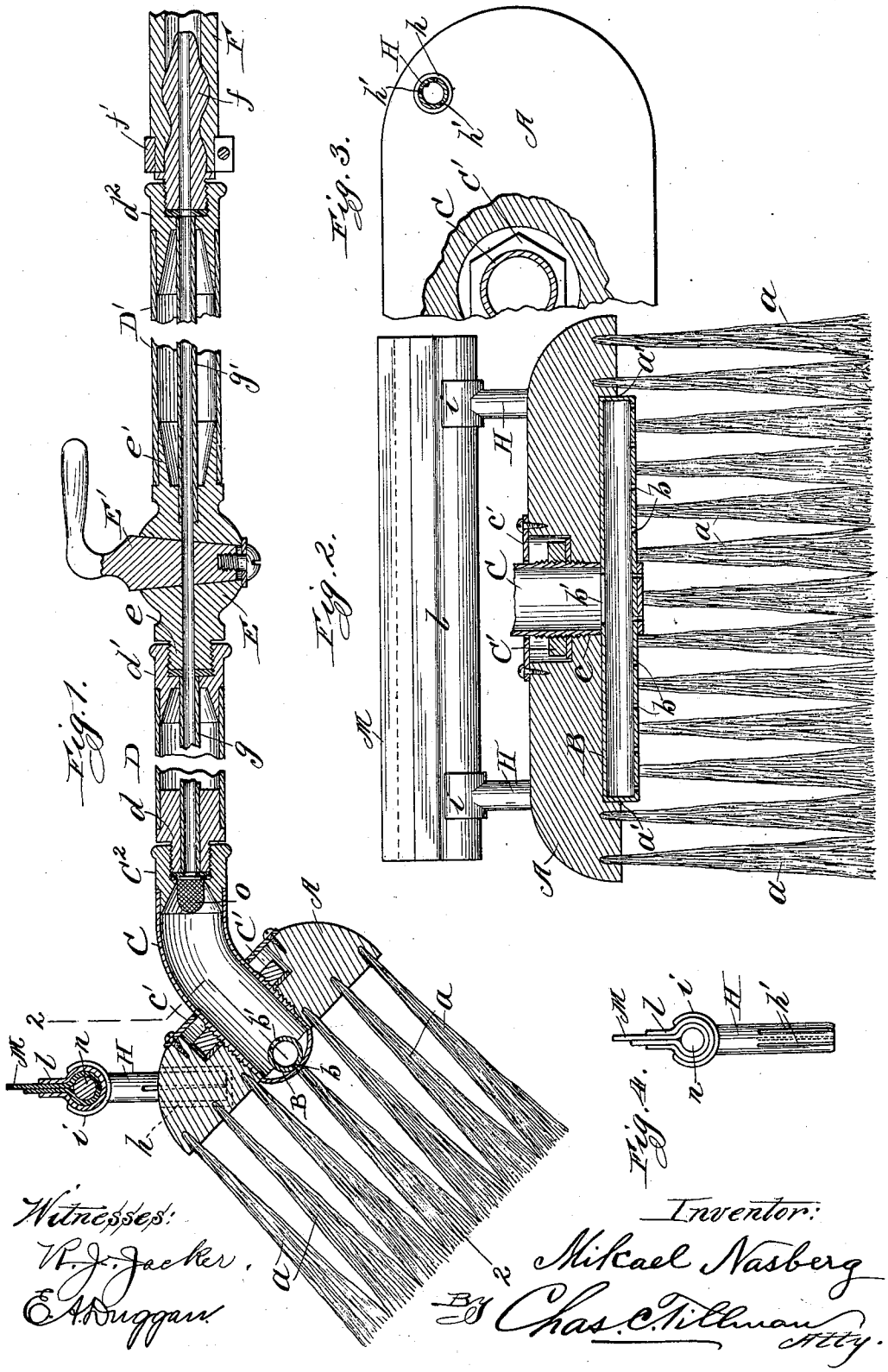
No. 628,022. Patented July 4, 1899.

M. NASBERG.

WINDOW CLEANER.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
R. J. Jacker.
E. A. Duggan.

Inventor:
Mikael Nasberg
By Chas. C. Tillman Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MIKAEL NASBERG, OF FLORENCE, WISCONSIN.

WINDOW-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628,022, dated July 4, 1899.

Application filed February 27, 1899. Serial No. 706,959. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MIKAEL NASBERG, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Florence, in the county of Florence and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Cleaners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in a scrubbing or cleaning implement, and while it is more especially designed to be used for cleaning the windows of railway-coaches, yet it may be used for cleaning the windows in houses or for scrubbing floors; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a window-cleaner which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong and durable, and effective in operation; second, such a cleaner which by reason of the peculiar construction of its parts will afford a means for conveying water to the window-panes or other surfaces to be cleaned in such a manner as to deposit the water at the proper point and at the desired time and without splashing or spattering nearby objects, and, third, to furnish a window-cleaner which may be used for scrubbing or mopping the window-panes or other surfaces and the handle of which may be shortened or extended when desired.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through the handle of my cleaner and a cross-sectional view of the brush and mop, showing the sections composing the handle shortened for the convenience of illustration. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the brush taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 of the drawings and showing the mop thereon in elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly in section, of a portion of the body of the brush, showing the manner of securing a portion of the handle thereto; and Fig. 4 is a view in end elevation of the mop and one of the supports therefor, showing them detached from the brush-body.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A represents the body of the brush, which may be made of any suitable size, form, and material, but preferably of wood, and is provided on its lower surface with a series of bunches of bristles *a*, which may be secured to the body in the ordinary or any desired manner. The lower surface of the brush is preferably formed with a longitudinal groove *a'*, in which fits a tube B, preferably of brass, and which is provided in its lower surface with a series of openings *b* for the passage of water. This tube passes transversely through a pipe C, which is provided with screw-threads and extends through an opening *c* in the middle of the brush-body A, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and is held in place by means of a nut C', which rests in a suitable recess in the upper portion of the brush-body, which recess is covered by means of a plate *c'*, held in position by screws or tacks or otherwise. The perforated tube B communicates through an opening *b'* with the pipe C, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The upper end of the pipe C may be bent laterally and is provided with a screw-threaded socket-piece C^2 to receive the screw-threaded plug *d*, located in one end of the piece D, forming a part of the handle, which piece is preferably hollow and may be made of wood or metal. Secured in the opposite end of the piece D from that in which the plug *d* is located is secured a screw-threaded socket-piece *d'* to receive a screw-threaded projection *e* on the casing E of the valve or cock E', which may be of the ordinary or any preferred construction. Secured on the projection *e'* of the valve-casing is another piece or pipe D', which may be made of wood or other suitable material, and is preferably hollow and constitutes another portion of the handle to the cleaner. The opposite end of the piece D' from that in which the projection *e'* is secured is provided with a screw-threaded socket-piece d^2, which engages a screw-threaded piece *f*, located in the end of a water-pipe F, usually of rubber, and which may be held therein by means of a suitable collar *f'* or oth-

erwise. Passing through the pieces D and D′ are small tubes *g* and *g′*, which communicate with the openings in the piece *f* and valve-casing.

The upper surface of the brush-body A is provided with socket-pieces *h* to receive the standards H, which support the mop and are provided in their lower portions with one or more slots *h′*, so that they may be readily inserted into the socket-pieces *h*, yet will expand sufficiently to hold them in position. The upper ends of the standards H are provided with curved holders *i* for the reception and retention of the piece of metal *l*, usually galvanized iron, which is bent so as to clamp the rubber M, which forms the mop, and which piece of rubber is folded around the rod *n*, of wood or other material. The pieces D and D′, forming the handle of the cleaner, may be of any suitable length and, as before stated, any suitable material, but having an opening therethrough for the reception of the tubes *g* and *g′*, which are for the purpose of conveying water through the handle-pieces to the brush-body.

The operation of my cleaner is simple and as follows: When it is desired to wash or clean window-panes or other surfaces where considerable length of handle is required, both of the pieces D and D′, coupled as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, may be used; but if it is desired to shorten the handle the piece D may be disconnected from the socket-piece C^2 and projection *e* of the valve-casing, when said projection may be secured in the socket-piece C^2, when the flow of water through the handle from the pipe F, which may communicate with a suitable source of water-supply, (not shown,) may be regulated or shut off by turning the cock or valve E′, which, as before stated, may be of the ordinary construction. As the water passes through the handle into the pipe C it will be strained by means of a strainer *o*, located in the socket-piece C^2 or around its opening. From the pipe C the water will pass into the tube B and be distributed through its perforations throughout the length of the brush, as is apparent.

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

1. The combination with the brush-body, of a perforated tube located on its lower surface, a pipe communicating with said tube and passing through the brush-body, the socket-piece C^2, located at the upper end of said tube, the piece *d*, on one end of the handle to engage said socket-piece, said handle comprising the pieces D and D′, the socket-piece *d′*, secured on one end of the piece D, the socket-piece d^2, secured on one end of the piece D′, and the valve E, having the projection *e*, on its casing, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the brush-body, of a perforated tube located on its lower portion, a pipe having a transverse opening in its lower end for the reception of said tube and passing through the brush-body, the socket-piece C^2, the piece *d*, on one end of the handle to engage said socket-piece, said handle comprising the pieces D, and D′, the socket-piece *d′*, secured on one end of the piece D, the socket-piece d^2, secured on one end of the piece D′, the tubes *g*, and *g′*, located in the pieces D, and D′, and the valve E, having the projection *e*, on its casing and an opening to register with the tubes *g*, and *g′*, substantially as described.

MIKAEL NASBERG.

Witnesses:
JAMES J. POMBRIAND,
J. E. PARRY.