

J. SIMPSON.

Mop-Heads.

No. 153,021.

Patented July 14, 1874.

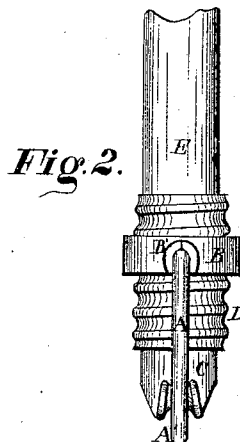
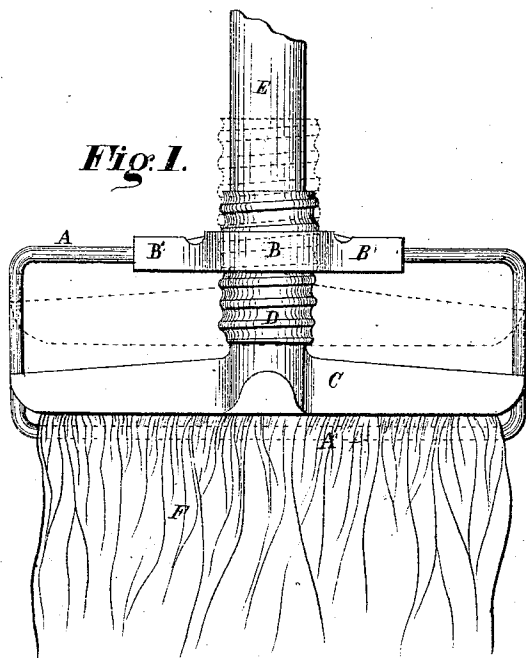


Fig. 3.

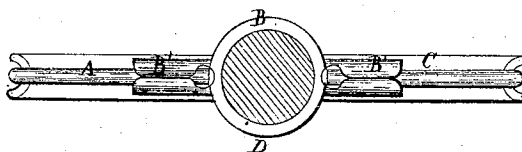
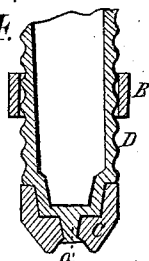


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SIMPSON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOP-HEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,021**, dated July 14, 1874; application filed February 12, 1874.

CASE A.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SIMPSON, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Mop-Head, of which the following is a complete description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of the same.

Figures 1 and 2 are side views of the mop-head. Fig. 3 is a top view. Fig. 4 is a detached section.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention is a mop-head, consisting of a wire frame, a follower fitted therein, to which is attached a screw working in a nut secured to the frame, whereby said follower is moved for confining the mop-cloth. Of the invention the following is a more full and complete description.

A represents the frame referred to, and B the nut. Said nut is made of malleable iron, the arms B' of which are made flat and somewhat thin, in order that they may be easily and readily bent over and around the ends of the wire frame, thereby forming a kind of socket, in which the ends of the frame are held, and thus secured to the nut, as shown in the drawings. This connection of the frame to the nut is cheaply and neatly done, requiring but little skill and time to accomplish it. C is a follower, fitted in the frame. To the follower is secured a screw, D. The attachment of the screw to the follower is a loose one, and is made as follows: A pin, *a*, Fig. 4, projects loosely through the follower, and is riveted on the under side. Thus the screw is allowed to turn in the nut independently of the follower, for moving the frame upwardly and downwardly in its relation to the follower, when the screw may be turned. The screw

referred to is a socket, in which the handle E is inserted, as shown in the drawing. In the lower edge of the follower is a deep groove, of sufficient size to receive the lower bar A' of the frame.

The practical operation of the above-described mop-head is very apparent, and consists simply in screwing up the follower indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. Into the space beneath the follower are drawn strips of cloth for the mop, represented at F. The mop-cloths thus hanging upon the bar of the frame are secured by the follower, which is screwed down hard upon them, as shown in Fig. 1. The deep groove in the lower edge of the follower prevents them from slipping from the frame.

In connecting the screw D to the follower or cross-head loosely, as above described, the handle is therefore fixed rigidly in the screw, so that on turning the screw in the nut it will not turn on the handle, but the handle will turn with the screw; hence there is no wearing or chafing of the wood on working the nut or screw, nor can there be any binding of the wood in the screw, and prevent the turning of the screw in the nut, in consequence of the swelling of the wood, as is the case with certain mops of this class.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The nut B, with arms or flanges B', made of malleable metal, and adapted to be bent over the frame A, in combination with hollow screw D, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Witnesses:

J. H. BURRIDGE,
A. F. CORNELL.