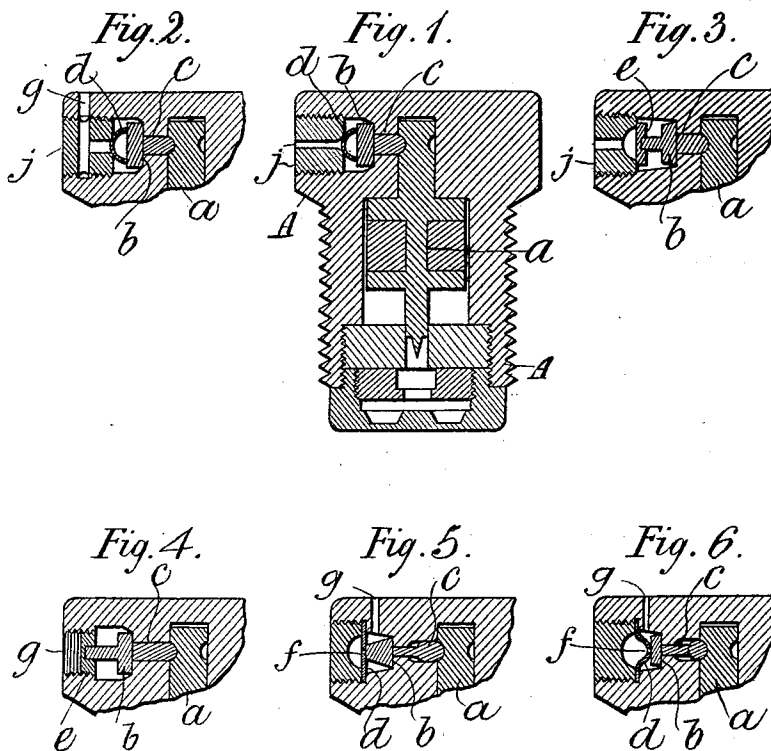


No. 811,668.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

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



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY COOPER SEDDON, OF WEST KENSINGTON, ENGLAND.

FUSE FOR PROJECTILES.

No. 811,668.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed July 7, 1905. Serial No. 268,625.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY COOPER SEDDON, late of the 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.

Devices have before been suggested in which the firing-pellet has been held out of action by means of a pressure-plate which when acted upon by the explosion-gases liberates the pellet.

According to this invention the pressure-plate is placed at the side of the fuse instead of at the base, as heretofore, and holds the pellet out of action by means of a radial bolt engaging with the rear end of the pellet.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a fuse constructed according to this invention. Figs. 2 to 6 are similar views of modifications.

A is the body of the fuse.

a is the firing-pellet, and b is the pressure-plate, and c the radial bolt or equivalent device by which the pellet is normally held in place. The pressure-plate b may, as shown at Figs. 1 and 2, be held in position by a cup-shaped disk of metal d, or, as shown at Fig. 3, a projection on the pressure-plate may engage with a second plate e, either secured in the fuse by a perforated screw-plug or, as shown at Fig. 4, itself screwed into the fuse.

When the charge is exploded, in one case

the cup-shaped disk and in the other the second plate is deformed, and when the projectile leaves the gun both the pressure-plate and bolt, being then relieved of the gas-pressure, are by centrifugal force moved toward the wall of the fuse, leaving the firing-pellet free to fly forward on impact.

Figs. 5 and 6 show arrangements similar to Figs. 2 and 3, except that the gases are admitted between the pressure-plate and the part holding it. In these cases a small hole f is provided to allow the imprisoned air to escape.

The explosion-gases may either enter the fuse through radial or longitudinal passages g, made either in the body A of the fuse, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, or through the screw-plug j, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or through both, as shown in Fig. 2.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a firing-pellet, a radial bolt engaging with the pellet and a deformable part normally holding the bolt in position and exposed to the pressure of the gases in the gun.

2. The combination of a firing-pellet, a radial bolt engaging with the pellet, a pressure-plate abutting against the bolt and a compressible cup exposed to the pressure of the gases in the gun bearing on the plate.

HENRY COOPER SEDDON.

Witnesses:

H. D. JAMESON,
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