



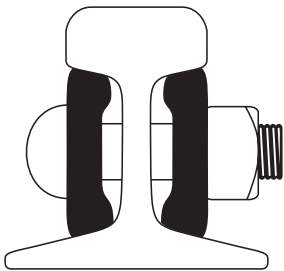
SPLICE BARS, CURVED RAILS

Splice Bars

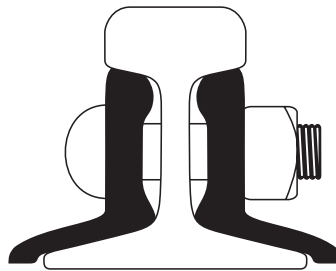
Often rails are joined together by welding, but most rail for industry use is connected by means of a bolted splice. There are usually two or three holes drilled in the end of the rails for these splices. The hole spacing pattern is called the “drilling” and is measured from the end of the rail to the center of the first hole, and from the center of the first hole to the center of the second hole, etc. Thus a drilling might be 2-1/2” X 5” or 3-1/2” X 6” X 6”.

The standard drillings for tee rails and corresponding splice bars provide for a 1/8” gap between rail ends. This is standard construction for railroad track and light crane service. For best service in bolted splices for rails in crane service, it is recommended that “tight joints” be stipulated. (See page II-1 for a description of a tight joint.) Although tight joints are not standard for tee rails, Harmer Steel can supply tight joints in the ASCE sections from 30-lb. to 85-lb.

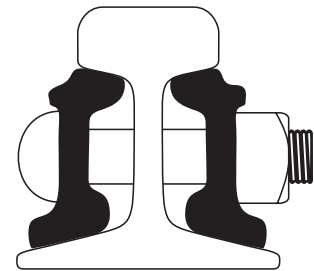
The term “splice bar” refers to only one type of connector bar and frequently is confused with other types. The drawings below provide clarification of the proper term for each type of connector bar.



Splice Bars



Angle Bars



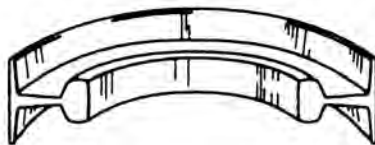
Joint Bars

Curved Rail

Curving of tee rails and crane rails is available in a variety of ways to suit various applications.



Ball Out
Specify Inside Diameter



Ball In
Specify Outside Diameter



Ball Up
Specify Centerline
Diameter of Head