

No. 754,830.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

F. J. TRAYSSAC.
MACHINE FOR PREPARING BLASTING CHARGES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

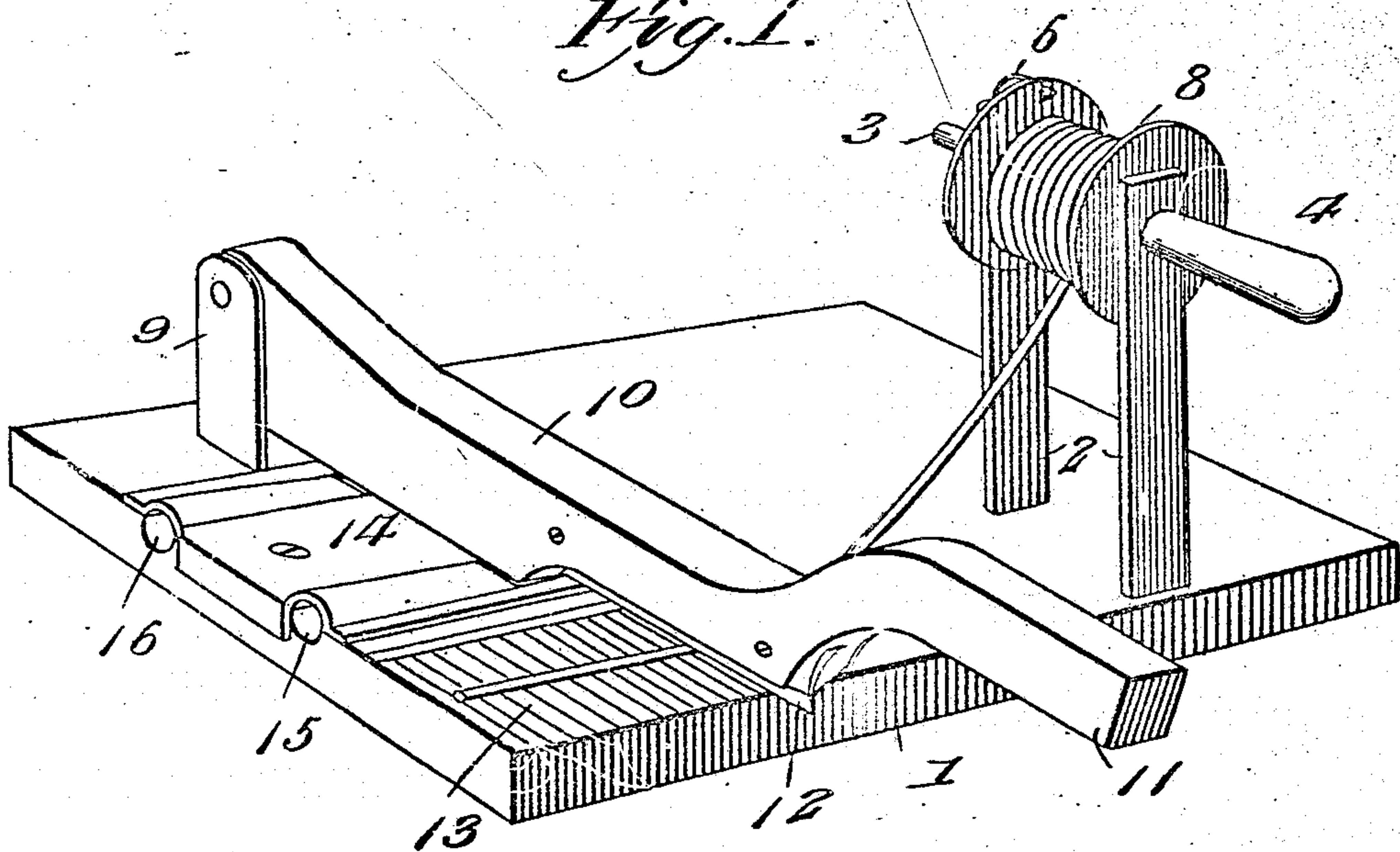
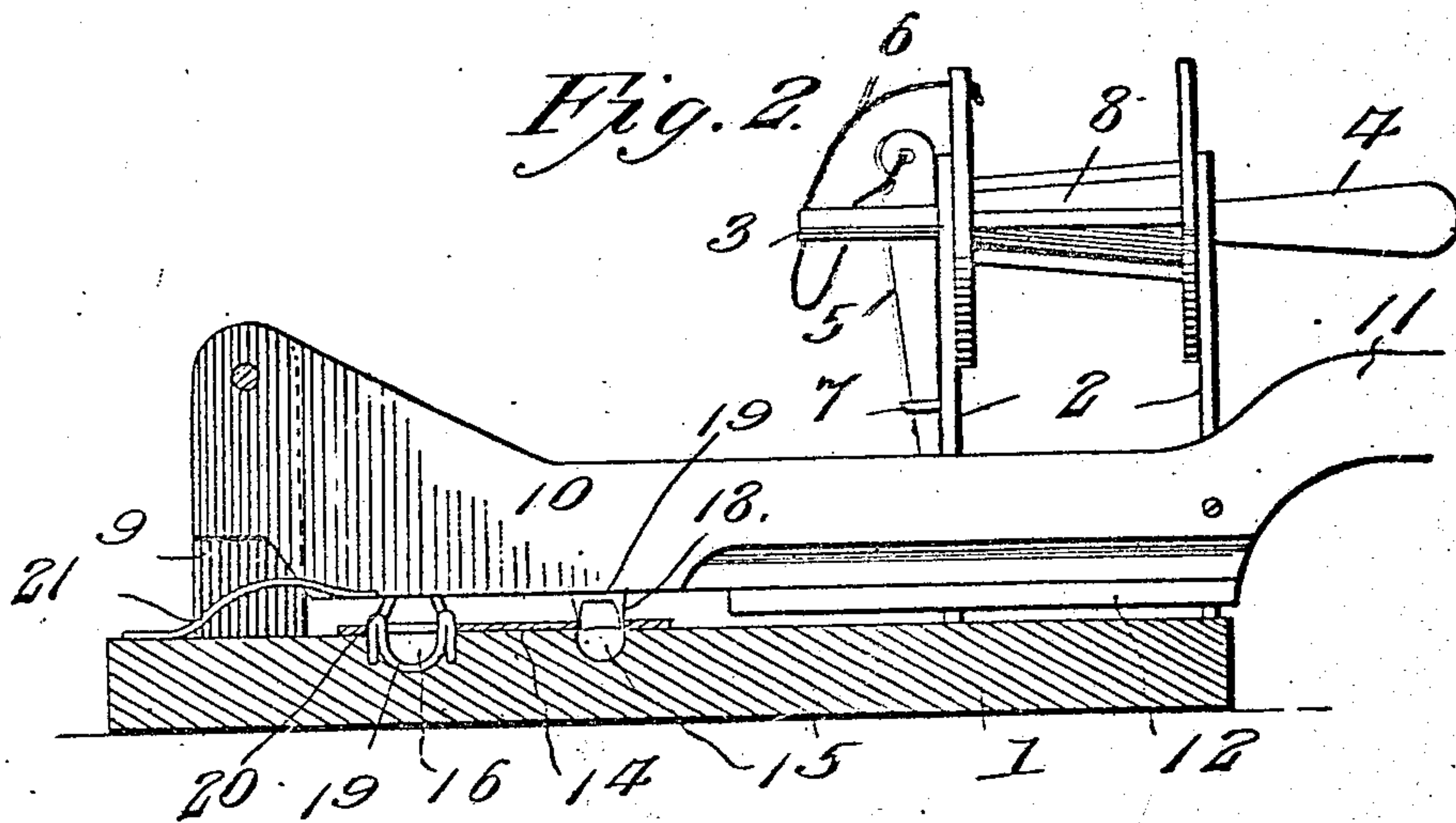


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

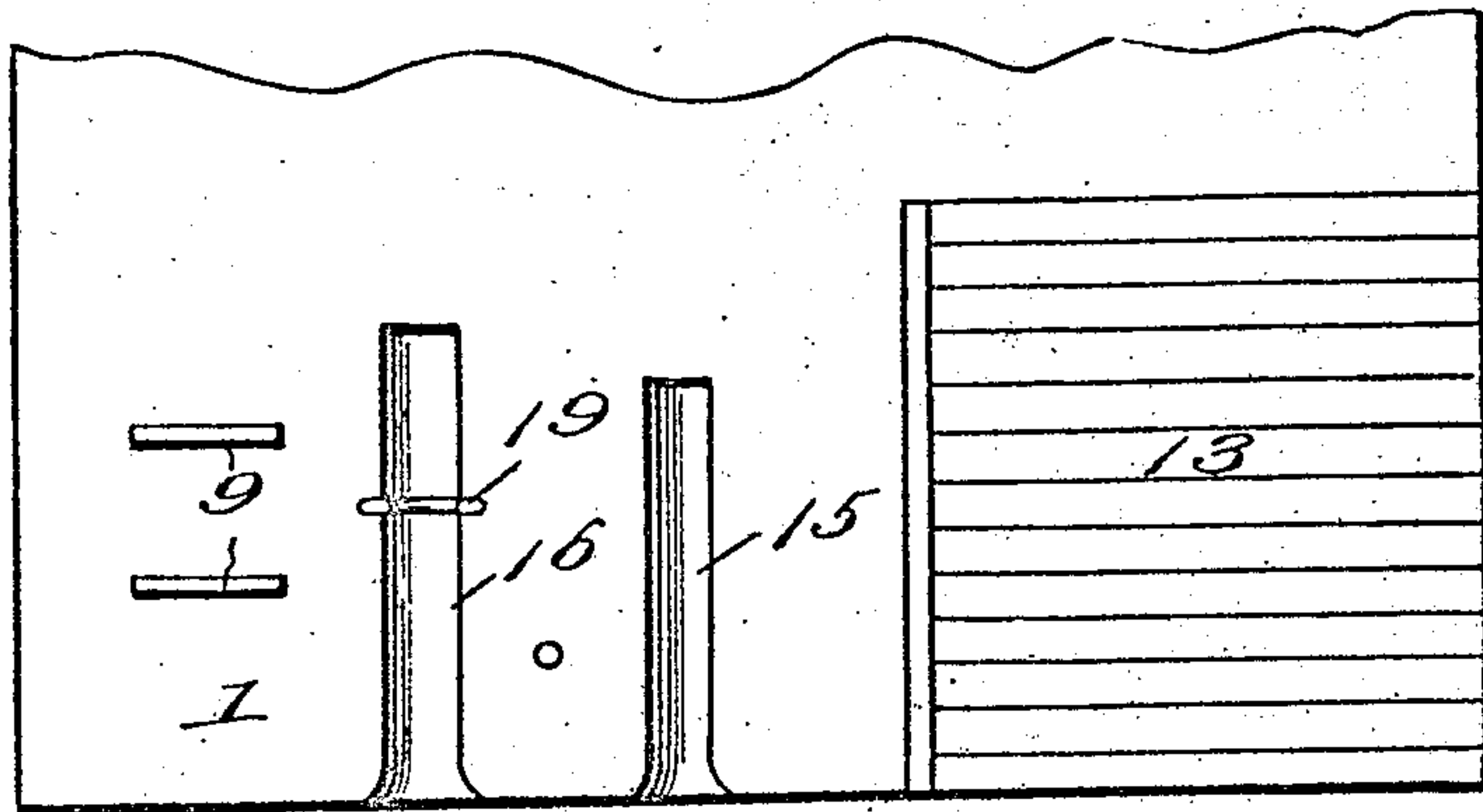


Fig. 4.

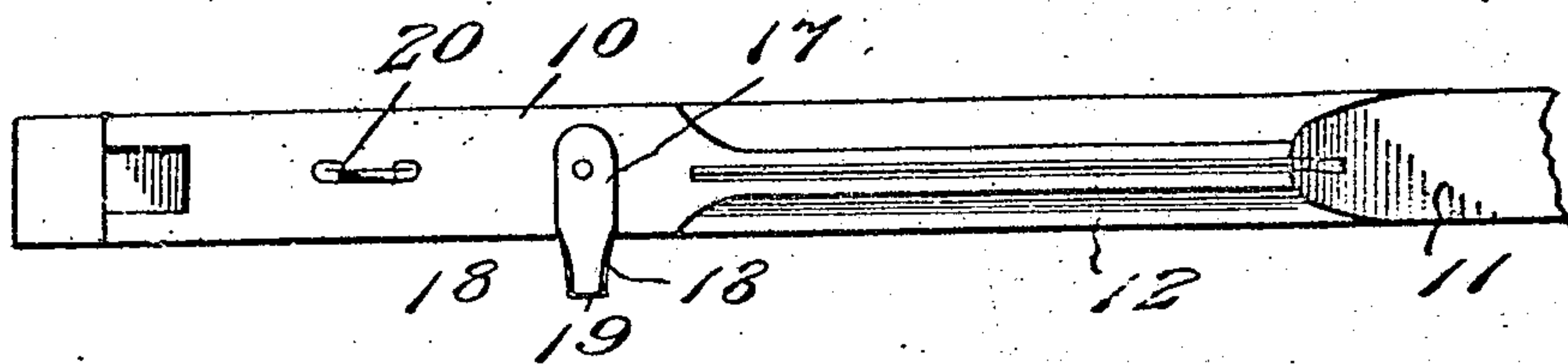
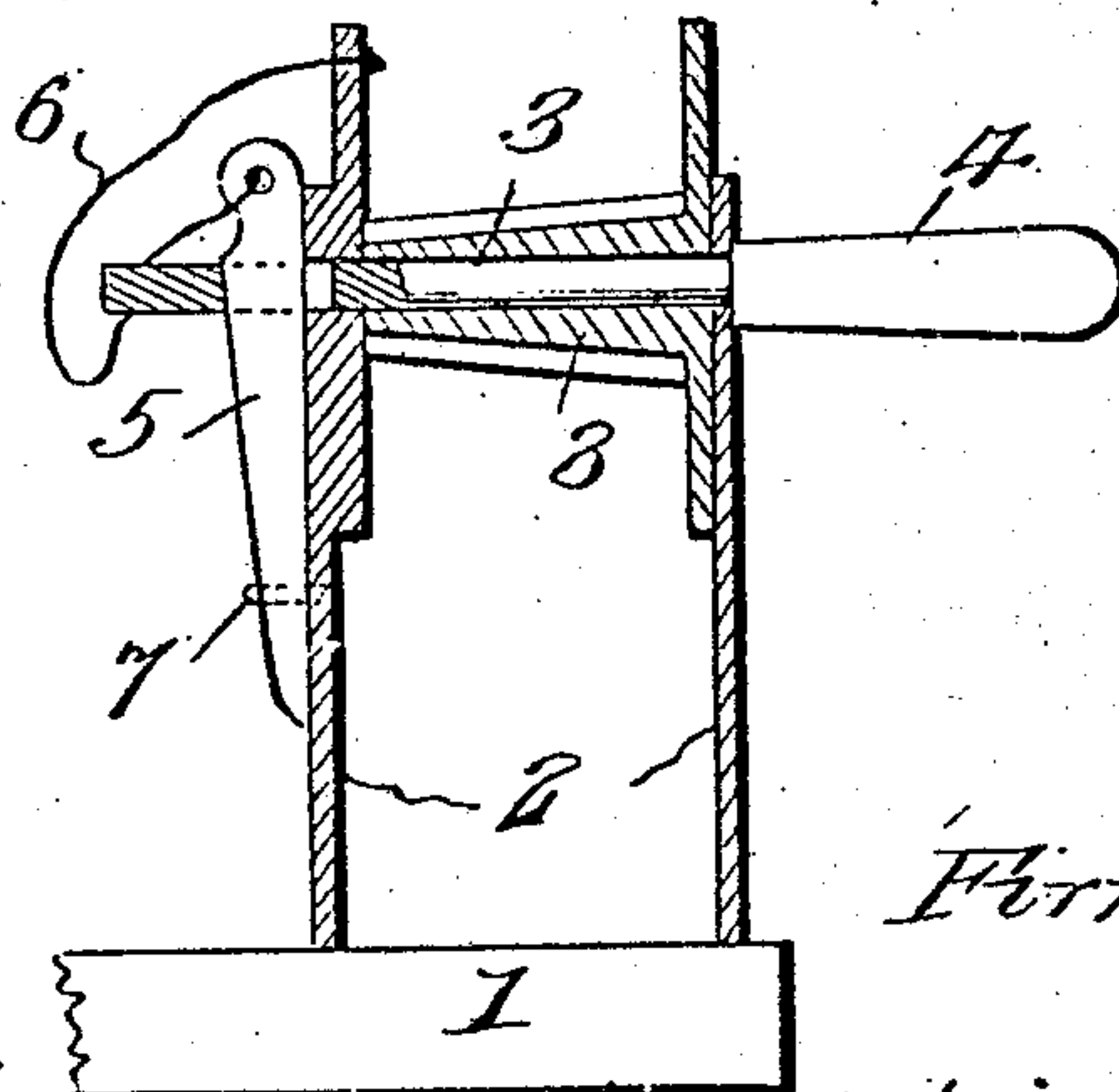


Fig. 5.



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FIRMIN J. TRAYSSAC, OF ANGELS CAMP, CALIFORNIA.

MACHINE FOR PREPARING BLASTING CHARGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,830, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed May 13, 1903. Serial No. 156,972. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FIRMIN JEAN TRAYSSAC, a citizen of the United States, residing at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Preparing Blasting Charges, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for preparing blasting charges; and the object is to provide a simple and convenient machine by means of which the fuse may be cut the desired length, compressed to fit into the cap, and the cap crimped or compressed to hold the fuse therein.

With the above object in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described, particularly pointed out in the claims, and clearly illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine constructed in accordance with my invention, the roll of fuse material being shown in position; Fig. 2, a transverse sectional view showing the knife and fuse-roll support in side elevation, the fuse-roll being removed; Fig. 3, a top plan view of a portion of the base, the knife and covering-plate for the fuse-compressing and cap-crimping chambers being removed; Fig. 4, a bottom plan view of the knife; and Fig. 5, a vertical sectional view through the drum for the fuse-roll and the supports therefor.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, 1 designates the base of the machine of suitable material, having a pair of uprights 2 near one end thereof. These uprights are formed near their upper ends with perforations to receive the non-rotatable axle 3, which is formed on one end with a handle 4 and at its opposite end with a slot for a locking-key 5. This key is connected to one of the uprights by a cord 6, so as to prevent displacement, and when inserted through the slot of the axle its lower end is confined by a staple 7, carried by the upright. Adapted to revolve upon this axle 3 is a drum 8, the body of which is formed tapering, so as to be readily inserted into the center of a roll of fuse material and ribbed to prevent slipping. Said

tapering body is provided with a flange at its larger end, while the flange for its opposite end is formed upon the upright at that end.

Pivotally mounted in uprights 9 near the opposite end of the base is an arm 10, having its free end projecting beyond the side edge of the base and formed into a handle 11. In close proximity to the handle the arm carries in its underside a cutting-blade 12. Arranged upon the base near the knife are a series of parallel lines 13, which constitute a scale by means of which the fuse may be cut the desired length, said fuse material being passed beneath the knife and over the scale. Formed in the base near the arm 10 are two longitudinally-extending semicircular cavities disposed parallel to each other and closed by a plate 14, which is removably secured to the base and formed with semicircular portions extending over the cavities. Thus two chambers are formed—one, 15, for the compression of the fuse and the other, 16, for the crimping of the cap.

The upper wall of chamber 15 is cut out at the rear end thereof to permit the entrance into the chamber, when the arm is depressed, of a fuse-compressing member carried by the under side of the arm and consisting of a plate 17, having depending side flanges 18 and an end flange 19, which latter prevents the powder from being forced from the end of the fuse during the compressing operation.

Positioned in or formed integral with the lower half of chamber 16, intermediately of its ends, is a rib or flange 19, which constitutes the fixed portion of the crimping-ring, the movable portion 20 in the shape of a semicircular section being attached to the under side of the arm. The wall of the chamber is cut away to permit the entrance of section 20 when the arm is depressed, and the ring thus formed by the fixed and movable sections is small enough in diameter to compress or crimp the cap, so as to secure the fuse therein.

A spring 21 serves to hold the arm elevated and to return it to its normal position after it has been depressed.

The operation of my invention is as follows: A fuse of the desired length is first cut from the roll of fuse material carried by the drum

by means of the knife, the length of the fuse being gaged by the scale. The fuse is then inserted in the chamber 15 and the arm depressed, which brings the compressing member in contact with the fuse and reduces it in diameter, so that it may be readily inserted in the cap. The fuse and cap are then inserted in chamber 16, the cap resting upon the fixed section of the crimping-ring. Arm 10 is again depressed, bringing the movable portion of the ring in contact with the cap and effecting the crimping or compression thereof, so that the fuse is securely held.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a machine of the character described, a base having a cavity to receive a fuse for compression, a plate covering the cavity and having an opening communicating with said cavity and a compressing device operating through the opening in the plate to compress the fuse in the cavity.

2. In a machine of the character described, a base provided with a cavity to receive a fuse, a plate covering the cavity and having an opening communicating with said cavity, a movable arm, and means carried by the movable arm and operating through the opening in the plate to compress the fuse in the cavity.

3. In a machine of the character described, a base provided with a cavity to receive a fuse, a plate covering the cavity and having an opening communicating therewith, a movable arm, a compressing device on said arm and operat-

ing through the opening in the plate to compress the fuse in the cavity, said device including a means to retain the powder in the fuse during the compressing operation.

4. In a machine of the character described, a base provided with a cavity to receive a fuse, a plate covering the cavity and having an opening communicating therewith, a movable arm, a compressing device on said arm, comprising a plate having depending side and end flanges, said device operating through the opening to compress a fuse in the cavity.

5. In a machine of the character described, a base having a cavity to receive a fuse and provided with a rib, a plate covering said cavity and having an opening communicating therewith, a movable arm, and means carried by the arm and operating through the opening in the plate to coact with said rib to crimp a fuse-cap.

6. In a machine of the character described, a base having a cavity to receive a fuse for compression, a plate covering the cavity and having an opening communicating with said cavity, a compressing device operating through the opening in the plate to compress a fuse, and means to normally hold the device in inoperative position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FIRMIN J. TRAYSSAC.

Witnesses:

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