

No. 809,340.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

W. TASKER.
WHEELBARROW.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1905.

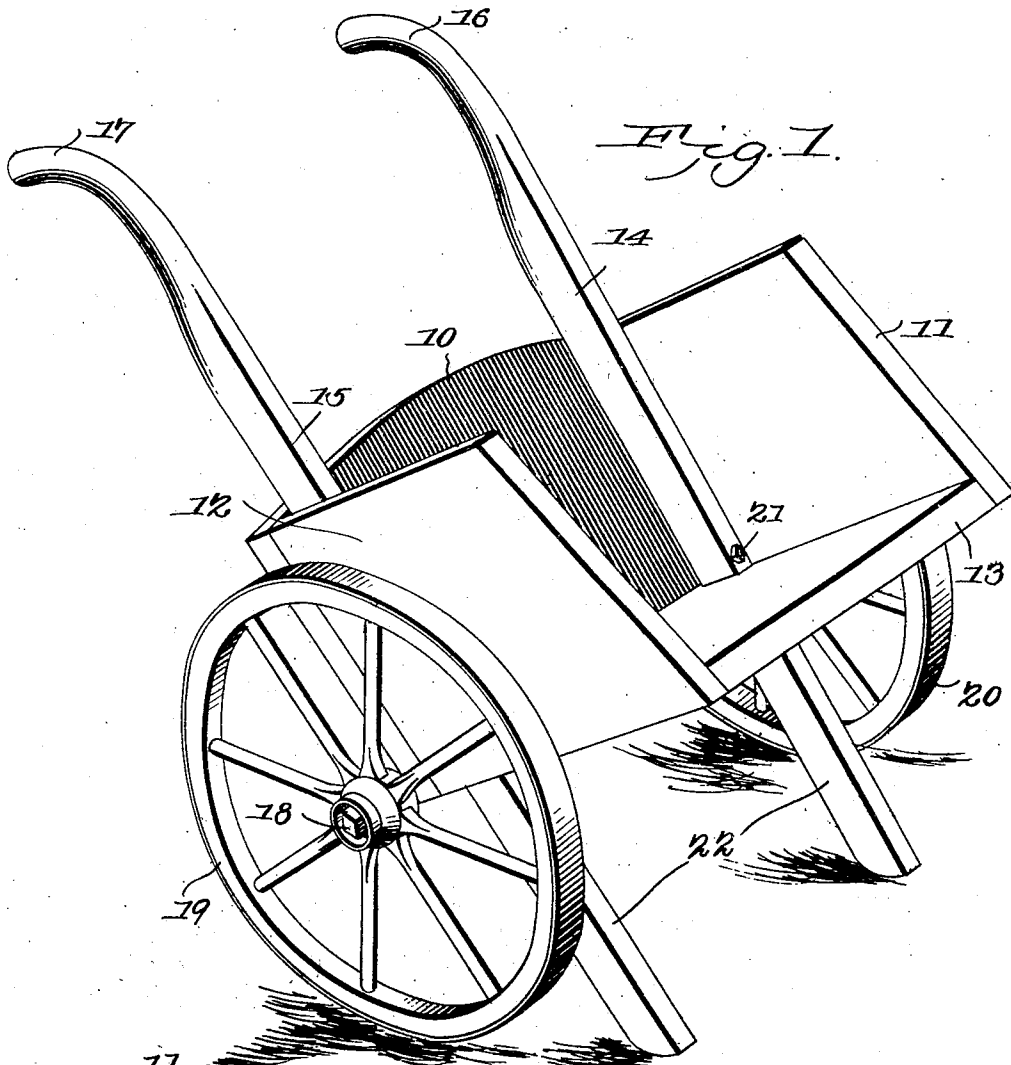


Fig. 1.

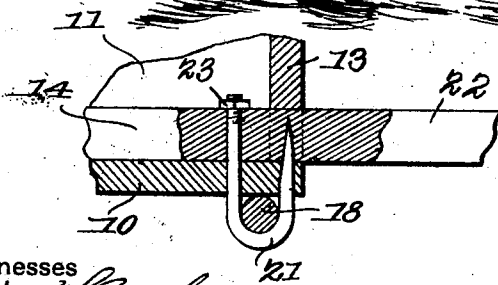


Fig. 2.

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WILLIAM TASKER, OF BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

WHEELBARROW.

No. 809,340.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed April 27, 1905. Serial No. 257,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TASKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Biloxi, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Wheelbarrow, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wheelbarrows, and has for its object to provide certain new and useful improvements in this class of devices whereby the barrow may be supported in a vertically-inclined stationary position for receiving material to be loaded therein without any danger of the same falling out of the body of the wheelbarrow.

While the device is capable of use in many relations, it has been particularly designed for gathering turpentine-gum while exuding from pine-trees, so as to materially reduce the time and labor required for gathering the product.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wheelbarrow embodying the features of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a detail fragmentary sectional view illustrating the manner of securing the axle to the body of the barrow.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

The present device includes a body made up of a bottom 10, side walls 11 and 12, and a front wall 13, disposed at substantially right angles to the bottom, the top and rear end of the body being open. At opposite sides of the body there are bars 14 and 15, applied to the upper face of the bottom 10, with their rear ends extending in rear of the body and formed into handles 16 and 17, while their other ends pierce the front wall 13 and extend a suitable distance beyond the same, so as to form props 22. An axle 18 is applied to the under side of the body, adjacent the front thereof, and supporting-wheels 19 and 20 are mounted upon

the opposite ends of the axle. For connecting the axle to the body there is a pair of substantially U-shaped clips, one of which has been shown at 21 in Fig. 2 of the drawings, said clip embracing the axle and piercing the bottom 10 of the body and the adjacent handle-bar. One end of the clip is pointed, so as to be driven through the body and the handle-bar, while the other side of the clip is threaded and provided with a nut 23, engaging the top of the handle-bar, so as to rigidly hold the clip in place.

The present wheelbarrow may be pushed or drawn along in the manner of any ordinary wheelbarrow, and when it is desired to load the same the handle-bars are elevated so as to tilt downwardly the forward end of the barrow until the props 22 engage the ground and support the barrow in a vertically-inclined position. In this position of the barrow the material deposited therein cannot immediately escape therefrom, as it is held in place by the front wall 13 of the body, and when the barrow is in motion the rear open end thereof will be tilted upwardly in the usual manner, so as to prevent loss of the contents of the body.

As hereinbefore indicated, the present form of wheelbarrow has been especially designed for collecting turpentine-gum, and it will here be explained that the barrow is run up to a tree and tilted forwardly until its props 22 bear against the ground, with the upper edge of the front wall 13 in engagement with or adjacent the trunk of a tree, whereupon the gum is scraped from the trunk of the tree directly into the body of the barrow. By this method of collecting the gum it is prevented from dropping upon the ground and is thereby maintained in a comparatively clean condition, and therefore materially reduces the chances for deterioration of the gum.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a vehicle of the class described, a receptacle open at the rear end, spaced supporting members disposed through said receptacle and extending in advance of its closed end and rearwardly of its open end and with handles at the rear ends of the same, an axle extending transversely of said receptacle beneath the closed end thereof and provided with bearing-wheels, and U-shaped bolts for clamping around said axle and extending through said receptacle and

the supporting members passing there-
through.

2. A wheelbarrow comprising a body hav-
ing opposite side walls and a substantially
5 vertical front wall, the rear end and top of
the body being open, an axle secured across
the under side of the bottom of the body,
supporting-wheels mounted upon the axle,
10 and a pair of bars applied to the upper face
of the body and piercing the front wall there-
of, said bars being extended in rear of the
body and formed into handles and the other

ends of the bars being projected in front of
the body and forming props for engagement
with the ground to support the barrow in a 15
tilted position with its rear open end ele-
vated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I have hereto affixed my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM TASKER.

Witnesses:

J. H. MIZE,
JULIA HALL.