

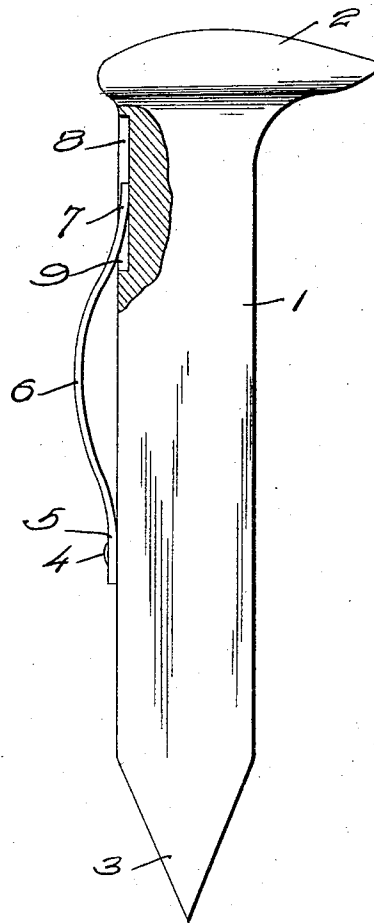
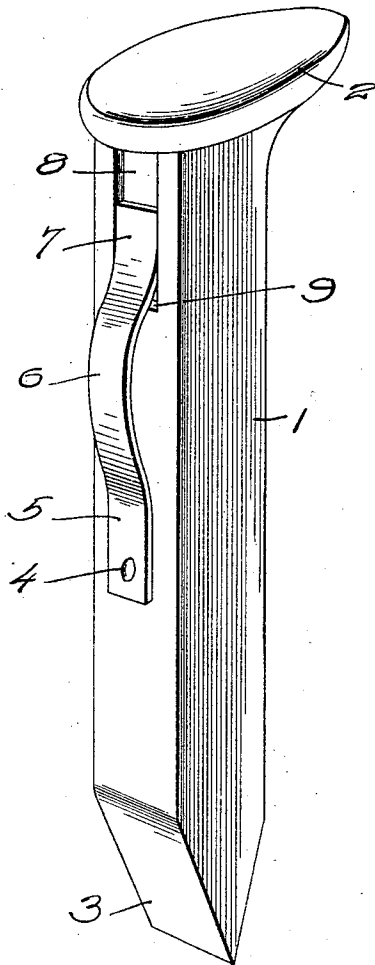
J. DEFENBAUGH.
RAILROAD SPIKE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1910.

968,544.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses
R. L. Cunningham
M. L. Lowry

Inventor
J. Defenbaugh
By *Howard & Chandler*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE DEFENBAUGH, OF DENIO, OREGON.

RAILROAD-SPIKE.

968,544.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

Application filed May 4, 1910. Serial No. 559,254.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE DEFENBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denio, in the county of Harney and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railroad-Spikes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to railroad spikes, and has for one of its objects to provide a spring friction member secured to the spike, to prevent the said spike coming loose.

Another object is to provide a spike having a leaf spring attached thereto, and a groove formed in the spike in which the end of the spring is adapted to play.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims, but it will be understood that changes in the specific structure may be made within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the spike, showing the spring applied. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the spike, partly in section, more plainly showing the groove.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the shank of the spike, and 2 the head thereof. Secured to the rear face of the spike at a point 3, by means of a rivet or other suitable fastening 4, is a leaf spring 5, which is bowed outwardly at 6, and has its free end

7, lying in a groove 8 formed in the rear face of the spike and just beneath the head, said groove extending a suitable distance below the head, as shown, to a point 9.

The spike is driven into the wood, which will compress the spring, and said spring by exerting its force outwardly will frictionally engage the surrounding wood, and prevent the spike working loose.

From the foregoing, it will readily be seen that I have provided a simple and efficient means of forming a spike which will not become loose, or easily come out.

What is claimed is:

1. A spike having a groove formed in its rear face, said groove extending a short distance below the head, a leaf spring secured to the rear face of the spike, and adjacent the point thereof, and having its free end playing in said groove.

2. A spike having a head and a point, a leaf spring secured to the rear face of the spike and adjacent the point, said spring being bowed outwardly from the face of the spike, the rear face of the spike having a short groove formed therein and extending below the head of the spike, the free end of said spring being curved inward and adapted to play in said groove.

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

JESSE DEFENBAUGH.

Witnesses:

MELVIN M. DOAN,
DAVID DEFENBAUGH.