

ABSTRACT

A wheelbarrow is a small vehicle for carrying items that usually have only one wheel. The cart was designed to be driven and controlled by someone using two handles on the back of the cart. In the past the cart was also assisted by a wind push captured by a screen mounted on the top of the cart. This cart divides the innate load between the wheel and its users, allowing one to carry items that are heavier and bigger than he carries them directly without a handcart (similar to the way the second class levers work). Traditional Chinese hand carts have one large wheel in the center that supports the entire load. The use of hand carts is very common in the field of Construction and Plantations. The general capacity of hand carts is around 170 liters.

Two-wheeled handcarts are more stable at ground level, while single wheeled carts are able to maneuver more agile in confined spaces or on sloping land. The use of one-wheeled carts also makes it easy for users to empty the contents of the contents.

The wheelbarrow has various types and shapes according to their respective functions but there are still errors in the comfort and safety of the wheelbarrow or lack of ergonomics.

In this case the author uses the observation method by conducting a survey to the cikoneng area of Bandung regency where there are housing development activities.

Keywords: *Construction, Wheelbarrow, Ergonomi.*