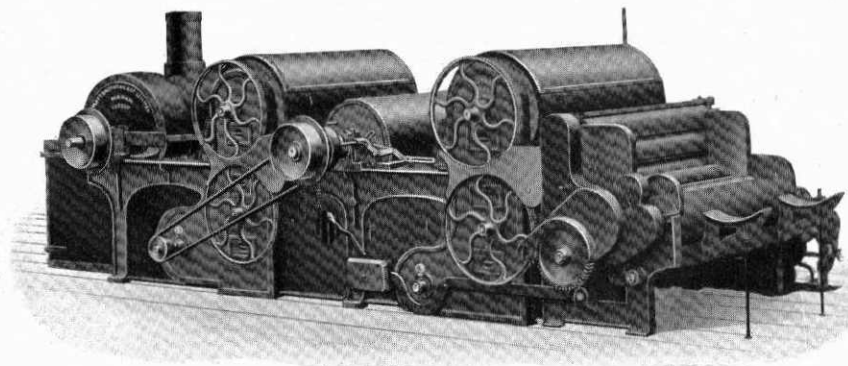


into the box behind the cylinder. The cotton then passes on to the first pair of cages  $C^1 C^1$ , through the feed rollers  $f f$ , and is presented to the action of a beater  $D$ , passing over the beater bars and dust box, which further clean it; it is then spread quite level on the second pair of dust cages  $C^2 C^2$ , and then passes through the calender rollers  $K$ , as indicated by the arrows and is made into a roll or lap  $L$ . The above-mentioned dust cages (or wire gauze cylinders) serve as fine sieves, their interiors being exhausted by the fans  $F F$ , by which means the more minute particles of dust are sifted out of the cotton and discharged by the fans through the apertures  $M M$ , and deposited in the dust cellar underneath.



EXHAUST OPENER AND LAP MACHINE

The connection between feeder and opener is automatic in its action and requires no attention; nor is it necessary for the feeder to be above the blowing room, but it may be on the same level or in the room below.

In lieu of the above-mentioned machine the **Buckley Opener** is sometimes preferred, especially for opening, cleaning, and forming into laps the better qualities of Egyptian and American cotton. The laps from this machine are afterwards passed through a Finisher Scutcher.

It should be observed that at the commencement of each lap, the rollers at the lattice feeder are started a short time before the lap part of the opener, and at the finish the feeder stops the same length of time before the lap part; by this means the trunk and pipes are freed from cotton when the lap part stops; thus the irregularity caused by the cotton falling in the trunk is obviated.

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