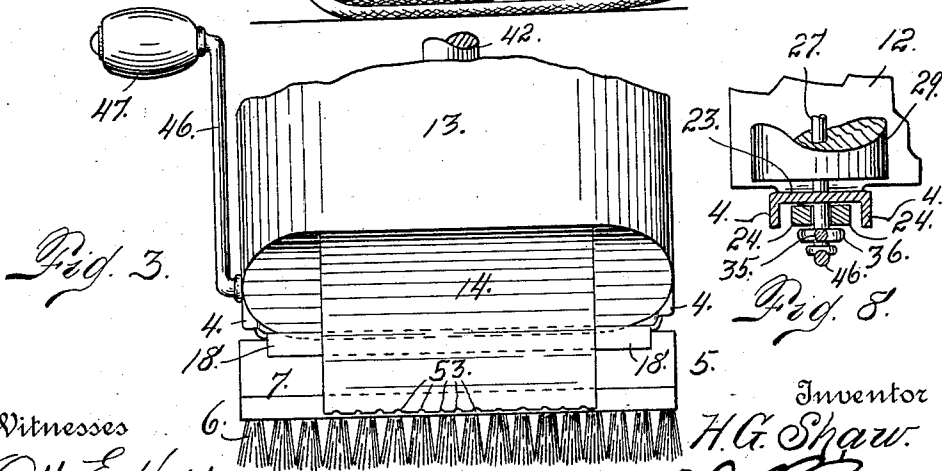
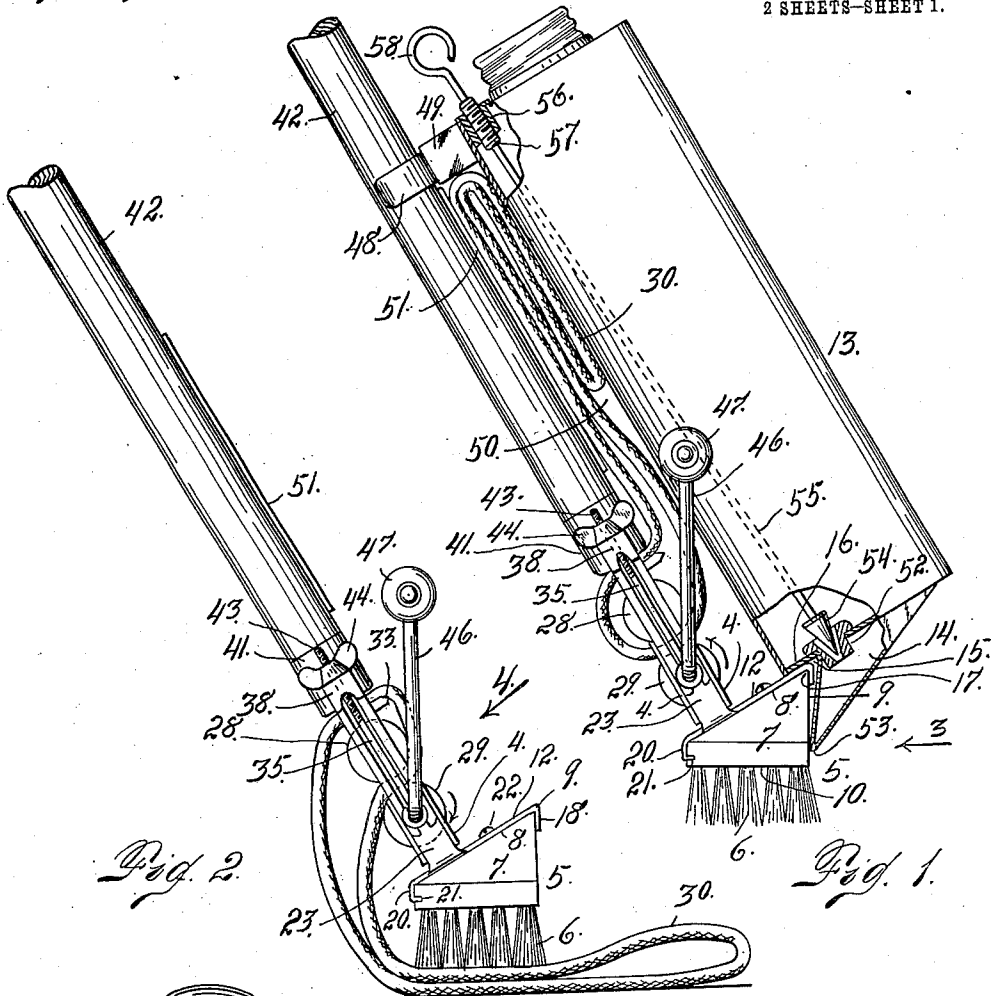


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COMBINED SCRUBBER AND MOP.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1912.

1,065,975.

Patented July 1, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Otto E. Haddock.
C. H. Rossner.

By

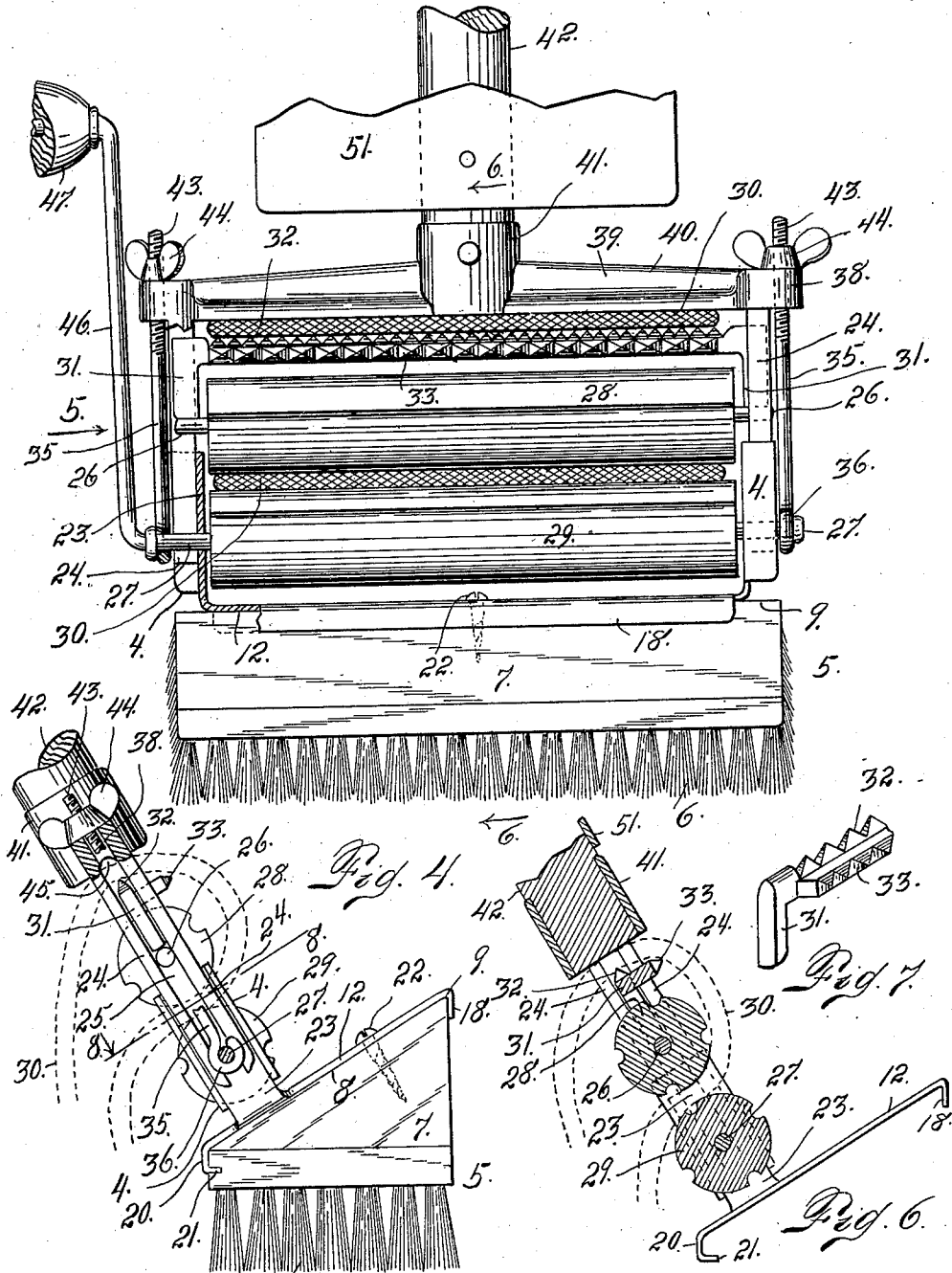
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE G. SHAW, OF CLARENDON, TEXAS.

COMBINED SCRUBBER AND MOP.

1,065,975.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed August 20, 1912. Serial No. 716,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE G. SHAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clarendon, county of Donley, and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Scrubbers and Mops; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in combined scrubbers and mops, the said device consisting of a brush, a mop, a wringer, and a water receptacle arranged to supply water to the brush, or the brush and mop combined, as may be desired.

My construction is arranged in such a way that there is peculiar co-action between the brush and the mop, since the mop-cloth is arranged to be drawn under the brush, whereby a surface which is too delicate to be rubbed hard by the brush alone, may be cleaned by my improved construction by using the mop underneath the brush, the water receptacle, or fountain member being arranged to supply water to the brush and mop in the same manner as to the brush alone.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, illustrating my improved construction, the handle of the device being partly broken away, and the mop-cloth being supported out of position for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the fountain member removed and the mop-cloth arranged in coöperative relation with the brush. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary front view, looking in the direction of arrow 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view looking in the direction of arrow 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the construction with the fountain member and mop cloth removed, the mop-cloth being partially indicated by dotted lines, parts of the construction above the brush-head being broken away. Fig. 6 is a section taken through the wringer part of the construction and the brush-head

holder, the brush being removed. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary detail view of a toothed bar employed in connection with the mop-cloth and wringer. Fig. 8 is a fragmentary section on the line 8—8, Fig. 5.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the brush, which is composed of the bristle member 6 and the head 7, preferably composed of wood, the said head being approximately of triangular shape in end elevation, the upper surface 8 of the said head being rearwardly and downwardly inclined to form an angle of approximately 45 degrees with the vertical front side 9 of the head. The lower surface 10 of the brush-head extends at right angles, or approximately at right angles to the wall 9 of the head. By virtue of the peculiar shape of the brush-head and the holder 12, into which it is inserted by an end-wise movement,—a suitable support is formed for the lower extremity of the receptacle 13 constituting the fountain member of the device. The lower extremity of this fountain member is equipped with a chamber 14 arranged below the body of the receptacle and constructed to form, in combination with the part 16 of the bottom of the receptacle, a recess 15 adapted to fit the upper portion of the brush-head, where the two surfaces form the angle 17.

The brush-holding member 12 is composed of sheet metal, and has a flange 18 extending downwardly from the angle 17 a short distance in contact with the wall 9 of the head, while the opposite end of the holder is bent downwardly as shown at 20 to engage the lower part of the head, and inwardly, as shown at 21, to engage a groove formed in the head whereby the latter is prevented from slipping downwardly out of the holder. The brush-head is held in place against lateral movement by one or more screws 22 passing through the holder 12 and entering the head. Formed integral with the brush-holder 12 are two upwardly projecting parts 23 having flanges 4, forming a groove adapted to receive depending members 24 provided with slots 25 adapted to receive the journals 26 and 27 of the rollers 28 and 29 of the wringer. The mop-cloth 30 is an endless piece of suitable material, which passes between the two rollers and around the upper roller, the portion above the upper roller being engaged by a bar 31

having two sets of teeth 32 and 33 arranged at right angles to each other. This bar 31 is provided with depending arms 34 which engage the slots 25 of the parts 24 above the journals 26 of the uppermost roller. Arranged on opposite sides of the wringer are two rods 35 having eyes 36, through which the journals 27 of the lower wringer-roll pass. These rods extend upwardly on opposite sides of the construction, their upper extremities passing through end projections 38 of a U-shaped frame 39 of which the slotted members 24 form parts. These slotted members 24 are connected by a transverse top member 40 centrally provided with a socket 41 which the lower extremity 42 of the handle enters. The upper extremities of the rods 35 extend above the extremities 38 of the member 39, and are threaded, as shown at 43, to receive thumb-nuts 44 for regulating the gripping action of the rollers upon the mop-cloth. As these thumb-nuts are turned in the proper direction they act upon the journals 27 of the lower wringer-roll, whereby this roll is caused to approach the roll 28 and the latter is moved upwardly against the arms 34 of the toothed bar 31, whereby the latter is caused to clamp the mop-cloth against the member 40 of the U-shaped frame, the lower surface of the latter being provided with a groove 45 to further enhance the gripping action. The object of this construction and arrangement is to secure the mop-cloth against bodily travel as it is acted upon by the wringer-rolls. Connected with one of the journals 27 of the roll 29 is a crank 46 having a handle 47 for convenience of manipulation.

The upper extremity of the receptacle 13 is provided with a spring clasp 48 adapted to grasp the handle 42 of the device, whereby the said receptacle is securely held in place during use. Interposed between the clasp 48 and the upper extremity of the receptacle is a spacing device 49 to hold the upper extremity of the receptacle the same distance from the axis of the handle as is the lower extremity of the receptacle, thus leaving a space 50 between the receptacle and the handle for the reception of the mop-cloth 30 when the latter is not in use. In order to better hold the mop-cloth in place, the lower part of the handle 42 is equipped with a plate 51 of approximately the same width as the mop-cloth, and of sufficient length to perform the aforesaid function.

The receptacle 13 is provided at its lower extremity with an opening 52 for the escape of the liquid contents of the receptacle into the chamber 14, whence it passes through perforations 53 formed at the lower extremity of the chamber 14. The perforated lower extremity of this chamber occupies a position close to the lower extremity of the brush-head 7, whereby the water, as it es-

capas therefrom, passes to the bristles 6 of the brush. The passage of the liquid from the receptacle 13 is controlled by a valve 54 connected with the lower extremity of a stem 55 whose upper extremity passes through an opening 56 formed in the top of the receptacle. The metal of the receptacle is reinforced at its opening, and interiorly threaded to correspond with the enlarged threaded part 57 of the rod. The upper extremity of the rod extends beyond the receptacle and is formed into an eye 58 for convenience of manipulation.

From the foregoing description, the use and operation of my improved construction will be readily understood. Assuming that it is desired to use the brush without the mop-cloth, the latter is drawn upwardly and doubled, being placed in a position to engage the plate 51 against which it lies. The receptacle or tank 13 is then put in place whereby the recess at the lower extremity thereof is engaged by the adjacent part of the brush-head. The upper extremity of the receptacle is then moved toward the handle and the clasp 48 caused to engage the latter. The valve 54 is then opened to allow the necessary liquid to escape into the chamber 14, whence it passes to the brush through the perforated lower extremity of the chamber. The brush is then moved back and forth over the surface to be cleaned. It will be understood that the water within the receptacle 13 may be mixed with soap, washing powder, ammonia, or any other cleaning compound which it may be desired to employ. It will also be understood that any liquid substance may be employed in connection with my improved construction, depending upon the nature of the work to be done. Assuming that it is desired to employ the mop-cloth and brush in coöperative relation, the wringer-roll 29 is turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, whereby the mop-cloth is carried out of the space 50 and caused to occupy a position in the rear of the brush. It is then drawn under the brush and employed in connection therewith, the brush acting directly upon the cloth and the latter upon the surface to be cleaned. In this manner the most highly polished surface may be cleaned without any danger of scratching or marring it, as might be possible if a coarse brush with relatively stiff bristles were brought into direct contact therewith. The ordinary scrub-brush is composed of coarse, stiff material, but by employing the mop-cloth in connection therewith, the user may rub the surface to be cleaned as hard as he desires.

In order to wring out the mop-cloth it will only be necessary to turn the roll 29 in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, whereby the mop-cloth will be returned to its position in front of the handle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. The combination of a brush having the upper forward corner of its head shaped to form an oblique angle, a liquid receptacle having its bottom recessed to engage said corner, the arrangement being such that the rear wall of the receptacle is located forward of the produced axis of the handle, the upper extremity of the receptacle being provided with a clasp adapted to engage the handle, a spacing device interposed between the handle and the receptacle, and a mop-cloth applied to the device and adapted to occupy the space between the handle and the receptacle when not in use.

2. In a scrubbing device, the combination of a handle, a brush, and a mop-cloth connected with the device and arranged to extend downwardly in the rear and under-

neath the brush, a wringer with which the mop-cloth is connected, a liquid receptacle connected with the brush-head and the handle and spaced from the handle to make room for the mop-cloth when not in use, and a plate applied to the handle and arranged in the rear of said space for supporting the mop-cloth.

3. In a scrubbing device, the combination of a handle, a brush, a wringer, a mop-cloth connected with the wringer, and a liquid receptacle arranged in front of the wringer and handle and spaced from both to receive the mop-cloth when not in use.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HORACE G. SHAW.

Witnesses:

A. J. O'BRIEN,
MAY CLEMENTS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."