

**DRYING MACHINES.** Devices for the speedy drying of textile materials. The machine commonly used for removing the excess of liquor from textile materials consists of two drums, or cylinders, open at the top; the inner one, into which the goods are packed, is perforated at its sides and made to revolve with great velocity. The use of the outer cylinder is merely to catch the drops of water thrown out by centrifugal force as the wet material or clothes rapidly revolve. These drying machines are commonly called extractors or centrifugal wringers. A simpler drying machine, called a wringer, consists of two rollers mounted parallel, and one above the other, with an adjustment to vary the distances between them. One end of the article to be dried is inserted between the rollers, which are then brought as close as possible together, and one roller is turned by a handle; the other, being free to revolve, turns also as the clothes pass between them—the moisture in this case being extracted by pressure as in the common process of wringing. The drying is not, however, quite completed by such machines, and the remaining moisture is removed by open-air or hot-chamber drying or by passing over heated cylinders or coils of steam pipes. In the various branches of textile and paper manufacture drying apparatus adapted to the particular industry is used, and is described in the separate articles on these subjects.