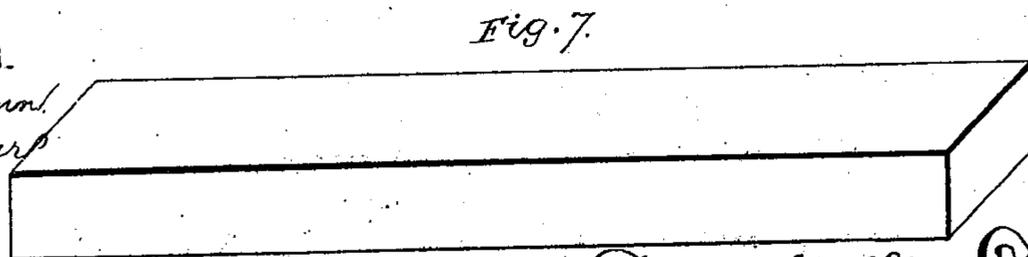
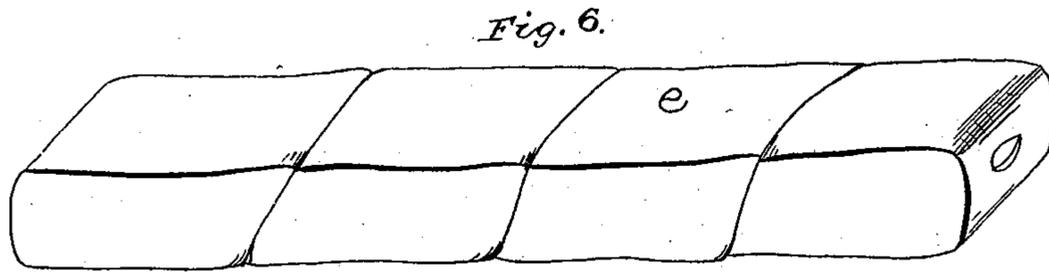
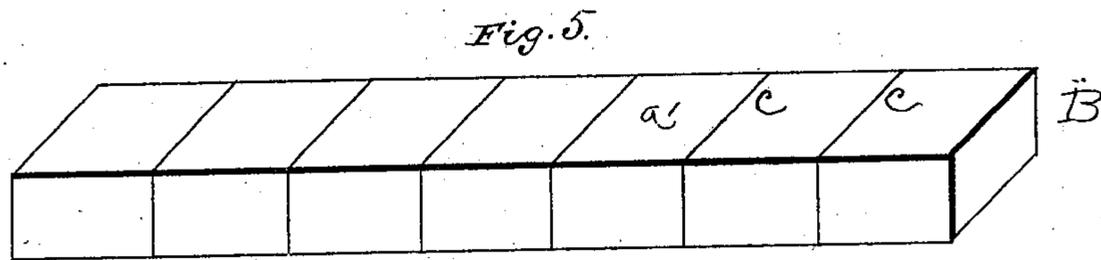
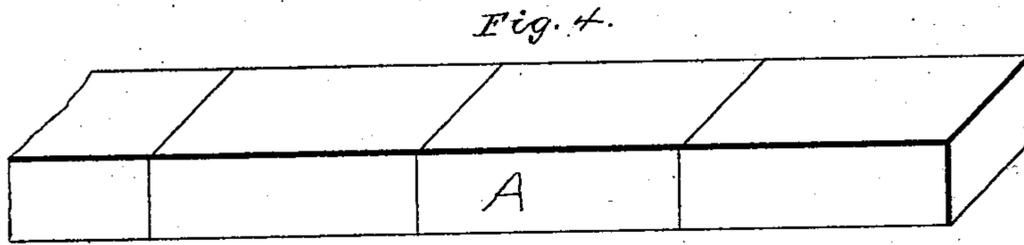
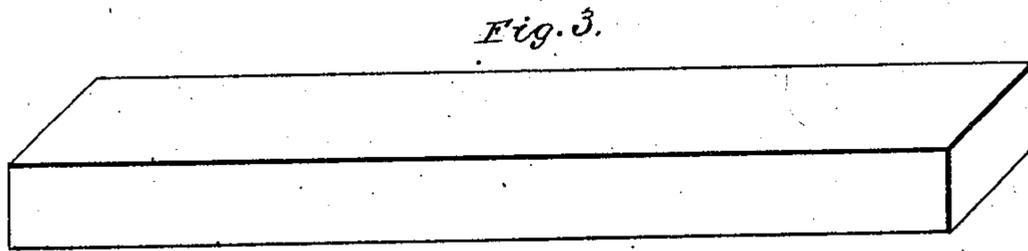
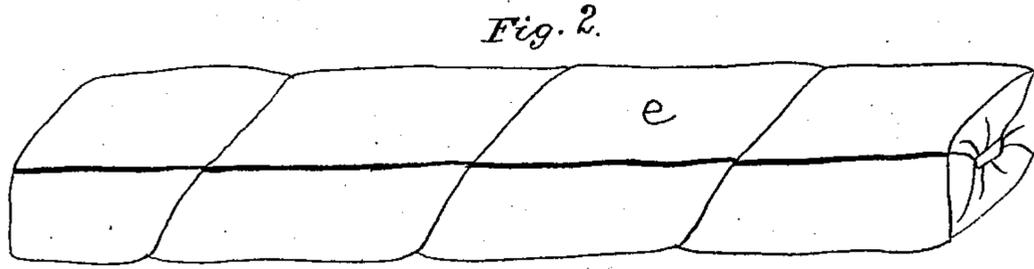
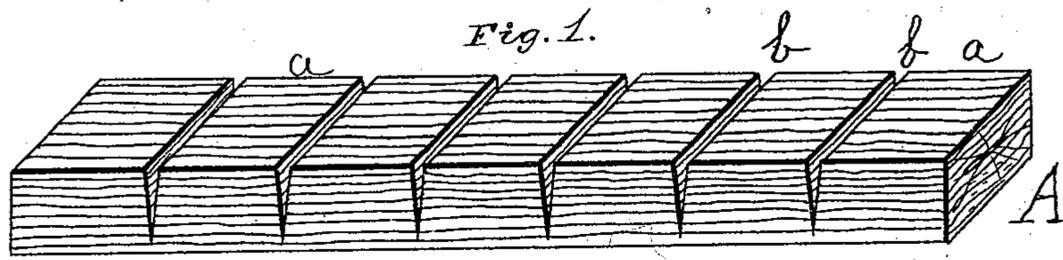


D. W. DE FOREST.
Manufacture of Plug-Tobacco.

No. 197,722.

Patented Dec. 4, 1877.



WITNESSES.
J. A. Lehmann
J. W. Garner

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID W. DE FOREST, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURE OF PLUG-TOBACCO.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,722**, dated December 4, 1877; application filed November 22, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manufacture of Plug-Tobacco; 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 which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the manufacture of plug-tobacco, by first cutting or partially cutting the filler of the plug into sections, and re-forming the filler by placing these sections side by side, and finally putting on the ordinary wrapper to cover the whole, and then pressing the plug.

My invention consists, first, in the method of making the plug by cutting or partially cutting the ordinary filler into sections or pieces, and covering them, when laid side by side, with the usual outside wrapper, and then pressing the plug; and, secondly, in a plug having a cut or partially cut sectional filler and an outside wrapper inclosing said sections.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a filler for a plug of tobacco, partially severed into sections. Fig. 2 is a view of the same having an outside wrapper wound spirally. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a complete plug after pressing. Figs. 4 and 5 are similar views of independent sections into which the filler is cut. Fig. 6 is a view of the plug made of independent sections, having the wrapper wound on; and Fig. 7 is a completed plug so made after final pressure.

A represents the filler for a plug of tobacco, partially severed into sections, *a*, by incisions *b*, which incisions may run all in one direction across the filler, or crosswise and lengthwise, forming rectangular pieces or other formed sections. B represents a filler for a plug, made up of sections *a'*, entirely separate and independent of each other, the lines *c* indicating division-lines. These sections I inclose or cover with a wrapper, *e*, of the usual kind, which holds them all together.

The filler, being made up of such sectional pieces as referred to above, may be pressed before applying the outside covering or wrapper to hold the sections together; or an inside binder might be used, if necessary, in some cases. The sections, if severed from each other, might require pressing to re-form the filler; but if not wholly severed, pressing would hardly be necessary before the ultimate wrapping.

The tobacco wrapper is applied in the ordinary way, by winding or otherwise, and the wrapper may be of other material than tobacco; but when put on, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6, the entire plug is made, save the pressing, which forms the whole into a completed or finished plug.

The purpose of cutting the filler is to prepare the plug, so that the purchaser can readily break off any sized piece he may desire to carry in the pocket, and also to facilitate the retailer in breaking off the sized piece called for for a certain sum of money.

As I propose to make my plug from a filler severed into several pieces that are independent, or partially severed, as referred to above, and in either case put on an outside wrapper, the plug is, to all intents and purposes, to the trade, the ordinary plug. It has all of the advantages and possesses additional features.

Among the advantages of my plug may be mentioned the following, viz: When the plug, and wrapper also, is cut into sections by the manufacturer, as they are now made, the wrapper is liable to scale off and leave the sections ragged. By leaving the wrapper whole, these objections are obviated, while the advantage of having a sectional plug is gained.

Plugs having sections with the incisions or division-lines exposed are open to the objection—which is a serious one—of their molding at such points, and also that the sections are liable to come apart or separate and dry up, and are useless. The sections, as I prepare them, are securely held from coming apart by the outside wrapper; but when it is desired to divide the plug, one or more pieces may be readily broken off, and the rest of the plug is left intact.

I do not wish to limit myself to any particu-

lar form of filler, or form of plug, as my invention is applicable to plugs and fillers of all forms, and it is evident that the filler may be cut or partially cut in ways different from that I have shown. The order or number of times of pressing the filler and plug may vary to suit circumstances, or the pressing might be dispensed with.

What I claim is—

1. The method herein described of forming plugs of tobacco, consisting in cutting or partially cutting the filler into sections, and finally

covering all the sections with an ordinary wrapper, and pressing or finishing the plug.

2. The plug herein described, having a cut or partially cut sectional filler, and a wrapper inclosing said sections.

3. A tobacco-plug having a sectional filler, and a wrapper pressed upon and holding said sections together, as described.

DAVID WILLIAM DE FOREST.

Witnesses:

AMOS HADLEY,
GEO. W. WEST.