

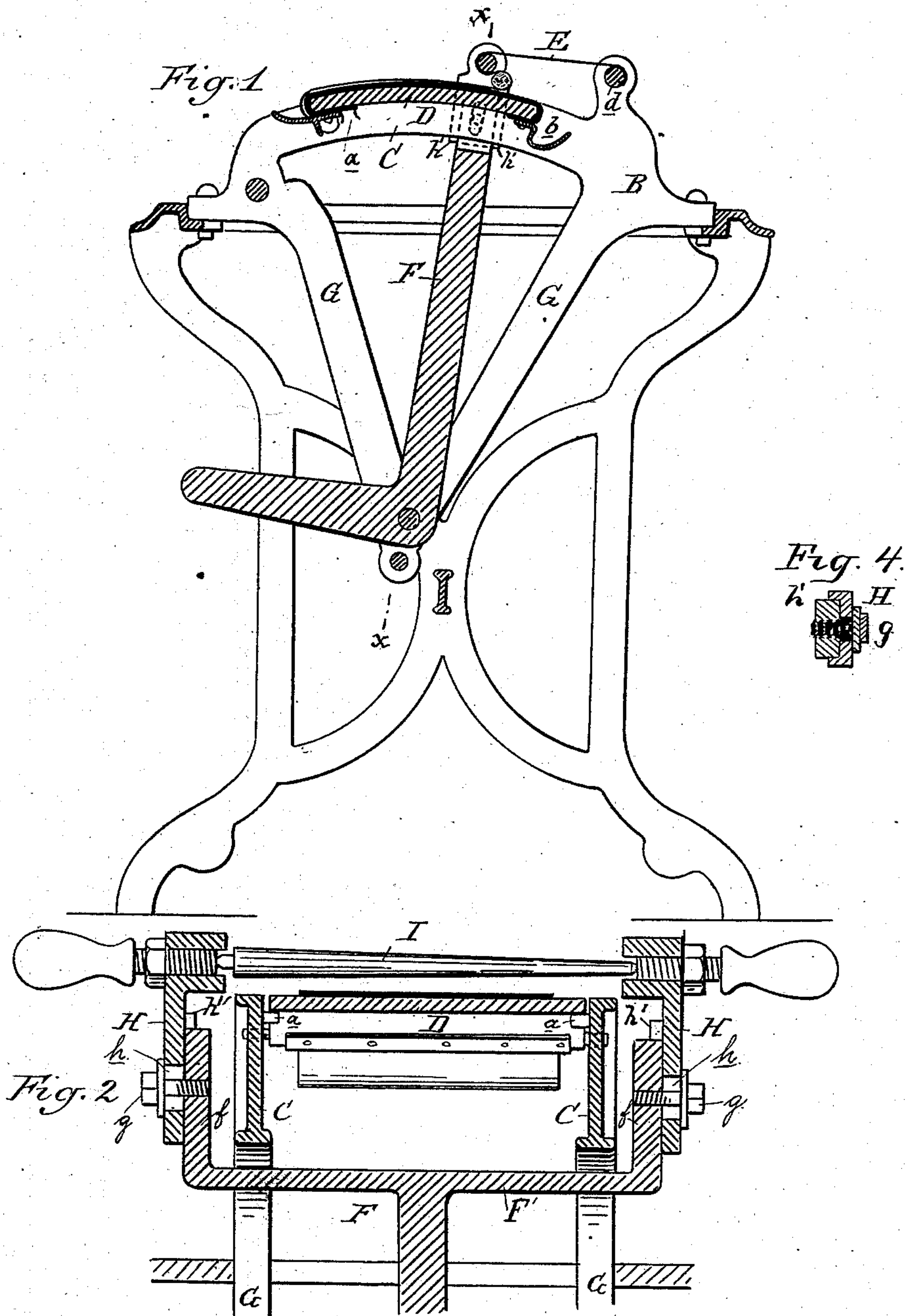
(No Model.)

G. MOEBS.

MACHINE FOR BUNCHING CIGARS.

No. 288,355.

Patented Nov. 13, 1883.

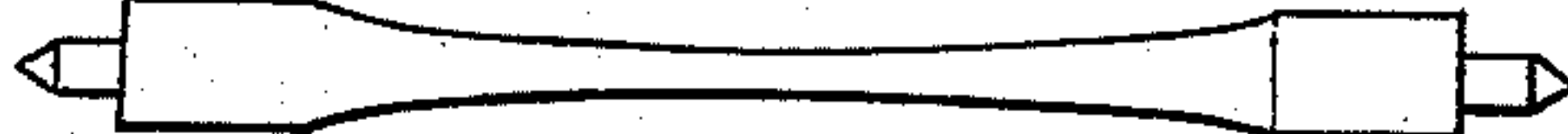


Attest:

A. Barthel

*A. Barthel*

I Fig. 3



Inventor:

Geo. Moebis

by his Atty *Thos. D. Sprague*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MOEBS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## MACHINE FOR BUNCHING CIGARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,355, dated November 13, 1883.

Application filed April 3, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE MOEBS, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Bunching Machines; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the construction of cigar-bunching machines, and is especially designed as an improvement upon the Letters Patent No. 266,711, granted to me October 31, 15 1882.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the yoke which carries the bunching-roller, and in the construction and arrangement of the parts, as 20 more fully hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my improved machine. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line X X in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a concavo bunching-roller. Fig. 4 is 25 a sectional detail.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, B represents a suitable frame-work, consisting of two curved bars, C, the ends of which are supported upon 30 standards at front and rear, as shown.

D is the bunching-table proper, the upper plane of which is curved, so that when in place the curvature of the bars and table is coincident. This table is hinged or pivotally secured near and between the rear ends of the 35 said bars, and *a* are stops, which prevent the forward and free end of the said table from falling below the curved planes of the side bars. In the front end of this table is a recess, *b*. The bunching-cloth E is secured in any convenient way to the under side of the 40 forward end of the table, and passes thence over the bunching-table, and is secured to and wound around the stationary roller *d*, the construction of the foregoing parts being the same as described in the hereinbefore-mentioned Letters Patent.

F represents the yoke, having a T-shaped head formed by the arms F', which arms terminate in upwardly-extending arms *f*. The 50 lower end of this yoke is pivotally secured be-

tween the downwardly-projecting standards G of the frame B, and the arms *f* are provided with vertically-adjustable slides or arms H, having guides *h'* (see Fig. 4) on each side, 55 fitting said arms *f*, and secured thereto by the bolts *g*, which are passed through the slots *h* in the said arms H, between the free ends of which is adjustably secured the bunching roller or rod I, substantially in the manner described 60 in the patent hereinbefore referred to. By providing the yoke with vertically-adjustable arms, as described, I am enabled to adjust the bunching-roller to or from the table, as the condition of the work to be performed may require; 65 and it can readily be seen that the bunching-roller can easily be removed and replaced by one of a different form. When bunching for a straight cigar, a straight bunching-roller may be employed. When it is desired to bunch for 70 the "cheroot," a bunching-roller is employed similar to the form shown in Fig. 2, and when bunching for an "opera" or a cigar the ends of which are smaller than the body; a concavo bunching-roller, as shown in Fig. 3, is employed. The adjustments provided for at the 75 end of the yoke will admit of a straight roller being employed for bunching cheroots and cigars the diameters of which but slightly vary from end to end; but where it is desired 80 to extend this variation it is necessary to employ a bunching-roller of the proper shape; otherwise the wrapper would be broken.

I deem it important that the yoke F, with arms *f*, be used, and that the arms H be fitted 85 with guides *h'*, for, by the first feature, one end of the bunching-roller can be adjusted while the other end is securely held; whereas if the adjustment is made, as has heretofore been practiced, below the arms *f*, both arms must be 90 loosened, and thus the adjustment of the bunching-roller is rendered difficult; whereas a child can readily adjust my device. Moreover, owing to the distance between the roller and the adjusting device in the plan heretofore in use, 95 there is considerable leverage exerted on the adjusting device, while by my construction the bearing of the roller and the adjusting device are comparatively close together, so that there is little or no tendency of the arms to 100 shift, and should there be any such tendency, it is entirely overcome by the guides *h'*.



What I claim as my invention is—

In a cigar-bunching machine, the yoke F, having T-shaped head formed by the arms F', which terminate in vertical arms *f*, and the  
5 vertical arms H, having guides *h'*, said arms being secured to arms F' by bolts *g*, passing through slots *h* in arms H, whereby either of the arms H can be adjusted independent of the

other, all combined and arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE MOEBS.

Witnesses:

H. S. SPRAGUE,  
E. SCULLY.