Sept. 5, 1939. C. E. MURRAY 2,172,322

BASE FOR A SLUG-CASTING MACHINE

Filed Dec. 17, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

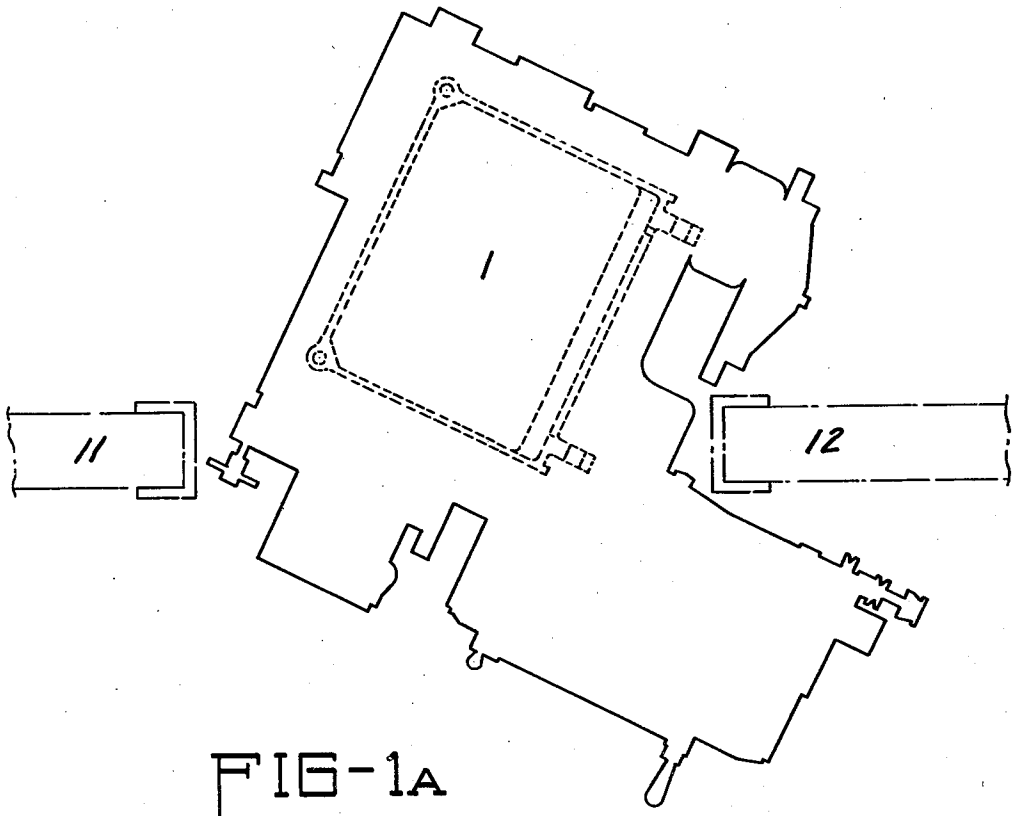


FIG-1A

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BASE FOR A SLUG-CASTING MACHINE

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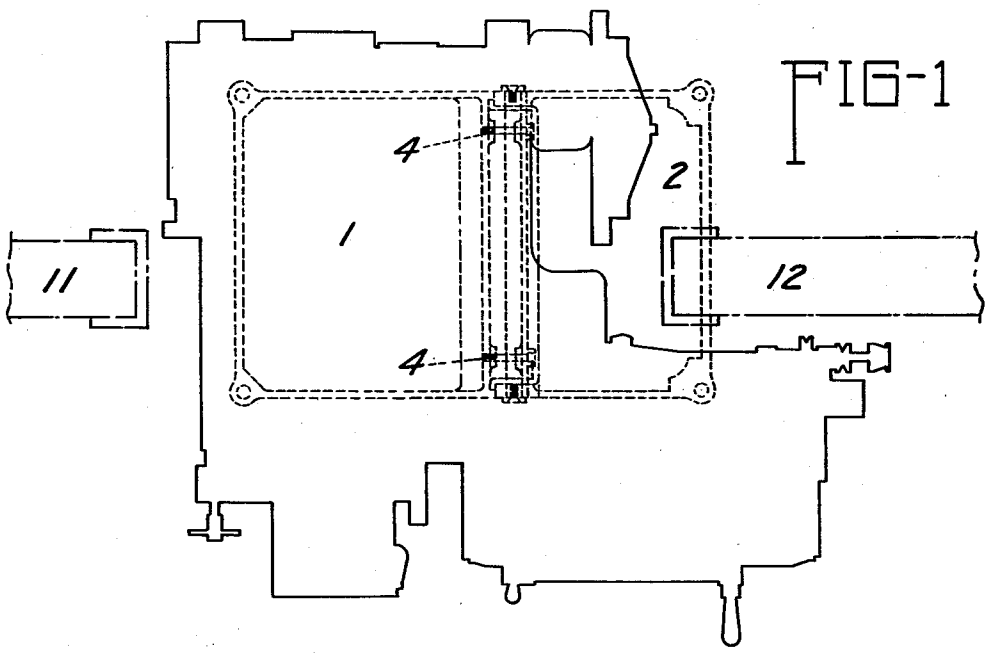


FIG-1

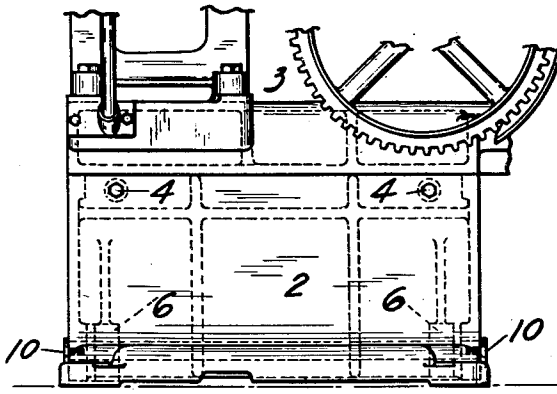


FIG-2

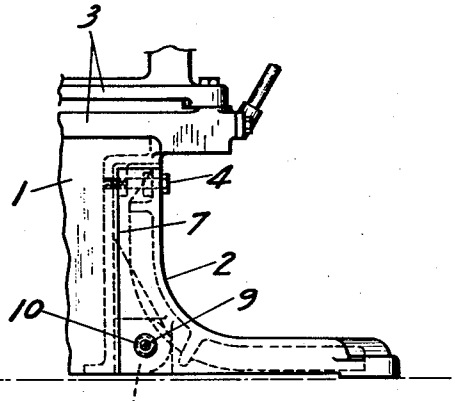


FIG-3

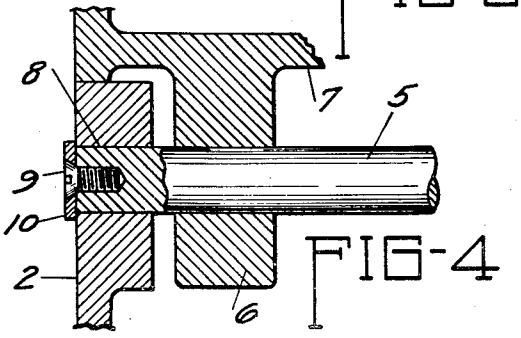


FIG-4

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2,172,322

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BASE FOR A SLUG-CASTING MACHINE

Clay E. Murray, Davenport, Iowa, assignor to Linograph Corporation, Davenport, Iowa, a corporation of Delaware

Application December 17, 1938, Serial No. 246,287

4 Claims. (Cl. 199—69)

The present invention pertains to the art of slug-casting machines and concerns more especially the construction thereof in a manner to enable such machines to be moved through an ordinary doorway between two rooms of a building without dismantling the machine. The common procedure in moving a machine of this type from one room into another, unless the doorway has been made unusually large, which is not common, is to dismantle the machine and move it part by part from the old location to the new, and then reassemble the machine in the new location. This is a tedious procedure and expensive in time consumed. With this new construction, a large part of this extra work can be avoided by merely removing a section of the base, putting a part of the body of the machine through the doorway, and then turning the machine so as to move the rest of it through the doorway without the necessity of disassembling the machine.

In the annexed drawings illustrating this invention and the mode of utilizing the same,

Fig. 1 represents in dot-and-dash lines a doorway and in solid lines the outline of a slug-casting machine being moved through such doorway;

Fig. 1A represents the same machine turned in the doorway in the process of being moved through the doorway;

Fig. 2 represents a fragmentary elevation of the base of this machine, with a portion of the body thereof shown as mounted on the base;

Fig. 3 represents, in elevation, the structure illustrated in Fig. 2, looking at this structure from the left side of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary section through the bottom part of the base and illustrates the manner in which the main and auxiliary sections of the base are connected together.

In Fig. 1, the outside outline of the machine is shown by solid lines, while the dotted lines, located mostly within this figure, represent the outline of the base of the machine. This base comprises a plurality of connectible and disconnectible sections 1 and 2. The body of the machine, indicated at 3, rests upon and is secured to the main portion 1 of the base. As shown in Fig. 3, the auxiliary section or apron 2 projects laterally from the section 1 to give increased stability to the machine. The section 1 of the base is located below the center of mass of the machine but mostly to one side thereof. This leaves the machine in stable equilibrium, even with the section 2 removed, but it does not require much force to tip the machine toward the unsupported side. However, when the auxiliary section 2 is added to the main section 1 and secured thereto by the bolts 4 and the rod 5, the stability of the machine is greatly increased.

Lugs 6 are formed near the bottom edge of an approximately vertical wall 7 upon one side of the base section 1, and these lugs 6 are provided with openings for the reception of the rod 5 which extends therethrough and through openings 8 in the lower portion of the apron 2.

The rod 5 has tapped openings in its ends and a screw 9 passes through a washer 10 at each end of the rod 5 and into the tapped opening in the end thereof. When applying the base section 2 to the base section 1, the openings are lined up and then the rod 5 is inserted and forced into the aligned openings. The washers 10 and screws 9 are then applied to the ends of the rod and hold the same in position, as illustrated in the drawings. The bolts 4 are inserted through the openings in the upper portion of the unit 2 and screwed into the openings in the upper portion of the unit 1. It will therefore be seen that the bolts 4 and rod 5 securely hold the two base sections together.

If the opening between the walls 11 and 12, as is very common, is too narrow to permit the machine to be put through without any dismantling, the few loosely connected parts, such as a belt for driving the machine, a pi-tray, and certain readily detachable operating parts may be removed, along with the base section 2, and then the machine may be put through a doorway, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 1A.

From practical experience with machines built according to the invention disclosed herein, it has been found that several hours of time can be saved in transporting a machine of this type from one room into another. For this reason, this invention is of very great importance in this art, since it makes it possible to accomplish the objects set forth above.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A slug-casting machine having a base and a body supported thereon and secured thereto, said base being constructed in two connectible and separable sections, one being located under the center of mass of the machine but mostly to one side thereof and the other partly under the other side of the machine and partly beyond the same, the base sections having attaching means adjacent the bottom portions thereof connecting said bottom portions and holding them against separation, said attaching means being disconnectible so that the second mentioned base

section may be removed from the first mentioned base section to enable the machine to be moved through a doorway when said removable base section is removed, the second mentioned base section, when secured in place, increasing the stability of the machine over the stability possessed by it when said section is removed.

2. A base for a slug-casting machine comprising an approximately parallel sided main portion having a side which is constructed to have an auxiliary portion attached thereto, said main portion being provided near its top with openings for the reception of attaching bolts, and near its bottom with means whereby an auxiliary portion may be secured thereto, an auxiliary portion having bolts passed therethrough and into said openings, and securing means passing through the auxiliary portion and the means on the main portion to secure the main and auxiliary portions together.

3. A base for a slug-casting machine comprising an approximately parallel sided main portion having a side which is constructed to have an auxiliary portion attached thereto, said main portion being provided near its top with openings for the reception of attaching bolts, and near its bottom with means whereby an auxiliary portion may be secured thereto, an auxiliary portion having bolts passed therethrough and into said openings, and securing means passing through the auxiliary portion and the means on the main portion to secure the main and auxiliary portions together, in combination with a body extending well beyond said side of the main portion.

4. A slug-casting machine comprising a body, a main base section and an auxiliary base section, said body including a portion extending over and beyond a part only of said auxiliary section, whereby removal of the auxiliary section reduces the stability of the machine, said auxiliary section and said main section being provided with coöperating means adjacent the lower portions thereof to hold said lower portions together, said auxilary section including a portion normally positioned above said cooperating means for engagement with said main section to prevent pivoting of said auxiliary section about said coöperating means and also including a portion normally extending away from said main section and having the lower surface thereof substantially coplanar with the lower surface of said main section.

CLAY E. MURRAY.