Feb. 21, 1956 H. VOGEL 2,735,507

DE-LINTING DEVICES FOR CLOTHES DRYERS

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FIG. 1.

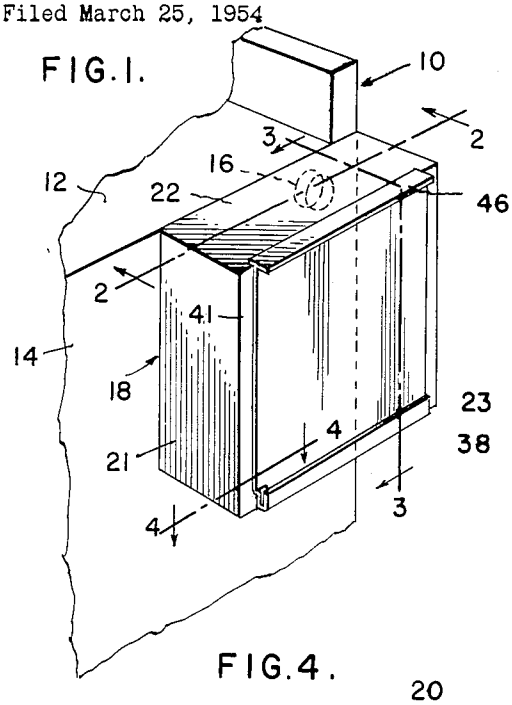


FIG. 3.

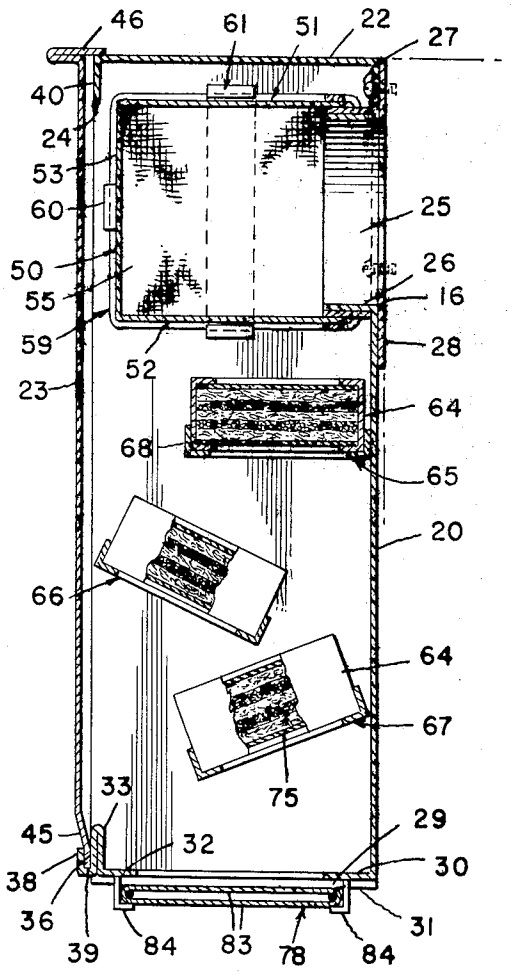


FIG. 4.

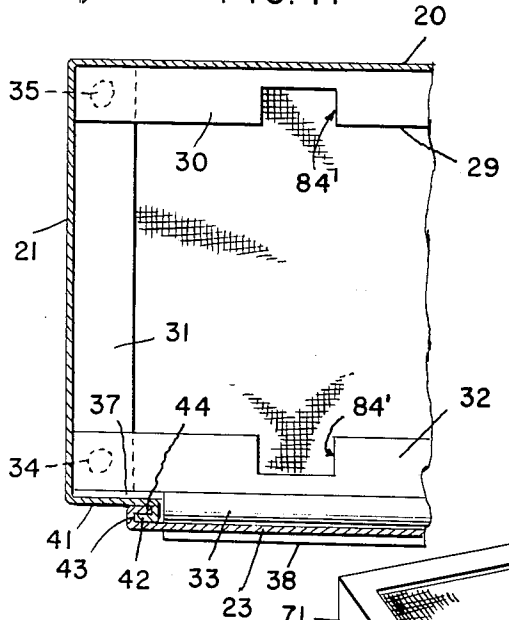


FIG. 5.

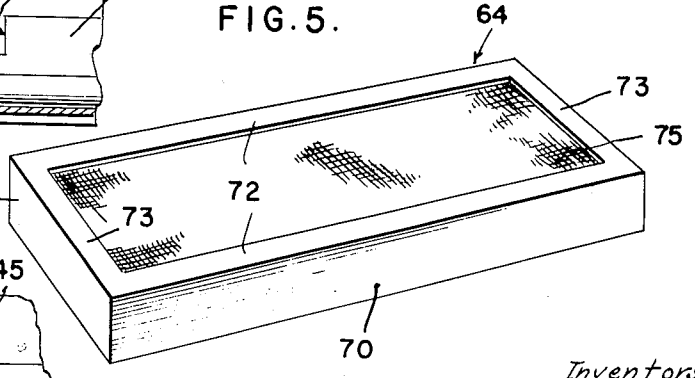
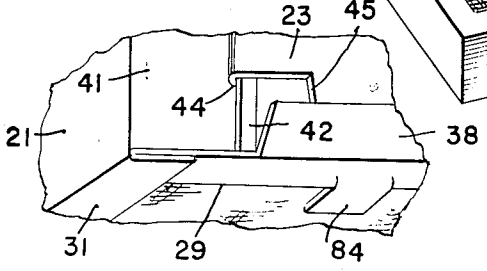


FIG. 12.



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FIG.2.

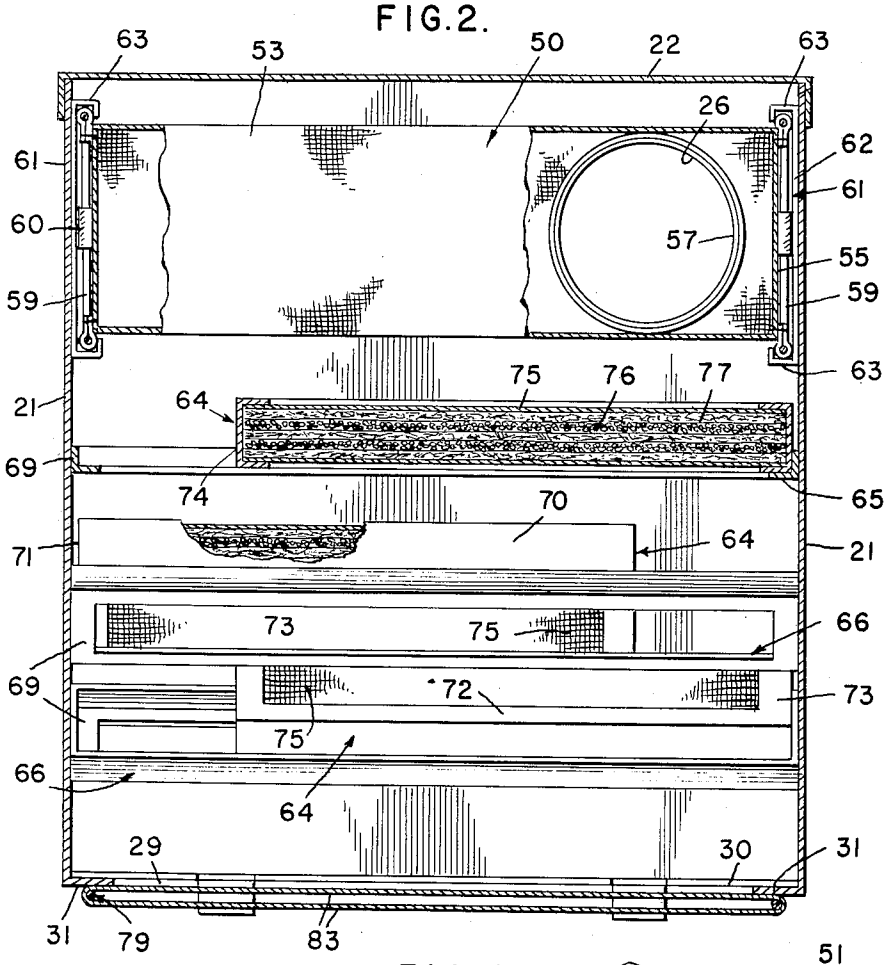


FIG.6.

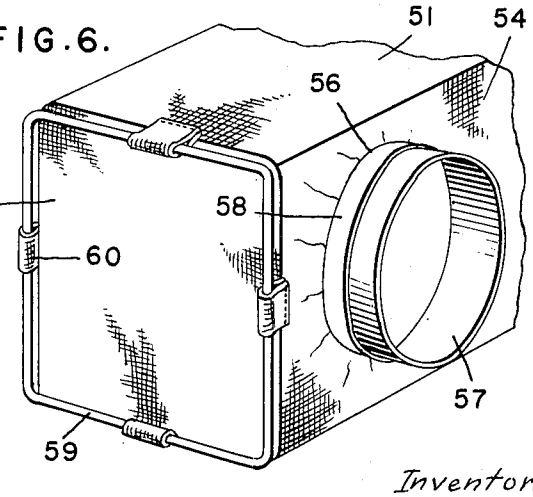
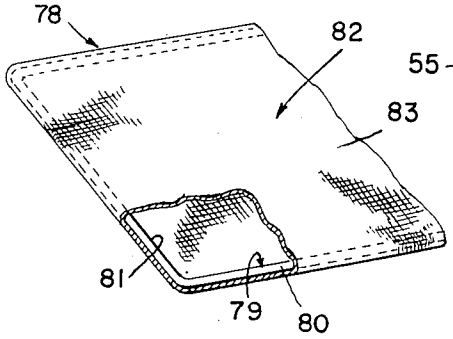


FIG.7.



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FIG. 8.

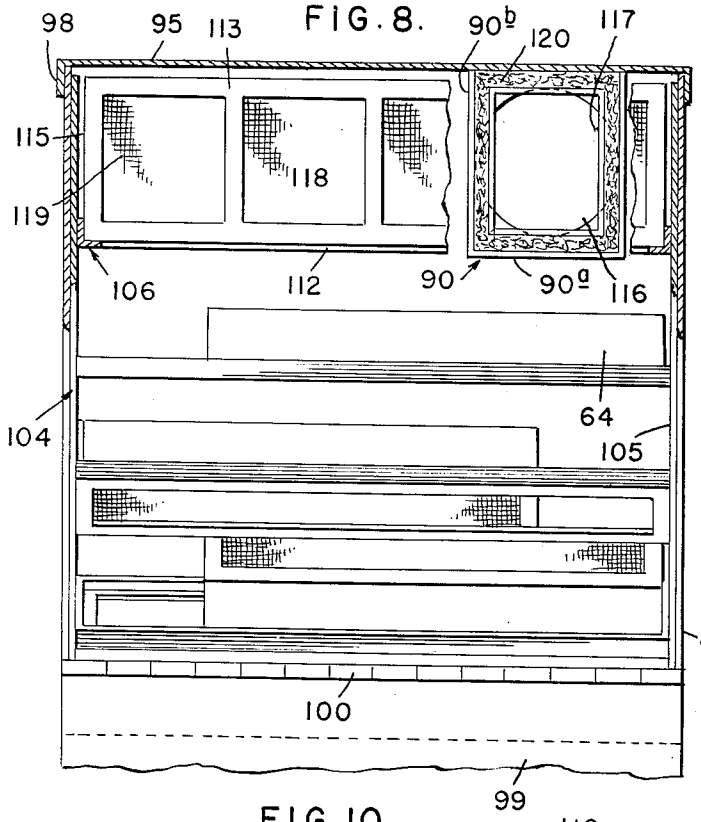


FIG. 9.

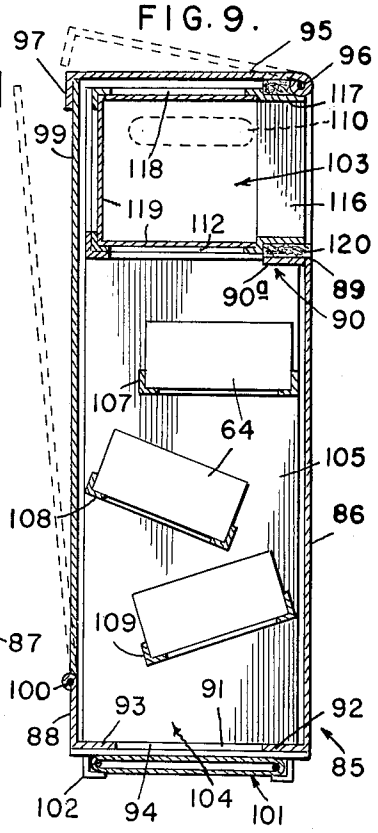


FIG. 10.

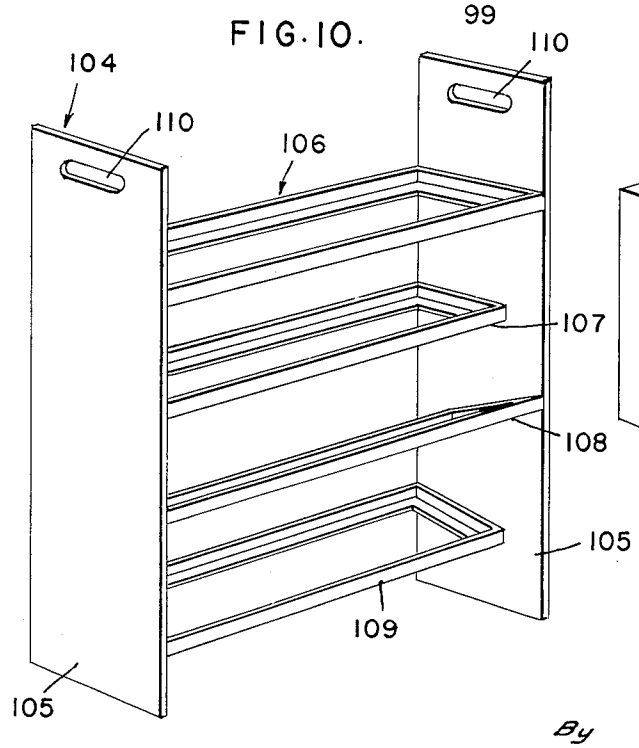
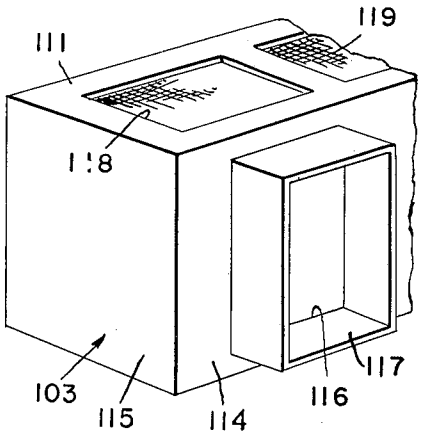


FIG. 11.



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United States Patent Office 2,735,507 Patented Feb. 21, 1956

2,735,507

DE-LINTING DEVICES FOR CLOTHES DRYERS

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Application March 25, 1954, Serial No. 418,619

4 Claims. (Cl. 183—4.3)

This invention relates generally to methods of cleansing gas and is directed particularly to devices for extracting entrained material from air and more especially devices of this character for use in association with clothes drying machines.

In clothes drying machines, vents are provided for the discharge of heated air after it has been blown through a compartment in which the damp clothes are agitated for the purpose of bringing such air into intimate contact therewith for the purpose of absorbing the moisture therefrom. The agitating action to which the clothes are subjected, frees a certain amount of lint particles which are picked up by the air stream and carried to and discharged through the vent. This air stream, after passing through the clothes compartment, also becomes heavily laden with moisture. In the majority of installations of such machines, the air vent of the machine opens directly into the room in which the machine is located and while a provision is made in such machines to catch the discharged lint, the moisture laden air is discharged directly into the room which results in greatly increasing the humidity of the room air and also in a great many cases causes moisture to condense and collect on the floor or upon objects adjacent to the machine. The lint catchers provided for clothes drying machines, particularly those intended for installation in homes for domestic use, are so constructed that they must be frequently removed and cleaned.

In the light of the foregoing, an object of the present invention is to provide a new and novel air delinting means which does not require periodic cleaning but which is of a disposable nature and can be readily removed from position with respect to the vent of the machine and be discarded and replaced by a new lint catcher.

Another object of the invention is to avoid the above stated objections associated with clothes drying machines by the provision of a new and novel means for not only catching and retaining the lint discharged from the machine vent, but for absorbing moisture from the discharged air.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide in a device of the character stated, a delinter of a novel construction and mounted for use in a new and novel manner whereby it can be easily and quickly removed and replaced by a new catcher as required.

A still further object of the invention is to provide in a device of the character stated an assemblage of cooperatively related units through which the lint and moisture laden air from a source of the character stated passes and has such lint and moisture removed therefrom before being discharged into the atmosphere.

The invention broadly contemplates the provision of a housing of suitable form which is adapted to be secured to a wall of a clothes drying machine over the air discharge vent thereof. Within this casing is mounted for easy removal and replacement, an air straining receptacle in which are retained lint particles carried by the air passing therethrough.

The casing which is mounted upon the machine wall, is also provided with an outlet opening and interposed between the latter and the air straining receptacle are trays arranged in a staggered relation and carrying both mechanical and chemical means for absorbing the air which is caused to pass therethrough and also thereabout in its movement toward the casing outlet.

The casing is designed so that it may be easily opened without having to be removed from the wall of the drier machine to which it is attached so as to facilitate removal and replacement of any or all of the units contained therein. In one form of the invention, the lint gathering receptacle is in the form of an elongate bag of foraminous material having an inlet which is coupled with the vent of the drier machine, with novel means for detachably coupling opposite ends of the bag receptacle to opposite walls of the casing while in another form of the invention there is provided a removable rack structure mounted in the casing and supporting a disposable receptacle having walls of paperboard or other similar material, provided with openings or windows over which are secured a covering of foraminous material such as a woven fabric.

The chemical agent associated with the means for mechanically absorbing moisture from the air comprises layers of granular silica gel alternating with layers of the mechanical absorbent which is preferably raw cotton. The chemical and mechanical agents, as stated, are preferred but other suitable agents may be employed. Preference is had for the granular silica gel in the device as this may be continuously regenerated for use by the application of heat as, for example, by passing heated air therethrough.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings with the understanding that the invention is not confined to a strict conformity with the showing of the drawings but may be changed or modified within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a conventional clothes drying machine showing the device of the present invention applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1 with the door removed and some parts in section.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of one of the moisture absorbent units which is supported within the housing.

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of one end of the removable air strainer and lint catcher showing the form retaining and mounting frame at one end and the inlet collar which is mounted upon the vent nozzle of the air drier machine.

Fig. 7 is a view in perspective of one end of the foraminous screen which covers the outlet opening for the housing, a portion of the screen material being broken away.

Fig. 8 is a view partly in front elevation and partly in section of a modified form of the invention wherein there is provided a removable frame or rack structure designed to be inexpensively produced from cardboard or similar material, which can be set into the housing by opening a top and front cover, and wherein other new and novel features are embodied, such, for example, as the replaceable air straining receptacle formed of cardboard or the like and a suitable foraminous material such as woven fabric, the front cover for the housing being shown in open position.

Fig. 9 is a vertical section taken substantially on the

line 9—9 of Fig. 8, the top and front covers being shown closed but indicated in dotted outline in partly opened position.

Fig. 10 is a view in perspective of the removable rack designed for use in the housing shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

Fig. 11 is a view in perspective of one end of the air straining and lint catching receptacle which is mounted upon the rack structure shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a view in perspective of a rear, bottom corner of the housing showing the cover guide and bottom sill strip.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings the numeral **10** generally designates, in Fig. 1, a portion of a clothes drying machine cabinet of any type, either electrically heated or gas heated and the numerals **12** and **14** designate respectively portions of the top wall and one of the vertical walls through which the moist air carrying lint particles is discharged by way of the outlet opening **16**.

The lint and moist air outlet opening **16** may be circular as here illustrated or rectangular and in machines of this character there is conventionally provided some type of receptacle unit which is hung on the side wall **14** with a part covering the outlet opening **16** and apertured to have the lint carrying moist air pass therethrough into the receptacle. Such receptacles are detachable from the machine and the wall of the machine is customarily provided with apertures at a number of locations around the outlet opening, to receive mounting screws for supporting the lint catching receptacle in position. Such screw apertures may be utilized for mounting the present delinting device on the machine or any other suitable means may be provided for this purpose, the particular means for mounting the delinter of the present invention being immaterial.

The delinting device of the present invention is shown in two embodiments, one of which is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, which embodiment will be specifically described first and the second embodiment is illustrated in Figs. 8 to 11 inclusive.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 7 there is provided a housing which is generally designated **18** and which is preferably of the rectangular form shown in Fig. 1. This housing comprises the back wall **20**, side walls **21** and top wall **22**. The front wall which is generally designated **23** comprises a removable door or cover for the opening **24** and is removably mounted in position in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The back wall **20** has formed therethrough, preferably adjacent to one side wall as here illustrated, the opening **25** defined by the inwardly extending flange or rim **26** and the housing when in position for use is secured against the wall **14** of the clothes drier machine with the opening **25** aligned with the opening **16** in the wall of the machine and is secured by any suitable means such, for example, as the screws **27** here illustrated.

Interposed between the wall **20** of the housing and the wall **14** of the drier machine is a thin flat gasket **28**. While a gasket of this kind is preferred it is not an essential feature as the wall **20** of the housing may be secured directly against the wall of the machine as will be readily apparent.

The bottom of the housing **18** has an air outlet opening **29** which is defined by the inwardly extending back and side wall flanges **30** and **31** respectively which, in the construction of the housing of metal, may form inturned bottom edge portions of the back and side walls as will be readily apparent and as shown in Fig. 4 the inturned flange portions **31** of the side walls lie below or against the underside of the back wall flange **30**.

The front side of the bottom opening **29** is defined by the transversely extending flat base strip **32** which has formed integrally with it the upstanding sill strip **33** and the ends of the base strip rest upon and are secured in a suitable manner to the side wall flanges **31** as by spot welding at **34** or in any other suitable way. Likewise the overlapping flanges **30** and **31** may be spot welded as at **35**, Fig. 4, or secured in any other desired manner.

The material of the sill **33** is provided with an outer downturned portion **36**, as best seen in Fig. 3, which downturned portion **36**, as shown in Fig. 4, terminates at at its ends short of the side walls **21**, the space between the end of the downturned portion **36** and the adjacent side wall **21** being designated **37**.

The lower edge of the downturned sill portion **36** is continued in the upturned lip **38** which is spaced slightly from the portion **36** to form the groove or channel **39** along the bottom outer side of the sill.

Extending along the forward edge of the top wall **22** is the downturned flange **40** defining the top of the door opening **24** and each side of this opening is defined by the inturned side wall flange **41**, as shown in Fig. 4, which at its top is in overlapping relation with the top flange **40** and at the bottom is in overlapping relation with the adjacent sill **33** of the base strip **32** and these overlapped members are secured together by welding or in any other suitable manner, when the housing is formed of sheet metal or if it is formed of any other material suitable securing means between the overlapping parts may be provided.

Each of the side wall vertical flanges, or the flanges **41** bordering or defining the sides of the opening **24**, has an outwardly disposed laterally turned or directed lip **42** forming with the adjacent flange **41** the laterally opening guide groove **43**. These guide grooves **43** lie in the plane of the groove **39** which extends across the bottom of the opening **24**.

The door or cover forming front wall comprises a sheet of material of suitable dimensions to completely cover the opening **24** and the side edges have portions folded or turned inwardly to form a tongue **44** which is spaced from the inner face of the wall body and is adapted to have sliding engagement in a groove **43**. These tongues are inserted into the grooves **43** bordering the sides of the opening **24**, from the top and the bottom of the cover or door member which carries the inwardly and downwardly angled sill strip **45** which terminates at its ends inwardly slightly from the tongues **44** as shown in Fig. 12 and this sill strip is designed to enter the sill groove **39** when the door is slid downwardly into closing position.

The top edge of the door or cover body **23** is provided with a horizontally directed head flange **46** which, as shown in Fig. 3, engages upon the top wall **22** when the door or cover is in closed position and as here illustrated this head flange may be provided by suitable bending of a portion of the top of the door body or it may be provided as a separate piece of material secured to the door body in any suitable manner.

The numeral **50** generally designates an air straining and lint retaining receptacle which receives the moist lint carrying air from the inlet **25**.

The receptacle **50** is of a length to extend substantially the entire distance between the side walls **21** of the housing and is here shown as being of rectangular cross sectional design.

This receptacle **50** may be defined as a bag and is preferably formed throughout of a suitable woven fabric such as crinoline or the like and comprises the top and bottom walls **51** and **52**, the front and back walls **53** and **54** respectively and end walls **55**.

The back wall **54** of the fabric receptacle or bag **50** is provided at one end with an opening **56** and positioned in this opening is an end of a coupling collar **57** and the edge portions of the material around the opening are gathered onto the outer surface of the collar and secured thereto in any suitable manner as by the use of a band **58** which may be of metal, adhesive carrying fabric such as adhesive tape or any other securing means. This opening and the collar **57** are located to coincide with the annular flange **26** defining the opening **25** in the back wall **20** of the housing and the collar **57** is of an inside diameter to snugly frictionally receive the annular flange **26** in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3 when the receptacle **50** is dis-

posed horizontally in the top part of the housing with the end walls 55 in closely spaced relation with the side walls 21 of the housing.

For the purpose of maintaining the receptacle horizontally in the top of the housing in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2 a rectangular flexible wire frame 59 is provided at each end of the receptacle, which frame is of approximately the same height and width as the end of the receptacle as shown in Fig. 6 and each of the four edges of the receptacle has secured thereto a frame retaining loop 60 through which the adjacent side of the frame passes as illustrated.

Cooperating with the mounting frames 59 are the mounting brackets 61, each of which is secured to the inner side of a side wall 21 and each bracket preferably comprises a strip 62 of suitable material having its upper and lower ends turned in to form the hooks 63. These hooks 63 are in opposing relation and each of the brackets 61 supports between the cooperating hooks 63 thereof, a frame 59, the bottom side of the frame engaging in the lower hook and the top side of the frame engaging under the top hook as is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2.

Disposed in vertically spaced relation in the housing between the lint catching receptacle 50 and the bottom outlet 29 are a number of moisture absorbing units, each of which is generally designated 64.

Each of the units 64 is supported upon a rectangular rack, the uppermost one of which, designated 65, is horizontally disposed between the side walls and against the back wall as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and is of a width materially less than the width of the cabinet from front to rear. Beneath the horizontal rack 65 are two inclined racks 66 and 67, each of which is of substantially the same width as the rack 65 and the rack 66 is disposed adjacent to the front of the housing and inclined in the direction of its width rearwardly and downwardly, while the rack 67 is disposed at the back of the housing and inclined in the direction of its width forwardly and downwardly as shown in Fig. 3. While these racks may be made in any suitable manner to support the moisture absorbing units they are preferably constructed, for use in a housing of metal material, of light weight angle iron and each comprises the spaced longitudinal rails 68 and transverse end rails 69 connecting together the ends of the longitudinal rails. The end rails of the racks may be secured to the side walls 21 in any suitable manner as by welding or the like and the angles of the longitudinal and end rails are disposed so that one flange of each will be directed inwardly while the other flange stands upright to provide the necessary support and retaining means for the moisture absorbing unit.

The moisture absorbing units or containers 64 are of a length materially less than the width of the housing between the side walls 21 as is clearly shown in Fig. 2 and the units, when placed in the housing upon their supporting racks, are set so that they will be in staggered relation or in overlapping relation at their inner ends as illustrated by setting the top unit with one end in close proximity to one side wall 21 and setting the next unit down with an end in close proximity to the opposite side wall and the third or lowermost unit directly beneath the top unit. Thus air flowing downwardly through the housing will not only pass through the units but will follow a tortuous path by passing alternately from one side to the other around the ends of the units. Likewise, since the units are of a width less than the depth of the housing from the front to the back and are set in staggered relation with the top unit near the back, the second unit down near the front and the lowermost unit near the back as shown in Fig. 3 the air will also flow backwardly and forwardly between the front and back of the housing as it moves downwardly as will be clearly apparent.

Each of the filter units 64 comprises an elongate rectangular, open frame of shallow form or depth and comprising the parallel sides 70 connected by the transverse ends 71.

The longitudinal edges of the sides 70 have inwardly extending flanges 72 therealong and the long edges of the ends have corresponding inwardly extending flanges 73 which join the flanges 72 of the sides so that the interior of the frame is in the form of a channel which is designated 74.

The open sides of the absorbent unit frame are covered or closed by the fabric walls 75, the edges of which extend into the frame channel 74 and lie against the inner faces of the flanges 72 and 73 and interposed between these fabric walls are alternate layers 76 and 77 comprising respectively absorbent cotton or other absorbent fibrous material and granular silica gel. Accordingly it will be seen that each of the units 64 carries within the frame structure thereof an air pervious pad consisting of outside layers 75 of suitable fabric such as crinoline or the like and intermediate layers of fibrous material and moisture absorbent material preferably granular silica gel as stated.

Disposed against the bottom of the housing and covering the air outlet opening 29 is an elongate rectangular air straining screen which is generally designated 78. This screen is of sufficient length and width to fully cover the opening 29 and positions at its ends and sides against the under faces of the end and side flanges 31 and 30 respectively.

The screen 78 preferably comprises an elongate resilient frame which is generally designated 79 and comprises the side bars 80 and transverse end bars 81. While this frame may be made of any suitable material a light weight resilient wire is preferable because of lightness and because the resiliency makes it easy to put the screen in position with the use of the supporting means herein disclosed and hereinafter described.

The screen proper comprises an envelope 82 formed of suitable woven material or fabric such as crinoline or the like in which the resilient frame 79 is fitted and the frame maintains the envelope in stretched condition. Thus there are provided by the making of the screen in the form of an envelope, the two fabric layers 83 which are spaced apart slightly by the thickness of the frame material.

A relatively simple and preferred means of holding the bottom opening screen in position comprises, as shown, the provision of tongues 84 carried by the back wall bottom flange 30 and the base strip 32.

The tongues 84 which are spaced from the elements to which they are attached, may be formed and mounted or attached in any desired manner but they are here shown as having been struck or cut from the flange and strip and pressed or offset outwardly so that they form an integral part of the strip or flange.

Fig. 4 shows the back flange 30 and the sill strip or base strip 32 at the front of the housing with the recesses 84' which result from the cutting out of the tongues therefrom.

The portions of the tongues 84 which are spaced from the flange 30 and strip 32 are separated from such parts a distance to permit the screen unit 78 to be snugly inserted so that the screen will lie relatively tightly against the outer faces of the flanges 30 and 31 and the strip 32 and all air passing through the housing will be forced to pass through the bottom strainer screen as will be readily apparent, after it has entered and passed through the walls of the receptacle 50, and through the strainer units 64.

In the embodiment of the invention thus far described it will be seen that when the receptacle 50 is to be removed for emptying and/or replacement and also in order to remove the absorbent units 64 for regeneration preparatory to reuse, the housing is opened by sliding the removable wall or door 23 upwardly and the receptacle 50 can then be readily taken out by disengaging the end frames 59 from the supporting brackets 61. The absorbent units, which rest in the racks, may then also be easily lifted out.

In the second embodiment of the invention means is provided for supporting a disposable lint receiving receptacle, together with the absorbent units, upon a removable rack structure within the housing. In this embodiment the housing is generally designated **85** and comprises the back wall **86**, side walls **87** and low front wall **88**.

The back wall **86** is provided with the air admission opening **89** and this opening is positioned adjacent to one side of the housing and is of proper area to conform with the outlet opening of the clothes drier cabinet. The wall **86** has secured to the inner side a substantially U shaped upwardly opening frame **90**, the bottom **90***a* of which lies horizontally just below the opening **89** while the sides **90***b* extend upwardly on opposite sides of the opening to the top edge of the back wall **86**.

The bottom of this housing **85** has an air outlet opening **91** corresponding to the opening **29** of the first embodiment and this opening is defined by the inwardly extending flanges **92** and **93** formed respectively along the bottom edges of the back and front walls **86** and **88** and side wall flanges **94**.

The top of the housing **85** is covered or closed by the lid **95** which extends the full width and depth of the housing and is pivoted along its back edge as indicated at **96** to the top edge of the back wall **86** for necessary opening and closing movements and this lid is defined by the downturned front and side flanges **98** and **97** respectively as shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

In addition to the lid **95** there is the front door or cover **99** which is hingedly connected along its bottom edge as indicated at **100** to the top edge of the low front wall **88** to swing on an axis extending transversely of the housing as illustrated in broken lines in Fig. 9. This front cover extends from the hinge **100** to the top edges of the side walls and also extends the full width of the front of the housing between the side walls and when it is in closed position as shown in Fig. 9 and the lid **95** is closed down when the front flange **97** of the lid overlaps the top edge of the cover **99** and thus secures it in closed position.

The bottom outlet opening **91** for the housing **85** is covered by a strainer screen which is generally designated **101** and which is constructed in the same manner as screen **78** and is also supported in position by tongues **102** which may be of the same form as the tongues **84** or of any other suitable character. Accordingly it is not believed that a further description of this screen and the supporting means therefor is required.

In this second embodiment of the invention the lint catching receptacle is of disposable nature and is supported upon a removable rack structure designed to be inexpensively fabricated from cardboard or similar cheap material.

The disposable lint catching receptacle is generally designated **103** and the supporting rack structure therefor which is mounted in the housing is generally designated **104**.

The rack structure **104** comprises the two vertical side panels **105** which are connected together by an upper rack frame **106** and lower frames **107**, **108** and **109**. These frames, except for the fact that they are made of disposable material such as cardboard or the like, are of the same construction as the frames **65**, **66** and **67** hereinbefore described and the frames **107**, **108** and **109** are positioned in the same manner as the hereinbefore described frames to support on the rack between the side panels **105** the filter units **64**.

The top frame **106** which supports the lint catching receptacle **103**, is horizontally disposed and is of the full width of the panels **105** as clearly shown in Fig. 9 and 10.

In order to facilitate the placing of the rack in the housing and its removal therefrom, the panels **105** of the rack may be provided with suitable finger holes **110** as illustrated or other suitable means to facilitate grasping the top ends of the panels.

The lint catching receptacle **103** is in the form of an elongate box of paper, cardboard or the like, having the longitudinal top, bottom, front and back walls **111**, **112**, **113** and **114** respectively and the end walls **115**.

The back wall **114** is provided with the air inlet opening **116** which is of rectangular outline as clearly illustrated in Fig. 11 and this is bordered on the outside of the wall by the rectangular collar **117**, the width and the height of which is materially less than the width and height of the frame **90** into which it is inserted when the lint catching receptacle is placed in position, in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The top, bottom and front walls of the receptacle **103** are provided with a plurality of window openings **118** and the inner surfaces of these walls are covered by sheets or strips **119** of fabric material such as crinoline or the like which accordingly cover the window openings as illustrated.

As shown in Fig. 8 the lint catching receptacle **103** is of a length and width to fit snugly within the area defined by the upstanding flanges of the frame **106** to rest upon the horizontal flanges of such frame and when the receptacle is so positioned and the rack **104** is set in the housing to rest upon the bottom inturned flanges **92**, **93** and **94** the collar **117** will be positioned centrally in the U frame **90** and properly located to receive the moisture and lint conveying air entering the housing through the opening **89** from the clothes drying machine.

A seal is effected between the collar **117** and the bottom and sides of the frame **90** by encircling the collar **117** with suitable fibrous material such as cotton wool, asbestos fiber or the like as indicated at **120**.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the moisture absorbing units **64** may first be placed upon their respective supporting rack frames, while the rack structure is outside the housing after which by fully opening the lid **95** and the front door **99** the rack **104** can be set into the housing. Following this the lint receiving receptacle **103**, after having the collar **117** wrapped in the manner stated, can be inserted downwardly through the top of the housing to its resting position on the frame **106**, which operation will at the same time cause the wrapped collar **117** to enter the upwardly opening frame **90**.

These operations of removing and replacing the lint catching receptacles either through the front opening of the housing constructed in accordance with the first described embodiment or by lifting them in and out as a unit with the rack **104**, may be easily accomplished without having to remove the housing from the wall **14** of the clothes drying machine.

In the second described embodiment the rack structure **104** and the receptacle **103** are designed, as hereinbefore stated, to be fabricated from inexpensive material so that these parts can be disposed of if and when desired.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that there is provided by the present invention a new and efficient means for delinting the air discharged from the clothes drying machine and for effectively removing the moisture therefrom so that the present necessity for removing a lint catcher and cleaning out the same by hand is eliminated and where the clothes drying machine is installed in a room or in a basement the surrounding air is not highly humidified as is the case with conventional driers where no provision is made for removing the moisture from the discharged air. This is a very desirable feature at all times and particularly during the summer when the addition of humidity to the warm air greatly increases the discomfort occasioned by the heat.

I claim:

1. In a lint catching device for a motorized clothes drying machine having a discharge port for lint-bearing moist air, a vertically extending housing having an air inlet in its upper rear portion nearer to one side than to the other as well as a downwardly directed air outlet

in its bottom having an area larger than that of the inlet whereby air expelled from the dryer is blown downwardly through the housing, means for securing the housing to the dryer with the discharge port and air inlet in registry, a removable disposable self-sustaining air-permeable receptacle having side and end walls of woven fabric through all of which de-linted air is blown, collar-bearing means forming an air inlet to the receptacle adapted air-tightly to engage the port, moisture absorbing rack means between the receptacle and the air outlet, a door on the face of the housing providing access for removal and replacement of the receptacle, and support means for detachably holding the receptacle horizontally in the housing comprising bracket means on each of two opposite walls of the housing adjacent end walls of the receptacle, a frame at each end of the receptacle adapted to slide into and out from its engaging bracket, and means at each end of the receptacle for securing one end of the receptacle to one frame whereby the receptacle is suspended bridgingly by the latter means between the brackets and the frames therein but with its ends spaced from the walls of the housing that carries the brackets.

2. In a lint catching device for a motorized clothes drying machine having a discharge port for lint-bearing moist air, a vertically extending housing having an air inlet in its upper rear portion as well as a downwardly directed air outlet in its bottom having an area larger than that of the inlet, means for securing the housing to the dryer with the discharge port and air inlet in registry, a removable disposable self-sustaining air-permeable receptacle having side and end walls through all of which delinted air is blown, collar-bearing means forming an air inlet to the receptacle carried in one portion thereof adapted air-tightly to engage the port, rack means between the receptacle and the air outlet, removable moisture absorbing units on the racks, a door on the face of the housing providing access for removal and replacement of the receptacle and of the units, support means for detachably holding the receptacle horizontally and bridgingly in the housing whereby air blown from all the walls thereof is conducted downwardly through the housing toward the air outlet through which it is emitted downwardly, screening means for the downwardly emitted air having a frame covered by an envelope of screening fabric, and means for removing the screening means laterally from the bottom of the housing.

3. In a lint-catching device for a motorized clothes drying machine having a discharge port for lint-bearing moist air, a vertically extending housing having an air inlet in its upper rear portion as well as an air outlet in its bottom having an area larger than that of the inlet, means for securing the housing to the dryer with the discharge port and the air inlet in registry, and a removable disposable self-sustaining air-permeable receptacle having side and end walls through all of which de-linted air is blown, collar-bearing means forming an air inlet to the receptacle adapted air-tightly to engage the port, rack means between the receptacle and the air outlet, removable moisture-absorbing units on the racks, a door on the face of the housing providing access for removal and replacement of the receptacle and the units, support means for detachably holding the receptacle horizontally and bridgingly in the housing whereby air blown from all the walls thereof is conducted downwardly through the housing toward the air outlet through which it is emitted downwardly, and removable screening means for the downwardly emitted air; said rack means comprising a plurality of superposed racks extending across the housing but of which at least two thereof are divergently angled from each other, and the moisture-absorbing units comprising a frame-bearing container of moisture absorbent material removably resting on each rack but whose frame is less in both width and length from that of the housing, whereby de-linted but moist air blown through the walls of the lint-catching receptacle encounters and is baffled by the containers during its enforced downward flow in a tortuous path leading to the bottom air outlet meanwhile becoming de-moisted.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein the moisture-absorbing container comprises an open-faced box wherein the moisture-absorbing material is enclosed by the box except for its open face.

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