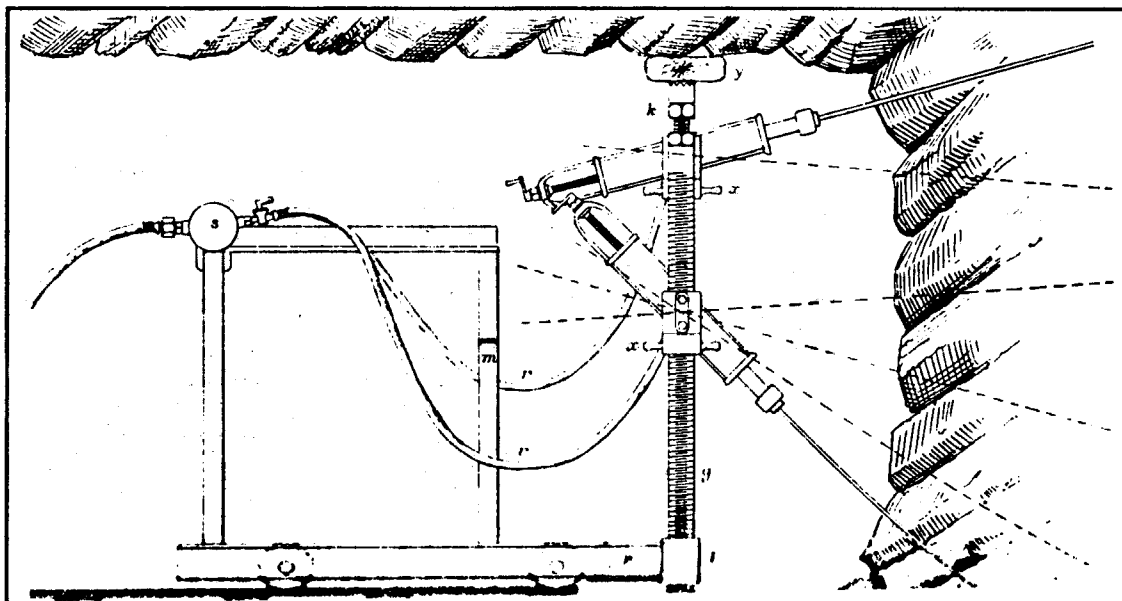


SCHRAMS'S ROCK BORING AND AIR COMPRESSING MACHINERY

S.L. Garlic

Oliver and Co. of the Broad Oaks Works, Chesterfield (now Markham and Co.) were agents for Schram, thus the interest of Mr Oliver in this discussion, which is taken from the paper of the same title as above (1879), presented at a meeting of the Chesterfield Institute of Engineers, held at the Stephenson Memorial Hall, Chesterfield on July 14th, 1879.

Mr Schram was asked if any shaft sinking had been done with his machine and the result. Also if the machine was to be seen at work in this district.



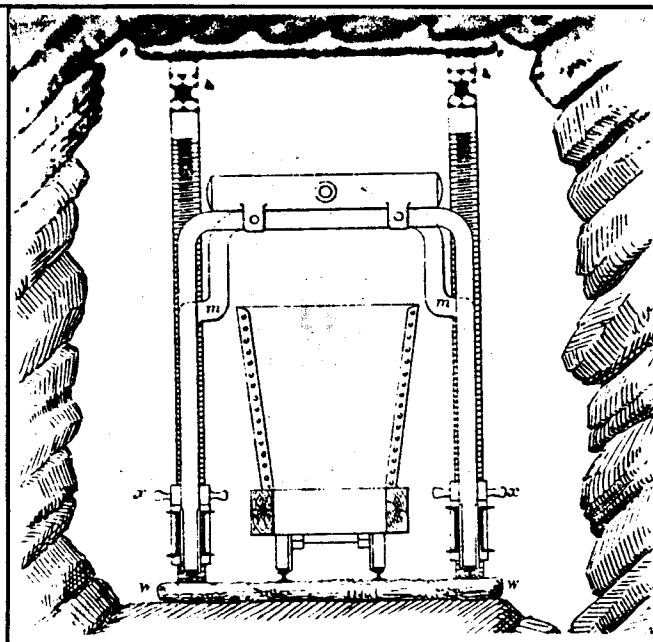
Mr Schram said the machine was at work in Derbyshire, at the Magpie lead mine, near Bakewell. The one at Magpie Mine was employed in driving a drift (Magpie Sough).

He was then asked - could a visitor see it at work in the Magpie mine, and how many yards a week does it drive?

Mr Schram replied. YES and at the last information that he had it was 20 feet in two weeks. It is driven by a small turbine and the air is carried now 500 yards; The compressor being small, they cannot get a power more than 35 lbs.

Mr W. Oliver (a member of the Institute) rose to reply that he saw the manager of the Magpie mine two or three days ago, and that there were then two drills at work at the end of the drift, which was a considerable distance from the compressor. They had not much pressure, but the machines were drilling 24 holes 1½ inch diameter, 3 feet deep, the shots were fired at the end of 6 hours.

Mr W. Oliver added he believed the great advantage of this machine was that it worked with a smaller quantity of air than any other.



REFERENCE

Schramm, Richard. 1879 Schram's Rock Boring and Air Compressing Machinery. *Chesterfield and Derbyshire Inst. of Civil and Mech. Eng. Trans.* Vol. VI, pp219-30 and Plate XI, Figs 5 and 6.