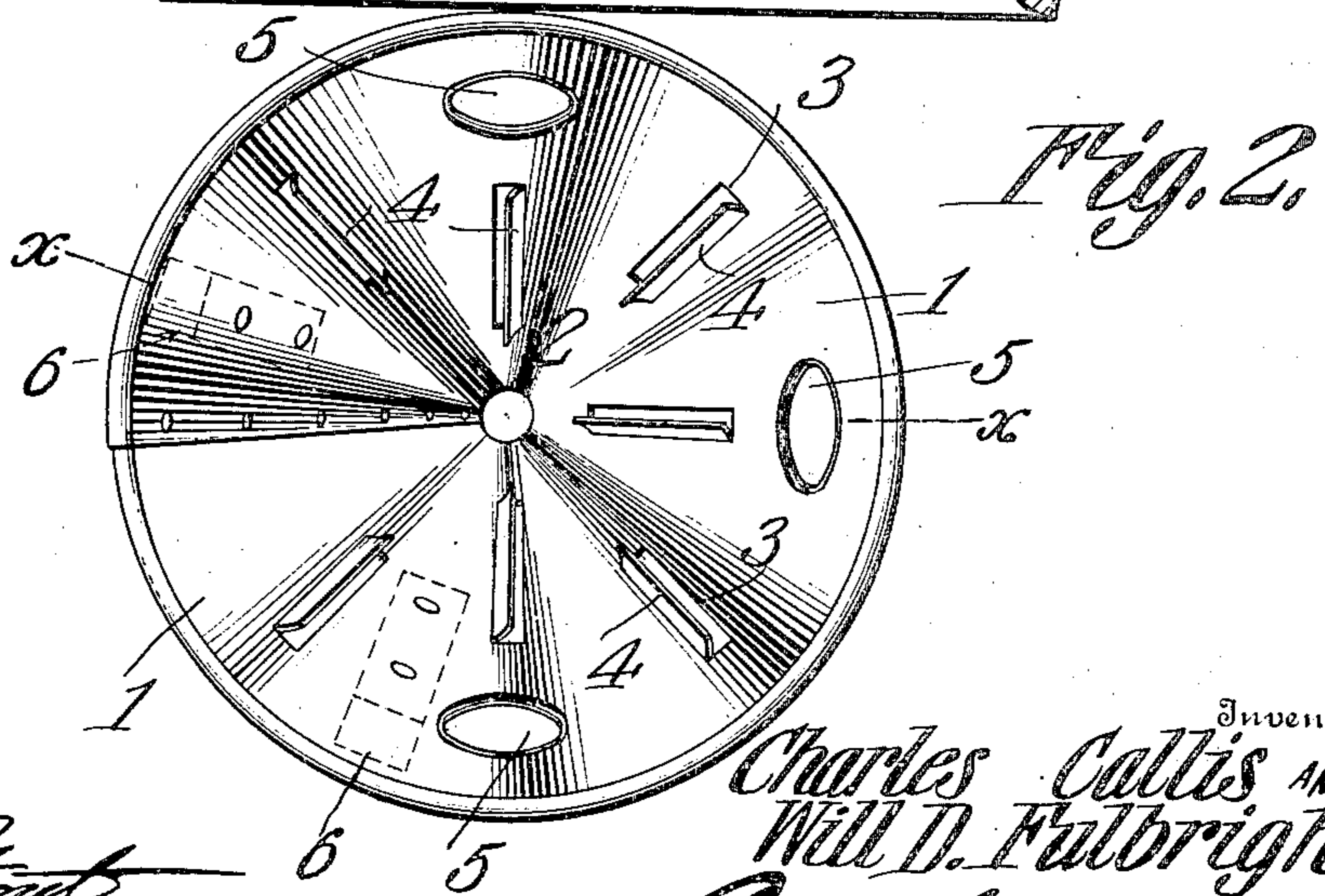
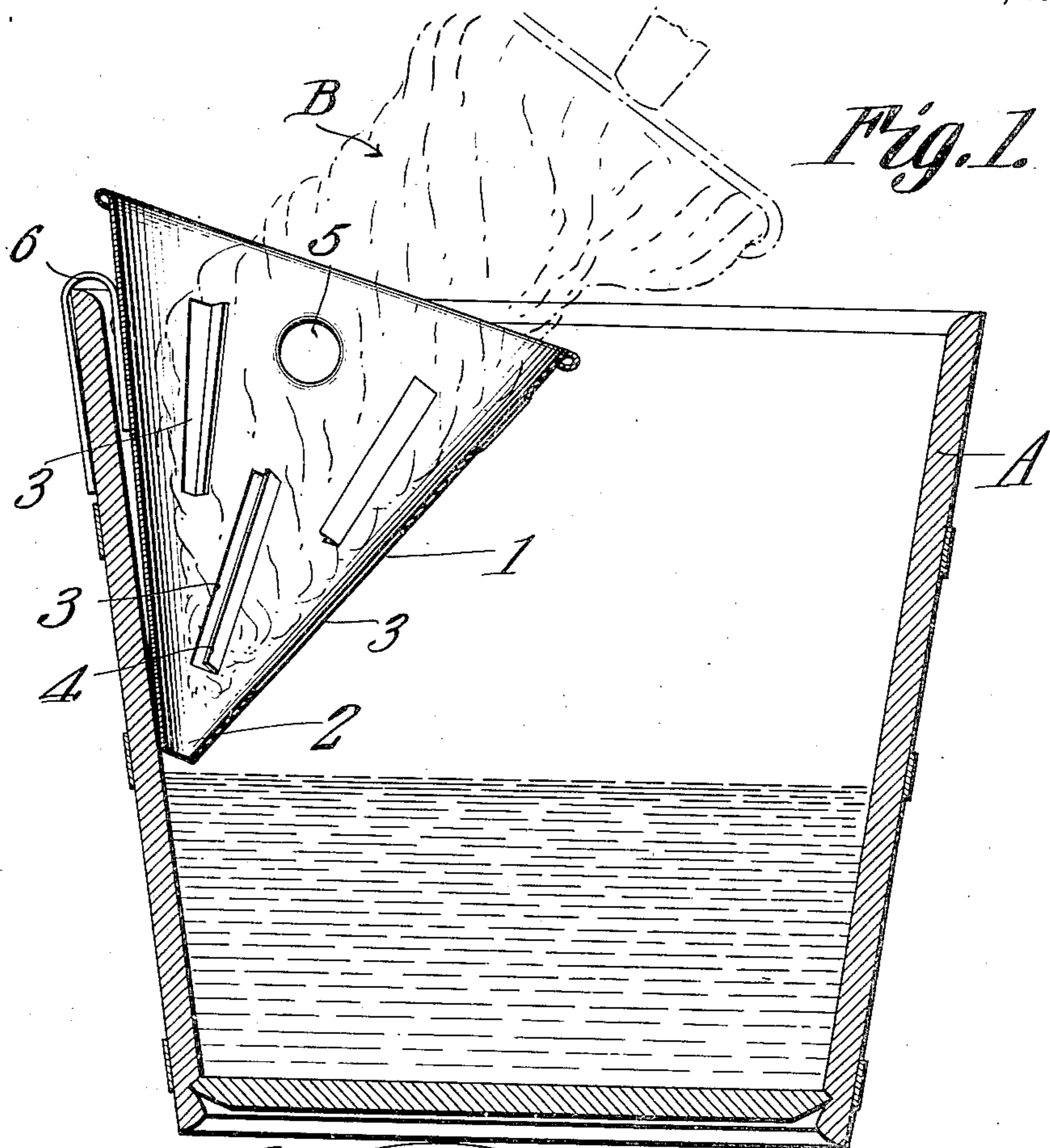


C. CALLIS & W. D. FULBRIGHT.  
MOP WRINGER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1908.

943,650.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.



Witnesses  
*E. J. [Signature]*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CALLIS AND WILL D. FULBRIGHT, OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

MOP-WRINGER.

943,650.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Application filed May 1, 1909. Serial No. 493,349.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES CALLIS and WILL D. FULBRIGHT, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Mop-Wringer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mop wringers of that type consisting of a receiver into which the mop is designed to be inserted and then twisted so as to squeeze the water therefrom.

Devices of this character such as heretofore utilized have required the exertion of considerable downward pressure upon the inserted mop so as to hold it in frictional engagement with the receiver and thus permit the mop to be twisted when its handle is rotated. Obviously this downward pressure tends to tilt the pail to which the receiver is connected.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a mop-wringer consisting of a receiver which does not require downward pressure in order to cause the necessary connection between the mop head and the receiver, but which instead merely requires the rotation of the handle of the inserted mop in order to properly wring the mop.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which can be conveniently attached to a pail and which is provided with means whereby the freed water is prevented from flowing over the top of the pail and receiver.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical section through a pail having a mop-wringer supported therein, said wringer being constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the wringer.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the body of the mop-wringer, said body constituting the mop-receiver and being in the form of an inverted cone having its apex cut away to form an outlet opening 2. Longitudinal slots 3 are formed within the body 1 along lines di-

verging from the apex thereof, there being a longitudinal wing or blade 4 along one edge of each opening or slot 3, all of these wings extending inwardly into the body. The openings 3 and wings 4 are preferably so arranged as to form two series, one series being located in the large end of the body, while the other series projects into the small end thereof, the wings of one series projecting between the wings of the other series. This arrangement has been clearly indicated in the drawings. Also overflow openings 5 are preferably formed in the large end of the body at such points as to lie below the upper edge of the pail A in which the body is suspended for use. One or more supporting hooks 6 are riveted or otherwise secured to the outer face of the body adjacent the large end thereof, and these hooks are designed to engage the upper edge of the pail and thus support the body therein with its outlet opening 2 lowermost.

In using the device herein described the hooks 6 are placed in engagement with the upper edge of the pail A and the body will thus be supported within the pail as indicated in Fig. 1. The mop is then inserted into the body as indicated by dotted lines at B in Fig. 1, and the inwardly extending wings 4 will of course engage the same and prevent it from bodily rotating within the wringer. When the handle of the mop is turned said mop will thus be twisted without the necessity of exerting any downward pressure thereon, and therefore the water contained within the mop will be squeezed therefrom and will pass into the pail through the openings 2 and 3, and, should these openings be more or less clogged, any water rising within the body will pass outward therefrom through the openings 5.

Inasmuch as it is unnecessary to press downwardly on the mop during the wringing operation it will be apparent that all danger of tilting the pail will thus be eliminated. It is deemed preferable to twist the mop so that it will press against those faces of the blades nearest the slots 3, because the blades thus tend to force the adjoining portions of the mop into the slots, and a firmer grip is thus obtained upon the mop than would otherwise be the case. This gripping action can be rendered more effective by having the blades slightly inclined so as to overhang the slots and thus act as means

for deflecting the adjoining parts of the mop into the slots. This construction has been illustrated in the drawings.

Obviously various other changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

10 A mop wringer comprising a conical body having an outlet opening in the apex thereof and a series of inwardly struck, longitudinally extending mop-engaging blades disposed in staggered relation and along the

longitudinal edges of discharge openings, 15 there being overflow openings within the body and adjacent the top thereof, and a support engaging device upon the upper portion of the body.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing 20 as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES CALLIS.  
WILL D. FULBRIGHT.

Witnesses:

J. A. McCROSKEY,  
W. H. NEWTON.