

No. 754,254.

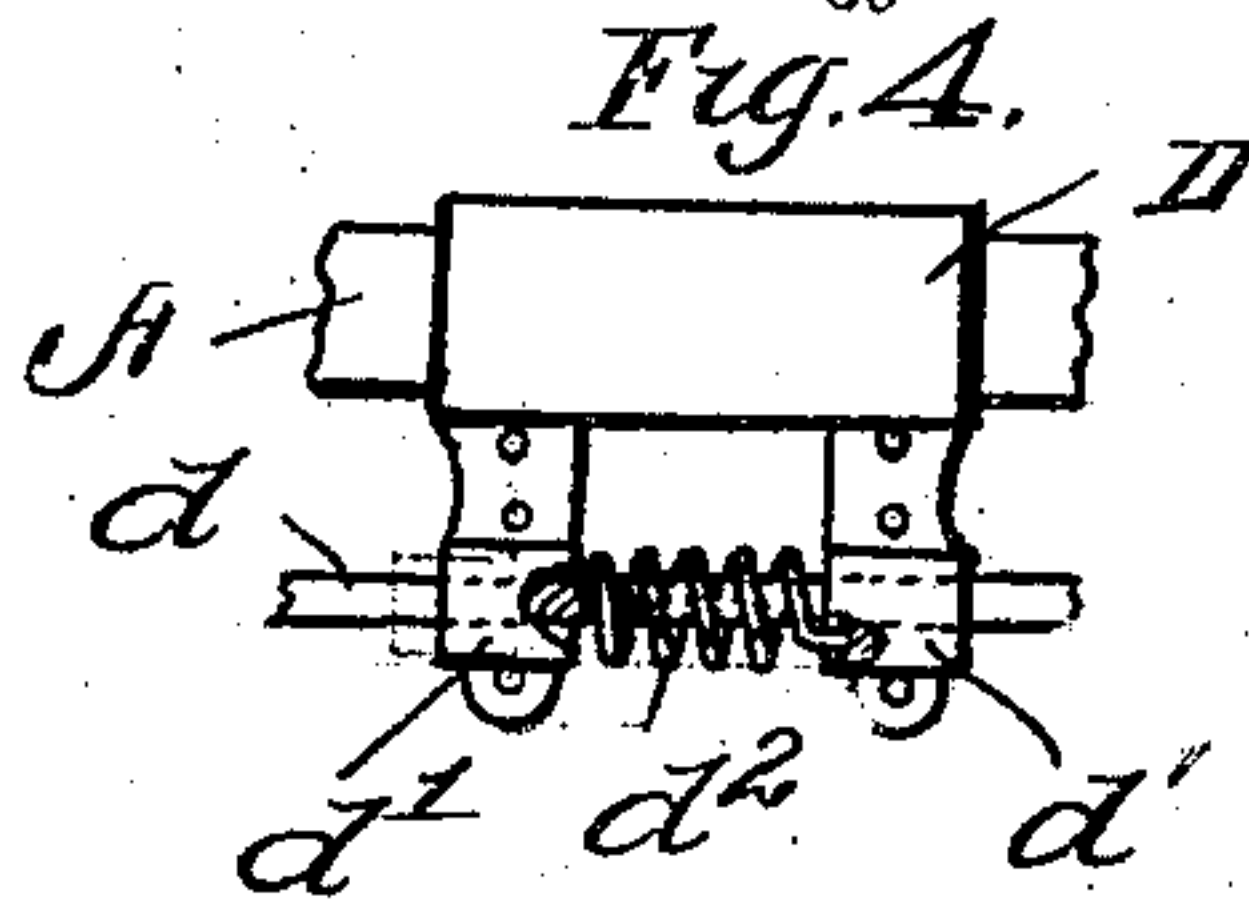
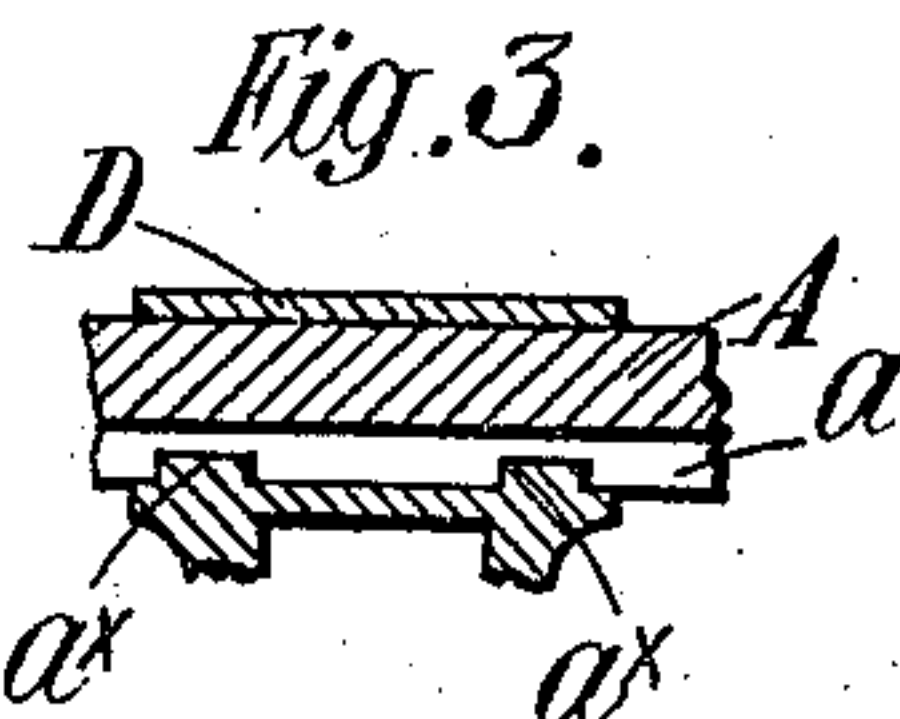
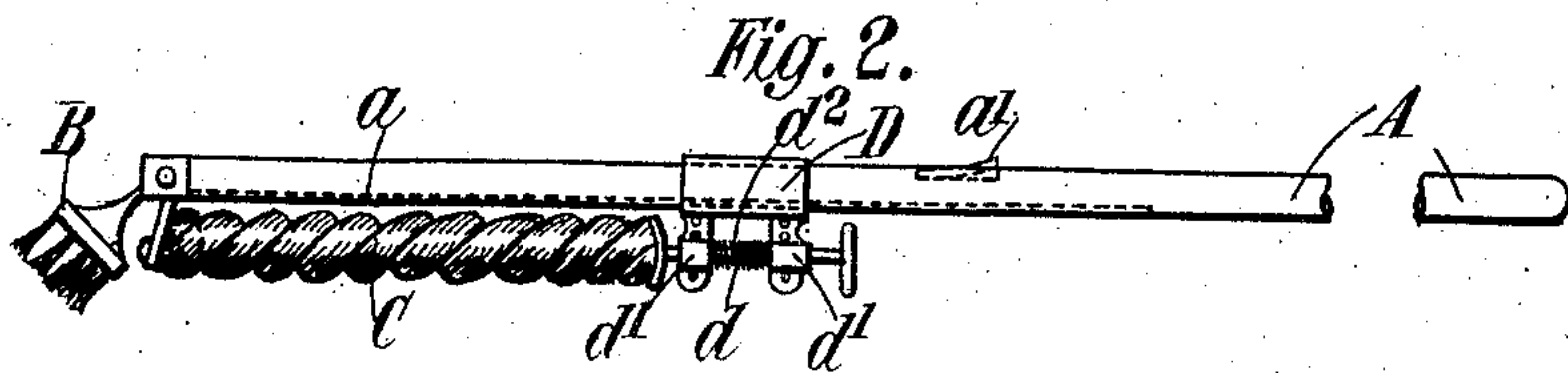
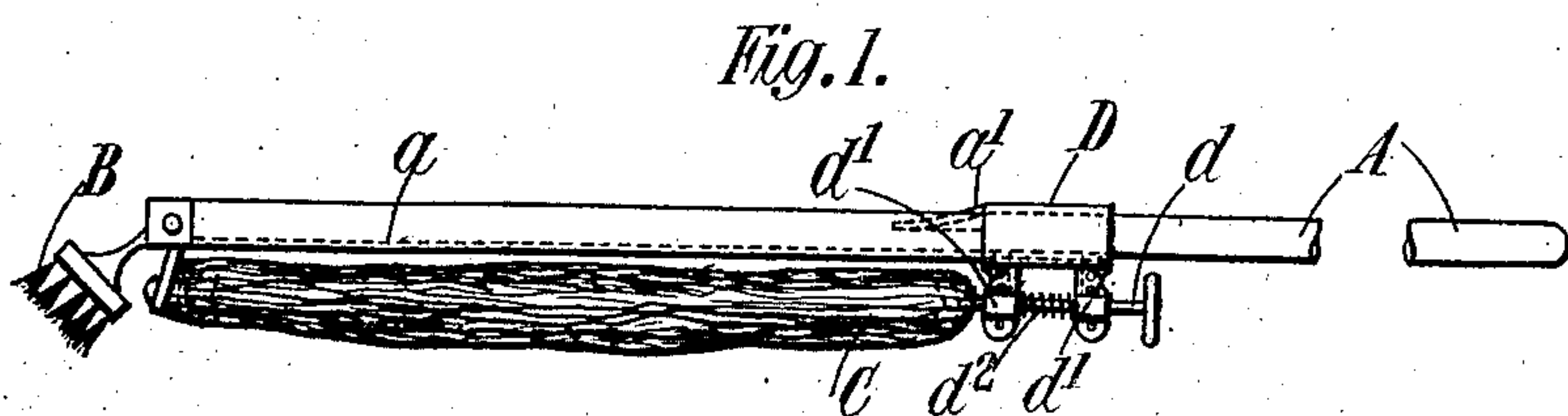
PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE.

APPLIANCE FOR CLEANSING THE SURFACES OF FLOORS OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:  
James L. Norris, Jr.  
Robert Everett,

Inventor.  
John S. Stewart-Wallace.  
By James L. Norris.  
Atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STEWART STEWART-WALLACE, OF REDHILL, KNOCK, IRELAND.

APPLIANCE FOR CLEANSING THE SURFACES OF FLOORS OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,254, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed January 15, 1903. Serial No. 139,208. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN STEWART STEWART-WALLACE, justice of the peace, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Redhill, Knock, in the county of Down, Ireland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Appliances for Cleansing the Surfaces of Floors or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to mops, and particularly to combined mops and floor-brushes, and aims to simplify and cheapen the construction of such devices, as well as constructing a device of such character which shall be durable and efficient in its use.

To this end the invention consists of the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of a device constructed in accordance with my invention and showing, respectively, the mop-cloth in an extended position and in a twisted position. Fig. 3 is a detail longitudinal sectional view of the mop handle and sleeve, showing the groove in the handle and the lugs on the sleeve projecting in said groove to prevent rotation of the sleeve on the handle. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the connection of the spring for rotating the spindle.

Referring to the drawings by reference-letters, A denotes the handle, which has fitted to its lower end a scrubbing-brush B. A longitudinally-extending groove *a* is provided in the handle A for a purpose to be hereinafter referred to. The handle A is provided with a suitable recess, in which is arranged an ordinary form of spring catch or stop *a'*.

Mounted for longitudinal movement upon the handle A is a sleeve D, which is formed with a plurality of inwardly-extending lugs *a<sup>x</sup>*, fitting into the groove *a* in the handle, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The inwardly-projecting lugs of the sleeve D effectually prevent rotation of said sleeve D upon the handle A, while permitting free longitudinal movement of the sleeve D. It will be observed that the sleeve D in its movement in one direction on the handle A rides over the catch or stop *a'* and is held against movement in the other direction on the handle A until said spring-catch *a'* is depressed.

Formed upon the sleeve D is a plurality of projections *d'*, in which is journaled a rotary spindle *d*, having a hand-wheel or other suitable device *d<sup>3</sup>* to permit of rotating said spindle *d*.

The mop-cloth C is attached at one end to the handle A and at its other end to the rotary spindle *d*. It will be apparent that by rotating the spindle *d* the mop-cloth is effectually wrung and freed from water or other liquid with which it may be saturated.

Fixed at one end to the spindle *d* and at its other end to one of the projections *d'* and surrounding the spindle *d* is a coil-spring *d<sup>2</sup>*, which is put under tension by the rotation of the spindle *d* in one direction, and when the spindle *d* is released the spring acts to cause a reverse rotation of the spindle *d* after the mop-cloth has been wrung, and which effects the speedy untwisting of the mop-cloth.

In using the device it will be understood that the spring-catch *a'* is depressed and the sleeve D is moved down on the handle A, so that the mop-cloth C may interpose itself between the floor or other surface and the brush B during the scrubbing operation.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a mop, the combination of a handle, a sleeve on said stick capable of sliding but not of rotating thereon, means for securing said sleeve against sliding movement, a rotary spin-

dle carried by said sleeve, a mop-cloth attached  
at one end to said handle and at the other end  
to said rotary spindle, means for rotating said  
spindle to twist the mop-cloth and a spring  
5 adapted to resist said twisting operation, so as  
to untwist the mop-cloth when released.  
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my

hand, in presence of two subscribing witnesses,  
this 16th day of December, 1902.

JOHN STEWART STEWART-WALLACE.

Witnesses:

T. SELBY WARDLE,  
GEORGE I. BRIDGES.