

No. 773,211.

PATENTED OCT. 25, 1904.

J. MAGEE & I. W. WINCHESTER.
MOLDER'S FLASK TURNING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1904.

NO MODEL.

28 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

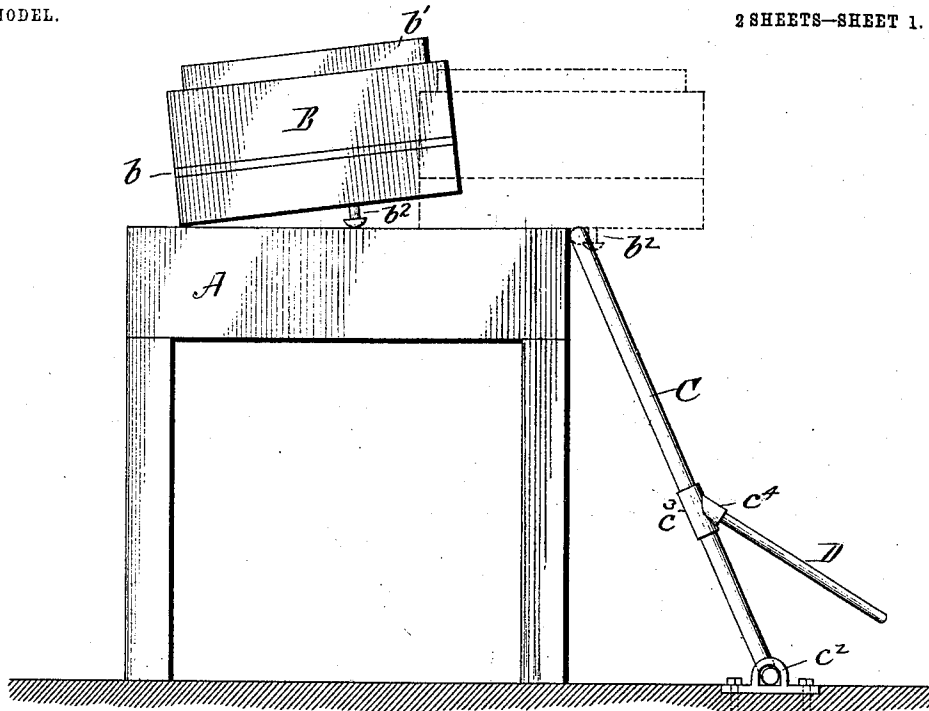


Fig. 1.

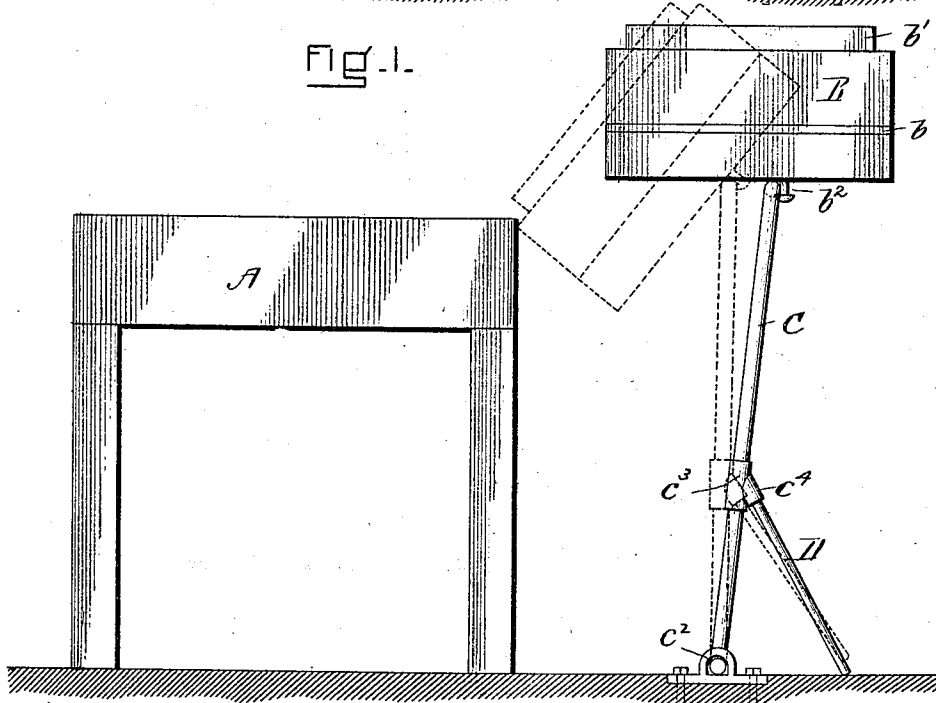


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

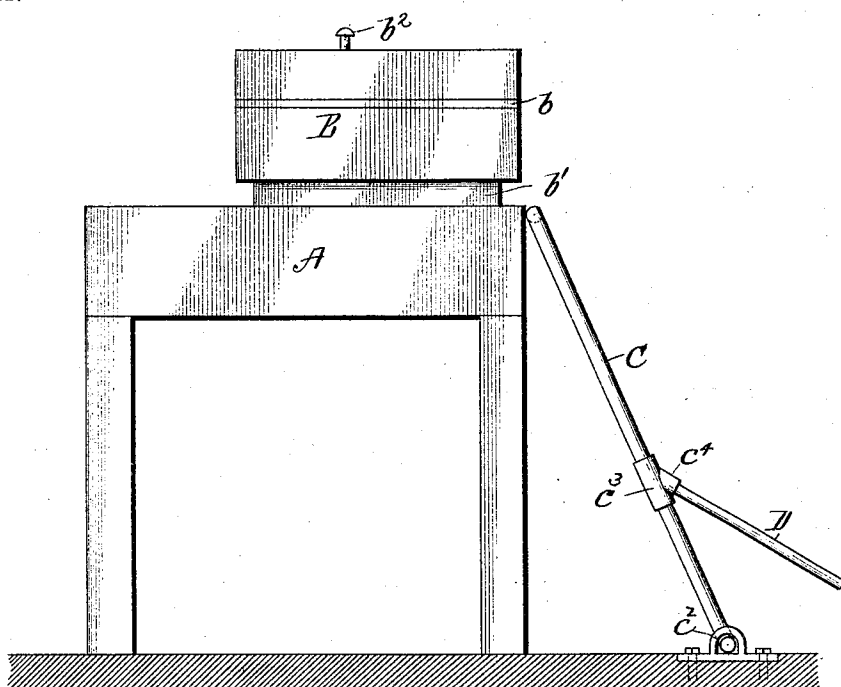


Fig. 3.

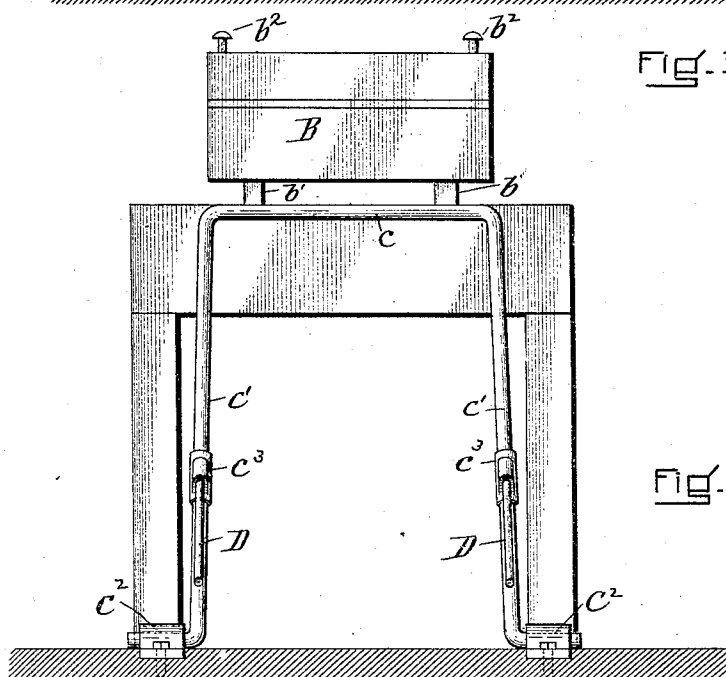


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MAGEE, OF MALDEN, AND ISAAC W. WINCHESTER, OF CHELSEA,
MASSACHUSETTS.

MOLDER'S FLASK-TURNING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,211, dated October 25, 1904.

Application filed April 15, 1904. Serial No. 203,279. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN MAGEE, of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, and ISAAC W. WINCHESTER, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Molders' Flask-Turning Devices, of which the following is a specification.

Molders have a great deal of difficulty in turning over a flask in which a mold has been made, because of its weight, it often requiring two or more men to turn over a flask, which, though comparatively small, may be very heavy. Our invention is intended to overcome this difficulty by providing a rest suitably shaped and of suitable size and height to enable the molder to support the flask upon it and turn the flask by means of it and an opposing surface, as will be hereinafter described.

Our invention will be understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a rest embodying our invention and its conjoint use with a flask and a flask-supporting table. Fig. 2 is a similar view indicating the way in which the flask is supported during the turning operation and is turned. Fig. 3 shows the flask which has been turned in its new position on the table of support, and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the apparatus as shown in Fig. 3.

A is the table upon which the flask is supported while it is being filled with the sand and the molding operation is taking place.

B shows the flask, which is in two portions separated by a plate *b*, bearing the pattern.

C is the flask - rest, which, as shown, is hinged to the floor and is made slightly higher than the top of the table.

The flask, as shown in Fig. 1, has been filled above the pattern - plate *b*, and the bottom board *b'* has been let into its top, so that the next operation is to turn the flask in order to fill the other side.

As shown, the flask-rest consists of a bent rod (see Fig. 4) comprising three portions, the rest proper, *c*, which forms the cross-bar, and two legs *c'* *c'*, the lower end of each leg *c'* being bent outwardly and fitting into a bearing

*c*², suitably attached to the floor. As shown, each leg is provided with a collar *c*³, having a downwardly - projecting socket *c*⁴, from which projects a support D, so that the rest may support itself, as shown in Fig. 2. This construction is not essential. We also prefer to provide the flask with lugs or pins *b*², which answer the purpose indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, where the flask has been moved by the operator into such position that these lugs or pins engage a further side of the rest from the table, so that the flask is, as it were, hooked to the rest.

In operation the molder having slid the flask along the table A into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, so that the lugs or pins *b*² hook back of the cross-bar *c*, he next swings the rest C out into the position shown in Fig. 2 or a position approximating that and allows the front end of the flask to swing down toward the table until in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. From this position it is obviously easy to turn the flask over first around the lugs or pins *b*² as a fulcrum and then around the corner of the table in a way which will be easily understood.

We prefer to steady the rest in some way when the flask is upon it and before any attempt is made to turn it—for example, by means of the supports D.

We have shown in our drawings and described above a simple and economical means of accomplishing the desired result used in connection with a table; but we believe the chief novelty of our invention to be the flask-rest, adapted to be hinged to the floor or otherwise pivotally supported and made of any convenient height, whether with one leg or two, and of which the portion upon which the flask is to rest may be of any convenient shape to conform to the shape of the flask, though we believe a cross-bar of the character shown is the simplest and best for all ordinary purposes.

We have shown lugs or pins attached to the under side of the flask as the means whereby the flask and rest engage. This is very desirable, because each lug or pin engages the cross-bar, so that the flask for the time being

is, as it were, hung on the cross-bar, as shown in Fig. 2; but we do not mean to confine ourselves either to this form of engaging means or to the use of any engaging means, as where the flask is light in weight its bottom may be without any projection of any sort.

We have shown our invention used in connection with an ordinary bench; but it is obvious that it may be used in connection with any form of flask-support. It will be seen, therefore, that our invention is capable of various embodiments and that it may be embodied in other constructions than that shown in the drawings.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In combination with a table of support, a flask-turning device of the character specified, the same comprising a swinging rest having a cross-bar for supporting the flask when turned, said rest being pivoted in a manner whereby its cross-bar may be swung in toward the table for receiving a flask, thence outwardly therefrom bearing the same, by which means said flask may be turned against the edge of said table of support substantially as described.

2. In combination with a table of support, a flask-turning device of the character specified, the same comprising a swinging rest having a cross-bar for supporting the flask when turned, said rest being pivoted in a position removed from said table of support, whereby its cross-bar may be swung in toward the table for receiving a flask, thence outwardly therefrom bearing the same, by which means said flask may be turned against the edge of said table of support substantially as described.

3. In combination with a table of support, a flask-turning device of the character specified, the same comprising a swinging rest having a flask-supporting cross-bar arranged in a line parallel with the edge of said table, a

leg-support for said cross-bar pivoted in a position removed from said table whereby the cross-bar may be swung in against the edge of said table for receiving a flask, thence moving outwardly therefrom bearing the flask, by which means the flask may be turned against the edge of said table substantially as described.

4. In combination with a table of support, a flask-turning device of the character specified, the same comprising a swinging rest having a flask-supporting cross-bar arranged in a line substantially parallel with the edge of said table, a leg-support for said cross-bar pivoted in a position removed from said table whereby said cross-bar may be swung in against the edge thereof for receiving a flask, and which leg-support is of a length that when the cross-bar bearing the flask is swung away from said table the flask may be raised to a position above the level of the table whence the flask may be turned against the edge thereof substantially as described.

5. In combination with a table of support, a flask-turning device of the character specified, the same comprising a swinging rest having a flask-supporting cross-bar arranged in a line parallel with the edge of said table, a leg-support for said cross-bar pivoted in a position removed from said table whereby the cross-bar may be swung in against the edge of said table for receiving a flask, thence moving outwardly therefrom bearing the flask, by which means the flask may be turned against the edge of said table, and self-supporting means for said rest when swung to a position inclined away from said table.

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Witnesses:

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