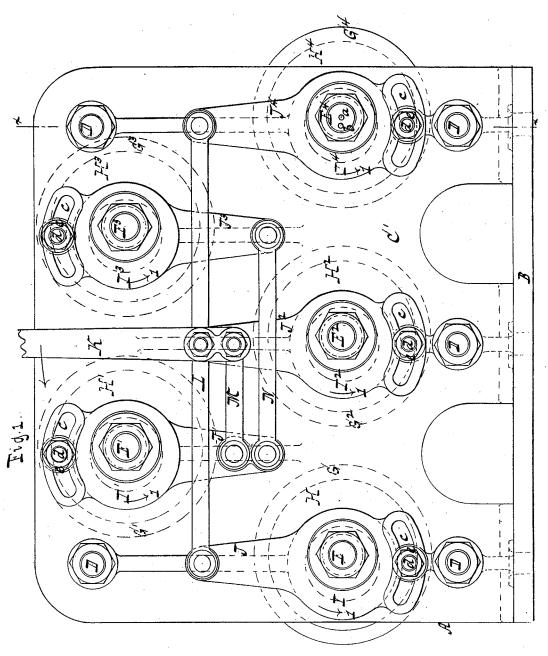
## W. K. SEAMAN.

### RAIL STRAIGHTENING MACHINE.

No. 266,536.

Patented Oct. 24, 1882.



WITNESSES:

William Miller Otto Hufeland INVENTOR

William X Seaman
BY Van Santroord & Shuff

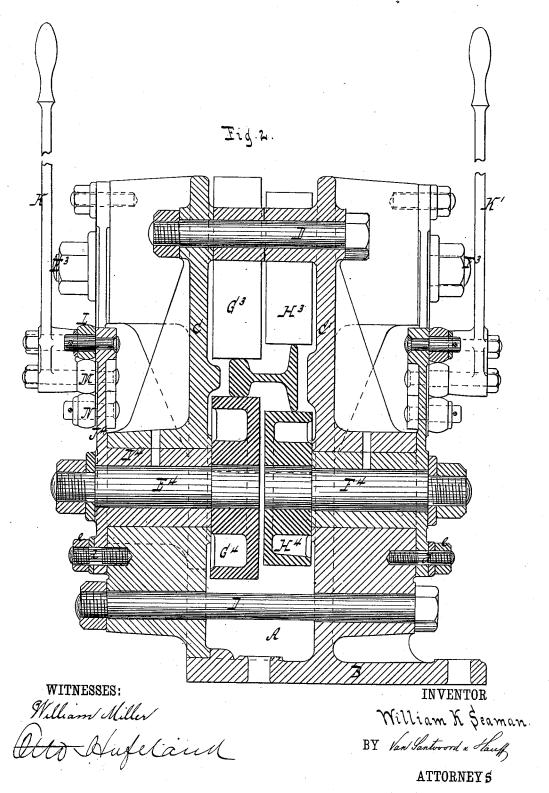
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM K. SEAMAN, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

#### RAIL-STRAIGHTENING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,536, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed April 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, WILLIAM K. SEAMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rail-Straightening Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine which is intended for taking out lateral kinks from 10 the rails, and to deliver them free from such imperfections to the cambering-machine. The novel construction of my rail-straightening machine which forms the subject-matter of this present invention is pointed out in the fol-

15 lowing specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of my machine. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section in the plane x x,

Fig. 1. Similar letters indicate corresponding parts. In the drawings, the letter A designates a frame, which consists of a bed-plate, B, from which rise two standards, C C', the standard C' being cast solid with the bed-plate, while 25 the standard C is held in position by the traverses D. In each of the standards C C' are mounted five shafts, E and F, respectively, and on each of these shafts is mounted a roller, G or H. The shafts E E' E<sup>2</sup> E<sup>3</sup> E<sup>4</sup> are shown 30 in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and on these shafts are firmly mounted the rollers G G' G2 G3 G4, which are indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and two of which are shown in Fig. 2. The shafts E E' E2 E3 E4 have their bearings in ec-35 centric bushes I I' I2 I3 I4, which are mounted in the standard C, and can be turned in their bearings, so that by turning said bushes the position of the rollers G G' G<sup>2</sup> G<sup>3</sup> G<sup>4</sup> in relation to each other is changed. This will be 40 readily understood by referring to Fig. 1, where the center of the shaft E4 is designated by a and the center of the bush 14 by b. By turning the bush in the direction of arrow 1 the axle E4, together with its roller G4, is raised, 45 and by turning the bush in the opposite direction the axle E4, together with the roller G4, is depressed. From each of the bushes I I' I2 I3 I4 extends an arm, J J' J2 J3 J4, and from the arm J<sup>2</sup> extends a lever, K, which connects with

J' by a rod, M, said arm J' being connected to the arm J<sup>3</sup> by a rod, N. By pushing the lever K in the direction of the arrow marked near it in Fig. 1 all the bushes I I' I2 I3 I4 are turned in the direction of arrows 1, and the 55 rollers G  $G^2$   $G^4$  are moved down and the rollers G' G3 are moved up. The rollers G G' G2 G<sup>3</sup>G<sup>4</sup> are intended to bear upon the head of the rail, as shown in Fig. 2, and by the action of the lever K said rollers can be readily so adjusted 60 that they produce the desired effect upon the rail. In the arms J J' J2 J3 J4 are formed segmental slots c, through which extend screwstuds d, provided with nuts e. When the rollers G G' G2 G3 G4 have been adjusted in the 65 required position the arms J J' J2 J3 J4 are locked by means of the nuts e, and the rollers cannot change their position until the nuts are released.

The rollers H H' H2 H3 H4, which are mount- 70 ed on the shafts F, bear upon the flange of the rail, (see Fig. 2,) and they are adjusted in the required position by means of the lever K' precisely in the same manner in which the rollers  $\overrightarrow{G}$   $\overrightarrow{G'}$   $\overrightarrow{G^2}$   $\overrightarrow{G^3}$   $\overrightarrow{G^4}$  are adjusted. The rails as they 75 pass from the finishing-rolls are carried forward by a series of grip-rollers, which also serve to introduce the rails into and push them through the straightening-machine, when they are received by another set of grip-rollers, So forming part of the cambering machine. As the rails pass through the straightening-machine all lateral kinks existing in the same are removed, the action of the straightening-rollers being adjusted by means of the levers K K'. 85

If desired, the rollers G and H may be provided with flanges to confine the rails in the proper course, or said rollers may be slightly tapering. If necessary, the rollers H may be provided with grooves to conform to the edges 90 of the flanges of the rails and to prevent said flanges from getting injured.

My machine may also be used for straightening cold rails, and in this case it may be of advantage to impart to some of the rolls a 95 positive motion by suitable gearing.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is-

1. The combination, with a series of rollers, 50 the arms J J4 by a rod, L, and with the arm | G, and their axles, of the eccentric bushes I 100

and the adjusting-lever K, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with a series of rollers, G, and their axles, of the second series of rollers, H, and their axles, the eccentric bushes I, and the adjusting-levers K, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. K. SEAMAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. F. MATTES,
EDW. L. BUCK.