rotating brush-cylinder B, and the heavier specks fall upon the note-board K, while the lint and dust pass to the chamber R, and fall upon the wire-gauze surface of the cylinder F, the dust passing through and being conducted out of the machine, while the lint is arrested and passes to the doffing and compacting cylinders, from which it issues as a bat.

In Fig. 1487, instead of saws are needle-pointed teeth. The teeth are set obliquely to the radial lines of the ginning-cylinder, which is composed of segments of rings which admit of separate removal. The cotton is doffed by a brush-cylinder, and received by and condensed between two smooth cylinders, which make it into a bat and allow the dust to pass off.

Cot'ton-gin. A device, originally invented by Whitney, 1794, in which lint is picked from the seed by means of saw-teeth projecting through slits in the side of the chamber in which the seed-cotton is placed.

In the example, the cotton occupies chamber F, where the picker-roll A rotates. E is a grid form-

ing one side of the chamber, and through its intervals pass the teeth of the saws D, which are arranged in a row upon a mandrel driven by the motor. The fibers of lint being drawn by the teeth between the bars of the grid E are brushed from the saw by the