

No. 762,515.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

T. W. DAVIES.
MOP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 3.

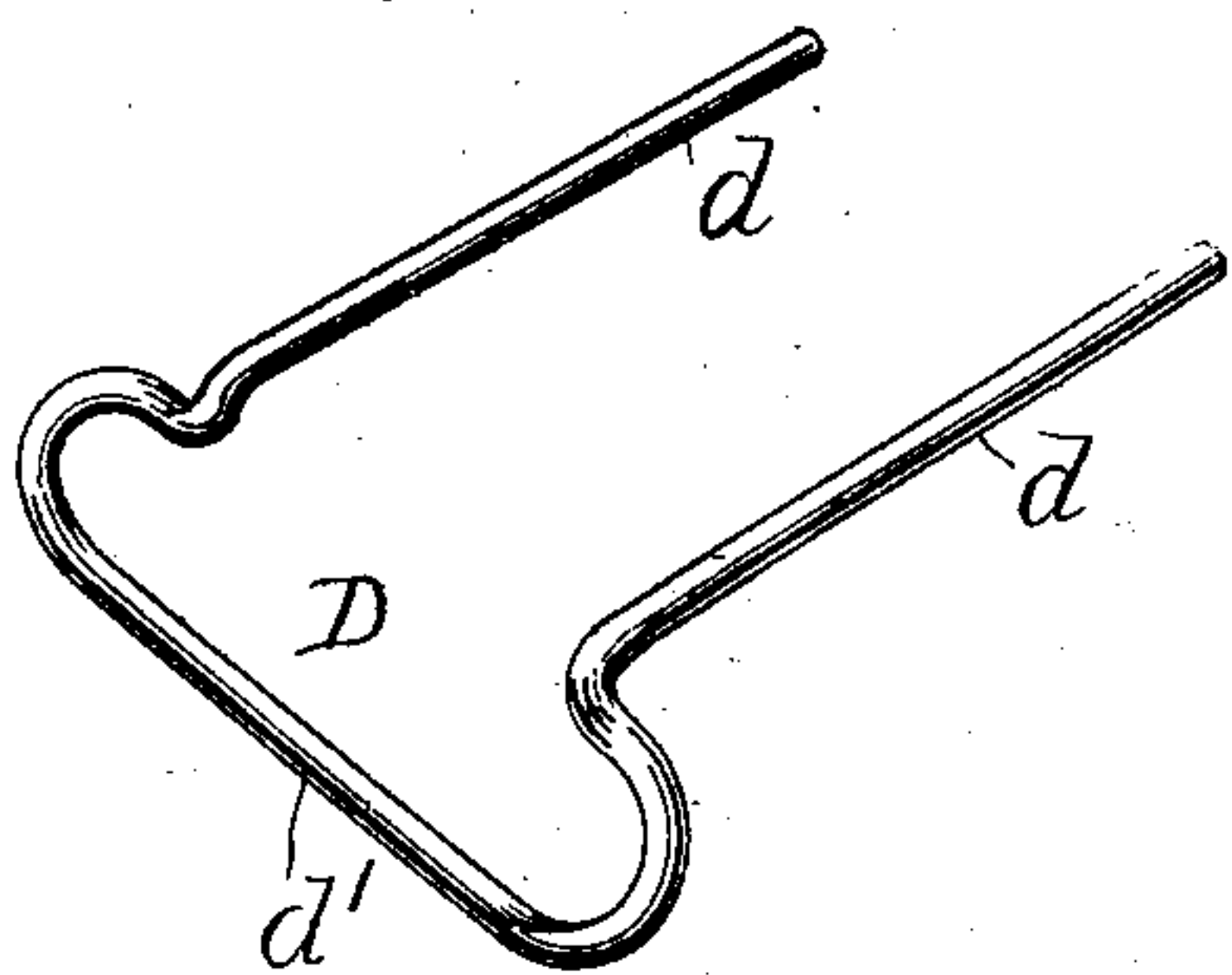


Fig. 4.

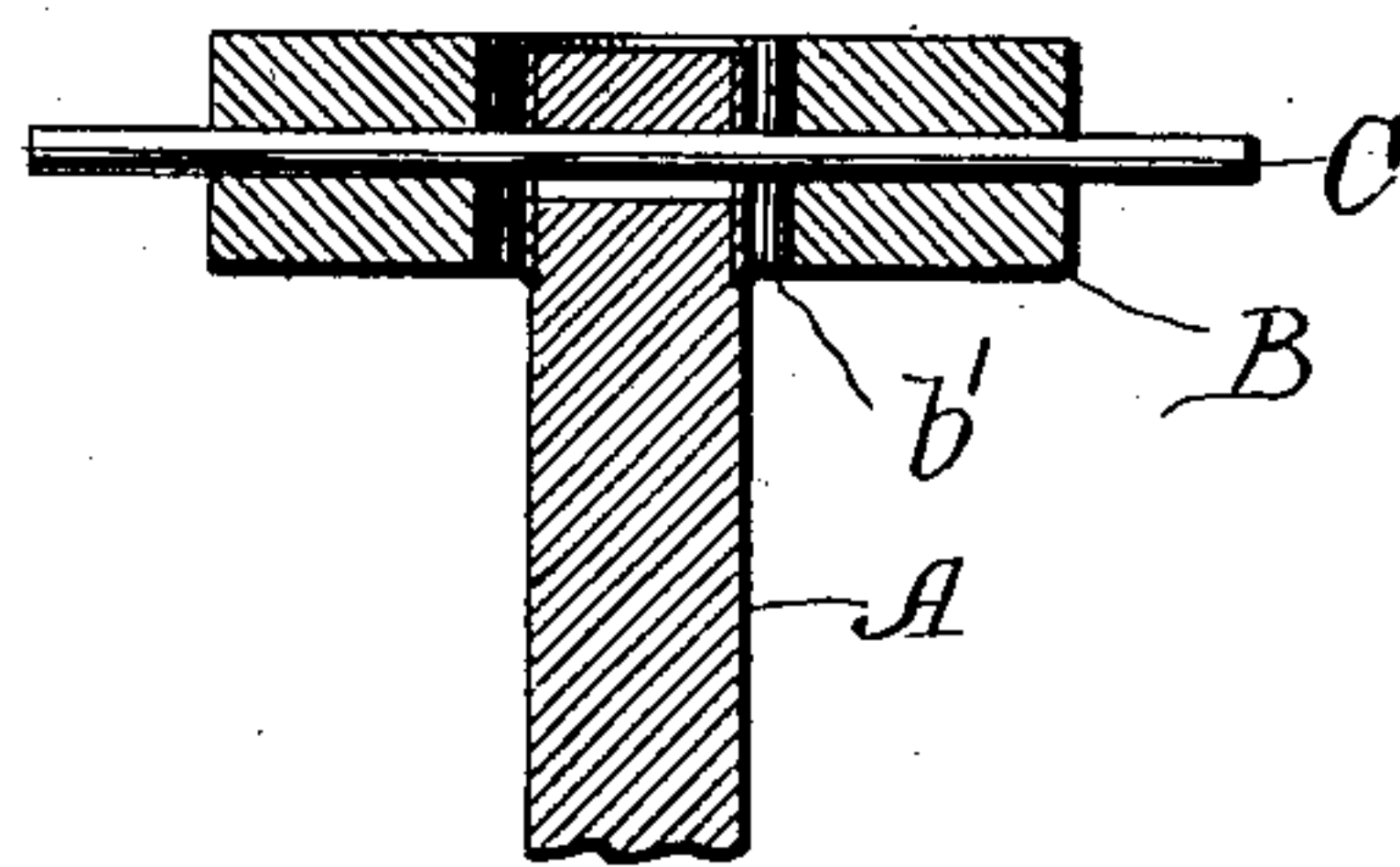


Fig. 5.

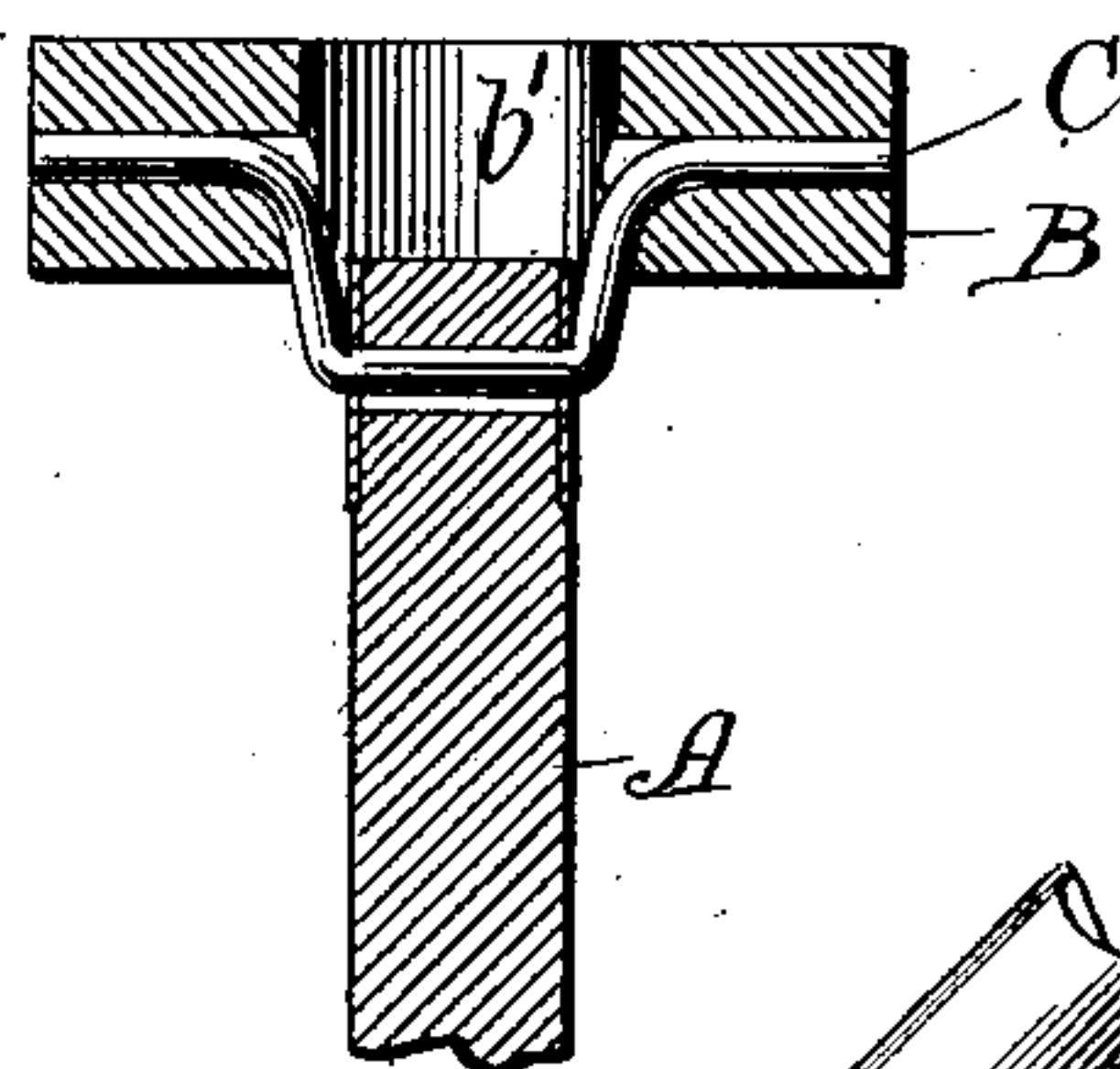


Fig. 1.

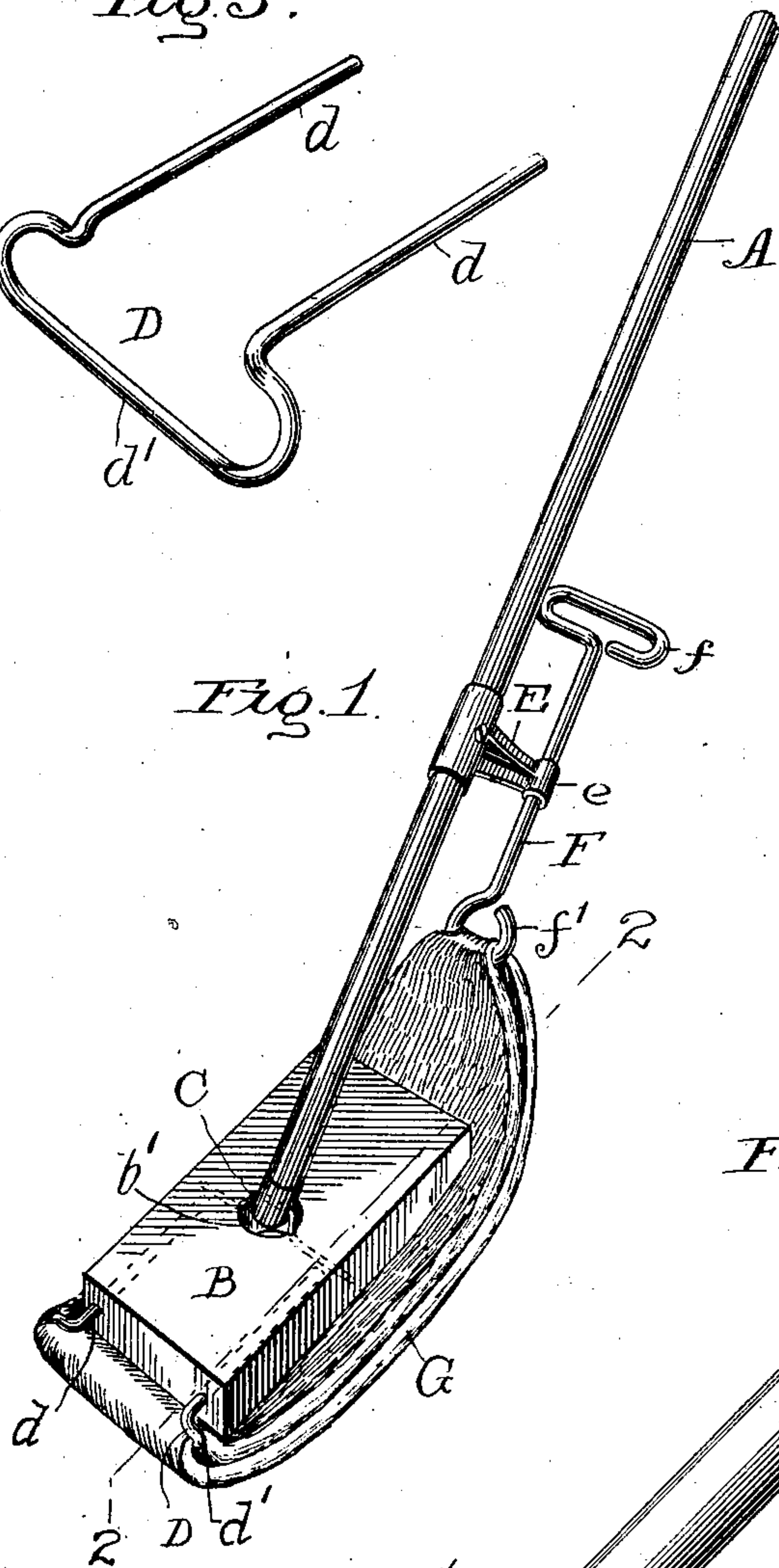


Fig. 2.

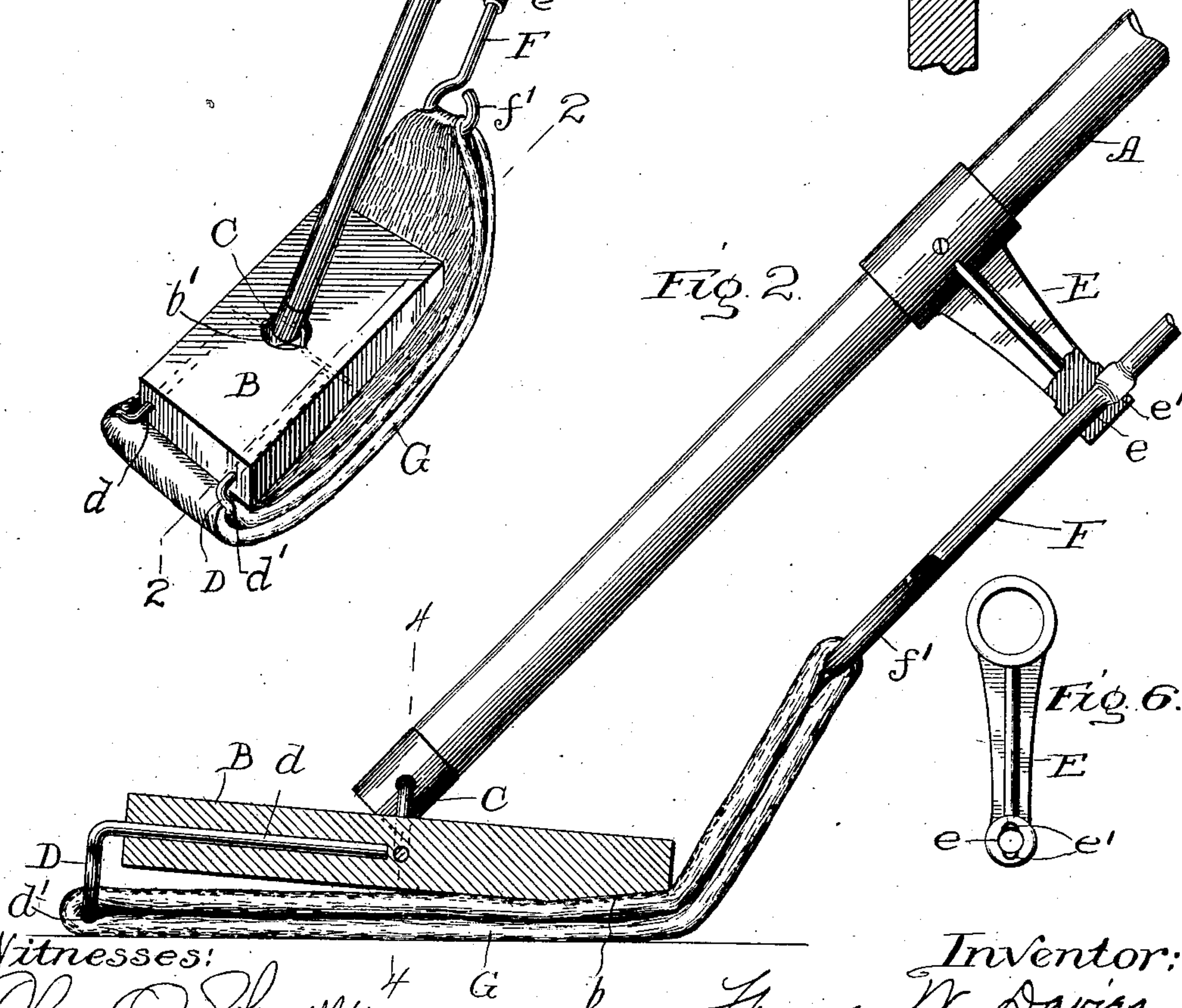
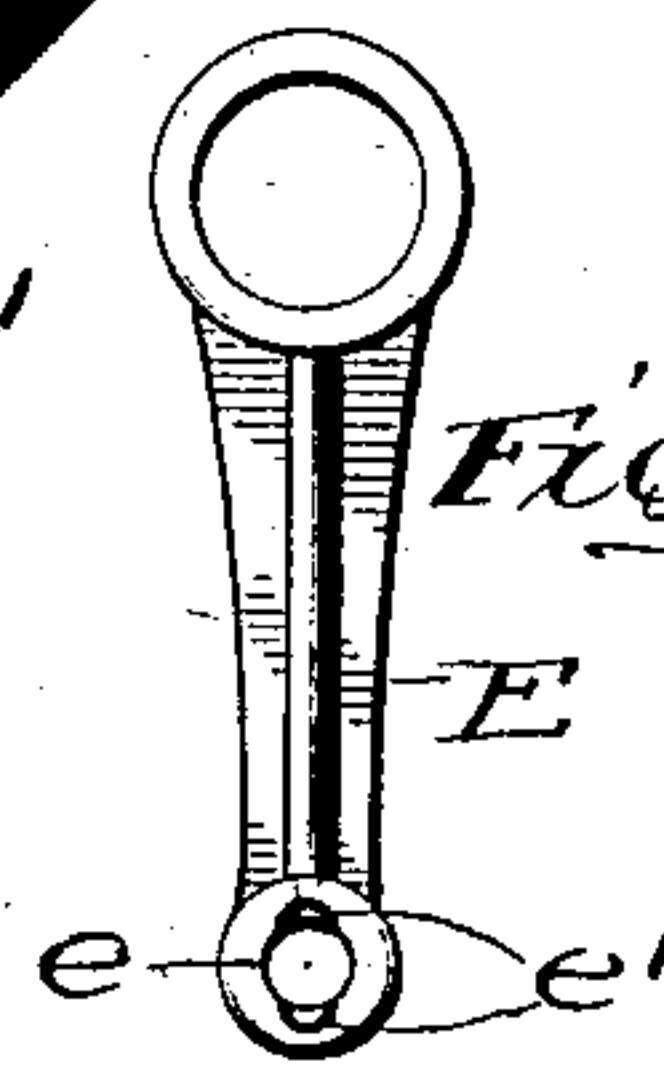


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. DAVIES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO MORTIMER CAHILL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,515, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed November 15, 1902. Serial No. 131,544. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. DAVIES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in mops; and its object is to produce a device of this class which shall be extremely cheap and effective and which shall possess certain other advantages which will appear in the course of the specification.

To these ends my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, which are clearly shown in the drawings and described in this specification.

In the aforesaid drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my improved mop. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in side elevation and partly in the section indicated by the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the swab-bail. Figs. 4 and 5 are sections in the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, showing the method of constructing the handle-attaching means; and Fig. 6 is an end view of the bracket.

Referring to the drawings, A is the handle or stick of a mop, bearing on its lower end a shoe B, preferably of wood. This shoe is beveled at its rear end to form a surface *b*, Fig. 2. The handle and shoe are pivotally connected together by means of a single piece of wire bent into a yoke-shape, so as to permit considerable angular movement between the handle and the shoe. The method by which this pivotal connection is produced is shown in Fig. 4. The shoe is pierced with a hole *b'* somewhat larger than the diameter of the handle, and the handle is then placed with its end in the hole, Fig. 4. A wire C is then forced through the shoe and the end of the handle, and the handle is then driven away from the shoe by pressure directed from the bottom of the shoe, producing the bend, as shown in Fig. 5. This is a particularly simple and cheap form of pivot, and, furthermore, is not liable to accidental injury.

In the front of the shoe is a bail D. (Shown

in perspective in Fig. 3.) This bail consists of two straight parallel members *d* and a loop portion *d'*, curved in a plane at right angles to the plane of the portions *d*. The straight portions *d* extend into suitable longitudinal holes in the shoe B and are adapted to be pulled out easily.

Upon the handle A at a considerable distance above the shoe is a bracket E, having a bearing *e* at one end. Through this bearing extends a rod F, provided at its upper end with a handle *f* and at its lower end with a loop *f'*. The swab of the mop is indicated by G in the drawings, and it extends around the curved portion *d'* of the bail D, across and under the foot B, and around and through the loop *f'* of the member F. This member holds the swab taut across the foot and keeps it under such tension that it is impossible to remove the bail D from its holes in the foot. The advantage of a bail which can be readily removed is obvious, for the reason that the mop can be undressed very readily, the swab being unhooked from the member F and the bail being then pulled out and the swab removed therefrom. To use a member thus removable from the foot, it is essential that the opposite end of the swab be firmly held in such position that the length of the swab will not permit the removal of the bail. One of the functions of the member F is to produce this result. It has, however, another function—that of affording means for twisting the swab to wring it without the necessity of taking it directly in the hands. To aid in the accomplishment of this purpose, the member F, immediately above the bracket E, is flattened to a non-cylindrical shape, and a correspondingly-countersunk depression *e'* is provided in the bearing *e*, so that the member F can be turned and the swab twisted, and the member can then be locked in position to hold the swab twisted while the water drains out. I consider this particularly advantageous, for the reason that it prevents the necessity of manually holding the swab under tension as the water drains from it.

I realize that considerable changes can be

made in the details of this construction, and I do not, therefore, desire to limit myself to the specific form herein described.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

5 1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, a shoe secured thereto, a bracket, a longitudinal rod extending through said bracket and supported there-
10 by, and a swab extending from the lower end of said longitudinal rod under said shoe, to the opposite end thereof, of a non-cylindrical portion on said longitudinal rod above said
15 bracket, said bracket being correspondingly countersunk, to lock the longitudinal rod against rotation, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a handle, of a shoe having an opening of a size as large as the end of the handle, and a single piece of wire passing through the sides of the shoe and through
20 the opening, the central portion of the wire passing through a perforation in the end of the handle and being bent up above the surface of the shoe to form a yoke-shaped bail.

In witness whereof I have signed the above
25 application for Letters Patent, at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1902.

THOMAS W. DAVIES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. O. SHERVEY,
RUSSELL WILES.