

(No Model.)

J. KIEFER.

DEVICE FOR WASHING AND CLEANING WINDOWS.

No. 569,105.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

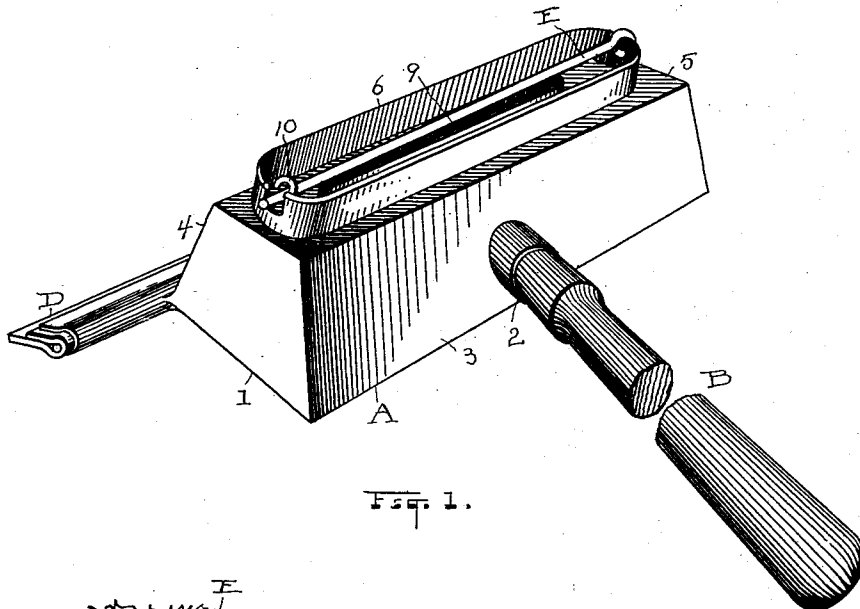


Fig. 1.

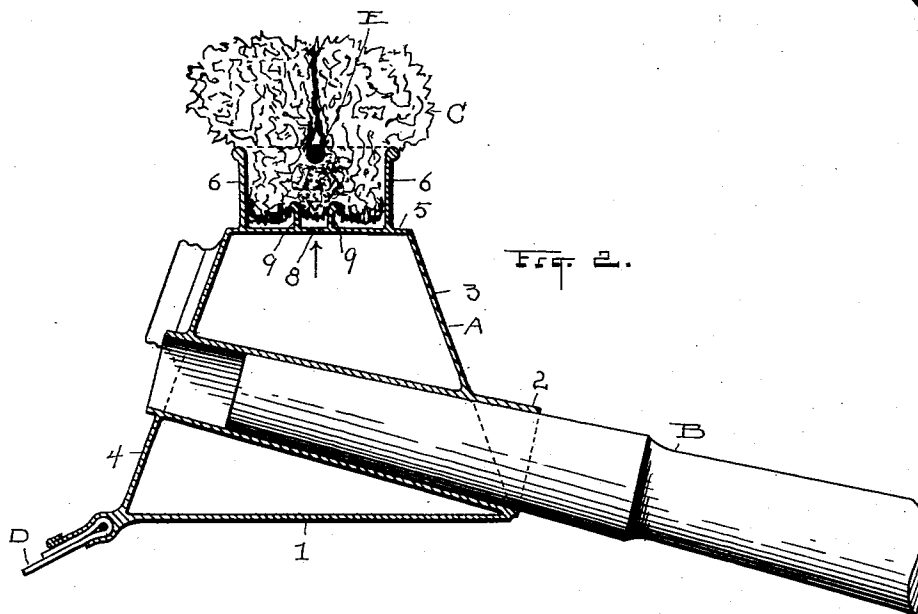


Fig. 2.

ATTEST
R. B. Moser.
H. E. Madra.

INVENTOR.
John Kiefer

By H. J. Fisher ATTY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KIEFER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEVICE FOR WASHING AND CLEANING WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,105, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed March 14, 1896. Serial No. 583,267. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KIEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Washing and Cleaning Windows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to devices for washing and cleaning windows, and the invention relates to a class of devices which are adapted to be used with a long handle which will reach high windows and serve to thoroughly clean them without getting on a step-ladder or the like, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new and improved device. Fig. 2 is an enlarged central cross-section thereof on the line of the handle and showing the handle in position.

A represents the water chamber or receptacle, which in a full-sized device usually is about eight inches in length and of proportional width and depth, about as shown. The said chamber, therefore, will readily carry a quart of water, which will serve for considerable washing and yet not be heavy to operate with at the end of the long handle or pole B.

One of the features of this device is the handle-socket 2, through the center of chamber A. It will be seen that this socket 2 is a separate and independent part which projects through the water-chamber and through the front and rear walls 3 and 4 thereof, and is soldered or otherwise secured therein.

A feature of novelty is the sponge supporting and controlling mechanism. Thus along the narrowed side 5 of the water-chamber and about the water-outlet therefrom is a wall or flange 6, preferably rounded at its ends and forming a chamber for the sponge C or its equivalent. The plan of this device contemplates simply the keeping of the sponge C moist enough to moisten the glass as the sponge is passed over it, but the sponge also is supposed to be so packed and contained in its chamber as not to permit flowing of the water from the said chamber. Fur-

thermore, the small orifices 8 or their equivalent, through which the water comes to the sponge, also contribute to confining the water except as it is wanted and needed to wet the sponge. A further feature operating in this behalf is the water-channel in the bottom of the sponge-chamber, formed by the narrow walls 9, and which extend along both sides of the small orifices 8, thus forming a guard for said orifices and permitting the channel between the walls 9 to serve as a water-distributor to the sponge. When the sponge is used, the device is inverted, as compared with the drawings, and so that the sponge is brought against the glass. Then after the washing with the sponge is done the rubber wiper D is used in a manner now well known.

The sponge C is designed to be held very much as it would be in one's hand, so far as the immediate using or rubbing part thereof is concerned, but in order that it may also be compacted somewhat firmly over the water-distributing channel at the center of the sponge-chamber I employ a holding and binding rod E. This rod is fixed to one end of the sponge-chamber centrally thereof in wall 6 and at its free end engages under catch 10, the end lying in a notch in the wall 6 beneath said catch. The sponge C is first put into position, and then the binding-rod E is laid across the same and fastened down under catch 10. This of course crowds the sponge compactly over the walls 9, but leaves it practically as free for work as if it were held by hand, the rod losing itself and the sponge springing back over it from both sides and serving every purpose as well as if no rod were there.

The body or chamber A is made, preferably, of light sheet metal of some suitable kind, and the sides 3 and 4 converge from the bottom 1 to the top 5.

It will be seen that the handle-socket 2 is set at an inclination to both top and bottom 1 and 5 and passes through sides 3 and 4. The sponge is arranged along the top of the said chamber and the rubber wiper D along the bottom and edge thereof.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The device described comprising the water-reservoir having a series of small out-

lets longitudinally along one side, a wall 9 immediately around said outlets and forming a water-distributing chamber outside of the reservoir, a sponge-inclosing wall 6 outside
5 of said water-distributing chamber and higher than the wall 9 thereof, and means secured to said outer wall to confine a sponge within the same, substantially as described.

2. The water-reservoir having a series of
10 perforations 8 centrally from end to end and a wall 9 immediately about said perforations and forming a water-distributing chamber outside the reservoir and an outer sponge-supporting wall 6 deeper than wall 9 and

apart from the same, in combination with a 15 sponge within said wall 6 and the rod E to fasten the sponge secured at one end to wall 6 and extending longitudinally over the center of said water-distributing chamber and means to fasten the free end of said rod, substantially as described. 20

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification on this 22d day of February, 1896.

JOHN KIEFER.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,
R. B. MOSER.