

(No Model.)

J. T. JONES.

SPIKE BLANK BAR.

No. 403,049.

Patented May 7, 1889.

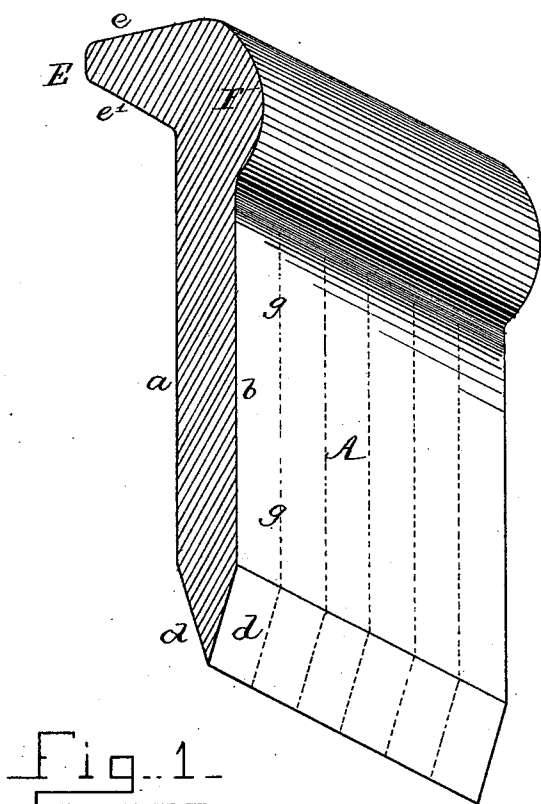


Fig. 1

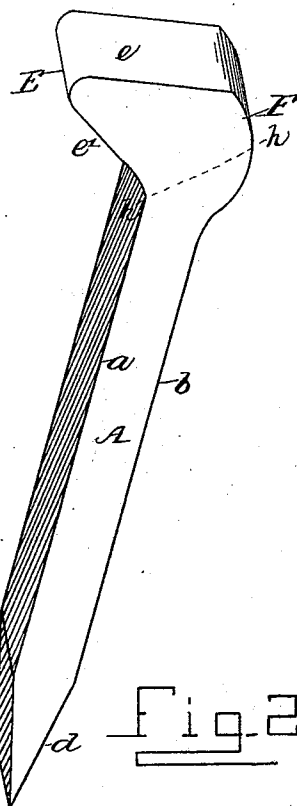


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

Albert P. Blackwood
J. H. Harmon

John T. Jones
INVENTOR.

BY *Connolly Bros.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. JONES, OF IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN.

SPIKE-BLANK BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 403,049, dated May 7, 1889.

Application filed October 15, 1888. Serial No. 238,126. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Iron Mountain, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spike-Blanks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention has relation to spike-blanks, and has for its object the provision of a blank of novel form from which spikes may be cut that will be of greater strength relatively to their weight than spikes cut from blanks of the ordinary form; and my invention consists in providing or forming a spike-blank with a ridge, rise, or increase of thickness parallel to and in the vicinity of that edge of the blank which, when the blank is cut into spikes, forms the heads of the same, so that in the completed spike there will be an increase of thickness of the metal at the back of the point of juncture of the head of the spike with the body of the same.

In Letters Patent of the United States granted to me July 17, 1888, No. 386,404, I have shown, described, and claimed a blank for railway-spikes having parallel sides beveled off at one edge, and having a ridge formed on one side of the opposite edge of the blank, which ridge forms the lip of the spike when the latter has been cut from the blank; and in Letters Patent of the same date, No. 386,406, I have described and claimed an improved method of manufacturing the blanks above described from steel rails.

In spikes made from the blanks and according to the method which forms the subject-matters of the above-mentioned Letters Patent, I have found that the point of least strength is on a line projected diagonally from the point of juncture of the under side of the lip of the spike to the back of the same, and that under great strain there is some liability to fracture at this point, and in order to strengthen the spike at this point I propose, as aforesaid, to now form the blank with a ridge opposite to the ridge which in the completed spike forms the lip of the same, so that

spikes made from the blanks which form the subject-matter of my present invention will each have a swell at a point back of the point of juncture of the lip with the body of the spike.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a spike-blank constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of a spike cut from the same.

A designates the body of the blank, which has flat sides *a b*, beveled off at *d d*, so as to form a sharp edge, *e*, which constitutes the points of the spikes cut from the blank. Upon the side *a* of the blank and along the edge of the same is formed a ridge, *E*, beveled on both sides, as at *e e'*, such ridge forming the lip of the completed spike. On the side *b* of the blank and behind or opposite to the ridge *E*, I form a lower and wider ridge, *F*, the sides of which slope gradually down to, and by a gentle curvature merge smoothly into, the flat side *b* of the blank.

The blank formed as above described is divided upon parallel lines *g g*, each section forming a complete spike, and the spikes so formed are shown in the perspective view, Fig. 2, where, it will be observed, the ridge *E* forms the lip of the spike and the ridge *F* a swell at the back of the same.

In Fig. 2 I have indicated by a dotted line, *h h*, the point where the severest strain falls, and in the spike made from my improved blank it will be observed that this line passes from the juncture of the lip *F* with the body *A*, through or nearly through the middle of swell *F*.

The method of forming the blanks to proper size and shape forms no part of my present invention and need not therefore be particularly described, suffice to say the ridge *F* is formed during the rolling process simultaneously with the formation of the rib *E*, and by means of suitably-grooved rolls. The ridge *F* greatly increases the strength of the spike at the needed point, and by forming the blank with this ridge I am enabled to produce spikes of greater strength proportionately to their weight than where the blanks are made, as heretofore, devoid of the ridge *F*.

I do not confine my invention to the precise

form of ridge shown in the drawings, as the form and size of the same may be varied to meet the requirements of weight, strength, &c.

5 What I claim is—

1. A blank bar for spikes, having a re-enforcing ridge at the back of the portion which forms the lip of the spike when the blank is severed into sections, such ridge extending
10 laterally past a point opposite the point of juncture of the lip with the body of the spike, substantially as described.

2. A spike-blank having a ridge formed on one side at the edge of the blank and a second ridge upon the opposite side and at the
15 same edge of the blank extending laterally

past a point opposite the point of juncture of the first ridge with the body of the blank, the first ridge being adapted to form the head
upon spikes cut from said blank and the second ridge a swell at the back of said lip extending below the angle formed at the juncture of the lip and the body of the spike, substantially as described. 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of
October, 1888. 25

JOHN T. JONES.

Witnesses:

H. C. EVERT,
LOUIS MOESER.