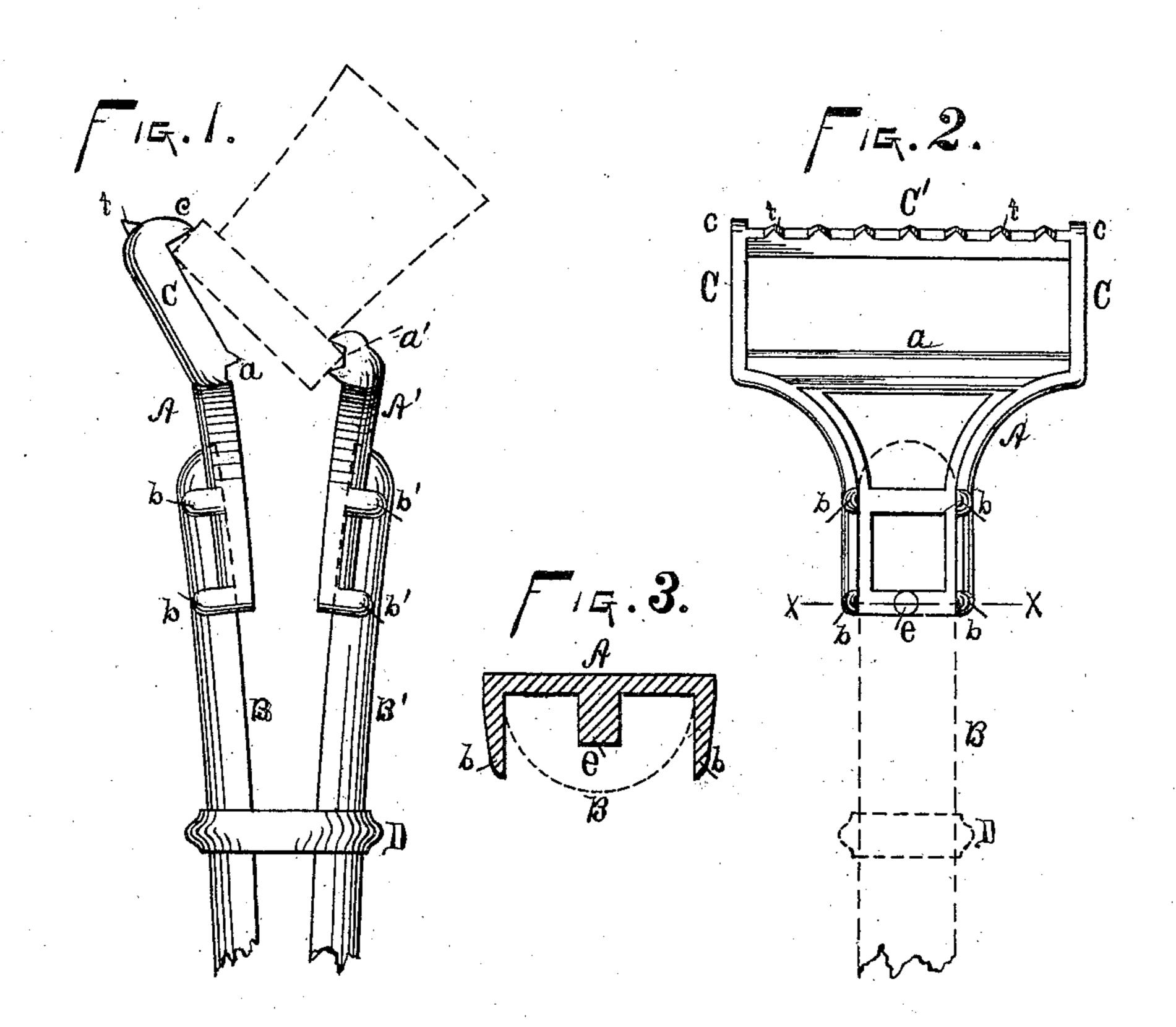
M. N. LOVELL. Mop and Brush Holder.

No. 210,427.

Patented Dec. 3, 1878.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVIN N. LOVELL, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO F. F. ADAMS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOP AND BRUSH HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 210,427, dated December 3, 1878; application filed June 6, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN N. LOVELL, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Mop and Brush Holding Device; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of that class of mop-heads in which the jaws are severally attached to the prongs of a bifurcated handle.

The features of my invention will fully appear in the following general description and claims.

My invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is an edge view of the head and handle. Fig. 2 is a back view of one of the parts of the head, and shows the manner of attaching the same to the handle, which is shown by dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $x \, x$, Fig. 2.

A A' are the jaws of the head. B B' are the prongs of the bifurcated handle. D is the clamping-ring. Any kind of a bifurcated handle and any kind of a clamping-ring can be used with my parts A A'.

The jaws for clamping the mop are not of novel construction. These are seen at $a\,a'$. The part A of the head is provided with an extension, C. This is set at an angle to the main part A, and it is provided with a tooth or jaw, c, which serves, in conjunction with the jaw a', to clamp the brush. In Fig. 1 a brush is shown by dotted lines as set in these jaws. It will be observed that the brush is provided with no attachments for causing it to stay set in these jaws, but that it is of ordinary construction. It will also be noticed that the brush is held at a proper angle for use.

By constructing the part A with this extension C properly angled, and with its tooth or jaw c, no adjustment of the parts is required for properly clamping a brush. This exten-

sion is not in the way when a mop is in use, and it will be found useful, for when it is desired to scrub hard with the mop it may be thrown over the part C, and thus be capable of being pressed harder upon the floor.

The cross-bar C' of the extension C is provided on its upper edge with teeth t, which enable it to be used as a carpet-stretcher.

In Figs. 2 and 3 the manner of attaching the parts A A' to the handle is fully shown.

The parts A A' will be made of malleable iron. On the sides of the shank are cast lugs b b b, and the handle B lies between these lugs. In the middle of the shank is a pin, e, and at the proper place in the handle there is bored a hole for its reception. The handle is then placed upon the shank in the position shown by dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3, and the malleable lugs b b b are then clinched down over the wood of the handle. This firmly secures the handle to the iron without the use of screws or rivets.

The pin e may be dispensed with, if desired, as the lugs can be pounded down into the wood sufficiently to hold the irons in place.

What I claim as new is—

- 1. The improved mop and brush holding device consisting of the bifurcated handle, the jaw A, having an extension, C, projected at an angle thereto, and having the two teeth or series of teeth or jaws a c, and the jaw A', as described.
- 2. In combination with the prongs of the bifurcated handle and the parts A A', which are to be attached thereto, the lugs b b, projecting from the shanks of said parts A A', and adapted to be clinched down upon said prongs, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I, the said Melvin N. Lovell, have hereunto set my hand.

MELVIN N. LOVELL.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK, SELDEN MARVIN.