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FERRULE FOR MOPS.

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Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

1,057,503.

Fig. 1.

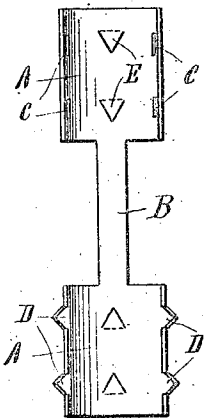


Fig. 3.

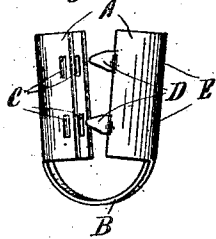


Fig. 4.

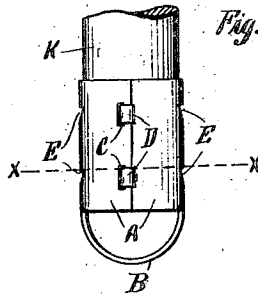


Fig. 5.

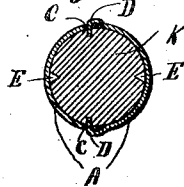


Fig. 6.

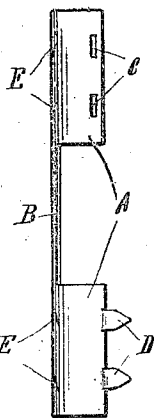
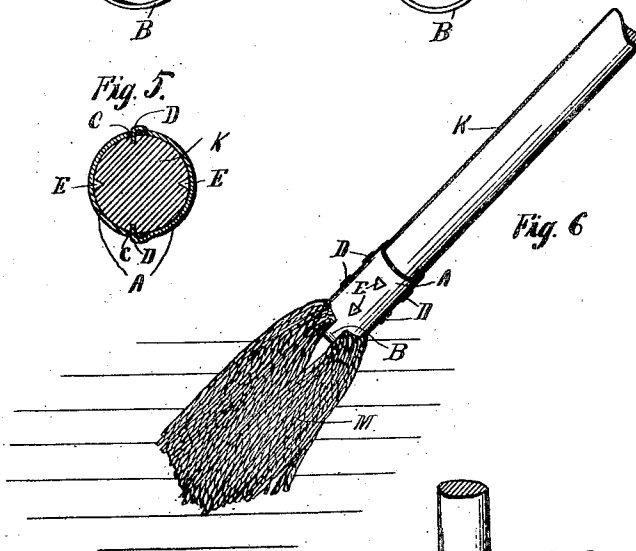


Fig. 2.

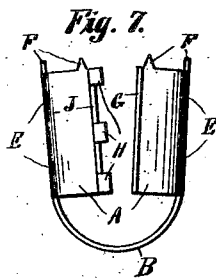


Fig. 8.

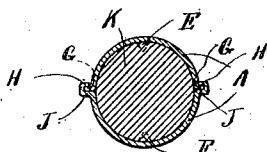
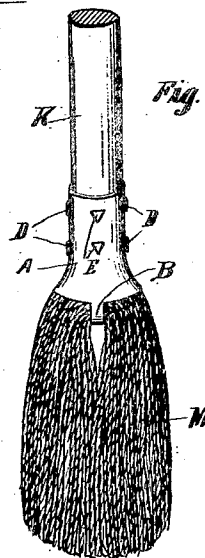


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FERRULE FOR MOPS.

1,057,503.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL GREEN SAUNDERS, JR., and WILLIAM STRICKER, both residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ferrules for Mops; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to form, by the means of a split-ferrule, an economical means for fastening a mop to a handle, and means for drawing compactly together and securely binding the strands of the mop, and, also means of securing the ferrule to the handle in such a way as to prevent lateral or longitudinal motion of the ferrule on the handle.

With these and further objects in view, the invention comprises the novel construction, arrangement and the combination of parts hereinafter described in detail, illustrated in the drawing and incorporated in the appended claim.

Reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the ferrule as it appears before being formed around the strands of the mop and the handle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the ferrule, showing the parts before being clamped or secured in their fixed position on the handle. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, showing the ferrule fastened on the handle. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view along the line *x x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective of the mop complete. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a modification of our principle of construction, and Fig. 8 is a transverse sectional view of same after the ferrule is fastened to the handle. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing another modification of our principle.

A, A represent the body portions of the ferrule connected by the link or retaining strip B. The portions A, A are formed in a semi-cylindrical manner so as to form, after pressing the parts together, a complete

hollow cylinder or sleeve for the reception of a suitable handle. One body portion A is provided with perforations C, near each longitudinal edge, and the opposite body portion A is provided with outwardly extending teeth D, arranged to correspond with and to extend inwardly through the perforations C, when the ferrule is formed around the handle K.

The economy of this ferrule is evident, as it requires but one operation to fasten the strands of a mop to the handle.

The operation of the ferrule is as follows:—The strands of proper length are laid across the retaining strip B, and one end of the handle is then brought into position to bear upon the strands. The portions A, A are simultaneously forced upward into a vertical position, and the parts A, A coming together form a complete cylinder or sleeve around the handle K and the teeth D are forced inwardly through the perforations C; thus penetrating the wood of the handle, and in this way securely fastening the parts A, A together and, also, securely fastening the entire ferrule to the handle, so as to prevent the ferrule from turning on the handle, and, also to prevent any lateral or longitudinal motion thereon. An additional means of securely fastening the ferrule to the handle is provided by means of V-shaped cuts E in the parts A, A, so that these parts E form inwardly extending teeth. When the parts A, A are brought together, these teeth E are forced into the handle and thus assist in securing the fastening. Furthermore, the inwardly extending teeth F (Fig. 7) can be formed around the top edges of parts A, A and forced into the handle as the parts A, A are brought together.

By means of this construction of ferrule, the ferrule is easily and securely fastened to the handle in one operation, by simply bending the parts A, A upward and around the handle and simultaneously forcing the teeth into the handle. The strands of the mop are, of course, held firmly and securely between the handle and the retaining strip B and thus in one operation the mop is complete; thus effecting great saving of time and labor over other constructions of mop heads.

This ferrule can be made of sheet metal or malleable casting and the ferrule proper

can be made with or without the teeth E and the teeth F as indicated and described. Figs. 7 and 8 show a modification of this construction. The parts A, A and the retaining strip B are the same as in the above described construction. One of the parts A is provided with an outwardly extended flange or shoulder G along each longitudinal edge. The opposite part A is, also, provided with an outwardly extended shoulder J, along each longitudinal edge thereof, the said shoulders J having lugs H extending from the shoulders. With this construction, when the parts A, A are brought together, the shoulders G, J bear together and the lugs H are forced around the shoulders G, thus securely fastening the parts A, A together. V-shaped cuts E are made in parts A, A to form inwardly extending teeth, and, also teeth F can, if desired, be formed around the upper end edge of parts A, A for the purpose of fastening the ferrule securely to the handle so as to prevent movement thereon. The lower ends of parts A, A which are connected by the retaining strip B can, if desired, be flanged out-

wardly to form an enlarged or bell-shaped receptacle or covering for the portions of the strands which are fastened to the mop head. (See Fig. 9.)

M represents the strands of the mop. Considerable variations are possible in the details of this construction without departing from the spirit of the invention and we, therefore, do not intend to limit ourselves to the specific form herein shown and described.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

A mop holder comprising two body portions adapted when brought together to form a sleeve, a strip connecting the respective ends of the body portions and adapted, when the latter are brought together, to form a loop adapted to hold mop material and means for securing together the longitudinal edges of the body portions.

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