

J. O. BEAZLEY.
COMBINED BRUSH AND MOP HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1910.

1,001,239.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

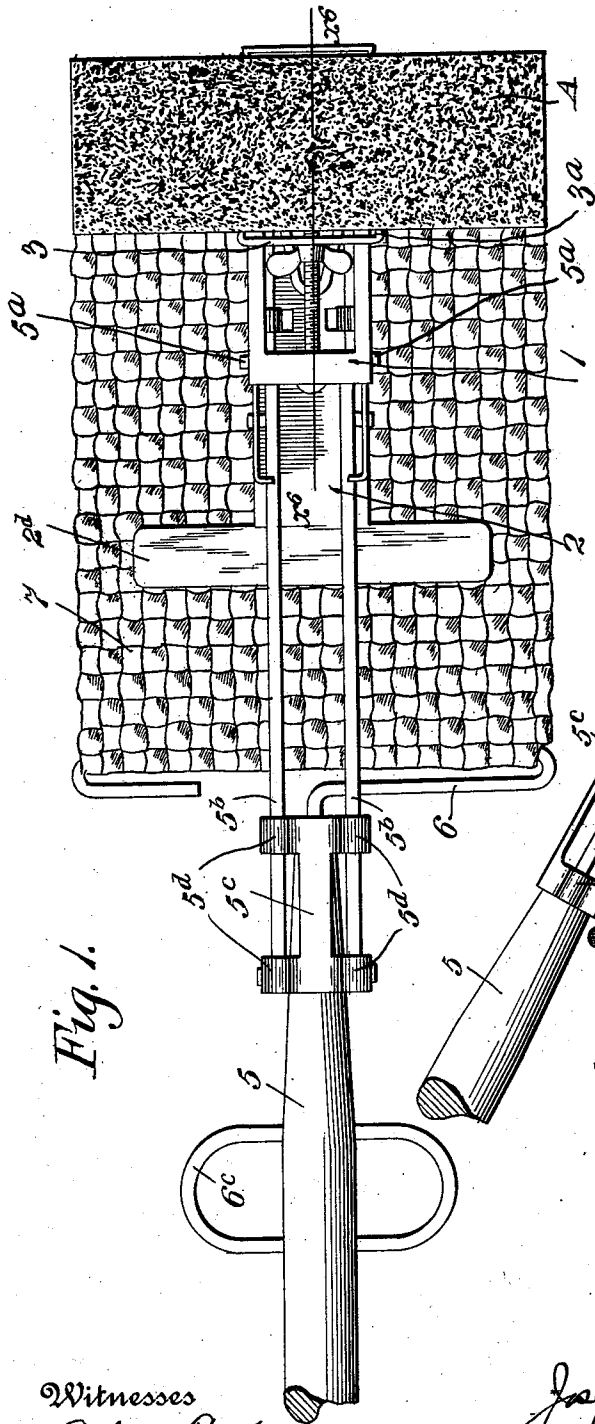


Fig. 1.

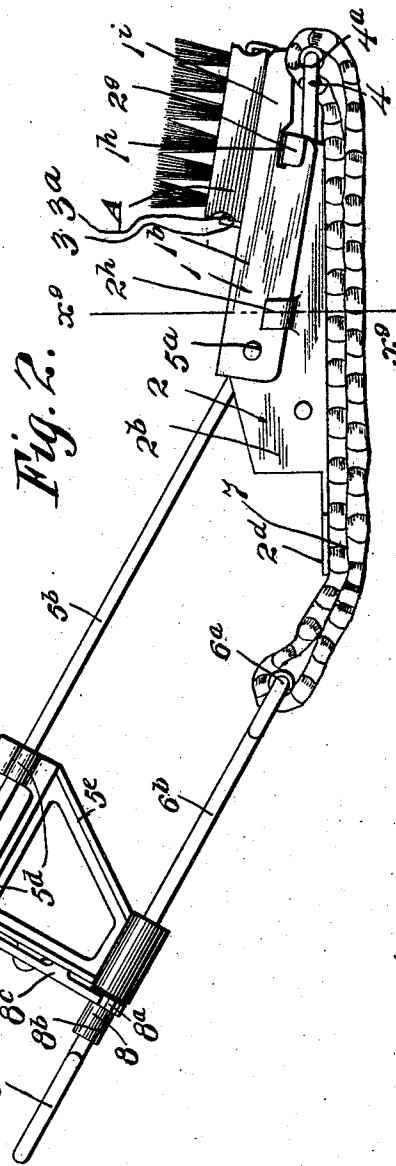


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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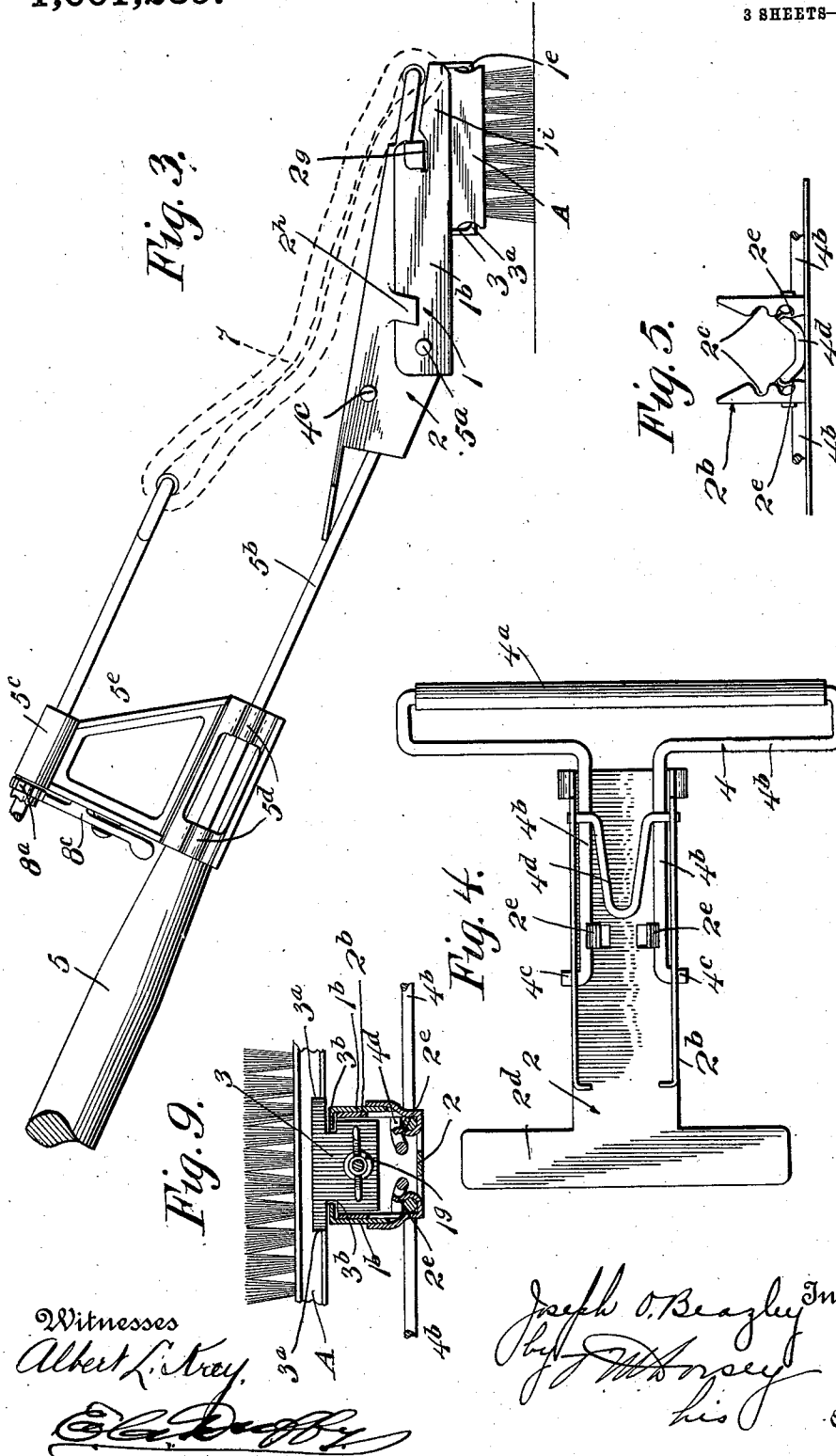
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

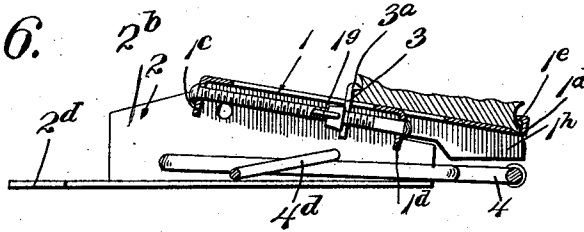


Fig. 7.

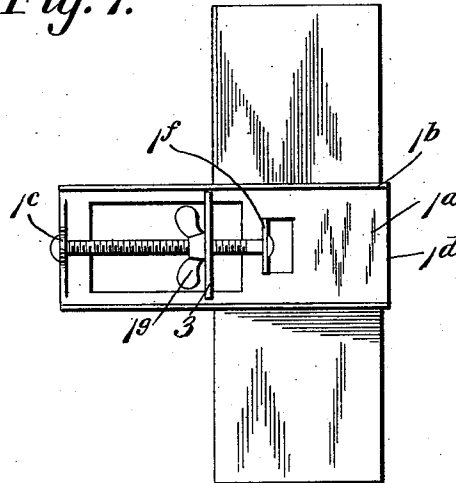
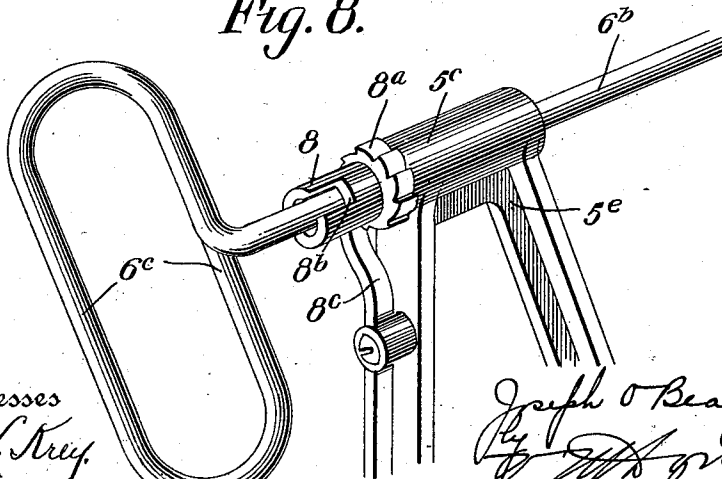


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH O. BEAZLEY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRUSH MOP WRINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

COMBINED BRUSH AND MOP HOLDER.

1,001,239.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH O. BEAZLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Brush and Mop Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in combined brush and mop holders and in its structure comprises two separable frames, one of which is provided with adjustable clamping means to hold a brush and the other of which is provided with a mop carrying loop, the two parts being provided with and locked together by a common handle, which is adjustable in respect to the inclination which it assumes in respect to the brush, the handle carrying a second mop loop by which the mop carried thereby may be wrung. The whole structure is so organized that the front face of the brush and mop are in the same plane whereby both may be used in working up against wash boards or other fixtures upon the floor.

The invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts of which it is composed as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed, the result aimed at being to produce a device of the character specified which can be cheaply constructed and is simple and efficient in operation.

Referring to the accompanying drawings in which corresponding parts are designated by corresponding marks of reference:— Figure 1 is a plan view of a device constructed according to my invention in the position it assumes when the mop is used. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device in the position it assumes when the brush is used, the mop being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the mop plate. Fig. 5 is a rear end view of the parts shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a fragmental longitudinal section on lines X^c—X^c of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the brush-holding plate. Fig. 8 is a fragmental detail perspective view of the rear-mop loop. Fig. 9 is a transverse section through the brush and mop holding frame on lines X^e—X^e—of Fig. 2.

The combined brush and mop holder con-

sists essentially of the brush-plate 1 and the mop-plate 2, which are each by preference stamped out of sheet metal. The brush-holding plate comprises a central portion 1^a having upwardly extending side cheeks 1^b, and an upwardly extending rear head 1^c and a downwardly extending front head 1^d, the latter being provided with teeth 1^e adapted to engage the front edge of the brush. From the edge of the central portion 1^a an ear 1^f is struck up and between it and the rear head 1^c is mounted a threaded rod, which may be formed by a bolt, and on which turns the thumb nut 1^g. Upon the threaded rod and in an opening in the central portion is also mounted the movable jaw 3, teeth 3^a on which engage the rear side of the brush. The movable jaw is provided with notches 3^b in its ends, which engage the edges of the cut-away portion of the central portion, by which the jaw is guided in its movement, the thumb nut forming means whereby the jaw may be forced against the brush A to clamp it between the movable jaw and the front head 1^d.

The plate 2 comprises a central portion 2^a having side cheeks 2^b, at such a distance apart as to fit snugly between the corresponding side cheeks 1^a of the brush-plate, the rear ends of such cheeks being bent inwardly and serrated as at 2^c to form an engaging means for the handle, as will be hereinafter described and the rear end of the plate being provided with laterally extending portions or fingers for the purpose of maintaining the central part of the mop in contact with the floor as will be hereinafter described.

The front mop-loop 4 is by preference formed by a stout piece of wire or rod, having its central portion 4^a substantially straight and extending across the end of the mop-plate some distance up on each side thereof, the wire on each side of such central portion being then bent inwardly toward the center of the holder and rearwardly, the ends of such rearward extensions 4^b being bent outwardly, forming trunnions 4^c, which are inserted in apertures located in and near the rear of the side cheeks and close to the central portion 2^a, the trunnions being normally held in the apertures by ears 2^e struck up from the central portion. The loop can be removed

by raising its forward end until the parts 4^b pass out of engagement with the said ears and by then bringing such rearwardly extending parts together. This is done to permit the insertion of an endless mop as will be hereinafter described. When in use the loop will normally be held substantially parallel with the central portion 2^a of the mop-plate by the engagement therewith of the brush plate, as will be described, but to prevent the strain which may come upon the mop-loop in wringing and in use from being transmitted to the junction between the mop and the brush-plates, I may as shown provide for locking the loop in place by a spring lock 4^a, consisting of a piece of resilient wire of substantially U-shaped form and having its ends projecting through perforations or apertures in the side cheeks 2^b near the front end thereof, the ends of the wire when in place holding the rearwardly extending portions 4^b of the loop against vertical displacement. By bringing together the ends of such spring fastening it can be disengaged to permit the lifting of the mop-loop, as before described.

In order to unite the mop and brush-plates, the forward ends of the side cheeks 2^b of the former are bent outwardly and back upon themselves to form fingers 2^c, which are adapted to enter slots 1^h formed in the side ears 1^b of the brush plate, the forward ends of the last named side cheeks being cut away as at 1ⁱ, to permit them to pass over and fit snugly upon the mop-loop. The reversely turned ends of the finger 2^c lie upon the outside of the cheeks 1^b adjacent to the said cut-away portion, and prevent lateral displacement of the same. Ears 2^h are also formed upon the side cheeks 2^a of the mop-plate and serve to receive between them and the cheeks upon which they are formed intermediate portions of the side cheeks 1^b of the brush-plate.

The side cheeks of the mop and brush-plates are each provided with registering apertures through which are inserted trunnions 5^a formed upon the ends of the resilient handle rods 5^b, the rods being located within the side cheeks and by their resiliency holding their trunnions in the apertures, thus locking the parts in position. The resiliency of the rods further causes them to stay within those corrugations 2^c of the mop-plate in which they may be placed, thus forming a means for adjusting the inclination of the handle to the face of the brush carried in the brush plate.

It will be noted that the handle serves as a locking means to prevent displacement of the brush and mop-plates and that with the construction described the front loop of the mop-plate may be made coincident with the front edge of the brush.

The spring rods 5^b united to the handle 5 have their rear ends inserted in lugs 5^d on the sides of a ferrule 5^c. From a side face of the ferrule projects a frame 5^e in the outer end of which is journaled the rear mop-loop 6, consisting of a transverse bar 6^a carried upon the forward end of a longitudinal shaft 6^b, the rear end of the shaft having thereon a handle 6^c. This can be cheaply and efficiently constructed of bent metal.

The mop 7 is carried between the cross bar 4^a of the front loop and the corresponding bar 6^a of the rear loop. By preference this mop is in the form of a belt, that is to say is endless, whereby the part thereof to be brought into contact with the floor may be changed by slipping the mop upon the bars. To facilitate this I may if I desire place rollers 7^a upon such bars, such rollers being formed of either wood or metal. The mop which I prefer to use is woven of woven warp and woof, that is it consists of a fabric, in the weaving of which a woven fabric is used for both the warp and woof. As an illustration of such a mop I have shown it consisting of one woven entirely of strands of cotton or other similar material. Rejected articles can be used for this purpose and thus the cost of the mop be materially reduced and at the same time an efficient article is produced in that every part of it has great absorbing properties.

It will be seen that by turning the rear loop upon its support in the frame 5^e that the mop can be twisted and thus wrung and in order to facilitate this I have provided a ratchet mechanism by which the mop can be maintained in its twisted position. This is illustrated in detail in Fig. 8. In this figure is shown a sleeve 8 surrounding the shaft 6^b of the rear mop loop and mounted within the bearing of the latter in the ferrule 5^c. Upon this sleeve immediately in the rear of the bar is fixed a ratchet wheel 8^a, the sleeve itself having a bifurcated rear end 8^b. Upon the rear side of the frame 5^e is mounted a spring pressed dog 8^c engaging the ratchet wheel. Under these conditions the mop can be wrung by turning the handle and the reduction in length thereof, due to the twisting, will move the shaft 6^b longitudinally in its sleeve, and bring the handle thereon into the bifurcated end 8^b of the sleeve, whereby the latter will be locked to the sleeve, and as the latter is locked against rotation by the dog, the untwisting of the mop while the operator is obtaining a new hold upon the loop for further twisting will be prevented. When it is desired to release the rear loop it can be done by forcibly pulling back its shaft so as to disengage the sleeve and handle or the dog may be disengaged from the ratchet.

In the use of the mop it is important that

the mop lie flat upon the floor and hence no locking means are provided for holding the plates at a fixed inclination to the handle at such time. Thus in the use of the mop it will be seen that the side extensions 2^d of the mop holder will press upon the intermediate portion of the mop between the supporting loops and press the same upon the floor, thus insuring perfect cleaning.

10 Having thus described my invention what I claim is:

1. The combination with a brush-plate and a mop-plate each of said parts having side cheeks, and a handle adapted to engage 15 the side cheeks and lock the same together.

2. The combination with a mop-plate and a brush-plate each having side cheeks, of a mop-loop carried in the mop-plate and having its forward end substantially flush with 20 the front end of the brush-plate, and a handle locking the brush and mop-plates and engaging the side cheeks thereof.

3. The combination with a mop-plate and a brush-plate each having side cheeks, of a

mop-loop detachably carried in the mop- 25 plate and having its forward end substantially flush with the front end of the brush-plate, means for locking the mop-loop in position in the mop-plate and a handle locking the brush and mop-plates and engaging the 30 side cheeks thereof.

4. The combination of a mop plate and brush plate each having side cheeks, of locking means formed on the forward ends of the sides of the mop plate and a handle 35 adapted to lock the rear ends of the sides of the brush plate and mop plate together.

5. The combination of a brush plate and mop plate each having side cheeks, of a handle adapted to lock the rear ends of the 40 sides of the brush plate and mop plate together and means formed on the end of the mop plate for holding the handle in a fixed diagonal position.

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