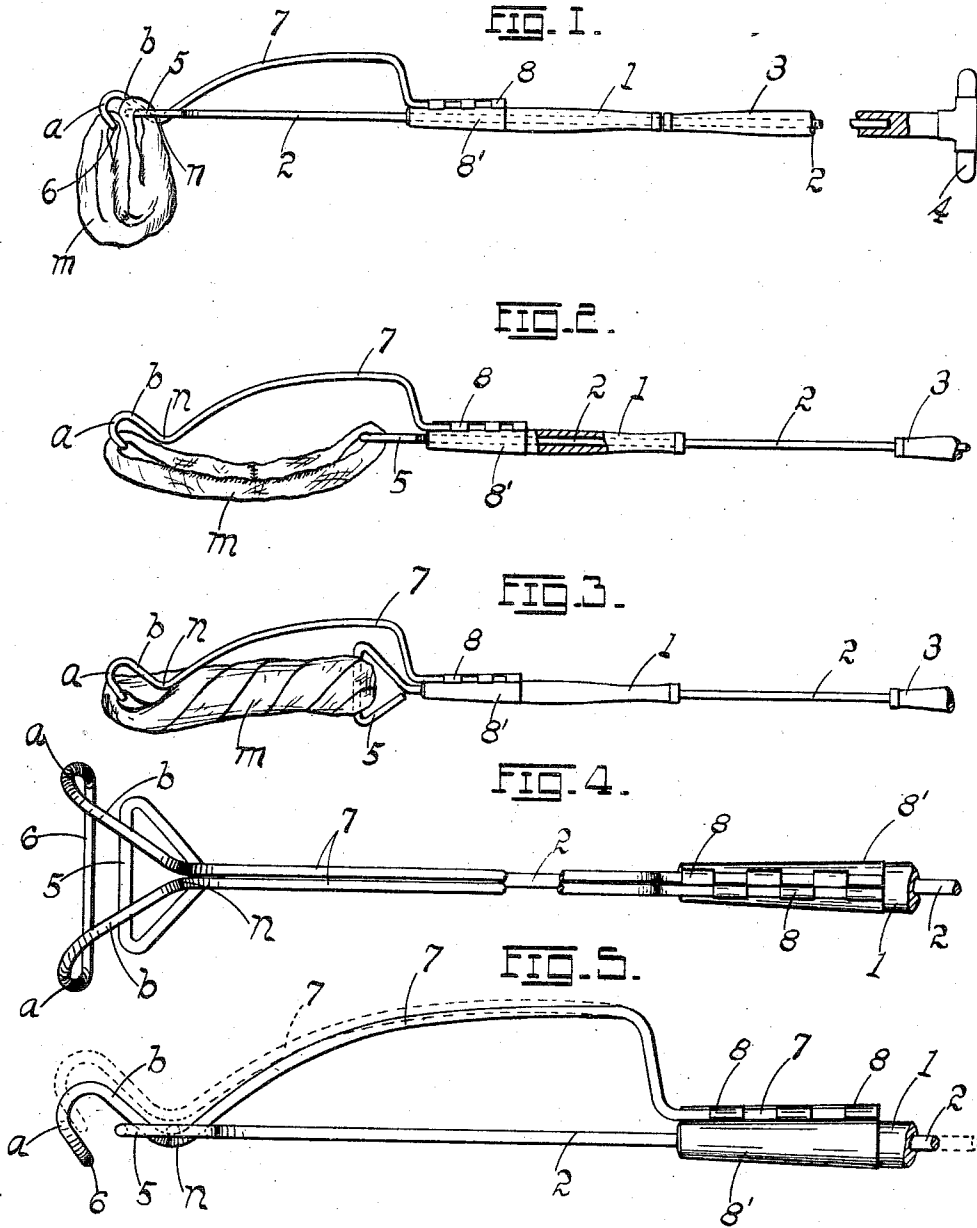


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MOP HOLDER AND WRINGER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1910.

972,739.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.



WITNESSES:
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EMIL T. WEBER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MOP HOLDER AND WRINGER.

972,739.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL THEO. WEBER, citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop Holders and Wringers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in mop holders and wringers; and it consists in the novel details of construction more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the mop ready for mopping; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the parts in proper position for wringing; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 with the mop or cloth twisted to show the operation of wringing; Fig. 4 is a top plan of the wringer with mop cloth omitted; and Fig. 5 is a side view of Fig. 4.

The object of my invention is to provide a mop holder and wringer, in which the wringing may be accomplished without an actual handling of the cloth or yarn constituting the mop; one which shall be light, cheap, durable, and capable of ready and easy manipulation; and one possessing further and other advantages better apparent from a detailed description of the invention which is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, 1, represents a hollow bar or handle, the same being provided with a longitudinal bore or passage for the free movement of a rigid sliding rod 2, the latter having its outer terminal provided with a wooden shield or casing 3 terminating in a handle 4 as shown. The inner end of the rod 2 terminates in a triangular loop 5, the base of the loop having wrapped about it one end of the mop cloth *m*, the opposite end of the cloth being wrapped about the basal transverse member or cross-piece 6 connecting the bends *a a* formed at the ends of the laterally diverging and upwardly inclined sections *b, b*, leading from the inwardly concaved neck *n*, formed at the outer ends of the upwardly arched spring arms 7, 7, the inner ends of the arms 7 beyond the arch being secured to the holder 1 in any mechanical manner. The preferred method is by means of a series of loops or lips 8, 8, struck from an elongated metal shield or socket 8' protecting the inner end of the wooden handle or holder 1. For practical

purposes, the members or rods 7, 7, may be considered as a single arched resilient or spring arm fixed at one end to the holder or handle 1, the free end of the arm being adapted to hold one end of the mop cloth *m*, the opposite end being held by the triangular loop 5 at the inner end of the sliding rod 2, which rod is at the same time capable of axial rotation.

The operation of the device is substantially as follows: The mop or cloth *m* is passed around the base of the loop 5, and the member 6 and the ends of the cloth sewed together (or in any other manner according to the material which happens to be available), thus completing the mop. To use the cloth *m* as a mop, the operator seizes the handle 1 by one hand and shoves the rod 2 its full extent inwardly (from the operator). In this movement the base of the loop 5 encounters the convexed face of the neck *n* which normally lies in the path of movement of the rod 2, and as it encounters the neck it deflects it and the arms 7, 7 upwardly, and when the rod 2 has been shoved the required distance to cause the base of the loop 5 to become disengaged from the neck *n*, the latter automatically springs into the loop 5 (Fig. 5) thus preventing the accidental retraction of the rod 2. This accomplished, the mop *m* is virtually folded and is ready for use as a mop (Fig. 1). To wring the mop, the operator seizes the holder or handle 1 in one hand, and with the other hand on the shield or casing 3 pulls the rod 2 outwardly (toward the operator) in which movement the spring arms 7, 7 have been deflected or moved aside (being resilient as already described) as shown in Fig. 5, and when the rod 2 has been fully retracted or drawn outwardly (Fig. 2), the operator with one hand on the member 1, and the other on the handle 4, imparts a number of rotations to the rod 2, which has the effect of twisting the mop and thus wringing the water out of it. (Fig. 3).

For convenience, the member 1 with its spring arms 7, may be considered as the relatively stationary section of the mop holder, and the member 2, 3 as the sliding and rotatable section, since in practice the part 1 is held stationary in one hand while the other is manipulating the other section.

Having described my invention what I claim is—

A mop-holder comprising a hollow han-

dle, an upwardly arched spring arm projecting beyond one end of the same, and terminating at the free end in a mop-holding transverse member, a concaved neck bent
5 in an opposite direction to the arch of the spring arm being formed in the latter at a point between the arch and said transverse member, a rotatable rod mounted to slide longitudinally in the hollow handle and projecting beyond the ends of the latter, the
10 end of the rod opposite the arched spring arm terminating in a triangular mop-holding loop, the neck aforesaid being in the

path of movement of the loop whereby the latter in its movement across the neck dis- 15 places the latter, the neck automatically springing into the opening of the loop after the loop has passed the neck, thus locking the parts together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 20 in presence of two witnesses.

EMIL T. WEBER.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,
FANNIE E. WEBER.