

No. 820,309.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

D. F. MYERS.  
MOP WRINGING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1902.

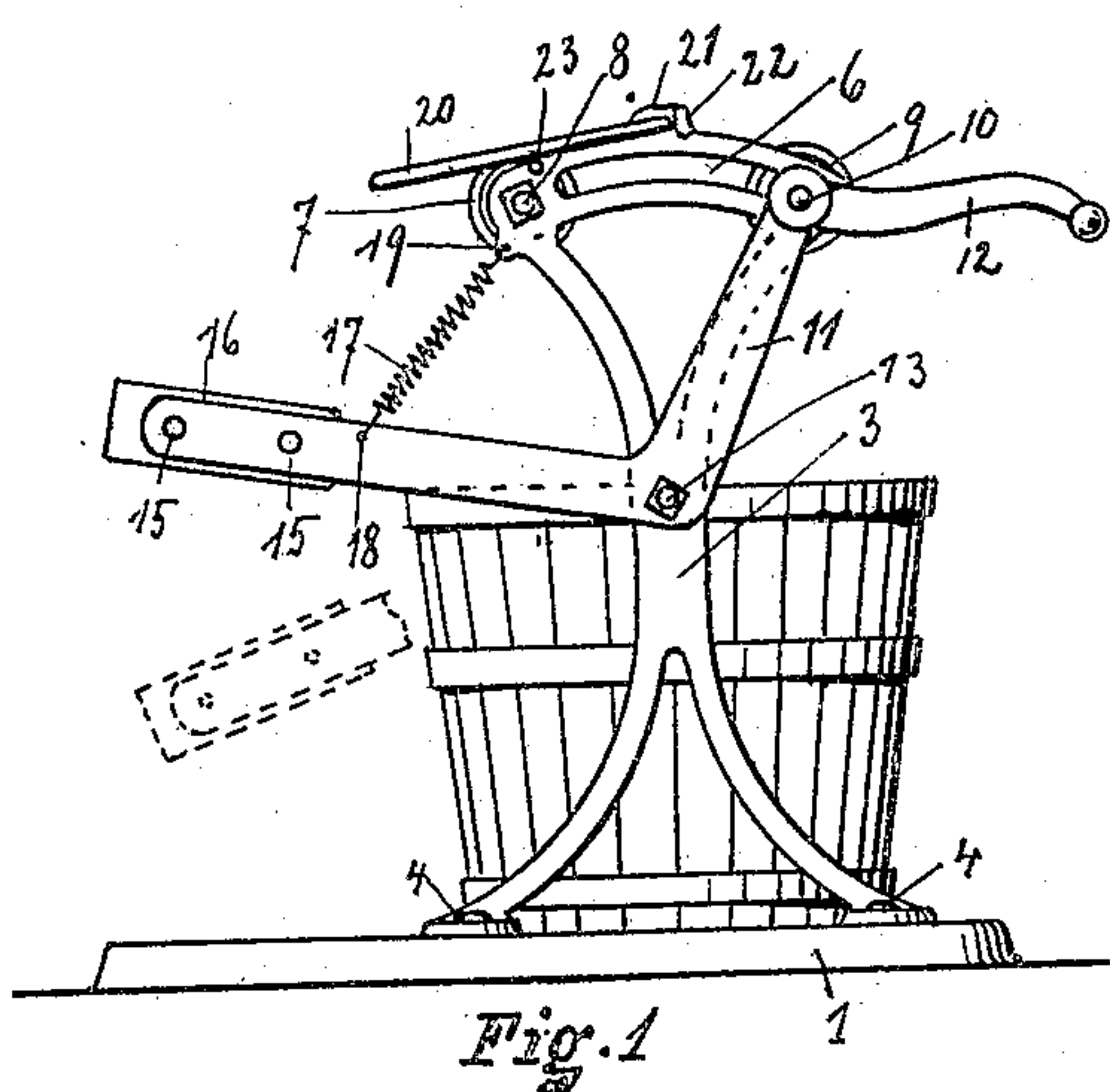


Fig. 1.

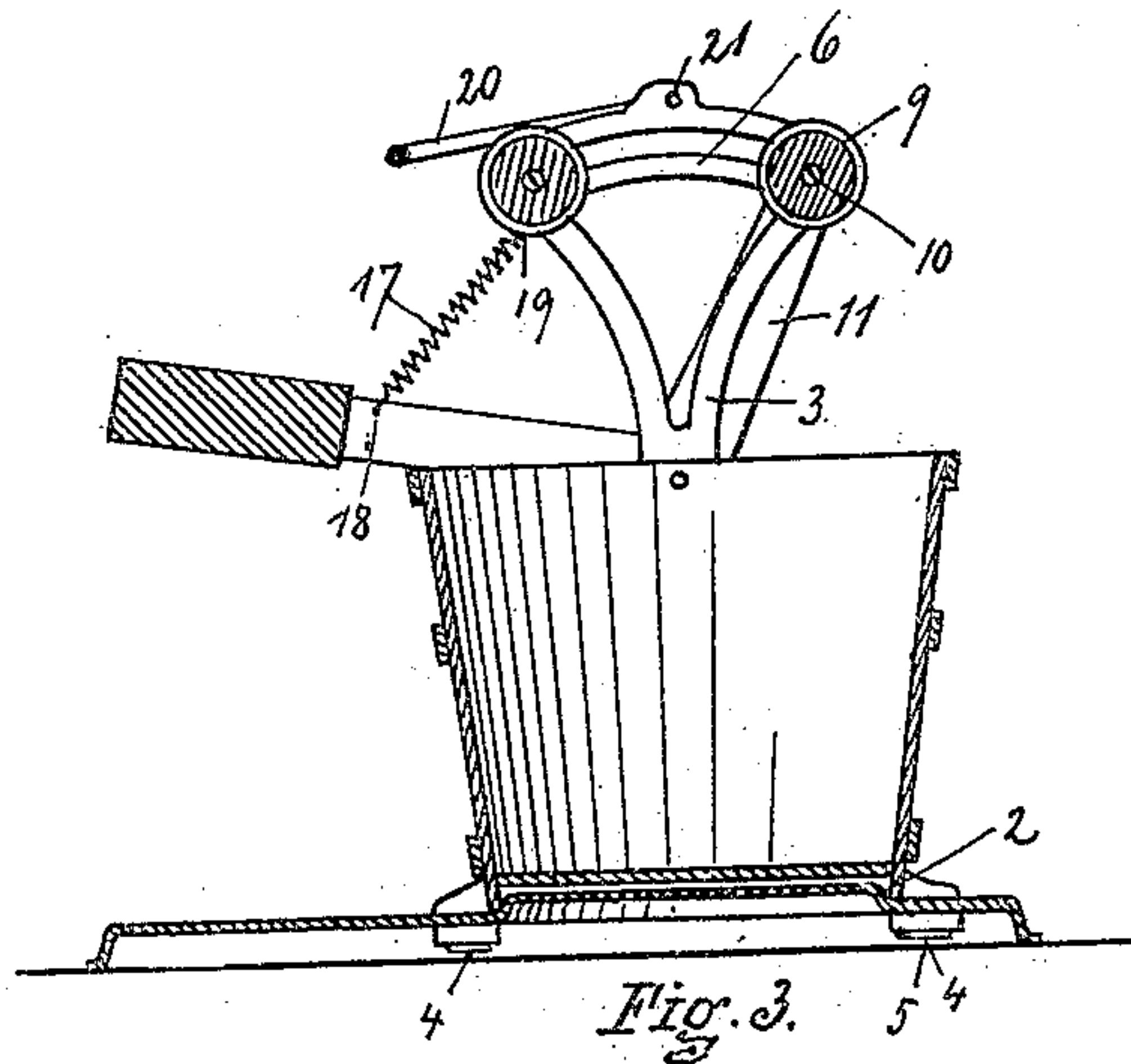


Fig. 3.

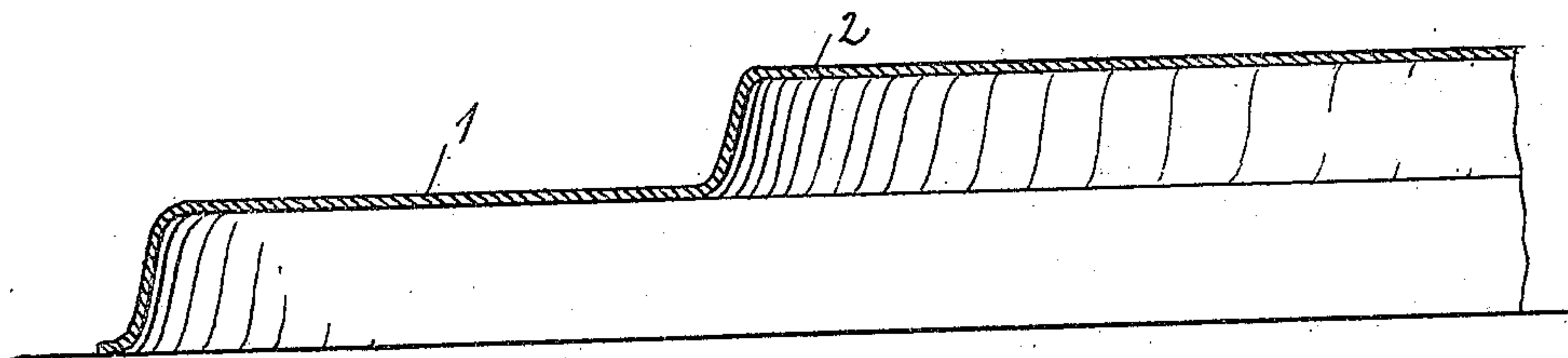


Fig. 5.

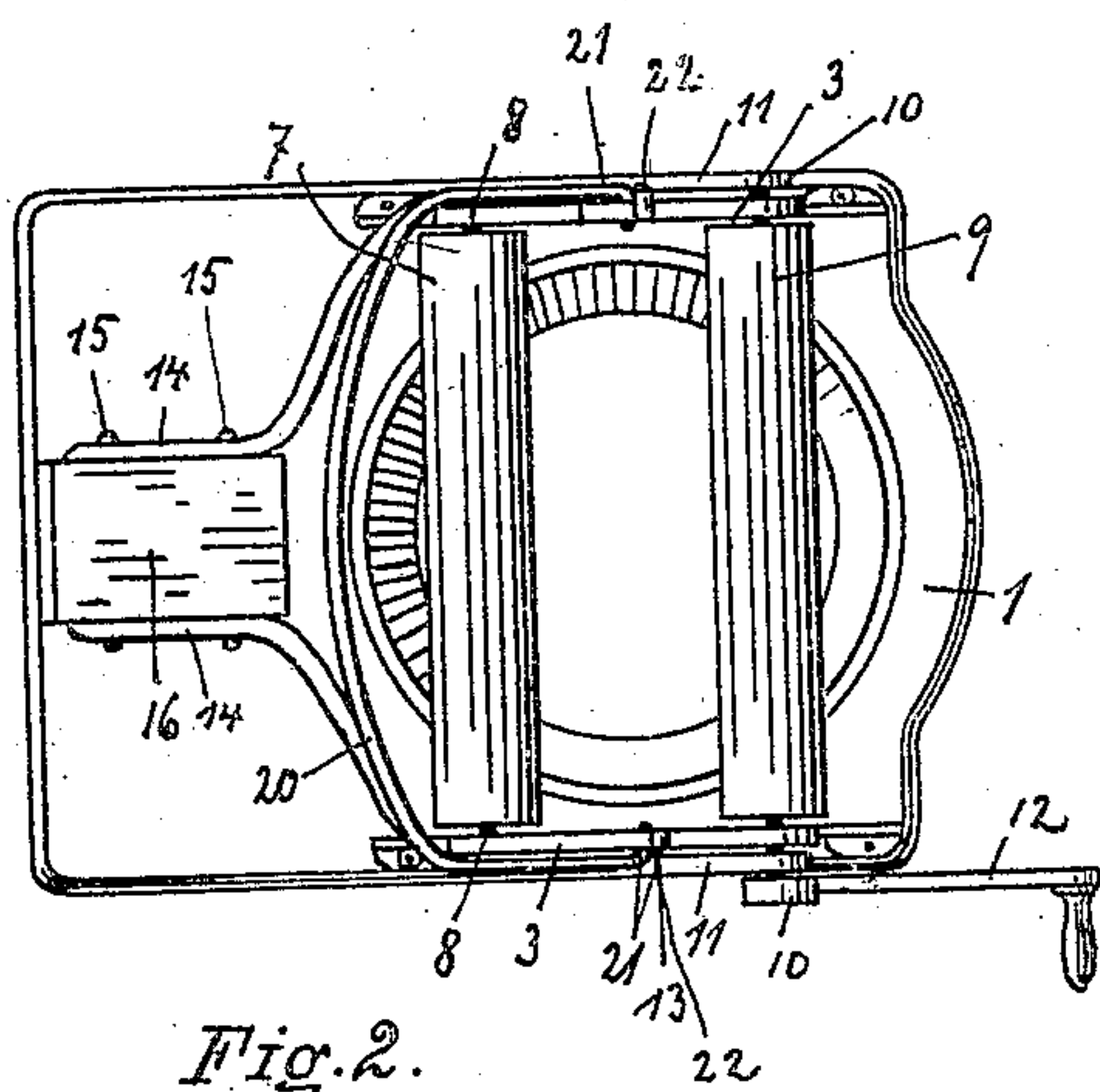


Fig. 2.

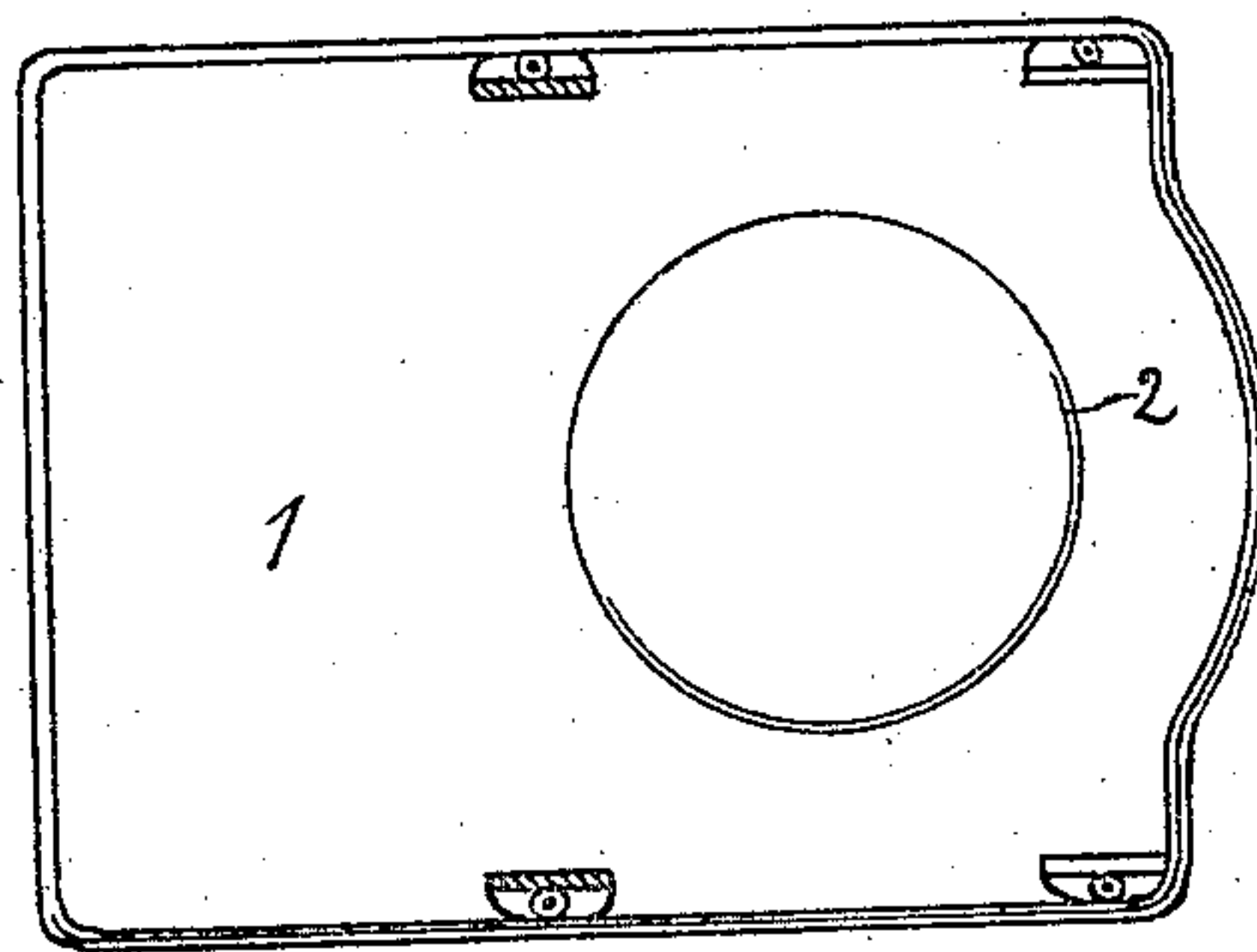


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL F. MYERS, OF NEW HARTFORD, NEW YORK.

## MOP-WRINGING MACHINE.

No. 820,309.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 8, 1906.

Application filed April 22, 1902. Serial No. 104,121.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL F. MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Hartford, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringing Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to a mop-wringing machine; and it consists in the mechanism more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a mop-wringing machine constructed and adapted to wring the cloths in a mop, so as to free the same from dirt and excess of water in the mop.

I accomplish the beneficial results herein stated in the manner hereinafter more fully pointed out and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my mop-wringing machine provided with the mop pail or bucket, which rests on a platform, the dotted broken lines indicating the position into which the treadle is moved for clamping the mop-cloths between the rolls. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the base, section-lines indicating sections of the standards. Fig. 5 is a vertical central section of Fig. 4, showing the base, broken lines indicating parts removed.

Having described my invention in general terms in reference to the drawings, I will now proceed to describe the same in detail, in which description similar numerals refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

In the drawings, numeral 1 is the base, which in this instance is formed of sheet metal drawn into shape by pressure, forming the circular central elevation 2 of sufficient height and size to permit the bottom of the mop-pail to fit over this elevation, so that the chimes of the staves forming the mop pail or bucket will engage the lateral edge of the elevated projection 2, which serves to maintain the mop-pail on the platform when the mop-wringing machine is moved from place to place by the operator.

On the base 1 I mount a pair of bifurcated standards 3 3, which are secured to the base 1 by screw-bolts 4 4, which pass through the openings in the feet of the bifurcated standards and through the plate or base, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. In this instance I have employed wooden washers 5 5, (shown

in Fig. 3,) which strengthen the rigidity of the base in conjunction with the bifurcated standards by permitting the bolts 4 4 to pass through the feet of the standards and through the plate and washers, so that when the nuts are tightened the standards are secured rigidly to the base and placed sufficiently apart to permit a mop-pail of the required size to be located between the bifurcated standards.

Across the upper or top portion of the bifurcated standard 3 3 I provide concentric slots 6 6, which are made concentric with the pivotal connection of the angle to the bifurcated standards.

I mount roll 7 between the bifurcated standards 3 3 at or adjacent to the ends of the concentric slots 6 6 at 8, the roll being supported rigidly by permitting the ends of the shaft to extend through the adjacent walls of the bifurcated standards and are held in position by screw-threaded nuts on the bearing of the shaft. The roll in this instance is composed of yielding rubber secured to the bearing, which in this instance is made to rotate; but it may be mounted rigidly between the ends of the bifurcated standards adjacent to the ends of the concentric slots.

I provide roll 9, which in this instance is covered with rubber, mounted on shaft 10, which extends lengthwise of the roll and projects from its ends a sufficient distance to permit and form the journal of the roll, which extends through the concentric slots 6 6, and its ends are mounted in the ends of the pivoted angle-arms 11 11. In the end of these arms the journal-supporting roll 9 is free to be rotated which rotates the roll in the same direction as the journal is rotated, and this is obtained by providing crank-arm 12, which is secured to the end of the shaft 10, so that by turning the crank-arm the roll may be rotated in either directions.

For bringing the roll 9 into contact with the cloths composing the mop to be wrung I mount roll, as heretofore described, in the concentric slots, and this roll is brought into contact with the cloths composing the mop through the operation of the angle-arms 11 11, in the upper or free ends of which is mounted roll 9. These arms are pivoted at 13 to the bifurcated standards, and the outer free ends 14 14 (best illustrated in Fig. 2) are brought together over the mop-pail and are secured by the bolts and nuts 15 15, passing through the treadle or foot block 16 and through the outer free ends of the arms, so



that by placing the foot of the operator on the treadle block or plate 16 and pressing downward the rubber roll 9 is brought into engagement with the cloths in the mop, and  
 5 by continuing the pressure and rotating the crank-arms and turning the roll through the operation of the crank the cloths can be wrung out between the rolls and the filth and excess of water can be compressed there-  
 10 from. The lever angle-arms, before described, are pivoted at 13 to the bifurcated standards between their extremities, so that the concentric slots conform in their shape to curved lines struck from the pivotal point of  
 15 the arms, so as to permit roll 9 to freely move in the concentric slots into engagement with the cloths of the mop.

For opening the rolls into the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I attach coil-spring  
 20 17, one end of which is connected at 18 to the angle-arm and the opposite free end is secured to the bifurcated standard at 13, so that when the pressure is applied to the foot or treadle block 16 the spring is lengthened to  
 25 permit roll 9 to be moved into the concentric slots and into engagement with the cloth of the mop, and when the pressure is removed from the treadle-block 16 the elasticity of the spring draws the outer free ends of arms up-  
 30 ward into the positions shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 and opens the rolls for the insertion of the mop-cloths between them.

For moving the machine from place to place when the same is in use I provide bail 20,  
 35 which is held in perforated lugs 21 21. The perforated lugs 21 21 are provided with vertical shoulder 22, which extends outward from the face of the perforated lugs, preventing the bail from falling in the direction of the  
 40 roll having the crank-arm secured thereto, and lug or pin 23 (shown in Fig. 1) prevents the bail from falling down, so that it lies cross-wise of the concentric slots, so as not to interfere with roll 9 when the same is moved  
 45 into contact with the mop-cloths.

In the drawings a drawn sheet-metal base is shown, which I consider as more suitable than a wood base, which will become more or less water-soaked; but I do not exclude the  
 50 use of a wood base if it is deemed preferable.

In the drawings the standards are divided at their base, as well as above the pivotal point of the angle-arms; but I do not limit myself to this precise form of standards, as any other standards which will support the  
 55 working mechanism may be used.

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

1. The combination in a mop-wringing  
 60 machine of a pair of vertically-disposed standards mounted on a movable base, a roller rigidly secured on a shaft extending entirely through the roller, the said roller and shaft being rotatably mounted in the stand-  
 65 ards, a pair of elbow-levers arranged at the outside of the standards and fulcrumed at their angles to the standards, each lever being composed of an upright arm and a forwardly-extending lateral arm rigid there-  
 70 with, the lateral arms being connected together at the front of the machine, a roller mounted upon a shaft and rigidly secured thereto, the shaft extending centrally through the roller and mounted in the upper ends of  
 75 the upright arms so as to be rotated, one end of the shaft extending beyond the arm, a crank arm or handle rigidly secured to the extension end of the shaft whereby the mop-cloths can be tightly compressed between  
 80 said rollers, and while held tightly compressed, can be moved upwardly by the said rolls by the rotation of the crank-handle, substantially as set forth.

2. In a mop-wringer, the combination of a  
 85 pair of standards bifurcated at their upper and lower ends, the standards being secured separately on the base to allow a mop-pail to stand between the standards, mop-wringing rolls carried by the standards, and a metal  
 90 base having a raised or embossed surface between the vertically - supported standards for engaging the bottom and chimes of the pail, substantially as set forth.

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

DANIEL F. MYERS.

Witnesses:

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 ELEANOR T. DE GIORGI.