

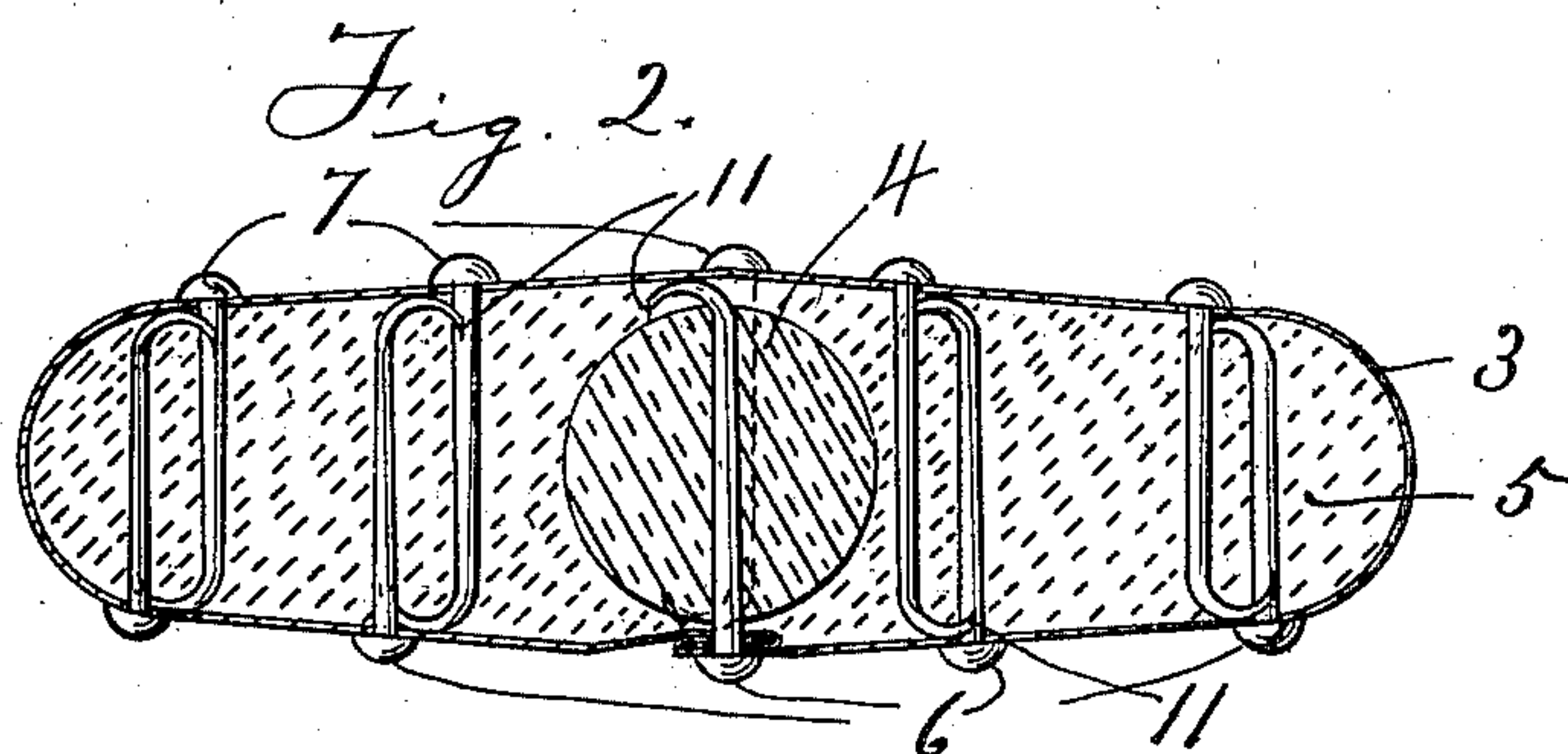
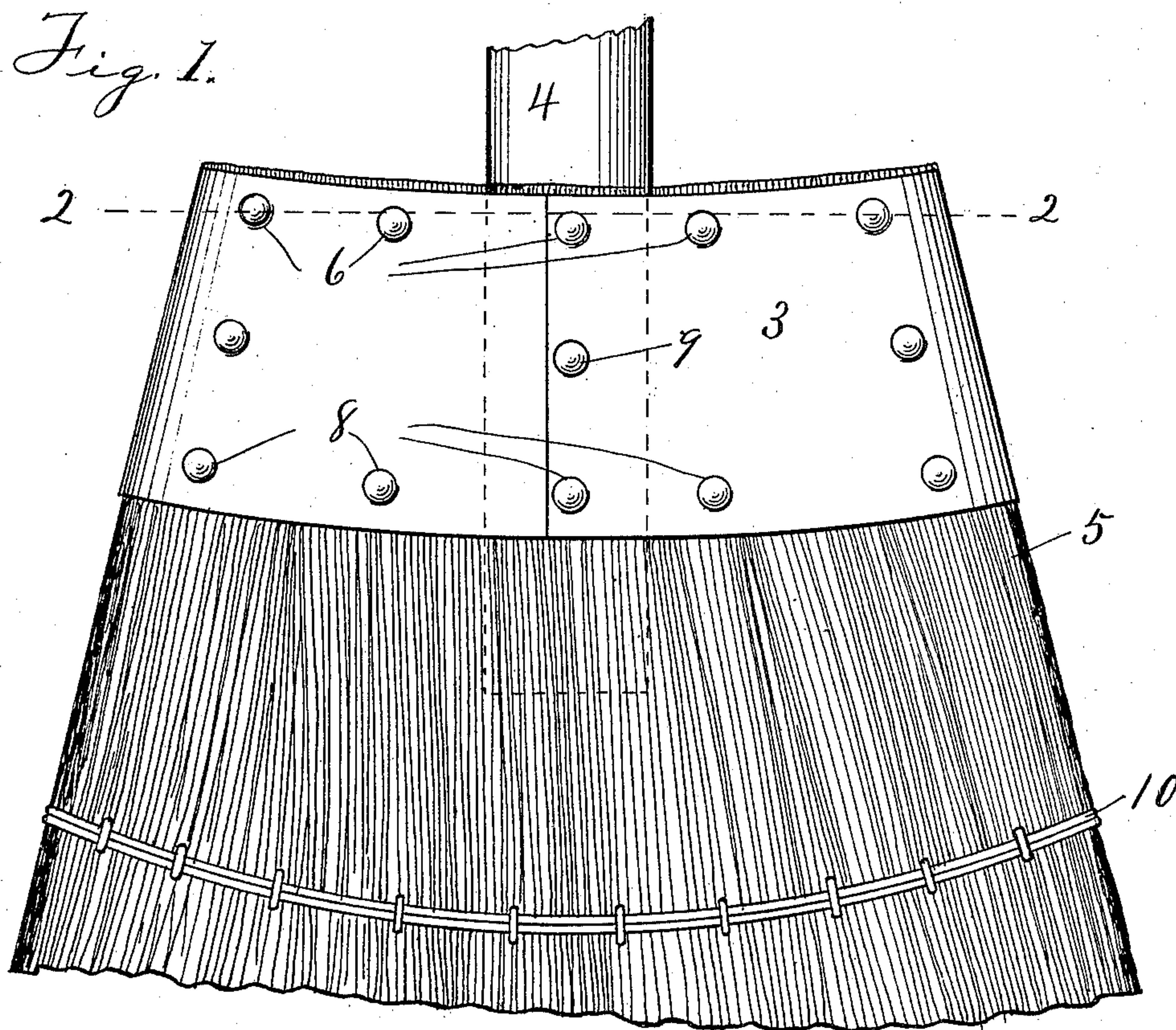
No. 652,542.

Patented June 26, 1900.

S. C. LAY.  
BROOM.

(Application, filed Mar. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

*Alfred A. Eick.*

*J. D. Rippey*

INVENTOR

*Samuel C. Lay*

BY

*Higdon & Longan*

ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. LAY, OF RIDGEVILLE, INDIANA.

## BROOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,542, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed March 5, 1900. Serial No. 7,368. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. LAY, of the city of Ridgeville, Randolph county, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brooms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to brooms; and it consists of the novel features herein shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of that part of a broom affected by my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross-section approximately on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

My present invention is an improvement upon the construction shown in the patent to Joseph Lay, No. 272,890, dated February 27, 1883. In that patent a narrow metal band encircles the butt of the filling of broom-corn or splints, and a single row of nails is driven through this band and clenched in the filling. Some distance below the first band is a second similar band. Only two nails penetrate the handle. The bands are made in two pieces, locked together at the edges. The filling forms the only connection between the two bands. The result is that when a poor quality of filling is used a very weak and shaky broom is produced. In order to strengthen the broom, a cap is slid down around the handle and incloses a butt-end of the filling to serve as a brace between the handle and the brush, and still the result is unsatisfactory.

My present invention is the result of years of experience and study in an endeavor to overcome the defects of the construction above referred to.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the metal case 3 is formed by taking a wide sheet of metal and locking its ends together at a point in transverse alinement with the center of the handle 4. The case is two inches or more in width and is flaring, being larger at the bottom than at the top. The butt-ends of the filling 5 is placed in the case 3 from the bottom. Then the handle 4 is pushed down into the filling from the top. A horizontal upper row of nails 6 is inserted through one wall of the case near its upper edge and clenched in the filling. A similar row of nails 7 is inserted through the opposite wall of the case and clenched in the filling. Similar

rows of nails 8 are inserted near the lower edge of the case. The central ones of the nails 6, 7, and 8 pass through the handle 4, and the nails 9 are inserted into the handle, one on each side, between the upper and lower nails.

The case is very strong, affords a long bearing lengthwise of the filling, compresses the filling very tightly, and holds it very firmly to the handle. The six nails in the handle in lines lengthwise of the handle afford a long bearing and firm connection between the handle and filling. The wide case is superior to two narrow bands, because there is a rigid connection between the upper and lower nails. The edges of the filling are allowed to assume a naturally-rounded outline, thus making it possible to compress the filling much tighter than where the edges are square. The flaring shape of the case allows the lips of the filling to spread and give the brush a nice shape. The cord binding 10 limits the spread of the filling.

The tips of the nails have beveled faces 11, and the nails are driven through one wall of the case and through the filling, and where the tips strike the inner face of the opposite wall the tips turn and clench in the filling. The direction in which the tip will turn is predetermined by noticing the direction of the beveled face, and the nails are driven so that opposing or opposite clenches will be on opposite sides of the same mass of filling, as shown in Fig. 2, and in this way I secure a firmer grip upon these masses of filling.

I claim—

In a broom, a wide flaring case formed by interlocking the ends of the metal in position to come in transverse alinement with the handle, filling inserted upwardly into the casing, a handle inserted downwardly into the filling, nails inserted near the upper edge of the case and nails inserted near the lower edge of the case, said nails passing through one wall of the case and through the filling and through the handle and clenching against the opposite wall of the case, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL C. LAY.

Witnesses:

M. B. STRATTON,  
JOS. LAY.