

(No Model.)

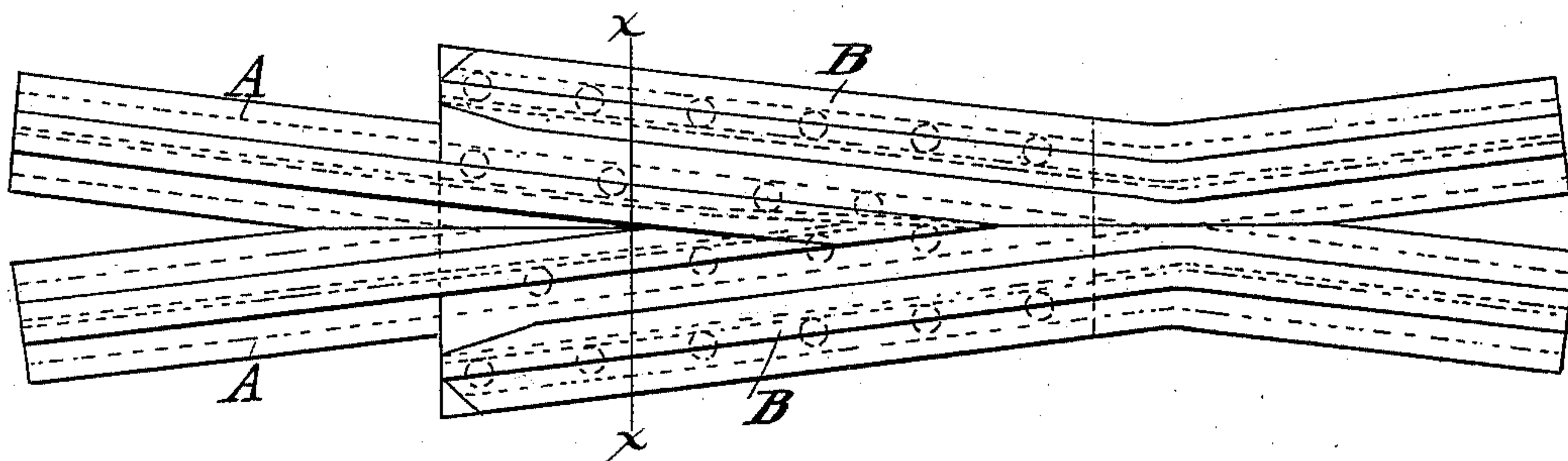
F. C. WEIR & N. O. GOLDSMITH.

RAILWAY FROG.

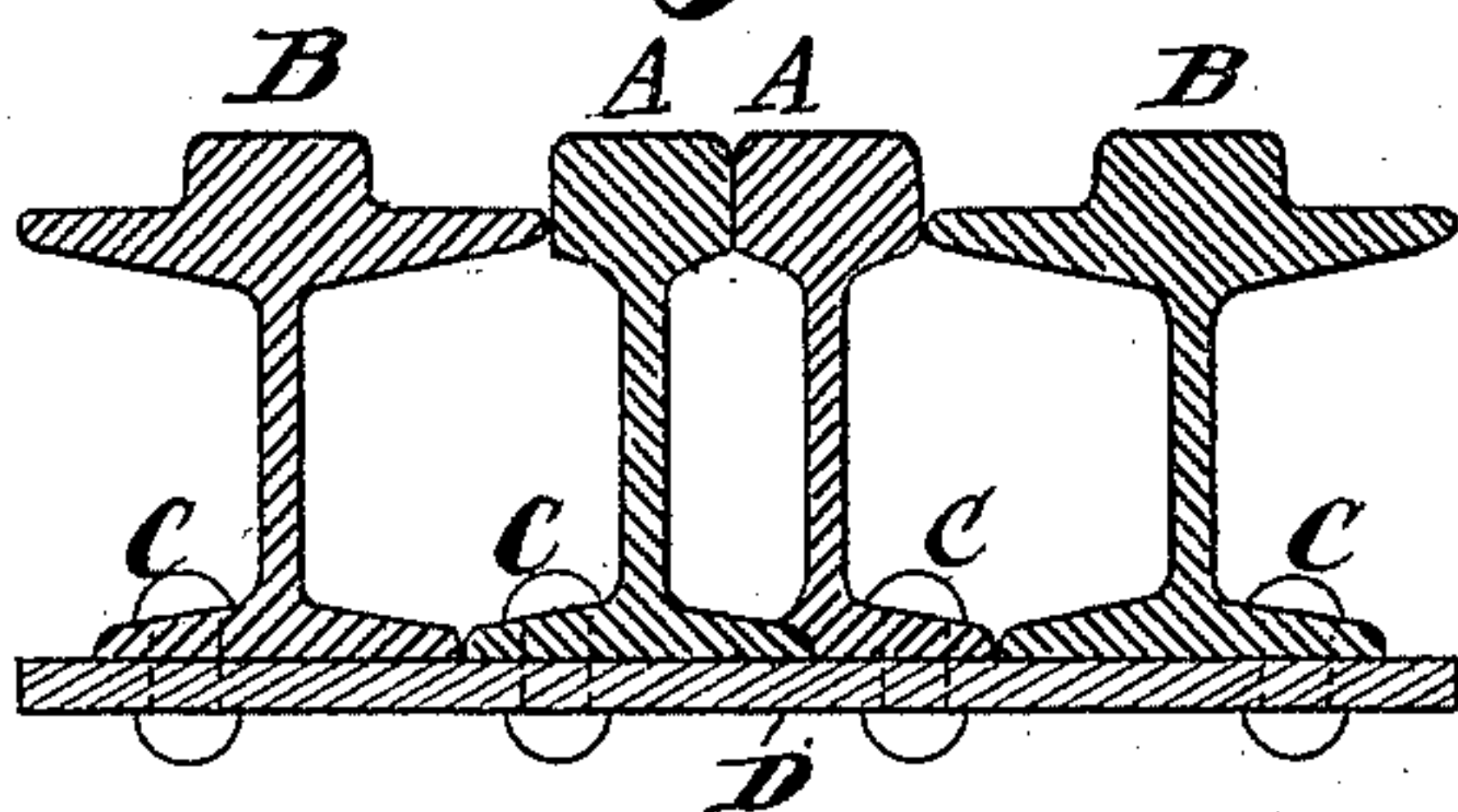
No. 398,201.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.

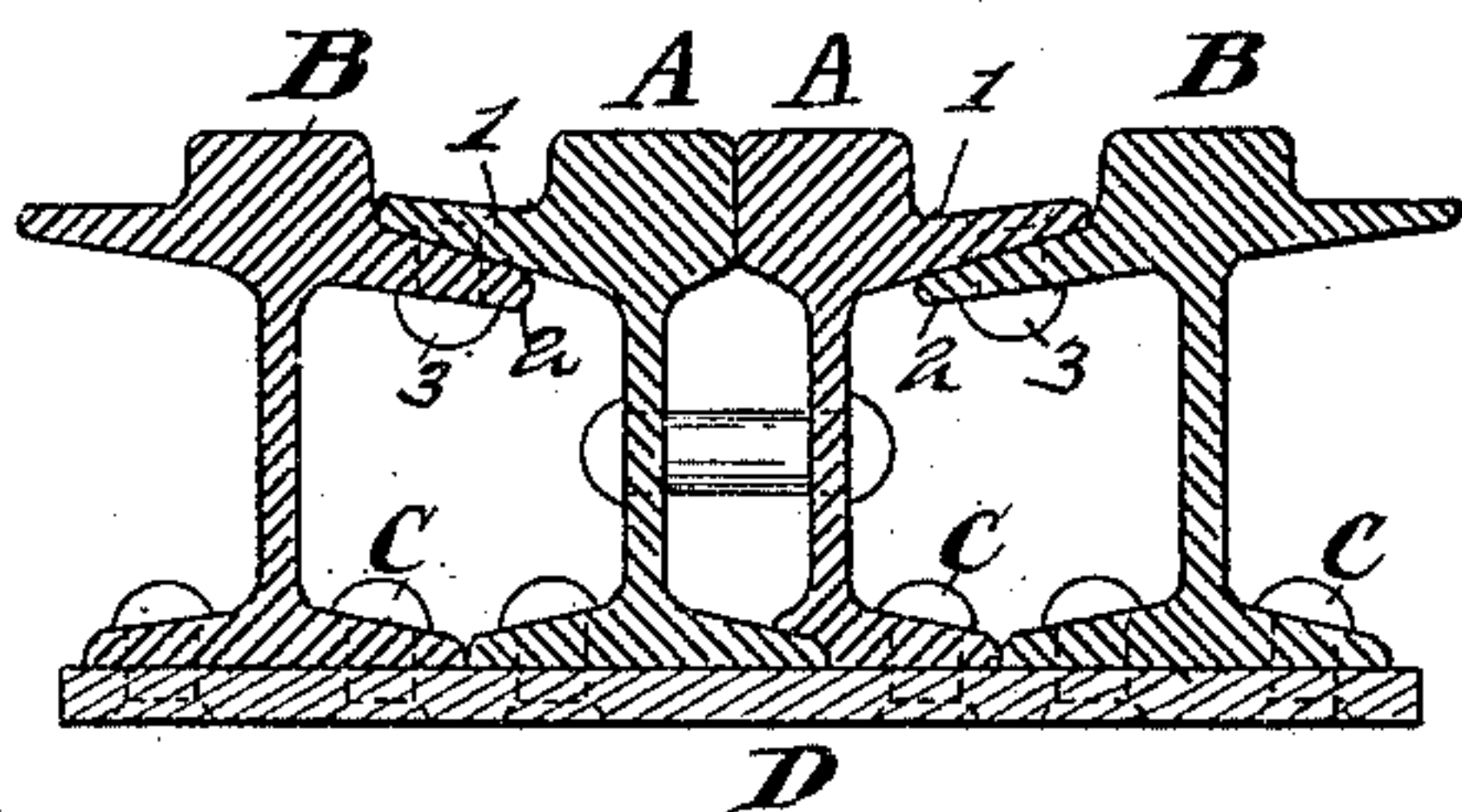
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



**Attest**

*Platen Sims*

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*Fredric C. Weir*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRIC C. WEIR AND NATHANIEL O. GOLDSMITH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO,  
ASSIGNORS TO THE WEIR FROG COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## RAILWAY-FROG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,201, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed May 24, 1888. Serial No. 274,911. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FREDRIC C. WEIR and NATHANIEL O. GOLDSMITH, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railway-Frogs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to construct a frog of center-bearing girder-rails for street-railways in a cheap, strong, and convenient manner.

The features of our invention will be fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view. Fig. 2 is a section on line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a modification of Fig. 2.

We have shown the frog as constructed of center-bearing girder-rails, but these are the equivalent of side-bearing girder-rails.

The points are constructed as follows: A A represent girder-rails, which are beveled off to have their heads and flanges abut each other, as shown in Fig. 2. The rails B B are bent to form guard and main-track rails in the usual manner of frogs. The said rails A A and B B are then secured to the base-plate D by rivets C, passing through the flanges of said rails and through said plate, as shown in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 3 we have shown a modification, which consists in bending the flanges 1 of rails A A upward and the flanges 2 of rails B B downward to overlap each other, instead of cutting off one of the side trams, as shown in Fig. 2, and then securing the flanges 1 and 2 together by rivets 3. This makes a very strong structure and is the preferred form.

It is obvious that the flanges 1 could be depressed and the flanges 2 upset to overlap each other reversely to the manner shown in Fig. 3, but such construction would be a mere change of form.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

A frog composed of point-rails A A, having their flanges 1 bent to overlap the inclined flanges 2 of the wing-rails B B, and secured together by rivets 3 and the bottom flanges of said rails secured to the base-plate D, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

FREDRIC C. WEIR.  
NATHANIEL O. GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

ROBERT ZAHNER,  
J. WATSON SIMS.