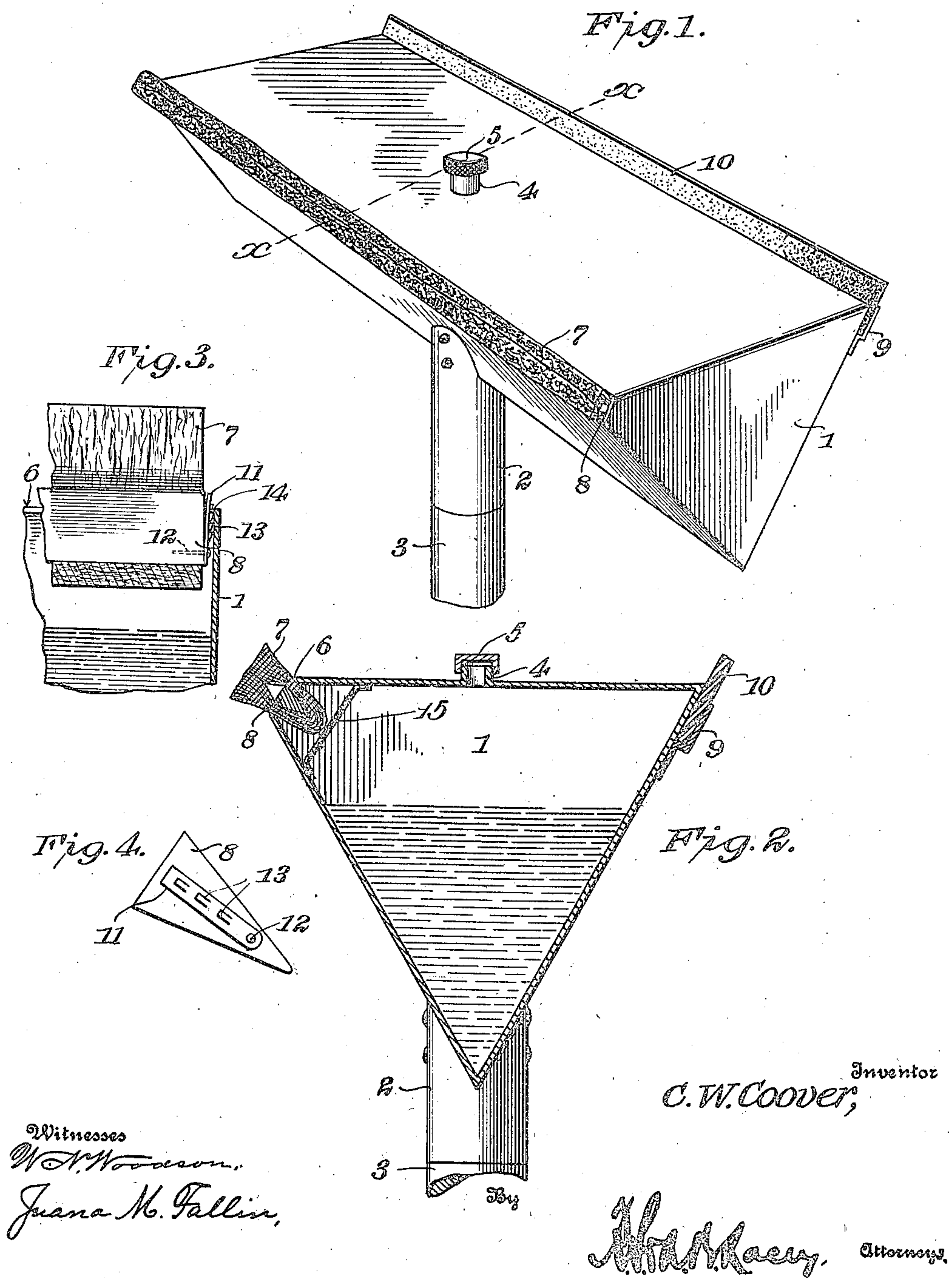


C. W. COOVER.  
 WINDOW CLEANING UTENSIL.  
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1909.

952,309.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WINDOW-CLEANING UTENSIL.

952,309.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Application filed June 10, 1909. Serial No. 501,310.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. COOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Cleaning Utensils, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to implements for cleaning, and particularly to a device peculiarly adapted for cleaning windows.

In general terms my improved implement includes a receptacle or reservoir having an approximately triangular form in cross section, the reservoir being so mounted upon a socket as that the base of the triangle shall be uppermost, thus providing two opposed sharp edges which project beyond the socket. One of these edges is cut-away and the opening is filled with fibrous material. This fibrous material is held in place by means of an adjusting wedge having an adjustable engagement with the end walls of the reservoir.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof, and to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the means for retaining the wick-holding wedge in place; and, Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the wedge with the springs in place.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawing, 1 designates a reservoir or receptacle having preferably triangular shape in cross section. To the apex of the triangle is attached a socket 2, whereby the device may be supported upon any suitable handle 3. The receptacle may be of any desired length which will adapt it best for the purposes for which it is designed, and is provided on its outer face or any suitable point with the filling opening 4 closed by a removable cap 5. One of the opposed outer edges of the reservoir is cut away, as at 6, along its entire length, and in the opening thus left is placed a mass of fibrous material such as cotton wicking or other material of like nature, this material 7 being

held in place in the opening 6 in any convenient manner. The ends of the strands extend inward into the interior of the reservoir, and act by capillary attraction to draw the moisture therefrom. While I may hold the wicking or fibrous strands in place in any convenient manner, I preferably use for this purpose the triangular strip 8 which is wedged into the middle of the mass of wicking and forces it outward, wedging it into place against the edges of the opening 6, as shown in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that the triangular strip divides the strands into two parts, and that the wicking on either side of the fibrous material will be more or less compressed against the edges of the opening 6. It will also be seen that by adjusting the strip 8 within the opening 6 to a greater or less degree, the fibers of the wicking will be more or less compressed, and that thus a smaller or greater amount of water will be drawn out by the wicking or will supply the same with moisture. This mass of wicking is to be used as a washer and scrubber. The opposite edge of the reservoir is provided on its exterior with an angular flange 9 which extends entirely along the face of the receptacle, and the upstanding edge or margin of this flange is spaced sufficiently from the reservoir to provide for the retention therein of a rubber strip 10 of the character usual to window wipers, which strip projects up somewhat above the upper edge of the reservoir so that its margin may be flexible to a certain degree. The strip of rubber 10 constitutes a wiper which is used after the window has been washed by the scrubber 7. The moisture on the window is then wiped down by means of the strip 10. The window may be afterward dried in the usual manner.

My implement is particularly effective for the purpose for which it is designed by reason of the fact that the inverted triangular shape of the reservoir provides two opposed projecting edges extending out beyond the middle portions of the receptacle, thus permitting the device to be used over out-jutting cornices or lintels of windows, and also to be operated with the handle practically vertical. Further, my invention provides a very simple means for adjusting the amount of compression to which the wicking or fibrous material is subjected, thus not only holding the wicking or fibrous material securely in place, but controlling the amount



of water which may pass through the wicking and also to be operated from any angle desired, without danger of the side of the receptacle itself contacting with the window.

5 While I have referred to the opening 6 as being filled with material such as wicking, I wish it understood that I might use sponge, if desired, for this purpose, it being sufficient if any material be used which  
10 is fibrous or spongy and which by capillary attraction will draw the water from the interior of the reservoir.

While I may hold the wedge 8 in place in any desired manner, I have devised for this  
15 purpose the means shown in Fig. 3, wherein the wedge 8 is formed at its ends with the spring strips 11, these spring strips being attached at one end by a screw 12 and being formed with a plurality of outwardly projecting tongues 13. The end pieces of the  
20 receptacle, at the cut-away edge 6, are each provided with the inwardly turned detent 14 with which the tongues 13 engage. It will be obvious that these detents and  
25 tongues will permit the inward movement of the wedge, but prevent any outward movement thereof, so that the wedge may be securely held in its adjusted position. A perforated wall 15 is also preferably used, dividing the reservoir and forming a compartment for the wicking. This wall will prevent any chance of the water oozing out of the reservoir through the wicking to too great extent.

35 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A device of the character described, comprising a reservoir having a handle, said reservoir having an edge projecting out beyond the body of the reservoir and cut away  
40 to form a longitudinally extending slit, cleaning material held within said slit and extending therethrough into the interior of the reservoir, a wedge located within the  
45 mass of fibrous material and disposed en-

tirely between the edges of said slit, and means on the ends of the wedge for engaging the end walls of the reservoir and permitting the wedge to be adjusted inward or outward through said slit.

2. A device of the character described, including a handle, a reservoir, triangular in section and longitudinally extended, attached at its apex to the handle, said reservoir thereby having closed edges projecting  
50 out on each side beyond the body of the reservoir, one of said edges being cut away to form a longitudinally extending slit, fibrous material supported between the edges of said slit and extending through the  
60 slit into the interior of the reservoir, a wedge located entirely within the mass of fibrous material and between the edges of the slit, means on the wedge engaging with the end walls of the reservoir whereby the  
65 wedge may be adjusted inward or outward, and a longitudinally extending strip of rubber attached to the edge of the reservoir directly opposed to the slitted edge, and forming a wiping strip.

3. In a device of the character described, a reservoir having a handle, an edge of the reservoir being cut away to form a longitudinally extending slit, fibrous material supported within said slit extending into the  
75 reservoir and forming a scrubber, a triangular strip or wedge located within the mass of fibrous material and forcing it against the walls of the reservoir, and a spring on each end of the wedge, having  
80 thereon detent tongues, the end walls of the reservoir adjacent to the slit thereof being formed with an inwardly extending detent engageable by said tongues.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
85 in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. COOVER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. LEE,

H. O. McCREIGHT.