A. M. LESLIE & J. C. SINGLETON.

MOP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1913.

1,196,465.

Patented Aug. 29, 1916.

Fig. 4.

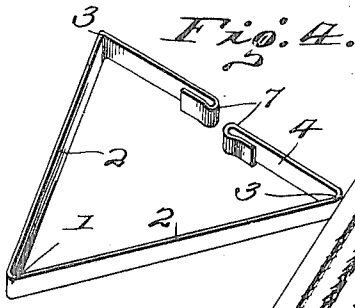


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

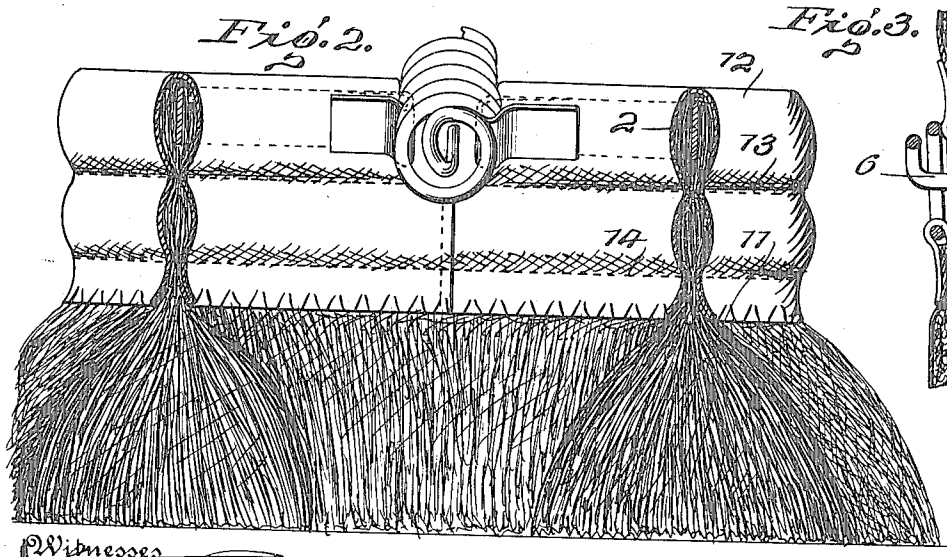
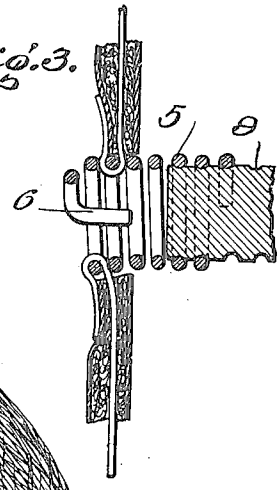


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALTA MAY LESLIE AND JOHN C. SINGLETON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO DEARBORN DUSTER COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION.

MOP.

1,196,465. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1916.

Application filed June 3, 1913. Serial No. 771,540.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALTA M. LESLIE and JOHN C. SINGLETON, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mops and has as its object to provide a mop-head of the pointed type which will possess features of construction rendering it more durable than ordinary heads of this type and cheaper and easier to manufacture.

It is one aim of the invention to provide a novel form of handle socket for the head and a novel means for securing the socket in place upon the frame of the head whereby to not only brace the head but also to close the frame thereof.

The invention also aims to so construct the mop-head that the mop strands will not be liable to be pulled out and sufficient rigidity will be imparted to the head to permit of pressure being exerted without likelihood of any of the metal parts coming in contact with the floor.

A further aim of the invention is to provide a mop of the type mentioned, the head of which is provided with a flexible handle socket whereby a handle fitted in the socket may have movement relative to the head permitting of the mop being more readily handled and with greater ease.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the mop embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view through the head of the mop. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through a portion of the head and the handle socket thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the shape of the frame of the mop head.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawing the frame of the mop-head is illustrated as formed from a single length of bar-metal which is bent at a point substantially midway between its ends as indicated at 1 so as to form sides 2 which extend rearwardly in diverging planes and the said bar at points equi-distantly spaced from its bend 1 is bent as at 3 so as to form portions 4 which extend toward each other and constitute the rear side of the frame.

It will be observed that the frame is triangular and that the bend 1 is located at the extreme front thereof. The purpose of this construction will be presently made apparent.

The frame supports a handle socket which is indicated in general by the reference numeral 5 and is formed by coiling a suitable length of wire, one terminal of the coil being directed rearwardly, as at 6, so as to project within the forward end of the socket. The socket is mounted upon the frame by bending the ends of the portions 4 of the frame back upon itself, as indicated at 7, the bends embracing opposite sides of one of the coils of the socket.

It will be noted by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing that the bends 7 engage the coils of the socket 5 at opposite sides of the finger 6 so that the socket cannot be rotated to such extent as to permit of its being unthreaded, so to speak, from the bent ends of the portion 4 of the frame of the mop-head, the finger engaging against these bends upon rotation of the socket in either direction. The handle of the mop is indicated by the numeral 8 and has its end formed with spiral grooves 9 which adapt the handle to be threaded at its said end into the socket 5. In order to limit inserting movement of the handle into the socket a tack, or the like, indicated at 10 is driven into the handle at the inner end of the groove 9 and will be engaged by the rear end of the coil forming the socket, when the handle has been threaded into the socket the proper distance.

The mop head proper which is arranged on the frame shown in Fig. 4 consists essentially of a number of strands 11 which are engaged at their intermediate portions over the upper edge of the sides 2 and rear side 4 of the frame of the head, the free ends of these strands constituting, of course, the working portion of the mop-head. The strands are held in place and sufficient rigidity is afforded by a binding strip 12 which at its longitudinal median portion is draped over the portions of the strands which are engaged over the upper edge of the frame members and stitches 13 and 14 are run re-

spectively through the side portions of the binding strip and through the said strands in a line immediately below the lower edge of the bar from which the frame of the head is formed and through the said portions of the binding strip and the strands in a line below the line of stitching 13 and in fact adjacent the lower edge of the binding strip.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be apparent that inasmuch as the strands of the mop-head are closely confined between the lower portions of the binding strip 12, the mop-head will have imparted to it the desired rigidity so that it may be pressed upon while in use without likelihood of the metallic parts coming in contact with the floor surface.

It will be noted that the handle socket 5 is flexible so that the handle fitted in the socket may have movement in all directions relative to the said head and by reason of this construction the use of the mop is rendered less tiresome and it may be more conveniently employed beneath articles of furniture, such for example as dressers, beds and the like.

As before stated, the mop head is triangular in shape and it will be observed that the apex of the head is presented forwardly, the base of the triangular frame being at the rear of the head. The sides of the mop head are to extend at an angle of 90° or less, with respect to each other, and it will therefore be apparent that the head may be worked about in corners and close to washboards and articles of furniture. It will be understood that so far as the shape of the mop-head is concerned it may be provided with any desired form of handle socket and its frame may be either made of strap-iron, bar-metal, wire, or any other material suitable for the purpose.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

1. In a mop, a head including a frame of bar-metal having free ends, and a coiled wire handle socket having its coils engaged by the ends of the frame member.

2. In a mop head, a coiled wire handle socket, a frame of bar metal, the ends of the bar comprising the frame being bent to hook form substantially at the middle of the back of the frame and being engaged with the coils of the handle socket, and a mop head supported upon the frame.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MRS. ALTA MAY LESLIE. [L. S.]
JOHN C. SINGLETON.

Witnesses:
Mrs. R. A. HEITSMAN,
K. THORNE.