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1,576,203

R. MAEDA

MOP

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Fig. I.

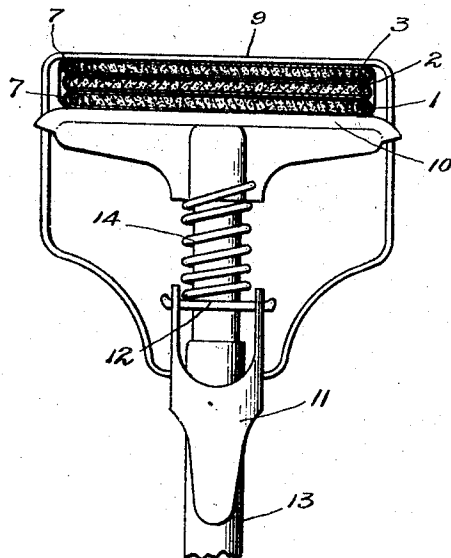


Fig. II.

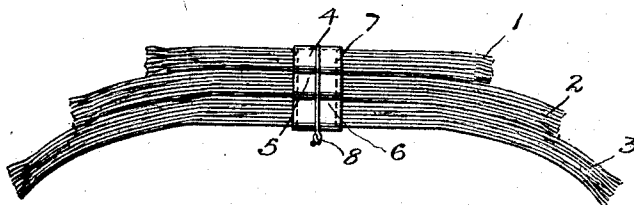
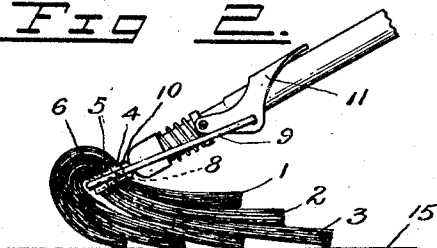


Fig. III.



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MOP.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RINSAI MAEDA, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a mop having a plurality of sections, of varying lengths, the shorter sections being adapted to come in contact with the surface to be cleaned just ahead of the longer sections.

A further object of this invention is to provide a simple and easily assembled mop having a plurality of sections, any section of which may be quickly and easily removed when worn and a new section substituted.

Another object is to provide a mop having a plurality of sections bound together, and adapted for use in any ordinary mop holder, the sections being of variable length, the bearing sections or those sections coming in contact with the cleaning surfaces first being of shorter length than the cushion or longer portions.

A further object is to provide a mop having a plurality of sections of various lengths, the shortest of said sections being of suitable length for the efficient scrubbing and cleaning of surfaces, while the remaining sections are adapted for a follow up or wiping effect, all of the sections being bound together or assembled in such a manner that the short or scrubbing section may be easily removed and replaced when it becomes worn, without disturbing or removing the longer or wiping sections.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is an end sectional view of the mop, assembled in the holder.

Fig. 2 illustrates the mop in position for scrubbing the cleaning surface.

Fig. 3 illustrates an embodiment of the sectional arrangement.

Like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur in this specification.

The reference numeral 1 represents the inner section, 2 the intermediate section, and 3 the outer or longest section, each section being preferably formed of suitable mate-

rial, composed of threads or fibers, bound together by separate bands shown at 4, 5 and 6. Each pad or section is adapted to be closely confined within the band by means of cross stitches 7 extending through the bands and pads, whereby each pad or section will be free and separate, but for convenience each group of sections will be bound together by a light wire or cord 8. By merely loosening the cord or binder 8, the worn section of the mop may be removed and a new pad substituted, or a longer section may be added in the place of the shorter one for duty where less scrubbing and more wiping is required.

In illustrating the operation and use of this invention, a common form of handle and holder is used, consisting of a bail 9 extending over an abutment bar 10, the ends of the bail hooked into a lever member 11, the lever being hinged into a collar 12 slidably mounted on a handle 13, the collar normally tensioned from the bar 10 by a coil spring 14 mounted on the handle. In operation the lever is raised and the loop of the bail thus pressed away from the bar 10 and the mop sections inserted between, thereupon the lever is thrown back on the handle and the mop securely held and compressed between the bar 10 and the bail 9, for use. In practice the mop is of greater thickness than the distance between the bail 9 and the bar 10, thus the bail is forced down into the soft pads in tightening the bail, and the bail is ordinarily below the outer surface of the mop sections and does not tend to mar any surface. For illustration of the forms of the pads however, I have shown the pads uncompressed.

Figure 2 shows the ordinary use of the sectional mop, with the end of the section 1 performing the scrubbing work on the floor 15, while the other sections and the ends thereof being further from the end of the handle are given less compression on the floor and merely wipe the same with little wear, and no loose fibers or threads beyond the bearing points will be separated.

When the pad or section 1 is worn out a new one may be easily inserted in lieu thereof, and where it may be desirable to use a different material for wiping in connection with the scrubbing section, a longer section as at 2 or 3 may be removed, and the other material inserted for wiping, oiling or the like.

Figure 3 is another embodiment of the mop with different lengths of sections, but all within one band, for use where no renewals are expected, but having the advantages of different lengths as desired.

In the ordinary mops used in ordinary holders, most of the wear is against that part of the mop adjacent where the handle retaining means is applied or near the center of the mop, thus the fabric or fibers of the mop at such bearing point are the first to be worn out or cut through at that bearing point, and that portion of the ends of the mop beyond such bearing point then fall away, and are frequently left in unsightly scraps or threads on the surface desired to be left clean. It is also necessary to have the ends of the mops extending be-

yond the bearing point, as such extended parts tend to wipe up excess moisture and dirt which may be loosened by the friction of the bearing part, and in the use of such ordinary mops, when the bearing parts have become worn, the entire mop must be thrown away or lost.

What I claim is:—

A mop comprising a plurality of independent sections, of different lengths and composed of mop strands, bands on the several sections, holding the mop strands in place, a removable band securing the sections in superimposed relation with the ends of the sections in stepped relations.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

RINSAI MAEDA.