Oct. 3, 1939. M. F. BERG 2,174,562

INGOT ASSEMBLY AND CARRIER

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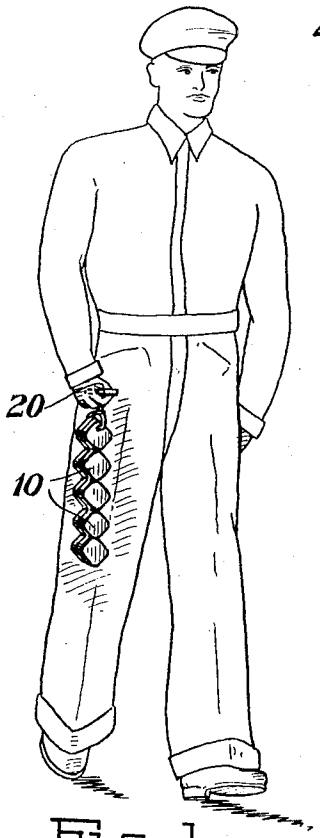


Fig. 1.

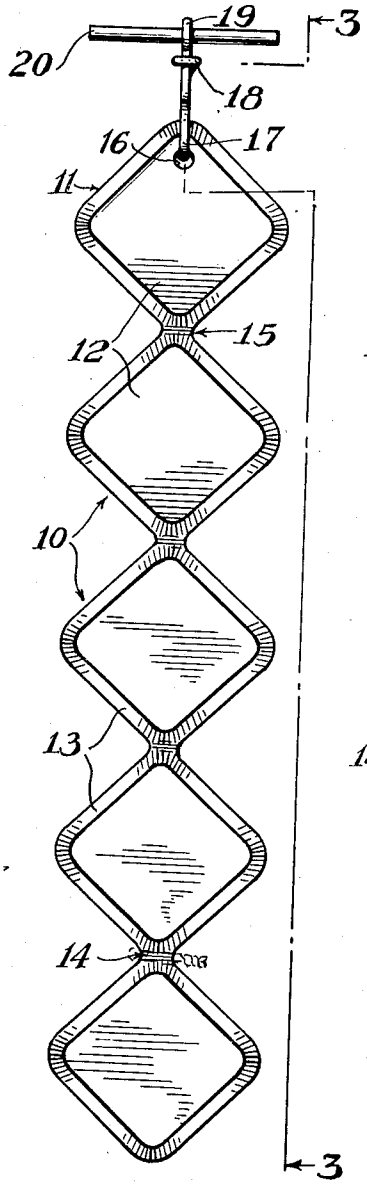


Fig. 2.

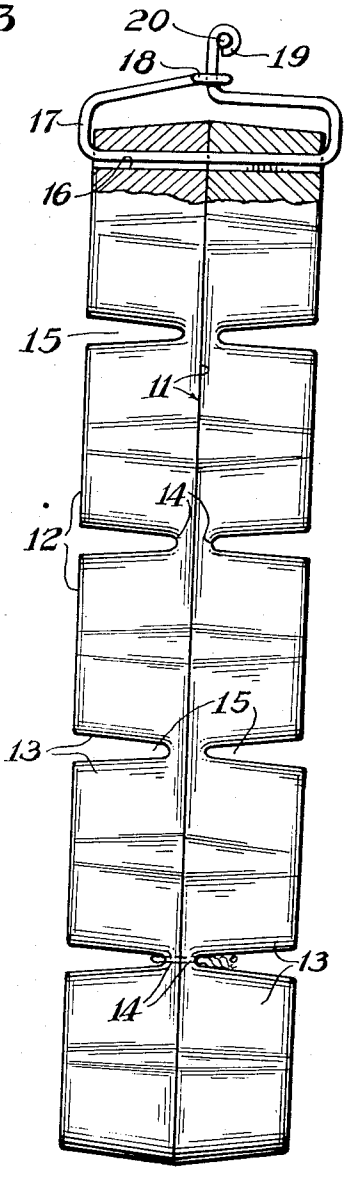


Fig. 3.

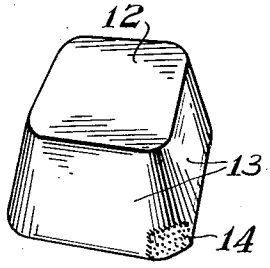


Fig. 4.

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INGOT ASSEMBLY AND CARRIER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 22—218)

My invention relates to an ingot assembly and carrier, and has for its principal object to provide a convenient assembly and a plurality of blocks or ingots of metal, and particularly lead or composition metal that is generally used for the calking of joints in metal tubes or conduits.

A further object of my invention is to provide a convenient arrangement of metal ingots or blocks that are connected in series by narrow neck portions that have relatively small cross-sectional dimensions, thus enabling the individual ingots or blocks to be readily broken apart as the same are used by the workman in performing calking operations.

A further object of my invention is to conveniently combine two practically identical series of metal blocks or ingots and to connect the two members preferably at their upper ends by a tie or wire or the like, and the latter being shaped so as to form a handle by means of which the ingot assembly may be conveniently lifted and carried.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangements of parts that will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a workman carrying an ingot assembly as contemplated by my invention.

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of the ingot assembly.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view taken looking in the direction indicated by the arrow 3, and upon the dotted line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the ingots broken off from the series with which it was originally connected.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention, 10, 10 designates ingots or blocks of lead or composition metal, each of which blocks in elevation has the general form of a truncated pyramid.

The flat base face 11 of each block has the greatest dimensions, and this face is approximately square with rounded corners. The dimensions of the square upper flat face 12 of the block or ingot are slightly less than the dimensions of the base face 11, and the four flat side faces 13 of the block or ingot are slightly inclined with respect to both base and top surfaces 11 and 12. The shape of the ingots or blocks enables the same to be conveniently drawn from the molds in which they are formed.

A number of the blocks, when cast or molded, are arranged in a row lozengewise and connected in series, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. That is to say, the longitudinal axis of each series runs through two opposite corners of each block. The adjacent opposite corners of each block in the series are connected by a relatively short and narrow neck 14 having small cross-sectional dimensions in both thickness and width. These necks are disposed between the corners of an adjacent pair of blocks at points preferably just below the base faces 11 of the blocks and as a result of this arrangement, elongated V-shaped notches 15 are formed between the main body portion of the connected blocks.

The construction just described, viz., the narrow necks that connect the blocks in series, enables the individual blocks to be readily broken off as required for use. Two units or sets of the blocks connected in series are positioned immediately adjacent each other with the larger base faces 11 of the corresponding blocks in the two series in contact with each other, and for the accommodation of the combined tie and handle, aligned apertures such as 16 are formed through the upper corners of the upper pair of blocks.

Extending through these apertures is a tie member 17 preferably formed of wire, and directly above the ingot assembly, one end of the wire is bent to form a loop 18 that passes around the opposite end portion of the wire thus retaining the two series of blocks or ingots in assembled relation. From the loop 18, the wire that passes through said loop extends upward a short distance, and the end of said upwardly extending portion is bent to form a loop 19 that is clamped around the center of a cross-bar 20. This cross-bar functions as a handle for the assembly when the same is lifted and carried. In Fig. 1 I have illustrated a workman carrying the ingot assembly.

When it is desired to remove one or more of the ingots or blocks for the purpose of conveniently molding the same for use in calking operations, the lowermost one of either series of blocks is either cut or broken away at the neck where said block or ingot joins the nearest adjacent ingot, and this cutting or breaking away may be very easily accomplished due to the relatively small amount of metal in the neck that connects the blocks or ingots.

When two of the series of blocks or ingots are assembled, the same are maintained in direct

contact with each other by means of a wire or the like that passes around the necks between the two lowermost ingots of each series, and thus the two members are prevented from swinging or moving away from each other while the same are in storage or transit. This wire is shown by dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3.

Further, the two sets of ingots may be maintained in close relation to each other after several of the lower ingots have been removed, but the use of wire which passes around the necks that connect the uppermost blocks or ingots.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided an ingot assembly and carrier that is relatively simple in construction, inexpensive of manufacture and very effective in performing the functions for which it is intended.

It will be understood that minor changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my improved ingot assembly and carrier may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. In an ingot assembly and carrier, two series separately formed of ingots arranged face to face, the ingots in each series being substantially rectangular in shape and formed in a row lozengewise with the adjacent opposite corners of the ingots of each row united by small necks of the metal from which the ingots are formed, said necks being substantially smaller than said ingots in both thickness and width, and a combined tie and handle connecting the upper members of the two series of ingots together.

2. In an ingot assembly and carrier, two series separately formed of ingots arranged face to face, the ingots in each series being formed in a row lozengewise with the adjacent opposite corners of the ingots of each row united by small necks of the metal from which the ingots are formed, said necks being substantially smaller than said ingots in both thickness and width.

3. In an ingot assembly and carrier, two series separately formed of ingots arranged face to face, the ingots in each series being substantially rectangular in shape and formed in a row lozengewise with the adjacent opposite corners of the ingots of each row united by small necks of the metal from which the ingots are formed, said necks being substantially smaller than said ingots in both thickness and width, there being coinciding apertures formed in the upper members of the two series of ingots, a tie passing through said apertures and connected above the ingots and a handle connected to said tie.

4. An ingot assembly, comprising a plurality of rectangular ingots, said ingots being arranged in a row and connected together lozengewise at adjacent opposite corners by narrow necks of the metal from which said ingots are formed, said necks being substantially smaller than said ingots in both thickness and width.

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