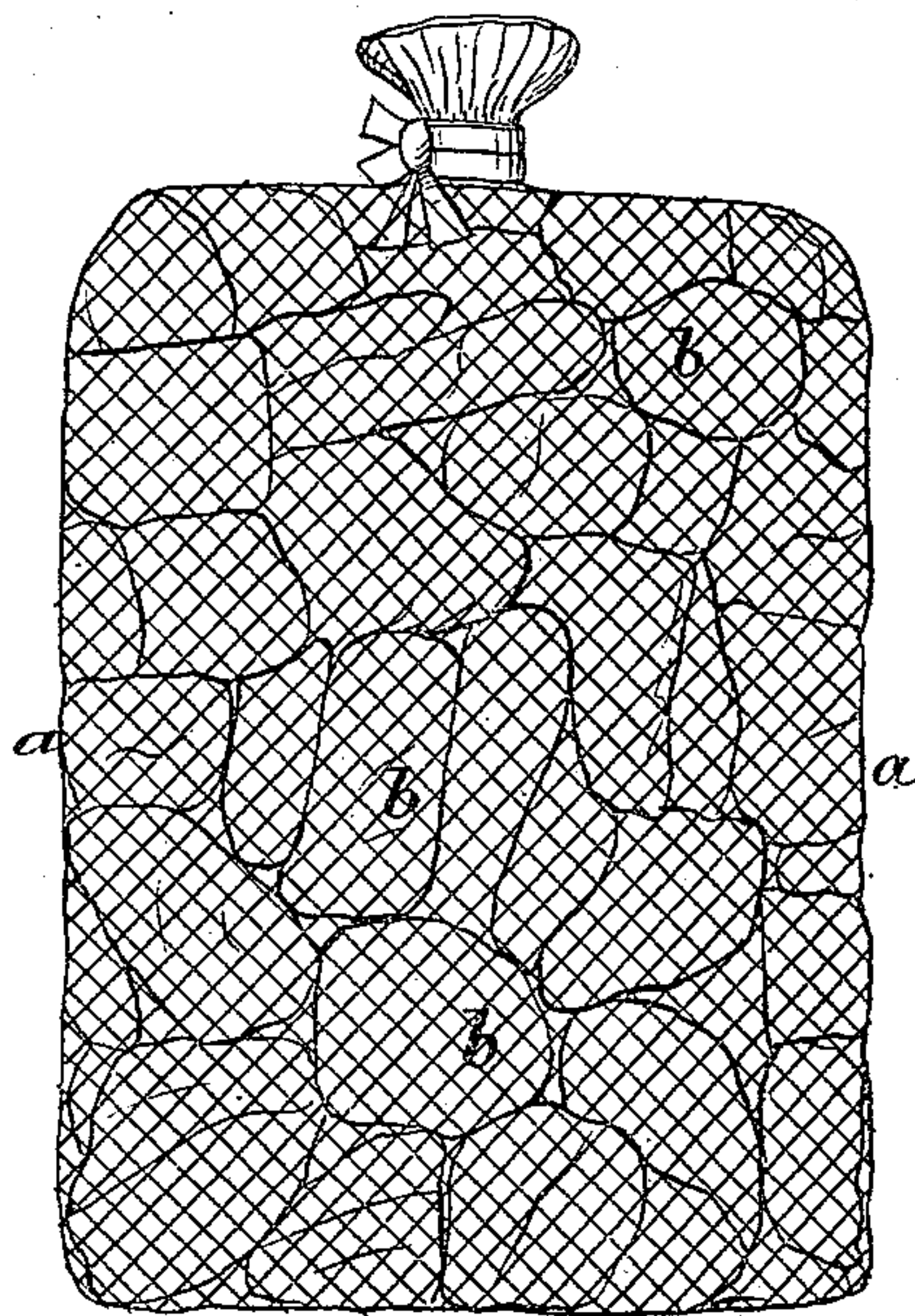


A. Peple.

Chemical Composition.

N^o 99,945.

Patented Feb. 15, 1870.



Witnesses
C. Griffith
Geo. A. Loring.

Inventor.
Anthony Peple
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United States Patent Office.

ANTHONY PEPLE, OF EAST BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 99,945, dated February 15, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PREPARING CERTAIN KINDS OF COTTON-WASTE FOR CLEANING MACHINERY.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY PEPLE, of East Billerica, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have made an invention of a new and useful mode of utilizing cotton-waste for cleaning machinery, which I term an Oil and Dirt Remover; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, due reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which is a sketch of my invention, the envelope being shown at *a*, and its cotton-waste contents at *b*.

It is well known that a certain kind of cotton-waste, or that called "yarn-waste," that is of the waste thread from cops, &c., is used to a great extent in machine-shops about stationary and locomotive-engines, and in many other localities for absorbing or removing excess of oil as well as of dirt, iron filings, &c.

A considerable portion of cotton-waste, or that containing little, if any thread, such as "sweepings," card strippings, &c., has heretofore been considered worthless for the above-mentioned purposes, owing to the lint separating from the mass and clinging to the machinery, or almost any object with which it comes in contact, as well as the general non-cohesiveness of the material in general, although it has been admitted that it contains much greater absorbing qualities than the yarn-waste.

To utilize this cotton waste is the object of my invention, and to effect my purpose I envelope a quantity of the same in a woven or porous bag or envelope, which, while allowing the waste to come in contact with and absorb oil and dirt, yet confines it in a mass and entirely prevents separation and deposit of lint from it.

The bag or envelope should be of a cheap material,

and may be provided with a mouth to be closed by an elastic ring, or its equivalent, in order that when the mass of waste within it becomes saturated with oil and dirt it may be removed and a fresh supply substituted, thus enabling one bag or envelope to last for a considerable length of time.

I do not confine myself to the use of cotton waste as an absorbent material, as doubtless it will be found that other substances or materials may be utilized with equal good advantages.

Experiments have convinced me that waste material used as above will be an economical improvement, as, even with the additional cost of envelope, it can sold at less cost than the yarn-waste now used.

I would remark that I have contemplated forming the bag or envelope for containing the waste of elastic threads to prevent fracture or tearing away of the same, which would perhaps result to woven or fibrous materials upon coming in contact with the screws or other sharp or irregular projections of machinery.

An envelope filled with waste, as described, will also be found more convenient than the yarn-waste, as it is contained in closer condition and not liable to separation.

Claim.

I claim utilizing cotton or other waste material by enclosing it in a woven or porous bag or envelope, substantially in manner and for the purpose as before explained.

ANTHONY PEPLE.

Witnesses:

E. GRIFFITH,
G. C. LORING.