(No Model.)

M. E. PRESCOTT.

MOP WRINGER.

No. 493,340. Patented Mar. 14, 1893.

Fig. 1.

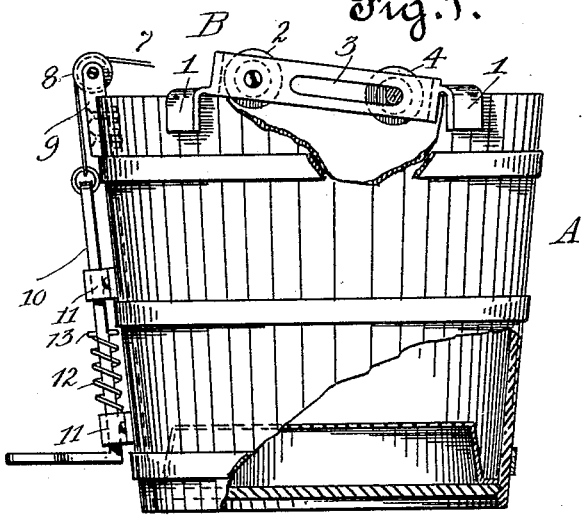


Fig. 2.

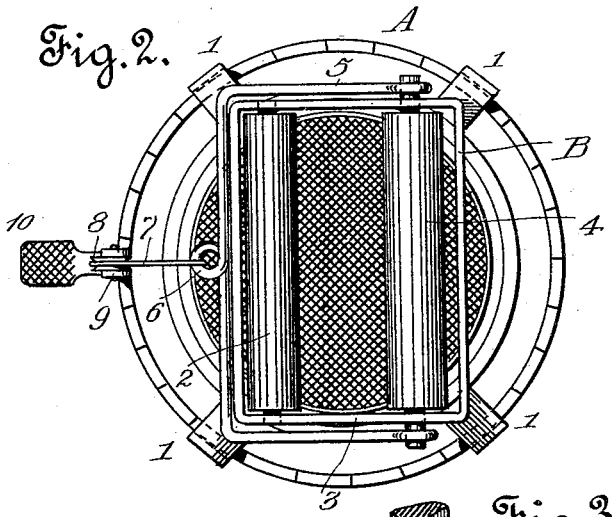
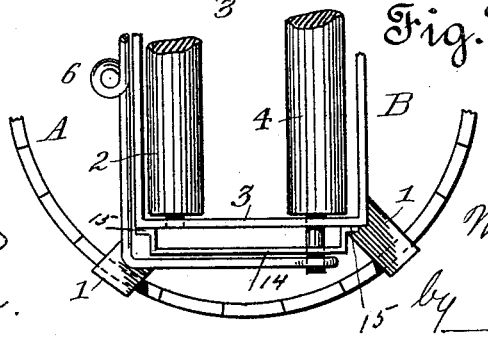


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY E. PRESCOTT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

MOP-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,340, dated March 14, 1893.

Application filed July 22, 1892. Serial No. 440,853. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY E. PRESCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mop-Wringers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in apparatus for wringing mops preparatory to using them in cleaning floors, &c.

The object of my invention is to furnish a device of this character which can be easily attached to and removed from an ordinary pail or bucket, and which manufactured separately may be sold independently of the pail or bucket which contains the water to be used.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a side elevation of a bucket partly broken away with my device attached thereto. Fig. 2, is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3, is a separate view, which is really a portion of a plan like Fig. 2 to show a special attachment.

In the drawings A represents a pail or bucket of ordinary construction.

B is a rectangular frame of any suitable metal and provided at each corner with a hooked projection 1, adapted to fit over the edge of the pail so as to rigidly support it. At what I term the front of this frame and in bearings formed in its ends, is journaled a roller 2, which is preferably faced with a sleeve of rubber or other material which will insure a good frictional contact though it is not shown in the drawings. The end pieces 3, of the frame are slotted as shown in Fig. 1, so as to permit the sliding roller 4, of similar construction, to slide in such slot and at the same time to rotate upon its axis. The axis of this last named roller projects beyond the frame and to its ends is secured a bail 5, preferably composed of a single piece of wire forming three sides of a rectangle the ends of which are bent so as to inclose said axis at both ends of the roller. In forming this bail a loop 6, is made at its front end to which is connected one end of a chain, cord or wire 7. This passes over a sheave 8, journaled in the standard 9, secured to the edge of the pail from which it passes downward and is connected to a bar 10, moving vertically in guides 11, and bent at right angles at its lower end so as to form a treadle. Pressure on this treadle communicated through the cord and the bail connected thereto will cause the movable roller to travel in its slot until it is in close proximity to the fixed roller. The standard or rod 10, after being pressed down, is restored to its normal condition by a coil spring 12, held between the lower guide for such rod and a pin 13, secured to the rod. The mop is passed down through and between the rollers into the water contained in the bucket; the treadle is then depressed bringing the two rollers together so as to squeeze out the surplus water, when the mop is in condition for use. As soon the foot is removed from the treadle the spring acts upon the rod around which it is coiled and throws such rod upward. It will be noticed by reference to Fig. 1, that the main frame which supports the rollers is set at such an angle that, as soon as the treadle is relieved from the pressure, the movable roller will slide by its own gravity down the slot, leaving the rollers separated so as to permit of the insertion of the mop when it is necessary to use more water.

In order to provide for the free movement of the sliding roller, and to insure its true contact with the fixed rollers throughout their extent, I provide a guide 14, of the shape shown in Fig. 3, the ends of which, as shown at 15, are riveted to one end of the main frame which supports the rollers. The journal or axis of the movable roller passes through this guide, and projects beyond it to receive the bail, and the guide is slotted to correspond with the slot in the main frame. The result of this construction is that the journal of the movable roller is provided with two bearings, the effect of which is to keep the roller constantly in its proper position; and while, it will ordinarily be found that a guide of this character at one end of the frame will be sufficient, still if desirable a similar guide may be attached to the other end where it will answer the same purpose.

The advantages of my device as distinguished from others previously used for the same purpose will be readily apparent. Instead of providing a metallic base to receive the bucket and to sustain the treadle, and a

complicated system of levers for connecting the treadle to the rollers, my device consists simply of a frame carrying both rollers and adapted to be attached to the upper edge of any bucket, and consequently to be manufactured and sold independently of the bucket, and as a separate article.

Near the bottom of the bucket I place a diaphragm or false bottom composed either of sheet metal perforated or of wire gauze as may be preferred. The oject of this is to permit the sediment and other impurities in the water to settle to the bottom of the pail and to prevent them from being stirred up by the action of the mop in the water.

What I claim is—

1. In combination, with the frame B, having a stationary roller and a sliding roller journaled therein, a vertically sliding rod secured in the guideways, a coiled spring surrounding the rod and held between the lower guide way and a pin on the lower rod, a treadle formed on the lower end of this rod, a bail on the sliding roller, and flexible connections between the upper end of the rod and the bail, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the frame B, having a stationary and a sliding roller, of a bail connected to the journals of said sliding roller, a sheave or pulley, a treadle and a cord or chain passing over said sheave and connecting the treadle to the said bail, whereby the depression of the treadle will cause the roller to travel in the frame and approach the stationary roller, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination, the frame B having a stationary roller journaled therein, a sliding roller journaled in slots in the frame, a guide piece 14 having its ends rigidly connected to the frame and provided with a slot extending parallel with the slot of the frame and adapted to form a supplemental sliding bearing for the movable roller and means for operating said roller, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of June, 1892.

MARY E. PRESCOTT.

Witnesses:
L. W. SEELY,
M. R. BRYAN.