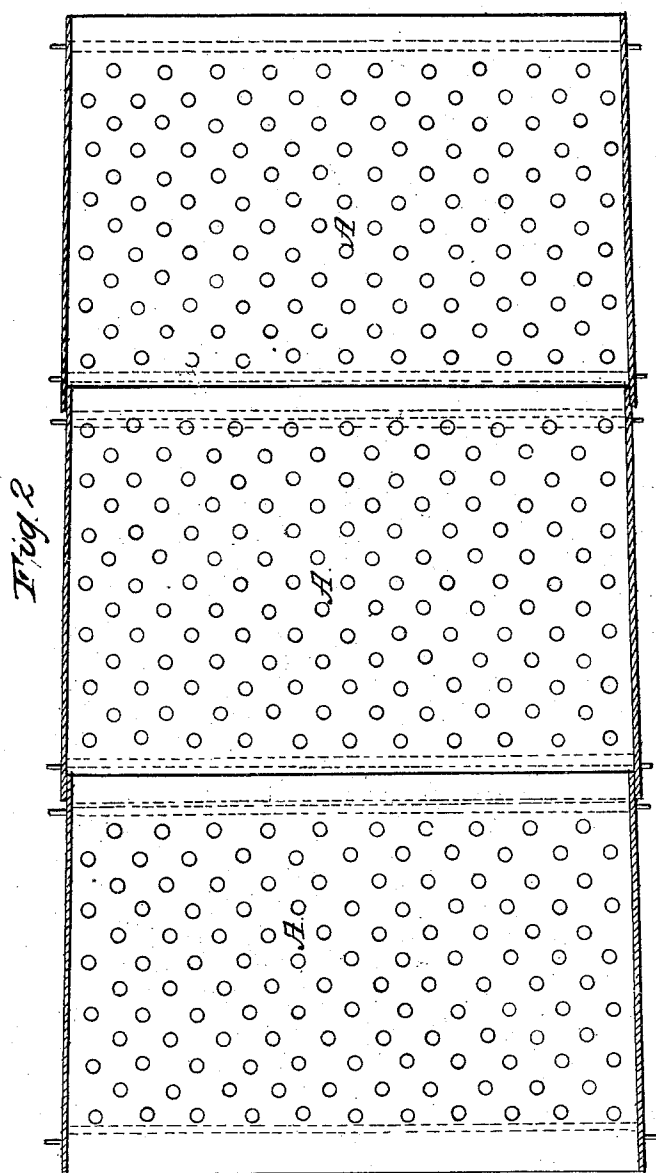
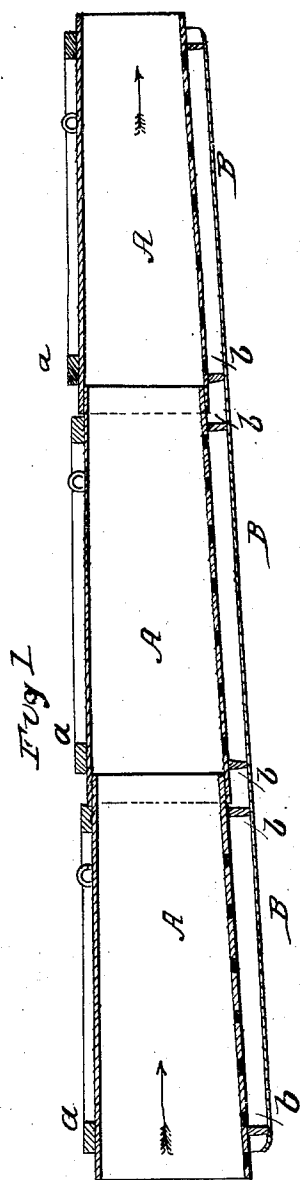


J. B. PEYTON.

Cotton Gin.

No. 31,326.

Patented Feb. 5, 1861.



Witnesses
J. W. Combs
R. S. Spencer

Inventor
John Peyton
per *[Signature]*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. PEYTON, OF RAYMOND, MISSISSIPPI.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLUES FOR COTTON-GINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 31,326, dated February 5, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. PEYTON, of Raymond, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and Improved Flue for Cotton-Gins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal-vertical section through three sections of the flue. Fig. 2 is a horizontal transverse section through the same, showing the perforated bottom.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A A A are three sections of the improved flue, which fit together at their ends, one end of one section slipping a short distance within the end of the other section, so as to make one continuous flue. These sections are all made alike, with the exception that one is slightly smaller than the other, so that the end where the cotton enters is larger than the end from whence it emerges. Each section of this flue is composed of four plates of sheet metal. The sides are strengthened with thin boards placed outside of the side plates and the top and bottom is strengthened with a wooden frame, *a*, and battens or angular ribs *b b*, which latter, being placed across the bottom plate, serve another important object, which will be hereinafter explained. The bottom plate is thickly perforated, the perforations being made small and very numerous. The perforations, however, must have a space between them of greater length than the length of the fibers of cotton, otherwise the cotton would be likely to become wound in among the holes. In making these perforations they are punched

from the inside outward, so that the burr will be outside and will not interfere with the passage of the cotton rolls through the flue. Under the bottom of this flue-box or sections of boxes is suspended an apron or sack, B, which is made of any suitable cloth (oil-cloth is preferable) drawn across the bottom of the flue-box and attached to its sides by cords, buttons and holes, hooks, or in any other convenient manner. This apron is to receive the dust, &c., which is separated from the cotton, and which escapes through the perforations in the bottom plate of the flue-box. The ribs or battens *b b* are placed at suitable distances apart, and they not only strengthen the box, but they keep the apron B distended, and intercept the air that passes through the perforated bottom, so as to form eddies beneath the flue current of air which prevent the dust, &c., from rising again into the flue-space. This flue-box may be made of any desirable length from eight to fifteen feet, or more or less, and its largest end is attached to the mouth of the flue-space on the gin-box, so that the blast of air from the brushes will force the ginned cotton-rolls through the flue-box, and effect the further cleaning and purifying of the cotton, as before described.

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

Constructing the flue A with a sheet-metal bottom which has greater spaces between the perforations than the length of the fibers, as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

JNO. B. PEYTON.

Witnesses:

JAS. GRAY,
J. W. PAYTON.