

CONE TRUNCATION

The apex of a cone is the part receiving the force, the apex of the cone is not pointed as in a mathematical cone, the reason being that in order to cause a cone to be formed in isotropic materials the force must have a bearing ~~#####~~ medium in order to prevent ~~##~~ its collapse. In order to cause the cone to be formed, the force must have <sup>definite</sup> ~~#####~~ magnitude and direction.

Upon the application of force the material is compressed and the force is radiated in the direction in which the force is applied. The type of force *may* cause compression rings to be formed around the circumference of the cone.

The compression rings are in the form of ~~#####~~ waves of varying intensities and spacing, <sup>com</sup>encing at the cone truncation. The waves seem to be ~~#####~~ quite regular pulsations that start at the apex of the cone and continue to the termination of the cone fracture. The wave spacing is due to the type of applied force and the material. ( see types of force)

Cone of force

*The term " "*  
 The cone of force will be used in this text, *to denote the visible* the reason being that in most  
*part of the cone without implying the type of applied force.*  
 text the writer will use # bulb of percussion which is the visible part of the  
*Most text books refer to the cone of force as "the bulb of percussion"*  
~~cone, thereby making an implication of the technique or method in which the cone~~  
~~part was removed from the core,~~ *detached* ~~cones may be formed by pressure and other~~ *whereas*  
 techniques, ~~and unless the writer has conducted actual experiment,~~ *to verify what the the* or the character *is the*  
~~of the flake or flake scar bears attributes and diagnostic features that set it~~ *bulb of percussion*  
~~aside as being accomplished by a certain technique then~~ *bulb of* ~~bulb or cone of force should~~ *perman.*  
 be used. *inless*  
*determine* *the term " "* *which*

C. 31.15.62