

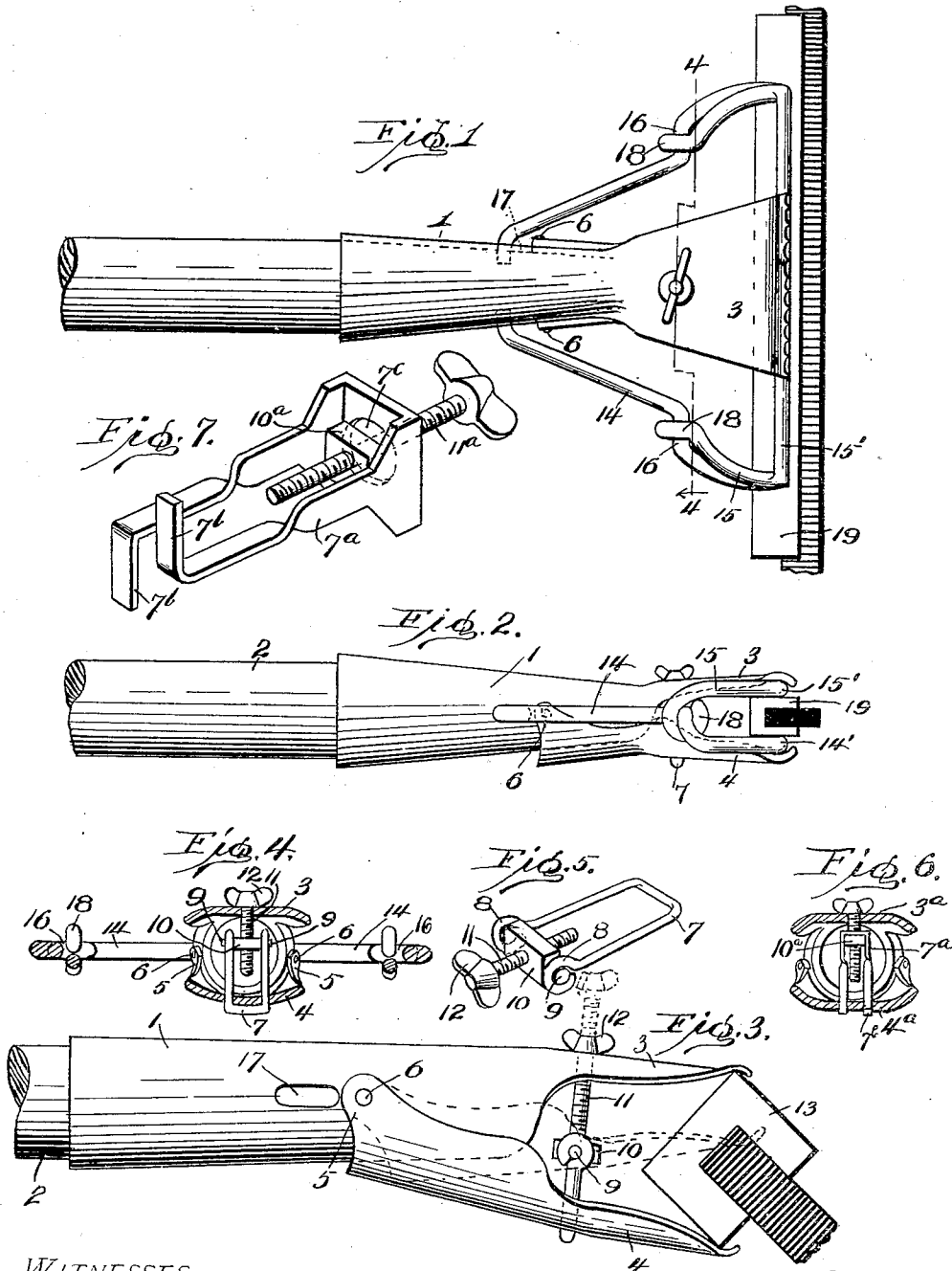
S. C. LAWLOR.

IMPLEMENT HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1908.

936,460.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMEON C. LAWLOR, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

IMPLEMENT-HOLDER.

936,460.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Application filed March 14, 1908. Serial No. 421,227.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMEON C. LAWLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implement-Holders; 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 implement holders, and particularly to such as may serve for application to various im-

plements. One of the objects in view is the provision of means for connecting the handle to a mop, brush or other implement, means being provided for the ready application of the handle to the implement regardless of the relative thickness or width of such implement.

With this and further objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of a holder embodying the features of the present invention, part of the handle being broken away. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same with the clasp removed, and the jaws shown in dotted lines in their closed position. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken approximately on the planes indicated by line 4, 4 of Fig. 1, and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 5 is an enlarged, detail perspective view of the tightening means for the jaws. Fig. 6 is a transverse section similar to Fig. 4 of a modified construction, the clasp being omitted. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of the modified tightening means.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1 indicates a socket adapted to receive any suitable handle 2 at its inner end and at its outer end being cut away for half of its thickness, and the upper portion being flattened into a clamping jaw 3. A complementary jaw 4 is arranged opposite the jaw 3 and extends rearwardly and is bifurcated at its rear end, the arms of such bifurcation partly inclosing the socket 1 and being pivoted to the socket as at 6, 6, whereby the jaw 4 is adapted to be moved pivotally with

respect to the jaw 3. Obviously, the rivets 6 may be made in any preferred manner, either by stamping the material of the socket 1 outwardly to form pivots or by the use of separate pins.

In order to facilitate spreading apart of the jaws, and at the same time enabling tight clamping of the same upon an interposed article, a yoke 7 is arranged with its arms extending upwardly through the jaw 4, the cross bar of the yoke resting against the under face of the jaw 4, said jaw being provided with suitable apertures for receiving the arms of the yoke. The free ends of the arms of the yoke 7 are provided with eyes 8, in which are journaled the trunions 9 of a nut 10.

Slidingly extending through the jaw 3 is a bolt 11 preferably provided with a winged head 12 adapted for manual manipulation. The bolt 11 is threaded into the nut 10 and the pivotal joint or flexible connection between the bolt 11 and the yoke 7 enables the yoke 7 and bolt to assume various angular relations, whereby the jaw 4 may be moved away from the jaw 3 to any required extent without requiring lateral swinging or angular movement of the bolt 11 with respect to the jaw 3. Thus the aperture in the jaw 3 for the passage of bolt 11 may be made of a size to just snugly receive the bolt. The bolt also will be guarded by the jaws from liability of abrasion of its threads. In practice, any implement desired, as a rubber 13, may be introduced between the jaws 3 and 4, and the jaws tightly clamped thereon by threading the bolt 11 into the nut 10, and it will be obvious that the implement 13 may be set between the jaws at any one of various angles with respect to the handle.

When a wider jaw is desired for grasping an implement than is provided by the jaws 3 and 4, I employ the clasp consisting of a rod 14 bent into substantially triangular form and pivotally engaged by a rod 15. The rod 14 is provided with a straight portion 14' adapted to lie against the inner face of the jaw 4, and the rod 15 is provided with a similar straight portion 15' adapted to lie against the inner surface of the jaw 3. The ends of the rod 14 extend rearwardly from the straight portion 14' at both sides of the socket 1, and each of the end portions is formed with a straight portion 16 interme-

diate its length substantially parallel to the straight portion 14', the ends of said end portions extending rearwardly from the straight portions 16 and projecting into longitudinal slots 17 in the socket 1. The bar 15 extends rearwardly from the straight portion 15' at each side of the jaw 3, and each end of the bar 15 is provided with an eye 18 surrounding the respective straight portion 16, and pivotally engaging the same for permitting the bar 15 to swing pivotally with respect to bar 14, and thus the straight portions 14' and 15' with their rearwardly extending portions constitute jaws which may be of any width desired, and may be disposed between the jaws 3 and 4 and engaged thereby for being clamped against an implement, as indicated at 19. When it is not desired to use the clasp, the clasp may be slid forwardly, the rear ends of the bar 14 moving in the slots 17 until the straight portions 14' and 15' have passed beyond the jaws 3 and 4, and then the entire clasp may be swung pivotally, the connection of the ends of the bar 14 with the socket 1 serving as a pivot, and the clasp may thus be swung backwardly until it rests upon the handle 2 and is out of the way so that the jaws 3 and 4 may engage an implement directly. The ends of the bar 14 are preferably sprung into the slots 17 so as to be retained therein during operation.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have illustrated a slight modification which consists in constructing the yoke 7^a as a substitute for the yoke 7, the arms of the yoke 7^a extending through the pivoted jaw 4^a, and being clasped thereon by being bent or swaged as at 7^b, 7^b, the cross bar of the yoke 7^a being arranged between the clamping jaws, and being provided with a relatively large aperture 7^c. The bolt 11^a is passed through the clamping jaw 3^a, and extends through the aperture 7^c and engages a nut 10^a arranged within the yoke 7^a. The aperture 7^c is of sufficiently greater diameter than the bolt 11^a to permit the parts to have a reasonable amount of pivotal movement with respect to each other.

What I claim is:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws sustained by said handle and one of the jaws being pivoted with respect to the other, a yoke engaging one of said jaws and a bolt engaging the other jaw, and a nut engaging said yoke and engaged by said bolt.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws sustained by said handle and one of said jaws being pivoted to the other, a yoke having its arms extending through one of the jaws and connected therewith, a bolt extending through the other jaw, and a nut threaded onto the bolt and movably engaging the yoke.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws sustained by the handle, one of said jaws being pivoted with respect to the other, a yoke engaging one of said jaws and having its arms extending toward the other jaw, and a threaded bolt connected with said other jaw and means connecting the bolt with the arms of the yoke for drawing the jaws toward each other.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws sustained by the handle and one of said jaws being pivotally connected to the other, a yoke arranged with its arms extending through one of the jaws and its cross bar engaging said jaw, a nut pivotally engaging the free ends of the arms of the yoke, and a bolt engaging the other jaw and threaded into said nut.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws sustained thereby, one of said jaws being pivotally connected to the other, arms extending inwardly from one of said jaws, a nut formed with trunnions journaled in the ends of said arms, and a bolt engaging the other jaw and threaded into said nut.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination with a support, of a pair of jaws sustained thereby, one of said jaws being pivotally connected to the other, a pair of pivotally connected clasp bars adapted to extend between said jaws, the ends of one of said clasp bars extending rearwardly beyond the jaws and pivotally engaging the support for the jaws, and means for drawing the jaws toward each other.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination with a support formed with a slot on each side, of a pair of jaws sustained by said support, one of said jaws being pivotally connected to the other, means for drawing said jaws toward each other, and a pair of pivotally connected clasp bars adapted to extend between said jaws, the ends of one of said bars extending rearwardly past the jaws and projecting into and pivotally and slidably engaging said slots.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of a socket, circular in transverse section, mounted thereon, a jaw formed rigidly with and extending from said socket, a second jaw having a rear portion curved transversely to conform to the curvature of the socket for partially inclosing the same, arms projecting from said rear portion of the second-mentioned jaw, pivotal connections between said arms and the socket, and means pivoted intermediate its length and engaging said jaws for drawing the same toward each other.

9. In a device of the class described, the combination of a pair of pivoted jaws, a

nut disposed between the jaws and having a journaled connection with one of the jaws, and a bolt engaging the other jaw and threaded into the nut.

5 10. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of pivoted jaws, a bolt engaging one of said jaws, a nut connected with and spaced inwardly from the other jaw and adapted to receive said bolt,
10 and positioned for allowing that portion of

the bolt projecting through and beyond the nut to lie between the jaws.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIMEON C. LAWLOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. SPENCER,
GEORGE E. WISSLER.