April 3, 1945. A. J. PENICK 2,373,050

CLEANING MOP

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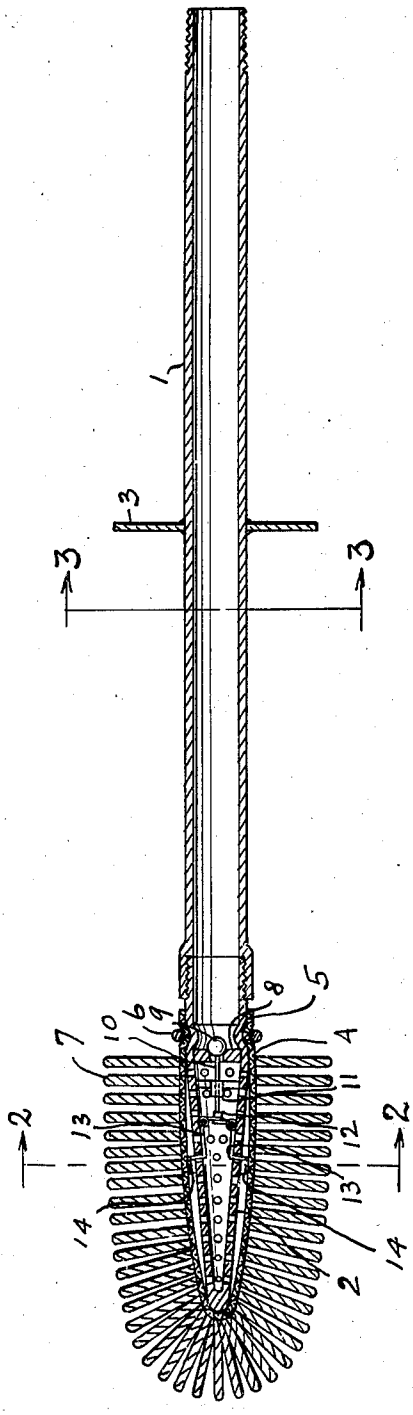


Fig. 1.

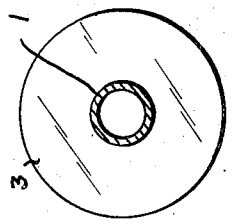


Fig. 3.

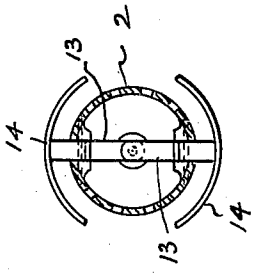


Fig. 2.

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CLEANING MOP

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1 Claim. (Cl. 15—128)

This invention relates to a mop.

An object of the invention is to provide a mop for washing and cleansing purposes particularly for washing walls, automobile bodies and the like, although it may be used for general cleansing purposes.

Another object of the invention is to provide, in a mop, means for readily controlling the supply of water to the mop head and whereby the water will be automatically cut-off when the mop is not being used.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a novel combination of water supply nozzle and mop head whereby the cleansing fluid may be supplied in abundance to the head when the mop is in use.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction, operation and arrangement of parts, an example of which is given in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal sectional view of the mop.

Figure 2 shows a cross sectional view of the nozzle and valve control means taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, and

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

Referring now more particularly to the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate the same parts in each of the figures, the numeral 1 designates the mop handle which is of light tubular construction and one end of which is threaded for attachment to a supply hose and detachably screwed to the other end of which there is a tapering nozzle 2 which is perforated throughout.

The handle has a circular guard 3 to protect the user when the mop is used for cleaning walls or other overhead work.

Surrounding the nozzle, there is a flexible sack 4 which is preferably formed of loose fabric and is sufficiently perforated to allow the cleansing fluid to flow therethrough.

The outer end of the nozzle 2 has an external annular groove 5 and a clamp ring 6 surrounds the sack and clamps its open end in said groove.

Anchored to the sack are the strands or cords 7 forming the scrubbing elements of the mop head. These elements may be of stiff wire or bristles if brick or other rough surface is to be cleansed.

In the outer end of the nozzle there is an annular valve seat 8 which is normally closed by the outwardly opening ball valve 9. This valve is held closed by the pressure of the cleansing fluid. It is screwed onto the outer end of the valve stem 10. This stem works through a central bearing 11 in the nozzle and it is held against detachment by a head 12 which may be screwed onto the inner end thereof.

There are the oppositely disposed bell-cranks 13, 13 which are pivoted in the nozzle 2 and which have the inwardly directed arms which overlap and one of which rests against the head 12. The other arms of these bell-cranks are turned outwardly through suitable bearings or openings in the nozzle and their outer ends carry arcuate pressure plates 14, 14 which are normally spaced from the nozzle.

In use when the mop head is applied to the surface to be cleansed, one or the other of the pressure plates will be forced inwardly operating through the corresponding bell-crank to force the valve stem and valve outwardly and thus open the valve to allow the cleansing fluid to flow through the nozzle and mop head. When the mop head is not pressed against the surface, the pressure will automatically close the valve.

It will be noted that the pressure plates 14 are arranged opposite each other and spaced apart so that the mop can be applied to the surface without depressing either of said plates when it is desired to use the mop without a supply of the cleansing fluid.

The drawing and description are illustrative merely while the broad principle of the invention will be defined by the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A mop comprising a tubular handle, a tubular foraminated nozzle one end of which is attached to one end of the handle said end of the nozzle being provided with a valve seat through which liquid may flow from the handle into the nozzle, said nozzle also having a pair of oppositely arranged openings, a flexible sack secured around the nozzle and formed of open work to allow the flow of liquid outwardly therethrough, an outwardly opening valve arranged to close said seat, a stem attached to the valve and extending inwardly into the nozzle, oppositely disposed bell-cranks pivoted within the nozzle and having inwardly directed arms which overlap and one of which rests against the inner end of said valve stem, the other ends of said bell-cranks being turned outwardly through said opening, arcuate pressure plates between the sack and nozzle and engaging the inner surface of the sack and which are secured to said outwardly turned ends and which are substantially concentric with the nozzle and are spaced from the nozzle and are spaced apart.

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