

E. JOHNSON & J. BARNES.

Mop.

No. 165,588.

Patented July 13, 1875.

FIG. I.

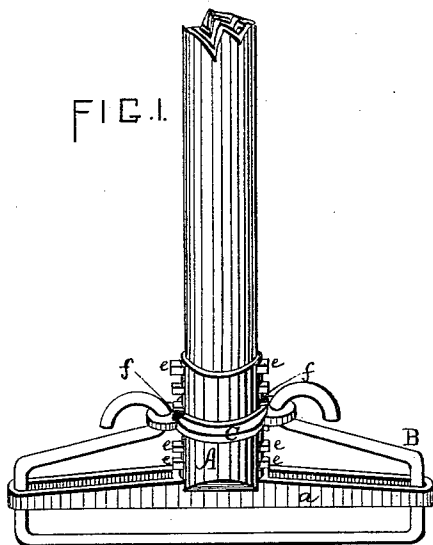


FIG. II.

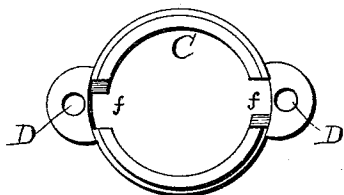
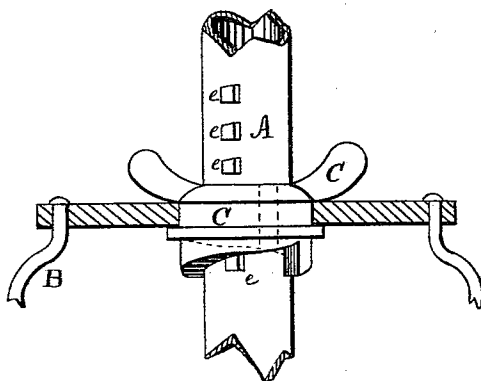


FIG. III.



WITNESSES

F. B. Townsend
A. C. Smith

By

INVENTORS

Jackson Barnes
Elmore Johnson
By his Attorneys
R. D. O. Smith Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMORE JOHNSON AND JACKSON BARNES, OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,588**, dated July 13, 1875; application filed June 3, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELMORE JOHNSON and JACKSON BARNES, of Burlington, in the State of Vermont, have invented a Mop-Head, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists of a mop-head constructed with one or more series of studs or projections arranged along the outer side of the handle-socket, and a collar with notches corresponding with the row of studs, so that it may slide over said studs along the handle-socket, or, by a slight lateral movement, be caused to engage with, and be locked by, any one of them, and a clamping-wire secured at its ends to said socket, and arranged so that its motion constantly tends to lock said collar with one or another of said studs.

That others may fully understand our invention, we will particularly describe it, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our device. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same.

A is the handle-socket, having at its lower end a slotted cross-head, *a*, through which the clamping-wire B passes, and is kept in place. The ends of said wire B are riveted or otherwise secured to a collar, C, which is fitted to, and slides upon, the handle-socket A, so that the clamping-wire B may be drawn up toward the cross-head *a* and clamp the mop securely, to hold the clamp-wire up in effective position. One or more series of studs or projections, *e*, are placed along the side socket A, and the collar C has notches *f*, correspondingly placed, so that it may slide freely back and forth over said studs; but by being partially rotated it will enter the space between two of them and be thereby locked.

When the mop-cloth is placed between the wire B and cross-head *a*, the collar C is drawn up until the cloth is sufficiently clamped, and the said collar may then be rotated as de-

scribed, and locked by the studs *e e*, to hold the clamping-wire in operation. This rotation may be at the option of the user and effected by a structure such as is shown in Fig. 3; but I prefer to make it automatic by arranging the notches *f* in relation to the studs *e*, so that they will only occupy the same line when said collar has partly rotated and the wire B correspondingly sprung or twisted. The torsion of said wire then constantly tends to keep the collar locked. To facilitate the clamping, I bevel the notches *f* toward the upper side, so that the studs *e* will freely enter from above as the collar is pushed up, and cause the requisite rotation of said collar. Therefore, when the mop-cloth is placed over the clamp-wire it is only necessary to rest the mop end against the floor and push downward upon the handle to cause the collar to slide and be locked at the highest attainable point. To release the mop the collar must be grasped by one hand and forcibly rotated backward until the notches *f* and studs *e* come in line.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. The handle-socket A, provided with the studs *e e* and the cross head *a*, combined with the clamp-wire B and collar C, with notches for the passage of the studs *e*, a partial rotation whereof will cause said collar to interlock with one of said studs, as set forth.

2. The handle-socket A, provided with the studs *e*, combined with the clamp-wire B and collar C, provided with beveled notches *f*, so adjusted in relation to the said studs that the torsion of said wire constantly tends to lock said collar and studs and make said locking automatic.

ELMORE JOHNSON.
JACKSON BARNES.

Witnesses:

P. T. SWEET,
G. J. WHITNEY.