

(No Model.)

C. MORGAN.
MOP HEAD.

No. 542,343.

Patented July 9, 1895.

Fig. 1.

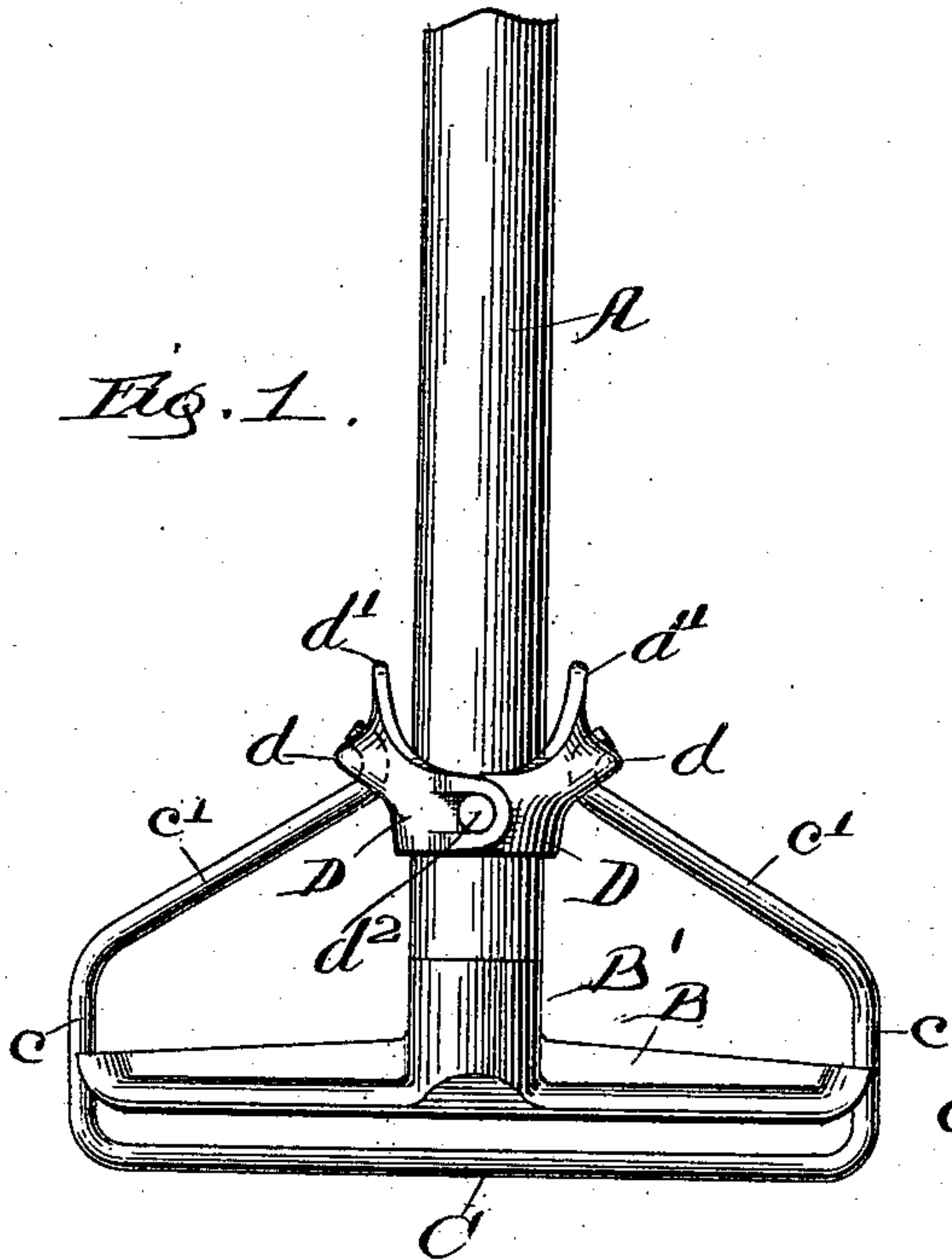


Fig. 2.

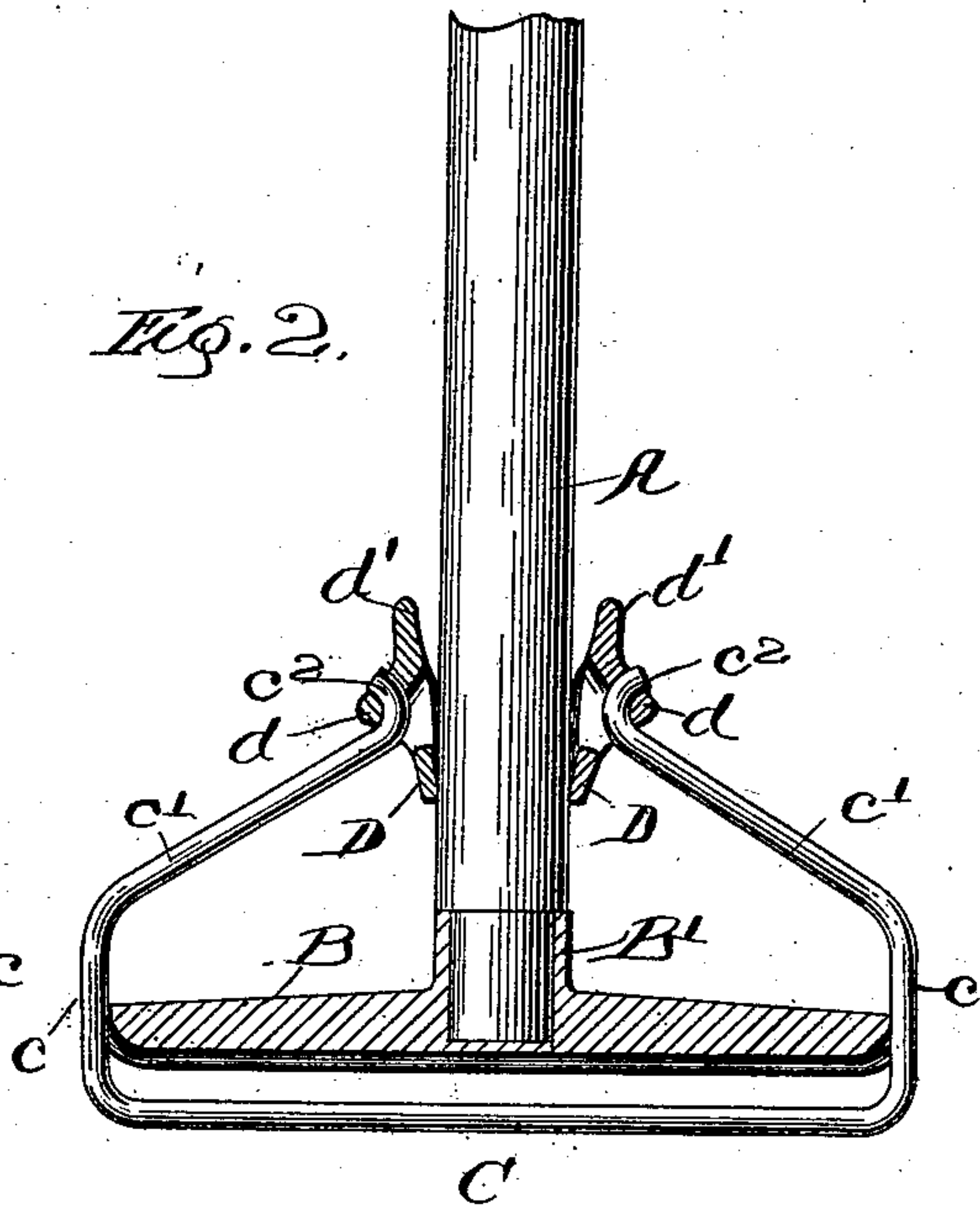


Fig. 3.

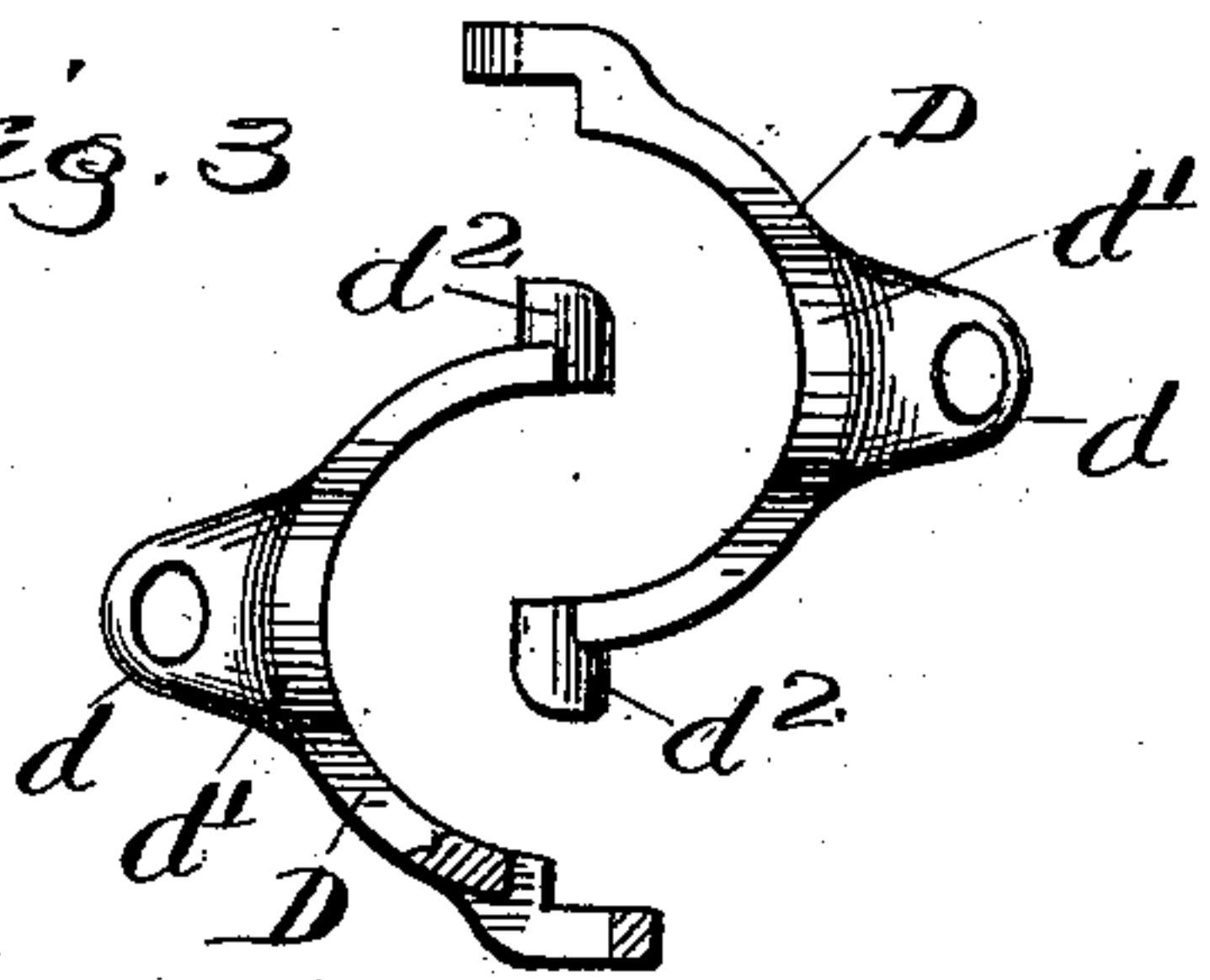


Fig. 4.

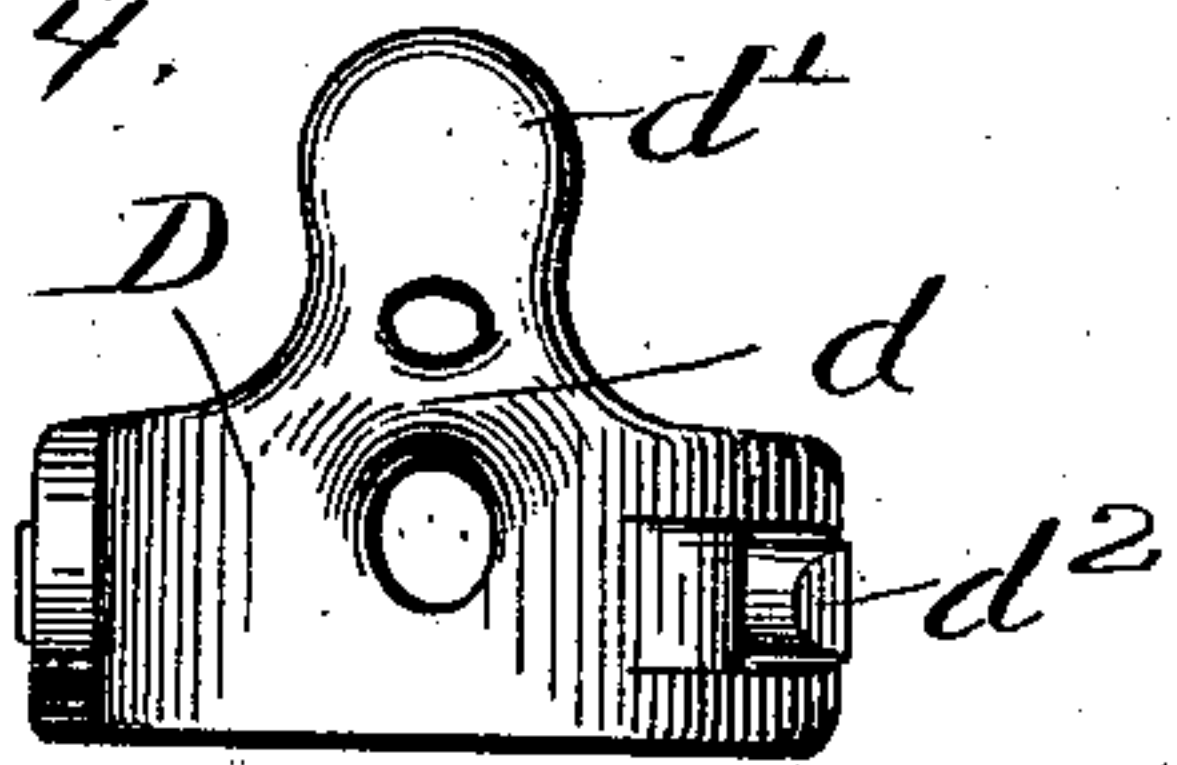
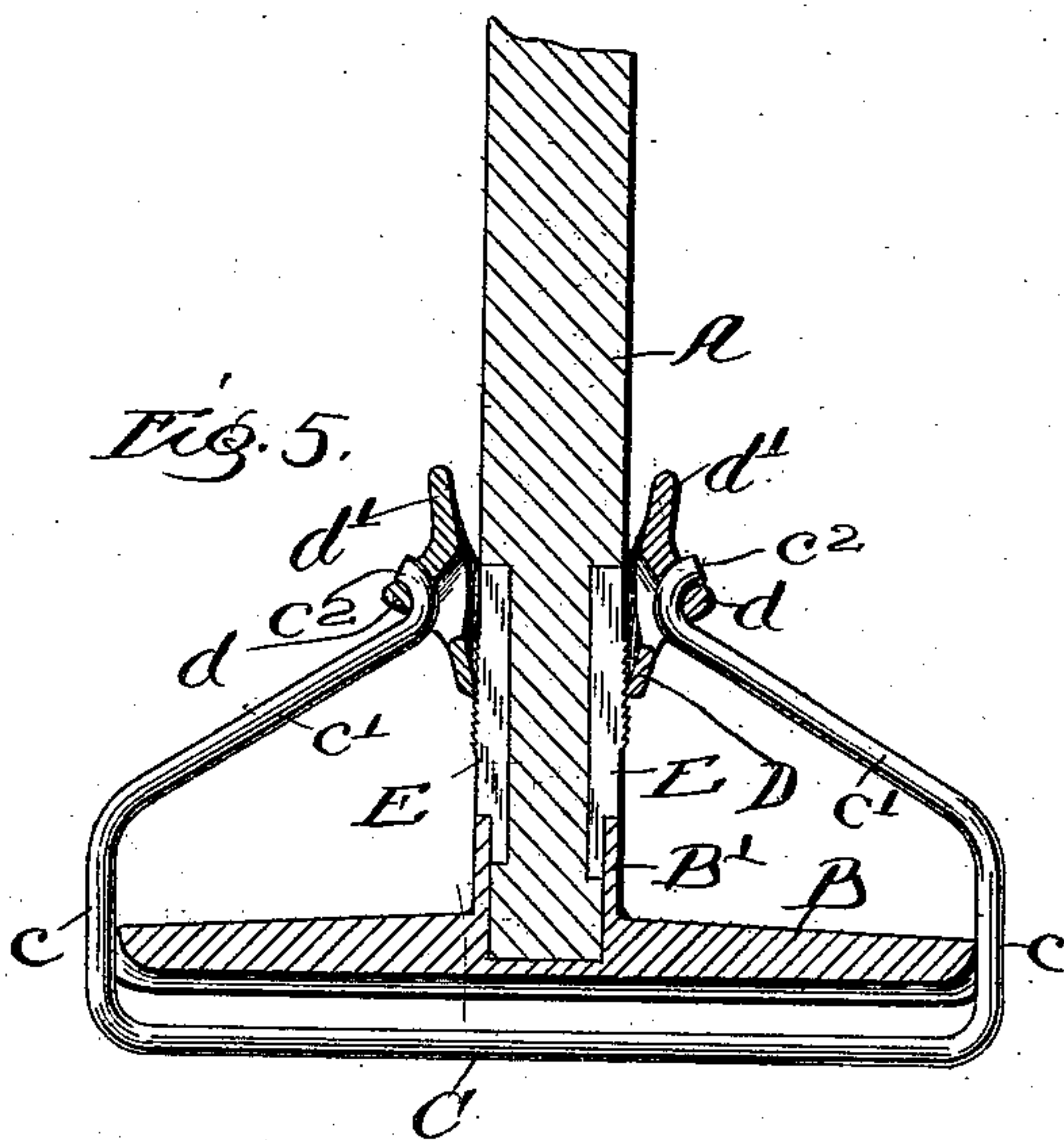


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Chas. A. Hursey
J. C. H. Petersen

Inventor:

Charles Morgan
by Niles G. Green & Peter
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MORGAN, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ARCADE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MOP-HEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,343, dated July 9, 1895.

Application filed April 13, 1895. Serial No. 545,597. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MORGAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Heads, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in mop-heads, its object being to provide a mop-head having a suitable stationary cross-bar attached to the handle and a movable bail adapted to co-operate with the cross-bar in holding the mop-rag, the bail being provided with means adapted to engage the handle at any point and hold the bail at any desired adjustment.

The invention is fully described and explained in this specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mop-head embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in longitudinal section, illustrating the construction of the mop-head shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the handle-clasping mechanism whereby the bail is adjusted; and Fig. 5 is a view, partly in side elevation and partly in longitudinal section, showing a slight modification of the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, A is the ordinary mop-stick or handle, and B is a cross-bar provided with a socket B', mounted on the handle. The head is provided with a bail made up of a straight central member C, which, when in use, is parallel to the cross-bar B, two parallel parts $c\ c$ at right angles to the member C and two oblique parts $c'\ c'$ extending inward from the parts $c\ c$ and terminating in hooks $c^2\ c^2$, separated normally by a distance somewhat greater than the diameter of the handle. Upon the handle is a longitudinally-movable clasp made up of two semi-annular overlapping parts D D, pivoted together in any desired manner, each of the parts being so shaped as to form a lever pivoted between its ends and having the end nearest the cross-bar B adapted to conform to the handle, the edge which impinges upon the handle being preferably approximately square. Each of the levers

is formed at a point between its pivot and free end with a loop d , adapted to engage the hook c^2 at the corresponding end of the bail, and the bail is so bent that when its ends are thus in engagement with the parts of the clasp it is under tension and tends to press outward the free ends $d'\ d'$ of the two parts of the clasp and thereby press their opposite ends into close contact or engagement with the handle. When the ends $d'\ d'$ are pressed together, the two parts of the clasp rock upon their pivots and the impinging ends separate, thereby allowing the clasp to slide toward the cross-bar B and increase the space between the cross-bar and the central portion C of the bail. Reverse movement of the bail may be effected by simply pressing upon the part C as the clasp D D slides readily away from the cross-bar. The two parts D D of the clasp may be pivoted together in any suitable manner, as by rivets or otherwise; but I prefer the connection shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in which d^2 is a gudgeon formed upon one of the overlapping ends of each member, the opposite end of each of the members being formed with a hole or socket to receive the gudgeon. When the two parts of the clasp are in the position shown in Fig. 3, they may be so moved as to press the gudgeon on each member into the opening in the other member when the two parts will form a complete ring adapted to be slipped upon the handle, the handle being adapted to prevent separation of the two parts after they are mounted upon it. This fastening is strong and easily formed and is so simple that it cannot possibly get out of order.

Fig. 5 shows a modification in which all the parts thus far described remain the same; but the handle is provided with two narrow ratchet-bars set longitudinally at two opposite points of the handle and formed with fine teeth adapted to receive the impinging edges of the parts D D and permit sufficiently-close adjustment of the clasp upon the handle. I have found in practice that the immediate contact of the clasp with the wooden handle affords perfectly secure adjustment; but the ratchet-bars are shown as a possible variation, which may be used, if desired.

It is evident that the levers D D, instead of being pivoted directly together, might, if de-

sired, be pivoted to a ring sliding upon the handle, and, also, that while two oppositely-pressed levers are preferable to one, a single lever might be used if pivoted to a suitable sliding member.

Having now described and explained my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mop-head, the combination with the mop-handle and a cross-bar attached thereto, of a bail co-acting with the cross-bar and having a central portion approximately parallel thereto and parts approximately at right angles to the said central portion and adapted to permit sliding movement of the bail with reference to the cross-bar, a clasp sliding on the handle and provided with a lever adapted to impinge, at one end, upon the handle, the opposite end of the lever being in engagement with the corresponding end of the bail and the bail being normally under tension and adapted to press the impinging end of the lever against the handle.

2. In a mop-head, the combination with a handle provided with a suitable cross-bar, of a clasp made up of two levers pivoted together and each adapted to impinge at one end upon the handle, and a bail having its central por-

tion normally parallel to the cross-bar and its ends in engagement with the free ends of said levers and adapted to press them apart, thereby pressing the impinging ends of the levers firmly against the handle.

3. The combination with the handle, A, having the cross-bar, B, of the clasp made up of the semi-annular parts, D, D, formed with gudgeons, d^2 , d^2 , and corresponding sockets and the bail having the central portion, C, parallel to the cross-bar, the approximately parallel portions, c , c , and the oblique portions, c' , c' , terminating in hooks, c^2 , c^2 , engaging suitable loops upon the levers, D, D.

4. The combination with the handle, A, having the cross-bar, B, of the ratchet bars, E, E, set in the handle, the two part clasp, D, D, formed substantially as described and adapted to engage the ratchet bars and the bail having its ends in engagement with the levers, D, D, and adapted to press their ends into engagement with the ratchet bars; substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES MORGAN.

Witnesses:

FRIEDRICH HANSEN,
C. KISTNER.