

Dec. 1, 1931.

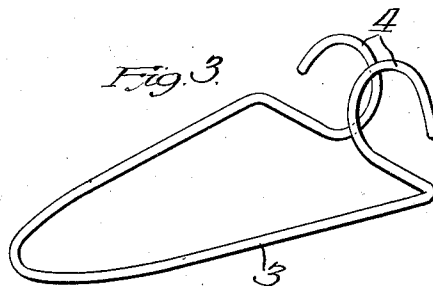
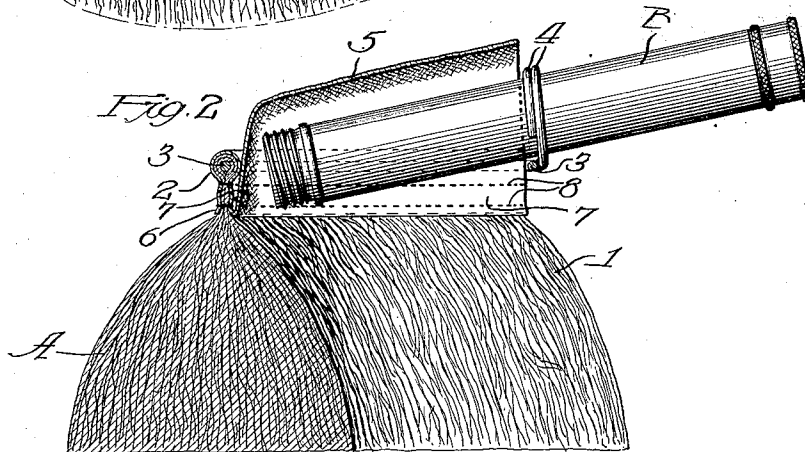
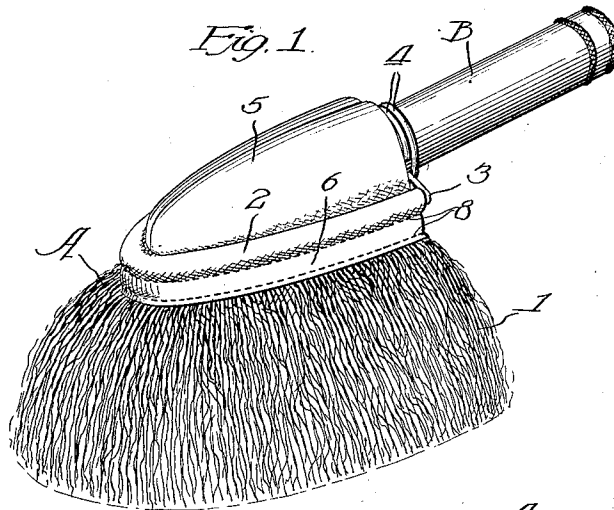
T. YEATER

1,834,510

FOUNTAIN MOP

Filed July 5, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Witness
A. B. Davison.

Inventor,
Thomas Yeater,
By *Wilkinson, Huxley, Byron & Knight*
Attys.

Dec. 1, 1931.

T. YEATER

1,834,510

FOUNTAIN MOP

Filed July 5, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 1

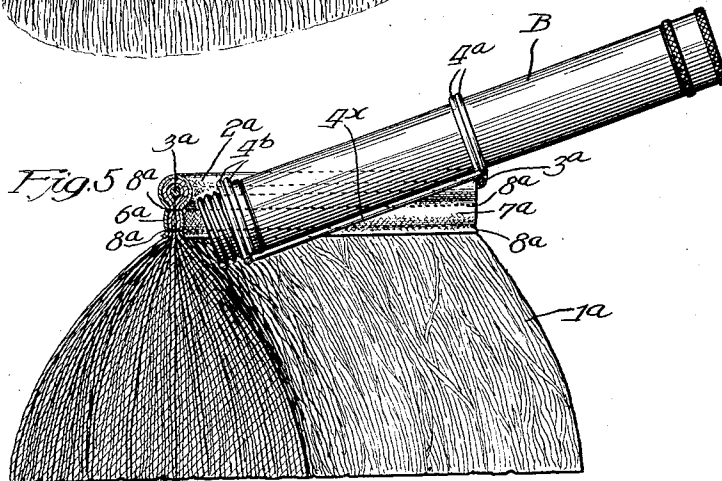
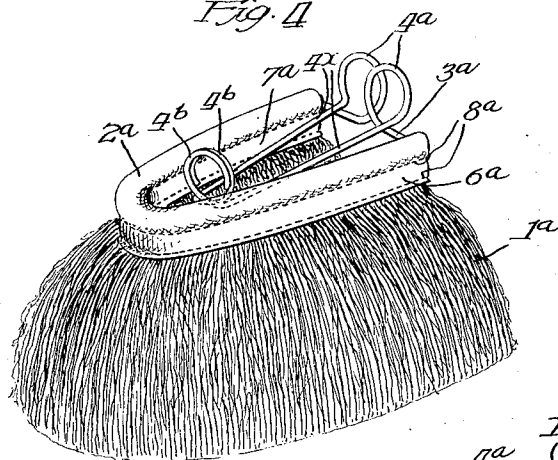


Fig. 6

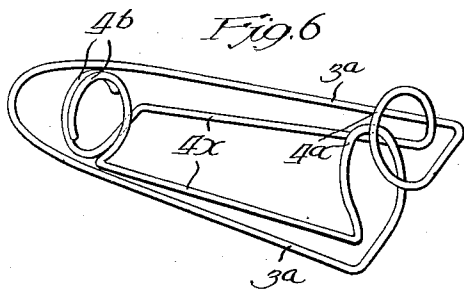
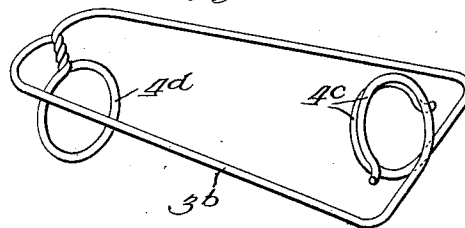


Fig. 7



Witness
R. B. Davison

Inventor:
Thomas Yeater,
By Wilkinson, Hurley, Byron & Knight,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS YEATER, OF LOWELL, INDIANA

FOUNTAIN MOP

Application filed July 5, 1929. Serial No. 376,016.

This invention relates to a brush-like instrument, herein exemplified as a mop, combined with a fluid conduit, herein exemplified as a hose, in a manner to cause fluid flowing through the hose to act as a vehicle for conveying away matter dislodged in the functioning of the mop, for example, a mop saturated with water during use as a scrubbing instrument, or a mop having air exhausted from its immediate surroundings while it is being used as a duster.

One object of the invention is to provide a mop embodying as its characteristics a conduit member adapted for connection with a hose for supplying the fluid vehicle, a mounting frame for the swab or fibrous portion of a mop which will lend form to such fibrous portion independently of the conduit member, and means for coordinating the framed fibrous portion with the hose in a position approximately parallel with although preferably at a slight angle of depression to the surface to which the mop is applied and preferably including a hood portion that prevents the fluid vehicle from escaping otherwise than through the mop; and particularly such an organization in which the fibrous portion, together with its frame, is readily separable from and has its frame constructed with clipping means through which it is releasably secured to the conduit member. The preferred means for realizing this object also adapting the hose to serve as a handle through which the mop is presented in position of convenient and effective use.

Another object is to provide a cheap and durably constructed mop with a form that will better adapt it to define the area of fluid action, thereby not only increasing its efficiency but rendering the instrument more convenient for use.

The invention proceeds upon the principle of relating the conduit to the mop in a position approximately paralleling but preferably at a substantial angle of forward depression to the surface to which the mop is applied which will cause the discharge or intake of the conduit (as the case may be) to be obstructed by the mop hood and dispersed outwardly or inwardly through the fibrous

body of the mop rather than upwardly or around the outside of the mop frame; the mop being preferably of U-shape or doubled upon itself, and provided with means for holding it in position with the conduit aligned with the space between its two resultant legs or members, to lend the desired angle of depression to a conduit intruded through the rear open end of said space, forwardly to the bend of the mop; said space between the legs being covered by a hood, if desired, and the means for holding the conduit and framed mop body in assembly being preferably fashioned from the material of the frame of the mop body, and designed on the principle of eyes or loops on the frame acting as a clip. While the conduit, broadly considered, is frequently referred to in this specification as the hose, it is to be understood that the portion of the conduit which enters into the organization of the mop may be, as illustrated in the drawings, a rigid structure equipped for the attachment of a flexible hose.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section thereof, with the hose shown in elevation;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the combined mop frame and hose-receiving means;

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the form shown in Figure 4, but having the hose assembled therewith;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the combined mop frame and hose assembling means employed in Figures 4 and 5; and

Figure 7 shows in perspective a modified design of a frame serving the purposes of the frame shown in Figure 6.

Referring specifically to the illustrative embodiment of Figures 1 and 2, A represents the mop body, and B the hose or portion of the conduit upon which it is mounted. The mop is constructed with a fibrous mass 1, a binder 2, and a frame 3; said frame being formed of wire and fashioned to provide gripping loops 4, 4, to receive the hose

B. Preferably this modification of the invention also comprises a hood 5 for the purpose of further safeguarding against objectionable dispersion of fluid flowing through the hose B; this hood being embodied in the structure of the mop by laying it upon the binder 2 in a manner to provide outer facing 6 and inner facing 7, and permanently incorporating it into the structure of said binder through means of the stitching 8 which holds the fibrous mass 1 upon the frame 3.

As shown in Figure 3, the frame 3 in addition to forming the support for and being removable with the fibrous mass 1, resiliently presents loops 4 normally in positions which cause the loops to serve as attaching clips, for instance, by gripping upon the hose B and thus become the means for clamping the mop to the hose.

According to the modification shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6, the hood 5 is omitted; the fibrous mass 1a is mounted upon a frame 3a through means of a binder comprising outer facing 6a, inner facing 7a, and stitching 8a; and the frame 3a, in addition to having loops 4a functioning to grip the hose B as in Figures 1, 2, and 3, has longitudinal extensions 4a alongside the hose B and terminating in aligning eyes 4b, 4b which will receive the innermost end of the hose, and in conjunction with the gripping loops 4a, grip the frame of the mop in proper alignment with the hose, preferably with the inner end of the hose dipped to a point sufficiently below the upper margin of the binder 2a to cause the desired dispersion of the expelled water or the sucked in air among the fibrous members of the mop body.

In Figure 7, the frame 3b, upon which the mop is constructed, terminates in hose-receiving loops 4c, 4c at its free end, substantially as in Figure 2, and has an aligning hose-receiving eye 4b fashioned from the forward looped end of the frame, with substantially the same results as described with reference to Figures 4, 5, and 6.

With the construction of the mop as herein described, and with either of the specific embodiments of the general principle of its construction, a hose or other fluid conduit, when assembled with the mop, will be held in such relation to the mop as to insure cooperation of the two elements in the functioning; and the fluid, whether it be water delivered by the hose to act as a vehicle for material dislodged by the mop or air sucked into the forward end of the hose by some known air exhauster, will be caused to permeate the body of the mop. The design of the mop in a U-form or doubled upon itself provides an efficient control of the fluid; the illustrated means for holding the hose in cooperative relation to the mop permits of convenient assembly and disassembly; and

the manner of fashioning the same from the frame of the mop offers a cheap and durable mop construction. With this construction, mounting of the mop body upon the pipe or other conduit herein generally referred to as the "hose" is accomplished by merely grasping the mop body and insuring coaxial overlap of the independent relatively movable rear loops, movement of which is permitted by the form of the frame upon which the mop body is mounted and by the flexible nature of the hood 5, and then introducing the conduit to the desired extent or until its inner end approximates the position shown in Figure 2 or enters the inner hose-receiving eye, as shown in Figures 4 to 7, if the frame be of a design shown in any of said figures, and then relieving the hold on the mop body.

I claim:

1. A mop comprising a body portion and a frame carrying said body portion; said frame including a pair of relatively movable mop arms adapted to receive a conduit between them; said arms being joined at one end and having their rearward portions fashioned into two independent and relatively movable assembling loops adapted to be brought, by their relative movement, into coaxial overlapping relation to permit them to receive, a conduit.

2. A mop as defined in claim 1, in which the arms are resiliently united and normally assume relative positions which hold their assembling loops yielding out of coaxial alignment and cause said loops to grip a conduit passed through them.

3. A mop constructed as defined in claim 1, and having a hood extending from one to the other of the arms of the mop in position to overlie the conduit when inserted through the loops and between the arms; said hood being made of flexible material and permitting limited relative movement between said arms.

4. A mop having a frame doubled upon itself to provide a rearwardly extending pair of resiliently related mop supporting arms having at their free ends clipping loops adapted to receive a conduit for fluid used in combination with the mop, said loops being adapted to grip a member introduced between them.

5. In a mop, an elongated fibrous mop body having along one margin a binder adapted to receive a supporting frame, a frame located in said binder, including two members located to impart to the mop body a pair of arms with an intervening conduit-receiving space and a hood extending between said arms and covering said space; said hood being united to the binder beneath the frame; and the rear portions of the frame members being fashioned into separate, relatively movable, overlapping conduit-embracing loops

in position for the passage of a conduit entering the space between the arms.

6. A mop comprising a fibrous mass, a binder for said fibrous mass, a frame for said mass supporting the same in substantially U-form, with resiliently related sides, and a hood having its marginal portion overlying said binder and stitched to said resiliently related sides and covering the space between them.

7. A mop comprising a fibrous mass, a binder therefor, a frame incorporated in said binder, means for assembling a conduit with said mop comprising loops fashioned from the material of said frame at one end of the frame, longitudinal extensions projecting forwardly from said loops, and an aligning eye carried by said extensions.

8. In combination, a substantially U-shaped mop providing spaced mop members merging together at one end of the mop and leaving a space open at the opposite end, a conduit extending into said space through the open end thereof, and means holding the conduit in assembly with the mop, comprising a mop frame conforming to the U-shape of the mop and having parts adapted to releasably grip the conduit after relative longitudinal movement in the assembly of the conduit and mop.

Signed at Lowell, Indiana, this 17th day of June, 1929.

THOMAS YEATER.