

C. FREDERICK,

MOP.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1917.

1,245,697.

Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

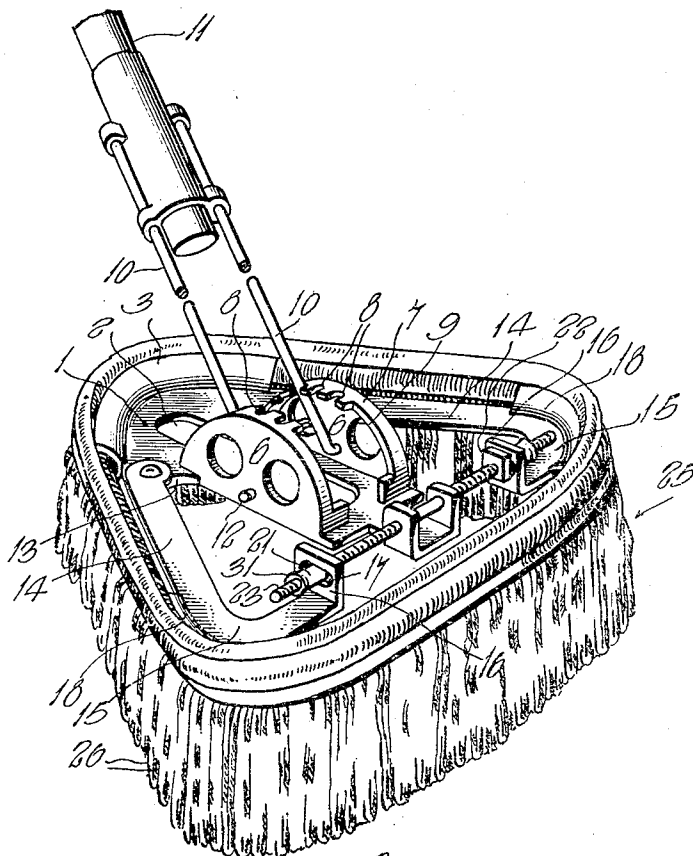
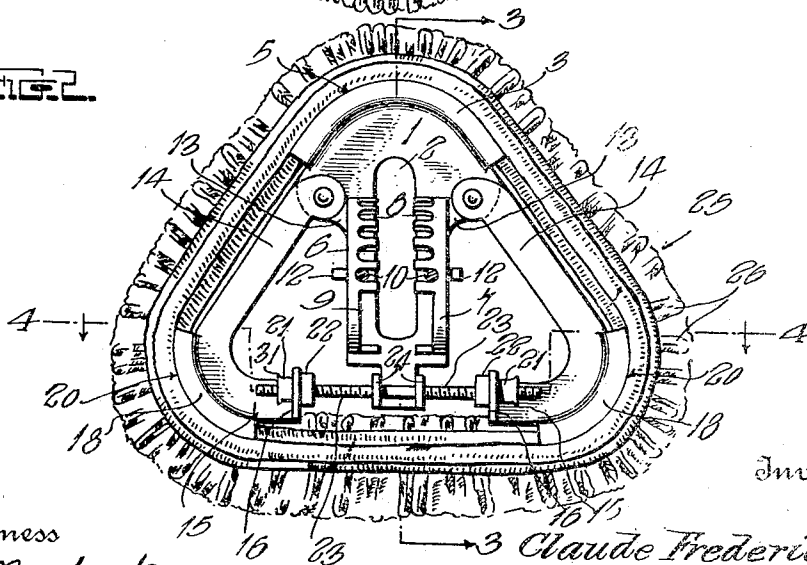


FIG. 2.



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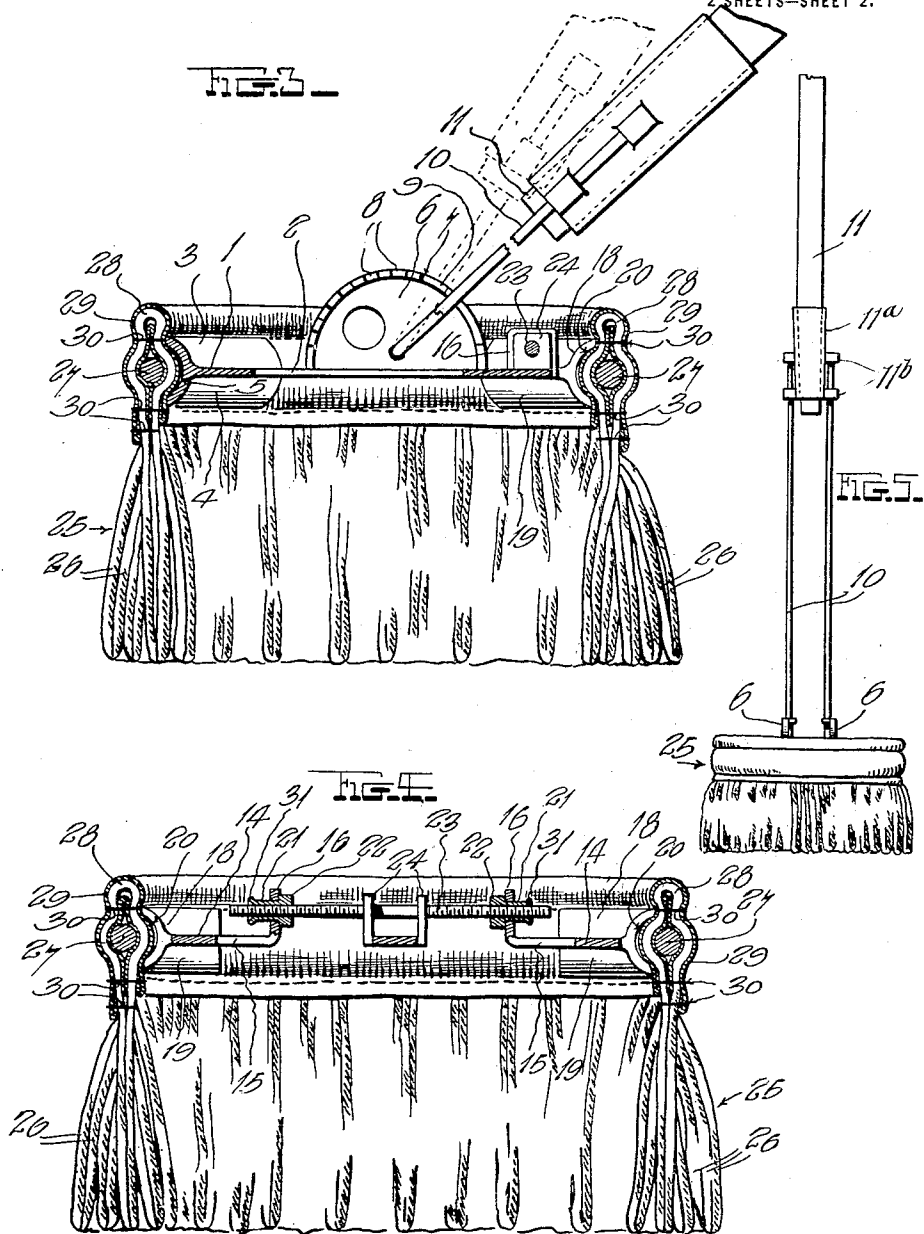
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE FREDERICK, OF SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

MOP.

1,245,697.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE FREDERICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its principal object to provide an extremely simple and inexpensive yet highly efficient mop having an improved head for detachably securing the mop proper in place thereon.

Another object is to provide a novel means for holding the handle in any one of a number of positions or for permitting free oscillation thereof as occasion may demand.

With the foregoing general objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction and unique combinations of parts to be hereinafter fully described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawings which constitute a part of this application and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved mop;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view with part of the handle in section;

Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections on the planes of the lines 3—3 and 4—4 respectively of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the mop with a portion of the handle broken away.

In the drawings above briefly described the numeral 1 has reference to a horizontally disposed elongated plate preferably having a longitudinal slot 2 for the sake of ornamentation and lightness, one end of said plate being curved and provided respectively with upper and lower flanges 3 and 4 which diverge outwardly with respect to each other and form a channel-shaped seat 5.

On its side edges the plate 1 is provided with upstanding ears 6 having their edges of arcuate formation and provided with inwardly extending flanges 7, said flanges having along substantially half their length a plurality of small closely spaced notches 8 while practically the remaining halves thereof are each occupied by one wide notch 9, all of these notches being adapted to receive

therein a pair of spring arms 10 on the lower end of a handle 11, the lower ends of said arms being bent outwardly to form trunnions 12 received in openings formed through the ears 6. By springing the arms 10 together they may be adjusted into any of the notches 8 to prevent relative movement of the handle and mop head, or they may be positioned in the notches 9 to permit free vertical oscillation of said handle to allow the mop head to "float" during its operation.

Pivoted to ears 13 on the end of the plate 1 adjacent the ends of the flanges 3 and 4, is a pair of horizontally swinging arms 14 whose free ends are directed inwardly toward each other at 15 and extended upwardly to form vertical ears 16 having elongated openings 17. Extending around the outer edges of the arms 14 at the bends thereof are upper and lower flanges 18 and 19 respectively diverging outwardly and forming seats 20 similar to the seat 5 above described.

The slots 17 of the ears 16 receive sleeves 21 by means of which a pair of nuts 22 are swiveled to said ears, said nuts receiving therein an adjusting screw 23 whose center is fixedly carried by a pair of ears 24 which rise from the end of the plate 1 opposite that carrying the flanges 3 and 4. By this arrangement of parts it will be obvious that by turning the nuts 22 in the proper direction, the arms 14 may be swung inwardly or outwardly for the purpose of attaching or detaching the mop proper which is designated in the drawings by the numeral 25.

The mop 25 is formed of a plurality of strands 26 of any suitable material which are folded over a continuous filler 27 preferably constructed of hemp although it may be cotton rope or any other preferred material. The strands 26 are looped above the filler 27 as indicated at 28 and a strip of fabric 29 extends over these loops and down along the strands to points below the filler, said strands being secured in place by stitching therethrough and through the strip 29 as indicated at 30, the rows of stitching being located both above and below the filler so that the latter forms in effect an interior bead for reception in the seats 5 and 20.

By turning the nuts 22 in the proper direction, the arms 14 may be swung inwardly

to move the seats 20 away from the bead of the mop 25 and thus the latter may be detached for cleaning or if desired a new mop may be substituted. After the change is made, the nuts 22 are turned in the opposite direction so that the seats 20 are again forced against the bead to stretch the mop and retain the same effectively in place. By reference more particularly to Figs. 2 and 4 it will be observed that the outer ends of the sleeves 21 are swaged as indicated at 31. This prevents the ears 16 from becoming detached from such nuts when the mop is removed from the head and thus no difficulty will be experienced in again inserting said head in the mop.

By constructing the improved mop as shown and described or substantially in this manner, the same will be highly efficient and durable regardless of the fact that it may be easily and inexpensively manufactured and marketed. By springing the arms inwardly they may be positioned in any of the notches 8 to vary the angle of the mop in respect to the handle, according to the requirements of the user or by springing said arms inwardly and positioning them in the elongated notches 9. As shown in Fig. 3 the handle is free to swing vertically with respect to the mop as will be clear from the dotted lines in this figure. This permits the mop to be used to great advantage beneath articles of furniture which are spaced only a short distance from the floor and is also of advantage in other ways. The construction described renders the mop of a general triangular shape and it may therefore be used to advantage in mopping the corners of floors and any other places which are inaccessible to mops of other shapes.

It will be noted on reference to Fig. 5 that the handle 11 is tapered to be wedged into the ferrule 11^a which latter is provided at its opposite points with pairs of lugs 11^b. The spring rods 10 have their upper ends securely fastened in said lugs in any suitable manner. It will be further noted that by reason of the length of the spring arms 10, when downward pressure is applied to the handle 11 said arms will be put under stress to exert yielding pressure on the mop, brush or other device carried by their lower ends.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, manner of operation and advantages of the invention will be fully understood, but I wish to explain that although I have shown and described certain specific details, numerous changes may be made

within the scope of the invention as claimed without sacrificing the principal advantages.

I claim:

1. A mop head comprising a body section to which the handle is connected, a pair of pivoted horizontally swinging sections carried by said body section, each of the three sections having a seat for a continuous bead on the mop, the three seats being located in triangular relation, and means for forcing the pivoted sections outwardly and maintaining them in engagement with the bead.

2. A mop head comprising a plate to which the handle is connected, said plate having at one end a seat to engage an internal bead on a mop, a pair of arms pivoted to this end of the plate and extending toward the other end thereof in diverging relation, said arms having their free ends extended inwardly toward each other, seats carried by said arms for engagement with the aforesaid bead, and means connected with the inwardly directed ends of said arms for forcing the latter outwardly to engage their seats with the bead.

3. A mop head comprising a plate to which the handle is connected, said plate having at one end a seat to engage an internal bead on a mop, a pair of arms pivoted to this end of the plate and extending toward the other end thereof in diverging relation, said arms having their free ends extending inwardly toward each other and formed with vertical ears, said arms each having a seat for engagement with the aforesaid bead, a screw fixedly carried by the end of the aforesaid plate remote from the seat thereof, said screw passing through said ears, and nuts threaded on said screw and cooperating with said ears for forcing the arms outwardly to engage their seats with the bead.

4. A mop head comprising a plate to which the handle is connected, said plate having at one end a seat for the bead of a mop, a pair of arms pivoted to said end of the plate and extending toward the other end thereof in diverging relation, said arms having seats for engagement with the aforesaid bead, and means mounted on the end of said plate remote from the seat thereof for forcing said arms outwardly to engage their seats with said bead.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAUDE FREDERICK.

Witnesses:

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C. A. GIOVANNETTI.