Sept. 15, 1942. M. RASIC 2,295,914

CLEANING AND POLISHING MOP

Filed March 17, 1941

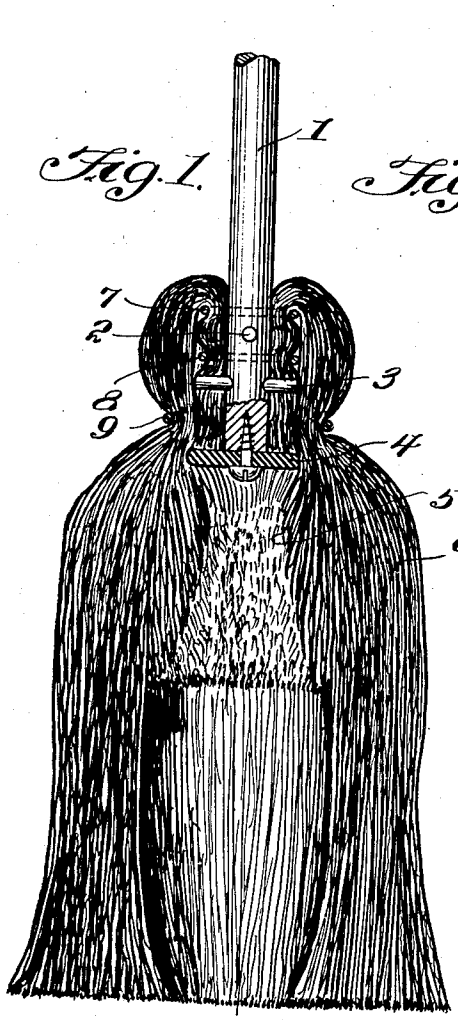



Fig. 1.

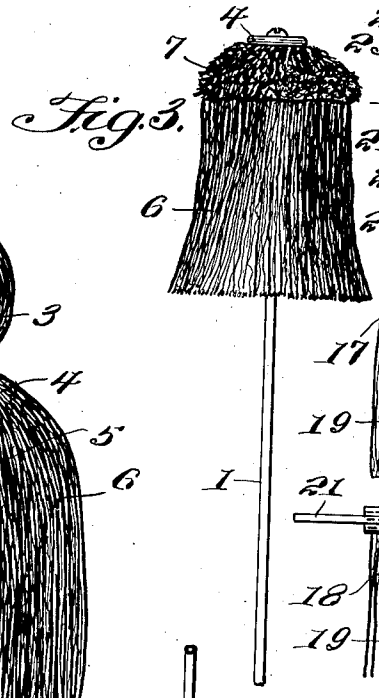



Fig. 3.

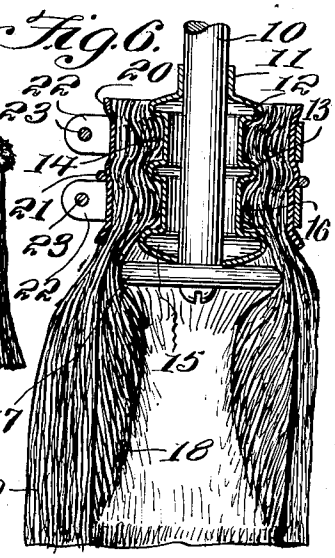



Fig. 6.

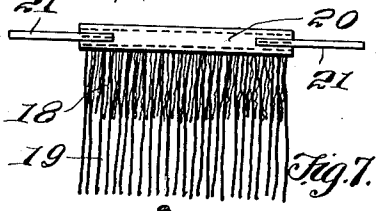



Fig. 7.

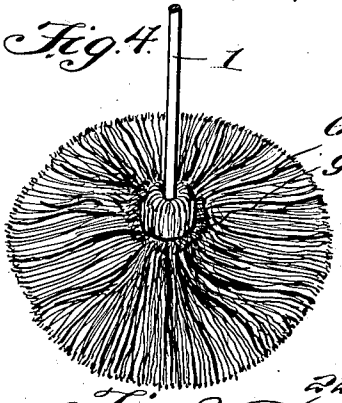



Fig. 4.

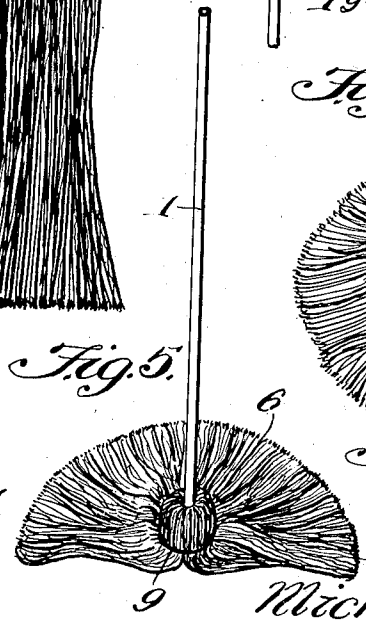



Fig. 5.

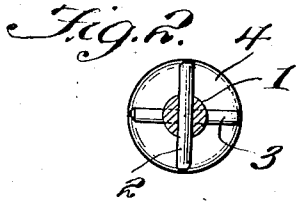



Fig. 2.

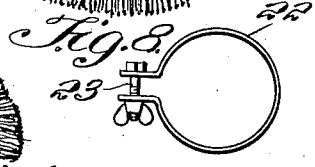



Fig. 8.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,295,914

## CLEANING AND POLISHING MOP

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Application March 17, 1941, Serial No. 383,859

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—229)

This invention relates to cleaning and polishing mops, and its general object is to provide a mop consisting of a handle and a head, the head including a bunch of absorbent strands fixed in surrounding relation to the handle and held expanded to normally extend therefrom in hollow cylindrical formation, so that the strands can be easily caused to spread radially from their point of connection with the handle and such not only tends to prevent the strands from becoming entangled in a solid mass but makes it possible for the strands to cover a maximum surface to be cleaned and polished, thus materially reducing the time and effort to accomplish the work.

A further object is to provide a mop that includes a head having an inner group of cleaning strands and an outer group of polishing strands, and the strands can be readily applied and removed with respect to the handle but casual removal or displacement is practically impossible, and the expanding and fastening means for the strands are of a character or arranged and covered to prevent scratching, marring or otherwise damaging a surface to be cleaned and polished.

Another object is to provide a mop that is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and extremely efficient in use and service.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a view partly in section of one form of my mop.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken through the handle, looking in the direction of the head and with the strands removed.

Figure 3 is a view of the complete mop in an inverted position.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the strands can be caused to radiate from the handle.

Figure 5 is a view illustrating the position assumed by the strands when the mop is in use.

Figure 6 is a view partly in section of a modified form.

Figure 7 is a view of the strands used with the modified form.

Figure 8 is a view of one of the clamping bands of the modified form.

Referring to the drawing in detail, and particularly to the form of Figures 1 to 5, the reference numeral 1 indicates a handle of the usual wood rod type, and fixed therein to extend transversely therethrough for disposal a considerable distance upon diametrically opposite sides of the handle adjacent to its lower end is a pair of receiving and holding pins 2 and 3 for the strands, and the pins are arranged in spaced right angle relation to each other, as best shown in Figure 2. A disk 4 of pliable material such as felt, rubber or the like is secured by a screw or other fastening means to the lower end of the handle and is of a diameter to extend a considerable distance beyond the lower end to provide an annular shoulder, and to act as expanding means for the strands, as will be apparent upon inspection of Figure 1.

The strands are made from any suitable material, such as jute, wool or cotton and as shown are arranged in two groups, namely an inner group 5 and an outer group 6, and each layer of the strands of the outer group are relatively long and substantially of the same length, but the layers of strands of the inner group gradually increase in length from the inner layer to the outer layer thereof, and the outer layer is substantially half the length of that of the strands of the outer group.

The fixed portions of the strands are arranged in surrounding relation about the lower end portion of the handle, with the inner ends thereof abutting the annular shoulder provided by the disk 4 and with the pins extending through the strands for cooperation with upper and lower fastening cords 7 and 8 for securing the strands to the handle, the lower cord 8 being disposed between the pins and the upper cord above the upper pin. The strands from the upper cord are looped about the latter and are directed downwardly therefrom, for disposal exteriorly of and about the fixed portions and thence below the handle in surrounding relation to the disk, so that the latter acts to expand and hold the free portions of the strands in substantially cylindrical formation, as clearly shown in Figure 1. Surrounding the outer surface of the bunched strands above the disk is an outer fastening cord 9 which holds the strands in looped formation and in depending relation from the handle. The inner group of strands, due to the gradually increasing length of the layers thereof, also act to expand the outer group.

In the use of my mop, cleaning and polishing liquid such as oil, wax or the like is sprinkled upon a relatively small area of a floor or other surface to be cleaned, and is spread by the lower tips of the outer group of strands. The mop is then elevated above the surface and the handle rotated to cause the free portions of the strands to assume a radial position relative to the handle, as shown in Figure 4, and when so arranged, the mop is lowered for disposing the strands in engagement with the surface, thence the mop is swung in the usual manner, but held in constant engagement with the surface, so that the strands of the inner or short group will act as scrubbing and cleaning means, while the strands of the outer or long group will act as polishing means, thus it will be seen that my mop is capable of simultaneously performing a cleaning and polishing function.

The handle of the form of Figures 6 and 7 and which is indicated by the reference numeral 10 has secured to its lower end portion a hollow receiving and holding head member for the strands of that form, the member being sleeved on the handle and includes an upper collar portion 11 of a diameter to snugly fit the handle. At the inner end of the collar 11 and substantially midway the head member it is outwardly bulged to form upper and intermediate annular flanges 12 and 13 that provide an upper groove 14 and said member at the lower end thereof is outwardly bulged to form an annular flange 15 that provides with the intermediate flange, a lower groove 16 and the lower end of the head member is disposed in fitting engagement about the handle, for disposal flush with the lower end of the latter, as clearly shown in Figure 6.

Secured to the lower end of the handle 10 is a disk 17 similar to the disk 4, and of a diameter to extend beyond the lower flange 15 to act as expanding means for the strands.

The strands of the form of Figures 6 and 7 are likewise arranged in two groups, namely an inner group 18 and an outer group 19 and the groups 18 and 19 are identical with the groups 5 and 6 of the first form, but they are stitched or otherwise secured in layer formation to a strip 20 of any suitable fabric material, so as to facilitate the application and removal thereof, with respect to the head member. Fastening cords 21 likewise have one of their ends stitched to the strip 20 to extend beyond the ends thereof, as best shown in Figure 7.

The groups 18 and 19 have their inner portions arranged in surrounding relation to the head member and are initially tied thereon by the fastening cords 21, but are held against any possibility of casual removal or displacement, by a pair of ring clamping bands 22 formed with apertured ears for receiving the bolts of bolt and nut connections 23 and the nuts are of the wing type, as shown in Figure 8. The bands are disposed about the strip 20 and arranged thereon in a manner so that they are concentrically disposed with respect to the grooves 14 and 16 to urge the innermost strands within the grooves, as clearly shown in Figure 6.

It will be obvious that the form of Figures 6 and 7 is capable of performing the same function as the other form, to materially facilitate cleaning and polishing a floor or other surface, with minimum effort on the part of the user.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A mop comprising a handle, a bunch of strands of absorbent material including inner and outer groups surrounding the handle for disposal in depending relation therefrom, the inner group including layers of strands that gradually increase in length from the inner layer to the outer layer and the outer group consisting of layers of strands of approximately the same length and of much greater length than the longest strands of the inner group, upper and lower pins secured to and extending transversely through the handle adjacent its lower end for disposal at right angles to each other and a considerable distance upon opposite sides of the handle, a disk of pliable material secured to the lower end of the handle and providing an abutment shoulder, spaced upper and lower fastening cords surrounding and securing the strands to the handle with the upper pin disposed between the cords and the inner pin below the lower cord, said strands being looped about the upper cord, a fastening cord surrounding the looped portions and disposed below the lower pin and above the disk, said pins extending through the secured portions of the strands and the free ends of said secured portions abutting the shoulder for cooperation with the pins to prevent longitudinal movement of the strands on the handle, and said disk holding the strands normally expanded in hollow cylindrical formation, whereby upon rotation of the handle the free portions of the strands will assume a radial position with respect to the handle.

MICHAEL RAŠIĆ.