

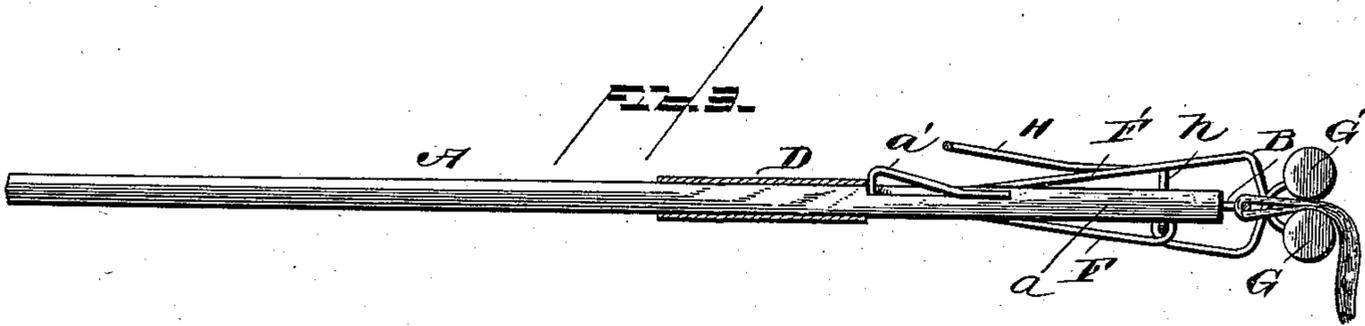
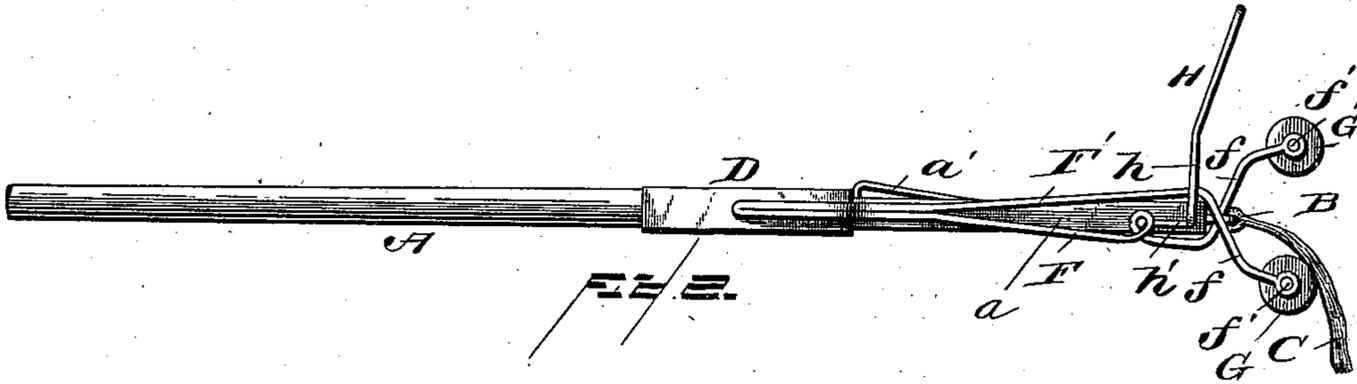
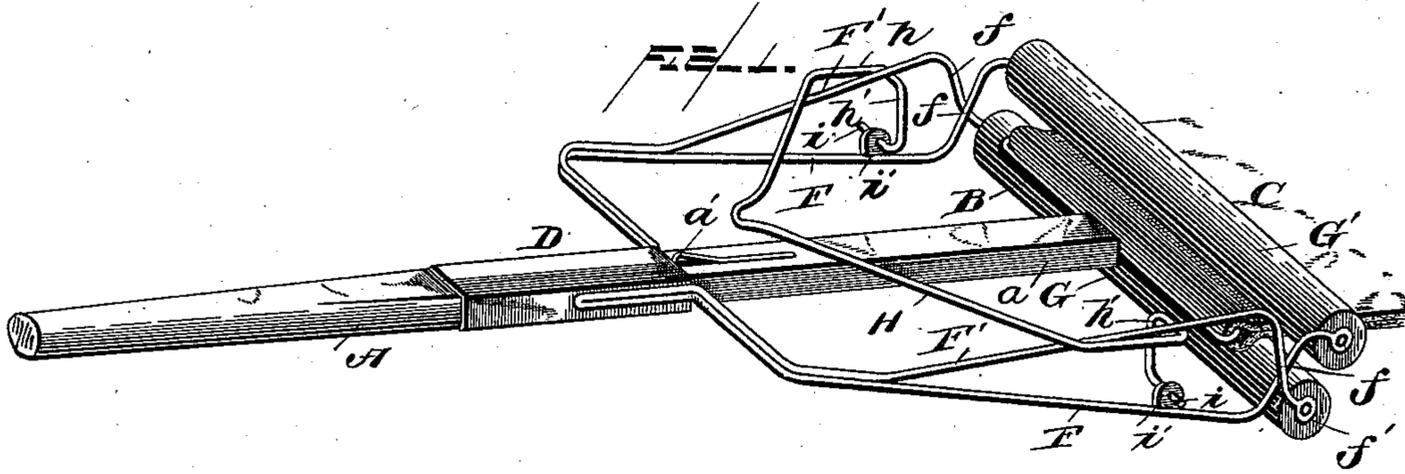
(No Model.)

C. L. FORTIN.

WRINGING ATTACHMENT FOR MOPS.

No. 376,711.

Patented Jan. 17, 1888.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. FORTIN, OF WHITEHALL, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO FREDERICK H. GAYLORD AND WALTER D. TRAVIS, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

WRINGING ATTACHMENT FOR MOPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,711, dated January 17, 1888.

Application filed May 4, 1887. Serial No. 237,118. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. FORTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitehall, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wringing Attachments for Mops; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to wringing attachments for mops; and it consists in the peculiar combination of devices and novel construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a wringing attachment for mops with spring-arms which spring together to separate the rollers when released by the clamping device, so that after the rollers have been forced over the cloth to wring the latter they can be instantaneously separated to permit the entire attachment to be moved on the handle of the mop over the cloth thereof.

A further object of my invention is to provide an improved wringing attachment which shall be light, simple, and strong in construction, easily operated, and cheap.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved wringer attached to a mop-handle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, showing the position of the parts when the rollers are separated. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, partly in section, with the parts in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

A indicates the handle of a mop of ordinary construction, which is preferably made square in cross-section for a portion of its length, as at *a*, and to the squared end is secured a suitable mop-head, B, in which is secured the cloth or other like material, C.

A sliding sleeve or collar, D, is fitted on the

squared portion of the handle A, and is capable of a free longitudinal movement thereon. In cross-section the collar is made to conform to the shape of said handle—*i. e.*, square—and it is limited in its sliding movements by a spring-catch, *a'*, of any preferred form, which is secured to the handle.

At diametrically-opposite sides of the sleeve or collar D are secured spring-arms F F', which are formed by bending a single piece of wire upon itself, and this wire is secured at its doubled end to said sleeve in any suitable manner, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, thereby leaving the opposite ends of the arms free. These spring-arms are made of heavy wire, and they are normally forced toward each other by the inherent elasticity of the wire, so that the rollers carried by the arms are normally separated. The arms, at the points where they are secured to the sleeve, are bent outwardly from the handle, and then parallel with the latter, and the free ends of the arms are then bent to cross one another, as at *f*, as shown, and have eyes or loops *f'* formed at their free extremities, which serve as bearings for the journals of two rollers, G G'.

An operating or clamping bail, H, is arranged transversely across the attachment from one pair of spring-arms, F F', to the other pair. This clamping-bail is bent to form the parallel portions *h*, which are arranged outside of one of the clamping-arms, F', of each pair, and the free ends of these parallel portions are bent to form the right-angled crank-arms *h'*, which extend inwardly toward each other and between the spring-arms F F' of each pair, said crank-arms being pivoted in the manner which I will presently describe, so as to enable the bail to swing or turn. The function of these crank-arms of the pivoted swinging bail is to draw the spring-arms together when the bail is depressed and to release the spring-arms and thereby separate the rollers when the bail is elevated or drawn away from the arms F F'.

It will be observed that the right-angled crank-arms of the bail are pivoted to the arms F' of arms F F', and that the bail itself is arranged across the arms F to press or bear

against the latter. Thus when the spring-arms and the rollers therein are separated the bail is elevated, as shown in Fig. 2; but when it is desired to close the rollers the free end of the bail is moved inwardly toward the arms F, turning on the pivots and forcing the crank-arms *h'* against the arms F, and thus move the latter arms away from the arms F' and adjust the roller in the arms F toward the roller in arms F', as is obvious.

The crank-arms *h'* of the bail are bent to form the short trunnions *i*, which are journaled in suitable perforated ears, *i'*, which are affixed to the arms F' in any suitable manner, as shown in Fig. 1; or the arms F' may be looped at an intermediate point of their length to form eyes *i''*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, in which the trunnions of the bail are journaled.

The handle of the mop may be made round throughout its entire length; but I prefer to make the lower end, over which the sleeve slides, angular in cross-section to prevent the sleeve from rotating or turning on the handle, which thus maintains the attachment in proper position.

The position of the bail may also be reversed, so that its pivoted end lies nearest the sleeve, the crank-arms of the bail being suitably proportioned to the distance between the spring-arms F F'.

The operation of my device will be readily understood. The sleeve is normally elevated on the handle and held in this position by the catch or detent *a'*, so that the rollers of the attachment are elevated above or on the plane of the mop-head, the bail being depressed to force the rollers together. When it is desired to wring the cloth, the catch or detent is depressed and the sleeve forced over the handle to cause the rollers to ride over the cloth, and thus extract or press surplus water therefrom. After the rollers have been forced over the cloth the bail is elevated to release the spring arms, which are instantly separated and carry the rollers with them. The catch or detent is again depressed and the sleeve adjusted upwardly on the handle to its normal position thereon, the spring-catch automatically locking the sleeve against descent on the handle. The spring-arms and the rollers therein are carried with the sleeve, and after the parts

reach their normal elevated positions the bail is again depressed to force the rollers on the upper end of the mop or cloth. By making the device of wire it is rendered light, simple, and strong, as well as cheap, and the parts can be readily and quickly operated and adjusted.

I would state that while I deem the mechanism and devices herein shown and described as best adapted for carrying my invention into effect, still I do not desire to limit myself to the exact details of construction and form and proportion of parts, as I am aware that changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a wringing attachment for mops, the combination of a sliding sleeve, two pairs of spring-arms carried by the sleeve, a pair of rollers journaled in the free ends of the arms, and a bail pivoted to one pair of spring-arms, and having cranks arranged between the two pairs of arms, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a wringing attachment for mops, the combination of a sliding sleeve, the spring-arms affixed at one end to the sleeve, and having the free ends thereof bent inwardly toward and crossing one another, a pair of rollers journaled in the crossed ends of the spring-arms, and a swinging bail having the crank-arms, said crank-arms being arranged between the spring-arms at points above the crossed ends thereof, and pivoted to one pair of the spring-arms, substantially as described.

3. The combination of an angular mop-handle, a non-rotatable sleeve fitted on the handle and limited to sliding movement thereon, a catch or detent to retain the sleeve in an elevated position on the handle, spring-arms fixed to and carried with the sleeve in its movements on the handle, rollers journaled in the arms, and a bail having crank-arms pivoted to one pair of spring-arms, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES L. FORTIN.

Witnesses:

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