(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. SHELL.

LINT COLLECTING AND COMPACTING APPARATUS.

No. 382,775. Patented May 15, 1888.

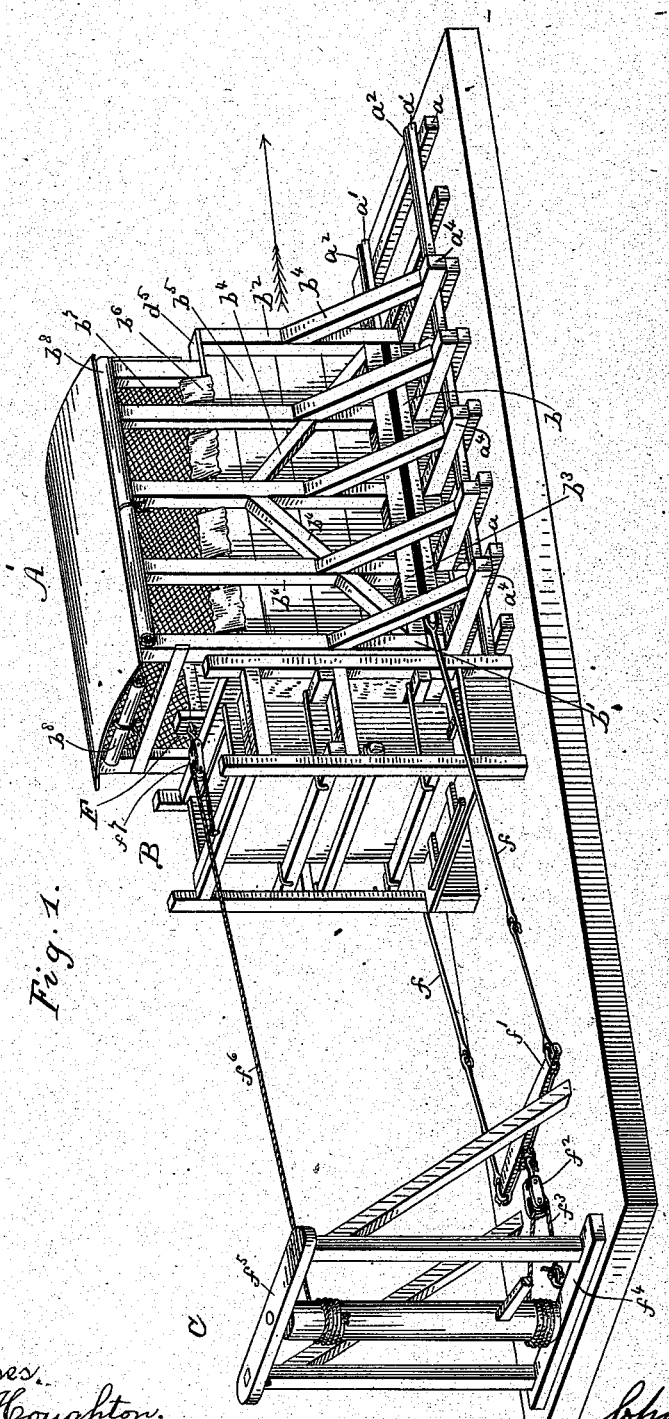

Fig. 1.

Witnesses.
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

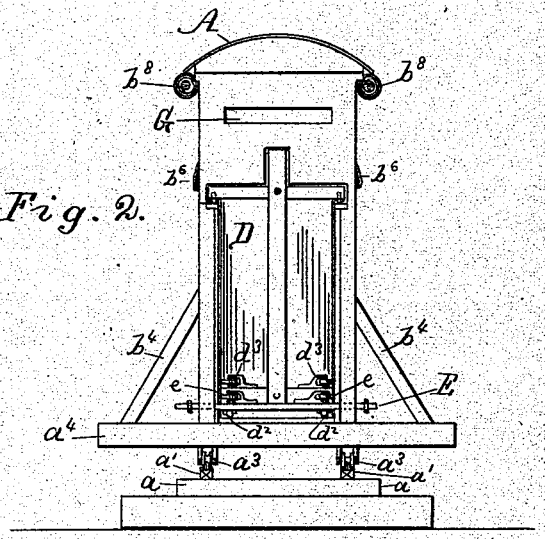


Fig. 3.

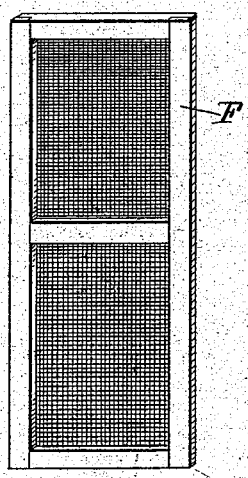


Fig. 4.

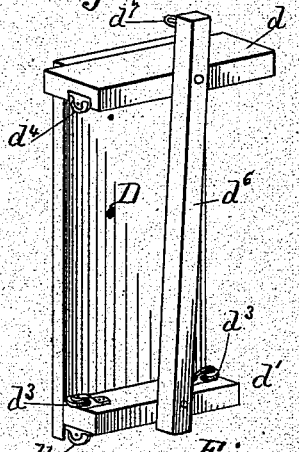
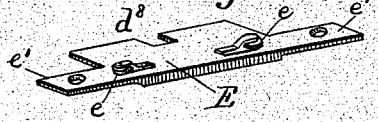


Fig. 5.



Witnesses,
Katie Parkhurst
Thos. Houghton.

Inventor,
John W. Shell,
By his Attorney
John S. Duffee.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. SHELL, OF EVENING SHADE, ARKANSAS.

LINT COLLECTING AND COMPACTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,775, dated May 15, 1888.

Application filed July 5, 1887. Serial No. 243,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. SHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evening Shade, in the county of Sharp and State of Arkansas, have invented a certain new and useful Lint Collecting and Compacting Apparatus; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to a lint collecting and compacting apparatus; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its several parts, hereinafter particularly described, and set out in the specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lint collecting and compacting apparatus constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a removable screen-door. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the sliding door, by means of which and its attachments the lint is forced into the cotton-press. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the driving-beam used to force back the lower end of the said door.

My invention is designed to be placed on the outside of the gin-house, with its front end to the building, so that the lint-cotton when separated from the seed may be blown into the lint-room through an opening, G, in the front end, until there is a sufficient amount therein to make a bale of cotton. Then the said lint is pressed back until it is forced into the press B, after which it may be compressed into a bale.

My invention is described as follows:

Upon a suitable foundation I build a track consisting of the cross-ties a, stringers a', and rails a^2. These rails may be made of steel, iron, or hard wood. On the same foundation and on a line with the lint-room A is erected a proper cotton-press, B.

I do not claim anything for the construction of the press shown in my drawings; nor do I desire to be understood as confining myself to any particular construction of cotton-press, as my lint collecting and compacting apparatus may be adapted to co-operate with most of the cotton-presses now in use. It is only necessary for such co-operation that the side of the press next the lint-room may be open and so constructed that it may be closed by my sliding door D, as shown in Fig. 4, or with one substantially similarly constructed, and the cotton-press may be so constructed that it may press the bale up or down; and on a line with the lint room and press is erected a winding-beam, C, properly braced, to which is attached the necessary ropes and tackle to draw the sliding door back, as described. The said lint-room A is mounted upon four or more wheels, a^3, which run upon rails a^2, so that said room may be moved back or forth, as necessity may require. Said room is constructed as follows: On five or more cross-beams, a^4, are laid the lower side sills, b, to which are secured the uprights b' b^2. A floor, a^{29}, for the lint-room, is laid on the upper face of the said cross-beams a^4 and between the lower side sills, b. Above these side sills and secured to the same uprights are upper side sills, b^3, leaving a space between the two sills the entire length of the room for the ends of the driving-beam E, Fig. 5, to work in. On the upper face of said upper side sills are erected three or more uprights, b^{40}, which with the end uprights form the studding or frame-work against which the lining of the said lint-room is secured and rests. These uprights are supported by proper braces b^4 and their upper ends secured in substantial cross-beams, thus making the frame strong. Each side of the said lint-room is lined with plank b^5 a distance something more than half its height. Then there is a space of a foot or more left, which is partially covered between each two uprights with curtains b^6, and the upper part of said room is lined with wire-gauze b^7, and the whole is roofed with a covering of tin or other suitable material. On the rear end and on both sides of said lint-room are secured curtains b^8, which may be rolled up or let down as occasion may require. In the rear end of the said lint-room is placed the screen-door F, Fig. 3. This door is removable. A sliding door, D, is placed in the front

end of the said lint-room, and consists of the door proper, which is secured to two cross-pieces, d d'. The bottom cross-piece, d', has attached to its under face casters d^2 and to each end casters d^3, and the upper cross-piece has also attached to its under face casters d^4. The object of these casters is to prevent friction, the lower casters, d^2, running on the floor of the lint-room and the under casters, d^3, against the inside of the same and the upper casters on top of the beams d^5, where the planking terminates. To the outer edges of the said cross-beams d d' is attached an upright beam, d^6, having in one face an eye, d^7, its lower end designed to be clutched by the notch d^8 in the driving-beam E. This driving-beam E has on its upper face two casters, e, which run against the inner face of the said room and are designed to prevent friction. It runs near the floor and its ends e' extend through the openings left between the side sills, b b^3, above mentioned. Said ends are perforated, through which perforations are secured side rods, f. The front ends of these side rods, f, are perforated, and in these perforations are hooked the hooks of the stretcher f', and to this stretcher is secured a tackle-block, f^2, the rope f^3 of which is secured to the base f^4 of the frame f^5, which supports the winding-beam C, while the other end of the said rope is secured to and adapted to be wound around the said winding-beam C. To the said winding-beam C and near its upper end is secured another rope, f^6, the other end of which is passed through a tackle-block, f^7, brought back and secured to the rear side of the press. Said tackle-block f^7 is hooked into the eye d^7 of the beam d^6, which is secured to the door D. The front end of the said lint-room has cut in it an opening, G, through which opening the lint is blown into the said room by having the flue of the gin enter the same, or by means of a proper attachment between the two. When the gin is to be put in operation, the said lint-room is rolled forward on the rails a^2 until it is brought up against the gin-house and the proper connection is made between the opening G just mentioned and the gin-flue. The door D is put in position in the front end of the said lint-room, as shown in Fig. 2, and the screen-door F is put into the rear end of the said room. The wire screen is to allow the air which is blown into the room to escape, while the cotton is retained. The curtains are to regulate the amount of air allowed to escape, or to protect the lint-room in case the weather should be so windy as to require it. When the lint-room has had blown into it enough lint to make a bale of cotton, it is then pushed back to the cotton-press B. The wire-gauze door F is then withdrawn. The ropes f^3 f^6 are unwound by turning back the winding-beam C, and the stretcher f' is hooked into the side rods, f, and the upper tackle-block, f^7, is hooked into the eye d^7 of the door D, and when all is thus secured the winding-beam C is rotated by hand, horse, steam, or any available power. This brings the door D back and forces the cotton into the press and the door up until it forms one side of the press, and then it is secured in place by proper beams and cross-rods and then the lint-room is immediately rolled back in position and another door exactly similar to the one just described is put in the same position, and the ginning may go on as before while the cotton is being properly baled in the press.

The lint-room A is to be properly protected by a shed built for the purpose.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the track, as described, with the lint-room A, consisting of the cross-beams a^4, sills b b^5, having between them a slot, as shown, the uprights and braces, lining b^5, beams d^5, curtains b^6 b^8, wire-gauze lining b^7, the roof and the floor, wire-gauze door F, and sliding door D, having the casters d^2 d^3 d^4, all substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the room A, constructed as described, and having the sliding door D, having the cross-pieces d d', casters d^2 d^3 d^4, and beam d^6, having the eye d^7, with the driving-beam E, having the notch d^8 and casters e, side rods, f, attached to said driving-beams, hooks and stretcher f', secured to said side rods, tackle-block f^2, attached to said hooks and stretcher, ropes f^3, the beam f^4, the winding-beam C, rope f^6, tackle-block f^7, and the press B, said tackle-block f^7 hooked in the eye d^7 of the beam d^6, all substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

JOHN W. SHELL.

Witnesses:
T. J. DAVIDSON,
JNO. B. MCCALEB.