

No. 811,667.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

H. C. SEDDON.
FUSE FOR PROJECTILES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1905.

Fig. 1.

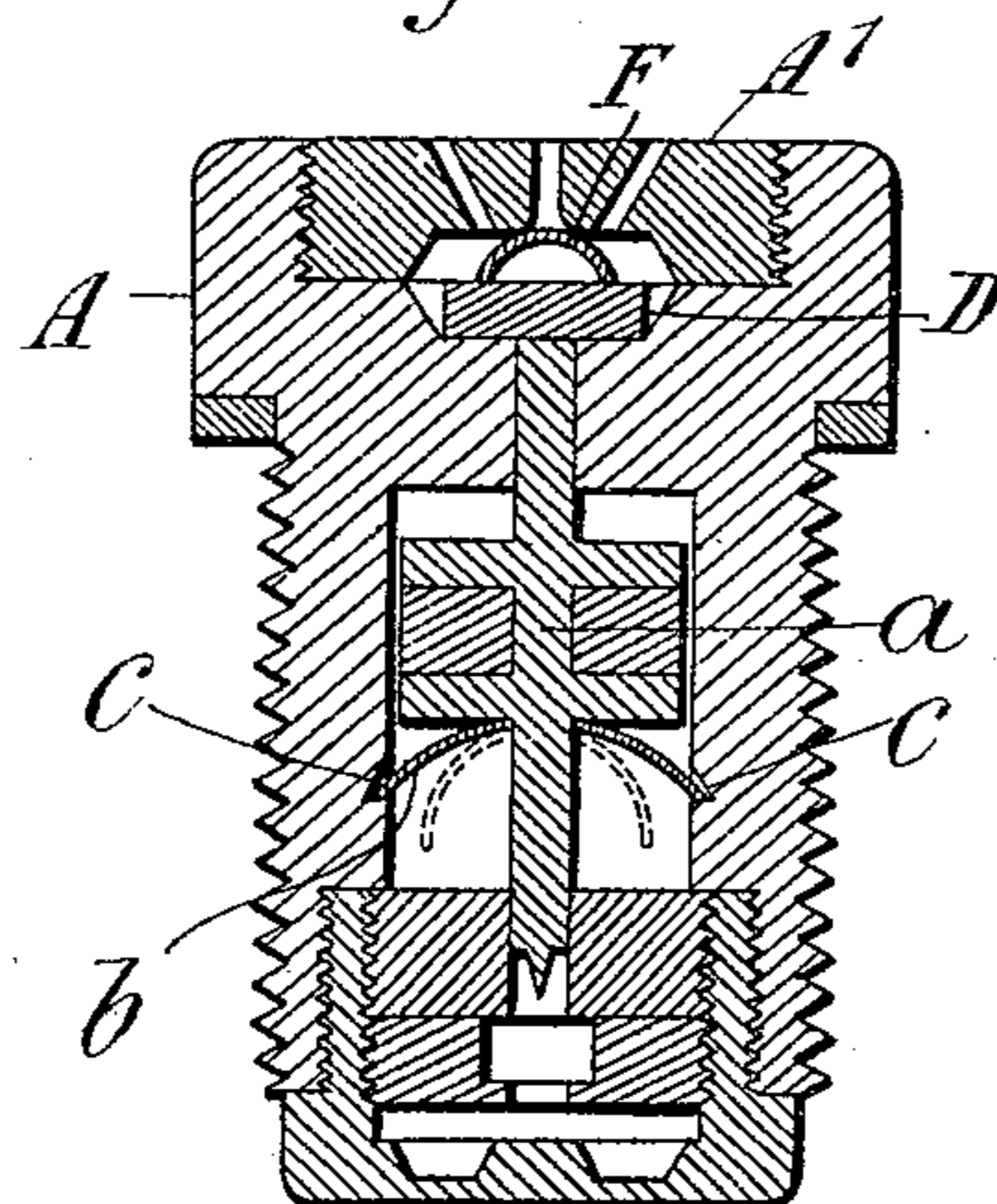
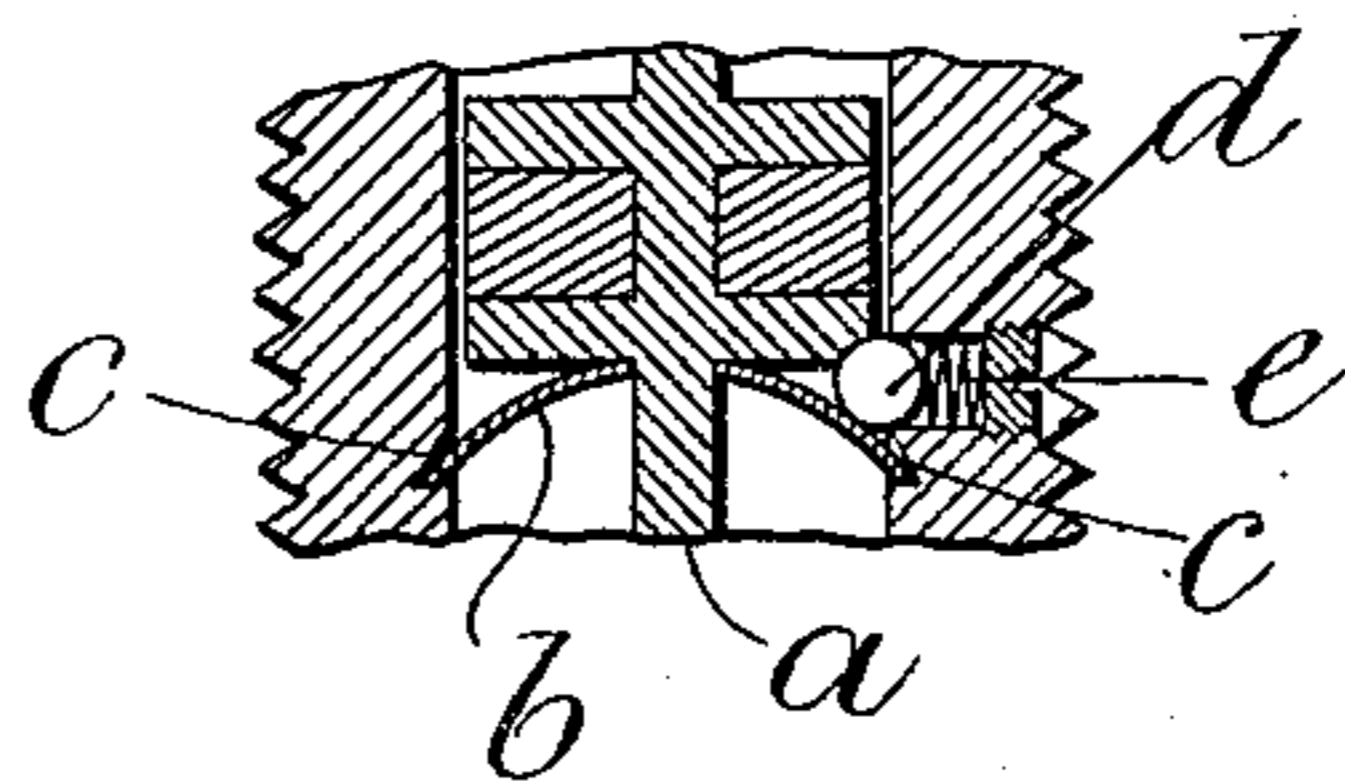


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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FUSE FOR PROJECTILES.

No. 811,667.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed July 7, 1905. Serial No. 268,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY COOPER SEDDON, late Royal Engineers, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 25 Comeragh road, West Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fuses for Projectiles, of which the following is a specification.

10 According to this invention the firing-pellet is securely held in position until after the projectile has left the gun, when it moves rearward and is then free to move forward and fire the charge upon impact.

15 Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a fuse constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the spring *b*. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing a modification.

20 A is the body of the fuse, and A' is a perforated base-plug.

D is a pressure-plate abutting against the rear end of the pellet *a*, and F is a cup abutting against the plate D and preventing the rearward movement of the pellet until the cup is deformed by the pressure of the gases in the gun. This method of normally preventing the rearward motion of the pellet forms the subject of another application of even date herewith, Serial No. 268,623, and forms no part of the present invention and may be replaced by any other convenient means for effecting the same object. In Fig. 1 the pellet *a* is held in position by a spring *b*, (shown in plan at Fig. 2,) which presses the pellet toward the base of the fuse and is preferably secured to it. The extremities of the spring engage with a groove or indent *c* in the inner wall of the fuse until after the projectile has left the gun, upon which the pellet is forced back, and the spring is disengaged from the grooves or indents, (assuming the position shown in dotted lines,) the pellet being then free to move forward to fire the charge. For additional security the pellet may also be held in position by means of a ball or balls *d*, partially projecting from a hole or holes in the inner wall of the fuse and engaging with the pellet, as shown at Fig. 3, the ball or balls being freed and preferably forced inward by springs *e* when the pellet moves rearward. This method of holding

the pellet by means of a ball or balls is not claimed *per se*, but only in combination under the present application.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, and a spring engaging with the pellet and with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward but not impeding its rearward movement.

2. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, and a spring carried by the pellet and engaging with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward but not impeding its rearward movement.

3. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, a spring engaging with the pellet and with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward but not impeding its rearward movement, and a ball partially projecting from a hole in the body and engaging with the pellet.

4. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward and a spring engaging with the pellet and with the body, the end of which when released tends to move inward but normally prevents the pellet from moving forward.

5. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, a spring carried by the pellet and engaging with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward but not impeding its rearward movement, and a ball partially projecting from a hole in the body and engaging with the pellet.

6. The combination of a fuse-body, a firing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, a spring engaging with the pellet and with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward but not impeding its rearward movement, a ball partially projecting from a hole in the body and engaging with the pellet, and a spring tending to force the ball radially inward out of the hole.

7. The combination of a fuse-body, a fir-

ing-pellet, means for normally preventing the pellet from moving rearward, a spring carried by the pellet and engaging with the body and preventing the pellet from moving forward
5 but not impeding its rearward movement, a ball partially projecting from a hole in the body and engaging with the pellet, and a

spring tending to force the ball radially inward out of the hole.

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Witnesses:

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