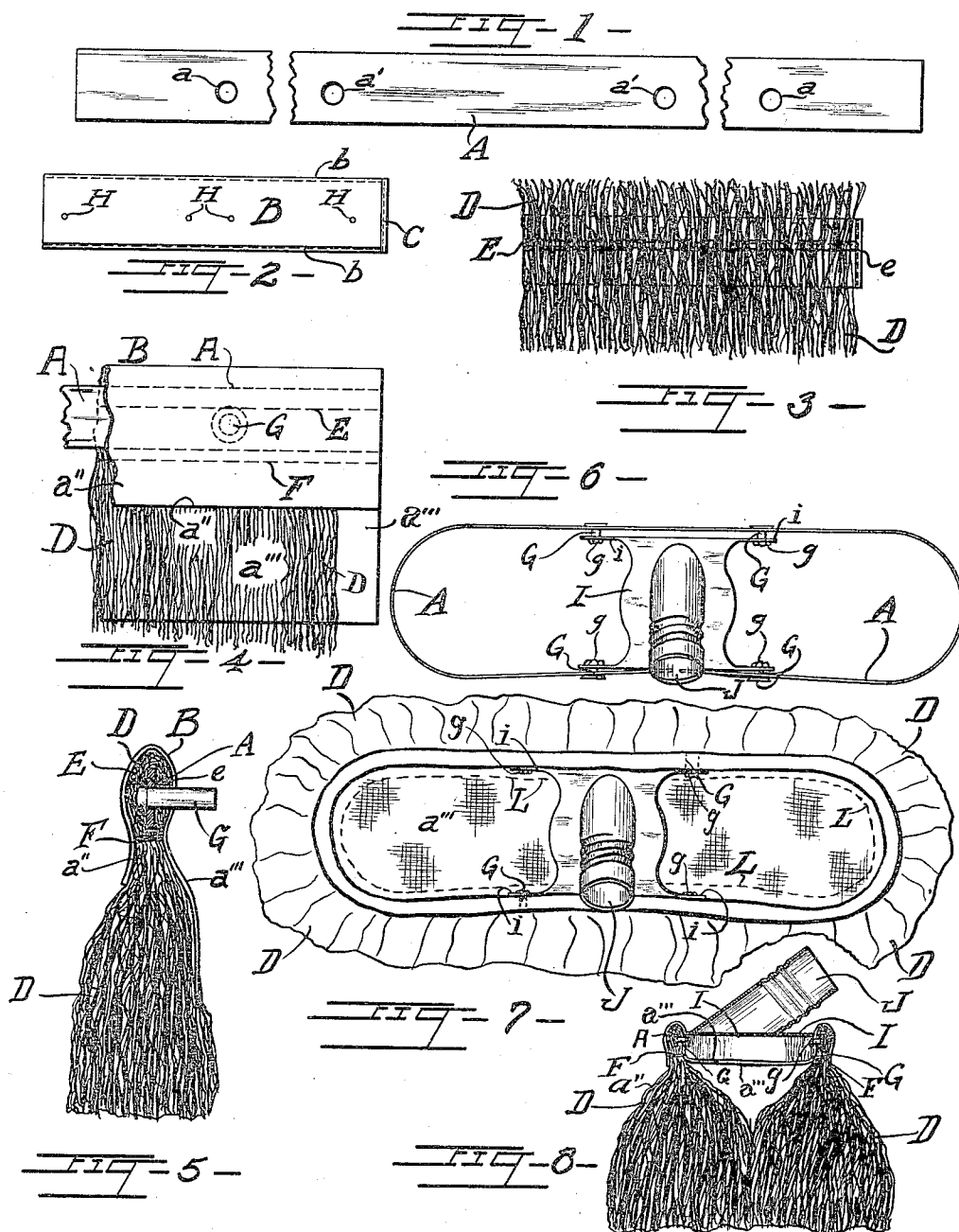


M. E. GOODHUE.
FLOOR POLISHER.
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1,075,208.

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Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MEAD E. GOODHUE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FLOOR-POLISHER.

1,075,208.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 7, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MEAD E. GOODHUE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floor-Polishers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices which are used principally to clean and polish floors, walls, windows and other articles.

The object of this invention is to obtain a floor polisher which is light in weight, strong and durable, economically made, not liable to be broken, of sightly appearance, and shaped so that the same may be forced into corners and nooks.

In the drawing which accompanies and forms a part of this specification Figure 1 is a plan view of a strip of metal or flat wire which is bent up to form the frame of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a piece of fabric which forms an element of the device; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of said fabric which is illustrated in Fig. 2, on an enlarged scale and with fibers stitched thereon. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a part of the foundation wire and fabric of the device said fabric turned over on itself and over said wire and stitched together. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the said wire, of said fabric, and a side elevation of said fibers. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of said wire bent up to form a frame, and of the handle-socket base secured in position in said frame. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the completed device, with the handle removed from the socket therefor. And Fig. 8 is a vertical transverse section midway of the ends of the device. Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are on a scale which is enlarged from the scale of Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 8.

A reference character applied to designate a given part indicates said part throughout the several figures of the drawing, wherever the same appears.

A is a piece of flat wire, or a strip of sheet metal of suitable width and length, and a , a' are holes therethrough.

B is a piece of textile fabric, b , b' are hems thereon, and C is binding at one end thereof.

D are fibers which are secured on fabric B by stitching E, e . After fibers D are attached to fabric B rivets (G), are inserted in holes a , a' , of said wire A, and said wire is laid on fabric B with said rivets in holes

H in said fabric, and the flap a'' is then turned over on to flap a''' and stitched, by stitching F. After said stitching F is completed wire A is bent or turned around a form into the shape which is illustrated in Fig. 6, with said fabric B and fibers D thereon, and said wire is secured in said shape by rivets G being put through holes provided therefor in the downturned edges of base I.

J is a handle socket which is secured on base I.

In Fig. 6 wire A, and base I are illustrated, with the wire bent around and attached to the base by rivets G, with no fiber or fabric thereon, to better illustrate the manner of bending and securing said wire to said base. In making the device said wire is maintained flat until the fabric and fibers are attached thereto as described, and then said wire is bent around with said fabric and fibers thereon and said wire is secured to base I as illustrated in said Fig. 6.

g are the ends of rivets G which are flattened to secure said rivets in place.

Wire A and fabric B are bent so that the shorter fly or flap, (lettered a'') falls on the outside of the foundation which is formed by said bent wire, (see Figs. 5 and 8) and the longer fly or flap a''' , extends around on the inside of the wire of said foundation. Said flaps a''' are then brought up into a substantially horizontal plane and attached together by stitching L. When flaps a''' are brought up and stitched together by stitching L, as described, an appearance of solidity is given to the device; and in addition thereto, and of far the greater importance, the fibers D cannot come up through the foundation formed by said flat wire A and so get out of position. By using flat wire and performing the several stitchings in the order herein named I can do all but the stitching L on a machine; and when the several parts are assembled as described, said fibers cannot move endwise on said foundation wire. That is, said fiber will not get out of its proper position by being drawn laterally on the wire.

Handle sockets J are brazed to the base I, before said base and socket are riveted in place to the remaining parts of the device.

To use the device it is simply necessary to put a handle in socket J and force said device over the floor or other article, with

sufficient force and frequency to clean the same.

I claim;—

5 The combination of a frame made of wire bent in a given plane, fabric adapted to form a support for fibers, fibers secured to said fabric and transversely across it, said support and fibers secured on said frame with said fibers interposed between said
10 wire and said fabric, a base provided with a handle socket secured between the sides

of said frame, with said fabric and fibers interposed between the frame and said base, and the flaps of said fabric which are on the inner side of the wire of said frame attached together in substantially horizontal
15 planes.

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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
