

No. 676,643.

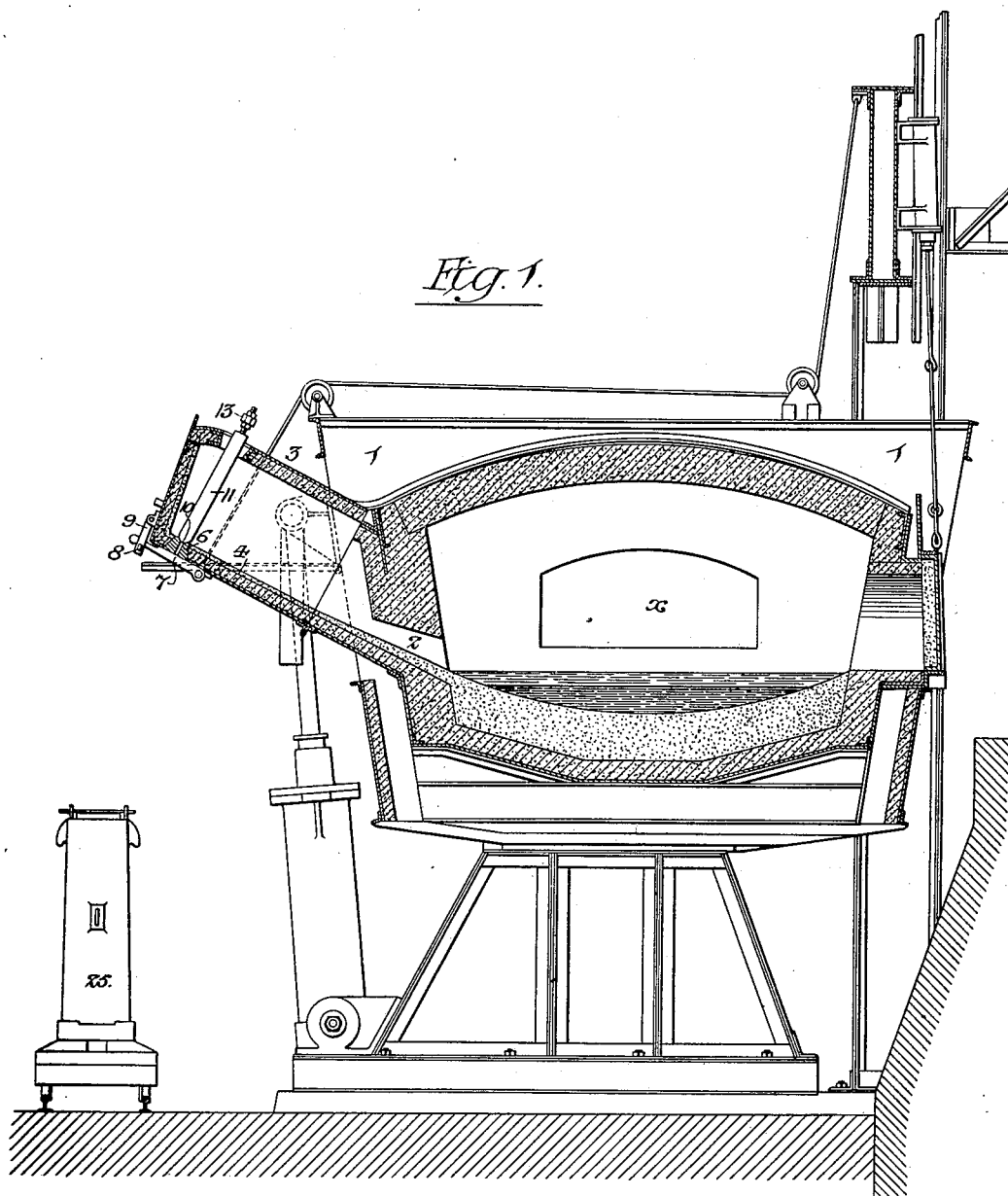
Patented June 18, 1901.

S. T. & C. H. WELLMAN.
MANUFACTURE OF OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

(Application filed Sept. 22, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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Fig. 2.

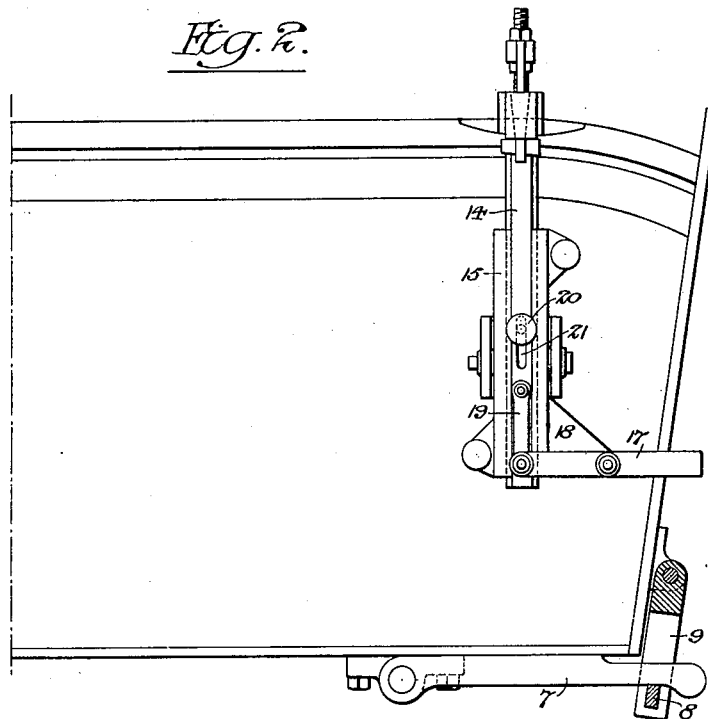
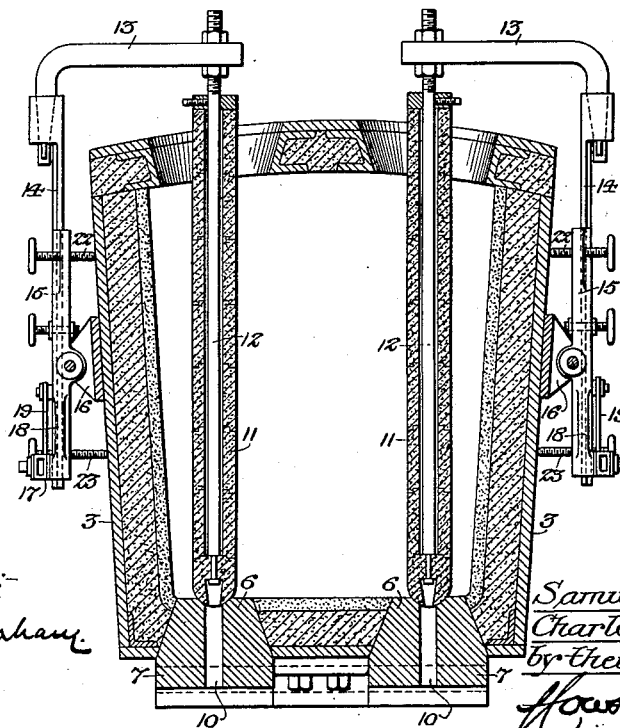


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. WELLMAN AND CHARLES H. WELLMAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,
ASSIGNORS TO WELLMAN SEAVER ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF SAME
PLACE.

MANUFACTURE OF OPEN-HEARTH STEEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,643, dated June 18, 1901.

Original application filed July 16, 1900, Serial No. 23,810. Divided and this application filed September 22, 1900. Serial
No. 30,781. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL T. WELLMAN and CHARLES H. WELLMAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Cleveland, Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Open-Hearth Steel, the same being a division of the invention forming the subject of our application, Serial No. 23,810, filed July 16, 1900, and the following
10 being a specification thereof.

One object of our invention is to facilitate and cheapen open-hearth steel manufacture, an object which we attain by tapping off the molten steel directly from the furnace into
15 an ingot-mold or other receptacle, then running the slag back into the furnace to be reheated, and then pouring the same into a slag-car, in which it can be conveyed to the dump while still in molten condition, thereby
20 saving considerable labor which is now required in the handling of the slag.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse section of an open-hearth furnace constructed for carrying out our invention.
25 Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view of part of the furnace, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the same.

In Fig. 1 the structure 1 may represent any desired form of tipping or tilting furnace provided with end ports *x* or other means for causing a flow of the heated gases through the same, the construction of the body of the furnace, the method of mounting the same, and the means employed for tipping or tilting
30 it forming no part of our present invention.

Projecting from one side of the furnace and forming a continuation of the upwardly-inclined side pouring-spout 2 of the same is a tubular casing 3, containing a forehearth 4,
40 which, like the pouring-spout and main bed or hearth 5 of the furnace, is lined with suitable refractory material in order to withstand the heat to which these parts are subjected, this refractory material being either of an acid or
45 basic character, depending upon the character of the furnace to which the invention is applied.

Near its outer end the forehearth 4 has formed in it in the present instance two

openings, each of which is normally closed by
50 a plug 6, carried by a pivoted frame or plate 7, hung to the under side of the forehearth-casing and retained in its normal position by means of a key 8, carried by a forked retainer 9, which embraces a projecting portion of said
55 pivoted plate or frame 7, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Through each of the plugs 6 is formed a pouring-opening 10, which is normally closed
60 by means of a stopper 11, consisting by preference of plugs of refractory material strung upon and longitudinally confined to a rod or stem 12, which is secured to and depends from an arm 13, projecting laterally over the structure 3 of the furnace and secured to the
65 upper end of a vertically-movable bar 14, which is guided in a frame 15, pivotally mounted upon brackets 16 on the side of the structure 3, vertical movement of the sliding bar 14 being effected by manipulation of a
70 lever 17, which is hung to a bracket 18 on the frame 15 and is connected to a sliding bar 14 by means of a link 19, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the vertical movement of the bar 14 being
75 limited by means of a pin 20, which passes through a slot 21 in the bar, as shown in Fig. 2.

Adjusting-screws 22 and 23 at the top and bottom of the frame 15 bear upon the sides of the structure 3 of the furnace and serve to maintain the guide-frame 15 in its proper
80 vertical position.

When the furnace is in its normal position, as shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, the position assumed when the charge is being melted or treated on the bed 5 of the furnace—the
85 pouring-spout 2 and forehearth 4 project upwardly from said bed at an angle, so that the charge upon the bed of the furnace is wholly within the main structure and under the direct action of the products of combustion
90 therein, no part of said charge entering the pouring-spout or forehearth, which, however, are kept hot by such of the products of combustion as may enter the same. When it is
95 desired to discharge the contents of the furnace, the same is tipped or tilted until the forehearth occupies a horizontal or downwardly-inclined position. Hence the molten

metal will flow into and accumulate in said forehearth and can be discharged therefrom as desired through the pouring-openings 10 in the plugs 6 by proper manipulation of the stoppers 11, the discharge being, if desired, directly into the ingot-molds 25, because when the discharge is effected in this way there is no likelihood of any outflow of slag with the metal into the molds, the metal always occupying the lower position on the forehearth and the flow being from the bottom of the latter. In tipping the furnace, as described, sufficient slag will flow into the forehearth with the metal to provide a protective covering for the latter and prevent loss of its heat, whereby the metal is kept in freely-flowing condition until it has all been run off. After the metal has been withdrawn the furnace is again restored to its normal position, so that the slag will flow back onto the bed of the furnace, and the flow of the products of combustion through the furnace, which was arrested during the pouring operation, is resumed for the purpose of reheating the slag, which has lost some of its heat during the pouring of the steel. When such reheating has been effected, the removal of the slag can be quickly accomplished by knocking out the key 8, so as to permit the plate or frame 7, carrying the plugs 6, to be swung downwardly, and then again tipping the furnace in order that the slag may escape freely through the openings in the forehearth and into a slag-car or other receptacle run under said hearth to receive it, in which car the slag can, owing to the high temperature imparted to it by reheating, be conveyed while in a molten state to the slag-dump.

40 If desired, the forehearth structure may be detachably connected to the furnace and removed therefrom when it is desired to pour the slag from the furnace. By this system of direct discharge the use of ladles, cranes, and similar mechanism for transporting the

molten metal is rendered unnecessary, the labor involved in the handling of the slag in the ordinary way is dispensed with, and the open-hearth steel plant is materially simplified and cheapened. Owing, moreover, to the ready control of the flow of the metal and slag the furnaces may be made much larger than is possible when the usual plan of pouring into ladles is resorted to.

As the forehearth structure 3 of the furnace only receives the metal in limited quantity and for a limited time, said structure can be lighter and more lightly lined than the body of the furnace.

It will be noted that the forehearth is wholly above the level of the charge on the bed of the furnace when the latter is in its normal or working condition. Hence tipping of the furnace is essential to the flow of the molten metal or slag into the forehearth.

Having thus described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an improvement in the manufacture of open-hearth steel, heating the metal and slag together on the bed of a furnace, tilting the furnace to permit the metal and a protective covering of slag to flow into a forehearth structure thereon, withdrawing the metal from said forehearth from beneath said protective covering of slag but retaining the slag therein, running the slag back onto the bed of the furnace by restoring said furnace to its working position, reheating said slag on the bed of the furnace, and then again tipping the furnace so as to pour the slag therefrom, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL T. WELLMAN.
CHARLES H. WELLMAN.

Witnesses:

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