M. L. Dickinson.

Whisk Broom.

No. 36,560. Patented Sept. 30, 1862.

Fig. 4.

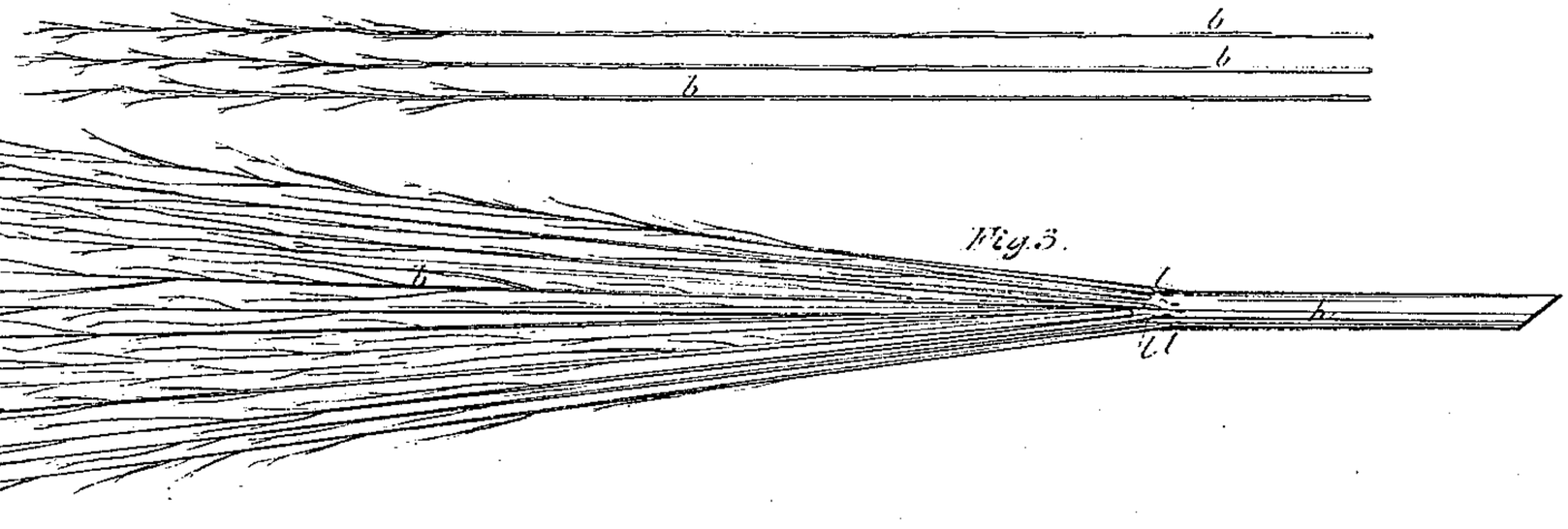


Fig. 1.

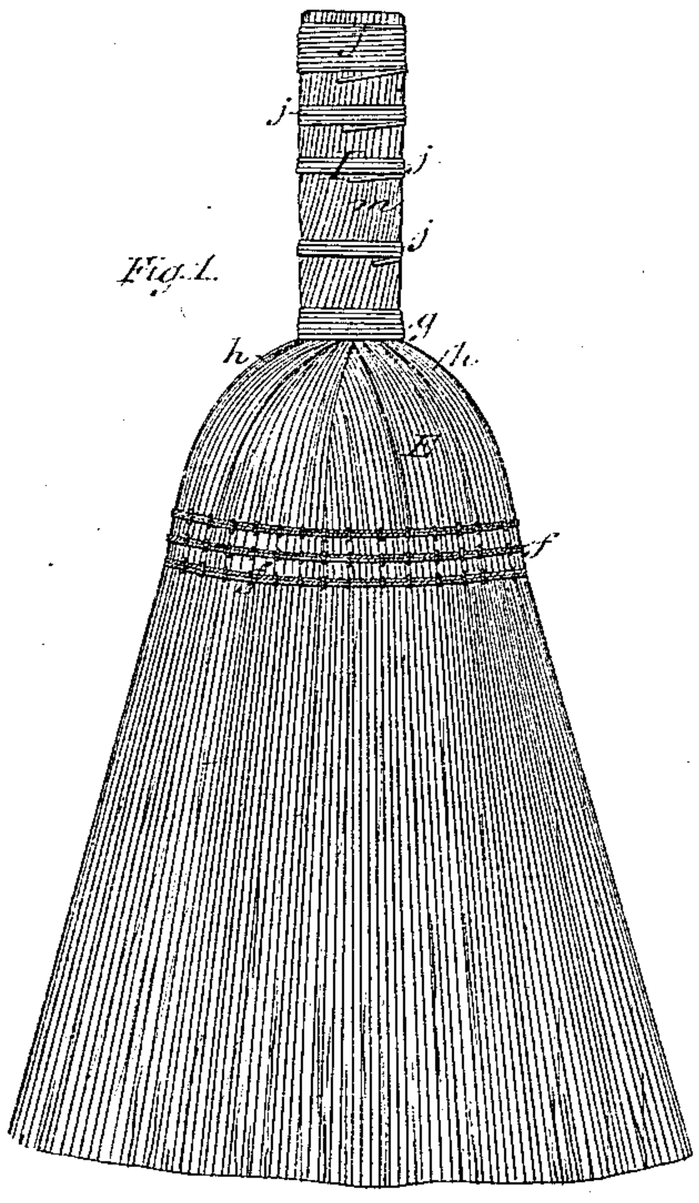
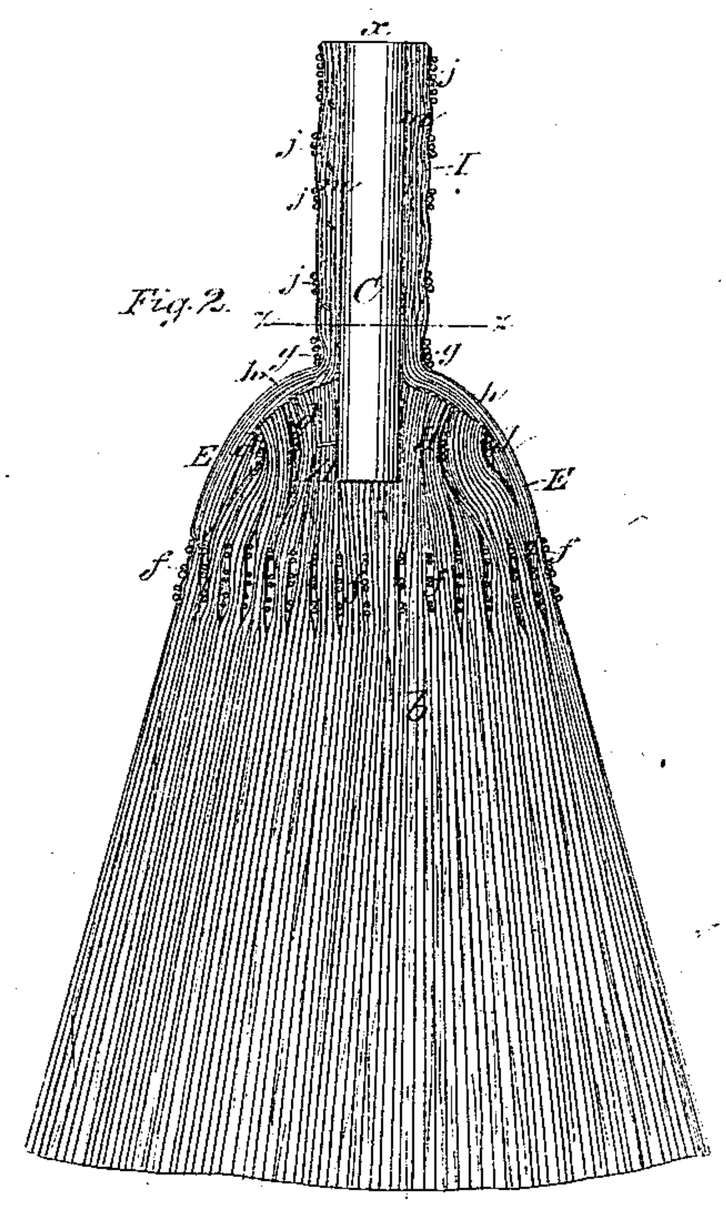


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
Austin F. Park
George Macardle.

Inventor.
Martin L. Dickinson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN L. DICKINSON, OF WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED WHISK-BRUSH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **36,560,** dated September 30, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN L. DICKINSON, of the village of West Troy, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Whisk-Brush; and I do hereby declare that the following contains a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which make a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my improved whisk-brushes, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 represents a whisk or head of broom-corn, and Fig. 4 three of the peduncles or long slender seed-stalks or brush-fibers of the whisk.

The same letters refer to like parts in all the figures.

The central portion, A, of my improved whisk-brush is composed of layers of the peduncles or brush fibers *b* of broom-corn whisks, Fig. 3, bound upon a core, *c*, of wood, by means of twine or wire *d d d d*, substantially the same as the central portion of whisk-brushes heretofore made of the brush fibers only of broom-corn whisks are commonly formed. The covering E of the whisk portion of my improved brush is also composed of layers of the brush fibers *b* only of broom-corn whisks, and is laced to the central part, A, of the brush by wire or twine *f f*, and is bound directly to the wooden core C at the place *g* just above the shoulders *h h* of the brush, all substantially as in common whisk-brushes made of the brush fibers only of broom-corn whisks bound upon a wooden core; but my improved whisk-brush may be distinguished from all others by the fact that in my improved brush the very same peduncles or brush fibers *b*, which constitute the covering E of the central portion, A, of the brush, also extend from the shoulders *h h* of the brush outward, so as to form the whole handle I, which the operator grasps in whisking the brush, the said brush fibers being bound by wire *j* upon an equal extension of the core C upon which the central part, A, of the brush is made, all substantially as is shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of the annexed drawings.

My improved whisk-brush above described, and shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of the annexed drawings, with the covering *m* of its handle I formed of the very same brush fibers of broom-corn which constitute the covering E of the brush, is substantially different from, and has superior utility to, the whisk-brushes in common use, which have the wooden core C, and itself serves directly as the handle which the operator grasps in using the brush, the same as would be the case with the brush shown in Fig. 2 of the annexed drawings if the covering E of the brush did not extend along that part of the core C which is between the line *z z* and the end *x* of the handle, for when the wooden core itself is the handle of the brush the ordinary operation of whisking the brush about back and forth in using the brush necessarily tends to loosen and separate the whole fibrous part of the brush from the core C; but when the handle of the brush consists of the fibrous covering E bound upon the core C, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of the annexed drawings, the core C remains passive within the brush, while the latter is whisked about in use, and the operation of using the brush does not tend to loosen and separate the fibrous part of the brush from the core. Consequently my improved whisk-brush is far more durable than such whisk-brushes as have the core C itself serve as the handle of the brush.

My improved whisk-brush, constructed of the brush fibers *b* only of broom-corn whisks, bound upon a central wooden core, C, as above described, and shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of the annexed drawings, is also a substantially different article of manufacture from, and necessarily has superior utility to, a whisk-brush composed of fifty or a greater or a less number of entire broom-corn whisks like the one represented in Fig. 3 of the annexed drawings, so bound together by wire or twine either upon or without a wooden core that the stalk portion K of the whisks, instead of the fibrous portion *b*, forms the handle which the operator grasps in using the brush, for in my improved whisk-brush all the fibers of the brush are themselves bound upon the wooden core C; but in such brushes as are made of entire heads or whisks of broom-corn the stalk portion K alone, and not the fibers of the whisks, are bound together or upon a central core. Consequently in brushes of the latter kind the utility and durability of the brushes depend upon the inferior strength of the stalk K and

of the joints *l*, by which the fibers *b* grow from the stalk; but the durability of my improved brush depends upon the strength of the fibers themselves. And since it requires a far greater force to break one of the fibers *b* into two parts than to break off the fiber from the stalk K, and since the force required to simultaneously break in two all the hard, tough, and elastic fibers which grow on a stalk, K, is vastly greater than the force by which the soft and brittle stalk itself can be broken off at the part where the fibers *b* grow from it, it is evident that my improved brush is far more durable than a brush made of entire whisks of broom-corn.

Having thus described the construction and distinguishing feature of my improved whisk-brush and pointed out some substantial differences that exist between it and those heretofore made which I believe resemble it most nearly, I will here state that what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent as an improved article of manufacture, is—

A whisk-brush constructed of the brush fibers only of broom-corn whisks and a wooden core, C, the broom-corn fibers *b* being bound upon the wooden core and forming the whole outer portion of the handle I of the brush, as herein described, and shown by the annexed drawings.

MARTIN L. DICKINSON.

Witnesses:
AUSTIN F. PARK,
GEORGE MACARDLE.