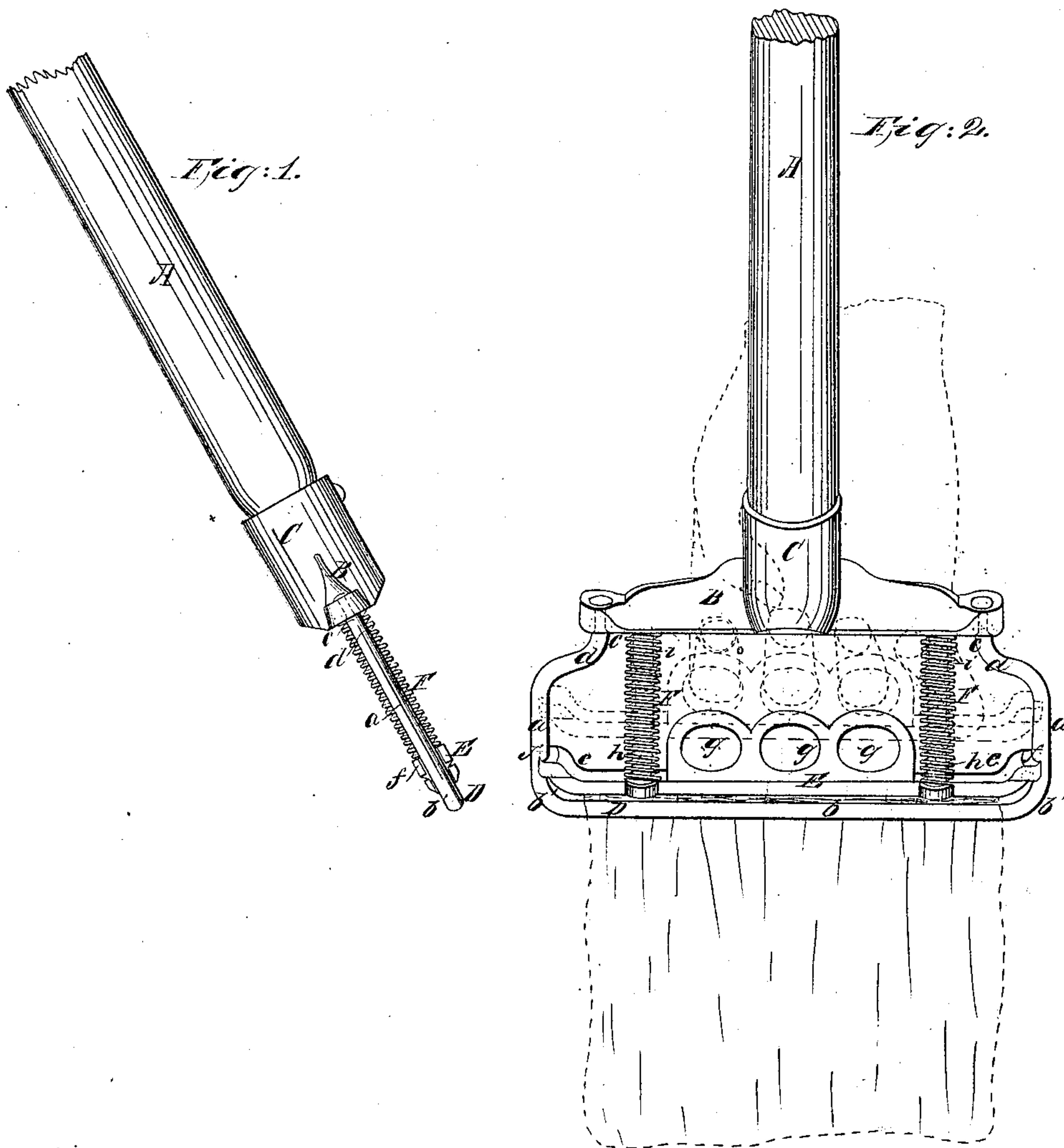


Mason & Sheldon.

Mop Holder.

N^o 46081.

Patented Jan. 5, 1864.



Witnesses:
D. Robertson
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. H. MASON AND S. W. SHELDEN, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

IMPROVED MOP-HEAD.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,081, dated January 5, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, H. H. MASON and S. W. SHELDEN, both of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved Mop-Head; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of our invention; Fig. 2, a part or back view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention relates to a new and improved mop-head of that class in which springs are employed and applied to the movable or sliding jaw to cause the cloth or mop to be secured between the sliding and the stationary jaw.

The object of the invention is to obtain a mop-head of the class specified which may be manufactured at a less cost than the ones now in use, and one which will admit of the mop being worked closely into the corners of a room or close up to the base board or surbase, as hereinafter fully set forth.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

A represents the handle of the mop-head, which may be of wood, as usual; and B is a cast-iron bar, which is provided with a socket, C, at its center, to receive the end of the handle A, the socket being at right angles with the bar, and the latter projecting at equal distances each side of the socket, the socket and bar being both cast in one piece.

D represents a wrought-iron rod, which is bent so as to have two end pieces, *a a*, and an outer part, *b*, the latter being parallel with the bar B, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The ends of the parts or end pieces, *a a*, of the rod D pass through the bar B near its ends, and are headed or riveted on the inner side of said bar, the outer side of the latter bearing against shoulders *c* on the end pieces, *a a*, and the rod D, at the junction of the end pieces *a*, *a*, and part *b*, is bent so as to form parts of circles, making what is commonly termed "round" corners, *b'*, as shown in Fig. 2.

The inner parts of the end pieces, *a a*, are also curved inward, as shown at *d d*, which admits of the part *b* of the rod D being longer than the bar B.

E represents a sliding or adjustable bar, which is also of cast iron, and slightly curved at its ends, as shown at *e e*, and having a groove or recess, *f*, in each end to receive the end pieces, *a a*, of the rod D, so as to admit of said end pieces serving as guides for the bar E, the latter being fitted within the rod D, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The bar E is cast with three loops or openings, *g g g*, to admit of the fingers being passed through it in order to draw back the bar, and said bar is also cast with two teats, *h h*, at its inner side, one near each end, two similar teats, *i i*, being also cast on the outer side of the bar B in a corresponding position.

F F represent two spiral springs, the ends of which are fitted on the teats *h i* of the bars E B. These springs have a tendency to keep the bar E pressed against the part *b* of the rod D, the curved ends *e e* of the bar E admitting of the latter coming in close contact with *b*.

The cloth or mop shown in red, Fig. 2, is placed between the bar E and the part *b* of the rod D, by inserting the fingers through the openings *g* and drawing the bar E inward, and when the cloth or mop is properly adjusted the bar E is released and the springs F force the bar E outward, and cause the mop to be firmly secured between E and *b*, which serve as jaws.

The advantages of this mop-head are, first, it may be very cheaply constructed, the bars B E being of common cast-iron, (gray iron,) and the rod D may be bent in proper form and attached to B with but a trifling expenditure of labor; second, in consequence of having the rod D provided with rounded corners *b'*, the cloth or mop may be worked into corners or close to the base-board or surbase of a room; third, the bar E may be very readily adjusted in proper position, and the springs F applied to it with the greatest facility after the rod D is attached to the bar B.

We do not claim, broadly, the employment or use of springs in connection with a sliding bar or jaw and a stationary jaw for a mop-

head, for such parts have been previously used, although constructed and arranged differently from our invention herein described.

We claim, therefore, as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, as an improved article of manufacture—

A mop-head constructed in the particular manner herein shown and described—to wit,

the bars E B of cast-iron with attached teats connected by springs F, and the rod D, of wrought-iron, in one piece, all as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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