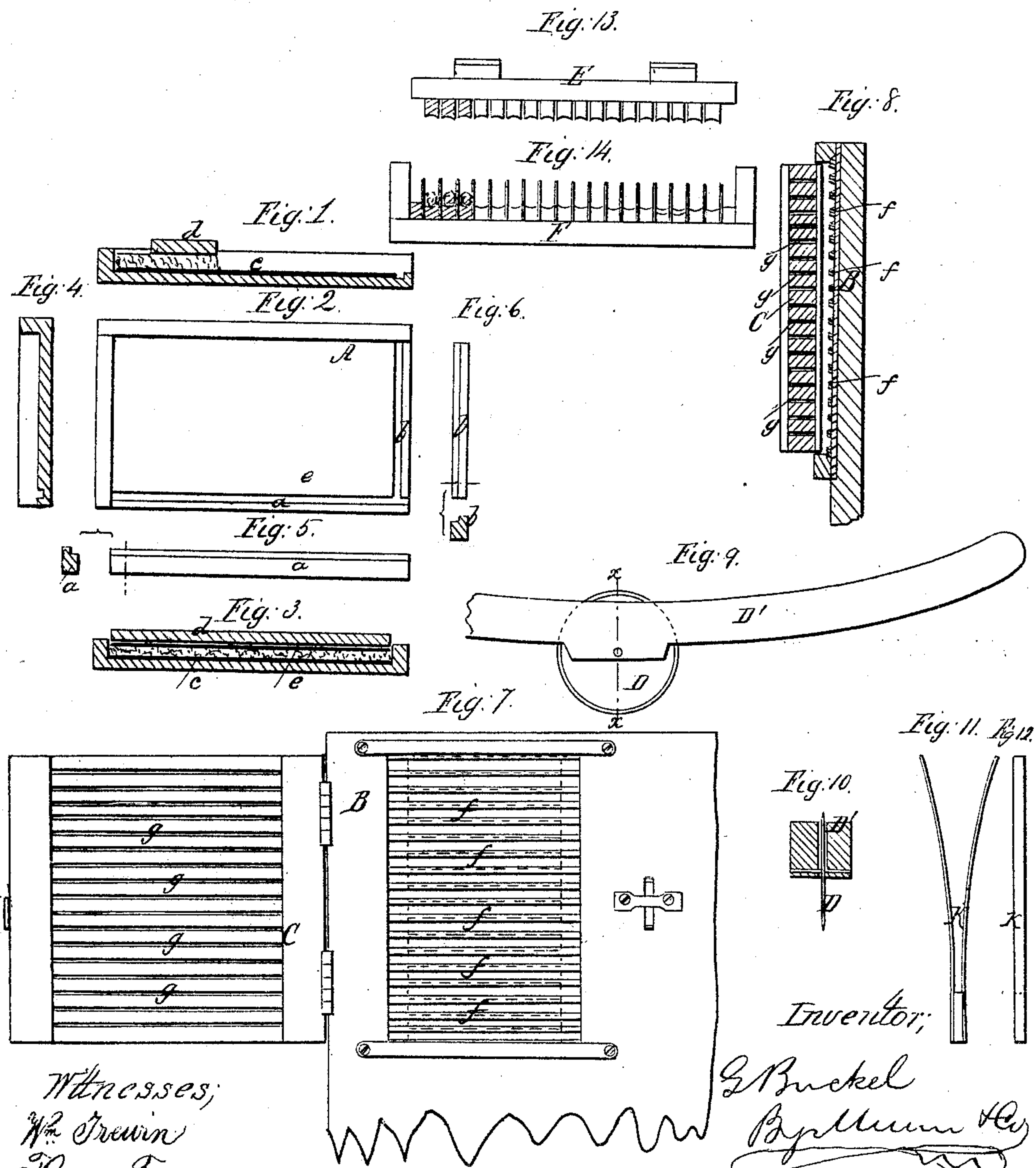


G. BUCKEL.
CIGAR MACHINE.

No. 49,709.

Patented Sept. 5, 1865.



Witnesses;
Wm. Brewin
Chas. French

Inventor;
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By *[Signature]*
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BUCKEL, OF MONROE, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,709, dated September 5, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BUCKEL, of Monroe, in the county of Monroe and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Cigar-Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of my device for making the tobacco sheet or felt which I use for producing wrappers, said felt being partially finished. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar section to that represented in Fig. 1, the tobacco-felt being finished and ready to be removed. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section of the same. Figs. 5 and 6 are detached views of the movable strips of the felt-ing-box. Fig. 7 is a plan of the clamp for holding the felted tobacco while the same is being cut, said clamp being represented open. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same when closed. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the rolling cutter. Fig. 10 is a transverse vertical section of the same, the line *x x*, Fig. 9, indicating the plane of section. Fig. 11 is an end view of the pinchers which I use for removing from the clamp the cut fillers. Fig. 12 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 13 is a sectional end view of the cover of my press. Fig. 14 is a similar view of the bottom part or body of the press.

Similar letters of reference in all the figures indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new method of producing the fillers of cigars by first forming the tobacco into a sheet or felt of sufficient thickness, and afterward cutting said sheet up into pieces, each sufficient for one filler. Each of these pieces is wrapped in a narrow strip of tobacco-leaf and then pressed for a short time, when it is ready to be covered by the ordinary wrapper.

For the purpose of felting the tobacco I use a box, A, provided with two movable sides, *a b*, which are held in place by tongues and grooves, or in any other suitable manner, and which are so arranged that they can be easily and quickly taken out or put in whenever it may be de-

sired. A false bottom, *c*, is placed on the bottom of this box, and then the tobacco-leaves intended for fillers are put in and pressed by means of a follower, *d*. By thus filling the box and pressing the tobacco a porous sheet of tobacco or tobacco-felt is formed, which is ready for use after a few hours. After the lapse of that time a thin board, *e*, similar to the false bottom *c*, is placed on the felt, the side pieces, *a* and *b*, of the box are removed, and the felt thus situated between the two boards *c* and *e* is turned over and brought upon the platform B. (See Figs. 7 and 8.) This platform is provided with a series of raised metal bars, *f*, running over it in a transverse direction, and to its edge is hinged the cover C, which is perforated with a series of transverse kerfs, *g*, corresponding in number and position to the spaces between the metal base *f* on the platform. The platform B and cover C form a clamp, between which the tobacco-felt is held while it is being cut, and the operation of cutting is effected by a revolving cutter, D, secured to a suitable handle, D'. This cutter is introduced successively through the kerfs in the cover C, and by rolling it back and forth two or three times the felt is cut up in pieces, each suitable for a filler of a cigar. After the operation of cutting is finished the clamp is opened and a metal plate is placed on the felt, and by means of the pinchers *k* one filler after the other is withdrawn and wrapped in a narrow strip of tobacco-leaf placed in an oblique position. The pinchers are constructed with thin narrow jaws, of spring-steel or other suitable material, which can be introduced between the metal bars on the platform B, so as to grasp the pieces cut off from the tobacco-felt and draw them out one after the other from under the metal plate. After these pieces have been wrapped, as previously stated, they are placed between the press, which consists of the follower E and bed-piece F. (See Figs. 13 and 14.) Said bed-piece is divided off into a number of compartments, each capable of receiving one of the pieces cut off from the tobacco felt and wrapped as previously described, and the partitions between those compartments are made of thin pieces of sheet metal, which, when the cover or follower E is put on, fit into thin spaces cut into the under

surface of said follower, as shown. By this arrangement the fillers are kept separate, and they can be pressed to any desired extent. After the lapse of twenty-four hours (more or less) the fillers are removed from the press, and they are ready for the final wrapping.

The principal advantage of this arrangement is that the tobacco forming the leaves lies perfectly straight, whereas in hand-made cigars the tobacco of the fillers is liable to become twisted while putting on the wrappers.

By the aid of my machine, and with little practice, the operation of preparing the fillers can be effected with great rapidity, and, if desired, the fillers can be pressed in molds of suitable form, and ornamented cigars can thus be produced with great ease and facility.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The method, substantially as herein described, of producing the fillers for cigars by first forming a sheet or felt of tobacco, and then cutting up that sheet in a clamp in pieces suitable for fillers and, after having wrapped these fillers in narrow strips cut from tobacco-leaves, pressing them in a suitable press, as set forth.

GEORGE BUCKEL.

Witnesses:

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