

No. 879,671.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

W. T. PHILLIPS.
MOP WRINGER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1907.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

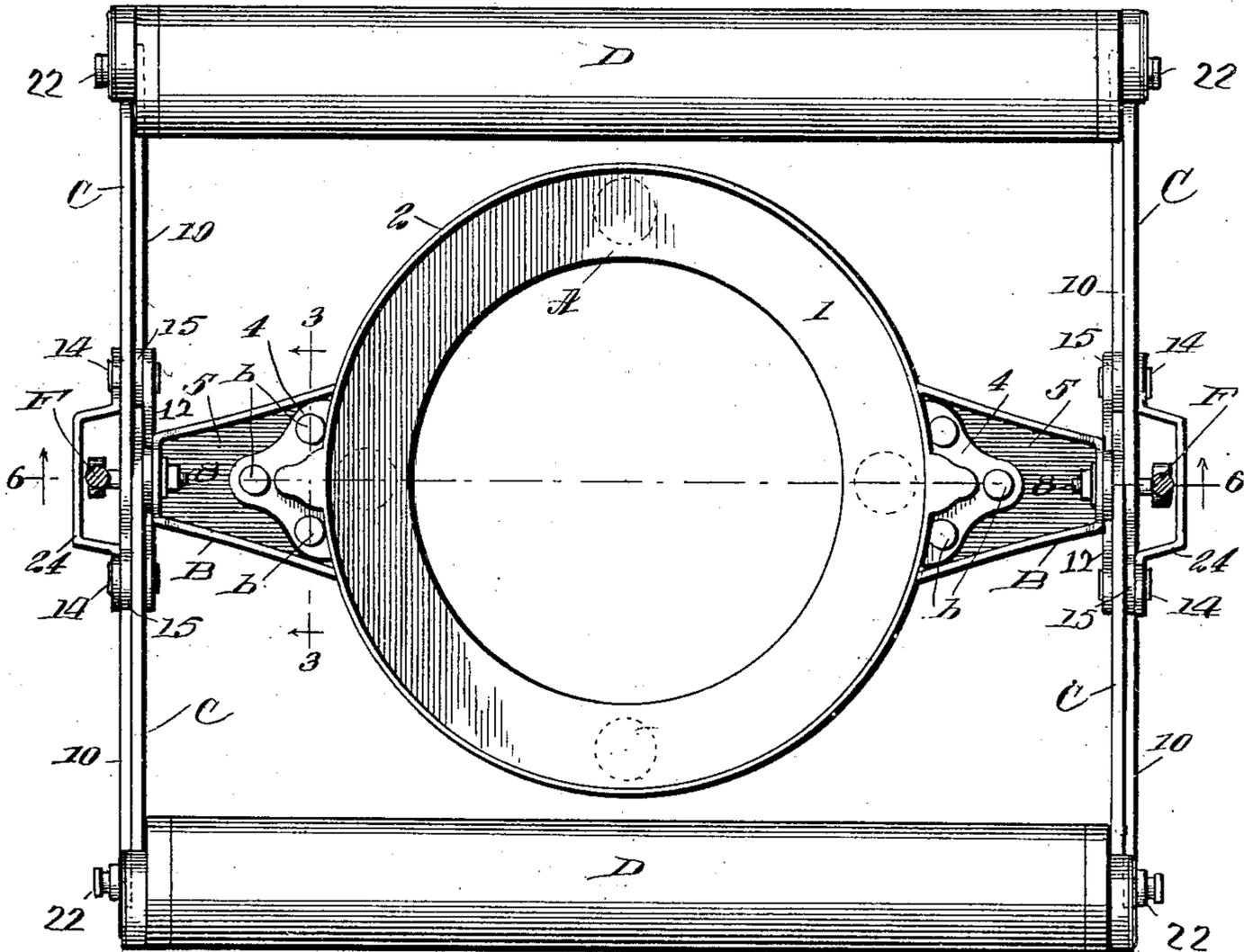


Fig. 2.

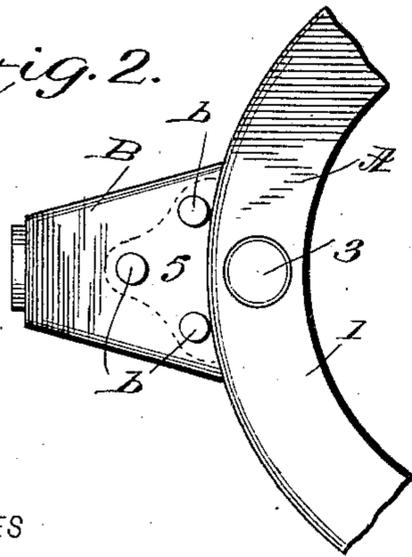
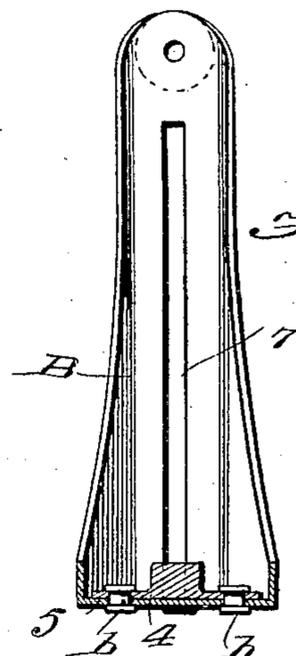


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

J. C. Barry
Amos M. Hart

INVENTOR

WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

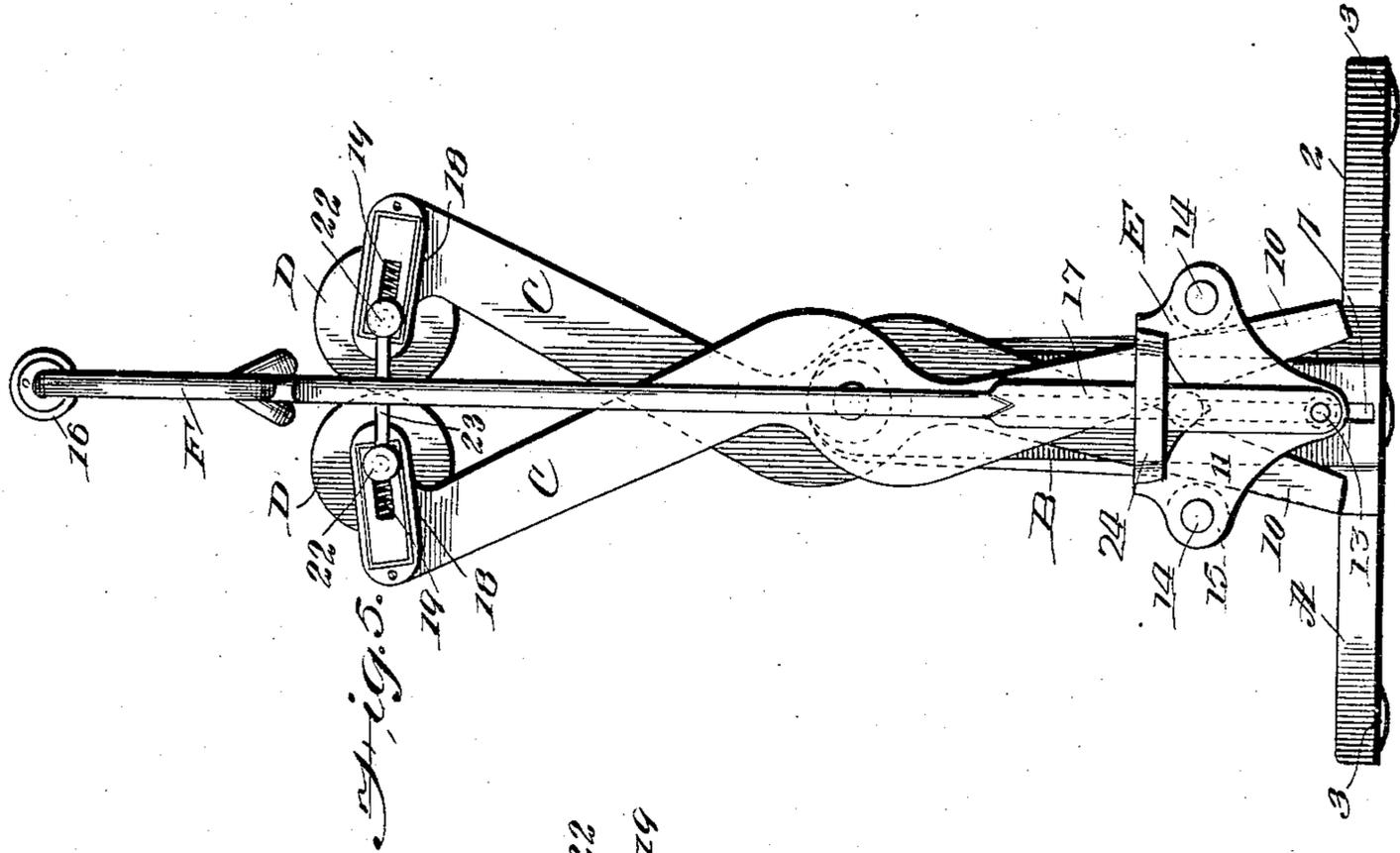


Fig. 5.

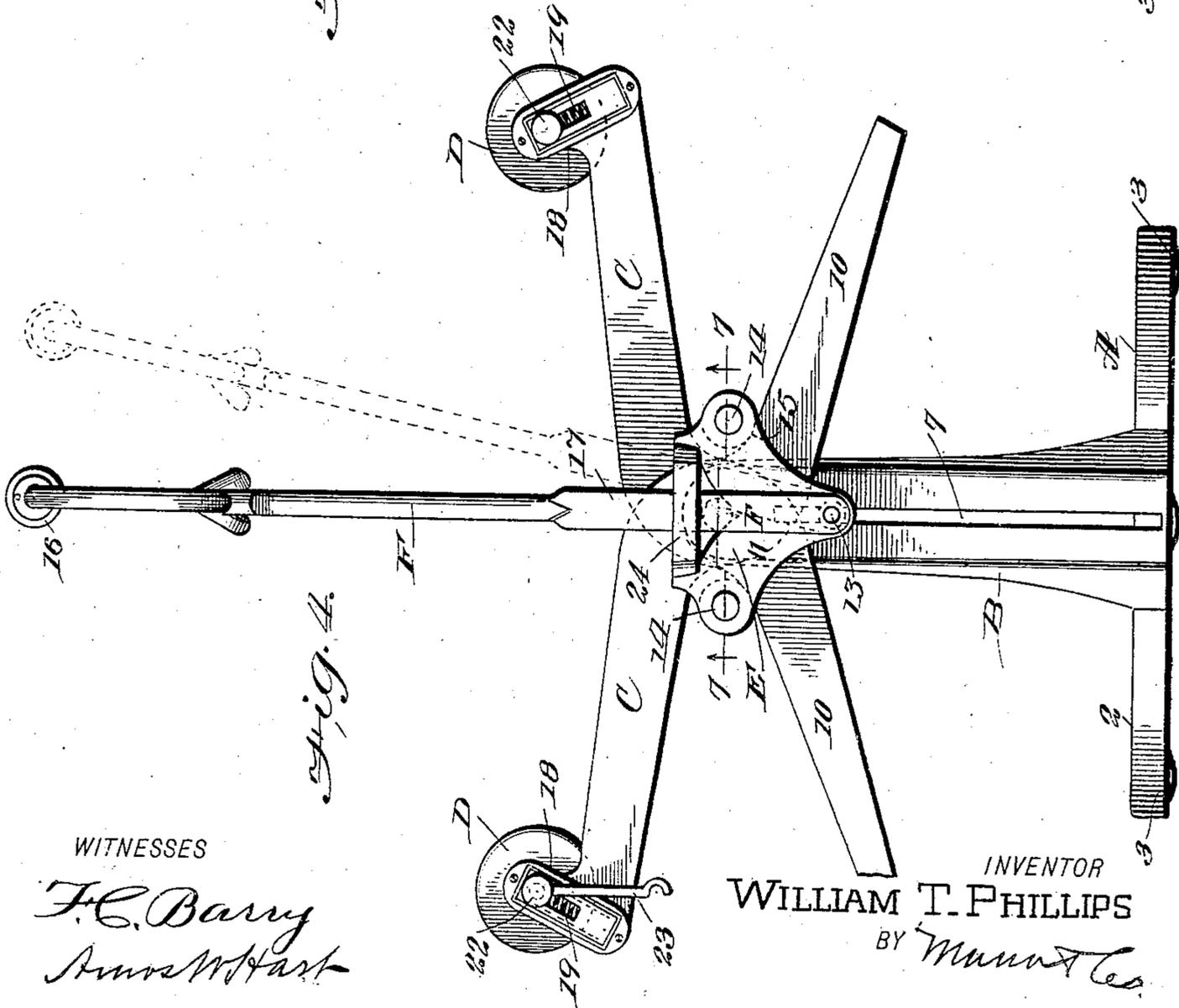


Fig. 4.

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F. C. Barry
Amos Hart

INVENTOR
WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

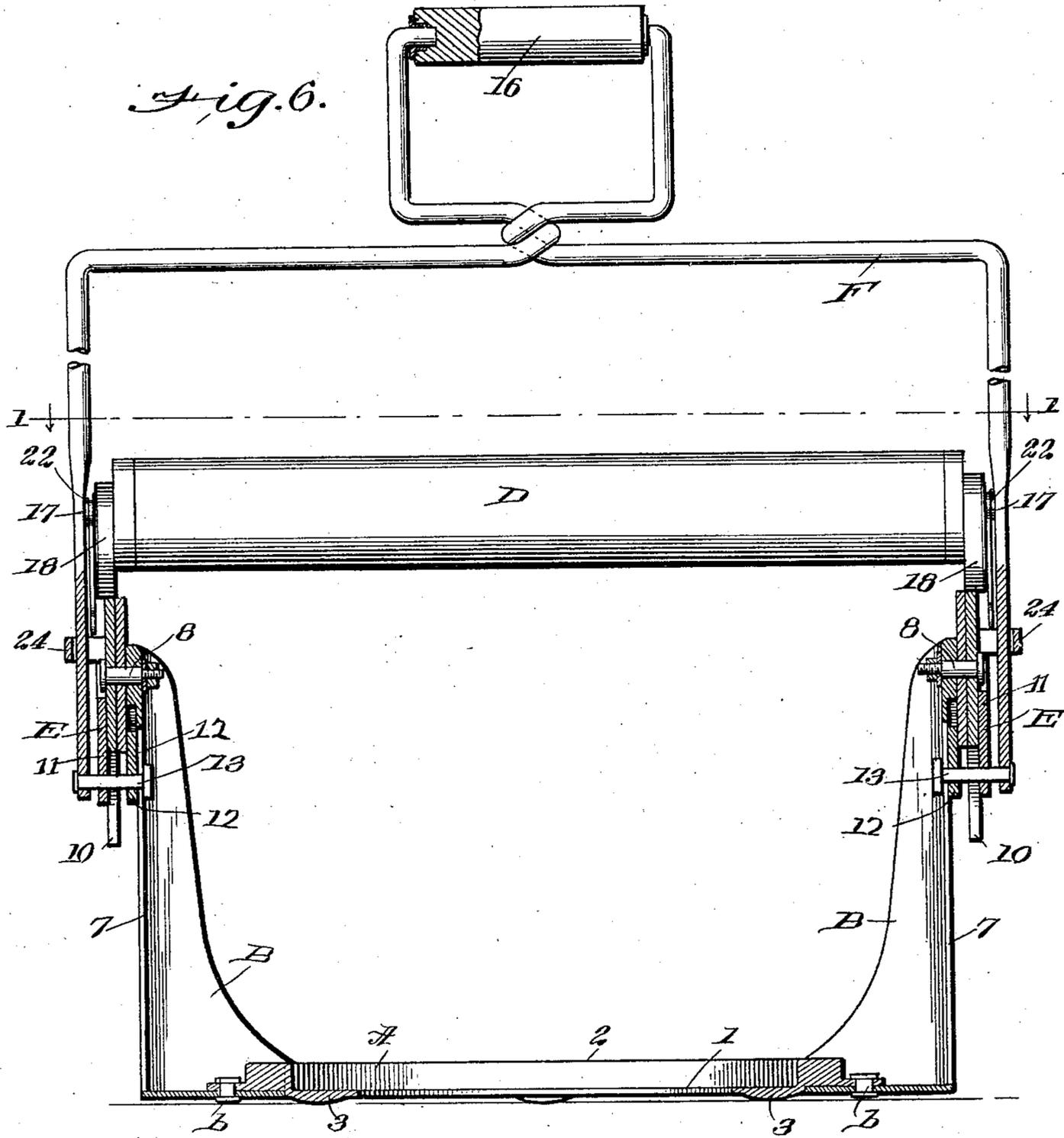
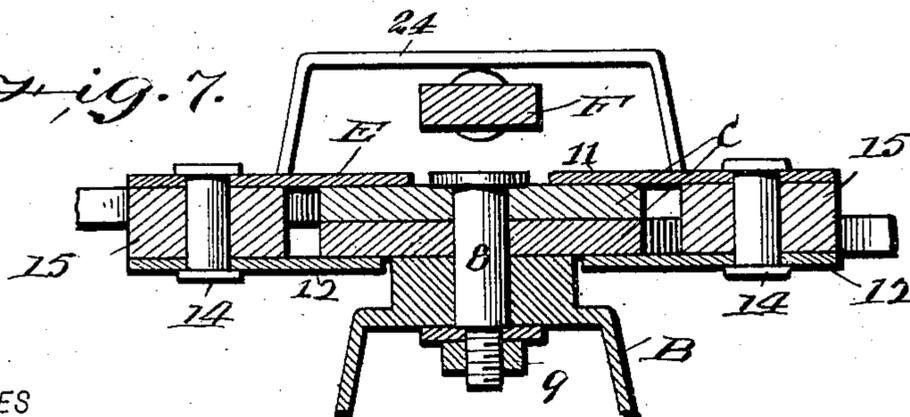


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

F. C. Barry
Amos W. Hall

INVENTOR

WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS

BY *Wm. T. Co.*

ATTORNEYS

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

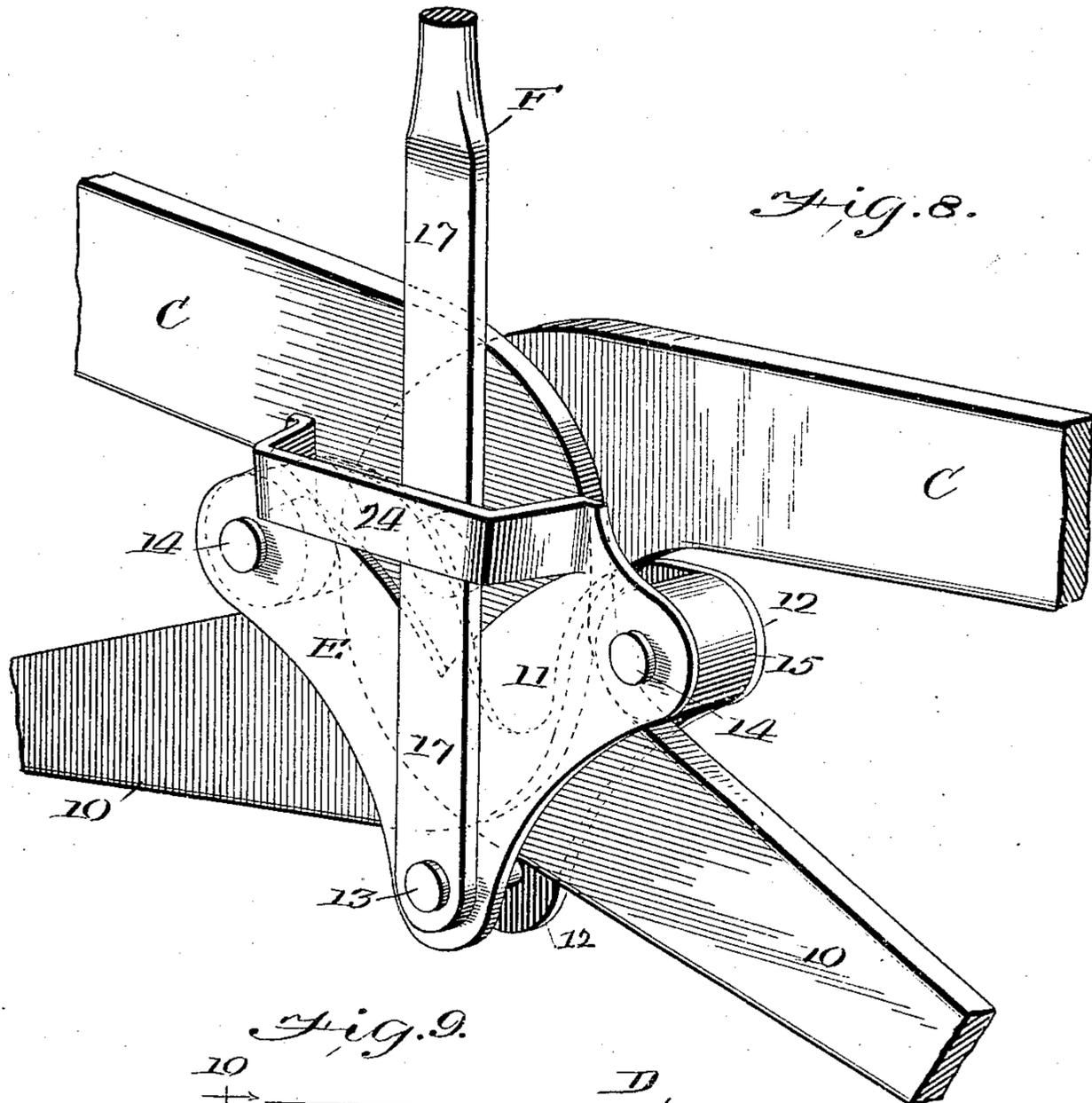


Fig. 8.

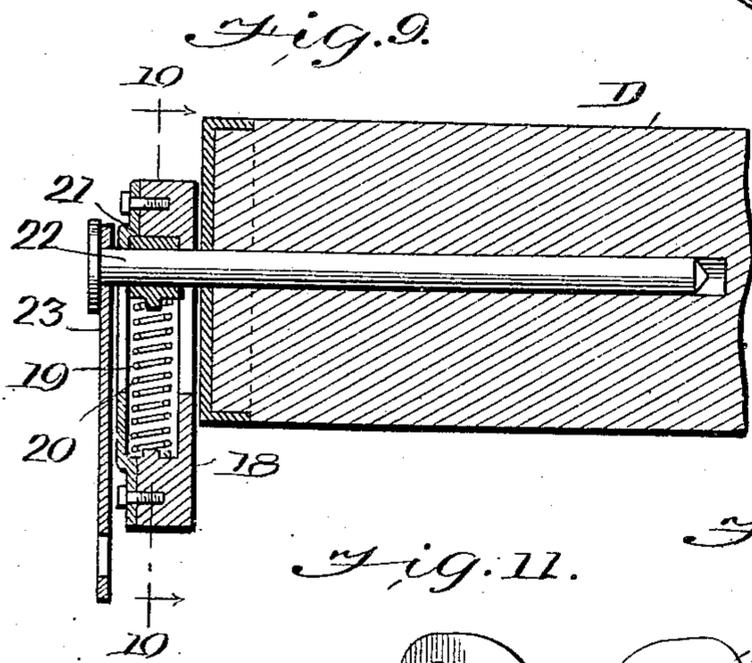


Fig. 9.

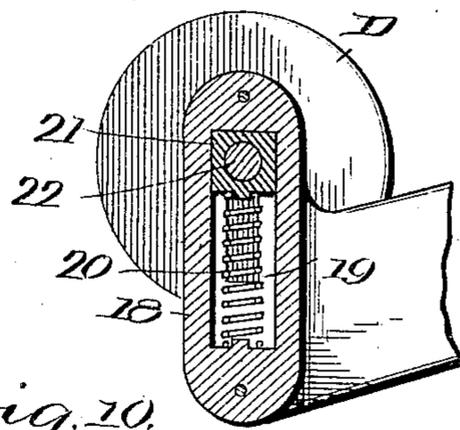
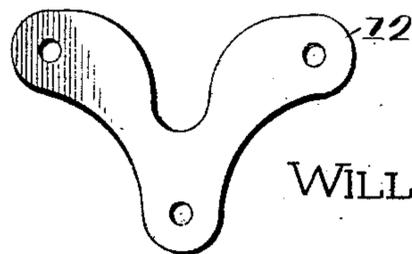


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.



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Amos Hart

INVENTOR
WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM THOMAS PHILLIPS, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

MOP-WRINGER.

No. 879,671.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed January 29, 1907. Serial No. 354,605.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM THOMAS PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Mop-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of mop-wringers that have two parallel wringing-rolls journaled in the ends of pivoted levers which are operated by a treadle or hand lever. Such wringers have ordinarily been secured to the sides of a bucket or pail and thus formed permanent attachments thereof.

In my invention, the levers carrying the wringing rolls are pivoted to the vertical standards forming rigid and permanent attachments of a flanged or socketed base adapted to rest on the floor and to receive and support a bucket, or pail, the latter being thus entirely independent of the mop-wringer.

The details of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts are as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of my improved mop-wringer, on the line 1—1 of Fig. 6. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of a portion of the base of the wringer. Fig. 3 is a detail section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side view of my mop-wringer in the open position. Fig. 5 is a side view showing the wringer-rolls connected as for transportation or storage of the wringer. Fig. 6 is a vertical section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is an enlarged horizontal section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4. Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the connection with the levers that carry the wringer-rolls of the device for actuating said levers. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section taken through the end of one of the wringer-rolls and the adjacent bearing therefor. Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a face view of one of the plates forming part of the device which actuates the wringer-roll levers.

A indicates the base of the wringer, B two opposite vertical standards which are rigidly and permanently attached to said base, C reversely curved levers that are pivoted to the upper ends of the standards in pairs and carry at their outer ends wringer-rolls D; E indicates a device which is connected with the standards B and levers C for actuating

the latter, and F a vertical handle which is connected with the actuating devices E.

The base A is annular, as shown in Fig. 1, and provided with a horizontal portion 1 and vertical flange 2 whereby it is adapted to receive and support a bucket, or pail, and to hold the same in place while the wringer is in use. As indicated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the base A is provided with swells constituting feet 3, that rest on the floor. The base A is provided on opposite sides with lateral projections, or ears, 4, which are approximately of triangular form; see Fig. 1. The standards B are hollow and provided with bases 5 which are secured by rivets *b*, see Figs. 1 and 3, to the aforesaid ears or projections 4 of the base and thus form rigid and permanent attachments of the latter. The standards B are provided with central, longitudinal slots 7. The reversely curved levers C are pivoted to the heads of the standards by a bolt 8, see Figs. 6 and 7, which is secured in place by a nut 9 applied on the inner side of the standards as shown.

When the wringer is in the open, or normal, position shown in Fig. 4, that is to say, when the wringer-rolls D are separated as widely as possible, their lower arms project laterally at an obtuse angle on opposite sides of the standards B. It is apparent that if the said arms be moved inward to the position shown in Fig. 5, the rolls D will be brought together. For thus actuating the levers and the rolls, I employ the devices E, see especially Figs. 8 to 11. The same are formed of two parallel plates arranged oppositely, and bolts or rivets 13 and 14 for rigidly connecting them and also holding them spaced apart far enough to receive the levers C between them.

11 indicates the outer plate, and 12 the inner one. The bolt 13 passes through the lower ends of the plates and bolts 14 through their lateral extensions or wings. Antifriction rollers 15 are journaled on bolts 14, and work in contact with the arms 10 of levers C. Bolt 13 passes also through a vertical slot 7 in the standards B, and thus forms a guide for the devices E as they move up and down on said standards. The plates 11 and 12 have a central notch in the upper side to accommodate the head of bolt 8 and the boss on upper end of standards B.

The handle F is provided, as shown in Fig. 6, with a top portion having a handle proper

16 and has parallel vertical arms 17 that are pivoted at their lower ends to the bolts 13.

It will now be apparent that, if downward pressure be applied to the handle proper 16, the actuating devices E will be forced downward and will be guided by the bolts 13 in the slots 7 of standards B, and the rollers 15 bearing upon the arms 10 of the levers C will force the latter into the approximately vertical position indicated in Fig. 5, the wringer-rolls D being thus brought together as required for the wringing operation. Contrariwise if the handle be lifted, the actuating devices E will be carried upward and the weight of the rolls D will cause the levers C to automatically assume the position shown in Fig. 4.

The rolls D have a spring bearing as indicated in several figures; see particularly Figs. 9 and 10. That is to say, the outer ends of the levers C are constructed with heads 18 provided with slots 19 in which are arranged spiral springs 20 that support blocks 21 in which the journals 22 of the rolls D have their bearing. It is apparent that this position of spring bearings adapts the rolls to yield to pressure so that they will accommodate themselves to fabrics of different thicknesses.

The journals 22 of the rolls D are elongated pins, as indicated in Fig. 9, and on one of them is pivoted a hook 23 whose free end is adapted to engage the grooved head of the opposite pin, whereby, as shown in Fig. 5, the levers C and rolls D may be locked together,

as required for transportation or carrying the wringer from place to place. The actuating devices E are also provided with a lateral guard 24 which is formed integrally with the plate 11 and serves to limit the lateral movement of the lever arms 17 on their pivots 13.

The base A will accommodate buckets varying considerably in size, and ordinarily the wringer will be made of such capacity as to accommodate a bucket 14 inches in height which is a large size. A bucket with water therein may be set on the base A and carried about with the wringer whenever the latter may be required for use; or, the bucket may be easily lifted from the base A when it is required to move the wringer to another place.

I claim—

The combination, with vertical standards and a bucket support to which they are rigidly secured on opposite sides, of levers pivoted in pairs to the upper ends of said standards, the members of each pair crossing each other as described, wringer rolls journaled on the upper ends of said levers, devices E adapted to slide on the standards and embracing the lower arms of the levers, and a handle attached to said devices for sliding them, and extending upward therefrom as shown and described.

WILLIAM THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR W. PAINE,
THOS. C. DE LISLE.