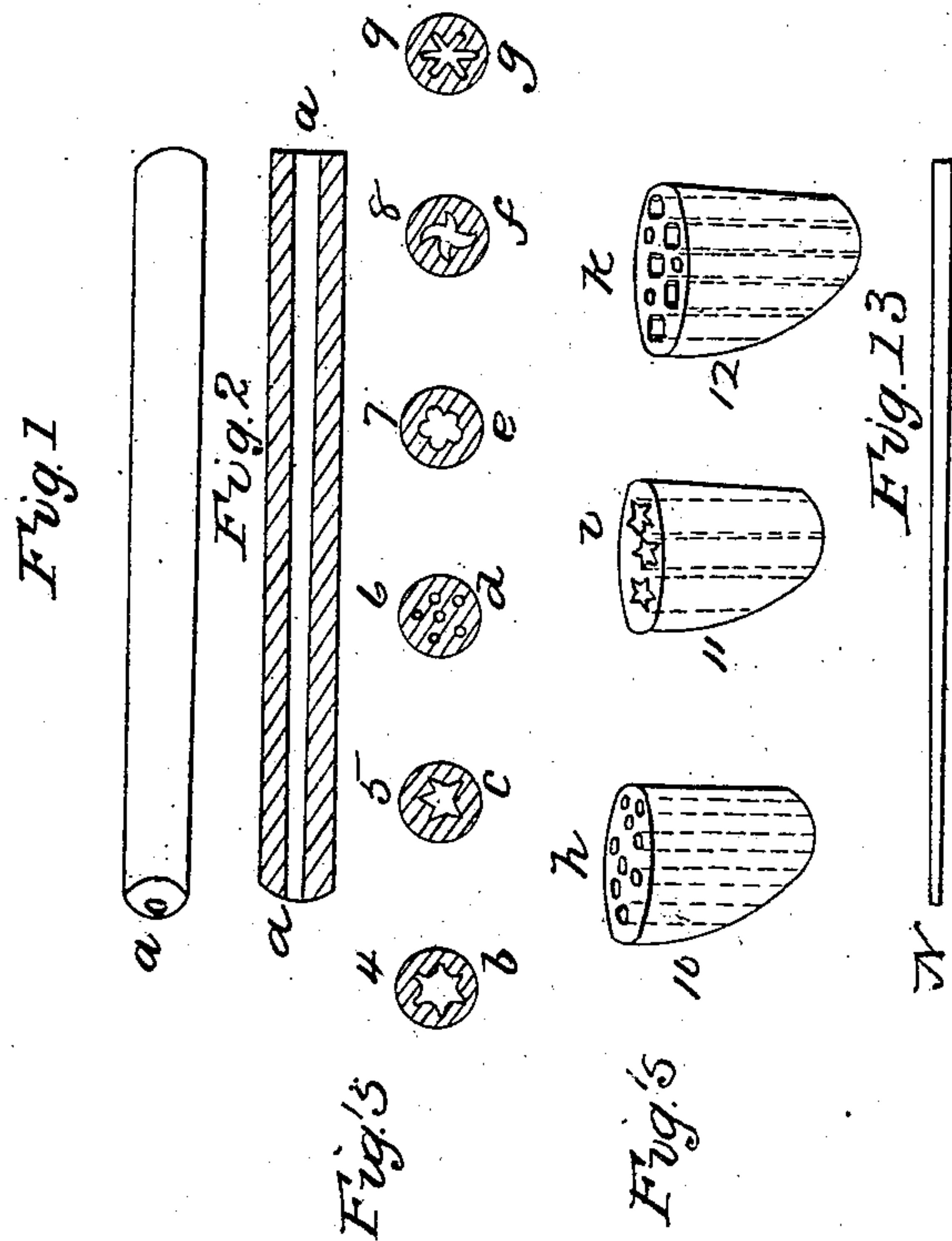


I. LINDSLEY.

Cigar.

No. 29,436.

Patented July 31, 1860.



Witnesses.
Edw. P. Tiffany
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC LINDSLEY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
AND DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 29,436, dated July 31, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC LINDSLEY, of the city of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have made a certain new and useful invention in the manufacturing of tobacco by the hydraulicizing or condensation of the same into the form of a cigar or other form for smoking; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of all of my said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hydraulicized cigar; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, showing the smoking orifice or aperture through the same; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are transverse sections of hydraulicized cigars, showing variations and modifications in the form of the smoking-orifices through the same; and Figs. 10, 11, and 12 show different forms of hydraulicized or compressed charges of tobacco suitable to be placed in a pipe for smoking. Fig. 3 shows the round piece of wire employed to form them aperture *a*, Figs. 1 and 2.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

The nature of my invention consists in subjecting tobacco by means of the hydraulic press to the highest degree of pressure, said tobacco being first placed or packed around a piece of iron wire or other hard metal, *N*, Fig. 3, said wire being larger at one end than at the other, in such a manner that when the tobacco is compressed and the wire drawn out the tobacco will present the exterior appearance shown at Fig. 1, and having lengthwise through it the hole shown at *a*, Fig. 2. In other words, my invention consists in forming by a powerful compression in a mold and around a suitable former a plain roll of tobacco of about two thirds the length and two-thirds the diameter of an ordinary cigar, and having a round hole lengthwise through its center, said hole being about two-thirds of the diameter of the roll at one end, and from thence tapering to about one-third of the diameter of the roll at the other end, (see *a*,

Fig. 2.) To accomplish this purpose I first take a mold, of steel or other hard metal, of two parts, the interior of said mold presenting precisely the exterior shape shown at Fig. 1. I then take a piece of hard metal—iron is good enough—round and tapering, and having the shape shown at *N*, Fig. 3. I then place the former *N* within the mold, and around this and within the mold I then place the tobacco. The mold is then placed underneath a hydraulic press and the tobacco subjected to the highest degree of pressure. The form *N* is then withdrawn, and the hydraulicized cigar is thus produced. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are introduced merely for the purpose of showing how the orifice through the hydraulicized cigar may be varied in form, and that, as in Fig. 6, there may be several instead of one. Figs. 10, 11, 12 show the same principle of hydraulicizing tobacco applied to the production of a charge for a pipe. Of course the shape of the cigar may be much varied—flat, oval, tapering, &c.—and the mouth end may be shaped like the mouth-piece of a pipe, if desired.

The benefits resulting from my invention are as follows: first, rapidity and cheapness of manufacturing the cigars, since a large number may be struck out from a sheet of tobacco at one impressing and by a single movement; second, hydraulicized cigars occupy less space, and, third, such cigars will hold fire better and burn more evenly than ordinary cigars; fourth, they are of better flavor and more innoxious, from the fact that being so thoroughly compressed the essential oils are more thoroughly consumed in burning; fifth, fine as well as leaf tobacco may be used in making them, thus using up waste tobacco. If desired, the interior of the hydraulicized cigar may be made of fine tobacco, and for the exterior leaf-tobacco may be employed.

I do not claim the condensation of tobacco by pressing it into the form of a cigar or charge for a pipe. Neither do I claim simply the leaving or inserting of an aperture or fissure through the cigar or charge, as fissures now exist in the ordinary cigar; but

What I do claim as new and of my own in-

vention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The hydraulicizing or condensation of tobacco to the highest possible extent into the form of a cigar or other form suitable for smoking, Fig. 1, when the tobacco so hydraulicized or condensed shall have running in and

through the same the distinct aperture *a*, Fig. 2, or its equivalent, formed substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

ISAAC LINDSLEY.

Witnesses:

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