

No. 759,998.

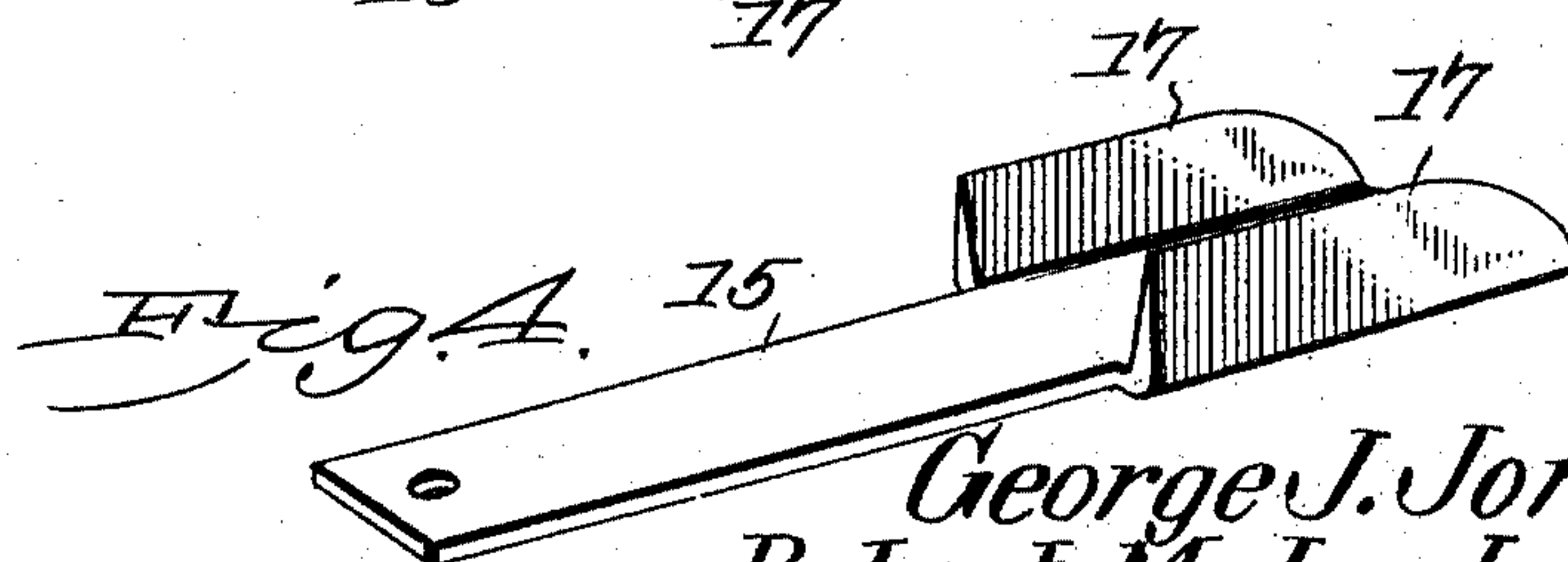
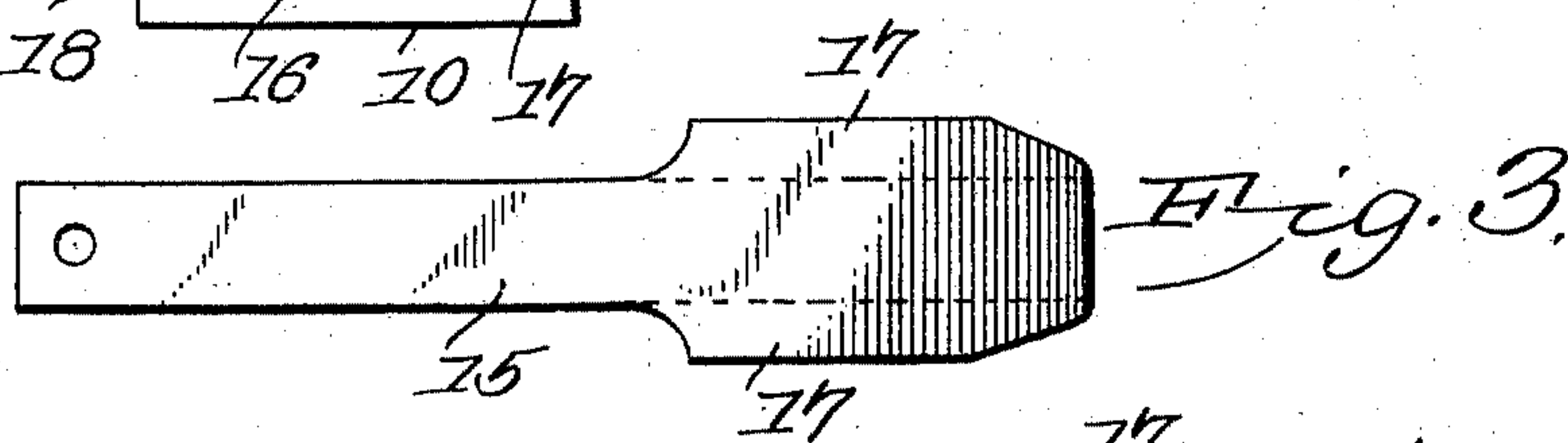
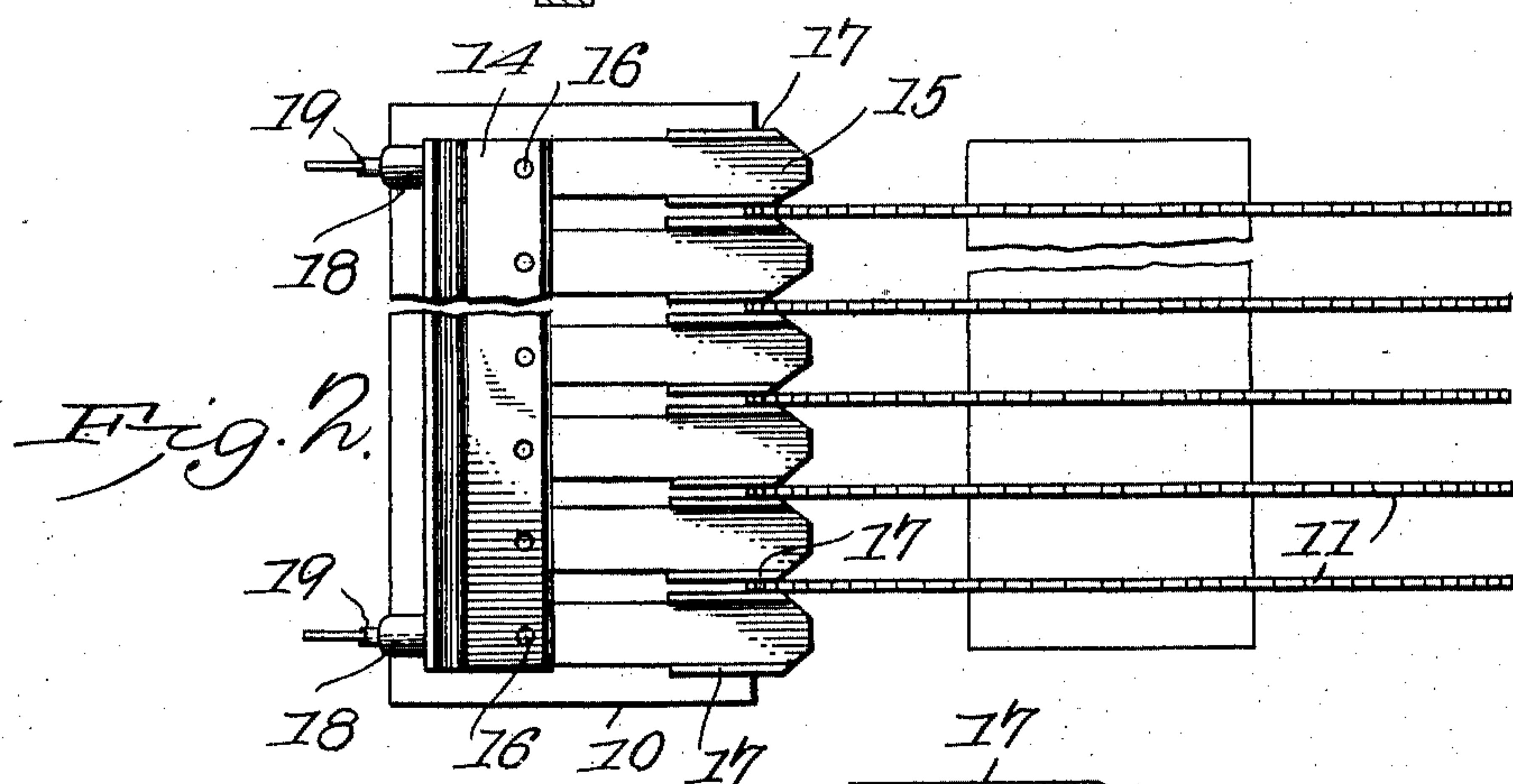
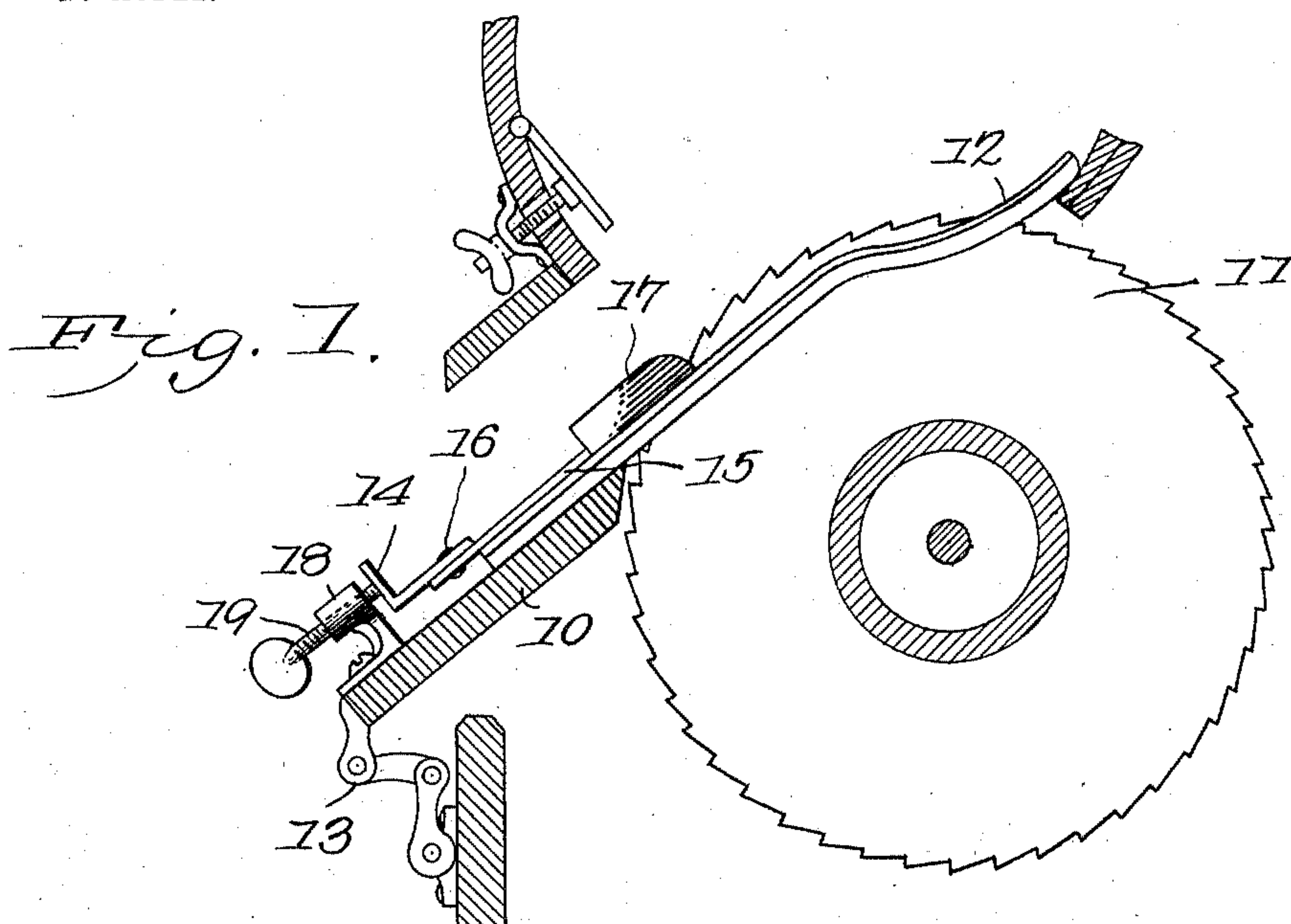
PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

G. J. & R. M. JORDAN.

GIN SAW CLEANER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. JORDAN AND ROBERT M. JORDAN, OF COOPER, TEXAS.

GIN-SAW CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,998, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed November 5, 1903. Serial No. 179,966. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE J. JORDAN and ROBERT M. JORDAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Cooper, in the county of Delta and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Gin-Saw Cleaner, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cleaners for the saws of cotton-gins; and one object in view is to simplify and improve the construction and produce a device adapted for employment upon the saws of the various makes of gins in use.

Another object of our invention is to provide a gin-saw-cleaning device which may be forced into contact with the saw-blades by pressure exercised in the direction of the length of the cleaning devices, whereby the latter shall be caused to grip the sides of the saws and operate upon the latter in a thoroughly-efficient manner.

With these and other ends in view the invention consists in the improved construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The improved cleaning device may be adapted with slight and immaterial modifications to any of the various makes of cotton-gins manufactured, and we do not, therefore, desire to be limited to the employment thereof upon any specific form, but reserve the right to such modifications as may be necessary to so adapt it.

For the purpose of illustration a portion of a conventional cotton-gin of the ordinary construction is shown with the improved cleaner applied.

In the drawings thus employed, in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, Figure 1 is a transverse section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the portion selected with the improvement applied. Fig. 3 is a plan view, enlarged, of one of the blanks from which the cleaner-blade is struck up. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of one of the scraper or cleaner blades enlarged.

The "breast" member of the cotton-gin is represented at 10, the saws at 11, and the dividing-ribs at 12, of the usual construction and

connected by their lower ends to the breast, as shown. The breast member may be stationary, or it may be connected detachably with the casing of the gin by means of knuckle-levers 13, as shown in Fig. 1. These members, however, form no part of the present invention, such an arrangement being well known and understood.

The improved device consists of a bar 14, adapted to rest upon the breast member 10 and over the lower ends of the ribs 12 and movable thereon, as shown. Attached to the bar 14 are a plurality of cleaner-blades 15, each connected thereto by a single rivet 16 and with their free ends spaced apart and corresponding to the saws, so that one blade will be presented between each pair of the saws. The blades 15 are preferably formed of spring-steel, with their forward parts turned up at the sides, as at 17, and with the edges of the turned-up portions sharpened, as shown. The turned-up and sharpened edges will be thus disposed parallel to each other and in relatively close proximity and adapted to closely engage the lateral faces of both sides of each saw as the blades are forced between them, but will not in any way injure the teeth of the gin-saws, but will remove from the latter all sticky and gummy matter and other obstructions. Means are provided for forcibly presenting the cleaner-blades to and between the saws, and an approved means of this character consists of brackets 18, spaced apart and secured to the breast member 10 and provided with adjusting-screws 19, bearing against the rear side of the bar 14, the latter being in "L" form in cross-section, as shown. By this simple arrangement when the saws are to be cleaned the adjusting-screws 19 are run back and the bar 14, with its attached cleaner-blades, placed in position across the lower ends of the ribs 12 with the blades opposite the interstices between the saws. The screws 19 are then operated with the effect of forcing the blades between the saws with the parallel sharpened upturned edges 17 in engagement with all the side surfaces of the saws. The saws are then rotated backwardly a sufficient number of revolutions to cause the closely-engaging sharpened edges 17 to scrape all ad-

hering material therefrom. By this simple means the saws may be very thoroughly and quickly relieved from all adhering matter and for as much of the side surfaces as may be required and without injuring the saws, as will be obvious. When the cleaning operation is complete, the bar 14 and its connected cleaner-blades will be removed and stored until again required, leaving the brackets and adjusting-screws upon the breast member, as their presence does not interfere with the ordinary operation of the gin.

The bar 14, as hereinbefore stated, is constructed of L iron or steel, and the blades 15, having the flanges 17, are struck up from sheet metal, such as steel, which is sufficiently resilient for the purposes of the invention. It will be observed that the flanges 17 are formed only at the outer ends of the blades, a considerable portion of each blade being left flat to act as a spring, thereby greatly lessening the danger of breakage and at the same time increasing the efficiency of the device by providing for a degree of vibration which is effective in removing the obstructing matter from the gin-saws. This is also aided by the fact that each of the blades is secured by a single rivet.

By mounting our improved cleaning device slidably upon the gin-breast, as herein described, and providing the adjusting-screws for forcing the cleaner-blades into operative

engagement with the saws it will be possible to easily and perfectly regulate the engagement of the cleaners with the saw-blades. In other words, the cleaning device may be projected so as to engage only the teeth of the gin-saws, or it may be farther projected so as to engage any desired portion of the side surfaces of the saws, as may be found desirable and necessary.

The device is simple in construction, easily applied and operated, and will be found very efficient for the purpose described.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim is—

A gin-saw-cleaning device comprising an L-shaped bar and a plurality of blades secured to said bar, each by a single fastening member, said blades being provided at their outer ends with upturned flanges having sharp engaging edges, in combination with bracket members secured upon the gin-breast and having set-screws adapted to bear against the upturned rear flange of the L-shaped bar.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE J. JORDAN.
ROBERT M. JORDAN.

Witnesses:

CLIFF OLIVER,
L. E. STEEL.