June 3, 1930. F. J. BLOOD 1,761,101

BROOM

Filed Sept. 23, 1929

Fig. 1.

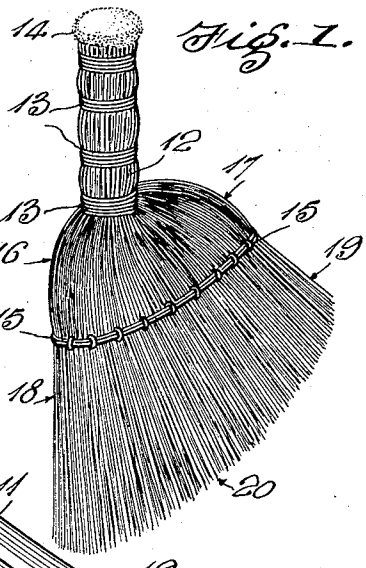


Fig. 2.

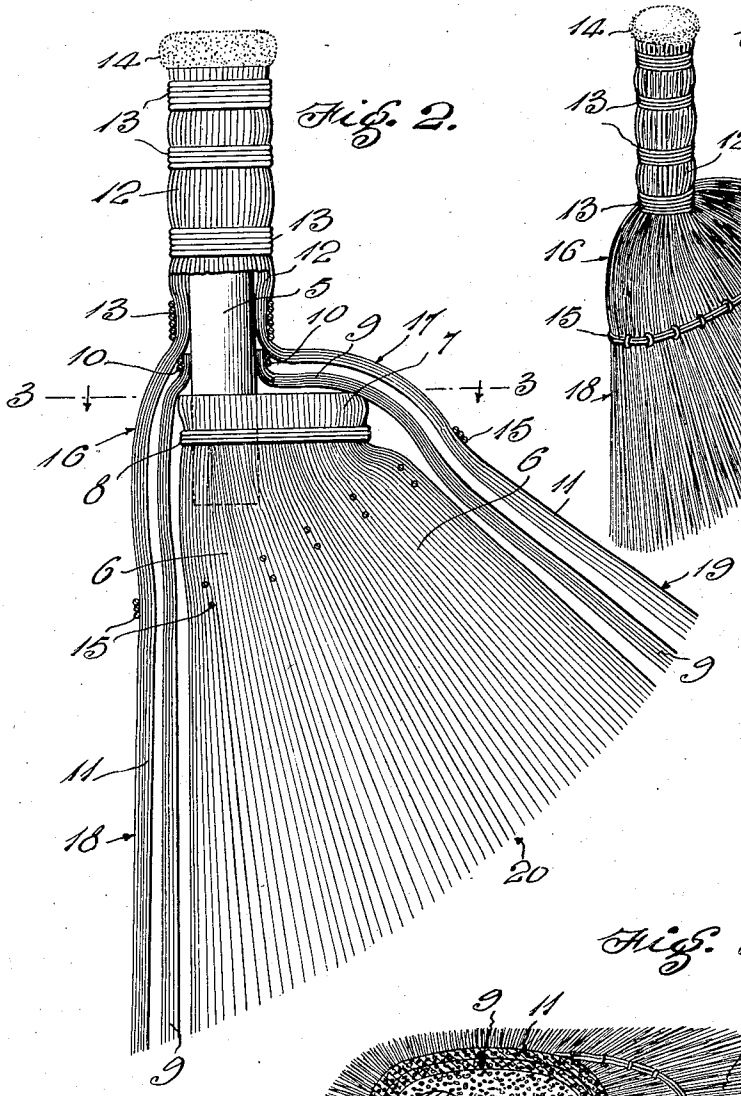
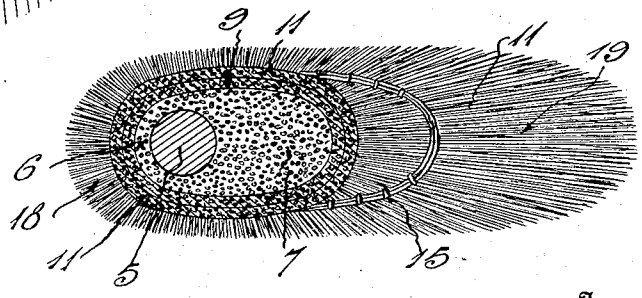


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK J. BLOOD, OF AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO PIONEER BROOM COMPANY, INC., OF AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

BROOM

Application filed September 23, 1929. Serial No. 394,516.

The invention relates to either floor brooms or whisk brooms, whether of straw, fibre or other construction, but for purposes of disclosure, I have illustrated only a whisk broom. Furthermore, while I will herein refer only to the use of straws in forming the broom body, this language is to be given a sufficiently broad interpretation to cover any equivalent material or materials.

It is one object of the invention to provide a new and improved broom in which the handle possesses a unique relation with the broom body and in which the lower end of said body is at an acute angle to the front edge portion thereof but at substantially a right angle to the rear edge portion of said body, providing an unusually well balanced broom which may be more conveniently operated than the conventional broom and will retain its shape much longer.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, description being accomplished by reference to the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view partly in elevation.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The preferred construction has been illustrated and while such construction will be specifically explained, it is to be understood that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made.

In constructing the broom, I make use of the conventional wooden handle 5. Around the lower end of this handle, I apply core-forming straws 6, a sufficiently large number of straws being applied at the rear of the handle to impart an excessive thickness 7 to the rear portion of the core. The straws are tightly bound around the handle by the usual wire wrappings 8 and the binding operation causes the straws of the excessively thick rear core portion 7, to outwardly swing a distance greatly in excess of the distance to which the other core of straws are caused to swing by said operation.

Around the completed core 6, I place an inner layer 9 of covering straws, their upper ends being extended inwardly over the core and bound at 10 to the handle 5. An outer covering 11 of straws is applied around the layer 9 and is extended upwardly along the handle 5 as indicated at 12, being bound to the latter in the usual way as at 13. The usual cap 14 is shown upon the upper end of the handle.

After performing the operations so far described, or at other appropriate time, all of the straws 6, 9 and 11 are stitched together or otherwise secured as indicated at 15, the securing line being oblique to the handle 5 and preferably on somewhat of a curve. The straws are then trimmed on an oblique line which is also preferably curved to some extent.

The steps above described, produce a broom body having a front shoulder 16 and a rear shoulder 17 at its juncture with the broom handle, the shoulder 16 being relatively narrow and steeply inclined, while the shoulder 17 is of much greater width and is at a less obtuse angle to the handle. Moreover, it will be observed that the broom handle is substantially unidirectional with the front edge portion 18 of the broom body and is at a rather wide obtuse angle to the rear edge portion 19 of said body. Moreover, the lower end 20 of the broom body is at a sharply acute angle to the front edge portion 18 and at substantially right angles to the rear edge portion 19. The broom shaped in this manner is unusually well balanced, may be more conveniently operated than the conventional broom in which the brushing edge is at right angles to the handle, and will retain its shape for a much longer period.

On account of the existing advantages for the method steps and the structural features herein disclosed, they are preferably followed as above stated. Attention is again invited however to the fact that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made. Moreover, it may be explained that the various spaces S shown in Fig. 2 do not exist in the completed structure, but have been shown on the drawing

to define clear demarkation between the core 6, the straws 9 and the straws 11.

What is claimed is:—

1. A broom comprising a handle, a flattened core of straws secured around said handle and of much greater thickness at its rear portion than at its front and side portions, a covering of straws around the core and secured around said handle above said core, and means binding all of the straws together below the handle, said straws being cut to shorter length toward the rear of the broom than at the front thereof, providing the lower end of the broom with a sweeping surface oblique to the handle.

2. A broom comprising a core of straws, said core being flattened and having downwardly diverging front and rear edges, a handle secured to and rising from said core substantially in alinement with said front edge of the latter, said handle being nearer to said front edge of the core than to said rear edge, and a covering of straws secured around said core and handle.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

FRANK J. BLOOD.