

G. W. McCAULEY & W. L. CROWSON.
Cotton-Cleaner.

No. 162,086.

Patented April 13, 1875.

Fig. 1.

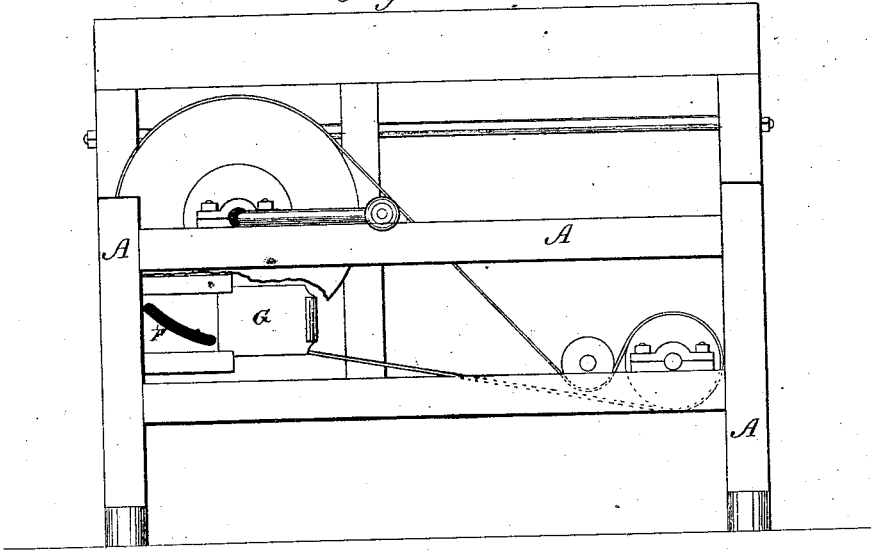
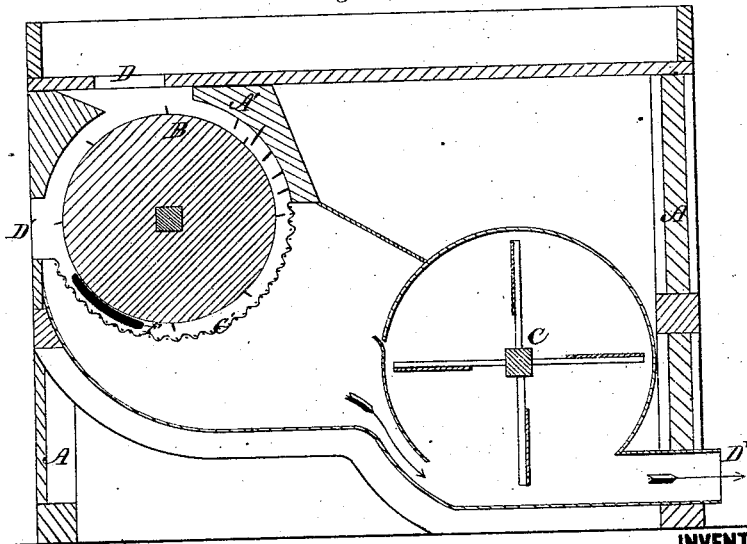


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. McCAULEY, OF PLEASANT PLAINS, ARKANSAS, AND WILLIAM L. CROWSON, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON-CLEANERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 162,086, dated April 13, 1875; application filed February 5, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. McCAULEY, of Pleasant Plains, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, and WILLIAM L. CROWSON, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Cotton-Cleaner; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal vertical section.

The invention relates to means whereby seed-cotton may be cleaned in a convenient, thorough, and economical manner.

These means will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

A represents the frame-work of our cleaner; B, the thrasher, and C the exhaust-fan. The cotton is introduced on top at D, and is then transferred by the receiving cylinder-thrasher B through the hackle-breast A'; thence over the wire screen C' to the discharge-port D¹. The fan C is made to run in an opposite direction, so as to produce a strong draft of air through induction and eduction ports D D¹. All the adhering particles of dust are removed by the thrasher, drawn through the screen, and then discharged at the rear of fan through the spout D², and conveyed out of the gin-house.

In order to regulate the draft at the induction and eduction points we employ the side openings F, covered by the slides G. The practical effect of this invention is the removal

of all adhering dust and the bulk of trash, thus enhancing the value of cotton.

The suction-fan draws a continuous draft of air through the feeding and discharging ports D D¹, and through side ports F F, bringing the dust to and expelling it from the spout D². All dust is thus removed from the gin-house, while, with a blast-fan in a perforated cylinder, and surrounded by a reticulated concave, the dust is projected in all directions, and permeates the room, thus damaging the health of operatives, and settling on the other cotton in the gin-house. With our suction-fan drawing a current of air and dust from the induction-ports D D¹ F to itself, and thence forcing it out at D², there is no dust flying in the gin-room, nor any at the feed-hole D to annoy the feeder.

We are aware that cotton has been heretofore cleaned, previously to ginning, by passing it between a toothed cylinder and concave, each of which was perforated, while the cylinder was provided with an internal blast-fan.

We claim—

The thrasher B, breast A', openings D D¹ F, and screen C', combined, as described, with the suction-fan C and dust-spout D², as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE W. McCAULEY. [L. S.]
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