

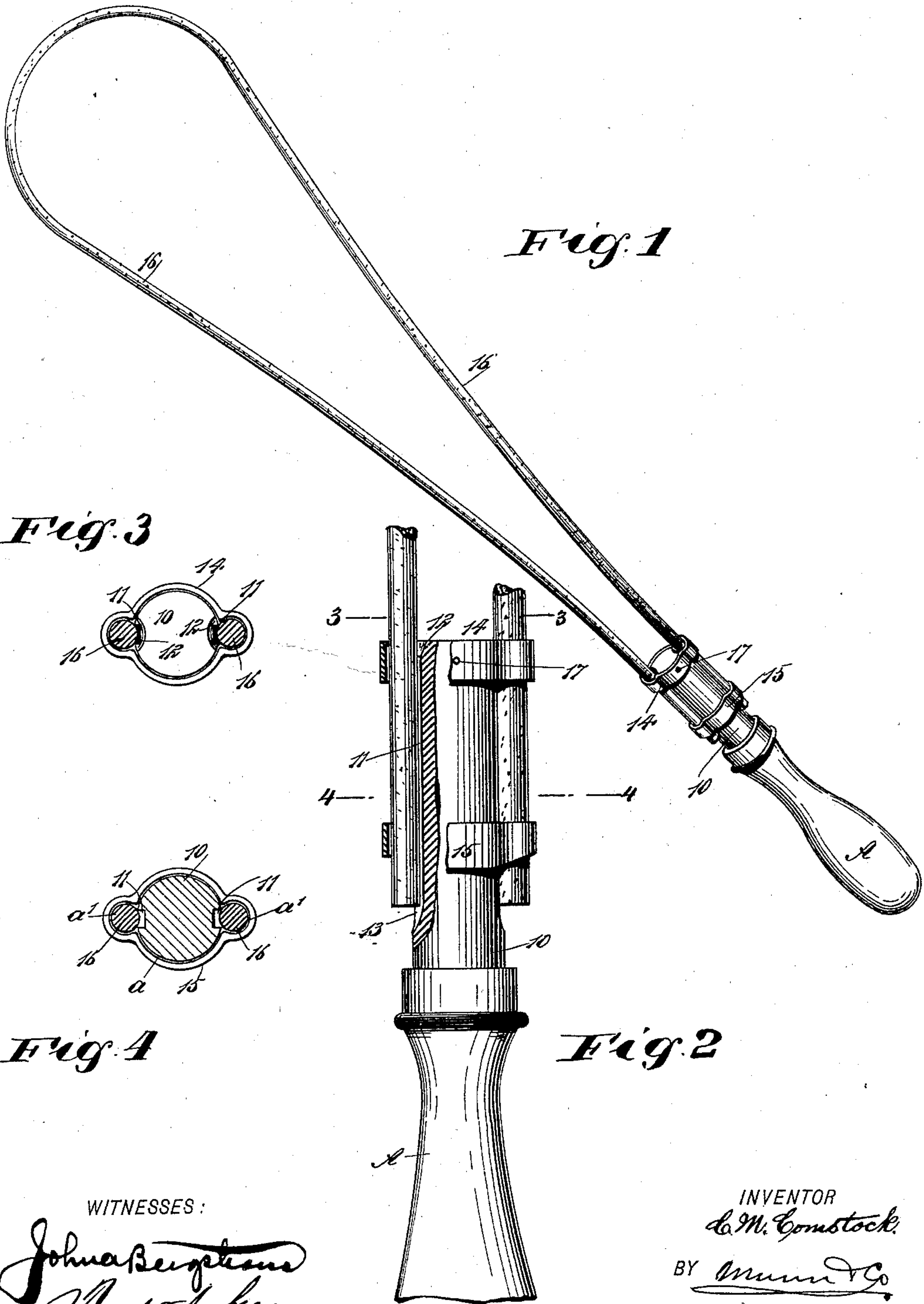
No. 613,120.

Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

C. M. COMSTOCK.  
CARPET BEATER.

(Application filed June 16, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. COMSTOCK, OF WINDSOR, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO LEVI SHAW, OF MOUNT LEBANON, NEW YORK.

## CARPET-BEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,120, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed June 16, 1898. Serial No. 683,545. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. COMSTOCK, of Windsor, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Carpet-Beater, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to ratan or reed carpet-beaters; and it has for its object to provide a means whereby the bow of ratan or reed may be securely fastened to a handle without unduly widening that portion of the handle with which the bow engages.

A further object of the invention is to provide fastening devices for securing the reed or ratan to a handle, which devices will be exceedingly simple, durable, and economic in their construction and capable of being expeditiously and conveniently applied, and, furthermore, wherein the fastening devices when applied will effectually prevent the bow of reed or ratan from leaving the handle.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved carpet-beater. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the handle portion of the carpet-beater, the bow being in section and also a portion of the handle and fastening devices. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken substantially on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

A represents a handle, preferably made of wood, the handle being provided with a cylindrical forward end portion 10, and in opposite sides of the cylindrical portion or extension 10 of the handle grooves 11 are longitudinally produced, the grooves extending from a point near the inner end of the extension out to and through the outer end thereof. These grooves, while shown straight, may be made somewhat tapering, if desired; but preferably each groove is provided with a beveled upper edge 12 and an inclined lower surface 13, the beveled upper portions of the grooves admit-

ting of the ready introduction of the material of which the bow of the beater is to be made and the inclined lower surfaces serving, with the clamping-sleeves hereinafter described, to subject the ends of the body of the beater to a wedge-like action.

In connection with the extension 10 of the handle two clamping-sleeves 14 and 15 are employed. Each of these clamping-sleeves is provided with a large central opening  $a$  and opposing smaller openings  $a'$ , all of the openings being in communication with each other. The body portion of the beater consists of a strip of ratan or reed or a like material bent upon itself to form a bow, and the ends of the ratan or reed are passed through the smaller openings  $a'$  in the clamping-sleeves when said sleeves have been placed on the extension of the handle, the clamping-sleeves serving to force the inner faces of the ends of the bow into the grooves 11 to a greater or a less extent. The clamping-sleeves are made to fit tightly on the extension of the handle. In fact, they are forced to place, and the upper sleeve is provided, preferably, with a screw or a pin 17, which extends through it into the extension of the handle.

In applying the bow to the handle ordinarily the lower sleeve 15 is placed in position on the extension 10 of the handle, the bow 16 is formed, and the upper sleeve is slid over the end portions of the bow. The extremities of the bow are then forced into the smaller openings  $a'$  of the lower sleeve, and next the upper sleeve is carried down to an engagement with the extension of the handle and forced to a suitable position thereon. The lower sleeve is then driven down upon the handle, when owing to the inclined lower surfaces of the grooves the ends of the ratan will be firmly clamped in the grooves of the handle. Under such a construction an effective, light, and durable beater for carpets, rugs, and the like is obtained.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A carpet-beater consisting of a handle having a cylindrical section provided with longitudinal grooves in opposing faces, said



grooves having inclined lower surfaces, a  
bow-body the end portions whereof engage  
with the grooved surfaces of the handle ex-  
tension, and clamping-sleeves conforming to  
5 the shape of the extension of the handle and  
the outer formation of the members of the  
bow, which sleeves receive the members of  
the bow and are passed over the extension  
portion of the handle, whereby the members  
10 of the bow will be subjected to a wedge-like  
action to firmly clamp them to the handle  
extension, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a carpet-beater, the combination,  
with a handle provided with a cylindrical  
15 extension, the said extension having longi-  
tudinal grooves made in opposite faces, said  
grooves having inclined lower surfaces, of a

bow-body, the ends whereof engage with the  
grooved surfaces of the handle extension,  
and clamping-sleeves, each sleeve being pro- 20  
vided with a central opening adapted to re-  
ceive the handle extension, and end open-  
ings adapted to receive the end portions of  
the bow, the said clamping-sleeves serving  
to hold the bow in engagement with the ex- 25  
tension of the handle and force the lower  
portion of the bow into the said grooves in  
the handle extension, and subject them to a  
wedge-like action for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES M. COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

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