

(No Model.)

J. P. FRIEND.
HAND BARROW.

No. 385,609.

Patented July 3, 1888.

Fig. 1.

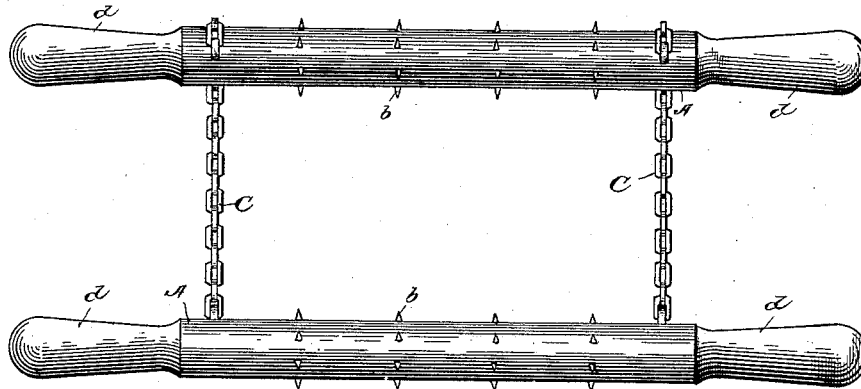


Fig. 2.

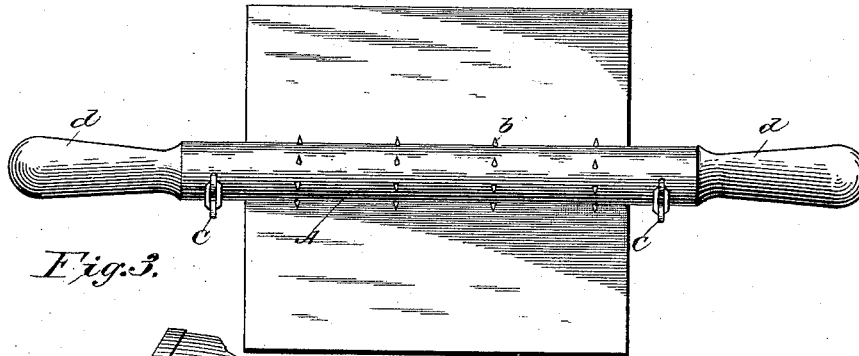
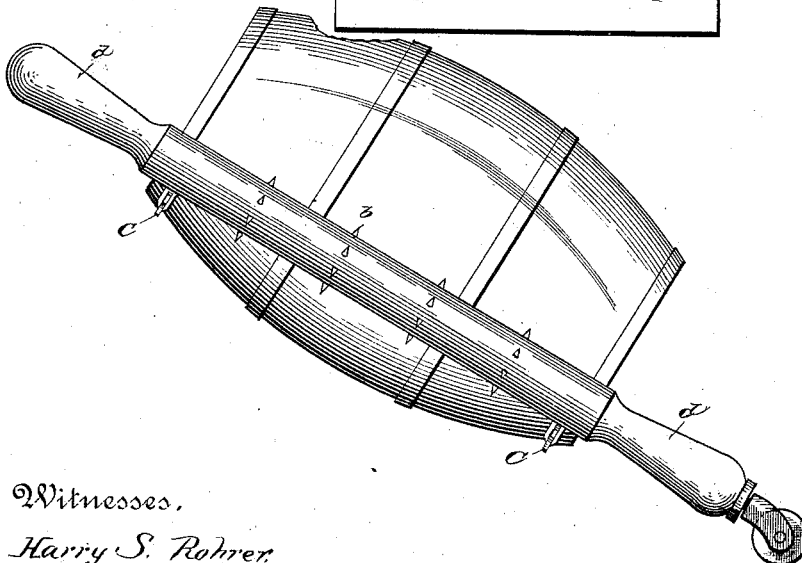


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Harry S. Rohrer

J. M. Basson

Inventor.

JOHN P. FRIEND,

By his Attorney

Thayer Surger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. FRIEND, OF LOUISA, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, OF SAME PLACE.

HAND-BARROW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,609, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed March 24, 1888. Serial No. 268,388. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. FRIEND, a resident of Louisa, in the county of Lawrence and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Barrows; and I 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention pertains to that class of adjustable hand-barrows that grasp boxes, barrels, and similar articles with a yielding pressure, the object being to provide a simple and inexpensive device that is capable of embracing packages of various dimensions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view showing the connecting-chain partly wound. Fig. 2 is a side view of the device as used. Fig. 3 is a side view of a modified form having a caster in one end of each bar.

A represents a pair of bars, made of wood or other suitable material, and of any desired length. Each bar is provided with spurs *b*, projecting from its surface, for the purpose of engaging the sides of a barrel, box, or other package when in contact therewith. The chains *C* connect the bars at corresponding points near their extremities, and the bars project beyond said connecting-points so as to form handles *d*.

In using my device it is generally placed down over the barrel or box, as shown in Fig. 2, and the bars, as viewed from above, rotated axially toward each other. This movement causes the chains to wind around the bars until the latter come in contact with the package to be embraced, and at this point the spurs engage the sides of the package, when by lifting the handles the weight of the package will tend to still further rotate the bars so as to bring them closer together, thereby causing the spurs to sink farther into the sides of the package and thus secure a firmer hold. The bars are released from the package by rotating them in the opposite direction. The device may also be used to carry barrels by rolling them on the chains so as to be approximately parallel with the bars.

In Fig. 3 I show a modified form in which

two ends of the bars are provided with casters, so that when a barrel is rolled upon the chains and properly grasped by bringing the spurs in contact with the sides, the handles opposite to those provided with casters are gripped and elevated, and the truck with the barrel is wheeled to any desired place.

Thus far I have shown and described the bars as provided with spurs; but I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to this particular form, for I have found that the spurs are not absolutely essential, and in some cases they cannot be used to advantage. In such instances I use the bars without the spurs, and again have the bars slightly roughened or strips of rubber attached at intervals so as to afford frictional contact.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a hand-barrow, the combination of a pair of parallel bars and chains connecting said bars at corresponding points, said bars projecting beyond said chains to serve as handles, and each bar being independently revolvable on its own axis.

2. In a hand-barrow, the combination of a pair of parallel bars provided with spurs, and chains connecting said bars at corresponding points and adapted to grasp a barrel, box, or similar article, each bar being capable of independent axial rotation.

3. In a hand-barrow, the combination of a pair of parallel bars having casters in two ends thereof, and chains connecting said bars at corresponding points, each bar independently capable of complete axial rotation.

4. The combination of a pair of parallel bars provided with spurs projecting from their surfaces, said bars having casters in two ends thereof, and capable of a complete revolution independent of each other, and chains connecting said bars at corresponding points, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. FRIEND.

Witnesses:

R. A. STONE,
A. J. CONLEY.