No. 637,328. Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

# W. FANCKBONER.

## BROOM.

(Application filed Aug. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)

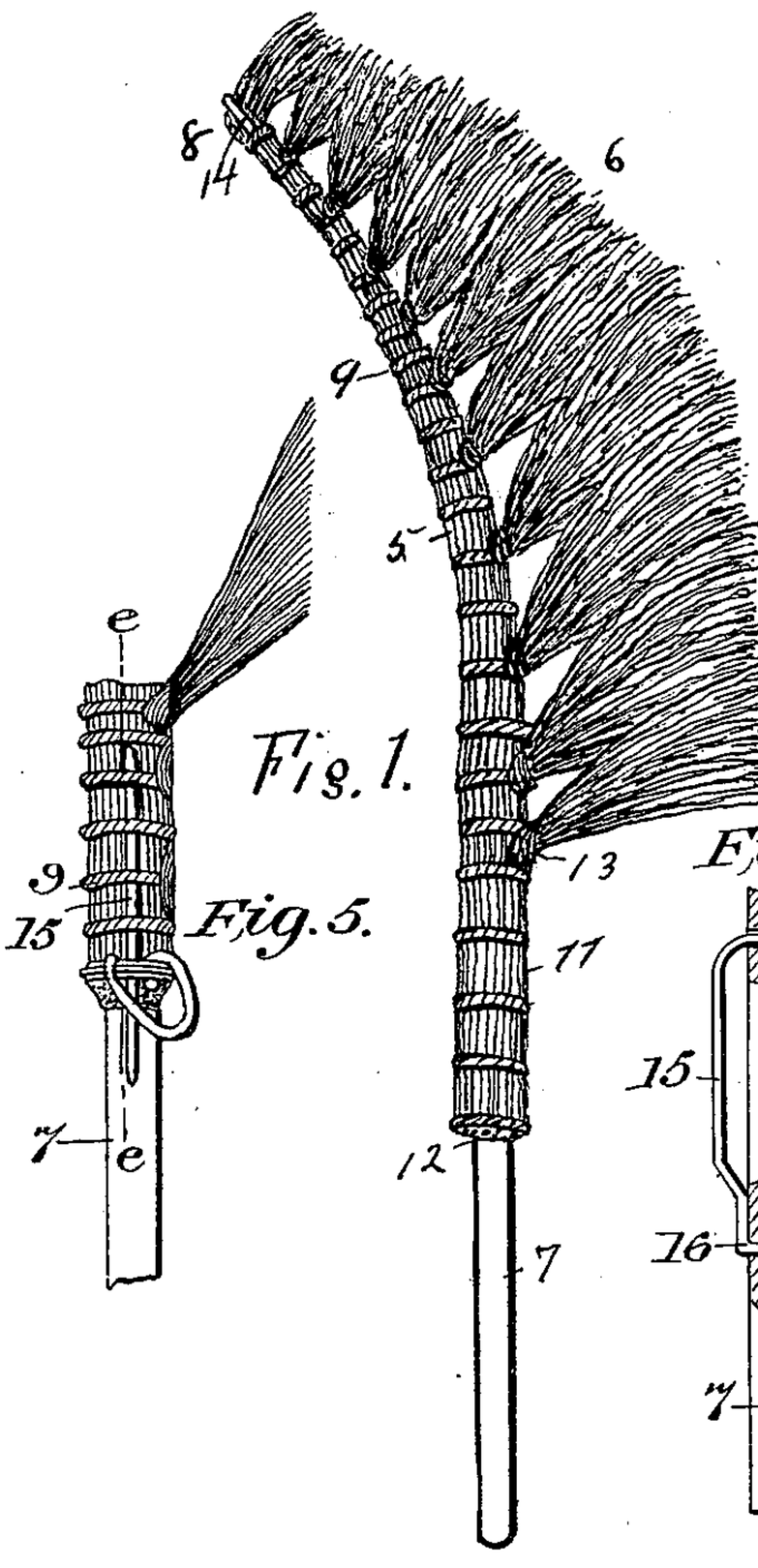


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

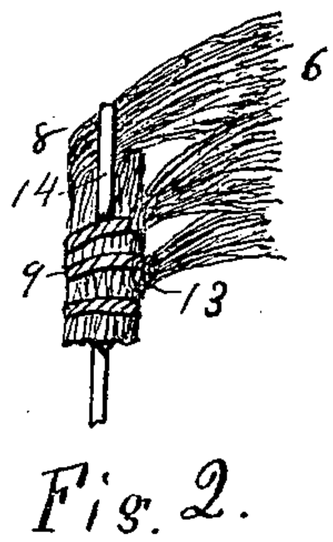


Fig. 2.

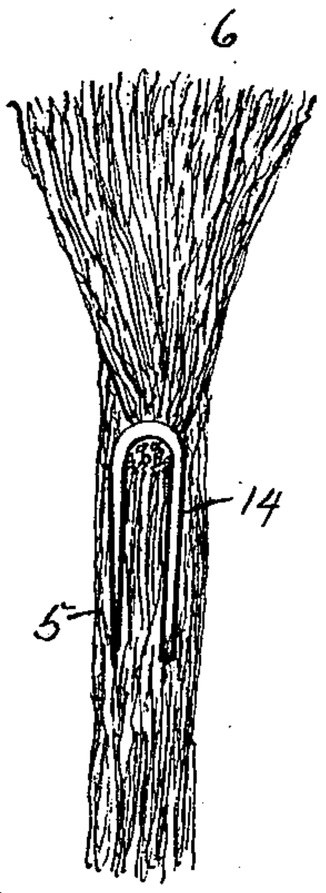


Fig. 3.

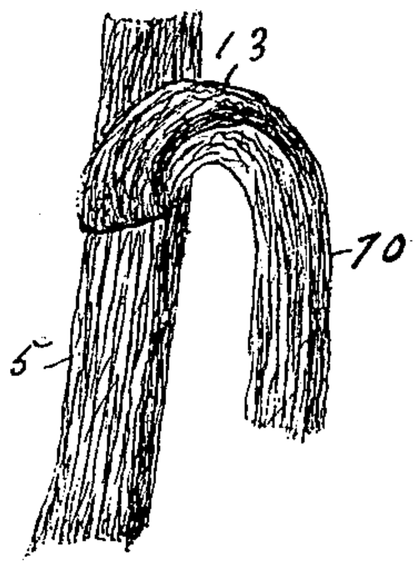


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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By his Attorney Lucius C. West

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FANCKBONER, OF SCHOOLCRAFT, MICHIGAN.

## BROOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,328, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed August 23, 1897. Serial No. 649,202. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FANCKBONER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schoolcraft, in the county of Kalamazoo, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Broom, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wing-brooms, which are in some instances used for sweeping ceilings, in some for clearing out in obscure places, and in others for brushing off stoves, &c.

The object of the invention is to produce a cheap and serviceable broom by the plan of construction described and claimed below.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of one of the styles of broom complete after my plan; Fig. 2, the upper end of Fig. 1, broken off from said Fig. 1 and enlarged; Fig. 3, a section on line *c c* in Fig. 2, enlarged and looking from a point at the left; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detached portion of the broom-corn, showing how the loop is formed which surrounds the brushes. Fig. 5 is a broken elevation of the end of the broom bearing the handle; and Fig. 6 is a section on line *e e* in Fig. 5, looking from a point at the left, showing the manner of fastening the handle.

Referring to the parts of the drawings pointed out by numerals, 5 is the body of the broom, 6 the brush portion, and 7 the handle. This broom, as in Fig. 1, is convenient for sweeping out the corners of a room, under furniture, and brushing off the stove and the like.

In making the broom I take a bunch of broom-corn 8 at upper end of Figs. 1 and 2, and a cord 9 is around this bunch, and then another similar bunch is laid on and the cord wound around it, observing to leave the end of the bunch projecting out to one side and bending it to form the brush portion of the broom. As these bunches accumulate they form the body of the broom. The next step is to raise a lock of broom-corn, as 10, Fig. 4, and carry it over and around a projecting brush and down onto the body again, and then wind the cord around, and so on until enough brushes are in the broom. The extending ends below the lower or last brush are also wound with the cord, and thus form a handle 11, if preferred, in lieu of the handle 7. In the latter case the handle 7 would not extend below 12, the same as being cut off at this point and leaving the wood end in the broom-corn handle 11, and thus make it firmer.

In Fig. 4 is shown the loop 13, which surrounds the brushes next to the body. A bunch of broom-corn 10 in this figure has been detached from the body 5 and raised and thrown over and down and in the Figs. 1 and 2 and surrounds the brushes, as stated. Thus Fig. 4 shows the plan of forming the loops as the construction of the broom continues from one brush to another. The cord 9 is wound between and beneath the brushes and onto or around the lower end of loops 13 and the body.

The upper end of the broom is made stiff and the upper brush held down and in a bent-over position by a hair-pin form of wire astride of the upper brush, said hair-pin wire being shown at 14, especially in Fig. 3, with its loop around the upper brush and its lower ends being buried in the broom-corn and wound as the broom is made, as in Figs. 2 and 3.

I make it a practice to trim the outer ends of the brushes or let them come farther out or in to make the brush portion of the broom in different shapes for different uses.

When the brooms are made having a handle 7, it might happen that the handle would get loose and pull out. To guard against this, I employ a hair-pin-shaped wire 15, Figs. 5 and 6, passing it through the body and through the end of the handle 7 which is in said body and bending the ends down onto the body and winding them with the cord 9, allowing the lower ends of the wire 15 to extend a little below the lower end of the body. I then turn the ends of said wire at right angles into the handle 7, as at 16, Fig. 6.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A broom, comprising bunches of broom-corn laid upon each other in a manner to increase the length of the structure, some of the bunches being thrown out laterally to form the brush portion of the broom, a cord wound between the brushes and around the

bunches, locks of broom-corn folded over a strand or wind of the cord at the brushes, and carried around said brushes and bound down on the body of the broom by the winding-cord, and a handle bound in the end of the body of the broom and a hair-pin-like wire attaching said handle to the body, substantially as set forth.

2. A broom, comprising bunches of broom-corn laid upon each other in a manner to increase the length of the structure, some of the bunches being thrown out laterally forming the brush portion of the broom, a cord wound around the bunches which form the body, and a hair-pin-shaped wire astride of the uppermost brush and buried and wound in the body to stiffen the same and hold the upper brush in a bent-over position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM FANCKBONER.

Witnesses:

LEVI F. COX,

E. E. THRESHER.