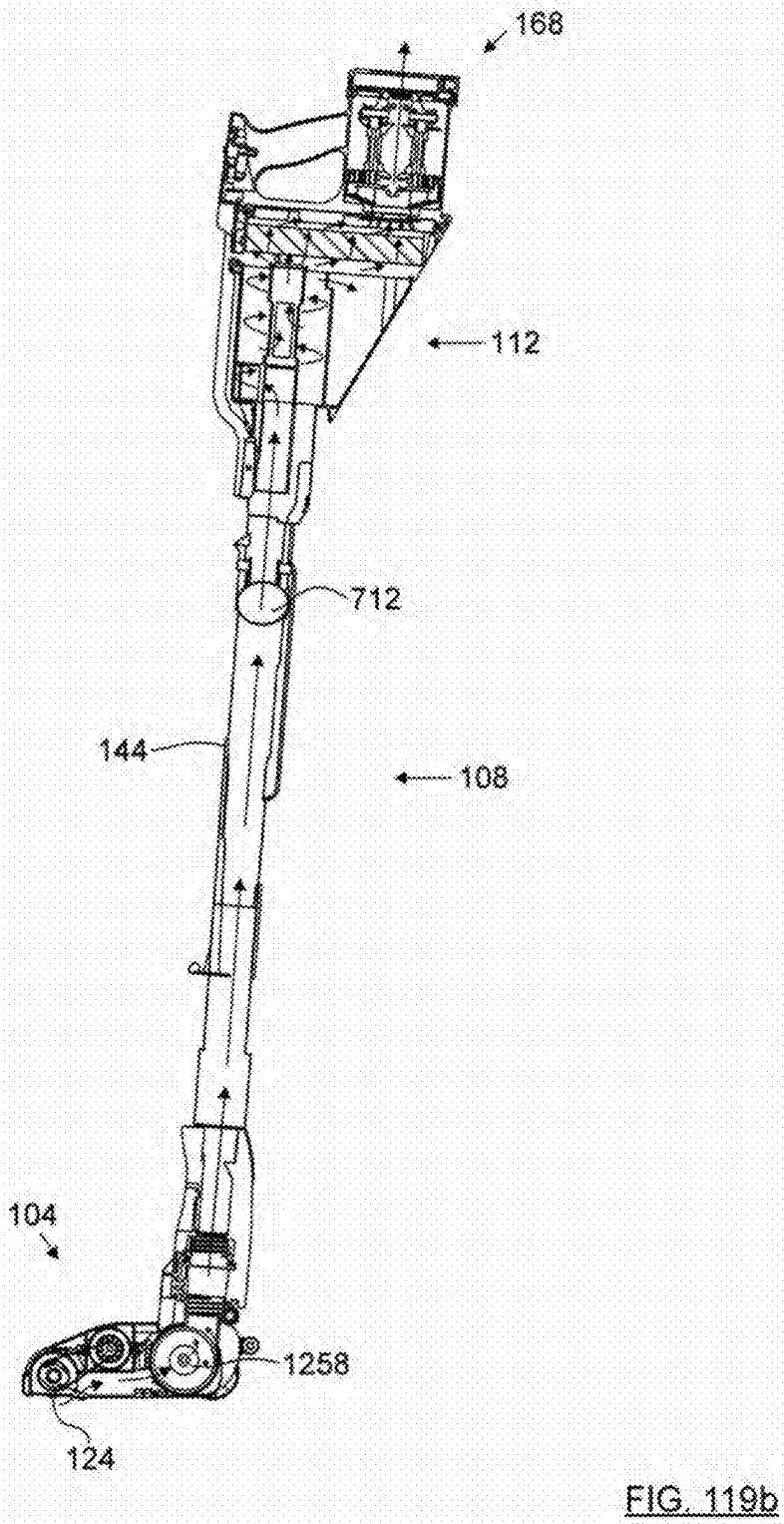


FIG. 119b

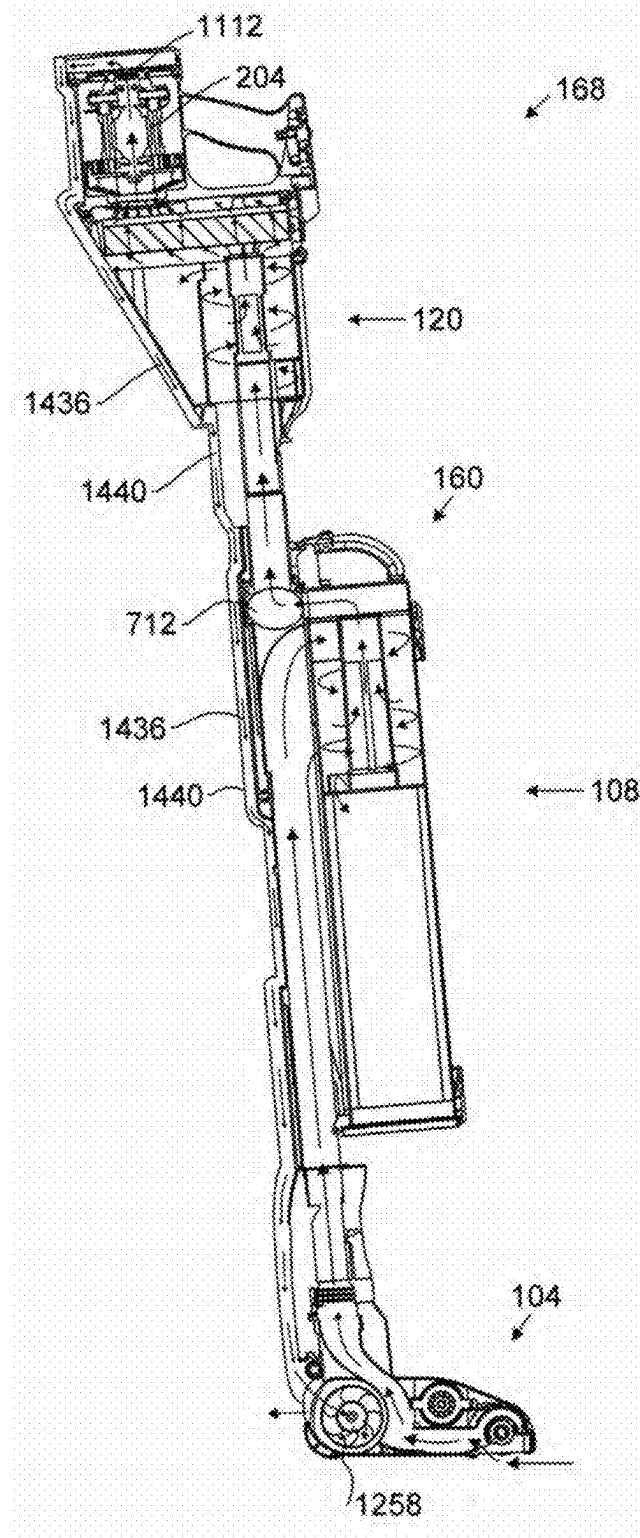


FIG. 120

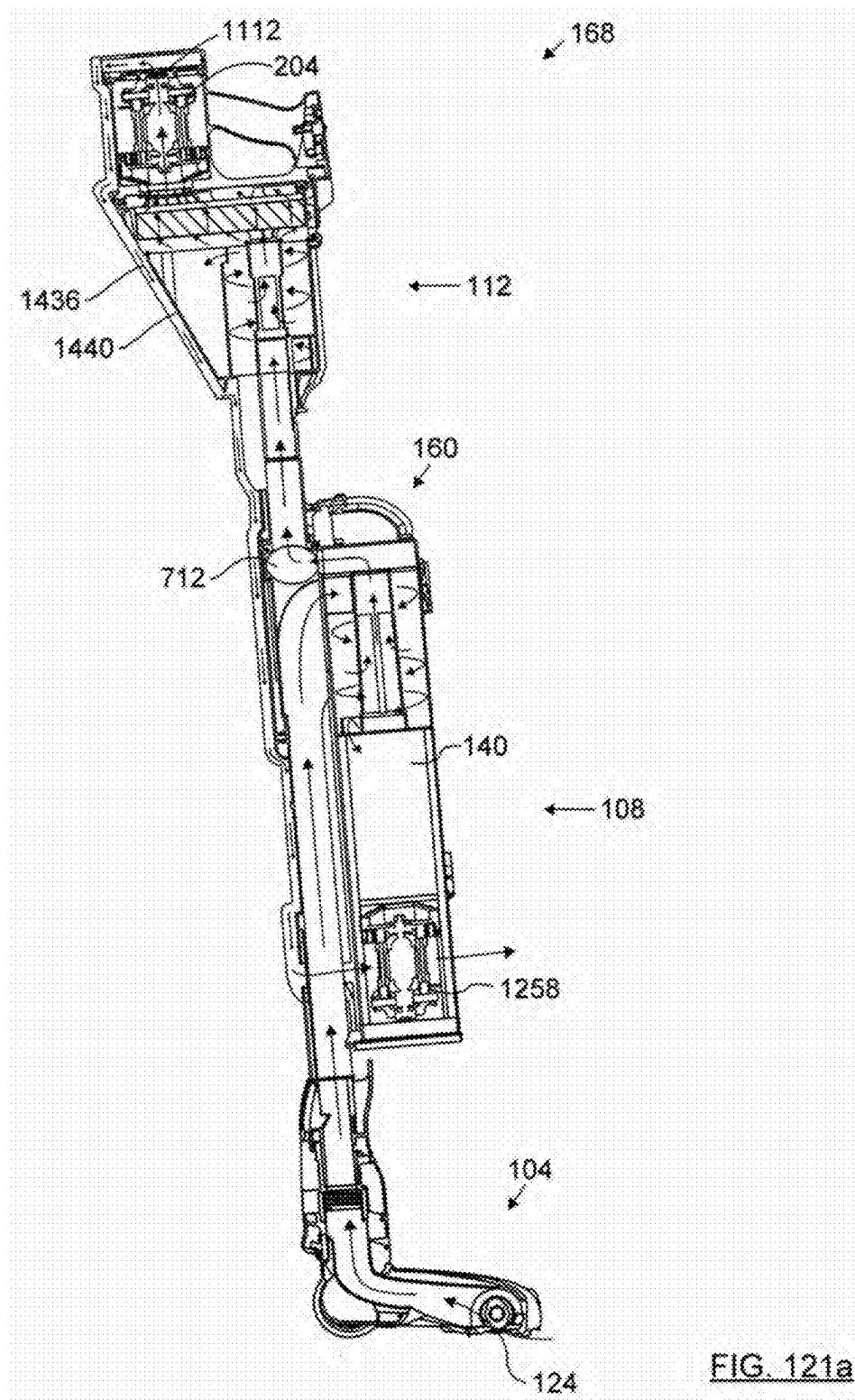


FIG. 121a

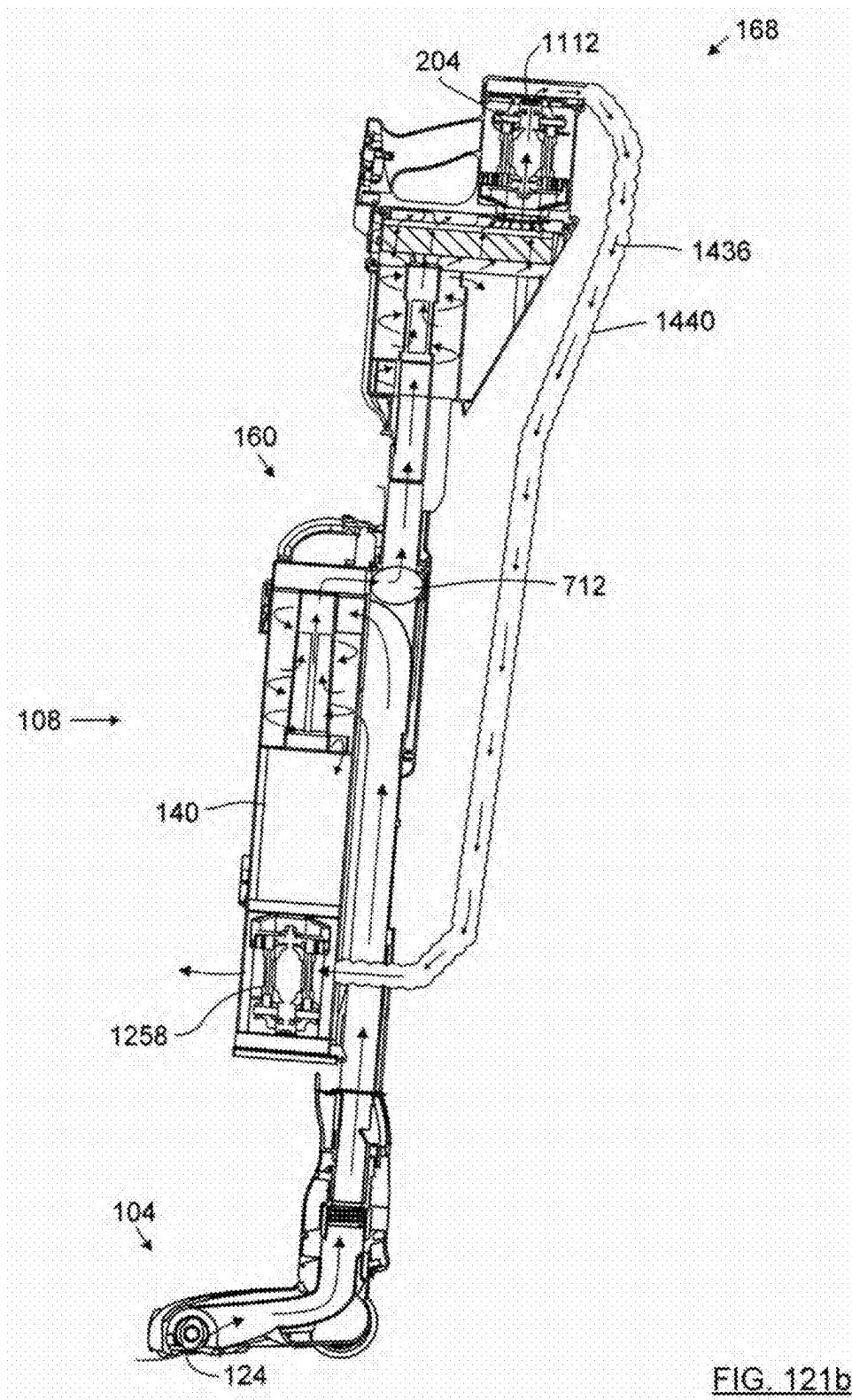


FIG. 121b

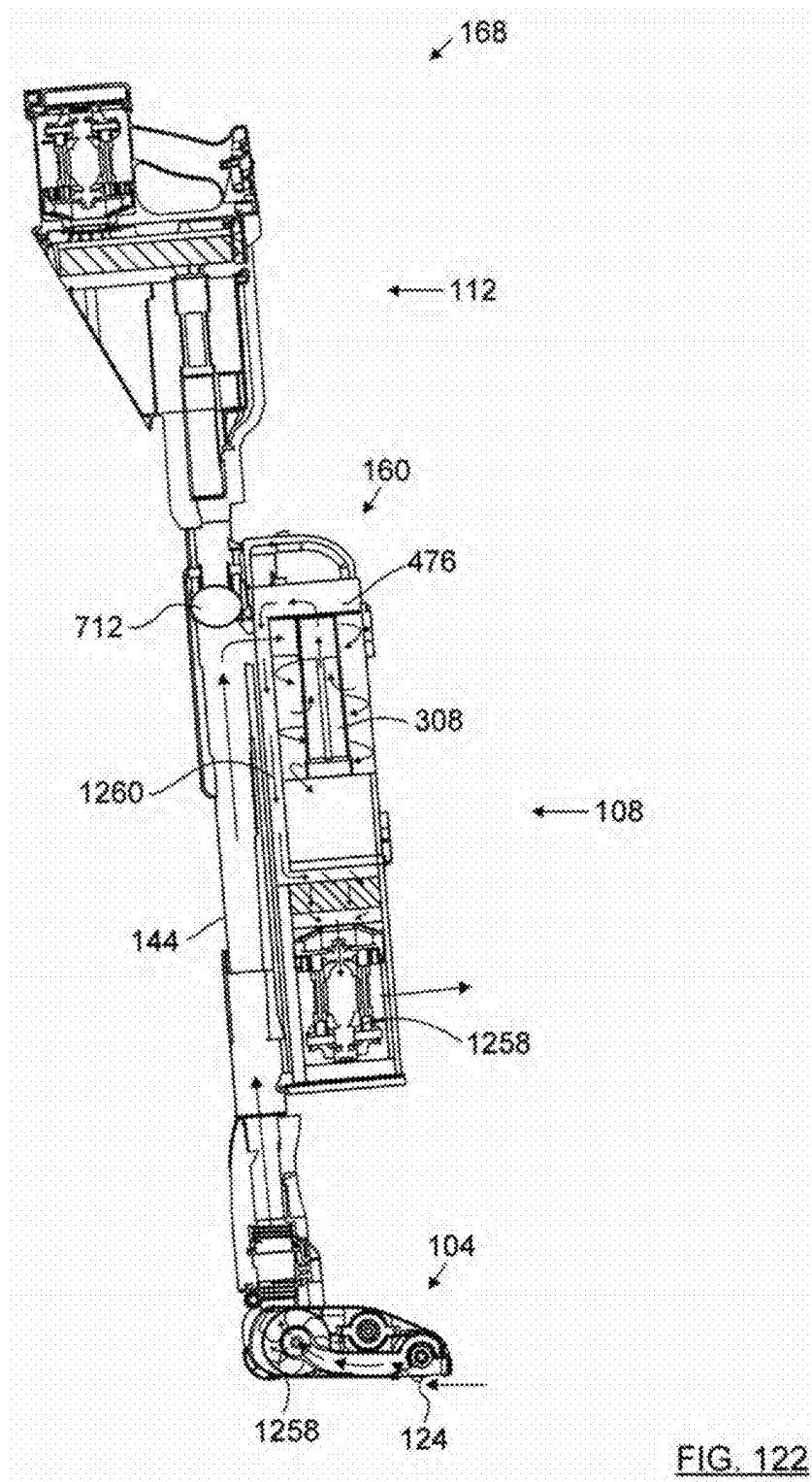


FIG. 122

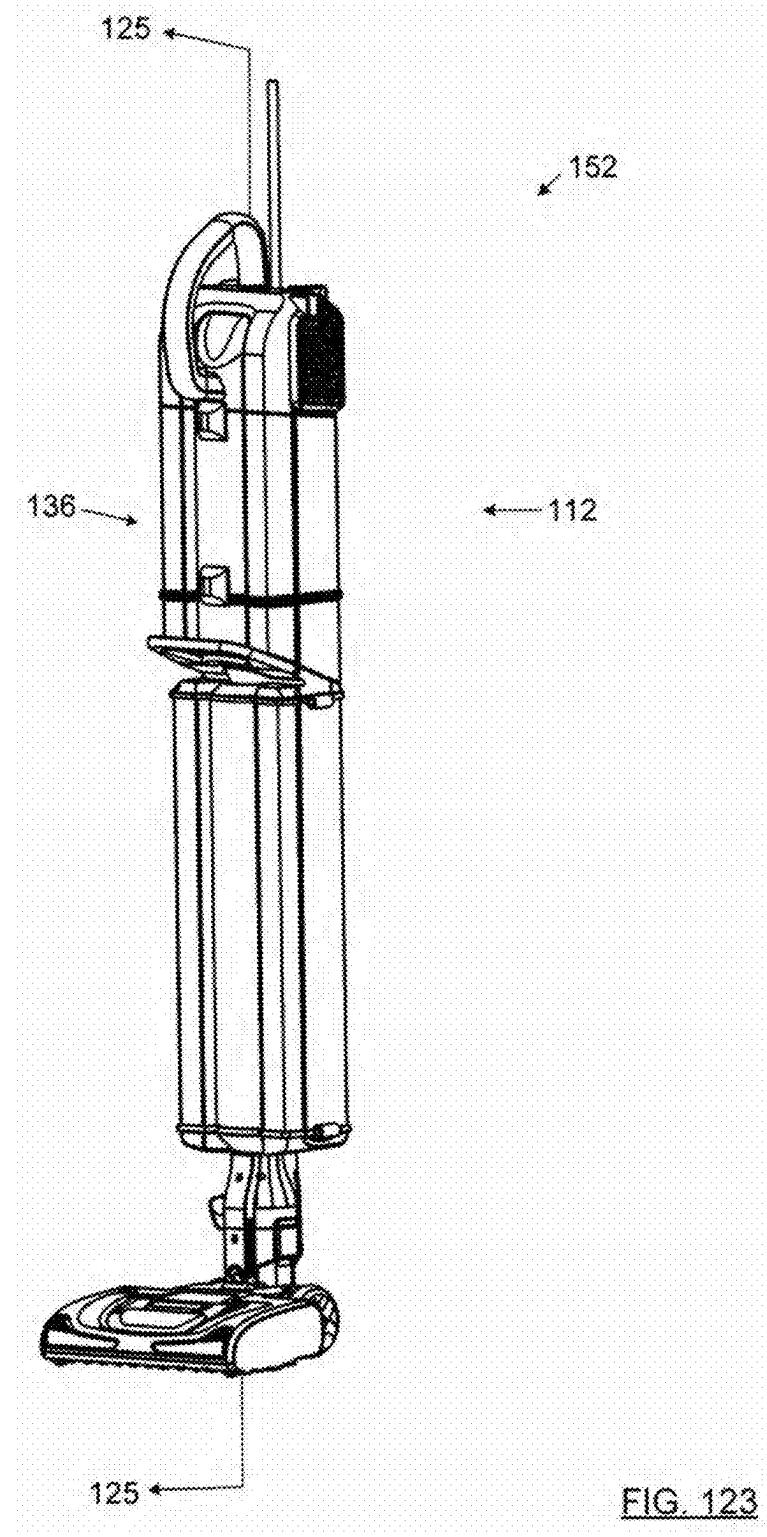
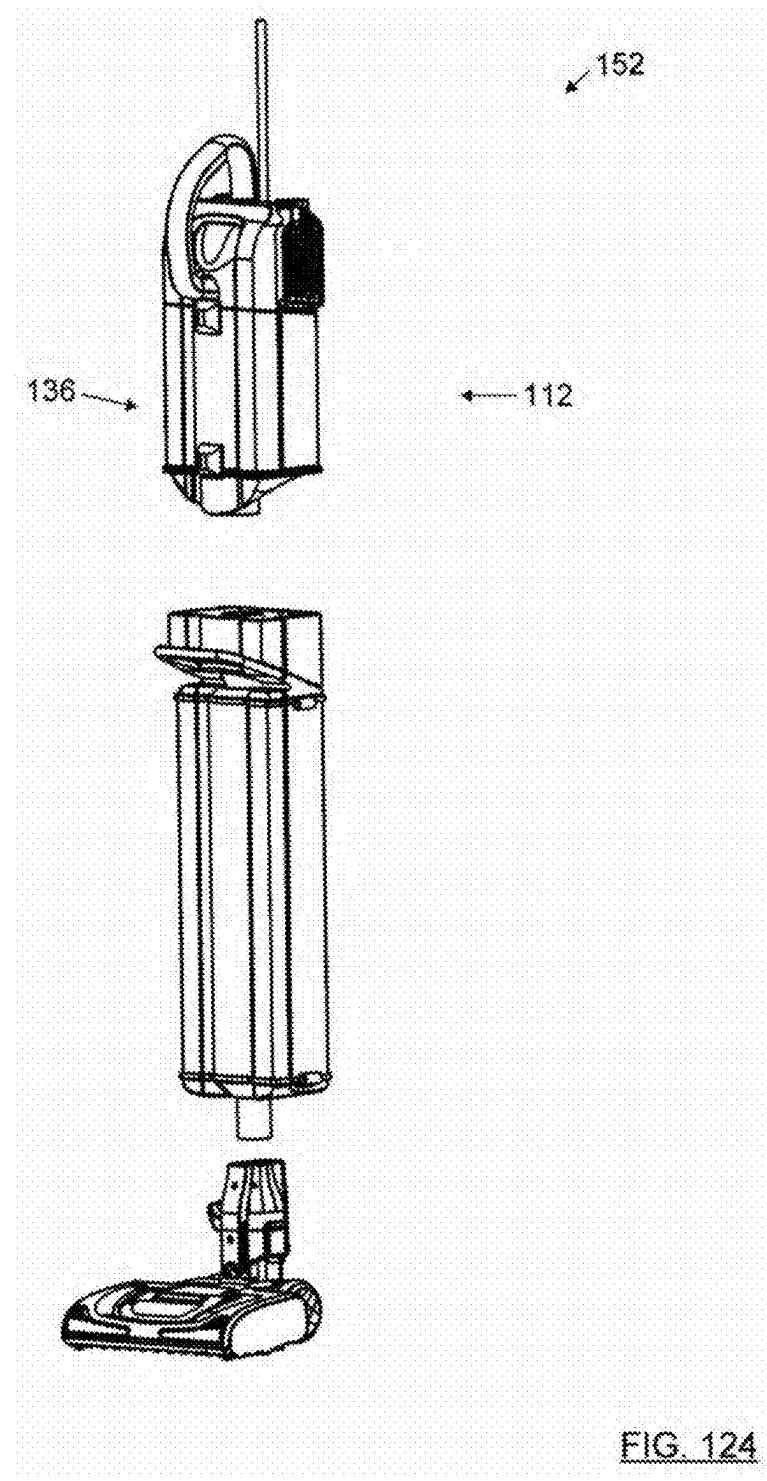


FIG. 123



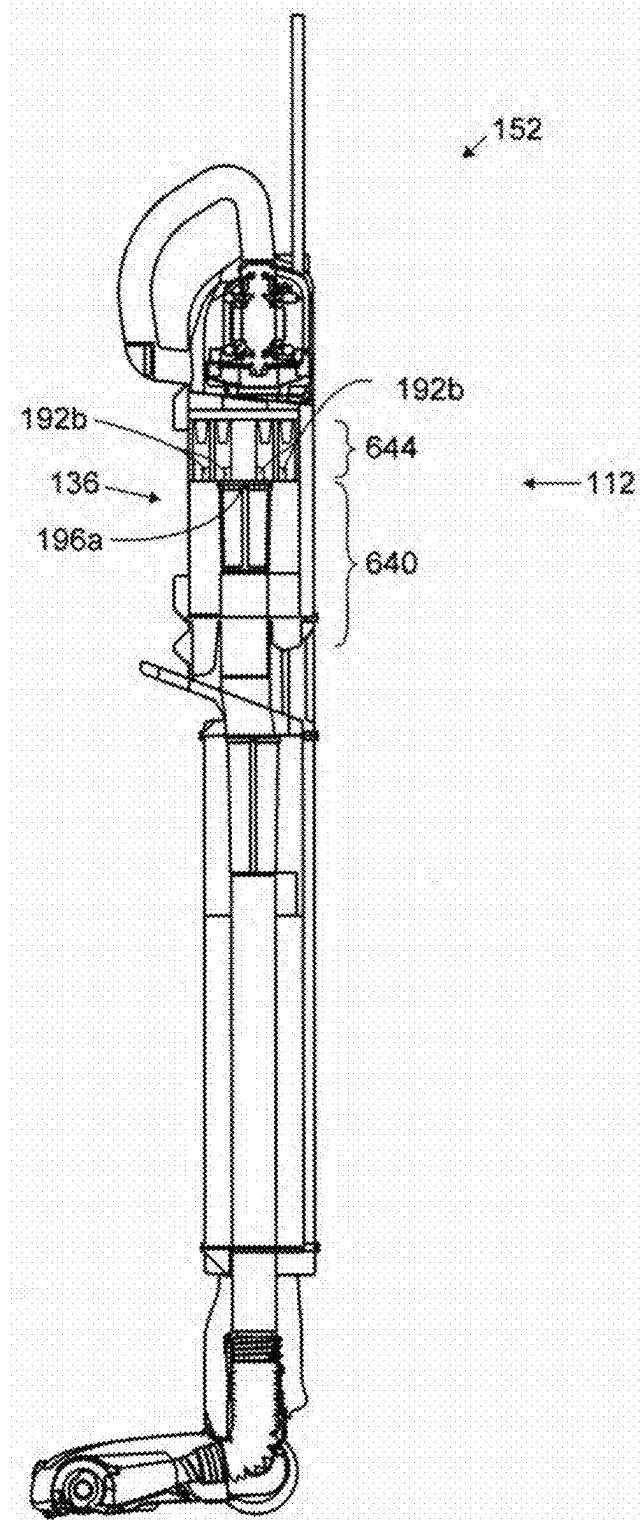


FIG. 125

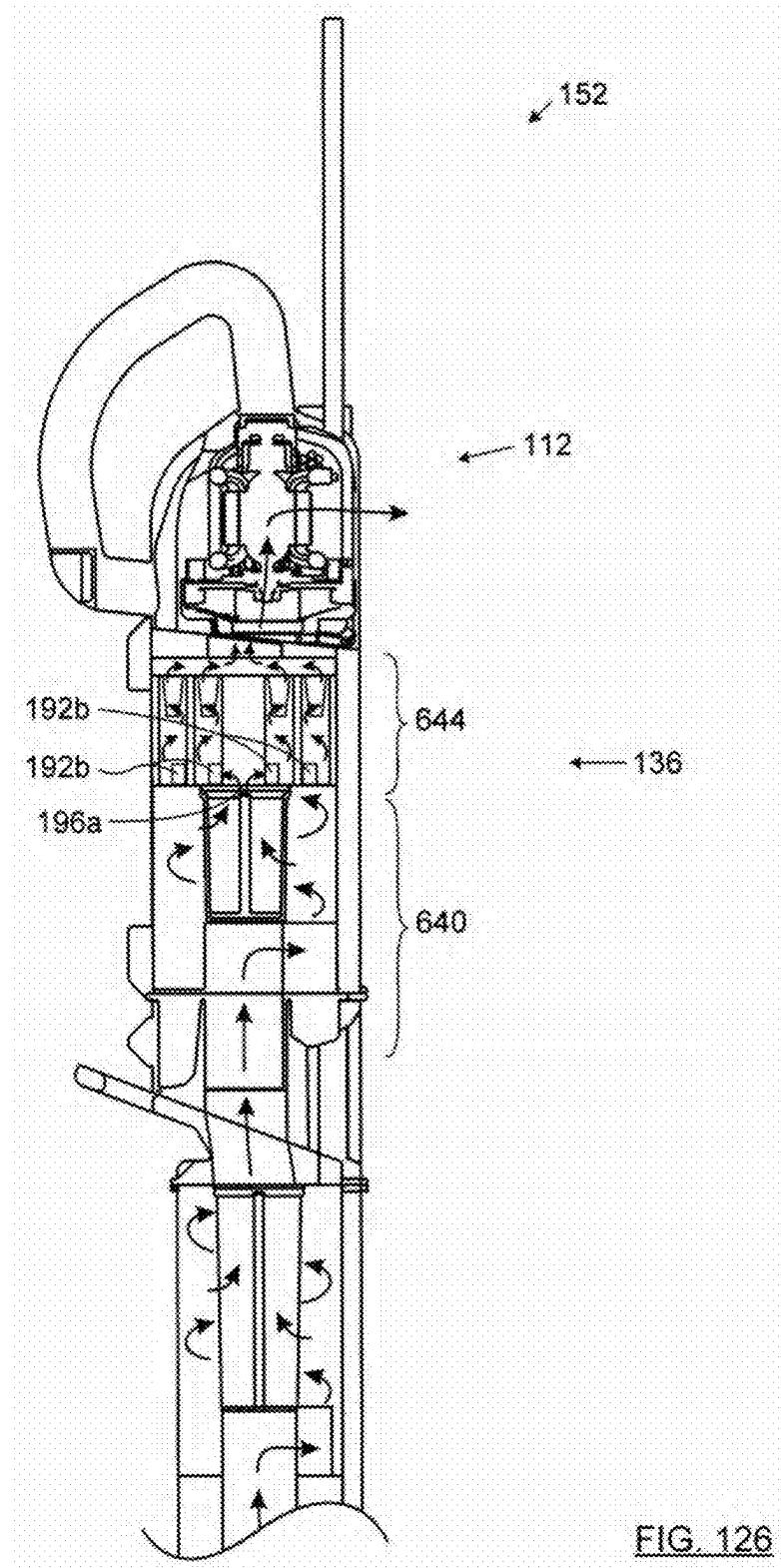


FIG. 126

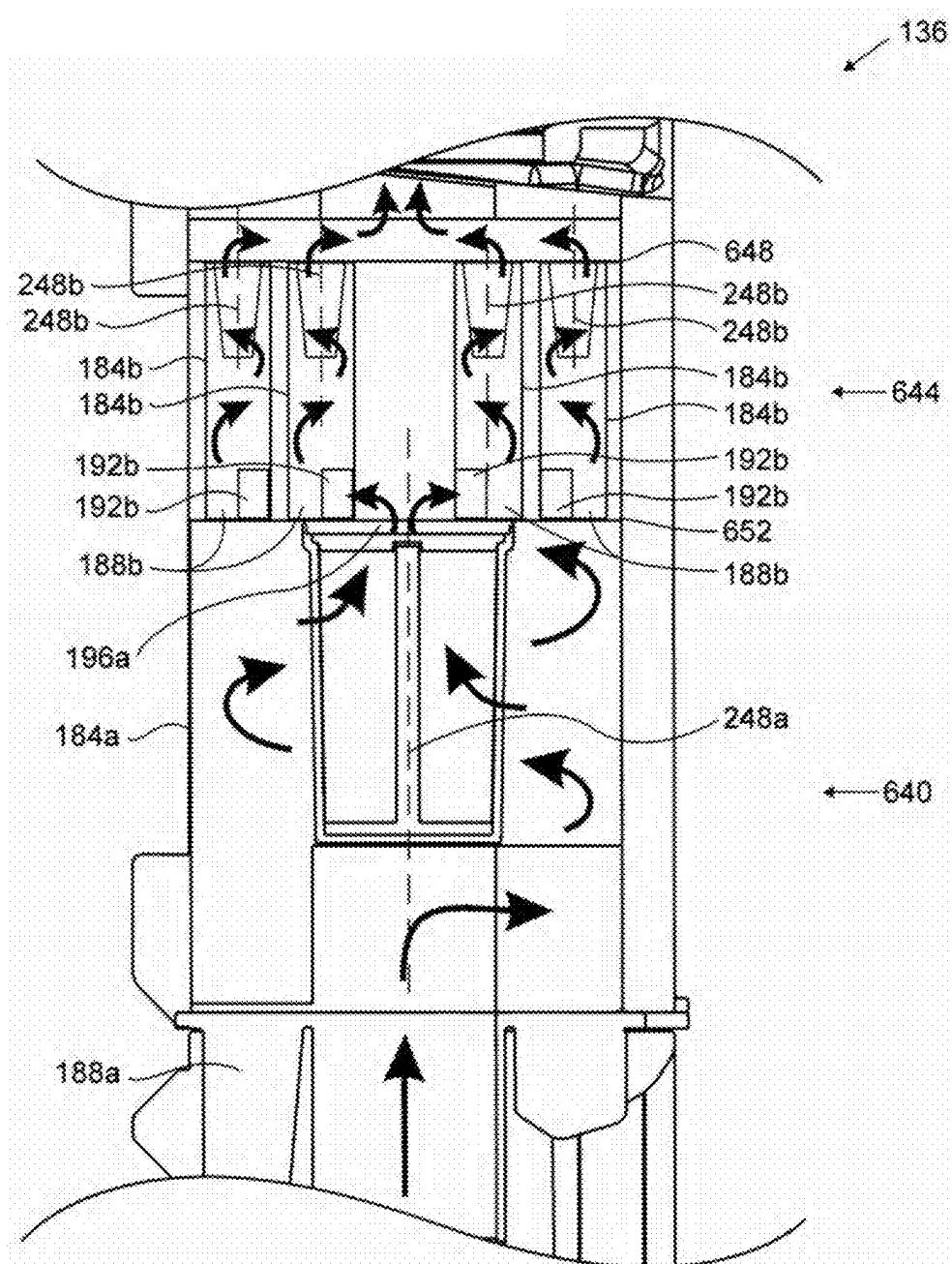


FIG. 127

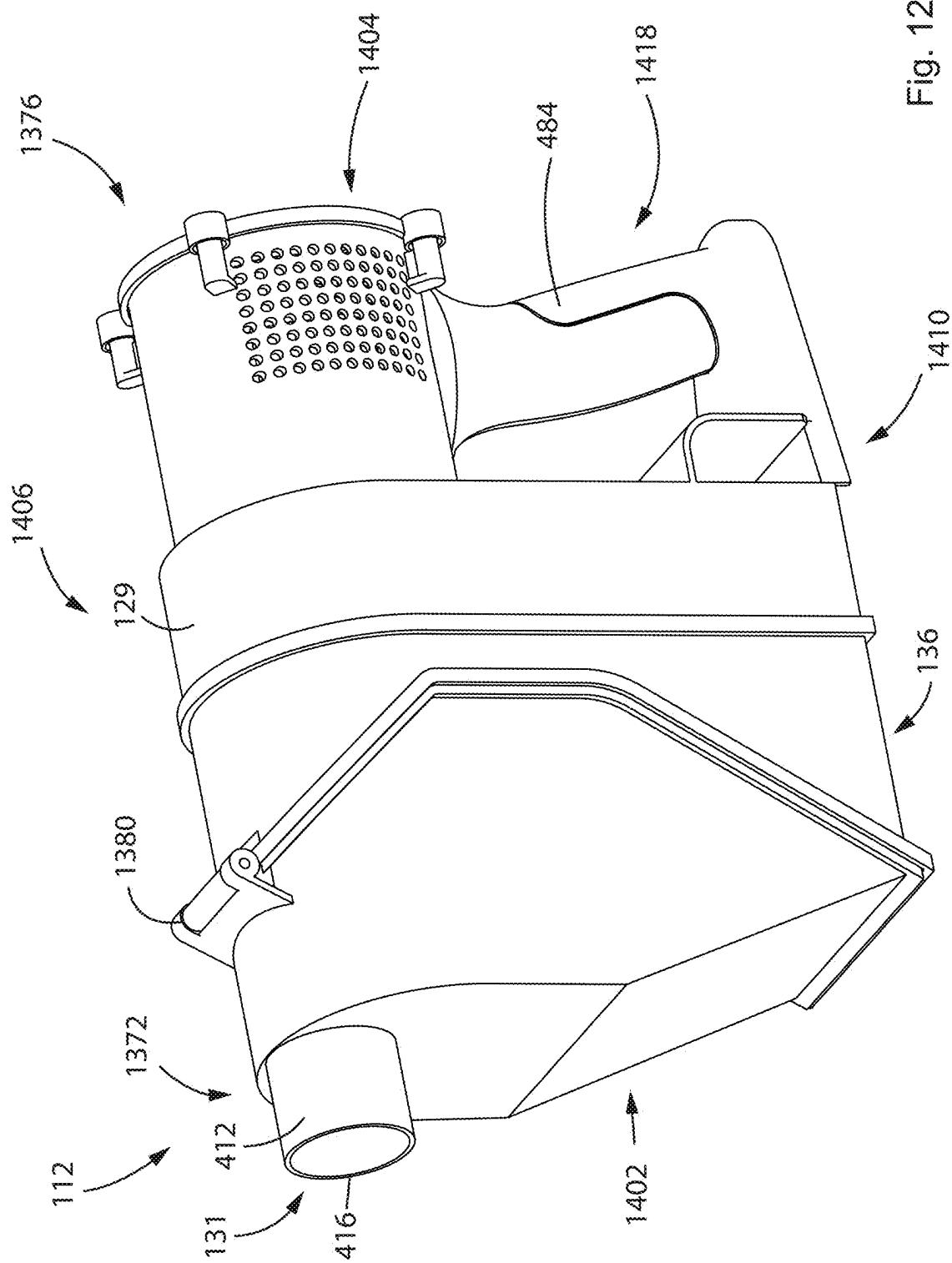
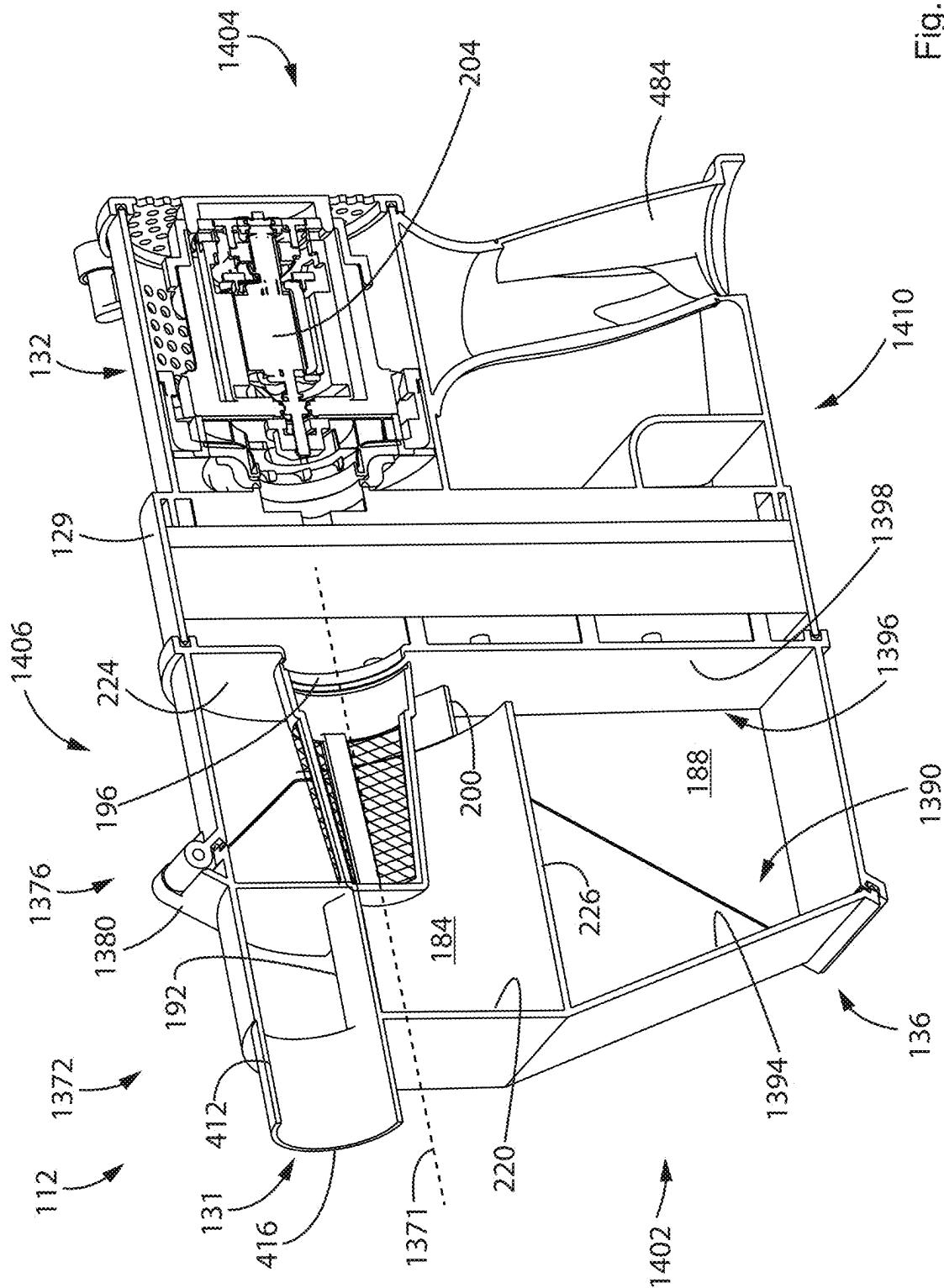


Fig. 128



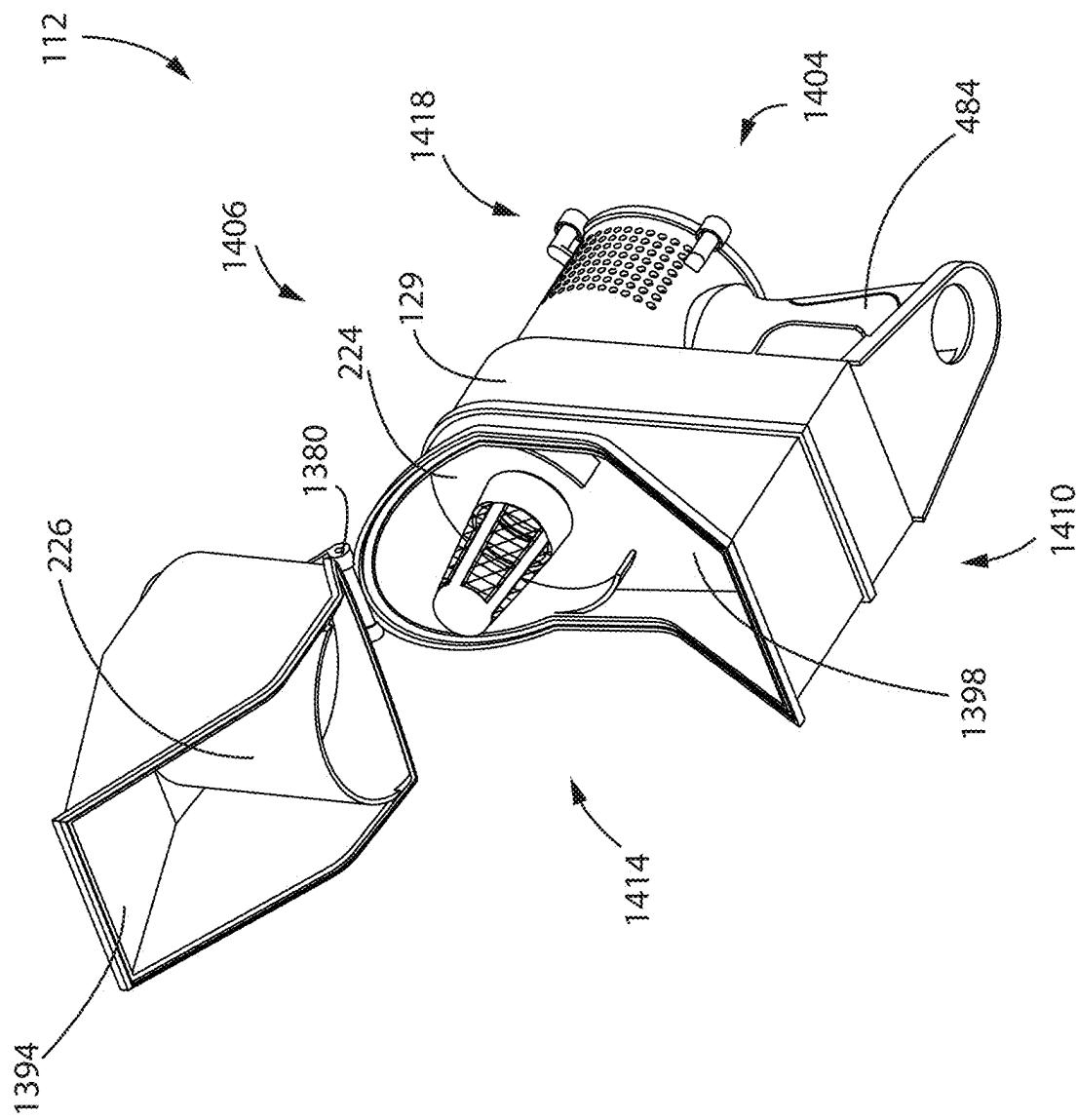


Fig. 130

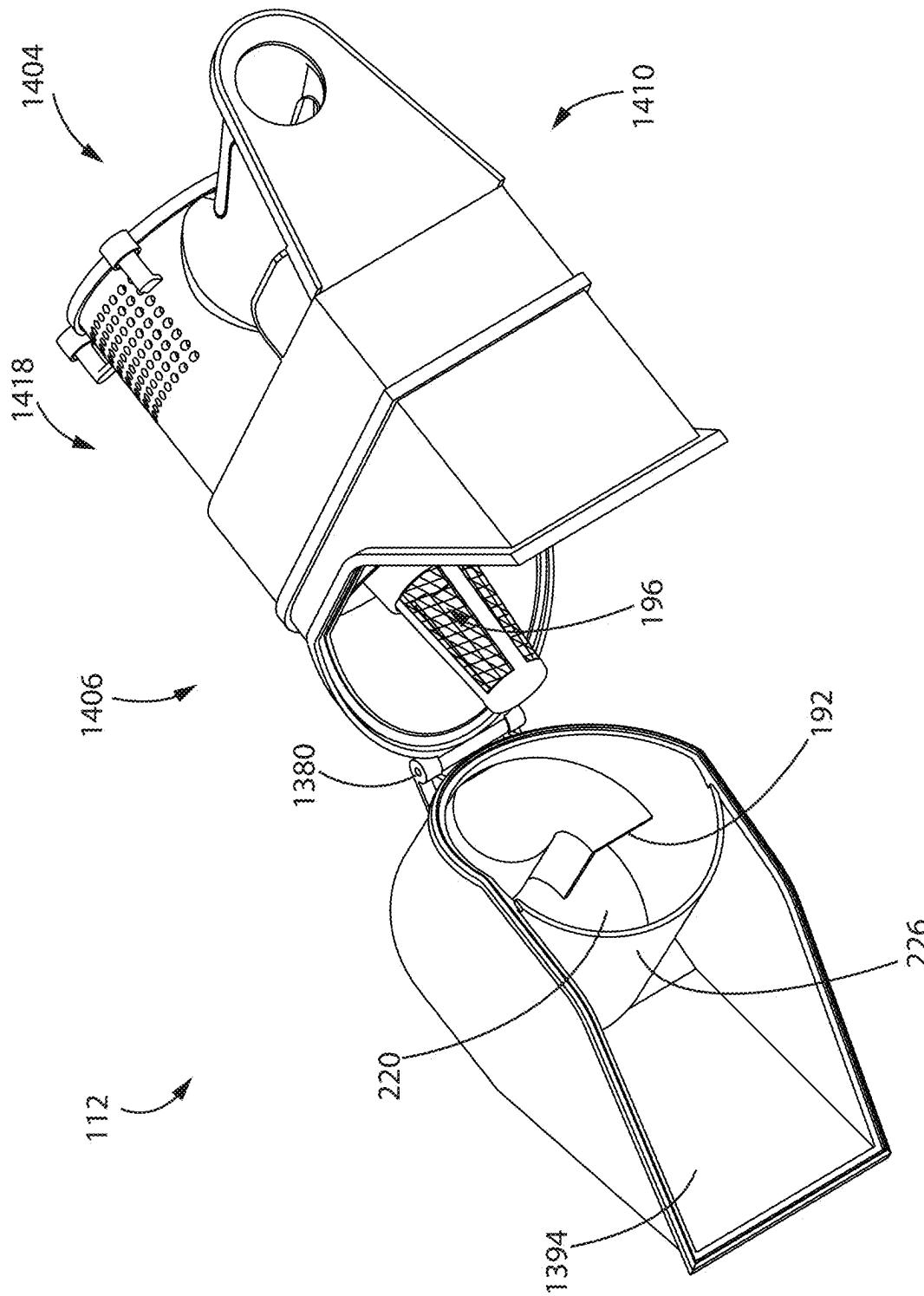


Fig. 131

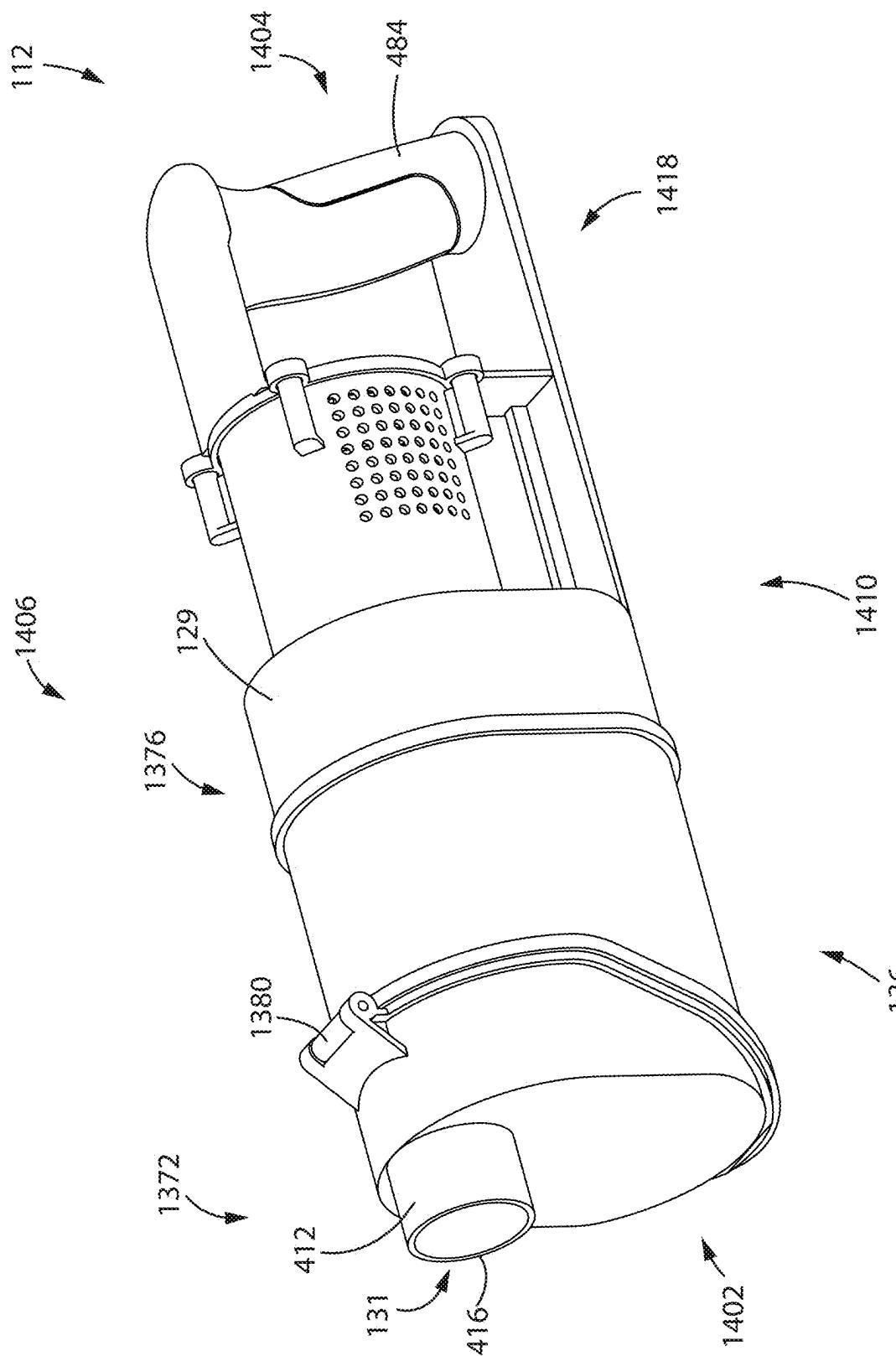


Fig. 132

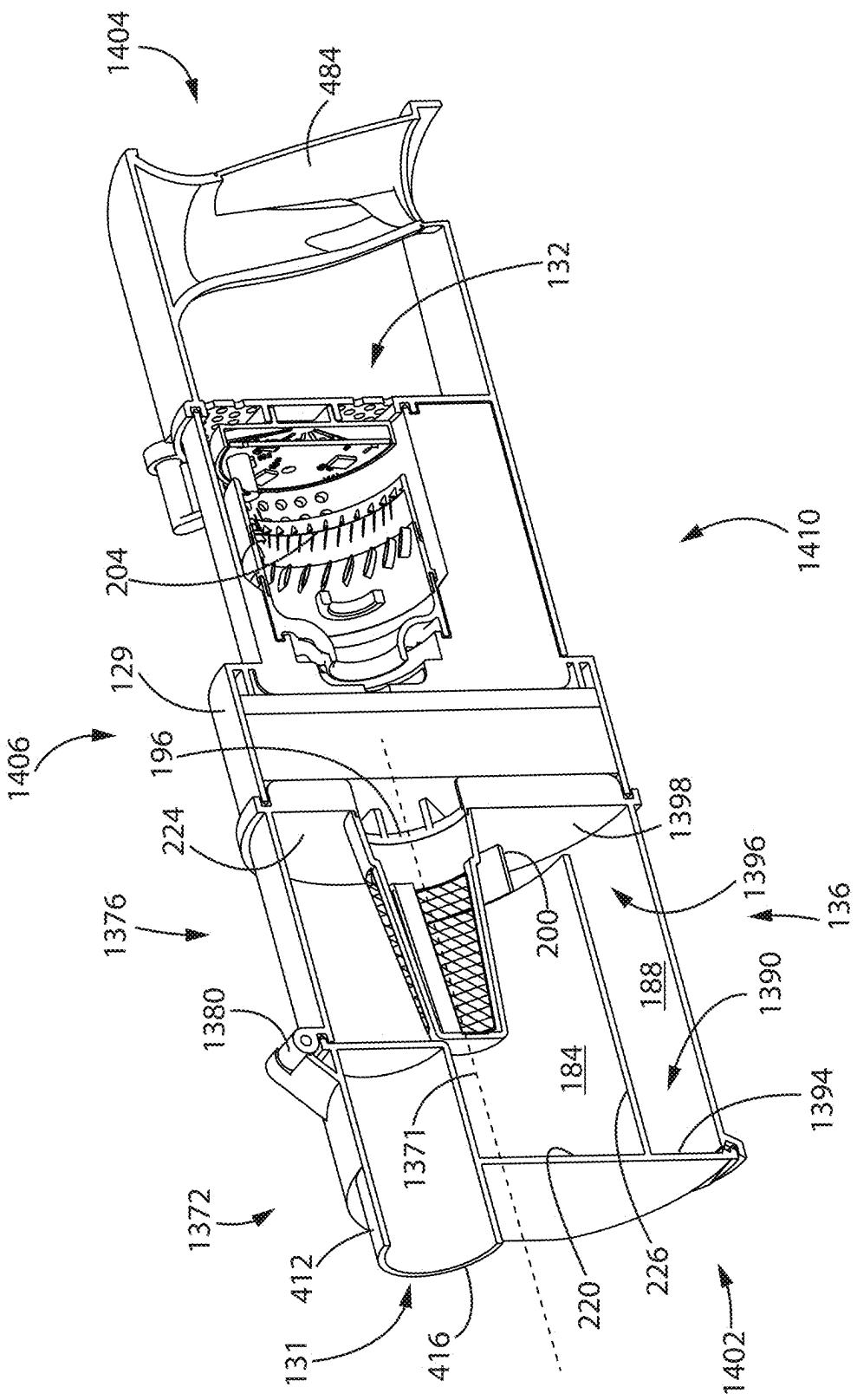


Fig. 133

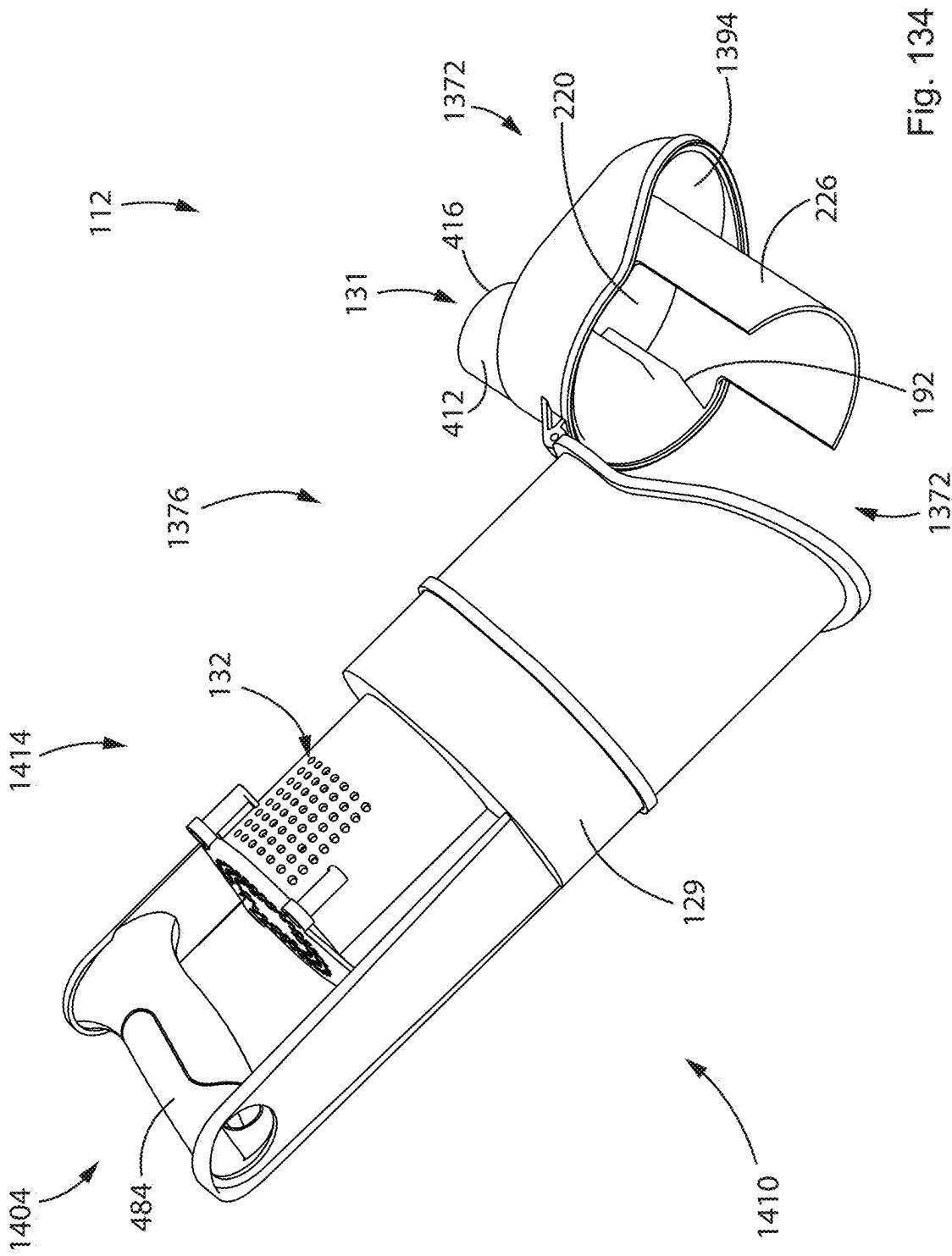
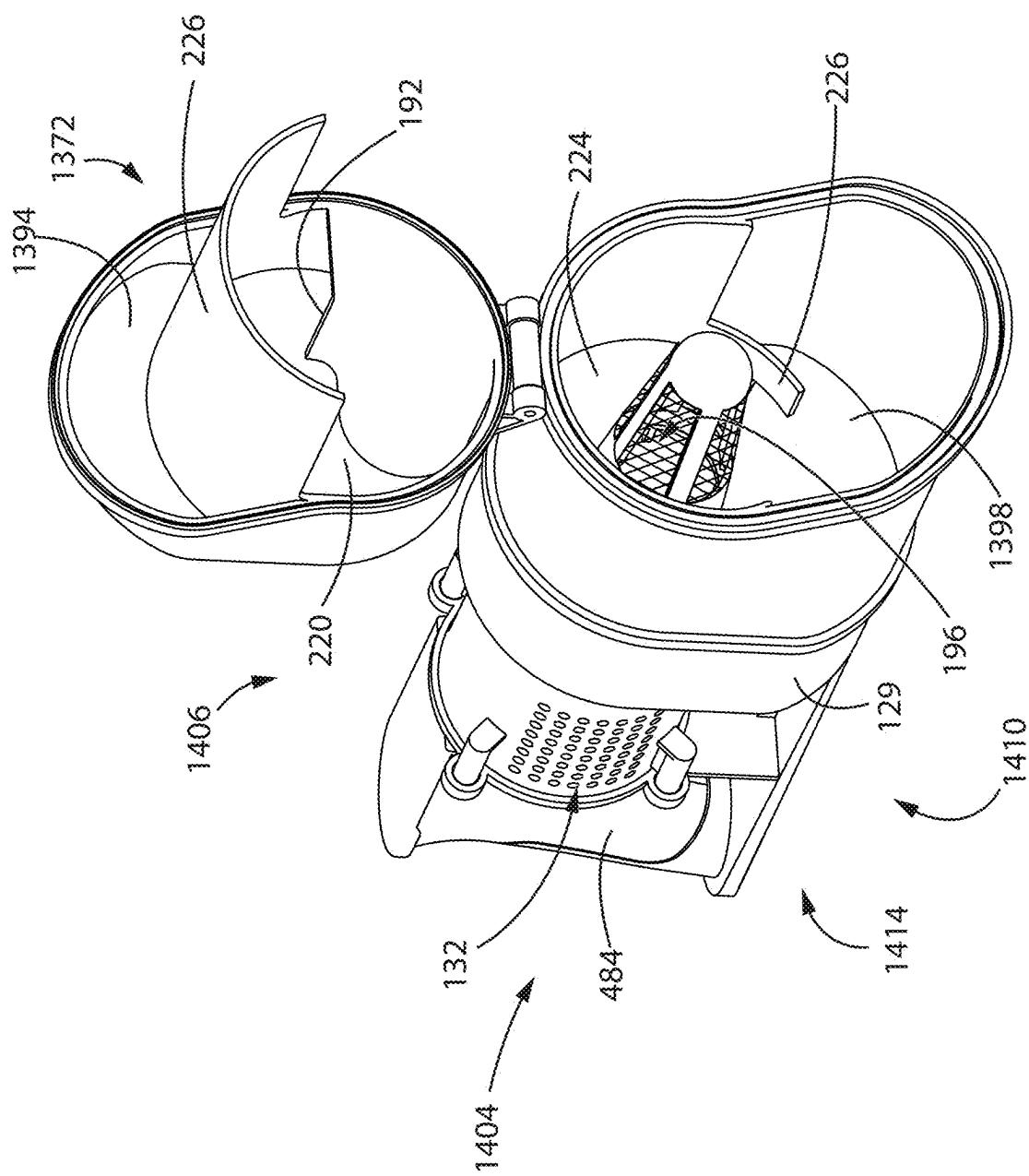


Fig. 134

Fig. 135



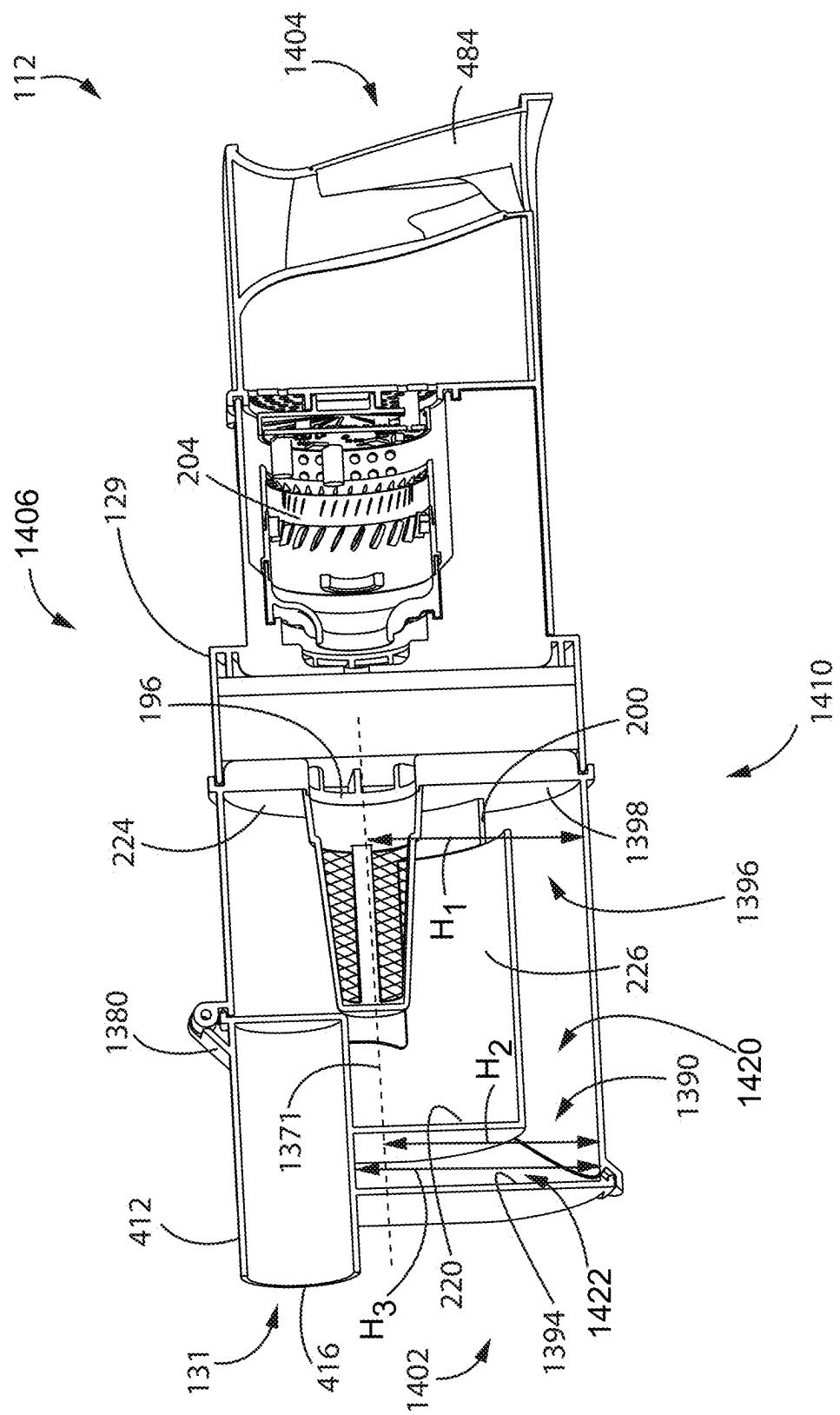


Fig. 136

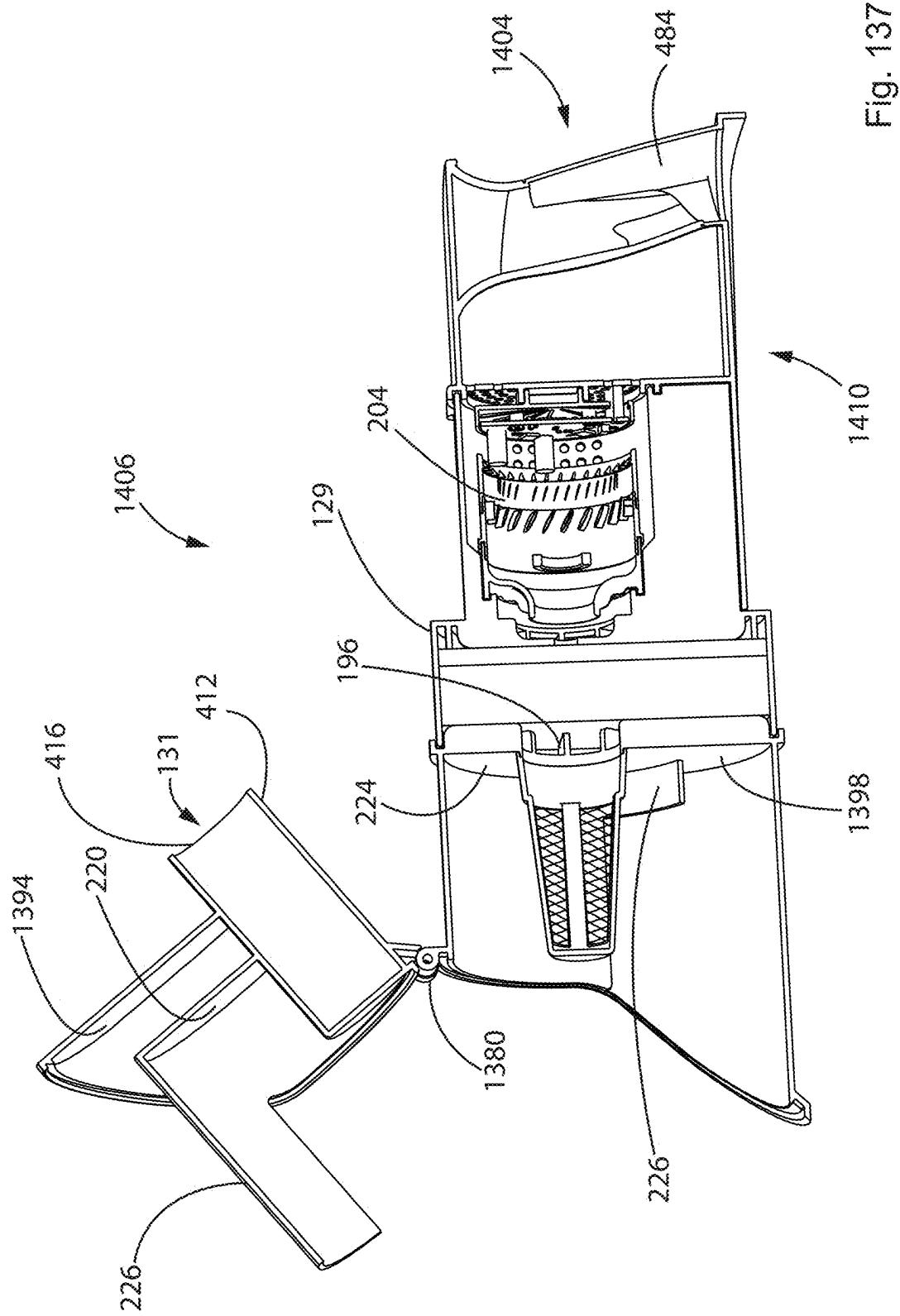


Fig. 137

**SURFACE CLEANING APPARATUS****CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

**[0001]** This application is a continuation of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/884,954, filed on Sep. 13, 2024, which is pending, which is a continuation of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/378,418, filed on Oct. 10, 2023, which is allowed, which is a continuation of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/351,943, filed on Jun. 18, 2021, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,950,745 on Apr. 9, 2024, which is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/590,972 filed on Oct. 2, 2019, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 11,389,038 on Jul. 19, 2019, which is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/156,006 filed on Oct. 10, 2018, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,478,030 on Nov. 11, 2019, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/088,876 filed on Apr. 1, 2016, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,219,662 on Mar. 5, 2019, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/822,211, filed Aug. 10, 2015, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,888,817 on Feb. 13, 2018, which claimed priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/093,189, filed Dec. 17, 2014, the entirety of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

**FIELD**

**[0002]** This disclosure relates to the field of surface cleaning apparatus. In some aspects, this disclosure relates to a type of stick vacuum cleaner wherein a hand vacuum cleaner is removably mounted to a drive handle and provides motive power to draw dirty air into the surface cleaning head.

**INTRODUCTION**

**[0003]** Various types of surface cleaning apparatus are known. These include upright vacuum cleaner, stick vacuum cleaners, hand vacuum cleaners and canister vacuum cleaners. Stick vacuum cleaners and hand vacuum cleaners are popular as they tend to be smaller and may be used to clean a small area or when a spill has to be cleaned up. Hand vacuum cleaners or hand vacs are advantageous as they are lightweight and permit above floor cleaning and cleaning in hard to reach locations. However, they have a limited dirt collection capacity. Upright vacuum cleaners enable a user to clean a floor and may be have a pod that is removably attached for above floor cleaning. In such cases, the pod comprises, e.g., a cyclone, a dirt collection chamber and the suction motor for the upright vacuum cleaner. However, such the pods tend to be bulky since they comprise the total dirt collection capacity for the upright vacuum cleaner.

**SUMMARY**

**[0004]** In accordance with one aspect of this disclosure, an air treatment assembly for a surface cleaning apparatus, such as a hand vacuum cleaner has an air treatment chamber (such as a cyclone chamber) and an external dirt collection chamber wherein dirt separated in the air treatment chamber travels to the dirt collection chamber via a dirt outlet of the air treatment chamber. A sidewall of the air treatment chamber separates the air treatment chamber and the dirt collection chamber. An end of the air treatment assembly is openable (e.g., the front end of the air treatment assembly if the air treatment assembly is part of a hand vacuum cleaner).

When the openable end is moved to the open position, both the air treatment chamber and the dirt collection chamber are opened and at least a portion of the sidewall separating the air treatment chamber and the dirt collection chamber is moved as part of the openable end. Optionally, a portion of the sidewall that extends to the dirt outlet is opened such that the dirt outlet is also opened when the openable end is moved to the open position is openable. An advantage of this design is that the air treatment chamber and the dirt collection chamber may be more easily emptied and any debris that may bridge the dirt outlet, and thereby partially or fully block the dirt outlet, may be more easily removed. For example, elongated debris such as hair that may be extend through the dirt outlet and be difficult to dislodge from the dirt outlet may be more easily removed than if only the dirt collection chamber is opened.

**[0005]** In accordance with this aspect, there is provided a hand vacuum cleaner comprising:

**[0006]** (a) an air flow path extending from a dirty air inlet to a clean air outlet with a suction motor positioned in the air flow path;

**[0007]** (b) a main body comprising a handle and the suction motor; and,

**[0008]** (c) a cyclone bin assembly comprising a cyclone chamber positioned in the air flow path and a dirt collection chamber, the cyclone chamber has a cyclone air inlet, a cyclone air outlet, a dirt outlet, a cyclone chamber front end having a cyclone chamber front end wall, a cyclone chamber rear end having a cyclone chamber rear end wall and cyclone axis of rotation that extends between the cyclone chamber front end wall and the cyclone chamber rear end wall, the dirt collection chamber having a dirt collection chamber front end having a dirt collection chamber front end wall and an axially spaced apart dirt collection chamber rear end having dirt collection chamber rear end wall, a portion of the dirt collection chamber is spaced from the cyclone chamber in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation whereby the portion faces towards the cyclone chamber and is separated from the cyclone chamber by a sidewall, wherein the front end of the cyclone bin assembly comprises at least a portion of the cyclone chamber, at least a portion of the dirt collection chamber and at least a portion of the sidewall, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly is rotationally mounted between a closed position and an open position in which the rear end of the cyclone chamber and the rear end of the dirt collection chamber are opened.

**[0009]** In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may be provided in the sidewall.

**[0010]** In some embodiments, the cyclone air inlet may be provided at the cyclone chamber front end and the cyclone air outlet may be provided at the cyclone chamber rear end.

**[0011]** In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may be provided in the sidewall.

**[0012]** In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may comprise an opening in the sidewall that extends axially inwardly into the cyclone chamber from the cyclone chamber rear end wall.

**[0013]** In some embodiments, the hand vacuum cleaner may further comprise an inlet conduit, the dirty air inlet may

be located at an inlet end of the inlet conduit and the inlet conduit may be part of the front end of the cyclone bin assembly.

[0014] In some embodiments, the dirt collection chamber front end may be positioned axially forwardly from the cyclone chamber front end whereby the cyclone axis of rotation extends through a portion of the dirt collection chamber that is located axially outwardly from the cyclone chamber front end.

[0015] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted to a rear end of the cyclone bin assembly.

[0016] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted at a location of the rear end wall of the cyclone chamber.

[0017] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted to a rear end of the cyclone bin assembly at a location midway along an axial length of the cyclone bin assembly.

[0018] In accordance with this aspect, there is also provided a surface cleaning apparatus comprising:

[0019] (a) an air flow path extending from a dirty air inlet to a clean air outlet with a suction motor positioned in the air flow path; and,

[0020] (b) a cyclone bin assembly comprising a cyclone chamber positioned in the air flow path and a dirt collection chamber, the cyclone chamber has a cyclone air inlet, a cyclone air outlet, a dirt outlet, a cyclone chamber first end having a cyclone chamber first end wall, a cyclone chamber second end having a cyclone chamber second end wall and cyclone axis of rotation that extends between the cyclone chamber first end wall and the cyclone chamber second end wall, the dirt collection chamber having a dirt collection chamber first end having a dirt collection chamber first end wall and an axially spaced apart dirt collection chamber second end having dirt collection chamber second end wall, a portion of the dirt collection chamber is spaced from the cyclone chamber in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation whereby the portion faces towards the cyclone chamber and is separated from the cyclone chamber by a sidewall,

[0021] wherein the first end of the cyclone bin assembly comprises at least a portion of the cyclone chamber, at least a portion of the dirt collection chamber and at least a portion of the sidewall, the first end of the cyclone bin assembly is rotationally mounted between a closed position and an open position in which the second end of the cyclone chamber and the second end of the dirt collection chamber are opened.

[0022] In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may be provided in the sidewall.

[0023] In some embodiments, the cyclone air inlet may be provided at the cyclone chamber first end and the cyclone air outlet may be provided at the cyclone chamber second end.

[0024] In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may be provided in the sidewall.

[0025] In some embodiments, the dirt outlet may comprise an opening in the sidewall that extends axially inwardly into the cyclone chamber from the cyclone chamber second end wall.

[0026] In some embodiments, the surface cleaning apparatus may further comprise an inlet conduit, the dirty air inlet

may be located at an inlet end of the inlet conduit and the inlet conduit may be part of the first end of the cyclone bin assembly.

[0027] In some embodiments, the dirt collection chamber first end may be positioned axially outwardly from the cyclone chamber first end whereby the cyclone axis of rotation extends through a portion of the dirt collection chamber that is located axially outwardly from the cyclone chamber first end.

[0028] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted to a rear end of the cyclone bin assembly.

[0029] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted at a location of the second end wall of the cyclone chamber.

[0030] In some embodiments, the front end of the cyclone bin assembly may be rotationally mounted to a rear end of the cyclone bin assembly at a location midway along an axial length of the cyclone bin assembly.

## DRAWINGS

[0031] FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0032] FIG. 2 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1;

[0033] FIG. 3 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 1;

[0034] FIG. 4 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 with a supplemental dirt collection chamber partially removed;

[0035] FIG. 5 is a front perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;

[0036] FIG. 6 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0037] FIG. 7 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 5 with an electrical cord bag;

[0038] FIG. 8 is a front elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0039] FIG. 9 is a rear elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0040] FIG. 10 is a top plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0041] FIG. 11 is a bottom plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0042] FIG. 12 is an exploded front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0043] FIG. 12a is an exploded front perspective view of an alternate apparatus of FIG. 5;

[0044] FIG. 13 is a front perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;

[0045] FIG. 14 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

[0046] FIG. 15 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

[0047] FIG. 16 is a front elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

[0048] FIG. 17 is a rear elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

[0049] FIG. 18 is a top plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

[0050] FIG. 19 is a bottom plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 13;

- [0051] FIG. 20 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 with a supplemental cyclone bin assembly partially removed;
- [0052] FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 21-21 in FIG. 1;
- [0053] FIG. 22 is a bottom perspective view of a handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1;
- [0054] FIG. 23 is a perspective cross-sectional view of a cyclone bin assembly of the handvac of FIG. 22 transverse to the cyclone axis;
- [0055] FIG. 23a is a top plan view of the cross-section of FIG. 23;
- [0056] FIG. 24 is a front perspective view of the supplemental dirt collection chamber of the apparatus of FIG. 1;
- [0057] FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 25-25 in FIG. 5;
- [0058] FIG. 26 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 26-26 in FIG. 13;
- [0059] FIG. 27 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in a lightweight upright mode;
- [0060] FIG. 28 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 27;
- [0061] FIG. 29 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 27;
- [0062] FIG. 30 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 30-30 in FIG. 27;
- [0063] FIG. 31 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in an above-floor cleaning mode;
- [0064] FIG. 32 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the above-floor cleaning mode of FIG. 31;
- [0065] FIG. 33 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the above-floor cleaning mode of FIG. 31;
- [0066] FIG. 34 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in a stair-cleaning mode;
- [0067] FIG. 35 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the stair-cleaning mode of FIG. 34;
- [0068] FIG. 36 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in the stair cleaning mode of FIG. 34;
- [0069] FIG. 36a is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 5 in an above-floor cleaning mode;
- [0070] FIG. 37 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in a lightweight upright mode;
- [0071] FIG. 38 is a rear perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0072] FIG. 39 is a front elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0073] FIG. 40 is a rear elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0074] FIG. 41 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0075] FIG. 42 is a top plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0076] FIG. 43 is a bottom plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the lightweight upright mode of FIG. 37;
- [0077] FIG. 44 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 44-44 in FIG. 37;
- [0078] FIG. 44a is a perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in an above-floor cleaning mode;
- [0079] FIG. 44b is another perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 in the above-floor cleaning mode of FIG. 44a;
- [0080] FIG. 45 is a rear perspective view of the supplemental dirt collection chamber of FIG. 24;

- [0081] FIG. 46 is a side elevation view of the supplemental dirt collection chamber of FIG. 24;
- [0082] FIG. 47 is a front perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;
- [0083] FIG. 48 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 48-48 in FIG. 47;
- [0084] FIG. 49 is a cross-section view taken along line 49-49 in FIG. 47;
- [0085] FIG. 50 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 47;
- [0086] FIG. 51 is a front elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 47;
- [0087] FIG. 52 is a front perspective view of an upright section of the apparatus of FIG. 13 including a diversion valve in a closed position;
- [0088] FIG. 53 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 52 with a cyclone bin assembly seated on a pedal of the diversion valve;
- [0089] FIG. 54 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 52 with the cyclone bin assembly connected to a wand, and the diversion valve in the open position;
- [0090] FIG. 55 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 55-55 in FIG. 52;
- [0091] FIG. 56 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 56-56 in FIG. 53;
- [0092] FIG. 57 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 57-57 in FIG. 54;
- [0093] FIG. 58 is a front perspective view of an upright section of the apparatus of FIG. 13 including another diversion valve in a closed position
- [0094] FIG. 59 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 58 with the cyclone bin assembly being connected to a wand, and the diversion valve in the closed position;
- [0095] FIG. 60 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 58 with the cyclone bin assembly connected to the wand, and the diversion valve in the open position
- [0096] FIG. 61 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 61-61 in FIG. 58;
- [0097] FIG. 62 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 62-62 in FIG. 59;
- [0098] FIG. 63 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 63-63 in FIG. 60;
- [0099] FIG. 64 is a front perspective view of an upright section of the apparatus of FIG. 13 including another diversion valve in a closed position;
- [0100] FIG. 65 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 64 with the diversion valve in a partially opened position;
- [0101] FIG. 66 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 64 mounted to the wand with the diversion valve in an open position;
- [0102] FIG. 67 is a cross-sectional view of the upright section of FIG. 64;
- [0103] FIG. 68 is another cross-sectional view of the upright section of FIG. 64;
- [0104] FIG. 69 is an enlarged view of a portion of FIG. 68;
- [0105] FIG. 70 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 70-70 in FIG. 65;
- [0106] FIG. 71 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 71-71 in FIG. 66;
- [0107] FIG. 72 is a front perspective view of an upright section of the apparatus of FIG. 13 with another diversion valve in a closed position;

- [0108] FIG. 73 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 72 being connected to the wand and with the diversion valve in a closed position;
- [0109] FIG. 74 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 72 connected to the wand and with the diversion valve in an open position;
- [0110] FIG. 75 is a cross-section view taken along line 75-75 in FIG. 72;
- [0111] FIG. 76 is a cross-section view taken along line 76-76 in FIG. 73;
- [0112] FIG. 77 is a cross-section view taken along line 77-77 in FIG. 74;
- [0113] FIG. 78 is a side elevation view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1;
- [0114] FIG. 79 is a side elevation view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 5;
- [0115] FIG. 80 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 5 in an upright storage position with a surface cleaning head having rearwardly deployed wheels;
- [0116] FIG. 81 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 80 in a reclined in-use position with the rear wheels of the surface cleaning head retracted;
- [0117] FIG. 82 is a front perspective view of the apparatus of FIG. 13 with a cyclone bin assembly in accordance with at least one embodiment;
- [0118] FIG. 83 is a rear perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 in a closed position;
- [0119] FIG. 84 is a side elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 in a closed position;
- [0120] FIG. 85 is a front elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 in a closed position;
- [0121] FIG. 86 is a front elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 with a cyclone chamber portion in an open position;
- [0122] FIG. 87 is a front elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 with the cyclone chamber portion and a dirt collection portion in open positions;
- [0123] FIG. 88 is a top perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 82 with the cyclone chamber portion and the dirt collection portion in open positions;
- [0124] FIG. 89 is a front perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of the apparatus of FIG. 13;
- [0125] FIG. 90 is a rear perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0126] FIG. 91 is a front elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0127] FIG. 92 is a rear elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0128] FIG. 93 is a side elevation view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0129] FIG. 94 is a top plan view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0130] FIG. 95 is a bottom plan view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89;
- [0131] FIG. 95b is a front perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89 with a bottom portion in an open position;
- [0132] FIG. 95c is a front perspective view of the cyclone bin assembly of FIG. 89 with top and bottom portions in open positions;
- [0133] FIG. 96 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 96-96 in FIG. 22;
- [0134] FIG. 97a is a bottom perspective view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1;
- [0135] FIG. 97b is a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 97b-97b of FIG. 97a;
- [0136] FIG. 98a is a bottom perspective view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1 with an open door;
- [0137] FIG. 98b a partial cross-sectional view taken along line 98b-98b of FIG. 98a;
- [0138] FIG. 99 is a partial cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a handvac disconnected from the upright section, and a bypass valve in a first closed position;
- [0139] FIG. 100 is a cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 99 having a handvac connected to the upright section and the bypass valve in the first closed position;
- [0140] FIG. 101 is a cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 99 having the handvac connected to the upright section and a supplementary cyclone bin assembly, and the bypass valve in a second open position;
- [0141] FIG. 102 is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a bypass airflow path and a pre-motor filter in a supplemental cyclone bin assembly;
- [0142] FIG. 103 is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a clean air suction motor in a surface cleaning head;
- [0143] FIG. 104a is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a clean air suction motor in a supplemental cyclone bin assembly;
- [0144] FIG. 104b is a cross-sectional view of another surface cleaning apparatus having a clean air suction motor in a supplemental cyclone bin assembly;
- [0145] FIG. 105a is a perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a supplemental cyclone bin assembly disconnected from an upright section;
- [0146] FIG. 105b is a perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a cyclone chamber and dirt collection chamber disconnected from an upright section;
- [0147] FIG. 106 is a side elevation view a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;
- [0148] FIG. 107 is a partial side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 106 with a handvac disconnected from an upright section;
- [0149] FIG. 108 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 106 in a reclined in-use position with an arm assembly in a first position;
- [0150] FIG. 109 is a side elevation view of the apparatus of FIG. 106 in a steeply reclined in-use position with the arm assembly in a second position;
- [0151] FIG. 110a is a rear perspective view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in an open position;
- [0152] FIG. 110b is a front perspective view of the handvac of FIG. 110a in the open position;
- [0153] FIG. 111 is a front perspective view of the dirt collection chamber of the apparatus of FIG. 1 in an open position;
- [0154] FIG. 112 is a rear perspective view of the dirt collection chamber of FIG. 111 in the open position;
- [0155] FIG. 113 is a side elevation view of the dirt collection chamber of FIG. 111 in the open position;
- [0156] FIG. 114 is a front perspective view of the upright section of the apparatus of FIG. 5 with a cyclone bin assembly in a closed position;

[0157] FIG. 115 is a front perspective view of the upright section of FIG. 114 with the cyclone bin assembly in an open position;

[0158] FIG. 116 is a cross-sectional view of the handvac of the apparatus of FIG. 1 having a pre-motor filter chamber in an open position;

[0159] FIG. 117 is an exploded view of the handvac of FIG. 116;

[0160] FIG. 118 is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a plurality of cyclone chambers in parallel;

[0161] FIG. 119a is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a dirty air suction motor in a surface cleaning head in series with a clean air suction motor in a handvac;

[0162] FIG. 119b is a cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 119a with a supplemental cyclone bin assembly removed;

[0163] FIG. 120 is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a clean air suction motor in a surface cleaning head in series with a clean air suction motor in a handvac;

[0164] FIG. 121a is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having a clean air suction motor in a supplemental cyclone bin assembly in series with a clean air suction motor in a handvac;

[0165] FIG. 121b is a cross-sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 121a with a hose connecting the handvac suction motor and the suction motor of the supplemental cyclone bin assembly;

[0166] FIG. 122 is a cross-sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus having an airflow which bypasses the handvac;

[0167] FIG. 123 is a perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;

[0168] FIG. 124 is an exploded perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 123;

[0169] FIG. 125 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 125-125 in FIG. 123;

[0170] FIG. 126 is enlarged partial view of FIG. 125;

[0171] FIG. 127 is an enlarged partial view of FIG. 126;

[0172] FIG. 128 is a perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;

[0173] FIG. 129 is a cross sectional perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 128;

[0174] FIG. 130 is a front perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 128 with a front end open;

[0175] FIG. 131 is a bottom perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 128 with the front end open;

[0176] FIG. 132 is a perspective view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment;

[0177] FIG. 133 is a cross sectional perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 132;

[0178] FIG. 134 is a rear perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 132 with a front end open;

[0179] FIG. 135 is a front perspective view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 132 with the front end open;

[0180] FIG. 136 is a perspective cross sectional view of a surface cleaning apparatus in accordance with another embodiment; and,

[0181] FIG. 137 is a perspective cross sectional view of the surface cleaning apparatus of FIG. 136 with a front end open.

## DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS EMBODIMENTS

[0182] Numerous embodiments are described in this application, and are presented for illustrative purposes only. The described embodiments are not intended to be limiting in any sense. The invention is widely applicable to numerous embodiments, as is readily apparent from the disclosure herein. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention may be practiced with modification and alteration without departing from the teachings disclosed herein. Although particular features of the present invention may be described with reference to one or more particular embodiments or figures, it should be understood that such features are not limited to usage in the one or more particular embodiments or figures with reference to which they are described.

[0183] The terms “an embodiment,” “embodiment,” “embodiments,” “the embodiment,” “the embodiments,” “one or more embodiments,” “some embodiments,” and “one embodiment” mean “one or more (but not all) embodiments of the present invention(s),” unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0184] The terms “including,” “comprising” and variations thereof mean “including but not limited to,” unless expressly specified otherwise. A listing of items does not imply that any or all of the items are mutually exclusive, unless expressly specified otherwise. The terms “a,” “an” and “the” mean “one or more,” unless expressly specified otherwise.

[0185] As used herein and in the claims, two or more parts are said to be “coupled”, “connected”, “attached”, or “fastened” where the parts are joined or operate together either directly or indirectly (i.e., through one or more intermediate parts), so long as a link occurs. As used herein and in the claims, two or more parts are said to be “directly coupled”, “directly connected”, “directly attached”, or “directly fastened” where the parts are connected directly in physical contact with each other. As used herein, two or more parts are said to be “rigidly coupled”, “rigidly connected”, “rigidly attached”, or “rigidly fastened” where the parts are coupled so as to move as one while maintaining a constant orientation relative to each other. None of the terms “coupled”, “connected”, “attached”, and “fastened” distinguish the manner in which two or more parts are joined together.

### General Overview

[0186] Referring to FIGS. 1-3, a surface cleaning apparatus 100 is shown in accordance with a first embodiment. In the embodiment shown, the surface cleaning apparatus 100 is a type of upright vacuum cleaner which is referred to as a stick vacuum cleaner. As illustrated, surface cleaning apparatus 100 includes a surface cleaning head 104, an upright section 108, and a hand-carriable vacuum cleaner 112 (also referred to as handvac or hand vacuum cleaner 112).

[0187] Upright section 108 may be movably and drivingly connected to surface cleaning head 104. For example, upright section 108 may be permanently or removably connected to surface cleaning head 104 and moveably mounted thereto for movement from a storage position to an in use position, such as by a pivotable joint 116. Joint 116 may permit upright section 108 to pivot (i.e., rotate) with respect to surface cleaning head 104 about a horizontal axis.

Accordingly, upright section 108 may be rotatable rearwardly so as to be positionable in a plurality of reclined floor cleaning positions (see for example FIGS. 81 and 108).

[0188] Upright section 108 may also be steeringly connected to surface cleaning head 104 for maneuvering surface cleaning head 104. For example, joint 116 may be a swivel joint.

[0189] Handvac 112 may be removably connected to upright section 108. When mounted to upright section 108, a user may grasp handvac 112 to manipulate upright section 108 to steer surface cleaning head 104 across a surface to be cleaned. Accordingly, when handvac 112 is mounted to upright section 108, handle 484 is the drive handle of surface cleaning apparatus 100.

[0190] Surface cleaning apparatus 100 has at least one dirty air inlet, one clean air outlet, and an airflow path extending between the inlet and the outlet. In the illustrated example, lower end 120 of surface cleaning head 104 includes a dirty air inlet 124, and a rear end 128 of handvac 112 includes a clean air outlet 132. An airflow path extends from dirty air inlet 124 through surface cleaning head 104, upright section 108, and handvac 112 to clean air outlet 132. As exemplified in FIGS. 128 to 135, the handvac 112 may include a main body 129 and a dirty air inlet 131, and an air flow path of the handvac 112 may extend from the dirty air inlet 131 to the clean air outlet 132 with the suction motor 204 positioned in the air flow path.

[0191] As exemplified, at least one suction motor, and preferably the only suction motor, and one air treatment member, which may be the only air treatment member, is provided in the handvac 112 to permit handvac 112 to operate independently when disconnected from surface cleaning head 104 and optionally from upright section 108. It will be appreciated that while at least one suction motor and at least one air treatment member are positioned in the airflow path to separate dirt and other debris from the airflow, that when used with other aspects disclosed herein, each of the suction motor and the air treatment member may be provided in the surface cleaning head 104, the upright section 108, and/or the handvac 112.

[0192] The air treatment member may be any suitable air treatment member, including, for example, one or more cyclones, filters, and bags. The air treatment member may be an air treatment chamber wherein air is redirected to assist dirt being removed from an incoming air stream and is optionally a cyclone chamber. Preferably, at least one air treatment member is provided upstream of the suction motor to clean the dirty air before the air passes through the suction motor. In the illustrated embodiment, handvac 112 includes a cyclone bin assembly 136 including a cyclone chamber and a dirt collection region. In some embodiments, the dirt collection region may be a portion (e.g., a lower portion) of the cyclone chamber. In other embodiments, the dirt collection region may be a dirt collection chamber that is separated from the cyclone chamber by a dirt outlet of the cyclone chamber. The following description utilizes the exemplified embodiments set out in the drawings, which utilize a cyclone chamber. It will be appreciated that the aspects disclosed herein may be used with an air treatment member as discussed previously and, optionally, an air treatment chamber. It will also be appreciated that if the air treatment member is an air treatment chamber, then the cyclone bin assembly 136 may be referred to as an air treatment assembly.

#### Plurality of Dirt Collection Chambers

[0193] In accordance with one aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a stick surface cleaning apparatus may have more than one dirt collection chamber. For example, the handvac may include a first dirt collection chamber, and the upright section may include a second dirt collection chamber. The second dirt collection chamber provides the surface cleaning apparatus with an enlarged dirt collection capacity in comparison with the dirt collection capacity of the handvac alone. Accordingly, the surface cleaning apparatus may operate for longer intervals before one or more of the dirt collection chambers needs to be emptied.

[0194] In accordance with this aspect, and as exemplified in FIG. 4, upright section 108 may have an auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140, which may comprise or consist of an auxiliary dirt collection chamber 141. For example, the auxiliary dirt collection chamber 140 may be the only component provided in the auxiliary dirt collection assembly and therefore the auxiliary dirt collection chamber 140 may be the auxiliary dirt collection assembly. Alternately, as disclosed in alternate embodiments, the auxiliary dirt collection assembly may also include one or more of a pre-motor filter, one or more cyclone chambers that may have one or more associated dirt collection chambers and a suction motor.

[0195] As illustrated, up flow duct 144 (also referred to as a wand if removable for use, e.g., in an above floor cleaning mode as exemplified in FIGS. 33 and 44a) may define the airflow path between surface cleaning head 104 and handvac 112. Auxiliary dirt collection chamber 140 may be a supplemental dirt collection chamber that is selectively mounted to up flow duct 144 and augments the dirt collection capacity of surface cleaning apparatus 100 when mounted to upper section 108.

[0196] It will be appreciated that if up flow duct 144 is the member that supports handvac 112 when auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140 is removed, the up flow duct is designed to be load supporting and may be a rigid tube. Further if the up flow duct is removable to function as an above floor cleaning wand, then the up flow duct may also be a rigid tube. In other embodiments, e.g., the up flow duct is not a load supporting member, then all or a portion of up flow duct 144 may be flexible, such as a flexible hose.

[0197] As exemplified in FIGS. 1 and 21, the dirt collection assembly 140 of the upright section 108 may collect at least a portion of the dirt separated from the dirty airflow by the handvac 112. Accordingly, the dirt collection assembly 140 of the upright section 108 may be in communication with the dirt collection chamber of handvac 112 all or a portion of the time when the handvac 112 is mounted to the upright section 108. For example, the dirt collection chamber of handvac 112 may have a door that automatically opens when handvac 112 is mounted to the upright section 108. Accordingly, dirt separated by handvac 112 may travel to the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140. Alternately, the door may be manually operable by a user. Accordingly, dirt may only be transferred to the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 when a user elects to open the door. Alternately, the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 may receive dirt from an auxiliary air treatment member, in which case the auxiliary dirt collection assembly

may comprise a housing having both the auxiliary air treatment member and the auxiliary dirt collection chamber.

[0198] The dirt collection chamber of auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140 and handvac dirt collection chamber 188 may be of any suitable volumetric sizes. Preferably, the volumetric storage capacity of the dirt collection chamber of auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140 is at least equal to the volumetric storage capacity of handvac dirt collection chamber 188, and more preferably larger than the volumetric storage capacity of handvac dirt collection chamber 188. For example, the volumetric storage capacity of the dirt collection chamber of auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140 may be 1-20 times the volumetric storage capacity of handvac dirt collection chamber 188, more preferably 1.5-10 times, and most preferably 3-5 times. In alternative embodiments, the volumetric storage capacity of the dirt collection chamber of auxiliary dirt collection assembly 140 may be less than that of handvac dirt collection chamber 188.

[0199] As exemplified in FIG. 21, handvac 112 may include a cyclone bin assembly 136 including one or more cyclone chambers 184 and one or more dirt collection chambers 188. The cyclone chamber or chambers and the dirt collection chamber or chambers may be of any design. As exemplified, cyclone chamber 184 includes an air inlet 192 in fluid communication with wand 144, an air outlet 196 downstream of air inlet 192, and a dirt outlet 200 in fluid communication with dirt collection chamber 188. Suction motor 204 or another suction source may draw dirty air to enter air inlet 192 and travel cyclonically across cyclone chamber 184 to dirt outlet 200 where dirt is ejected into dirt collection chamber 188. Afterwards, the air is discharged from cyclone chamber 184 at air outlet 196.

[0200] As exemplified in FIGS. 21-23, cyclone bin assembly 136 may include laterally opposed side walls 208, a top wall 212, a bottom wall 216, a first end wall 220, and a second end wall 224. As shown, a common interior wall 226 may divide cyclone chamber 184 from dirt collection chamber 188. For example, cyclone chamber 184 may be defined by top wall 212 and interior wall 226 which extend between end walls 220 and 224. Top wall 212 and interior wall 226 may be curved to define a substantially cylindrical or frustoconical sidewall of cyclone chamber 184. In alternative embodiments, cyclone chamber 184 may have a sidewall of any other suitable shape that is conducive to cyclonic flow. In some alternative embodiments, interior wall 226 of cyclone chamber 184 may be discrete from dirt collection chamber 188 instead of forming a common wall dividing cyclone chamber 184 from dirt collection chamber 188.

[0201] Dirt collection chamber 188 may be defined by bottom wall 216, side walls 208, and interior wall 226. In some embodiments, bottom wall 216 may be openable for fluidly connecting handvac dirt collection chamber 188 to supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 of upright section 108. This may permit dirt separated by cyclone chamber 184 and discharged through dirt outlet 200 to move through opened bottom wall 216 and collect in supplemental dirt collection assembly 140.

[0202] Optionally, when the auxiliary dirt collection assembly is mounted to upright section 108, dirt separated in the cyclone chamber is collectable in the dirt collection chamber of the auxiliary dirt collection assembly. The auxiliary dirt collection assembly may be selectively connectable in communication with the dirt collection region of the hand vacuum cleaner by, e.g., an openable door 228 (also

referred to as a dumping door). The door may be manually openable, such as by a handle, or automatically operated, such as when the auxiliary dirt collection assembly is mounted to upright section 108. In this case, dirt will collect in the handvac 112 and will remain there until door 228 is openable so as to allow the collected dirt to transfer to supplemental dirt collection assembly 140. In the latter case, supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 is automatically connected in communication with a dirt outlet of the cyclone chamber when the auxiliary dirt collection assembly is mounted to upright section 108. In this case, dirt will collect in the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 when handvac 112 is mounted to the upright section 108.

[0203] In the illustrated example, bottom wall 216 includes a door 228, which may be a pivotally openable door 228. As shown, door 228 may be pivotally connected to dirt collection chamber 188 by a hinge 232 for rotation about a hinge axis 236. Door 228 may extend forwardly from a rear end 240 to a front end 244. Preferably, hinge 232 and hinge axis 236 are positioned at rear end 240 of door 228. In alternative embodiments, hinge 232 and hinge axis 236 may be positioned at front end 244 or intermediate front and rear ends 240 and 244.

[0204] Door 228 is preferably outwardly pivotal of dirt collection chamber 188. For example, door 228 may be movable between a closed position (FIG. 22) in which door 228 closes bottom wall 216, and an open position (FIG. 21) in which door 228 is rotated away from dirt collection chamber 188 for opening bottom wall 216 to permit dirt to move from handvac dirt collection chamber 188 to supplemental dirt collection assembly 140. As shown, in the open position front end 244 of door 228 may be moved away from handvac dirt collection chamber 188.

[0205] Hinge axis 236 may have any suitable orientation. In the illustrated example, hinge axis 236 extends laterally side-to-side of surface cleaning apparatus 100. Hinge axis 236 may be transverse to one or more of cyclone axis 248 of cyclone chamber 184, motor axis 252 of suction motor 204, or downstream direction 256 through air inlet 192. In the example shown, hinge axis 236 is perpendicular to cyclone axis 248, motor axis 252, and downstream direction 256. In alternative embodiments, hinge axis 236 may be substantially parallel to one or more of cyclone axis 248, motor axis 252, or downstream direction 256.

[0206] In some embodiments, door 228 may extend upwardly and forwardly between rear end 240 and front end 244. For example, front end 244 may be positioned closer to cyclone chamber 184 and cyclone axis 248 than rear end 240. When door 228 is opened (FIG. 21), this may provide a bottom opening 260 having a transverse width 264 between cyclone chamber 184 and bottom wall 216.

[0207] Optionally, the dirt collection region (the dirt collection chamber) of the hand vacuum cleaner is positioned above the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140. Accordingly, dirt that is received in the dirt collection chamber of the hand vacuum cleaner may be transferred by due to gravity to the supplemental dirt collection assembly 140. Accordingly, for example, dirt outlet 200 may be positioned on a bottom end 268 of cyclone chamber 184 for discharging dirt toward bottom wall 216 and opening 260 to be delivered by gravity into supplemental dirt collection assembly 140 of upright section 108.

[0208] Reference is now made to FIGS. 21, 22, and 24. Preferably, when handvac 112 is connected to upright sec-

tion **108**, opening **260** is fluidly coupled to an inlet to dirt collection assembly **140**. In the illustrated example, door **228** and opening **260** of cyclone bin assembly **136** align with an inlet **272** of dirt collection assembly **140**. As shown, inlet **272** may be formed as an opening in an upper portion **276** of dirt collection assembly **140**. In some embodiments, inlet **272** may include a door (not shown) which opens automatically and concurrently with door **228**. Optionally, the door of inlet **272** may be biased (e.g., by a spring) to close inlet **272** and seal dirt collection assembly **140** when door **228** is closed or handvac **112** is disconnected from upright section **108**.

[0209] Preferably, opening **260** and inlet **272** of upper portion **276** of dirt collection assembly **140** are sized and positioned to receive at least a portion of door **228** when door **228** is in the open position. This may permit door **228** to open outwardly into the open position as shown in FIG. 21.

[0210] If door **228** is moveable from the closed position to the open position automatically upon connecting handvac **112** to upright section **108**, then handvac **112** may include an actuator drivingly connected to door **228** to move door **228** (e.g., pivot door **228** about hinge axis **236**) to the open position when handvac **112** is connected to upright section **108**. In the illustrated embodiment, door **228** includes an arm **280** pivotally connected at hinge **232**. As shown, arm **280** may include a lever portion **284** which extends rearwardly of hinge **232**, and which may be depressed to pivot door **228** to the open position. Further, dirt collection assembly **140** is shown including an engaging member **288** positioned to align with lever portion **284** of arm **280**. In use, engaging member **288** may depress lever portion **284** of arm **280** upon connecting handvac **112** to upright section **108** to automatically pivot door **228** into the open position, whereby opening **260** may be fluidly connected to inlet **272** of supplemental dirt collection assembly **140**. In one aspect, this may permit a user, who has used handvac **112** when disconnected from upright section **108**, to automatically empty handvac dirt collection chamber **188** by connecting handvac **112** to upright section **108**. Afterwards, handvac **112** may be disconnected from upright section **108** with an empty dirt collection chamber **188**.

[0211] If door **228** is manually moveable from the closed position to the open position then, as exemplified in FIGS. 97a-b and 98a-b, door **228** may be provided with an actuator, e.g., a manually operable lever portion **284**. Lever portion **284** may extend downwardly from door **228** such that lever portion **284** is user-accessible and user-operable while handvac **112** is mounted to upright section **108**. As exemplified, lever portion **284** may protrude from the bottom wall **216** of cyclone bin assembly **136** to provide user-accessibility to lever portion **284**.

[0212] As exemplified in FIGS. 21, 22, 24, 97a-b, and 98a-b, whether door **228** is manually or automatically operable, door **228** may be biased to the closed position. For example, door **228** may be biased for rotation about hinge axis **236** toward the closed position by a biasing member (not shown), such as a torsion spring. This may permit door **228** to close automatically upon disconnecting handvac **112** from upright section **108**, to prevent dirt from spilling from dirt collection chamber **188** and to permit immediate use of handvac **112** for cleaning. In alternative embodiments, door **228** may not be biased toward the closed position. For example, door **228** may remain in the open position upon

disconnecting handvac **112** from upright section **108**. In such a case, door **228** may remain open until manually closed. For example, referring to FIGS. 98a-b, door **228** may remain in the open position shown until lever portion **284** of arm **280** is user-activated to move door **228** to the closed position.

#### Removable Supplemental Dirt Collection Assembly

[0213] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a surface cleaning apparatus has two or more dirt collection chambers wherein one of the dirt collection chambers is optionally removable, and the surface cleaning apparatus is operable when the removable dirt collection chamber has been removed. Accordingly, as discussed with respect to the previous embodiment, a supplemental dirt collection chamber may be provided on the up flow duct or wand of a stick vacuum cleaner and may be the main dirt collection chamber (e.g., it may collect most or all of the separated dirt when the stick vacuum cleaner is operated with the supplemental dirt collection chamber in position). This may be referred to as a large dirt capacity upright mode or a second upright mode of operation.

[0214] The supplemental dirt collection chamber may be removable for emptying and to reconfigure the vacuum to a light weight upright mode or a first upright mode of operation. Once removed, the vacuum cleaner may be operable to separate dirt and collect the separated dirt in another dirt collection chamber (e.g., the handvac dirt collection chamber). An advantage of the light weight upright mode is that the size and weight of the vacuum cleaner may be reduced by removal of the supplemental dirt collection chamber. This may be of assistance when the vacuum cleaner is used to clean around and under furniture, and when the vacuum cleaner is to be carried upstairs.

[0215] As exemplified in FIGS. 1 and 4, dirt collection assembly **140** of upright section **108** may be removably connected to wand **144** and handvac **112**. This may permit dirt collection assembly **140** to be removed for emptying, or to operate apparatus **100** in a light weight upright mode. It will be appreciated that, in alternate embodiments, wand **144** and dirt collection assembly **140** of upright section **108** may be integrally formed or permanently connected as a one piece assembly.

[0216] Dirt collection assembly **140** may be removably mounted to wand **144** in any suitable fashion. In the illustrated embodiment, a lower end **292** of dirt collection assembly **140** may be toed onto a lower end **296** of wand **144**, and then dirt collection assembly **140** may be pivoted about lower end **292** toward wand **144** and held in position by a suitable releasable fastening mechanism.

[0217] In the illustrated embodiment, handvac **112** may remain in fluid communication with wand **144** and surface cleaning head **104** while supplemental dirt collection assembly **140** is disconnected from wand **144** and removed altogether from apparatus **100**. This may permit dirt collection assembly **140** to be removed (e.g., for emptying or to operate apparatus **100** in a light weight upright mode) without disrupting the operation of apparatus **100**.

#### Upstream Air Treatment Member

[0218] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any

one or more other aspects of this disclosure, an upstream air treatment member may be provided. The upstream air treatment member may be removably connectable upstream of the handvac. For example, the supplemental dirt collection assembly may have one or more cyclone chambers associated therewith. Accordingly, when the supplemental dirt collection assembly is positioned on upright section 108 (e.g., up flow duct 144), a supplemental cyclone chamber assembly 160 may be connected in series or parallel with the cyclone chamber of the handvac. Accordingly, when operated as an upright vacuum, the surface cleaning apparatus may be a dual cyclonic stage surface cleaning apparatus. When used in an above floor cleaning mode, the handvac may be a single cyclonic stage surface cleaning apparatus. Typically, the surface cleaning apparatus may be used as an upright vacuum cleaner (i.e., with the supplemental cyclonic bin assembly attached) for cleaning floors. This may represent the majority of area that is to be cleaned. Therefore, for a majority of the use of the surface cleaning apparatus, it may be used as a dual stage cyclonic surface cleaning apparatus.

[0219] In accordance with this aspect, the upright section may include a first air treatment member for separating at least large dirt particles from the airflow, and the air treatment member of the handvac may be positioned downstream of the first air treatment member for separating small dirt particles ("fines") from the airflow. In this case, the greatest volume of separated dirt may be collected in the dirt collection chamber of the upright section, and a lesser volume of fines may be collected in the dirt collection chamber of the handvac. This may reduce the rate at which the handvac dirt collection chamber may be filled, and reduce the frequency at which the handvac dirt collection chamber must be emptied. It will be appreciated that each cyclonic stage may be of any design and may be designed to remove any type of dirt.

[0220] It will be appreciated that, in some embodiments, dirt separated by the handvac may be collected in the supplemental dirt collection assembly. In such a case, the dirt collection region of the handvac may be in communication (automatically or manually selectively) with a dirt collection region in the supplemental dirt collection assembly, which region may be isolated from the dirt collection chamber for the cyclonic stage of the supplemental cyclone chamber assembly.

[0221] It will be appreciated that, if air travels through up flow duct 144 to handvac 112, when cyclone bin assembly 160 is connected to wand 144, air travelling through wand 144 may be diverted into cyclone bin assembly 160 and returned to wand 144 from cyclone bin assembly 160 downstream of the diversion. Optionally, in accordance with another aspect with is discussed in more detail subsequently, and which is exemplified in the embodiment of FIGS. 20 and 26, in some embodiments the diversion may occur automatically upon mounting of the supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 to upright section 108. For example, cyclone bin assembly 160 may include a diversion member 428 which may be positionable in the conduit of wand 144 between the upstream and downstream ends 364 and 360 of wand 144. As shown, diversion member 428 may divide wand 144 into an upstream wand portion 440 and a downstream wand portion 444. Diversion member 428 may form an air-tight seal inside wand 144 for redirecting substantially all air travelling through upstream wand portion 440 into air

inlet 316 of cyclone bin assembly 160. In turn, air outlet 320 of cyclone bin assembly 160 may discharge into downstream wand portion 444 for travel downstream to handvac 112.

[0222] As exemplified in the embodiment of FIGS. 5, 12, and 25 supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160, 160 may be any suitable cyclone bin assembly and may include a cyclone chamber 308 and a dirt collection chamber 141. Cyclone chamber 308 may include an air inlet 316 for receiving dirty air from the surface cleaning head, e.g., via wand 144, an air outlet 320 for discharging air, e.g., to handvac 112, a dirt outlet 324 for discharging separated dirt into dirt collection chamber 141, a vortex finder 400 and a cyclone axis 392. Wand 144 may include an upstream end 360 connected to surface cleaning head 104, and a downstream end 364 connected to air inlet 316 of cyclone chamber 308.

[0223] From cyclone bin assembly 160, the airflow may flow downstream to handvac 112. Accordingly, handvac cyclone bin assembly 136 is positioned downstream of and in series with supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160. The air may be received in handvac cyclone bin assembly 136 where additional particulate matter may be further separated from the airflow and deposited into dirt collection chamber 188. In many cases, the additional particulate matter separated by cyclone bin assembly 136 may constitute less than 30% of the total volume of dirt separated from apparatus 100, and may constitute all or a majority of the fines that are separated. Accordingly, dirt collection chamber 188 may be filled at a lower volumetric rate than supplemental dirt collection chamber 141. This may help to maintain dirt collection capacity in handvac 112.

[0224] In operation, air exiting air outlet 320 of cyclone bin assembly 160 may enter handvac 112 for a second stage of cleaning by cyclone bin assembly 136. As illustrated, handvac 112 may include a nozzle 412 having an upstream end 416 and a downstream end 420. When handvac 112 is connected to upright section 108, upstream end 416 may be fluidly connected with air outlet 320 of upright section 108, and downstream end 420 may be fluidly connected with inlet 192 of handvac cyclone chamber 184.

[0225] In operation, air may be drawn into dirty air inlet 124 and enter upstream wand portion 440. Diversion member 428 may redirect the air traveling through upstream wand portion 440 to enter air inlet 316 of cyclone chamber 308. Air may travel through air inlet 316 tangentially to sidewall 376 and spiral downwardly toward lower end wall 368, whereby dirt may be separated from the airflow and pass through dirt outlet 324 to accumulate in dirt collection chamber 141. The airflow may then travel downstream into vortex finder 400 and exit cyclone chamber 308 at air outlet 320 at downstream end 404 of vortex finder 400, into an outlet passage 476. Outlet passage 476 may have a downstream end fluidly connected to downstream wand portion 444. The air may travel through downstream wand portion 444 to downstream wand end 364 into handvac 112. In handvac 112, additional dirt may be separated from the airflow by cyclone bin assembly 136 before the air is discharged through clean air outlet 132.

[0226] It will be appreciated that, in accordance with this aspect, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be any suitable cyclone bin assembly. In the example shown in FIGS. 5, 12, and 25, cyclone chamber 308 includes a lower end wall 368, an upper end wall 372, and a sidewall 376 extending

between the lower end wall **368** and the upper end wall **372**. Preferably, sidewall **376** is substantially cylindrical or frustoconical in accordance with conventional cyclone chamber design.

[0227] Dirt outlet **324** may be formed as an opening in sidewall **376** for directing separated dirt into dirt collection chamber **141**. In some embodiments, at least a portion of sidewall **376** of cyclone chamber **308** may form a common dividing wall between cyclone chamber **308** and dirt collection chamber **141**. In this case, dirt outlet **324** may be formed as an opening in the common portion of sidewall **376**.

[0228] Dirt outlet **324** may be formed at any suitable position on sidewall **376**. In the illustrated example, dirt outlet **324** is positioned at an upper end of cyclone chamber **308** proximate upper end wall **372**. More particularly, the illustrated embodiment includes a dirt outlet **324** defined by a slot **380** in sidewall **376** bordered by upper end wall **372**. This may increase the capacity of dirt collection chamber **141**. More specifically, dirt may accumulate by gravity from the bottom of dirt collection chamber **141** upwardly. Thus, the capacity of the dirt collection chamber **141** may be defined at least in part by the position of dirt outlet **324**. Dirt collection chamber **141** is full when the level of dirt in dirt collection chamber **141** rises to dirt outlet **324**. Accordingly, the capacity of dirt collection chamber **141** is the volume of the dirt collection chamber **141** below dirt outlet **324**. Thus, the capacity of dirt collection chamber **141** may be increased by positioning dirt outlet **324** in an uppermost position, such as proximate the upper end wall **372** of cyclone chamber **308** as shown.

[0229] Alternately, in some embodiments as exemplified in FIG. 26, lower end wall **368** may comprise or be an arrester plate **1280** which separates cyclone chamber **308** from dirt collection chamber **141**. In this case, dirt outlet **324** may be formed by a gap between arrester plate **1280** and sidewall **376**, where dirt particles may fall by gravity into dirt collection chamber **141**.

[0230] In accordance with another aspect which is discussed in more detail subsequently, as exemplified, cyclone chamber **308** may include an inlet passage **384** for redirecting axially-directed inlet air to flow tangentially to promote cyclonic action in cyclone chamber **308**. An upstream end **388** of inlet passage **384** may face axially (i.e., substantially parallel to cyclone axis **392**), and a downstream end (not shown) of inlet passage **384** may face tangentially to cyclone chamber **308**. Air entering upstream end **388** of inlet passage **384** from air inlet **316** may travel along inlet passage **384** and exit downstream end (not shown) in a tangential direction. After spiraling upwardly around vortex finder **400** of cyclone chamber **308**, the airflow may enter vortex finder **400** and exit cyclone chamber **308** through air outlet **320** at a downstream end **404** of vortex finder **400**.

[0231] Handvac cyclone chamber **184** may be any suitable cyclone chamber. In some embodiments, cyclone chamber **184** is substantially similar to cyclone chamber **308**. For example, cyclone chamber **184** may include an air inlet **192**, an inlet passage **420**, a dirt outlet **200**, a vortex finder **424**, a dirt outlet **200**, an air outlet **196**, and a cyclone axis **248**. Air from upright section **108** may axially enter air inlet **192**, be redirected to a tangential direction by inlet passage **420**, spiral upwardly around vortex finder **424**, deposit dirt into dirt outlet **200**, and then exit cyclone chamber **184** through air outlet **196** at a downstream end of vortex finder **424**.

## Modes of Operation

[0232] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the surface cleaning apparatus is reconfigurable to operate in a plurality of different modes of operation. For example, the surface cleaning apparatus may be operable in two or more of a handvac mode, a stair-cleaning mode, an above-floor cleaning mode, a large dirt capacity upright mode, a lightweight upright mode, or a dual motor upright mode. In some cases, the surface cleaning apparatus may be reconfigurable between different modes of operation with a single act of connection or disconnection. This may permit the surface cleaning apparatus to be quickly reconfigured with minimal interruption.

[0233] Referring to FIGS. 1, 5, and 13, surface cleaning apparatus **100**, **152**, and **168** are shown in a large dirt capacity upright cleaning mode. In the large dirt capacity upright cleaning mode, surface cleaning apparatus **100**, **152**, and **168** may include surface cleaning head **104**, upright section **108** including wand **144** and supplemental dirt collection assembly **140**, and handvac **112**. The airflow path may extend from dirty air inlet **124** of surface cleaning head **104** downstream through wand **144** and then cyclone bin assembly **136** of handvac **112** to separate dirt from the airflow and deposit that dirt into dirt collection chamber **141** of upright section **108** and/or handvac dirt collection chamber **188**. In apparatus **152** and **168**, cyclone bin assembly **160** is also positioned in the airflow path for separating and collecting dirt from the airflow and cyclone bin assembly **136** of handvac **112** may optionally be bypassed as discussed subsequently.

[0234] As exemplified in FIGS. 12 and 12a one or more of the surface cleaning head **104**, upright section **108**, and handvac **112** may be removably connected to each other so as to be able to be assembled in a number of different combinations to provide apparatus **152** with a number of different modes of operation. In some embodiments, the wand **144** and supplemental assembly **140**, **160** of upright section **108** may also be removably connected to each other to provide additional modes of operation. For example, in the large dirt capacity upright cleaning mode, surface cleaning head **104** may be connected to upstream end **360** of wand **144**, downstream end **364** of wand **144** may be connected to an air inlet **316** of cyclone bin assembly **160**, and air outlet **320** of cyclone bin assembly **160** may be connected to upstream end **416** of handvac nozzle **412**.

[0235] The large dirt capacity upright cleaning mode as shown may be particularly effective for cleaning large surface areas (e.g., the floor of one or more rooms). The user may grasp handvac handle **484** to steer surface cleaning head **104** across the surface to be cleaned (i.e., handle **484** may be a drive handle of the surface cleaning apparatus). The tall height **492** of apparatus **100**, **152**, and **168** provided in part by the interposition of wand **144** between surface cleaning head **104** and handvac **112** may permit apparatus **100** to be operated by a user standing upright. The large dirt capacity of dirt collection chamber **141** of upright section **108** may permit extended usage of apparatus **100** before the dirt collection chamber **141** becomes full and must be emptied.

[0236] As exemplified in FIGS. 4, 5, 12, 12a, 20 and 27-30, and 37-44 dirt collection assembly **140** or cyclone bin assembly **160** may be selectively disconnected from upright

section **108** to reconfigure apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** from the large dirt capacity upright mode to a light weight upright mode. Likewise, dirt collection assembly **140** or cyclone bin assembly **160** may be selectively reconnected to upright section **108** to reconfigure apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** from a light weight mode to a large dirt capacity upright mode. [0237] Preferably, reconfiguring the apparatus from the large dirt capacity upright mode to the light weight upright mode may require only a single user action (e.g., disconnecting the dirt collection assembly **140** or cyclone bin assembly **160** from the upright section **108** may automatically close a dumping door of the handvac if the dumping door is open and may also automatically close a diversion member if the vacuum cleaner includes a supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160**).

[0238] As exemplified in apparatus **100**, door **228** which may have been open in the large dirt capacity upright mode for connecting dirt collection chambers **188** and **141**, may close automatically (i.e., without any further user interaction) upon disconnecting dirt collection chamber **141**, to seal bottom wall **216** of dirt collection chamber **141**. Exemplary mechanisms include a biasing member, such as a spring and a mechanical or electrical drive member drivingly connected to the door to close the door as supplemental assembly **140**, **160** is removed.

[0239] As exemplified in apparatus **168**, disconnecting cyclone bin assembly **160** from wand **144** may automatically reroute the airflow path to extend directly from upstream wand end **360** to downstream wand end **364** without the intermediary diversion to cyclone bin assembly **160**. Therefore, the airflow path between surface cleaning head **104** and handvac **112** is automatically reconfigured by disconnection of cyclone bin assembly **160** to reconfigure apparatus **168** to the light weight upright mode. Accordingly, apparatus **168** may be continually operated while being reconfigured.

[0240] In alternative embodiments, door **228** of apparatus **100** may be manually closed as another step before, during or after dirt collection assembly **140** is disconnected from upright section **108** to complete the reconfiguration to the light weight upright mode. For example, a user may manually close the door. In other embodiments, as described in more detail below, a diversion valve of apparatus **168** may require manual closure as another step after cyclone bin assembly **160** is disconnected from wand **144** to complete the reconfiguration to the light weight upright mode. Alternately, a single actuator may be manually operated to close the door and the diversion valve.

[0241] As exemplified in FIG. 4, apparatus **152** may be reconfigurable from the large dirt capacity upright mode to a light weight upright mode by disconnecting assembly **140**, **160** from wand **144**. In some cases, it may be desirable to momentarily reconfigure an apparatus to the lightweight upright mode to complete a task (e.g., clean under an article of furniture), and afterward reconfigure the apparatus to the large dirt capacity upright mode. In the illustrated example, the airflow path between surface cleaning head **104** and handvac **112** persists during and after reconfiguration of apparatus **100** from the large dirt capacity upright mode to the lightweight upright mode. This may permit apparatus **100**, to be operated continuously (i.e., air to continue to travel between inlet **124** and outlet **132**) before, during, and after reconfiguration to the lightweight upright mode. In turn, this may allow for a quick reconfiguration with little or no disruption. It will be appreciated that if a cyclone is

provided in the supplemental assembly (e.g., assembly **160**), there may be a short period during which the diversion valve is not closed during the transition.

[0242] In some cases, reconfiguring apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** from the large dirt capacity upright mode to the light-weight upright mode may provide a reduction in weight (i.e., by the removal of dirt collection assembly **140** or cyclone bin assembly **160**), and a more slender profile. Thus, the lightweight upright mode may make apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** easier to lift (e.g., carry upstairs), and easier to maneuver under and around furniture and the like. However, in this mode, all of the dirt separated by cyclone bin assembly **136** in the lightweight upright mode is collected in dirt collection chamber **188**. Thus, apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** may have less dirt collection capacity in the lightweight upright mode as compared with the large dirt capacity upright mode.

[0243] Referring now to FIGS. 31-33, **44a**, and **44b**, apparatus **100** and **168** are shown in an above-floor cleaning mode. As illustrated, apparatus **100** and **168** in the above-floor cleaning mode include handvac **112** and wand **144**. Apparatus **100**, **152**, and **168** may be reconfigured from the lightweight upright mode to the above-floor cleaning mode by disconnecting surface cleaning head **104** from wand **144**. It will be appreciated that assembly **140,160** may be retained in an above floor cleaning mode if desired. However, this would add extra weight to the apparatus in the above floor cleaning mode.

[0244] Referring to FIG. **36a**, apparatus **152** is shown in another above-floor cleaning mode. As shown, apparatus **152** in an above-floor cleaning mode may include handvac **112** and an accessory wand **145**. Accessory wand **145** may be provided supplementary to wand **144** of upright section **108**. For example, accessory wand **145** may be removably mountable to a sidewall of upright section **108**, as shown in FIG. 5. Still referring to FIG. **36a**, in the above-floor cleaning mode shown, upstream end **360** may provide the dirty air inlet, and downstream end **364** may be removably fluidly connected to handvac nozzle **412**. Accessory wand **145** may have any suitable length **516**. For example, wand **144** may have a length sufficient to permit apparatus **100** to be used as an upright vacuum cleaner in the configuration of FIG. 5. Accordingly, wand **144** may be 2-4 feet long. In contrast, accessory wand **145** may be shorter than wand **144** (e.g., a user wants to be closer to the area to be cleaned in an above floor cleaning mode) and accordingly accessory wand **145** may be 6-18 inches.

[0245] In the above-floor cleaning mode, the upstream end **496** of wand **144** may provide the dirty air inlet of apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168**. The above-floor cleaning mode may be well suited to cleaning surfaces above the floor, or more generally surfaces that are not substantially horizontal, and for cleaning in crevices which surface cleaning head **104** might be unable to access. The wand **144** may provide extended reach for distant cleaning surfaces (e.g., curtains, and ceilings). An auxiliary cleaning tool such as a crevice tool, brush or the like may be attached to the inlet end of the wand.

[0246] Preferably, apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** may be reconfigured from the lightweight upright mode to the above-floor cleaning mode by a single user action-disconnection of surface cleaning head **104** from the upstream end **496** of wand **144**. This may permit the apparatus to be quickly reconfigured with little or no disruption. For example, the apparatus may operate continuously before,

during, and after reconfiguration from the lightweight upright mode to the above-floor cleaning mode. This may permit a user to conveniently reconfigure the apparatus to the above-floor cleaning mode to clean a surface inaccessible in the lightweight upright mode, and afterward reconfigure the apparatus to the lightweight upright mode to continue cleaning, e.g., the floor.

[0247] In some embodiments, the above-floor cleaning mode may further include dirt collection assembly 140. For example, a user may reconfigure apparatus 100, 152, or 168 from the large dirt capacity upright mode (FIGS. 1, 5, and 13) to the above-floor cleaning mode by disconnecting surface cleaning head 104 from wand 144, while maintaining dirt collection assembly 140 in place on wand 144. An above-floor cleaning mode of this configuration may provide apparatus 100 with the reach of the above-floor cleaning mode, and the storage capacity of the large dirt capacity upright mode. In some embodiments, dirt collection assembly 140 may be a one piece assembly with the wand 144 (i.e., irremovably connected to wand 144), in which case the wand 144 may be an up flow duct.

[0248] Referring to FIG. 22, apparatus 100, 152, and 168 may be reconfigured to a handvac mode from any other mode of operation by disconnecting handvac 112 (e.g., from wand 144). As illustrated, the handvac mode may include handvac 112 alone. In the handvac mode, upstream end 416 of nozzle or inlet conduit 412 may provide the dirty air inlet 131. Optionally, one or more accessories (not shown), such as a brush, crevice tool, auxiliary wand 145 may be connected to nozzle 412. If a wand 144 is part of dirt collection assembly 140 then an accessory wand 145 may be provided which is connectable to nozzle 412.

[0249] The handvac mode of apparatus 100 may be lighter, smaller, and more agile than the other modes of operation. However, the handvac mode may have a smaller dirt collection capacity than the large dirt capacity upright mode (FIGS. 1, 5, and 13) for example.

[0250] In some cases, a user may wish to momentarily disconnect handvac 112 for use in the handvac mode (e.g., to clean a surface that is more accessible in the handvac mode), and then return the apparatus to the previous mode. For example, apparatus 100, 152, or 168 may be momentarily reconfigured from the large dirt capacity upright mode (FIGS. 1, 5, and 13) or from the lightweight upright mode (FIGS. 27 and 37) to the handvac mode by merely removing the handvac and afterward reconfigured again to the upright mode.

[0251] It may be beneficial for the dirt collection chamber 188 of handvac 112 to have capacity available for use in the handvac mode upon disconnecting handvac 112 from upright section 108. Further, it may be beneficial for dirt collection chamber 188 of handvac 112 to reclaim capacity after reconnecting handvac 112 to upright section 108. This may be achieved by having dirt collection chamber 188 empty into assembly 140, 160 continually while handvac 112 is attached to the assembly, manually before removal of the handvac or upon removal of the handvac. The dirt capacity may be reclaimed by having dirt collection chamber 188 empty into assembly 140, 160 upon replacing handvac 112 to the assembly (either manually or automatically upon replacement).

[0252] An example of such a reconfiguration is discussed with respect to the embodiment of FIG. 21. In the illustrated example, handvac dirt collection chamber 188 has a bottom

wall 216 that remains open to dirt collection assembly 140 while the handvac is attached to permit dirt from handvac dirt collection chamber 188 to transfer (e.g., by gravity) to dirt collection chamber 141 thereby preventing dirt collection chamber 188 from being filled while the apparatus is used in one of the upright operating modes.

[0253] Apparatus 100 may be reconfigured from the handvac mode to the large dirt capacity upright mode by reconnecting handvac 112 to upright section 108. Preferably, reconnecting handvac 112 to upright section 108 automatically opens handvac dirt collection chamber 188 to dirt collection chamber 141 for transferring at least a portion of the dirt, collected while in the handvac mode, to dirt collection chamber 141 thereby emptying dirt collection chamber 188 so that dirt collection chamber 188 is not full when the handvac is once again used in the handvac mode.

[0254] In some embodiments, handvac dirt collection chamber 188 does not empty into assembly 140, 160 when attached to the assembly, manually or automatically. For example, FIGS. 25 and 26 show exemplary embodiments of apparatus 152 and 168 where assemblies 160 and 188 receive and store dirt separately at all times. As shown, upright dirt collection chamber 141 may receive and collect dirt separated by auxiliary cyclone bin assembly 160, and handvac dirt collection chamber 188 may separately receive and collect dirt separated by handvac cyclone bin assembly 136.

[0255] Turning now to FIGS. 123-126, apparatus 152 is shown in accordance with another embodiment. As exemplified, handvac cyclone bin assembly 136 may include a plurality of cyclonic cleaning stages arranged in series. For example, and referring to FIGS. 125 and 126, cyclone bin assembly 136 may include a first cyclonic cleaning stage 640 arranged in series upstream from a second cyclonic cleaning stage 644. First cyclonic cleaning stage 640 may include one or more air outlet(s) 196a which discharge into air inlet(s) 192b of second cyclonic cleaning stage 644.

[0256] Referring now to FIG. 127, each cyclonic cleaning stage 640 and 644 may include one or more cyclone chambers 184 in parallel. For example, cyclonic cleaning stages 640 and 644 may each include one cyclone chamber 184, or may each include a plurality of cyclone chambers 184. Alternatively, one of cyclonic cleaning stages 640 and 644 may include one cyclone chamber 184 and the other stage may include a plurality of cyclone chambers 184. In the illustrated example, first cyclonic cleaning stage 640 includes one cyclone chamber 184a, and second cyclonic cleaning stage 644 includes a plurality of cyclone chambers 184b arranged in parallel. For example, second cyclonic cleaning stage 644 may include four or more cyclone chambers 184b arranged in parallel.

[0257] Second stage cyclone chamber(s) 184b may have any suitable orientation relative to first stage cyclone chamber(s) 184a. For example, each of second stage cyclone chamber(s) 184b may have an air inlet 192 and an air outlet 196 both positioned proximate a rear end 648 of the second cyclonic cleaning stage 644 (rearward with respect to the inlet of the handvac), or both positioned proximate a front end 652 of the second cyclonic cleaning stage 644. Alternatively, each of second stage cyclone chamber(s) 184b may have an air inlet 192 positioned proximate one of the front and rear ends 648 and 652, and an air outlet 196 positioned proximate the other of the front and rear ends 648 and 652. In the illustrated example, second stage cyclone chambers

**184b** are shown including air inlets **192b** at front end **648** and air outlets at rear end **652**. This may reduce directional changes in the airflow which may reduce backpressure developed through second stage cyclone chambers **184b** for enhanced airflow efficiency. As shown, axes **248b** of second stage cyclone chamber **184b** may be parallel to axis **248a** of first stage cyclone chamber **184a**.

[0258] Handvac cyclone bin assembly **136** may include one or more dirt collection regions **188**. For example, cyclone chambers **184** of first and second cyclonic cleaning stages **640** and **644** may separate dirt into one common dirt collection region **188**, or each cyclonic cleaning stage **640** and **644** may include a separate dirt collection region **188**. In the latter case, all first stage cyclone chamber(s) **184a** may discharge dirt into the first stage dirt collection region **188a**, and all second stage cyclone chamber(s) **184b** may discharge dirt into the second stage dirt collection region **188b**. In the illustrated embodiment, handvac cyclone bin assembly **136** includes one first stage dirt collection region **188a**, and a plurality of second stage dirt collection regions **188b**, where each second sage dirt collection region **188b** receives dirt discharged by a respective second stage cyclone chamber **184b**.

[0259] Reference is now made to FIGS. 34-36, which show apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** in a stair-cleaning mode of operation. As shown, apparatus **100**, **152**, or **168** in stair-cleaning mode may include handvac **112** directly connected to surface cleaning head **104**. For example, nozzle **412** may be connected to pivot joint **116** of surface cleaning head **104**.

[0260] The stair-cleaning mode of operation may be especially suitable for cleaning stairs and the like, where frequent lifting is required to clean the desired surface areas.

#### Handvac Center of Gravity in the Upright Modes

[0261] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, when the apparatus is in an upright mode and, in particular in a large dirt capacity upright mode, the center of gravity of the handvac may be located directly above the cyclone bin assembly (or dirt collection chamber) of the upright section.

[0262] As exemplified in FIGS. 21 and 25, apparatus **100** is shown in a large dirt capacity upright mode in a storage position. In the illustrated example, handvac **112** is shown including a handvac center of gravity **524**. As shown, center of gravity **524** may be positioned vertically above dirt collection assembly **140**/cyclone bin assembly **160** between the front and rear ends **532**, **544** and **536**, **548** of dirt collection assembly **140**/cyclone bin assembly **160**. Preferably, center of gravity **524** is positioned substantially centrally between front and rear ends **532**, **544** and **536**, **548** of dirt collection assembly **140**/cyclone bin assembly and may be aligned with the wand.

[0263] Alternately, or in addition, as exemplified, center of gravity **524** is positioned between cyclone bin assembly **136** and suction motor **204**, inside premotor filter chamber **556** of handvac **112**.

#### Configuration of the Auxiliary Assembly

[0264] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a surface cleaning apparatus may have an upright section with an

auxiliary dirt collection assembly **140** or auxiliary cyclone bin assembly **160** sized, shaped, and positioned according any one of a plurality of different configurations relative to the wand of the upright section and the handvac.

[0265] In some embodiments, a surface cleaning apparatus is provided having an upright mode wherein the auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** and the handvac are positioned on the same side of the wand. As exemplified in FIGS. 1, 21, 24, 45, and 46, auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** and handvac dirt collection chamber **188** may both extend rearwardly of wand **144**. Referring to FIG. 21, rear end **536** of dirt collection assembly **140** is shown positioned a rearward distance **564** from wand axis **568**. Bottom wall **216** of dirt collection chamber **188** is shown positioned a rearward distance **576** from wand axis **568**. Preferably, distances **564** and **576** are substantially equal. In alternative embodiments, distances **564** and **576** may be different. For example, distance **560** may be greater than distance **576**, or distance **576** may be greater than distance **564**. If rear end **536** is at an angle to the vertical as exemplified, then the handvac is preferable designed such that the rear end does not extend rearwardly past a projection of the line of rear end **536**. Accordingly, the lowest extend to which upright section **108** may be pivoted rearwardly is determined by the auxiliary assembly and not the handvac.

[0266] In some embodiments, a surface cleaning apparatus is provided having an upright mode wherein the auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** and the handvac are positioned on opposite sides of the wand. As exemplified in FIG. 26, dirt collection assembly **140** of upright section **108** is positioned forwardly of wand **144**, and handvac dirt collection chamber **188** is positioned rearwardly of wand **144**. An advantage of this design is that the weight of the auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** is on the opposite side of wand **144** from the handvac and may assist in offsetting the hand weight of the handvac felt by a user holding the handle of the handvac.

[0267] In some embodiments, a surface cleaning apparatus is provided having an upright mode where the auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** and handvac are positioned on opposite left and right sides of the wand. For example, in apparatus **168**, cyclone bin assembly **160** may be mounted to one of the left or right sides of upright section **108**, and handvac **112** may be oriented relative to the upright section **108** such that dirt collection chamber **188** extends to the other of the left or right sides of upright section **108**.

[0268] In some embodiments, the auxiliary assembly **140**, **160** of the upright section surrounds at least a portion of the wand. Referring to FIGS. 1, 21, 24, 45 and 46, apparatus **100** is shown including an upright section **108** having dirt collection assembly **140** which partially surrounds wand **144**. In the illustrated example, dirt collection assembly **140** includes a channel **584** for receiving at least a portion of wand **144**. As shown, channel **584** may extend the height **588** of dirt collection assembly **140** between lower and upper ends **292** and **596**. Channel **584** may also extend in depth from front end **532** rearwardly toward rear end **536**.

[0269] As exemplified, dirt collection assembly **140** includes left and right portions **600** and **604** on opposite left and right sides of channel **584**. In the upright mode of apparatus **100**, wand **144** may be at least partially received in channel **584**, whereby left and right portions **600** and **604** are positioned to the left and right sides of wand **144**. As shown, a front end **532** of dirt collection assembly **140** may extend forwardly of wand **144**, such that at least a portion of

wand 144 is positioned between the front and rear ends 532 and 536 of dirt collection assembly 140.

[0270] In the illustrated embodiment, dirt collection assembly 140 may also surround at least a portion of handvac 112 in the upright mode of apparatus 100. In the illustrated embodiment, an outlet end 608 of wand 144 may be received in channel 584 of dirt collection assembly 140. Accordingly, a front portion of handvac 112 may extend into channel 584 for connection with outlet end 608 of wand 144. In the illustrated embodiment, nozzle 412 and inlet passage 420 of handvac 112 may be positioned inside channel 584 of dirt collection assembly 140 in the upright mode of apparatus 100.

#### Upright Section with a Plurality of Cyclones

[0271] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 may have a plurality of cyclones positioned in series and/or in parallel in the airflow path. The cyclones may be positioned to the same side of the upright section (e.g., front or back, left or right), or on different sides of the upright section (e.g., one front and one back or one on the right side and one on the left side). In one embodiment, the upright section may use two cyclones and the wand may be positioned between the two cyclones.

[0272] As exemplified in FIGS. 47-51, auxiliary cyclone assembly 160 comprises first and second supplemental cyclone bin assemblies 161, which may be individual units or may be formed as a single unit or housing. Each cyclone bin assembly 161 is shown including a cyclone chamber 308 and a dirt collection chamber 141. Dirt collection chambers 141 may be combined to form a common repository for dirt separated by both cyclone bin assemblies 161 or each cyclone bin assembly 161 may have a separate dirt collection chamber 141.

[0273] Each cyclone chamber 308 may be any suitable cyclone chamber and may be the same or different. As shown, each cyclone chamber 308 may include a tangential air inlet 344 proximate upper end 374, and an axial air outlet 320 at a downstream end of vortex finder 400.

[0274] Cyclone bin assemblies 161 may be positioned in parallel in the airflow path between surface cleaning head 104 and handvac 112. As exemplified, the airflow path may extend from surface cleaning head 104 through an upstream wand portion 440, diverge into the inlets 316 of cyclone chambers 308 through cyclone chambers 308 to their respective air outlets 320. Each cyclone bin assembly 161 may include an outlet passage 476 connecting air outlets 320 to downstream portion 444 of wand 144 where the airflow path converges. From downstream portion 444 of wand 144, the airflow path may extend through handvac 112 and exit out clean air outlet 132.

[0275] As exemplified, upstream and downstream portions 440 and 444 of wand 144 may be divided by a diversion member 712, which is described subsequently with respect to a further alternate aspect. Air traveling downstream through upstream portion 440 may contact diversion member 712 and be redirected laterally into air inlets 316 of cyclone chambers 308. Outlet passages 476 of cyclone bin assemblies 161 may converge to form a single airflow path in downstream portion 444 of wand 144 above diversion member 712.

#### Diversion Valve

[0276] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a diversion valve is provided which diverts air travelling through upright section 108 (e.g., the wand 144) into the auxiliary assembly 160 (e.g., supplemental cyclone or cyclones 308). Preferably, the diversion valve operates automatically upon the auxiliary assembly 160 being disconnected from and/or connected to the surface cleaning apparatus.

[0277] As exemplified in FIG. 20, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be selectively connected to upright section 108 whereby the airflow path may be reconfigured to extend through cyclone bin assembly 160. Similarly, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be selectively disconnected from upright section 108 whereby the airflow path may be reconfigured to extend through wand 144 from end to end without diversion. Preferably, the airflow path reconfiguration is automatic upon connection and/or disconnection of cyclone bin assembly 160 to upright section 108.

[0278] In some embodiments, wand 144 may include a diversion outlet 704 and a diversion inlet 708 positioned between the upstream and downstream ends 360 and 364 of wand 144. The diversion outlet 704 and diversion inlet 708 may be selectively opened when connecting cyclone bin assembly 160 to upright section 108 to reconfigure the airflow path to divert into the cyclone bin assembly 160 at diversion outlet 704, and to return to the wand 144 from cyclone bin assembly 160 at diversion inlet 708. Upright section 108 may include a diversion valve for opening and closing diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708.

[0279] A diversion valve 712 according to a first embodiment is exemplified in FIGS. 52-57. As exemplified, diversion valve 712 may include a sleeve 716 positioned inside of wand 144, and a pedal 720 for moving sleeve 716 between an open position and a closed position.

[0280] Sleeve 716 may be a conduit for fluidly coupling upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444 in the closed position of diversion valve 712 (see FIGS. 52 and 55) to bypass diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708. Preferably, sleeve 716 may be a rigid conduit. Alternatively, sleeve 716 may include flexible and/or collapsible elements. Effectively, sleeve 716 may close diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 in the closed position of diversion valve 712. Optionally, diversion valve 712 may include one or more sealing members (e.g., O-rings) which may form an air-tight seal between sleeve 716 and upstream wand portion 440, and between sleeve 716 and downstream wand portion 444 to help prevent the escape of air through diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 in the closed position of diversion valve 712.

[0281] Sleeve 716 may be movable axially along wand 144 between the closed position (FIGS. 52 and 55) and the open position (FIGS. 54 and 57). Preferably, sleeve 716 is moved to the open position automatically by mounting cyclone bin assembly 160 to upright section 108 (e.g., connecting to wand 144), and/or moved to the closed position automatically by dismounting cyclone bin assembly 160 from upright section 108 (e.g., disconnecting from wand 144). In the illustrated embodiment, sleeve 716 is drivingly coupled to a pedal 720. Pedal 720 may be depressed to move sleeve 716 from the closed position of FIGS. 52 and 55 to the open position of FIGS. 54 and 57. As shown, pedal 720 may be positioned axially below sleeve 716 and extend

outwardly of wand 144 to be depressed by cyclone bin assembly 160 when mounting cyclone bin assembly 160 to upright section 108. Pedal 720 and sleeve 716 may be integrally molded, or separately formed and connected, to move axially up and down as a unit.

[0282] As exemplified, pedal 720 and sleeve 716 may be movably mounted to wand 144 for axial movement between the open and closed position. As shown, pedal 720 and sleeve 716 may move downwardly from the closed position (FIGS. 52 and 55) to the open position (FIGS. 54 and 57). In the closed position, sleeve 716 may extend the airflow path directly across the threshold between the upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444. In the open position, sleeve 716 may be retracted into the upstream wand portion 440 to open diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708, and thereby permit the airflow path to be diverted through diversion outlet 704, cyclone bin assembly 160 and diversion inlet 708. As shown, diversion outlet 704 may be positioned at a downstream end 724 of upstream wand portion 440, and diversion inlet 708 may be positioned at an upstream end 728 of downstream wand portion 444.

[0283] In an alternative embodiment, sleeve 716 may have one or more openings which align with diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 in the open position of valve 712. In the closed position, the openings in sleeve 716 may be closed by alignment with solid wall portions of wand 144, and diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 may be closed by alignment with solid wall portions of sleeve 716. In this case, sleeve 716 may be positioned inside the upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444 in both the open and closed positions of valve 712.

[0284] Preferably, sleeve 716 is biased to the closed position. For example, valve 712 may include a biasing member which acts on sleeve 716 to bias sleeve 716 to the closed position. In the illustrated example, valve 712 includes a spring 732 which acts on pedal 720 to urge pedal 720 and sleeve 716 upwardly to the closed position. In alternative embodiments, sleeve 716 may not be biased to the closed position. For example, sleeve 716 may include an actuator, such as a switch or lever, which must be manually activated to move sleeve 716 to the closed position or is moved by assembly 160 when assembly 160 is removed.

[0285] Still referring to FIGS. 52-57, cyclone bin assembly 160 may include an engagement member for mating with pedal 720 to mount cyclone bin assembly 160 on pedal 720. In the illustrated example, a cavity 736 is formed in sidewall 376 of cyclone bin assembly 160 for receiving pedal 720. In use, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be set onto pedal 720 such that pedal 720 is received in cavity 736. Preferably, the weight of cyclone bin assembly 160 on pedal 720 is sufficient to overcome the bias of valve biasing member 732, and move pedal 720 and sleeve 716 downwardly to the open position. In alternative embodiments, additional downward force must be applied by the user to move pedal 720 and sleeve 716 downwardly against the bias of the biasing member 732 and/or an actuator, such as a foot pedal, may be utilized.

[0286] Cyclone bin assembly 160 may be toed onto pedal 720 (see e.g., FIGS. 53, 56), and then pivoted on pedal 720 into position (see e.g., FIGS. 54, 57) after pedal 720 and sleeve 716 have moved downwardly to the open position. In the illustrated example, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be set onto pedal 720 with cyclone axis 392 extending at a (non-zero) angle to wand axis 740, and then lowered with

pedal 720 to move valve 712 to the open position, and finally pivoted about pedal 720 toward wand 144 to complete the connection of cyclone bin assembly 160 to wand 144. A locking member, such as a latch 744, which may be located at the end of the upper end or wand 144, may be provided to secure assembly 160 in position. In some embodiments, cyclone axis 392 may be substantially parallel to wand axis 740 when cyclone bin assembly 160 is connected to wand 144.

[0287] Cyclone bin assembly 160 may include a diversion member 428 for dividing wand 144 into upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444, and for diverting flow from the upstream wand portion 440 into cyclone bin assembly inlet 316. Diversion member 428 may take any suitable form. In the illustrated embodiment, diversion member 428 is a substantially flat plate which extends outboard of sidewall 376 for protruding into wand 144 through one of diversion outlet 704, diversion inlet 708, or another opening into wand 144. Alternatively, diversion member 428 may be curved to provide a less abrupt change in airflow direction, which may reduce the pressure drop across the diversion member 428. Optionally, diversion member 428 may include or interface with a sealing member (e.g., a deformable elastomeric seal) to form an airtight barrier between upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444. Alternately, the diversion member may be a separate member that is installed as a separate step when (i.e., before, during, and/or after) connecting cyclone bin assembly 160 to the wand 144.

[0288] As exemplified, when cyclone bin assembly 160 is mounted to wand 144, as shown in FIGS. 54 and 57, air inlet 316 of cyclone chamber 308 is connected to diversion outlet 704 for receiving air from upstream wand portion 440 into cyclone chamber 308, and outlet passage 476 is connected to diversion inlet 708 for discharging air from cyclone bin assembly 160 into downstream wand portion 444.

[0289] Cyclone bin assembly 160 may be removably mounted to wand 144 by any suitable mechanism. In the illustrated embodiment, cyclone bin assembly 160 includes a latch 744 on handle 616 for engaging a tab 746 which extends outwardly of wand 144. Latch 744 may be user-operable by a user grasping handle 616 to release latch 744 from tab 746 for disconnecting cyclone bin assembly 160 from wand 144. Preferably, biasing member 732 of valve 712 automatically and immediately moves sleeve 716 to the closed position upon disconnection of cyclone bin assembly 160 to reconfigure the airflow pathway by closing diversion inlet and outlet 704 and 708.

[0290] A diversion valve 712 according to a second embodiment is exemplified in FIGS. 58-63. Diversion valve 712 is similar to diversion valve 712 of FIGS. 52-57 in many respects except, for example that sleeve 716 is embodied by a collapsible hose 716 instead of a more rigid conduit.

[0291] As exemplified, diversion valve 712 includes a collapsible sleeve 716 positioned inside of wand 144, and a pedal 720 for moving hose 716 between an open position and a closed position.

[0292] Sleeve 716 may be a collapsible conduit for fluidly coupling upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444 in the closed position of diversion valve 712 (see FIGS. 60 and 63) to bypass diversion inlet and outlet 708 and 712. Optionally, diversion valve 712 may include one or more seals (e.g., O-rings) which form an air-tight seal between sleeve 716 and upstream wand portion 440, and between

sleeve 716 and downstream wand portion 444 to help prevent the escape of air through diversion inlet and outlet 704 and 708 in the closed position of diversion valve 716.

[0293] In the illustrated embodiment, sleeve 716 has a fixed-position upstream end 756 sealed to upstream wand portion 440, and a downstream end 760 axially movable inside wand 144. Downstream end 760 may be movable toward upstream end 756 to the open position (FIGS. 60 and 63) whereby sleeve 716 is partially collapsed with downstream end 760 positioned in the upstream wand portion 440 upstream of diversion outlet 704. Downstream end 760 may also be movable away from upstream end 756 to the closed position (FIGS. 58 and 61) whereby sleeve 716 is extended with downstream end 760 positioned in the downstream wand portion 444 downstream of diversion inlet 708.

[0294] As exemplified, pedal 720 may be drivingly coupled to downstream end 760 of sleeve 716. Pedal 720 may be depressed (e.g. by the weight of cyclone bin assembly 160) to move downstream end 760 into the upstream wand portion 440, collapsing sleeve 716 into the open position of FIGS. 60 and 63. Pedal 720 may also be raised (e.g. automatically by action of biasing member 732 upon release of pedal 720 or pulled upwardly by assembly 160) to move downstream end 760 into the downstream wand portion 444, extending sleeve 716 into the closed position of FIGS. 58 and 61. Alternately, a manual actuator may be used.

[0295] A diversion valve 712 according to a third embodiment is exemplified in FIGS. 64-71. As exemplified, diversion valve 712 may include a diversion outlet door 772 and a diversion inlet door 776. Doors 772 and 776 may be opened when cyclone bin assembly 160 is connected to wand 144 for reconfiguring the airflow path to extend through cyclone bin assembly 160. Doors 772 and 776 may also be closed when cyclone bin assembly 160 is disconnected from wand 144 for reconfiguring the airflow path to extend directly across the threshold between upstream and downstream wand portions 440 and 444.

[0296] In the illustrated embodiment, doors 772 and 776 are pivotally mounted to wand 144 for movement between a closed position (see FIGS. 64 and 67-69) in which doors 772 and 776 seal diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708 respectively, and an open position (see FIGS. 66 and 71) in which doors 772 and 776 are open to allow air to flow through doors 772 and 776 between wand 144 and cyclone bin assembly 160. Doors 772 and 776 may be pivotally mounted to wand 144 in any suitable manner. In the example shown, doors 772 and 776 are pivotally mounted to wand 144 by a common hinge 780. As shown, door 772 may pivot inwardly about hinge 780 toward a downstream direction, and door 776 may pivot inwardly about hinge 780 toward an upstream direction. In alternative embodiments, each of doors 772 and 776 may be pivotally mounted to wand 144 by a different hinge.

[0297] Preferably, doors 772 and 776 open automatically by connecting cyclone bin assembly 160 to wand 144. In the illustrated example, cyclone bin assembly 160 includes an inlet nose 784 for pushing open diversion outlet door 772, and an outlet nose 788 for pushing open diversion inlet door 776. As shown, noses 784 and 788 may extend outwardly of sidewall 376 for projecting through diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 respectively upon connecting cyclone bin assembly 160 to wand 144.

[0298] Preferably, when cyclone bin assembly 160 is connected to wand 144, an airflow path is formed between diversion outlet 704 and air inlet 316, and between diversion inlet 708 and air outlet 320, such that the airflow path from upstream wand portion 440 to downstream wand portion 444 is reconfigured to extend through cyclone bin assembly 160. In the illustrated example, connecting cyclone bin assembly 160 to wand 144 may include pushing noses 784 and 788 into diversion outlet and inlet 704 and 708 respectively to open doors 772 and 776.

[0299] Noses 784 and 788 may take any suitable form. As exemplified, nose 784 may be formed as a diversion member including an inlet passage having an upstream end 792 and a downstream end 796. Upstream end 792 may extend into wand 144 and form a seal with upstream wand portion 440 to redirect the airflow in upstream wand portion 440 to enter nose 784 toward downstream end 796. In the illustrated embodiment, upstream wand portion 440 includes a sealing ring 800 adjacent an upstream side 804 of diversion outlet door 772 onto which downstream end 796 may be seated for forming an airtight seal between upstream wand portion 440 and downstream end 796. Alternatively, or in addition, upstream side 804 may include a sealing member. Downstream end 796 of nose 784 may be integrally formed or otherwise connected with air inlet 316.

[0300] In the illustrated example, nose 788 is formed as a triangular plate which projects outwardly from air outlet 320. In other embodiments, nose 788 may have another suitable form for pushing diversion inlet door 776, such as a circular or rectangular plate or a rod for example. As shown, when cyclone bin assembly 160 is connected to wand 144, nose 788 projects into diversion inlet 708 pushing open diversion inlet door 776. This may permit air outlet 320 to sealingly abut diversion inlet 708 for forming an airflow path between air outlet 320 and downstream wand portion 444. Optionally, a seal 808 may be provided at the interface between air outlet 320 and diversion inlet 708 for enhancing the airtightness of the connection.

[0301] It will be appreciated that in alternative embodiments, nose 788 may be formed as an outlet passage, which may be curved similar to nose 784. This may make the change in airflow direction across nose 788 less abrupt, which may reduce pressure losses.

[0302] Preferably, when cyclone bin assembly 160 is disconnected from wand 144, doors 772 and 776 automatically close to reconfigure the airflow passage to extend directly from upstream wand portion 440 to downstream wand portion 444 without diversion through diversion outlet 704 or inlet 708. For example, doors 772 and 776 may be biased to the closed position by a biasing member, such as a spring. In the illustrated embodiment, diversion valve 712 includes a torsional spring 812. Spring 812 may be positioned to bias both of doors 772 and 776 to the closed position. In the illustrated embodiment, spring 812 is held in a spring housing 816 mounted to an inside face 820 of diversion outlet door 772. As shown, spring 812 may have an arm 824 connected to diversion inlet door 776, effectively biasing doors 772 and 776 away from each other to their respective closed positions. In alternative embodiments, each of doors 772 and 776 may have a separate biasing member.

[0303] A diversion valve 712 according to a fourth embodiment is exemplified in FIGS. 72-77. Diversion valve 712 is similar to diversion valve 712 of FIGS. 64-71 in many

respects except, for example, the door which selectively closes diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708.

[0304] In the illustrated embodiment, diversion valve 712 includes a door 772. Door 772 may be movable between a closed position (FIGS. 72 and 75) in which door 772 seals diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708, and an open position (FIGS. 74 and 77) in which door 772 is unsealed from outlet 704 and inlet 708 to allow the airflow to pass through diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708. As exemplified, diversion valve 712 may include one door 772 for closing both of diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708, or separate doors 772 for diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708.

[0305] As shown, door 772 may be pivotally mounted to wand 144 in any suitable manner for movement between the open and closed positions. For example, door 772 may be pivotally mounted outside of wand 144 by a hinge 780. In the illustrated example, door 772 may pivot outwardly about hinge 780 away from wand 144 to the open position, and may pivot inwardly about hinge 780 toward wand 144 to the closed position. Preferably, door 772 is manually openable, whereby a user may grasp door 772 and manually move door 772 from the closed position to the open position. For example, door 772 may have a lever 840, a handle, or another gripping member for a user to grasp for manipulating the position of door 772.

[0306] Once door 772 is opened, as shown in FIGS. 73 and 76, cyclone bin assembly 160 may be connected to wand 144. In the illustrated embodiment, cyclone bin assembly 160 includes a diversion member 428 of the type described above with reference to FIGS. 52-57. Diversion member 428 may be moved into wand 144 through diversion outlet 704, diversion inlet 708, or another opening in wand 144, for dividing wand 144 into an upstream portion 440 and a downstream portion 444, substantially as described above.

[0307] When cyclone bin assembly 160 is disconnected from wand 144, door 772 may be moved back into the closed position for reconfiguring the airflow path in wand 144 to extend directly from upstream portion 440 to downstream portion 444 without diversion. For example, door 772 may be manually moved from the open position to the closed position by hand, or door 772 may move automatically to the closed position by the bias of a biasing member (e.g., a spring).

[0308] In some embodiments, door 772 may be held in the closed position by the bias of a biasing member, or by a releasable locking mechanism (e.g., a latch). This may permit door 772 to form a tight seal against diversion outlet 704 and inlet 708.

[0309] In some embodiments, pedal 720 may be foot operable and may be located close to or on the surface cleaning head.

#### Angular Surface of Upright Section

[0310] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a surface cleaning apparatus is provided having an upright section with a dirt collection chamber or cyclone bin assembly having a side profile that tapers or narrows from top to bottom. For example, the rear wall of the supplemental dirt collection chamber or supplemental cyclone bin assembly may extend upwardly at an acute angle relative to the wand axis such that the rear wall is farther from the wand axis at the top end than at the bottom end of the dirt collection

chamber or cyclone bin assembly. An advantage of this design is that the surface cleaning apparatus may extend under furniture while providing a large dirt collection capacity.

[0311] As exemplified in FIGS. 3 and 7, surface cleaning apparatus 100 and 152 include an upright section 108 having a dirt collection chamber 140 or cyclone bin assembly 160 that extends from a lower end 292, 856 proximate surface cleaning head 104 to an upper end 596, 860. A rear end 536, 548 of auxiliary assembly 140/160 may extend upwardly from lower end 292 or 856 at a (non-zero) acute angle 848 to wand axis 568. Angle 848 is preferably between 10 and 70 degrees, and more preferably between 20 and 40 degrees. For example, a distance 538 between wand axis 568 and rear end 536, 548, measured normal to wand axis 568, may increase continually or generally continuously from lower end 292, 856 upwardly. As shown, distance 538 is greater at upper end 596, 860 than at lower end 292, r 856.

#### Handvac with Angled Bottom Wall

[0312] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a handvac may be provided having a bottom, such as a flat bottom wall, for supporting the handvac on a horizontal surface, and which extends at an acute angle (e.g., between 20 and 40 degrees) away from the inlet nozzle axis, and optionally at about the in-use orientation of the hand vac. This may provide the handvac with a resting orientation that is closer to or essentially at the in-use orientation of the handvac. For example, the in-use orientation of the handvac may normally have the inlet nozzle axis extending at a downward angle relative to a horizontal surface to be cleaned. Thus, a user may not have to substantially reorient the handvac upon grasping the handvac in the resting orientation to reposition the handvac into the in-use orientation.

[0313] Reference is now made FIG. 78, where handvac 112 is shown resting on a horizontal surface 876. As shown, nozzle axis 884 extends at an angle 880 to horizontal surface 876. Angle 880 may be an acute angle which may be between 10 and 80 degrees, and preferably between 25 and 65 degrees, more preferably between 35 and 55 degrees or between 20 and 40 degrees. It will be appreciated that handvac 112 may be stably supported in any suitable manner, with nozzle axis 884 extending at angle 880 to horizontal surface 876. For example, handvac 112 may include one or more support elements (e.g., a wall or feet) which collectively provide a support for handvac 112 on a horizontal planar surface at a desired acute angle, and a center of gravity 524 vertically aligned with or between the support elements for stability when handvac 112 is so supported by the support element(s) on the horizontal surface.

[0314] As exemplified, bottom wall 216 of handvac 112 may extend at an angle 880 to inlet nozzle axis 884 of nozzle 412. Bottom wall 216 may be planar, and the plane of bottom wall 216 may intersect with nozzle axis 884 at angle 880. Bottom wall 216 may provide a flat planar surface for making broad contiguous contact with horizontal surface 876, or bottom wall 216 may include a plurality of discrete contact points or surfaces which collectively contact the horizontal surface 876 to support the handvac 112 (e.g., as in the feet of a tripod, or the wheels of a car). Preferably, handvac center of gravity 524 is preferably aligned vertically above bottom wall 216 when handvac 112 is supported on horizontal surface 876 by bottom wall 216. This may

permit handvac 112 to rest stably (i.e., statically without tipping over) on horizontal surface 876 while supported solely by bottom wall 216.

[0315] Handvac 112 may have an in-use orientation relative to horizontal surface 876 at which a user may comfortably operate handvac 112 during cleaning. Typically, handvac 112 is most comfortably operated in an orientation that does not require an application of torque by the user's hands when the handvac 112 is held by handle 484. This may be the case where the center of gravity 524 of the handvac 112 is aligned vertically below the user's hand. Accordingly, the center of gravity 524 may be vertically aligned below handle 484 in comfortable in-use orientations of handvac 112.

[0316] Preferably, center of gravity 524 is aligned vertically below handle 484 when handvac 112 is supported on horizontal surface 876. In the illustrated embodiment, center of gravity 524 is aligned vertically below handle 484 when bottom wall 216 is horizontal and supporting handvac 112 on a horizontal surface 876. Thus, the resting orientation of handvac 112 supported by bottom wall 216 on a horizontal surface 876 may be substantially the same as the in-use orientation of handvac 112. Accordingly, when a user grasps handvac 112 by handle 484 and lifts handvac 112, handvac 112 may already be in a balanced in-use position with the center of gravity 524 aligned below the user's hands.

[0317] In many cases, handvac 112 may be stored on a surface below a user's elbows. A user may angle their forearm downwardly to grasp handle 484 of handvac 112. In this case, the user's fingers and palm may be naturally aligned for grasping a handle which is angled forwardly of vertical. For example, to grasp a vertically oriented handle that is positioned below a user's elbow, a user may need to contort their wrist to conform to the orientation of the handle.

[0318] In the illustrated embodiment, handle axis 888 of handle 484 extends at a (non-zero) forward angle 892 to the vertical (e.g., when bottom wall 216 is horizontal). This may provide a comfortable handle alignment for grasping by a user when picking up handvac 112, and when using handvac 112 for cleaning surfaces below the user's elbows. Preferably, angle 892 is an acute angle of between 10 and 80 degrees, more preferably between 20 and 70 degrees and most preferably between 30 and 60 degrees.

[0319] Bottom wall 216 may be a wall of any component of handvac 112. In the illustrated embodiment, bottom wall 216 is a wall of cyclone bin assembly 136. Preferably, bottom wall 216 is a wall of dirt collection chamber 188. In the example shown, bottom wall 216 is an openable wall of dirt collection chamber 188. FIG. 79 shows another embodiment of handvac 112 where bottom wall 216 is not openable.

[0320] Referring to FIG. 78, bottom wall 216 of handvac 112 may include front wheels, rear wheels, or both. Wheels may provide rolling support for handvac 112 when cleaning under furniture, for example. In alternative embodiments, handvac 112 may not include wheels on bottom wall 216 as shown.

#### Handle Position

[0321] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a floor cleaning apparatus is provided having a handvac with a handle, and an upright section with a cyclone bin assembly or dirt collection chamber with a handle. Preferably, the handles are

centrally aligned with a plane of symmetry of the apparatus. This may permit the handles to be grasped for a balanced control of the apparatus. For example, the handles may be parallel to the same plane of symmetry.

[0322] Alternately, as exemplified in FIG. 2, one handle may be parallel to a plane of symmetry and the other transverse thereto but positioned such that the plane of symmetry extends through the transversely oriented handle. In the illustrated example, handvac 112 includes a handle 484 which extends along a handle axis 888. As exemplified, handle axis 888 may lie in a vertical plane 1044, which is aligned centrally between left and right sides of apparatus 100 (i.e., a plane of symmetry). Turning to FIG. 78, handle 484 is shown extending in length between a first handle end 1048 at the upper end 1052 of handvac 112, and a second handle end 1056 intermediate the upper and lower ends 1052 and 1060 of handvac 112.

[0323] Returning to FIG. 2, assembly 140 is shown including a handle 1064. As illustrated, handle 1064 may have a handle axis 1068 which extends perpendicularly or transverse to plane 1044 and handle axis 888. Handle 1064 may be formed in a rear end 536 of assembly 140. For example, handle 1064 may be flush with rear end 536 and include a concave finger cavity 1072 to facilitate grasping handle 1064. Preferably, handle 1064 is positioned laterally centrally such that plane 1044 intersects handle 1064, and optionally bisects handle 1064 at a midpoint between handle ends 1076 and 1080.

[0324] Handles 484 and 1064 may be positioned on opposite sides of surface cleaning apparatus 100. For example, handle 484 is shown extending from an upper end 1052 proximate the front surface of apparatus 100, and handle 1064 is shown extending flush with a rear surface of apparatus 100.

[0325] Apparatus 100 may include one or more actuator controls (e.g., buttons, levers, or switches) for controlling various functionality such as opening or disconnected elements, or connecting power to elements. Preferably, at least some of the actuator controls are positioned on or within finger reach of a handle to permit the control to be activated while grasping the handle. This may permit single handed operation of the function provided by the control.

[0326] Referring to FIG. 1, apparatus 100 is shown including a power switch 1084 located on upper end 1052 of handvac 112 proximate first handle end 1048 within finger-reach when grasping handvac handle 484. As illustrated, power switch 1084 may be laterally centrally positioned such that plane 1044 intersects and more preferably bisects power switch 1084.

[0327] Referring now to FIGS. 15 and 16, apparatus 168 is shown including an upright section 108 having a cyclone bin assembly 160 with a handle 616, and handvac 112 with handle 484. As shown, handle axis 1092 of handle 616, and handle axis 888 of handvac handle 484 may extend in a same plane 1096. Preferably, plane 1096 is a vertical plane positioned laterally centrally between left and right sides of apparatus 168 as shown. In the illustrated embodiment, plane 1096 bisects handles 616 and 484.

[0328] In the illustrated embodiment, handvac 112 includes a power switch 1084 located on upper end 1052 of handvac 112 which is bisected by plane 1044. Handle 616 of cyclone bin assembly 160 is also shown including a button 1100 for releasing latch 744 to disconnect cyclone bin assembly 160 from wand 144. As illustrated, button 1100

may be positioned laterally centrally between left and right sides of apparatus 168 such that button 1100 is bisected by plane 1096.

#### Handvac Axial Alignment

[0329] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a plurality of airflow path segments in the handvac may extend in parallel. In some cases, this may reduce the number of bends in the airflow path through the handvac, which may reduce the pressure drop across the airflow path.

[0330] As exemplified in FIG. 96, handvac inlet nozzle 412 may extend in length from an inlet end or upstream nozzle end 416 (dirty air inlet 131) rearwardly along a nozzle axis 884, handvac cyclone chamber 184 may extend from an air inlet 192 along a cyclone axis 248 to an air outlet 196, and handvac suction motor 204 may extend from a motor inlet 1108 along a motor axis 252 to a motor outlet 1112.

[0331] In some embodiments, two or more of nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252 may be parallel. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252 are parallel. In some embodiments, two or more of nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252 may be co-axial. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, nozzle axis 884 and cyclone axis 248 are co-axial. In other embodiments, nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252 may all be co-axial.

[0332] In the illustrated embodiment, handvac 112 may include an electrical connector 1116 for providing power to an upstream attachment (e.g., a surface cleaning head). As shown, connector 1116 may extend from a front connector end 1120 along a connector axis 1124 to a rear connector end 1128. In some embodiments, connector axis 1124 may be parallel to one or more of nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252. In the illustrated embodiment, connector axis 1124 is parallel to nozzle axis 884, cyclone axis 248, and motor axis 252.

[0333] In some embodiments, handvac 112 may include one or more electrical cables 1132 which extend from electrical connector 1116 rearwardly to electrically couple electrical connector 1116 with a source of power (not shown). In the illustrated embodiment, electrical cables 1132 extend from electrical connector 1116 rearwardly along vortex finder 1136 of cyclone chamber 184 toward motor housing 1138. As shown, at least the portion of electrical cables 1132 which along vortex finder 1136 across cyclone chamber 184 is parallel to cyclone axis 248.

#### Axial Cyclone Inlet

[0334] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a handvac may be provided having a cyclone chamber with an axial inlet. That is, the inlet axis may be parallel to the cyclone axis, and more preferably co-axial with the cyclone axis. In some cases, this may reduce the bends in the airflow path through the cyclone, which may reduce the pressure drop across the cyclone for better pneumatic efficiency. Preferably, the cyclone is a uniflow cyclone wherein the air outlet is at the opposite end from the air inlet. Alternately, or in addition, the axial inlet includes a portion that converts the axial flow

to a tangential flow wherein the portion is provided within the diameter of the cyclone chamber. Optionally, the axial inlet is parallel to and may be co-axial with the handvac air inlet.

[0335] As exemplified in FIG. 96, handvac cyclone chamber 184 includes an air inlet 192 and an air outlet 196. As shown, air inlet 192 may include an inlet axis 1140 which is parallel to cyclone axis 248. Air inlet 192 may have a circular section transverse to axis 1140 with an inlet diameter 1144, or rectangular with a side dimension 1144. Preferably, the cross-sectional area of air inlet 192 is approximately equal to the cross-sectional area of inlet nozzle 412. Preferably, the cross-sectional area of air inlet 192 is between 80%-125% of the cross-sectional area of the inlet nozzle 412, more preferably 90%-120%, and most preferably 100%-115%.

[0336] Preferably, inlet 192 is in fluid communication with an upstream end 388 of an inlet passage 384. Inlet passage 384 may redirect the axial flow through inlet 192 to a tangential flow for developing a cyclonic motion inside cyclone chamber 184. Referring to FIGS. 23 and 23a, inlet passage 384 may extend from upstream passage end 388 to downstream passage end 396 across an arcuate angular extent 1148. Preferably angular extent 1148 is between 45 and 300°, more preferably between 6° and 250°, and most preferably between 9° and 200°.

[0337] Returning to FIG. 96, inlet passage 384 is shown having a width 1152, and a height 1108. In some embodiments, the cross-sectional area of inlet passage 384 may be approximately equal to the cross-sectional area of air inlet 192. Preferably, the cross-sectional area of inlet passage 384 is between 80%-125% of the cross-sectional area of the inlet passage 384, more preferably 90%-120%, and most preferably 100%-115%.

[0338] Vortex finder 1136 may define an outlet passage to air outlet 196 of cyclone chamber 184. As shown, vortex finder 1136 may be substantially cylindrical having a diameter 1160. In the illustrated embodiment, the cross-sectional area of vortex finder 1136 may be approximately equal to the cross-sectional area of inlet nozzle 412. For example, diameter 1160 may be approximately equal to diameter 1164 of inlet nozzle 412. Preferably, the cross-sectional area of vortex finder 1136 is between 80%-125% of the cross-sectional area of the inlet nozzle 412, more preferably 90%-120%, and most preferably 100%-115%.

#### Uniflow Cyclone

[0339] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a handvac may be provided having a cyclone chamber wherein the air outlet is at the opposite end from the air inlet. In some cases, this may reduce the bends in the airflow path through the cyclone, which may reduce the pressure drop across the cyclone for better pneumatic efficiency. Optionally, the cyclone inlet is at the front or inlet end of the handvac and may be parallel to or co-axial with the handvac air inlet.

[0340] As exemplified in FIG. 96, handvac inlet 192 is shown positioned at a front end 220 of cyclone chamber 184, and outlet 196 is shown positioned at a rear end 224 of cyclone chamber 184. Inlet 192 may have an inlet axis 1140 that is parallel to the outlet axis 1168 of air outlet 196. In the illustrated embodiment, inlet axis 1140 is co-axial with outlet axis 1168.

[0341] Optionally, the suction motor axis may be parallel to or co-axial with axis 1140, 1168. Accordingly, air may travel in a generally uniform direction through the components of the handvac.

#### Handvac Cyclone Dirt Collection Chamber

[0342] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the dirt collection chamber of the handvac may have a dirt inlet which is located at the upper end of the dirt collection chamber when the hand vac is oriented for cleaning a floor (see e.g., FIGS. 81 and 103). In addition, the dirt collection chamber may be shaped to encourage dirt to collect at another end of the handvac away from the dirt outlet of the cyclone chamber (e.g., it may extend downwardly away from the dirt inlet). This may clear the dirt inlet to permit additional dirt to enter.

[0343] As exemplified in FIG. 96, dirt may enter dirt collection chamber 188 from cyclone chamber 184 through dirt outlet 200 of cyclone chamber 184. In the illustrated embodiment, dirt outlet 200 is at a rear end 224 of cyclone chamber 184. In use, handvac 112 may be normally oriented with the nozzle 412 at the front end oriented downwardly for cleaning a surface below. Accordingly, dirt entering dirt collection chamber 188 from dirt outlet 200 may fall by gravity toward front end 220 of dirt collection chamber 188 away from dirt outlet 200. This may help to keep dirt outlet 200 clear for subsequent dirt to move through dirt outlet 200 during use.

[0344] In the illustrated embodiment, handvac 112 may be supportable on a horizontal surface 876 by contact between dirt collection chamber 188 and the horizontal surface 876. For example, dirt collection chamber 188 may include a bottom wall 216 for supporting handvac 112 on horizontal surface 876. Preferably, as discussed previously, handvac 112 is inclined with nozzle 412 facing downwardly when handvac 112 is supported on horizontal surface 876 by bottom wall 216. In the illustrated embodiment, bottom wall 216 is angled downwardly between front end 220 and rear end 224 for orienting nozzle axis 884 downwardly to horizontal when handvac 112 is supported on horizontal surface 876. As shown, this may provide dirt collection chamber 188 with a wedge-like shape having a height 1172 measured between upper and lower dirt collection chamber walls 226 and 216 which increases from the front end 220 to the rear end 224.

#### Pre-Motor Filter Housing

[0345] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, a pre-motor filter housing may be provided in the airflow path between the cyclone bin assembly and the suction motor for directing the airflow through one or more pre-motor filters contained therein.

[0346] As exemplified in FIGS. 96 and 117, handvac 112 has a pre-motor filter chamber 556 containing pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180, and a suction motor housing 1138 containing suction motor 204. The airflow path from inlet nozzle 412 to clean air outlet 132 may extend downstream from cyclone bin assembly 136 to pre-motor filter chamber 556 to suction motor housing 1138. That is, cyclone bin assembly 136, pre-motor filter chamber 556, and suction

motor housing 1138 may be positioned in the airflow path with pre-motor filter chamber 556 downstream of cyclone bin assembly 136 and suction motor housing 1138 downstream of pre-motor filter chamber 556.

[0347] In the illustrated example, pre-motor filter chamber 556 extends in height 1184 between an upper end 1188 to a lower end 1192 in the direction of pre-motor filter axis 560, and extends in depth 1216 between front wall 1220 and rear wall 1224. In some embodiments, cyclone axis 248 and motor axis 252 may be parallel and vertically offset as shown. For example, each of cyclone axis 248 and motor axis 252 may intersect pre-motor filter chamber 556 as shown. In some embodiments, outlet axis 1168 of cyclone chamber outlet 196 and, motor inlet axis 1196 of motor inlet 1108 may be parallel and vertically offset. For example, each of outlet axis 1168 and motor inlet axis 1196 may intersect pre-motor filter chamber 556 as shown.

[0348] In some embodiments, cyclone chamber outlet 196 discharges air from cyclone chamber 184 into pre-motor filter chamber 556, and pre-motor filter chamber 556 discharges air into motor inlet 1108. For example, cyclone chamber outlet 196 may be positioned at the threshold between cyclone chamber 184 and pre-motor filter chamber 556, and motor inlet 1108 may be positioned at the threshold between pre-motor filter chamber 556 and suction motor housing 1138. In alternative embodiments, one or more conduits (not shown) may separate pre-motor filter chamber 556 from cyclone chamber outlet 196 and/or motor inlet 1108.

[0349] In the illustrated embodiment, pre-motor filter chamber 556 extends in length between a front end 1200 and a rear end 1204. As shown, pre-motor filter chamber 556 may hold pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 in the airflow path between cyclone chamber outlet 196 and motor inlet 1108 for filtering residual dirt particles remaining in the airflow. In some embodiments, pre-motor filter chamber 556 may hold pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 in spaced apart relation to front and rear ends 1200 and 1204. An upstream plenum 1208 may be provided in the space between upstream pre-motor filter 1176 and front end 1200. A downstream plenum 1212 may be provided in the space between downstream pre-motor filter 1176 and rear end 1204. Air entering upstream plenum 1208 from cyclone bin assembly 136 may distribute across the surface area of pre-motor filter 1176 for traversing filters 1176 and 1180 to downstream plenum 1212.

[0350] In the illustrated embodiment, cyclone chamber outlet 196 may direct air into an upper portion of upstream plenum 1208. For example, cyclone chamber outlet 196 may be connected to pre-motor filter chamber 556 proximate upper end 1188. In the illustrated embodiment, motor inlet 1108 may receive air from a lower portion of downstream plenum 1212. For example, motor inlet 1108 may be connected to pre-motor filter chamber 556 proximate lower end 1192. Accordingly, pre-motor filter chamber 556 may be used to redirect the air from transversely to the cyclone and motor axis without requiring conduits having bends therein.

#### Battery Power

[0351] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the surface cleaning head or upright section of the surface cleaning apparatus may include one or more batteries for powering

the handvac when the handvac is connected to the surface cleaning head or upright section. The handvac may also include handvac batteries which may power the handvac when connected to or disconnected from the upright section and surface cleaning head (e.g., in an above-floor cleaning mode or handvac mode). When the handvac is electrically connected to the surface cleaning head, the batteries in the surface cleaning head may supplement the batteries in the handvac or be the sole power source.

[0352] As exemplified in FIG. 3, surface cleaning apparatus 100 (or any other surface cleaning apparatus embodiment disclosed herein) may include one or more handvac batteries 1268 mounted to the handvac 112, and one or more supplemental batteries 1272. Supplemental batteries 1272 may be mounted to any other suitable component of apparatus 100 other than handvac 112. For example, supplemental batteries 1272 are shown mounted to surface cleaning head 104. Alternatively or additionally, supplemental batteries 1272 may be mounted to upright section 108.

[0353] As used herein, the plural term "batteries" means one or more batteries. For example, supplemental batteries 1272 may be one battery or a plurality of batteries. Similarly, handvac batteries 1268 may be one battery or a plurality of batteries. Batteries 1272 and 1268 may be any suitable form of battery such as NiCad, NiMH, or lithium batteries, for example. Preferably, batteries 1272 and 1268 are rechargeable, however, in alternative embodiments, one or both of batteries 1272 and 1268 may be non-rechargeable single-use batteries.

[0354] In the illustrated embodiment, when handvac 112 is connected to upright section 108, an electrical connection may be formed between supplemental batteries 1272 and handvac 112, e.g., for powering suction motor 204.

[0355] In some embodiments, supplemental batteries 1272 may provide handvac 112 with enhanced power for generating greater suction with suction motor 204. For example, suction motor 204 may operate in a high power consumption mode, drawing power from supplemental batteries 1272, or supplemental batteries 1272 and handvac batteries 1268 simultaneously.

[0356] In some embodiments, supplemental batteries 1272 may provide the handvac 112 with extra energy for prolonged cleaning time between charges. For example, supplemental batteries 1272 may have a greater energy capacity (e.g., measured in Watt-hours) than handvac batteries 1268, such that handvac 112 may be sustained by supplemental batteries 1272 for a longer operating time. In some embodiments, handvac 112 may draw power from both of supplemental batteries 1272 and handvac batteries 1268, which have a greater combined energy storage capacity than handvac batteries 1268 alone.

[0357] In some embodiments, supplemental batteries 1272 may supply power to the handvac in preference to the handvac batteries 1268 to delay or avoid draining the handvac batteries 1268. For example, handvac 112 may draw power from supplemental batteries 1272 until substantially depleted before drawing power from handvac batteries 1268. This may conserve power in handvac batteries 1268 for use when handvac 112 is disconnected from supplemental batteries 1272 (e.g., in an above-floor cleaning mode, or handvac mode of apparatus 100). In some embodiments, handvac 112 may never draw power from handvac batteries 1268 when handvac 112 is electrically connected to supplemental batteries 1272.

[0358] In some embodiments, handvac 112 may draw power from supplemental batteries 1272 to recharge handvac batteries 1268. This may help to ensure that handvac batteries 1268 are not depleted when handvac 112 is disconnected from supplemental batteries 1272 (e.g., for use in an above-floor cleaning mode, or handvac mode of apparatus 100). In some cases, supplemental batteries 1272 may recharge handvac batteries 1268 only when apparatus 100 is not turned on.

[0359] In some embodiments, supplemental batteries 1272 may be recharged whenever the surface cleaning apparatus is connected to an external power outlet. In some cases, handvac batteries 1268 may be recharged when handvac 112 is electrically connected to an external power outlet (e.g., when surface cleaning head 104 or upright section 108 is connected to a power outlet by an electrical cord (not shown), and handvac 112 is connected to the surface cleaning head 104 or upright section 108).

[0360] In some embodiments, one or more of supplemental batteries 1272 and handvac batteries 1268 may be positioned in the airflow path. This may provide cooling for the batteries so positioned, which may help to prevent the batteries from overheating and may improve the performance of the batteries. In the illustrated example, handvac batteries 1268 are positioned in the airflow path inside motor housing 1138. For example, handvac batteries 1268 may be positioned inside motor housing 1138 between suction motor 204 and clean air outlet 132. The air passing over the handvac batteries 1268 may help to keep the batteries 1268 cool.

[0361] Supplemental batteries 1272 may be positioned in the airflow path to promote cooling of the batteries 1272. In the illustrated example, supplemental batteries 1272 are shown positioned inside surface cleaning head 104 in the airflow path between dirty air inlet 124 and downstream end 1240. The air passing over batteries 1272 may help to keep batteries 1272 cool.

[0362] In alternative embodiments, one or both of supplemental batteries 1272 and handvac batteries 1268 may be positioned outside of the airflow path (e.g., to be cooled passively).

#### Handvac Wheels

[0363] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the handvac may be provided with one or more sets of wheels, and a handle which may articulate to facilitate different cleaning postures.

[0364] As exemplified in FIGS. 106-109, surface cleaning apparatus 1292 may include a surface cleaning head 104, an upright section 108 (which may receive any assembly 140, 160 discussed previously), and a handvac 112. An airflow path through apparatus 1292 may extend from dirty air inlet 124 in surface cleaning head 104, downstream through upright section 108 and then handvac 112 to clean air outlet 1304. Upright section 108 may include a wand 144 having an upstream end 360 drivingly connected to a pivot joint 116 of surface cleaning head 104, and a downstream end 364 connected to an inlet nozzle 412 of handvac 112.

[0365] Handvac 112 may include an air treatment member positioned in the airflow path between inlet nozzle 412 for separating dirt from the airflow. In the illustrated example, handvac 112 includes a cyclone bin assembly 136 including

a cyclone chamber 184, and a dirt collection chamber 188. Optionally, a bottom wall 216 of dirt collection chamber 188 may be pivotally openable for emptying dirt collection chamber 188.

[0366] As exemplified, apparatus 1292 may be movable between an upright storage position (FIG. 106) in which handvac 112 is substantially vertically aligned above surface cleaning head 104 and wand 144 is substantially vertically oriented, and an in-use floor cleaning position (FIG. 108) in which surface cleaning head 104 is positioned behind surface cleaning head 104 and wand 144 extends at an angle to vertical.

[0367] In the illustrated example, apparatus 1292 may include a handle 1340. Handle 1340 may be connected to wand 144 by an arm assembly 1344. As shown, arm assembly 1344 may include a first arm 1348 joined to a second arm 1352 by an articulating joint 1356. First arm 1348 may be connected to wand 144 and joint 1356, and second arm 1352 may be connected to handle 1340. Alternately, joint 1356 may be used to connect second arm 1352 to wand 144.

[0368] As shown, first arm 1348 may be rigidly connected to wand 144, and extend transversely to wand 144. For example, first arm 1348 may extend perpendicularly to wand 144. Second arm 1352 may be rotatable about joint 1356 between at least two positions. In the first position (FIG. 108), second arm 1352 may extend at an angle to first arm 1348 substantially in parallel with wand 144. In the second position (FIG. 109), second arm 1352 may extend substantially parallel to first arm 1348. An actuator (e.g., a button) 1358 may be provided on handle 1340 for toggle joint 1356 between an unlocked position in which second arm 1352 can move with respect to first arm 1348, and a locked position in which the position of second arm 1352 is fixed with respect to first arm 1348. Optionally, joint 1356 may be locked in a number of alternate positions. Alternately, joint 1356 may not be locked in the second bent position shown in FIG. 109.

[0369] The first position (FIG. 108) may be suitable for cleaning open areas where vertical clearance is not an issue. The second position (FIG. 109) may be suitable for cleaning under furniture and the like, where wand 144 must be lowered to clear the furniture height. In the second position, the orientation of second arm 1352 may permit a user to grasp handle 1340 and lower wand 144 while conveniently standing upright.

[0370] In some embodiments, handvac 112 may include one or more front wheels 1364. Front wheel 1364 may be positioned to make rolling contact with a horizontal surface when wand 144 is lowered sufficiently. Thus, front wheel 1364 may assist with supporting the weight of handvac 112 and permit handvac 112 to roll across the horizontal surface. In the illustrated example, a front end 1360 of bottom wall 216 is provided with one or more front wheels 1364.

[0371] It will be appreciated that if rear end of assembly 140, 160 is tapered as discussed previously, then assembly 140, 160 is configured to permit the vacuum cleaner to extend further under furniture than if the assembly 140, 160 had the depth (front to back when in an upright storage position) as the upper end of the assembly 140, 160.

#### Openable Handvac Cyclone Bin Assembly

[0372] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the cyclone bin

assembly of the handvac may be opened to empty the cyclone chamber and/or the dirt collection chamber, to access the pre-motor filter or access a door to open the cyclone chamber and/or the dirt collection chamber by moving part or all of the cyclone bin assembly relative to a main body of the handvac which include the suction motor while the parts remain connected together. For example, the parts may be pivotally mounted to each other.

[0373] Referring to FIGS. 110a and 110b, front portion 1372 of the cyclone bin assembly 136 may be pivotally connected to rear portion 1376 of the cyclone bin assembly 136 for pivoting between the open position shown and a closed position. In the open position, cyclone bin assembly 136 may be accessible, e.g., for emptying or cleaning.

[0374] Front portion 1372 may be pivotally connected to rear portion 1376 in any suitable fashion. In the illustrated embodiment, front portion 1372 is pivotally connected to rear portion 1376 by a hinge 1380 for rotation about a hinge axis 1384 between the open and closed positions.

[0375] The openable portion (e.g., front portion 1372) may be mounted to (e.g., rotationally mounted) or removable from the remaining portion (e.g., rear portion 1376) at any suitable location. As illustrated in FIGS. 110a and 110b, the openable portion may be mounted to the remaining portion at the second end wall 224 of the cyclone chamber 184. As illustrated in FIGS. 128 to 135, the openable portion may be mounted to the remaining portion at a location, such as midway along an axial length of the cyclone bin assembly 160. If the openable portion includes a portion of a sidewall separating the air treatment chamber (e.g., cyclone chamber 184) from dirt collection chamber 188, then opening an end of the cyclone assembly, including a portion of the sidewall (e.g., some or all of at least one wall extending parallel to a cyclone axis of rotation), rather than just a front door or wall may permit easier removal of debris (e.g., the material in the forward part of the dirt collection chamber can fall out when the end is a front end and is pivoted upwardly). Optionally, at least the portion of common interior wall 226 that divides cyclone chamber 184 from dirt collection chamber 188 that extends to dirt outlet 200 is moveable with the openable portion so as to open dirt outlet 200.

[0376] In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. 110a and 110b, front portion 1372 and rear portion 1376 separate at the interface between cyclone bin assembly 136 and pre-motor filter chamber 556. For example, front portion 1372 may include cyclone bin assembly 136 except for second end wall 224, and rear portion may include pre-motor filter chamber 556 and second end wall 224 of cyclone bin assembly 136. Accordingly, in the open position, access may be provided to empty and clean dirt collection chamber 188 and cyclone chamber 184 of cyclone bin assembly 136.

[0377] Referring to FIG. 116, in some embodiments handvac 112 may include a handle assembly 300 including handle 484 and suction motor 204. As exemplified, handle assembly 300 and rear wall 1224 of pre-motor filter chamber 556 may be removable from (entirely, or pivotally connected to) pre-motor filter chamber 556 as a unit to access the pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 inside pre-motor filter chamber 556, e.g., for cleaning or replacement. As shown in FIG. 117, in some embodiments, handle assembly 300 may also be removably connected to rear wall 1224. In alternative embodiments, handle assembly 300 may be permanently connected to rear wall 1224.

#### Openable Dirt Collection Chamber

[0378] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the supplemental assembly may have a top and/or bottom openable portion.

[0379] As exemplified in FIGS. 111-113, dirt collection assembly 140 is shown including an upper portion 276 in an open position. Upper portion 276 may be moveably connected to (e.g., pivotally) or removable from dirt collection assembly 140 in any suitable manner. As exemplified, upper portion 276 may be connected to dirt collection chamber 140 by a hinge 1392 for rotation about a hinge axis 1 (not shown) between the open and closed positions.

[0380] Upper portion 276 may be retained in the closed position in any suitable fashion. In the illustrated example, dirt collection chamber 140 includes a latch 1400 for securing upper portion 276 in the closed position. Latch 1400 may be user operable for selectively releasing upper portion 276 for movement to the open position.

[0381] As exemplified in FIGS. 114 and 115, upright section 108 of surface cleaning apparatus 152 is shown including a cyclone bin assembly 160. Cyclone bin assembly 160 is preferably openable for accessing cyclone chamber 308 and dirt collection chamber 141, e.g., for cleaning or emptying. Preferably, an upper and/or lower portion of cyclone bin assembly 160 may be openable. In the illustrated embodiment, upright section 108 includes an upper portion 1408 and a lower portion 1412. As shown, upper portion 1408 may be moveably connected to (e.g., pivotally connected to) or removable from lower portion 1412 for movement between a closed position (FIG. 114) and an open position (FIG. 115).

[0382] Upper portion 1408 may be pivotally connected to lower portion 1412 in any suitable manner. In the illustrated embodiment, lower portion 1412 is pivotally connected to lower portion 1412 by a hinge 1416 for rotation about a hinge axis 1420 between the closed and open positions.

[0383] Upper portion 1408 may be retained in the closed position in any suitable manner. For example, upper portion 108 may include a releasable catch for selectively securing upper portion 1408 to lower portion 1412 in the closed position.

#### Openable Dirt Outlet and/or Connecting the Cyclone and Dirt Collection Chamber Volumes

[0384] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the dirt outlet from the cyclone chamber may be openable. For example, the dirt collection chamber may be an opening in a wall, e.g., a wall separating an air treatment chamber and a dirt collection chamber. The opening has an outer perimeter defined by the wall in which the dirt outlet is provided or the walls which abut the dirt outlet. During use, dirt may get trapped in the dirt outlet or bridge the dirt outlet. During an emptying operation, a wall or walls defining a first part of the perimeter of the dirt outlet may be moved relative to a wall or walls defining a second part of the dirt outlet thereby opening the dirt outlet.

[0385] The dirt outlet may be provided in a common wall dividing cyclone chamber 184 from dirt collection chamber 188. During an emptying operation, part of the common wall 226 may be moved. As a result, the portion of the cyclone chamber and the portion of the dirt collection chamber that are separated by the common wall 226 become a contiguous

volume defined by the volume of the portion of the cyclone chamber and the volume of the portion of the dirt collection chamber that are separated by the common wall. If the part of the common wall 226 that is moved comprises part of the perimeter of the dirt outlet, then the dirt outlet is also opened when the openable portion of the cyclone bin assembly is opened.

[0386] It will be appreciated that the openable portion may comprise a part of (e.g., a front part or wall of) the cyclone chamber, and/or an end or portion of the surface cleaning apparatus or air treatment assembly and/or dirt collection chamber. Accordingly, the dirt outlet may be openable and/or part of the common wall 226 may be moveable when the cyclone chamber and/or an end or portion of the surface cleaning apparatus or air treatment assembly and/or dirt collection chamber is opened. For example, the sidewall 226 may be moved as part of opening the cyclone chamber and/or an end or portion of the surface cleaning apparatus or air treatment assembly and/or dirt collection chamber (e.g., to clean or empty debris from the cyclone chamber or another part of the surface cleaning apparatus).

[0387] Opening the dirt outlet may allow any debris (e.g., elongated debris such as hair) that is caught in the outlet (e.g., bridging the outlet) to come free or be more easily freed. Opening the dirt outlet when opening the cyclone chamber, opening an end or portion of the surface cleaning apparatus or air treatment assembly, and/or opening the dirt collection chamber may allow a user to more easily remove debris from the device.

[0388] As exemplified in FIGS. 128 to 135, the handvac 114 may include a front end 1402, a rear end 1404, a top end 1406, a bottom end 1410, a right lateral side 1414, and a left lateral side 1418.

[0389] The dirt outlet 200 may be opened when a portion or end, (e.g., front end 1402, a rear end 1404) of the surface cleaning apparatus (e.g., handvac 112) is opened. In the illustrated example, the dirt outlet 200 is opened when a front end 1372 of the cyclone bin assembly 136 is opened, although it will be understood that in other examples another end or portion of a surface cleaning apparatus may be opened (e.g., a rear portion). As in the illustrated example, the first end or portion of the handvac 112 may be a first end or portion of the cyclone assembly 136 (e.g., a front end and/or an end comprising an inlet conduit and/or dirty air inlet).

[0390] The dirt outlet 200 may be between the openable first end or portion 1372 and the remaining end or portion 1376 of the surface cleaning apparatus. Opening the first end or portion 1372 (e.g., removing the first end or rotating the first end) may open the dirt outlet by moving a wall or a portion of a wall defining an edge or part of the perimeter of the dirt outlet 200 (e.g., a wall in which the dirt outlet 200 is formed or a wall that extends up to an edge of the dirt outlet 200).

[0391] The dirt outlet 200 may be at any position in the walls of the cyclone chamber 184. As exemplified, the dirt outlet 200 may be provided in a common wall that divides the cyclone chamber 184 from the dirt collection chamber 188. As in the illustrated example, at least a portion of the dirt collection chamber 188 may be spaced from the cyclone chamber 184 in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation 1371. The at least a portion of the dirt collection chamber 188 may face towards the cyclone chamber 184

and be separated from the cyclone chamber by a sidewall 226. As exemplified, the dirt outlet 200 may be in the sidewall 226.

[0392] The dirt outlet 200 may be at one end of the chamber 184 (e.g., at or adjacent an end wall) and/or adjacent the air inlet and/or air outlet of the chamber 184 (e.g., separated from the air inlet and/or air outlet by less than half the length of the chamber or less than a quarter of the length of the chamber). In the illustrated example, the dirt outlet 200 comprises an opening in the sidewall 226 that extends axially inwardly into the cyclone chamber 184 from the cyclone chamber second end wall 224.

[0393] At least a portion of the sidewall 226 is included in the openable first (e.g., front) end 1372, and moving the first end 1372 (e.g., including at least a portion of the cyclone chamber 184 and/or at least a portion of the dirt collection chamber 188) from a closed or cleaning position as exemplified in FIGS. 128, 129 132, 133 and 136 to the open or emptying position of FIGS. 130, 131, 134, 135 and 137 moves the portion of the sidewall 226 to open the dirt outlet 200, as exemplified in FIGS. 128 to 135. As exemplified in FIGS. 96, 110a, and 110b, in some examples, the entire sidewall 226 of the cyclone and dirt collection chambers may be part of the front end 1372 and/or the hinge 1380 may be at or adjacent an end (e.g., the rearward end) of the cyclone chamber 184 and/or the dirt collection chamber 188 (e.g., if the dirt collection chamber 188 and cyclone chamber 184 are not coextensive along the cyclone axis of rotation). Alternately, as exemplified in FIGS. 130, 131, 134, 135 and 137, only a portion of the sidewall of the cyclone and/or dirt collection chambers may be opened. Alternately, it will be appreciated that the common wall 226 may be moveable with a front wall of the cyclone chamber (see for example FIG. 137). In such an embodiment, it will be appreciated that the front end or front wall of the dirt collection chamber may not be opened. Similarly, it will be appreciated that the common wall 226 may be moveable with a front wall of the dirt collection chamber. In which case it will be appreciated that the front end or front wall of the cyclone chamber may not be opened.

#### Extended Dirt Collection Chamber

[0394] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any one or more other aspects of this disclosure, all or a portion of the dirt collection chamber may be positioned forward and/or rearward of the cyclone chamber. The dirt collection chamber may include at least a portion that is spaced from the cyclone chamber in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation and another portion that is forward and/or rearward of the cyclone chamber, e.g., that is intersected by the cyclone axis of rotation or through which a projection of the cyclone chamber extends.

[0395] Extending the dirt collection chamber to include a portion that is forward or rearward of the cyclone chamber may provide an additional volume in which to collect debris and/or allow the diameter of the dirt collection chamber, in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation, to be reduced. Accordingly, the volume of the dirt collection chamber may be increased without increasing the height of the surface cleaning apparatus in a direction transverse the cyclone axis of rotation. For example, if the cyclone chamber is a horizontally extending cyclone chamber, then extending the dirt collection chamber to include a portion

that is forward or rearward of the cyclone chamber may allow a larger dirt collection volume without increasing the height of the handvac and/or allow for a similar sized dirt collection chamber while decreasing the height of the collection chamber and cyclone chamber.

[0396] As exemplified in FIGS. 136 and 137, the dirt collection chamber 188 includes a first portion that is below the cyclone chamber and a second portion 1422 that is forward of the cyclone chamber 188. The first and second portions 1420, 1422 may be contiguous, in which case the dirt outlet may communicate with either the first portion 1420 or the second portion 1422. As exemplified, the lower end of the second portion 1422 communicates with a front end of the first portion 1420. Alternately, the first and second portions need not be contiguous, in which case a first dirt outlet may connect the cyclone chamber in air flow communication with first portion 1420 and a second dirt outlet may connect the cyclone chamber in air flow communication with second portion 1422.

[0397] In the exemplified embodiment, second portion 1422 is located between a first (e.g., front) end 1390 having a first (e.g., front) end wall 1394, which is spaced axially forward of the cyclone chamber first end 220, and cyclone chamber first end 220. As exemplified, the lower end of second portion 1422 may be radially spaced from the cyclone axis of rotation by at least the same distance as the lower end of first portion 1420 is radially spaced from the cyclone axis of rotation. Accordingly, as exemplified in FIG. 136, the lower end of first portion 1420 may have a height  $H_1$  that extends between the lower end of first portion 1420 and the cyclone axis of rotation that is the same as height  $H_2$  that extends between the lower end of second portion 1422 and the cyclone axis of rotation. Alternately,  $H_1$  may be greater or less than  $H_2$ .

[0398] Second portion 1420 has an axially spaced apart second (e.g., rear) end 1396 having a second (e.g., rear) end wall 1398. Accordingly, as exemplified, second portion 1420 may extend to the rear end of the cyclone chamber and may communicate with a dirt outlet 200 provided at the rear end of common wall 226. Accordingly, as exemplified in FIG. 137, when the front end is opened, the cyclone and the dirt chamber are concurrently opened and the dirt outlet is also opened.

[0399] It will be appreciated that, as in FIGS. 128-135, part or a majority of the sidewalls of the cyclone chamber and/or part or a majority of the sidewalls of the dirt collection chamber (in addition to common wall 226) may be moved when the front end is opened.

[0400] It will be appreciated that the height  $H_3$  of second portion in a direction transverse to the cyclone axis of rotation may be the same as the height of the rest of the cyclone bin assembly. The height  $H_3$  may be such that the cyclone axis of rotation 1371 extends through first portion 1422. In an alternate embodiment, the cyclone axis of rotation 1371 may not extend through first portion 1422 but a projection of a portion of the cyclone chamber may extend through second portion 1422. In a further alternate embodiment, the height  $H_3$  may be such that a projection of all of the cyclone chamber may extend through second portion 1422.

#### Handvac Cyclone Bin Assembly Bypass

[0401] In accordance with another aspect of this disclosure, which may be used by itself or in combination with any

one or more other aspects of this disclosure, the cyclonic air treatment member of the handvac may be bypassed when a supplemental cyclonic bin assembly is provided. This may prevent accumulation of dirt in the handvac so that the handvac may have more or all of its dirt collection capacity available when disconnected from the upright section. Alternately or in addition, a pre-motor filter of handvac 112 may be bypassed when a supplemental cyclonic bin assembly is provided. For example, the supplemental cyclonic bin assembly may be provided with a pre-motor filter. The pre-motor filter may have a larger surface area than the pre-motor filter of handvac 112. Accordingly, by bypassing the pre-motor filter of handvac 112, the pre-motor filter of handvac 112 may only be used in an above floor cleaning mode thereby extending the useable time of the pre-motor filter of handvac 112 before cleaning or replacement may be needed.

[0402] Referring to FIGS. 99-101, handvac 112 may include a primary airflow path 1228 and a bypass airflow path 1232. As shown, primary airflow path 1228 may extend from air inlet 192 through cyclone bin assembly 136 to suction motor 204, and bypass airflow path 1232 may extend from air inlet 192 to suction motor 204 bypassing cyclone bin assembly 136. In some embodiments, bypass airflow path 1232 may extend through the pre-motor filters of pre-motor filter chamber 556, and in other embodiments, bypass airflow path 1232 may bypass pre-motor filters of pre-motor filter chamber 556. It will be appreciated that the cyclone and/or the pre-motor filter of the handvac may be bypassed. If both are bypassed, then the handvac may be used to provide some or all of the motive force to draw air through apparatus 168 but not any air treatment upstream of the suction motor.

[0403] In the illustrated embodiment, bypass airflow path 1232 is formed in part by a bypass passage 1236. Bypass passage 1236 may have an upstream end 1238 in airflow communication with handvac inlet 416, and a downstream end 1240 in airflow communication with motor inlet 1108. As exemplified by the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 101, upstream end 1238 may be formed in a sidewall of handvac nozzle 412, and downstream end 1239 may be formed in a wall of premotor filter chamber 556. In some embodiments, downstream end 1239 may direct air from bypass passage 1236 into upstream plenum 1208 for routing bypass airflow path 1228 through pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 as shown. In alternative embodiments, downstream end 1239 may direct air from bypass passage 1236 into downstream plenum 1212 for bypassing pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180.

[0404] As exemplified, apparatus 168 may include a bypass valve 1240 for selectively opening and closing primary and bypass airflow paths 1228 and 1232. Bypass valve 1240 may be positioned in any one or more of handvac 112, wand 144, and supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160, and may take any suitable form. For example, in some embodiments bypass valve 1240 may include components parts positioned in two or more of handvac 112, wand 144, and supplemental cyclone bin assembly 108 which cooperate and interact to open and close primary and bypass airflow paths 1228 and 1232.

[0405] In the illustrated embodiment bypass valve 1240 is positioned in inlet nozzle 412 of handvac 112. Bypass valve 1240 may be movable between a first position (FIGS. 99 and 100) in which bypass airflow path 1232 is closed and primary airflow path 1228 is open, and a second position

(FIG. 101) in which bypass airflow path 1232 is open and primary airflow path 1228 is closed.

[0406] As exemplified in FIGS. 99-101, bypass valve 1240 may include a wheel 1242, a door 1244, and an actuator 1246. Wheel 1242 may be rotatably connected to nozzle 412 for rotation about its center. Door 1244 may be rigidly connected to wheel 1242 for rotation as one with wheel 1242. For example, door 1244 and wheel 1242 may rotate together as a unit. As shown, door 1244 and wheel 1242 may be rotatable between a first position (FIGS. 99 and 100) in which door 1244 seals an upstream end 1238 of bypass passage 1236, and a second position (FIG. 101) in which door 1244 seals an air inlet 192 of cyclone chamber 184.

[0407] As exemplified, actuator 1246 may include an upper end 1248 connected to wheel 1242 radially outboard of the center of wheel 1242. Actuator 1246 may be movable vertically between a lowered position (FIGS. 99 and 100), and a raised position (FIG. 101). As shown, moving actuator 1246 from the lowered position to the raised position may rotate wheel 1242 and door 1244 clockwise which may move door 1244 to the second position (FIG. 101) in which door 1244 seals air inlet 192 of cyclone chamber 184. Further, moving actuator 1246 from the raised position to the lowered may rotate wheel 1242 and door 1244 counter clockwise which may move door 1244 to the first position (FIGS. 99 and 100) in which door 1244 seals upstream end 1238 of bypass passage 1236.

[0408] In some embodiments, actuator 1246 may be biased to the lowered position (FIGS. 99 and 100). Consequently, door 1244 and wheel 1242 may be biased to the first position (FIGS. 99 and 100) in which door 1244 seals an upstream end 1238 of bypass passage 1236. Actuator 1246 may be biased in any suitable fashion, such as by a linear coil spring 1250. In alternative embodiments, wheel 1242 may be biased clockwise in a suitable manner, such as by a torsional spring.

[0409] Actuator 1246 may have a lower end 1252 which extends outside of the airflow path. Lower end 1252 may be acted upon to move actuator 1246 vertically from the lowered position to the raised position for opening bypass airflow path 1232 and closing primary airflow path 1228. As shown, when handvac 112 is disconnected from wand 144 (FIG. 99), bypass valve 1240 may close the bypass airflow path 1232 (e.g., under the bias of spring 1250). Further, when handvac 112 is connected to wand 144 without supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 (FIG. 100), bypass valve 120 may also close the bypass airflow path 1232. In each of these cases, the air entering handvac 112 is directed through handvac cyclone bin assembly 136 to separate dirt from the airflow. This may permit handvac 112 to operate when disconnected from supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160.

[0410] As shown in FIG. 101, when handvac 112 and cyclone bin assembly 160 are both connected to wand 144, an upper end 1254 of cyclone bin assembly 160 (handle 1254 in the illustrated example) may push against actuator lower end 1252 thereby moving actuator 1246 upwardly. This may rotate wheel 1242 and door 1244 counter clockwise, opening bypass airflow path 1232 and closing primary airflow path 1228. As shown, air exiting cyclone bin assembly 160 may travel through bypass airflow path 1232 toward suction motor 204 bypassing cyclone chamber 184. This may permit supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 to separate and collect dirt from the airflow path instead of

handvac cyclone bin assembly **136**. In turn, this may inhibit dirt accumulation in handvac dirt collection chamber **188**, which may help to maximize the available dirt collection capacity of handvac dirt collection chamber **188** when the user chooses to disconnect cyclone bin assembly **160**.

[0411] In the illustrated example, lower end **1252** is sloped. This may permit supplemental bin assembly **160** to be toed into wand **144** and then rotated horizontally towards wand **144** to complete the connection with wand **144**, whereby the upper end **1254** of supplemental bin assembly **160** may ride the slope of lower end **1252** to push actuator **1246** upwardly.

[0412] Accordingly, bypass valve **1240** may be actuated to reconfigure the airflow path through handvac **112** automatically upon connecting and disconnecting supplemental bin assembly **160** from airflow communication with handvac **112**. For example, bypass valve **1240** may be biased to close bypass airflow path **1232** whenever handvac **112** is not in airflow communication with supplemental bin assembly **160** so that the air treatment member of handvac **112** may separate dirt from the airflow. Similarly, bypass valve **1240** may be configured to open bypass airflow path **1232** and close primary airflow path **1228** whenever handvac **112** is in airflow communication with supplemental bin assembly **160** so that the air treatment member of handvac **112** does not separate and store dirt from the airflow.

[0413] The following is a description of numerous embodiments of surface cleaning apparatus **168**. In the figures associated with some embodiments, a bypass valve **1232** and/or a diversion valve **712** may be represented schematically. It will be appreciated that the embodiments may be practiced using the bypass valves **1232** and/or diversion valves **712** described above, or other suitable valves.

[0414] Referring to FIG. 102, in some embodiments supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** may include one or more pre-motor filters **1256** (herein after referred to as pre-motor filter **1256** in the singular) positioned in the airflow path. Preferably, pre-motor filter **1256** is positioned downstream of cyclone chamber **308**. As shown, pre-motor filter **1256** may be positioned between cyclone chamber air outlet **320** and outlet passage **476**.

[0415] In some embodiments, pre-motor filter **1256** may separate fine dirt particles from the airflow in substitution for the pre-motor filters **1176** and **1180** of handvac **112**. As shown, bypass valve **1232** may divert air from supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** into a bypass airflow path which bypasses handvac cyclone bin assembly **136** and pre-motor filters **1176** and **1180**. For example, downstream end of **1239** of bypass passage **1236** may direct the bypass airflow path **1232** to downstream plenum **1212** for bypassing pre-motor filters **1176** and **1180**.

[0416] It will be appreciated that a pre-motor filter will have a certain filtering capacity of fine particles at which point the filter should be cleaned or replaced. By incorporating a pre-motor filter into the supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160**, and using this filter whenever the supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** is connected to the handvac, the filtering capacity of the handvac pre-motor filters may be preserved. This may permit extended use of the handvac pre-motor filters before they require cleaning or replacement.

[0417] It will also be appreciated that there will be a measurable pressure drop across a pre-motor filter placed in

an airflow path. If positioned in series, too many filters may produce a pressure drop that materially reduces air flow at the dirty air inlet. By filtering the airflow alternately by the supplemental pre-motor filter **1256** and by the handvac pre-motor filter when the handvac is used without assembly **140**, **160** attached the operational life of the handvac pre-motor filter may be extended.

[0418] As exemplified in the alternate embodiment of FIG. 103, surface cleaning head **104** may include a second suction motor **1258**. Second suction motor **1258** may operate in parallel with or alternately instead of handvac suction motor **204** when handvac **112** is attached in flow communication with surface cleaning head **104**. For example, a portion of air exiting supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** may proceed to handvac suction motor **204** and a different portion may proceed to second suction motor **1258**. In the illustrated embodiment, a second airflow path **1260** from diversion valve **712** to second suction motor **1258** is formed by an airflow conduit **1262** which connects diversion valve **712** to surface cleaning head **104**.

[0419] As shown, when supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** is in airflow communication with handvac **112**, the airflow path extends through the air treatment member(s) of supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** (e.g., cyclone chamber **308** and pre-motor filter **1256**) and then divides into two parallel air flow paths **1232** and **1260**. Bypass airflow path **1232** directs one portion of the airflow to the handvac suction motor **204** bypassing handvac cyclone chamber **184** (and optionally bypassing handvac pre-motor filters **1176** and **1180**), and second airflow path **1260** directs a second portion of the airflow path to the second suction motor **1258** in head **104**.

[0420] It will be appreciated that suction motors **1258** and **204** operating in parallel may generate greater suction at surface cleaning head **104** than any one of suction motors **1258** and **204** may generate operating alone. This may also permit supplemental cyclone bin **160** to include a pre-motor filter **1256** having greater surface area than the pre-motor filter of the handvac, where the additional pressure drop due to the use of two pre-motor filters may be compensated for by the enhanced suction generation of the parallel motors **1258** and **204**.

[0421] As exemplified in the alternate embodiment of FIG. 104a, supplemental suction motor **160** may include a second suction motor **1258** which may operate in the same way as the embodiment of FIG. 103. Second suction motor **1258** may operate in parallel with handvac suction motor **204**. For example, a portion of air exiting supplemental cyclone chamber **160** may proceed to handvac suction motor **204** and a different portion may proceed to second suction motor **1258**. In the illustrated embodiment, a second airflow path **1260** from outlet passage **478** to second suction motor **1258** is formed by an airflow conduit **1262**.

[0422] As shown, when supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** is in airflow communication with handvac **112**, the airflow path extends through the air treatment member(s) of supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160** (e.g., cyclone chamber **308** and pre-motor filter **1256**) and then divides into two parallel air flow paths **1232** and **1260**. Bypass airflow path **1232** directs one portion of the airflow to the handvac suction motor **204** bypassing handvac cyclone chamber **184** (and optionally bypassing handvac pre-motor filters **1176** and **1180**), and second airflow path **1260** directs a second portion of the airflow path to the second suction motor **1258**.

[0423] As shown, second suction motor 1258 may be positioned below dirt collection chamber 140 and cyclone chamber 308 of supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160, and second suction motor 1258 may be vertically aligned above surface cleaning head 104. This may help to lower the center of gravity of the apparatus 168 for enhanced stability against tipping.

[0424] In some embodiments, a pre-motor filter may be positioned in each of bypass airflow path 1232 and second airflow path 1260, as shown. For example, a pre-motor filter 1256 may be positioned in the second airflow path 1260 between outlet passage 478 and second suction motor 1258, and bypass airflow path 1232 may direct the airflow through handvac pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180. In the illustrated embodiment, pre-motor filter 1256 is shown positioned below dirt collection chamber 140 of supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160.

[0425] In alternative embodiments, air exiting cyclone chamber 308 may pass through a common pre-motor filter before dividing between the second airflow path 1260 and bypass airflow path 1232. For example, in FIG. 104b pre-motor filter 1256 is shown positioned downstream of cyclone chamber 308 and upstream of outlet passage 478. As shown, bypass airflow path 1232 may bypass handvac pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180. This may permit the filtration capacity of handvac pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 to be preserved for use when supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 is disconnected from airflow communication with handvac 112. In alternative embodiments, pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 may be positioned in the bypass airflow path 1232.

[0426] As exemplified in FIG. 105a dirt collection chamber 140 and cyclone chamber 308 may be removable as a sealed unit from wand 144 and second suction motor 1258. For example, second suction motor 1258 may be mounted or removably mounted to wand 144 so that dirt collection chamber 140 and cyclone chamber 308 may be removed while second suction motor 1258 remains mounted to wand 144. This may permit cleaning and/or emptying of dirt collection chamber 140 and cyclone chamber 308 (e.g., carrying the same to a garbage bin to dump their contents) without having to carry second suction motor 1258 (which may have a non-trivial weight). Also, assembly 160 may be removable as a unit to convert the apparatus to a lightweight or above floor operating mode.

[0427] As exemplified in FIG. 118, the air treatment members of handvac 112 and supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160 may operate in parallel. For example, handvac 112 and supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160 may separate dirt from mutually exclusive portions of the airflow entering dirty air inlet 124.

[0428] In the illustrated example, wand 144 may define two airflow paths. A first airflow path 1428 may be formed by a first division of wand 144 and may direct airflow moving therein to supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 for cleaning, and then from supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 to bypass airflow path 1232 of handvac 112. A second airflow path 1432 may be formed by a second division of wand 144 and may direct airflow moving therein to primary airflow path 1228 of handvac 112 for cleaning by cyclone bin assembly 136.

[0429] As exemplified, dirty air entering dirty air inlet 124 may divide into two airflows at wand upstream end 360 and then travel through the first and second airflow paths 1428

and 1432. Dirt may be separated from each airflow stream by a different one of supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160 and handvac 112. In the illustrated embodiment, the two airflows may recombine in pre-motor filter chamber 556. For example, the two airflows may recombine at the upstream plenum 1208 so that both airflows pass through pre-motor filters 1176 and 1180 before exiting through suction motor 204. In alternative embodiments, the two airflows may recombine at the downstream plenum 1212. For example, supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 may have its own pre-motor filter for filtering the air of the first airflow path 1428.

[0430] In some embodiments, surface cleaning apparatus 168 may include two or more suction motors operating in series. In one aspect, this may enhance the suction at dirty air inlet 124 and/or compensate for suction loss from additional or higher efficiency air treatment members.

[0431] Referring to FIGS. 119a and 119b, a second suction motor 1258 may be positioned in the airflow path between dirty air inlet 124 and handvac 112. For example, second suction motor 1258 may be a dirty air suction motor positioned in surface cleaning head 104. As shown, dirty air entering dirty air inlet 124 may be drawn through second suction motor 1258 before the airflow is cleaned by supplemental dirt collection chamber 160 and/or handvac 112 and discharged through handvac suction motor 204.

[0432] Referring to FIG. 120, second suction motor 1258 may be a clean air motor positioned downstream of handvac suction motor 204. As exemplified, motor outlet 1112 of handvac suction motor 204 may be fluidly connected to second suction motor 1258 in surface cleaning head 104 by an airflow path 1436. As shown, airflow path 1436 may be formed by a conduit 1440.

[0433] Referring to FIG. 121a, in some embodiments second suction motor 1258 may be positioned in supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160. For example, second suction motor 1258 may be positioned below dirt collection chamber 140. As shown, airflow path 1436 from motor outlet 1112 may direct air from suction motor 204 to second suction motor 1258 in supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160. For example, conduit 1440 may extend from motor outlet 1112 to second suction motor 1258. Conduit 1440 may take any suitable form. For example, conduit 1440 may be a rigid conduit as shown. Alternatively, FIG. 121b shows an embodiment where conduit 1440 is a flexible hose.

[0434] In some embodiments, when handvac is connected with supplement cyclone bin assembly 160, handvac 112 may not be positioned in the airflow path through the surface cleaning apparatus. For example, air entering the dirty air inlet 124 of the surface cleaning head may be cleaned by the supplementary cyclone bin assembly 160 and discharged without ever passing through handvac 112. In this way, handvac 112 may act as a handgrip for manipulating and steering surface cleaning apparatus 168 in the upright mode but not as an air cleaning implement.

[0435] In some embodiment, as exemplified in FIG. 122, the handvac may be bypassed when assembly 160 is attached to upright section 108. As exemplified, air entering dirt air inlet 124 may move through wand 144 to supplemental cyclone bin assembly 160 and be discharged without moving through handvac 112. For example, the airflow path through surface cleaning apparatus 168 may direct all air from dirty air inlet 124 through wand 144 to cyclone chamber 308 to outlet passage 476 to second airflow path

**1260** to suction motor **1258** of supplemental cyclone bin assembly **160**, which may discharge the air to the outside environment.

[0436] Still referring to FIG. 122, in some embodiments there may be a plurality of suction motors in series. In the illustrated embodiment, surface cleaning head **104** includes a suction motor **1258** positioned in the airflow path between dirty air inlet **124** and wand **144**. In alternative embodiments, suction motor **1258** may be the only suction motor in the airflow path.

[0437] While the above description provides examples of the embodiments, it will be appreciated that some features and/or functions of the described embodiments are susceptible to modification without departing from the spirit and principles of operation of the described embodiments. Accordingly, what has been described above has been intended to be illustrative of the invention and non-limiting and it will be understood by persons skilled in the art that other variants and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims appended hereto. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments and examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

What is claimed is:

1. A hand vacuum cleaner having a front end, a rear end, an upper end, a lower side, a hand vacuum cleaner axis extending between the front and rear ends, the hand vacuum cleaner comprising:
    - (a) an air flow path extending from a dirty air inlet provided at the front end of the hand vacuum cleaner to a clean air outlet, the air flow path comprising an air inlet passage;
    - (b) an air treatment chamber comprising a front end, a rear end, an air treatment chamber axis extending between the front and rear ends of the air treatment chamber, an air treatment chamber air inlet downstream from the air inlet passage and an air treatment chamber air outlet located at the rear end of the air treatment chamber, the air treatment chamber air outlet extends into the air treatment chamber from the rear end;
    - (c) a suction motor positioned in the air flow path, the suction motor having a motor axis of rotation;
    - (d) an openable door that is rotatably moveable between a closed position and an open position, wherein when the door is in the open position, an opening is provided and dirt collected by the hand vacuum cleaner is emptyable through the opening, wherein a rotational mount is provided at a first end of the openable door and an opposed second end is moveable to enable the hand vacuum cleaner to be emptied through the opening, wherein in the closed position, the opposed second end is located at the front end of the hand vacuum cleaner; and,
    - (e) a latch releasable securing the door in the closed position,
- wherein the air flow path comprises an inlet passage that extends longitudinally between the dirty air inlet and the air treatment chamber air inlet, the inlet passage has a longitudinal passage axis extending centrally through the inlet passage, and
2. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 wherein a central member comprising the air treatment chamber air inlet and the air treatment chamber air outlet extends continuously through the air treatment chamber from the front end of the air treatment chamber to the rear end of the air treatment chamber axis.
  3. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 wherein the air treatment chamber comprises an annular volume that is located radially outwardly of a central member that extends from the front end of the air treatment chamber to the rear end of the air treatment chamber.
  4. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 3 wherein the central member comprises an inlet end of the air treatment chamber air inlet and an outlet passage extending to the rear end of the air treatment chamber.
  5. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 further comprising a dirt collection chamber that is exterior to the air treatment chamber and the dirt collection chamber is emptyable when the openable door is open.
  6. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 wherein the air treatment chamber comprises an axially extending sidewall, the hand vacuum cleaner further comprises an electrical connector provided on the front end of the hand vacuum cleaner and electrical cables extend from the electrical connector rearwardly at a location radially inwardly of the sidewall.
  7. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 7 wherein the electrical cables extend centrally through the air treatment chamber.
  8. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 wherein the motor axis of rotation extends in a common direction with the air treatment chamber axis.
  9. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 further comprising a pistol grip handle.
  10. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 9 wherein the pistol grip handle has a handle axis that extends centrally through the pistol grip handle and the handle axis intersects the motor axis of rotation at a location within the hand vacuum cleaner.
  11. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 9 wherein the pistol grip handle has a handle axis that extends centrally through the pistol grip handle and the handle axis intersects the suction motor.
  12. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 9 wherein a power switch is provided on the pistol grip handle.
  13. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 12 wherein the pistol grip handle has a handle axis that extends centrally through the pistol grip handle and the handle axis intersects the power switch.
  14. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 1 wherein the rear end of the air treatment chamber is openable.
  15. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 14 wherein a central member comprising the tangential air inlet and the air treatment chamber air outlet extend continuously through the air treatment chamber from the front end of the air treatment chamber to the rear end of the air treatment chamber.
  16. The hand vacuum cleaner of claim 14 wherein the air treatment chamber comprises an annular volume that is located radially outwardly of a central member that extends

from the front end of the air treatment chamber to the rear end of the air treatment chamber.

**17.** The hand vacuum cleaner of claim **16** wherein the central member comprises an inlet end of the tangential air inlet and an outlet passage extending to the rear end of the air treatment chamber.

**18.** The hand vacuum cleaner of claim **15** further comprising a pistol grip handle.

**19.** The hand vacuum cleaner of claim **18** wherein the pistol grip handle has a handle axis that extends centrally through the pistol grip handle and the handle axis intersects the motor axis of rotation at a location within the hand vacuum cleaner.

**20.** The hand vacuum cleaner of claim **18** wherein the pistol grip handle has a handle axis that extends centrally through the pistol grip handle and the handle axis intersects the suction motor.

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