

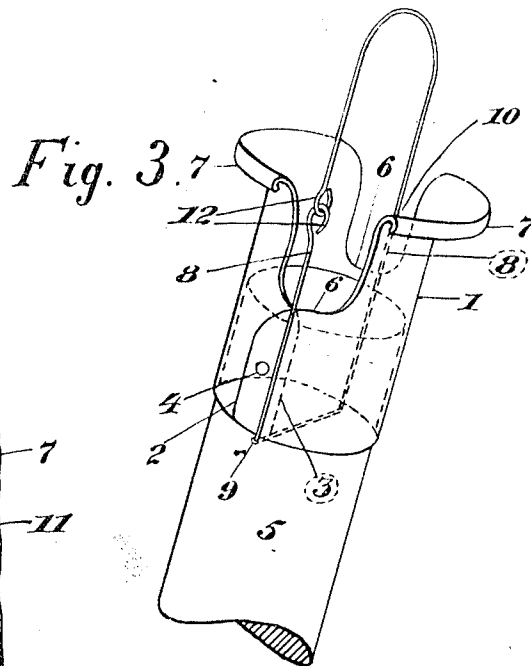
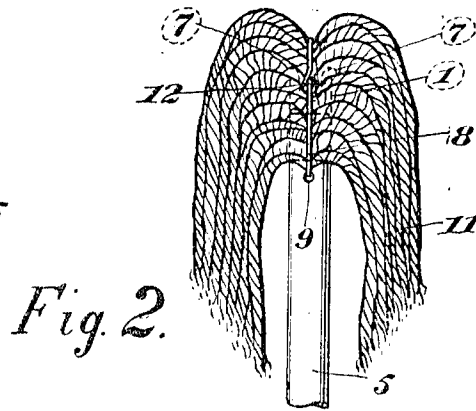
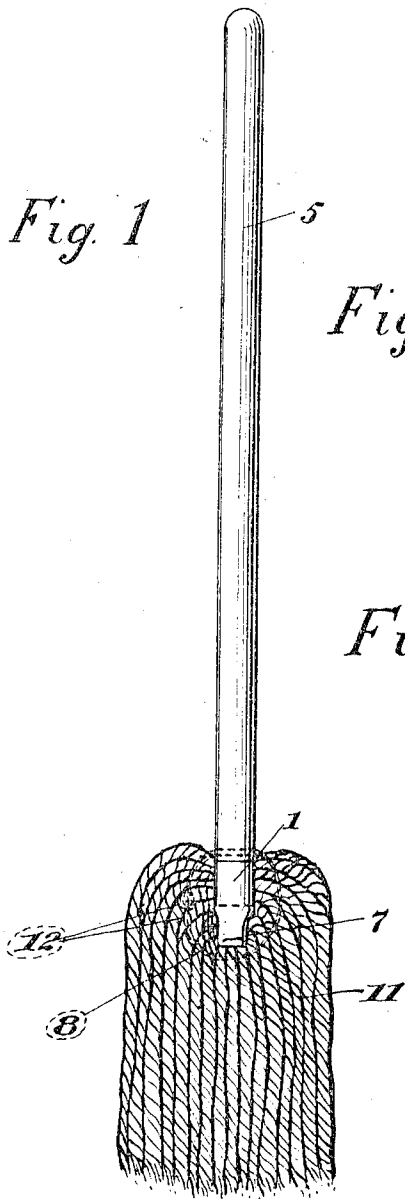
H. B. WALLACE & A. LACKEY.

MOP.

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965,546.

Patented July 26, 1910.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY B. WALLACE AND ALEXANDER LACKEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNORS
TO SAMUEL CUPPLES WOODEN WARE COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A COR-
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MOP.

965,546.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY B. WALLACE and ALEXANDER LACKEY, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to mop holders and has for its object to provide a holder having a crotch, or a plurality of such crotches, or the like, into which mop material is bound, the binding means being, also, employed to
15 secure the mop head upon the end of the mop stick.

Another aspect of this invention is found in the provision of means to prevent the mop material from being cut by the edges
20 of the mop head.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur, Figure 1 is an elevation of a mop
25 equipped with this improved head; Fig. 2 shows the mop cords in the position relative to the mop-head and to the end of the mop stick that they occupy while being bound or wired thereto and immediately after the
30 binding operation has been completed; and Fig. 3 shows the mop-head in the position relative to the end of the mop stick that it occupies and the arrangement of the means for binding the mop material in the head
35 and, also, to the end of stick.

The mop head 1 is preferably formed by stamping same from a piece of sheet-metal. The end 2 and the end 3 are brought together so as to overlap each other and are
40 secured together by the rivet 4, or other suitable means. The mop head is thus formed of such diameter as to fit snugly over the end of the mop stick 5. A pair of notches 6 are cut in the mop head, and, when end 2
45 and end 3 are brought together and are secured as hereinabove described, each notch occupies a position preferably opposite the other. Each edge extending between said notches is turned outwardly forming a
50 flange 7 which prevents the mop material from being cut by said edge.

A wire 8 is passed through perforation 9 through the end of the mop stick, said per-

foration being located at such point in the end of the stick that said wire allows the end
55 of said stick to protrude into the mop head to a point preferably adjacent the bottom of each notch 6, best seen in Fig. 3, and said wire, also, prevents the mop head from sliding farther on the mop stick. An open
60 space 10 is thus left in the end of the mop head. A suitable quantity of mop material 11 is laid in said open space 10 and in said notches 6. Said wire 8, after passing through said perforation 9, encircles the
65 bunch of mop material 11 in the manner shown in Fig. 2, and is joined at its ends by means of loops 12 so as to bind the cords in said open space and in said notches and, also, to hold the mop material and the mop
70 head firmly upon the end of the mop stick. The said wire 8 may be bound around the mop material and looped by hand or by the use of the mop-making machine that forms
75 the subject-matter of the patent of Alexander Lackey dated September 28, 1909, No. 935,264. By reason of the use of a wire binder instead of a flat piece of metal, less of the mop material is covered, and, consequently, less retention of moisture occurs
80 even at the part of the material where it is bound to the mop head. Moreover, the wire sinks deeper than a wider binding means would into the yarn, and is thus shielded
85 from contact with the floor.

By the present construction, the mop head affords the same protection as a ferrule to the end of the mop stick, and, also, provides a strong and durable receptacle for the mop material, which is bound therein in the
90 strongest manner possible by the wire having the interlocking looped ends shown in the drawings.

While the preferred form of binder is, as hereinabove explained, a wire, yet we desire
95 the term "wire" used in the claims to be understood as including a flat metal strap, a cord, or any other binding means.

The grooves or crotches hereinabove described may, if desired, be increased in number or they may be varied in shape without departing from the nature and spirit of this invention.

While the wire 8 is depicted to be the means for attaching the mop head to the
105 stick, it should be understood that a nail,

screw, or other suitable means can be used to attach said mop head to the stick.

We claim:

1. The combination of a mop-head, a stick, a bunch of mop material located in said head, and a binding wire to retain said mop material in said head, said wire being, also, adapted to restrict the inward movement of and to retain said head on said stick.
2. In combination with a mop stick, a mop head formed of a strip of sheet metal having its ends brought together in overlapping relation and secured to each other to form a cylinder-like hollow element, said element having a pair of diametrically opposed notches formed to extend through one end thereof, the material between said notches being curled over and inwardly toward the opposite end of the element, the last named end of the element being received over the mop stick, a bunch of mop material located in the outer end of said element, said mop stick having a diametrically extending perforation at the termination of the inner end of said element, and a wire passed through said perforation and engaged by

the inner end of said element, the ends of the wire being extended outwardly to engage on opposite sides of said element and being drawn into engagement with said mop material.

3. In combination with a mop stick, a mop head engaged over one end thereof, mop material located in the outer end of said mop head, said mop stick being formed with a transverse perforation at the inner end of the mop head, and a wire passed through said perforation and engaging the inner end of the mop head, the ends of the wire extending outwardly and engaging on opposite sides of the mop head and being drawn into engagement with the mop material, whereby said wire restricts inward movement of the mop head, and restricts outward movement thereof by virtue of its holding the mop material in the mop head.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY B. WALLACE.
ALEXANDER LACKEY.

Witnesses:

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