

S. L. CLARK.
SPIKE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1910. RENEWED JUNE 26, 1912.

1,035,419.

Patented Aug. 13, 1912.

FIG. 1.

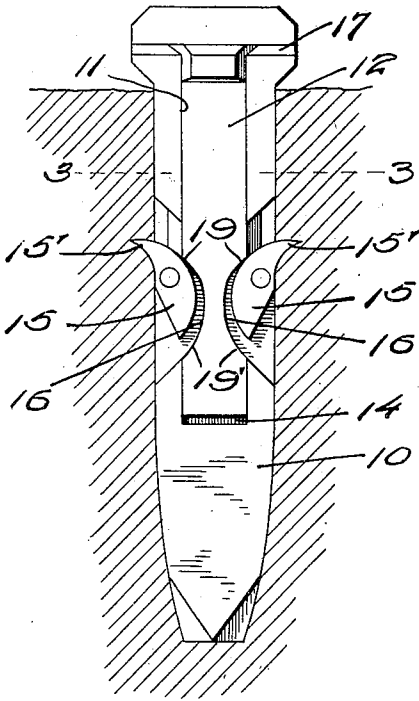


FIG. 2.

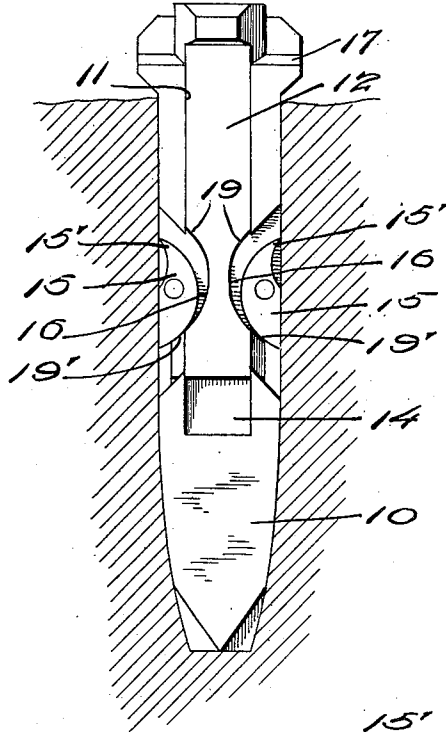


FIG. 3.

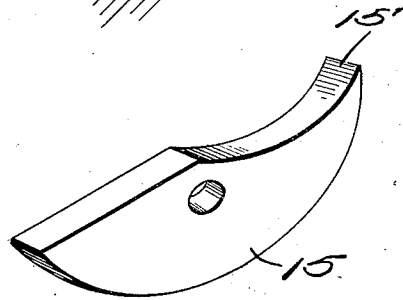
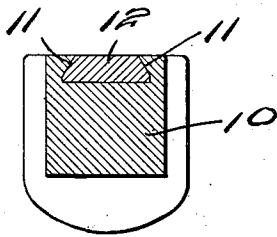


FIG. 4.

Witnesses

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SPENCER L. CLARK, OF HALE, MICHIGAN.

SPIKE.

1,035,419.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SPENCER L. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hale, in the county of Iosco and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spikes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in driven headed fastening devices.

10 The primary object of this invention is to provide a railway spike of the ordinary construction with pivotally arranged gripping members which may be actuated to engage the material into which the spike has been driven in order to hold the spike against accidental displacement.

A further object of the invention is to so position and arrange the engaging members that they may be forced out of engagement when it is desired to withdraw the spike.

20 In the drawings: Figure 1 is a view showing the prongs in their open position, Fig. 2 a view showing the prongs in their closed position, Fig. 3 a section taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a detail perspective of one of the engaging prongs.

25 In the drawings, 10 designates a railroad spike, one side of which is provided with the dove-tail slot 11 in which is slidably mounted the sliding member 12, the extreme end portion of said sliding movement being adapted to enter a recess 14 which forms a continuation of the slot 11, the portion of said spike lying between said recess and the termination of said slot being cut away to receive the pivotally supported prongs 15, said prongs being segments which are provided with sharpened end portions 15' which are adapted to bite into the tie when the sliding member is forced downwardly. This sliding member is provided with cut away portions 16 so arranged as to allow the pivoted segments to lie longitudinally

of the spike. The end portion of the sliding member is provided with a head, which, when the said member has been forced downward, lies flush with the flange 17, said flange being formed by reducing the head of the spike.

In positioning the spike, the same is driven into the tie in the usual manner, the prongs resting parallel with the spike as the same is driven. The sliding member is now forced downwardly, the portions 19 forcing the segments into the tie at right angles to the spike thus positively preventing the accidental displacement of the same. In order to remove the spike, the sliding member is forced upward, the portions 19' of said member restoring the prongs to their normal position.

Particular attention is called to the peculiar positioning of the sliding member and the manner in which the same engages the prongs to force the same upwardly.

What is claimed is:

A driven headed fastening device consisting of a spike, said spike being provided with a dove tail slot, a member slidably mounted in said slot, said spike being provided with a recess adapted to receive the end portion of said member, the portion of said spike lying intermediate said recess and said groove being cut away, a plurality of pivotally arranged spurs secured in said cut away portion, said sliding member being provided with cut away portions adapted to conform in shape to said spurs, the reciprocation of said sliding member being adapted to actuate said spurs.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

SPENCER L. CLARK

Witnesses:

FRANK BEEDON,
W. J. CURRY.