

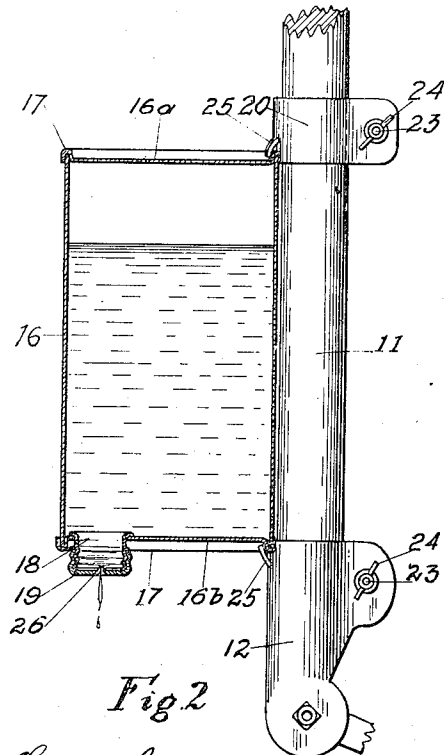
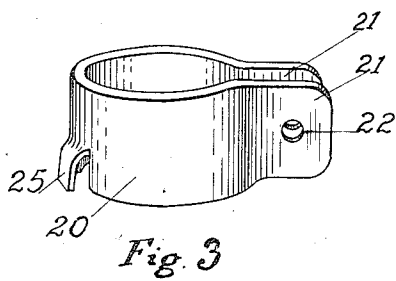
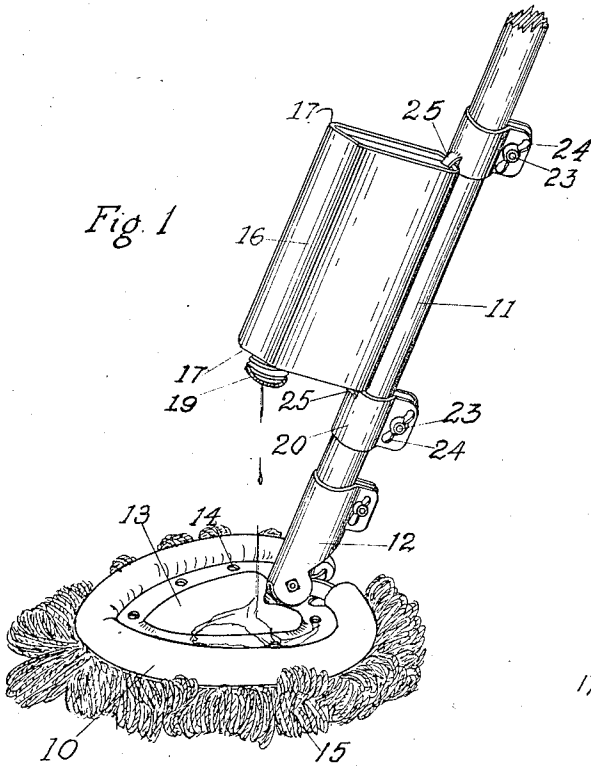
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CAN HOLDER FOR OIL MOPS

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2,017,245

CAN HOLDER FOR OIL MOPS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 248—311)

This invention relates to improvements in mops which are used for oiling and polishing floors and more particularly to novel means for attaching a container for oil to that type of mop to facilitate the application of oil thereto.

It is the object of this invention to provide such means of attachment of a container to a mop handle as are very simple and inexpensive in their construction.

It is another object of this invention to provide means of attachment of a container to a mop which permit the use of a can of standard commercial shape and size in which oil is generally sold in the trade.

It is another object of this invention to provide novel means of attachment for commercial cans which hold different quantities of oil.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the description thereof taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective side elevation of an oil mop provided with an oil container and attachment embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the oil container and its attachment to a mop handle shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a large perspective view of a can holder ring from which the clamping means are removed.

Referring to the drawing, 10 represents an oil mop which is attached to a mop handle 11 by means of a hinged connector 12. The mop shown is constructed in accordance with U. S. Patent No. 1,950,674, granted to me on March 13, 1934, but any other mop of the sanitary type may be used in connection with the present invention. Mops of that type are generally provided with a plate 13 for reception of oil and with apertures 14 in that plate to permit oil to flow through plate 13 on to the mop material 15 below that plate. A container 16 for oil is attached to handle 11, which container preferably consists of a commercial tin can in which oil for polishing floors is generally sold in stores. Cans of that type consist of a vertical mantle plate 16 upon the ends of which top plate 16a and bottom plate 16b are pressed as shown in Fig. 2, so that they are slightly recessed interiorly of the container from the top and bottom edges thereof. A rim 17 is thus formed along the periphery of each one of the plates 16a and 16b. Plate 16b is provided with a filling spout 18 eccentrically located on that plate near plate 16. Spout 18 is exteriorly threaded and closed by a cap 19. When in service the

container 16 is inverted as shown in the drawing so that spout 18 points downward. To fasten the container 16 to a mop handle 11, two rings 20 are slidably mounted on mop handle 11, they are formed by a metallic band bent into cylindrical shape the ends of which extend parallel to each other radially outward from the ring, thereby forming flanges 21 provided with aligned apertures 22. Through these flanges extends binding screw 23 which carries a wing nut 24 for tying the flanges against each other and thereby clamping ring 20 on handle 11.

Diametrically opposite to flanges 21 on ring 20 a tooth 25 is formed by cutting two parallel slots transversely of the metallic band and bending the material between the slots outwardly and parallel to ring 20 spaced a short distance from the outer face of said ring. When placed on the mop handle the tooth 25 of the lower ring points upward and that of the upper ring 20 points downward. For fastening an oil can to handle 11 the above described rim 17 on plate 16 is inserted into the space between ring 20 and tooth 25. The ring 20 is then clamped on handle 11 by means of wing nut 24. The upper ring 20 is then lowered on handle 11 and tooth 25 placed to engage rim 17 on plate 16a whereupon the ring is clamped on handle 11 by tightening wing nut 24 thereon.

By clamping the two rings 20, teeth 25 are also drawn against the mop handle 11 and with them the two rims 17 and can 16 are tightly clamped against the mop handle 11.

In Fig. 2 is shown how one of the two rings 20 may be eliminated in a mop of the type shown, by forming a tooth 25 from the metal of the connector 12.

To permit oil to flow from the can 16 on to the mop 10 the screw cap 19 is pierced at 26 by a suitable steel pin to provide a small aperture through which oil flows drop by drop upon the mop plate 13 and through apertures 14 on to mop material 15 when the mop is moved about on the floor as the can 16 is otherwise hermetically sealed.

It will be noted that by these new fastening means oil cans of different shapes, of rectangular section as well as of cylindrical shape and of different widths as well as lengths may be fastened without any change of the fastening means and with like facility.

Changes in details may be made without departing from the principle of the invention and therefore I desire to be limited only by the state of the art and the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, a support, and spaced rings clampingly and adjustably mounted on the support for attaching a container therebetween, each of said rings including an out-struck tooth portion adapted to engage the rim of the container.
2. In a device of the character described, a support, a pair of split rings clampingly and adjustably mounted on the support in spaced relationship for attaching a container therebetween, and an out-struck tooth portion on each of the adja-

cent rims of said rings for engaging the rims of the container.

3. The combination with a supporting bar, of a pair of split rings clampingly mounted on the support in spaced relationship, each of said rings being provided with an out-struck tooth portion adapted to engage the rim of a container, means for clamping each ring to the supporting bar, one of said rings being adjustable relative to the other, and one of said rings being provided with means of connection to a tool.

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