

(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. **AU 2003281463 B2**

(54) Title
Holder and cleaning implement using the holder

(51) International Patent Classification(s)
A47L 13/20 (2006.01) **A47L 13/256** (2006.01)
A47L 13/10 (2006.01) **A47L 13/38** (2006.01)
A47L 13/24 (2006.01) **B25G 1/06** (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **2003281463** (22) Date of Filing: **2003.07.18**

(87) WIPO No: **WO04/008935**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
2002-212532	2002.07.22	JP

(43) Publication Date: **2004.02.09**

(43) Publication Journal Date: **2004.03.18**

(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2009.01.08**

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(56) Related Art
US 612491
1570189
US 881782

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局



(43) 国際公開日
2004年1月29日 (29.01.2004)

PCT

(10) 国際公開番号
WO 2004/008935 A1

- (51) 国際特許分類⁷: A47L 13/20, 13/24
- (21) 国際出願番号: PCT/JP2003/009156
- (22) 国際出願日: 2003年7月18日 (18.07.2003)
- (25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語
- (26) 国際公開の言語: 日本語
- (30) 優先権データ:
特願2002-212532 2002年7月22日 (22.07.2002) JP
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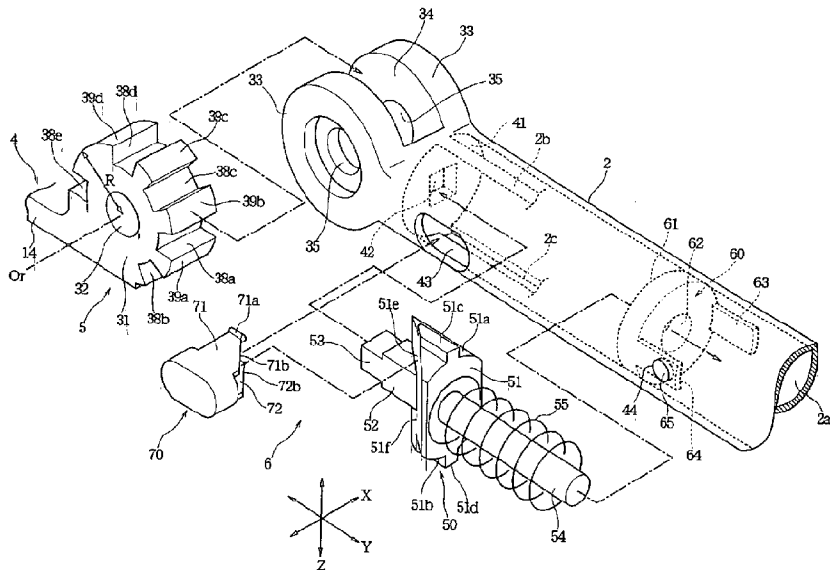
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- (81) 指定国 (国内): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO,

/ 続葉有 /

(54) Title: HOLDER AND CLEANING IMPLEMENT USING THE HOLDER

(54) 発明の名称: 保持具およびその保持具を用いた清掃物品



(57) **Abstract:** A holder, comprising a holding shank (2) and a support body (4) for supporting a cleaning wipe rotatably connected to the tip of the holding shank, the support body (4) further comprising sliding surfaces (39a-39d) and recessed parts (38a-38e) alternately disposed around the rotating centerline (Or) thereof, the holding shank (2) further comprising a lock member (50) allowed to come into the recessed parts (38a-38e), wherein the rotating centerline (Or) of the support body (4) is directed in a direction crossing the axial centerline (Os) of the holding shank (2), the lock member (50) is movable in the direction of the axial centerline (Os) in the holding shank (2), and an energizing member (55) providing an energizing force to the lock member (50) in the direction of the recessed parts (38a-38e) and operating members (70, 270) moving the lock member (50) against the energizing force are furnished with the lock member (50).

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NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

OAPI 特許 (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

添付公開書類:

— 国際調査報告書

(84) 指定国 (広域): ARIPO 特許 (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), ユーラシア特許 (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), ヨーロッパ特許 (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR),

2文字コード及び他の略語については、定期発行される各PCTガゼットの巻頭に掲載されている「コードと略語のガイダンスノート」を参照。

(57) 要約: 保持柄(2)と、保持柄の先部に回動自在に連結された清掃用ワイプスを支持するための支持体(4)とからなる保持具が供せられる。前記支持体(4)の回動中心線(O_r)が、前記保持柄(2)の軸中心線(O_s)と交叉する方向へ向けられている。前記支持体(4)は、前記回動中心線(O_r)周りに交互に配置された摺動面(39a-39d)と凹部(38a-38e)とを有する。前記保持柄(2)は前記凹部(38a-38e)内に入り込むことが可能なロック部材(50)を有する。前記ロック部材(50)は前記保持柄(2)内において軸中心線(O_s)方向へ移動自在である。前記ロック部材(50)に対して前記凹部(38a-38e)に向く付勢力を与える付勢部材(55)と、前記付勢力に抗して前記ロック部材(50)を移動させる操作部材(70, 270)とが前記ロック部材(50)に付属している。

DESCRIPTION

HOLDING DEVICE AND CLEANING TOOL WITH THE HOLDING
DEVICE

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CROSS REFERENCE TO THE RELATED APPLICATION

The present application has been filed with claiming priority based
on Japanese Patent Application NO. 2002-212532, filed on July 22, 2002.
Disclosure of the above-identified Japanese Patent Applications are herein
10 incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELDS

The present invention relates to a device for holding a disposable or
reusable cleaning wiper and a cleaning tool constructed of the holding
15 device and the cleaning wiper.

BACKGROUND ART

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication Nos. 9-154791 and
9-38009 disclose cleaning tools for holding a cleaning cloth comprising
20 nonwoven fabric and the like, in which a head for supporting the cleaning
cloth is provided at a front end of a short handle or axially extendable
handle that can be held with one hand.

However, since the head disclosed in the above-mentioned Patent
Publications is fixed in position so as not to move at the front end of the

handle, the handle held with hand for cleaning a surface to be cleaned with the cleaning cloth attached to the head need be turned in various directions in accordance with the shape of the surface to be cleaned. Therefore, it is not suitable for cleaning a variously oriented surface to be cleaned such as
5 furniture surface.

On the other hand, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication Nos. 51-85273 and 2002-17640 disclose cleaning tools in which a brush-like cleaning device is attached to a front end of a handle so as to be adjustable in position.

10 More specifically, the brush-like cleaning device used for these cleaning tools is pivotally attached to the front end of the handle. In this pivot connection, a plurality of recesses are formed in an outer periphery of a rotary portion that rotates together with the cleaning device, while a locking member for fitting in the recesses are provided in the handle, so
15 that the position of the brush-like cleaning device can be changed and fixed by fitting the locking member in the recesses.

In the cleaning tool disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 51-85273, however, the fit of the locking member in the recess is stabilized after positioning of the cleaning device with a rotary
20 ring, which is threadably attached to an external thread formed around the handle, tightened along the external thread. Therefore, every time the position of the cleaning device is to be changed, there will be required such an extremely laborious operation that the rotary ring is first turned in the loosening direction of the thread for changing the position of the cleaning

device and then the rotary ring is turned in the tightening direction of the thread. In addition, the front end of the handle becomes not only thicker but also heavier due to the provision of the rotary ring.

In the cleaning tool disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent
5 Publication No. 2002-17640, on the other hand, after the position of the
brush-like cleaning device is pivotally changed, an operating part provided
in the handle should be pushed forwardly of the handle by hand so as to fit
a locking part provided in the operating part into the recess. Thus, the
operating part need be strongly pushed forwardly of the handle by finger
10 for setting the cleaning device in position, so that the operation for setting
the cleaning device in position becomes laborious.

In the cleaning tools disclosed in the two Patent Publications,
moreover, the locking member cannot enter the recess if the rotary ring is
turned or the operating part is pushed forward by hand before the locking
15 member is exactly confronted by the recess, so that the locking member
sometimes fails in fitting into the recess. Accordingly, the operation of the
rotary ring or the operating part must be done after the locking member is
confronted by the recess, so that it tends to take much time to certainly fix
the cleaning device in position.

20 In the cleaning tools disclosed in the two Patent Publications, still
moreover, although the position of the brush-like cleaning device can be
changed within a predetermined angular range, the cleaning device cannot
be folded back to overlie the handle. That is, the cleaning tools disclosed
in the two Patent Publications are not intended to support a disposable

cleaning wiper, but the brush-like cleaning device for a long time use is attached to the handle. Therefore, the holding device is intended to be left attached even when it is not used, not assuming such a usage that the cleaning tool is folded back for storage with a wiper removed therefrom, unlike a cleaning tool to which a disposable wiper is intended to be attached.

The present invention has been worked out in view of the shortcomings in the prior art set forth above. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a holding device, wherein the position of a support member to which a cleaning wiper is to be attached can be changed with a simple operation and the support member can be stabilized in predetermined positions without causing unexpected turn, and a cleaning tool with the holding device.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a holding device for a cleaning wiper including:

a handle; and

a support member pivotally connected to a front end of the handle and configured to support a cleaning wiper, the support member having a pivot axis oriented in a direction crossing a shaft axis of the handle, wherein

the support member has sliding surfaces that are formed at a predetermined normal distance from the pivot axis and recesses that are formed toward the pivot axis from the sliding surfaces, the sliding surfaces and the recesses alternating with each other about the pivot axis,

the handle has a locking member with a locking projection capable of engaging in the recesses, the locking member being movable along the shaft axis inside the handle, the locking member being provided along with a biasing member configured to apply a biasing force to the locking member toward the recesses and an operating member configured to move the locking member in a direction opposite to the biasing force of the biasing member,

the operating member is disposed at the front end of the handle in the vicinity of the pivot axis and is a push button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable in a direction crossing the shaft axis,

the locking member has an inclined sliding surface inclined to both a direction along which the push button is to be pushed and a direction along which

the locking member is movable, wherein a sliding component force acting on the inclined sliding surface as the push button is pushed permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member, and

wherein the locking projection protrudes from the inclined sliding surface.

5 According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a holding device for a cleaning wiper including:

a handle; and

a support member pivotally connected to a front end of the handle and configured to support a cleaning wiper, the support member having a pivot axis oriented in a direction crossing a shaft axis of the handle, wherein

10 the support member has sliding surfaces that are formed at a predetermined normal distance from the pivot axis and recesses that are formed toward the pivot axis from the sliding surfaces, the sliding surfaces and the recesses alternating with each other about the pivot axis,

15 the handle has a locking member capable of engaging in the recesses, the locking member being movable along the shaft axis inside the handle, the locking member being provided along with a biasing member configured to apply a biasing force to the locking member toward the recesses and an operating member configured to move the locking member in a direction opposite to the

20 biasing force of the biasing member, the operating member is a sliding button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable along the shaft axis, and

the sliding button permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member.

25 In the holding device, the locking member can be released from the recesses by moving the locking member away from the recesses against the biasing force of the biasing member, thereby permitting the support member to turn. Thereafter, when the operating force to the locking member is eliminated, the locking member moves along the axis of the handle due to the biasing force, whereby the locking member fits in one recess so that the support member goes

30 to an engaged and fixed state (locked state). Here, even if the locking member is not confronted by the recess at the time when the operating force to the locking member is eliminated, the locking

member subjected to the biasing force comes into contact with the sliding surface, and therefore, when the support member is turned a little in such a state, the locking member can automatically fit in the recess due to the biasing force so that the support member goes to the engaged and fixed state. That is, when the position of the support member is to be changed, the support member can automatically go to the engaged and fixed state such that the locking member is moved away from the recess by

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operation of the operating member, the operating member is let go of during a turn of the support member, and then the support member is turned only a little more. Thus, the operation for changing the position of the support member is quite simple.

5 In the holding device, moreover, since the locking member is so provided axially movably inside the handle as to fit in the recess of the support member, the locking member can be made thick as well as the support member can be made wide at its portion having the recesses. Accordingly, the locking strength when the locking member fits in the
10 recess can be increased. In addition, the handle can be made thin when the locking member is provided axially movably.

 Moreover, since the locking member provided in the handle along with the operating member is separate from the pivot connection, the pivot connection between the handle and the support member can be of a simple
15 construction and the radius from the pivot axis to the sliding surfaces can be made large to increase the fixing strength when the locking member is engaged with and fixed to the recess. Accordingly, when the support member goes to the engaged and fixed state, the position of the support member can be stabilized so as not to cause unexpected change.

20 The present invention may be constructed such that the sliding surfaces are formed on an imaginary cylindrical surface with center at the pivot axis.

 If the sliding surfaces are part of the cylindrical surface, when the support member is turned with the locking member in contact with the

sliding surface, the locking member can smoothly slide on the sliding surface to fit into the recess. In the present invention, however, the sliding surfaces located between adjacent recesses may be flat surfaces extending in a direction tangential to an imaginary circle with center at the
5 pivot axis.

The present invention may be constructed such that the support member has a cleaning support surface for pressing a cleaning wiper attached thereto against a surface to be cleaned, wherein selective engagement of the locking member in the recesses permits a stepwise
10 change of angle between the shaft axis and the cleaning support surface.

With the stepwise change of the angle of the cleaning support surface for pressing the cleaning wiper against a surface to be cleaned, the handle can be held with hand always in suitable positions for cleaning operation, so that an object such as furniture having variously oriented
15 surfaces to be cleaned, ceiling, and the like can be easily cleaned.

In the present invention, it is preferred that one of the recesses is a fold locking recess and when the locking member engages in the fold locking recess, the support member is folded back to substantially overlie the handle.

20 If the fold locking recess is provided, when the holding device is not used, the support member can be folded back to substantially overlie the handle with the cleaning wiper removed from the support member, for instance, so that a large storage space is not required.

The present invention may be constructed such that the operating

member is a push button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable in a direction crossing the shaft axis, and at least one of the push button and the locking member has an inclined sliding surface inclined to both a direction along which the push button is to be pushed and a direction along which the locking member is movable, wherein a sliding component force acting on the inclined sliding surface as the push button is pushed permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member.

In the present invention, since the locking member is provided to be movable axially of the handle, the handle can be made thin, as set forth above. In this construction, if the push button is provided to be movable in a direction crossing the shaft axis of the handle, the operation for releasing the engagement and fixation (lock) between the locking member and the recess can be performed quite easily.

Alternatively, the present invention may be constructed such that the operating member is a sliding button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable along the shaft axis, wherein the sliding button permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member.

If the sliding button is thus provided to be movable axially of the handle, the inner structure of the handle can be made simple, and even if the handle is made thin, the locking member can be certainly operated.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a cleaning tool comprising: the foregoing holding device; and a

cleaning wiper to be attached to the support member, wherein

the cleaning wiper is a disposable wiper comprising nonwoven fabric, paper or a combination of nonwoven fabric and a bundle of fibers, and the cleaning wiper is supported by the support member with the support member inserted into holding spaces formed in the cleaning wiper.

In this construction, since the cleaning wiper can be made soft, it can easily be attached to the support member or replaced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood more fully from the detailed description given hereinafter and from the accompanying drawings of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, which, however, should not be taken to be limitative to the invention, but are for explanation and understanding only.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1A, 1B and 1C are general side views showing a holding device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, wherein a support member is in different positions;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the support member of the holding device and a cleaning wiper;

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view showing a pivot connection and a locking mechanism in the holding device;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the holding device taken along an XY-plane of Fig. 3;

Figs. 5A and 5B are sectional views of the holding device taken along a YZ-plane of Fig. 3, wherein the support member is in different positions;

5 Figs. 6A and 6B are sectional views of the holding device taken along the YZ-plane of Fig. 3, wherein the support member is in different positions;

Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view showing a locking mechanism in a holding device according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

10 Fig. 8 shows a holding device according to a third embodiment of the present invention, which is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 4.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention will be discussed hereinafter in detail in terms of the preferred embodiment according to the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be obvious, however, to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instance, well-known structures are not shown in detail in order to avoid unnecessary obscurity of the present invention.

Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C are general side views showing a holding device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, wherein Fig. 1A

shows a state where a cleaning support surface of a support member is oriented parallel with a shaft axis of a handle, Fig. 1B shows a state where the cleaning support surface is oriented perpendicular to the shaft axis of the handle, and Fig. 1C shows a state where the support member is folded
5 back to substantially overlie the handle.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a structure of the support member and a cleaning wiper to be attached to the support member; Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view showing a pivot connection between the handle and the support member and a locking mechanism; Fig. 4 is a
10 sectional view taken along an XY-plane, showing the pivot connection and the locking mechanism; and Figs 5A and 5B and Figs. 6A and 6B are sectional views taken along a YZ-plane, showing the support member in different positions.

As shown in Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C, a holding device 1 has a handle 2
15 and a housing handle 3. In Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C, the handle 2 is illustrated as projecting forwardly from the housing handle 3, but the handle 2 can be retracted into the housing handle 3 so as to decrease the length of the assembly of the handle 2 and the housing handle 3. It should be noted that the housing handle 3 may be a telescopic handle so as to
20 increase the length of the assembly of the handle 2 and the housing handle 3.

As shown in Fig. 3 and the following Figures, the handle 2 is a cylinder of a hollow circular cross-section. The housing handle 3 is also a cylinder of a hollow circular cross-section. Referring to Fig. 1A, the shaft

axis of the handle 2 and the housing handle 3 is indicated by Os.

A support member 4 is pivotally connected to the front end of the handle 2 through a pivot connection 5. The pivot axis of the support member 4 at the pivot connection 5 is indicated by Or. In the present embodiment, the pivot axis Or is oriented in a direction perpendicularly intersecting the shaft axis Os of the handle 2. The support member 4 is pivotable about the pivot axis Or, and after the support member 4 is turned to respective positions, the support member 4 can be engaged and fixed (locked) by a locking mechanism 6 provided inside the handle 2.

Referring to Fig. 1A, the lower surface of the support member 4 is a cleaning support surface 4a for pressing a cleaning wiper 8 attached to the support member 4 against a surface to be cleaned. In the present embodiment, the support member 4 can be engaged and fixed at five different positions.

Fig. 1A shows a first cleaning position (i), in which the cleaning support surface 4a of the support member 4 is substantially parallel with the shaft axis Os of the handle 2, a second cleaning position (ii), in which the cleaning support surface 4a is turned by $\theta 1$ downwardly from the first cleaning position (i), and a third cleaning position (iii), in which the cleaning support surface 4a is turned by $\theta 1$ upwardly from the first cleaning position (i).

Fig. 1B shows a fourth cleaning position (iv), in which the cleaning support surface 4a is further turned by $\theta 1$ upwardly from the third cleaning position (iii), and at this time, the cleaning support surface 4a

becomes substantially perpendicular to the shaft axis O_s . When the support member 4 is further turned clockwise by θ_2 from the fourth cleaning position (iv) of Fig. 1B, the support member 4 thus folded back overlies the handle 2 to take a folded position (v), wherein the cleaning support surface 4a faces upward and becomes substantially parallel with the shaft axis O_s .

The pivot angles θ_1 of the support member 4 between adjacent cleaning positions are equal, while the pivot angle θ_2 of the support member 4 from the fourth cleaning position (iv) to the folded position (v) is set larger than the pivot angles θ_1 between adjacent cleaning positions. For instance, θ_1 is 45 degrees, and θ_2 is 90 degrees.

At the front end of the handle 2, there is provided a push button 70 as operating member for releasing the engagement and fixation (lock) through the locking mechanism 6, wherein the push button 70 projects outwardly beyond the outer periphery of the handle 2. In order that the push button 70 can be operated even when the support member 4 is folded back against the handle 2 into the folded position (v), the push button 70 is so positioned as not to interfere with the operation of the support member 4 in the folded position (v).

Individual components constituting the handle 2, the housing handle 3, the support member 4, the pivot connection 5 and the locking mechanism 6 are all made of synthetic resin, such as ABS, vinyl chloride, PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene) and PET (polyethylene terephthalate), except for coil spring.

As shown in Fig. 2, the support body 4 has an arm 14 extending forwardly from the pivot connection 5, and the arm 14 is bifurcated to provide support strips 11, 11 in the form of parallel flat plates. Along an outer edge of the individual support strips 11, two thin deformable projections 12, 12 are integrally formed. At the bifurcation point between the support strips 11, 11, a clip 13 is integrally formed to extend forwardly between the support strips 11, 11. Here, the lower surfaces of the support strips 11, 11 are regarded as the cleaning support surface 4a.

The cleaning wiper 8 of Fig. 2 is a disposable, soft wiper, of which a main body 21 comprises a nonwoven fabric, a stack of nonwoven fabrics, a stack of papers, a foamed resin material, a stack of a nonwoven fabric and a bundle of fibers that is referred to as tow, or the like. On the main body 21, laid is a holding sheet 22 that comprises a nonwoven fabric or the like. The main body 21 and the holding sheet 22 are joined together at a pair of longitudinally extending side bond lines 23, 23 and a center bond line 24 extending parallel with and between the two side bond lines 23, 23.

Between the main body 21 and the holding sheet 22, there are formed holding spaces 25, 25 individually defined between one side bond line 23 and the center bond line 24. The individual holding spaces 25 have openings 25a, 25a on longitudinally opposite sides of the main body 21. When the support strips 11, 11 of the support member 4 are inserted into the holding spaces 25, 25 through the openings 25a, 25a from either side, the upper surface of the holding sheet 22 is pressed by the clip 13, whereby the cleaning wiper 8 attached to the support member 4 can be prevented

from easily detaching therefrom.

With the cleaning wiper 8 thus attached to the support member 4, the main body 21 of the cleaning wiper 8 beneath the cleaning support surface 4a (i.e., the lower surfaces of the support strips 11, 11) can be
5 pressed against a surface to be cleaned such as floor and furniture.

It should be noted that a washable (reusable) cleaning wiper may be attached to the support member 4, in place of the disposable wiper.

As shown in Fig. 3, the support member 4 is integrally formed, at its rear end of the arm 14, with a generally disc-shaped rotary portion 31, and
10 a shaft hole 32 is formed to pass through the rotary portion 31 in the X-direction. The handle 2 is integrally formed, at its front end, with a pair of disc-shaped support portions 33, 33 to have a support space 34 between the support portions 33, 33. Support holes 35, 35 are formed to pass through the support portions 33, 33 in the X-direction.

15 The thickness of the rotary portion 31 formed in the support member 4 is substantially equal to the width of the support space 34, so that the rotary portion 31 can be inserted into the support space 34 substantially without play. As shown in Fig. 4, a first support shaft 36a is inserted into the support hole 35 from outside one support portion 33, while
20 a second support shaft 36b is inserted into the support hole 35 from outside the other support portion 33. The first and second support shafts 36a, 36b are then inserted into the shaft hole 32 of the rotary portion 31 to fit each other within the shaft hole 32, wherein the first and second support shafts 36a, 36b may be bonded and fixed to each other, if desired.

As a result, the rotary portion 31, being integral with the support member 4, becomes rotatable about the first and second support shafts 36a, 36b. The shaft axis of the first and second support shafts 36a, 36b is the pivot axis Or. In the present embodiment, as has been described
5 hereinabove, the pivot axis Or is oriented in a direction perpendicularly intersecting the shaft axis Os of the handle 2.

As shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 5A, the rotary portion 31, being integral with the support member 4, has first, second third and fourth recesses 38a, 38b, 38c and 38d formed in circumferentially spaced relation toward the
10 pivot axis Or. As shown in Fig. 3, the individual recesses 38a, 38b, 38c and 38d are formed linearly along the X-direction (direction parallel with the pivot axis Or) at a constant width. Here, adjacent recesses (i.e., the first and second recesses 38a and 38b, the first and third recesses 38a and 38c, and the third and fourth recesses 38c and 38d) are spaced apart from
15 each other by $\theta 1$ circumferentially about the pivot axis Or, as shown in Fig. 5A. The $\theta 1$ is 45 degrees, for instance.

Moreover, a fold locking recess 38e is provided at a position spaced counterclockwise apart from the fourth recess 38d by $\theta 2$. The $\theta 2$ is 90 degrees, for instance.

20 Thus, a first sliding surface 39a is provided between the first and second recesses 38a and 38b, a second sliding surface 39b is provided between the first and third recesses 38a and 38c, and a third sliding surface 39c is provided between the third and fourth recesses 38c and 38d. Between the fourth recesses 38d and the fold locking recess 38e,

furthermore, provided is a fold sliding surface 39d. The individual sliding surfaces 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d are formed on an imaginary cylindrical surface with radius R and center at the pivot axis Or.

In the present embodiment, since the rotary portion 31 of the support member 4 is held between the support portions 33 and 33 provided at the front end of the handle 2, not only the width but also the radius R of the rotary portion 31 can be made relatively large, so that the strength of engagement and fixation (locking strength) at the time when a locking projection 53 (which will be described later in detail) fits in the recess can be increased.

Next, the structure of the locking mechanism 6 will be described.

As shown in Fig. 3, the handle 2 is a cylinder having a mechanism housing space 2a inside of it. In the handle 2, a partition 41 is integrally formed to separate the mechanism housing space 2a, at its front side adjacent the support portions 33, from the support space 34, and a rectangular window 42 is formed to pass through the partition 41 axially of the handle 2 (i.e., along the shaft axis Os).

At a location closely spaced apart from the support portions 33 toward the rear side (toward the housing handle 3), the handle 2 has an operating hole 43 passing through the cylinder wall of the handle 2 in the X-direction. At a location spaced apart from the operating hole 43 toward the rear side, there is also formed a small-diameter fitting hole 44 passing through the cylinder wall in the X-direction. In the inner periphery of the handle 2, a pair of sliding grooves 2b and 2c are formed to extend axially of

the handle 2 from the inward surface of the partition 41. The sliding grooves 2b and 2c are located in opposite positions vertically (in the Z-direction).

Into the mechanism housing space 2a of the handle 2, a locking member 50 is inserted. The locking member 50 has a sliding body 51, whose upper and lower surfaces 51a and 51b are curved surfaces having the same curvature as the inner periphery of the handle 2 that defines the mechanism housing space 2a, so that when the locking member 50 is inserted into the mechanism housing space 2a, the upper and lower surfaces 51a and 51b can slide on the inner periphery defining the mechanism housing space 2a.

The sliding body 51 also has a rib 51c extending along the Y-direction on the upper surface 51a and a rib 51d extending along the Y-direction on the lower surface 51b. Since the ribs 51c and 51d can slidably fit in the sliding grooves 2b and 2c, the locking member 50 is permitted to move axially of the handle 2 without rotating inside the mechanism housing space 2a.

In the locking member 50, a sliding shaft 52 of a rectangular cross-section is provided axially of the handle 2 to extend forwardly from the sliding body 51. The sliding shaft 52 is inserted into the window 42 formed in the partition 41. At the front end of the sliding shaft 52, the locking projection 53 of a rectangular cross-section is integrally formed and is permitted to project into the support space 34.

At its front side, the sliding body 51 has inclined sliding surfaces

51e and 51f that are located in opposite positions across the sliding shaft 52 vertically (in the Z-direction). The inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f are inclined to both the Y-direction along which is the axis of the handle 2 extends and the X-direction along which the push button 70 is to be pushed.

5 In the locking member 50, a guide shaft 54 of a circular cross-section is integrally formed to extend rearwardly from the sliding body 51 in the axial direction of the handle 2. Around the guide shaft 54, a compression coil spring 55 is provided as biasing member.

10 In the mechanism housing space 2a, a stopper 60 is located at a position spaced apart from the partition 41 toward the rear side. The stopper 60, as prepared separately from the handle 2, has a disc-shaped stopper wall 61 that is opposite the partition 41, and a circular guide hole 62 is formed centrally of the stopper wall 61 to pass through it axially of the handle 2. The stopper 60 has a pair of resilient arms 63 and 64 extending
15 rearwardly from the stopper wall 61. As shown in Fig. 4, one resilient arm 63 is integrally formed with a fitting claw 63a for fitting in a groove formed in the inner periphery of the handle 2, while the other resilient arm 64 is integrally formed with a fitting projection 65 for fitting in the fitting hole 44 to appear on the outer periphery of the handle 2.

20 After the locking member 50 and the compression coil spring 55 are inserted into the mechanism housing space 2a and the sliding shaft 52 is inserted into the window 42, the stopper 60 is assembled in the mechanism housing space 2a such that the fitting claw 63a of the resilient arm 63 fits in the groove formed in the inner periphery of the handle 2 while the fitting

projection 65 fits in the fitting hole 44, thereby securing the stopper 60 so as not to slip off.

Then, the guide shaft 54 of the locking member 50 is inserted into the guide hole 62 of the stopper wall 61, so that the compression coil spring 55 is disposed between the partition 41 and the stopper wall 61 in a compressed state. Due to a biasing force of the compression coil spring 55, the locking member 50 is always biased toward the support space 34.

It should be noted that the locking member 50 can be removed out of the mechanism housing space 2a by pushing the fitting projection 65 with a finger to release the fitting projection 65 inwardly from the fitting hole 44.

In the operating hole 43 formed in the handle 2, the push button 70 as operating member is disposed. The push button 70 is integrally formed with a pair of operating arms 71 and 72 that are opposite one another vertically (in the Z-direction): the operating arm 71 having an engaging claw 71a that projects outwardly; the operating arm 72 having an engaging claw (not shown) that likewise projects outwardly. The push button 70 is inserted into the mechanism housing space 2a of the handle 2 to project outwardly through the operating hole 43. The push button 70 thus assembled is permitted to project outwardly a predetermined distance, but prevented from slipping out of the operating hole 43 by contact of the engaging claw 71a of the operating arm 71 and the engaging claw (not shown) of the operating arm 72 with a stopper (not shown) provided in the mechanism housing space 2a. The push button 70 is provided movably in

the X-direction.

The operating arms 71 and 72 of the push button 70 have contact portions 71b and 72b for facing the sliding body 51 of the locking member 50. The contact portions 71b and 72b are inclined in the same direction as the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f of the sliding body 51, so that the contact portions 71b and 72b are in sliding contact with the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f.

Next, how to operate the holding device 1 will be described.

In the first cleaning position (i) where the cleaning support surface 4a of the support member 4 is substantially parallel with the shaft axis Os of the handle 2, as shown in Fig. 1A, the pivot connection 5 and the locking mechanism 6 are in the state of Fig. 5A.

In Fig. 5A, since the locking member 50 is biased toward the support space 34 due to the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55, the locking projection 53 integrally formed in the locking member 50 fits in the first recess 38a of the rotary portion 31 provided at the rear end of the support member 4. Accordingly, the support member 4 is engaged and fixed (locked) in the first cleaning position (i) of Fig. 1A.

Here, since the contact portions 71b and 72b of the push button 70 are pressed toward the partition 41 with the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f of the locking member 50, the push button 70 is projecting beyond the outer periphery of the handle 2 due to a sliding component force of the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f, as shown in Fig. 4. The push button 70 thus projecting can be operated from outside the outer periphery by

pushing.

In order to change the position of the support member 4, the push button 70 is first pushed along the X-direction of Fig. 3. When the push button 70 is pushed, the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f are pushed by the contact portions 71b and 72b and their component force makes the locking member 50 move away from the support space 34 against the spring force of the compression coil spring 55. As a result, the locking projection 53 of the locking member 50 comes out of the first recess 38a to release the engagement and fixation of the support member 4.

After the engagement and fixation of the support member 4 is released, the support member 4 is turned while the push button 70 is being kept pushed, and then, the pressing force against the push button 70 is eliminated at the time when the locking projection 53 is confronted by any one of the recesses 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e. Here, the locking member 50 moves forward due to the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55 so that the locking projection 53 fits in the confronting one of the recesses for engagement and fixation of the support member 4 in a selected position. When the locking projection 53 fits in the recess 38b, the support member 4 is in the second cleaning position (ii); when the locking projection 53 fits in the recess 38c, the support member 4 is in the third cleaning position (iii); when the locking projection 53 fits in the recess 38d, the support member 4 is in the fourth cleaning position (iv); and when the locking projection 53 fits in the fold locking recess 38e, the support member 4 is in the folded position (v).

Here, it should be noted that even if the pressing force against the push button 70 is eliminated before the locking projection 53 is confronted by one of the recesses during the position change of the support member 4, the locking projection 53 can certainly fit in one of the recesses that is the closest to the locking projection 53 in the turning direction of the support member 4. That is, it is not necessary to keep applying the pressing force against the push button 70 until the locking projection 53 is aligned with the recess.

For instance, after the locking projection 53 is released from the first recess 38a by pushing the push button 70 to make the locking member 50 move rightward from the engaged and fixed position of Fig. 5A in which the locking projection 53 is fitting in the first recess 38a, the support member 4 is turned a little clockwise and the pressing force against the push button 70 is eliminated. Then, the locking member 50 moves forward due to the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55 to press the tip end of the locking projection 53 against the second sliding surface 39b adjacent to the first recess 38a, as shown in Fig. 5B. If the support member 4 in this position is turned a little more clockwise without pushing the push button 70, the tip end of the locking projection 53 subjected to the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55 slides along the second sliding surface 39b and then moves into the third recess 38c automatically, thereby engaging and fixing the support member 4 in the third cleaning position (iii).

The locking projection 53 can likewise fit in the second and fourth

recesses 38b and 38d and the fold locking recess 38e. Fig. 6A shows a state where the locking projection 53 fits in the fourth recess 38d for engaging and fixing the support member 4 in the fourth cleaning position (iv). Here, if the locking projection 53 is released from the fourth recess 5 38d by pushing the push button 70 and then the pressing force against the push button 70 is immediately eliminated, the tip end of the locking projection 53 is pressed against the fold sliding surface 39d. Accordingly, as the support member 4 is turned to the position of Fig. 6B, the tip end of the locking projection 53 slides along the fold sliding surface 39d and then 10 fits in the fold locking recess 38e, thereby engaging and fixing the support member 4 in the folded position (v).

Thus, the support member 4 can be engaged and fixed in the respective positions with a simple operation that involves push and quick release of the push button 70. Folding back the support member 4 against 15 the handle 2 into the folded position (v) and maintaining the support member 4 in the folded position (v) can also be performed only by pushing the push button 70 once and subsequently turning the support member 4.

It should be noted that the operation of the push button 70 is quite simple because the push button 70 can be operated only by pushing in a 20 direction perpendicularly intersecting the shaft axis Os of the handle 2. In addition, since the push button 70 is so positioned as not to overlap with the support member 4 in the folded position (v) of Fig. 1C, the push button 70 can be easily pushed even in the folded position (v).

According to the present embodiment, the cleaning tool in which the

cleaning wiper 8 is attached to the support member 4 can be used for cleaning upper surfaces of furniture and the like with the cleaning support surface 4a of the support member 4 engaged and fixed in the first cleaning position (i) of Fig. 1A or the second cleaning position (ii) and for cleaning
5 floor surfaces and the like with the cleaning support surface 4a engaged and fixed in the third cleaning position (iii) or the fourth cleaning position (iv) of Fig. 1B. Moreover, the support member 4 can be turned from the fourth cleaning position (iv) into the folded position (v) of Fig. 1C. In the folded position (v), the holding device 1 can be compactly stored with the
10 cleaning wiper 8 removed from the support member 4. The holding device 1 in the folded position (v) can be made more compact with the handle 2 retracted into the housing handle 3 to decrease the entire handle length for storage in a narrow space.

Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view showing a portion of a
15 holding device 101 according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

The holding device 101 has a locking mechanism 106 whose construction is different from that of the locking mechanism 6 of the first embodiment, but a locking member 150 provided in the locking mechanism
20 106 with a different support structure operates in the same manner as the locking member 50 of the locking mechanism 6. Here, the support member 4 and the pivot connection 5 have the same construction as those of the holding device 1 according to the first embodiment. In addition, the pivotal operation of the support member 4 and the operation for engaging

and fixing the support member 4 in the individual positions can be performed in the same manner as described with reference to Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C, 4, 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B. Hereinbelow, only the portions of the holding device 101 having constructions different from those of the holding device 1
5 will be described.

Fig. 7 shows a handle 102 that is of a cylindrical shape and formed, at its front end, with the support portions 33, 33 for constituting the pivot connection 5 and the support space 34 between the support portions 33, 33.

Inside the handle 102, a ring-shaped stopper 141 is integrally
10 formed to project inwardly from the inner periphery, and an engaging hole 141a is formed centrally of the stopper 141 to pass through it axially of the handle 102. Forwardly from the stopper 141, a mechanism housing space 102b is provided inside the handle 102. In the mechanism housing space 102b, upper and lower wall surfaces 102d and 102e opposite one another in
15 the Z-direction are part of the inner periphery of the cylinder, while side wall surfaces 102f and 102g extending in the Z-direction are flat surfaces in parallel with the YZ-plane.

In the mechanism housing space 102b, a predetermined width of engaging rib 102h is formed on the upper wall surface 102d to extend
20 forwardly from the stopper 141, while an engaging rib 102i is also formed on the lower wall surface 102e to extend forwardly from the stopper 141. At the front end of the mechanism housing space 102b, an opening 142 is formed to communicate with the support space 34. The opening shape of the opening 142 is such that upper and lower edges 142a and 142d are so

arcuate as to continue to the upper and lower wall surfaces 102d and 102e, respectively, and two side edges 142c and 142d are so linear as to continue to the two side wall surfaces 102f and 102g, respectively.

At a location between the stopper 141 and the opening 142, the
5 handle 102 has an operating hole 143 passing through the cylinder wall of the handle 102 in the X-direction.

In the mechanism housing space 102b of the handle 102, a guide member 160 is housed. In the guide member 160, upper and lower surfaces 161a and 161b are curved surfaces that match the upper and lower
10 wall surfaces 102d and 102e defining the mechanism housing space 102b, while side surfaces 161c and 161d are flat surfaces that match the two side wall surfaces 102f and 102g defining the mechanism housing space 102b.

The guide member 160 is integrally formed with engaging arms 162, 162 extending rearwardly from vertically opposite positions of a rear end
15 surface 161e, and the individual engaging arms 162, 162 are integrally formed, at their tip ends, with outwardly directed engaging claws 162a, 162a. At the base ends of the engaging arms 162, 162, shoulders 163, 163 are formed between the rear end surface 161e and the upper surface 161a and between the rear end surface 161e and the lower surface 161b.

20 Here, a sliding space 164 is formed to pass through the guide member 160 in the X-direction perpendicularly intersecting the axial direction (the Y-direction) of the handle 102. At the front end of the sliding space 164, a wall 165 for closing the opening 142 of the handle 102 is provided, and a rectangular sliding hole 166 is formed in the wall 165.

In the rear end surface 161e, on the other hand, a circular guide hole 167 is formed to communicate with the sliding space 164. On upper and lower wall surfaces opposite one another in the Z-direction to define the sliding space 164 therebetween, engaging projections 168, 168 for preventing the
5 push button 70 from slipping out are formed to project toward the sliding space 164.

The locking member 150 is housed in the sliding space 164. The locking member 150 functions in the same manner as the locking member 50 of the first embodiment, and is integrally formed, at its front end facing
10 the support space 34, with a locking projection 151 of a rectangular cross-section. Stoppers 152 and 153 are formed at the rear end of the locking projection 151 to project in the X-direction, wherein inclined sliding surfaces 154a and 154b are formed in the stopper 153 in vertically opposite positions across the locking projection 151. The inclined sliding surfaces
15 154a and 154b are formed in the same angle as the inclined sliding surfaces 51e and 51f formed in the locking member 50 of the first embodiment.

In the locking member 150, a guide shaft 155 is integrally formed to extend rearwardly. Around the guide shaft 155, the compression coil spring 55 is provided as biasing member.

20 In the locking mechanism 106, the push button 70 identical to that used in the first embodiment is used as operating member.

Next, the assembly of the locking mechanism 106 will be described.

At first, the compression coil spring 55 is disposed around the guide shaft 155 of the locking member 150 and then the locking projection 151

and the guide shaft 155 are inserted into the sliding hole 166 and the guide hole 167. This assembly is performed such that one of the locking projection 151 and the guide shaft 155 is inserted into the hole 166 or 167 and then shifted in the Y-direction to let the other into the hole. When the locking member 150 is assembled in the guide member 160, the compression coil spring 55 is located between the stoppers 152 and 153 and the inner wall surface of the rear end surface 161e.

Then, the guide member 160 in which the locking member 150 and the compression coil spring 55 are assembled is inserted into the mechanism housing space 102b through the opening 142 of the handle 102. When thus inserted, the shoulders 163 and 163 at the rear end of the guide member 160 abut against the front end surfaces of the engaging ribs 102h and 102i, while the engaging arms 162 and 162 enter the engaging hole 141a so that engaging claws 162a and 162a of the engaging arms 162 and 162 engage a rear-side engaging surface 141b of the stopper 141. Thus, the guide member 160 can be housed in the mechanism housing space 102b while being prevented from moving axially of the handle 102 and rotating about the shaft axis Os. It should be noted that the opening 142 of the handle 102 is closed by the wall 165 of the guide member 160.

Thereafter, the pivot connection 5 is assembled. At this time, the locking projection 151 of the locking member 150 fits in any one of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e of the rotary portion 31 of the support member 4 or abuts against any one of the sliding surfaces 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d.

Finally, the push button 70 is inserted into the operating hole 143 from outside the handle 102. At this time, the operating arms 71 and 72 of the push button 70 are elastically deformed to decrease the opposition interval therebetween so that the engaging claw 71a of the operating arm 71 and the engaging claw (not shown) of the operating arm 72 slide along the upper and lower wall surfaces of the guide member 160 that define the sliding space 164 therebetween. As the push button 70 is further pushed in, the engaging claw 71a of the operating arm 71 and the engaging claw (not shown) of the operating arm 72 engage the engaging projections 168 and 168 projecting toward the sliding space 164, so that the push button 70 is retained so as not to slip out of the guide member 160. As a result, the contact portions 71b and 72b of the operating arms 71 and 72 are brought into sliding contact with the inclined sliding surfaces 154a and 154b of the locking member 150.

The locking mechanism 106 thus assembled can operate in the same manner as the locking mechanism 6 of the first embodiment as shown in Fig. 4. That is, the locking projection 151 subjected to the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55 can fit in any one of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e of the rotary portion 31. When the push button 70 is pushed, then, the locking member 150 moves away from the support space 34 due to slide between the contact portions 71b and 72b and the inclined sliding surfaces 154a and 154b, thereby releasing the fit of the locking projection 151 in the recess.

When the locking member 150 and the compression coil spring 55

are assembled in the guide member 160 and then the assembly is housed in the mechanism housing space 102b of the handle 102, as set forth above, the assembly is quite simple, so that the assembly can be performed efficiently.

5 Fig. 8 shows a holding device 201 according to a third embodiment of the present invention, which is a sectional view taken along the same plane as Fig. 4.

 In the holding device 201, only the locking member and the operating member have different constructions from those of the holding
10 device 1 of the first embodiment, but the other portions have the same constructions as those of the holding device 1. Therefore, the detailed description of the portions having the same constructions as those of the holding device 1 of the first embodiment will be omitted by designating them by the common reference numerals.

15 In the holding device 201 of Fig. 8, a locking member 250 is provided in the mechanism housing space 2a of the handle 2. The locking member 250 has a sliding body 251 axially slidingly supported in the mechanism housing space 2a and a locking projection 253 on the front side for facing the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e and the sliding surfaces
20 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d provided in the rotary portion 31 of the support member 4. The locking member 250 also has a guide shaft 254 on the rear side, around which the compression coil spring 55 is provided, so that the locking member 250 is always biased forwardly of the handle 2 due to the spring force of the compression coil spring 55.

The locking member 250 is provided along with a sliding button 270 as operating member. The sliding button 270 may be integral with or separate from the locking member 250. In the cylinder wall of the handle 2, there is formed an operating hole 243 being axially elongated slot. The sliding button 270 projects out of the handle 2 through the operating hole 243 so that the sliding operation of the sliding button 270 can be performed from outside the handle 2.

In the holding device 201, when the sliding button 270 is slid in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 8 from the engaged and fixed state where the locking projection 253 fits in the first recess 38a as in Fig. 5A, for instance, the locking member 250 moves in the direction of the arrow against the biasing force of the compression coil spring 55, so that the locking projection 253 is released from the first recess 38a. If the support member 4 is turned a little in such a state and then the operating force to the sliding button 270 is eliminated, the tip end of the locking projection 253 abuts against the second sliding surface 39b, as shown in Fig. 5B. By turning the support member 4 a little more in such a state, the locking projection 253 can fit in the third recess 38c, for instance.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 8, if the sliding button 270 is separate from the locking member 250, as the sliding button 270 is slid in the direction of the arrow, the locking member 250 is moved in the direction of the arrow with pressed by the sliding button 270. In this case, the locking member 250 and the sliding button 270 are directly or indirectly engaged together through appropriate means.

In the foregoing embodiments, the engagement and fixation of the locking projection to one of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e can be released by operating the push button or the sliding button, and subsequently, the locking projection sliding on one of the sliding surfaces 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d can automatically fit in the adjacent recess. Thus, the position of the support member 4 can be easily changed, and the support member 4 can be always stabilized in one of the positions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) by letting the locking projection fit in one of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e.

10 In the foregoing embodiments, since the locking mechanism is housed in the mechanism housing space of the handle so that only the push button or the sliding button projects beyond the outer periphery of the handle, the locking mechanism does not appear on the outer periphery of the handle to provide a compact appearance. In addition, since the locking member is provided axially movably in the handle, the locking mechanism can be housed in a thin handle. If the operating member is the push button 70 to be operated by pushing in a direction perpendicularly intersecting the shaft axis Os as shown in Figs. 3 and 7, it can be operated easily. If the operating member is the sliding button 270 to be operated by sliding in the same direction as the locking member as shown in Fig. 8, on the other hand, the locking mechanism can be made more simple to make the handle much thinner.

Since the locking member is provided axially movably in the handle, moreover, the locking projection of the locking member can be made thicker

within the inner diameter of the handle. In addition, since the recesses 38a-38e of the rotary portion 31 can be of an increased width in the X-direction, the strength of engagement and fixation when the locking projection fits in one of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e can be
5 increased.

Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, the present invention should not be construed as limited to the specific embodiments, but various changes may be made without departing from
10 the scope of the present invention.

For instance, although the shaft axis O_s of the handle and the pivot axis O_r of the support member have been described as perpendicularly intersecting each other in the foregoing embodiments, the axes O_s and O_r need not intersect each other exactly perpendicularly, as well as a plane
15 inclusive of the axis O_s and a plane inclusive of the axis O_r need not be common.

The width of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e formed in the rotary portion 31 may be constant in a direction normal to the pivot axis O_r or may be radially increased in the normal direction. The locking
20 projection of the locking member may be of any shape as long as can enter the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e to stabilize the support member 4. However, it is preferred that the width of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e is radially increased as set forth above and that the locking projection is in the shape of a square rod, because the locking projection

subjected to the spring force of the compression coil spring 55 can be certainly brought into contact with the slopes of the recesses 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d and 38e, so that the support member 4 can be certainly engaged and fixed through the locking projection.

5 In the foregoing embodiment, the angle between the first recess 38a and the second recess 38b, the angle between the first recess 38a and the third recess 38c, and the angle between the third recess 38c and the fourth recess 38d are all $\theta 1$ (45 degrees), but these angles between the recesses need not be equal and the angle $\theta 1$ need not be 45 degrees.

10 At least a few of components constituting the handle 2, 102, the housing handle 3, the pivot connection 5 and the locking mechanism 6, 106 may be made of metal such as aluminum or alloy such as aluminum alloy, instead of synthetic resin.

15 The present invention should not be understood as limited to the specific embodiment set out above but to include all possible embodiments which can be embodied within a scope encompassed and equivalent thereof with respect to the feature set out in the appended claims.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

20 According to the present invention, as has been described hereinabove, the position of the support member to which a cleaning wiper is to be attached can be changed with a simple operation. In addition, the support member can be stabilized in predetermined positions without causing unexpected turn.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A holding device for a cleaning wiper including:
a handle; and

5 a support member pivotally connected to a front end of the handle and configured to support a cleaning wiper, the support member having a pivot axis oriented in a direction crossing a shaft axis of the handle, wherein

10 the support member has sliding surfaces that are formed at a predetermined normal distance from the pivot axis and recesses that are formed toward the pivot axis from the sliding surfaces, the sliding surfaces and the recesses alternating with each other about the pivot axis,

15 the handle has a locking member with a locking projection capable of engaging in the recesses, the locking member being movable along the shaft axis inside the handle, the locking member being provided along with a biasing member configured to apply a biasing force to the locking member toward the recesses and an operating member configured to move the locking member in a direction opposite to the biasing force of the biasing member,

20 the operating member is disposed at the front end of the handle in the vicinity of the pivot axis and is a push button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable in a direction crossing the shaft axis,

the locking member has an inclined sliding surface inclined to both a direction along which the push button is to be pushed and a direction along which the locking member is movable, wherein a sliding component force acting on the inclined sliding surface as the push button is pushed permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member, and

25 wherein the locking projection protrudes from the inclined sliding surface.

2. A holding device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the sliding surfaces are formed on an imaginary cylindrical surface drawn with a center at the pivot axis.

3. A holding device as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein the support member has a cleaning support surface for pressing a cleaning wiper attached thereto
30 against a surface to be cleaned, wherein selective engagement of the locking

member in the recesses permits a stepwise change of angle between the shaft axis and the cleaning support surface.

4. A holding device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein one of the recesses is a fold locking recess and when the locking member engages in the fold locking recess, the support member is folded back to substantially overlie the handle.

5. A cleaning tool comprising:

the holding device of any one of the preceding claims; and

a cleaning wiper to be attached to the support member, wherein the cleaning wiper is a disposable wiper comprising nonwoven fabric, paper or a combination of nonwoven fabric and a bundle of fibers, and the cleaning wiper is supported by the support member with the support member inserted into holding spaces formed in the cleaning wiper.

6. A holding device for a cleaning wiper including:

a handle; and

a support member pivotally connected to a front end of the handle and configured to support a cleaning wiper, the support member having a pivot axis oriented in a direction crossing a shaft axis of the handle, wherein

the support member has sliding surfaces that are formed at a predetermined normal distance from the pivot axis and recesses that are formed toward the pivot axis from the sliding surfaces, the sliding surfaces and the recesses alternating with each other about the pivot axis,

the handle has a locking member capable of engaging in the recesses, the locking member being movable along the shaft axis inside the handle, the locking member being provided along with a biasing member configured to apply a biasing force to the locking member toward the recesses and an operating member configured to move the locking member in a direction opposite to the biasing force of the biasing member,

the operating member is a sliding button that is externally exposed on an outer periphery of the handle and movable along the shaft axis, and

the sliding button permits the locking member to move against the biasing force of the biasing member.

7. A holding device as set forth in claim 6, wherein the sliding surfaces are formed on an imaginary cylindrical surface drawn with a center at the pivot axis.

5 8. A holding device as set forth in claim 6 or 7, wherein the support member has a cleaning support surface for pressing a cleaning wiper attached thereto against a surface to be cleaned, wherein selective engagement of the locking member in the recesses permits a stepwise change of angle between the shaft axis and the cleaning support surface.

10 9. A holding device as set forth in any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein one of the recesses is a fold locking recess and when the locking member engages in the fold locking recess, the support member is folded back to substantially overlie the handle.

15 10. A cleaning tool including the holding device of any one of claims 6 to 9, and a cleaning wiper to be attached to the support member, wherein the cleaning wiper is a disposable wiper comprising nonwoven fabric, paper or a combination of nonwoven fabric and a bundle of fibers, and the cleaning wiper is supported by the support member with the support member inserted into holding spaces formed in the cleaning wiper.

20 11. A holding device substantially as hereinbefore described with respect to any one of the embodiments as shown in the accompanying drawings.

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Fig. 1A

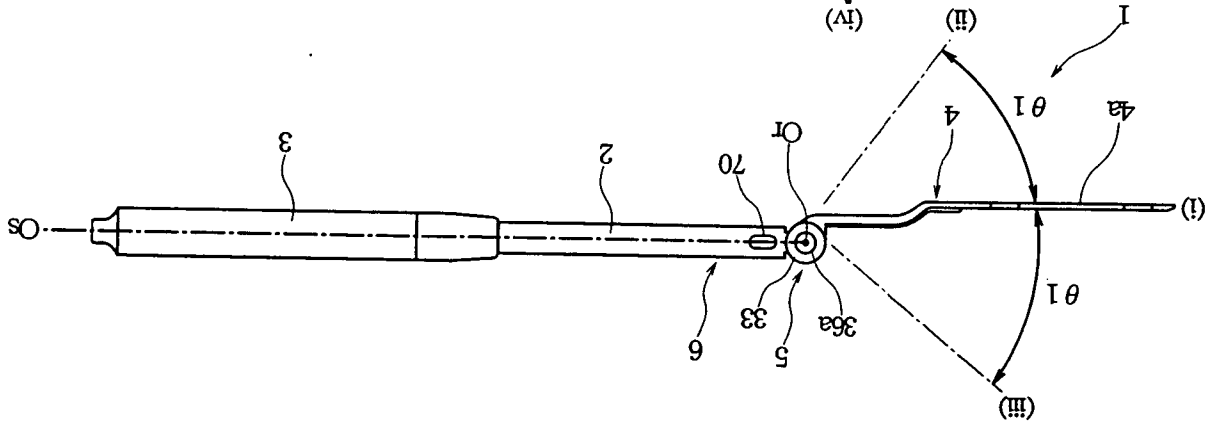


Fig. 1B

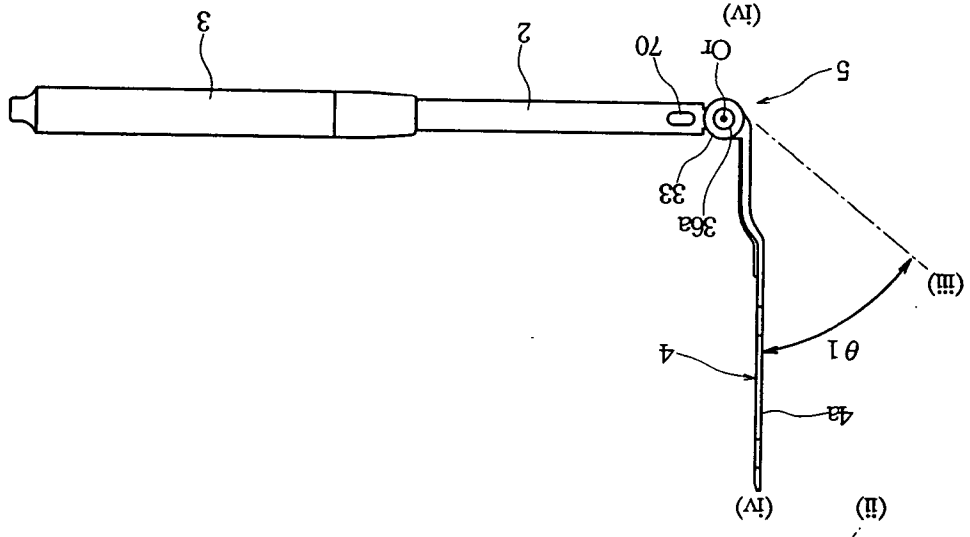


Fig. 1C

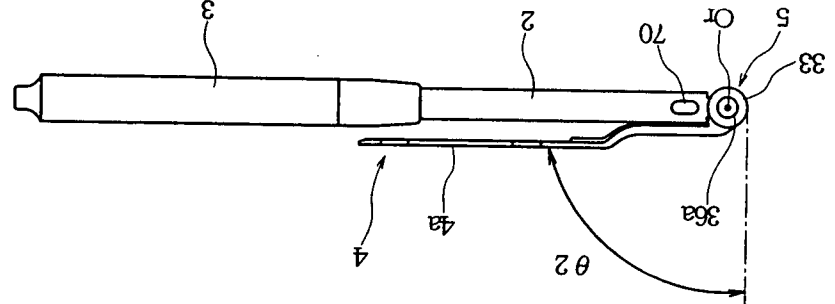


Fig. 2

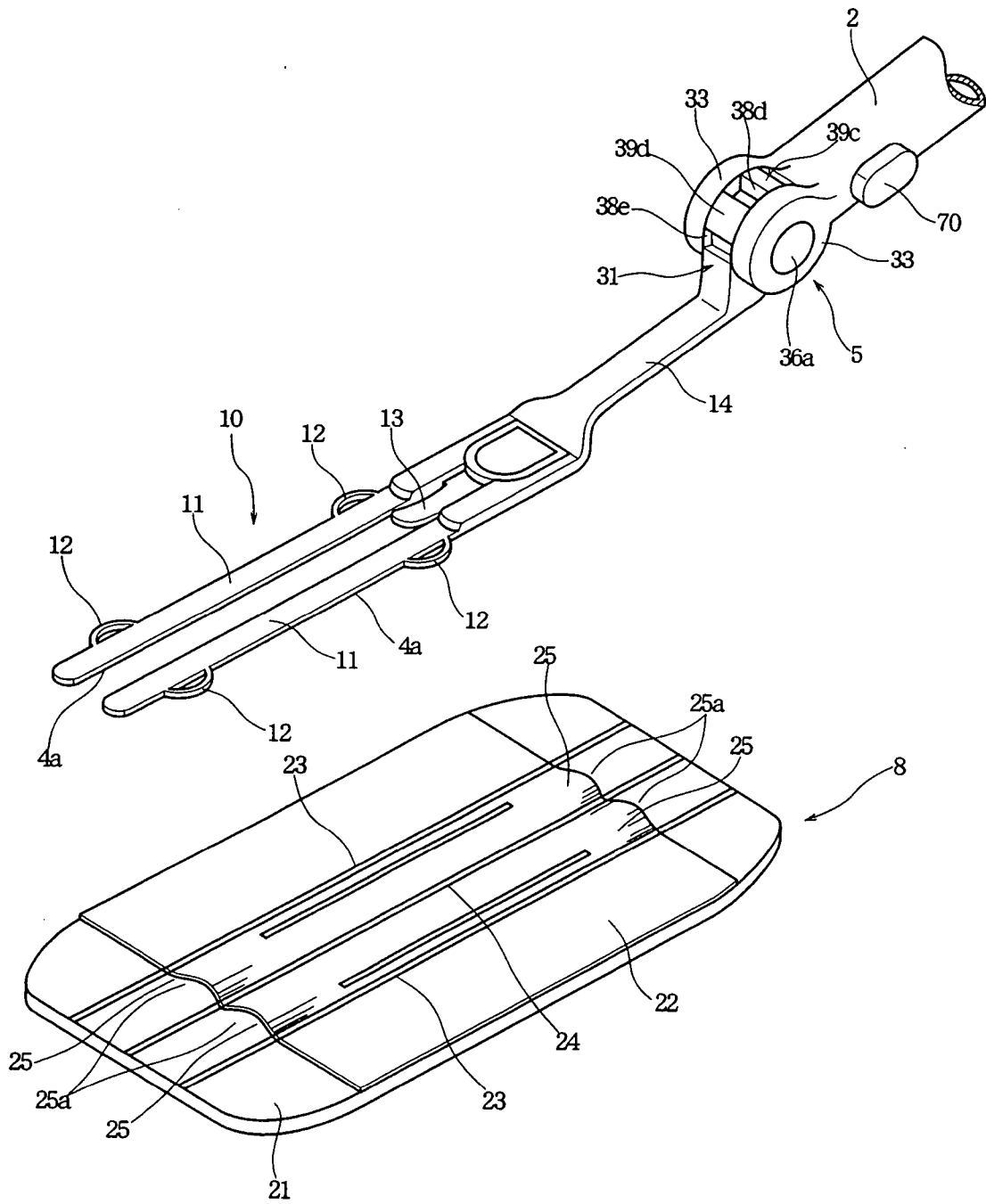


Fig. 3

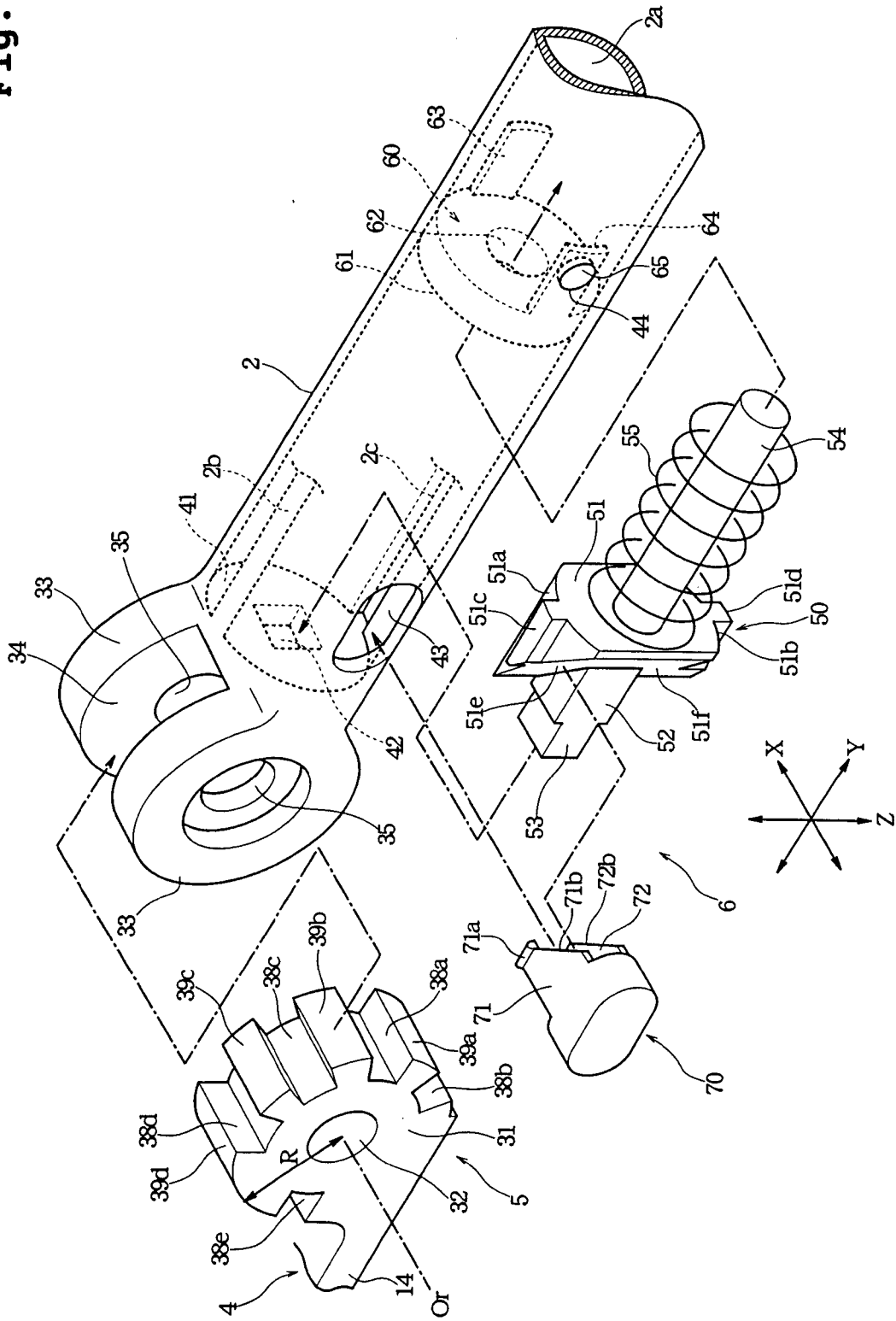


Fig. 4

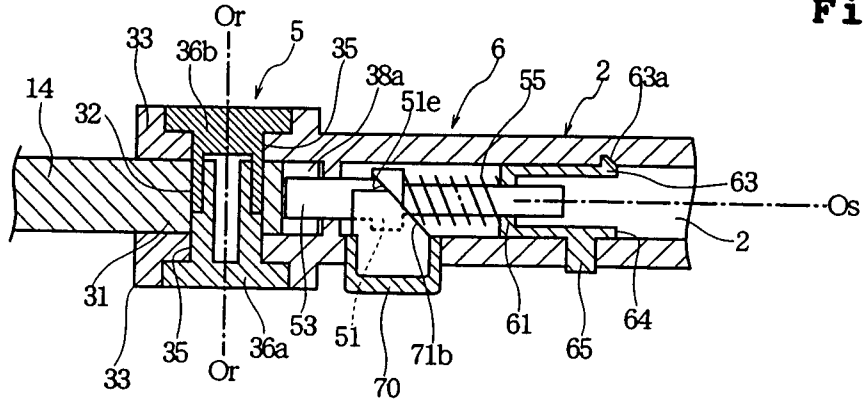


Fig. 5A

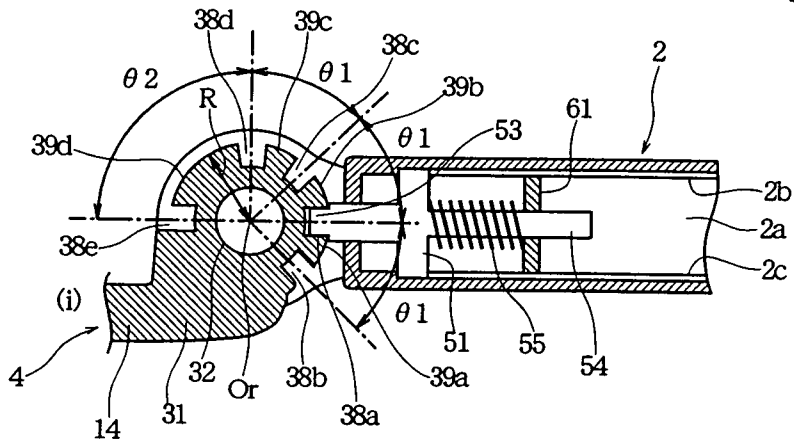


Fig. 5B

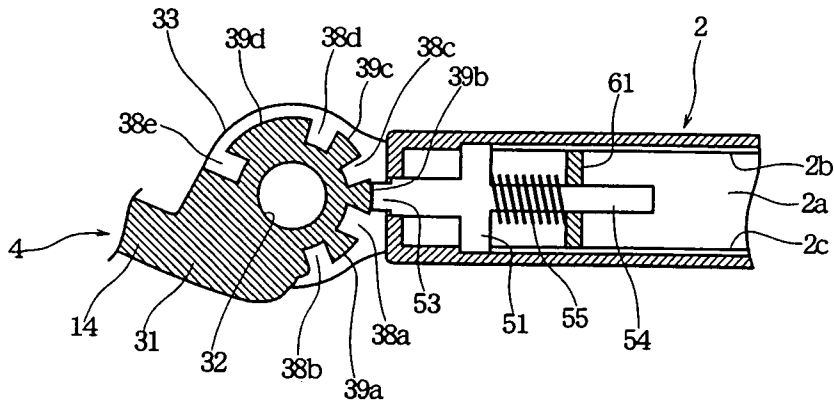


Fig. 6A

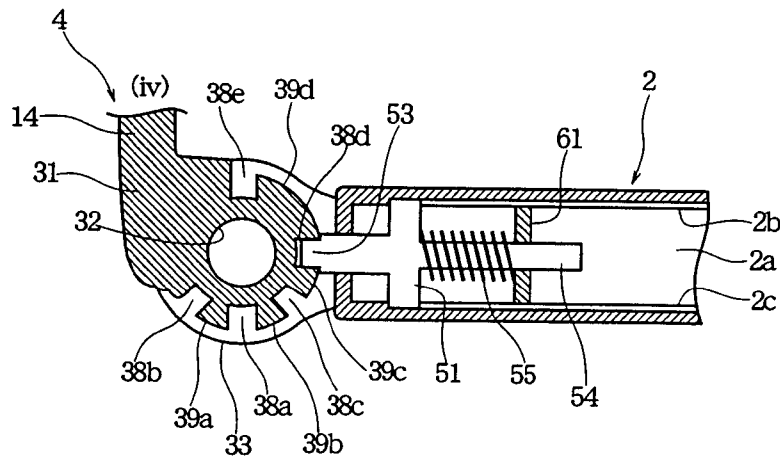


Fig. 6B

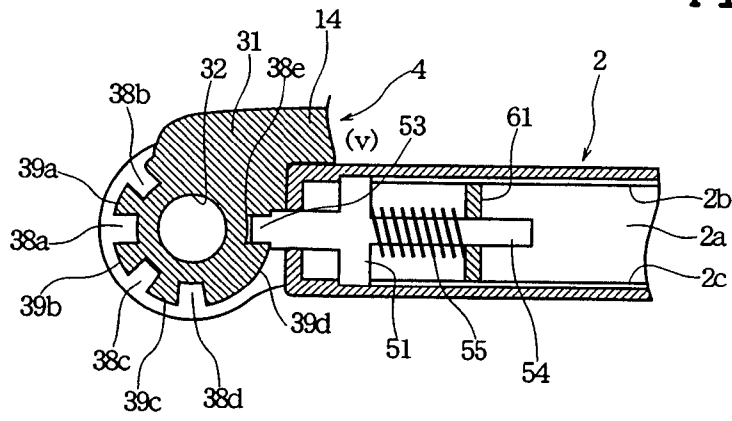


Fig. 8

