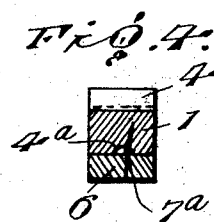
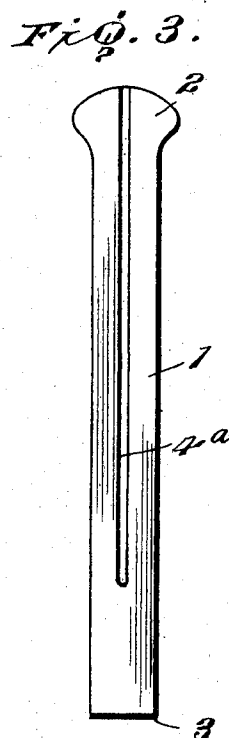
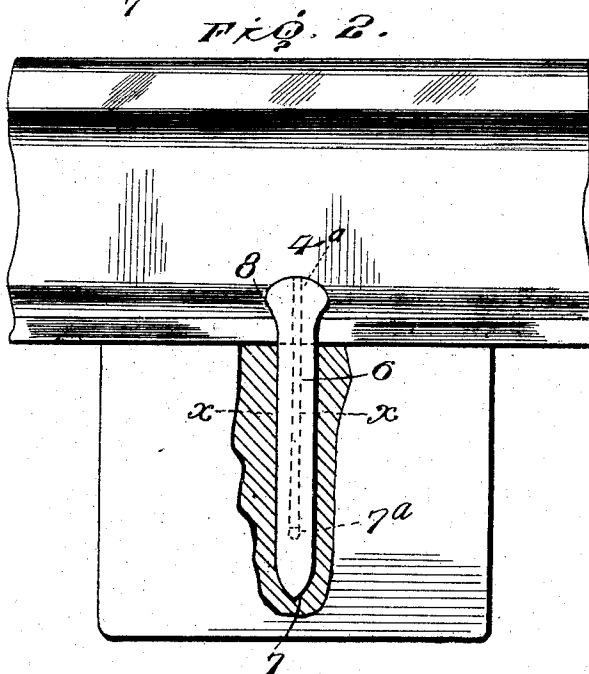
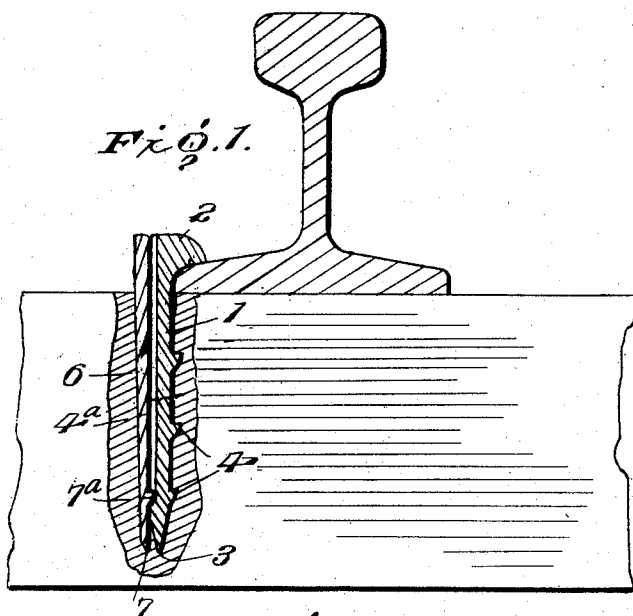


No. 865,170.

L. DUBÉ,
SPIKE.

PATENTED SEPT. 3, 1907.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS DUBÉ, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

SPIKE.

No. 865,170.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1907.

Application filed May 25, 1906. Serial No. 318,769.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that LOUIS DUBÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, has invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Spikes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a two part railroad spike.

The object of the invention is to provide a two part spike comprising a spike member and a locking member, the latter being driven into a tie to hold the spike
10 member in position to prevent lateral displacement.

The invention also consists in providing essential and specific details of construction whereby a commercial and economical structure is produced.

15 In the drawings—Figure 1 is a view illustrating the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, partially in section. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the locking member. Fig. 4 is a section of the same on the line $x-x$, Fig. 2.

20 The numeral 1, indicates a spike member, formed with a head 2, and a chisel end 3. On one face of the spike member is formed a groove 4^a, and on the opposite face are outwardly projecting studs 4, beveled on the bottom to readily pass into the wood when driven
25 in place. The groove extends from the upper end of the spike member to a point near the bottom.

Coöperating with the spike member is a locking member 6, provided with a beveled end 7, a head 8, and a projection 7^a.

30 In operation, the spike member is driven into the tie in the usual manner until the head rests on the flange

of the rail, in Figs. 1 and 2. Then the beveled end of the locking member is driven into the tie and against the face of the spike member, with the projection in the groove and as the locking member is slightly beveled 35 it wedges the studs into the wood and the head against the rail, and absolutely prevents the spike working its way out of position. By reason of the projection 7^a, fitting in the groove 4^a, the locking member will follow closely the path of the spike, so that the latter is acted 40 upon throughout its whole surface.

What I claim is—

1. A spike consisting of two parts, the first part having one surface beveled and provided with outwardly projecting teeth, the second part being beveled and having a flat 45 face, one part having a projection and the other part a groove, the groove extending from one end to a point near the other end of said grooved part, the projection fitting in the groove to guide the said second part parallel with the first part to insure of all the teeth being uniformly driven 50 laterally into the wood which receives the spike.

2. A spike consisting of two parts, the first part having one surface provided with outwardly projecting teeth, and having a groove formed on its opposite surface, said groove extending from one end to a point near the other end, the 55 second part having a projection which fits in the groove to guide said second part parallel with the first part to insure of all the teeth being uniformly driven laterally into the wood which receives the spike.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this 60 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS DUBÉ.

Witnesses:

JNO. J. O'HARE,
CHARLES SELKIRK.