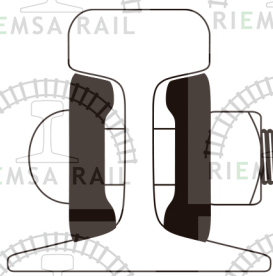


Splice Bars

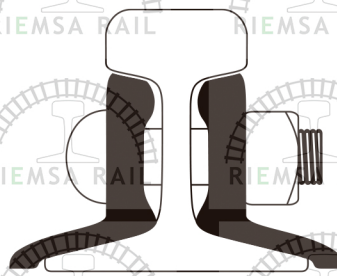
Rails are often joined by welding, but in most industrial applications, they are connected using bolted splices. Typically, two or three holes are drilled into the ends of the rails to accommodate these connections. The specific arrangement of these holes is referred to as the “drilling pattern”, which is measured from the rail end to the center of the first hole, then from the center of the first hole to the next, and so on. For example, a drilling pattern may be described as 2-1/2” x 5” or 3-1/2” x 6” x 6”.

Standard tee rail drillings, along with their corresponding splice bars, are designed with a 1/8” gap between the ends of the rails. This is the typical setup used in railroad tracks and light-duty crane systems. However, for crane rail applications, tight joints are generally recommended to ensure better performance in bolted splices. (Refer to page II-1 for more on tight joints.) While tight joints are not the default for tee rails, Riemsarail can provide tight-joint configurations for ASCE rail sizes from 30-lb. to 85-lb.

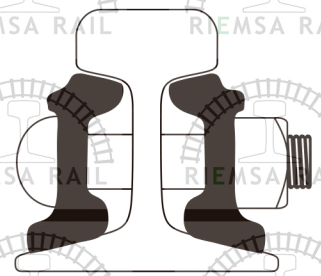
It’s important to note that the term “splice bar” refers to a specific type of connecting bar and is often confused with other types. The diagrams below help clarify the correct terminology for each type of connector bar.



Splice Bars



Angle Bars



Joint Bars

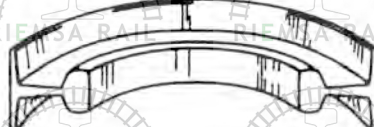
Curved Rail

In addition, tee rails and crane rails can be curved in several ways to suit different installation needs and project requirements.



Ball Out

Specify Inside Diameter



Ball In

Specify Outside Diameter



Ball Up

Specify Centerline
Diameter of Head