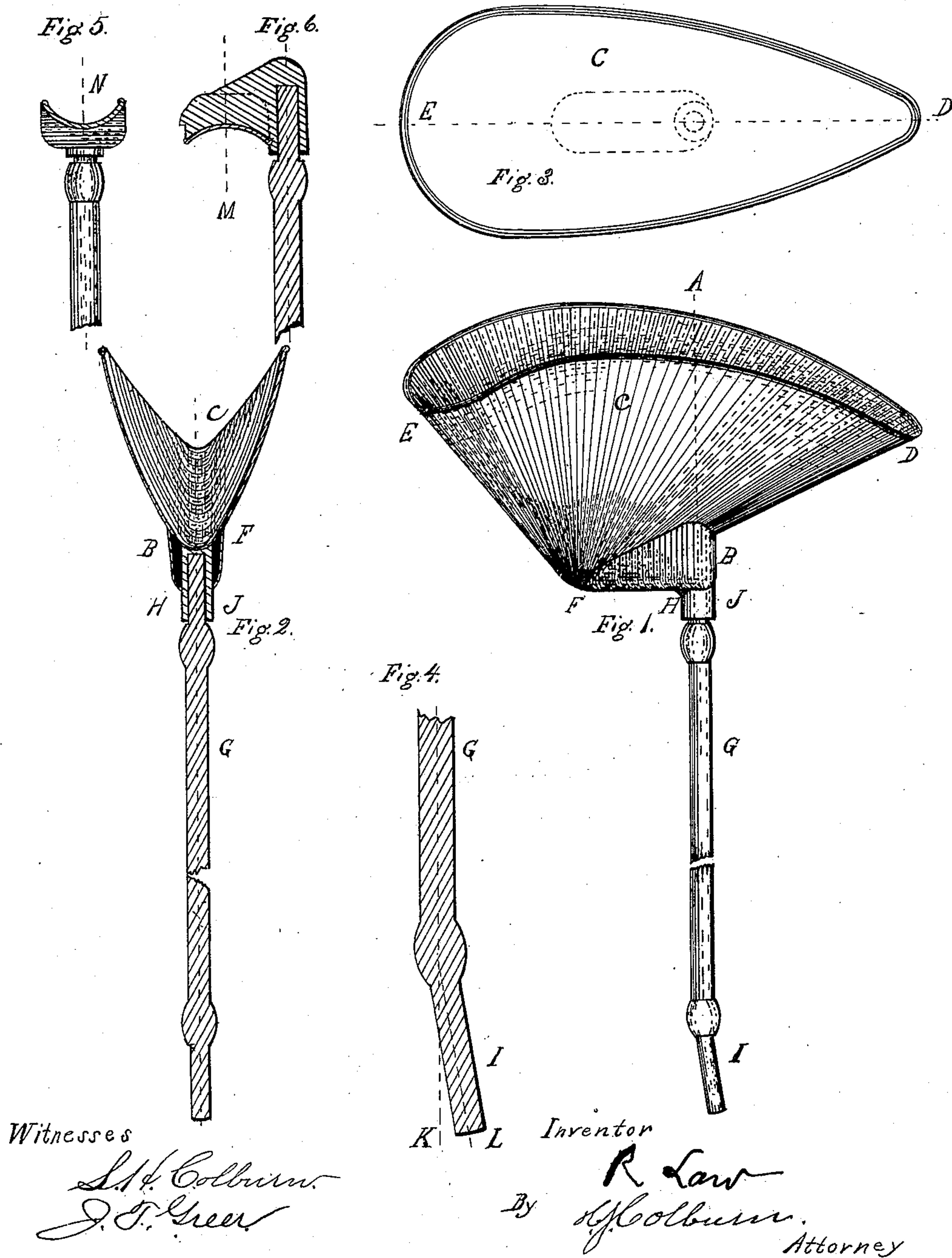


(No Model.)

R. LAW.  
MORTAR HOD.

No. 333,527.

Patented Jan. 5, 1886.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT LAW, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

## MORTAR-HOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 333,527, dated January 5, 1886.

Application filed June 26, 1885. Serial No. 169,808. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT LAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have  
5 invented a new and useful Mortar-Hod, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hods which are more especially used for mortar-carrying; and the objects of my invention  
10 are, first, to provide a substantial tray which in form shall be best adapted to holding the material which it is intended to carry and to discharging the same; second, the poise of the hod upon the shoulder of the carrier. I attain  
15 these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hod. This is shown with the handle broken out in the center to gain room on the  
20 sheet. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line A, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan showing the form of the tray as it appears when viewed from a point above the top. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the handle. Fig. 5 is an  
25 end sectional view on line M, Fig. 6, of a form of metallic shoulder-pad which may be substituted for the one shown at B, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a side section of the pad which is shown in Fig. 5, taken on line N, Fig. 5.

30 Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The tray C is preferably made of metal, and is formed of one piece which is either hammered and bent into form or struck up in  
35 dies in a well-known manner. Prepared paper and some other substances of similar nature, on account of their lightness and rigidity, have been found valuable for this use.

By viewing Fig. 1 it will be seen that the  
40 front and rear under or lower boundary-lines of the tray C are oblique to the line A. The object of this is to concentrate the load of the tray C within a shorter space between D and E than has hitherto been accomplished, and  
45 by so doing the danger of "spilling over" is very largely prevented. This form also facilitates the discharging of the hod's contents in an easy manner, and is better for this purpose than any other known form, as it holds  
50 its contents until the tray approaches very near the receiving-receptacle. The boundary-lines

of the top of the tray, contrary to its appearance in perspective in Fig. 1, lie very nearly in a horizontal plane, and by viewing Fig. 3 in connection with Fig. 1 it will be seen that  
55 the said tray C is contracted at the front end, D, and enlarged at the rear end, E, and that it is again contracted at its lower extremity, F. It is intended by the proportions which these lines give, which are best shown in Figs. 60  
2 and 3, that the load of the tray will be disposed in an easy and comfortable position upon the shoulder of the carrier; and it is further intended by the contraction of the under  
65 part from F to D to accomplish a free and concentrated delivery of the tray's contents and prevent its too rapid discharge. The handle G is preferably made of wood, and both of its  
ends H and I are of a suitable form and size to enter the holding-socket J. The end H of  
70 the said handle G is turned round and has the same axial line as the general mass of the handle; but the end I, Figs. 1 and 4, is also turned round, and is adapted to enter the socket J the same as the end H, but this end I differs  
75 from the end H in having its axial line set at an oblique angle to the line of the mass of the handle, as shown by the dotted lines K L in Fig. 4. By turning this end I of the handle in its socket J the carrier may at pleasure al-  
80 ter and adjust the poise of the hod upon his shoulder to suit his fancy. I know of no other instance where such a socket J is used in connection with a hod.

The shoulder-pad shown at B may or may not be cushioned. In this instance I have  
85 illustrated it in Fig. 2 as being made of a similar thin material as that of which the tray is made, and when made of a non-yielding compact material and of proper form it is believed  
90 to serve the use for which it is intended better than a soft cushion. This pad can be largely varied in form without changing the nature of my invention, an instance of which is shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

I am aware that hods of wood and of metal having long angular trays are old and in common use. I do not therefore claim such a construction, broadly; but

What I claim as new and as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with handle G, having

one or both of its ends adapted in form to enter the holding-socket J, the tray D, having one or both of its sides D E set at an obtuse angle to the axial line A of the handle, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the tray D, the handle G, when constructed with either of its ends I at a different angle from the general mass of the handle, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with the handle G, having one or both of its ends adapted in form to

enter the socket J, and tray D, having its side D or E, or both, set at an obtuse angle or angles to the axial line of the mass of the handle G, the metallic pad B, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth. 15

4. In combination with tray D and handle G, the socket J, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth. 20

R. LAW.

Witnesses:

J. T. GREER,  
ED. C. LAW.