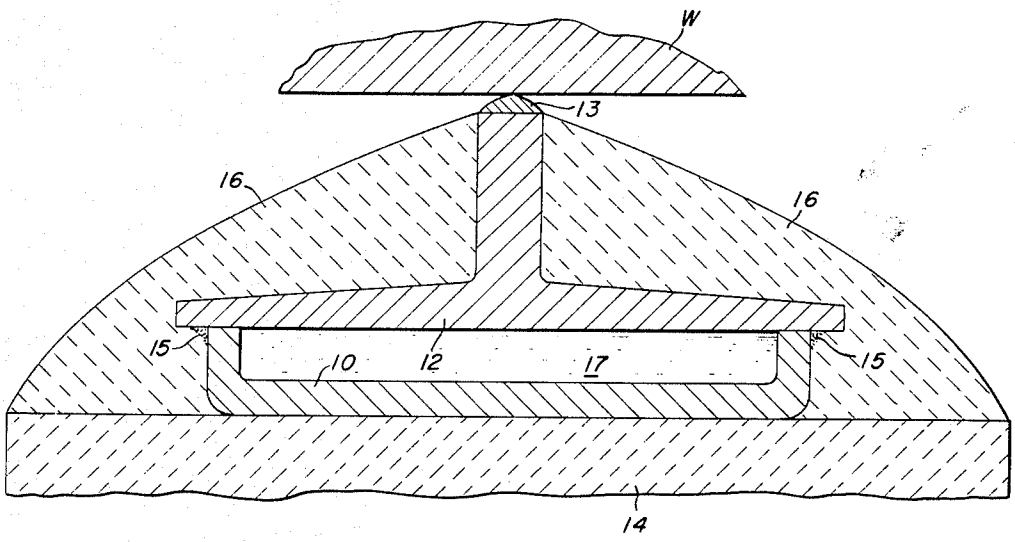
Feb. 22, 1966 R. T. McKIE 3,236,507

SKID RAIL

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SKID RAIL

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This invention relates to an improved skid rail for supporting work in a furnace or the like.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved skid rail of simple construction which limits the quantity of heat transferred from a hot body, thus reducing the problem of "cold spots" on the work.

A further object is to provide an improved skid rail which offers the foregoing advantages and is made up of standard commercial shapes available in many sizes, whereby a rail of proper size can be made up inexpensively for any application.

A further object is to provide an improved skid rail which presents a large area of bearing surface to its support and offers high stability to rotational forces perpendicular to its major axis.

In the drawing, the single figure is a vertical cross-sectional view of my improved skid rail.

My skid rail comprises a relatively wide channel **10**, a structural T **12**, and a wear bead **13**. The base of the channel rests on a supporting wall **14** within a furnace or the like, and the flanges extend upwardly from the base. The T is inverted and its base is welded to the flanges of the channel, as indicated at **15**. The stem of the T extends upwardly, and the bead is formed along its upper edge. The bead is of a heat and wear resistant alloy, such as the cobalt-chromium-tungsten alloy sold under the trademark "Stellite." Work W to be heated in the furnace rests on the bead. Refractory insulation **16** covers the channel and T, leaving only the bead exposed. Cooling fluid **17** flows through the rectangular space between the channel and the base of the T. The furnace has one or more similar skid rails (not shown) lying parallel to the rail illustrated.

I can select a structural T **12** which has a stem length to provide any desired temperature at the surface of the bead **13** within a reasonable range. Transfer of heat from the work to the cooling fluid is limited by the width of the exposed bead, thel ength of the T stem, and the thickness of insulation **16**. The wide flat base provided by the web of hcannel **10** distributes the bearing load properly without necessity of special cast supports or ties required for skid rails formed of round pipes. The broad

base also furnishes stability against lateral forces which tend to overturn the skid rod.

While I have shown and described only a single embodiment of my invention, it is apparent that modifications may arise. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the disclosure set forth but only by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A skid rail comprising a channel formed of a base and a pair of flanges extending upwardly from opposite edges of said base and having an open top between said flanges, a structural T formed of a base welded near its side edges to the upper edges of said flanges and a stem extending upwardly from said second-named base, and a bead of heat and wear resistant alloy formed along the upper edge of said stem for engaging work, the space bounded by the flanges and base of said channel and the base of said T being of rectangular cross section and providing a passage for cooling fluid, the base of said channel being relatively wide to provide a large bearing surface and promote stability against lateral forces.

2. In a furnace which has a horizontal supporting wall, the combination therewith of a skid rail comprising a channel formed of a base resting on said wall and a pair of flanges extending upwardly from opposite edges of said base and having an open top between said flanges, a structural T formed of a base welded near its side edges to the upper edges of said flanges and a stem extending upwardly from said second-named base, a bead of heat and wear resistant alloy formed along the upper edge of said stem for engaging work, and refractory insulation covering said channel and said T leaving only said bead exposed, the space bounded by the flanges and base of said channel and the base of said T being of rectangular cross section and providing a passage for cooling fluid, the base of said channel being relatively wide to provide a large bearing surface and promote stability against lateral forces.

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