May 5, 1936. J. I. ANDERSON 2,039,510

DOUBLE END MOP TYPE BRUSH

Filed April 15, 1935

FIG. 1

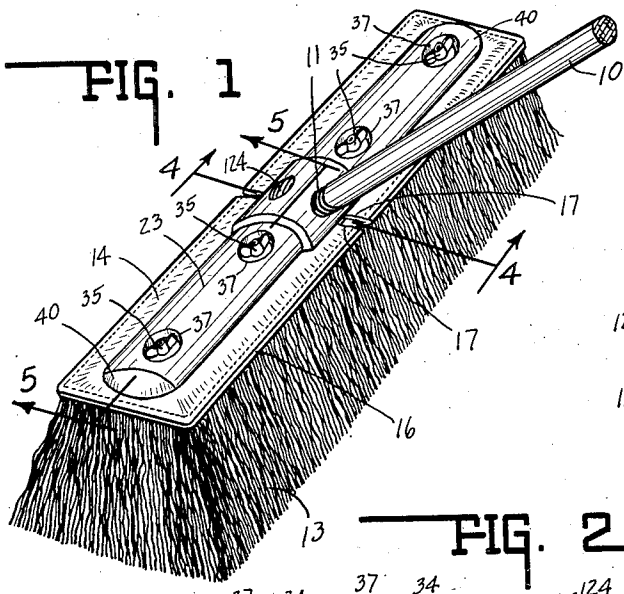


FIG. 4

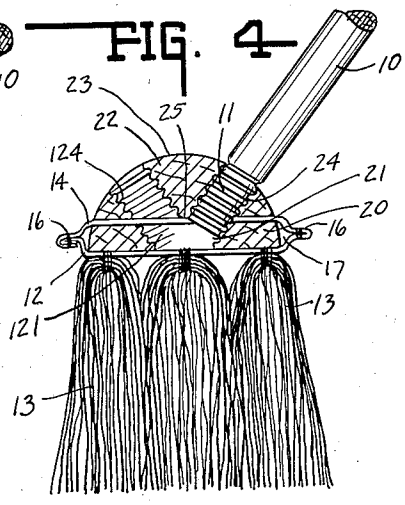


FIG. 2

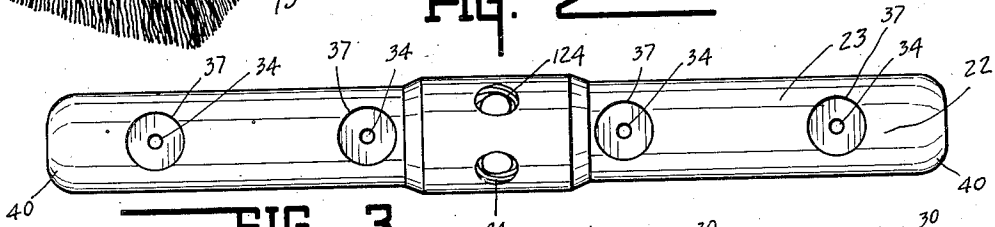


FIG. 3

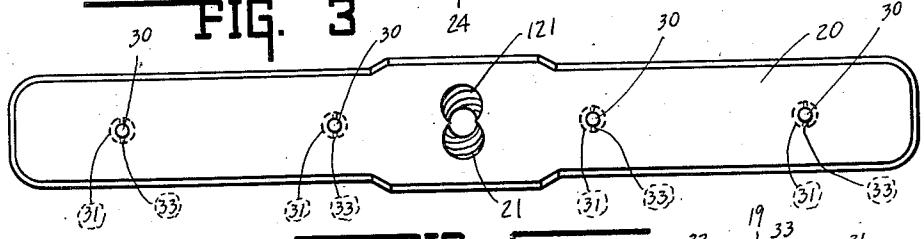
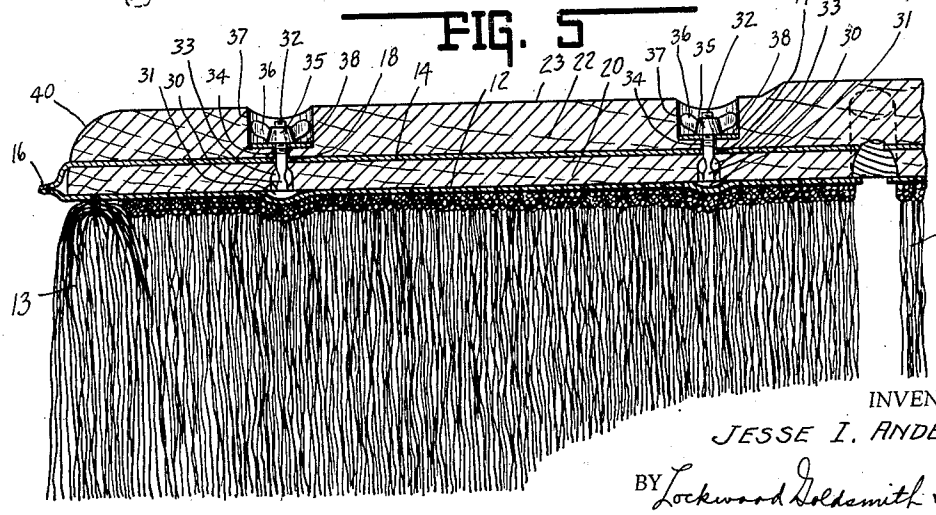


FIG. 5



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DOUBLE END MOP TYPE BRUSH

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9 Claims. (Cl. 15—229)

This invention relates to a mop for dusting, cleaning, or the like, and more particularly, for polishing, if and when desired.

This invention is directed to a multiple purpose mop which, by reason of its construction, has a sufficiently rigid base so that it can be utilized for polishing purposes.

One object of the invention is, as suggested, to form a double wing mop capable of efficient use for polishing purposes.

Another object of the invention is to so mount the swabs on the mop base that the cleaning woman, or operator, may readily remove the swabs for washing or cleaning without the necessity of requiring any tools.

One feature of the invention consists in mounting the swabs so that the adjacent ends are in approximate abutting contact, whereby no gap will be formed between the two abutting ends of the surface engaging portions of the swabs which is another distinguishing characteristic not found in the prior patent, No. 1,684,379, dated September 18, 1928.

The other distinguishing characteristic, as before mentioned, consists in the provision of a relatively rigid base member associated with pocket type swabs so that sufficient pressure may be applied to the entire area of the swab for polishing purposes, with the result that a mop of the character embodying the present invention has all of the advantages of the dusting and cleaning mop of the before mentioned patent and all of the brushing characteristics of a double wing brush, as well as the additional characteristics of a polishing device.

Other objects and features of the invention will be set forth more fully hereinafter.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawing and the following description and claims:

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a double wing mop embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the uppermost base member.

Fig. 3 is an upper plan view of the lowermost base member.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1 and in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1 and in the direction of the arrows and of approximately half of the mop.

In the drawing 10 indicates a conventional handle having a threaded end 11. 12 indicates the lower layer of a swab to which is secured by stitching, sewing, or the like, a plurality of strings 13. 14 indicates the upper layer, the two layers being united together as at 16 along two longitudinal sides and across one end, the opposite end 17 being open forming a pocket.

The base structure includes a lower base member 20 which, preferably, medianly of the ends, is provided with an opening 21. Another base member 22 has an upper rounded surface 23 and an opening 24 aligned with the opening 21, that is, they are coaxial and preferably both are threaded. The axis of the aligned openings is angular to a longitudinal vertical plane and lies in a transverse vertical plane.

Another pair of aligned openings 121 and 124 is oppositely directed and the two openings 21 and 121—see Fig. 4 and also Fig. 3—communicate with each other. The two openings 24 and 124 in the upper base member or cap, are substantially tangential as at 25.

The length of the lower base member from the openings 21 and 121 to the end and the width of said portion of the base member, are approximately that of the pocket, so that—see Fig. 5—the mouth of the pocket partially overlaps the openings 21 and 121.

The handle 10 may be positioned in either pair of aligned openings for reversibility of the mop such as broadly shown in Read Patent No. 1,621,273. The handle 10 when screwed into either pair of aligned openings, clampingly grips the two adjacent and substantially abutting open or mouth ends of the pocket type swabs preventing creeping of the same and preventing additional separation of the same so that when both swabs are mounted on the brush base, the lower face of the entire mop has substantially a continuous brushing, cleaning and polishing face.

Preferably, additional means are provided for clampingly associating together the two base members. In brushes which are relatively of short length, as it were, having reference the longitudinal overall dimension, but a single pair of clamping connections is provided and these are positioned near the ends of the base members and, for example, are applied to mops that are 18", 20" and 24" in length. When, however, the mop is of greater length, such as, for example, 36", 40" or 44" as the overall longitudinal dimension, a plurality of pairs of clamping connections are provided.

Since each clamping construction is identical to the others, a description of one will suffice for all.

Extending through the lower base member 20 is a bolt 30 having the head 31 and the threaded end 32, the latter projecting upwardly beyond the upper plane of the lower base member. To prevent rotation of the bolt, the latter is provided with the wing portions 33 which are driven into the base in the mounting of the bolt. The upper layer 14 of the swab is apertured as at 18 and a slit is sufficient therefor or if a more finished opening is desired, a button-hole stitch may surround the same.

The upper base member **22** or cap, is provided with an opening **34** and the bolt **30** extends therethrough and its exposed end **32** mounts a nut **35**. Herein the nut **35** is provided with wing portions **36**. Thus, when the lower base member is nested in the pockets of the two swabs and the upper base member or cap is applied thereto, the two are clampingly associated together to form a relatively rigid base like a double wing brush having an integral base. This provides a relatively rigid support for the swabs and permits their use for polishing purposes.

To prevent marring or scarring of furniture, and the like, the opening **34** is enlarged as at **37** to nestingly receive the wing nut **35** and the bolt **30** terminates below the upper surface **23** of the cap so there is no metal part projecting relative to the exterior surface of the mop.

Also, if and when desired, a washer **38** may be seated in the base of the recess **37** and the wing nut clampingly bear thereon. This prevents gouging of the wooden cap at the base of the recess in the clamping of the two base members together.

Also, it will be observed—see Figs. 1, 4 and 5—that the cap member is relieved as at **40** at opposite ends and is of arcuate outline—see Fig. 4—intermediate the ends. So that, the exposed edges except the immediate top of the mop, are protected by fabric, thereby preventing, as stated heretofore, marring or scratching of furniture, or the like, with which the mop contacts.

In Fig. 1 there is illustrated a second pair of clamping constructions similarly mounted, and like numerals represent like parts, except the opening in the upper face **14** of the pocket type swab is indicated by the numeral **19**.

While only two pairs of clamping constructions are illustrated, it is to be understood that three or more, whenever desired or necessary, may be provided.

After the mop has been used so that the swabs become dirty, the cleaning woman or operator requires no tools to dismantle the mop to remove the pocket type swabs for cleaning, since the wing nut constructions are readily operable by finger engagement.

It is customary in the cleaning of buildings, and the like, for the cleaning to be done in the evening or early morning after or before office hours respectively and repeated each day. The swabs immediately following cleaning of the building, may be washed, hung up to dry and on the following day readily replaced and again used.

While the invention has been set forth in great detail in the foregoing specification, the same is to be considered as illustrative only and not restrictive in character. Various modifications have been set forth hereinbefore and these as well as others which will readily suggest themselves to persons skilled in this art, all are considered within the broad scope of this invention, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:—

1. In a structure of the class described, the combination of a multiple layer base, the layers being separable for mounting therebetween cleaning elements and provided with axially aligned handle receiving openings, and a handle receivable by the openings, said handle and axially aligned openings being complementarily threaded.

2. A structure as defined by claim 1, characterized by the axially aligned handle receiving openings having an axis extending angularly of a longitudinal vertical plane of the base and lying in a vertical transverse plane of the base, the base layers having another and oppositely directed axially aligned set of handle receiving openings similarly threaded, said aligned sets of openings having their axes intersecting below the uppermost face of the lowermost base layer.

3. In an elongated mop structure, the combination with a pair of pocket type swabs each having an open end, and a handle, of a multiple layer base, the layers being separable for swab mounting, and a pair of clamping connections between the base layers, the handle being connected to the base between said connections, the lowermost of the two base layers from the end thereof to a position in alignment with the handle connection to the base being substantially the same width and length of the swab pocket, the lowermost base layer being nested in both swab pockets, the pocket open ends being adjacent each other and with the handle connection therebetween.

4. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by the handle connection to the base including a threaded end upon the handle and a complementarily threaded opening in the upper base member, the adjacent upper edges of the swab pockets partially overlapping the handle receiving opening.

5. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by the addition of another pair of clamping connections between the base layers, each of the last mentioned clamping connections being positioned between one of the first mentioned clamping connections and the handle connection to the base.

6. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by each clamping connection including a wing bolt non-rotatably secured to the pocket nested base member by the wing portion and projecting transversely through the upper face of the swab pocket and through the immediate superposed base member.

7. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by the uppermost base member being recessed adjacent the clamping connection, the latter including a nut and bolt structure, the upper base member exposed portion thereof being nested in the recess and terminating below the upper surface of the uppermost base member.

8. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by the uppermost base member being recessed adjacent the clamping connection, the latter including a nut and bolt structure, the upper base member exposed portion thereof being nested in the recess and terminating below the upper surface of the uppermost base member, the nut being of wing character.

9. A device as defined by claim 3, characterized by the uppermost base member being recessed adjacent the clamping connection, the latter including a nut and bolt structure, the nut and bolt each being of wing character, the wing bolt being non-rotatably secured to the pocket nested base member by the wing portion and projecting transversely through the pocket upper face and terminating in the recess of the uppermost base member and the wing nut being nested in the uppermost base member recess, the wing bolt terminating below the upper surface thereof.

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