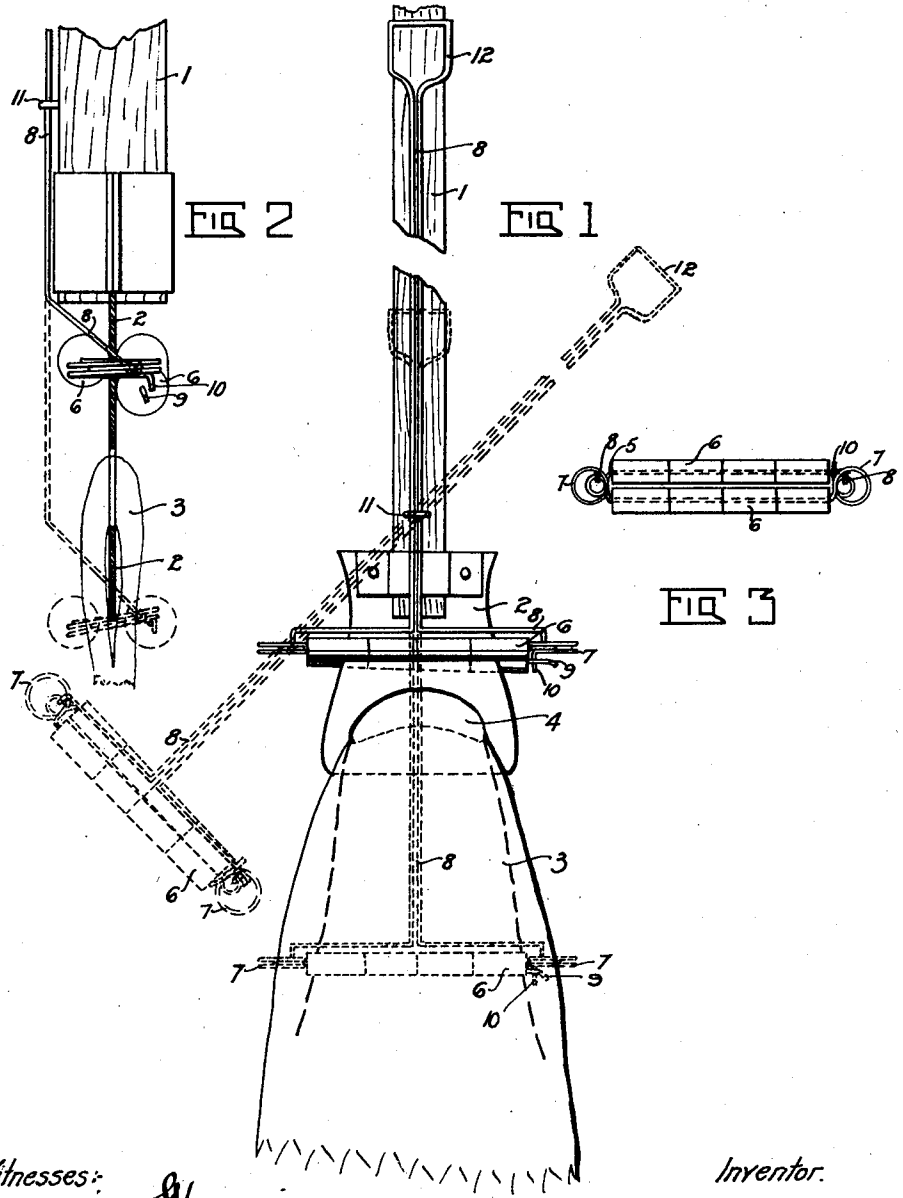
F. L. CUNNINGHAM.

MOP.

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1,384,555. Patented July 12, 1921.



Witnesses:

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOP.

1,384,555. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 12, 1921.

Application filed February 12, 1919. Serial No. 276,496.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK LESLIE CUNNINGHAM, of the city of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, clerk, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Mop, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in which a wringer is combined with a mop.

I accomplish this by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a view of the device showing the wringer in position for using the mop. In dotted lines the wringer is shown passing over the cloth and also returning to the normal position after wringing. Fig. 2 is a side view and Fig. 3 is a top view of the spring frame of the wringer.

Similar numbers refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The ordinary mop consists of a handle 1, a cloth holder 2, and a mop cloth 3, which elements are combined in the mop under review. The cloth holder 2, in my device is provided with a crescent shaped orifice through which the cloth 3 passes, and the shape of the orifice prevents the accidental removal of the cloth, no stitching or securing by any other means than the shape of the orifice being required.

The mop wringer consists of a box spring frame 5 with rollers 6 revolubly mounted on the sides thereof between which rollers the mop cloth 3 passes. The shorter sides or ends of the spring frame 7 are coiled so as to give tension and squeeze the water out of the mop cloth. These coil springs are of two sizes large diameter coils to give the tension to the frame and small rings between the larger rings to which the forked ends of the handle or operating lever 8 are attached.

The coils 7 at both ends of the frame are similar in construction but one end is arranged to engage automatically on the other side wire. The free end 9 of the open spring extends beyond the end of the coiled wire which is turned down so as to form a locking device 10 to retain the loose end of the wire 9 when it is desired to wring out the mop cloth.

The operating lever 8 is provided with eyes by means of which the ends are connected at one side of the smaller rings of the coil springs before mentioned so as to overbalance the frame after the wringer has passed over the mop cloth, the said lever 8 extending along the handle of the mop 1 and having an enlarged end 12 which is retained in place by the mop handle. A guide 11 is provided to secure against loss. When it is desired to wring the mop cloth the mop handle is pulled upward, at the same time as the upward movement of the lever 8 is restrained, bringing the spring frame in contact with the mop cloth, forcing the end of the loose spring 9 into contact with the end of the coil spring 10 closing the box spring and placing tension upon the coils which limit the space between the rollers on the opposite sides of the spring frame and wrings the water out of the cloth.

To return the wringer to the normal position after passing completely over the mop cloth, the lever 8 is pulled sidewise, and the frame having already fallen down on one side, sufficient space is left to pass the frame, after being drawn up over the edge of the cloth holder.

In a domestic mop it has previously been proposed to squeeze the fabric between two rollers to wring it, said rollers being spring-pressed together and separated by hand lever operation to free the fabric. The fabric was carried by a frame hand-traversed to draw the fabric through the rollers. The rollers were carried by separate forked frames mounted upon the handle, the one rigidly and the other to swing lever-like.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

In a mop, the combination of a wringing device consisting of a box spring frame substantially rectangular in shape, the sides of the said frame being provided with rollers between which the mop cloth is passed and is compressed, coil spring members joining and formed upon the ends of the sides before mentioned, one of the said coil springs being adapted to be engaged and disengaged from the extended end of the free side so as to form an entrance through which the mop cloth is passed prior to wringing, and eyes formed upon the ends of the wringer frame to which an operating handle is secured, all substantially as described.

FRANK LESLIE CUNNINGHAM.

Witnesses:

ERIC S. HARVIE,

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