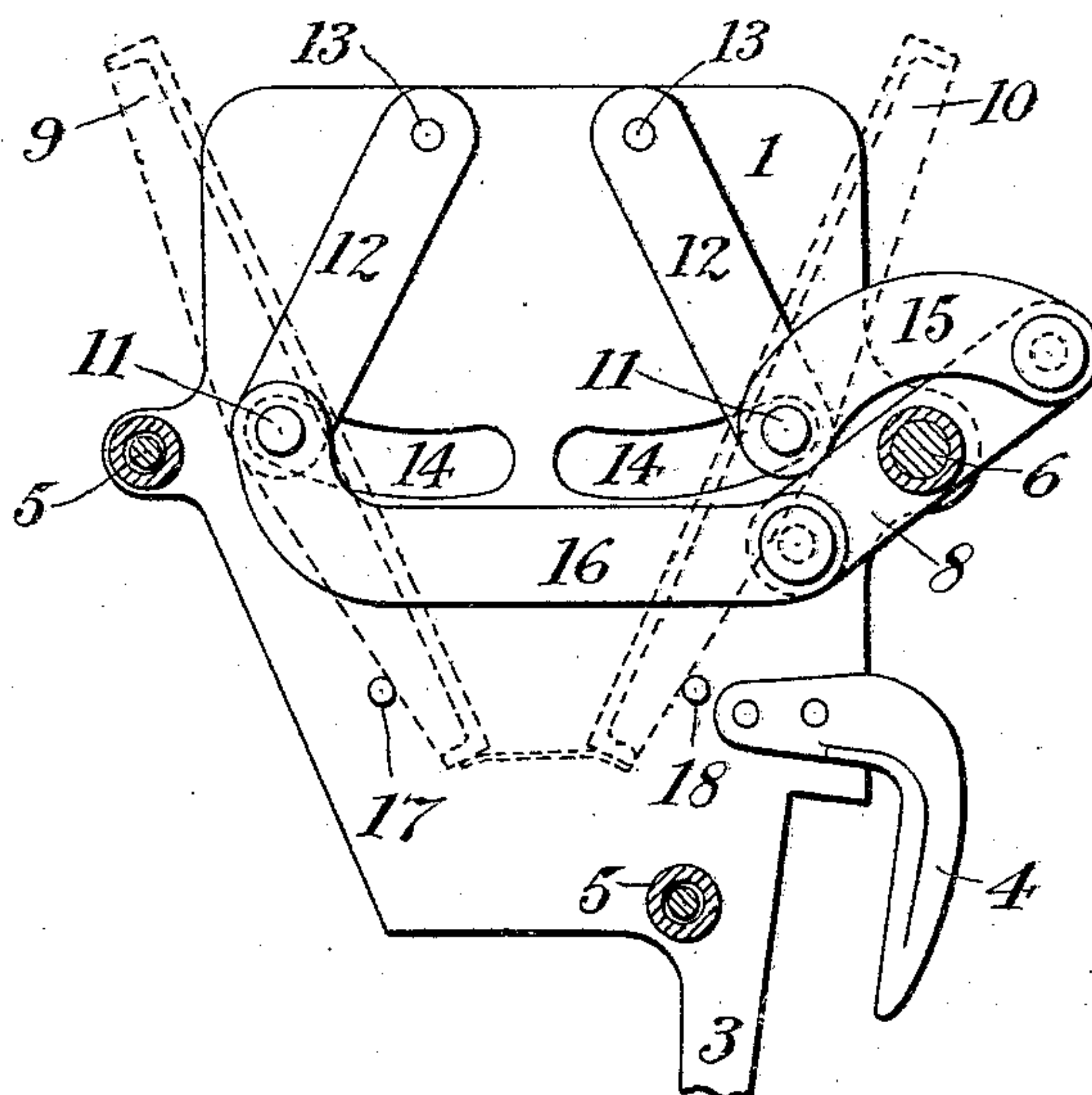


MOP WRINGER.

944,728.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL M. FLYNN, OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

MOP-WRINGER.

944,728.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed February 18, 1908. Serial No. 416,442.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL M. FLYNN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woonsocket, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringers, of which the following is a description.

The object of my invention is to make a simple, strong and effective mop wringer, whose parts are easily made and assembled.

In the drawings, Figure 1, is a perspective view of my invention, and Fig. 2, is a vertical transverse section on the line, *x, y*, of Fig. 1.

My improved mop wringer consists of two end plates, 1, 2, having legs, 3, 3, extending downward and adapted to rest inside of the vessel supporting it when in use. Dependent arms, 4, 4, are also secured to the end plates and engage the outside of the supporting vessel. Securing bolts, 5, 5, and a shaft, 6, extend between the two end plates and secure them parallel to and at a distance from each other. The shaft, 6, has an actuating handle 7, secured upon it, and is provided with double levers, 8, 8, secured at either end thereof. Between the ends 1 and 2, two swinging plates, 9, 10, are suspended. These plates are preferably made of thin metal flanged around their edges and perforated for escape of the water. They are supported by trunnions, 11, 11, at the center of their ends, by means of links 12, 12, which are pivoted, as shown at 13, 13, to the ends, 1 and 2. Slots, 14, 14, permit the trunnions to swing through an arc and to be moved toward each other. Links, 15, 15, connect the upper ends of the levers, 8, 8, with the trunnions of the plate, 10 and links 16, 16, the lower ends of levers, 8, 8, with the trunnions of the plate, 9. Stops, 17 and 18 projecting from the plates 1 and 2, limit the rearward movement of the lower edges of the plates 9 and 10, which

are otherwise free to swing upon their trunnions.

The operation is as follows: The handle, 7, is moved toward the plate, 9, (Fig. 1) rotating the shaft, 6, which by means of the upper levers, 8, 8, and links, 15, 15, pushes the plate 10, toward the plate 9. At the same time the lower levers, 8, 8, pull through the links, 16, 16, the plate 9, toward the plate 10. The mop to be squeezed should be inserted between the lower portions of the plates 9 and 10, forcing them outward and into engagement with their stops, 17 and 18. The upper portions of the plates 9 and 10 are thus forced together while from the fact that they are supported by their trunnions, 11, 11, and links, 12, 12 from the fixed points, 13, 13, there is created a downward sliding movement of the plates 9 and 10 upon the stops 17 and 18. A toggle movement is thus produced and the wringing effect is produced with a very moderate expenditure of power.

I claim:

1. In a mop wringer, two movable flat perforated presser members, both of which are pivotally attached near their centers to the free ends of swinging supporting members, whose other ends are pivoted to the supporting frame, and an actuating member secured to them whereby they may be simultaneously moved toward and away from each other.

2. In a mop wringer, two movable presser members, swinging links supporting them respectively and to which they are pivotally secured, operating mechanism to move both members toward each other simultaneously and stops to limit the swing of said members.

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Witnesses:

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