F. HODSCHAR.

MOP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1916. RENEWED JUNE 14, 1919.

**1,310,910.** Patented July 22, 1919.

FIG. 3.

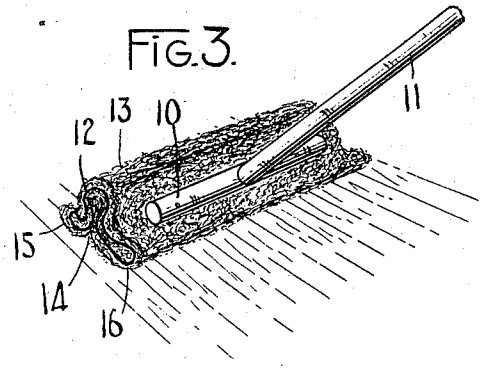



FIG. 4.

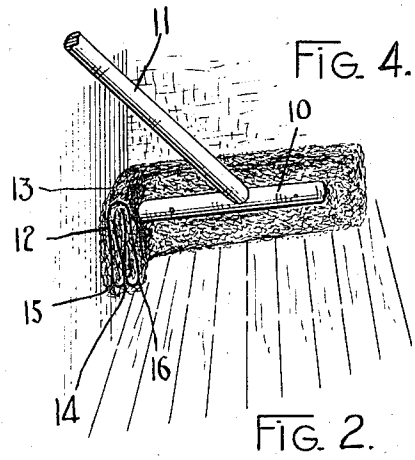



FIG. 1.

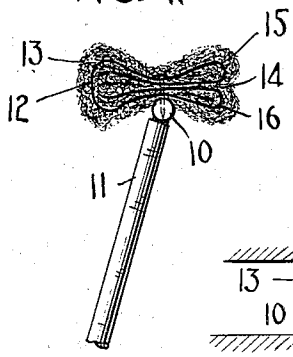



FIG. 2.

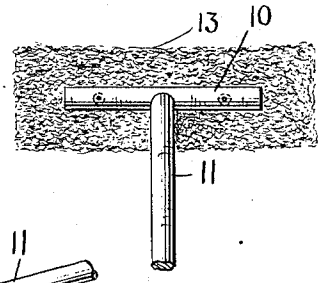



FIG. 5.

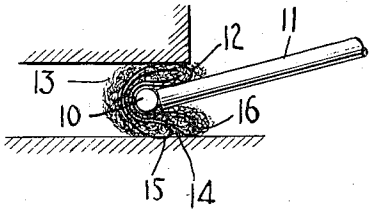



FIG. 7.

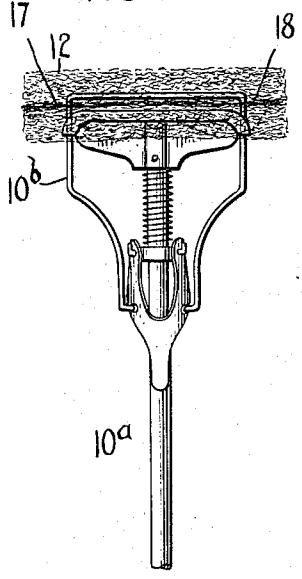



FIG. 6.

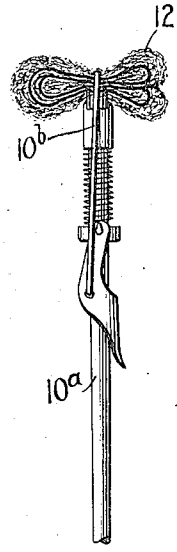
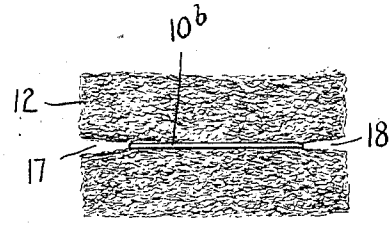



FIG. 8.




Inventor

Frederick Hodschar

By his Attorney

Nathan Cohen

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK HODSCHAR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## MOP.

1,310,910. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 22, 1919.

Application filed October 27, 1916, Serial No. 128,004. Renewed June 14, 1919. Serial No. 304,276.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK HODSCHAR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mops, and has for its principal objects to provide a mop which may be used dry or wet and can readily pass into corners and narrow spaces in the cleansing operation; which may operate on two surfaces simultaneously to perform the cleansing operation at both edges of the mop; which absorbs to better advantage both in the dry and wet state the fine particles of foreign matter to be removed from the surfaces to be cleaned; and which is provided with a pocket for a cleansing medium so as to apply the same more readily to the surface to be cleaned.

The various further objects and advantages will more fully appear from the following detailed description and the features of novelty will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a mop embodying one form of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the mode of application of the mop on a surface when applying a cleansing medium.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the position assumed in passing into a corner.

Fig. 5 is an elevation illustrating the mop as passing through two closely adjacent surfaces.

Figs. 6 and 7 are respectively side and front elevations of a modified form of mop combined with another form of holder.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the form illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7.

Referring in detail to the drawings, particularly to Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, the improved mop is attached to a supporting member 10, from which extends the handle 11. This supporting member is preferably narrow and the body of the mop extends past the edges of the same in all directions, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

The mopping element proper consists preferably of a pelt having the skin portion 12 and the woolly portion 13 folded into a number of plies, as the four ply construction illustrated. This four ply is obtained preferably by first forming the pelt in the form of a sleeve, then folding the sleeve over, thus leaving the mopping element folded inwardly upon itself and an open pocket portion 14 at one longitudinal edge of the mop. It is to be noted that a passage is formed between the inner folds of the mopping element and serves to connect the open pocket portion 14 provided at the longitudinal edge of the mop with a channel formed interior of the mop at the inner ends of the inner folds. Into the pocket portion some cleansing medium, as a powder, may be retained for applying the same to the surface to be cleaned, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. When the edge having the pocket 14 is applied to the surface, the two wings 15 and 16 spread apart permitting gradually more intimate application of the cleanser to the surface.

I prefer to use a pelt for the following reasons: The skin portion of the pelt is flexible and resilient, and when it is desired to mop a corner or narrow space, the mop can be passed into the same and when removed it springs back to its normal position. Furthermore, the wool of the pelt is absorbent both in the dry and wet state and takes up readily the fine particles of foreign matter as dust or the like which are to be removed. It will be understood, however, that I do not wish to be limited to a pelt as any flexible, resilient base element having attached to the surface an intertwined, fibrous, absorbent mopping element will answer to a degree the purpose I have in view.

In Fig. 4, I have shown the mop applied to a corner illustrating the manner in which the end portion bends over to conform to the shape of the corner, thus permitting the wool to come into intimate contact with all three surfaces.

In Fig. 5, the mop is shown as entering a narrow space between two surfaces cleansing both simultaneously with the opposite longitudinal edges of the mop. By reason of the characteristics of the material used as above explained and by the overlapping of the mop past the edges of the supporting member, it will be seen that the manipulation and operation of the mop are facilitated in various positions and with various formations of surfaces to be operated upon.

In the modified form illustrated in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the mop, instead of being attached to the support by means of nails or staples, is clamped to a support $10^a$ by the clamp $10^b$. To facilitate this clamping of the mop, the mopping element 12 is formed with the slots 17 and 18 at the opposing ends for the passage of the clamp portion $10^b$ therethrough, thus leaving the ends of the mop extending past the end edges of the clamp as well as the longitudinal edges, obtaining in a measure the function obtained in the first form described.

It will be understood, of course, that various further modifications may be resorted to within the skill of a mechanic without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. A mop comprising a rigid supporting member; a handle connected thereto; and a flexible resilient element folded inwardly upon itself, the inner folds forming a passage therebetween connecting a channel formed interior to the resilient element with a pocket formed upon the lateral edge of said element.

2. A mop comprising a rigid supporting member, a handle secured thereto, and a flexible resilient fleece and skin element attached to a longitudinal edge of the supporting member and extending beyond the ends and lateral edges thereof, the resiliency of said element permitting the mop to pass into corners and causing it to reassume its original shape for use on flat surfaces.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 19th day of October, A. D. 1916.

FREDERICK HODSCHAR.

Witnesses:
E. D. JUNIOR,
MINNIE S. MILLER.