



RAILWAY RAIL-FASTENING CLIP AND ASSEMBLY
AND METHODS OF EMPLOYING THE SAME

5 The present invention relates to a railway
rail-fastening clip and assembly and methods of employing
the same.

The applicant's previous inventions, rail clips
commonly referred to respectively as a "P-R" clip
(disclosed in GB-861,473) and an "e"-clip (disclosed in
10 GB-1,510,224), have both been successful for many years,
providing low-cost rail fastenings that have been widely
used in many countries around the world. These clips may
be installed into shoulders alongside the rail either
manually, using a sledgehammer to drive the clip into the
15 shoulder, or automatically by a clip driving machine.
Whilst automatic clip installation is obviously more
desirable, being quicker and less labour-intensive, it
can be a fairly complex process, requiring accurate
positioning of the clip relative to the shoulder in order
20 to achieve an adequate rail fastening.

According to a first aspect of the present invention
there is provided a railway rail fastening clip suitable
for holding down a railway rail, which clip is formed
from a rod of resilient material bent so as to be
25 approximately M-shaped in plan, the clip having,
proceeding from one end of the rod to the other, a
substantially straight first portion, a bent second
portion, a third portion, a bent fourth portion, a fifth
portion, a bent sixth portion, and a substantially
30 straight seventh portion, the first and seventh portions
forming respectively the outer legs of the M, the third
and fifth portions forming respectively the inner legs of
the M, the second and sixth portions joining the outer
legs to the inner legs and the fourth portion connecting
35 the inner legs together, wherein, when the clip is
bearing on a rail, the longitudinal axis of the fourth
portion lies in a plane which is substantially parallel,



but not identical, to a plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions.

Preferably, when a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention is free from stress, no part of the longitudinal axes of the second and sixth portions of the clip is inclined with respect to the plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions by an angle greater than 40° or, even more desirably, by an angle greater than 35° .

Alternatively, or additionally, when a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention is free from stress, the ratio of the maximum distance between the longitudinal axis of each inner leg and the plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions to the diameter of the rod forming the clip is equal to or less than 4, and is preferably less than or equal to 2.0, and is most desirably less than or equal to 1.25.

Preferably, in a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, the longitudinal axes of the said first and seventh portions are substantially parallel to one another.

Desirably, in a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, the said third and fifth portions are substantially curved such that their longitudinal axes lie in respective planes which are at least approximately perpendicular to the said plane containing the axes of said first and seventh portions of the clip.

Preferably, in a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, the said third and fifth portions are spaced apart from one another by the said fourth portion and the said second and sixth portions are bent such that respective parts thereof are closely adjacent to one another.

Desirably, when a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention is viewed in plan, the said fourth portion extends beyond respective free ends of the first



and seventh portions.

Preferably, in a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, the surface of each outer leg, adjacent to a free end of the rod, is, at least at the
5 part which is uppermost when the clip is in use, inclined downwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg proceeding along that outer leg towards the free end, desirably at an angle of 30° .

Desirably, in a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, at least one of the inner or outer
10 legs of the clip is provided with first locating means for cooperating with second locating means provided on a clip anchoring device so as to locate the said clip at a desired position with respect to the said clip anchoring
15 device when installed therein, wherein at least one abutment surface forms one of the first and second locating means and at least one cooperating projection forms the other of the first and second locating means, both the abutment surface and one face of the cooperating
20 projection being acutely inclined in one sense to the longitudinal axis of the leg of the clip having said first locating means thereon such that the said one face of the said cooperating projection abuts against the said abutment surface so as to locate the clip, but such that
25 driving of the clip in either of two directions parallel to the said axis forces said projection out of contact with said abutment surface. Preferably, the or each leg provided with said first locating means is one of the outer legs of the clip. Respective such first locating
30 means are desirably provided on each of the said outer legs for cooperating with corresponding second locating means provided on the said anchoring device, when the clip is installed therein.

Preferably, in such a clip, the or each abutment
35 surface is formed by one inclined face of a recess, another face of the said recess being acutely inclined in the opposite sense to said longitudinal axis, said recess



preferably being formed in a part of the or each outer leg which is uppermost when the clip is in use, which is desirably near the free end of that leg. Desirably, the inclined faces of said recess are joined together by a further face of the said recess which is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg of the clip, such that said inclined faces are spaced apart from one another by a predetermined distance, thereby defining two desired positions at which said clip may be located with respect to the anchoring device when installed therein.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an anchoring device, for retaining a railway rail fastening clip as claimed in any preceding claim, which device has a base member and a pair of clip-retaining members connected to said base member and extending substantially upwardly with respect thereto when the device is in use, said clip-retaining members being spaced apart so as to define an opening therebetween for receiving the interconnected inner legs of such an M-shaped clip and being formed with respective guiding passageways therethrough for receiving respectively the outer legs of the M-shaped clip, the device being such that, as a clip is driven into it, the outer legs thereof are forced downwardly with respect to the inner legs, thereby placing the clip under stress.

Preferably, in an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, the said guiding passageways are formed on respective outer faces of the said clip-retaining members.

Desirably, in an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, each of the said guiding passageways is in the form of a channel formed in a side wall of the associated clip-retaining member.

In such anchoring devices, each of the said clip-retaining members preferably has, at respective locations thereon spaced from the said base member, an



inwardly-projecting portion which extends at least partially over the said opening such that, when said clip is retained by said device, said inwardly-projecting portions are located directly above at least part of each of the inner legs of the clip such that those portions serve to limit upward movement of the said inner legs.

In an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, the roof of each passageway desirably has a portion which slopes downwardly, proceeding along said passageway in a direction away from the opening thereof into which an outer leg of a clip is inserted when the device is in use, for abutting the outer leg of the clip when the clip is being driven into the device so as to drive that leg downwardly with respect to said inner legs.

Preferably, in an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, said base member is such that when each outer leg of the clip is inserted into the opening of a corresponding passageway of the device such that an upper part thereof abuts the roof of the passageway and a lower part thereof abuts the floor of the passageway at said opening thereinto, the fourth portion of the clip is supported by said base member.

Desirably, in an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, opposing side faces of said clip-retaining members are not connected together by said base member along their entire lengths. Preferably, said base member connects only an end portion of one of the said clip-retaining members to an adjacent end portion of the other of the said clip-retaining members.

Preferably, an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention which is for use with a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention includes second locating means for cooperating with first locating means on said clip.

Desirably, when such an anchoring device is in



combination with such a clip, the roof of one or each of the passageways of the anchoring device is provided with a downwardly-directed projection for engaging with the recess provided on the corresponding outer leg of the clip.

Preferably in such an anchoring device and clip combination, said projection is located such that the clip is held in position in which the clip bears on an adjacent rail. Desirably, the roof of one or each of the passageways is provided with another downwardly-directed projection for engaging with said recess which is preferably located such that the clip is held in a position in which the clip does not bear on an adjacent rail. Preferably, such projections are located at either end of one or each of the passageways.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of installing a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention into an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, in which the free ends of the rod forming the clip are inserted into respective openings of the passageways in the device such that an upper part of each outer leg abuts the roof of the passageway and the fourth portion of the clip is supported by the base member of the device, and the clip is driven such that the outer legs thereof are forced both along the passageways and downwardly with respect to the inner legs, thereby placing the clip under stress, the clip being driven until it reaches a desired location with respect to the device.

A clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention can, where necessary or preferable, be installed manually into an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, but when the clip and anchoring device are provided with first and second locating means installation of the clip into the anchoring device is facilitated, particularly automatic



installation by a clip driving machine.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of employing a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention in combination with an anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, wherein at least one of the inner or outer legs of the clip is provided with first locating means for cooperating with second locating means provided on the anchoring device so as to locate the said clip at a desired position with respect to the said anchoring device when installed therein, wherein at least one abutment surface forms one of the first and second locating means and at least one cooperating projection forms the other of the first and second locating means, both the abutment surface and one face of the cooperating projection being acutely inclined in one sense to the longitudinal axis of the leg of the clip having said first locating means thereon such that the said one face of the said cooperating projection abuts against the said abutment surface so as to locate the clip, but such that driving of the clip in either of two directions parallel to the said axis forces said projection out of contact with said abutment surface, and wherein the outer legs of the clip are inserted into the passageways of the device such that the locating means on the clip and device cooperate to hold the clip in a first position before the clip is driven, and the clip is driven into a second position in which the clip is held by said locating means so as to bear on a railway rail adjacent to the device.

Preferably, in a method embodying the fourth aspect of the present invention, the clip is driven out of said second position back to said first position so that an insulator for electrically insulating the device from an adjacent railway rail, which insulator is located between the device and the rail, may be replaced without the need to move the device or the rail.



In an alternative method embodying the fourth aspect of the present invention, the clip is driven, either from said first position or said second position, into a third position between the first and second positions in which
5 the clip does not bear on a railway rail adjacent to the device but retains on the device an insulator, for electrically insulating the device from the rail, located between the device and the rail.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention
10 there is provided an assembly comprising a railway rail, an anchoring device as claimed embodying the second aspect of the present invention positioned adjacent to a flange of the rail, and a clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention installed in the device, wherein
15 the fourth portion of the clip bears on the rail flange.

Preferably, an assembly embodying the fifth aspect of the present invention further comprises a shoulder insulator, formed of electrically-insulating material for electrically isolating the anchoring device from said
20 rail, located between the device and rail, the insulator having first and second plate-like parts which adjoin one another at an angle, greater than 0° , which is such that the first plate-like part of the insulator rests on a ledge portion of the anchoring device and the second
25 part-like part of the insulator is in contact with a face of the anchoring device which adjoins said ledge portion and is adjacent to the foot of the rail, the insulator also having insulator locating means for locating the insulator relative to the said anchoring device.

30 Preferably, in such an assembly the anchoring device has an upstanding ridge portion which projects into a corresponding slot in part of the insulator constituting at least part of said insulator locating means.

Desirably, in an assembly embodying the fifth aspect
35 of the present invention, at least part of said insulator locating means is constituted by a portion of the insulator which is located beneath part of said clip.



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Preferably, the free end of an outer leg of the clip lies above said portion of the insulator.

Preferably, an assembly embodying the fifth aspect of the present invention further comprises a clip
5 insulator, formed of electrically-insulating material for electrically isolating said clip from the rail, which clip insulator is carried by a clip so as to surround the region thereon which bears on the rail. Desirably, said clip insulator comprises a substantially plate-like
10 member formed in one main surface thereof with a channel shaped for receiving said clip, and preferably additionally comprises resilient projections overhanging part of said channel which deform under pressure to allow the insulator to be clipped onto or off the clip.

15 Alternatively, said clip insulator comprises an encapsulating pocket of insulating material within which that part of said clip which bears on the rail is retained.

Reference will now be made, by way of example, to
20 the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a railway rail fastening assembly embodying the fifth aspect of the present invention, including a rail clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, an anchoring device embodying the
25 second aspect of the present invention, and respective shoulder and clip insulators;

Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C show respective plan, side elevational and rear elevational views of the clip shown in Fig. 1, and Figs. 2D and 2E show respective enlarged
30 plan and side elevational views of part of that clip;

Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C show respective plan, side elevational and front elevational views of another clip embodying the first aspect of the present invention, and Figs. 3D and 3E show respective enlarged side elevational
35 and plan views of part of that clip;

Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C show respective plan, side elevational and front elevational views of the anchoring



device shown in Fig. 1;

5 Figs. 5A, 5B and 5C show respective plan, side elevational and front elevational views of an alternative form of anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention;

10 Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C show respective side elevational, front elevational and plan views of another alternative form of anchoring device embodying the second aspect of the present invention, and Figs. 6D, 6E and 6F show respectively, a side elevational view in partial cross-section, a front elevational view in partial cross-section, and a plan view of an assembly incorporating the anchoring device of Figs. 6A to 6C in combination with the clip of Figs. 3A to 3E;

15 Fig. 7A shows a plan view of an insulator shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 7B shows a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in Fig. 7A, and Fig. 7C shows an enlarged view of part of Fig. 7B;

20 Figs. 8A and 8B show respectively plan and front elevational views of another shoulder insulator;

Fig. 9A shows a plan view of another insulator shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 9B shows a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in Fig. 9A, and Fig. 9C shows a front elevational view of the insulator;

25 Fig. 10A shows a plan view of another clip insulator, Fig. 10B shows a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in Fig. 10A and Fig. 10C shows a front elevational view of the insulator;

30 Figs. 11A and 11B show respective plan and side elevational views of a further clip insulator embodying the eighth aspect of the present invention;

35 Fig. 12A shows a plan view of yet another clip insulator, Fig. 12B shows a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in Fig. 12A and Fig. 12C shows a front elevational view of the insulator;

Figs. 13A, 13B and 13D show respective perspective, side elevational and front elevational views of a yet



further clip insulator, Fig. 13C shows a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A in Fig. 13B, and Fig. 13E shows an enlarged cut-away view of part of Fig. 13A; and

5 Figs. 14A, 14B and 14C show views for use in explaining respective steps of a method embodying the fifth aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 1 shows an assembly comprising a resilient railway rail fastening clip 1 having a toe portion 14 which bears against a flange of a railway rail 2 supported by a rail foundation 3, the rail foundation 3 being cushioned from the rail 2 by means of a resilient rail pad 4 located between the base of the rail and the rail foundation 3. The rail clip 1 is held in place by an anchoring device or shoulder 5, the shoulder 5 having a pair of passageways 53 (only one of which is shown in Fig. 1) in which respective limbs 11, 17 (only limb 17 being shown in Fig. 1) of the clip are located. The toe portion 14 of the clip 1 carries an insulator 6 covering the lowermost surface of the toe portion 14, so that the toe portion 14 of the clip 1 bears on the rail flange through the insulator 6, which thereby insulates the clip 1 from the rail 2. Located between the rail 2 and the shoulder 5 is a "side post" insulator 7, for electrically isolating the shoulder 5 from the rail 2. The components in the assembly will now be described in more detail with reference to the remaining drawings.

As shown in Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C, the clip 1 shown in Fig. 1 is substantially M-shaped in plan. It is made by bending a rod of resilient material which is, in this case, circular in cross-section (for example a steel rod 15mm in diameter), so as to have, proceeding from one end A of the rod to the other end B, a straight first portion 11, a second portion 12 bent through 180° , a curved third portion 13, a fourth portion 14 which is bent through 180° , a curved fifth portion 15, a sixth portion 16 which is bent through 180° and a straight seventh portion 17. The first and seventh portions 11 and 17 of the clip



constitute the outer legs of the M, the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 constitute the inner legs of the M, the second and sixth portions 12 and 16 join respective inner legs to the outer legs, and the fourth portion 14 of the clip joins together the inner legs. When viewed in plan, as in Fig. 2A, the fourth portion 14 of the clip extends beyond the free ends A and B of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17.

The second and sixth portions 12 and 16 of the clip 1 rise out of the plane containing the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 of the clip 1 such that no rising part of the longitudinal axes of those portions 12 and 16 is inclined to that plane by an angle greater than about 33° , although in other embodiments of this invention this angle may be up to 40° .

The third and fifth portions 13 and 15 of the clip 1 are curved such that their longitudinal axes lie in respective planes which are substantially perpendicular to the plane containing the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 of the clip. Each of the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 in the illustrated embodiment has a first substantially straight part 13a, 15a and a second substantially straight part 13b, 15b, the longitudinal axes of which parts are inclined to one another at an angle of about 30° . However, the first and second parts 13a, 13b, 15a, 15b of the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 could themselves be curved so that the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 are curved more smoothly overall.

When a clip is bearing on the rail, as shown in Fig. 1, a plane containing the longitudinal axis of the fourth portion 14 is substantially parallel to the plane containing the first and seventh portions 11 and 17.

For the clip shown in Figs. 2A to 2C, the ratio of the maximum distance between the longitudinal axes of the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 and the plane containing the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 to the diameter of the rod forming the clip is 1.23. A



preferred maximum value for this ratio is 2.0, but it could be as high as 4.0.

5 The outer legs of the clip, i.e. the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 thereof, are each provided with detents 18 on their upper surface adjacent to the respective free ends A and B of the clip. The end B of one of the outer legs of the clip (which in this embodiment is identical to the other outer leg) is shown in more detail in Figs. 2D and 2E.

10 In this embodiment, the detents 18 are each shaped so as to have two faces 18a, 18b which are inclined in opposite respective directions with reference to the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 and another face 18c forming the floor of the
15 detent 18 which joins together the inclined faces 18a, 18b and is itself substantially parallel to the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17. In this embodiment, the inclined faces 18a, 18b are inclined at an angle of 30° with respect to the
20 longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17. The floor 18c of the detent serves to space apart the inclined faces 18a, 18b of the detent 18, but in an alternative embodiment this floor 18c may be omitted so that there is no space between the lowermost
25 edges of the inclined faces 18a, 18b of the detent 18.

The detent 18 is preferably on the uppermost surface of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 of the clip as shown, rather than on a lateral face thereof, so that when the clip 1 is installed in an anchoring device 5 the
30 force on the outer legs of the clip caused by the engagement of the anchoring device 5 with the detents 18 is in substantially the same direction as the stress acting on the second and sixth portions 12 and 16 of the clip 1 owing to deflection of the outer legs.

35 Each free end A, B of the clip 1 is tapered on its upper and lower surfaces, the upper and lower tapered surfaces 19a, 19b being in this embodiment at an angle of



approximately 30° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the clip. In the present embodiment the detent 18 is formed just behind the tapered part 19a of the upper surface. As will be clear from the description of Figs. 10A to 10C later on, the taper 19a on the upper surface of the outer leg is intended to ease insertion of the clip 1 into an anchoring device 5. The taper 19b on the lower surface of the outer leg is intended to facilitate use of the clip in holding the insulator 7 in place between the anchoring device 5 and the rail 2.

In such an embodiment of the clip made from a rod of diameter 15mm:- the inwardly-facing surfaces of the outer legs are 75mm apart; the distance between the outermost part of the fourth portion 14 and a line joining the outermost parts of the second and sixth portions 12 and 16 is 120mm; the maximum height of the clip, i.e. the height between the uppermost point of the third portion 13 of the clip above the lowermost point of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17 of the clip, is 34mm; the lowermost point of the fourth portion 14 of the clip is 10mm above the lowermost portion of the first and seventh portions 11 and 17; the outermost portion of the fourth portion 14 extends 40mm beyond the free ends A and B of the outer legs; the second parts 13b, 15b of the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 are each 42mm long; the radius of curvature of the second and sixth portions is 10, whilst that of the fourth portion is 9; the upper surface of the outer legs are tapered to a distance of 8mm from the free end of the leg, the lower surface of the outer legs being tapered to a distance of 10mm from the end of the leg; each detent 18 is 1.5mm deep, being 9mm across at its widest part perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg, having a floor 18c 8.5mm long as measured in the direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg, and being 15.5mm long overall; in forming the detent 18 and the upper face taper 19a, material is preferably taken away from the end



of the free leg such that it has a diameter of 14.5mm as measured across the leg at the point where the upper face taper 19a meets the detent 18; the angle α shown in Fig. 2C is about 12° , but could in other embodiments be 19° for example or up to 25° .

A modified form of the clip shown in Figs. 2A to 2E is shown in Figs. 3A to 3E. The clip of Figs. 3A to 3E differs from that of Figs. 2A to 2E in that the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 thereof have respective first parts 13a and 15a which are slightly curved, the second parts 13b and 15b remaining straight, such that the overall height of the clip is reduced in comparison to that of Figs. 2A to 2E. In addition, the free ends of the outer legs 11, 17 of the clip 1 are rounded at their tops 19a' and are chamfered at lateral parts 19c thereof, so as to ease insertion of the clip into an anchoring device.

The clip shown in Figs. 2A to 2E, or that shown in Figs. 3A to 3E, may be used, as shown in Fig. 1, with an anchoring device as shown in Figs. 4A to 4C, although this anchoring device may be modified in some respects, for example as shown in Figs. 5A to 5C.

The anchoring devices 5 of Figs. 4A to 4C and 5A to 5C comprise a base member 51, which extends substantially horizontally when the device is in use, and a pair of clip-retaining members 52 which are connected at one end thereof to either end of the base member 51 so as to extend substantially perpendicularly thereto both vertically and horizontally. A channel formed in the outwardly-facing wall of each clip-retaining member 52 provides a passageway 53 for receiving the outer legs of the clip of Figs. 2A to 2E. The clip-retaining members 52 are spaced apart by the base member 51 so as to define an opening 54 therebetween for receiving the inner legs of the clip. Overhanging the opening 54 from the top of each clip-retaining member 52 are inwardly-extending projections 55, which projections 55 serve to limit



upward movement of the inner legs of the clip which may occur due to rail tilt when the clip is in use. Each passageway 53 has an opening 56 at the end of the clip retaining member 52 which is furthest from the base member 51, but is closed by a wall 57 at the other end of the clip-retaining member 52 so as to provide means by which the insulator 7 may be located on the anchoring device 5, as will be explained later in more detail. For this purpose also, the roof of the passageway adjacent to the wall 57 is removed.

When the anchoring device 5 is in use, the floor of the passageway 53 is substantially horizontal. The passageway 53 has only one side face, constituted by a wall 52a of the clip-retaining member 52 formed so as to lie between the outer and inner legs of the clip 1 when in use, the other side of the passageway being open. The roof of the passageway 53 is formed so as to have a sloping part 53a which is inclined with respect to the horizontal when the device is in use such that the passageway is taller at the part of that sloping part 53a which is closer to the opening 56 than it is at the other end of the part 53a, the roof of the passageway 53 being formed at either end of the sloping part 53a in such a way as to provide projections 53b and 53c for cooperating with the detent 18 formed in the outer leg of each clip 1 for locating the clip 1 at a particular location with respect to the anchoring device 5.

The first projection 53b which is formed at the opening 56 of the passageway 53 presents to the opening 53 a first face 53b', which is fairly shallowly inclined to the horizontal in a direction such that the height of the passageway decreases proceeding towards the wall 57. The projection 53b then has a second face 53b'', which is more steeply inclined with respect to the horizontal, but in the opposite sense, than the first face 53b' such that the height of the passageway increases. The second projection 53c which is formed closest to the wall 57 has



a first face 53c' forming the sloping part 53a and a second face 53c" which is inclined in the opposite sense with respect to the horizontal by an angle which is greater than the angle of inclination of the sloping part 53a, but is smaller than the angle of inclination of the second face 53b" of the first projection 53b. Extending from each wall 52a of the clip-retaining members 52 in a region above the passageways 53 is a part 58 such that between the passageway 53 and the part 58 there is defined a recess 59 into which a tool, for installing a clip into or removing a clip from the device, or for lifting a sleeper to which a pair of anchoring devices 5 have been secured, may be inserted. The roof of the recess 59 may be sloped along one edge as shown. The wall 52a of each clip-retaining member 52 may be rounded or sloped along one edge as shown so as to reduce the amount of material required to make the anchoring device 5.

The floor of the passageway 53 is preferably extended beyond the opening 56 so as to provide a part 53d against which the lower surface of the outer legs of the clip may rest when the clip is about to be installed in the device 5. The base member 51, which provides a support for the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1 when it is not bearing on the rail, is in this embodiment intended (when in use) to receive a side post insulator 7, a step 51a being provided in the face of the base member 51 which is closest to the rail 2 when the device 5 is in use for receiving a horizontally-extending part of the insulator 7. It should be noted, however, that this step 51a would not be required if the anchoring device 5 were to be used with a conventional insulator for electrically isolating the device from the rail.

Further savings in the material needed to make the device 5 may be achieved by omitting the overhanging projections 55, thereby enabling the overall height of the anchoring device 5 to be reduced, as shown in Figs.



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5A to 5C. The parts 58 have also been omitted from the device of Figs. 5A to 5C, although the upper part of this device 5 could be modified so as to provide a recess for receiving installation or lifting tools.

5 In one embodiment of the anchoring device shown in
Figs. 4A to 4C, for use with a clip as described with
reference to Figs. 2A to 2E, the overall height of the
anchoring device is 60mm and its overall width is 101mm.
The clip-retaining members 52 define an opening between
10 them which is 57mm wide, the walls 52a being 9mm wide.
The lowermost surface of each overhanging part 55 is 46mm
above that part of the anchoring device which will be
level with surface of the rail foundation 3 when the
device is in use, the separation between the overhanging
15 parts 55 being 32mm. The part 53d extends beyond the
opening 56 of the passageway 53 a distance 11mm, the
length of the passageway from the inner wall 57 to the
opening 56 being 77mm. The wall 57 is 8mm thick as
measured in a direction parallel to the length of the
20 passageway 53 and is 21mm high. The thickness of the
floor of the passageway is 3mm and the height of the
passageway at the opening is 22mm. The height of the
passageway then decreases at an angle of about 13° to a
height of 20mm before increasing again at an angle of
25 about 45° to a height of 24mm. The sloping part 53a of
the passageway roof is inclined at an angle of about 18°
and at its lowermost point is 18.5mm above the floor of
the passageway 53. The second face 53c" of the second
projection 53c is inclined at an angle of 30° to a height
30 of 24mm, the lowermost point of the second projection 53c
being 26mm from the outer face of the wall 57. The
lowermost point of the first projection 53b is 68mm from
the outer face of the wall 57. The recess 59 above the
passageway 53 has an upper surface which is inclined at
35 an angle of about 15° starting at a height of 44mm above
the lowermost point of the anchoring device and
increasing to 51mm, the floor of the recess being 32mm

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above the lowermost point of the anchoring device. The step 51a formed in the base member 51 is formed at a height of 15mm above the lowermost point of the anchoring device and is of depth 8mm.

5 The anchoring devices 5 of Figs. 4A to 4C and Figs. 5A to 5C may, as shown in Figs. 6A to 6F, be secured to a concrete rail foundation by means of a stem 50 provided so as to project from the base member 51 thereof. The stem 50, forming an integral part of the anchoring device
10 5, is embedded in the concrete sleeper 3 during manufacture of the sleeper 3 and is provided with vanes 50a to counteract any tendency of the anchoring device 5 to rotate in the sleeper 3.

 The insulator 7 shown in Fig. 1 will now be
15 described in more detail with reference to Figs. 7A to 7C. The insulator has a first plate 71 which, when the insulator is in use, is located between the anchoring device 5 and the rail 2. Projecting perpendicularly from a central portion of the top edge of the first plate 71
20 is a second plate 72 which is shaped such that when in use it can be located in the step 51a of the anchoring device 5 so as to provide an unbroken flat surface on the base member 51. The first plate 71 is lower at its central portion than it is at either end, there being
25 provided at either end of the first plate 71 upstanding insulator locating members 73 which extend perpendicularly to the first plate 71. These insulator locating members 73 are spaced from the second plate 72 so as to provide respective recesses 74 for receiving the
30 walls 52a of the clip-retaining members 52 of the anchoring device 5. The locating members 73 are each formed in a lower face thereof with a slot 75, extending parallel to the first plate 71, for receiving the wall 57 of the anchoring device 5 when the insulator is in use,
35 thereby preventing the insulator 7 from moving in a horizontal direction during use but allowing the insulator to be removed from the anchoring device 5, for



example for replacement due to wear, by being lifted in a vertical direction. Extending from the bottom of a face of each insulator locating member 73 remote from the first plate 71 is a locating foot 76 having an inclined upper surface. When the insulator 7 is located on an anchoring device 5 and a clip 1 is fully installed in that device 5, the lower tapered surface 19b at the free end of each outer leg of the clip rests on the upper surface of the locating foot 76 so as to prevent lifting of the insulator 7 to an undesirable extent during use. Connecting one side of the upper surface of the locating foot 76 to the insulator locating member 73 is a wall 77.

Another form of shoulder insulator 7 is shown in Figs. 8A and 8B.

An embodiment of the insulator 7 intended for use with an anchoring device 5 as described with reference to Figs. 4A to 4C or 5A to 5C has: a first plate 71 which is 119mm long, 20mm high at its central part and 26mm high at the remainder, being 8mm thick; a second part 72 which is 55mm long, 15.5mm wide and 6mm thick; an insulator locating member 73 which is 21.5mm long, 26mm high and 19.5mm wide; a recess 74 which is 10.5mm wide; a slot 75 which is 20mm high, 8.5mm wide and 13mm long, there being a thickness of material of about 8mm forming two of the three vertical walls of the slot; and a locating foot 76 which is 3.5mm thick at its thinnest point, having an upper surface inclined at an angle of 16° to the horizontal, the locating foot being 15.5mm long, 8.5mm wide and having a lower surface which is 2mm above the lowermost point of the first plate 71.

The toe insulator 6 of Fig. 1 will now be described in more detail with reference to Figs. 9A to 9C. Similar toe insulators are shown in Figs. 10A to 10C and Figs. 11A and 11B. Each of the toe insulators 6 shown in Figs. 9A to 9C, 10A to 10C, and 11A and 11B, comprises a body 60 made of a block of insulating material having a main face, which is uppermost when the toe insulator 6 is



being carried by a clip 1 in use, which is formed with a channel 61 shaped so as to receive the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1 and adjoining parts of the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 of the clip. The underside of the
5 body 60 is rounded and shaped so as to ease movement of a clip carrying the toe insulator 6 onto and off a rail, and also to reduce, where possible, the amount of material needed to make the insulator 6, the thickness of the material being greatest at those parts which underlie
10 the channel 61. Overhanging the channel 61 at the parts which receive the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 of the clip 1 when in use are resilient projections 62 which deform when the clip is pressed against them so as to allow the clip to enter the channel, but act also as to
15 retain the toe insulator 6 on the clip 1 in normal use.

In the toe insulator 6 of Figs. 9A to 9C, the material 63 bounded by the inner wall of the channel 61 is reduced in height as compared to the material forming the outer boundaries of the channel such that it forms a
20 comparatively low protrusion which is inclined such that its height above the lowermost point of the channel 61 decreases to zero at the part between the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 of the clip 1. For added stability of the toe insulator 6 on the clip the body 60 is formed so
25 as to have a tab 64.

The toe insulator of Figs. 10A to 10C differs from that of Figs. 9A to 9C primarily in that the part 63a, defined by the channel 61 between the parts which accept the third and fifth portions 13 and 15 of the clip 1, has
30 an upper surface at the same level as the uppermost point of the material forming the outer boundary of the channel 61, and, instead of the tab 64, extends out beyond the ends of the channel 61 so as to add stability to the insulator 6. To save material, the underside of the part
35 63a is formed with a recess 65. In addition to the underside of the body 60, the corners of the upper main face are also rounded off, approximately following the



curvature of the channel 61 in that region.

5 The toe insulator 6 of Figs. 11A and 11B differs from that of Figs. 9A to 9C in that a part 63b, bounded by the parts of the channel 61 which receive the third and fifth portions of the clip 13 and 15, has an upper surface which is at the same level as the material bounding the outer wall of the channel 61 and extends beyond the main part of the body 60 so as to form an elongate tab 64a, the upper surface of the tab being
10 slightly rounded and the lower surface of the tab being more rounded, and the thickness of the tab 64a decreasing both laterally and longitudinally as one progresses away from the main part of the body 60.

15 A modified form of the insulator shown in Figs. 10A to 10C is shown in Figs. 12A to 12C. One difference between the two insulators is that the insulator of Figs. 12A to 12C has a less rounded underside, thereby reducing the amount of material required for the insulator. In addition, the channel 61 extends further around each side
20 of the part 63a. Furthermore, the free edges 62a of the projections 62 are chamfered so as to permit easier fitting of the clip.

25 An alternative form of toe insulator, which could be used with the clip of Figs. 2A to 2E or 3A to 3E will now be described with reference to Figs. 13A to 13E. The toe insulator 600 has a body 601 formed of insulating material shaped so as to provide a recess 602 for receiving the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1 such that the fourth portion 14 is completely encapsulated. The
30 insulator 600 is held on the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1 by means of a elongate projection 603 which projects from the ceiling of the recess 602 and engages with the clip 1 to facilitate fitting of the toe insulator 600 onto the fourth portion 14 of the clip.
35 The sides of the toe insulator 600 are provided with slits 604, cooperating with holes 605 at one end thereof, running from the opening 606 of the recess 602



approximately two thirds of the length of the side face of the insulator 600, which slits allow the opening 606 to be enlarged slightly as the insulator is fitted onto the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1. The recess 602 is
5 shaped so as to match the outer periphery of the fourth portion 14 of the clip 1, the opening 606 thereto being shaped substantially like a stadium race track. The thickness of material of the insulator at the part which will be uppermost when it is in use is substantially
10 uniform, but the part of the insulator which will be lowermost when the clip is in use, i.e. which will bear on the rail, increases steadily proceeding away from the end of the insulator adjacent to the opening 606.

An embodiment of the toe insulator 6 of Figs. 9A to
15 9C for use with a clip 1 as described with reference to Figs. 2A to 2E has: a body 60 which is 55mm wide and 50mm long excluding the tab 64, which is 22mm wide, 3mm thick and 20.5mm long, the body 60 being 22.5mm high overall in the region of the parts 62, and 19mm high overall in the
20 region around the channel 61, there being a maximum thickness of material of about 7.5mm around the channel 61, and the underside of the body 60 being inclined with respect to the underside of the tab 64 by an angle β of 12° ; a channel 61 having an outer periphery with radius
25 of curvature of 24 and an internal radius of curvature of 7.5; a part 63 which has a maximum height of 4mm above the lowermost point of the channel; and parts 62 which start 28mm back from the front of the body 60 and are 42.5mm apart.

30 An embodiment of the toe insulator 6 of Figs. 10A to 10C for use with a clip 1 as described with reference to Figs. 2A to 2E is similarly dimensioned with respect to corresponding parts as the insulator described above, but has a part 63a which is 55mm long and 17mm wide, with a
35 slot 65 which is 49mm long and 10mm wide.

An embodiment of the toe insulator 6 of Figs. 11A and 11B for use with a clip 1 as described with reference



to Figs. 2A to 2E has: a body 60 which is 55mm wide and 44mm long, the part 64a extending beyond the body 60 a distance 40mm, the overall height of the insulator being 19mm at the front and 24mm at the rear, and the underside of the body being inclined at an angle β of 12° ; and a part 64a which is 18mm wide at its widest part and 14mm at its narrowest, having an upper surface with a radius of curvature of 25 and a lower surface with a radius of curvature of 17 which is inclined at a part close to the body 60 at an angle γ of 32° .

A preferred form of the insulator 600 shown in Figs. 13A to 13E for use with a clip as described with reference to Figs. 2A to 2C has: an opening 606 which is 48mm wide and 16mm high, there being 4mm of material above the recess, and a minimum of 4mm of material and a maximum of 8mm of material beneath the recess; sides formed with the slots 604 which are 2mm thick, the slit being 25mm long; a recess 602 which is 40mm deep, there being 4mm of material at the end of the recess; and a projection 603 which is formed 10mm from the opening 606 of the recess 602.

Installation of the clip 1 into an anchoring device 5 as shown in Fig. 1 will now be explained with reference to Figs. 14A to 14C (the toe insulator 6 that would normally be carried by the clip 1 being omitted for clarity in these Figures).

Fig. 14A shows the clip in an initial position, as it is when it is about to be driven into the device 5, with the fourth portion of the clip 1 resting (via a toe insulator 6, not shown) on the base member 51 of the anchoring device 5 and the outer legs of the clip 1 just inside the passageways 53 of the anchoring device 5 such that part of the lower surface of the outer legs rests on the portion 53d of the anchoring device 5, the face 18a of the detent 18 which is closest to the free end of the outer leg is in contact with the second face 53b of the projection 53b, and the upper tapered surface 19a of the



outer leg is partly in contact with the sloping part 53a of the roof of the passageway 53. In this position the clip is only partially deflected, for example only 2mm out of a total deflection of 12mm.

5 When the clip is driven into an intermediate position, as shown in Fig. 14B, in which the face of the detent 18b is brought into contact with the first face 53b' of the projection 53b, the outer legs are deflected downwardly a little more, bringing the second and sixth
10 portions 12 and 16 of the clip 1 upwardly. In this position, the fourth portion of the clip rests above part of the side post insulator 7, thereby preventing upward movement of that insulator. If the insulator is shaped such that it holds down the rail pad 4, then in this
15 position the clip also serves to retain the rail pad through the insulator. Thus, it is envisaged that the clip, insulator, and preferably also the pad, could be installed on a sleeper provided with an anchoring device 5 in the sleeper factory before being taken to site.

20 Fig. 14C shows the clip as it appears when it has been driven from the intermediate position shown in Fig. 14B into a final position where the fourth portion 14 (normally carrying a toe insulator 6) of the clip 1 bears on the rail 2. As the clip is driven horizontally, the
25 sloping roof of the passageway in contact with the upper tapered surface 19a of the outer leg urges the outer leg downwardly, thereby deflecting the clip. In the final position of the clip, the detent 18 in the clip 1 is engaged by the second projection 53c of the anchoring
30 device 5 and the free ends of the outer legs overlie the locating feet 76 of the side post insulator 7 so that upward movement of the insulator 7 is further restricted. The clip is fully deflected in this position, the fourth portion of the clip lying in a plane which is
35 substantially parallel to the plane containing the first and seventh portions of the clip and the second and sixth portions 12 and 16 of the clip being at their highest



point.

When the clip is in its initial position, the insulator is free to move upwardly, so, if replacement of the insulator 7 is required, this may be achieved by driving the clip 1 back into its initial position, without the need to remove the clip 1 completely from the anchoring device 5.

As the second and sixth portions 12 and 16 of the clip are, in the initial position of the clip, close to the surface of the sleeper, a potential problem of rail foot entrapment, that could occur when a rail is being lifted from its typical initial position alongside the rear of the anchoring device onto the rail pad 4, can be avoided. This shape of clip, in which the outer legs are deflected downwardly in relation to the inner legs, also allows the overall height of the shoulder to be reduced, thereby permitting it to be lighter and cheaper. Desirably, when a clip 1 is installed in an anchoring device 5 there is a clearance of about 5mm between the bottom of the toe insulator 6 and the base member 51 of the anchoring device 5 so as to ensure that if the height of the rail is reduced owing to wear of the rail pad beneath it the clip will not be prevented from bearing sufficiently on the rail by the base member 51 of the anchoring device 5.





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CLAIMS:

1. A railway rail fastening clip (1) suitable for holding down a railway rail (2), which clip (1) is formed from a rod of resilient material bent so as to be approximately M-shaped in plan, the clip (1) having, proceeding from one end of the rod to the other, a substantially straight first portion (11), a bent second portion (12), a third portion (13), a bent fourth portion (14), a fifth portion (15), a bent sixth portion (16), and a substantially straight seventh portion (17), the first and seventh portions (11, 17) forming respectively the outer legs of the M, the third and fifth portions (13, 15) forming respectively the inner legs of the M, the second and sixth portions (12, 16) joining the outer legs to the inner legs and the fourth portion (14) connecting the inner legs together, wherein, when the clip (1) is bearing on a rail, the longitudinal axis of the fourth portion (14) lies in a plane which is substantially parallel, but not identical, to a plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions (11, 17).

2. A clip as claimed in claim 1, wherein, when the clip (1) is free from stress, no part of the longitudinal axes of the second and sixth portions (12, 16) is inclined with respect to the plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions (11, 17) by an angle greater than 40° .

3. A clip as claimed in claim 2, wherein no rising part of the longitudinal axes of the second and sixth portions (12, 16) is inclined to said plane by an angle greater than 35° .

4. A clip as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein, when the clip (1) is free from stress, the ratio of the maximum distance between the longitudinal axis of each inner leg and the plane containing the longitudinal axes of the first and seventh portions (11, 17) to the





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diameter of the rod forming the clip (1) is equal to or less than 4.

5. A clip as claimed in claim 4, wherein the said ratio is 2.0.

5 6. A clip as claimed in claim 4, wherein the said ratio is 1.25.

7. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the longitudinal axes of the said first and seventh portions (11, 17) are substantially parallel to one another.

8. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the said third and fifth portions (13, 15) are substantially curved such that their longitudinal axes lie in respective planes which are at least approximately perpendicular to the said plane containing the axes of said first and seventh portions (11, 17) of the clip (1).

9. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the said third and fifth portions (13, 15) are spaced apart from one another by the said fourth portion (14) and the said second and sixth portions (12, 16) are bent such that respective parts thereof are closely adjacent to one another.

10. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein, when the clip (1) is viewed in plan, the said fourth portion (14) extends beyond respective free ends of the first and seventh portions (11, 17).

11. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the surface (19a) of each outer leg, adjacent to a free end (A, B) of the rod, is, at least at the part which is uppermost when the clip (1) is in use, inclined downwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg proceeding along that outer leg towards the free end (A, B).

12. A clip as claimed in claim 11, wherein said surface (19a) is inclined at an angle of 30°.

13. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein at least one of the inner or outer legs of the





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clip (1) is provided with first locating means (18) for cooperating with second locating means (53b, 53c) provided on a clip anchoring device (5) so as to locate the said clip (1) at a desired position with respect to the said clip anchoring device (5) when installed therein, wherein at least one abutment surface (18a, 18b) forms one of the first and second locating means (18; 53b, 53c) and at least one cooperating projection (53b, 53c) forms the other of the first and second locating means (18; 53b, 53c), both the abutment surface (18a, 18b) and one face of the cooperating projection (53b, 53c) being acutely inclined in one sense to the longitudinal axis of the leg of the clip (1) having said first locating means (18) thereon such that the said one face of the said cooperating projection (53b, 53c) abuts against the said abutment surface (18a, 18b) so as to locate the clip (1), but such that driving of the clip (1) in either of two directions parallel to the said axis forces said projection out of contact with said abutment surface (18a, 18b).

14. A clip as claimed in claim 13, wherein the or each leg provided with said first locating means (18) is one of the outer legs of the clip (1).

15. A clip as claimed in claim 13, wherein respective such first locating means (18) are provided on each of the said outer legs for cooperating with corresponding second locating means (53b, 53c) provided on the said anchoring device (5), when the clip (1) is installed therein.

16. A clip as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein the or each abutment surface (18a, 18b) is formed by one inclined face of a recess, another face of the said recess being acutely inclined in the opposite sense to said longitudinal axis.

17. A clip as claimed in claim 16, wherein said recess is formed in a part of the or each outer leg which is uppermost when the clip (1) is in use.





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18. A clip as claimed in claim 17, wherein said part is near the free end of that leg.

19. A clip as claimed in claim 16, 17 or 18, wherein the inclined faces of said recess are joined
5 together by a further face (18c) of the said recess which is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the outer leg of the clip (1), such that said inclined faces are spaced apart from one another by a predetermined distance, thereby defining two desired positions at which
10 said clip (1) may be located with respect to the anchoring device (5) when installed therein.

20. A railway rail fastening clip as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 2A to 2E, or Figures 3A to 3E, of the accompanying drawings.

15 21. An anchoring device, for retaining a railway rail fastening clip (1) as claimed in any preceding claim, which device (5) has a base member (51) and a pair of clip-retaining members (52) connected to said base member (51) and extending substantially upwardly with
20 respect thereto when the device (5) is in use, said clip-retaining members (52) being spaced apart so as to define an opening (54) therebetween for receiving the interconnected inner legs of such an M-shaped clip (1) and being formed with respective guiding passageways (53)
25 therethrough for receiving respectively the outer legs of the M-shaped clip (1), the device (5) being such that, as a clip (1) is driven into it, the outer legs thereof are forced downwardly with respect to the inner legs, thereby placing the clip (1) under stress.

30 22. An anchoring device as claimed in claim 21, wherein the said guiding passageways (53) are formed on respective outer faces of the said clip-retaining members (52).

35 23. An anchoring device as claimed in claim 21 or 22, wherein each of the said guiding passageways (53) is in the form of a channel formed in a side wall of the associated clip-retaining member (52) .

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24. An anchoring device as claimed in any one of claims 21, 22 or 23, wherein each of the said clip-retaining members (52) has, at respective locations thereon spaced from the said base member (51), an
5 inwardly-projecting portion (55) which extends at least partially over the said opening (54) such that, when said clip (1) is retained by said device (5), said
inwardly-projecting portions (55) are located directly above at least part of each of the inner legs of the clip
10 (1) such that those portions serve to limit upward movement of the said inner legs.

25. An anchoring device as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 24, wherein the roof of each passageway (53) has a portion (53a) which slopes downwardly, proceeding
15 along said passageway (53) in a direction away from the opening (56) thereof into which an outer leg of a clip (1) is inserted when the device (5) is in use, for abutting the outer leg of the clip (1) when the clip (1) is being driven into the device (5) so as to drive that
20 leg downwardly with respect to said inner legs.

26. An anchoring device as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 25, wherein said base member (51) is such that when each outer leg of the clip (1) is inserted into the opening (56) of a corresponding passageway (53) of
25 the device (5) such that an upper part thereof abuts the roof of the passageway (53) and a lower part thereof abuts the floor of the passageway (53) at said opening therein, the fourth portion (14) of the clip (1) is supported by said base member (51).

30 27. An anchoring device as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 26, wherein opposing side faces of said clip-retaining members (52) are not connected together by said base member (51) along their entire lengths.

35 28. An anchoring device as claimed in claim 27, wherein said base member (51) connects only an end portion of one of the said clip-retaining members (52) to an adjacent end portion of the other of the said





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clip-retaining members (52).

29. An anchoring device as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 28, for use with a clip (1) as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 20, including second locating means (53b, 53c) for cooperating with first locating means (18) on said clip (1).

30. An anchoring device as claimed in claim 29, in combination with a clip (1) as claimed in claim 17, wherein the roof of one or each of the passageways (53) is provided with a downwardly-directed projection (53c) for engaging with the recess (18) provided on the corresponding outer leg of the clip (1).

31. An anchoring device and clip combination as claimed in claim 30, wherein said projection (53c) is located such that the clip (1) is held in position in which the clip (1) bears on an adjacent rail (2).

32. An anchoring device and clip combination as claimed in claim 31, wherein the roof of one or each of the passageways (53) is provided with another downwardly-directed projection (53b) for engaging with said recess (18).

33. An anchoring device and clip combination as claimed in claim 32, wherein the projection (53b) of claim 32 is located such that the clip (1) is held in a position in which the clip (1) does not bear on an adjacent rail (2).

34. An anchoring device and clip combination as claimed in claim 33, wherein the projections (53b, 53c) are located at either end of one or each of the passageways (53).

35. An anchoring device as described hereinbefore with reference to Figs. 3A to 3C, or Figs. 4A to 4C, or Figs. 5A to 5C, of the accompanying drawings.

36. A method of installing a clip (1) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20 into an anchoring device (5) as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 35, in which the free ends (A, B) of the rod forming the clip (1) are inserted





into respective openings (56) of the passageways (53) in the device (5) such that an upper part of each outer leg abuts the roof of the passageway (53) and the fourth portion (14) of the clip (1) is supported by the base member (51) of the device (5), and the clip (1) is driven such that the outer legs thereof are forced both along the passageways (53) and downwardly with respect to the inner legs, thereby placing the clip (1) under stress, the clip (1) being driven until it reaches a desired location with respect to the device (5).

37. A method of employing a clip (1) as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 20 in combination with an anchoring device (5) as claimed in any one of claims 32 to 35, wherein the outer legs of the clip (1) are inserted into the passageways (53) of the device (5) such that the locating means on the clip (1) and device (5) cooperate to hold the clip (1) in a first position before the clip (1) is driven, and the clip (1) is driven into a second position in which the clip (1) is held by said locating means (18; 53b, 53c) so as to bear on a railway rail (2) adjacent to the device (5).

38. A method as claimed in claim 37, wherein the clip (1) is driven out of said second position back to said first position so that an insulator (7) for electrically insulating the device (5) from an adjacent railway rail (2), which insulator (7) is located between the device (5) and the rail (2), may be replaced without the need to move the device (5) or the rail (2).

39. A method as claimed in claim 37, wherein the clip (1) is driven, either from said first position or said second position, into a third position between the first and second positions in which the clip (1) does not bear on a railway rail (2) adjacent to the device (5) but retains on the device (5) an insulator, for electrically insulating the device (5) from the rail (2), located between the device (5) and the rail (2).

40. A method as described hereinbefore with



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reference to Figs. 14A to 14C of the accompanying drawings.

41. An assembly comprising a railway rail (2), an anchoring device (5) as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 35 positioned adjacent to a flange of the rail (2), and a clip (1) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20 installed in the device (5), wherein the fourth portion (14) of the clip (1) bears on the rail flange.

42. An assembly as claimed in claim 41, further comprising a shoulder insulator (7), formed of electrically-insulating material for electrically isolating the anchoring device (5) from said rail (2), located between the device (5) and rail (2), the insulator (7) having first and second plate-like parts (71, 72) which adjoin one another at an angle, greater than 0° , which is such that the first plate-like part (72) of the insulator (7) rests on a ledge portion (51a) of the anchoring device (5) and the second part-like part (71) of the insulator (7) is in contact with a face of the anchoring device (5) which adjoins said ledge portion (51a) and is adjacent to the foot of the rail (2), the insulator (7) also having insulator locating means (73) for locating the insulator (7) relative to the said anchoring device (5).

43. An assembly as claimed in claim 42, wherein the anchoring device (5) has an upstanding ridge portion (57) which projects into a corresponding slot (75) in part of the insulator (7) constituting at least part of said insulator locating means (73).

44. An assembly as claimed in claim 42 or 43, wherein at least part of said insulator locating means (73) is constituted by a portion (76) of the insulator (7) which is located beneath part of said clip (1).

45. An assembly as claimed in claim 44, wherein the free end (A, B) of an outer leg of the clip (1) lies above said portion (76) of the insulator (7).

46. An assembly as claimed in any one of claims 41





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to 45, further comprising a clip insulator (6), formed of electrically-insulating material for electrically isolating said clip (1) from the rail (2), which clip insulator (6) is carried by a clip (1) so as to surround
5 the region thereon which bears on the rail (2).

47. An assembly as claimed in claim 46, wherein said clip insulator (6) comprises a substantially plate-like member (60) formed in one main surface thereof with a channel (61) shaped for receiving said clip (1).

10 48. An assembly as claimed in claim 46 or 47, wherein said clip insulator (6) comprises resilient projections (62) overhanging part of said channel (61) which deform under pressure to allow the insulator (6) to be clipped onto or off the clip (1).

15 49. An assembly as claimed in claim 46, wherein said clip insulator (6) comprises an encapsulating pocket (600) of insulating material within which that part of said clip (1) which bears on the rail (2) is retained.

20 50. An assembly as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 1 and/or Figs. 6D to 6F and/or Figs. 10A to 10C of the accompanying drawings.

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