

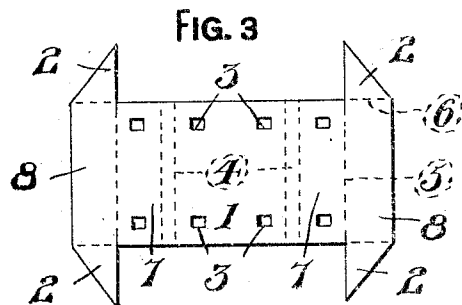
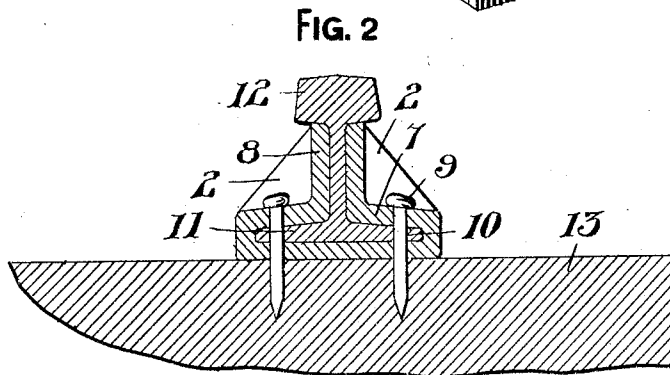
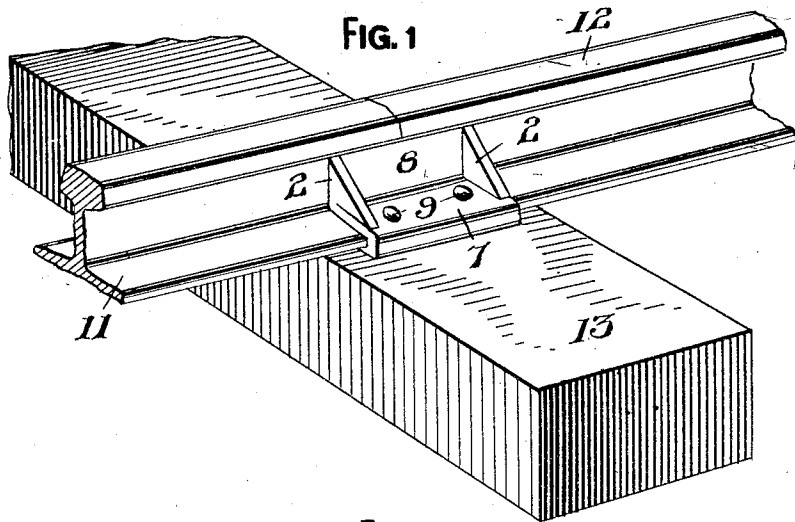
N. SMIAR.

RAIL JOINT.

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1,037,801.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.



WITNESSES

R. P. Hoffman
K. H. Luntz

INVENTOR

N. Smiar

BY

H. C. Everett & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS SMIAK, OF BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA.

RAIL-JOINT.

1,037,801.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS SMIAK, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Braddock, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rail-Joints, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to rail joints, and the objects of my invention are to provide a rail chair for supporting the confronting or abutting ends of rails whereby said rails cannot become accidentally displaced, and to provide a rail chair that is made of a single piece of malleable metal bent and shaped to firmly brace the confronting ends of rails.

Further objects of my invention are to provide a rail chair that can be easily and quickly installed by unskilled labor for supporting the confronting ends of rails, and to accomplish the above results by a mechanical construction that is inexpensive to manufacture, durable and highly efficient for the purposes for which it is intended.

I attain the above objects by a rail chair that will be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed, and reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rail joint. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a plan of a blank piece of metal from which the rail chair is made.

A rail chair in accordance with this invention is made of malleable metal and the blank from which the chair is formed is designated 1 and by reference to Fig. 3, it will be observed that this blank is substantially rectangular in plan. The longitudinal edges of the blank 1, at the ends thereof, are provided with lateral extensions 2 that are triangular in plan. The blank 1 is provided with spike openings 3 and said blank is bent upon the dash lines 4, 5 and 6. In

bending the blank upon the dash lines 4, lateral flanges 7 are formed that support splice-bars 8, and when the extensions 2 are bent, said extensions provide triangular shaped braces for the splice-bars 8, as best shown in Fig. 1. The spike openings of the lateral flanges 7 vertically aline with the spike openings in the base of the chair and these openings are adapted to receive spikes 9. The spikes 9 pass through openings 10 provided therefor in the base flanges 11 of rails 12 arranged in said chair, the spikes 9 extending into a tie 13 and firmly holding the rail chair upon the tie, besides preventing longitudinal displacement of the rails relatively to the chair.

From the foregoing it will be observed that I have eliminated the use of nuts and bolts for connecting the abutting or confronting ends of rails, and the chair obviates the necessity of using tie plates.

What I claim is:—

In a rail joint, the combination with a tie and the abutting ends of rails, of a rail chair arranged upon said tie and adapted to support said rails, said rail chair being formed of a rectangular malleable blank having the longitudinal edges thereof at the ends provided with triangular shaped extensions, said blank having a plurality of spike openings formed therein, said blank being bent to provide lateral flanges and splice-bars adapted to engage the sides of said rails, said extensions being bent to provide triangular braces for said splice-bars, and spikes extending through the openings of said chair and the base flanges of said rails for retaining said chair upon said tie.

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

NICHOLAS SMIAK.

Witnesses:

NICHOLAS L. BOGAN,
MAX H. SROLOVITZ,