

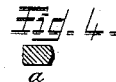
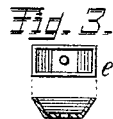
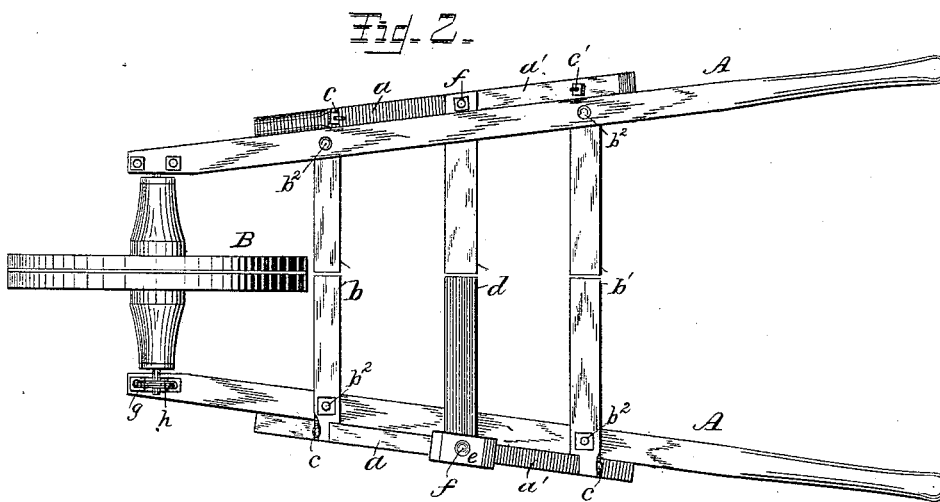
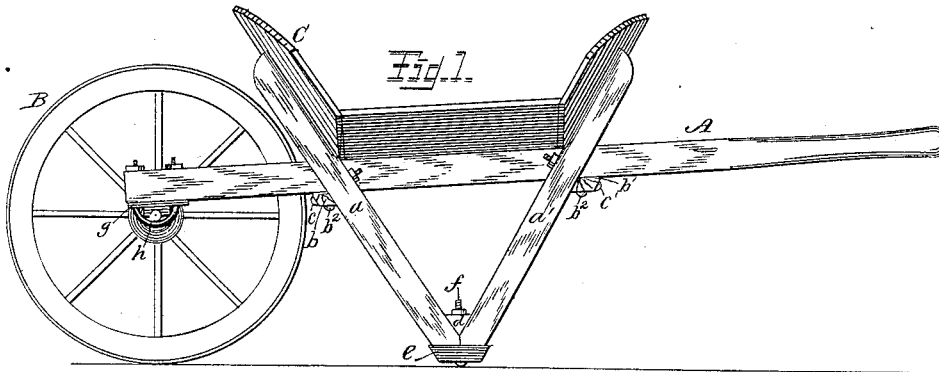
(No Model.)

D. A. GARVER & C. H. STRAIGHT.

WHEELBARROW.

No. 381,358.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID A. GARVER AND CLARENCE H. STRAIGHT, OF BRYAN, OHIO.

WHEELBARROW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,358, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed January 23, 1888. Serial No. 262,238. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID A. GARVER and CLARENCE H. STRAIGHT, citizens of the United States, residing at Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wheelbarrows; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the frames of wheelbarrows and to the manner of constructing and putting the same together; and it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate our invention and form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a wheelbarrow constructed according to our plan; Fig. 2, a semi-top and semi-bottom plan view of the same with the tray removed; Fig. 3, a plan view and sectional elevation of a metal foot or socket which receives the lower ends of the bars which form the legs and holds them together, and Fig. 4 a cross-section of one of the front bars, *a*.

A A designate the two handles or side bars of the barrow, B the wheel, and C the tray, these parts being constructed and arranged as heretofore.

The handles are bound together by cross-bars *b b'*, which are bolted against the under sides thereof by bolts *b'*, and whose ends project beyond the outer sides of the handles to form supports for the bars *a a'*, which are arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the barrow. The bars *a a'* cross the handles or side bars, A A, and extend above and below the same, as shown. The lower ends are joined together to form legs, and the upper ends are separate to receive between them the tray and to form front and rear supports for the same. The bars *a a'* are bolted to the projecting ends of the cross-bars *b b'* by bolts *c c'*. Their lower ends are held together by sockets or foot-pieces *e*, which are cup-shaped, as represented in Fig. 3. In the angles formed by the meeting ends of the two pairs of bars *a a'* is secured a transverse bar, *d*, the parts being held together

by bolts *f*, which pass through the foot-pieces *e*, between the ends of the bars *a a'*, and through the ends of the bar *d*, thus securely clamping and holding the parts together.

Instead of forming the bearings of the journals of the wheel in the side bars, A, as usual, we use metallic bearing-blocks *g*, which are secured to the under sides of said bars, and form half-boxes for the journals. They are clamped in place by bowed bolts *h*, which pass around the journals, through the ends of the blocks *g*, and through the bars A, and are secured by nuts on their ends.

By removing the bolts *h* the wheel may be readily taken off when desired; also, by removing the bolts *c c'*, the bars *a a'* may be readily taken off. Thus we produce a wheelbarrow-frame which requires no framing, and which is capable of being easily "knocked down" and closely packed for shipping in quantities or for storing, and which is capable of being readily put together.

The upper ends of the bars *a a'* are rounded where they bear against the tray, (see Fig. 4,) whereby they are adapted to be used at either side of the barrow and still present a sufficient surface to the tray to form a proper bearing for the same.

Having now described our invention, we claim as new—

1. In a wheelbarrow-frame, the combination, with the handles or side bars, A A, of the cross-bars *b b'*, bolted thereto, their ends projecting beyond the side bars, and the bars *a a'*, arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the barrow and bolted to the projecting ends of the cross-bars *b b'*, as shown, the lower ends of each pair joined together and forming legs, and the upper ends separated to form front and rear supports for the tray, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a wheelbarrow-frame, the combination, with the handles or side bars, A A, of the cross-bars *b b'*, bolted thereto, their ends projecting beyond the side bars, the bars *a a'*, arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the barrow and bolted to the projecting ends of the cross-bars *b b'*, as shown, the lower ends of each pair joined together and forming legs, and the upper ends separated to form front and rear supports for the tray, and the cross-

bar *d*, arranged in the angles formed by the meeting ends of the bars *a a'* and connecting the legs at opposite sides, substantially as shown and described.

- 5 3. In a wheelbarrow-frame, the combination, with the handles or side bars, A A, of the braced legs formed of bars *a a'*, arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the barrow and connected at their lower ends, the socketed
10 foot-pieces *e*, which receive the ends of the bars *a a'* and hold them together, the transverse bar *d*, arranged in the angles of the

meeting ends of the bars *a a'*, and bolts passing through the foot-pieces *e* and bar *d*, to clamp and hold the parts together, substantially as shown and described. 15

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID A. GARVER.
CLARENCE H. STRAIGHT.

Witnesses:

A. C. MARSHALL,
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