(No Model.)

F. P. REILLY.

CHAIR FOR GIRDER RAILS.

No. 418,986. Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

Fig. 1.

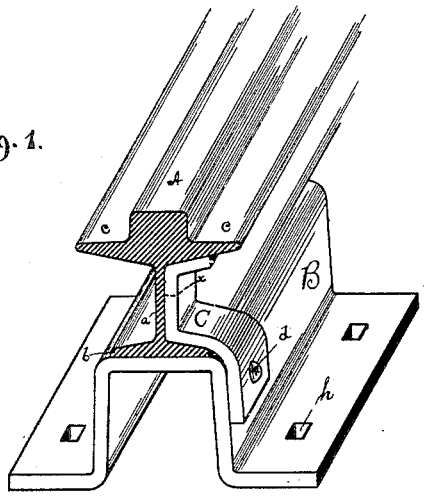


Fig. 2.

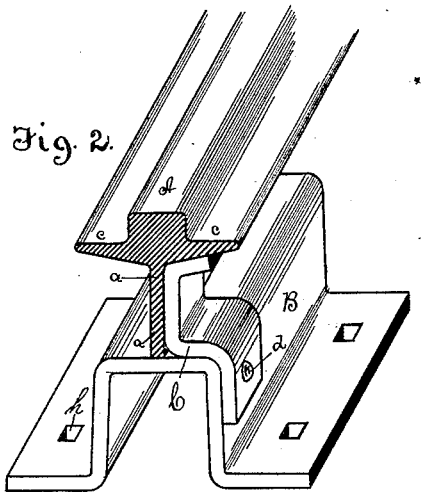


Fig. 3.

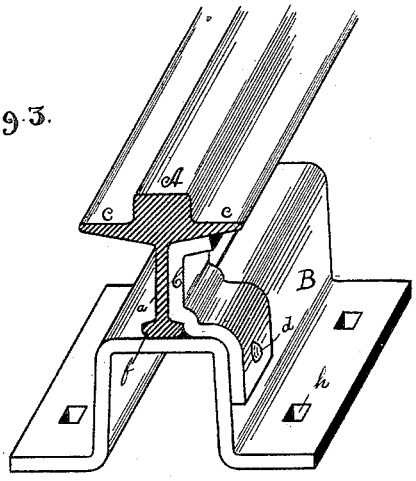


Fig. 4

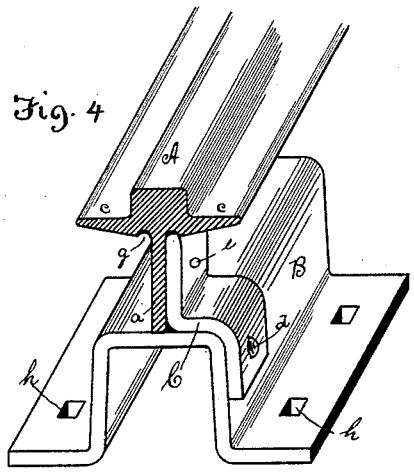
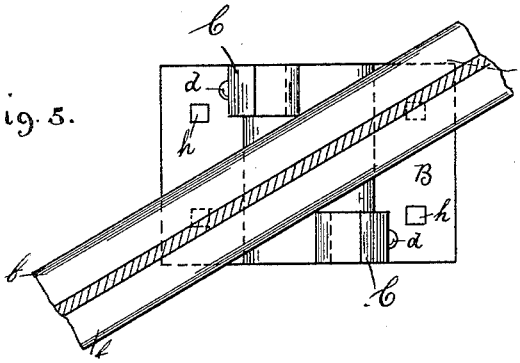


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS P. REILLY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE JOHNSON COMPANY, OF KENTUCKY.

CHAIR FOR GIRDER-RAILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,986, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed April 2, 1889. Serial No. 305,653. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS P. REILLY, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chairs for Girder-Rails, which improvement is fully set forth and illustrated in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide a rail-chair which shall be cheap and of simple construction, and at the same time provide a thorough side bracing and a firm seat for the rail.

The invention will first be described in detail, and then particularly set forth in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows in perspective my improved rail-chair having a center-bearing girder-rail of one form secured thereto. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 illustrate in perspective modified forms of chair and center-bearing rails. Fig. 5 is a view in plan of the rail and chair shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the method of entering the rail in the chair, the head of the rail being omitted.

It will be observed that the only difference between Figs. 2 and 4 is, that in the latter figure the rail is shown with recesses formed under its head and the upper portion of the brace of the chair cut off to fit into said recesses, and that the only difference between Fig. 1 and Figs. 2 and 3 is in the shape of the lower portion of the rail, the braces or supports C, hereinafter described, being also changed in shape to conform to the various modifications of rail shown.

In the several figures of the drawings the respective parts are indicated by letters of reference as follows:

A indicates the rail; *a*, its web; *b b*, its lower flanges, Figs. 1 and 5; *c c*, its upper or side flanges. B indicates a plate of metal bent into box shape, as shown, and C indicates two supports or side braces for the rails, in shape forming angle-lugs, riveted to said box by the rivets *d*. These side braces or supports are preferably located diagonally, as shown on the box B, and fit over the lower flanges *b* of the rail, when the rail is provided with lower flanges, and extend up along the web of the rail and under its head, being secured to said web, if desired, by the rivets or bolts *e*, Fig. 4. If the rail is devoid of lower flanges, as in Figs. 2 and 4, or if it has a filleted bottom *f*, as in Fig. 3, said side braces C are shaped as shown, respectively, in said figures. If desired, however, the upper angle of the side braces or supports may be omitted and said braces extended only partly up the web of the rail, as shown at the dotted line X, Fig. 1, instead of up under the head, as shown in the other figures.

In Fig. 4 it will be observed that the rail A is recessed or hollowed out under its head, as shown at *g*. In this case the braces or supports C are shaped to fit into said recesses, and it will be seen that all the parts are thus firmly united. It is evident, however, that the form of brace or support shown in Fig. 4 may be applied to any other form of rail than that shown in said figure. The shape of the rails is not material.

From the above description it will be apparent that by this invention a rail-chair is provided which is not only of simple construction and capable of being cheaply made, but that it forms a firm holder for the rail, the braces or supports C extending over the foot and against so much of the web of the rail as may be desired, depending upon the shape of these portions of the rail used.

While in practice it would be deemed preferable to locate the braces or supports C diagonally on the box B, as shown, yet such construction is not essential. This is particularly true if a rail having a plain web—such as shown in Figs. 2 and 4—be used, in which case said braces or supports can be located directly opposite each other on the box B, such a rail not requiring to be turned in order to be entered in the chair, as is the case with a rail having lower flanges, as shown in Fig. 5.

The box B and the braces or supports C may be made of rolled steel or any other suitable metal.

The chairs may be spiked to the cross-ties through the holes *h* in their bottom flanges.

I am aware that a box-chair having diagonal clips riveted to its sides for clamping the lower flanges of a girder-rail is not new, and such I do not claim, for it is very obvious that the chair herein described is adapted by rea-

son of the form of its rail-supports to firmly and securely seat many forms of girder-rails, whether provided with lower flanges or fillets or devoid of either.

Having thus fully described my said improvement, as of my invention I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a box-chair for girder-rails, having two side braces riveted to opposite sides of the chair for supporting the rail.

FRANCIS P. REILLY.

Witnesses:
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