

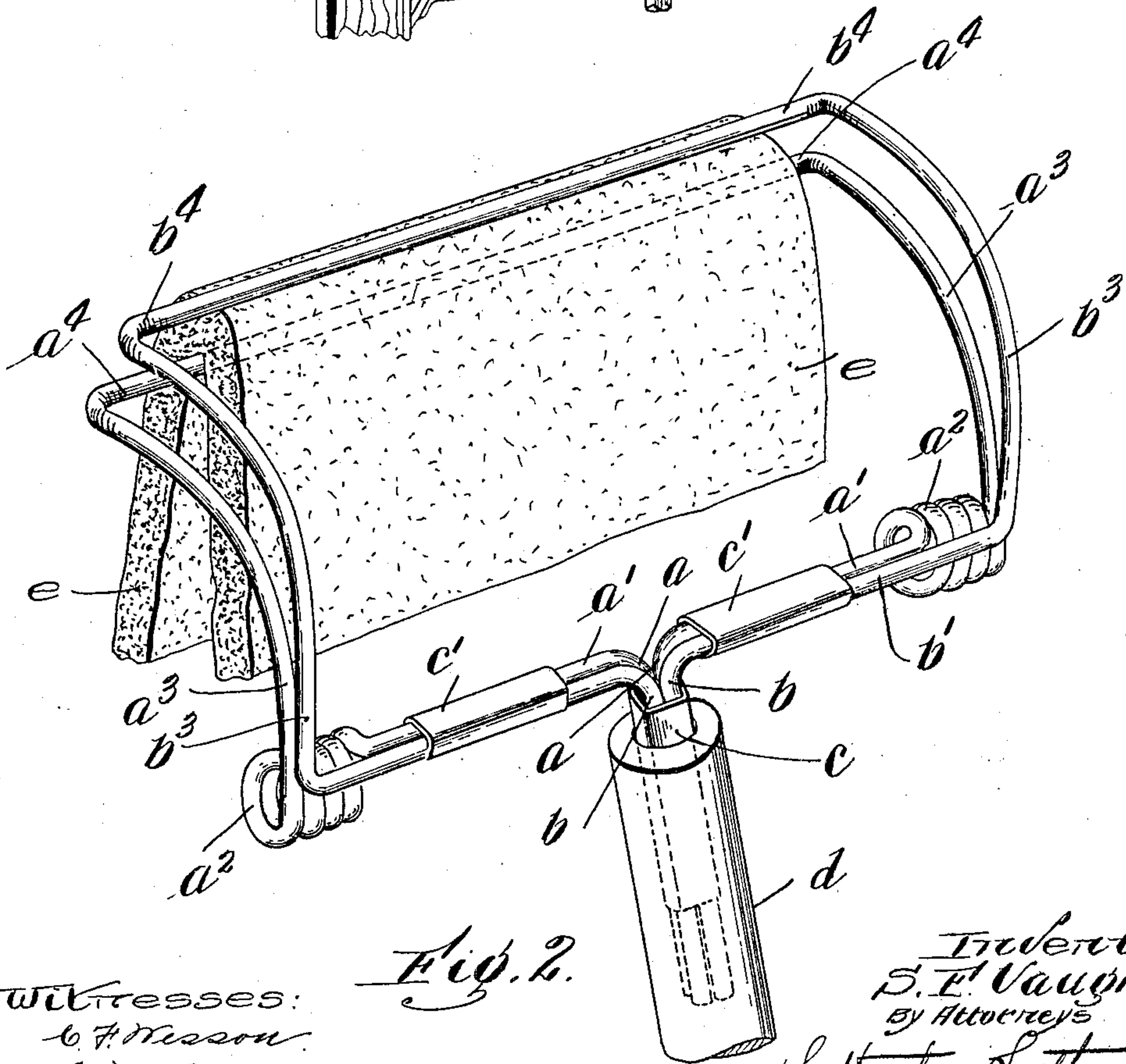
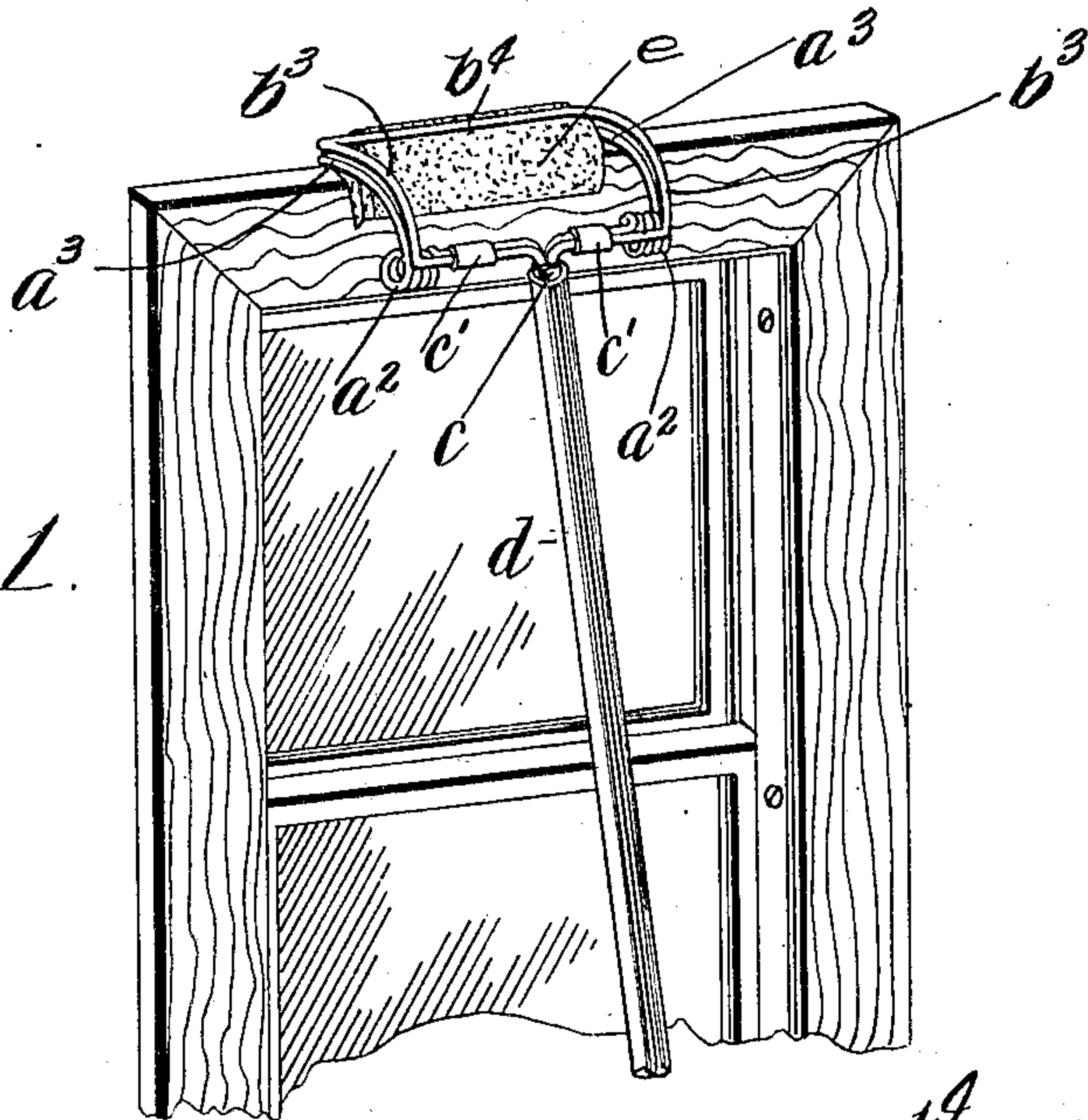
No. 871,196.

PATENTED NOV. 19, 1907.

S. F. VAUGHAN.
WALL CLEANER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 11, 1906.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
C. F. Mason
E. M. Allen.

Fig. 2.

Inventor:
S. F. Vaughan
By Attorneys
Sutcliffe & Sutcliffe

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SARAH F. VAUGHAN, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

WALL-CLEANER.

No. 871,196.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed June 11, 1906. Serial No. 321,130.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SARAH F. VAUGHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Wall-Cleaner, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a wall cleaner capable of general use, but especially adapted for use in cleaning the tops of windows and door casings, and places of a similar character which cannot be reached by ordinary wall cleaners as now constructed.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide resilient means for holding the cleaning cloth or the like in such a manner that the tops of window and door casings etc. can easily be reached and also to retain a good and efficient cleaner for ordinary purposes such as cleaning walls, ceilings and the like.

Further objects of the invention are to so construct an instrument of this character that it can be very conveniently and cheaply made and will possess great durability.

Reference to be had to the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the use of the instrument in cleaning the top of a window casing, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view showing a preferred construction of the device.

As shown in the drawings I prefer to construct the instrument mainly of wire and in two parts, or members, one terminating in what I call two longitudinal ends *a*. Said ends are extended in parallel lines to a certain point, from which they diverge from each other in both directions, and in alinement, to form bars *a'* and at the ends of these bars are springs *a²* formed by coiling the wire. From the ends of these springs two arms *a³* extend parallel with each other, being curved and connected at their outer ends by a bar *a⁴*. These parts are shown as integral. The other wire has a pair of similar parallel ends *b* extending to a certain point at which they diverge to form a transverse bar *b'*. This bar extends outwardly to the ends of the springs *a²* and from these extend upwardly two arms *b³* which at their outer ends are connected by a transverse bar *b⁴*. These parts are located parallel with the corresponding parts of the other member.

The wires *a* and *b* are held together by a band *c* preferably formed of sheet metal.

The transverse bars *a'* and *b'* are also held together in a similar manner by bands *c'*. In this construction it will be clear that I have provided a tongue formed of four wires, *a, a, b, b*, which are held in the end of a handle *d* by which the instrument is manipulated. This handle may be formed in any desired shape, to permit the operations to be carried out by the instrument. It will be seen also that the two bars *a'* and *b'* are rigidly held with respect to the wires *a* and *b*, and with respect to the handle. The arms *b³* which extend upwardly and which carry the transverse bar *b⁴* are curved and are in a stationary position with respect to the parts mentioned. However, as these parts are formed of wire, the arms *b³* are to a certain extent resilient. The arms *a³* are formed of the same size wire as the arms *b³* and are resilient, but their main resiliency is obtained by the use of the springs *a²*. These arms *a³* may be forced away from the arms *b³* in order that the bars *a⁴* and *b⁴*, which in effect constitute jaws, may recede from each other, so as to receive and hold the necessary cloth or the like. It is to be observed that the instrument is in two parts, each part being formed by a single piece of wire terminating at both ends in the cavity with which the end of the handle is provided, the wires being held together by the bands as described. In this manner an instrument is constructed of few parts, very cheaply made, and it is not likely to get out of order. The curves in the arms *a³* and *b³* are provided for the purpose of enabling the operator to clean the tops of window casings, door casings, pictures, moldings, and the like without changing the position in which the article is ordinarily applied, and without the necessity of the operator standing on a chair or step ladder.

It will be seen that on account of the shape of the arms *a³* and *b³* the operator is enabled to force the cleaning cloth to the rear of any ordinary elevated horizontal projection and to clean the inner parts thereof, holding the handle at the customary angle.

While I have illustrated and described a particular form in which I at present prefer to embody my invention, I am aware that modifications may be made therein, by persons skilled in the art, without departing from the scope of my invention as expressed in the claims; therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction shown in the drawings, and described, but

What I do claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:—

In a wall cleaner, the combination of two separate members each formed from a single
5 integral piece of resilient wire each comprising a jaw, a pair of curved arms supporting said jaw, a pair of bars extending inwardly from said arms and meeting at the center and terminating in a pair of parallel ends, the
10 four ends of the two separate members being connected together by a metallic band surrounding them, and a handle having a cavity

in which said ends and band are held, said bars also being held together by similar metallic bands and one of said members having a coiled spring therein and forming an integral part thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SARAH F. VAUGHAN.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. FAY,
LOUIS W. SOUTHGATE.