

BROOM SWEEPING

1. Always choose the correct size and type of broom for the job to promote good performance, productivity and conveniences.
2. Use metal or nylon tipped broom handles for use with push brooms to reduce breakage and wear.
3. Always use small broom braces on push brooms from 12" to 18" and large broom braces on push brooms from 24" to 48".
4. Rotate push broom handles to the alternate hole in the broom blocks to get more even wear of bristles and to maximize performance of bristles.
5. When selecting push brooms, take into consideration value and performance over price. Horsehair, bristled, push brooms as an example – although more costly initially – will out-last and out-perform dyed black Bassine bristles by a wide margin. Synthetic bristled push brooms perform well on rough surfaces such as concrete, and solvent resistant bristles, such as PVC, will function well in the presence of oils and grease. Flagged-tipped synthetic bristles are less costly than horsehair and they work well on fine dust and have good solvent resistance. Natural grass fibre bristled push brooms, such as Bassine; do not work well in wet applications.
6. Some local health and government authorities demand the use of synthetic broom blocks bristles and handles for use in food service areas.
7. Broom handles are generally available in an assortment of lengths, 54" and 60" being the most popular. Consideration should be given to the height of the user when choosing the length of broom handles. Handles come in a variety of styles; however, the most commonly used are threaded-tipped or taper-ended handles.
8. To secure taper-ended handles more securely, dip the tapered end of the handle in floor seal or finish and while wet, force the taper-ended handle into the receptor and allow drying. Never secure taper-ended handles in a block with a nail or a screw. Lubricate wooden-threaded broom handle tips by rubbing a bar of soap on the threads.