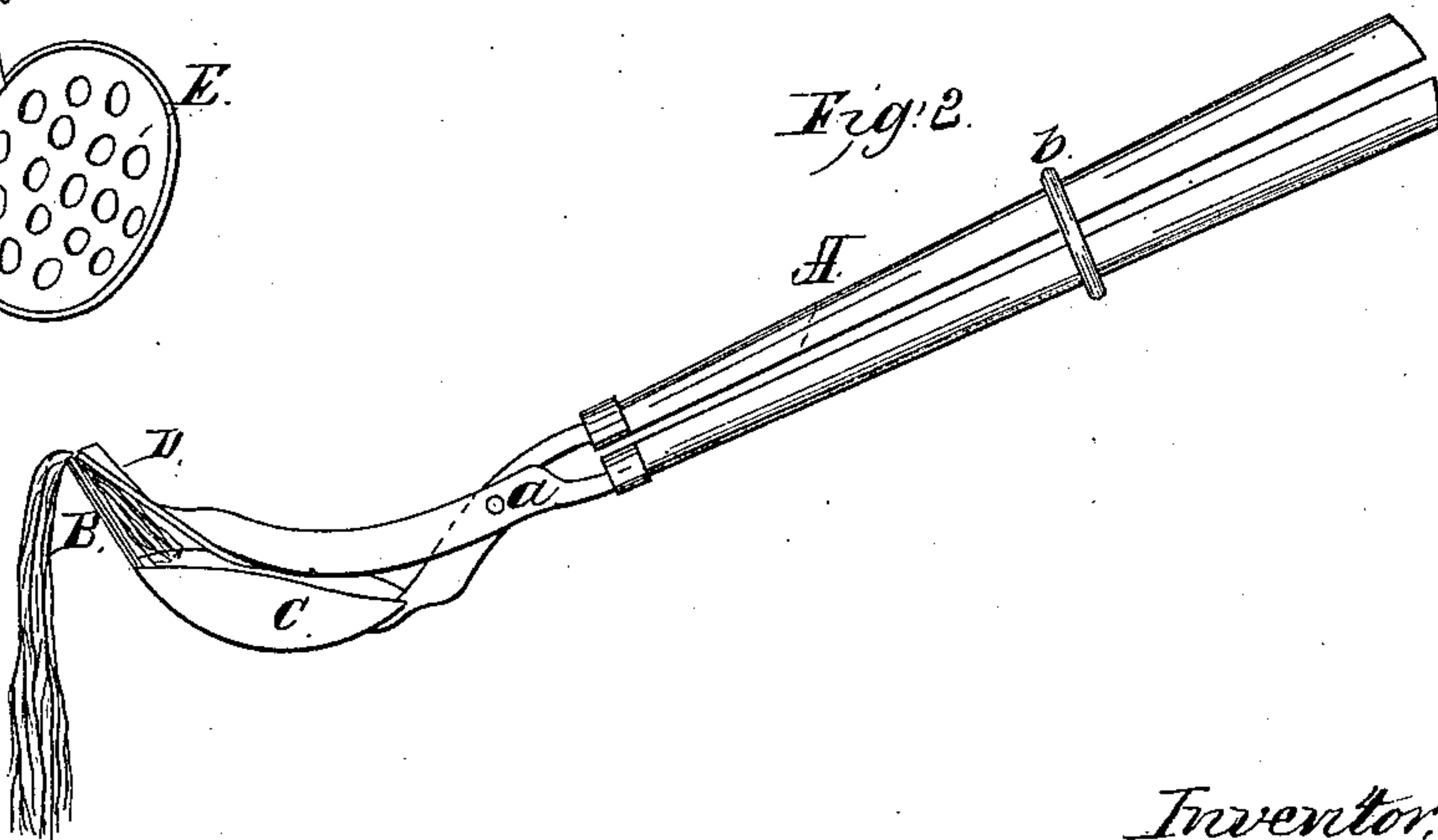
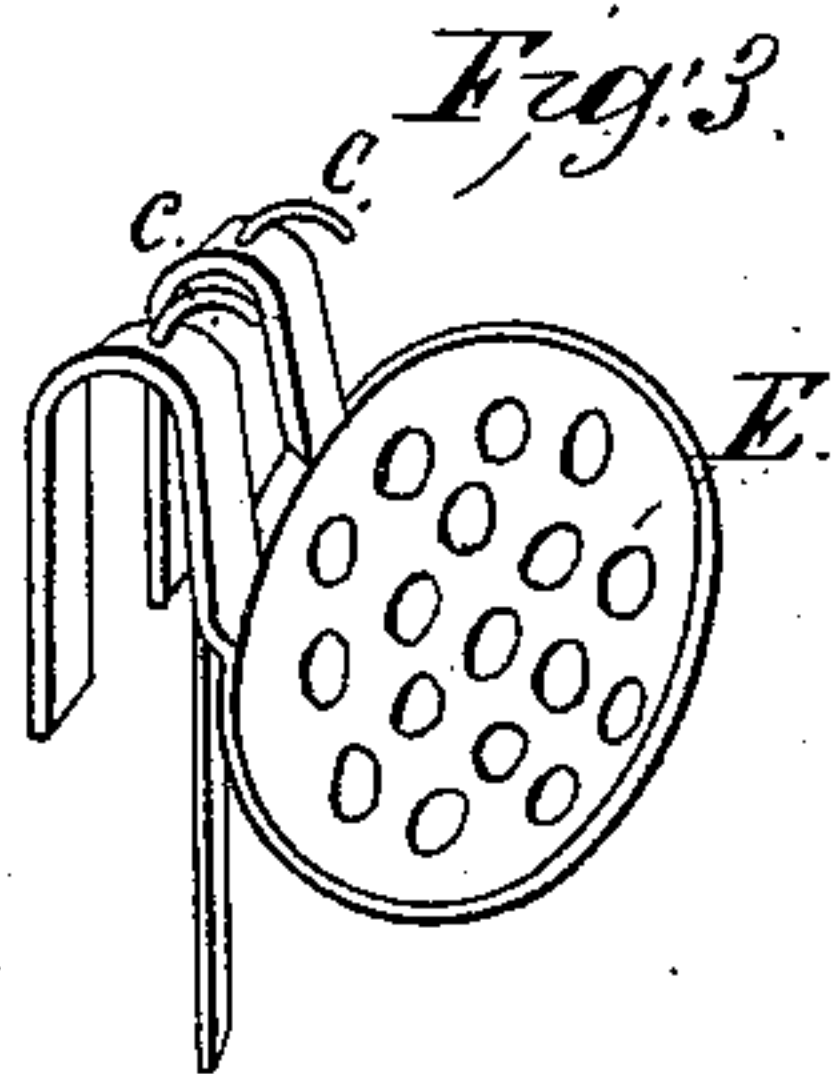
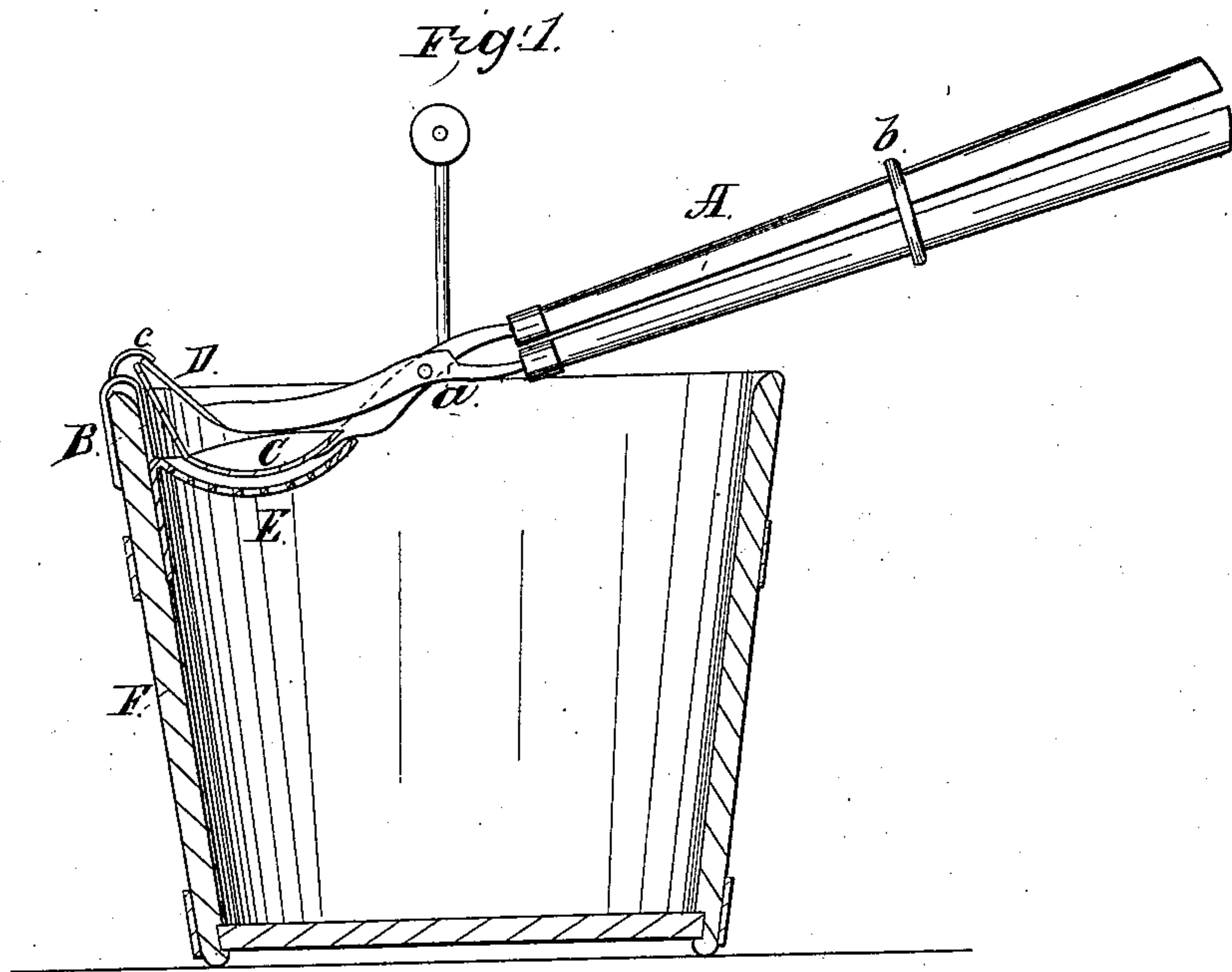


C. Gullmann,

Mop Head and Wringer.

N^o 31,272.

Patented Aug. 18, 1868.



Witnesses:
J. K. Poller
E. F. Kastenhuber.

Inventor:
Chs Gullmann
per
Var Laskovord & Kautz
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER GULLMANN, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED MOP HEAD AND WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 81,272, dated August 18, 1868.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER GULLMANN, of Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mop Head and Wringer; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, enabling those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of this invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the mop-head. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the stationary perforated cup detached.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a mop-head composed of two hinged jaws, between which the mop can be clamped, the shank of one of said jaws being made in the form of a convex block. When the mop has been clamped between the jaws, said jaws are made to catch under hooks which project from the shanks of a stationary perforated cup, in such a manner that the mop can be compressed with considerable force between the stationary cup and the block attached to the mop-head, the handle of said mop-head forming the lever, and the hooks of the stationary cup the fulcrum, and by these means all the surplus water can be expelled from the mop, and the operation of wiping and scrubbing a floor can be conducted without splashing.

A represents a handle, in the end of which is secured the jaw B of the mop-head. The shank of this jaw forms a convex block, C, and it also forms the bearing for the pivot *a*, which forms the fulcrum for the second or movable jaw D. The shank of this movable jaw extends back far enough to catch in a ring or sleeve, *b*, which slides on the handle A. If this sleeve is moved down on the handle it catches over the shank of the movable jaw, and the two jaws are firmly compressed. By these means the mop can be firmly clamped between the two jaws.

The convex block C serves to expel the surplus water from the mop in the following manner: A stationary perforated cup, E, is provided, which, by means of hooks or any suitable fastening, is attached to a bucket, F, as clearly shown in the drawing. From the shank of this stationary cup project one or more hooks, *c*, which are intended to form the fulcrum for the jaws of the mop-head. The mop, after having been clamped between said jaws, is dipped into the water, and then placed into the stationary cup; and by bringing the edges of the jaws to bear under the hooks *c*, and applying pressure to the handle A, the mop can be firmly compressed between the convex surface of the block C and the concave surface of the cup E, and the surplus water is readily expelled from the mop. The water thus expelled collects in the bucket, and the operation of scrubbing or washing a floor can thus be effected without wetting the hands or splashing an undue quantity of water on the floor.

I am aware that Letters Patent have been granted to W. and W. S. Gillett, November 13, 1866, in which a mop-wringer is described which bears some resemblance to my invention. I disclaim everything shown and described in this patent.

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

1. The combination of the hinged jaws B D, convex block C, handle A, and sleeve *b*, as shown and described.
2. The hooks *c* on the stationary cup E, in combination with the jaws B D, block C, and handle A, as and for the purpose set forth.

This specification signed by me this 7th day of February, 1868.

C. GULLMANN.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.