

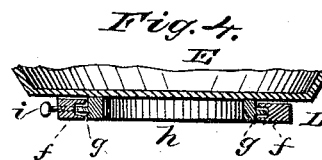
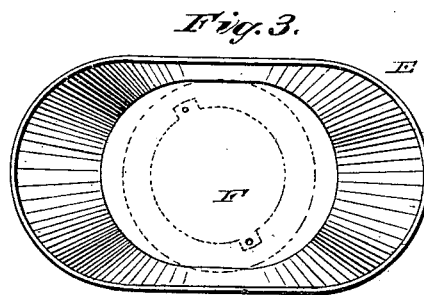
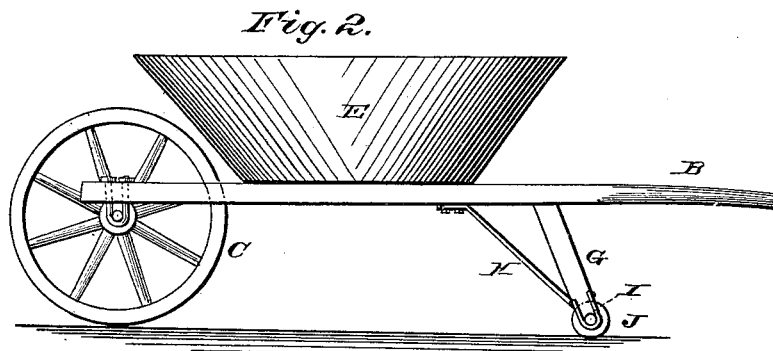
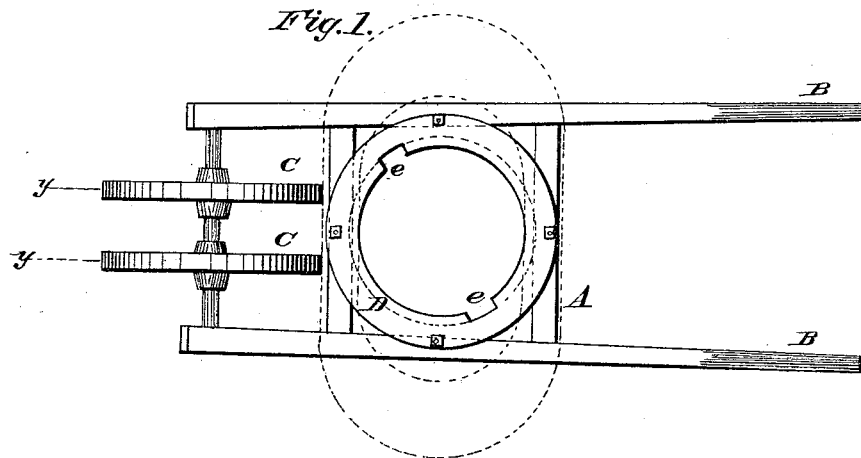
(No Model.)

J. J. JOHNSTON.

WHEELBARROW.

No. 266,837.

Patented Oct. 31, 1882.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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JAMES J. JOHNSTON, OF COLUMBIANA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNITED STATES IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED,) OF SAME PLACE.

WHEELBARROW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,837, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed February 11, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES J. JOHNSTON, of Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Farm-Barrows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in farm-barrows; and it consists of a frame, pivoted bed, double wheels, and legs having small wheels at their lower ends, all constructed, arranged, and operating as will hereinafter more fully and at large appear.

To enable others skilled in the art with which my invention is most nearly connected to make and use it, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a top view of the frame, handles, wheels, and pivot-circle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the barrow. Fig. 3 is a top view of the bed of the barrow. Fig. 4 is a detail view, in section, of the bed and pivot-circles.

Reference being had to the accompanying drawings, A represents the frame of the barrow, its handles B B, and wheels C C. To the frame A is bolted a grooved circle, D, constructed of metal, having notches *ee* and a groove, *f*, in which lugs *gg* of the circle *h*, attached to the bottom of the bed E, travel. The lugs *gg* are arranged on the circle *h*, so as to enter the notches *ee* of the grooved circle D. The bed E is constructed of sheet metal swaged, by suitable dies or other means, into the form represented in the accompanying drawings, and to the bottom F is riveted the circle *h*, having lugs *ee*, which circle imparts stiffness to the bottom F of the bed E. The legs G are secured to the frame and braced by braces H in the usual manner. On the lower end of the legs G are bearings I, in which are pivoted small wheels J.

The bed, when it is in the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, is adapted for wheeling dirt, manure, and other things where it is desirable to dump the load by side tilting of the barrow. When the bed is in the posi-

tion shown in Fig. 2 the barrow as a whole is narrow, and is adapted for narrow passages, as in stables when stock is being fed. The feed, being mixed and prepared, is placed in the bed E; or the feed may be mixed in said bed, and the farmer, in feeding his stock, after reaching the first stall can move the barrow to the next stall by pushing it along, without dropping the scoop or shovel and taking hold of the handles of the barrow, through the medium of the wheels J on the lower ends of the legs G. When he desires to change the position of the bed on the frame A he unscrews the thumb-screw I, and simply turns the bed around into the position indicated in Fig. 1 or 2, as the case may be. He then screws up the thumb-screw, which, pressing against the circle *h*, holds the bed E in a fixed position.

All persons familiar with farming have observed the disadvantages connected with the ordinary wheelbarrow having a single wheel. The single wheel of such barrow in wet or moist weather sinks into the earth, thereby rendering the labor of moving the barrow very great. To avoid this undue labor I have employed two wheels, arranged in the frame so that it is divided into about three equal parts when a line is drawn through the wheels, as at *yy*. By this arrangement of the wheels the weight of the load is about equally divided upon them, which greatly prevents the sinking of the wheels into the ground, hereinbefore referred to, and by this arrangement of the wheels the side tilting of the barrow is not materially interfered with; also, by the arrangement of the wheels C and of the small wheels J at the lower end of the legs G the barrow may be shoved along over the ground, which is a great advantage in gathering the products of the garden, orchard, and other products of the farm when the barrow has to be moved but a short distance at a time, thus avoiding the lifting common to the wheelbarrow of the ordinary construction when employed for said purposes.

The foregoing and many other advantages make the barrow hereinbefore described very desirable for farm purposes.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim as of my invention is—

In a farm-barrow having side bars forming handles B B, and grooved and notched circle D, wheels C C, arranged equidistant apart and also from the side bars, and legs G, with wheels 5 J at their lower end, in combination with bed E, having stiffening-circle h, with lugs g, and means for securing the body E in any position

it may be turned, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

JAMES J. JOHNSTON.

Witnesses:

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