

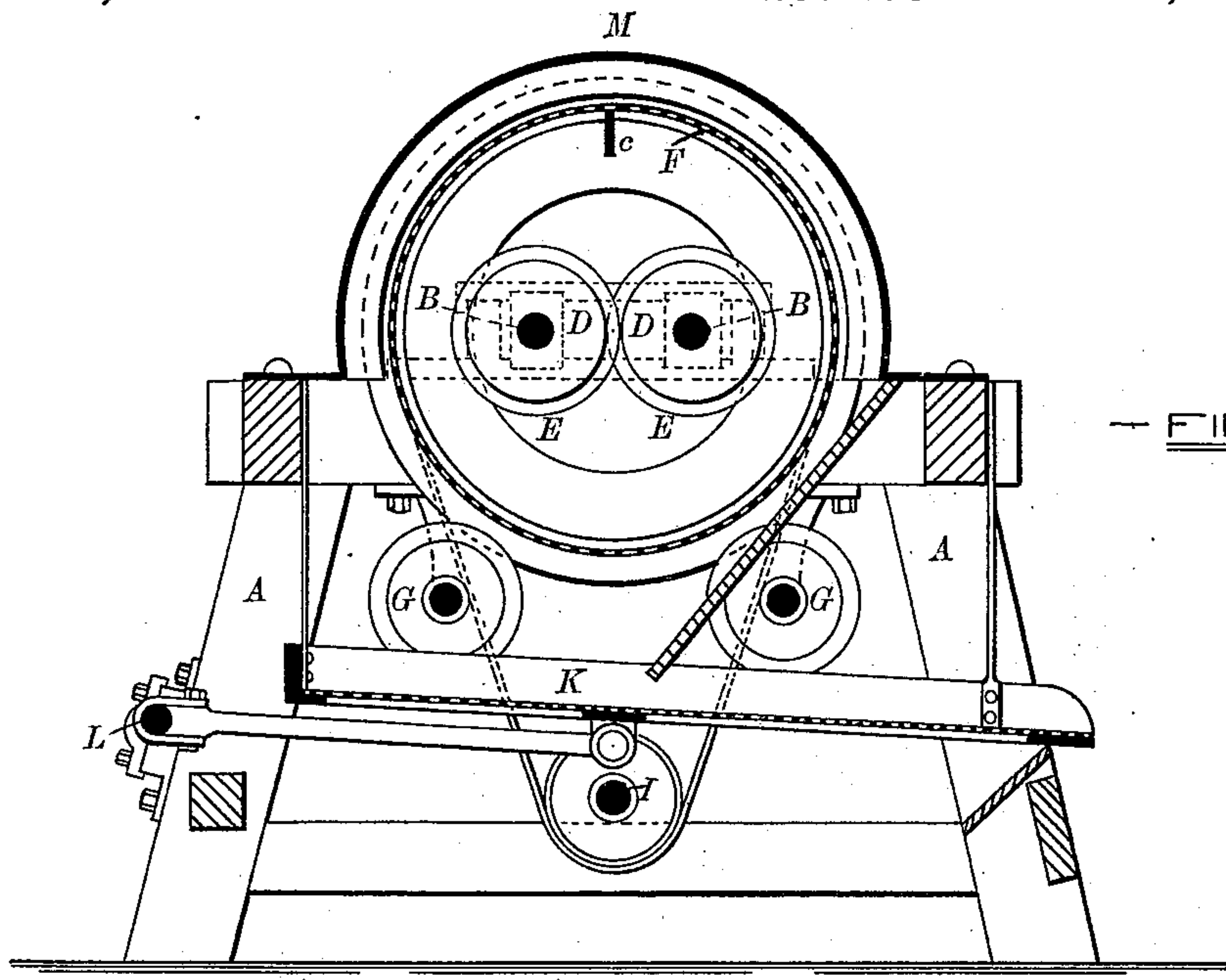
(No Model.)

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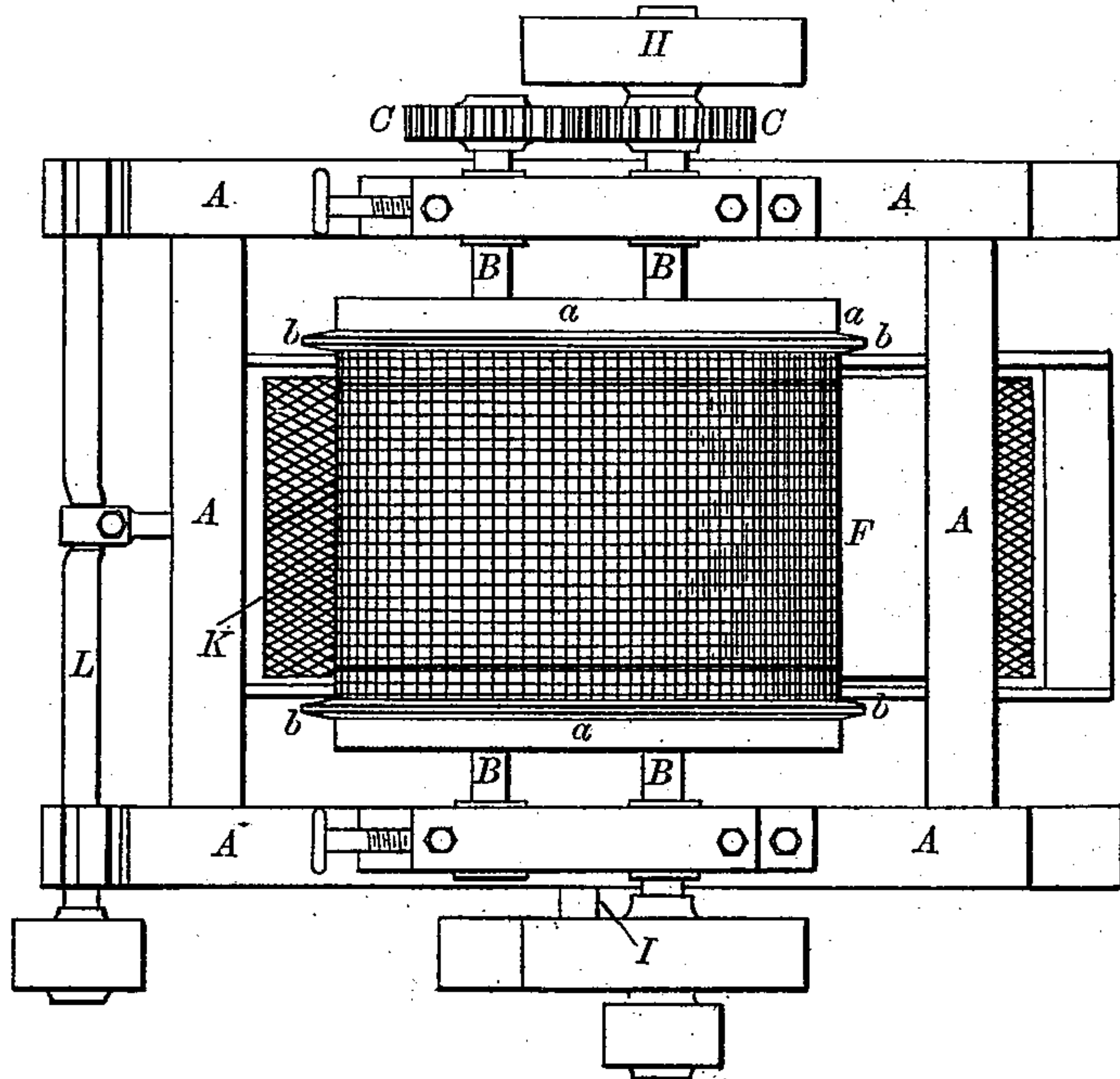
J. B. ADT.
Tobacco Cutter.

No. 233,829.

Patented Nov. 2, 1880.



— FIG. I. —



— FIG. II. —

— WITNESSES. —

Gro. A. Boyden.
Harry V. Albough.

— INVENTOR. —

John B. Adt.
by E. H. S. Howard,
Attys.

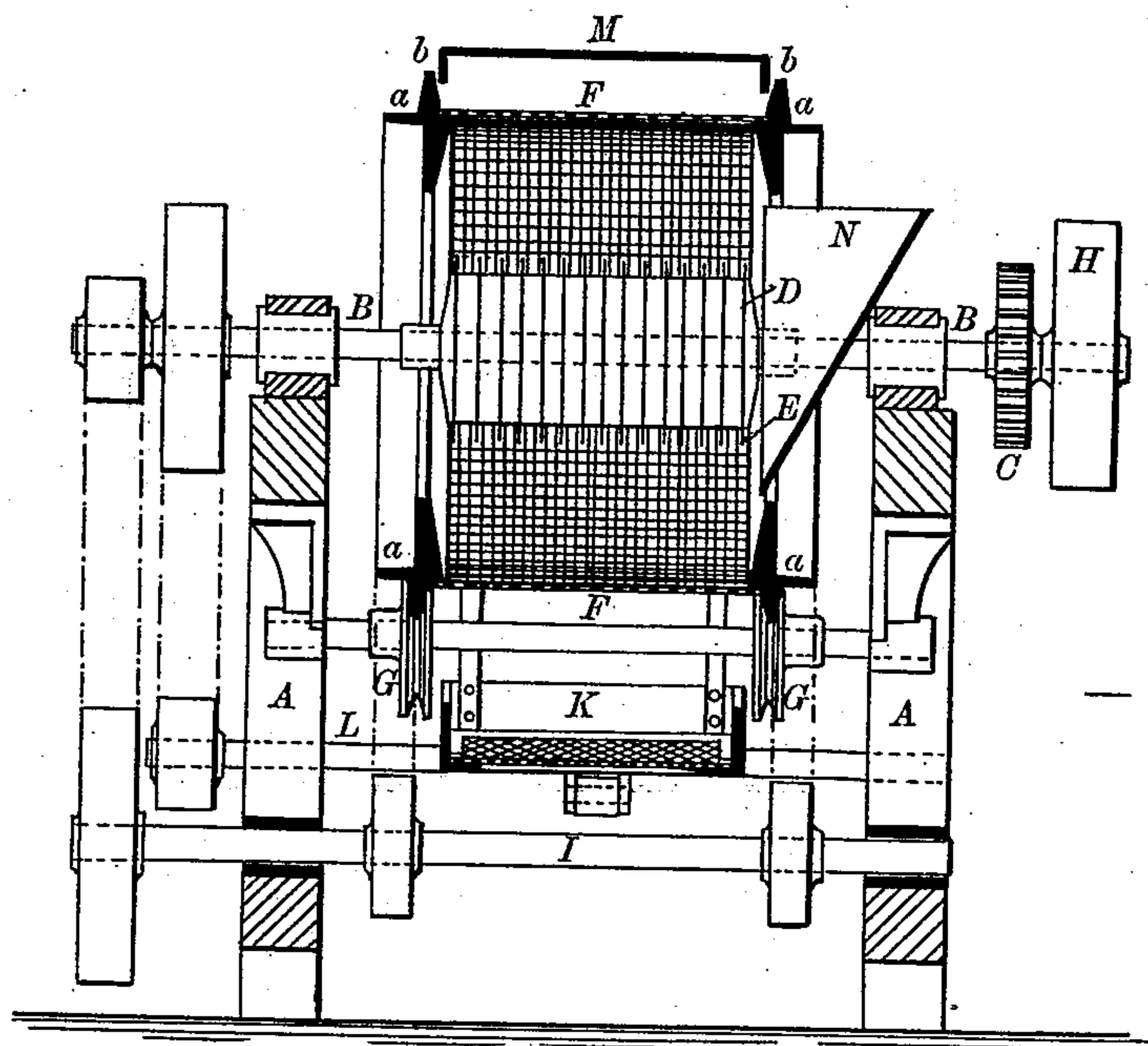
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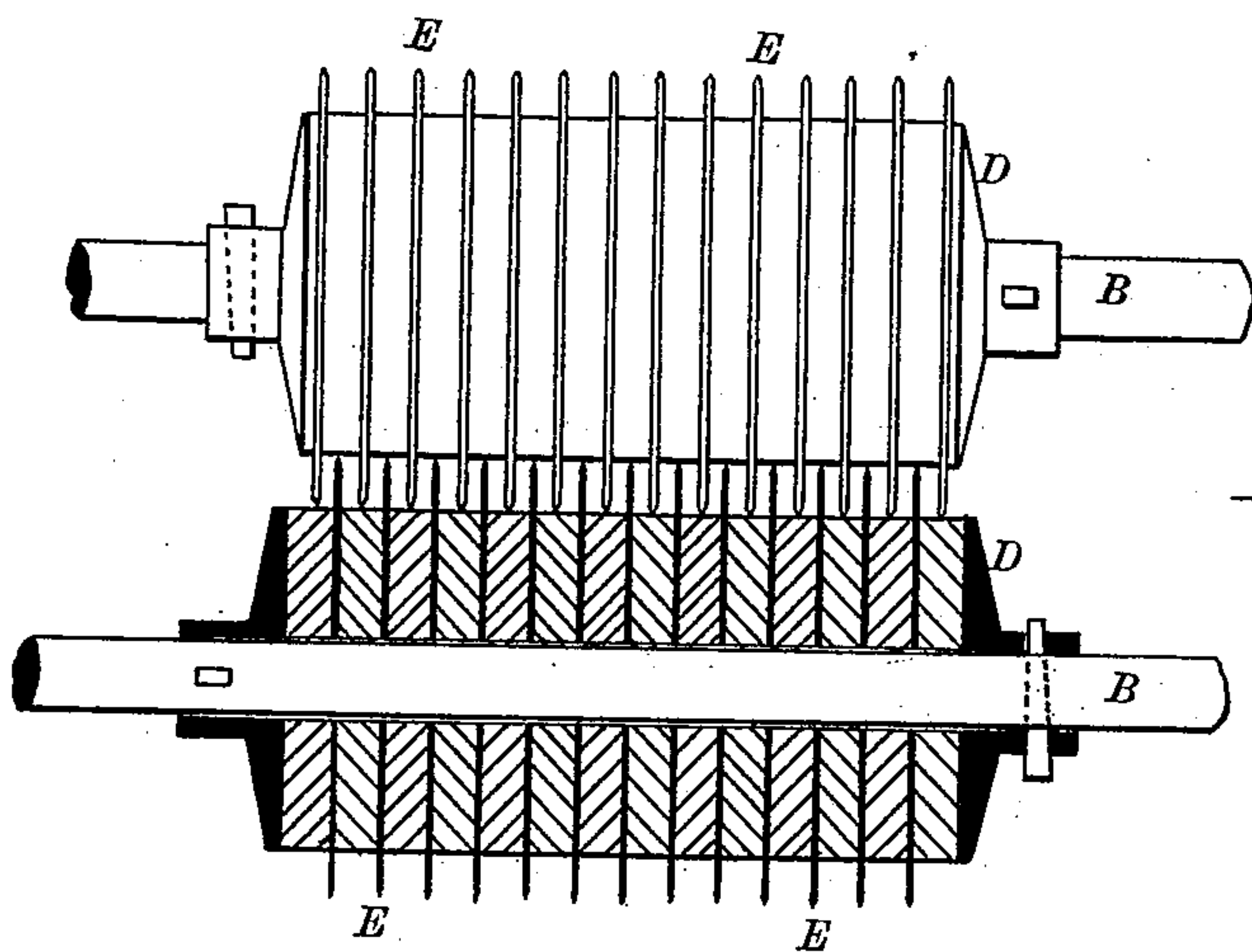
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— FIG. III. —



— FIG. IV. —

— WITNESSES —

Geo. A. Boyden
Harry V. Albough

— INVENTOR —

John B. Adt.
by C. H. H. Howard
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. ADT, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TOBACCO-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 233,829, dated November 2, 1880.

Application filed July 26, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. ADT, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented an Improved Tobacco-Cutter, of which the following is a specification; and I do hereby declare that in the same is contained a full, clear, and exact description of my said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain improvements in a machine for reducing leaf to smoking tobacco; and it, briefly stated, consists in a rotary cutting device inclosed by a revoluble cylindrical sieve, into which the tobacco-leaf to be cut is introduced, and which sieve is provided with an inwardly-projecting flange, which, in the revolution of the sieve, conducts only such tobacco to the said cutting device as is too large to pass through the interstices of the sieve.

It further consists in providing the said sieve with exterior annular projections and grooved rollers adapted to fit the said projections and support the said sieve, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the further description of my said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a cross or transverse section of the improved machine. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same with the upper part of the outer casing removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the machine. Fig. 4 is a partly sectional view of parts of the invention on an enlarged scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in all the views.

A is the frame of the machine. B B are shafts extending transversely of the frame A and connected by means of gear-wheels C C. The shafts B are each provided with a wooden drum, D, to which are secured circular knives E.

F is the cylindrical sieve, consisting of a piece of wire-cloth attached at its ends to flanges *a*, which are adapted as pulleys to receive the belts by means of which the sieve is revolved. The sieve F rests upon four wheels or rollers, G, and to prevent displace-

ment of the sieve the flanges *a* are provided with annular projections *b*, which fit in grooves in the edges of the rollers.

One of the shafts B is furnished with a driving-pulley, H, through the medium of which the machine is put in operation. A second shaft, I, located below the sieve and driven by a belt from the shaft B, is used to communicate movement to the sieve by means of belts, as shown.

K is a shaker or tray, consisting of a skeleton-frame, over which is stretched wire-cloth of a finer mesh than the sieve-wire, which receives its motion from a crank-shaft, L, driven in any suitable manner. This tray is merely to remove dust from the smoking-tobacco as delivered from the revoluble sieve. The upper part of the sieve is covered by a casing, M, (shown in Figs. 1 and 3,) but which is removed in Fig. 2.

Parts of the machine not yet alluded to will be described in the description of the operation of the invention which follows.

The machine being placed in operation by means of the driving-pulley H, the tobacco to be cut is introduced to the interior of the sieve through a hopper, N. As the sieve revolves the tobacco contained therein is elevated so as to fall on the cutters, which reduce a portion of it to the required size. To enforce the elevation of the tobacco in the rotation of the sieve, inwardly-projecting flanges are used, one of which is shown in the drawings, Fig. 1, and represented by *c*. In the continued operation of the machine the tobacco which is reduced to the required size by the action of the cutters is discharged through the sieve, while the larger pieces are elevated to the knives and recut. By this means only such particles of leaf as are too large to pass through the interstices of the circular sieve are cut. Consequently there is no waste from the reduction of tobacco to dust or to particles too small for use.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a machine for cutting tobacco, a cutting device, an inclosing revoluble sieve adapted to receive the tobacco to be cut and provided with an inwardly-projecting flange to elevate the tobacco to the said cutting de-

vice, and mechanism for operating the said cutting device and rotating the said sieve, all combined substantially as herein specified.

2. In a machine for cutting tobacco, a cutting device, an inclosing revoluble sieve adapted to receive the tobacco to be cut and provided with an inwardly-projecting flange to carry the tobacco to the said cutting device, rollers to support the said sieve, and
10 mechanism to actuate the said cutting device and revolve the said sieve, substantially as herein specified.

3. In a machine for cutting tobacco, a revoluble sieve having an inwardly-projecting flange and annular projections on its outer surface, combined with a series of supporting grooved rollers and mechanism for effecting the revolution of the said sieve, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified. 15

JOHN B. ADT.

Witnesses:

JNO. T. MADDOX,
WM. T. HOWARD.