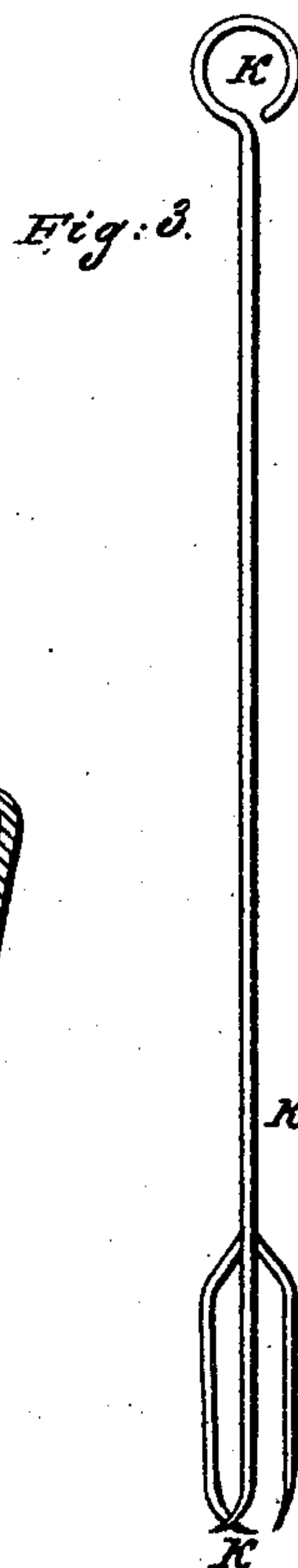
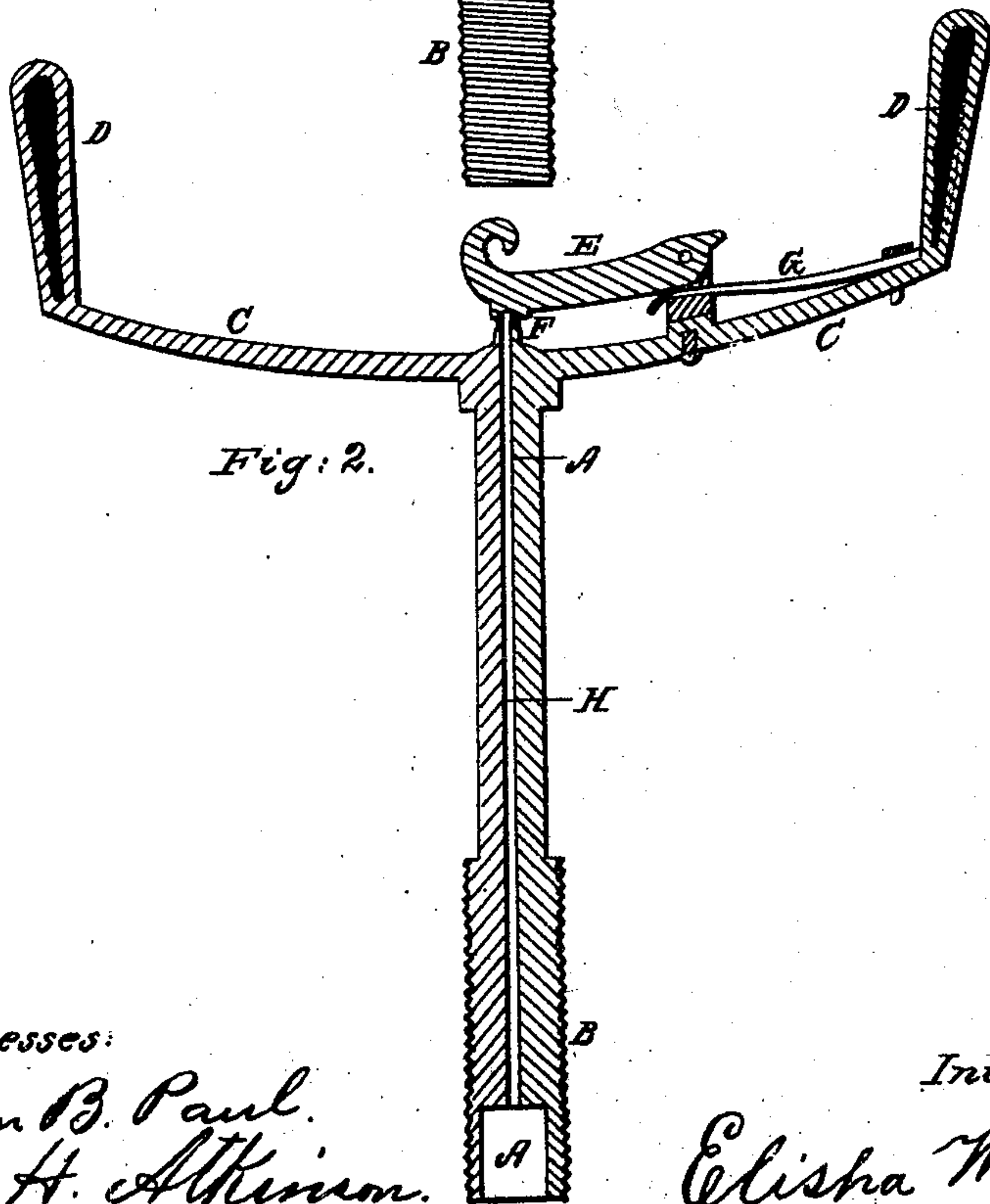
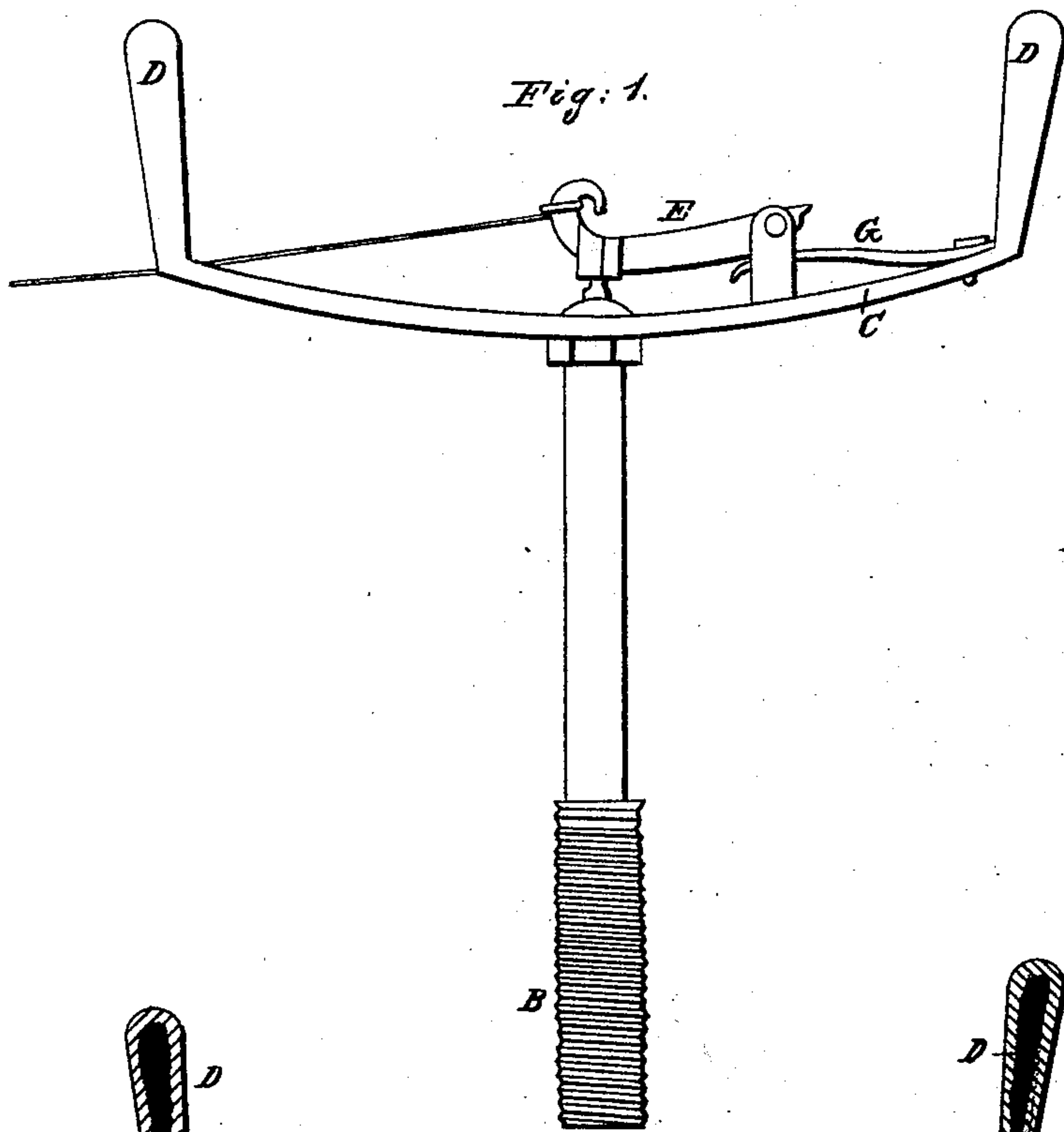


E. W. WALTON.

Tamping and Blasting Machine for Splitting Wood.

No. 73,555.

Patented Jan. 21, 1868.



Witnesses:

Abner B. Paul.
Joseph H. Atkinson.

Inventor:

Elisha W. Walton.

United States Patent Office.

ELISHA W. WALTON, OF DRYTOWN, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH H. ATKINSON,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 73,555, dated January 21, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN TAMPING AND BLASTING-MACHINE FOR SPLITTING WOOD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Be it known that I, ELISHA W. WALTON, of the town of Drytown, county of Amador, State of California, have invented a new and useful invention, that I call a Charging and Tamping-Machine for Splitting Wood, for which I wish to secure Letters Patent, and of which the following, together with the accompanying drawings, is a clear and exact description.

The purposes of my invention are, to construct a machine that will contain a charge of powder of sufficient amount to produce a blast and shatter timber or logs of any size. The barrel that contains the charge also answers the purposes of a tamper, by the space above the charge-cavity A being solid, except a small cavity, H, to form the connection between the charge and the cap-nipple. On the outside of the lower end of the barrel, is a screw, B, that screws the barrel into an auger-hole bored into the log, and effectually closes the hole. The top end of the barrel is fastened into a cross-piece, C, turned up at the ends to form handles D D. To this cross-piece is attached the hammer E, that strikes the cap upon the nipple F, that is screwed into the barrel on the upper end. The hammer E is operated upon by the spring G, or is made of sufficient weight that it can be operated by a cord passing through the end of the hammer, and a sufficiently hard blow struck to explode the cap upon the nipple to set off the charge.

The manner of operating the charge and tamping-machine, is to bore a hole with an auger, about two or three inches deeper than the depth the charge is placed. The machine is then screwed firmly into the cavity, and compresses the air into the space below the charge, in which the powder is exploded, perfectly effecting the objects desired with a smaller amount of powder than would accomplish the object by any other process. The hammer that sets off the charge is acted upon by a cord, operated by the parties who may be at a safe distance from the charge. The auger-hole is cleaned of any surplus chips by the screw-cleaner K, thus leaving a clean cavity for the compressed air.

Figure 1, the machine.

Figure 2, sectional view.

Figure 3, cleaner-screw.

A, charge-cavity; B, screw; C, cross-piece; D D, handles; E, hammer; F, nipple; G, spring; H, space between nipple and charge; K, cleaning-screw.

Claims.

1. I claim the construction of the barrel with a charge-cavity and screw, with cross-head, handles, nipple, and hammer, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. I claim the screw-cleaner, for the purposes set forth.

San Francisco, August , 1867.

ELISHA W. WALTON.

Witnesses:

ALMARIN B. PAUL,
JOSEPH H. ATKINSON.