

C. B. PETTENGILL.
Mop-Wringers.

No. 223,242.

Patented Jan. 6, 1880.

FIG. 3.

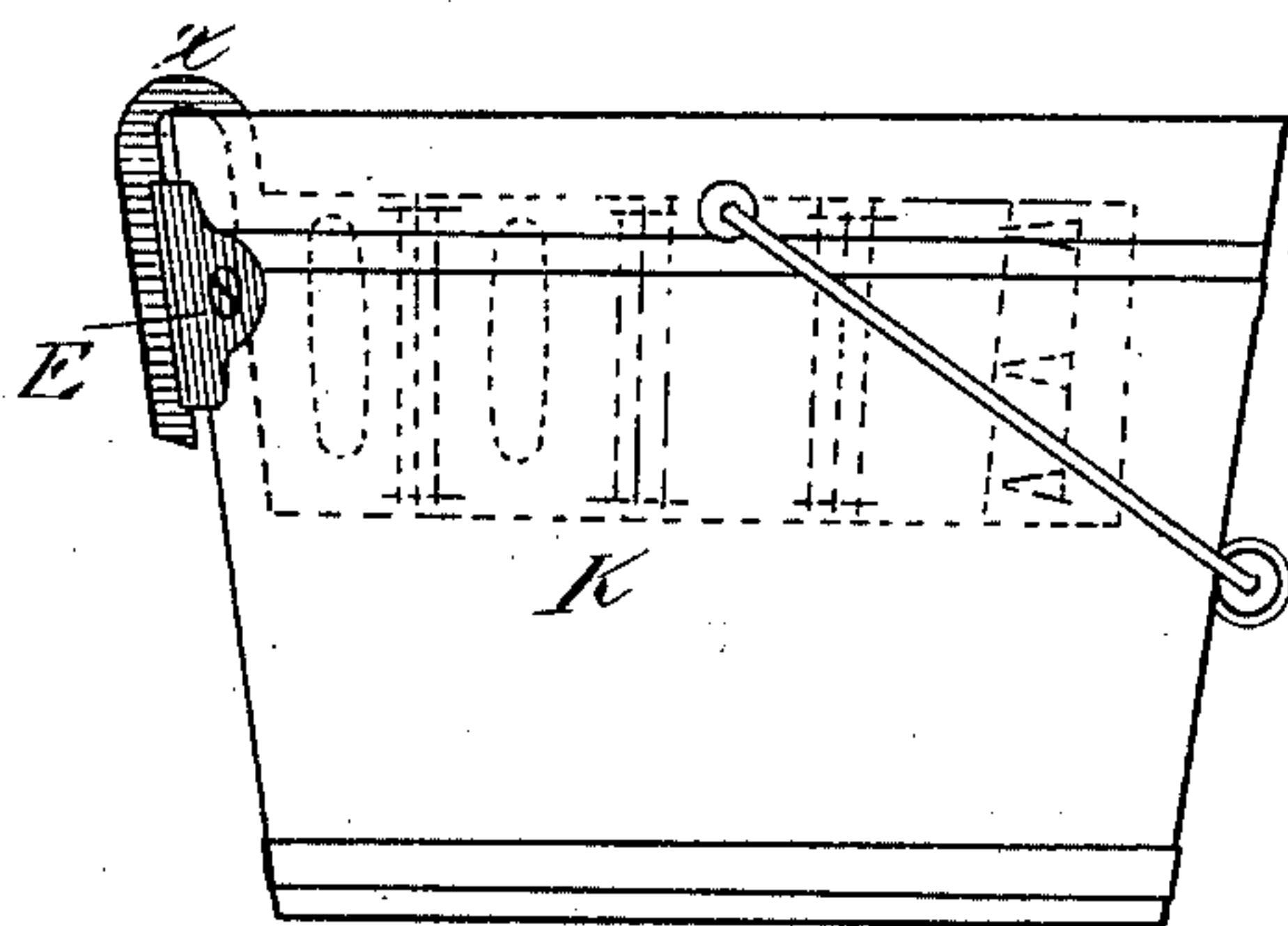


FIG. 1.

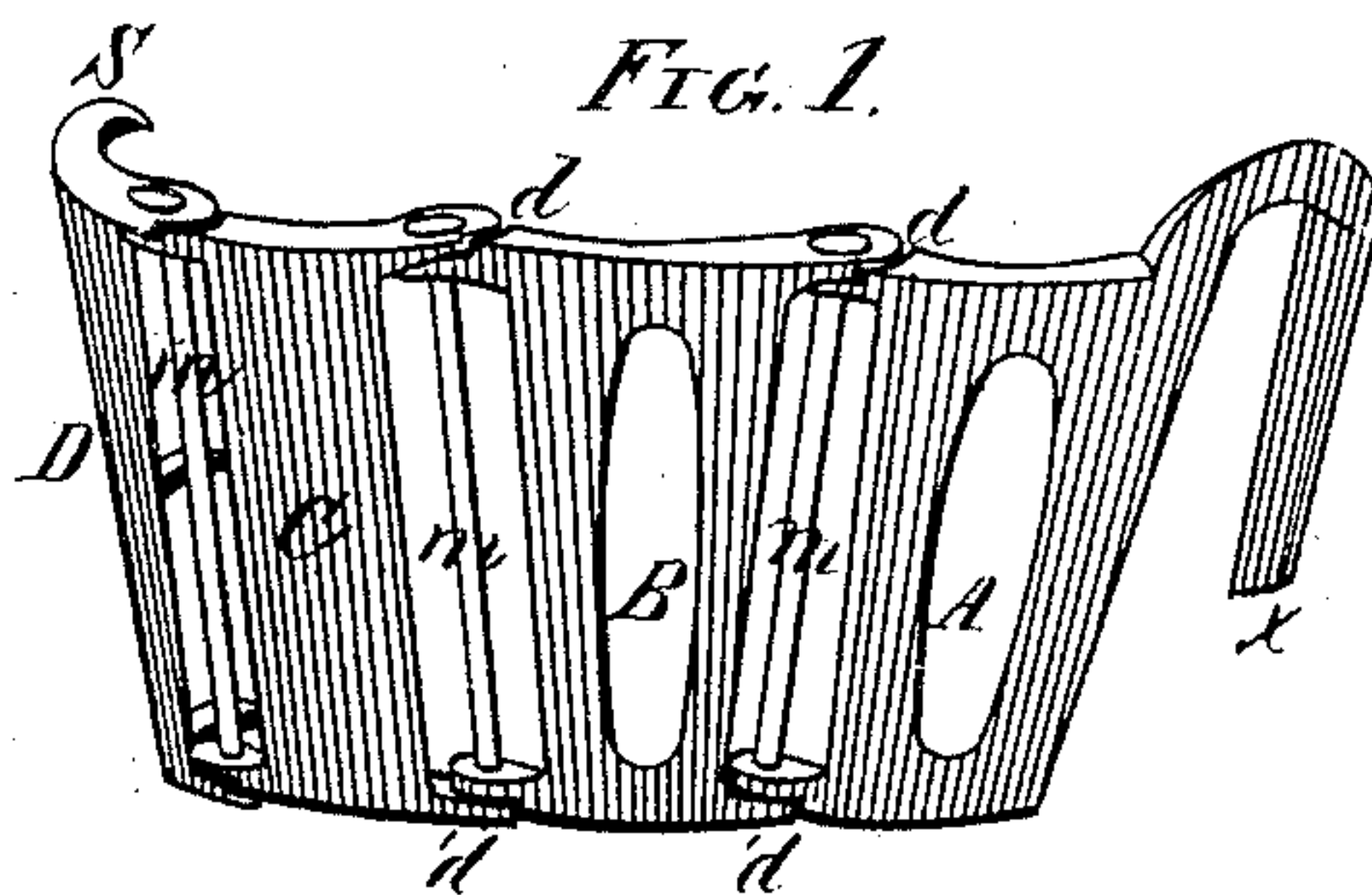
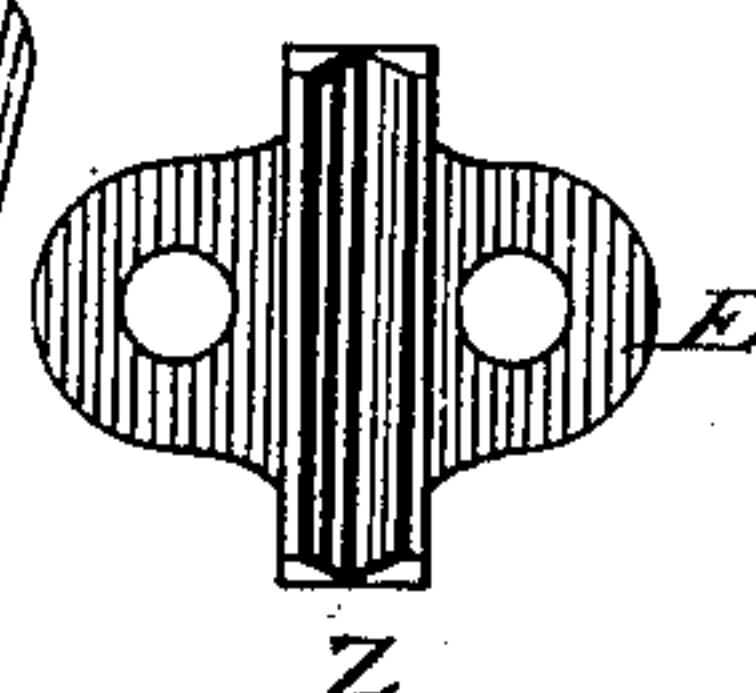


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. PETTENGILL, OF EAST BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,242, dated January 6, 1880.

Application filed October 17, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. PETTINGILL, of East Brookfield, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Mop-Wringers, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a view of the clip or socket; and Fig. 3, a view showing the wringer in position for use.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of mop-wringers which are designed to be used in connection with a pail for receiving the suds or water; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawings, A B C D represent the sections of the wringer, which are jointed together at the upper and lower edges by the vertical rods *m m*, the section A being provided with a rigid hook or arm, *x*, as shown. Each section is slightly curved, and is also narrower at the bottom than at the top, the last section, D, of the series being furnished with inwardly-projecting hooks or claws S. Each of the joints is furnished with a stop or shoulder, *d d*, to prevent the sections from swinging back too far or getting out of position.

In the use of my improvement, the wringer

is inserted in the pail, as shown in Fig. 3, being held suspended therein by the overhanging arm *x*, which is secured in the groove *z* of the clip E. The cloth of the mop is then passed into the pail and moved laterally until brought into contact with that side of the wringer on which the hooks or claws S are disposed, when, by turning or twisting the cloth, the claws will be caused to engage the same, thus wrapping the wringer around the cloth, and wringing the water from it in a manner which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters without a more explicit description.

The groove *z* in the clip E is V-shaped, the inner side of the arm *x* being formed to fit it accurately, and thus prevent the arm from getting out of position when the wringer is in use.

The sections A B C D being tapering, or smaller at the bottom than at the top, give the wringer a tunnel shape when folded, thus causing it to grasp the mop-cloth more perfectly, the cloth being usually largest at the upper end or nearest the holder.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. The improved mop-wringer described, the same consisting of the jointed sections A B C D, provided with the hook *x* and claws S, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a mop-wringer substantially such as described, the sections A B C D, constructed in a tapering form, or narrowest at the bottom, so that when folded the wringer will assume the form of a tunnel, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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