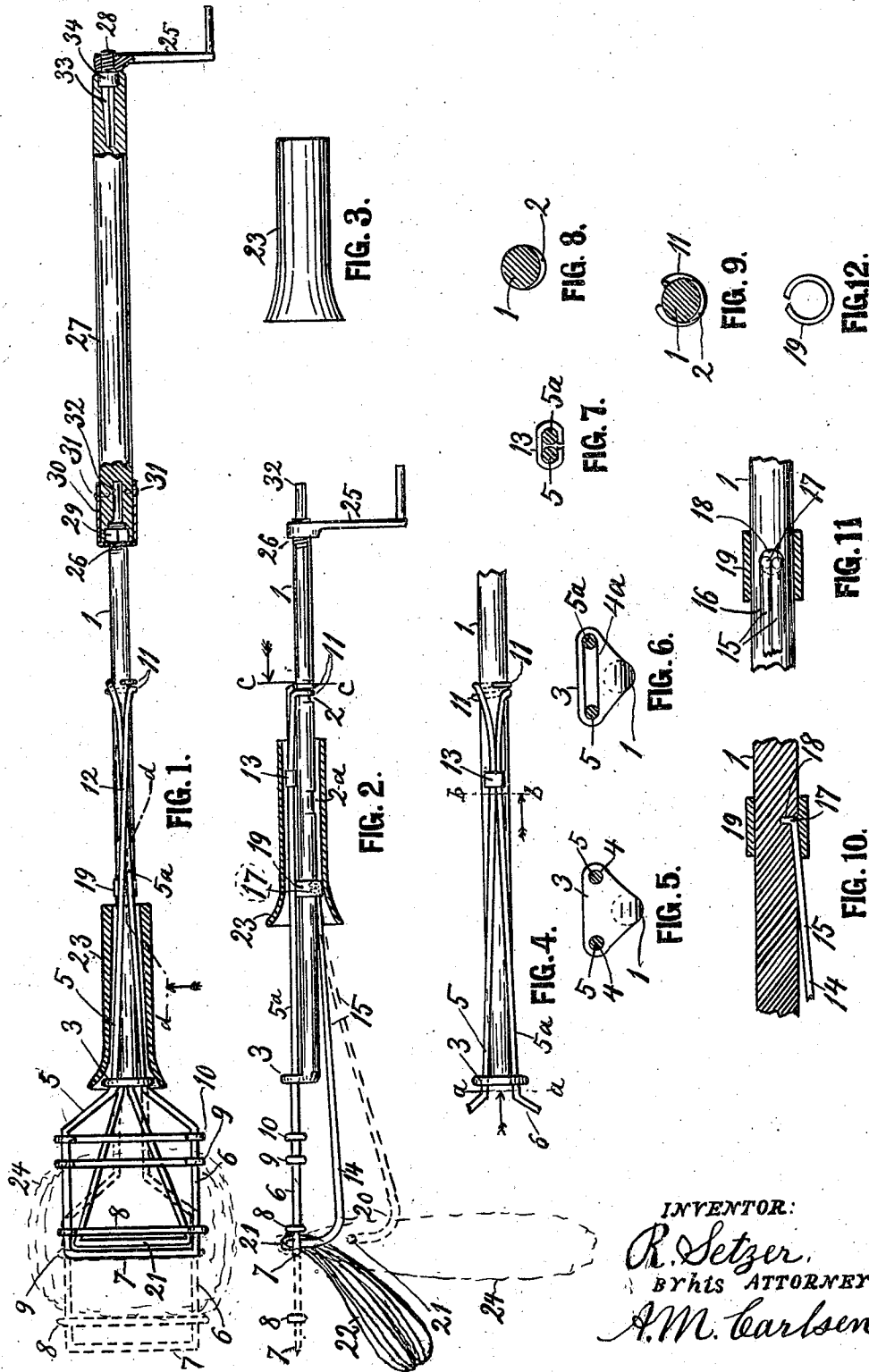


R. SETZER.
MOP AND CLOTHES LIFTER.
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Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

1,237,257.



INVENTOR:

R. Setzer.

BY HIS ATTORNEY:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD SETZER, OF MOTLEY, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO AUDLEY V. TANKBONER, OF MOTLEY, MINNESOTA.

MOP AND CLOTHES-LIFTER.

1,237,257.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD SETZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Motley, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Mop and Clothes-Lifter, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mops; and the object is to provide an improved mop so constructed that it will also readily serve as a lifting device for removing clothes from wash boilers.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a partly sectional upper side or front view of the device. Fig. 2 is a side view of the device with the mop handle detached and removed. Fig. 3 is a side view of the sleeve 23 in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a portion of Fig. 1 with a slight modification. Fig. 5 is a section on the line *a-a* Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of a modified form of the device. Fig. 7 is a section on line *b-b* Fig. 4 with the handle rod omitted. Fig. 8 is a section on line *c-c* Fig. 2 of the handle rod only. Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 8 with one of the wire hooks 11 in place. Fig. 10 is an enlarged section on the line *d-d* Fig. 1, showing how the lower wire jaw is secured in the handle rod by a ring, or cold shut. Fig. 11 is a bottom view of Fig. 10 with the handle rod intact and slightly modified and only the cold shut in section. Fig. 12 is a detail view of the cold-shut only.

Referring to the drawing by reference numerals, 1 designates the handle rod of the device; it is made of metal and provided with two shallow transverse notches 2 (best shown in Figs. 2 and 8). The lower end of the rod is flattened and bent at about right angles as at 3 and provided either with two holes as 4 in Fig. 5 or a slot as 4^a in Fig. 6, for a pair of wires 5, 5^a to be slidably guided therein in spaced relation so they can not rotate in the guide and twist one about the other. The downward portion of said wires 5—5^a forms an integral yoke 6, having a transverse bar 7 and above that bar secured upon it three other cross-bars 8, 9, and 10, whereby the main yoke is given two small transverse yokes 7—8 and 9—10. The upward ends of the wires are formed into a pair of almost closed rings 11, which are slidable on the rod, and by spring action of the wires 5—5^a are held in engagement with

either one of the notches 2—2^a. Near said rings 11, the two wires are either crossed as at 12 in Fig. 1 or secured together by a cold-shut as 13 in Figs. 2, 3, and 7, said means 12, or 13, serving to hold the wires together and so support them on the rod 1 that they spring with the rings 11 into one or the other of the notches 2—2^a.

At the rear side of the rod 1 is a wire yoke or loop 14 having its resilient arms 15 placed in a longitudinal groove 16 in the bar 1, and their ends 17 bent at right angles into one or more cavities 18 in the rod and are secured in that position by a ring or cold-shut 19 driven or closed tightly over them. The loop end 14 of the rear yoke is curved forwardly as at 20 in Fig. 2 and formed with a transverse bar 21, which may be called the fixed jaw, since it never moves in longitudinal direction of the device, but is normally swung by its resilient arms, 14, away from the yokes 7—8 and 9—10, either of which may be brought in position to receive it. That is, if the rings 11 are in the notch 2 (see Fig. 2). The yoke 7—8 will receive the jaw bar 21 and co-act with it in holding a mop cloth 22 firmly, provided the funnel-ended sleeve 23 is pushed to the position shown in Fig. 1 so as to hold the jaw closed into the yoke. And if the rings 11 are in the notch 2^a, the yoke 9—10 will take the place of yoke 7—8 and hold a garment 24 which may in that way be lifted out of a hot wash boiler, and by rotation of the device be rolled about it as indicated at 24 in Fig. 1, while carried to the wash tub; said rotation being effected by one hand on a crank 25, threaded at 26, upon the upward end of the rod, while the other hand supports the sleeve 23 in the position shown in Fig. 1. In this event it will be seen in dotted lines farthest to the left in Figs. 1 and 2 that the main yoke 6—7—8 is projected so as to provide more room for the boiled garments to be wound about the device.

While thus handling and using the device in the laundry a large person may find it convenient to use a wooden extension 27 screwed on to the handle bar 1 and provided with a threaded stud 28 upon which the crank 25 is then placed, as shown in Fig. 1; but said extension 27 is mainly intended for use when the device is employed as a mop, in which case the crank may either be removed, or it may be used for wringing the

mop cloth, which is in that case placed between rollers or other usual means (not shown).

5 The extension or section 27 of the handle means, but in Fig. 1 is shown how the wooden section may have a nut 29 retained in an angular cavity in the wood by a fer-
10 rule 30, which may be secured by screws 31, and into said nut the threaded part 26 of the rod is screwed, and provided with a reduced extension 32, fitted snugly in the wood beyond the nut. When the wooden section
15 is removed, the crank is screwed upon the said threaded portion 26; otherwise the crank may be screwed upon the threaded end 28 of a gudgeon 33, secured in the upper end of the wooden section and is provided with a collar or shoulder 34 which
20 prevents the crank from pulling the gudgeon out by screwing against the end of the wood around it.

What I claim is:

In a device of the kind described, a handle rod having at one end a lateral guide 25 and its body provided with two notches, a resilient arm fixed to the rod between the end having the guide and the notch nearest thereto, said arm having its free end curved to form a jaw adapted to be swung into line 30 with the rod beyond said guide, a member slidable in the guide and having its rear end resilient and arranged to engage alternately in either of the two notches; said sliding member having the part of it beyond 35 the guide formed into a yoke having two spaces in which to receive alternately the jaw according to which notch on the rod is occupied by the sliding member, and a sleeve slidable on the rod so as to close the arm of 40 the jaw to the rod and thereby the jaw into either one of the spaces in the yoke.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

RICHARD SETZER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

It is hereby certified that the name of the assignee in Letters Patent No. 1,237,257, granted August 14, 1917, upon the application of Richard Setzer, of Motley, Minnesota, for an improvement in "Mops and Clothes-Lifters," was erroneously written and printed as "Audley V. Tankboner," whereas said name should have been written and printed as *Audley V. Fankboner*, as shown by the records of assignments in this office; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 25th day of September, A. D., 1917.

[SEAL.]

Cl. 15—56.

F. W. H. CLAY,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.