

Glossary of North American railway terms

[Version 2018-07-23](#)

This page contains a list of [terms](#), [jargon](#), and [slang](#) used to varying degrees by [railfans](#) and railroad employees in the [United States](#) and [Canada](#). Although not exhaustive, many of the entries in this list appear from time to time in specialist, rail-related publications. Inclusion of a term in this list does not necessarily imply its universal adoption by all railfans and railroad employees, and there may be significant regional variation in usage.

Contents

0–9

3-step protection (US)

The protection given by a locomotive engineer to an employee working near, between, or under cars to which the locomotive is coupled, via a three-step process:

1. Fully apply independent brake.
2. Set reverser to neutral.
3. Turn off generator field (or notify the ground employee, depending on company-specific rules and locomotive type, that protection is provided).^{[1][2]}

10 wheeler (US)



The [10-wheeler](#) wheel arrangement

A steam locomotive with a [4-6-0 wheel arrangement](#)^[3]

241 (US)

Procession of a train past a stop signal with verbal permission from the dispatcher.^[4] Derives from Rule 241, which is used to grant such permission under certain rule sets.^[5]

A

[A unit](#) (US)



A [BNSF Railway](#) A unit

A [diesel locomotive](#) (or more rarely an [electric locomotive](#)) equipped with a driving [cab](#) and a [control system](#) to control other locomotives in a [multiple unit](#), and therefore able to be the lead unit in a [consist](#) of several locomotives controlled from a single position^[6]

ACe

A nickname for EMD's [SD70ACe locomotive](#)^{[7][8][9]}

[Advanced Civil Speed Enforcement System](#) (ACSES)

A [positive train control](#) [cab signaling](#) system developed by [Alstom](#).^[10]

[Advanced Train Control System](#) (ATCS)

A system of railroad equipment designed to ensure safety by monitoring locomotive and train locations, providing analysis and reporting, and automating [track warrants](#) and similar orders.^[11]

ALCOhaulic

A nickname for the DH643 diesel-hydraulic locomotive built by [American Locomotive Company](#) (ALCO)^[citation needed]

Alligator

[ALCO RSD-15](#) locomotive, so named for its long, low nose^{[12][13][14]}

Amcan

An [Amfleet](#) passenger car—named because the car shape is a rounded stainless steel tube^[15]

Angel seat (US)



A [cupola-style caboose](#) with an *angel seat* above

The second level seats on a cupola-style [caboose](#)^{[16][17]}

Angle bar

A metal plate that joins the ends of rails in jointed track^[18]

Amshack

A small shelter that serves as a train station for [Amtrak](#) trains in a small town. Normally, there are no manned services offered at these small stations.^[19] More generally, any station built under Amtrak's Standard Stations Program in the 1970s and 1980s.^{[20][21]}

Association of American Railroads (AAR)

An industry trade group representing primarily the major freight [railroads](#) of [North America](#) ([Canada](#), [Mexico](#) and the [United States](#))^[22]

Automatic equipment identification (AEI) (US)

An automatic tracking system using [RFID](#) technology^{[23][24]}

Auto Train (US)

A passenger train service first operated by [Auto-Train Corporation](#) and then by [Amtrak](#) between [Lorton, Virginia](#) and [Sanford, Florida](#) that carries the passengers' automobiles aboard the same train in [autoracks](#)

Autorack or auto carrier (US)



A consist of [autorack](#) cars

A specialized freight car for transporting automobiles^{[23][25]}

B

B-Boat

[GE B23-7](#), [B30-7](#) or [B36-7](#) locomotive. By analogy with U-boat, since with the Dash 7 line, the "B" or "C" moved to the beginning of the designation.^[26]

B unit



A [BNSF Railway B Unit](#)

A cables booster locomotive, controlled via [multiple unit](#) from a cab-equipped [A unit](#), sometimes equipped with limited controls for [hostling](#).^{[14][27][28]}

Baby Boat



A GE U18B locomotive, or *Baby Boat*

[GE U18B](#) locomotive^[14]

Baby Tunnel Motor

[EMD GP15-1](#) or GP15T locomotive, so-called because its low air intakes resemble those of the much larger [SD40T-2](#) and [SD45T-2](#)^[14]

Bandit

A nickname for [Milwaukee Road](#) engines after the railroad was sold to the [Soo Line Railroad](#). The Soo covered up the Milwaukee Road name and logo on the orange locomotives with black paint, causing them to resemble bandits.^[29] Also often applied to similarly patched, second-hand locomotives, especially if the patches are crudely applied.^[30]

Baretables

Empty flat, spine, or well cars^[31]

Beans or Going to Beans

Taking a break from work to eat^{[32][33][34]}

Big Blue

A nickname for [Conrail](#) due to the medium blue livery that their locomotives were painted^{[35][36]}

Big G



1. A [Guilford Rail System](#) locomotive showing the *Big G* paint scheme

A nickname for [Guilford Rail System](#), in reference to the large "G" emblem on their locomotives and boxcars^[37]

2. [Great Northern Railway](#)^[38]^[unreliable source?]^{[39][40]}

Big hole

When a train suffers a loss of all brake air and stops or when the air brakes on the train are placed in emergency. It refers to the air ports in the automatic brake valve, the emergency portion being the biggest port or hole. (e.g. over the radio: "We just big holed.")^{[41][42][43]}

Big hook

A [railroad crane](#)^{[44][45]}

Big Mac

A nickname given to EMD's [SD70MAC](#), [SD80MAC](#), and [SD90MAC](#) locomotive models^[46]

Billboard

Santa Fe locomotive in the pre-1972 blue and yellow scheme^[14]

Black Widow

[Southern Pacific](#) locomotive (all black with some silver)^[14]

Bloody Nose

[Southern Pacific](#) locomotive (post-1959 gray and red paint scheme where the nose of the diesel locomotive was painted in scarlet red),^[14] or Amtrak Phase I paint scheme: reddish-orange nose and then the Amtrak Chevron logo on the side of the engine.

Bluebonnet

One of two Santa Fe paint schemes. The standard freight scheme from 1972 until the BNSF merger was dark blue with yellow on the front, with the same color division as the warbonnet scheme. It is also known as Yellowbonnet. Bluebonnet can also mean a warbonnet unit with only the red painted over, resulting in a silver and blue locomotive; this was used on passenger engines transferred to freight service after the formation of Amtrak.^[14]

Bluebirds

A nickname given to the GE U34CH's because they were delivered in dark blue and silver NJDOT paint

Blueliners

A nickname given to the [Reading Railroad](#)'s heavyweight MU cars, in reference to the bright blue and white paint scheme they wore in later years before being sold to [SEPTA](#)

Bolster

A transverse floating beam member of truck suspension system supporting the weight of vehicle body^[47]

Booster

A *cabless* [B unit](#) or [Slug](#). Although a [Slug](#) and a [B unit](#) differ in terms of an engine, both serve the purpose of adding more *tractive effort*.^{[48][49]}

Boxcar

A boxcar

A type of rolling stock with a flat bottom enclosed on all sides and top, which is loaded and unloaded from sliding doors on each side^{[50][51]}

Brakeman (US)

A train crew member who performs railcar and track management—often a single job description along with switchman ("brakeman/switchman"). A brakeman manually activated brakes on railroad cars before the advent of air brakes.

Brakeman's caboose (US)

A small hut at one end of a railway wagon to protect the brakeman from the elements

Bright Future

The middle [CSX](#) tricolor paint scheme (also known as Yellow Nose 2 or YN2)^[citation needed]

Buda Car

A type of inspection car or speeder, typically streamlined, manufactured by the [Buda Engine Co.](#) Sometimes built out of an ordinary automobile body, with flanged wheels added. It was driven by small engines from 30 to 200 horsepower.^[52]

Buggy

A *caboose* on the [Boston and Maine Railroad](#)^[53]

Bull

A railroad police officer^{[14][38]}

Butthead or Butt Head

GM Electro-Motive Division model 'MP' or 'SW' endcab switching locomotives^[54]

C

Cab car (US)

A passenger coach which has a full set of train controls at one end, allowing for the use of push-pull train operation^[55]

Cab unit (US)

A locomotive which derives its structural strength from a bridge-truss design framework in the sides and roof, which cover the full width of the locomotive

Cabbage

Former [EMD F40PH](#) locomotives with the diesel engine removed, and a roll-up baggage door installed in the center of the carbody; used as cab/baggage cars in Amtrak push-pull service. [Portmanteau](#) of 'cab' and 'baggage'.^[56]

Cadillac

A nickname for [EMD SD9](#) locomotives, in reference to their smooth ride quality reminiscent of a [Cadillac](#) automobile. This nickname is said to have originated on the [Southern Pacific Railroad](#).^[citation needed]

Calf

An [EMD TR1](#), one of several models of [cow-calf](#) locomotives

A cabless switcher^[49]

Can Opener

Conrail's herald^{[57][58]}

Car knocker

Railroad car repair-person or car inspector. The term is derived from a worker who taps or "knocks" on railroad equipment to check its soundness.^[59]

Catfish

[Norfolk Southern](#) locomotives with white stripes painted on the nose, which are said to look like catfish whiskers^[citation needed]

Centennials

Union Pacific's [EMD DDA40X](#) locomotives. World's most powerful diesel locomotives, delivered in 1969, the year of Union Pacific's centennial.^[60]

Centipede

A nickname given to a 12-axled [Baldwin](#) diesel locomotive.^[61] Also a tender (as on a steam engine) with seven axles (two axles in a truck, followed by five fixed axles).^{[62][63]}

Centralized traffic control (CTC) (US)

A system in which signals and switches for a given area of track are controlled from a centralized location^[64]

Cherry

Red colored signal aspects (lights) when mixed with other colors of a signal aspect (e.g. "Two cherries and a lemon" would denote a Red over Red over Yellow aspect colors)^[citation needed]

Ches-C

[Chessie System](#)'s kitten logo; the profile of the Chesapeake and Ohio's sleeping kitten mascot [Chessie](#) appears inside the corporate C logo^{[65][66]}

Cinder dick

Railroad police detective. The term is derived from the fact that railroad police have to walk on [ballast](#), which is sometimes known as "cinders" (before [dieselization](#), many railroads used spent steam locomotive cinders for ballast)[\[67\]](#)[\[68\]](#)

Circus loading

Loading trailers on flatcars sequentially from the end; the standard method of loading in early piggyback service[\[69\]](#)

Coal drag

A train loaded with [coal](#)[\[70\]](#)

Coal jimmy

A small, low-capacity [hopper car](#) for carrying coal[\[71\]](#)

Coffin car

A nickname for a passenger car with an engineer's cab. Also known as a cab car or control car. So named due to the alleged additional danger posed to passengers in such cars (which are pushed by the heavier trailing locomotive) in frontal collisions.[\[72\]](#)

Color position light (CPL)

A type of signal used most prominently by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railroads[\[73\]](#)[\[74\]](#)

Conductor (US)

The person in charge of a train and its crew. On passenger trains, a conductor is also responsible for tasks such as assisting passengers and collecting tickets.

Consist

The group of rail vehicles making up a train, or more commonly a group of locomotives connected together for multiple-unit (MU) operation[\[75\]](#)[\[76\]](#)

Control point (CP) (US)

An interlocking, or the location of a track signal or other marker with which [dispatchers](#) can specify when controlling trains[\[64\]](#)

Cornfield meet (US)

A [head-on collision](#) between two trains[\[77\]](#)[\[78\]](#)[\[79\]](#)[\[80\]](#)

Coupler (US)

An [AAR Type "E" railroad car coupler](#)

The mechanical connector at either end of a railroad car allowing it to couple together with other cars to form a train[\[64\]](#)

Covered wagon

An [EMD E-series](#) or [F-series](#) locomotive[\[45\]](#)[\[64\]](#)

Cow

A switcher locomotive, when paired with a [calf](#)[\[49\]](#)

Cowl unit (US)

An [Amtrak EMDF40PH](#) is one of many [Cowl units](#)

A locomotive for which structural strength comes from the [underframe](#) instead of the sides and roof

Critter

A small industrial locomotive[\[81\]](#)^[*unreliable source?*][\[82\]](#)

Cross-tie (US)

See [Railroad tie](#).

Crummy

A caboose[83]

Cut (US)

A set of cars coupled together[84]

D

Dark Future

CSX SD40-2 in *Dark Future* paint

The current [CSX](#) paint scheme, also known as Yellow Nose 3 (YN3) or Gold Nose 1 (GN1)[85]

Dark Territory

Rail lines without wayside (train control) signals[86]

Darth Vader

Darth Vader signals

The [lens hood](#) on a modern style of railroad signals, due to its vague resemblance to the helmet of [Darth Vader](#) from [Star Wars](#)[87][88]

Deadheading

A passenger train that is traveling along a line but is not carrying passengers[89]

Deathstar

[Illinois Central Railroad](#) *Deathstar* logo

The logo of [Illinois Central Railroad](#), which has the letter "i" inside a circle—based on a vague resemblance to the [Death Star](#) battle station in [Star Wars](#)^[citation needed]

Diamond

Level crossing of two railroad tracks, at any angle from 15° to 90°[89]

Dinky

A nickname given to small locomotives, particularly one running in [industrial service](#) or on [narrow gauge](#) tracks[90] Also, a small old-fashioned [trolley](#). [91]

Distributed power

Locomotives at the end or in the middle of a train. Can either be manned or automatically controlled. Manned units are preferred to be called "helpers" by railfans and some railroad personnel.[92]

Double header (US)

A configuration in which two steam locomotives are coupled head-to-tail in order to haul a heavy train up a long or steep hill. In the present day, double headers (and occasionally triple headers) are done primarily on large passenger trains or as a show for railfans.

Draper-Taper

Nickname for the Canadian-built [GMD SD40-2F](#), [SD50F](#), [SD60F](#), [GE C40-8M](#), and [BBD HR-616](#). These locomotives feature a full-width carbody with improved rear visibility, designed by William L. Draper, an employee of Canadian National Railway.[93]

Dynamic braking or dynamics

A method of braking in which the motors on the locomotive wheels generate electric power from the momentum of the moving train, and this power is dissipated through resistor grids as heat[94][95]

Dynamite the train or dynamite

Causing an emergency brake application (whether intentional or not)^{[96][97]}

E

Eight and sand

Term used to wish train crews well wishes and quick uneventful journey. Comes from [notch 8](#) (the highest power setting of modern locomotive throttles) and to apply sand to prevent wheel slipping.^[98]

Elephant style

Three locomotives coupled *elephant style*

A consist of multiple locomotives with all units facing forward; resembling the nose-to-tail train of elephants in a circus parade^{[99][100]}

Emeralds

Clear aspects (green colored signal lights) indicating maximum allowable speed for that section of track or route. Emeralds are the opposite of "Rubies".^[citation needed]

Emergency

When a train has made a full brake application due to adverse event, or has lost its train air due to a defective valve (a "kicker"), or a broken air line or train separation. The train crew will normally declare that they are "in emergency" over the train radio, thus warning other trains and the dispatcher that there is a problem.^{[101][102]}

End of train (EOT) device or [flashing rear-end device](#) (FRED)

A form of electronic caboose with a flashing red light mounted on the end of a train. Also monitors various train functions such as brake-pipe pressure, motion, and GPS location.^{[103][104][105]}

[Engineer](#) (US)

The operator of a locomotive^[103]

Espee

A nickname given to the Southern Pacific railroad by railfans^[106]

Ex-Con

A former Conrail locomotive^[107] or former Conrail employee

F

[Fallen flag](#)

A defunct railroad, having either merged or discontinued operations^[108]

[Federal Employers Liability Act](#) (FELA)

A U.S. federal law that protects and compensates railroaders injured on the job^[109]

[Federal Railroad Administration](#) (FRA) (US)

The agency which oversees rail operation regulations and safety requirements for U.S. freight, passenger and commuter rail operations^[104]

Filet

Converting a [double-stack](#) container train to single stack by removing the top layer of containers, allowing the rest of the train to proceed along track that lacks double stack clearance. The removed containers can be trucked to local destinations. The opposite process is [toupee](#).^[110]

Flares

The [EMD SD45](#), with its dynamic brake blisters and radiators that distinctively flare from the top of the unit. Also *Flare 45*. Both forms distinguish the SD45 from the [SD45-](#)

[2](#) and [SD45T-2](#), which lack flared radiators.^[111] The [GP40X](#) and [SD70M](#) models also bear similar flared radiators.^[citation needed]

Flatcar (US)

A train of loaded *flatcars*

A type of rolling stock, which can be a flat-bottomed car with no sides on which freight (including [intermodal containers](#)) can be stacked. A bulkhead is a flatcar with walls on the front and rear. A center-beam bulkhead is a bulkhead flatcar with an additional wall dividing one side of the flatcar from the other, but still without any sides.^[104]

Flatback

Industry slang for trailer-on-flatcar service in the 1970s, especially in the trade journal *Railway Age*^[112]

Foamer

A [railfan](#), particularly one whose enthusiasm appears excessive. They figuratively "foam at the mouth" while railfanning.^[113]

Flashing rear-end device (FRED) or **end-of-train (EOT) device**

A *flashing rear-end device* on a container train

A form of electronic caboose with a flashing red light mounted on the end of a train. Also monitors various train functions such as brake-pipe pressure, motion, and GPS location.^{[103][104][105]}

Flying switch or drop (US)

The practice of uncoupling a locomotive from a car in motion and running over a switch, whereupon an employee on the ground lines the switch to divert the car onto an adjacent track.^{[114][115]} Once commonplace, this practice has led to several lawsuits against railroad companies and is now strictly prohibited due to the high risk to life and property.^{[116][117][118][119][120]}

Foreign power

Foreign power from the [Canadian Pacific Railway](#) and [BNSF Railway](#) on a [Norfolk Southern Railway](#) train
Motive power from one railroad that runs along another railroad^[121]

Freight (US)

The products which are carried

Freight car (US)

A car designed to transport freight

Frog (US)

A casting with "X" shaped grooves used in *switches* and *crossovers*^[104]

Fucking rail nut (FRN)

A derogatory term used by some railroaders for [railfans](#)^[122]

G

Gandy dancer

A track maintenance worker^{[123][124]}

Geep

A nickname for [EMD](#)'s GP series of locomotives^[124]

Gennie

A [MetroNorth](#) or [Amtrak GE P32AC-DM](#) locomotive^[citation needed]

Genset

From "generator set", a locomotive that uses multiple high-speed diesel engines and generators, rather than a single medium-speed diesel engine and a single generator. Sometimes confused with *Green Goat* locomotives; the only similarities between the two types are their outward appearance and that both are designed to reduce air pollution and fuel consumption.^[125]

GEVO

A nickname for [GE Evolution Series](#) locomotives, in reference to the GEVO-12 engine used in those units^[126]

Ghost

An unpainted (but usually numbered) locomotive that has not yet been painted with company's livery. A ghost locomotive can be either in transport from the locomotive builder to the paint shop, or an unpainted locomotive may have been placed in revenue service without livery due to power shortage or, in rare cases, pushed out of the factory preemptively due to an impending labor strike. May also refer to an [EMD E8](#), #4261, belonging to the Boston commuter agency, MBTA. This locomotive was known for its unique, plain light-gray paint.^[citation needed]

Goat

A locomotive used in yard switching service^{[38][70][124]}

Gold Nose 1 (GN1) or YN3

The current [CSX](#) paint scheme^[citation needed]

[Gondola](#) (US)

A *[gondola](#)* car

A type of rolling stock with a flat bottom and relatively low sides, used to haul material such as ore or scrap, and loaded and unloaded from the top which may be covered or uncovered^{[124][127]}

[Green Goat](#)

A demonstrator *[Green Goat](#)* locomotive

A type of "hybrid" switching locomotive utilizing a small diesel engine and a large bank of rechargeable batteries^[128]

[Guard rail](#) (US)

A double rail section of track, sometimes found in train yards and on bridges to prevent derailments or limit damage caused by derailments, by having rail on both sides of the wheel flange. Also found on curves with a tight radius and switches and crossings^[124]

H

Hack

A caboose^{[129][130]}

Hammerhead

1. A GE locomotive with "winged" radiators, when running long hood forward
2. A nickname given to certain early ALCO roadswitchers with a high nose, as well as the [GE BQ23-7](#)^[citation needed]

[Handcar](#) (US)

A *handcar*

A small, hand-powered railroad car used for track inspection

Heavy rail (US)

A city-based transit rail system that runs on its own dedicated track and often underground. Subways are considered heavy rail. Refers to [commuter rail](#) and [inter-city rail](#) when used by the FRA or in other countries.[\[131\]\[132\]](#)

Heavyweight (US)

During the period between about 1910 and the mid nineteen thirties, most passenger cars in the US were built with three axle trucks, concrete floors, and riveted, double walled sides and often weighed 90 tons or more. Heavyweight construction was used to improve ride quality.[\[133\]\[134\]](#)

Helper

A locomotive temporarily coupled to heavy-tonnage trains to assist them over steep grades[\[135\]](#)

High ball

1. Another term for a clear signal, derived from the days of steam where a station operator would hoist a [large wooden ball](#) up a standard, signalling that the engineer was authorized to proceed[\[38\]\[70\]\[133\]\[136\]](#)
2. A slang term used among railroad employees to convey to the crew of a train that they were clear to proceed[\[137\]\[138\]](#)

High cube (US)

A boxcar whose vertical clearance is excessive[\[139\]\[140\]](#)

Hog law

The federal hours-of-service law that forbids certain classes of railroad employees, including those operating trains, from working longer than a certain time after reporting for duty—currently 12 hours[\[141\]\[142\]](#)

Hogger

A [locomotive engineer](#)[\[38\]\[70\]\[133\]\[143\]](#)

Honorary steam engine

Common term for [Alco](#) diesel locomotives, due to their tendency to blow clouds of black smoke when throttling up, due to [turbo lag](#)[\[144\]\[145\]](#)

Hood unit (US)

[TPW 400](#), an [ALCO RS-11](#), a type of *hood unit*

A locomotive whose sides and roof are nonstructural and do not extend the full width of the locomotive. Structural strength comes from the [underframe](#).[\[133\]](#)

Horsehead or 'Mister Ed'

[Norfolk Southern's](#) current locomotive livery with a horse's head embedded in the NS Logo[\[146\]](#)

Horsepower hours

How long motive power from another railroad is used on a specific railroad[\[121\]](#)

Hospital train

A train composed of defective "bad order" equipment or locomotives that are en route to a repair shop[\[147\]](#)

Hot box

An overheated [wheel bearing](#). This comes from the era before the widespread use of [roller bearings](#) where the ends of an axle rested in solid copper bearings housed in a [journal box](#) filled with oil soaked cotton waste. An overheated axle led to a hot *journal* box that often ignited the oiled waste. The term is used to refer to a railway wheel bearing that has over-heated due to internal friction caused by some fault in the bearing.^{[133][148][149]}

Hot rail (US)

1. Any section of track over which a train movement is imminent. The closer or faster the approaching train, the "hotter" the rail.^[150]
2. On some electrified railroads and rapid transit lines, the third rail which supplies power to locomotives or cars^{[151][152][153]}

Hotel power (US)

Electric power used to provide for the comfort of passengers aboard a train en route^[154]

Hotshot (US)

A fast, long-distance train given priority on the track over other trains^{[155][156][157]}

I

Interlocking (US)

The *interlocking* tower and tracks at [Des Plaines, Illinois](#)
Any location that includes a switch or crossing of two tracks, derived from the early practice of installation of a system of mechanical equipment called an *interlocking plant* to prevent collisions. See also [signal box](#). Interlocking is also the term for the actual mechanical or electrical apparatus that prevents switch/points and signals from being operated in ways that would allow for conflicting train movements.^[158]

J

Johnson Bar (US)

A preserved [refrigerator car](#) that was used on the [Juice Train](#)
On a locomotive, a long, heavy lever that operates the [reversing gear](#)^[159]

Joint

Synonym for the verb "couple" used by brakemen when flat switching a yard. Talking on the radio, they will tell the engineer how many car lengths to back up in order to couple to another car (i.e. "five cars to a joint")^[160]

Joint bar (US)

A metal plate that joins the ends of rails in jointed track

Juice Train

A [unit train](#) of [Tropicana](#) cars^[161]

K

Knock down (US)

To pass an absolute signal and thereby change its aspect to stop; originated in the days of [semaphore signals](#) whose arms would drop to the stop aspect when passed^[162]

Kodachrome

[Southern Pacific Santa Fe Railroad](#)'s red, yellow, and black paint scheme, which resembled the packaging of [Kodachrome](#) color transparency film. This was the scheme instituted when the merger between Southern Pacific and Santa Fe was assumed to be approved. Hundreds of locomotives were painted in Kodachrome colors before the merger was denied.^[*citation needed*]

L

Lantern (US)

A brakeman's *lantern* from the [Chicago and North Western Railway](#) which burned [kerosene](#) to produce light
A portable (often handheld) light source that is used to signal train crews^[163]

Level junction (US)

A junction in which all track crossings take place [at grade](#) and routings must therefore be controlled by [signals](#) and [interlocking](#)

Light engine

A locomotive unit traveling to a destination without a train attached. Can be a power pool transfer (relocation of a surplus of locomotives from one location to another), or can be a helper locomotive/locomotives being sent or returning from helping a heavy tonnage train over a grade.^[164]

Lightning Slinger

A [telegraph](#) operator^[70]

Lineup or lined up

To have switches aligned correctly before a move (e.g. over the radio, "Would you call the dispatcher for a lineup so we can get out of here?")^{[165][166]}

M

Mainline (US)

A principal artery of a railway system^[167]

Main rod (US)

A westbound [Southern Pacific Railroad](#) *manifest* train
The drive rod connecting the crosshead to a driving-wheel or axle in a steam locomotive^[168]

Maintenance of way (MOW) (US)

A [spiker](#) is an example of *maintenance-of-way* equipment
The maintenance of a railroad's rights of way, including track^[167]

Manifest

A freight train with a mixture of car types and cargoes. Also known as a Mixed Freight Train.^{[167][169]}

Mating Worms

The intertwined P and C letters of the [Penn Central](#) logo^[*citation needed*]

Meatball or Swedish Meatball

[Amtrak](#) [EMD AEM-7](#) or ABB [ALP-44](#) electric locomotives; so named for their design being based on the [Swedish Rc4](#).^[170]

Miniquad

Four permanently coupled ore cars (jennies)^[171]

Mother

A locomotive that is paired with a slug^[49]

Mud hop (US)

Someone who walks in the "mud" along the rails verifying car lineup^[172]

Mud Missile

A derogatory nickname given to [GE Genesis](#) locomotives, in reference to one's involvement in the 1993 [Big Bayou Canot train disaster](#)^[citation needed]

Multimark

Named for the Canadian Pacific paint scheme given from 1968 to 1996^{[173][174][175]}

[Multiple-unit train control](#) (US)

The ability of diesel and electric locomotives or multiple units to be joined together and controlled from one driving station. Such a set of joined locomotives is called a [consist](#) or (colloquially) "lash-up" and is said to be "MUed together".^[167]

N

[NIMBY](#) (US)

A derisive acronym for "not in my backyard" describing residents who are opposed to trains running through their neighborhoods

Nose to ass (N2A)

A group of locomotives that are oriented [elephant style](#)^[citation needed]

O

Office-car special (OCS)

A train composed of passenger cars that are privately owned by the railroad corporation and which travels along their rail lines, so that upper level management can review facilities, assess the addition or reconstruction of facilities that are needed for expansion or modernization; as well as streamlining of operations or removal of obsolete infrastructure. Also, these trains are used to escort visiting upper level management from other railroads for the purpose of a proposed purchase or sale of a rail line.^{[176][177][178]}

[One-man operation](#) (OMO) (US)

Operation of a train by the driver or motorman alone, without a conductor

Outlawed

Train crew members who have reached their daily 12-hour maximum of hours worked and must cease working due to regulations^[179]

Overhaul

A train of exclusively locomotives, usually retired, that exceeds the ordinary maximum number of locomotives in one train^[citation needed]

Owl-eyed Cars

An uncommon nickname for [Pennsylvania Railroad's MP54s](#) and related heavyweight MU cars, in reference to their distinctive porthole front windows that give the appearance of a pair of eyes when viewed from the front^{[180][181]}

P

Pac-Man

A nickname for [Canadian Pacific Railway's](#) 1968–1996 logo featuring a black triangle within a white half-circle, which resembles the main character of the video arcade

game [Pac-Man](#). It was CP's corporate logo for all business aspects - railway ([CP Rail](#)), shipping ([CP Ships](#)), telecommunications ([CNCP](#)), trucking ([CP Express](#)) and airline ([CP Air](#)). It was officially known as the Multimark.^[182]^{*unreliable source?*}^[88]

Passenger car (US)

[Union Pacific](#) 588—formerly owned by [Southern Pacific](#)—showing a *patch* paint job of the new owner's [reporting marks](#)

Railway vehicle for use in passenger trains^[183]^[184]

Patch

A locomotive or car wearing a new reporting mark or number on a "patch" over existing paint, usually of the former owner's^[185]

Pennsy Style

A nickname for old [Pennsylvania Railroad](#) position light signals^[186]^{*unreliable source?*}

Pepsi Can

An Amtrak [GE Dash 8-32BWH](#), in reference to the units' original paint scheme with large red and blue stripes. Also referred to as "Cutters" for the striping's supposed similarity to striping on Coast Guard vessels.^{*citation needed*}

Pig train

A train devoted exclusively to [intermodal](#) traffic, generally trailers on flatcars (TOFC) or containers on flatcars (COFC)^[187]^[188]

Plate (US)

The measurement of a freight car's vertical clearance. Plate F and above is considered excess height, and such cars must avoid low-clearance routes.^[189] See also: [Loading gauge](#)

Pole switching (also called "poling")

Detail of a photo showing the poling pocket on the corner of a freight car in the 1930s.

A method of [switching](#) cars on adjacent tracks in which a pole is positioned between the locomotive and car, then the locomotive pushes the car using the pole. The pole is fitted into poling pockets on the locomotive and car to ensure it does not move during the switching maneuver.^[190]^[191]^[192]^[193]

Pooch

A nickname for the [General Electric P30CH](#) locomotives. So termed by the similar appearance of the model name to the word pooch: P30CH / POOCH.^[194]

Position light signal (Pennsylvania)

Signals made by the Pennsylvania Railroad that make use of a circular disc with up to eight lights mounted in a circle, with one light in the center. The lights would line up in a straight line to give the indication.^[195]^[196]

Private varnish (PV)

Privately owned passenger cars^[197]^[198]

Pumpkin

1. [BNSF Railway](#)'s current bright orange paint scheme^{*citation needed*}
2. [CSX](#)'s or Amtrak's maintenance-of-way paint scheme^[199]
3. Formerly ICG's all-orange scheme^{*citation needed*}

Q

Q

Shorthand nickname for the old Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad^{[200][201]}

Quarterly inspection, Q-inspection, or periodic inspection (US)

In the United States, a federally-mandated safety inspection performed on a locomotive every 92 operating days^[202]

Quiet zone (US)

A designation by the [Federal Railroad Administration](#) that removes the requirement for train operators to sound their horn when approaching each public crossing in a certain area, often near residential neighborhoods who have asked for the status. Because the train does not sound its horn while approaching the crossings, safety upgrades to all of the crossings must be made in order to compensate. These upgrades usually include double gates, additional signage, lights, and bells, if they are not already present. Additionally, the residents requesting the status must indemnify the railroad from any resulting crossing mishaps.^[203]

R

Racetrack

1. A nickname for a stretch of [Metra Commuter Rail](#) line and [BNSF](#) freight line between [Chicago](#) and [Aurora](#) where commuter trains and freight trains commonly attain high speeds.^[204]
2. The parallel tracks of the [O&W](#) and [DL&W](#) north of [Norwich](#).^[205]

Raccoon

[Norfolk Southern](#) locomotives that have the entire area around the cab windows painted white, resembling the face of a raccoon^[citation needed]

Racks

1. Multiple [autoracks](#)
2. The portion of an autorack which is attached to a [flat car](#) in order to protect the vehicles inside and may contain one, two, or three levels depending on the height of the vehicles being shipped^[citation needed]

Rail sled (US)

A form of [wheel chock](#) that slips onto the rail under the wheel of [rolling stock](#) which prevents the vehicle from rolling^[citation needed]

Rainbow consist, Skittles consist, or Skittles lineup

1. A group of locomotives of different colors or liveries leading a single train^[206]
2. A passenger train made up of cars bearing different liveries^[207]

Rare mileage

A passenger train traveling over track that does not have regular passenger service^[208]

Red Barn

A [Canadian Pacific GMD SD40-2F Red Barn](#)

[Canadian Pacific's GMD SD40-2F](#) locomotives^[citation needed]

Reefer

A [refrigerator car](#)^{[209][210]}

Rent-a-wreck

A (usually old) locomotive owned by a leasing company

Reporting mark

A code assigned by the [Association of American Railroads](#) to identify the owners of rolling stock in North America

Restricted speed (US)

A speed not exceeding 20 mph which allows stopping within half the range of vision short of an obstruction on the tracks^{[211][212]}

Right way

A "high nose" locomotive running with the long hood facing forward. Reminiscent of the [Southern Railway](#) and the [Norfolk & Western Railway](#) style of running locomotives.^[citation needed]

Rhino

Nickname for [HHP-8](#) electric locomotives used by Amtrak for [Northeast Regional](#) service^[citation needed]

Road engine (US)

The locomotive closest to the train during a [double-heading](#) operation

Roll-by or rollby (US)

Visual inspection of railroad equipment while it is in motion^{[213][214]}

Roster shooter

Someone interested in photographing every locomotive road number they can^{[215][216]}

Rubies or cherries

Stop signal aspect (red colored signal lights), or a red aspect in conjunction with other colors^[citation needed]

Rule G (US)

The universal rule prohibiting the use of drugs and alcohol

Runaround (US)

Platform track and a *run-round* loop at [Toyooka Station](#), Hyogo, Japan, the terminus of the line from [Miyazu](#)
The practice of detaching a locomotive from its train, driving it to the other end of the train and re-attaching it, to allow the train to proceed in the direction it has just come from (e.g. when it reaches its destination and forms a service in the other direction).^{[217][218]}

Run through

A train that originates on one railroad, with its destination on another road, that is simply "run through" to its destination instead of being exchanged for home road rolling stock at the crew-change point, in order to save expense^{[219][220]}

Running a red signal

An event in which a train passes a [signal](#) to stop without authorization to do so^[citation needed]

Running boards or grating

Walkboards found on the tops and ends of rail cars^[221]

S

Safety Appliance Act (US)

A law mandating [air brakes](#), grab bars, and automatic [couplers](#)

Screamer or screaming thunderbox

A [EMD F40PH](#) locomotive, in reference to it operating in a constant state of full throttle (in order to provide head-end power to passenger cars).^[222]

Sergeant Stripes

A [Canadian National SD60F](#) 5500 in the *sergeant stripes* paint scheme

A [Canadian National](#) locomotive in the 1970s and 1980s paint scheme featuring light-gray stripes on the locomotive's long hood^[223]

Shoofly (US)

A temporary stretch of track that takes trains around construction or an accident scene^{[224][225]}

Shove

To push a cut of cars backward with a locomotive^{[226][227]}

Shunting neck (US)

A length of track feeding a number of sidings that permits the sidings to be shunted without blocking the main line, or where two lines merge into one before ending with a buffer, to allow a run-round procedure to take place^[228]

Siding (US)

A second parallel track (running for a short distance) on single-track railway lines, allowing a train to pass another

Skate

A wheel chock^{[229][230]}

Slack action (US)

Looseness in a train caused by mating clearances in couplers^[224]

Slug

A locomotive, with or without an operator's cab, which lacks a diesel engine, and draws power for its traction motors from a normal locomotive, known as a "mate" or "mother"^{[45][49]}

Smokestack or stack (US)

A [chimney](#)^[231]

Snail

A locomotive with a diesel engine, but does not have traction motors, often used for external power for a rotary snow plow^[232]

Snake head

A section of [strap rail](#) that has come loose and curled upward due to the weight of railway cars passing over it^[233]

Speeder, motorcar, trackcar, putt putt, or golf cart

A privately owned *speeder* on display

A small, motorized track inspection vehicle^[234]

Spur (US)

A stretch of rail that branches off the main line^[224]

Stacks

A nickname for double-stacked cars or trains^[224]

Steeplecab (US)

An electric locomotive with a central cab and sloping "noses" on each end

Subway (US)

A railroad that runs underground, generally in a large city

Switch (US)

[Points](#)^[224]

Switcher (US)

A small locomotive used for assembling trains and moving railroad cars around^[224]

T

The T (US)

A nickname for [Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority](#) (MBTA)—the [Subway](#) service through [Boston, Massachusetts](#)

T-Hog

A nickname for a [Reading Railroad](#) T-1 4-8-4 steam locomotive^[citation needed]

Taco Belle

A nickname for the new *Southern Belle*-inspired paint scheme on [Kansas City Southern Railway](#) locomotives assigned to subsidiary KCS de Mexico^[citation needed]

Ten-wheeler (US)

The *ten-wheeler* wheel arrangement

A steam locomotive with a [4-6-0](#) wheel arrangement^[citation needed]

Terminal station (US)

A station sited where a railway line or service ends or terminates

Thunder Pumpkin

A nickname for the orange paint scheme on the [BNSF](#) locomotives^[citation needed]

Tie (US)

Wood (left track) and concrete (right track) *ties* beneath the rails

Bars of wood or concrete placed beneath and perpendicular to track to support the rails^[235]

Tie down

To apply hand brakes to the trainset^{[236][237][238]}

Tie plate (US)

An iron or steel plate used to spread the weight of rail over a larger area of sleeper (tie) and facilitate a secure, low maintenance, fastening with bolts or clips

Toaster

An [Amtrak AEM-7](#)—sometimes called a *toaster* due to its boxy shape

[Amtrak AEM-7](#), [New Jersey Transit ABB ALP-44](#), or [GE P42DC](#) locomotives, due to its visual appearance and tendency to emit sparking and clicking sounds when idling. Also sometimes used to refer to any GE locomotive, due both to their tendency to shoot flames out of the exhaust stack during Turbo Lag and to General Electric's historic involvement in the manufacture of household appliances.^[citation needed]

Torpedo (US)

A small explosive device strapped to the top of a rail to alert an approaching train of danger ahead by creating a loud noise upon contact with a locomotive wheel^[235]

Toupee

When a single stack train coming from reduced clearance territory has additional containers placed on top for the rest of its trip; the opposite of [filet](#)^[110]

Trackage rights (US)

The legal right of one railroad company to use the tracks of another, as agreed to by the companies concerned or their predecessors^[235]

Track warrant (TWC) (US) or occupancy control system (OCS) (CA)

A system for authorizing main track occupancy using defined points such as mileposts, switches, or stations^[235]

Train order (US)

A system for authorizing main track occupancy using telephone, telegraph, and wayside stations to pass authority to train crews

Trops

Tropicana reefer boxcar. Shortened from Tropicana, referring to the orange or white refrigerated boxcars used to haul frozen concentrated orange juice to packaging facilities north of Florida. Term is specifically used by CSX crews in Cincinnati Terminal where a large such packaging facility is located.^[citation needed]

Truck

The undercarriage assembly of rolling stock incorporating the train wheels, suspension, brakes and, in powered units, the traction motors

Tunnel Motor

Southern Pacific EMD SD40T-2 or EMD SD45T-2. Named for the lower-located air intakes to prevent the locomotive from pulling diesel exhaust in with clean air while traveling through a tunnel.^[235]

Turn

A local freight train that makes a round trip, returning to originating station^{[239][240]}

U

U-Boat

A GE Universal Series locomotive^[241]

Underliers

Non-operating railroad companies which own rights-of-way^[242]

UP (US)

The main concourse building and façade of Cincinnati Union Terminal

The common name and reporting mark for the Union Pacific Railroad^[243]

Union station or union terminal (US)

A railway station or terminal at which tracks and facilities are shared by two or more railway companies^[244]

V

Van (Eastern CA)

A caboose^[citation needed]

Vomit Bonnet

A derogatory name for BNSF's first attempt at a paint scheme, which used olive and beige as its principal colors but in the configuration of the traditional AT&SF "Warbonnet" scheme^[245]

W

Warbonnet

Santa Fe [Dash 8](#)#881 at CN's Battle Creek fueling depot, displaying the modern interpretation of the classic red and silver *warbonnet* livery

The combined *Super Chief/El Capitan* passenger train at [Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal](#) in 1966 showing the red and silver *warbonnet* livery

[Santa Fe](#)'s red and silver paint scheme.^[246] The scheme first appeared in 1937 on the railroad's E1 passenger locomotives for the [Super Chief](#) train.^[247] It is widely considered the most famous and the most recognizable of railroad color schemes.^{[248][249]} The Santa Fe phased out its use from the early 1970s on, then revived it in 1989.^[250] It has become less common since the [BNSF Railway](#) merger in 1995.^[251]

Washboards

M.U. cars, subway cars, and other equipment made with corrugated side panels that resembled washboards^{[252][253]}

[Water column](#) (US)

A device used for delivering a large volume of water into the tank or tender of a steam locomotive

Wet Noodle

[Canadian National](#)'s stylized CN logo, in use since 1961^[citation needed]

Whiteface

The first version of [Norfolk Southern](#)'s "Horsehead" paint scheme.^[citation needed] High visibility paint scheme used on various [Burlington Northern](#) locomotives, primarily [SD60Ms](#), [SD40-2s](#), [GP50s](#), [GP39 rebuilds](#), and [GP28 rebuilds](#).^[254]

Wickerliners

A nickname for the DL&W electric multiple unit cars because of their wicker lined seats^[255]

Wings/Flags/Flares (W/F/F)

Characteristics used to designate [Union Pacific](#)'s paint scheme and engine type. Wings = "Wing" Decal on the engine nose, Flags = "American Flag" Decal on engine body, Flares = "Flared Radiators" of certain SD70Ms on the long hood. Some UP engines have one or more of these characteristics.^[citation needed]

[Wye](#) (US)

A *wye*

Three railroad tracks in a triangular form with switches at all three corners—can be used to turn a train around^[256]

X

[X-ing](#) (US)

An *X-ing* sign

Crossing^[citation needed]

Y

Yellowbonnet

One of two Santa Fe paint schemes. The standard freight scheme from 1972 until the BNSF merger was dark blue with yellow on the front, with the same color division as the warbonnet scheme. It is also known as Bluebonnet. Yellowbonnet can also mean a warbonnet unit with only the red painted over, resulting in a silver and yellow

locomotive; this was used on passenger engines transferred to freight service after the formation of Amtrak.^[257]

YN1

[CSX](#)'s first yellow-nose paint scheme; gray overall with dark blue on the top half of the cab and yellow on the front of the nose; blue "CSX" lettering^[258]

YN2

 A CSX unit wearing the YN2 paint scheme

CSX's second yellow-nose paint scheme; more yellow on the nose; the whole cab is dark blue, along with a stripe on the side; blue or yellow "CSX" lettering^[259]

YN3

CSX's third yellow-nose paint scheme; dark blue overall with a yellow nose; yellow "CSX" lettering^[citation needed]

Z

Zebra Stripes

A Santa Fe locomotive in the early black scheme with white warning stripes.^[259] CN Rail has also used this scheme on earlier locomotives.^{[260][261]}

Z-Train

An intermodal train (such as the ZBRLC or ZLTLC). Such trains are commonly operated by [BNSF](#) and [Union Pacific](#). Usually the hottest (fastest), highest priority train.^[262]

Notes

- ¹ [^](#) *"Railroad Dictionary: T". CSX. Retrieved October 1, 2017.*
- ² [^](#) *Loumiet, James R.; Abrams, Bernard S.; Jungbauer, William G. (2005). "3". [Train Accident Reconstruction and FELA and Railroad Litigation](#). Lawyers & Judges Publishing Company. p. 20. ISBN 9781930056930. Retrieved September 18, 2014.*
- ³ [^](#) *White, John (1968). A History of the American Locomotive - Its Development: 1830–1880. New York: Dover Publications. p. 57. ISBN 0-486-23818-0.*
- ⁴ [^](#) *"NORAC Operating Rules - Eighth Edition – January 1, 2003"(PDF). Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad. Retrieved September 18, 2014.*
- ⁵ [^](#) [49 C.F.R. 241](#)
- ⁶ [^](#) *Solomon, Brian (2000). [The American Diesel Locomotives](#). Osceola, Wisconsin: MBI Publishing Company. pp. 56–57. ISBN 0-7603-0666-4.*
- ⁷ [^](#) *"The EMD SD70 Series". American Rails. Retrieved September 4, 2015.*
- ⁸ [^](#) *Wilson, Jeff (2009). [The Model Railroader's Guide to Diesel Locomotives](#). Waukesha, Wisconsin: Kalmbach Publishing. p. 75. ISBN 978-0-89024-761-7.*
- ⁹ [^](#) *"Road Testing the ACe". Railfan & Railroad. Carstens Publications. 23: 20. 2004.*
- ¹⁰ [^](#) *"Advanced Civil Speed Enforcement System (ACSES)". AlstomSignalingSolutions.com. Alstom. 2003. Retrieved 2016-12-20.*
- ¹¹ [^](#) *"Glossary: General Railway Definition and Common Railway Terms" (PDF). AREMA.org. [Lanham, Maryland](#): American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association. 2003. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on June 13, 2010.*
- ¹² [^](#) *"Atlas O's Trainman Alco RSD-7/15". Model Railroad News. Vol. 13 no. 10. October 2007. Archived from [the original](#) on July 5, 2008. Retrieved January 24, 2008.*
- ¹³ [^](#) *Burton, Sandy (July 1985). "Alligators in the North Woods". Railfan & Railroad: 48–55.*

14. [^] [a b c d e f g h i](#) "[US Railfan Jargon](#)" (PDF). NTRACKAGE Writes. *New Mexico Rail Runners* (199): 5. October 2006. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on February 28, 2008. Retrieved January 24, 2008.
15. [^] ["Nicknames or colloquial terms for rail cars and locomotives"](#). Corona Yard. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
16. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary: A"](#). CSX.com. [CSX Transportation](#). Archived from the original on August 1, 2015. Retrieved October 1, 2017.
17. [^] Zabel, Darcy (2005). [The \(Underground\) Railroad in African American Literature](#). Peter Lang. p. 5. ISBN 9780820468167.
18. [^] ["Fun Facts"](#). [Union Pacific Railroad](#). Retrieved March 5, 2007.
19. [^] Johnston, Bob (March 2008). "Crawfordsville's high school champs". [Trains Magazine](#). Vol. 68 no. 3. [Waukesha, Wisconsin: Kalmbach Publishing](#). p. 41. ISSN 0041-0934.
20. [^] ["The Amtrak Standard Stations Program"](#). History.Amtrak.com. Amtrak. Retrieved June 27, 2017.
21. [^] Paletta, Anthony. ["America's Train Stations: An Architectural Explainer"](#). CityLab.com. Retrieved June 27, 2017.
22. [^] ["About Us"](#). Association of American Railroads. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
23. [^] [a b](#) ["Railroading Glossary: A"](#). TRN.Trains.com. [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Archived from [the original](#) on August 31, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
24. [^] Gallamore, Robert E.; Meyer, John R. (2014). [American Railroads: Decline and Renaissance in the Twentieth Century](#). Harvard University Press. pp. 384–385. ISBN 978-0-674-72564-5.
25. [^] Barry, Steve (2008). [Railroad Rolling Stock](#). Minneapolis, Minnesota: Voyageur Press, an imprint of MBI Publishing Company. pp. 64–65. ISBN 978-0-7603-3260-3.
26. [^] ["Photo of the Day: B-Boat"](#). [Trains Magazine](#). April 23, 2013. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
27. [^] Marre, Louis A. (1995). [Diesel Locomotives: The First 50 Years](#). Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing Co. ISBN 0-89024-258-5.
28. [^] Pinkepank, Jerry A. (1973). [The Second Diesel Spotter's Guide](#). Kalmbach Books.
29. [^] [Pacific Rail News, issues 386-391](#). Interurbans Publications. 1996. p. 49. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
30. [^] [Extra Twenty-two Hundred South, Issues 119-125](#). Dover Printing. 2000. p. 31. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
31. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: B"](#). [Trains](#). [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Retrieved February 20, 2013.
32. [^] Niemann, Linda G. (2010). [Railroad Noir: The American West at the End of the Twentieth Century](#). Indiana University Press. p. 112. ISBN 978-0-253-35446-4. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
33. [^] Pitt, John (2012) [1992]. [USA by Rail: Plus Canada's Main Routes](#) (eighth ed.). Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press. p. 289. ISBN 978-1-84162-389-4. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
34. [^] Croker, Charlie. [Terms of Employment: The secret lingo of the workplace](#). p. 14. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
35. [^] Treese, Loretta (2012) [2003]. [Railroads of Pennsylvania](#) (2nd ed.). Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books. p. 11. ISBN 978-0-8117-0011-5. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
36. [^] [Railfan & Railroad, Volume 15](#). Carstens Publications. 1996. p. 110. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
37. [^] ["October on Guilford's West End"](#). [Railroad Explorer](#). 2 (3). Fall 2002.
38. [^] [a b c d e](#) Alpert, Stephen P. (March 31, 2004). ["A Dictionary of Old Hobo Slang"](#). Original Hobo Nickel Society. Retrieved January 25, 2008.

39. [^] [Trains, Volume 33](#). Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. 1970. p. 154. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
40. [^] [Railroad Magazine, Volumes 83-84](#). Frank A. Munsey Company. 1968. Retrieved September 4, 2015.
41. [^] [Krug, Al. "North American Freight Train Brakes"](#). Railway Technical Web Pages. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
42. [^] ["Railroad Brakes / Westinghouse Automatic Air Brakes"](#). Historical Marker Project. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
43. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary: B"](#). CSX Transportation. Retrieved October 1, 2017.
44. [^] [Gibson, McDermott \(May 1, 2006\). "Wrecking derricks"](#). *Trains*. Retrieved January 28, 2008.
45. [^] [a b c Larson, Russ \(1974\). "Learn the lingo"](#). *N Scale Primer*(fourth printing (1977) ed.). Kalmbach Publishing. pp. 100–102. [ISBN 0-89024-521-5](#).
46. [^] ["Conrail SD80MAC's on the Boston Line"](#). Broken Knuckle Video Productions. 2007. Retrieved January 24, 2008.
47. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary"](#). CSX.com. CSX Corporation. 2012. Retrieved October 1, 2017.
48. [^] [Ransome, Patrick \(2001\). Illustrated Encyclopedia of World Railway Locomotives](#). Courier Dover Publications. [ISBN 0-486-41247-4](#).
49. [^] [a b c d e McGonigal, Robert S. \(May 1, 2006\). "Booster units"](#). *Trains*. Kalmbach Publishing. Retrieved January 28, 2008.
50. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: B"](#). TRN.Trains.com. [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Archived from [the original](#) on August 21, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
51. [^] [Welsh, Joe \(2006\) \[first published 1999 by Andover Junction Publications\]. The American Railroad: Working for the Nation](#). St. Paul, Minnesota: MBI Publishing Company. p. 58. [ISBN 978-0-7603-1631-3](#).
52. [^] ["Buda Railroad Motor Cars"](#). *Railroad Age Gazette*. **XLV** (24): 1369. November 13, 1908. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
53. [^] [Kelly, John \(August 2006\). "The colorful caboose"](#). *Trainsmagazine*. Kalmbach Publishing. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
54. [^] ["Diesel Exhaust & Cancers-Long Term: Railroad Exposures Linked to Diseases and Cancers"](#). Teamsters Canada Rail Conference, Division 295 Toronto. May 5, 2008. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
55. [^] [Mallaband, P.; Bowles, L. J. \(1982\). Coaching Stock of British Railways 1978](#). RCTS Railway Correspondence and Travel Society. p. 91. [ISBN 0-901115-44-4](#).
56. [^] ["Railroad Terminology"](#). Michigan Railroads. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
57. [^] ["Designer of Conrail "can opener" logo dies"](#). *Trains Magazine*. May 21, 2014. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
58. [^] ["GE U28C"](#). Conrail Historical Society. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
59. [^] ["Definition of car knocker"](#). Merriam-Webster. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
60. [^] ["Union Pacific's DDA40X Centennial Locomotives"](#). Don Strack. Retrieved April 8, 2008.
61. [^] [Komanesky, John \(December 28, 2007\). "Baldwin DR 12-8-3000 \(Centipede\)"](#). Retrieved October 7, 2010.
62. [^] ["Steam Locomotive Tenders"](#). SteamLocomotive.com. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
63. [^] ["Centipede Tender"](#). Transportation Dictionary. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
64. [^] [a b c d "Railroading Glossary: C"](#). *Trains*. [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Retrieved February 20, 2013.
65. [^] [Railroad History, Issues 172-173](#). Railway and Locomotive Historical Society. 1995. p. 93. [ISSN 0090-7847](#). [LCCN 73642261](#). Retrieved September 17, 2015.

66. [^] [Chesapeake & Ohio Historical Newsletter, Volumes 14-17](#). Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Historical Society. 1982. p. 143. [ISSN 0883-587X](#). [LCCN sn85009194](#). Retrieved September 17, 2015.
67. [^] ["Definition of cinder dick"](#). Merriam-Webster. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
68. [^] ["Cop Slang: Cinder dick"](#). Police: The Law Enforcement Magazine. Retrieved September 5, 2015.
69. [^] Long, James (March 31, 1998). ["United States Patent 5733091: Rail transportable ramps for circus loading standard highway semi-trailers"](#). FreePatentsOnline.com. Retrieved June 30, 2008.
70. [^] [a b c d e "Railroad Slanguage Glossary"](#). Railway Life. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. 1931. Retrieved January 25, 2008.
71. [^] White, John H., Jr. (1995). *The American Railroad Freight Car; From the Wood-Car Era to the Coming of Steel*. [Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press](#). pp. 156–159. [ISBN 0-8018-5236-6](#).
72. [^] ["Is There a 'Coffin Car' on Your Train?"](#). [ABC News](#). December 1, 2005. Retrieved October 2, 2008.
73. [^] Solomon, Brian (2003). [Railroad Signalling](#). MBI Publishing Company. pp. 60–62. [ISBN 1616738979](#). Retrieved September 6, 2015.
74. [^] Phillips, Edmund John (1942). [Railroad Operation and Railway Signaling](#). Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation. p. 16. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
75. [^] Santucci, J. D. (November 17, 2003). ["Hot Times on the High Iron – This Time We Take Another Look at How We Say It"](#). [Railroad.net](#). Retrieved August 22, 2015.
76. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: C"](#). [TRN.Trains.com](#). [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Archived from [the original](#) on September 13, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
77. [^] Chapman, Robert L. (1986). *New Dictionary of American Slang* (3rd ed.). Harper & Row. p. 83.
78. [^] Irwin, Godfrey (1931). ["American Tramp and Underworld Slang"](#). *Hobo Terminology*. London: Scholartis; republished by the Original Hobo Nickel Society.
79. [^] McIntyre, Terry L. (1969). "The Language of Railroading". *American Speech*. **44** (4): 243–62. [doi:10.2307/454681](#).
80. [^] ["Definition of cornfield meet"](#). Merriam-Webster. September 5, 2015.
81. [^] ["What's the Definition of a 'Critter?'"](#). Retrieved January 23, 2008.
82. [^] Schneider, Paul D. (May 1, 2006). ["Critters in the enginehouse"](#). [Trains](#). Retrieved February 20, 2013.
83. [^] Mallery, Timothy J. ["Railroad Language -- Lingo -- Dictionary"](#). Retrieved August 31, 2014.
84. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary: C"](#). [CSX.com](#). [CSX Transportation](#). 2012. Retrieved October 1, 2017.
85. [^] Solomon, Brian (2012). [North American Locomotives: A Railroad-by-Railroad Photohistory](#). MBI Publishing Company. p. 96. [ISBN 1610586859](#). Retrieved September 6, 2015.
86. [^] ["Failure to Adhere to Track Warrant Control Rules Caused Collision of Two BNSF Trains in Gunter, Texas, NTSB Says"](#). [National Transportation Safety Board](#). June 13, 2006.
87. [^] [Gold Line Corridor Project, Denver, Arvada, Wheat Ridge, Adams and Jefferson Counties: Environmental Impact Statement](#). United States Federal Transit Administration. 2009. p. 13. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
88. [^] [a b "From Top to Tail: A Lesson In Track Jargon"](#). [VIA Rail](#). April 11, 2012. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
89. [^] [a b "Railroading Glossary: D"](#). [Trains](#). [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Retrieved June 6, 2013.

90. [^] [Waddell, John Alexander Low \(1916\). *Bridge Engineering*. *John Wiley & Sons*.](#)
91. [^] ["See the 'Dinky' Streetcar at Castro Street Fair". *SFMSR.WPEngine.com*. *Market Street Railway*. October 3, 2008. Retrieved September 11, 2015.](#)
92. [^] [Solomon, Brian \(2012\). *North American Locomotives: A Railroad-by-Railroad Photohistory*. MBI Publishing Company. p. 141. *ISBN 1610586859*. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
93. [^] [Foster 1996](#), p. 106
94. [^] ["Braking/Regeneration Manual - Regeneration Overview"\(PDF\). Allen-Bradley. Retrieved January 24, 2008.](#)
95. [^] [McGonigal, Robert S. \(May 1, 2006\). "Dynamic braking". *Trains Magazine*. Retrieved January 28, 2008.](#)
96. [^] [Salmons, C.H., ed. \(May 1918\). "Undesired Quick Action". *Locomotive Engineers Journal*. Chicago: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. **52** \(5\): 404–405. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
97. [^] ["Car and Locomotive Cyclopedia of American Practice". *Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation*. 1984. p. 50. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
98. [^] [Beshouri, Paul \(December 2, 2013\). "Inside Eight & Sand, an Old Warehouse With Ambitious Plans". *Curbed*. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
99. [^] [Schafer 2003](#), p. 37
100. [^] [Gallo, Tom; Longo, William B. \(2007\). *Railroads of Monmouth County*. Images of Rail. Arcadia Publishing. p. 44. *ISBN 978-0-7385-5046-6*. Retrieved October 13, 2014.](#)
101. [^] ["Car Brake Inspection". *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*. XXXII \(12\): 371–372. December 1919. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
102. [^] [Dudley, S.W. \(February 13, 1914\). "Brake Tests on the Pennsylvania". *Railway Age Gazette*. **56** \(7\): 311–312. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
103. [^] [a b c "Railroading Glossary: E". *TRN.Trains.com*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Archived from *the original* on August 22, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
104. [^] [a b c d e "Railroading Glossary: F". *Trains*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
105. [^] [a b Lustig, David \(August 2006\). "End-of-train devices keep on evolving in back". *Trains*. Vol. 66 no. 8. p. 18. *ISSN 0041-0934*.](#)
106. [^] [Solomon 2005](#), p. 10
107. [^] ["EMD GP40". *Conrail Historical Society*. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
108. [^] [McGonigal, Robert S. \(May 1, 2006\). "Understanding railroad reporting marks". *Trains.com*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Retrieved September 17, 2007.](#)
109. [^] [Walgren, John A. \(1916\). *Federal Employers' Liability Act: practitioner's manual*. T.H. Flood. Retrieved September 14, 2009.](#)
110. [^] [a b Anderson, Eric \(April 21, 2011\). "Railyard Project Back on Track". *Times Union*. Retrieved August 31, 2014.](#)
111. [^] [Signor, John R. \(1996\). "\(untitled\)". *SP Trainline*. *Southern Pacific Historical & Technical Society* \(48-58\): 6. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
112. [^] [Hay 1982](#), p. 758
113. [^] ["This Was Pacific Electric \(bonus feature interview\)". *Glendale, California: Sky City Productions*. 2003.](#)
114. [^] [Adams, Cecil \(July 4, 1986\). "What does "DO NOT HUMP" mean on the side of railroad cars?". *The Straight Dope*. Retrieved October 13, 2014.](#)
115. [^] ["Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. of Texas v. Stinson". *The Southwestern Reporter*. **78**. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1904. pp. 986–987. Retrieved October 13, 2014.](#)

116. [^] [Walter J. Eagle, ed. \(1902\). *American Negligence Cases*. **XII**. New York: Remick, Schilling & Co. p. 185.](#)
117. [^] [American Negligence Cases. **XVII**. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1914. p. 674.](#)
118. [^] [Lewis, E. W. \(1909\). *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona for the Year 1906 Concluded*. **10**. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Company. p. 240.](#)
119. [^] ["State of Texas, Palestine, Code of Ordinances, Part II. Code Of Ordinances, Chapter 94. Traffic And Vehicles, Article VI. Railroads§ 94-173. Flying switch prohibited". Legal Zone. Retrieved October 13, 2014.](#)
120. [^] ["State of Texas, Henrietta, Code of Ordinances, Chapter 21. Railroads, § 21-7. Flying switch prohibited". Legal Zone. Retrieved October 13, 2014.](#)
121. [^] [a b "Foreign Power: Horsepower Hours vs. Trackage Rights". EasternRailroadNews.com. Retrieved April 15, 2015.](#)
122. [^] [Kisor 1994, p. 6](#)
123. [^] ["World Wide Words: Gandy Dancer". Retrieved June 15, 2008.](#)
124. [^] [a b c d e "Railroading Glossary: G". TRN.Trains.com. Kalmbach Publishing. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on August 21, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
125. [^] ["Multi-Engine GenSet Ultra Low Emissions Road-Switcher Locomotive" \(PDF\). National Railway Equipment Company. Retrieved January 24, 2008.](#)
126. [^] ["EVOLUTION Series locomotive" \(PDF\). Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) \(PDF\) on July 6, 2008. Retrieved January 23, 2008.](#)
127. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: O". TRN.Trains.com. Kalmbach Publishing. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on September 13, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
128. [^] ["Railpower Technologies Products". Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on January 14, 2008. Retrieved January 23, 2008.](#)
129. [^] [Bumgarner, Matthew C. \(1996\). *Legacy of the Carolina & North-Western Railway*. The Overmountain Press. p. 137. ISBN 1570720525. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
130. [^] [Knapke, William F.; Hubbard, Freeman H. \(1968\). *The railroad caboos: its 100 year history, legend, and lore*. Golden West Books. p. 228. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
131. [^] [Loumiet, James R.; Jungbauer, William G. \(2005\). *Train Accident Reconstruction and FELA and Railroad Litigation* \(fourth ed.\). Tucson, AZ: Lawyers & Judges Publishing Co., Inc. p. 10. ISBN 978-1-930056-93-0.](#)
132. [^] [Berrick, Cathleen A. \(February 6, 2007\). *Passenger Rail Security: Enhanced Federal Leadership Needed to Prioritize and Guide Security Efforts*. Washington, DC: United States Government Accountability Office. p. 6.](#)
133. [^] [a b c d e "Railroading Glossary: H". Trains. Kalmbach Publishing. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on August 21, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
134. [^] ["Dover Harbor". National Railway Historical Society, Washington D.C. Chapter, Inc. Retrieved January 29, 2008.](#)
135. [^] ["§ 232.219: Double heading and helper service". *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America - 49: Transportation; 49 CFR 200.1*. October 2007. p. 597. ISBN 9781577858614.](#)
136. [^] [Russell, I. Willis \(February 1944\). "'Highball,' to Speed". *American Speech*. Duke University Press. **19** \(1\): 33–36. doi:10.2307/486529. JSTOR 486529.](#)

137. [^](#) [Bianculli, Anthony J. \(2001\). "6: Highball - Clear Track Ahead!". *Trains and Technology: The American Railroad in the Nineteenth Century*. Vol. 4. University of Delaware Press. pp. 134–136. ISBN 0874138035.](#)
138. [^](#) [The Southwestern Reporter](#). Vol. 145. West Publishing Company. 1912. p. 123.
139. [^](#) [Hinkelman, Edward G. \(2008\). *Dictionary of International Trade* \(eighth ed.\). World Trade Press. p. 563. ISBN 978-80-7399-759-5.](#)
140. [^](#) [Richter, Frank \(2005\). *The Renaissance of the Railroad: A Chronicle of the Transformation of the Century*. Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse. p. 111. ISBN 1-4184-9705-3.](#)
141. [^](#) [Koester, Tony \(2003\). *Realistic Model Railroad Operation: How to Run Your Trains Like the Real Thing*. Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. p. 93. ISBN 0890244189.](#)
142. [^](#) ["Letters to the Editors: The Long Trains". *Life*. 65 \(8\): 128. August 23, 1968. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
143. [^](#) [Petersen, Richard A. \(September 30, 2003\). *Hogger: From Fantasy to Fulfillment: a Locomotive Engineer Remembers*. iUniverse. ISBN 0-595-65934-9.](#)
144. [^](#) [Railroad Model Craftsman: Volume 40](#). Carstens Publishing. 1971. p. 30. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
145. [^](#) [Schwantes, Carlos A. \(2009\). *Just One Restless Rider: Reflections on Trains and Travel*. University of Missouri Press. p. 126. ISBN 0826218598. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
146. [^](#) [Borkowski, Richard C. *Norfolk Southern Railway*. Voyageur Press. p. 17. ISBN 161673955X. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
147. [^](#) ["Pennsylvania Co. v. United States; Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, May 8, 1917; No. 2005". *The Federal Reporter: Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States*. Vols. 241-242. West Publishing Company. 1917. p. 825. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
148. [^](#) ["Hotbox". *The Hotbox*. North Central Region National Model Railroad Association. January 7, 2008. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on January 7, 2008. Retrieved January 25, 2016.](#)
149. [^](#) [US 4659043](#)
150. [^](#) [Bragg, J. B. *American Drifters*. Lulu.com. ISBN 9780557846429.](#)
151. [^](#) [Ehrenreich-Risner, V. \(2010\). *North Sacramento*. Images of America. Arcadia Publishing. p. 61. ISBN 978-0-7385-8003-6.](#)
152. [^](#) [Railroad Research Bulletin. 1972 \(3\): 229. February 1972 <https://books.google.com/books?id=4BBWAAAAMAAJ>. Missing or empty |title= \(help\)](#)
153. [^](#) [Brill, Debra \(2001\). *History of the J.G. Brill Company*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. p. 187. ISBN 0-253-33949-9.](#)
154. [^](#) ["Part 92—Control of Air Pollution from Locomotives and Locomotive Engines". *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America*. United States Office of the Federal Register. p. 405.](#)
155. [^](#) [Green, Jonathon \(2005\) \[first edition published 1998\]. *Cassell's Dictionary of Slang* \(second ed.\). London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. p. 747. ISBN 0-304-366366.](#)
156. [^](#) ["Highball on a "hot shot" \(advertisement for Corby's Whiskey\)". *Life Magazine*. Vol. 22 no. 8. February 24, 1947. p. 74.](#)

157. [^] [Orr, John W. \(2001\). *Set Up Running: The Life of a Pennsylvania Railroad Engineman, 1904-1949*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press. p. 140. ISBN 0-271-02056-3.](#)
158. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: I". TRN.Trains.com. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on September 13, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
159. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: J". TRN.Trains.com. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on September 13, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
160. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary". CSX.com. CSX Corporation. 2012. Archived from the original on July 29, 2014. Retrieved October 1, 2017.](#)
161. [^] [White, John W. \(1986\). *The Great Yellow Fleet*. San Marino, CA: *Golden West Books*. ISBN 0-87095-091-6.](#)
162. [^] ["Another Reply by the Signal Engineer". *The Signal Engineer*. Chicago: Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co. 5 \(9\): 305–306. September 15, 1912.](#)
163. [^] [Cunningham, William A. \(1997\). *The Railroad Lantern, 1865 to 1930: The Evolution of the Railroad Hand Lantern as Reflected by the United States Patent Records and by Lanterns Made by Cross, Dane & Westlake, Dane, Westlake & Covert, the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co. & the Adams & Westlake Company*. Wm. A. Cunningham.](#)
164. [^] [Koester, Tony \(2003\). *Realistic Model Railroad Operation: How to Run Your Trains Like the Real Thing*. Waukesha, WI: *Kalmbach Publishing*. p. 20. ISBN 0890244189. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
165. [^] [Phernetton, Ronald A. \(2008\). "Jargon, unfamiliar or nonstandard terms used in the story". *The Rock*. AuthorHouse. p. xiii. ISBN 1452073880. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
166. [^] ["Galveston, H. & S. A. Ry. Co. v. Butts \(No. 6138\); Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, San Antonio, Jan. 29, 1919; Rehearing Denied Feb. 26, 1919\)". *The Southwestern Reporter*. Vols. 209-210. West Publishing Company. 1919. p. 422. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
167. [^] [a b c d "Railroading Glossary: M". TRN.Trains.com. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on August 21, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.](#)
168. [^] [White \(1968\), p 465-466.](#)
169. [^] ["Experimental BNSF #2911 Leads Manifest East, Lockport, IL". February 21, 2006. Retrieved January 25, 2008.](#)
170. [^] [EuDaly et al. 2009](#), p. 150
171. [^] ["DM&IR's miniquad ore cars, modeling". *Model Railroader*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. February 1976. p. 72.](#)
172. [^] ["In Railroading, A 'Highball' Means You're Good To Go". NPR.org \(Podcast\). *NPR*. October 3, 2014. Retrieved April 13, 2015.](#)
173. [^] [Cudahy, Brian J. \(2001\). *The Cruise Ship Phenomenon in North America*. Cornell Maritime Press. p. 45. ISBN 0870335294. Retrieved September 6, 2015. Called the multimark, it was a geometric design showing a triangle and crescent inside a square, rendered in colors appropriate for the service in question. When used on the locomotives and passenger cars of CP Rail, the multimark was rendered in red, white, and black.](#)
174. [^] ["Canadian Pacific has new "Multimark"". *Railway Carmen's Journal*. Vols. 73-74. 1968. p. 144. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
175. [^] [Morant, Nicholas; Garden, John F. \(1991\). *Nicholas Morant's Canadian Pacific*. Footprint Pub. p. 55. ISBN 0969162138. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
176. [^] [Frederick, Jared \(2015\). *Altoona*. Arcadia Publishing. p. 51. ISBN 1467122866. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)

177. [^ Rader, Keith. "Riding Office Cars". CSX Transportation. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
178. [^ "The Conrail Office Car Special \(1976 - 1998\)". Conrail Historical Society. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
179. [^ Fatigue in the Rail Industry: Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, One Hundred Tenth Congress, First Session. Vol. 4. U.S. Government Printing Office. February 13, 2007. p. 257. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
180. [^ "Con-Cor's HO scale PRR MP54 commuter cars have sharp details, smooth drives" \(PDF\). Model Railroader. Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. November 2012. pp. 72–73. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
181. [^ Spiro, Don. "Product Review: Con-Cor's mP-54 Commuter Coaches and Combines in HO scale". Retrieved September 6, 2015. Reprinted from Railroad Model Craftsman magazine \(Carstens Publishing, 2010\).](#)
182. [^ "CP w/ Pac Man". Model Power. Retrieved January 25, 2008.](#)
183. [^ Pritchard, Robert; Hall, Peter \(2013\). British Railways, Locomotives & Coaching Stock 2013. Sheffield: Platform 5 Publishing. p. 94. ISBN 978-1-909431-02-7.](#)
184. [^ Mallaband, P.; Bowles, L. J. \(1982\). Coaching Stock of British Railways 1978. RCTS Railway Correspondence and Travel Society. p. 3. ISBN 0-901115-44-4.](#)
185. [^ "UP's Patch Job Renumbered Locomotives". UtahRails.net. February 19, 2001. Retrieved January 25, 2008.](#)
186. [^ Hall, John \(August 27, 2007\). "NS 2743 & 9105 passing under the old Pennsy style signals with 22W". Retrieved January 25, 2008.](#)
187. [^ Stilgoe, John R. \(2009\). "6: Fast Freight". Train Time: Railroads and the Imminent Reshaping of the United States Landscape. University of Virginia Press. ISBN 0813930502. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
188. [^ Loomis, Jim \(2015\). All Aboard: The Complete North American Train Travel Guide. Chicago Review Press. p. 205. ISBN 1569761892. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)
189. [^ "APTA PR-CS-RP-003-98 Recommended Practice for Developing a Clearance Diagram for Passenger Equipment" \(PDF\). American Public Transportation Association. March 26, 1998. Retrieved October 16, 2014.](#)
190. [^ Haines, Henry Stevens \(1919\). Efficient Railway Operation. New York: The Macmillan Company. p. 276 – via Google Books.](#)
191. [^ Middleton, William D.; Smerk, George; Diehl, Roberta L., eds. \(2007\). "Poling Yards". Encyclopedia of North American Railroads. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press. p. 281. ISBN 978-0-253-34916-3 – via Google Books.](#)
192. [^ Droege, John Albert \(1906\). "Chapter X: Pole Switching". Yards and Terminals and Their Operation. New York: The Railroad Gazette. pp. 97–103 – via Google Books.](#)
193. [^ "Patent 1,263,426. Push-Pole Pocket For Railway Cars". Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. Vol. 249. Washington: Government Printing Office. April 1918. p. 765 – via Google Books.](#)
194. [^ Hawkins 2010](#), p. 115
195. [^ Rudd, A.H. \(June 1920\). "Light Signals to Supplant the Semaphore". Railway Signal Engineer. Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co. 13 \(1\): 234–238. Retrieved September 6, 2015.](#)

196. [^](#) Adler, Charles (November 1928). "[Safer Signals for Railways](#)". *Popular Science Monthly*. Vol. 113 no. 5. p. 25. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
197. [^](#) "[Private Varnish](#)". American Association Of Private Railroad Car Owners. 2008. Archived from [the original](#) on May 9, 2008. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
198. [^](#) "[Railroading Glossary: V](#)". *Trains*. Kalmbach Publishing. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
199. [^](#) Smedley, Steve (2012). "[Pickens and the Great Pumpkins](#)"(PDF). *Pickens Railway*. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
200. [^](#) "[Chicago Burlington & Quincy Station](#)". Rock Island Preservation Society. February 2013. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
201. [^](#) "Burlington & M. R. R. Co. in Nebraska v. Burch; Court of Appeals of Colorado, May 12, 1902". *The American and English Railroad Cases: A Collection of All Cases Affecting Railroads of Every Kind, Decided by the Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction in the United States, England, and Canada*. Vol. 27. E. Thompson. 1903. pp. 21–26. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
202. [^](#) Division of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (1949). *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America - Title 49: Transportation; parts 91 to 164*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office. p. 63.
203. [^](#) "Subpart C: Exceptions to the Use of the Locomotive Horn". *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America - 49: Transportation*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office. October 1, 2009. pp. 299–318.
204. [^](#) *Burlington Northern E-Units: Along the Race Track*(Videotape). Pasadena, CA: *Pentrex*. 1992. Retrieved January 25, 2008.
205. [^](#) "[The Remains of the Ontario and Western Railway Fifty Years after Abandonment](#)" (PDF). Retrieved July 8, 2008.
206. [^](#) Solomon, Brian (2005). *Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway*. Voyageur Press. p. 245. ISBN 0-7603-2108-6. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
207. [^](#) Solomon, Brian; Gruber, John; Guss, Chris (2014). *Chicago: America's Railroad Capital: The Illustrated History, 1836 to Today*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Voyageur Press. p. 92. ISBN 978-0-7603-4603-7. Retrieved September 6, 2015.
208. [^](#) "[Rare Mileage](#)". *American Heritage*. Vol. 51 no. 4. July–August 2000. Archived from [the original](#) on December 1, 2008. Retrieved October 29, 2007.
209. [^](#) "[Millions of Melons Rush East in Imperial Valley's Big Week](#)". *Life*. **9** (3): 33–36. July 15, 1940. Retrieved September 7, 2015.
210. [^](#) Barry, Steve. *Railroad Rolling Stock*. Voyageur Press. p. 71. ISBN 1616732091. Retrieved September 7, 2015.
211. [^](#) Phillips, Jr., E.E., M.B.A., Edmund J. (1942). *Railroad Operation and Railway Signaling*. Chicago: Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co. p. 17.
212. [^](#) Solomon, Brian (2006). *Working on the Railroad*. St. Paul, Minnesota: Voyageur Press, an imprint of MBI Publishing Company. p. 156. ISBN 0-7603-2220-1.
213. [^](#) Shull, Peter J. (2002). "3.5.1 Roll-by Inspection of Railroad Wheels". *Nondestructive Evaluation: Theory, Techniques, and Applications*. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc. pp. 161–167. ISBN 0-8247-8872-9.

214. [^] ["232.5 Definitions"](#). *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America - 49: Transportation*. Washington, DC: Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration. October 1, 2003. pp. 441–443.
215. [^] [Pacific Rail News, Issues 392-397](#). Interurbans Publications. 1996. p. 63. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
216. [^] [Railfan, Volume 2](#). Carstens Publications. 1977. p. xxv. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
217. [^] ["Railroading Glossary: R"](#). TRN.Trains.com. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Archived from [the original](#) on September 13, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
218. [^] Niemann, Linda G. (2010). *Railroad Noir: The American West at the End of the Twentieth Century*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. p. 151. ISBN 978-0-253-35446-4.
219. [^] ["§232.19 - Airbrake tests on run-through and unit run-through trains"](#). *The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America*. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1975. p. 163. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
220. [^] Wilson, Jeff (2006). *The Model Railroader's Guide to Junctions*. Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. p. 78. ISBN 0890246467.
221. [^] United States Block Signal and Train Control Board (1909). *Annual Report[s, and Final Report] of the Black Signal and Train Control Board to the Interstate Commerce Commission*. p. 217. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
222. [^] LaBella, Mike (September 19, 2014). ["Some Relief for Train Station Neighbors in Haverhill"](#) (PDF). *The Eagle-Tribune*. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
223. [^] Baird, William (December 2007). ["New CN Locomotives"](#) (PDF). *Canadian Railway Observations*. Retrieved January 25, 2008.
224. [^] [a b c d e f "Railroading Glossary: S"](#). *Trains*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
225. [^] ["Union Pacific"](#). UP.com. Retrieved 2017-08-03.
226. [^] ["49 CFR 218.99 - Shoving or pushing movements"](#). Legal Information Institute. Cornell University Law School. June 16, 2008. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
227. [^] ["Railroad Dictionary: S"](#). CSX.com. *CSX Transportation*. Retrieved October 1, 2017.
228. [^] ["Railway Terminology: H"](#). Australian Model Railway Association Incorporated. Retrieved March 8, 2008.
229. [^] [Railroad Model Craftsman, Volume 48, Issues 1-11](#). Carstens Publishing. 1979. p. 60. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
230. [^] [Railway Track & Structures Cyclopedia, Issue 8](#). Simmons-Boardman Publishing. 1955. p. 428. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
231. [^] White (1968), p 114-122.
232. [^] Strapac, Joseph A. *Southern Pacific Historic Diesels. Vol. 10: F-Freight Units*. Shade Tree Books.
233. [^] ["Snake heads" held up early traffic](#). *Syracuse Herald-Journal*. *Syracuse, New York*. March 20, 1939. p. 77 – via Newspapers.com.
234. [^] ["FAQ's & Answers"](#). NARCOA. Retrieved January 25, 2008.
235. [^] [a b c d e "Railroading Glossary: T"](#). *Trains*. *Kalmbach Publishing*. Retrieved February 20, 2013.

236. [^ "Workin' On The Railroad Curriculum Guide"](#) (PDF). Railroad Museum of Pennsylvania. p. 7. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
237. [^ "Railroad Dictionary: T"](#). CSX.com. [CSX Transportation](#). Retrieved October 1, 2017.
238. [^ Ambrose, Stephen E. \(2001\). *Nothing Like It In the World: The Men Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad 1863-1869*. Simon and Schuster. p. 182. ISBN 0743203178.](#) Retrieved September 14, 2015.
239. [^ Schumacher, Richard \(July 28, 1999\). "Designing Model Railroad Operations"](#). Gateway NMRA [National Model Railroad Association]. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
240. [^ Koester, Tony \(2003\). *Realistic Model Railroad Operation: How to Run Your Trains Like the Real Thing*. Waukesha, WI: Kalmbach Publishing. p. 62. ISBN 0-89024-418-9.](#) Retrieved September 14, 2015.
241. [^ Schafer 1998](#), p. 93
242. [^ Lewis 2015](#), p. 10
243. [^ "Company Overview"](#). UP.com. Union Pacific Corporation. December 31, 2013. Retrieved March 27, 2014.
244. [^ "Railroading Glossary: U"](#). TRN.Trains.com. [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Archived from [the original](#) on August 30, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
245. [^ RailNews, Issues 398-403](#). Pentrex. 1997. p. 32. Retrieved September 14, 2015.
246. [^ Solomon, Brian \(2003\). *Santa Fe Railway*. St. Paul, MN: Motorbooks International. ISBN 0-7603-1072-6.](#) Retrieved September 14, 2015.
247. [^ "Modeler's Note Book: Painting and Lettering"](#). Santa Fe Railway Historical & Modeling Society. Retrieved September 17, 2015.
248. [^ "Our First Warbonnet"](#). Illinois Railway Museum. November 22, 2005. Retrieved September 17, 2015. Reprinted from Rail & Wire issue 165.
249. [^ "ATSF-98"](#). Orange Empire Railway Museum. Retrieved September 17, 2015.
250. [^ Glischinski, Steve \(1997\). *Santa Fe Railway*. Railroad Color History. Osceola, WI: Andover Junction Publications. p. 72. ISBN 0-7603-0380-0.](#) Retrieved September 17, 2015.
251. [^ Solomon, Brian \(2003\). *Santa Fe Railway*. St. Paul, MN: Motorbooks International. p. 9. ISBN 0-7603-1072-6.](#) Retrieved September 17, 2015.
252. [^ "\(untitled\)"](#). Railway Passenger Car Annual: 121. 1976. ISSN 0094-2278. Retrieved September 17, 2015.
253. [^ "\(untitled\)"](#). ERA Headlights. Electric Railroaders Association: i. 1969. Retrieved September 17, 2015.
254. [^ "FOBNR White Face Engine List"](#). Friends of the Burlington Northern Railroad. 2002. Retrieved February 20, 2008.
255. [^ EuDaly, Kevin; Schafer, Mike; Jessup, Steve; Boyd, Jim; Glischinski, Steve; McBride, Andrew \(2009\). *The Complete Book of North American Railroading*. MBI Publishing Company. p. 138. ISBN 1616731184.](#) Retrieved September 17, 2015.
256. [^ "Railroading Glossary: W"](#). TRN.Trains.com. [Kalmbach Publishing](#). Archived from [the original](#) on August 30, 2014. Retrieved February 20, 2013.
257. [^ Glischinski 1997](#), p. 121
258. [^ a b *The Chesapeake & Ohio Historical Magazine, Volumes 28-29*. Chesapeake & Ohio Historical Society. 1996. p. 14. ISSN 0886-6287. LCCN sn85003464.](#) Retrieved September 17, 2015.

259. [^] [Glischinski 1997](#), p. 114
260. [^] [Milland, Russ \(October 6, 2009\). "CN F7 #9159 - A 58 Year Journey - Part 1 of Several". Toronto Railway Historical Association. Retrieved September 17, 2015.](#)
261. [^] ["Road Switchers". Canadian National Railways Historical Association. Retrieved September 17, 2015.](#)
262. [^] [Solomon, Brian \(2007\). *Intermodal Railroading*. St. Paul, MN: MBI Publishing. pp. 179–181. ISBN 978-0-7603-2528-5. Retrieved September 17, 2015.](#)

References ^{Edit}

- [EuDaly, Kevin; et al. \(2009\). *The Complete Book of North American Railroading*. Minneapolis: Voyageur Press. ISBN 978-0-7603-2848-4. OCLC 209631579.](#)
- [Foster, Gerald L. \(1996\). *A Field Guide to Trains of North America*. Boston, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin. ISBN 0-395-70112-0. OCLC 33242919.](#)
- [Glischinski, Steve \(1997\). *Santa Fe Railway*. Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International. ISBN 978-0-7603-0380-1.](#)
- [Hawkins, Jeff \(2010\). *Richmond Railroads*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing. ISBN 0-7385-6648-9.](#)
- [Hay, William Walter \(1982\). *Railroad Engineering*. John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0-471-36400-2.](#)
- [Kisor, Henry \(1994\). *Zephyr: Tracking a Dream Across America*. Holbrook, Massachusetts: Adams Publishing. ISBN 1-55850-477-X.](#)
- [Lewis, Howard H. \(2015\). *Derailed by Bankruptcy*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press. ISBN 978-0-253-01866-3.](#)
- [Schafer, Mike \(2003\). *Classic American Railroads, Volume III*. Saint Paul, Minnesota: MBI Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7603-1649-8.](#)
- [Schafer, Mike \(1998\). *Vintage Diesel Locomotives. Enthusiast Color Series*. Osceola, Wisconsin: MBI Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7603-0507-2.](#)
- [Solomon, Brian \(2005\). *Southern Pacific Passenger Trains*. St. Paul, Minnesota: MBI. ISBN 0-7603-1795-X. OCLC 56924935.](#)

Further reading ^{Edit}

- [Forney, Matthias N. \(1879\). *The Railroad Car Builder's Dictionary*. Dover Publications.](#)
- [White, John H. \(1978\). *The American Railroad Passenger Car*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN 0801819652. OCLC 2798188.](#)
- [White, John H. Jr. \(1993\). *The American Railroad Freight Car: From the Wood-Car Era to the Coming of Steel*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN 0-8018-4404-5. OCLC 26130632.](#)

External links ^{Edit}

- [Glossary](#) – From Railway Technical Webpages

Last edited 17 days ago by [Slambo](#)

WIKIPEDIA

Content is available under [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) unless otherwise noted.