No. 610,549. Patented Sept. 13, 1898.

W. D. MARTIN.

MOP WRINGER

(Application filed July 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

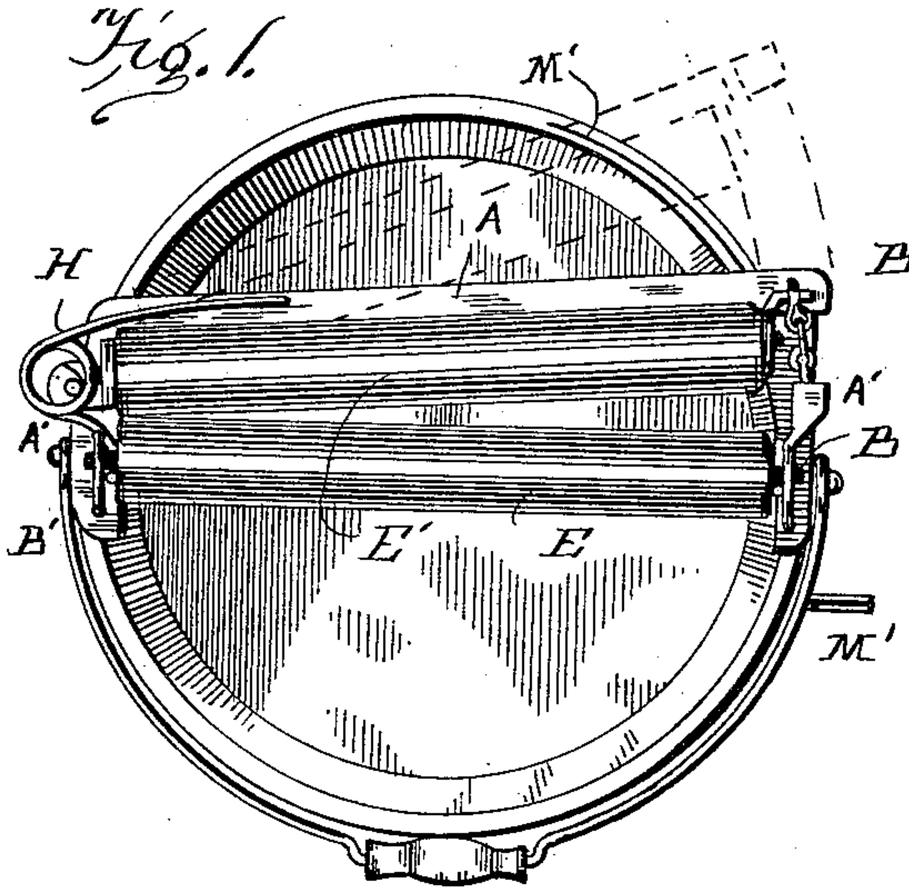


Fig. 2.

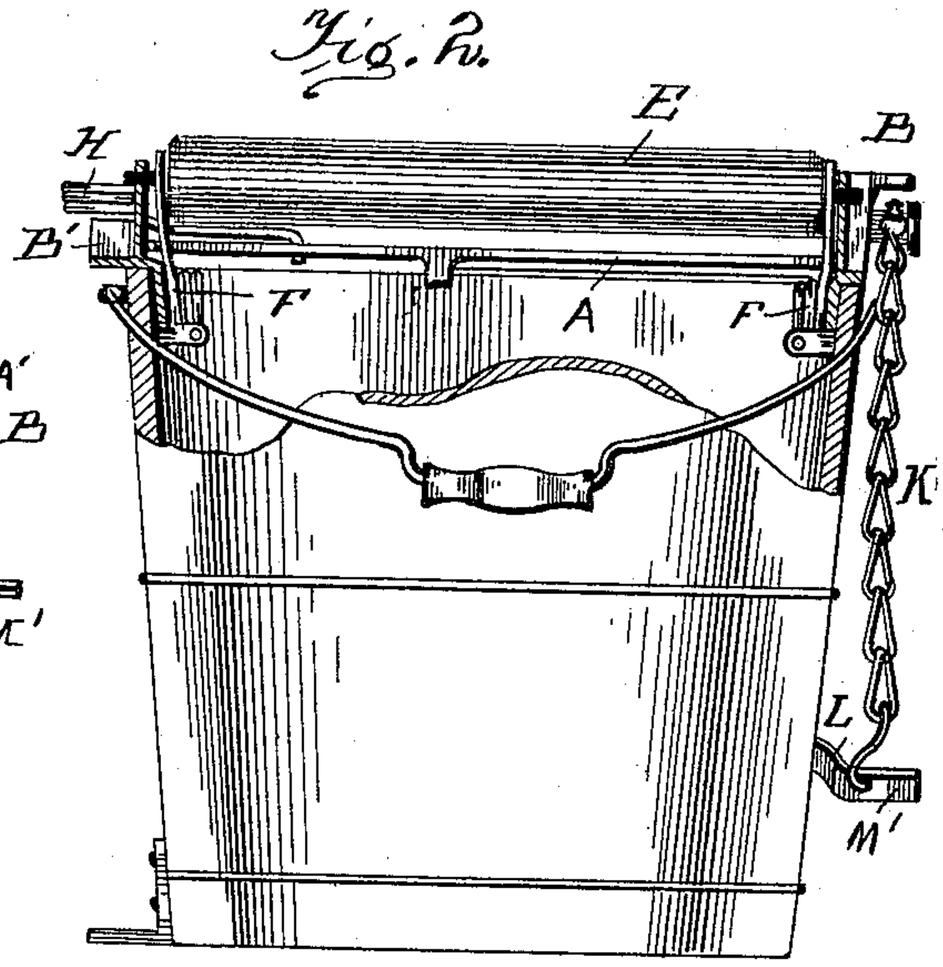


Fig. 3.

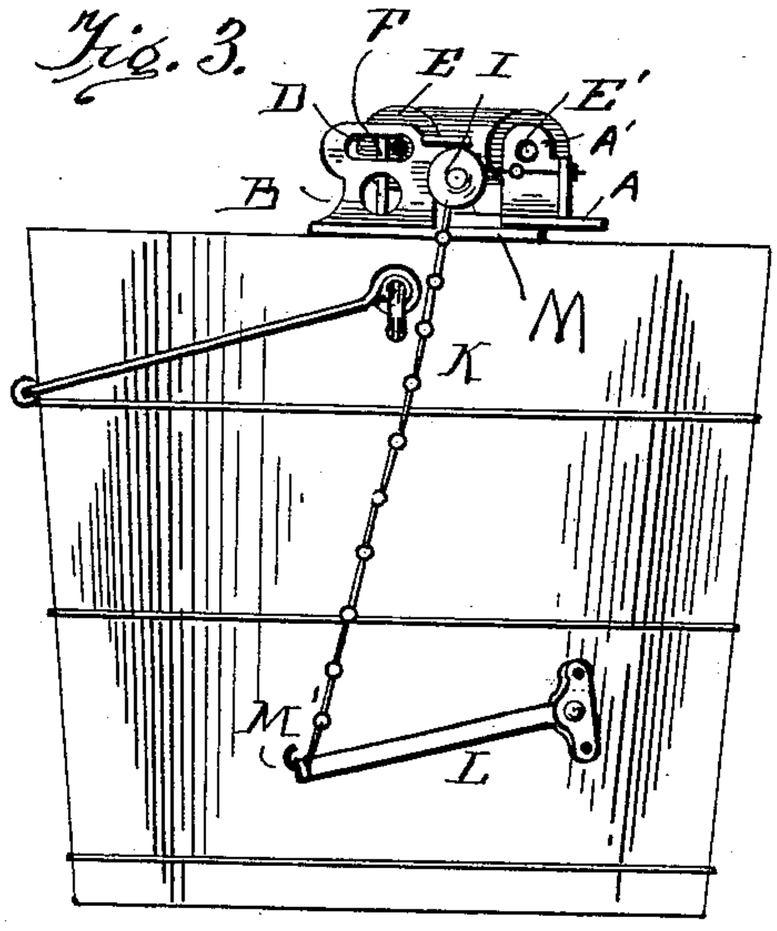


Fig. 4.

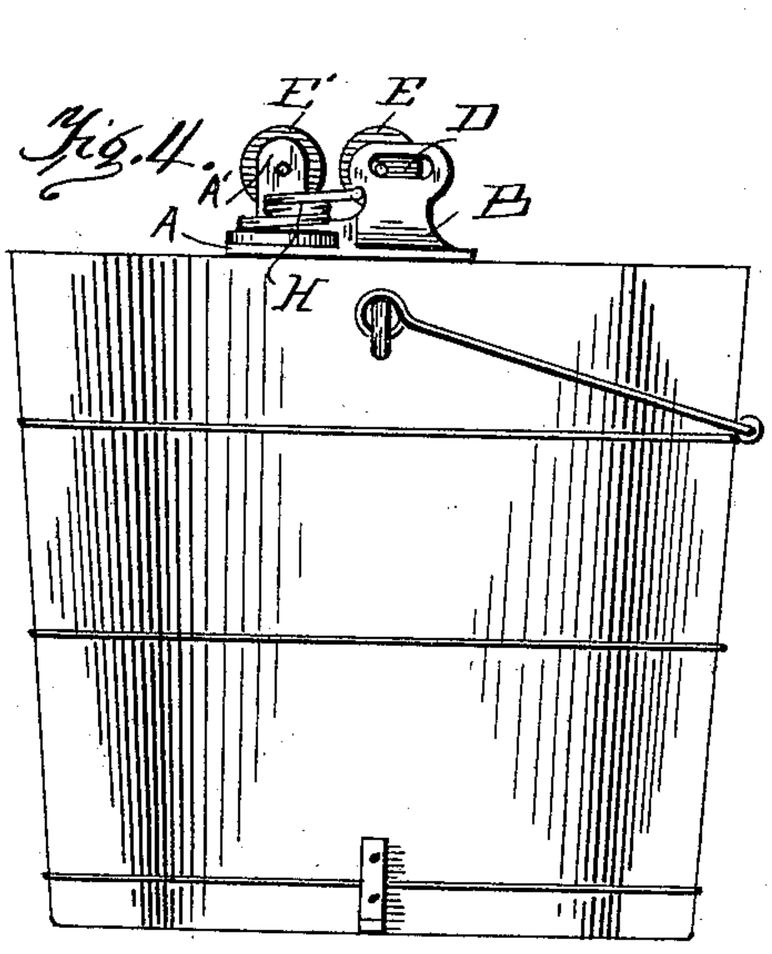
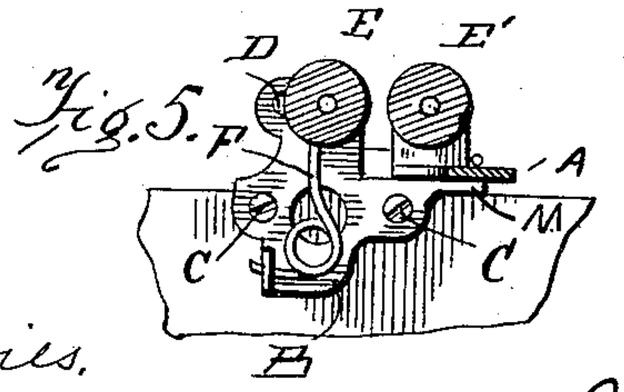


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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WILLIAM D. MARTIN, OF WARSAW, NEW YORK.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,549, dated September 13, 1898.

Application filed July 14, 1898. Serial No. 685,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Warsaw, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a mop-wringer for use on a mop-pail.

The object of the invention is to produce a cheap and simple mop-wringing device.

Figure 1 is a plan of a mop-pail with wringer applied. Fig. 2 is a broken elevation of pail and section of wringer. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of wringer applied to pail. Fig. 4 is a reverse view of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of wringer on broken section of pail.

The wringer is applied to the top of a pail, as are many other mop-wringers. In this wringer the frame or bar A extends across the top of the pail, is pivoted to a bracket B′, which extends down inside the pail, and is secured by screws or other fastenings to the pail. The bar A is generally as long as the extreme width of the pail, and by securing the bracket B′ at one side of the center line of the pail roller E, supported at one end on bracket B′ and at the other by a bracket B, will extend across the pail at such part as the length of the rollers may require.

The bracket B at one side of the pail has a journal-bearing for roll E and a support for one end of bar A. Roll E′ is carried in bearings at the ends of bar A. Brackets B and B′ each have a slot D, in which slots the journals of the wringer-roll E have their bearings. A spring F at each end of roll E is held to the bracket by a boss G and bears against the journal of roll E, pressing it toward the other roll E′, but will permit roll E to yield when pressure against it flexes the spring F. Bar A is pivoted to the upper surface of bracket B′. A stout spring H, connected to bracket B′ and to bar A, spreads the opposite end of bar A, so as to carry one end of roller E′ away from roller E. Bar A has journal-bearings A′ A′, one at each end, as bearings for the roll E′. The end of bar A, remote from bracket B′, may swing on top of a wire or rest M on top of the pail. The spring H swings the end of the bar A back, so that roll E′, which has its ends journaled at the ends of bar A, may have its swinging end moved away from the end of roll E. This leaves a triangular space between rolls E and E′, into which a mop may be entered when it is desirable to compress or "wring" the mop. Bracket B has a small pulley I connected thereto. A chain K passes over this pulley I, one end of the chain being connected to bar A, the other end being connected to a lever L, which is pivoted to the outside of the pail and has a treadle M′.

When it is desired to wring a mop, the mop is entered between rolls E E′, roll E′ being rocked open by spring F, (see dotted lines, Fig. 1,) and the rolls are brought together by pressure of the foot on the treadle M′. This draws on chain K and swings roll E′ against or toward roll E. The mop interposed between the rolls is pressed between the two, roll E yielding should the pressure overcome the tension of springs F. The act of drawing the mop between the rollers tends to press the water out of the mop. A release of the treadle permits the rollers to swing open under the action of spring F.

It will be seen that the roll E yields slightly against the resistance of springs F, but has little angular movement. Bar A and roller E′ can be swung to a considerable distance and in angular relation to the roller E, so that a mop can be readily entered between the two.

What I claim is—

1. Two brackets attached to a pail and having journal-bearings for one of the rollers, a bar pivoted to one of the brackets and having bearings for the other roller, and means for swinging this bar on its pivot so that the rolls may be at an angle to each other, or be brought into substantial parallelism, in combination substantially as described.

2. In a mop-wringer, the two brackets for attachment to a pail, each having a slot therein to serve as a journal-bearing, a wringer-roll having its journals in said slots in the brackets, springs bearing the said roll to one side of said slots, and a bar pivoted to one of the brackets and swinging toward and away from the said roll, said bar carrying a second roll, all combined.

3. In combination with a mop-pail, a pair of brackets, one at each side of said pail, a roller journaled in said brackets, a bar pivoted to one of the brackets and swinging toward and away from the second bracket and carrying a roller a pulley mounted on this second bracket, a chain connected to the bar and extending over the pulley, and a lever on the pail connected to the said chain, all combined substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM D. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

C. S. HIGGINS,

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