March 5, 1935. J. J. BRELL 1,993,336

MOP SHAKING DEVICE

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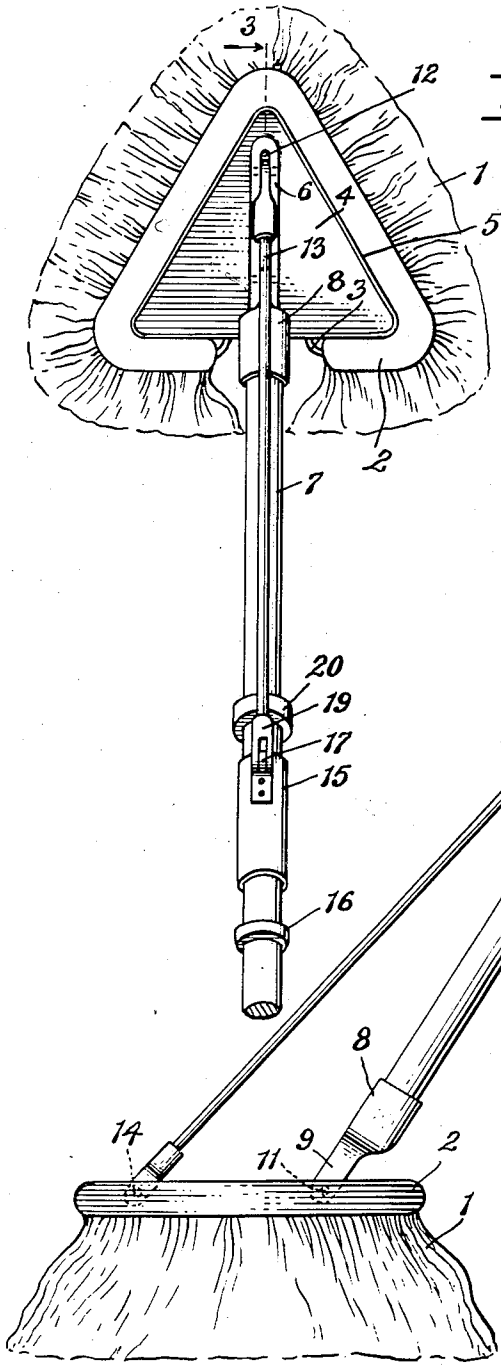


Fig. 2.

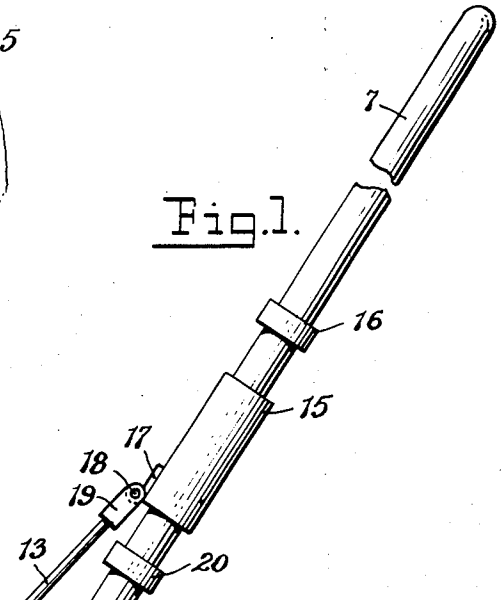


Fig. 1.

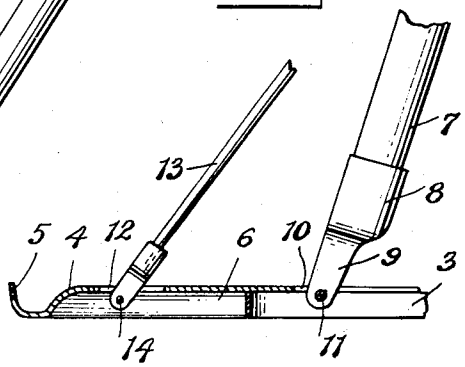


Fig. 3.

Inventor

Jules J. Brell

By his Attorney

Harry Rozinsky

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MOP SHAKING DEVICE

Jules J. Brell, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-third to Harry Radzinsky, New York, N. Y.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 15—118)

This invention relates to an improvement in mops and particularly to dust mops or like articles.

Dust mops are usually cleaned by being vigorously shaken, it having been found that this is apparently the only simple method whereby the mop body may be effectively cleaned of the accumulated dirt and dust. The fastidious housewife shakes the mop vigorously upon a sheet of newspaper to collect the dust and dirt, and then destroys the paper and its contents. Others shake the mop into a receptacle, and others pursue the somewhat unsanitary practice of shaking the mop out of a window, the latter practice being that most generally followed due to the difficulty of shaking the mop vigorously enough to rid it of its dirt and dust while preventing the head from lateral shifting so that the dirt and dust can be directed onto a paper or into a receptacle.

The object of the invention is to provide a means by which the mop head may be very vigorously vibrated or shaken so that its accumulated dirt and dust contents may not only be dislodged, but may be easily directed either into a receptacle or on a piece of paper which can be gathered up and destroyed. I am aware that in the past, efforts have been made to clean a mop by whirling or spinning the mop about the axis of the mop handle or stick. This is wholly ineffective as it does not apply a vibratory action sufficient to dislodge the dirt and dust. Furthermore, the amount of dust that is loosened by this action is sent out centrifugally and consequently cannot be directed on any one spot such as into a receptacle or on a sheet of paper.

My invention therefore contemplates a means by which a vigorous shaking or vibrating action is applied to the mop head to cause it to swing with a rapid oscillatory motion about its pivotal connection to the mop stick. This rapid rocking motion easily and effectively shakes the dust and dirt from the mop strands, and if the mop is held over a receptacle or a piece of paper the dirt and dust can be readily directed into the receptacle or on the paper.

In the accompanying drawing Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a mop provided with the improved shaking device; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow.

The mop body, comprising the strands 1 held together by the binding 2 may be of conventional construction; the same being attached to a plate 4, which is preferably triangular in shape and made of sheet metal. The edge of the plate 4 is provided with an upwardly extending reinforcing flange 5 about which the binding 2 of the mop extends. The plate 4 is formed with an upwardly extending pressed rib 6 within which parts of the mop frame 3 extend. The elements thus far described are found on mops well known and in use at the present time. The rib 6 is provided with an elongated slot 10 and projecting into this slot is the flattened end 9 of a socket 8 into which the lower end of the mop stick 7 is secured. A pivot pin 11 attaches the end 9 of the socket to the walls of the rib 6 so that the mop is freely pivotal with regard to its handle or stick 7 and remains so during the normal use of the mop.

The rib 6 is provided with another slot 12 into which the lower end of a rod or link 13 extends, the link being pivoted at 14 between the walls of the rib as indicated in Fig. 3. The upper end of the link 13 is provided with a clevis 19 which is pivoted at 18 to a bracket 17 attached to a sleeve 15 freely slidable on the mop stick 7.

From the foregoing, the manner in which the mop-shaking device is used, will be readily understood. The mop is used in the conventional manner, the mop-head being at all times freely pivotal with respect to the handle as is the case with all mops of this character. When it is desired to remove the dirt and dust which has accumulated during the mopping operation, the stick 7 is grasped in one hand and the sleeve 15 in the other and the sleeve is vigorously reciprocated on the stick 7. Through the connection between the sleeve and mop, consisting of the link 13, the mop is rocked or vibrated on its pivot 11 with such rapidity that the dust and dirt which has been picked up by it is shaken loose. Bumpers or stops 16 and 20 are attached on the handle 7, these stops limiting the sliding movement of the sleeve and incidentally applying a shock to the mop at the end of each stroke of the sleeve, which acts to aid in shaking loose the dust and dirt in the mop. These bumpers or stops 16 and 20 are preferably composed of rubber or the like so that the operation of shaking the mop is rendered substantially noiseless. When the mop is being shaken through the apparatus described, it is easy to hold the mop head positioned over a spread newspaper or into a dust can so that the dust and dirt shaken from the mop can be easily caught and destroyed.

While I have specifically described my improved shaking device as applied to a mop, it is

obvious that the same can readily be applied to various kinds of brushes and dusting devices, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What I claim is:—

A device for shaking mops comprising, a mop head having a base plate, a rib integrally formed on and extending upwardly from said plate and provided with walls, a handle socket pivotally mounted between the walls of the rib, a handle secured in said socket, a slidable member in the form of a sleeve, surrounding the handle and manually reciprocable thereon, a link having one of its ends pivotally attached to the sleeve and its other end pivotally mounted between the walls of the rib, and spaced stops on the handle for limiting the sliding movement of the sleeve and imparting a shock to the mop at the end of each stroke of the sleeve.

JULES J. BRELL.