V. ANGERER. RAILROAD FROG STRUCTURE.

(Application filed Feb. 6, 1900.)

(No Model.) Witnesses:-

United States Patent Office.

VICTOR ANGERER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM WHARTON, JR., & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF SAME PLACE.

RAILROAD-FROG STRUCTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,165, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed February 6, 1900. Serial No. 4,295. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR ANGERER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented ed certain Improvements in Railroad-Frog Structures, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of railroad-frogs by inserting in the frog a hard-metal section having the point and the side bearing-plates all in one piece. This object I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a railroad-frog, illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the hard-metal section, and Figs. 6 and 7 are views of modifications of my invention.

A and B are rails which terminate in the point a, and A' and B' are the rails which terminate in the wing-sections A^2 and B^2 .

In order to prevent the rapid wearing away of the frog-point and the edges of the wingrails opposite the point, I make these parts of hard metal, preferably manganese steel, and in order to make a perfectly rigid and 30 substantial structure I make a casting D (shown clearly in Fig. 5) of manganese steel or other suitable hard metal, with the point a and cheek-pieces a' and b' integral therewith. I preferably insert filling-blocks b b 35 between the rails A and B and the wing-rails A² and B², as shown clearly in Fig. 4, which overlap the joint between the point-section and the main rails, so as to add strength to the structure. The edges of the casting D 40 are shaped to conform to the rails, so that they can be bolted firmly to the casting by bolts d.

It will be noticed in referring to Fig. 1 that the wing-rails are bent at $c\ c$ to form cavities

for the cheek-pieces a' b', which are preferably thick at the center and tapered toward each end of the casting D, so that while their bearing-faces are on a line with the inner faces of the wing-rails their outer edges conform to the shape of the bent portion of the 50 wing-rails, thus forming a very substantial frog structure, as the bolts d d secure the several elements together.

In some instances I may find it desirable to notch the wing-rails opposite the point-55 section for the reception of the hard-metal cheek-pieces, as shown in Fig. 6, instead of bending the rails, or I may partly bend the wing-rails and cut the inner face of each head away for the reception of the cheek-piece, as 60 shown in Fig. 7.

The structure can be made economically and can be readily repaired when necessary, although the hard-metal casting will usually outlast the rails, even though it is subjected 65 to considerable wear.

I claim as my invention—

In a frog structure, the combination of the supporting wing-rails A^2 , B^2 , with a hardmetal body D, which fits into the sides of the 70 said supporting wing-rails and constitutes the principal part of the frog and is formed with a groove which is divided into two grooves by a point α , and filling-blocks b, b mounted between the main rails A, B, and 75 the wing-rails and overlapping the joint between the point-section of the hard-metal body D and the main rails A, B, with means for securing the several parts together, substantially as described.

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

VICTOR ANGERER.

Witnesses:

LEWIS R. ASHHURST, Jr., C. W. CROASDILL.