6016X

E. Baker.

Cotton Picker.

Patented Jan. 4, 1830.

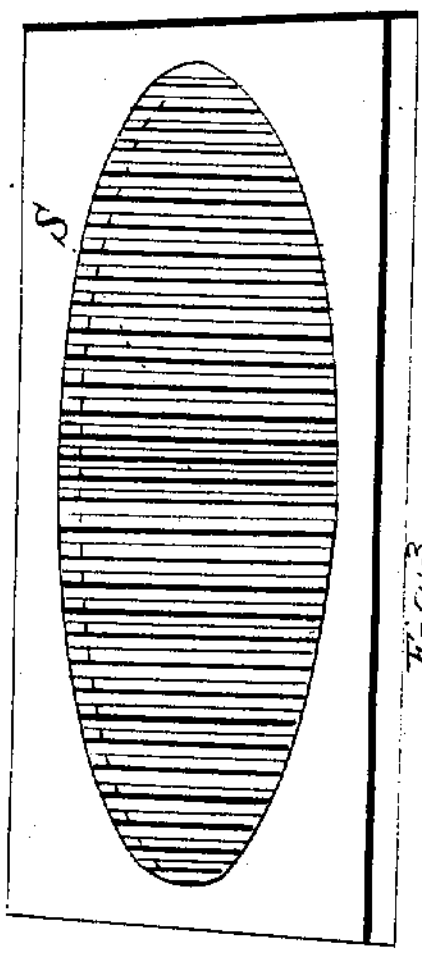
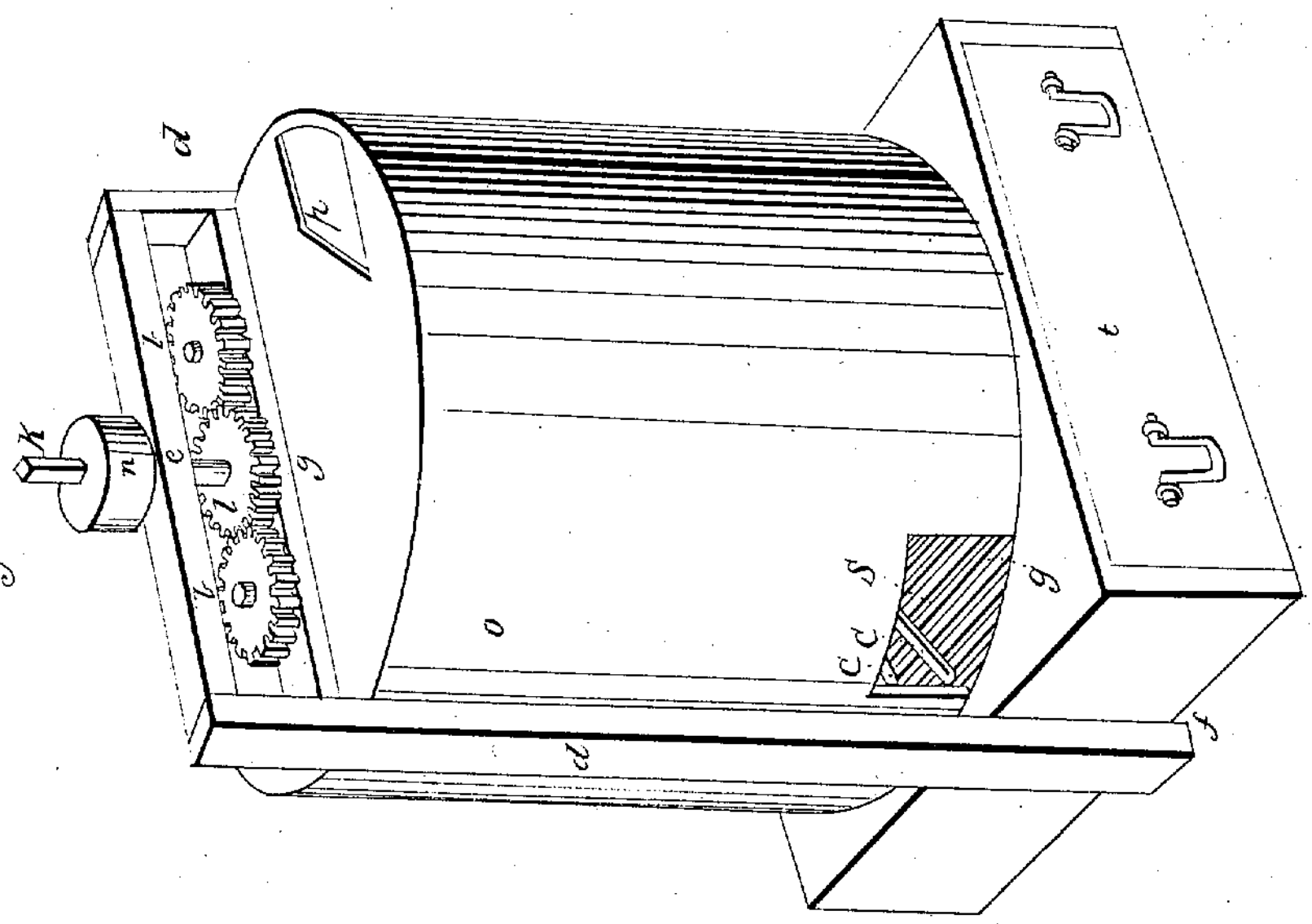
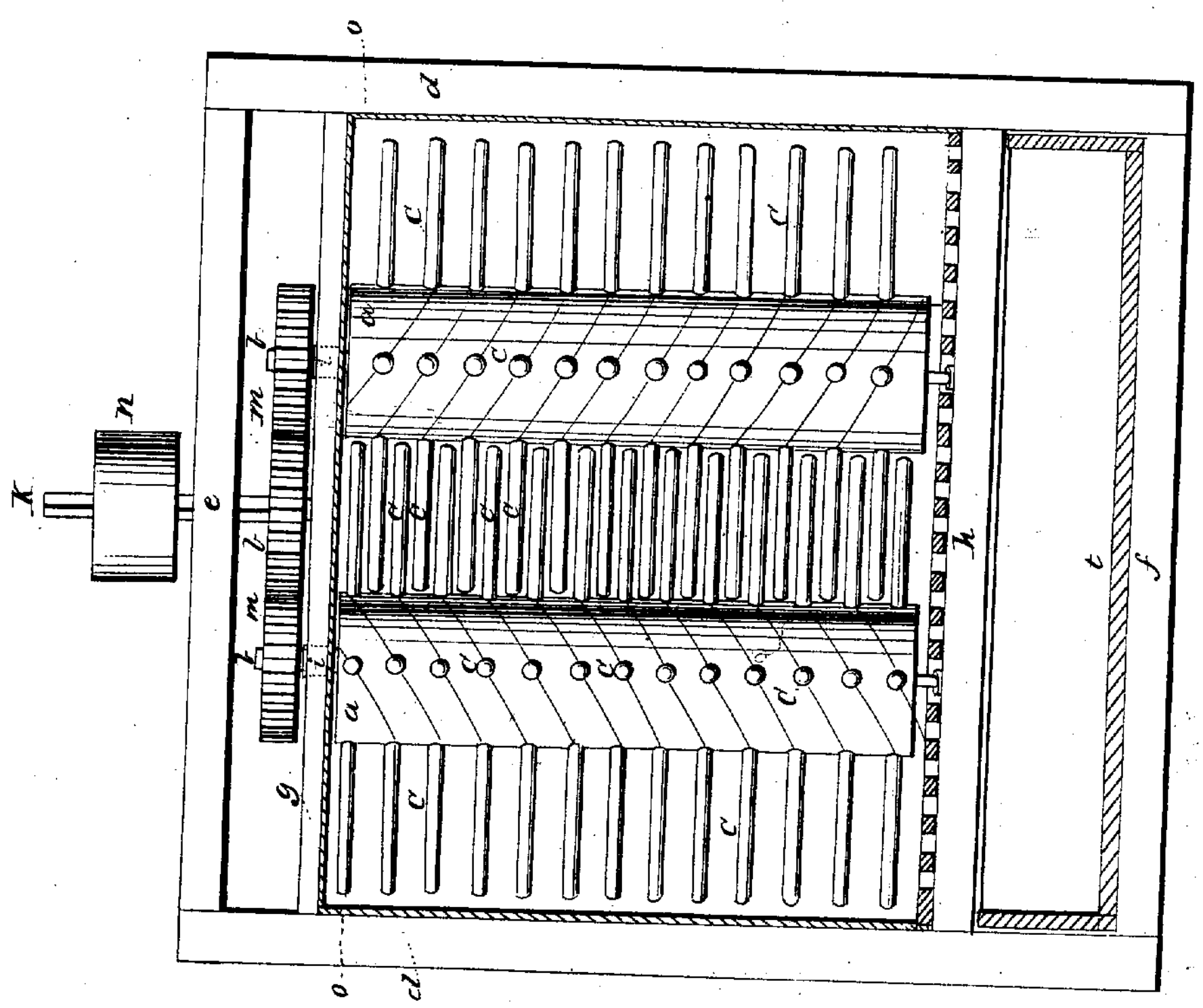


Fig. 3.





X6016 June 4. 1830 467

Elisha Baker
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Elisha Baker himself of his improvement called the Revolving Cotton Whisper.

The essential principle or distinguishing principle of the Revolving Cotton Whisper and which distinguishes it from the common Cotton Whisper consists in the Rotary motion and the machinery connected with the same and especially constituting the improvement are two vertical cylinders placed near each other, each cylinder being covered with projecting points, and those points being so placed on the cylinders that when the cylinders revolve the points on the respective cylinders will meet and pass each other. The machinery is made of such materials as are commonly used for like purposes and is designed to frame work is closely enclosed in a Casing or Curb. and is put in motion by water Steam animal or other power at pleasure.

The different parts of the machinery embraced by this improvement are particularized as follows to wit The parts which are first put in motion, are the cylinder shafts. These shafts placed upright or in a vertical position should be of iron, four feet more or less in length and of sufficient strength having one end pointed and a spur or wheel of suitable dimensions, attached to the other or upper end. The shafts have each of them a bearing or journal turned upon them, a few inches only from the cog wheel, and each of these shafts is fixed longitudinally in the centre of a cylinder that is three feet more or less in length and one foot more or less in diameter. The pointed end of the shaft projecting a few inches only from the cylinder. The cylinders may be of wood, they should be of uniform diameter, and must be armed from one end to the other with long projecting points called whipping sticks which ought to be of iron steel or other strong material. The whipping sticks

should be round and smooth, and they must be firmly secured by one end to the cylinder from which they may project somewhere about twelve or eighteen inches, and their direction must be horizontal or at right angles with the surface of the cylinder. There may be more or less of these whispering electrical pleasure in each cylinder, but when inserting these sticks care should be taken to place them in a spiral direction around the cylinder from one end to the other of it, and they must be placed at such distance from each other, as to leave around the cylinder a horizontal space rather more than equal to the size of one of the sticks. This may be effected by making around the cylinder fourteen, more or less, horizontal circles, at equal distances from each other, taking care that the space between the circles be rather larger than a whispering stick; then insert a whispering stick in every other circle on the one cylinder, and in the corresponding intermediate circles on the other cylinder, observing to place the whispering sticks spirally, from one end to the other of the cylinder. The cylinder shafts complete with gear, cylinders & whispering sticks are to be stationed by the side of, parallel with, and so near to each other that the points of the whispering sticks on the one cylinder will nearly touch the other cylinder itself. The shafts are to be kept in this position by a frame of wood or other material. The frame is composed of several pieces as usual to each other. two of which are called the upright posts. The upright posts stand perpendicularly on the floor of the building are about eight feet high, and stationed at the proper distance, say four feet, more or less, from each other, and they are confined to each other by cross pieces which extend from the one to the other post, and these pieces are called girts. The girts are four or less in number, one is at the top end of the posts, another at the bottom end of the posts and there may be girts being the most important ones are fixed near the centre of the posts

X6016

4 Sheets.

at time the three girts and consequently in distance from each other with the points and journals of the cylinder shafts. The upper girt is called the top girt and the next girt is called the middle girt. The girt below that is called the stock girt and the remaining girt is called the bottom girt. At the proper ~~points on the middle girt~~ are inserted metallic or other boxes for the reception of the ~~neck~~ or bearings of the cylinder shafts and at corresponding places on the stock girt are inserted the steps (made of metal or other appropriate substance) for the reception of the pointed ends of the cylinder shafts. The Brass and Steps keep the cylinder shafts in their relative positions, and at the same time should permit them to revolve freely on their axes. The cylinder shafts are to be put in motion by a third shaft having a cog wheel on one end of it which cog wheel is called the first wheel, and fits the cog wheels on the cylinder shafts. The third shaft is called the driving shaft, and it is inserted in the top girt, and in the middle girt and is stationed between the cog wheels of the cylinder shafts having its cog wheels playing in the cog wheels of the cylinder shafts. A pulley is sworden upon either or upper end of the driving shaft and is called the driving pulley. A casing of wood tin or other suitable substance surrounds the two cylinders. This casing is called the comb. The comb has a small opening at the top of it through which the cotton is put to enter among the whipping sticks. The comb has also an opening at the lower part of it, on one side, where the cotton after it is whipped comes out. At the bottom of this comb are gratings of wood which form the flooring of the comb. Through these gratings the dirt from the cotton falls into the drawer. The drawer is as large as the bottom end of the comb. It occupies the space between the stock girt and the bottom, and is made to be taken out at pleasure by rings knobs or handles fixed on ~~the~~ each side. The operation of the scutching cotton whipper is as follows by power being applied by means of a belt to the pulley on the driving shaft. The two cylinders are put in motion. The cotton is introduced among the whipping sticks through the hole in the top of the comb and the extremely rapid motion of the whipping sticks carry down whips [illegible] through the opening at the bottom part of the comb. Signed

Witnesses [illegible] Elisha Parker. [illegible]

(2 Sheets)