

(No Model.)

A. BAKER.

RAILWAY SWITCH STAND.

No. 308,401.

Patented Nov. 25, 1884.

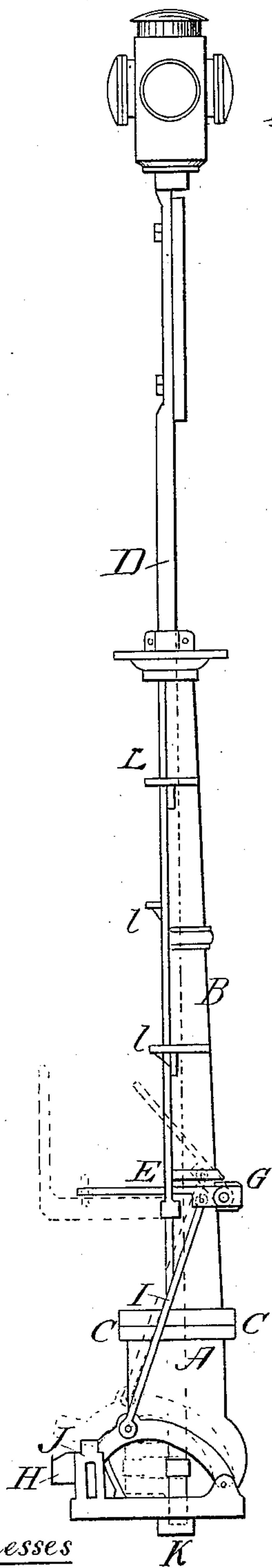


Fig. 2.

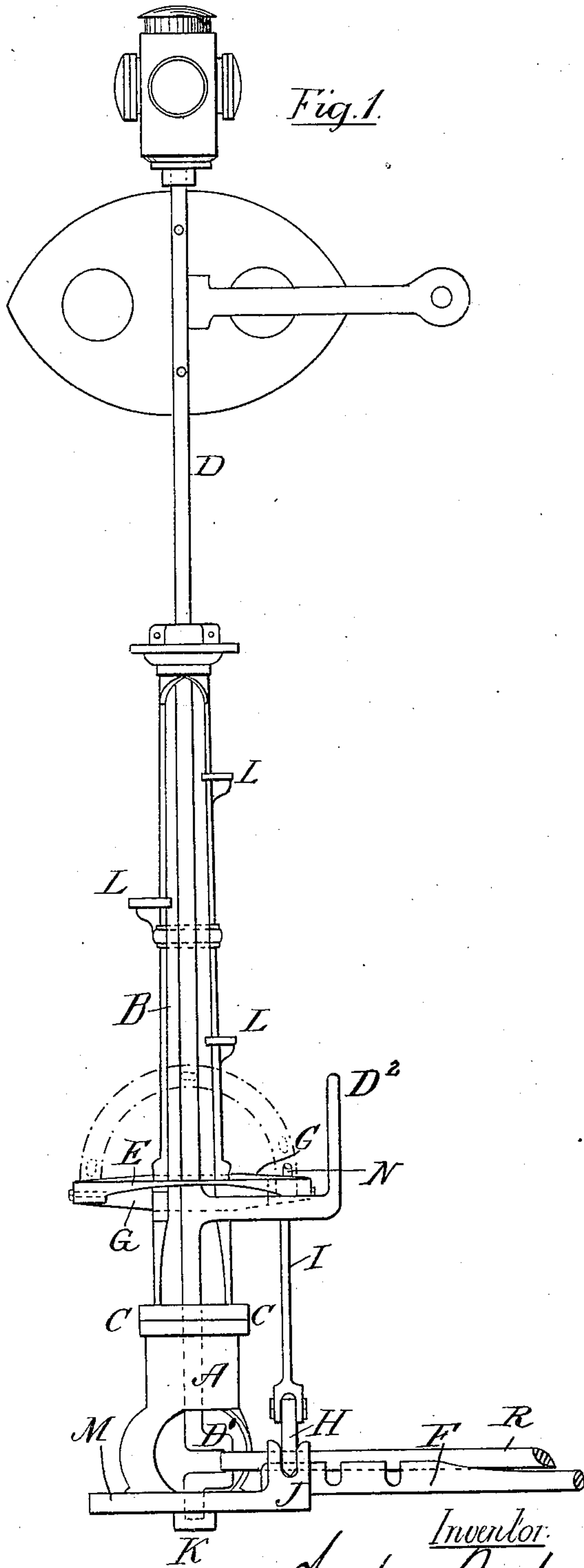


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHER BAKER, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

RAILWAY-SWITCH STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,401, dated November 25, 1884.

Application filed April 2, 1884. (No model.) Patented in Canada September 6, 1883, No. 17,596.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHER BAKER, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railway-Switch Stands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to railway-switch stands, partly to the construction of the stand or pillar proper, and partly to the construction of the mechanism for operating and locking the switch-rod.

The invention consists, first, in casting the base which supports the pillar, and through which the target-rod passes, in one piece, together with a bottom projection adapted to be embedded in a tie to render the pillar solid and steady.

It consists, further, in combining with the hollow pillar and the semaphore or target rod having crank and handle a pivoted locking-segment adapted to lock the handle of the target-rod at any desired point, all substantially as shown in my Canadian Patent No. 17,596, dated September 6, 1883.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

A represents the lower part of the pillar through which the target-rod passes. The part A is tubular with a wide opening upon one side to admit the switch-rod and give free play to the crank. The part A is formed with a flat base-plate, M, from which projects a block, K, adapted to be embedded in a tie, so that the base-plate M may have a flat seat. The tubular part A, its base plate, and the projection K are all formed from one piece of metal, preferably by casting.

B is the upper part of the switch-stand, which is, of course, hollow. It is secured to the part A by bolts which pass through flanges *c c* upon the parts A B, as shown. It is likewise formed in one piece, and has steps L L formed with it for the convenience of those employed in lighting and trimming the signal-lamps, &c. The target or sema-

phore rod D is stepped in the base-plate M, and extends entirely through and above the switch-stand. It carries at the upper end the desired signals for day and night properly set with relation to the adjustment of the switch. Just above the base-plate M is the crank D', connected to the switch-rod. D² is a handle projecting from a slot in the part B, by which the rod D is turned. The rod D, crank D', and handle D² are all formed in one piece. Arms G G project from the switch-stand just above the slot last referred to, and to the ends of these arms is pivoted a segmental or radius bar, E, having a motion sufficient to release the handle D². Holes are formed in this bar corresponding to the number of positions the switch may be required to assume. The arc shape of the bar affords room for a sufficient movement of the crank, as hereinafter described, to lock a three or more throw switch. Owing to the arc shape the bar bears upon the locking-pin during the movement of the lever, and automatically falls into engagement therewith when the pin reaches one of the holes, so that the bar need not be lifted by hand except to release the locking means. A stud or pin, N, is formed on or attached to the handle D², which engages with any one of the openings or slots in the bar E when the latter is horizontal, and thus locks the target-rod, and consequently the switch, at the desired point. Formed with the base of the switch-stand is a slotted locking-block, J, Fig. 2, having an open top, Fig. 1. Through the slot in this block slides a notched bar, F, the outer end of which is connected to the nearest switch-rail. The bar F is locked in place by a catch, H, pivoted to the base, Fig. 2, and connected by a rod, I, with the pivoted bar E. The end of the catch falls through the open top of the block J, and locks the rod F when one of its notches registers with the said open top. Therefore the releasing of the target-rod and that of locking-bar F are performed by simply lifting the radius-bar. The object of this locking-bar is to relieve the strain on the switch-rod during the passage of trains;

but I do not wish to claim the invention thereof, as it will form the subject of another application.

Having described my invention, I claim—

- 5 1. In a switch-stand, the open tubular base A M and projection K, all cast in one piece, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the hollow stand,

the cranked target-rod having a handle provided with a locking-pin, the switch-rod, 10 and the pivoted and slotted locking-bar of arc shape, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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