(No Model.)

J. PUSEY.

CRUMB OR DUST SCOOP.

No. 387,734. Patented Aug. 14, 1888.

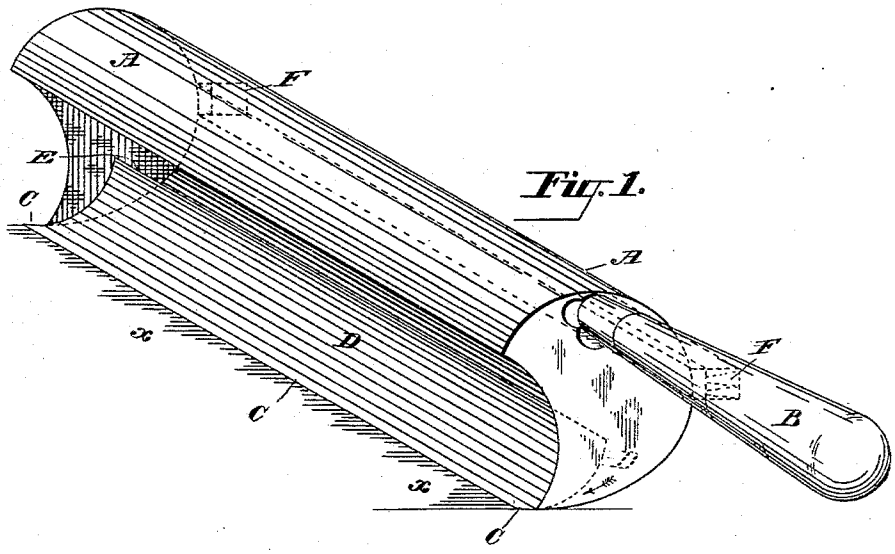


Fig. 1.

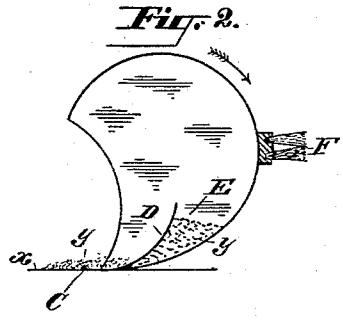


Fig. 2.

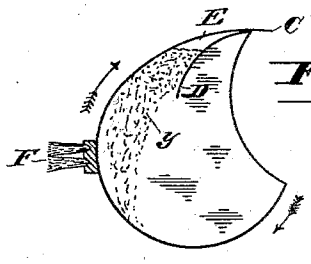


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CRUMB OR DUST SCOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,734, dated August 14, 1888.

Application filed June 14, 1887. Serial No. 241,319. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSHUA PUSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crumb or Dust Scoops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is an oblique front perspective view. Fig. 2 is a transverse section. Fig. 3 is a like section inverted, showing the manner of emptying the receptacle.

The nature of this invention is a device which I term "a crumb or dust scoop," designed for use in lieu of the ordinary brush and pan, whereby I provide a cheap and handy single implement for a similar purpose in place of the two separate articles—the brush and pan.

The invention consists of a curved, bent, or approximately tubular box, open in front, and having its lower or "working" edge quite thin and adapted to be placed flat on a plane surface, and having, also, a longitudinal partition in the rear of said edge and extending up from the bottom of the box for retaining within the box the crumbs, &c., which are gathered up by and accumulate upon the ledge between the base of the partition and the working-edge.

The invention consists, also, in the combination, with said box or scoop, of a brush secured thereto for the purpose of sweeping the crumbs, &c., into convenient position to be gathered up by the scoop.

Referring to the annexed drawings, A is a curved box—say seven or eight inches long by two inches (more or less) in diameter—open in front and preferably closed at the ends, as shown. This box is usually made of sheet-brass, and I secure thereto a longitudinally-projecting handle, B, Fig. 1, for holding and manipulating the implement. The position of the handle as seen is such that the working-edge C of the device may be conveniently advanced from right to left—that is, so that the open front of the box will be toward the direction of movement. The edge C should be quite thin, and unless the material of which the box is made is thin sheet metal I bevel the upper side, so as to produce a comparatively sharp edge.

D is a partition secured longitudinally to the inside of the box a short distance back of the edge C and projecting up and back, thus leaving a space or receptacle, E, between it and the inside of the lower part of the box.

The foregoing describes the construction of that form of the device which I believe to be both simplest and best for ordinary use.

The mode of operating the implement is as follows: The handle B is grasped by the hand, and the edge C is brought close against the table-cloth or carpet *x*, Figs. 1 and 2, so as to leave no space between it and the latter. It (the implement) is then moved forward and the thin edge, aided by the friction and the depression of the cloth, slides beneath the crumbs, &c., *y*, Fig. 2. These accumulate upon the ledge just back of the edge and on the lower part of partition D. Now by rotating the box as it is held in the hand sufficiently in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2 the crumbs fall back over the top of the partition, and when the box is again returned to the former position—that is, in position for gathering up another batch of crumbs, &c.—those which have fallen back over the partition will occupy the space or receptacle E and will be retained by said partition. When it is required to empty the receptacle, the box is rotated, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3, whereupon the crumbs, &c., fall down, as seen, and by continuing the rotation they will drop entirely from the box.

As it may sometimes happen that by reason of some projection or inequality of the table or other surface the edge C may not operate to advantage at a particular place, I prefer to provide the box with a brush, F, (seen in Figs. 2 and 3) and indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. This brush is secured to and along the back of the box, as shown.

It will be observed that the brush may be used for brushing up the crumbs, &c., into any desired position, while those already gathered up by the box will retain their place.

Any roughness or irregularity of the inside of the lower surface of the box back of the edge C will serve to a greater or less extent to hold the crumbs, &c., and prevent them from dropping out.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The scoop consisting of the curved box having its lower edge made thin and the longitudinally-extending handle, all constructed and adapted to operate substantially as and for the purpose recited.

2. The scoop consisting of a box having a thin extension at the bottom adapted to be placed flat on a plane surface and having a sharp edge, in combination with a partition extending up from the bottom of the box and adjacent to said extension, substantially as described.

3. The scoop consisting of the combination of the curved box having the thin lower edge and the partition projecting up into said box from the bottom thereof adjacent to said thin edge, together with the longitudinally-extending handle for rotating the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In combination with the scoop consisting of the curved box provided with the longitudinally-projecting handle, the brush secured to said box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 11th day of June, A. D. 1887.

JOSHUA PUSEY.

Witnesses:
FRANCIS S. BROWN,
JOHN NOLAN.