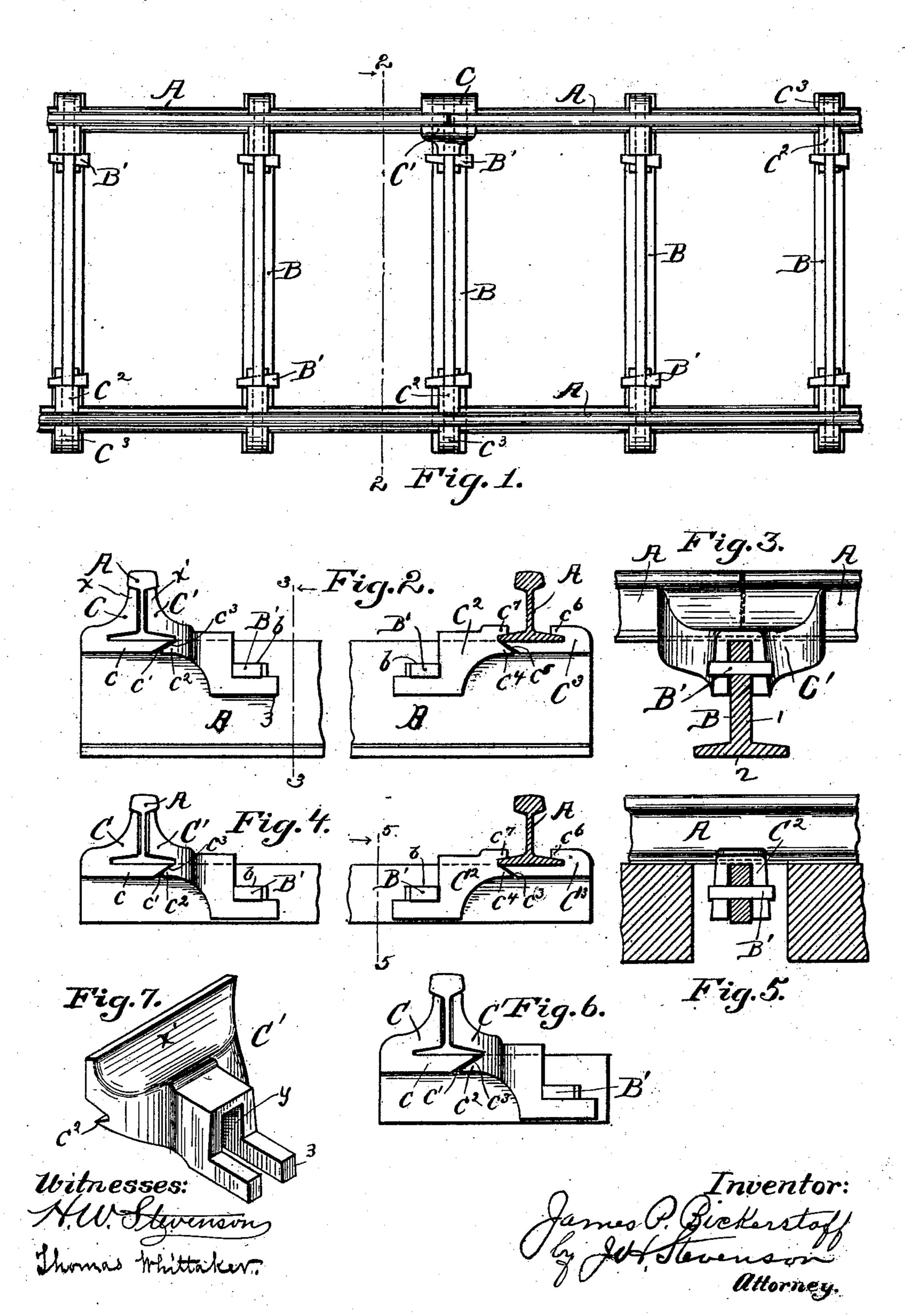
J. P. BICKERSTAFF. RAILWAY TIE.

(Application filed May 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

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RAILWAY-TIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,691, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed May 14, 1901. Serial No. 60,211. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. BICKERSTAFF, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Rochester, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Railway-Ties; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in metallic railway-ties, together with a device to substitute nuts, bolts, and splice-bars for rail-joints as rail-tie fasteners, all of which I fully describe hereinafter.

With this object in view my invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts to form a perfect system of rail-tie fasteners and rail-ties united together.

In describing my invention in detail I refer to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein like characters of reference will indicate similar parts

throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a railway-track with my invention in place thereon, showing 30 the rail-joint of two rails. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of my metallic ties and fasteners shown thereon. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of one of my rail-ties, showing the rail-fastening device in position at the rail-joint. Fig. 35 4 is a modified view of Fig. 2, showing the flange or lower portion of the tie cut. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of my railway-tie, showing the rail-fastening device for a single rail. Fig. 6 is a view of my railway-tie device, showing 40 only the portion thereof at the joint as seen in Fig. 3 when used merely as a rail-tie fastener as a substitute for the usual bolts, splicebars, nuts, &c. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the movable shoe C'.

The tie B may be cross-sectionally of inverted-T shape having the base 2 and web 1. At each end it is provided with a fixed shoe forming a part of the rail-fastening devices. Where a joint is formed by two rails A A, the fixed shoes will be wider than those used for a single rail and will also be somewhat differ-

ently formed. A fixed shoe for a joint is indicated at C in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 6, and a fixed shoe for a single rail is indicated at C⁸ in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. Preferably these fixed shoes will be 55 integral with the tie B; but they may be made separately and be rigidly secured to the tie B.

Referring to Figs. 2, 4, and 6, it will be observed that the shoe C has a base portion c, upon which the rails A are supported, and a 60 brace part x, which fits in between the heads and flanges of the rails A and performs the function of the ordinary fish-plate. The inner edge of the base portion c is beveled, as indicated at c'.

The movable shoe or brace for a joint is indicated by C' in Figs. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7, and this shoe is slotted, as indicated at y, to straddle the web portion 1 of the tie. This shoe is provided with a brace portion x', which fits 70 between the flanges and heads of the rails A, and also with a lip c^2 , which projects under the flanges of the rails and which has a beveled surface c^3 , adapted to engage the beveled edge c' of the base portion c. The shoe C' is 75 also provided with projecting fingers or lugs 3 3—one on each side of the slot. The web portion 1 of the tie is provided with an opening b for the passage of a wedge B', and when the parts are in position the fingers 3 will en- 80 gage the lower surface of the wedge, and the shoe C' will be forced into close contact with the inner sides of the rails A by the wedge B', and the rails will thus be firmly secured without the aid of spikes or similar devices.

The shoes C^2 and C^3 , used for a single rail, are similar to the shoes C' and C^3 , except that the brace portions x and x' are omitted and they are not so wide. The shoe C^3 is integral with the tie B, while the shoe C^2 is removable. 90 The lips c^6 and c^7 on the shoes which fit over the flange of the rail and the bevel parts c^5 and c^4 of the shoes will when wedged up tightly by the wedge B' against the rail and each other form a secure locking device for the rail.

Having described the invention, I claim—
1. The combination of a tie B having a shoe rigidly connected to it to engage the outer edge of a rail, said tie having a web portion provided with an opening b, a shoe provided noc with a slot to fit over said web portion and being movable thereon to engage the inner

side of the rail, a wedge fitted in said opening and engaging said movable shoe to force it against the rail, and said movable shoe having fingers projecting below and engaging 5 said wedge, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a tie B having a shoe rigidly connected to it to engage the outer side of the rail and said shoe having a beveled inner edge below the rail, said tie having a web portion provided with an opening b, a shoe provided with a slot to fit over said web portion and being movable thereon to engage the inner side of the rail, a wedge fitting in said opening and engaging said mov-

able shoe to force it against the rail, and said 15 movable shoe being provided with a lip projecting under the rail and having a beveled edge to engage the beveled edge of the other shoe, and having also fingers projecting below and engaging the said wedge, substan-20 tially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two sub-

scribing witnesses.

. JAMES P. BICKERSTAFF.

Witnesses:

JNO. R. NIBLO, EDWIN O. McCauley.