June 28, 1927. 1,633,584

W. HERTZBERG

WET MOP

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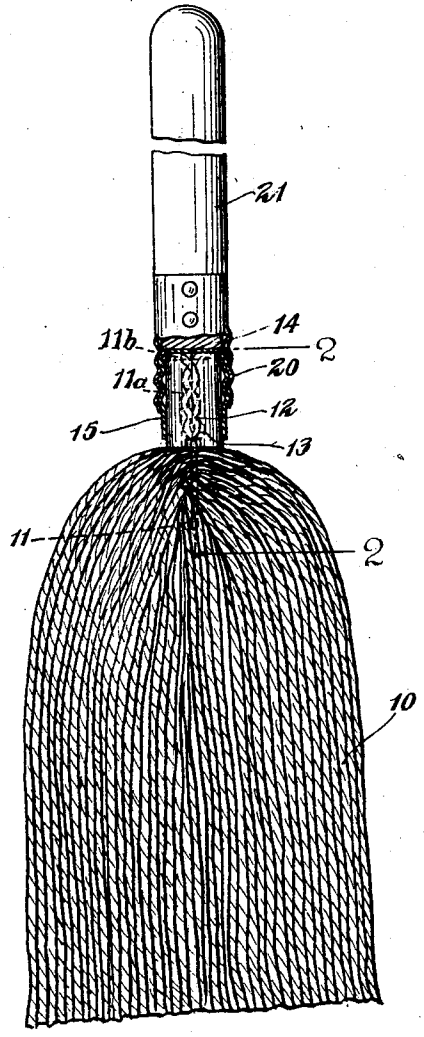


Fig. 1.

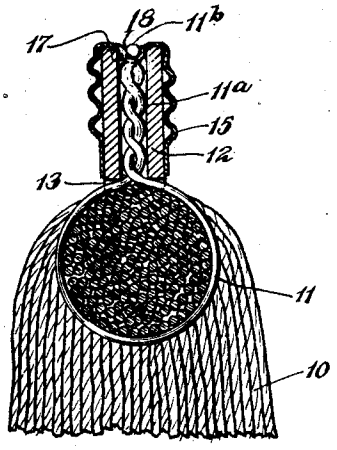


Fig. 2.

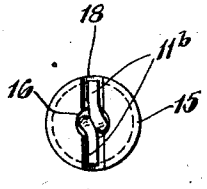


Fig. 3.

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WET MOP.

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This invention relates to mops and particularly to the construction of wet mops, and it is the object of this invention to provide simplified means to unite the mop forming cords and to provide an efficient and simple head which adapts them to be fastened to a holder on a mop stick.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a wet mop showing the same attached to its holder; parts of said holder being broken away to show the interior.

Fig. 2 is a vertical detail section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the top of the mop ferrule.

Referring to the drawings, 10 represents mop cords of cotton, twine or other suitable material. These cords are preferably of equal length and placed parallel to each other. A wire 11 of suitable length is looped around the cords at their longitudinal center and forms a complete ring around them. The two end portions of the wire 11 are twisted around each other so that the mop material 10 is tightly clamped and the stem 11^a is formed by these end portions. A tubular bushing 12 surrounds the stem 11^a. This bushing is preferably provided with diagonal recesses or notches 13 and 14 in each one of its lower and upper flat faces. The bushing is so placed on stem 11^a that the loop-wire 11 is lodged in the recess 13 and thereby the bushing 12 is secured against rotary motion on stem 11^a. A thimble-like ferrule 15, preferably stamped from sheet metal is provided with screw threads on its cylindrical surface and a central aperture 16 in its flat upper face. This ferrule 15 is adapted to screw into socket 20 which is suitably fastened to mop stick 21. The upper face of ferrule 15 is diagonally indented to form a projection 17 inside of the ferrule 15 and a corresponding recess 18 in its upper face. Ferrule 15 is so placed upon the bushing 12 and stem 11^a that the interior projection 17 enters into the diagonal recess 14 cut in the top face of bushing 12. The two extreme upper ends 11^b of the wire which forms loop 11 and stem 11^a are each bent perpendicularly to stem 11^a in opposite directions and pressed into the recess 18 of ferrule 15. By pressing the ends 11^a into recess 18 the parts of the ring 11 which lie in the lower recess 13 of bushing 12 and the mop cords 10 are thereby pulled tightly against the lower end of bushing 12, and this bushing with stem 11^a, ferrule 15 and mop material 10 are tightly and permanently locked together against vertical and rotatable motion forming a unitary mop structure.

It will appear clearly from the above description that this mop is a very simple structure, that the number of parts used therefor is very small, its manufacture is a very simple one, and consequently the cost of these mops is considerably reduced.

It will also be noticed that only one element, the wire ring, is used to unite all mop cords into a unit. It will also be seen that bending as well as turning of the wire stem at the lower face of bushing 12 is prevented by lodging the wires in recess 13.

In mops of this screw and socket type it is essential that the mop cannot rotate or shake in the ferrule or plug forming part as this would prevent a tight and secure joint with the mop stick. It will be seen that in my mop the top as well as the bottom of the stem 11^a are secured against turning in bushing 12 and that the latter is secured against turning in the ferrule 15 by notch 14, projection 17 and wire ends 11^b.

To procure the desired tight joint in the socket my mop has the advantage of presenting a flat top surface on ferrule 15 which will rest tightly against the flat lower surface of mop-stick 21 as the wire ends 11^a do not project out of recess 18.

While I have shown and described the preferred form of my device as an example of the many ways of practically constructing my improved wet mop, it is to be understood that such changes may be made in its general arrangement, and in the construction of the minor details thereof as come within the scope of the invention defined in the claims without departure from the spirit of the invention and the principle involved.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A mop comprising cords, a wire formed into a loop adapted to hold said cords, the

end portions of said wire being wound about each other to form a stem on said loop, a tubular bushing surrounding said stem, a threaded ferrule covering the upper end of said bushing forming means to attach said mop to the socket of a mop stick and means formed by said wire to lock said loop to said ferrule.

2. A mop comprising mop material, a wire holding said material, the end portions of said wire being twisted around each other to form a stem, a ferrule having a thread on the outer face surrounding said stem, and means formed by an indentation in the top of said ferrule engaged by said stem to prevent its rotation therein.

3. A mop consisting of cords, a wire holding said cords forming a loop, a stem formed on said loop by twisting the free parts of said wire around each other, a tubular ferrule on said stem, a groove cut in the upper end of said ferrule, the ends of said wire being bent outwardly and seated in said groove to prevent rotation and longitudinal movement of said stem.

4. A mop comprising a core formed by a looped wire having its ends twisted about each other, a tubular bushing surrounding said core, a tubular threaded ferrule surrounding said bushing and adapted to join said core to a socket of a mop stick, a recess formed in the top end of said ferrule, the ends of said wire being bent outwardly and seated in the recess of said ferrule, the intermediate portion of said wires forming a loop at the lower end of said ferrule and mop material held in said loop by the twist of said wires.

5. A mop comprising a core formed of the ends of a looped wire twisted about each other, a tubular bushing surrounding said core, a ferrule forming a cap over said bushing, a recess formed in the upper portion of said ferrule, the ends of said wires being bent outwardly and seated in the recess of said ferrule, the intermediate portion of said looped wire being formed into a ring at the lower ends of said head for clamping mop material by the twist of said stem and mop strands secured in said ring.

6. A mop head comprising a core formed of a plurality of looped wires having their ends twisted about each other, a tubular bushing surrounding said core, a ferrule surrounding said bushing, a recess formed in the upper portion of said ferrule, the ends of said wires being bent outwardly and seated in the recess of said ferrule, the intermediate portion of said wires forming a loop at the lower end of said bushing holding mop material by the twist of said wires.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, September, 1926.

WILLIAM HERTZBERG.