

R. HOLGATE & C. HART.

Improvement in Wringing-Mops.

No. 127,416.

Patented June 4, 1872.

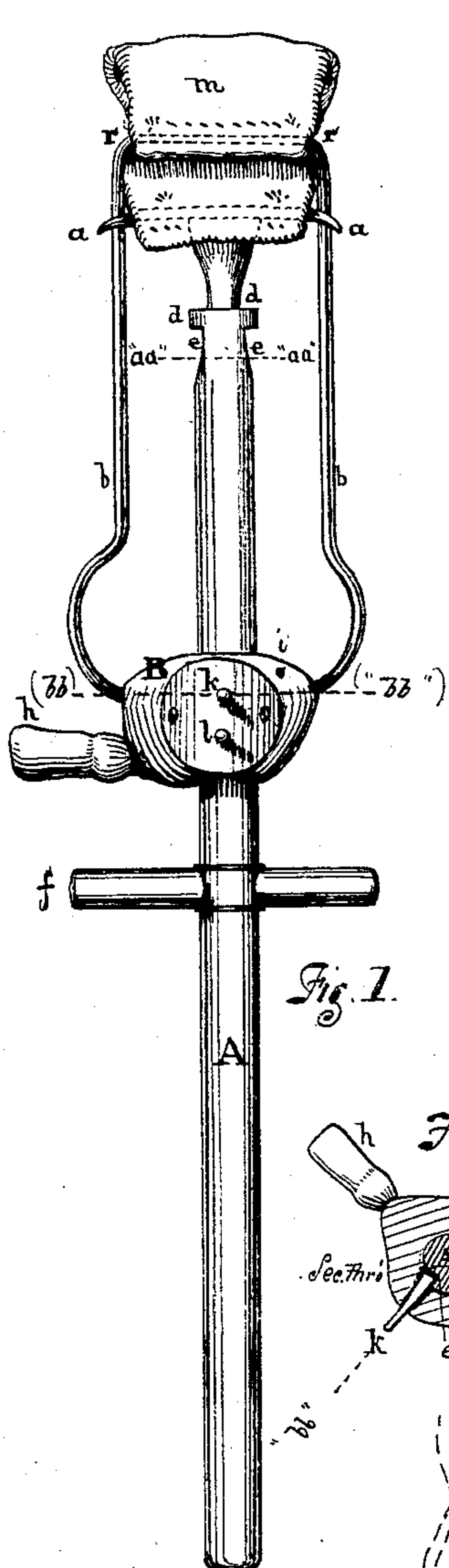


Fig. 1.

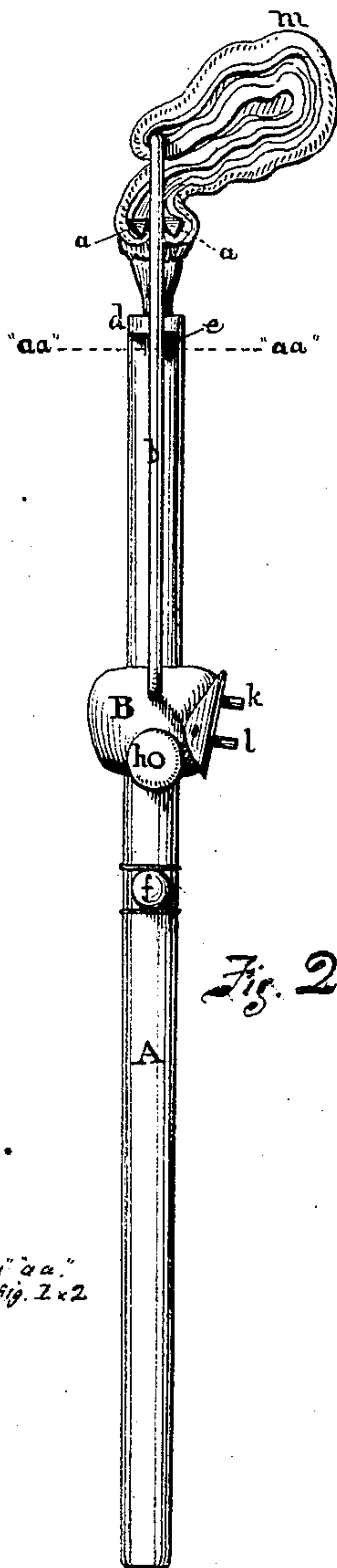


Fig. 2.

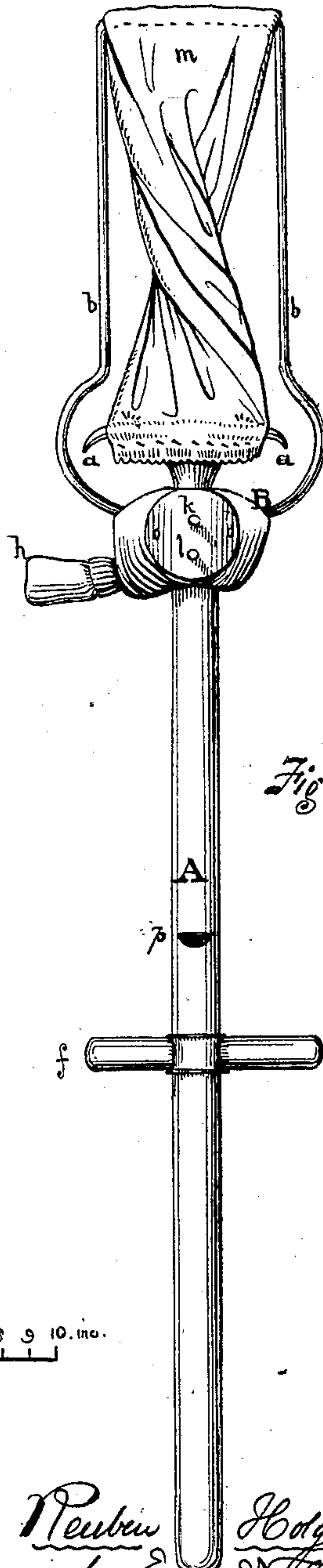


Fig. 3.

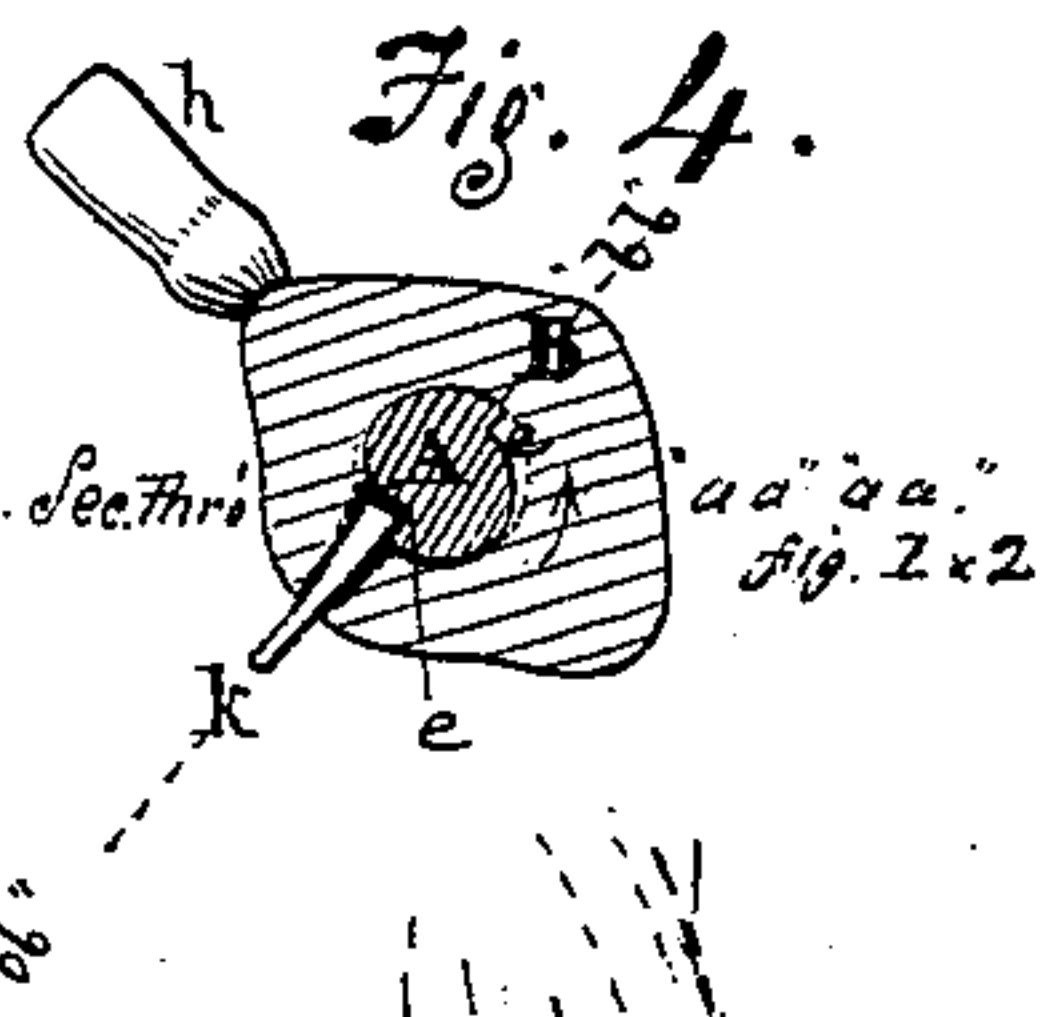


Fig. 4.

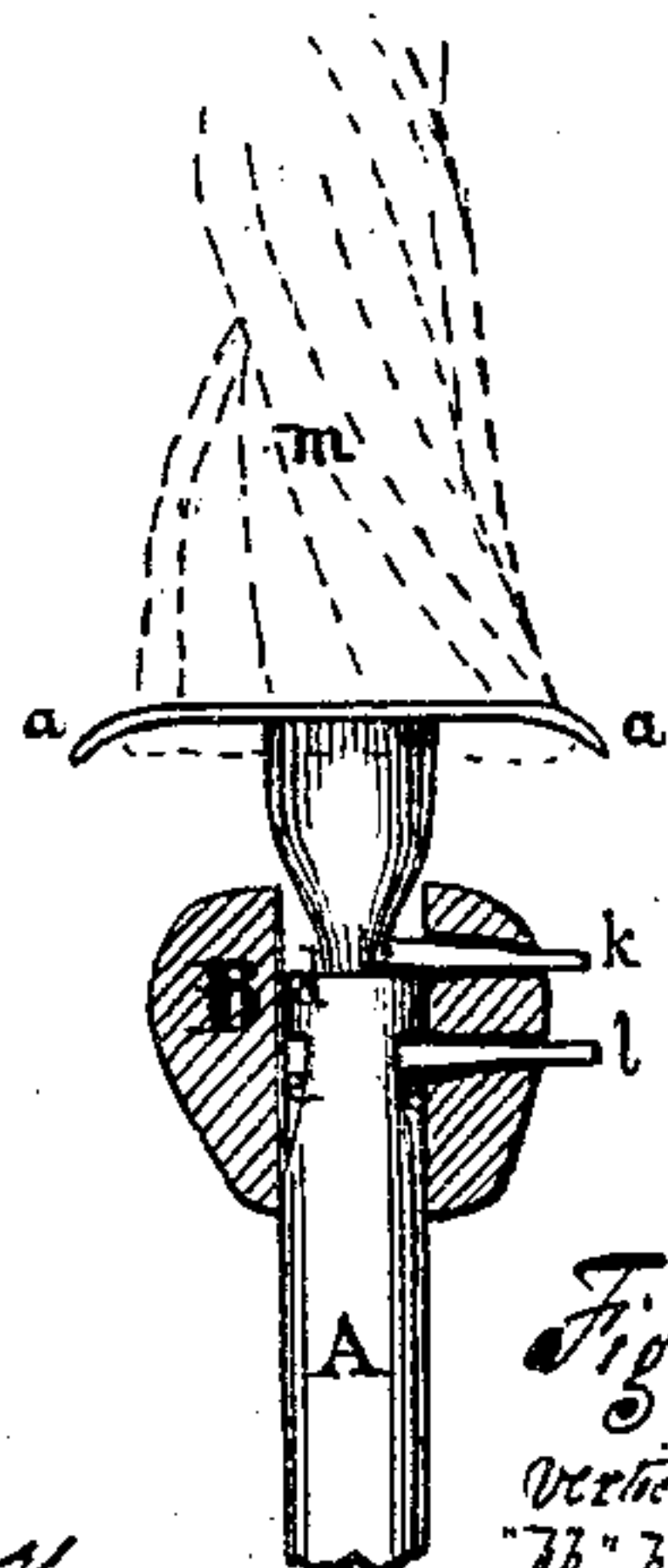


Fig. 5.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. in.

Witnesses

James M. Wynn.
Clarence Thurlow.

Reuben Holgate,
by Edmund Thurlow
his atty in fact.
Calvin Hart,
by Edmund Thurlow
his atty in fact.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN HOLGATE, OF WYOMING, AND CALVIN HART, OF FARMINGTON,
ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WRINGING-MOPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,416, dated June 4, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that REUBEN HOLGATE, of Wyoming, county of Stark, and State of Illinois, and CALVIN HART, of Farmington, in the county of Fulton, in the State of Illinois, have invented an Improvement in Self-Wringing Mops; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, an elevation, showing the position of sliding collar and rag-holder in "wringing;" Fig. 4, cross-section through *b b b*, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a vertical section through *b b b b*, Fig. 4.

This invention is an improvement in self-wringing mops; and consists of a movable collar or socket, B, set on the mop-stick A, in which the latter can be turned or slid, except when engaged by certain pins; said collar being provided with a rag-holder, which is composed of two parallel rods or wires, *b b*, which emerge from either side of the block *i* and project forward parallel with the mop-stick, and unite in a cross-wire, *r r*, at right angles to the axis of said stick, similar in shape to the common rag-holder of similar mops. The mop-stick A terminates within the space between the wires *b b r r*, in another cross-piece, *a a*, parallel with the former *r r*, to which is fastened the lower end of the mop-rag *m*, the upper end of same being attached to the wire cross-piece *r r*. A turn or two of the stick A within the collar B is sufficient to twist the rag *m* and expel the water.

In the drawing, A is the mop-stick, having a cross-handle, *f f*, attached below the limit to which the collar B may be drawn, terminating at the "head" in a cross-piece, *a a*, which is forked at either extremity so as to form a slot to confine it and hold it parallel to the opposite cross-wire *r r*. A few inches below this is an annular shoulder, *d d*, and about half an inch below the latter are two recesses, *e e*, one on either side of the stick, and made with an inclined entrance, and terminating in

an abrupt wall or end or vertical side parallel with the axis of the stick A. (See Fig. 4.) B is the sliding collar or socket, which carries one end of the rag-holder *b b*, sliding freely on the mop-stick A, and having a short handle, *h*, and a wire rag-holder, *b b r r*, extending forward parallel with the stick, and uniting in a cross-piece, *r r*, at right angles to and passing through the prolongation of the axis of the mop-stick, and parallel with the cross-piece *a a* of the latter, but slightly "bowed" outward where they leave the collar B. Two pins, *k l*, are inserted in the latter, which are adjustable to engage the one *k* above the shoulder *d d* and the other *l* in one of the recesses *e e* (thereunder) of the stick A. These are retained in their sockets by a slight swell in their circumference below the entrance of the socket. The rags or cloths are sewed or bound at either end to one of the cross-pieces *r r a a*, and should be fully drawn out or extended when the said pieces are furthest apart.

The operation of this mop is as follows: The stick A is pushed through the collar B until the cross-piece *a a* brings the attached end of the cloth *m* against the cross-piece *r r*. One of the pins *k* will then fall into the notch *p* in said stick near the handle *f f*, and in this position it is ready to use. The forked ends of the cross-piece *a a* preserve the parallelism of the two pieces, *a a r r*. When it is required to wring the cloth or mop-rag *m* the collar B is pushed toward the cross-piece *a a* of the stick A. This motion carries the cross-piece or wire *r r* away from *a a*, stretching the cloth to the fullest extent. The forks of the latter cross-piece *a a* are now disengaged from the parallel wires *b b*; the pin *k* falls into the recess above the annular shoulder *d*, prevents the return of the stick A, but still allows the same to be rotated within the collar B; and the recesses *e e* and pin *l* combine to act as a ratchet (see Fig. 4) to prevent the stick from being recoiled by the untwisting of the mop-cloths; at the same time the water is expelled without wetting the hands.

What we claim as our invention is—

The combination of the mop-stick A, constructed with or without the handle or handles

f, the recesses *ee*, shoulder *dd*, and cross-head *a*, terminating in forked ends, (which engage the rods *b b*,) the rods *b b*, united by the cross-piece *rr*, the sliding collar *B*, with its detents *k l* or equivalents, and with or without the handle *h*, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing

mop we have hereunto set our hands this 30th day of March, A. D. 1872.

REUBEN HOLGATE.
CALVIN HART.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WELLS,
JAMES MORSE.