

No. 693,671.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

P. SCHMIDT.

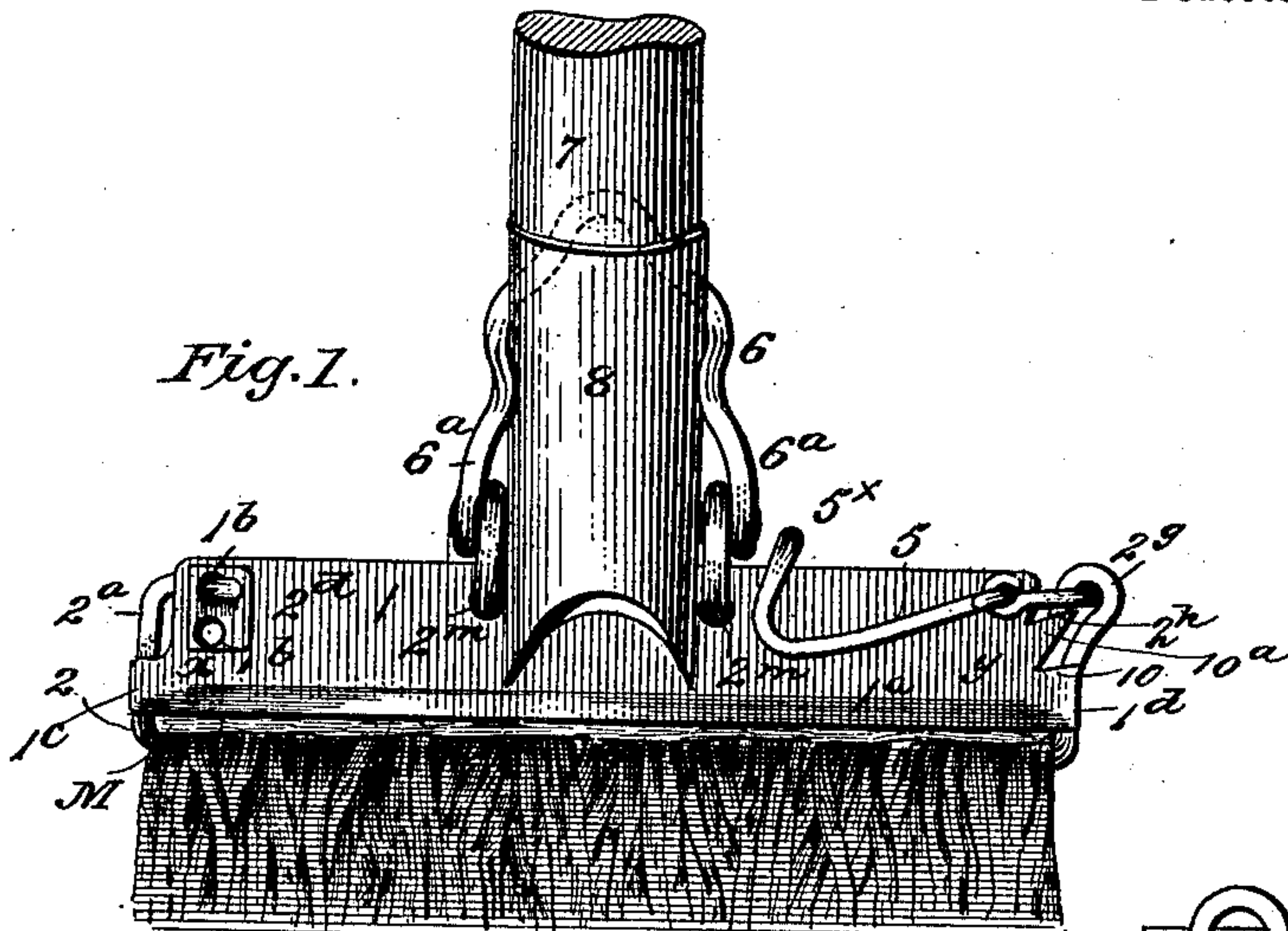
COMBINED MOP AND BRUSH HOLDING MEANS.

(Application filed Aug. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



No. 693,671.

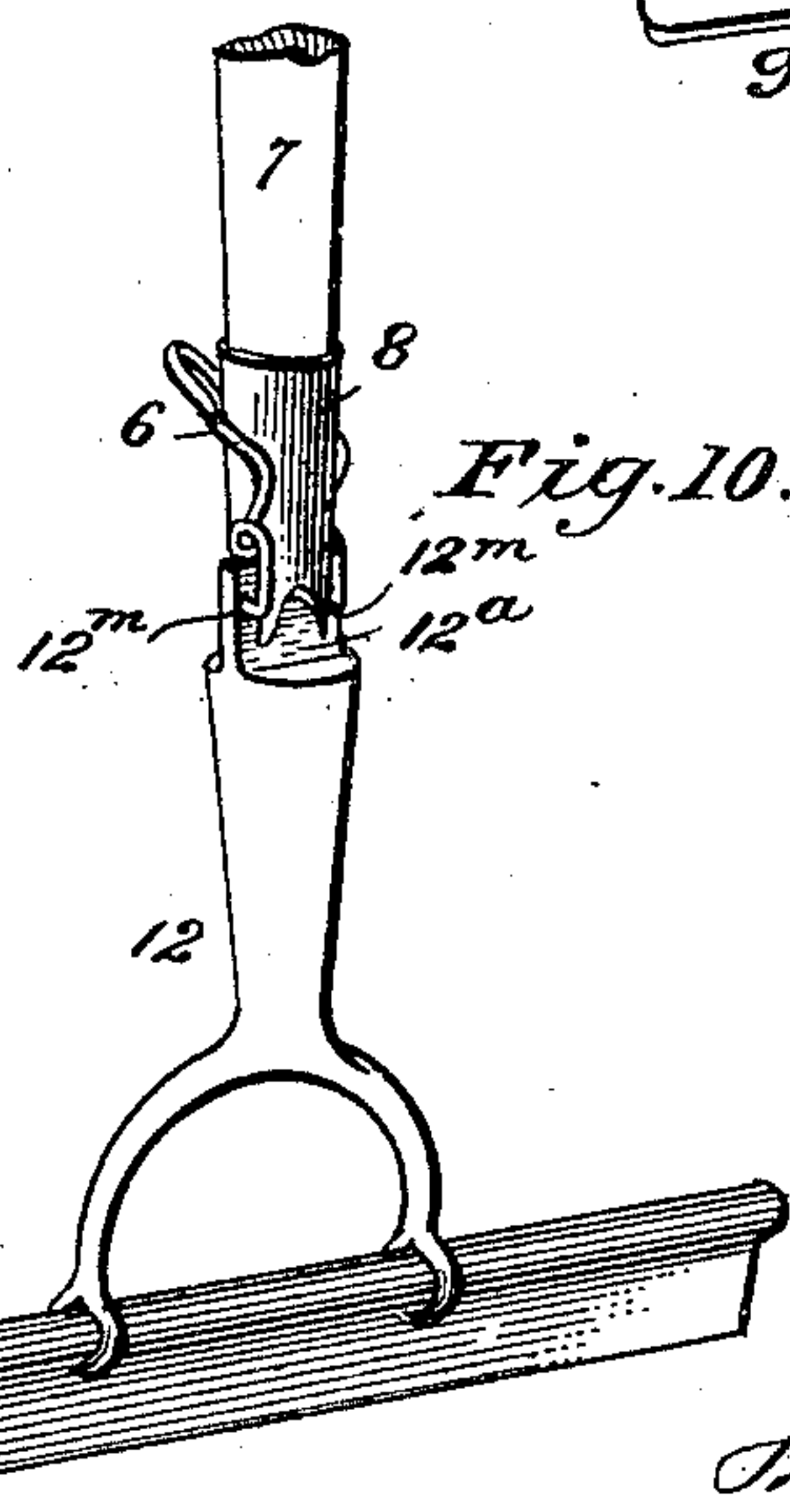
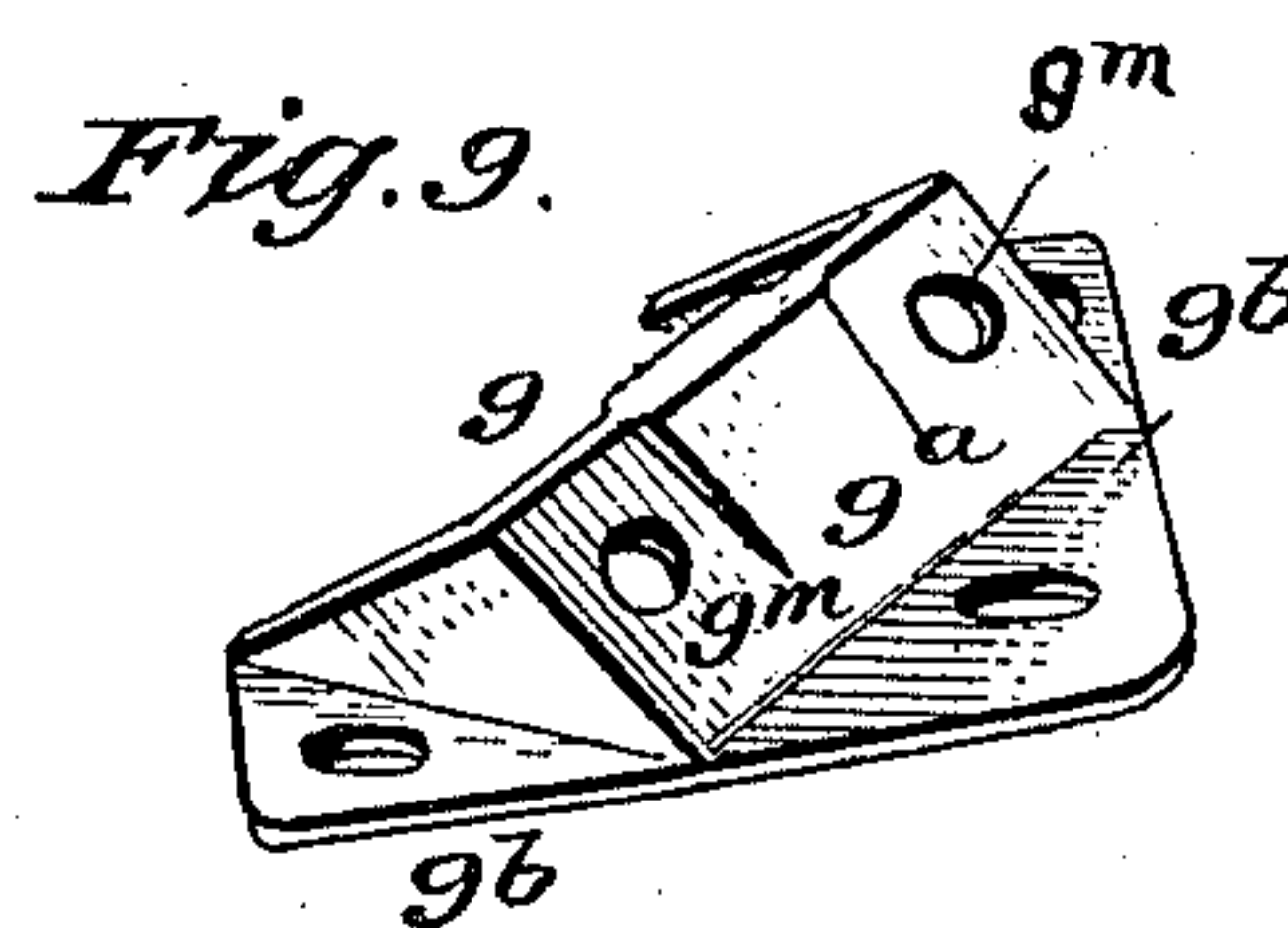
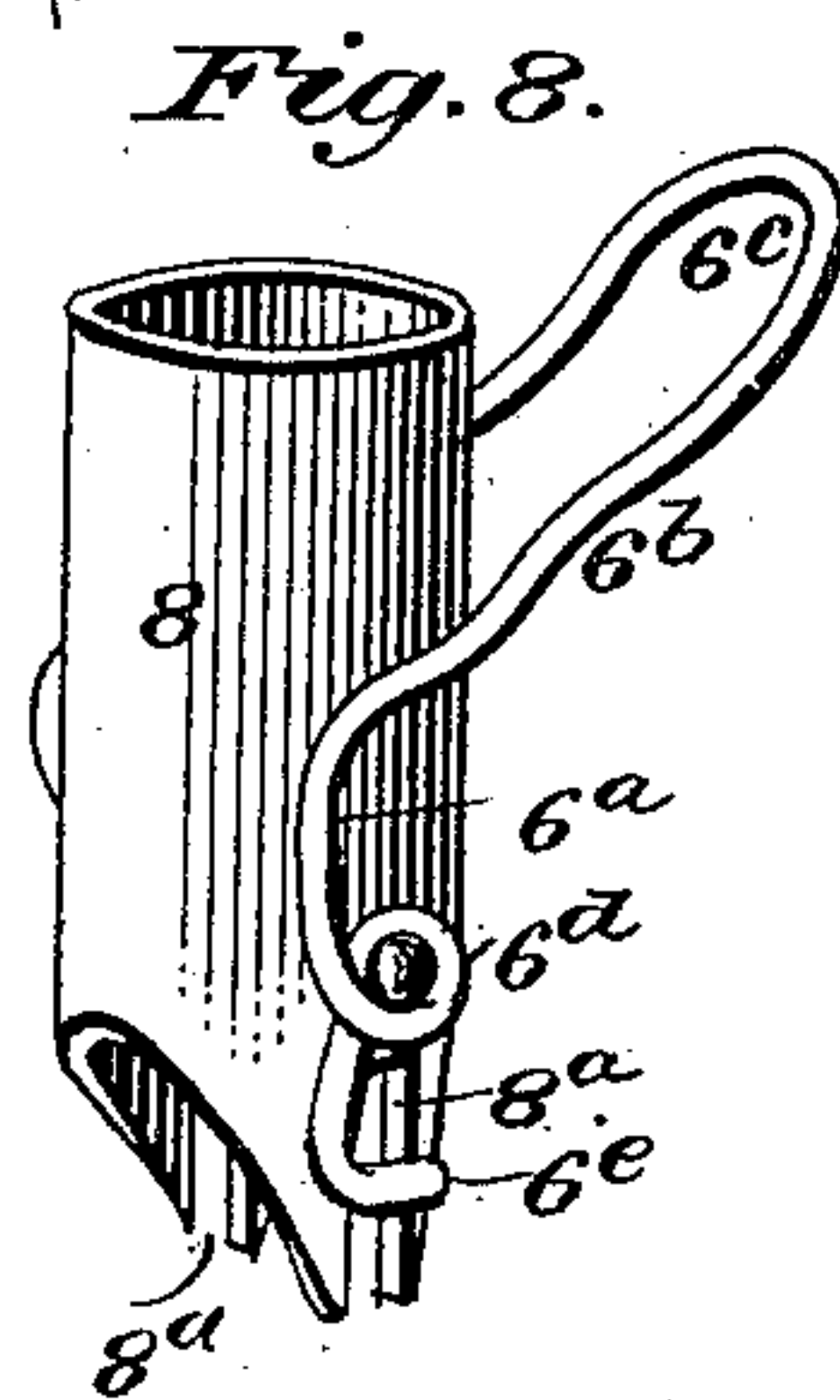
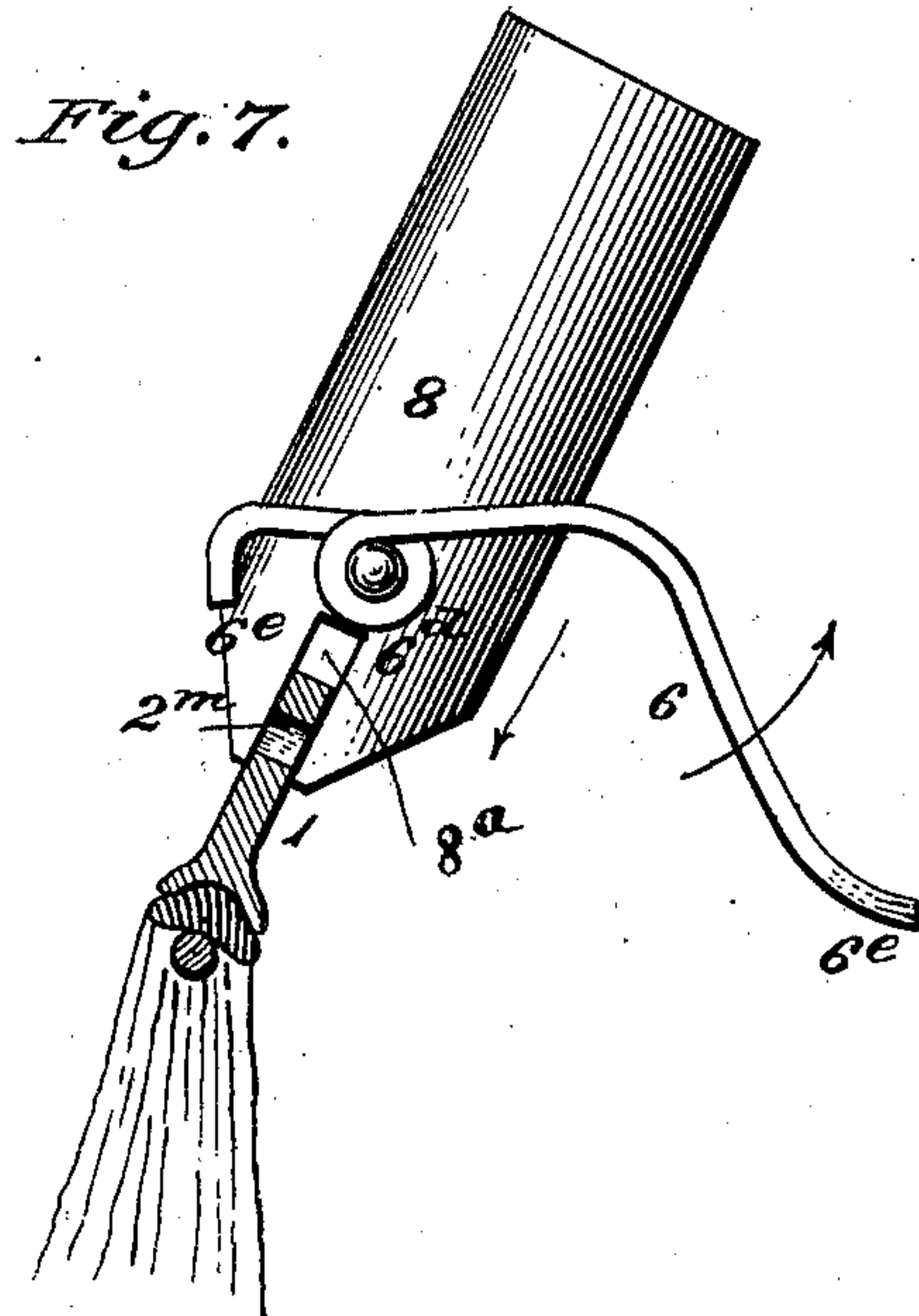
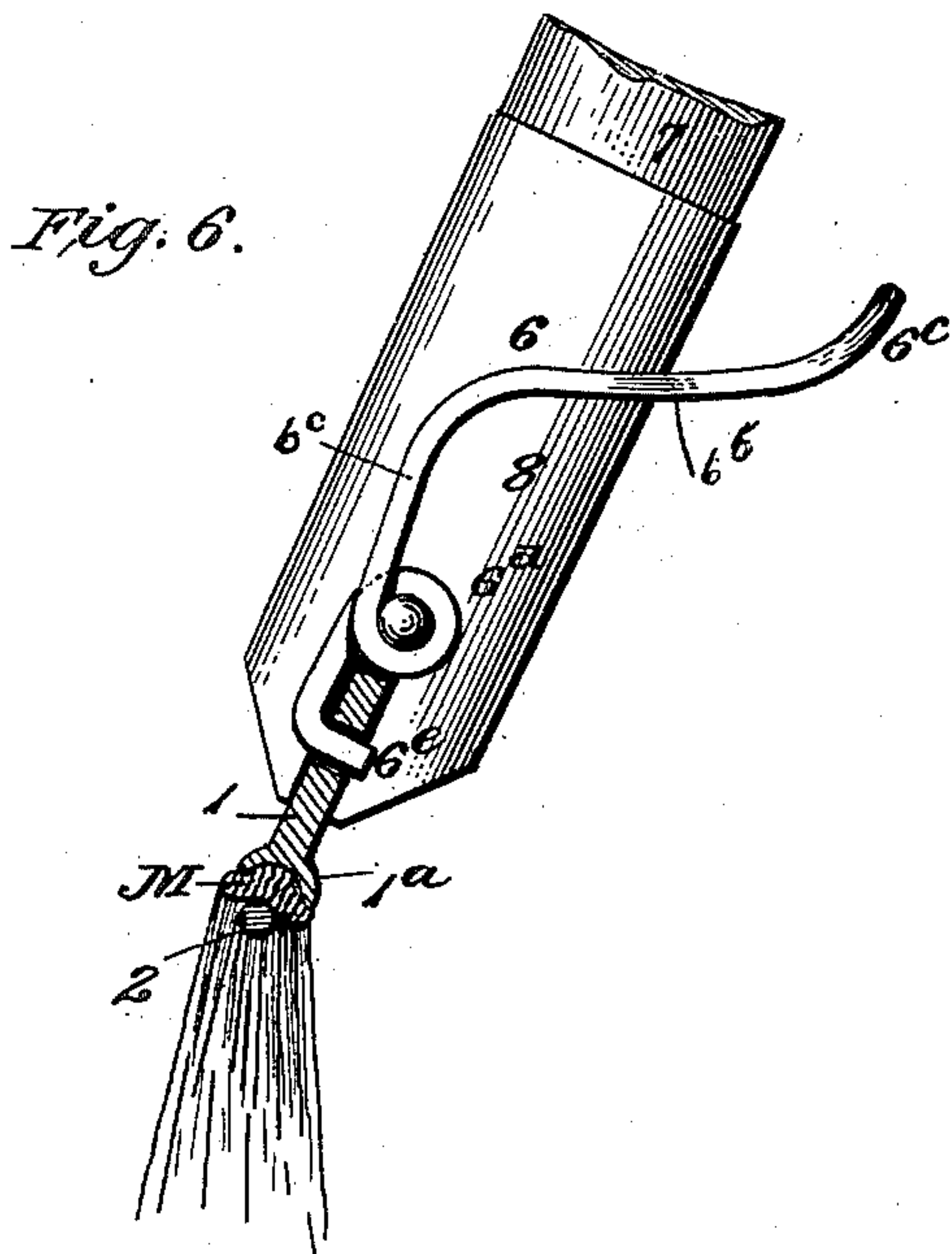
Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

P. SCHMIDT.
COMBINED MOP AND BRUSH HOLDING MEANS.

(Application filed Aug. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

Louis Dietrich
John C. Burch

INVENTOR

Philipp Schmidt

BY

Fred G. Dietrich & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPP SCHMIDT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMBINED MOP AND BRUSH HOLDING MEANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,671, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed August 15, 1901. Serial No. 72,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIPP SCHMIDT, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Combined Mop and Brush Holding Means, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of mops and brushes in which devices are employed for detachably securing the mop or brush to the head-block or handle.

My invention in its generic nature comprehends a novel means of interchangeably joining the handle to either the mop or brush in a quick, effective, economical, and simple manner, and in which the several parts are so arranged as to present a neat appearance.

In its more subordinate features my invention consists in certain details of construction and peculiar combination of parts, all of which will hereinafter be fully set out in the description and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my invention applied for use as a mop-holder. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating it as in use as a brush-holder. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a mop-head, having the clamping devices for gripping the mop. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mop-head and its clamping devices detached from each other. Fig. 5 illustrates the manner in which the said clamping devices are adjusted to secure the mop to the headpiece. Fig. 6 is a cross-section taken on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3, the handle connection being shown in side elevation. Fig. 7 is a detail view illustrating the manner in which said connection is fitted to the mop-head or brush-headpiece. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the same detached. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the handle-connecting plate for the brush-head. Fig. 10 illustrates the manner in which the handle-clamp devices are used for window-rubbers.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, in which like characters indicate like parts in all the figures, 1 designates a metal headpiece of suitable thickness, which may be stamped, malleable cast, or otherwise formed. The head-block has its lower edge slightly thickened and concaved its entire length to

form a seat or socket-face 1^a to receive the fold portions of the mop M, as best shown in Figs. 3 and 6. At one end, *x*, the headpiece 1 has a series of apertures 1^b, arranged in vertical alinement, and at a point just below the said apertures the said end *x* has an outwardly-bifurcated portion that forms a guide 1^c, and the opposite end *y* of the head has a similar guide 1^d, the reason for which will presently appear.

2 designates what I term the "mop-securing bail," which in the construction shown is made of stout spring-wire, and this bail is intended to lie under the fold of the mop and press and clamp said fold up into the concaved seat 1^a, and for such purpose the bail has a novel coöperative connection with the head 1 and a spring-lock device 5, the construction and manner of operation of which are best shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 6, by reference to which it will be noticed the spring-rod bail 2 has one end bent up at right angles to form a vertical member 2^a, which in the adjustment of the several parts engages the guide 1^c, and the said member 2^a is bent back in a horizontal plane, as at 2^b, and then forward, as at 2^c, to form a pivot portion, and then at right angles in a plane with the body portion of the bail to produce a locking-lip 2^d. By forming the end 2^x of the bail in the manner just described and shown the said end can be readily connected to the end *x* of the headpiece 1 by passing the lip 2^d and the pivot member 2^c through either one of the apertures 1^a, the connection being determined by the thickness of the mop. If very thick, the parts 2^d and 2^c are slipped through the lower aperture 1^a, and if otherwise the parts 2^d and 2^c are made to engage the upper aperture, as shown in the drawings, and when slipped into place it is obvious the bail 2 can be swung in the vertical plane of the head down to release the mop or up to clamp it.

To hold the bail-piece 2 to its mop-clamping position, its end *y* is bent at right angles to form a keeper 2^f, which is made to engage the guide 1^d on the headpiece, and the end of the keeper 2^f terminates in an eye 2^e and hook 2^h, the eye to receive the loop end 5^a of the clamp-spring, presently again referred to, and the member 2^h to engage either one of a pair of locking-lips 10 and 10^a on the head-

piece 1, which are arranged above each other and are adapted to cooperate with the apertures in the end x of the head 1, in which the bail 2 is pivotally hung. Thus when the parts are adjusted as shown in the drawings the keeper 2^f will engage the upper lip 10^a, and when the mop is very thick it will engage lip 10, and to maintain the keeper in a tight locked engagement the gripping-surfaces of the lips are inclined downward and inward to cause the keeper to move inward by reason of the slight bowing out of the body part of the bail 2 when it (the bail) is drawn tightly against the mop.

The locking member 5, before referred to, consists of a spring-wire bent back upon itself to form an elongated bail, having a width to snugly straddle the upper edge of the mop-headpiece 1, one end of which is made to pivotally engage the eye 2^s of the bail 2, and the other end is curved upward to form a finger-piece 5^x, as shown, the curvature being such as to admit of the said curved end being pushed down over the headpiece 1 in such manner as to draw the keeper 2^f firmly onto the inclined lip it is made to engage, so the spring of the bail-rod will hold the keeper 2^f firmly locked until released by pulling the member 5 back in the direction indicated in full lines. (See Fig. 4.) Equidistantly from the center the headpiece 1 has two apertures 2^m 2^m to receive the ends of the locking member 6, pivotally connected to the metal socket-piece to which the handle 7 is connected.

The socket-piece 8 (shown in detail in Fig. 7) has two slots 8^a, one at each side, that extend from the open bottom of the socket upward and are so arranged that the socket 8 can be conveniently slipped over the central solid portion of the headpiece 1 and be firmly connected therewith, and to provide for maintaining it connected with the headpiece 1 and also for quickly detaching it when desired an adjustable locking member 6 is connected therewith. This member consists of a stout spring-rod bent upon itself to form side members 6^a and an extended loop 6^b, curved to form a finger-piece 6^c. The side members of the loop part 6^b are so disposed as to frictionally engage the socket-piece when the member 6 is shifted to its locking position and maintain it to such position, which is effected by the spring in the said members 6^a. Each member 6^a is bent upon itself to form an eye 6^d to engage the lateral studs 8^b on the socket, and the outer ends are bent at right angles to form hook 6^e, provided to engage and interlock with the apertures 2^m 2^m when the several parts are joined, as shown in Fig. 1.

By providing a socket-piece and a spring-rod locking member of the character shown and joining them, as illustrated, it is manifest that by slipping the socket 8 onto the headpiece 1 and pushing the bail or loop part of member 6 up against the socket, as clearly shown in Fig. 6, the hook ends 6^e will be made to pass into the apertures 2^m 2^m, and thereby

hold the socket from pulling off or moving laterally on the headpiece 1. To disconnect the headpiece and socket, it is only necessary to pull the member 6 back to an unlocked position to bring the hook ends thereof out of engagement with the apertures 2^m 2^m.

By providing a socket member and an attached locking device constructed as shown and described the same socket and handle may be readily used for supporting an ordinary scrubbing-brush, as shown in Fig. 2, by providing the brush with a metal plate 9, having a body part 9^a projected at an angle of about forty-five degrees, having two opposing apertures 9^m to receive the hook ends of the member 6 and ears 9^b for securing it to the brush top. The socket can be detached or attached to the brush, as desired, and the character of the metal member 9 is such as not to interfere with the use of the brush by hand for scrubbing in corners and such other places where it is impossible to get the brush by handle manipulation. The socket device may also be used for connecting the handle with a window-rubber by forming the rubber-holder member 12 with a central flat portion 12^a and opposing apertures 12^m 12^m, the flat part 12^a being to engage the slotted portions of the socket and the apertures 12^m the hook ends of the member 6, as shown in Fig. 10.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought the complete manner of use of my invention and its advantages will be readily apparent. It will be noticed the handle and socket member may be readily adjusted for holding a mop, a brush, or scrubber, and the means for securing the mop to the mop-head are of such simple and inexpensive character that the same can be sold for practically the price for an ordinary mop-holder. Furthermore, the several parts have such correlative arrangements that any one capable of wielding articles of this kind can conveniently and without trouble place or remove the mop or connect a mop-brush or scrubber with the handle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mop or brush holding means, a headpiece having two apertures, a slotted socket adapted to be slipped onto the headpiece, and a spring-rod locking member pivotally mounted on the socket and adapted to frictionally engage it when moved to a locked position, and having hook ends to engage the two apertures in the headpiece, for the purposes specified.

2. In a mop or brush holding means, as described, the combination with a headpiece having a solid central part and an aperture at each side thereof; of a socket-piece slotted to slip onto the solid part of the headpiece, said socket having oppositely-projecting studs or pintles, and a locking device attached to the socket formed of a single spring-rod member

bent upon itself to form side portions, said portions having eyes to engage the socket-pintles and inturned hook ends to engage the apertures in the headpiece, the folded end of
5 the locking member terminating in a finger-piece, and adapted to frictionally engage the socket when moved up to a locking position, substantially as and for the purposes described.

10 3. As an improvement in mops and brushes, a headpiece, having means for attaching a

mop or brush, said headpiece having a pair of apertures, in combination with a socket member adapted to detachably engage the headpiece, and a locking device attached to
15 the socket having hooks to engage and interlock with the apertures in the headpiece, for the purposes described.

PHILIPP SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

L. L. SCHMAL,
SIDNEY RUNDGREN.