Dec. 29, 1942. L. T. JEUNG 2,306,809

CLEANING MOP

Filed June 18, 1941

Fig. 1.

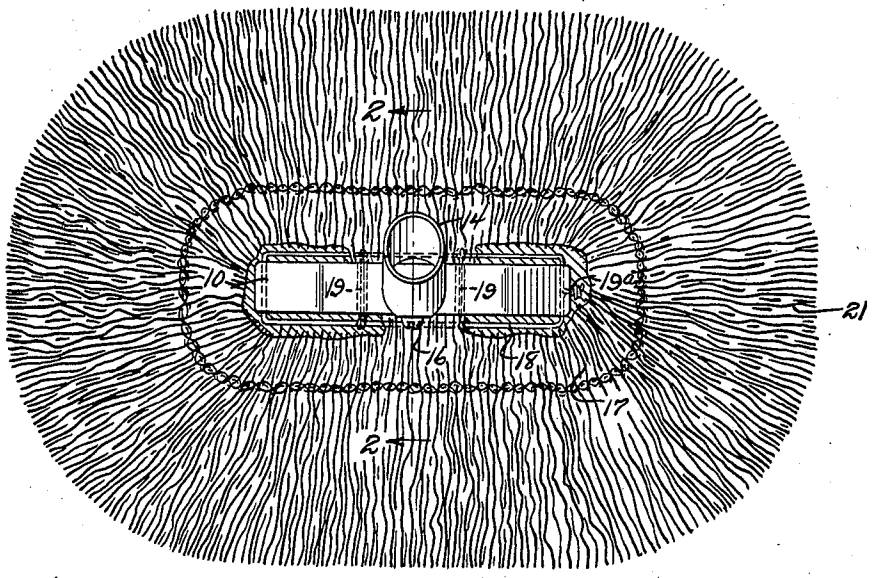


Fig. 2.

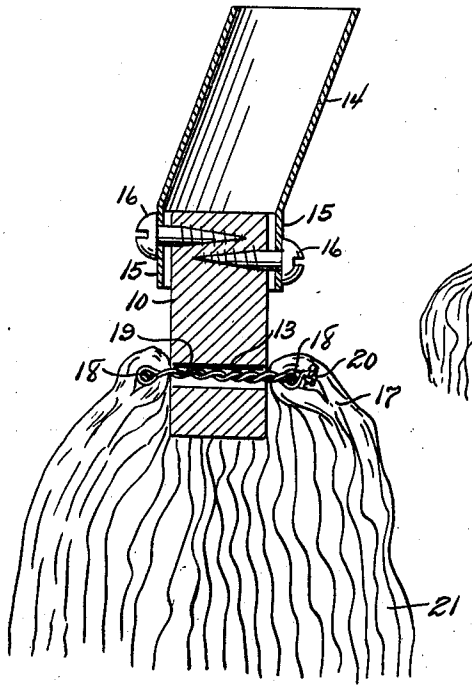
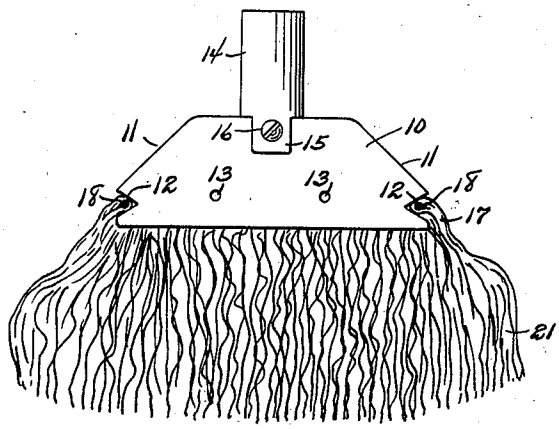


Fig. 3.



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CLEANING MOP

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Application June 18, 1941, Serial No. 398,662

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—147)

This invention relates to a cleaning mop and has for an object to provide a simplified mop structure including a mop head formed of loops of fibrous loosely twisted strands secured together at their looped ends by a wire clamp which is disposed in notches in the inclined ends of a bar on the end of the handle and is further secured to the bar by strands passed through the bar and knotted on the wire, the entire structure being such that no metal is exposed and the fibrous mop head conceals the attaching bar so that only fibrous material may touch the article being cleaned whether a floor, wall, piece of furniture or other article with the result that the finish of the article will not be marred or scratched during the cleaning operation.

A further object is to provide apparatus of this character which will be formed of a few strong, simple and durable parts, which will be inexpensive to manufacture, and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a cleaning mop constructed in accordance with the invention with the handle removed from the handle socket of the mop.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view of the mop taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the mop with the bar and handle socket in elevation.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates a bar formed of wood or other material having inclined ends 11 provided near the bottom with V-shape grooves or notches 12. Spaced openings 13 are formed in the bar.

A handle receiving socket 14 of tubular formation is provided at the lower end with tabs 15 which overlap the sides of the bar 10 and are secured to the bar by screws 16. The handle socket may receive handles of different sizes and different shapes.

The mop head is formed of a plurality of looped fibrous loosely twisted strands 17. The strands are engaged at their loops on a tie wire 18 which is engaged in the notches 12 and twisted upon itself as shown at 19a in Figure 1 to bind the strands 17 to the bar 10.

For preventing accidental displacement of the mop head from the wood bar a pair of cables 19 are engaged through the openings 13. Each cable is looped over one longitudinal side of the tie wire and is then twisted upon itself and is finally looped over the other longitudinal tie wire and then knotted as shown at 20 in Figure 2.

As also shown in Figure 2 the tie wire is concealed by the fibrous strands and also the fibrous strands engage over the bottom of the bar 10 and conceal the bar. Thus no hard material may come in contact with the finish of a surface being cleaned so that the mop cannot mar the surface during the cleaning operation.

As shown in Figure 1 the fibrous strands 17 may be bound together outside of the bar 10 by a line of stitching 21 so that the free end portions of the strands will be limp to properly perform the cleaning function while the secured ends of the strands will be shaped into a compact mass joining the bar 10 to minimize stress on the tie wire 18 since the mass of fibrous material at the bar will be more resistant to flexing than the free ends of the fibrous strands.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

A mop including a cleaning head formed of loose twisted fibrous strands folded to form loops, an elongated bar having inclined ends provided with transverse V-shaped grooves at the lower edges thereof, said bar having flat side faces with transverse openings in horizontal alinement with the V-shaped grooves extending through the bar between said side faces, a closed loop tie wire trained through the loops of the fibrous strands and engaged in said V-shaped grooves to tie the strands together and secure the same by a wedging action in the V-shaped grooves, and securing strands passing through the openings in the bar and secured at both ends to opposite sides of the tie wire loop to draw the same tightly against the sides of the bar and holding the looped ends of the twisted fibrous strands in a position to cover the lower edge of the bar.

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