

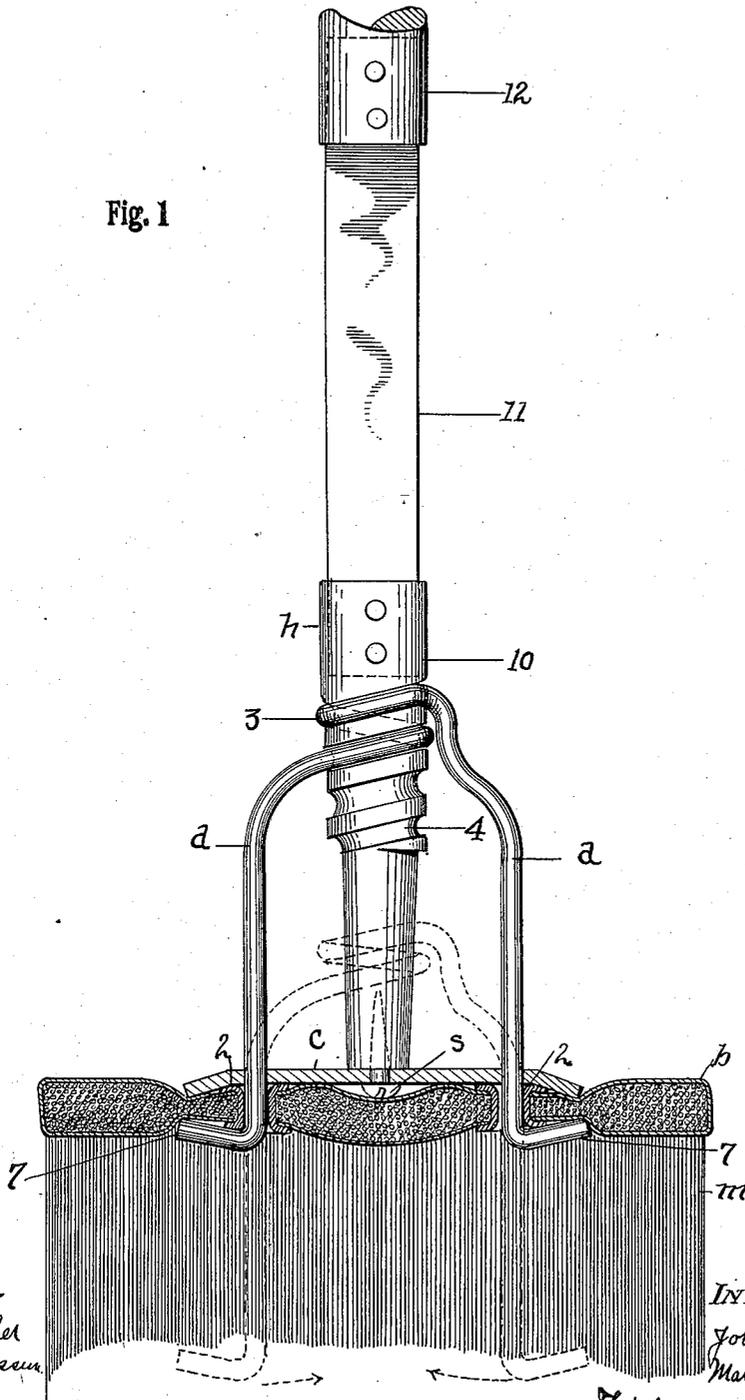
J. J. PHARE & M. F. CLAY.
SANITARY MOP.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1911.

1,028,062.

Patented May 28, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



ATTEST
E. M. Fisher
F. C. Mason

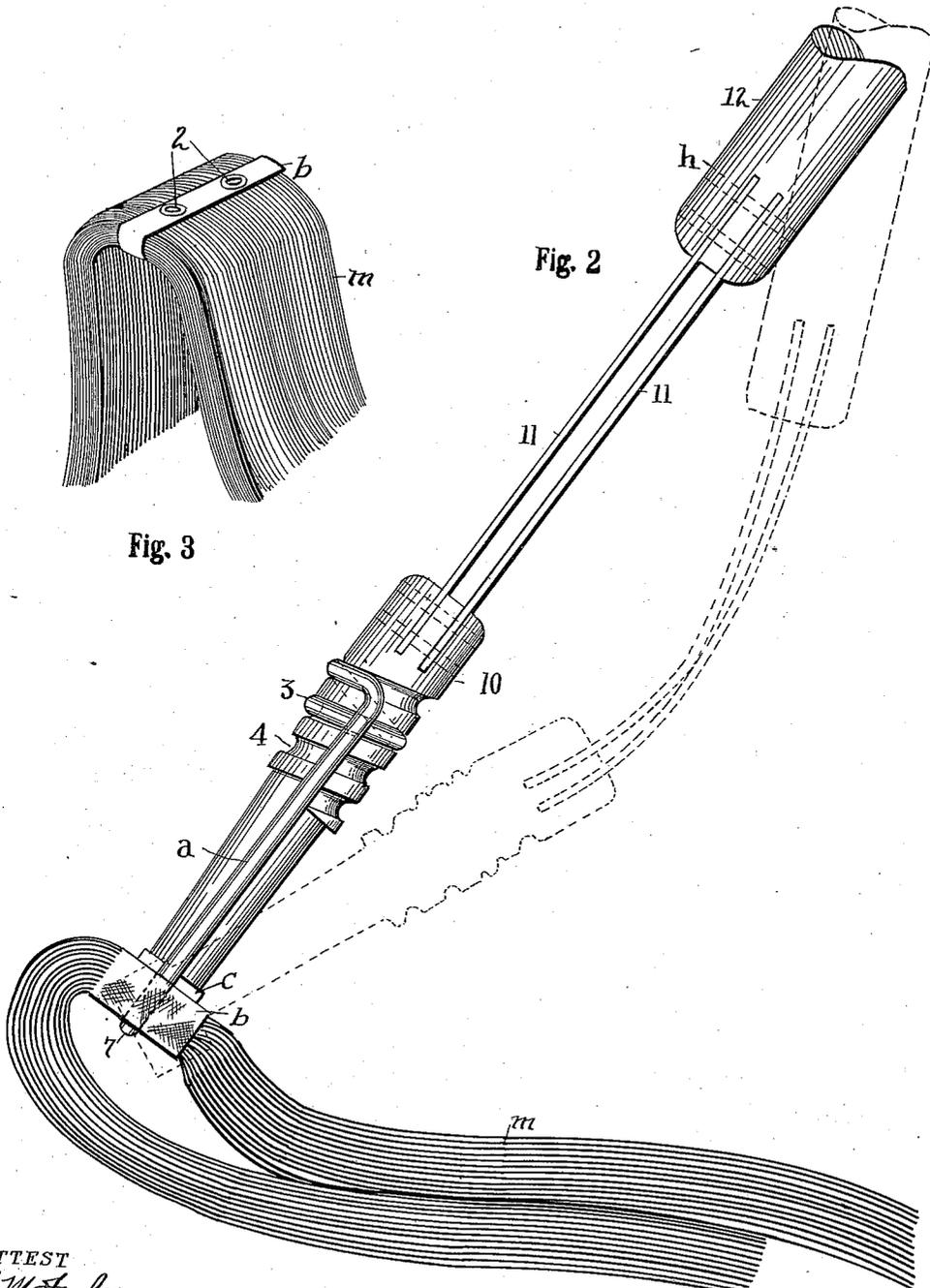
INVENTORS
John J. Phare
Marshall F. Clay
BY Fisher & Mason
ATTYS.

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ATTEST
C. M. Fisher
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INVENTORS
John J. Phare
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. PHARE AND MARSHALL F. CLAY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THE
NO-MAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION.

SANITARY MOP.

1,028,062.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1912.

Application filed September 5, 1911. Serial No. 647,468.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN J. PHARE and MARSHALL F. CLAY, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Mops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to what is known as a sanitary mop adapted to be used more especially for cleansing hard wood floors and the material must therefore be soft so as not to mar the floor and is intended to be used dry and not saturated as with ordinary mops though it is charged with a sanitary oil, which may be replenished occasionally.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the mop structure complete with the mop in cross section, and Fig. 2 is a side view thereof in full and dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the mop alone.

The complete device is shown in the foregoing views, and the portion or part *m* is the so-called mop proper. This part is made up for the trade and for use in the form shown and in this instance consists of a mass of rather small or fine twisted fibrous strands approximately twenty inches in length at full size and bound together across the middle in a flat form of suitable thickness, say half an inch or more in depth, by means of a band *b* of heavy tape, braid or the like stitched through at both edges and permanently binding said strands and band together. This being done the said band is provided with two eyelets 2, or their equivalent, say stitched holes and showing alike on both sides of said band and adapted to be engaged upon the mop frame or carrier as shown. The said frame or carrier consists of a handle *h*, two spring arms or stems *a* which really are the ends of a suitable piece of fairly heavy spring wire bent into a spiral coil 3 at its middle and threaded or screwed upon said handle in a spiral groove or channel 4 therein a short distance above the lower end thereof as shown. A cross piece or bar *c* is secured across the extremity of the handle by screw *s* or its equivalent and is provided with holes near its ends through which the supporting arms *a* are projected. The extremities of said arms are bent outward at right angles as

indicated by 7 and upward slightly toward the downwardly bent ends of said bar and in clamping relations therewith.

The tightening of the parts one upon the other is effected by axial rotation of the handle in respect to the arms *a* and cross piece *c* and which runs the handle up or down according to direction of rotation. If the said handle be rotated in one direction it will clamp the arms upon the mop against bar *c*, and if rotated or turned in the opposite direction it will loosen the said mop for its removal. The thread or groove 4 has sufficient length to provide for these changes, and in releasing of the mop the handle is raised in respect to the arms *a* and cross bar *c* is caused to slide upward on said arms as far as is required to effect a change or removal of the mop. In this operation the ends of the arms *a* extend far enough beneath or through the cross piece *c* to spring said arms near enough to each other to first release one arm and then the other, and a like relation of the parts enables the mop to be replaced upon its frame. The comparatively heavy or compact bunching of the strands together enables them to take up a great quantity of dust and particles without becoming overloaded. The mop can then be cleansed in any way that may seem best according to its condition, but usually it is washed and dried for use and which can be done without removing the oil.

Now, referring particularly to the handle, it will be seen that it is made in three parts, the lower or socket portion 10 the spring 11, Fig. 1, and the handle portion 12 at the top. Thus, in Fig. 2 there are two flat springs 11, although one or more may be used. However, a plural arrangement of springs permits a limited amount of flexing, say as shown, and when it reaches this point the handle becomes practically rigid by reason of one spring bowing against the other and forming a brace against further movement. The spring is desirable because it enables the handle to be flexed to mop under furniture without bending the body as would otherwise be required.

What we claim is:

1. In mops, a mop having holes through the middle thereof and a carrying frame therefor having a handle, spring supporting arms mounted on said handle engaged with the mop through said holes and a

cross-piece on the extremity of said handle
slidable at its ends upon said arms.

2. A mop provided with holes, a frame
having spring arms projected through said
5 holes and provided with substantially right
angled extremities bearing against the bot-
tom of the mop, a handle on which said
arms are adjustably mounted and a cross-
piece on the end of the handle bearing on

the top of the mop and in clamping relation 10
with the extremities of said arms.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN J. PHARE.

MARSHALL F. CLAY.

Witnesses:

R. B. MOSER,

F. C. MUSSUN.

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