

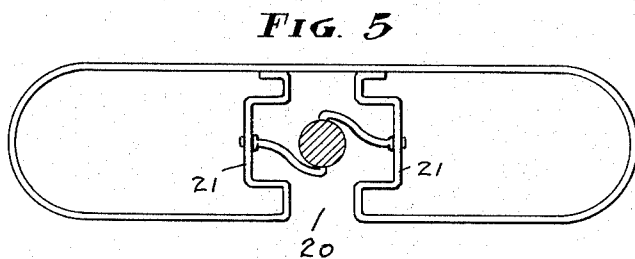
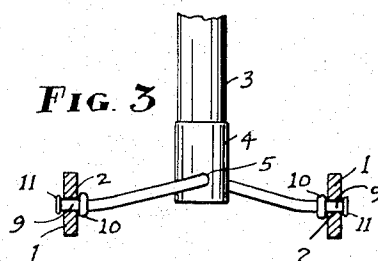
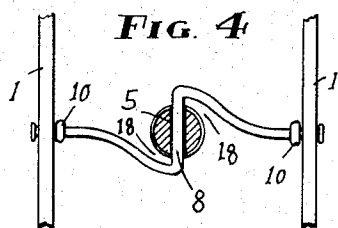
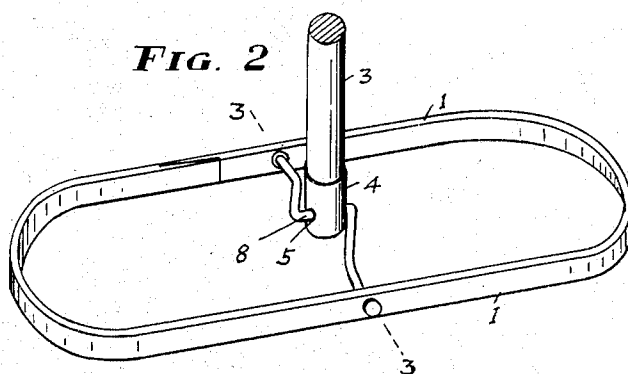
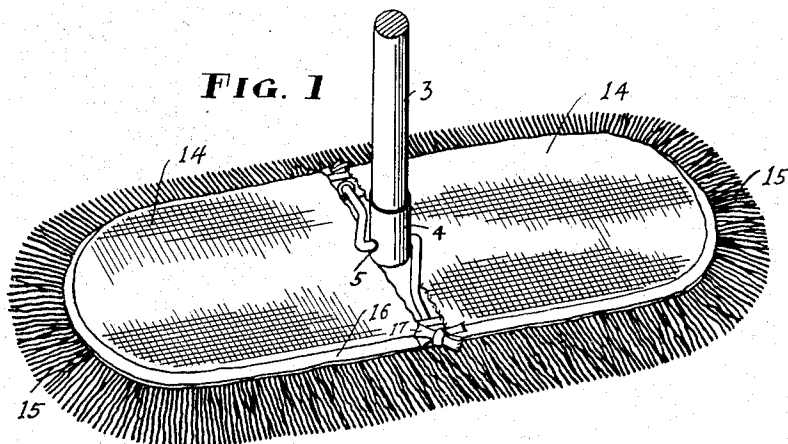
June 9, 1936.

J. S. CLAXON

2,043,464

CLEANING IMPLEMENT

Filed April 19, 1935



INVENTOR
JOHN S CLAXON
BY *Thomas L. Ryan*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,043,464

CLEANING IMPLEMENT

John S. Claxon, Muncie, Ind.

Application April 19, 1935, Serial No. 17,311

2 Claims. (Cl. 306—19)

This invention relates to improvements in cleaning implements of the class comprising mops, brushes and the like, and it has especial reference to an implement of this kind intended for use on floor surfaces. Whereas a common mop, which embodies a body structure of elongate formation and the usual handle stick therefor, is easily manipulated over the floor surface generally, it is unwieldy at the areas about the feet of chairs, desks, tables and other objects.

To provide an improved construction embodying connections between the stick and the frame of the mop, whereby the mop body may be positively and dependably directed at various angles with relation to the line of direction in which the end of the stick is moving, these movements being obtainable by the rotative movement one way or the other, of the stick, is the general object of this invention. Other and more specific objects of the invention are to provide a mop having the above advantages, and which is economical of construction, strong and durable, and is not liable to get out of repair.

The invention is embodied in the new construction, combination and arrangement of parts described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention embodied in a mop having its body structure or frame of conventional formation.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, the thrummed slips having been removed.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross section view taken on the line 3—3 in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a modification.

The frame of my improved mop consists of a metal bar bent into oblong formation, its ends being united by welding or riveting. In the opposed sides 1 and 1 of the frame, are apertures 2 and 2. At the lower end of the stick 3 is secured a metal ferrule 4 through which is a transverse bore 5.

A pivot member consists of a metal rod whose central or wrist portion 8 is journaled in the said bore 5. The arm like body portions of said rod, by opposed easy bends are brought to axial alignment substantially at a right angle to the said wrist 8. The ends of said rod constitute spindles 9. Shoulders 10 which are formed integral with the end portions of said rod at the spindles constitute abutments which have bearing against the inner faces of the sides of the frame when the pivot member is placed in position with the

spindles journaled in the said apertures 2 and 2. The ends of the spindles are flattened thereby forming heads 11 which suitably stay the sides of the frame.

The construction, combination and arrangement of parts thus provided, affords a pivotal connection between the frame and the end of the stick, and the center of which said connection is substantially common to the center line of the frame. Slips 14 and 14 made of fabric such as canvas or cotton flannel and to which are made fast the usual thrums 15 are applied to the frame, their open ends being brought to end-to-end position at the pivotal center of the frame and where they are made fast by tying together of the ends of the marginal binding braids 16, as at 17. It will be observed that although the slips are made fast in substantially end-to-end relation, they are not in interference with the pivotal member or stick; also that they are capable of being easily put on, and as easily taken off and replaced.

Whereas the energy that is applied to the stick, is transmitted directly and firmly to the frame, regardless of the angle of inclination of the stick, the movement of the frame in the direction desired, is obtained simply by the user's manipulating rotatively of the stick. This manipulating involves the exercise of only ordinary skill, and the variation of the angle of direction at which it is desired to operate the mop, is certain and dependable. The center of the pivot connection being relatively low, and close to the floor surface, tendency of the mop structure to tip or rock is overcome. The spaces 18 and 18 between the wrist 8 and the body portions of the pivot member, permit of such range of movement of the stick on the said wrist, that the control of the angle at which the mop structure is being operated is effective, regardless of the plane in which the free end of the stick is being moved.

The invention in its entirety is simple and economical of construction; is strong and durable, and is not liable to get out of order or repair. In the present embodiment wherein the frame is of relatively shallow form, the arms of the pivot member are inclined at such angle from the wrist 8, that the plane of the latter is above the plane of the pivot spindle, thereby affording suitable clearance between the ferrule 4 and the floor.

It will be understood that the embodiment illustrated and described, is typical, and that modifications may be made without departing from the

spirit or essence of the invention as same is defined in the appended claims.

In using the invention in connection with slips that are thrummed on both sides rather than on one side only, a frame of modified form as shown in Figure 5 is used. In this modification, a gap 20 is provided in one side of the frame. Between the sides of the frame are opposed cross struts 21 provided with apertures in which are journaled the spindles of the pivot member. Advantages of this modified arrangement are the same as those hereinbefore described, and at the same time, it is practicable to reverse the position of the frame at will.

What I claim as my invention, is—

1. In an implement of the kind described, in combination, a stick having a transverse bore in its one end, an open frame provided with opposed apertures, a rod whose central portion is

journaled in the bore of said stick and whose body portions are brought about to axial alignment substantially at right angle to the said bore, and whose ends are journaled in the said apertures.

2. An implement of the kind described, consisting of a shallow oblong frame having opposed apertures therein equidistant from its ends, a stick having a transverse bore in its one end, and a rod of predetermined length journaled in said bore, and whose body portions, by opposed bends adjacent to the sides of the stick are brought about to axial alignment substantially at a right angle to said bore, and are inclined slightly downwardly therefrom, their ends being journaled in said apertures, there being shoulders near the said ends to abut against the inner faces of the sides of the said frame.

JOHN S. CLAXON.