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Form 288

EXAMINATION **D** PAPER

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

EXAMINATION OF SECTION AND BRIDGE FOREMEN AND SIGNALMEN IN THE RULES

Name.....

Place of examination and date.....

Division.....

District.....

Result of examination.....

.....

Roadmaster, or B & B. M.

800

QUESTIONS FOR SECTION AND BRIDGE FOREMEN AND SIGNALMEN

1. Have you read and do you thoroughly understand the general notice and general rules?

   yes.

2. Have you a copy of the Rules of this Company governing the employees of the operating department, and do you fully understand the provisions that relate to your particular duties?

   yes.

3. Do you understand that you are required to have a copy of these rules and the current time table accessible when on duty?

   yes

4. Do you understand that employees must be conversant with and obey the rules and special instructions?

   yes

5. Where are special instructions to be found?

   In the rule book.

6. What is expected of you when the meaning of any rule or special instruction is not clear to you?

   To find out and study in the book

7. What is expected of you when you know of a violation of any rule or special instruction?

   Report it

8. Do you understand that the use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited, and their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal?

   yes

9. Do you understand that the use of tobacco by employees, when on duty in or about passenger stations or on passenger cars, is prohibited?

   yes

10. Do you understand that employees on duty must wear the prescribed badge and uniform and be neat in appearance?

    yes.

11. Do you understand that when an employee leaves the service, all equipment supplied by the Company must be returned, and that the Company reserves the right to withhold from the wages due the employee, the value of such equipment not returned?

    yes

12. Do you understand that all accidents involving injury to persons or damage to track, structures or rolling stock, must be reported promptly by telegraph to the proper officer and confirmed by mail, and that in case of injury to persons the names and addresses of as many witnesses as possible must be obtained?

    yes.

SIGNALS

45. (a) With what will employees whose duties require them to give signals, provide themselves?

7 Employees whose duties may require them to give signals provide themselves with proper appliances.

(b) In what condition must they be kept?

Keep them in good order and ready for use

46. (a) What are used by day? Flags of prescribed color
8

(b) What are used by night? Lamps of prescribed color

47. When are night signals to be used? Night signals are to be displayed
9 from sunset to sunrise. When weather or other conditions obscure day signals, night signals must be used in addition

48. (a) What does red indicate?
10 Stop

(b) What does green indicate? Proceed and for other uses prescribed by the rules.

(c) What does yellow indicate? Proceed with caution, and for other uses prescribed by rules

(d) What does green and white indicate? Flag Stop. Rule 28 to be used only at flag stations

(e) What does blue indicate? that workmen are under or about it; it must not be coupled to or moved without first notifying the workmen.

49. (a) When may a fusee on or near the track burning red be passed?
11 When ~~burning~~ burned out.

(b) When burning yellow what does it indicate?
it is a caution signal.

50. What is a hand, flag or lamp signal to

12

(a) Stop? Swung across the track

(b) Proceed? Raised and lowered vertically

(c) Back? Swung vertically in a circle at half arms length

(d) Train has parted? Swung vertically in a circle at arms length across the track when train is running

53. What do the following sounds of engine whistle indicate?

14

(a) One short? Stop: Apply brakes

(b) Two long? Release brakes or ready to proceed

(c) One long followed by three short? Flagman go out to protect rear of train

(d) Four long? Flagman return from west or South

(e) Five long? Flagman return from east or North

(f) Three long? When returning, train parted; to be repeated until answered by the signal prescribed by rule 12

(g) Two short? answer to any signal not otherwise provided for.

(h) Three short? When train is standing, back
Answer to 12(c) and 16(c)
When train is running, answer to 16(d)

(j) Four short? Call for signals.

(k) One long followed by two short? To call attention of extra trains and of trains of the same or inferior class or inferior right to signals displayed for the following sections

(l) Two long followed by two short?
Approaching public road crossings at grade and at whistle posts.

(m) One long?
Approaching stations, and as prescribed by rule 31.

(n) One short followed by one long?
Answer to 14(n). When double heading, air passes to second engine as soon as it has failed on leading engine and second engine is to take control of air brakes.
control of them.

(o) Two short followed by one long?
Answer to 14(k)

(p) A succession of short sounds?
Alarm for persons or animals on the track

54. (a) What does the explosion of one torpedo indicate?
15
Signal to stop; the explosion of two not more than 200 and not less than 100 feet apart is a signal to reduce speed and look out for stop signal.

(b) What does the explosion of two torpedoes not more than 200 and not less than 100 feet apart indicate? The explosions of two not more than 200 and not less than 100 feet apart is a sig nal to reduce speed and look out for stop signal

(c) Where must torpedoes not be placed? Torpedoes must not be placed near stations or public crossings nor where persons are liable to be injured by them.

58. (a) What signals are required on rear of every train, as markers, by day? The following signals
19 will be displayed, one on each side of rear of every train, as markers to indicate the rear of the train; by day marker lamps not lighted

(b) By night? Green lights to the front and sides and red lights to the rear except when the train is clear of the main track, when green lights must be displayed to the front, side and rear.

(c) What do markers indicate? signals to indicate rear of train

59. What do two green flags by day and in addition, two green lights by night on the front of an engine, indicate?
20 All sections except the last will display two green flags, and in addition, two green lights by night, in the places provided for the purpose on the front of the engine

60. What do two white flags by day and in addition, two white lights by night on the front of an engine, indicate?
21 Extra trains will display two white flags and in addition, two white lights by night in the places provided for that purpose on the front of the engine.

65. (a) What does a blue flag by day and a blue light by night displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train, indicate?
26 a blue flag by day and a blue light by night, displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train indicates that workmen or under it, it are

(b) When thus protected what is required? it must not be coupled to or moved, and other cars must not be placed on the same track so as to intercept the view of the blue signals, without first notifying the workmen

(c) Who will display the blue signals and who alone is authorized to remove them?
Workmen will display the blue signals and the same workmen are alone authorized to remove them.

72. (a) What signals must watchmen stationed at public road crossings use? Display a metal
33 disc (16 inches in diameter, white background with word 'Stop' in large black letters and a black border): and by night a red light, to warn pedestrians and persons in vehicles that a train is approaching. Where gates are provided, a red light must be displayed by night. In both cases such light shall be kept so as to show along the track only.

73. In emergency cases when track is suddenly found defective how will employees be governed?

34 in emergency cases when the track is suddenly found defective, any employee shall by the use of flag, lights, torpedoes, fusees or other signal, use every effort possible to stop trains in both directions.

74. (a) What does a yellow flag or a yellow light, placed beside the track on the same side as the Engineer of an approaching train, indicate?

35 that the track 3000 feet ahead is in condition for speed of not six miles and hour unless otherwise instructed, and the speed of a train will be controlled accordingly.

(b) What does a green flag or a green light placed beside the track on the same side as the Engineer of an approaching train, at a point beyond the yellow flag or yellow light, indicate?

a green flag or a green light placed beside the track, on the same side as the Engineer of an approaching train, at a point beyond the slow track, indicates that full speed may be resumed.

(c) How may a "slow" sign be used? placed beside the track on the same side as the Engineer of an approaching train, may be used to mark a point when a slow order is in effect.

90 (d) What light must be attached to yard limit boards from sunset to sunrise?

93 yellow lights must be attached to yard limit boards, to be kept lighted from sunset to sunrise. In night or in foggy or stormy weather, proper lights must be placed on cars or engines obstructing main tracks within yard limits

96. (a) If a rail is to be changed or the main track is otherwise unsafe for trains to pass over, do you understand the defective point must be protected in both directions?

99 When a train stops or is delayed on main track under circumstances in which it may be overtaken by another train, the flagman must go back immediately with stop signal a sufficient distance to warn trains to insure full protection

(b) Under what conditions must Flagman go back at least 500 yards, ten telegraph poles? In daytime, if there is no down grade toward train within one mile of its rear and there is a clear view of its rear, of 2000 yards (40 telegraph poles) from an approaching train.

(c) Under what conditions must Flagman go back at least 1200 yards, 24 telegraph poles?

at other times and places, if there is no down grade toward train, within one mile of its rear.

(d) Under what conditions must Flagman go back at least 1800 yards, 36 telegraph poles?

If there is a down grade toward train, within one mile of its rear.

(e) After going back a sufficient distance to insure protection, what must the Flagman do?

the flagman must take up a position where there will be an unobstructed view of him from an approaching train. 80 yds (10 telegraph poles) first placing one torpedo not more than 70 or less than 100 feet apart on the rail on the same side as the engineer of an approaching train (100 yds (2 telegraph poles) beyond position

(f) How long must Flagman remain in such position?

until recalled or relieved.

(i) On the approach of a train, what signals must a Flagman display and how use torpedoes? If recalled before another train arrives, he must in addition to the 2 torpedoes, leave fusee burning red at the point he returns from, and while returning to his train.

(j) With what must Flagman be equipped for day time? with a red flag 22"X28" on a staff, at least six torpedoes and five red fusees.

(k) With what for night or when day signals are obscured? a red lights, a white light with a supply of torpedoes, at least six torpedoes, and five red fusees.

100. In what form should messages or orders respecting the movement of trains or the condition of track or bridges be given?
103

in writing

101. (a) What is indicated when the target of a switch is parallel with the main track or a green light displayed?
104

switch is set for the main track.

(b) What is indicated when the target is at right angles to the main track or a red light displayed?

switch is set for a diverging track

(c) How should switches be left after having been used? in proper position, after having been used.

(f) Must main track switches be locked and other switches secured? yes,

(g) After a switch is turned, what must be done to know that it is in proper position? The points must be examined to know they are in proper position

(h) When a train is closely approaching, or passing over a switch, where must employees stand? Employees must stand on opposite side of track and keep at least 20 feet from the stand.

(l) How must derails on side tracks be set and secured? to protect the main track.

(m) If a switch has been run through, what action must be taken? It must be protected the Section Foreman notified and the fact reported to the proper authority by telegraph immediately.

INTERLOCKING SIGNALS

DEFINITIONS AND INDICATIONS

266. What is an Interlocking Plant? An assemblage of switch, lock and signal appliances interlocked.

267. What is an Interlocking Station? a place from which an interlocking plant is operated.

268. What are Interlocking Signals? The fixed signals of an interlocking plant.

269. (a) What is a Home Signal? a fixed signal governing movements on a certain route or routes, and located at the point where train is required to stop when the route is not clear.

(b) How are signal indications given by day? A semaphore arm standing horizontal indicates "Stop". When in the position at night a red light is displayed

(c) How are signal indications given by night? A semaphore arm 60 degrees below or 90 degrees above horizontal indicates "Proceed". When in this position at night a green light is displayed

270. (a) What is a Distant Signal? A fixed signal used in connection with a home signal to regulate the approach thereto.

(b) How are signal indications given by day? ~~At fro~~ A semaphore arm standing 45 degrees above horizontal indicate "Proceed prepared to stop at ~~nigh~~ next signal". When in this position at night a yellow light is displayed.

(c) How are signal indications given by night?

A semaphore arm 60 degrees below or 90 degrees above the horizontal indicate "Proceed". When in this position at night a green light is displayed.

271. What is a Dwarf Signal?

A low, small signal of semaphore type, used as a home signal, governing one or more diverging or ~~[illegible]~~ routes.

272. What is a Pot Signal?

A small revolving signal, used to indicate the position of a switch or as a substitute for a dwarf signal.

273. What is a Route?

The course of a train taken by a train in passing from one point to another, especially a customary or predetermined course, for any one of several possible combinations of turn-outs or crossovers by which a train may travel through an interlocking plant

RULES

274. (a) Do interlocking signals affect the movement of trains under time-table or train rules? unless otherwise provided, do not affect the movement of trains under time-table or train rules.
602

(b) Do they dispense with the use or observance of other signals? No whenever or wherever they may be required

SIGNALMEN

275. What is the normal indication of home signals?
611 Stop.

276. Who may use levers or other operating appliances? Those charged with the duty
612

277. (a) In what position must signal levers be kept? in position giving the normal indication, except when signals are to be cleared for an immediate train or engine movement
613

(b) When must signals not be set for any route? when cars or engines are standing between the derail of a conflicting route

278. (a) When route is clear how must delays to trains be avoided? signals must be cleared sufficiently in advance of approaching trains to avoid delay.
614

(b) When must levers be tested? before each regular train is due, to ascertain if the plant is in working order

279. (a) When must a signal be restored to normal indication? as soon as the train or engine for which it was cleared has passed it.
615

(b) How must signal be changed after the passage of each train or engine? The signal must be changed to "Stop" after passage of each train, and a following train must not proceed until the signal is again changed to proceed

(c) How will a following train be governed?
A following train must not proceed until the signal is again changed to "proceed"

280. What must be done when necessary to change any route for which signals have been cleared for an approaching train or engine?
616 Switches and detail must not be changed or signals cleared for any conflicting route until the train or engine for which the signals were first cleared has stopped in rear of its signal.

281. When must a switch or facing point lock not be moved?
617 When any portion of a train or an engine is standing on, or closely approaching, the switch or detector bar.

282. (a) How must levers be operated?
618 carefully and with uniform movement. If any irregularity, indicating disarranged connections, is detected in their working, the signals must be restored so as to give normal indication and connections examined.

(b) If any irregularity, indicating disarranged connections, is detected, what must be done? If any irregularity, indicating disarranged connections, is detected in their working, the signals must be restored so as to give the normal indication and the connections examined

283. (a) What must be done to prevent connections from freezing?
619 Levers must be moved as often as may be necessary to keep connection from freezing.

(b) May salt be used?
~~No~~ Yes, except as authorized by the Superintendent.

284. If a signal fails to work properly, what must be done?
620 Its operation must be discontinued and the signal secured so as to give the normal indication required.

285. Must Signalmen observe that indication of signals correspond with position of levers?
621 As far as practicable, whether the indication of the signals corresponds with the position of the levers.

286. May Signalmen make any unauthorized alterations or additions to the plant?
622 Signalmen must not make nor permit any unauthorized alterations or additions to the plant

287. What is necessary in case of derailments, or if switch is run through, or if track or plant is damaged?

623 The signals must be so lined so as to give the normal ~~condition~~ indication, and no train or engine movement permitted until all parts of the interlocking plant and track leading to it are known to be in safe condition ~~consequent upon the examination~~

288. If necessary to disconnect a switch, what must be done?

624 The switch must be securely locked and protected.

289. (a) When must special care be used in operating switches?

625 during storms or drifting snow.

(b) If the clearing force is not on hand promptly when required, what must be done?

must be reported to the superintendent

290. (a) If appliances fail what must be done?

626 The superintendent must be notified.

(b) Who are permitted to make repairs?

Only duly authorized persons.

(c) In what condition must glasses in signals be kept?

Clean and any cracked or broken promptly renewed.

291. If switches or signals are undergoing repairs, when may signals be given for any movement affected by such repairs?

627 Not until it has been ascertained from the Repairman that the switches are properly set and secured for such movement.

292. (a) What must Signalmen observe when trains are passing?

628 note whether they are complete and in order.

(b) Should there be any indications of danger, what is required of Signalman?

Signalman must take such measures for the protection of trains as may be practicable.

293. What is required of Signalman if he knows a train has parted?

629 He must if possible, stop trains or engines on conflicting routes, clear route for the parted train and give train parted signal to the Engineer.

294. (a) Must Signalmen have proper appliances for hand signaling ready for immediate use? Yes.
630

(b) When may hand signals for switch movements be given? only after the switches have been properly set and fastened

(c) How must hand signals be given? in such a way that there can be no misunderstanding on the part of Engineers or Firemen as to signals. or as to the train or engine for which they are given.

(d) What does hand signaling include? lamp flag torpedo and fusee signals

295. (a) What is required when necessary to discontinue the use of any fixed signal? hand signals
631 must be used and superintendent notified

(b) How will trains be forwarded when home signal cannot be cleared? Clearance Form "D"

296. Who is responsible for the care of interlocking plant and supplies?
632 Signalmen. unless provided for otherwise

297. How must lights in interlocking stations be placed? so that they cannot be seen
633 from approaching trains.

298. When must fixed signals be lighted? from sunset to sunrise and
634 whenever the signal indications cannot be clearly seen without them.

299. (a) When a stop signal is disregarded, what must be done? The fact with the
635 number of train or engine must be at once reported by telegraph to Superintendent

(b) When signals are apparently disregarded, what must be done? The signalman must at once inspect signals and see if correct indication was given.

300. (a) Who is permitted in interlocking station? Only those whose duties require
636 it.

(b) What is required when Signalman is relieved? he must make a transfer on the prescribed form and obtain thereon the signature of the Signalman relieving him