

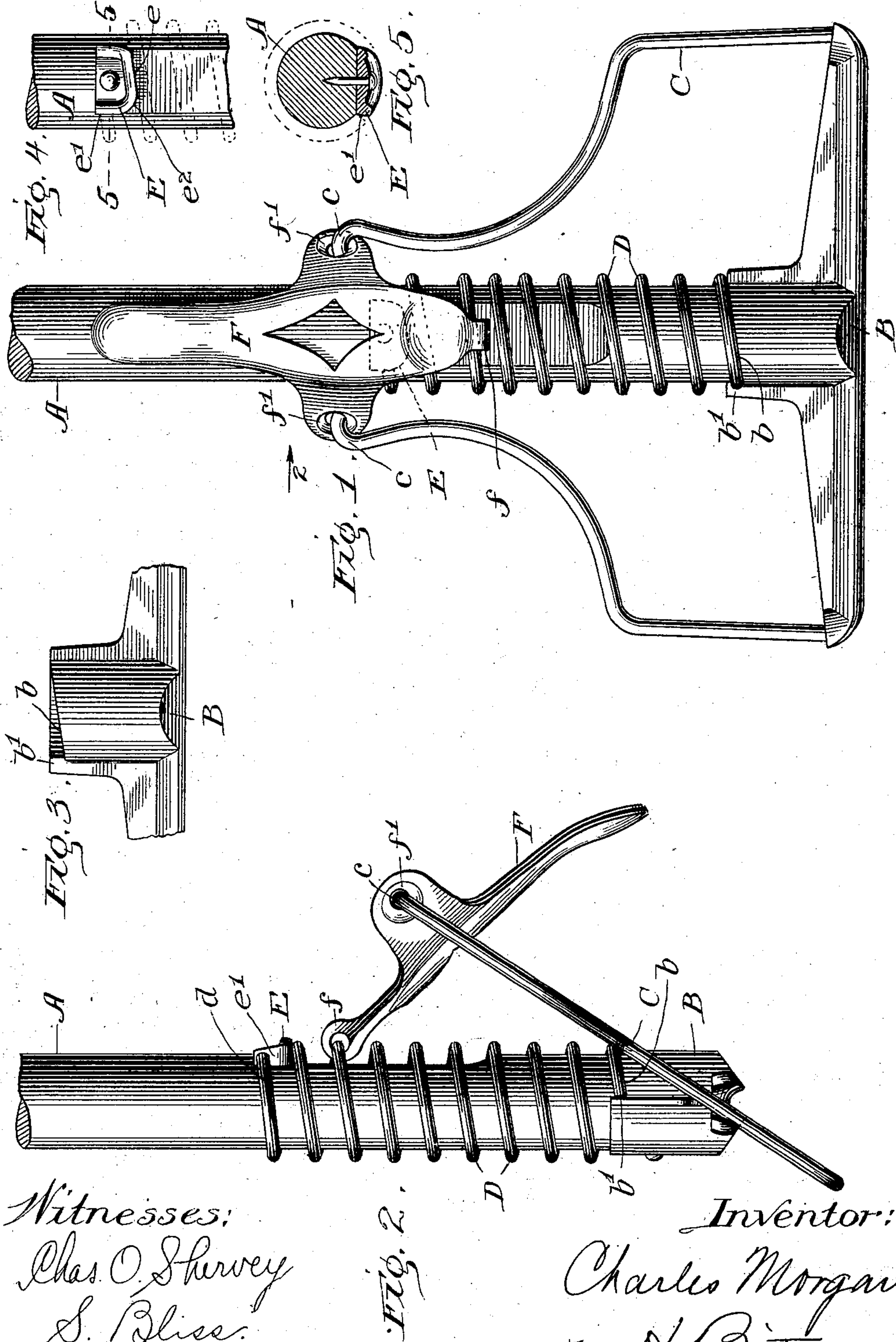
No. 749,940.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

C. MORGAN.
MOP HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
Chas. O. Shurvey
S. Bliss.

Inventor:
Charles Morgan
by H. Bittner
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MORGAN, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ARCADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

MOP-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,940, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed October 1, 1903. Serial No. 175,331. (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-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in mop-holders of the particular class illustrated in the patent issued upon my invention to Arcade Manufacturing Company, November 5, 1901, No. 685,858. Said improvements are applicable to a certain extent to mop-holders differing somewhat from that of my former invention, but are designed especially to perfect and improve the operation of the mop-holder heretofore patented to Arcade Manufacturing Company.

The patent upon my former invention shows a "mop-holder" or "mop-stick," as the device is called in the trade, consisting of an ordinary handle, terminating at the lower end in a cross-head, an ordinary bail cooperating with the cross-head to form two mop-clamping jaws and extending from said cross-head upward and inward toward the handle, a coiled spring upon the handle, resting against the cross-head at the lower end, and a lever pivoted between its ends to the upper ends of the bail and at its lower end to one of the coils of the spring. One of the advantages of my former construction is that the active part of the spring—namely, that between the end of the lever and the cross-head—may be varied in length, and consequently in tension, by angular movement of the spring around the handle, which carries the pivoted end of the lever down or up the spring, according to the direction of such angular movement. I have found in experimenting with mop-holders of this class with a view to perfecting the same that a great improvement can be made by providing means for positively positioning the spring against angular movement about the handle, except when unusual force is applied to compress the same and rotate it for the purpose of adjusting the position of the lever thereon. While the mop-holder of my

former patent was a fairly satisfactory one, there was a slight possibility of the spring becoming displaced in the ordinary use of the mop-holder, and such displacement was also liable to occur, because of the useless handling of the parts independent of such manipulation as was necessary in the actual use of the device. I have overcome this difficulty by providing stops to prevent angular movement upon the handle for the opposite ends of the wire of the spring-coil, and I have found that by forming the stop at the movable end of the spring in the proper way the device may be made self-adjusting at each operation of the clamping-lever, so that in case of any slight rotation of the spring when the jaws are clamped upon an unusually thick mop the raising of the lever and the return of the spring to its extended position will automatically move the spring back to the proper position.

My invention is illustrated in the drawings by means of five figures, of which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lower end of the handle, showing the clamping-jaws and operating devices connected therewith. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the jaws open instead of closed, as in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmental view similar to Fig. 1 of a portion of the cross-head in contact with the spring. Fig. 4 is also a fragmental view showing the stop for the movable end of the spring and the adjacent portion of the handle to which said stop is secured, and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section in plane 5 5 of Fig. 4.

Applying reference-letters to the various parts of the drawings, A is the handle; B, the cross-head at the lower end thereof; C, the yoke or bail cooperating with the cross-head to form two clamping-jaws between which the swab of the mop may be securely held, said yoke approaching the handle at its ends as it extends upwardly from the cross-head. D is a coiled spring resting at its lower end upon the cross-head and at its upper end against a stop E, secured to the handle.

F is a lever, the lower end of which encircles a coil of the spring, forming a pivotal

connection f with the same, and the intermediate portion of which contains two eyes $f' f'$, in which the upper ends of the two arms of the bail $c c$ are pivoted.

5 Fig. 3 shows the middle portions of the cross-head, and it will be seen that the upper end thereof, which embraces the handle, is cut away at b in an oblique manner to correspond with the direction of the lower end
10 or coil of the spring, such cut-away portion terminating in an abrupt shoulder b' , against which the lower end of the wire of the spring-coil rests. The stop E is provided with an inclined lower face e , arranged to bear evenly
15 upon the upper coil of the spring to limit the longitudinal expansion of said spring, and a second abrupt face e' , preferably parallel with the handle, but terminating at its lower portion e'' in an inclined or rounded corner. The
20 upper end d of the wire of which the spring is made bears against the abrupt face e' , and the spring is held against angular movement in one direction upon the handle thereby and in the other direction by its engagement with
25 the cross-head at the lower end. The upper end of the spring may also move longitudinally of the handle along the face e' and in case of considerable compression may move down the handle away from said face, and in
30 its return it will be guided back to its original position if it should happen to be displaced therefrom slightly in the angular direction opposed by the stop E. The latter self-adjusting feature is due, of course, to the inclined
35 or rounded lower corner e'' of the stop.

The improvements above described are particularly desirable in a mop-holder of the class of my former device above referred to, because in the preferred form of that mop-holder
40 it is essential that the spring be capable of forcible rotation around the handle to adjust the clamping-lever upon said spring and that whatever stops be provided to prevent such angular movement be of such a nature as to
45 retain the spring in its proper adjustment with certainty during the ordinary manipulation of the mop-holder in actual use and at the same time permit of the forcible rotation of the spring when adjustment is desired.

50 The exact form and construction of the parts described herein I consider to be imma-

terial to the broader features of my invention, and I recognize the fact that considerable variation in these respects is possible without departing from said invention.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a mop-holder, the combination with a handle, a cross-head thereon, a yoke embracing the cross-head, a spring upon the handle, and a lever pivoted to the yoke and connected to the spring, of stops at the opposite ends of the spring rigidly secured to the handle and adapted to bear upon the ends of the wire of which the spring is formed to prevent angular movement thereof upon the handle.

2. The combination with a handle, a cross-head on the end thereof, a bail corresponding to the cross-head, a coiled spring on the handle, and a lever pivoted to the bail and connected to the spring, of stops rigid with the handle, for the ends of the wire of the spring-coil, to hold the same against angular movement in its extended position, the stop at the movable end of the spring being beveled or rounded off to receive and guide to place the movable end of the wire in case of a slight displacement from its angular position, about the handle.

3. The combination with a handle, a cross-head at the end thereof, a bail opposing the cross-head, a coiled spring on the handle, and a lever pivoted to the bail and connected to the spring, of means for holding the lower end of the spring against angular movement in one direction, and a stop, E, having an oblique downwardly-facing edge adapted to rest evenly upon one of the upper coils of the spring to limit the expansion thereof, and a lateral edge adapted to engage with the end of the wire of the spring-coil to prevent angular movement thereof about the handle in a direction opposite to that against which the spring is held at its lower end.

In witness whereof I have signed the above application for Letters Patent at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1903.

CHARLES MORGAN.

Witnesses:

FRED E. BOEDEKER,
B. C. HERBIG.