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U. KOLCHINSKY
WINDOW WASHER

2,497,674

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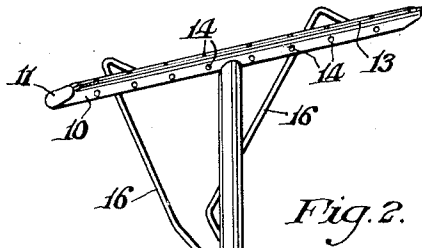
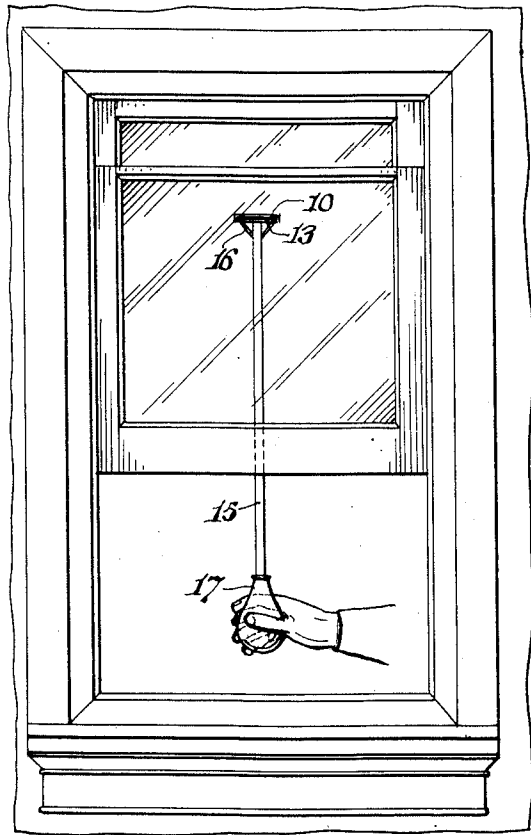


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

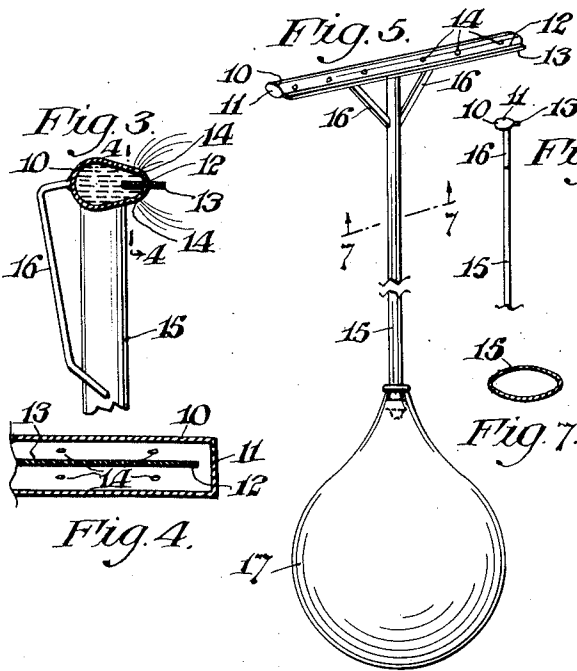
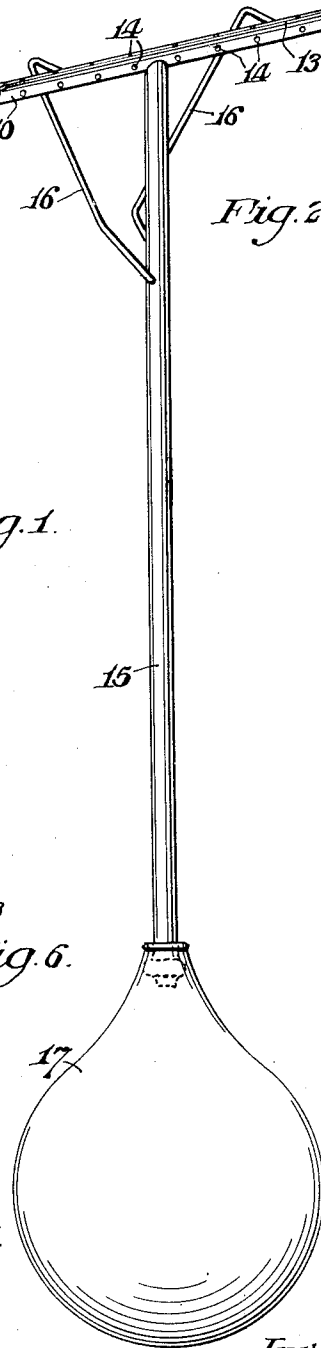


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WINDOW WASHER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 15—136)

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My invention relates to new and useful window washers especially adapted for washing the outside surfaces of window panes from the inside of a building, thereby eliminating the necessity of sitting on a window sill with the body outside of the building, or being suspended on the outside of the building, or even extending a large part of the body through an open window.

An object of the invention is to provide a combined squeegee and spray head on top of a tubular handle carrying a water holding bulb.

Another object of the invention is to provide a window washer consisting of a handle having a source of water supply connected to its lower end and having a combined squeegee and spray head mounted on its upper end.

A further object of the present invention is to provide, in a window washer, a hollow head having a squeegee extending therefrom and provided with rows of outlet orifices vertically spaced from the squeegee.

With the above and other objects in view this invention consists of the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same I will describe its construction in detail referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of a window from the inside of a building or apartment showing how the washer can be used on the outside of the window while the operator remains inside.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the window washer by itself.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the upper portion of the window washer.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a broken perspective view of a slightly modified form of the window washer.

Fig. 6 is a side view of the upper portion thereof on a reduced scale.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

In carrying out the invention as herein embodied 10 represents the head of the window washer which head is a hollow elongated receptacle, preferably of general oval shape in cross section. The ends are closed by walls 11 and in one side is formed a slot 12 extending substantially the full length of the head receptacle. A rather stiff but pliable and flexible strip 13 of

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rubber or similar material is fitted in said slot to function as a squeegee.

The strip 13 seals the slot and therefore rows of outlet orifices 14 are provided which, preferably, are in vertical spaced relation to said squeegee, either above or below said squeegee, or both, and these orifices are to be fine enough to produce a spray or small streams of liquid as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawing.

The head 10 is mounted on top of the tubular handle 15 in such a way that the bore of the latter communicates with the interior of said head and in order to strengthen the joint between said handle and head, braces 16 are suitably connected to these two parts.

On the lower end of the tubular handle 15 is detachably mounted a compressible bulb 17 or equivalent liquid discharging means that can be filled with liquid to be forced through the tubular handle into the head and then distributed through the orifices onto any surface adjacent which the head is held, such as the surface of a window pane.

Where the washer is to be used on the outside of the upper sash, the spray head may be quite large, the handle can be round in cross section and the braces may protrude beyond the back of the head, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4. When the apparatus is to be used on the outside surface of the lower sash, while both sashes are raised, it is necessary to insert the spray head and a portion of the handle between the two sashes. Under conditions such as last referred to, the spray head must be small enough to pass between the lower rail of the upper sash and the pane of glass of the lower sash, for example, and therefore the head should be relatively small between the working edge of the squeegee and the back of the head receptacle, and the braces 16 should be located between parallel planes coincident with the front and back of the head, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In order to provide for a certain amount of movement of the handle within the space between the two sashes, without reducing the capacity of said handle, the latter is preferably made elliptical in cross section, as depicted in Fig. 7, with the major axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the head.

In actual practice the bulb 17 is first filled with water or other liquid and then placed on the lower end of the handle 15. Upon raising the lower sash of a window, as shown in Fig. 1, a person may project the washer through the open window and manipulate the device until the squeegee is close to or rests against the window

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pane to be washed. By squeezing the bulb, the water will be forced therefrom, through the tubular handle and spray head and out of the orifices 14 onto the surface to be cleaned. Then by drawing downward with the squeegee in contact with the wet surface, the water and dirt will be wiped off, leaving the surface clean. All of the above operations are accomplished by the operator merely sticking his or her hand a short distance out of the open window. This will practically eliminate any chance of a person falling from a window during the washing of the outside thereof.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of construction herein shown and described as these may be varied within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and useful is:

A window washer comprising a hollow elongated head receptacle, oval shape in cross section and having a longitudinal slot in one side, a squeegee of non-absorbent material mounted in said slot and sealing the latter, said head receptacle having a row of outlet orifices in the head receptacle in adjacent spaced parallel relation to the squeegee, a rigid tubular handle, of appreciable length and elliptical in cross section, secured at one end to said head receptacle and communicating with the interior thereof, and a rubber bulb detach-

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ably mounted on the opposite end of said handle to hold and propel liquid therefrom through the handle to the head receptacle and thence through the outlet orifice onto the squeegee, said bulb also functioning as a handhold whereby the apparatus may be manipulated by one hand during its use.

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