April 28, 1925. 1,535,946

W. RAWALT

MOP HEAD

Filed April 11, 1924

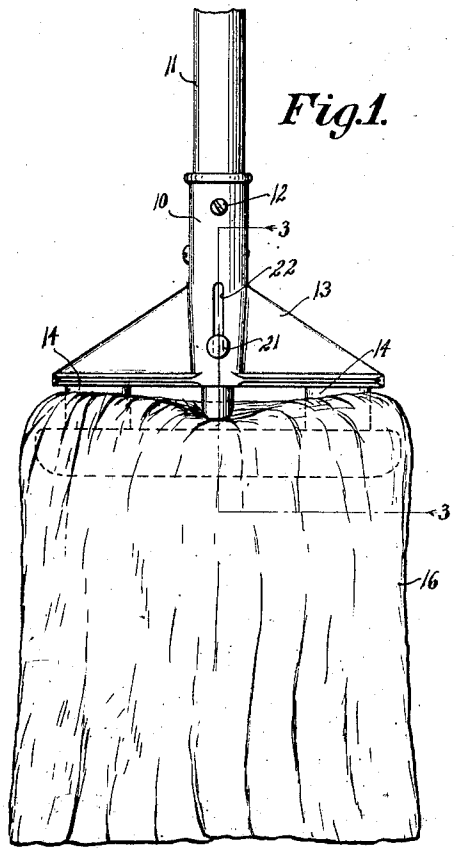


Fig.1.

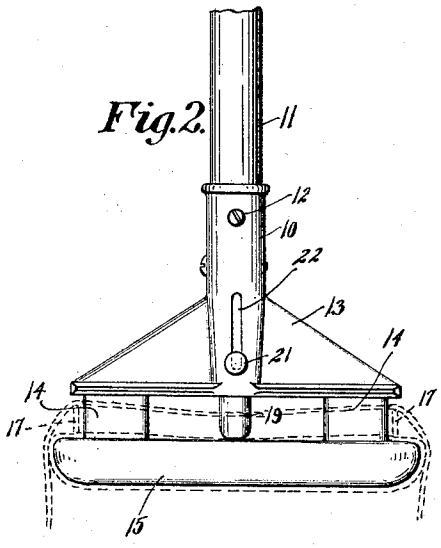


Fig.2.

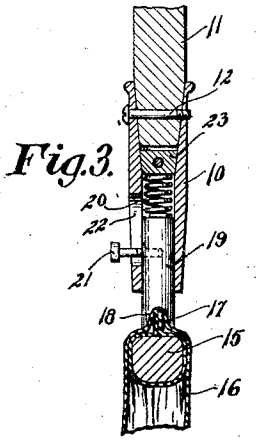


Fig.3.

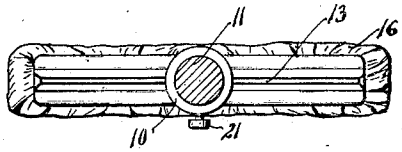


Fig.4.

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WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN RAWALT, OF HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

MOP HEAD.

Application filed April 11, 1924. Serial No. 705,941.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN RAWALT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mop Heads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mops and has particular application to a mop head constructed to permit different pieces of cloth or other material used as the cleaning agent to be conveniently and easily attached to or removed from the mop head when desired, so that the mop may be used as a dry, wet or oil mop.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following detailed description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, the invention residing in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawing forming part of this application, like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the mop.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing the cloth separated from the mop head.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the mop head showing the handle of the mop in section.

The mop head forming the subject matter of the present invention includes a socket 10 which is adapted to receive the handle 11 which may be secured to the socket in any suitable manner preferably by means of a fastening element 12 passed transversely through these parts as shown. Projecting from the opposite sides of the socket are reinforcing webs 13, and depending from the lower edges of these webs are short projections 14 which may be of any suitable cross sectional configuration, but preferably of oblong contour, these projections provide a connection between the bar 15 and the reinforcing webs 13 as clearly shown in Figure 2. Consequently, the parts define a unitary structure with the bar 15 slightly spaced beneath the webs 13 to permit the mopping cloth or other material 16 to be passed around the bar 15, and secured about the projections 14 by means of an elastic band 17 in the manner illustrated in Figure 2. The cloth is so passed about the bar 15 as to completely cover the bar and thus protect the surface with which the mop is brought into contact from being marred, or otherwise injured by having the bar 15 contact said surface. The adjacent upper edges of the cloth 16 are brought together at a point between the projections 14, which are received within bifurcations 18 formed in the lower end of a spring pressed pin 19 arranged to slide within the socket 10. The pin is normally projected beneath the socket by means of the spring 20 arranged within the socket and having one end bearing against the pin, and its other end bearing against small block 23 used to hold spring in place, and which block is secured in position in any suitable manner. Consequently, the action of the spring is not dependent in any way upon the handle. However, the pin 19 can be conveniently retracted to allow the adjacent edges of the cloth to be brought together as above mentioned, by means of a headed element 21 secured to the pin 19 and projecting through and operating in a longitudinal slot 22 formed in the socket 10. Consequently, the pin 19 can be retracted for the purpose just mentioned, and then gradually lowered to position the adjacent edges of the cloth within the bifurcated extremity of the pin. The spring 20 holds the pin in effective contact with the bar 15, and thereby assists the elastic band 17 in holding the mopping cloth 16 attached to the head in a manner so that it cannot be separated therefrom while the mop is in use. It is quite manifest, that the particular cloth associated with the head can be removed, and said cloth associated therewith to permit the mop to be used in different capacities, that is to say as a dry, wet or oil mop.

While it is believed that from the foregoing description, the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, I desire to have it understood that I do not limit myself to what is herein shown and described, and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A mop head including a handle socket, reinforcing webs projecting from the opposite sides thereof, projections depending from

the lower edges of said webs, a bar supported by the projections and arranged in spaced parallel relation with said webs, and about which the mopping cloth is adapted to be arranged, an elastic element adapted to surround said projections and hold the cloth detachably associated therewith and with said bar, and a normally projected spring pressed pin arranged to slide within said socket, and having its lower end bifurcated to receive the adjacent edges of said cloth to assist in holding the latter associated with the mop head, said pin normally engaging the said bar at a point between said projections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WARREN RAWALT.