

Fig. 14.

But Flax may be put in holders as it come from the rollers, and dried in sheds in the field, or by hot air in the drying-house.

Holders are made of two pieces of wood of various lengths, on the end of one of which are two rings of wire, which, when drawn

over the ends of the other, hold the Flax evenly spread.

An end view of a drying shed is represented by Fig. 13, in which there are two rows with three tiers in each.

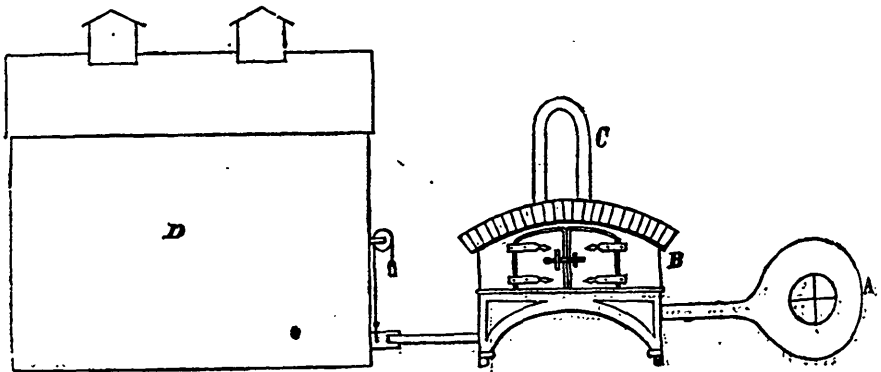


Fig. 14.

The next method of drying is by stove, in what are sometimes termed, desiccating houses. These can be at work at all times, thereby enabling the manufacturer to control his own operations. But it has been observed that Flax thus dried is somewhat deteriorated in quality.

Two methods of hot air drying are in use, each of which merits a separate notice.

In Figure 14, A represents fanners which

drive cold air, through a range of pipes (C) one of which is here shown. The flame of the fire in B passes among these pipes, bringing them to a red heat. The air, in its passage through these, is necessarily warmed, and the drying house (D) at a temperature of degrees. Here flax is dried in from eight to twenty-four hours. Much fuel is used by this method.