

(No Model.)

I. F. PECK.
MOLD FOR CASTING HOLLOW INGOTS.

No. 402,187.

Patented Apr. 30, 1889.

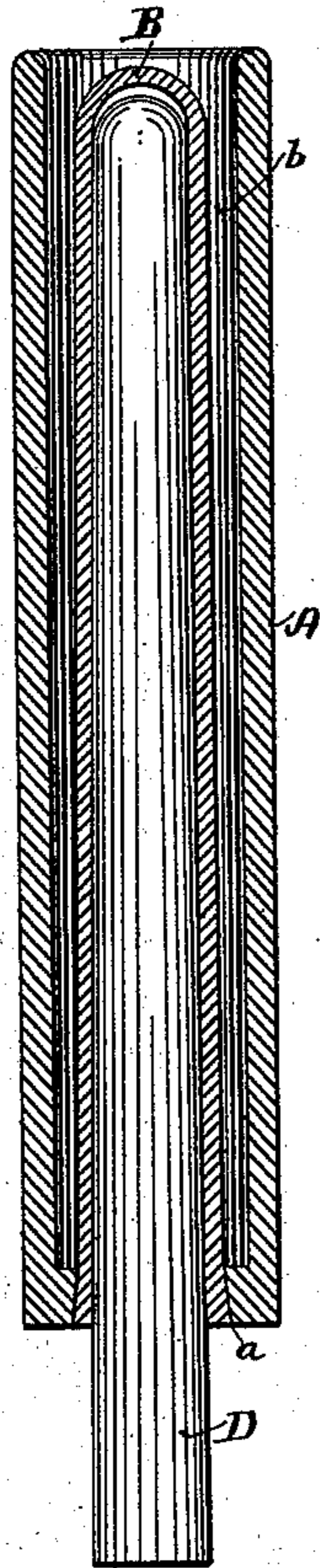


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

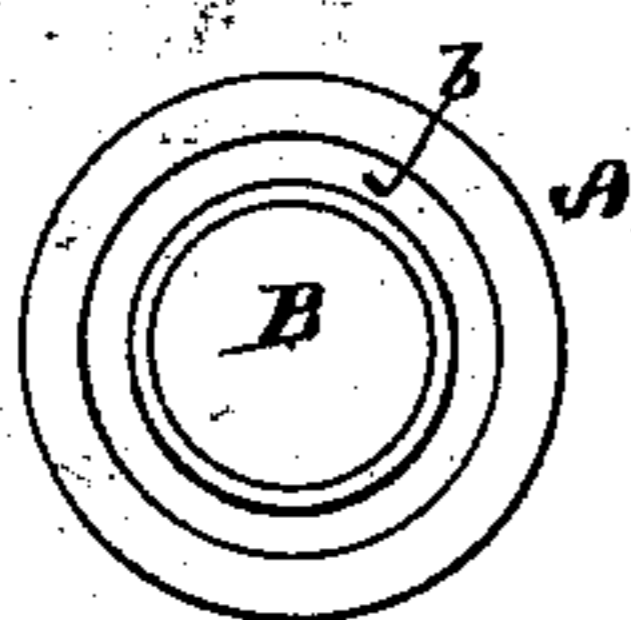


Fig. 2.

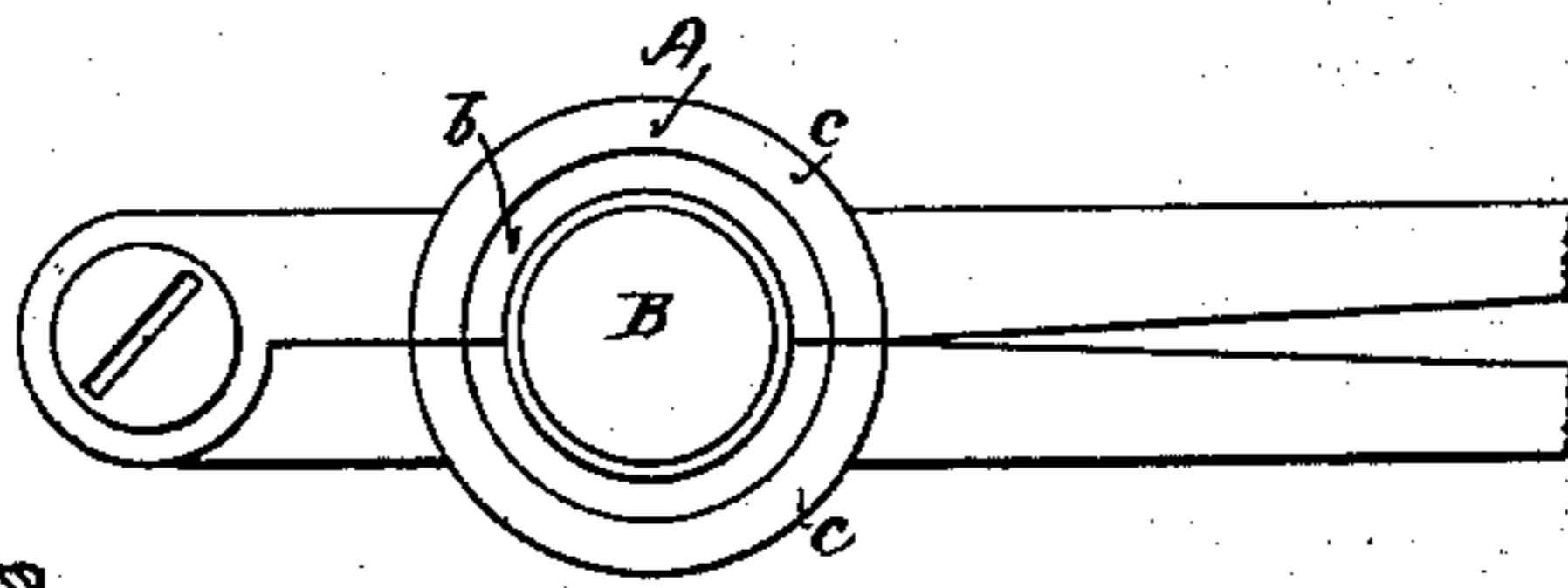


Fig. 4.

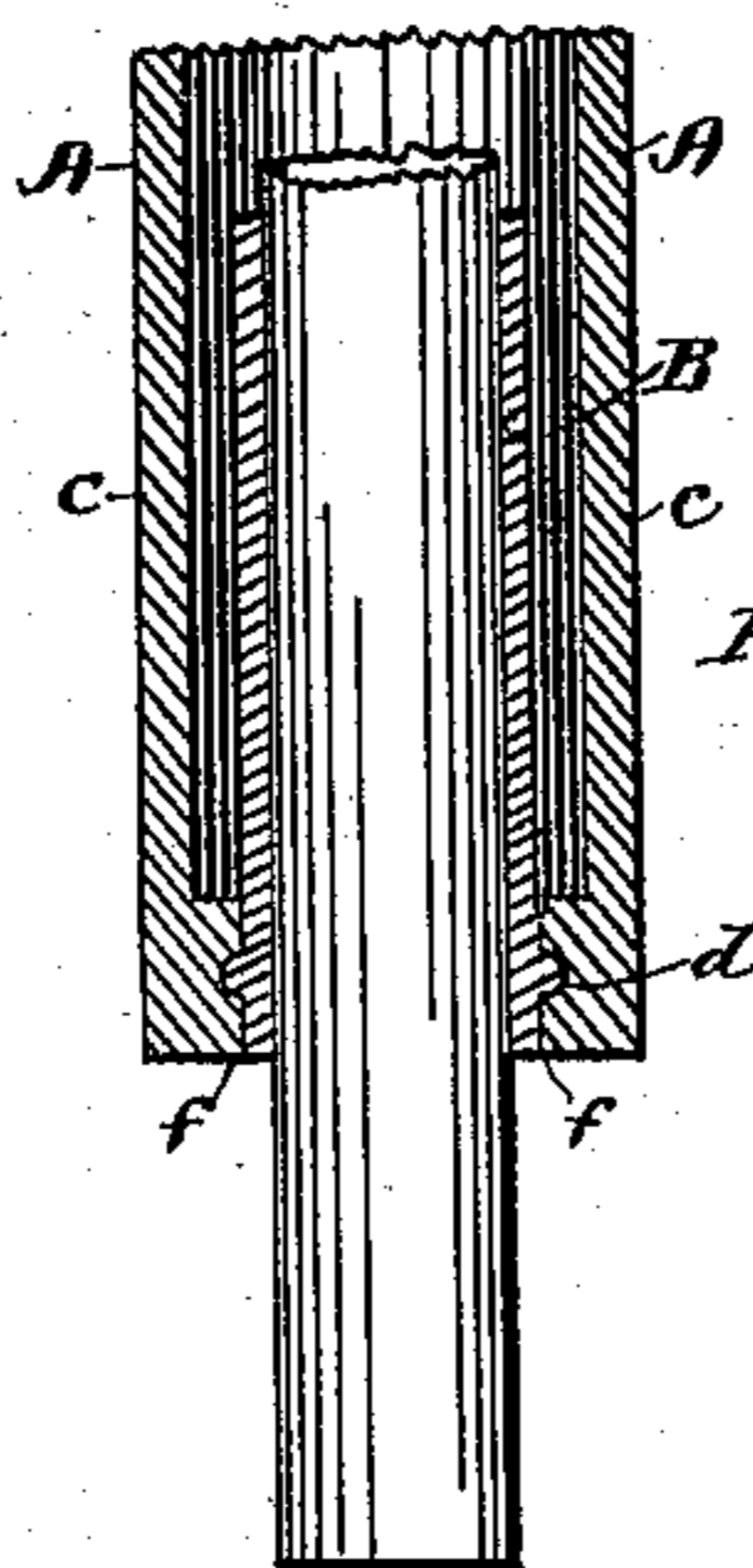


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA F. PECK, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

MOLD FOR CASTING HOLLOW INGOTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,187, dated April 30, 1889.

Application filed January 4, 1889. Serial No. 295,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA F. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Molds for Casting Hollow Metal Ingots, of which the following is a specification.

In casting hollow metal ingots in an elongated cylindrical mold, as employed in making seamless wire for the manufacture of jewelry, it is very difficult to secure the proper degree of heat in the core of the mold to prevent chilling or imperfection in the casting, which imperfection would be greatly exaggerated in the drawn wire; and my invention consists in an elongated metallic mold having an axial hollow core adapted for the reception of a separately-heated plug fitting the hollow of said core, and thus supplying the requisite degree of heat to the interior of the mold preparatory to pouring the metal to form the ingot.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a mold provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 represents a top end view of the mold when the cylindrical outer shell is made in one piece. Fig. 3 represents a side view of the plug for heating the core of the mold. Fig. 4 represents an end view of the mold when the outer shell is made in two hinged sections. Fig. 5 is a detail longitudinal section showing the method of securing the hollow core when the outer shell is made in two hinged sections.

In the accompanying drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, A represents the cylindrical outer shell of the mold, and B the hollow core, which may be secured to the outer shell, A, by passing tightly through the perforation *a* at the lower or closed end of the outer shell.

The hollow core B is made slightly tapering in order that the cast ingot may be readily removed therefrom, and is adapted to receive the removable heating-plug D, as shown in Fig. 1.

In using this improved mold the outer shell, A, and the plug D are to be properly heated and the plug D inserted in the hollow of the core B. The melted metal is then to be poured into the annular space *b* between the outer shell and the core to form the desired hollow ingot. When the outer shell, A, is made in two hinged sections, *c c*, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, I hold the hollow core B removably within the outer shell by forming an annular ridge, *d*, upon the periphery of the core, which enters corresponding grooves made in the opposite parts, *f f*, of the cylindrical core-holding bearing of the outer shell. The plug D for heating the core B is made long enough to project from the hollow of the core, thus providing suitable means for holding the same in tongs for the purpose of proper heating and manipulation, and by my invention I am enabled to properly heat a central core of any desired length.

I claim as my invention—

In an elongated mold for casting hollow metal ingots, the combination, with the outer metallic shell and the hollow metallic core, of the removable plug for heating the hollow core, substantially as described.

IRA F. PECK.

Witnesses:

SOCRATES SCHOLFIELD,
JOHN S. LYNCH.