(No Model.)

C. H. MERRY.

COTTON GIN.

No. 285,144. Patented Sept. 18, 1883.

Fig. 1.

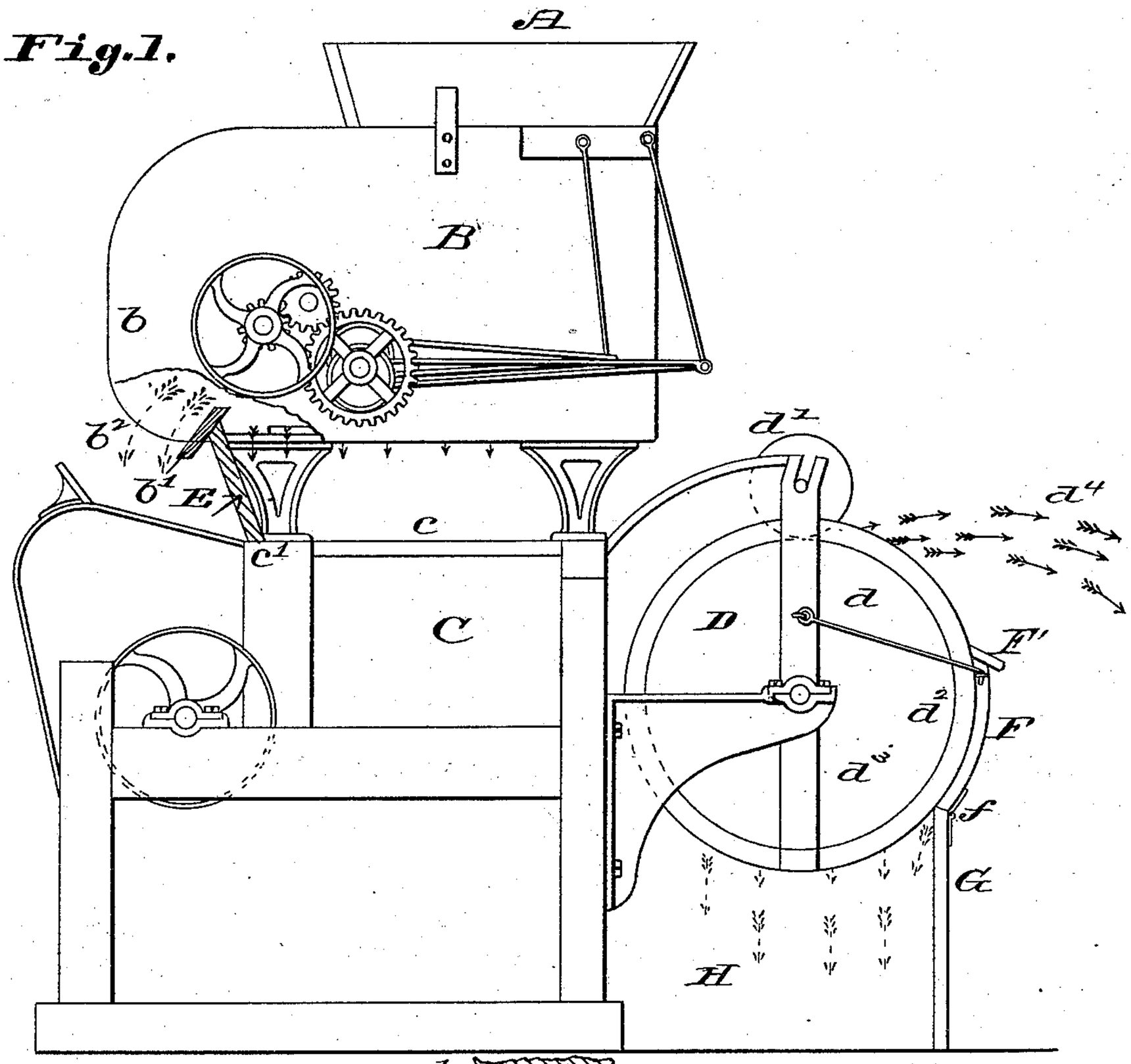
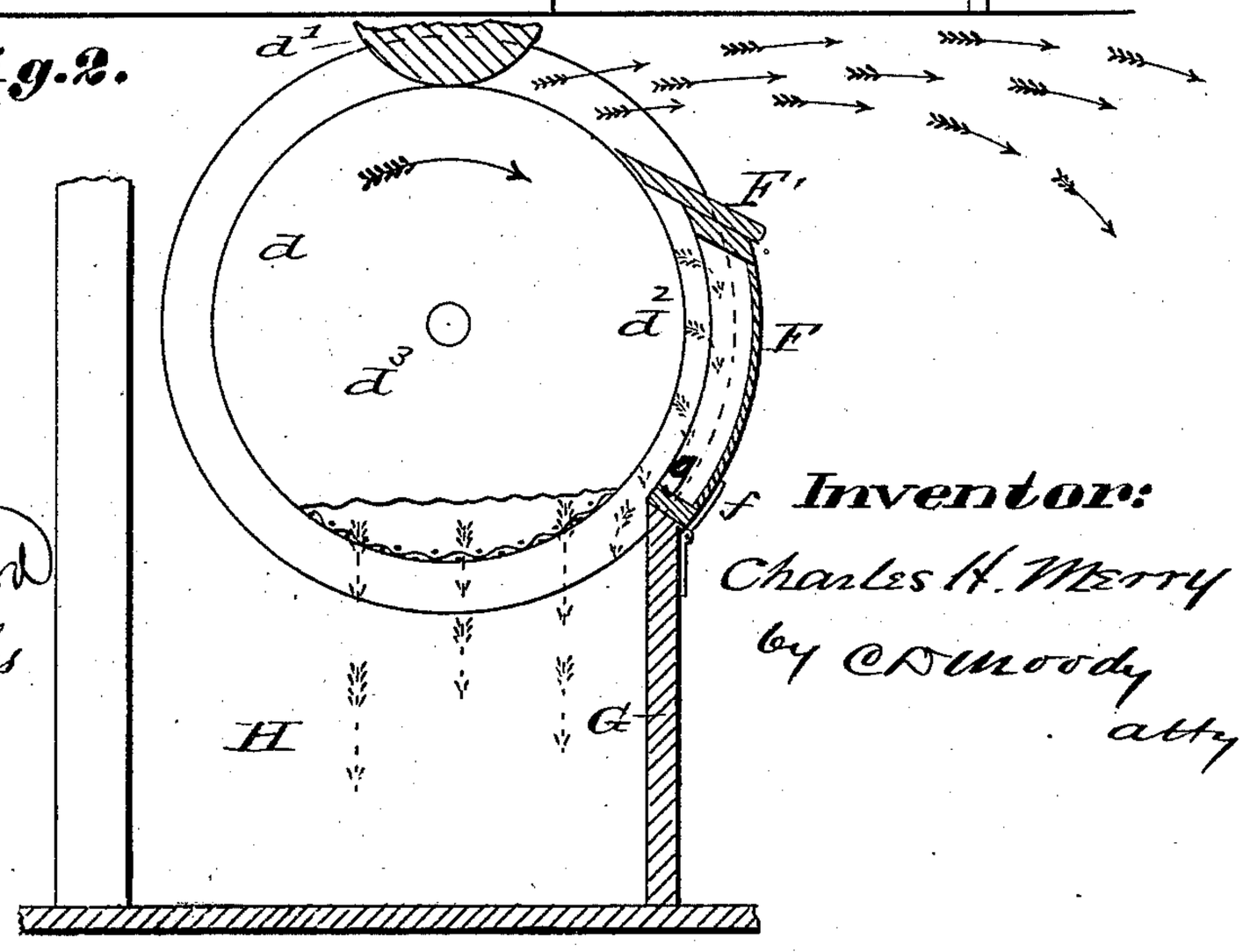


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. MERRY, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

COTTON-GIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,144, dated September 18, 1883.

Application filed May 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MERRY, of New Orleans, Louisiana, have made a new and useful Improvement in Cotton-Gins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cotton-gin having the improvement, a portion of it being shown in section; and Fig. 2, a section upon an enlarged scale, taken through the condenser portion of the machine.

The same letters denote the same parts.

My invention relates to cotton-gins; and it consists in the devices which will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a machine of the description under consideration, having the feeder B, the gin C, and the condenser D, all of which, saving as modified by the present improvement, are of the usual character.

The condenser cylinders or rolls are shown at *d d'*, Figs. 1, 2. The lower and main cylinder, *d*, is commonly made of open-work—such as wire-mesh—to provide for the escape of the blast, the air passing forcibly through the cylinder at right angles thereto and in the direction of the escaping cotton. The effect and disadvantage of this is to cause such dirt as comes to the cylinder to escape with and into the cotton discharged from the condenser. To prevent this, the cylinder *d* is closed at the side d^2 by means of a guard, F, the guard extending the length of the cylinder and from the tail-board wall G upward, and, preferably, to above the center of the cylinder *d*, but leaving a considerable space between its upper edge and the roll *d'*, whereby ample opportunity is allowed for the escaping air-blast to pass off. The guard F conforms in shape with and fits as closely as possible to the wire-mesh. The guard is preferably hinged at *f* to enable it to be turned back, when desired, from the cylinder. The guard F terminates at its upper end at an inclined shelf, F', which is secured to it, and which extends upward to a point in close relation to the cylinder *d*, for the purpose of preventing any lint from falling into the chamber H. The lower hinged end of the guard F is also inclined and forms a shelf or trap, *g*, for catching the dirt which does not fall into the chamber H, which dirt can be readily removed from the guard by turning it back on its hinge *f*. The ends d^3 of the cylinder *d* are also closed. The effect is to cause the dirt which otherwise would pass through the cylinder *d* to be deflected downward into the chamber H. The escaping air-blast is also directed to better advantage, passing from the cylinder *d* upwardly and causing the escaping cotton to be discharged farther away from the condenser than heretofore has been practicable, and as indicated by the arrows d^4.

A feeder is shown in the drawings; but this feature constitutes no part of the case, and no claim is herein laid to it.

I claim—

In a cotton-gin, a condensing-cylinder closed at both ends, in combination with the outwardly-opening hinged guard F, having inclined shelves F' *g*, and a dirt-receiving chamber having for one of its sides a vertical tail-board, G, substantially as described.

C. H. MERRY.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
T. L. JONES.