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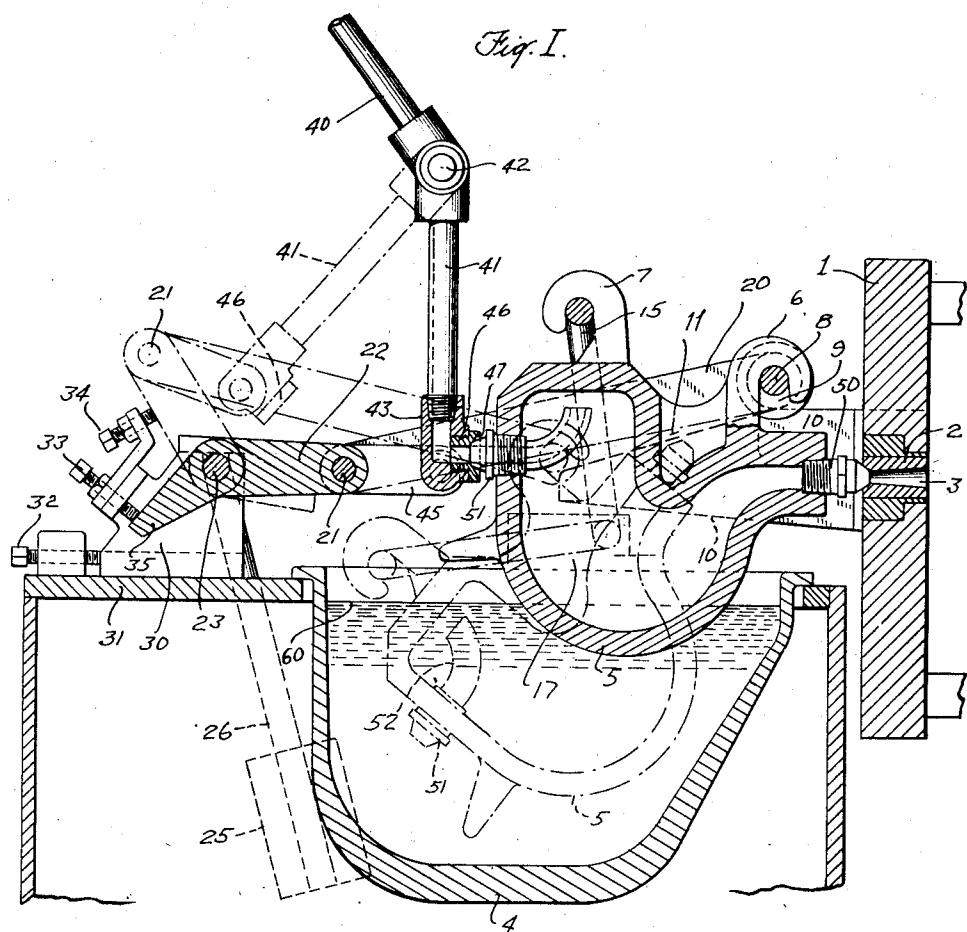
E. N. DOLLIN ET AL

1,851,756

CASTING MACHINE

Filed July 3, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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INVENTOR

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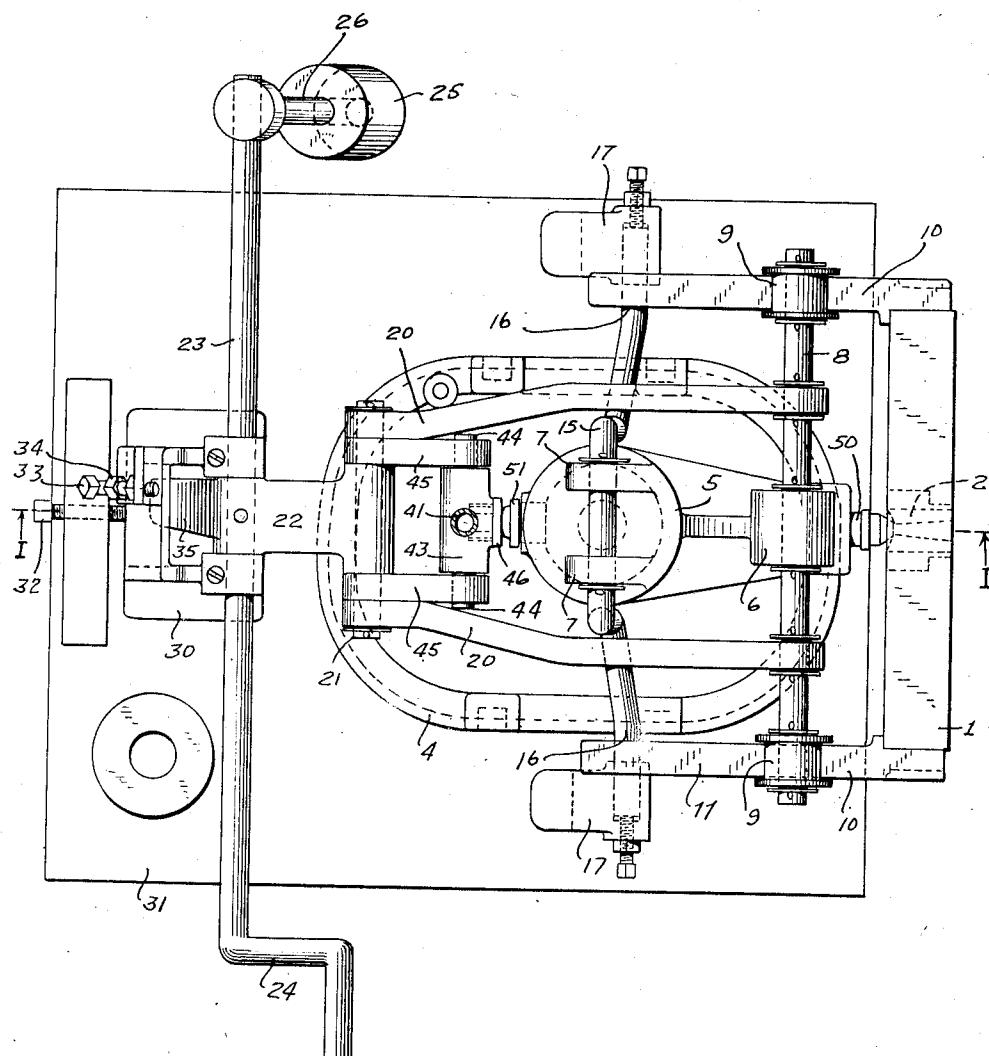
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Fig. II.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CASTING MACHINE

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This invention relates to casting machines. It is particularly applicable to die casting machines of the type in which the molten metal is dipped out of the melting pot by a 5 movable dipping member or gooseneck and discharged into a horizontally operated mold by air pressure.

An object of the invention is to provide a machine of this character which is simple in 10 construction, durable and capable of rapid hand or automatic operation. More specific objects and advantages will appear in the course of the detailed description of one preferred embodiment of the invention.

15 In the drawings which illustrate such preferred embodiment:

Figure I is a vertical section of the machine showing in full lines the parts in position for injecting the metal into the mold, 20 and in dotted lines the position in which the gooseneck is being refilled with metal; and

Figure II is a plan view of the apparatus with the gooseneck in position for injecting the metal into the mold.

25 Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 is a plate in which is mounted the gate bushing 2 in which is formed the gate 3. A mold, not shown, is held in contact with the outer face of plate 1 in a well understood manner. 4 30 is a melting pot for the metal and 5 is the movable gooseneck. The gooseneck is provided with hooked lugs 6 and 7, the former of which is supported by a rod 8 which has rollers 9 at each end thereof. These rollers 35 run on brackets 10, mounted on the plate 1 or in any other suitable manner, forming tracks 11, the outer portions of which extend over the melting pot, being downwardly inclined, while the portions of the tracks near-

40 est to the plate 1 are preferably substantially horizontal. Any suitable configuration may be given to the tracks to secure the desired path of movement of the rollers 9 and rod 8. The lugs 7 on the gooseneck engage a crank 45 15 preferably in the form of a bent rod, the shaft portions 16 of which are mounted in bearing blocks 17. Movement is imparted to the gooseneck by means of a pair of toggle links 20, which engage the shaft 8 at one 50 end, while the other ends of the links are piv-

oted upon the pin 21, carried by a crank arm 22, fixed to a shaft 23 which is provided with a handle 24 or other suitable means for operating the same, and preferably with a counterweight 25 mounted on arm 26. The shaft 23 is mounted on the bracket 30 which is preferably adjustably mounted on the base plate 31, and may be held in desired adjustment by means of the screw 32. The permissible range of movement of the crank arm 22 may be adjusted by means of adjusting screws 33 and 34, carried by the bracket 30. The screw 33 is engaged by a lug 35 projecting from the rear end of the crank arm 22 when the parts are in the position shown in the full lines in Fig. I, while the screw 34 is engaged by the crank arm 22 when the parts are retracted into the dotted line position. A pipe 40 is provided to carry compressed air to the gooseneck, this pipe having a movable section 41 swivelled to it at 42, the movable section being connected to a hollow block or fitting 43, provided with trunnions 44 which are pivoted in links 45, the rear ends of which are pivoted upon the pin 21. The fitting 43 is provided with an air outlet bushing 46, preferably having a tapered or otherwise suitably formed mouth 47. The gooseneck 5 is preferably provided with a discharge nozzle 50 which may be of usual form and preferably tapered to engage the gate bushing and which is usually made of hard and heat resisting metal. The gooseneck is also provided with an intake nozzle 51 which is preferably tapered for engagement with the air discharge bushing 46 and which is also preferably provided with an extension portion 52 extending within the gooseneck, and curving into the upper portion thereof.

45 In operation the pot 4 is filled with molten metal to the approximate level marked 60. The parts are retracted to the dotted line position shown in Fig. I in which position it will be seen that the gooseneck is partly submerged in the molten metal, the upper end of the intake nozzle extension 52 being below the level of the metal in the pot. The metal will now run into the gooseneck through the intake port 51, the air in the gooseneck escaping through discharge nozzle 100

50. Hand lever 24 is now operated to bring the parts to the position shown in the full lines in Fig. I during which operation the rollers 9 roll up the inclined portions of the tracks 11 and on to the horizontal portions thereof, thus guiding the discharge nozzle into proper contact with the gate bushing 2, the rear end of the gooseneck at the same time being raised from the melting pot by 5 the upward swing of the crank 15. The pin 10 passes the dead center between the pins 23 and 8 before the lug 35 engages the end of screw 33 so that the crank arm 22 and links 20 form a toggle firmly locking the nozzle 50 in engagement with the gate bushing 2. Movement of the crank arm 22 also 15 acts through the links 45 to swing the pipe 41 so as to bring the bushing 46 into engagement with the intake nozzle 51, the crank arm 20 22 also constituting a toggle in connection with the links 45 so as to lock the bushing 46 firmly in contact with the intake nozzle. The air pressure is now turned on, entering 25 the top of the gooseneck through the curved extension 52 above the level of the metal therein, and forcing the metal rapidly out of the gooseneck through the gate 3 into the mold in a well understood manner.

The point of discharge of the air into the 30 gooseneck in this machine is preferably above the level of the metal in the gooseneck, this being accomplished in the construction shown by providing the upwardly curved extension 52. The advantage of this is that if there 35 is any leak between the bushing 46 and the intake nozzle 51, air only will leak out of this point which will cause no damage, whereas if the air were discharged below the level of the metal, it would force metal out 40 through any leak with consequent damage to the apparatus and danger to the operator. Intake nozzle 51 is also preferably made larger in diameter than the discharge nozzle 50, so that the force produced by the air pressure 45 sure within the gooseneck tending to separate nozzle 51 from bushing 46 is greater than the corresponding force tending to separate nozzle 50 from the gate bushing 2. As a result of this differential, the air pressure tends to 50 hold the discharge nozzle 50 tightly against the bushing 2, and if there is any leakage at either of the nozzles, it will be at the larger intake nozzle where air only will escape, as before explained, and not at the discharge 55 nozzle where metal would be ejected. The larger intake nozzle also permits a quicker filling of the gooseneck when submerged in the molten metal than would be the case if the gooseneck were filled through the discharge nozzle, as has heretofore been customary in machines having movable goosenecks, the permissible size of the discharge nozzle being limited by the size of the gate which 60 it is practicable to use.

65 Another advantage of the separate intake

and discharge nozzles in this apparatus is increased durability due to the fact that the wear caused by the hot metal flowing into and out of the gooseneck is distributed between the two nozzles, instead of all being taken by the single nozzle acting both as an intake and discharge nozzle. This is important as the flow of metal into and out of the gooseneck is the chief cause of wear of the apparatus.

70 The construction described permits of better submergence of the gooseneck in the melting pot thereby permitting more metal to be taken from the pot into the gooseneck than has been the case with machines heretofore commonly employed, in which the discharge nozzle of the gooseneck was submerged in the pot.

75 While we have illustrated and described in detail certain preferred forms of our invention, it is to be understood that changes may be made therein and the invention embodied in other structures. We do not, therefore, desire to limit ourselves to the specific constructions illustrated, but intend to cover our invention broadly in whatever form its principle may be utilized.

80 We claim:

1. In a casting machine, a gooseneck having a discharge nozzle and an intake port, the molten metal being introduced into said gooseneck through said intake port, and means for introducing compressed air into said gooseneck through said intake port.

85 2. In a casting machine, a gooseneck having a discharge nozzle and an intake port, the molten metal being introduced into said gooseneck through said intake port, and means for introducing compressed air into said gooseneck through said intake port, said means discharging the air into the gooseneck above the level of the metal therein.

90 3. In a casting machine, a movable gooseneck having a discharge nozzle and an intake nozzle extending substantially in opposite directions from the front and back of the gooseneck, respectively, a movable air connection adapted to be applied to said intake nozzle, means for moving and holding said air connection against said intake nozzle, and means for moving and holding said discharge nozzle against the gate bushing.

95 4. In a casting machine, a movable gooseneck having a discharge nozzle at the front and intake port at the rear, and means for supporting said gooseneck and guiding said discharge nozzle into and away from its discharge position, said means including a track, means connected with the gooseneck running over said track, and means cooperating with the track to cause the gooseneck in moving away from discharge position to travel at first directly away and then to tilt the rear 100 end down to submerge the intake port while

maintaining the discharge nozzle unsubmerged.

5. In a casting machine, a movable gooseneck having a discharge nozzle and having an intake port in the rear part thereof, means for movably supporting said gooseneck so as to permit movement of the same from a position in which the rear end thereof is depressed into a position in which the discharge nozzle thereof is engaged with the gate bushing, and toggle links for moving said gooseneck and holding said discharge nozzle in engagement with the gate bushing.

10 6. A gooseneck for casting machines having a discharge nozzle at one end thereof and an intake nozzle for the molten metal at the other end thereof in substantially directly opposed relation to one another, each of said nozzles having a projecting tapered portion.

20 7. A gooseneck for casting machines having a discharge nozzle at one end thereof and an intake nozzle for the molten metal at the other end thereof, means for injecting air through the intake nozzle, said intake nozzle having an upwardly directed duct inside of the gooseneck through which the air and metal must pass.

30 8. A gooseneck for casting machines having a nozzle for the reception of metal and the introduction of compressed air into the gooseneck below the top thereof, said nozzle provided with an extension portion extending through the gooseneck to a point near the top thereof.

35 9. In a casting machine, the combination with a mold, of a gooseneck having a substantially horizontally disposed discharge nozzle at the front thereof, a substantially horizontally disposed intake nozzle at the rear thereof, means for retracting the gooseneck to a withdrawn downwardly inclined position for submerging the intake nozzle in molten metal, and for restoring it to a substantially horizontal casting position, an air duct movable into sealed connection with the intake nozzle, and means for moving said duct against said nozzle in a direction to press the gooseneck toward the mold.

40 50 10. A structure as set forth in claim 9, in which the gooseneck operating means comprises a handle, a short link in fixed relation thereto, and a relatively long link pivotally connected to the short link, and in which the air duct operating means comprises the same handle, the same short link, and a second relatively short link pivoted to the first mentioned short link.

55 In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures to this specification.

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