

(No Model.)

C. A. WHITE.
MOP WRINGER.

No. 456,666.

Patented July 28, 1891.

FIG. 1.

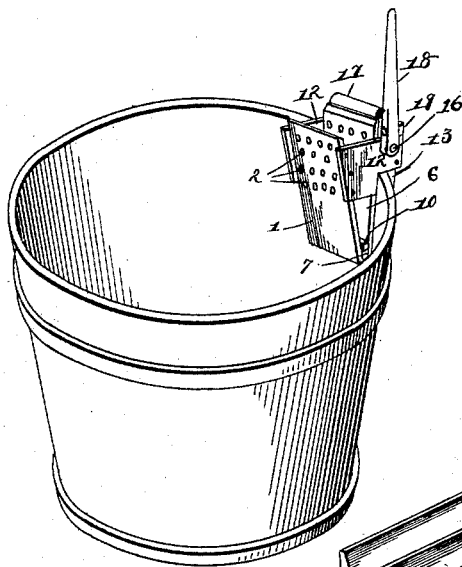


FIG. 2.

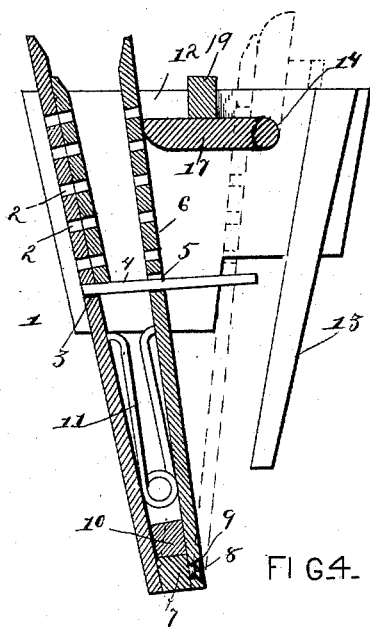


FIG. 3.

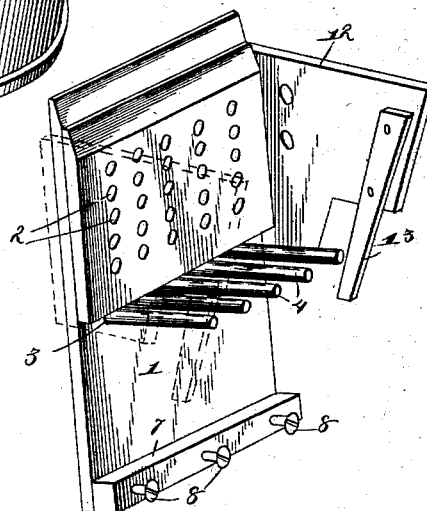


FIG. 4.

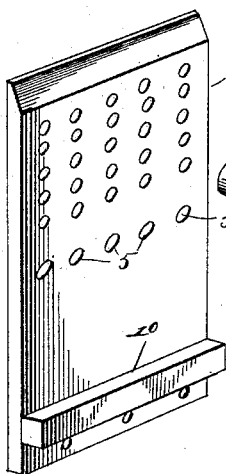
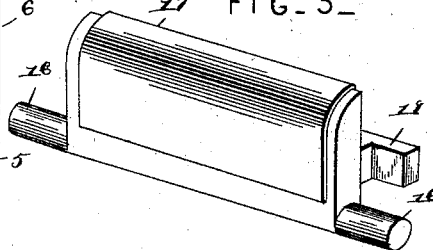


FIG. 5.



Witnesses

Geo. E. French.
W. S. Duvall.

By his Attorneys,

Cassius A. White
Inventor

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASSIUS A. WHITE, OF JAMAICA, VERMONT.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,666, dated July 28, 1891.

Application filed December 24, 1890. Serial No. 375,693. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CASSIUS A. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamaica, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Mop-Wringer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to mop-wringers; and the objects in view are to provide a wringer adapted to be attached to a pail and designed to receive a mop after immersion in the contents of the pail and to wring the same to such a degree as to remove any surplus of water and render said mop in condition for use in mopping up any surface.

A further object of the invention is to construct the wringer in a cheap, durable, and efficient manner, and adapt the same to be readily applied or removed from the pail.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a mop-wringer constructed in accordance with my invention, the same being mounted in position. Fig. 2 is a transverse section. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective of the stationary side of the wringer. Fig. 4 is a detail in perspective of the wringer-operating cam and its lever. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the eccentrically-located cam.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the stationary rectangular wall of the wringer, which in its upper half is provided with a series of indiscriminately-arranged perforations 2, and below the same with a transverse series of perforations 3, and in the latter there is loosely mounted a series of outwardly-disposed pins or rods 4, which rods pass through corresponding perforations 5, formed in the transverse series in the movable wall 6 of the wringer, which above the pins is also indiscriminately perforated, as at 2, for drainage purposes. The outer face of the wall 1 is provided with a lower transverse cleat 7, through which and the wall pass screws, whereby the cleat is secured to the wall. A series of screws 8 project from the outer face of the cleat, and their heads rest

loosely in openings or recesses 9, countersunk in the outer face of the opposite wall 6, whereby the two walls are loosely connected. The wall 6 upon its inner face has secured thereto a cleat 10, which serves as a limit to the inward swing of the wall 6 by reason of contact of the cleat 10 with the cleat 7. Between the two walls is interposed a V-shaped spring 11, which exerts a tendency to separate the two walls.

Secured rigidly to the opposite edges or sides of the wall 1 is a pair of outwardly-disposed end pieces 12, to the outer ends of which are secured a pair of depending pail-embracing legs 13. The end pieces 12 are also provided with bearing-openings 14, located opposite each other, and in the same is pivoted a shaft 16, provided with an eccentrically-located cam 17. The ends of the shaft project beyond the bearings, and upon one of the same is mounted an operating-lever 18, located outside of the adjacent end wall 12, said lever being connected rigidly with the cam 17 by means of a cross-cleat 19, to which the cam is bolted and which is adapted to come in contact with the upper ends of the legs 13, and end walls 12 limit the rearward movement of the cam 17 and the lever is limited, and when thrown forward the recessed ends 19^a of the cleat come against the upper edges of the walls 12 and limit the movements of the lever in a forward direction. Thus it will be seen the cleat constitutes a stop whichever way the lever is thrown.

In operation the mop is immersed in the contents of the pail in the usual manner, after which it is dropped into the wringer between the two walls and packed as close therein as convenient. To remove all surplus water from the mop it is now simply necessary to swing the lever inwardly, whereupon the shaft 16 is rotated and the cam, riding against the back of the movable wall, forces the latter toward the fixed wall, thus compressing the mop between the two walls and squeezing therefrom all surplus water, which latter passes off through the numerous drainage perforations 2, formed in the side and end walls and also between the pins 4, which are spaced some distance apart and serve as a perforated bottom. After the surplus of water has been removed and it is desired to

withdraw the mop, it is simply necessary to release the handle or lever, when the spring 11 serves to separate the two walls and permit access.

5 It will be noted that my invention is of cheap and simple construction, readily applied and removed, and efficient in operation.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

10 1. In a wringer of the class described, the combination, with opposite clamping side walls loosely coupled at their lower ends, end walls connected to the opposite edges of the inner clamping side wall and embracing 15 the outer wall, and provided with bearings and pail-embracing legs located at the outer edges of the end walls, of a shaft mounted in said bearings and provided with a cam adapted to operate against the adjacent wall, and 20 a lever for operating the shaft, substantially as specified.

2. In a wringer of the class described, the combination, with opposite walls loosely connected at their lower ends, one of said walls 25 being provided near its lower end with a series of laterally-disposed rods or pins passing through and beyond openings in the opposite wall and forming a bottom between the walls, of means for compressing the walls, substantially as specified. 30

3. In a wringer of the class described, the opposite walls loosely coupled at their lower ends, in combination with a spring interposed between the walls, and means for compressing the walls against the spring, substantially as specified. 35

4. In a wringer of the class described, the combination, with a fixed wall having a series of perforations, pins projecting laterally from 40 the wall, a transverse cleat secured to the lower end of the same, opposite side walls perforated and secured to the fixed wall and terminating at their outer ends in depending pail-embracing legs and provided at one side of the same

with bearings, of a movable wall having 45 countersunk openings in its lower end, screws passed through the same and into the cleat of the fixed wall, a stop-cleat secured to the inner face of the outer wall above the cleat of the inner wall, a V-shaped spring interposed between the two walls, a shaft mounted 50 in the bearings of the end walls and provided with a cam extending therefrom and bearing against the adjacent movable wall, said shaft extending beyond one of its bearings, a lever 55 mounted upon the shaft and rigidly connected therewith, and a transverse cleat secured to the cam and to the lever, substantially as specified.

5. In a wringer of the class described, the combination, with opposite flat walls loosely coupled together at their lower ends and provided with a spring for keeping the walls normally separated at their upper ends, of an operating hand-lever provided with a cam for 60 closing the walls together at their upper ends, said walls being oppositely perforated, substantially as described. 65

6. In a wringer of the class described, the combination, with opposite flat walls loosely coupled together at their lower ends and provided with a spring for keeping the walls normally separated at their upper ends, of an operating hand-lever provided with a cam for closing the walls together at their upper ends, 75 said walls being oppositely perforated, and a series of rods or pins 4, rigidly secured to one wall and passing through openings of the other wall and the pail-embracing means, substantially as specified. 80

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CASSIUS A. WHITE.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
LEWIS PHELPS.