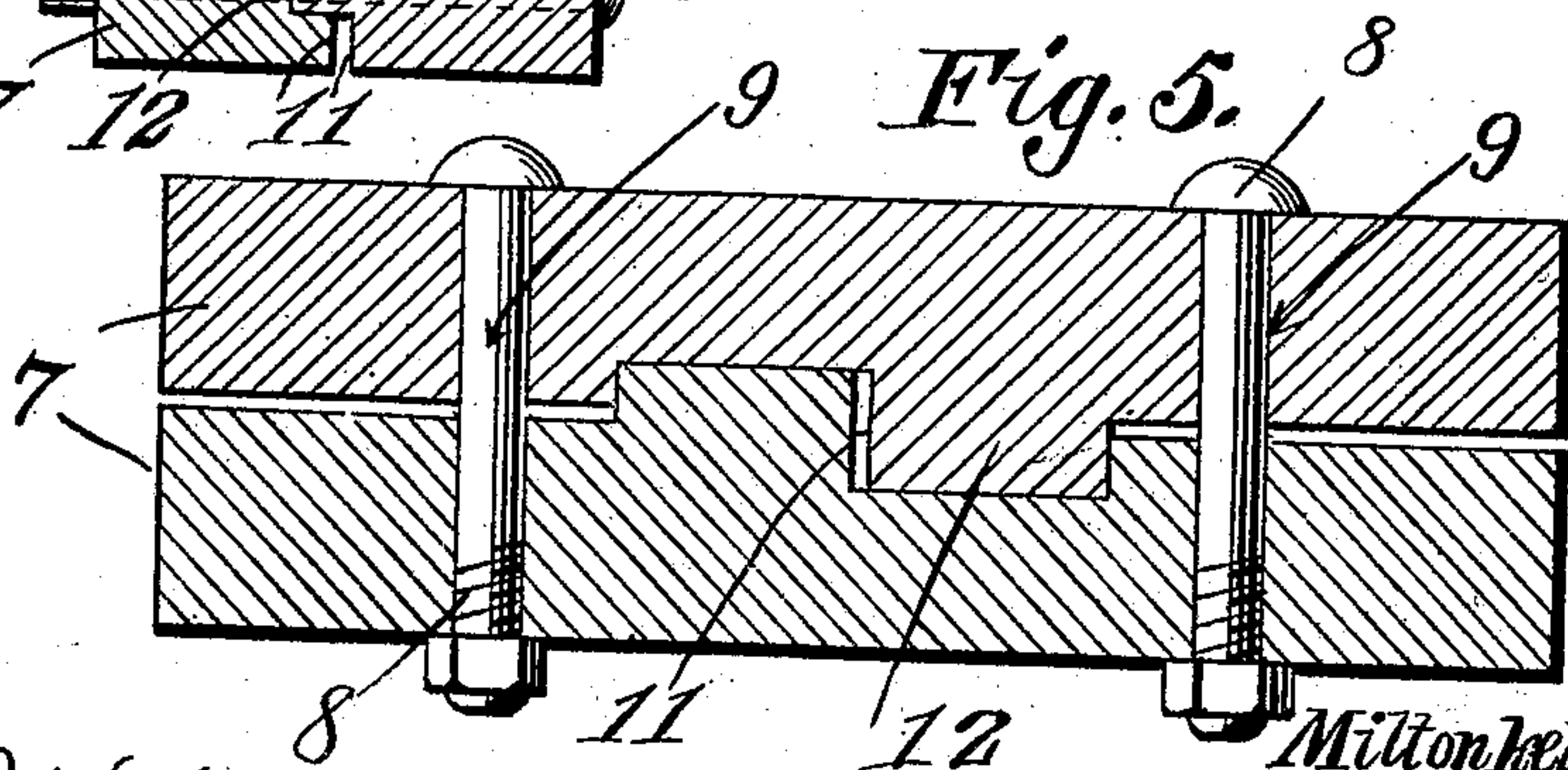
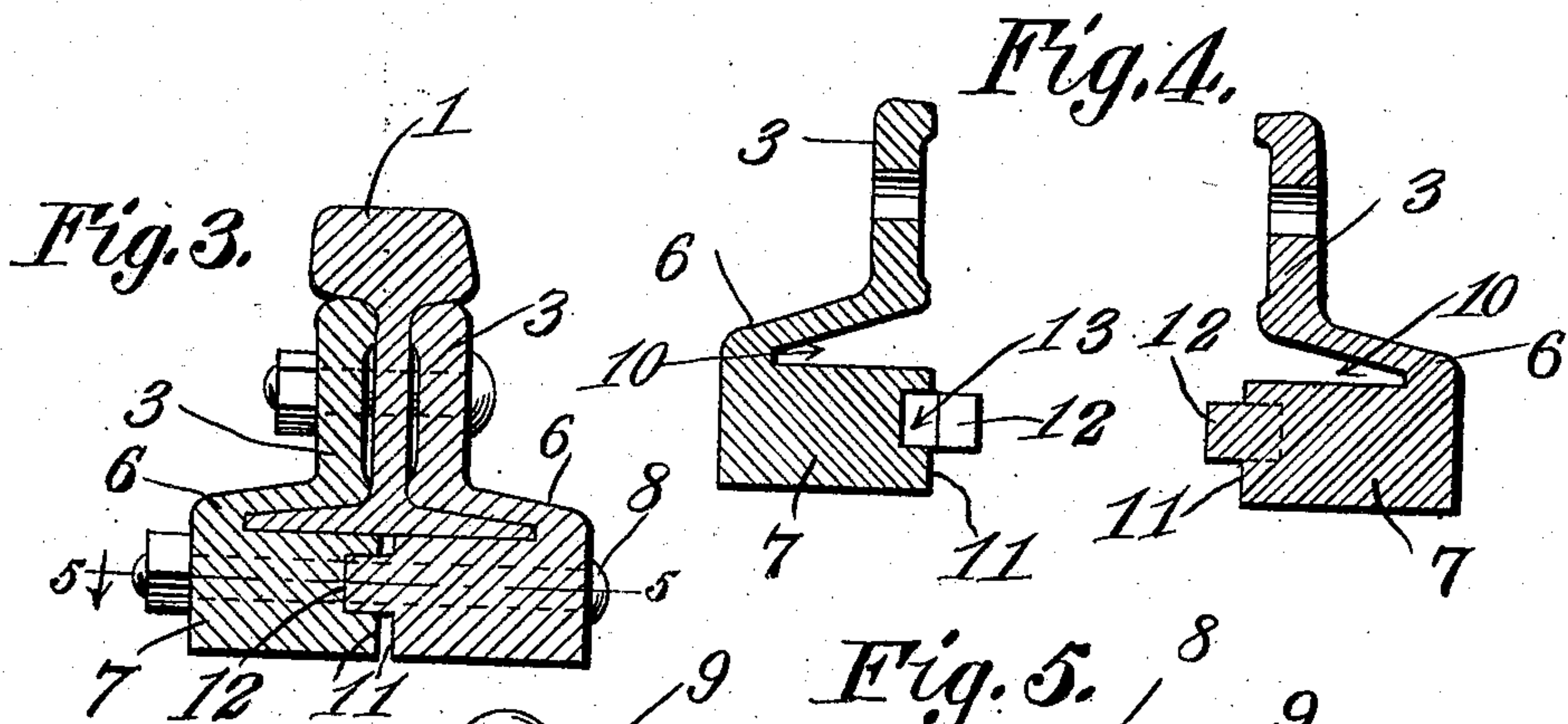
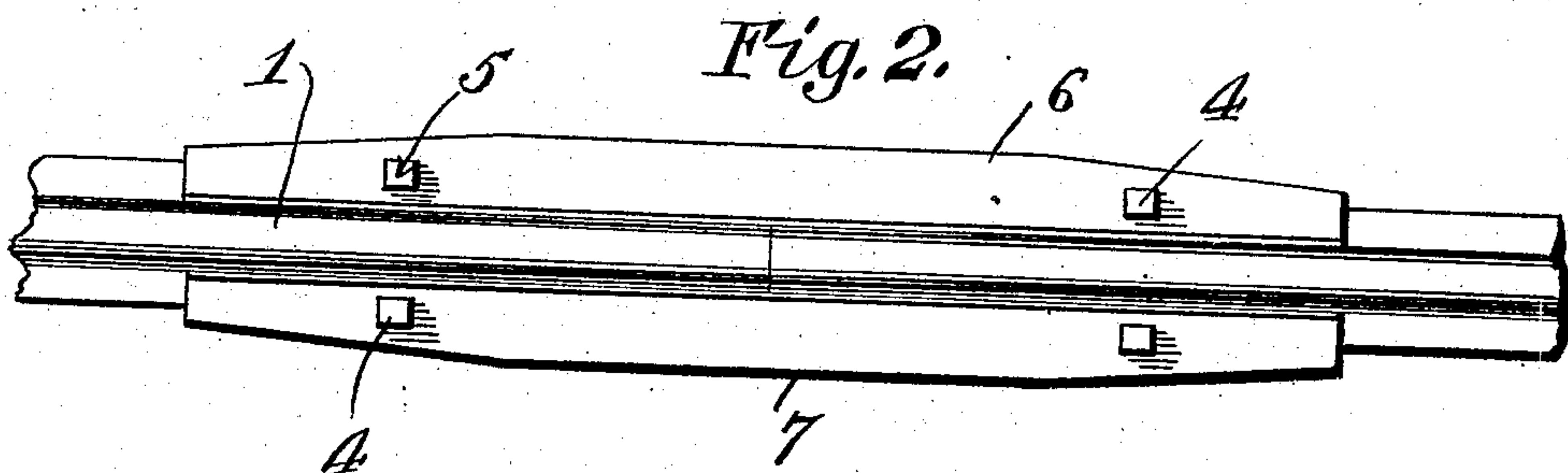
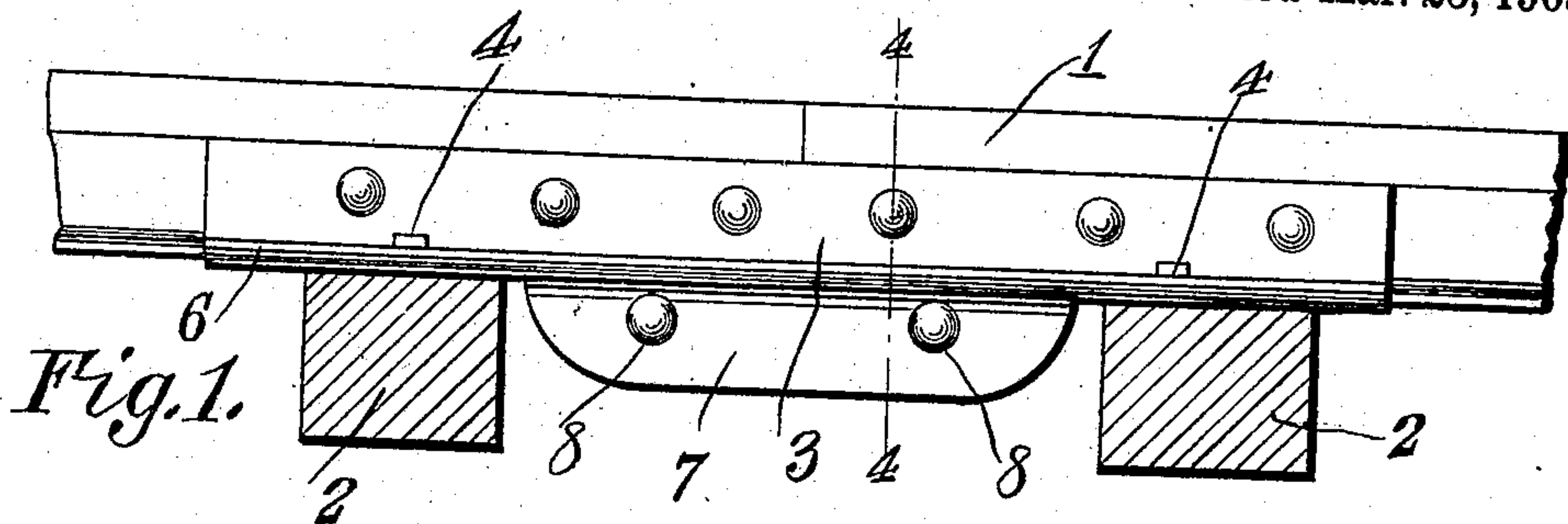


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 SPLICE BAR,
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 4, 1907.

915,952.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON KELLEY GROSS AND CHARLES COSWELL GROSS, OF LAFOLLETTE, TENNESSEE,
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SPLICE-BAR.

No. 915,952.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed November 4, 1907. Serial No. 400,568.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MILTON K. GROSS and CHARLES C. GROSS, citizens of the United States, residing at Lafollette, in the county of Campbell and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Splice-Bars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rail joints and consists in the construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed. Its primary object is to provide a device of this character that is simple in construction, efficient in practice, and economical to manufacture, and one which may be readily and quickly applied for use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a chair constructed according to my improvement with parts of two rails united therein, Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a transverse central vertical section of the same, Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, with the rails removed therefrom and the chair separated, Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

The rails 1 are supported upon the ties 2 in any ordinary or preferred manner.

The meeting ends of the rails 1 are united or connected by the chairs 3—3, the said chairs are secured to the ties by means of spikes 4, the latter passing through apertures 5 in the base flange 6.

Disposed on the bottom of each chair section and depending therefrom is a rail-supporting base member 7. The latter is provided with apertures 9 for the reception of fastening means such as bolts 8, as clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The said bolts pass through the rail-supporting base member intermediate the lugs and ends thereof. On the inside of each section of the member 7 is a groove 10, running the whole length of the same and adapted to receive the foot of the rail.

Arranged or projecting laterally from the inner faces of the rail-supporting base member 7 are lugs 12, adapted to be seated in the recesses 13 formed in the inner faces of the rail-supporting base members. The recesses 13 are provided with top, bottom and end walls and when the said base members are securely united together the lug 12 engages

the top, bottom and one end wall of each recess, thereby preventing any vertical movement of the said rails. Furthermore the said lugs and recesses are disposed on the inner faces of the members 7 and intermediate the top and bottom thereof. It will be noted that the lugs 12 space the base members 7 to provide a transverse and a longitudinal slot or opening 11, directly disposed under the joint of the rails for permitting sand and the like to escape when applied to the rails.

A further object of the lugs and recesses are to insure certainty that the openings in the chairs will readily coincide or register with the openings in the rails and also with the apertures in the rail-supporting base member 7.

A further purpose which the above mentioned structure of the recesses and lugs serve, is to securely hold the rails united in proper position, thereby retaining them against longitudinal, lateral or vertical movement.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and mode of operation of the invention should be clearly understood without a further extended description.

Changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus fully described the invention what is claimed as new, is:

1. In a rail joint chair comprising two sections, rail supporting base members formed thereon and having recesses provided with top, bottom and end walls, and formed in the inner faces of the said supporting members, lugs arranged on the inner faces of the supporting members adjacent the said recesses and adapted to engage the top, bottom, and one end wall of each recess, bolts passing through the said supporting base members intermediate the lugs and the ends of the rail-supporting base members.

2. In combination with meeting ends of rails, of a chair comprising two sections, rail-supporting members formed thereon, and having recesses, lugs arranged on the supporting members and adapted to enter the recesses, said lugs being of less length than

such recesses to form a space between such
lugs, and such lugs projecting inwardly and
beyond the said sections to an extent greater
than the depth of such recesses, whereby the
5 ends of the lugs are caused to abut against
the inner walls of the recesses and the base
portions of said sections are spaced apart.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in presence of two witnesses.

MILTON KELLEY GROSS.

CHARLES COSWELL GROSS.

Witnesses:

E. H. POWERS,

ANDREW COOPER.