

July 26, 1927.

1,636,734

A. W. CALLIS ET AL

POWDER CHARGER

Filed Oct. 2, 1926

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

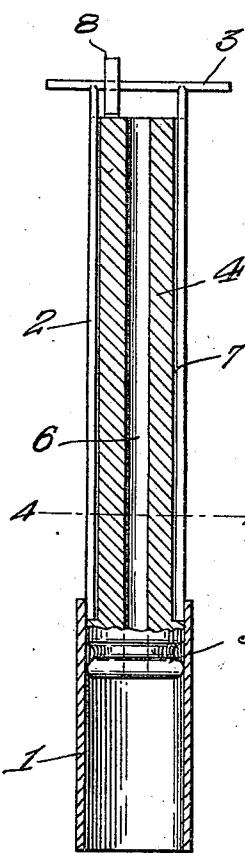


Fig. 3.

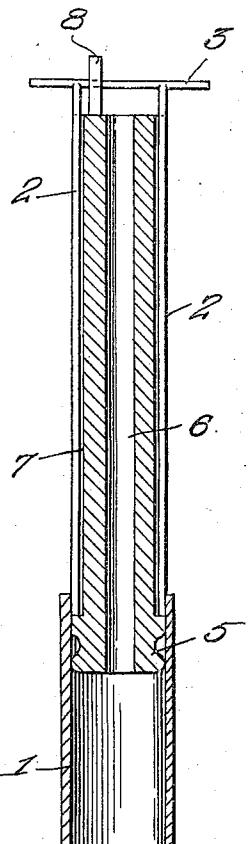
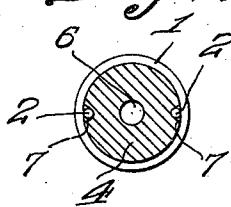


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POWDER CHARGER.

Application filed October 2, 1926. Serial No. 139,110.

This invention relates to a powder loader, the general object of the invention being to provide means whereby powder can be safely deposited in a drill hole for blasting purposes without danger of a premature explosion.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing our invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view through the device, showing the same in closed position ready for loading.

Figure 2 is a view taken at right angles to Figure 1, with parts in section and showing the parts after the discharge of the powder.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the device.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

In these views, 1 indicates the cylinder for receiving the powder, one end of the cylinder being attached to the pair of rods 2 which have their outer ends connected together by the cross piece 3 which forms the handle. A handle member 4 has a tamper 5 at its lower end which is arranged in the cylinder and the said member 4 is provided with a longitudinally extending bore 6 and with a pair of grooves 7, said grooves 7 receiving the rods 2. A latch 8 is connected with the outer end of the member 4 and is adapted to engage the cross piece 3 to hold the parts with the cylinder upon the member 4, as shown in Figures 1 or 3.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the powder is placed in the cylinder 1 when the parts have been moved in the position shown in Figure 1, with the fuse passing through the bore 6. Then the device is placed in the hole which is to receive the powder and then the latch is moved to releasing position and the handle 3 pulled upwardly so as to pull the cylinder over the member 4 and thus leave the powder in the hole.

The powder can be tamped by the device without removing the device from the hole. After the first charge has been tamped, the device is withdrawn from the hole and re-loaded and then this charge is placed in the hole, though this charge does not require the fuse, as the first charge or primer charge takes the fuse. The tamper 5 can be detachably connected with its supporting member by screws or the like.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of our invention will be readily apparent.

We desire it to be understood that we may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What we claim is:

A device of the class described comprising a cylinder, a pair of rods fastened to one end of the cylinder, a cross piece connecting the outer ends of the rods together and forming a handle, a tamper member of tubular shape extending into the cylinder and having longitudinal grooves therein for receiving the rods and a latch on the outer end of the said member for engaging the cross piece.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

ALVA W. CALLIS.
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