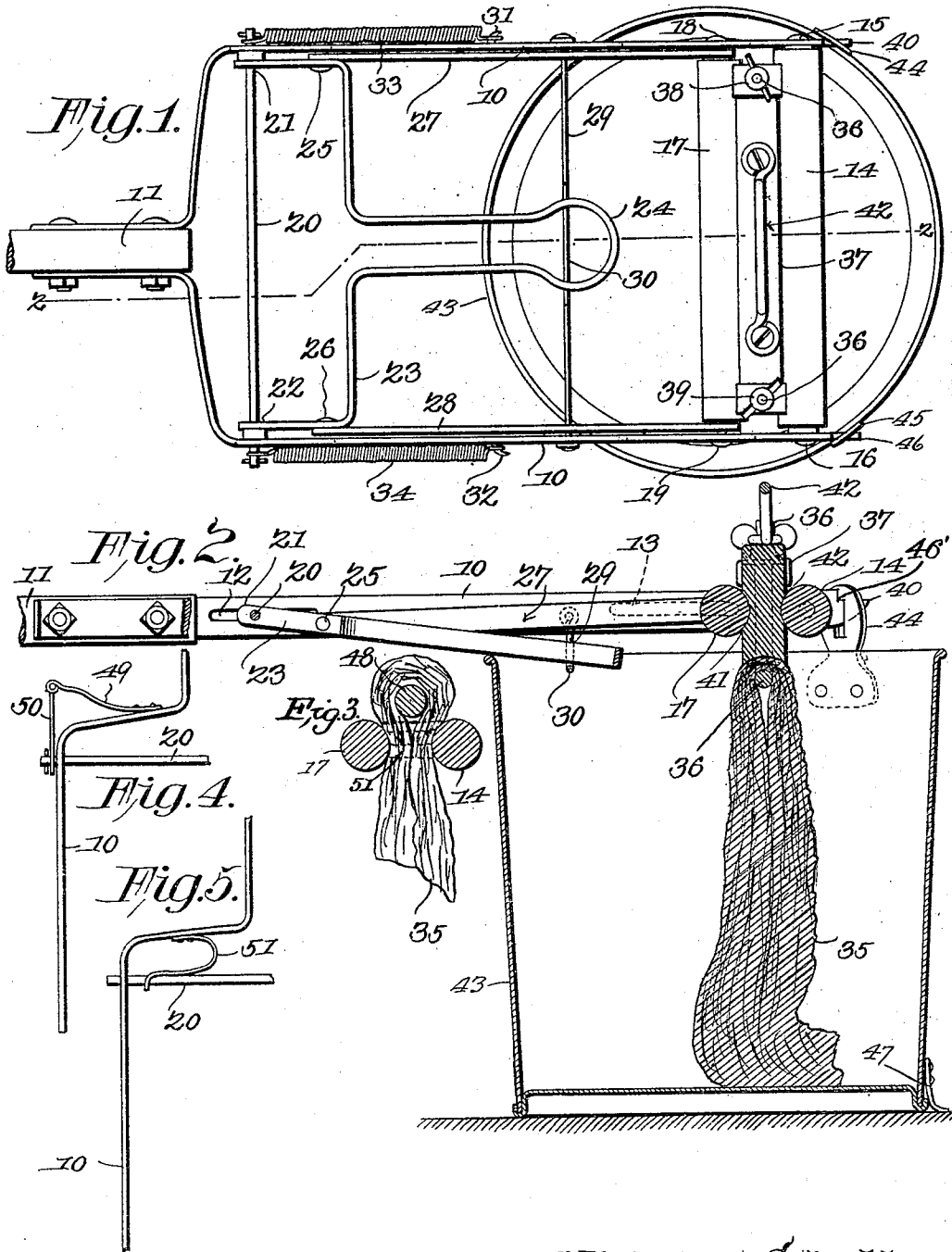


No. 816,824.

PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

N. SCHOLL.
COMBINED MOP HEAD AND WRINGER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1905.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS SCHOLL, OF CHILlicothe, OHIO.

COMBINED MOP HEAD AND WRINGER.

No. 816,824.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed April 17, 1905. Serial No. 255,980.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS SCHOLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Combined Mop Head and Wringer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to combined mops and mop-wringers, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation in section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a modified form of the construction of the mop-fabric holder. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views illustrating modified constructions of the tension-springs.

The improved device comprises a frame 10, preferably of metal, substantially of U shape and connected to a handle 11, the side members of the frame having spaced slots, as at 12 13. A roller 14 is mounted for rotation, as by journals 15 16, in the free ends of the frame 10, and a similar roller 17 is mounted for rotation and likewise for movement longitudinally of the frame by journals 18 19, operating in the slots 13. A transverse rod 20 passes through the slots 12 near the handle end of the frame, and pivoted at 21 22 to this rod is a lever member 23, preferably with a contracted central portion 24 to form a hand-grip, and pivoted at one end in turn, as at 25 26, to the lever member are bars 27 28, the opposite ends of the bars being pivoted upon the journals 18 19 of the roller 17.

By this arrangement it will be obvious that when the lever member 23 is moved outward away from the frame 10 the roller 17 will be carried away from the roller 14 by the movement of the journals 18 19 in the slots 13, and then when the lever member is moved into longitudinal alinement with the

frame the roller 17 will be moved toward the roller 14. If now the lever member be carried past the central line between the journals of the roller 14 and the rod 20, the roller 17 will be "locked" in position and can be released only by forcibly drawing the lever member outward again.

A transverse stop-bar 29 extends from side to side of the frame 10 and is bent centrally to form a loop, as at 30, to receive the grip portion 24 of the lever member to limit the movement and prevent the lever being moved too far.

Extending from the side members of the frame are hooks 31 32, upon which springs 33 34 are coupled by one end, the other ends of the springs being engaged with the extending ends of the rod 20. By this means the roller 17 is held yieldably in position relative to the roller 14.

The mop fabric (represented at 35) is held by a U-bolt 36 against a mop-head block 37, as by wing-nuts 38 39, the head having longitudinal channels 41 42 in its opposite sides to receive the rollers 14 17, as shown in Fig. 2.

The tension of the springs 33 34 will be sufficient to hold the mop from displacement while in use, but will yield when a pulling force is applied to the handle 42 upon the mop-head to draw the fabric portion between the rollers, which thus produce a "wringing" effect thereon.

When the mop-head is to be inserted, the lever 23 is released to draw the roller 17 away from the roller 14 and the head placed in position between the rollers and the lever 23 closed to compress the rollers upon the mop-head and lock the roller 17 in that position. The mop then can be used in the ordinary manner. When it is desired to wring the fabric portion of the device, the mop-head 37 is drawn outwardly from between the rollers, followed by the fabric portion 35, the pressure exerted by the springs 33 34 being sufficient to cause the surplus water to be expelled in the same manner as an ordinary clothes-wringer. The mop-head can then be restored to position between the rollers, as before described.

The receptacle for the mopping water is represented at 43 and is provided with slotted ears 44 45, through which projecting ends 40 46 of the frame 10 are placed when the wringing action is to take place, the receptacle 43 also having a rest 47 for the foot of the operator. The projecting ends or fingers 40

46 are reduced to form vertical shoulders 46', adapted to engage the walls of the slots in the ears, so as to prevent forward longitudinal movement of the frame 10, and the fingers 5 are also preferably curved, as shown, so as to permit the same to be readily inserted in said slots. By this simple means the improved mop device may be firmly held while the wringing action is taking place.

10 In Fig. 3 a modified construction of the head portion of the mop is shown, consisting of a rod 48, preferably of wood, around which the fabric 35 is folded and secured, as by sewing, and indicated at 51, the enlargement 15 caused by the rod coming above the rollers 14 17.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 modified constructions of the tension-springs are shown, which may be substituted for the coiled springs 33 34. 20 (Shown in Fig. 1.)

In Fig. 4 a leaf-spring 49 is connected to the frame 10 and coupled by a rod 50 to the transverse rod 20.

25 In Fig. 5 leaf-springs 51 are disposed between the outer portion of the frame 10 and the rod 20, the leaf-springs exerting their force upon the rod 20 in the same manner and accomplishing the same purpose as the springs 33 34, as will be obvious.

Having thus described the invention, what 30 is claimed is—

The combination with a receptacle, of a wringer - frame proportioned for operation upon the receptacle and consisting of spaced side bars provided with longitudinal slots 35 near the ends of the side bars, a relatively stationary roller journaled between the side bars at one end of the frame, a movable roller spaced from the stationary roller and journaled in the adjacent slots, a cross-bar 40 mounted for longitudinal movement in the opposite slots, a bail pivotally mounted on the bar and provided with an operating-handle, an auxiliary frame connecting the movable roller and bail, a rod extending trans- 45 versely across the side bar for limiting the downward movement of the operating-handle, and springs connecting the side bars and cross-bar for holding the movable roller in yieldable contact with a mop-head.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 50 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

NICHOLAS SCHOLL.

Witnesses:

PETER J. BLOSSER,
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