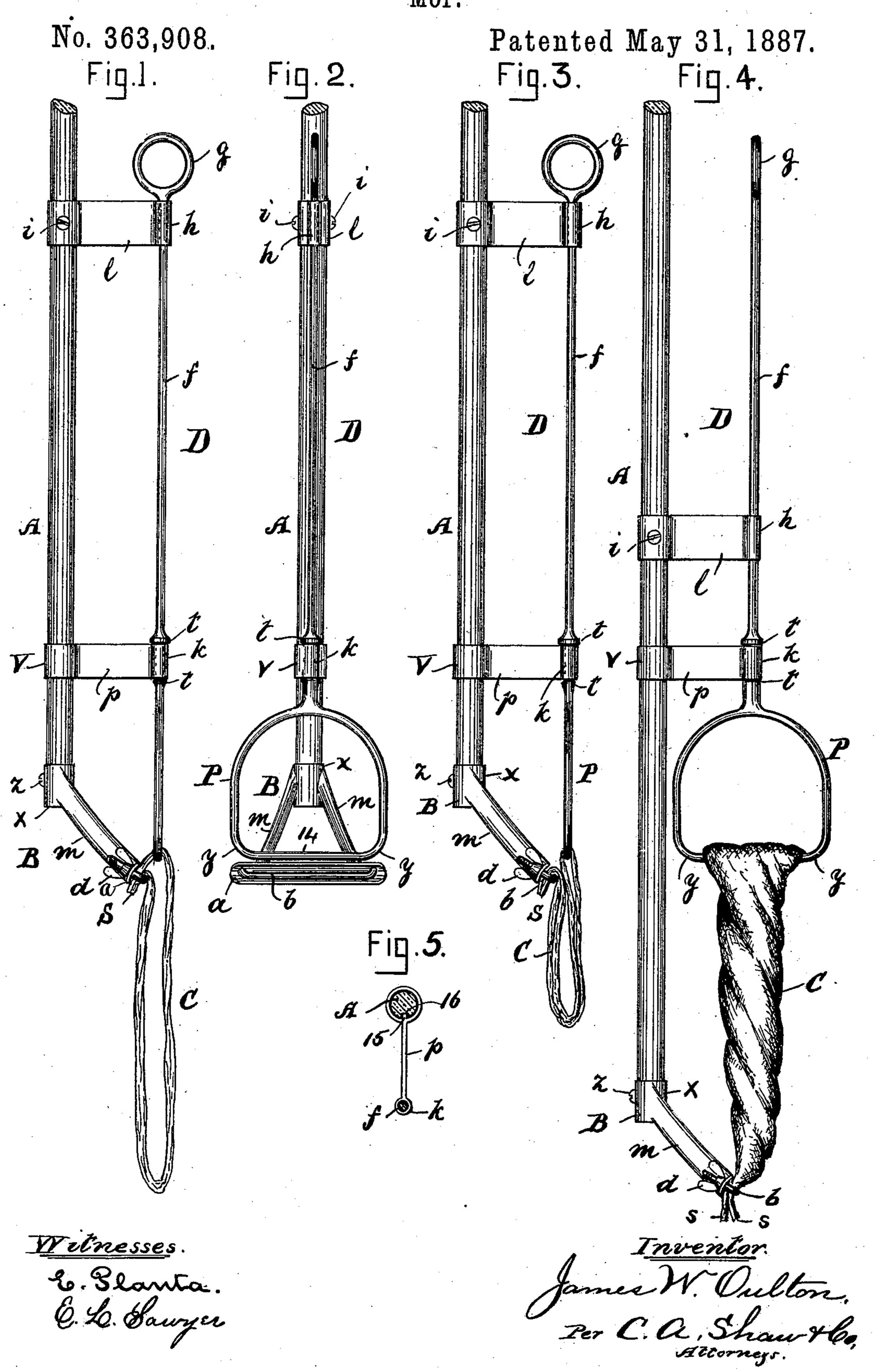
J. W. OULTON.
MOP.



United States Patent Office.

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MOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,908, dated May 31, 1887.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James W. Oulton, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Mops, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mop embodying my improvement, a portion of the handle being represented as broken off and the rags adjusted so as to form a "long mop;" Fig. 2, a front elevation of the same, with the rag or mop proper removed; Fig. 3, a side elevation representing the rag so adjusted as to form a "short mop;" Fig. 4, a side elevation showing the method of wringing the moprag, and Fig. 5 a diagram showing the method of constructing the slide and handle when the fixed arm or guide is not used.

Like letters of reference indicate correspond-25 ing parts in the different figures of the draw-

My improvement relates more especially to that class of mops known to the trade as "self-wringing," or which are provided with means 30 for wringing the rag or mop proper without touching the same with the hands; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a .35 simpler and more effective device of this char-

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following

acter than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawings, A represents the handle of the mop, B the head, C the rag or mop proper, and D the wringer. The head B is provided with a socket, x, adapted to receive one end of the handle A, which is secured therein by the screw z.

Two arms, m, formed integral with the socket x, project divergently from the socket x, being so constructed and arranged as to stand at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the handle A, said arms being provided at their outer ends with a cross-bar, a, and clamp or mov-

able jaw b, which is operated by thumb-screws d, and adapted to secure the ends of the moprag C.

The wringer D consists of a rod, f, arranged in parallelism with the handle A, and having its upper end bent to form the ring or handle g, said rod being disposed in a socket, h, formed in the outer end of a fixed arm or brace, l, secured to the handle A by screws i. A similar arm or brace, p, is provided at one end with a sleeve or socket, v, which embraces the handle A, and is adapted to slide thereon, and at its outer end with a sleeve, k, which encircles the 65 rod f between shoulders t on said rod, which permits said rod to be turned or revolved in said sleeve, but not to be withdrawn therefrom.

The lower end of the rod f is bifurcated, and the ends of the two parts thus formed are joined 70 together by the bar 14, to form the stirrup-shaped loop or head P, (see Figs. 2 and 4,) the corners y of said head being slightly rounded to prevent the rag from catching on them when the wringer is in use.

In attaching the rag C to the mop-head one of its ends is first passed through the head P of the wringer D, after which both of its ends are secured by the clamp or jaw b and screws d, as shown at s.

In the use of my improvement the rod f of the wringer D is pushed downward through the socket h of the arm l until the bottom of. the head P nearly touches the bar a, it being understood that the arm l is situated at such 85a distance from the head of the mop that the ring g will strike said arm and prevent the loop P from being forced downwardly beyond said bar. By shaking the mop as the head P descends, the rag C will fall through said head, 90 thus furnishing a long mop, as shown in Fig. 1, or by forcing the head P directly down to the clamp a short mop may be formed, as shown in Fig. 3. To wring the mop, the rod f is drawn up through the socket h until the 95 rag is extended its full length and then turned in said socket, thereby twisting the rag C, as shown in Fig. 4, and wringing the mop in a manner that will be readily understood without a more explicit description.

The sliding arm p is provided with an inwardly projecting fin or spline, 15, which works in a longitudinal groove, 16, formed in the handle A, to prevent said arm from re-

volving on said handle; but any other suitable device for this purpose may be employed, if

preferred.

I do not confine myself to the use of the fixed . 5 arm l, as the same may be omitted, if desired, although I deem its use preferable; neither do I confine myself to the use of the spline 15 and groove 16, as these may be omitted when the fixed arm is used, if preferred.

Having thus explained my invention, what

I claim is—

1. In a mop of the character described, the combination of the following instrumetalities, to wit: a handle, a head secured to said han-15 dle and provided with a clamping device for the mop-rag, a fixed arm secured to said handle, a sliding arm disposed on said handle between said fixed arm and head, and a wringer consisting of a rod provided at its upper end

with a handle and at its lower end with a loop 20 or head for the mop-rag, said rod being fitted to slide in said fixed arm and so journaled as to revolve in but not to be withdrawn from said sliding arm, substantially as described.

2. In a mop of the character described, the 25 wringer D, provided with the head P and handle g, in combination with the fixed arm l, sliding arm p, handle A, and a clamp for the mop-rag, said wringer being fitted to slide in said fixed arm and to rotate in said sliding 30 arm, and provided with the shoulders t for preventing its withdrawal from said sliding arm, substantially as set forth.

JAMES W. OULTON.

Witnesses:

O. M. SHAW, E. L. SAWYER.