Feb. 1, 1927. 1,616,329

J. H. NUSSEL

WHEELBARROW

Filed May 27, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

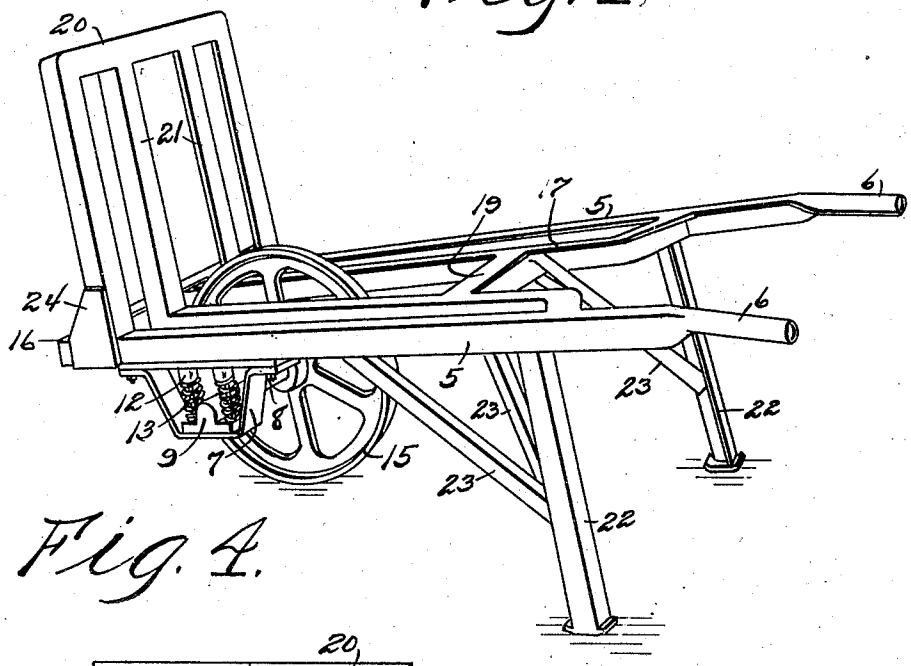


Fig. 4.

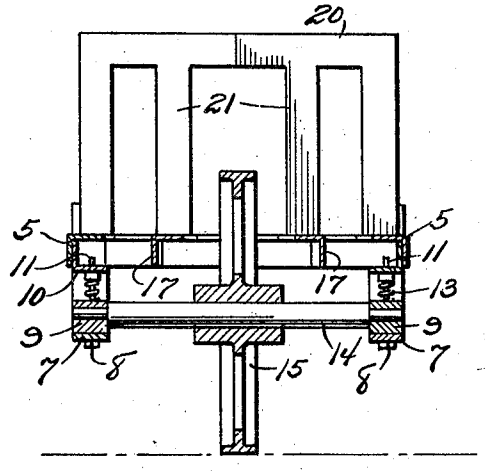
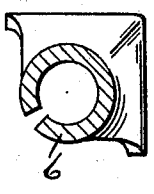


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 2.

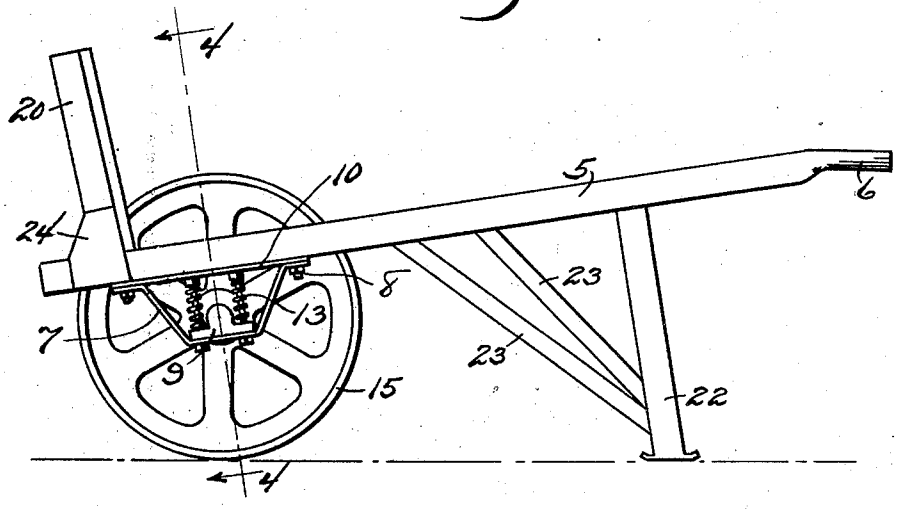
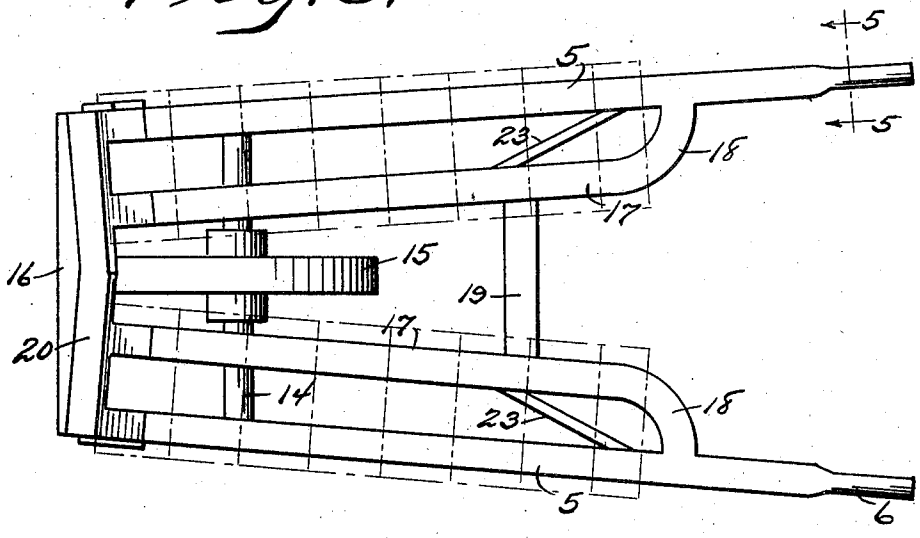


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH HENRY NUSSEL, OF DANVILLE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO TERRY W. PIERCE, OF DANVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WHEELBARROW.

Application filed May 27, 1925. Serial No. 33,239.

This invention relates to wheel barrows and its principal object is to provide a wheel barrow wherein the component parts of the same are welded together to lend strength and rigidity to the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide a wheel barrow wherein the axle and journals can be replaced when they become worn.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a wheel barrow for hauling bricks or tile and is so constructed as to permit the bricks or tile to be piled thereon in spaced tiers whereby to facilitate the removal or stacking of the bricks or tile.

With the preceding and other objects and advantages in view, the invention consists in the novel combination of elements, construction, arrangement of parts and operations to be hereinafter specifically referred to, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein.

Figure 1 is a perspective of a wheel barrow constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a top plan view.

Figure 4 is a vertical section on line 4—4 of Figure 2, and

Figure 5 is a transverse section on line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings in detail wherein corresponding characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 5 designates a pair of divergent horizontally arranged angle bars having their ends bent in tubular formation to provide handles 6. Secured to the underface of each of these angle bars adjacent their opposite ends are transversely alined U-shaped brackets 7 the latter having their extremities extended laterally and secured to the angle bars by means of bolts or other detachable fastenings 8. Journal boxes 9 are supported upon these U-shaped brackets and passing through the brackets, journal boxes and short angle irons 10 carried by the angle bars 5 by means of the fastenings 8 are pairs of bolts or pins 11. As shown in Figure 4, the upper ends of these pins 11 have slidable engagement with the angle irons 10. Formed with the underface of each of the angle irons 10 and receiving the pins 11 are bosses 12. Shock absorbing springs 13 are positioned on the bolts or stems and interposed between the journal boxes 9 and bosses 12. A transverse shaft 14 has its ends journaled in the journal boxes 9 and fixed to this shaft 14 at a point centrally of its ends is a ground engaging wheel 15.

Arranged transversely of the forward ends of the angle bars 5 and rigidly connected to the same is an angle bar 16. Arranged horizontally between the angle bars 5 and disposed in divergent relation is a pair of angle bars 17 whose forward ends are cast with the transverse member 16 while their opposite ends are laterally curved as at 18 and cast with the bars 5. A transverse brace bar 19 connects the divergent bar 17, and a U-shaped end member 20 formed of angle iron is connected to the bars 5 at a point adjacent their forward ends and connecting the horizontal legs of this U-shaped end member and the angle bars 17 are vertical angle bars 21.

Depending from the bars 5 at a point adjacent the handles 6 is a pair of supporting legs 22 which are braced by angular braces 23 extending from the transverse brace 19 and angle bars 5 respectively. These braces 23 and the legs 22 are constructed from angle iron as are the other elements of the device.

In order to reinforce or strengthen the end member 20 reinforcing plates 24 are cast with the forward ends of the angle bars 5 and the adjacent part of this end member 20.

From the disclosure it will be apparent that I have provided an extremely rigid brick and tile carrying wheel barrow wherein the journal boxes may be removed and other rotatable parts can be replaced after the same have become worn. Moreover, the wheel barrow is so constructed as to permit bricks to be piled in spaced tiers as shown in dot and dash lines in Figure 3. This not only serves to equally balance the load but facilitates the removal of the bricks or tile from the wheel barrow.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, I desire to have it understood that such changes may be made in the form, construction, arrangement of parts and operations as will not depart from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

What is claimed is:—

A wheel barrow for carrying bricks comprising a pair of divergent angle bars pro-

vided with handles at their rear ends and having their forward ends connected by a transverse bar, a U-shaped end member rising from the divergent angle bars adjacent the transverse bar, bars extending parallel to each of the bars first mentioned and having their forward ends cast integral with the transverse bar and their opposite ends laterally disposed and cast with the divergent bars, said extending parallel bars serving with the divergent bars to support rows of bricks, substantially vertically disposed angle bars rising from the forward ends of the parallel bars and formed integral with the U-shaped end member, a ground engaging wheel supported from the forward ends of the divergent bars, supporting legs depending from the rear ends of the divergent bars, a transverse brace element connecting the parallel bars, and pairs of divergent bars connecting the legs with the parallel bars and divergent bars respectively.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH HENRY NUSSEL.