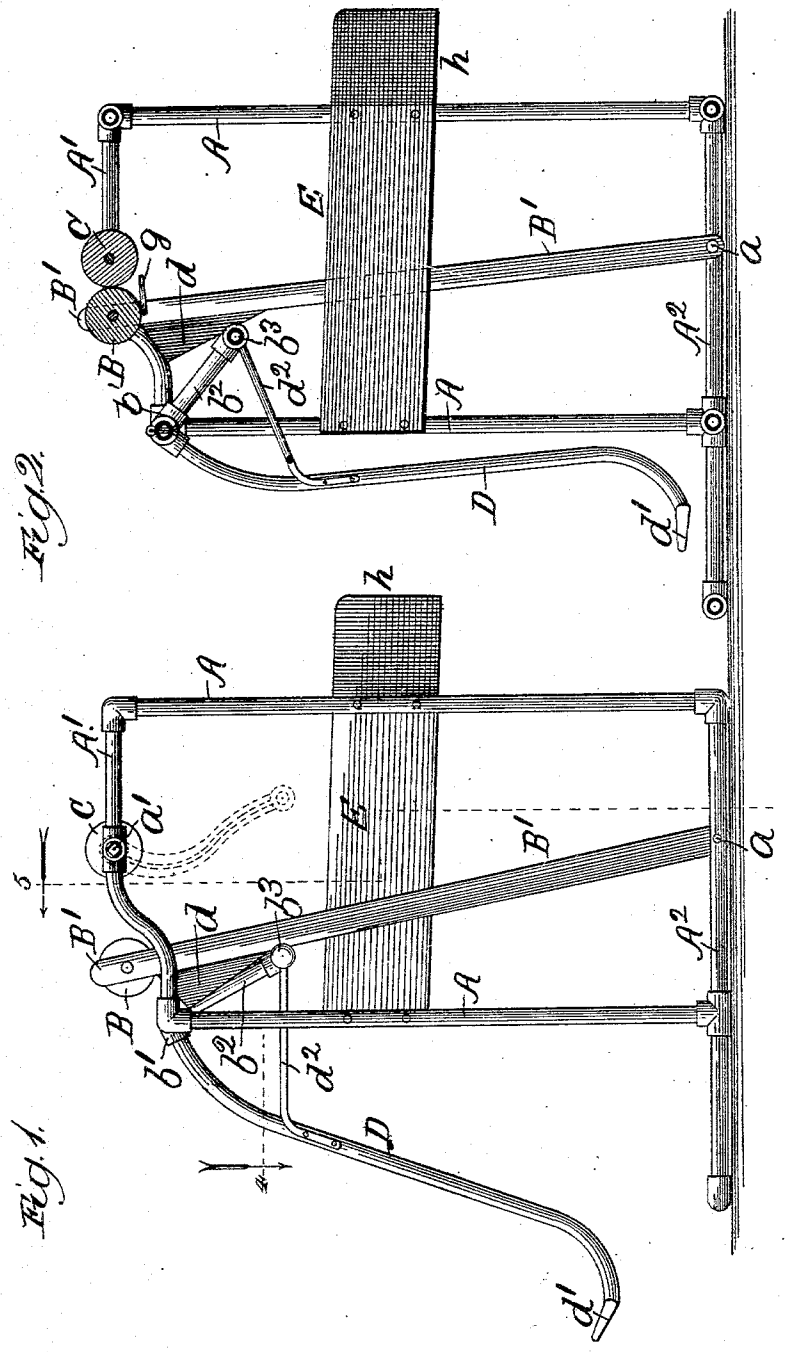
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. WILSON.

MOP WRINGER.

No. 546,209. Patented Sept. 10, 1895.



Witnesses:
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

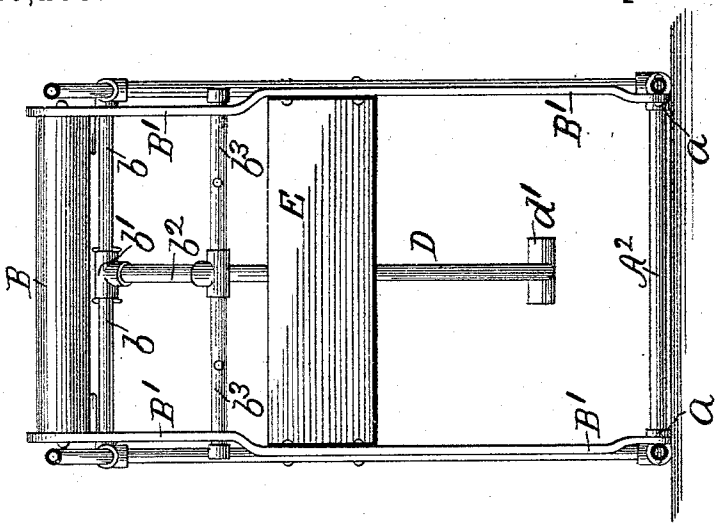


Fig. 3.

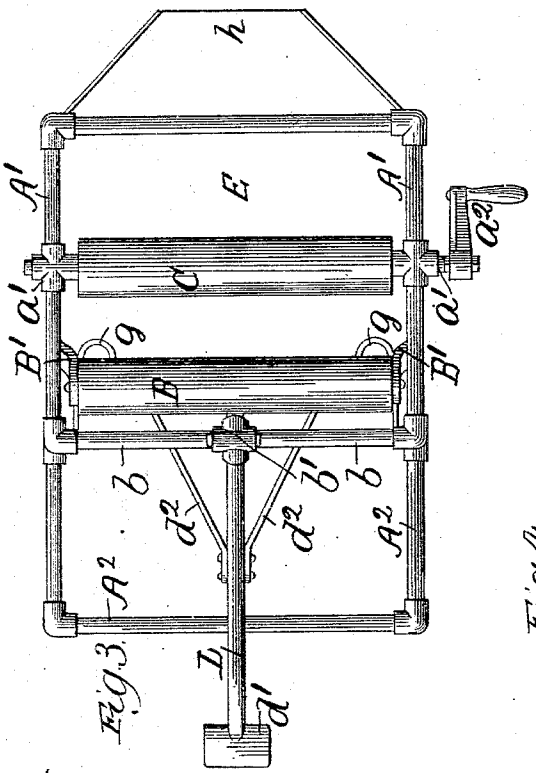
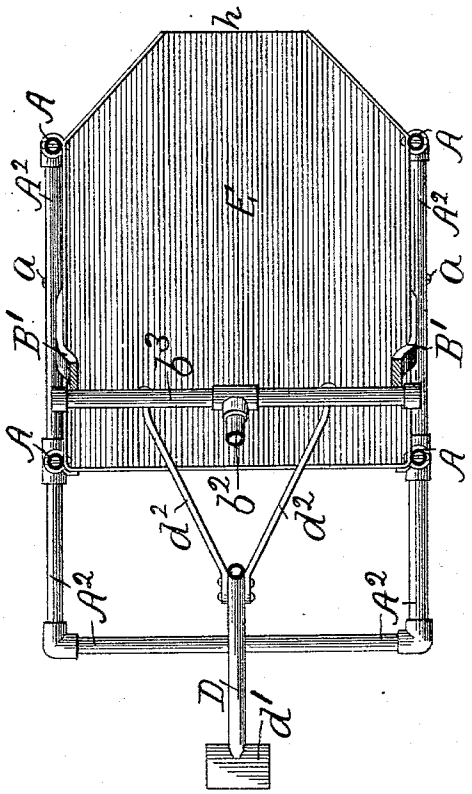


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WILSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LARS CHRISTENSEN, OF SAME PLACE.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,209, dated September 10, 1895.

Application filed December 29, 1894. Serial No. 533,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in mop-wringers, and has for its object to provide a device of this character whereby the operation may be mechanically performed, the same consisting of certain constructive features and combinations, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, the working parts being in their normal position; Fig. 2, a sectional elevation, the working parts being in their opposite position; Fig. 3, a plan; Fig. 4, a horizontal section on line 4, Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow; and Fig. 5, a vertical section on angular line 5, Fig. 1.

The tubular supporting-frame is composed of a number of pipe-sections, comprising the vertical bars A, the horizontal top bars A′, and the base-bars A^2, all joined together by the usual connections.

A rotatable movable roll B is journaled in the upper unattached ends of companion levers B′ B′, the lower ends of which are pivoted, as at *a*, to the base-bars of the frame at opposite sides. This permits of a reciprocating or swinging movement of the roll B.

The rotatable roll C is provided in the upper part of the frame with journal-bearings *a*′, as shown in Fig. 3. This roll is in a fixed position and has the rotating hand-crank a^2 mounted on one end thereof.

A cross-bar *b*, having its respective ends secured in the frame, has an elbow-sleeve *b*′ loosely mounted thereon.

One end of a connecting-link b^2 is inserted in an elbow member of sleeve *b*′, the opposite end connecting with a movable cross-bar b^3, the respective ends of which are disengaged.

The respective upper front edges of levers B′ B′ are provided with a triangular cam-plate *d*, with which the respective ends of the bar b^3 are adapted to have frictional contact.

The upper end of a foot-treadle lever D is inserted in an elbow member of sleeve *b*′, the lower end stopping short of the floor and provided with a foot-plate *d*′. The cross-bar b^3 and the foot-treadle lever are connected by a pair of braces d^2.

The guards *g g* serve the purpose of preventing the edges or strands of the mop from getting in between the reciprocating roller and the frame.

The foot-treadle lever and the cross-bar b^3 balance on their bearing and automatically assume the normal position shown in Fig. 1. The rolls are spread apart for the insertion of the mop. When pressure is applied to the treadle-lever, the bar b^3, bearing against the cam-plates *d*, travels upwardly along the inclined edges of said plate and throws the movable roll and the upper ends of the companion levers, in which the same is journaled, into the position shown in Fig. 2, bringing the two rolls together in compressing an object therebetween.

The water expressed from the mop is received into the fixed pan-receptacle E, from the spout end *h* of which it is discharged into a pail or other vessel.

In operation the mop is inserted in and compressed between the rolls and the rolls rotated by means of the hand-crank, which has the effect of expressing the water without the necessity of wetting the hands or running the risk of injuring the same by coming in contact with pins, pieces of glass, pens, or matter of a similar character that is usually picked up by the mop. The pressure of the rolls is regulated by the power applied to the foot-lever.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mop-wringer, the combination of a supporting frame, companion levers, pivoted at their lower ends to the frame and loose at their upper ends, a rotatable roll, journaled in the loose ends of said levers and moving therewith, a stationary cross-bar, a movable cross-bar, the respective ends of which bear

against the companion levers, a link, connecting said cross-bars, a foot-treadle-lever, having a pivotal connection with the stationary cross-bar, and a rotatable roll, occupying a fixed position, substantially as described.

2. In a mop-wringer, the combination with the supporting-frame, of companion levers, pivoted at their lower ends, a cam-plate, secured to each of said levers, a rotatable roll, journaled in said levers and reciprocating therewith, a stationary cross-bar, an elbow-sleeve loosely mounted thereon, a movable cross-bar, a link, connecting said bars, a foot-lever, having one end inserted in said sleeve, and a rotatable roll, journaled in the frame substantially as described.

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

CHARLES WILSON.

Witnesses:

L. M. FREEMAN,

J. B. DONALSON.