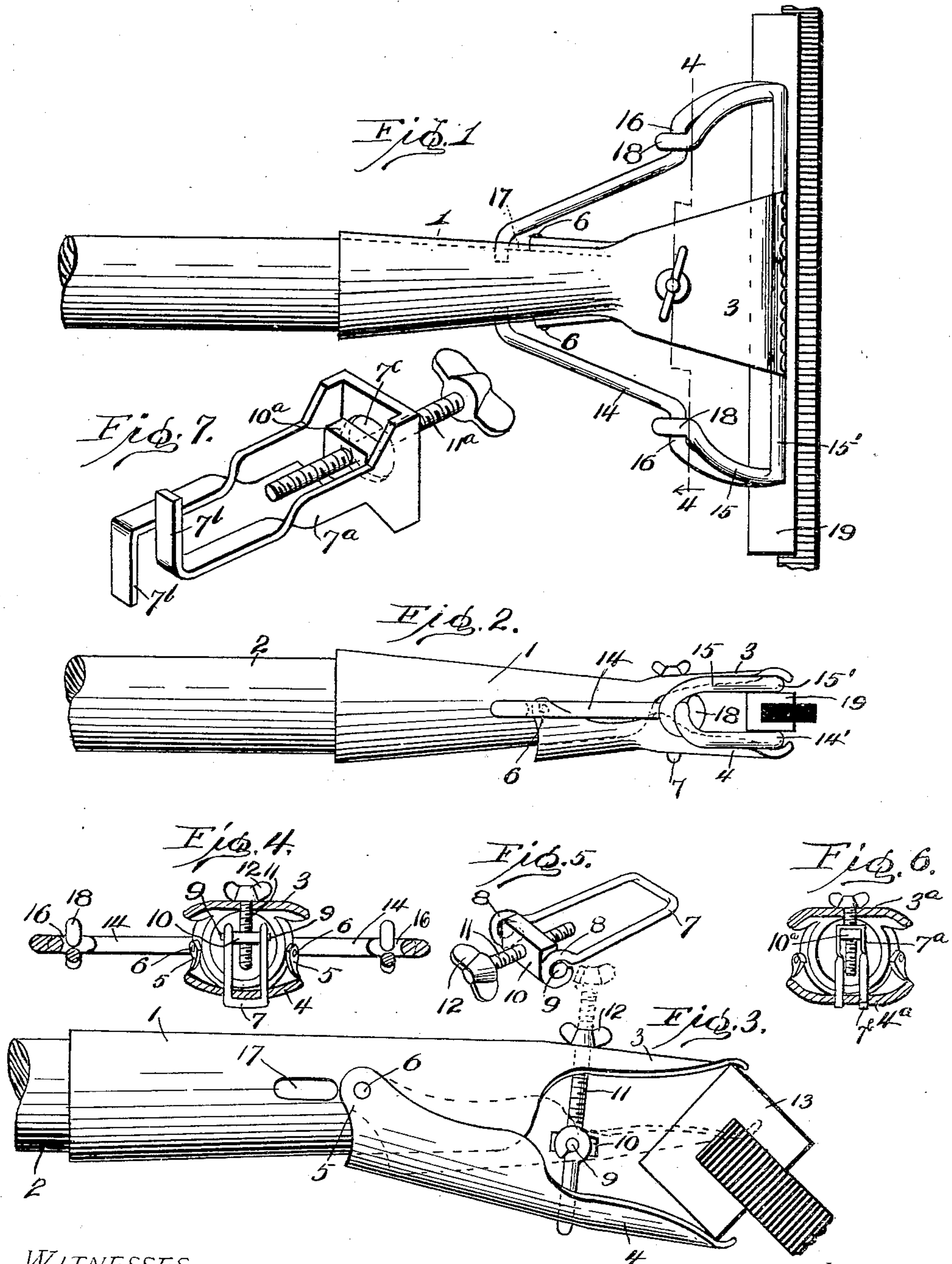


S. C. LAWLOR.
 IMPLEMENT HOLDER.
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936,460.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMEON C. LAWLOR, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

IMPLEMENT-HOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMEON C. LAWLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implement-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in implement holders, and particularly to such as may serve for application to various implements.

One of the objects in view is the provision of means for connecting the handle to a mop, brush or other implement, means being provided for the ready application of the handle to the implement regardless of the relative thickness or width of such implement.

With this and further objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of a holder embodying the features of the present invention, part of the handle being broken away. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same with the clasp removed, and the jaws shown in dotted lines in their closed position. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken approximately on the planes indicated by line 4, 4 of Fig. 1, and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 5 is an enlarged, detail perspective view of the tightening means for the jaws. Fig. 6 is a transverse section similar to Fig. 4 of a modified construction, the clasp being omitted. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of the modified tightening means.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1 indicates a socket adapted to receive any suitable handle 2 at its inner end and at its outer end being cut away for half of its thickness, and the upper portion being flattened into a clamping jaw 3. A complementary jaw 4 is arranged opposite the jaw 3 and extends rearwardly and is bifurcated at its rear end, the arms of such bifurcation partly inclosing the socket 1 and being pivoted to the socket as at 6, 6, whereby the jaw 4 is adapted to be moved pivotally with

respect to the jaw 3. Obviously, the rivets 6 may be made in any preferred manner, either by stamping the material of the socket 1 outwardly to form pivots or by the use of separate pins.

In order to facilitate spreading apart of the jaws, and at the same time enabling tight clamping of the same upon an interposed article, a yoke 7 is arranged with its arms extending upwardly through the jaw 4, the cross bar of the yoke resting against the under face of the jaw 4, said jaw being provided with suitable apertures for receiving the arms of the yoke. The free ends of the arms of the yoke 7 are provided with eyes 8, in which are journaled the trunions 9 of a nut 10.

Slidingly extending through the jaw 3 is a bolt 11 preferably provided with a winged head 12 adapted for manual manipulation. The bolt 11 is threaded into the nut 10 and the pivotal joint or flexible connection between the bolt 11 and the yoke 7 enables the yoke 7 and bolt to assume various angular relations, whereby the jaw 4 may be moved away from the jaw 3 to any required extent without requiring lateral swinging or angular movement of the bolt 11 with respect to the jaw 3. Thus the aperture in the jaw 3 for the passage of bolt 11 may be made of a size to just snugly receive the bolt. The bolt also will be guarded by the jaws from liability of abrasion of its threads. In practice, any implement desired, as a rubber 13, may be introduced between the jaws 3 and 4, and the jaws tightly clamped thereon by threading the bolt 11 into the nut 10, and it will be obvious that the implement 13 may be set between the jaws at any one of various angles with respect to the handle.

When a wider jaw is desired for grasping an implement than is provided by the jaws 3 and 4, I employ the clasp consisting of a rod 14 bent into substantially triangular form and pivotally engaged by a rod 15. The rod 14 is provided with a straight portion 14' adapted to lie against the inner face of the jaw 4, and the rod 15 is provided with a similar straight portion 15' adapted to lie against the inner surface of the jaw 3. The ends of the rod 14 extend rearwardly from the straight portion 14' at both sides of the socket 1, and each of the end portions is formed with a straight portion 16 interme-

diate its length substantially parallel to the
 straight portion 14', the ends of said end
 portions extending rearwardly from the
 straight portions 16 and projecting into lon-
 5 gitudinal slots 17 in the socket 1. The bar
 15 extends rearwardly from the straight
 portion 15' at each side of the jaw 3, and
 each end of the bar 15 is provided with an
 eye 18 surrounding the respective straight
 10 portion 16, and pivotally engaging the same
 for permitting the bar 15 to swing pivotally
 with respect to bar 14, and thus the straight
 portions 14' and 15' with their rearwardly
 15 extending portions constitute jaws which
 may be of any width desired, and may be
 disposed between the jaws 3 and 4 and en-
 gaged thereby for being clamped against an
 implement, as indicated at 19. When it is
 not desired to use the clasp, the clasp may
 20 be slid forwardly, the rear ends of the bar
 14 moving in the slots 17 until the straight
 portions 14' and 15' have passed beyond the
 jaws 3 and 4, and then the entire clasp may
 be swung pivotally, the connection of the
 25 ends of the bar 14 with the socket 1 serving
 as a pivot, and the clasp may thus be swung
 backwardly until it rests upon the handle 2
 and is out of the way so that the jaws 3
 and 4 may engage an implement directly.
 30 The ends of the bar 14 are preferably sprung
 into the slots 17 so as to be retained therein
 during operation.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have illustrated a slight
 modification which consists in constructing
 35 the yoke 7^a as a substitute for the yoke 7,
 the arms of the yoke 7^a extending through
 the pivoted jaw 4^a, and being clasped thereon
 by being bent or swaged as at 7^b, 7^b, the cross
 bar of the yoke 7^a being arranged between the
 40 clamping jaws, and being provided with a
 relatively large aperture 7^c. The bolt 11^a is
 passed through the clamping jaw 3^a, and ex-
 tends through the aperture 7^c and engages a
 nut 10^a arranged within the yoke 7^a. The
 45 aperture 7^c is of sufficiently greater diameter
 than the bolt 11^a to permit the parts to have
 a reasonable amount of pivotal movement
 with respect to each other.

What I claim is:—

50 1. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws
 sustained by said handle and one of the jaws
 being pivoted with respect to the other, a
 yoke engaging one of said jaws and a bolt
 55 engaging the other jaw, and a nut engaging
 said yoke and engaged by said bolt.

2. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws
 sustained by said handle and one of said
 60 jaws being pivoted to the other, a yoke hav-
 ing its arms extending through one of the
 jaws and connected therewith, a bolt extend-
 ing through the other jaw, and a nut
 threaded onto the bolt and movably engag-
 65 ing the yoke.

3. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws
 sustained by the handle, one of said jaws
 being pivoted with respect to the other, a
 yoke engaging one of said jaws and having
 70 its arms extending toward the other jaw, and
 a threaded bolt connected with said other
 jaw and means connecting the bolt with the
 arms of the yoke for drawing the jaws to-
 ward each other.

4. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a pair of
 jaws sustained by the handle and one of said
 jaws being pivotally connected to the other,
 a yoke arranged with its arms extending
 80 through one of the jaws and its cross bar
 engaging said jaw, a nut pivotally engaging
 the free ends of the arms of the yoke, and a
 bolt engaging the other jaw and threaded
 into said nut.

5. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a pair of jaws
 sustained thereby, one of said jaws being
 pivotally connected to the other, arms ex-
 tending inwardly from one of said jaws, a
 90 nut formed with trunnions journaled in the
 ends of said arms, and a bolt engaging the
 other jaw and threaded into said nut.

6. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a support, of a pair of
 95 jaws sustained thereby, one of said jaws be-
 ing pivotally connected to the other, a pair
 of pivotally connected clasp bars adapted to
 extend between said jaws, the ends of one
 of said clasp bars extending rearwardly be-
 100 yond the jaws and pivotally engaging the
 support for the jaws, and means for draw-
 ing the jaws toward each other.

7. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a support formed with a
 105 slot on each side, of a pair of jaws sustained
 by said support, one of said jaws being
 pivotally connected to the other, means for
 drawing said jaws toward each other, and a
 pair of pivotally connected clasp bars
 110 adapted to extend between said jaws, the
 ends of one of said bars extending rear-
 wardly past the jaws and projecting into
 and pivotally and slidingly engaging said
 slots.

8. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a handle, of a socket, cir-
 cular in transverse section, mounted thereon,
 a jaw formed rigidly with and extending
 from said socket, a second jaw having a rear
 120 portion curved transversely to conform to
 the curvature of the socket for partially in-
 closing the same, arms projecting from said
 rear portion of the second-mentioned jaw,
 pivotal connections between said arms and
 125 the socket, and means pivoted intermediate
 its length and engaging said jaws for draw-
 ing the same toward each other.

9. In a device of the class described, the
 combination of a pair of pivoted jaws, a

nut disposed between the jaws and having a journaled connection with one of the jaws, and a bolt engaging the other jaw and threaded into the nut.

5 10. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of pivoted jaws, a bolt engaging one of said jaws, a nut connected with and spaced inwardly from the other jaw and adapted to receive said bolt,
10 and positioned for allowing that portion of

the bolt projecting through and beyond the nut to lie between the jaws.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIMEON C. LAWLOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. SPENCER,
GEORGE E. WISSLER.