

No. 776,088.

PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

C. B. ROCKWOOD.
WHEELBARROW TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

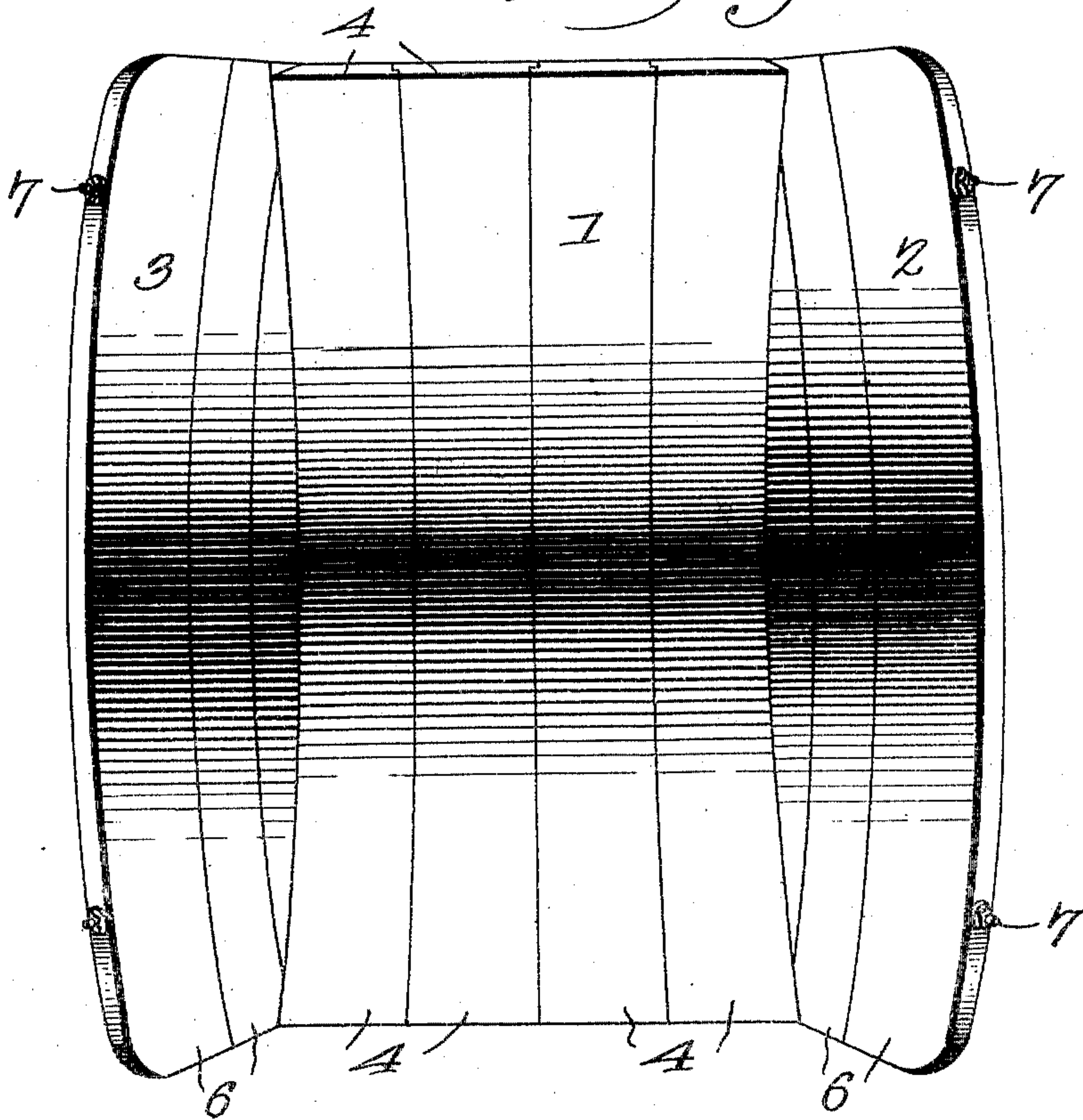
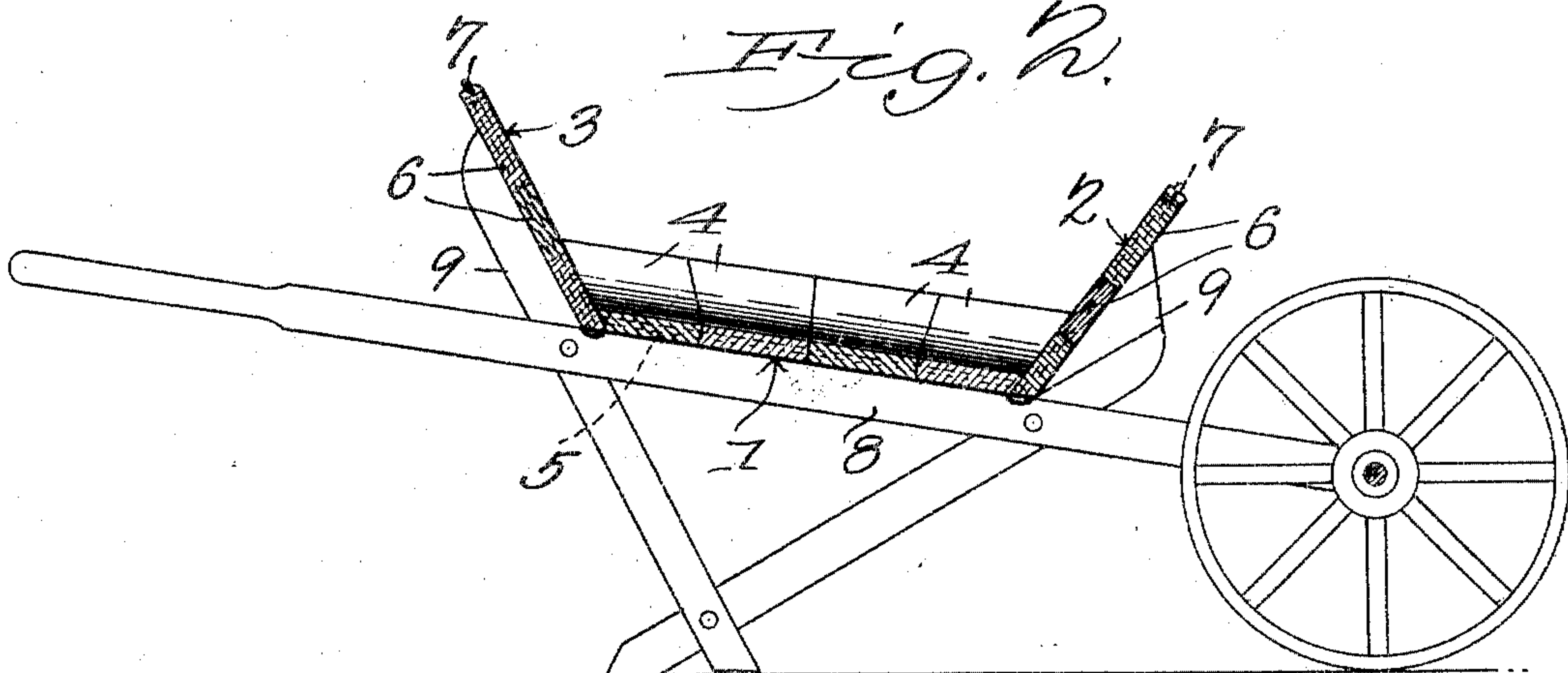


Fig. 2.



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Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

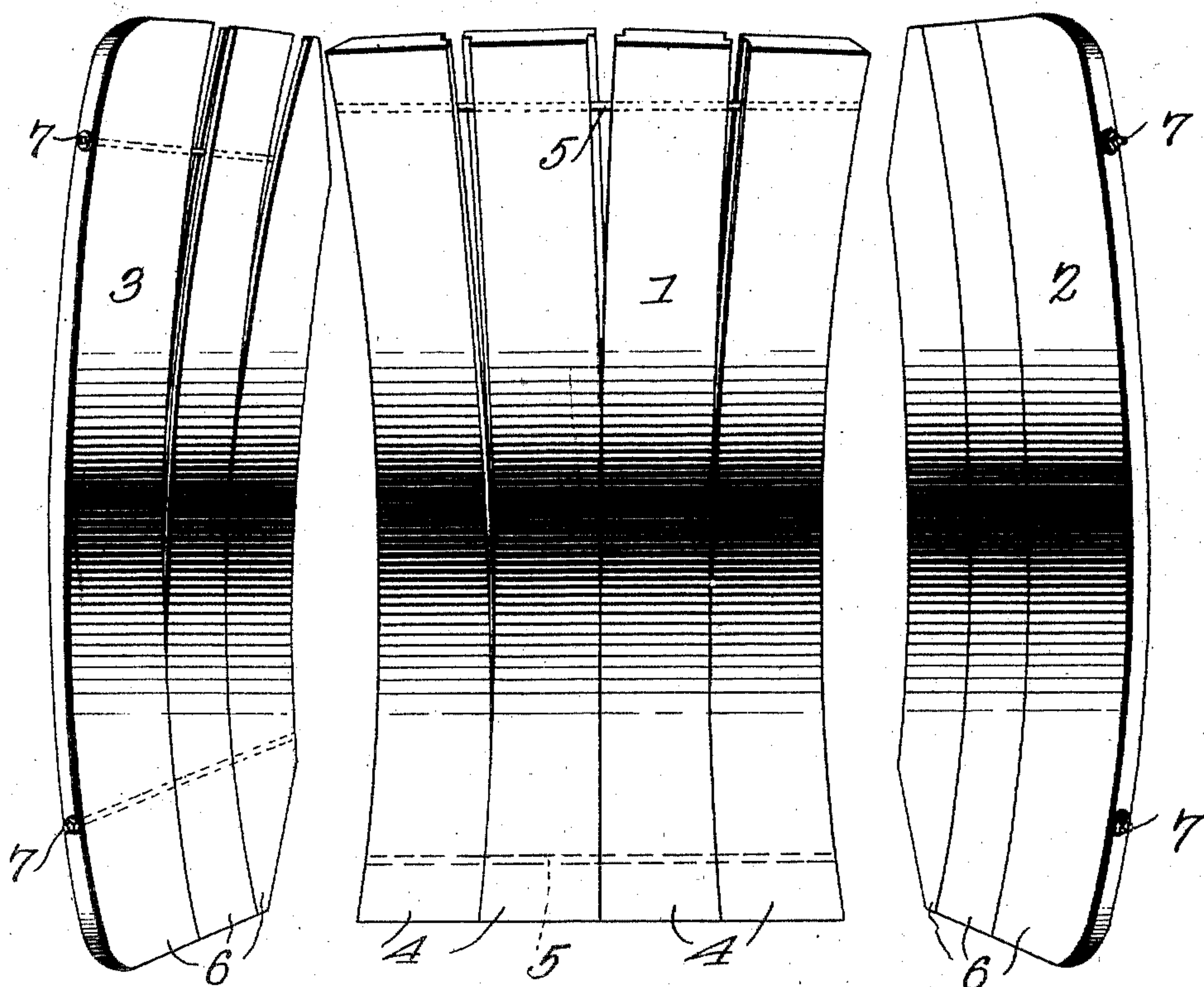
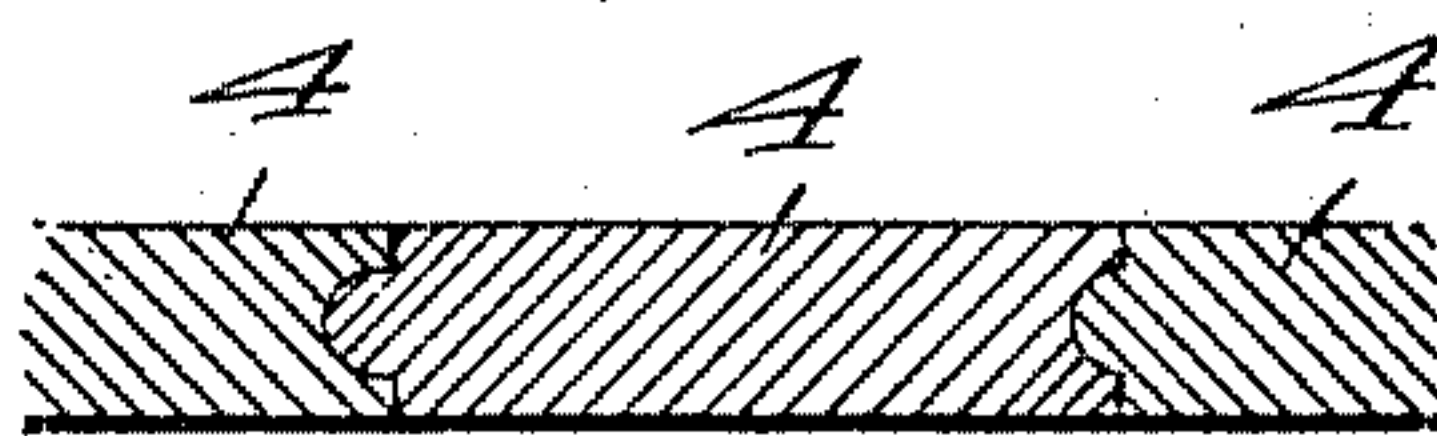


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. ROCKWOOD, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO MICHIGAN WHEELBARROW & TRUCK CO., OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

WHEELBARROW-TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,088, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed November 30, 1903. Serial No. 183,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. ROCKWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Wheelbarrow-Tray, of which the following is a specification.

At the present day it is the practice to provide a certain type of wheelbarrows with trays consisting of a bottom section and upwardly-inclined front and rear end sections. In the present construction of this type of barrow-tray the end sections are each made from a single piece of board of suitable width to insure proper height for the sections. Thus the use of extra-wide lumber, with a consequent increase in the cost of the tray, is entailed, while at the same time the front end section is, owing to the extreme width of the board, rendered highly susceptible of splitting on coming into contact with the ground, as occurs in dumping the barrow.

The object of the present invention is to obviate the above objectionable features by producing a tray in which the end sections may be made of less-expensive lumber and at the same time be stronger and more durable than those heretofore produced, thus materially decreasing the cost of and rendering more efficient the device as a whole.

To these ends the invention comprises the novel features of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a complete tray embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section showing the tray applied. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the tray members separated and the sections of the bottom and one of the end members slightly spread to disclose the connecting elements. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the bottom, 2 the front, and 3 the rear ends, of the tray embodying my invention. The bottom 1 is, in accordance with this invention, preferably composed of a plurality of boards or sections 4 of uniform length, arranged edge to edge, and connected by tie rods or members

5. There are preferably a pair of these connecting members disposed one adjacent to each end of and extending wholly through the bottom transversely of the boards 4 for clamping the latter securely together. The tray ends 2 and 3 are each composed of a plurality of boards or sections 6, arranged edge to edge and united by tie-bolts or analogous connecting elements 7, disposed adjacent to the outer ends of and extending transversely through all of the boards or sections composing the said end member of the tray. The edges of the boards forming the bottom may be ship-lapped, as shown in Fig. 4, or provided with interengaging tongues and grooves, as in Fig. 5, while the edges of the boards forming the end members may be interlocked in a similar manner, or they and the edges of the bottom sections may, if found expedient, have simply smooth matched edges maintained in tight relation by the transverse connecting members.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated the tray applied to a wheelbarrow in which the bottom 1 is sustained by the side bars 8 and the end members by uprising standards or braces 9, as usual in this class of devices.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the end members of the barrow will be stronger and more durable than those now in use, because of the transverse tie-bolts, while at the same time the production of said members is rendered less expensive, owing to the fact that comparatively narrow, and consequently less expensive, lumber may be employed. In attaining these ends it is to be understood that I do not limit or confine myself to the precise details herein set forth, inasmuch as minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, the end members may be composed of two or more sections and the bottom member of any number desired, or the ends may in practice be employed with a bottom of the usual construction and still lie within the scope of the invention.

I am aware that it is old, as disclosed in Patent No. 487,053, granted to A. O. Hubbard November 29, 1892, to construct a complete dish-like tray from a series of sections

or staves united as one piece by curved connecting rods or elements. I do not, therefore, lay claim to such a construction, but only to a device in which the tray is composed of a
5 bottom and end members wholly distinct from each other and in which one of the members is composed of a plurality of sections united by a straight connecting element or elements.

Having thus described my invention, what
10 I claim is—

A wheelbarrow-tray comprising a bottom member and independent end members wholly

distinct from said bottom, one of the tray members being composed of a plurality of sections juxtaposed edge to edge, and a straight
15 connecting element or elements extending wholly through and uniting the sections.

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

CHARLES B. ROCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

WYMAN L. PAXSON,
BLISS STEBBINS.