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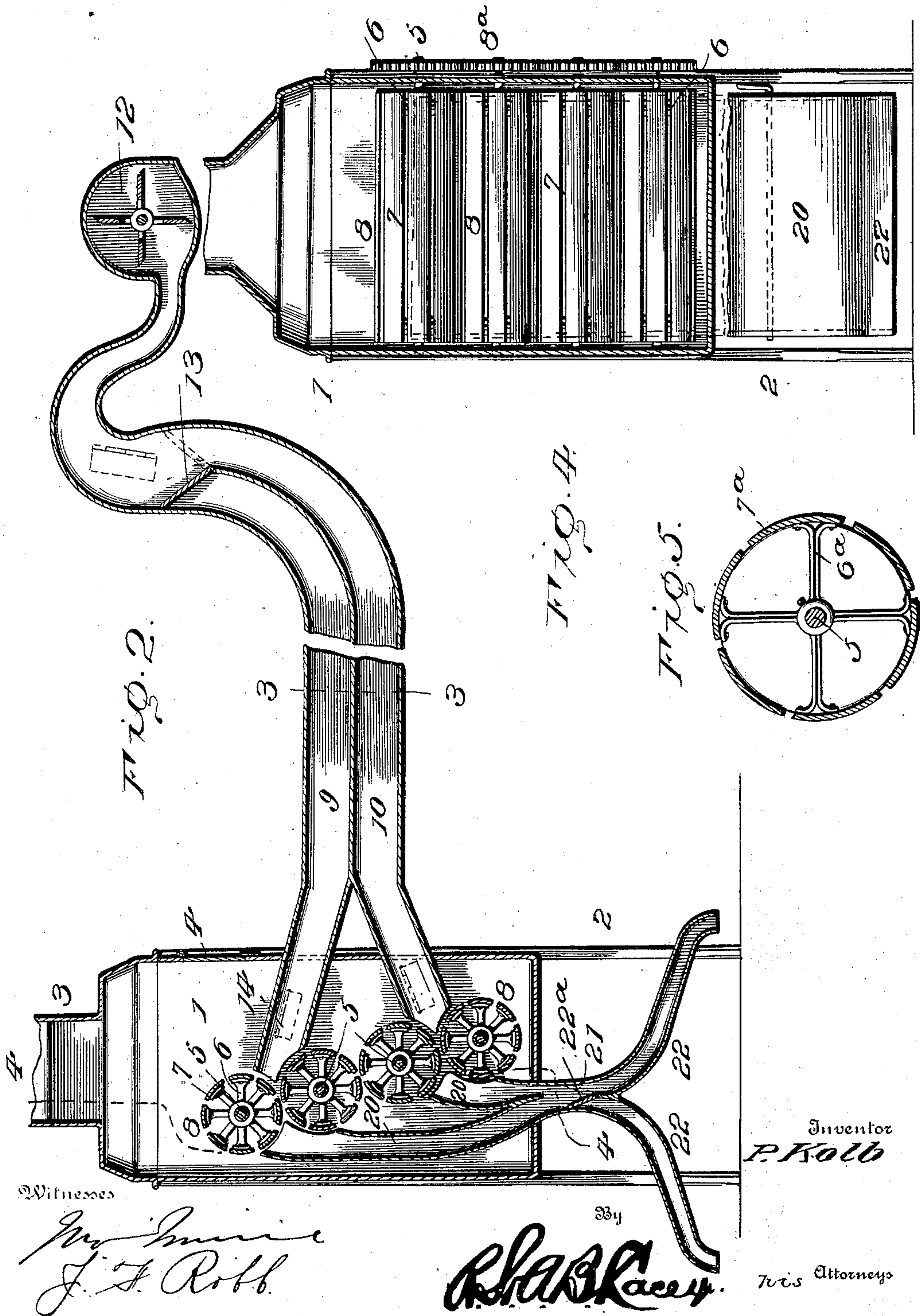
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MACHINE FOR HANDLING LINT COTTON.

(Application filed Aug. 1, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER KOLB, OF FORT DEPOSIT, ALABAMA.

MACHINE FOR HANDLING LINT-COTTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 691,865, dated January 28, 1902.

Application filed August 1, 1901. Serial No. 70,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER KOLB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Deposit, in the county of Lowndes and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Handling Lint-Cotton; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in machines for handling lint-cotton.

Lint-cotton has been taken from individual gins and delivered to a condensing-machine in such manner that the manipulation of any great volume of material is retarded; but by the arrangement of parts hereinafter described the lint from any number of gins is introduced to mechanism for effectually handling it in such manner that should any particular gin become disabled the operation of the carrying mechanism of the other will in no wise be affected.

A further object of the invention is to provide mechanism for cleaning the lint before it is delivered to the presses and at the same time prevent the accumulation of fiber in the atmosphere.

Many other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the general application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing modified construction of cylinders.

The numeral 1 represents a condenser-casing mounted on suitable legs 2, having an escape-flue 3 and a door 4. Mounted in bearings in the casing 1 are preferably four shafts 5, carrying spiders 6 for supporting a plurality of slats 7, forming two sets of condensing-cylinders 8. The slats 7 are spread apart and the cylinders are open at the ends to permit the free escape of dust and of foreign substances as the lint passes to the press. Gear-
ing 8^a on the ends of the shafts provide the means for imparting the necessary rotary motion. Two troughs or conduits 9 and 10

lead, respectively, to the upper and lower set of condensers, the troughs terminating as close to the cylinders as possible. The opposite ends of said troughs merge into one, and connected thereto is a fan 12, so that a blast of air may be directed to either trough by manipulation of a damper 13, or both of said troughs can be supplied simultaneously. Access for cleaning or other purposes may be had through the doors 14. In fact, should occasion require these doors may be used as a further means of regulating the draft. A plurality of tubes connect the two troughs with ordinary cotton-gins, and in each flue is a partition 16 and a valve 17, operated by a handle 18, seats being provided to make an uninterrupted passage when the valve is positioned to direct the lint to a particular trough. It is obvious, therefore, if in the judgment of the operator the conditions warrant lint can be directed to both troughs simultaneously or to either independent of the other. By reason of the cylinders being open at the ends and the spaces being formed between the slats the air from the fan is delivered to the condensing-chamber, blowing all the dust and foreign material from the lint, from whence it is carried off through the escape-flue.

Located in proximity to the front of the cylinders are chutes 20, which run together, as at 21, from whence they again branch out, as at 22, to respective presses, (not shown,) where the cotton is baled. A damper 22^a is located at the junction 21 and is for the purpose of maintaining the individuality of the lint and directing it to respective presses, or if the grade of lint in the two troughs should be the same it can be directed to a single press.

The advantages of my invention, it is thought, will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

Cotton lint of different grades may be treated at the same time without any possibility of the two becoming mixed. Moreover, should a gin cease operating the others may still be delivering lint to the troughs, so that a supply can constantly be delivered.

Power is applied in any approved form to operate the fan and condensing-cylinders.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. An apparatus of the class described comprising gins, troughs, means for connecting each gin with either or both troughs, two sets of condensers independently connected with
5 the respective troughs, and means for forcing lint from the gins through the troughs to the condensers, substantially as described.

2. An apparatus of the class described comprising gins, two troughs, a tube connecting
10 each gin with both troughs, a valve in each tube, open condensers independently connected with the respective troughs, chutes arranged adjacent the condensers, and means for forcing draft through the troughs, substantially as described.
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3. An apparatus of the class described comprising troughs, means for blowing lint through the troughs, open condensers at the terminals of the troughs, chutes in proximity
20 to the condensers, said chutes meeting and then branching out from each other, a valve located at the junction of the chutes, a casing surrounding the condensers, and an exit-flue leading from the casing, substantially
25 as described.

4. An apparatus of the class described comprising gins, two troughs which merge into one, a valve at the junction of the two troughs, means for delivering a blast of air

to the troughs, a tube connecting each gin
30 with both troughs, a valve in the tube for either connecting one or both troughs with a gin, condensers, and means cooperating therewith for separating the dust and foreign
35 matter from the lint, substantially as described.

5. An apparatus of the class described comprising gins, two troughs, a series of tubes leading from the two troughs to the gins, valves in the tubes for placing either or both
40 troughs in communication with respective gins, means for forcing a blast of air through the troughs, a valve to direct the draft to either or both troughs, two sets of open condensers at the terminals of the troughs,
45 chutes leading from each set of condensers, a valve arranged to direct lint coming from the troughs to either a single chute or maintaining the separation of the same, a casing
50 surrounding the condensers, and an exit-flue communicating with the casing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER KOLB.

Witnesses:

W. G. HAIRSTON,
I. N. JORDAN.