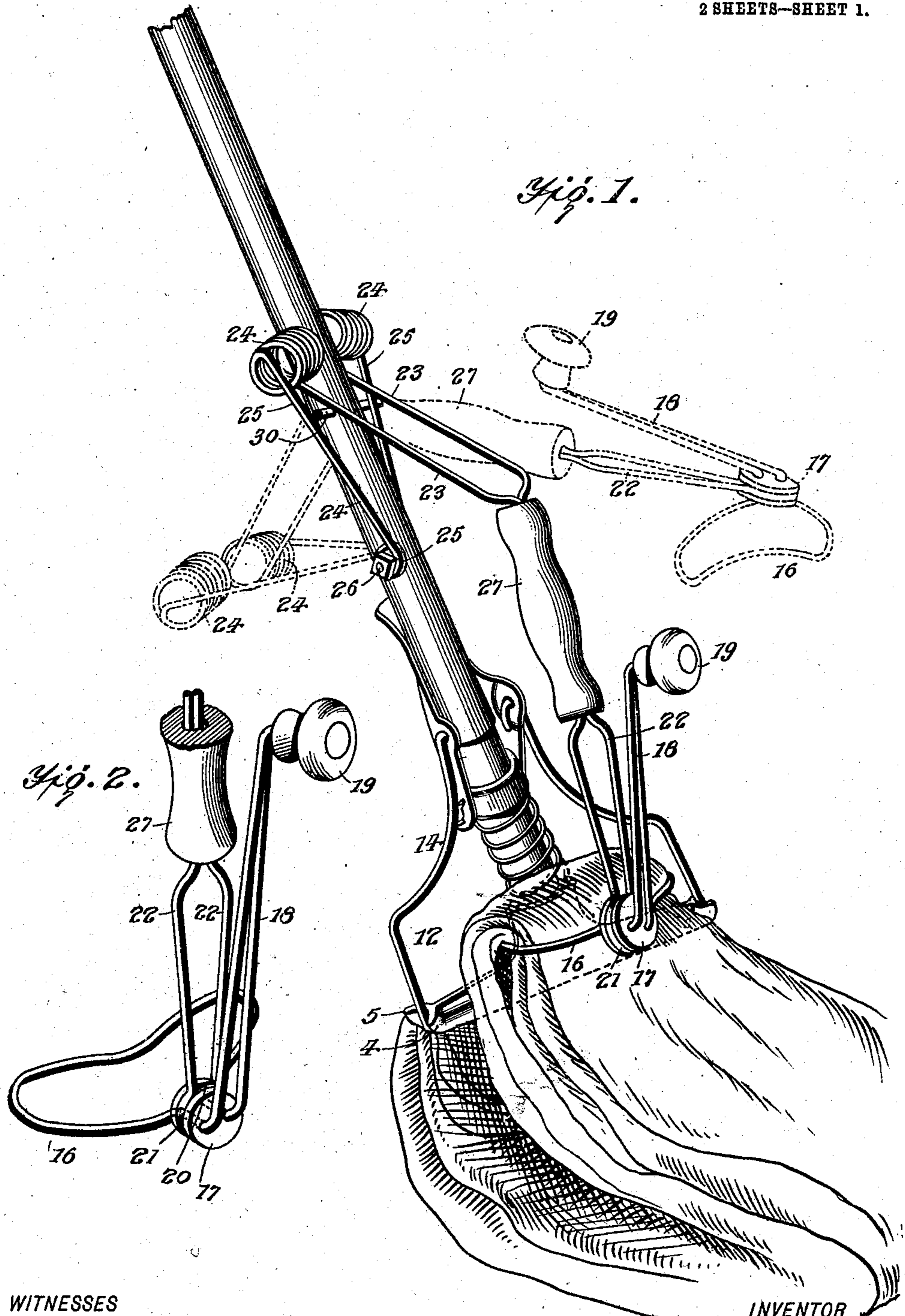


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MOP WRINGER ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1908.

919,920.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

L. H. Schmidt
C. E. Trainor

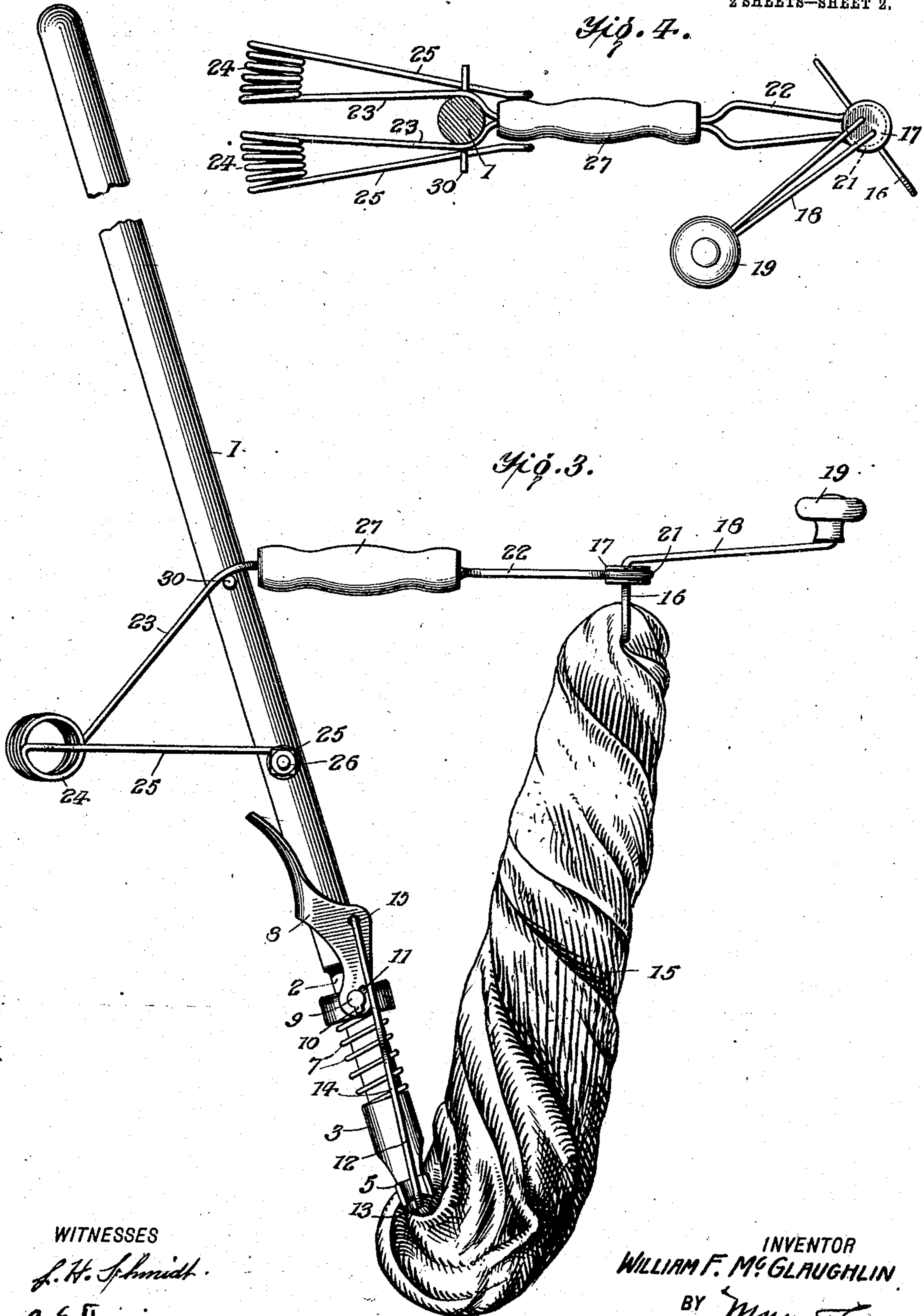
INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS.

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WILLIAM F. McGLAUGHLIN, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

MOP-WRINGER ATTACHMENT.

No. 919,920.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed August 3, 1908. Serial No. 446,588.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. McGLAUGHLIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringer Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in mop wringer attachments and consists in certain novel constructions, and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a construction, wherein the mop may be twisted to express the water therefrom, without the necessity of using the hands in direct contact therewith.

Referring to the drawings forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the attachment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view showing the mop in position for wringing, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the means for supporting and twisting one end of the mop.

In the present embodiment of my invention, the lower end of the handle 1, is provided with a reduced portion 2, on which is fixed a socket 3, having at its lower end at each side, a lateral extension 4, whose ends are forked as at 5. A ring is slidable on the reduced portion 2, and a spring 7 is arranged between the ring and the socket.

A lever 8 is pivoted to trunnions 9 on each side of the ring, the said trunnions being each provided with a lateral lug 10, which is adapted to engage a slot 11 extending from the bearing in which the trunnions are journaled, whereby to permit the lever which is in the shape of a yoke having arms on each side of the handle, to engage the trunnions, the arms being provided with openings for receiving the trunnions from which extend the slots 11 as before mentioned.

A loop 12 comprising a body portion 13 arranged beneath the lateral arms 4, and side portions 14 engaging openings 15 in the lever 8 before mentioned, is arranged for securing the one end of the mop 15 between the body portion of the loop, and the lateral arms. It will be obvious that by swinging the body portion of the lever 8 upwardly from the mop handle, the body portion 13 of the loop will be moved away from the lateral arms, and a reverse motion will move the body portion toward the lateral arms. The other end of

the mop is engaged by a flattened loop 16, whose sides are extended through a grooved wheel 17, and bent at an angle to the loop as at 18, a grip 19 being connected with the tips of both arms.

It will be evident that the portion 18 of the arms, and the grip 19 form a crank for the loop 16 whereby the said loop may be rotated together with the wheel 17.

The groove 20 of the wheel 17 is engaged by a bearing 21 in an arm 22, which is provided with an angular portion 23, separated by a coil spring 24 from another arm 25 pivoted on a bolt 26 traversing the handle 1. The arms 22, 23, and 25 are formed of a single strand which is doubled upon itself to form the bearing 21, and the arm 22, the handle being received between the doubled portion, and each member thereof, is bent to form a coil, and the free end is provided with a bearing 25^a engaging the bolt 26.

It will be observed from an inspection of Figs. 1, 3 and 4 that a bar or pin 30 is arranged transversely of the mop handle somewhat above the bolt 26 which is in engagement with the doubled strand 22 before mentioned, and serves when the strand is in the position shown in Fig. 3, to put the coils 23 under compression which compression assists in returning the doubled strand to its original position.

In operation the mop formed of suitable material is in the shape of an endless band, the doubled portion engaging the flattened loop 16, and the ends the body portion of the loop 12. When it is desired to wring the mop, the grip 27 is manipulated to place the doubled strands and the loop 16 in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and in full lines in Fig. 3, after which the crank formed by the portion 18 and 19 may be rotated to turn the flattened loop 16, whereby to twist the cloth to wring the water therefrom. When the cloth has been sufficiently wrung, the motion of the handle is reversed to bring the cloth into its original position, after which the operation may be repeated.

I claim:

1. A mop wringer comprising a handle, means on the handle for engaging one end of the mop, a spring arm connected with the handle and extending downwardly substantially parallel therewith, said arm having a coil interposed in its length, the free end thereof being provided with a bearing, a wheel journaled in the bearing and a loop for

receiving the opposite end of the mop, the arms of the loop extending through the wheel and being bent to form a handle whereby to rotate the wheel and the loop.

- 5 2. A mop wringer comprising a handle, means on the handle for engaging one end of the mop, a spring arm connected with the handle and extending downwardly, substantially parallel therewith, said arm having a

coil interposed in its length, the free end 10 thereof being provided with a bearing, a loop for receiving one end of the mop journaled in the bearing, the arms of the loop being bent to form a handle whereby to rotate the same.

WILLIAM F. McGLAUGHLIN.

Witnesses:

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ZAZEL F. TREON.