No. 788,491. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

J. R. NYE.

MOP WRINGER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1903. RENEWED AUG. 17, 1904.

Fig. 1.

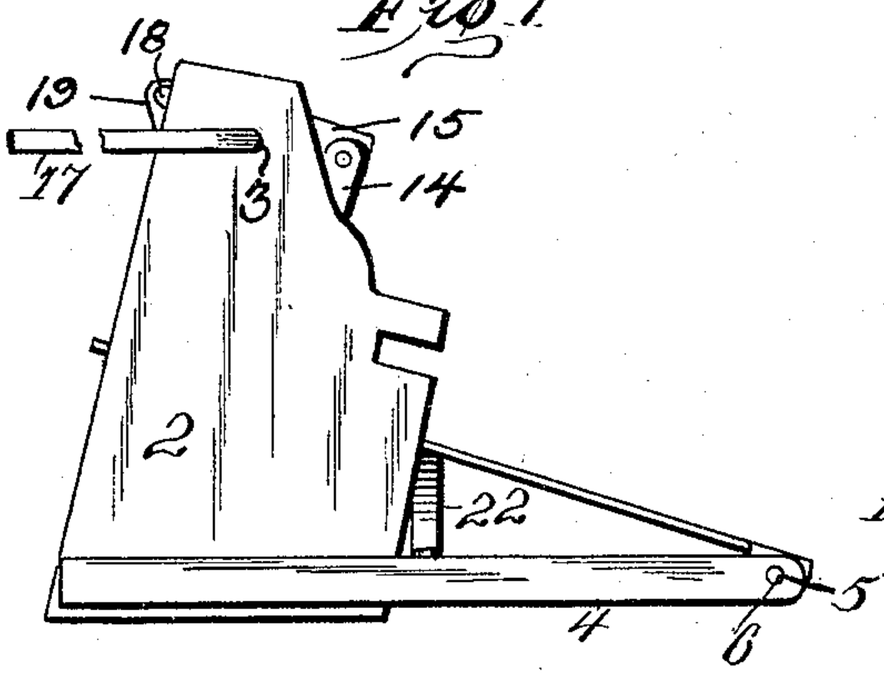


Fig. 2.

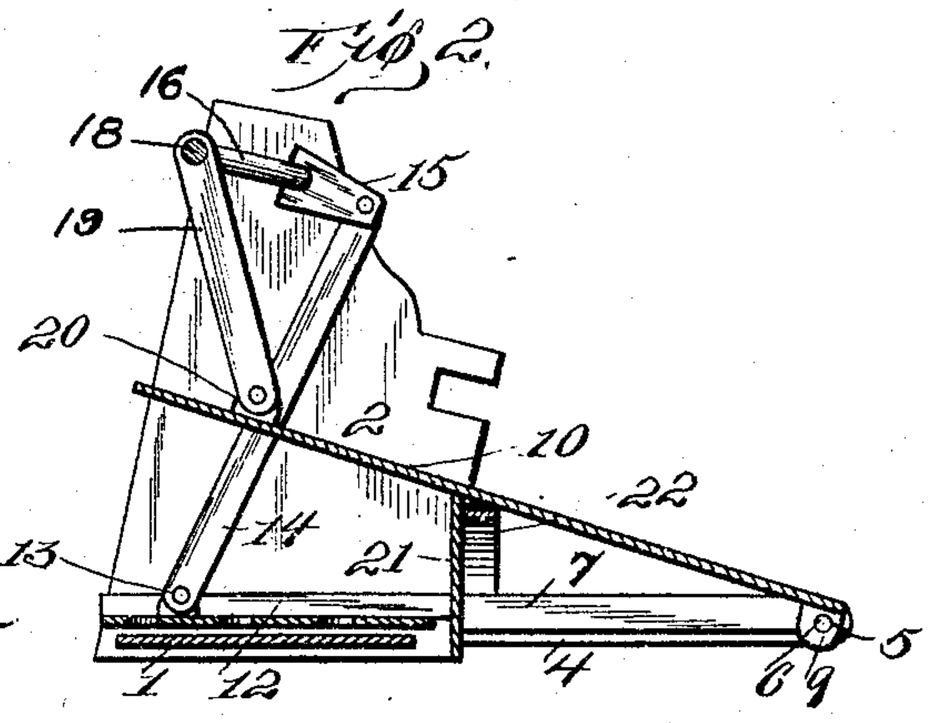


Fig. 3.

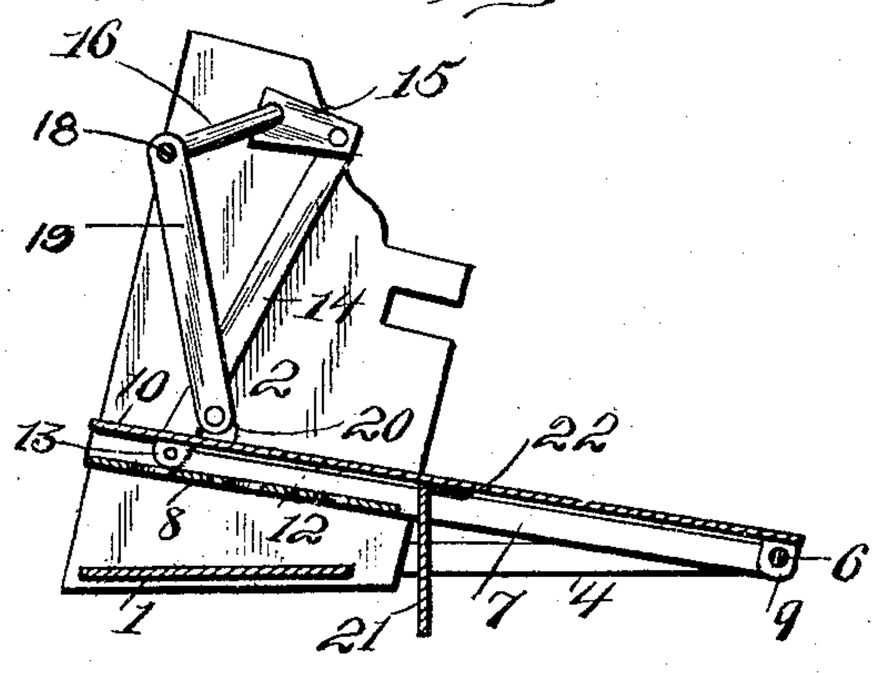


Fig. 4.

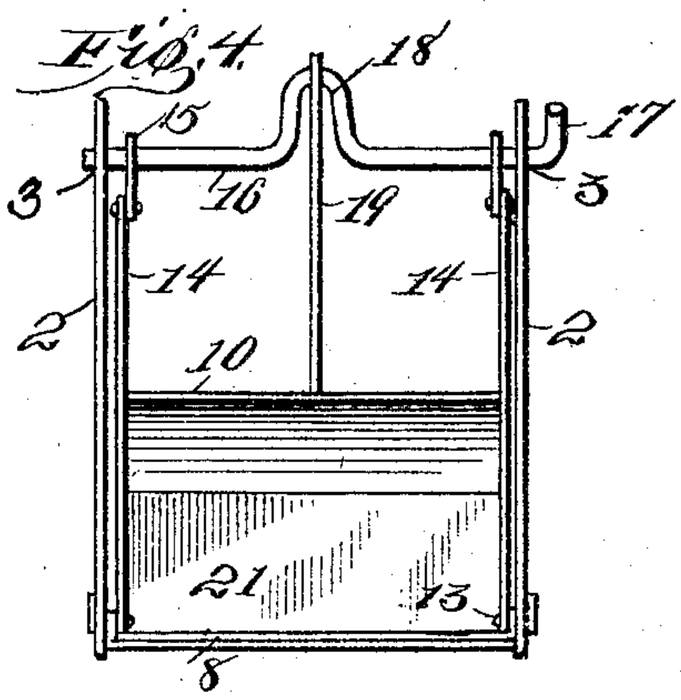
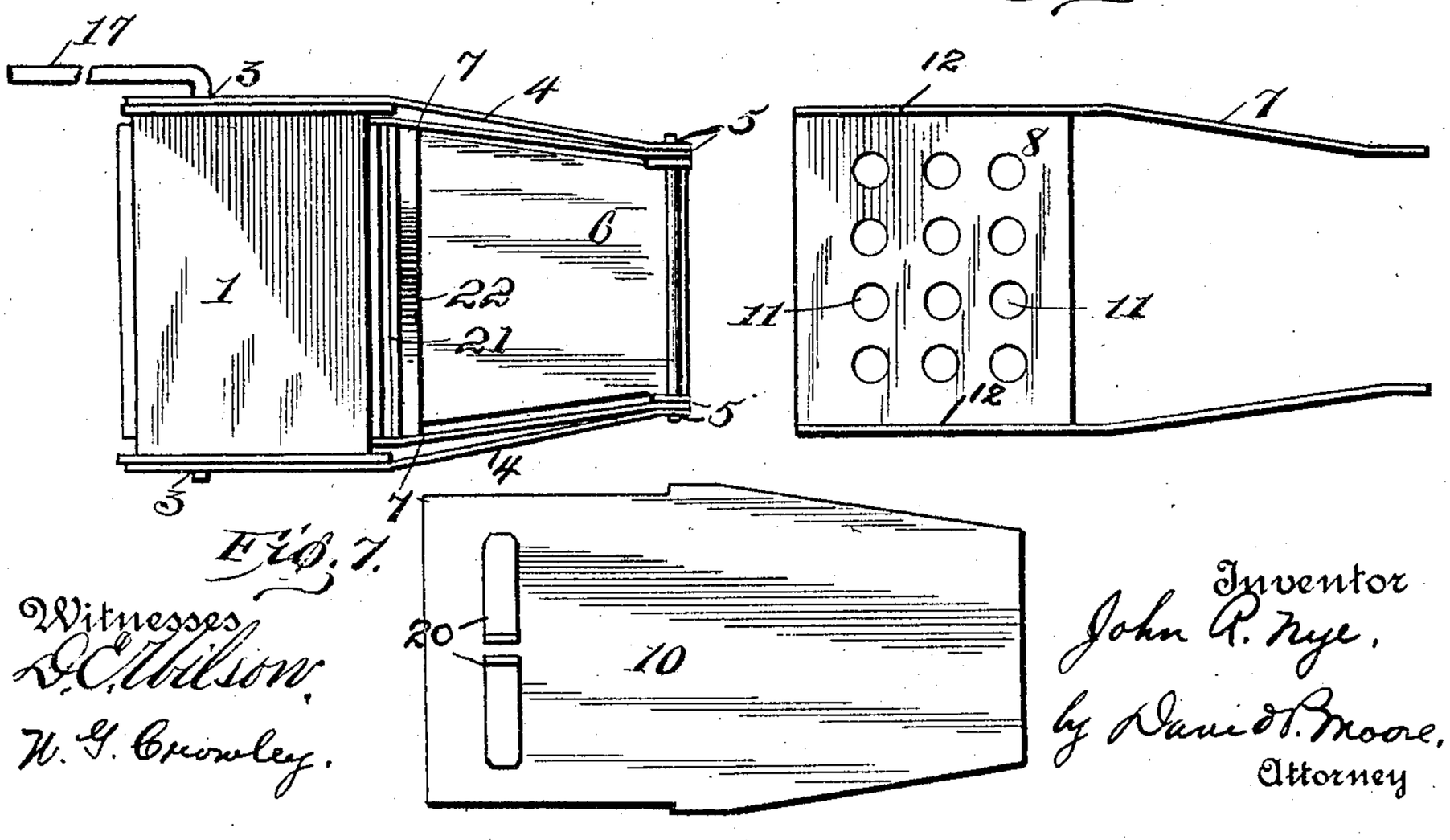


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Witnesses
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No. 788,491. Patented April 25, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. NYE, OF WATERVILLE, MAINE.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,491, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed January 15, 1903. Renewed August 17, 1904. Serial No. 221,096.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. NYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in mop-wringers, and has for its object the provision of a device in which are mounted a pair of pivoted jaws which are adapted to be brought together to squeeze the mop, and thereby wring the water therefrom sufficiently so as to be in the best possible shape for use.

Another object of my invention is the provision of a mop-wringer which is the embodiment of simplicity, durability, and inexpensiveness, being of such construction as to be readily applied to an ordinary pail and capable of enabling the excess of water to be readily expelled from the mop.

To attain these objects, the invention consists of a mop-wringer embodying novel features of construction and combination of parts, substantially as disclosed herein.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my mop-wringer taken from the operating side, the jaws being open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the device with the jaws open. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the jaws closed. Fig. 4 is an end view with the jaws open. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view with the jaws open, showing the position of the spring when normally holding the jaws open. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the lower movable jaw, and Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the upper movable jaw.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the bottom or base plate, which has secured to its opposite sides and projecting upward therefrom the flat standards or supports 2, which are provided at their tops with the alined bearings 3. Secured to these sides and projecting rearward therefrom are a pair of rods 4, in whose outer ends are provided the alined bearings 5. By means of a pin or rod 6, which passes through the extreme ends of the arms 7, carrying the lower jaw 8 and the downwardly-projecting lugs 9, carried by the upper jaw 10, these jaws are held in relative position to each other within the space incased by the sides and the bottom. The jaw 8 is provided with a series of perforations 11 therein, so as to allow the excess of water from the mop to pass therethrough, and connected to the upwardly-projecting flanges 12 of this jaw by means of the pivots 13 are the two connecting-rods 14, whose upper ends are pivotally connected to the arms 15, rigidly secured to the shaft or crank 16, which is journaled in the alined bearings 3 of the sides. By this construction it will be seen that as the handle 17 is lowered the lower jaw is raised, and by means of the centrally-arranged loop 18, formed upon the shaft upon which is loosely journaled the upper end of the rod 19, whose lower end is pivotally connected to the lugs 20, secured to the upper face of the upper jaw 10, the upper jaw is lowered simultaneously with the raising of the lower jaw, thus insuring a more thorough pressing or squeezing of the mop between the jaws.

In order that the water squeezed from the mop be prevented from splattering beyond the sides, I secure upon the under face of the upper jaw 10 a depending apron or guard 21. Secured upon the rear face of this apron is a spring 22, whose outer ends exert a downward tension upon the supporting-arms of the lower jaw 8, thereby normally holding the jaws apart and returning them to this position after the pressing or squeezing operation.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, it is evident that I provide a mop-wringer which when a mop is placed between the two movable jaws and the handle swung downwardly the jaws will be brought closely together upon the wet mop, thereby squeezing the superfluous water therefrom, and as soon as the handle is released the spring secured upon the rear of the apron of the upper jaw will return the parts to their open position.

What I claim as new is—

1. A mop-wringer comprising a pair of movable jaws, mechanism for operating the jaws mounted above said jaws and so connected

as to cause the jaws to be moved together toward or from each other simultaneously, said mechanism comprising a crank-shaft, a connecting-rod connected to the crank-shaft and one jaw, arms connected to the shaft and extending rearwardly, connecting-rods connected to said arms and to the other jaw, and a guard to prevent the splattering of water when the mop is being wrung carried by one of the jaws.

2. A mop-wringer, comprising a base, sides rising therefrom an upper and a lower movable jaw secured to the base and adapted to move between the sides, means for simultaneously moving the jaws together, and a guard to prevent the splattering of the water while the mop is being wrung secured to the lower face of the upper jaw.

3. A mop-wringer comprising a base, sides rising therefrom, an upper and a lower movable jaw secured to the base and adapted to move between the sides, means for normally holding the jaws apart, means for simultaneously moving the jaws together, and a guard to prevent the splattering of the water while the mop is being wrung secured to the lower face of the upper jaw.

4. A mop-wringer, comprising a base, sides rising therefrom, arms secured to the sides and projecting rearwardly, a lower jaw having rearwardly-extending arms pivotally secured to the outer ends of the first-mentioned arms, an upper movable jaw having its rear end pivotally secured at substantially the same point as the arms of the lower movable jaw, a guard secured upon the lower face of the upper jaw, a spring connected to said guard for engaging the lower jaw to normally hold the jaws apart, and means for operating the jaws comprising a crank-shaft journaled in the upper ends of the sides, a connecting-rod connected intermediate of the shaft and to the upper face of the upper jaw, arms secured to the shaft upon opposite sides of said connecting-rod, and extending rearwardly, and a pair of connecting-rods connected to said arms and to the lower movable jaw, substantially as described.

5. A mop-wringer, comprising a base, sides rising upward therefrom, a pair of arms extending rearwardly therefrom, a lower movable jaw provided with a perforated bottom and having arms pivotally connected to said first-mentioned arms, an upper movable jaw pivotally connected at the same point as the lower movable jaw, the body of both of said jaws being between the sides and above the base, means for normally holding the jaws apart, mechanism for simultaneously moving the jaws together, and means to prevent the splattering of the water while the mop is being wrung carried by one of the jaws.

6. A mop-wringer, comprising a base, sides rising therefrom, arms secured to the sides and projecting rearwardly, a lower jaw having rearwardly-extending arms pivotally secured to the outer ends of the first-mentioned arms, an upper movable jaw having its rear end pivotally secured at substantially the same point as the arms of the lower movable jaw, a guard carried upon the lower face of the upper jaw and a spring connected to said guard engaging the lower jaw to normally hold the jaws apart and mechanism mounted in the upper portion of the sides for causing the jaws to move simultaneously together.

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

JOHN R. NYE.

Witnesses:
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J. F. ELDEN.