

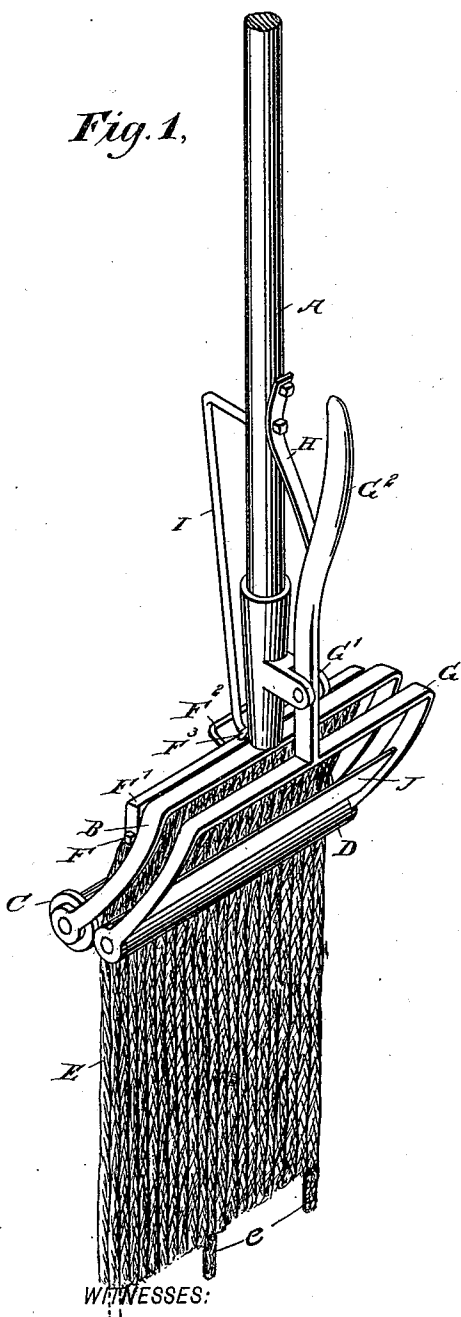
(No Model.)

E. STEBINGER.
MOP.

No. 552,401.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.

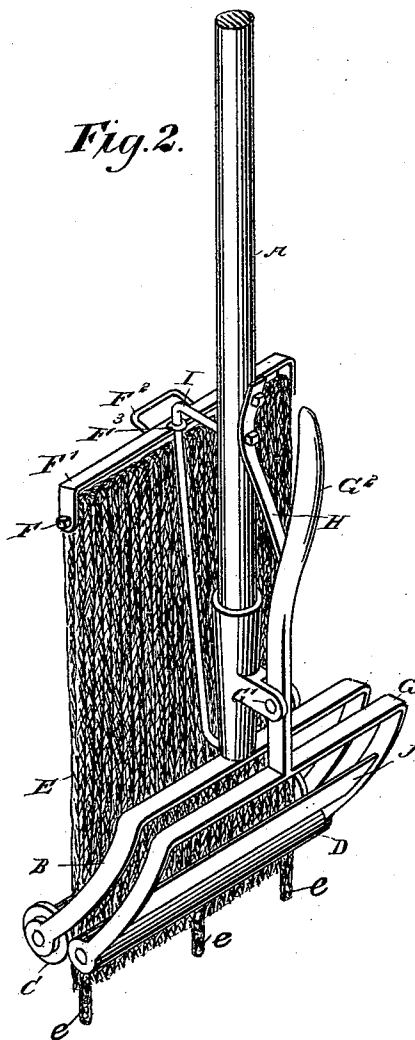
Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe.
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Fig. 2.



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EUGENE STEBINGER, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

MOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,401, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed April 9, 1895. Serial No. 545,088. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE STEBINGER, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Mop, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved mop which is comparatively simple and durable in construction, and arranged to permit of quickly and conveniently wringing the mop fabric whenever desired, so that hot water, lyes, and other liquids may be used for cleaning the floors without using the hands directly to wring out the mop-cloth, thereby avoiding burning or otherwise injuring or soiling the hands.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement, and Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with the mop fabric in a different position.

The improved mop is provided with a handle A adapted to be taken hold of by the operator, to conveniently manipulate the mop while cleaning the floors and wringing the mop fabric, as hereinafter more fully described. On the lower end of this handle A is secured a U-shaped frame B, in which is journaled a roller C preferably made of rubber or similar material, and opposite and a little back of this roller is arranged a second pressing-roller D, between which and the roller C passes the mop fabric E of any approved character and secured at its upper end to a bolt F held in a frame F', forming the head for the mop fabric.

The roller D is journaled in a U-shaped frame G pivoted at G' on the ferrule of the frame B, and this frame G is provided with a handle G², on which presses a spring H, secured on the handle A and serving to press the roller D with sufficient force in contact with the mop fabric E, so as to wring the same when the mop fabric is drawn upward between the two rollers C and D.

On the frame F' of the mop fabric E is ar-

ranged a handle F², adapted to be taken hold of by the operator, so as to draw the mop fabric E upward through the rollers as previously mentioned, and on the said frame F' is also secured an eye F³ engaging a guide I supported from the handle A and frame B. This guide I is inclined upwardly and rearwardly, as is plainly shown in the drawings, so that when the mop fabric E is pulled upward it does not touch the frame B or the handle A and allows the mop-cloth to be drawn back in a straight line from the rollers to the end of the guide.

On the frame G and on the inside thereof is arranged a guard J, whose sides are slightly bent upward, so as to prevent the mop fabric E from sliding sidewise when the same is pulled back, and also preventing it from falling between the frame G and the roller D when the rollers are separated by depressing spring H by means of the handle G to allow the cloth to pass out again between the rollers.

Now it will be seen that when the parts are in the position illustrated in Fig. 1 the end of the mop fabric E, projecting beyond the frames B and F', is used in the usual manner for wiping the floor, and whenever it is desired to wring the mop fabric the operator pulls on the handle F², so as to draw the mop fabric E upward and to cause it to pass between the rollers C and D, so that the latter wring the mop. When this has been done, the operator presses on the spring-pressed handle G² of the frame G to move the roller F away from the top surface of the mop fabric and to permit the operator to push the mop fabric E downward again over the roller C to its lowermost position. The operator then releases the handle G² to again permit the roller D to press and clamp the fabric upon the roller C and hold the mop fabric securely in place.

It will be seen that by constructing the mop in the manner described hot water, lyes or other liquids may be used for cleaning the floor, as the mop can be readily wrung at any time without dipping the hands into the hot lyes or other liquids and without soiling or injuring the hands of the operator.

The mop fabric E is preferably made of strands of cloth inlaid with sponge, cut in thin slides, or with the refuse of sponge sewed to the cloth to give the latter a certain length

and width. On one end of the cloth is left a seam through which passes the bolt F for engaging the fabric at its head. The mop-cloth can, however, be made of any other material used for such purposes as long as the same is cut into the form necessary to fit the rollers of the mop. The spring H also can be made of coiled wire instead of a tongue-shaped piece of steel, as shown in the drawings.

To the end of the mop fabric E are secured three small narrow strips *e* of the same material, about two inches long, so that the mop fabric E can be drawn back clear of the rollers in order to wring its end dry. These three strips are then still held fast between the rollers and prevent the fabric E from shifting in any way, so as not to cause delay when the rollers are to be separated in order to let the mop fabric E back into the position shown in Fig. 1.

The spring H is so fastened to the handle A that it can be tightened at will if the fabric E should not be wrung out sufficiently at first. The sides of the frames are slightly bent upward to allow the mop-cloth to be drawn back in a straight line without touching the end of the frame B.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A mop, comprising a handled roller frame carrying a roller, a second frame pivoted on the first named frame and likewise carrying a roller, between which and the other roller passes the mop fabric, a guide held on the said handled frame, and a mop head fitted

to slide on the said guide, and carrying the mop fabric passing between the said rollers, substantially as shown and described.

2. A mop, comprising a handled roller frame carrying a roller, a second frame pivoted on the first named frame and likewise carrying a roller, between which and the other roller passes the mop fabric, a spring for pressing the frames toward each other, a guide held on the said handled frame, a mop head fitted to slide on the said guide, and carrying the mop fabric passing between the said rollers, and a guard held on the said second roller frame, substantially as shown and described.

3. A mop, comprising a frame carrying a roller and provided with a handle, a second frame carrying a roller and pivoted to the first named frame, an upwardly inclined rod secured to the handle and frame carried thereby, and a mop head provided with an eye loosely engaging the said rod, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A mop, comprising a frame carrying a roller and provided with a handle, a second frame pivoted to the first frame, and provided with a handle, a spring secured to the handle of the main frame and engaging the handle of the pivoted frame, an inclined guide secured to the main handle and frame, and a mop head provided with an eye loosely engaging the said guide, substantially as herein shown and described.

EUGENE STEBINGER.

Witnesses:

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