

(No Model.)

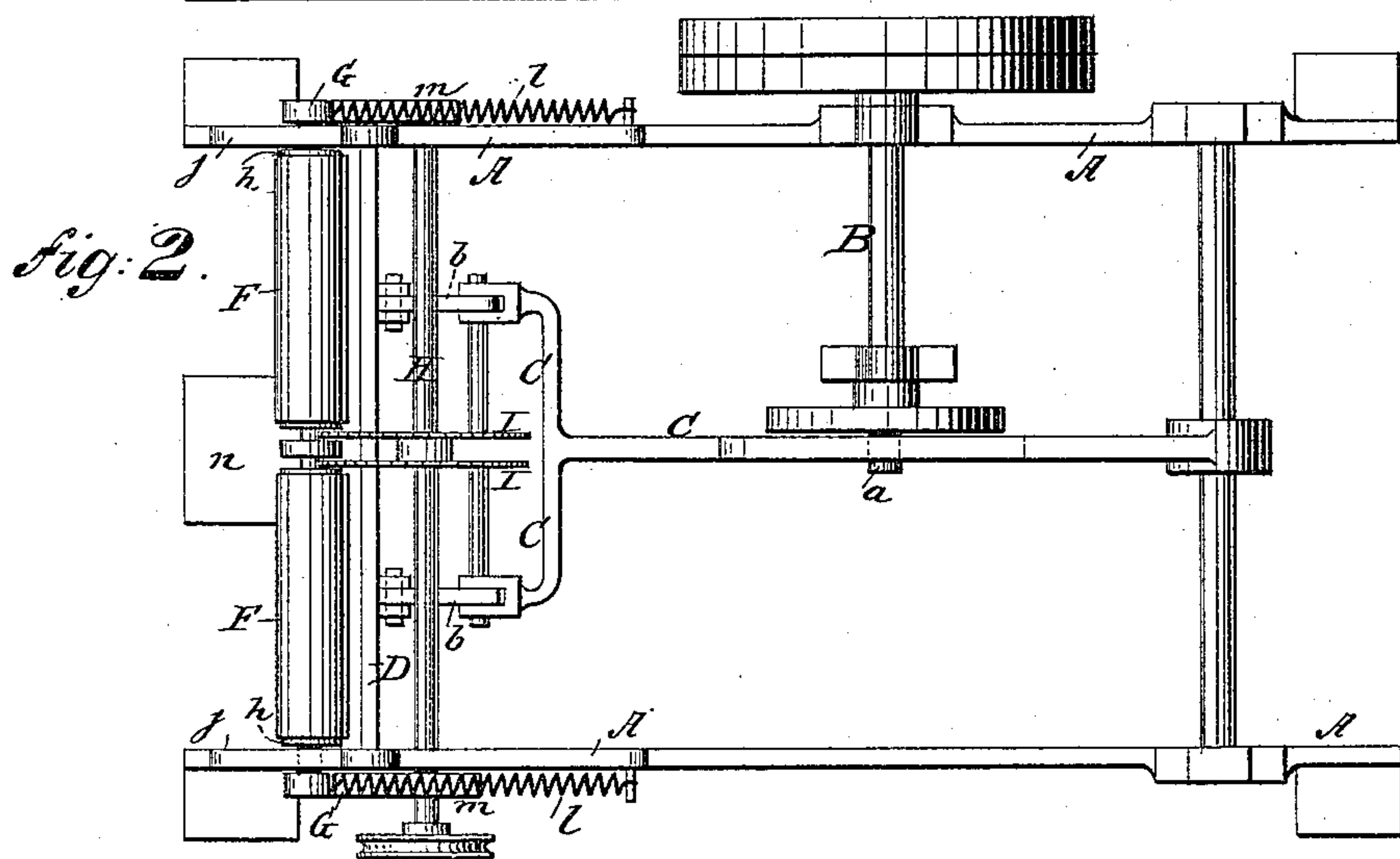
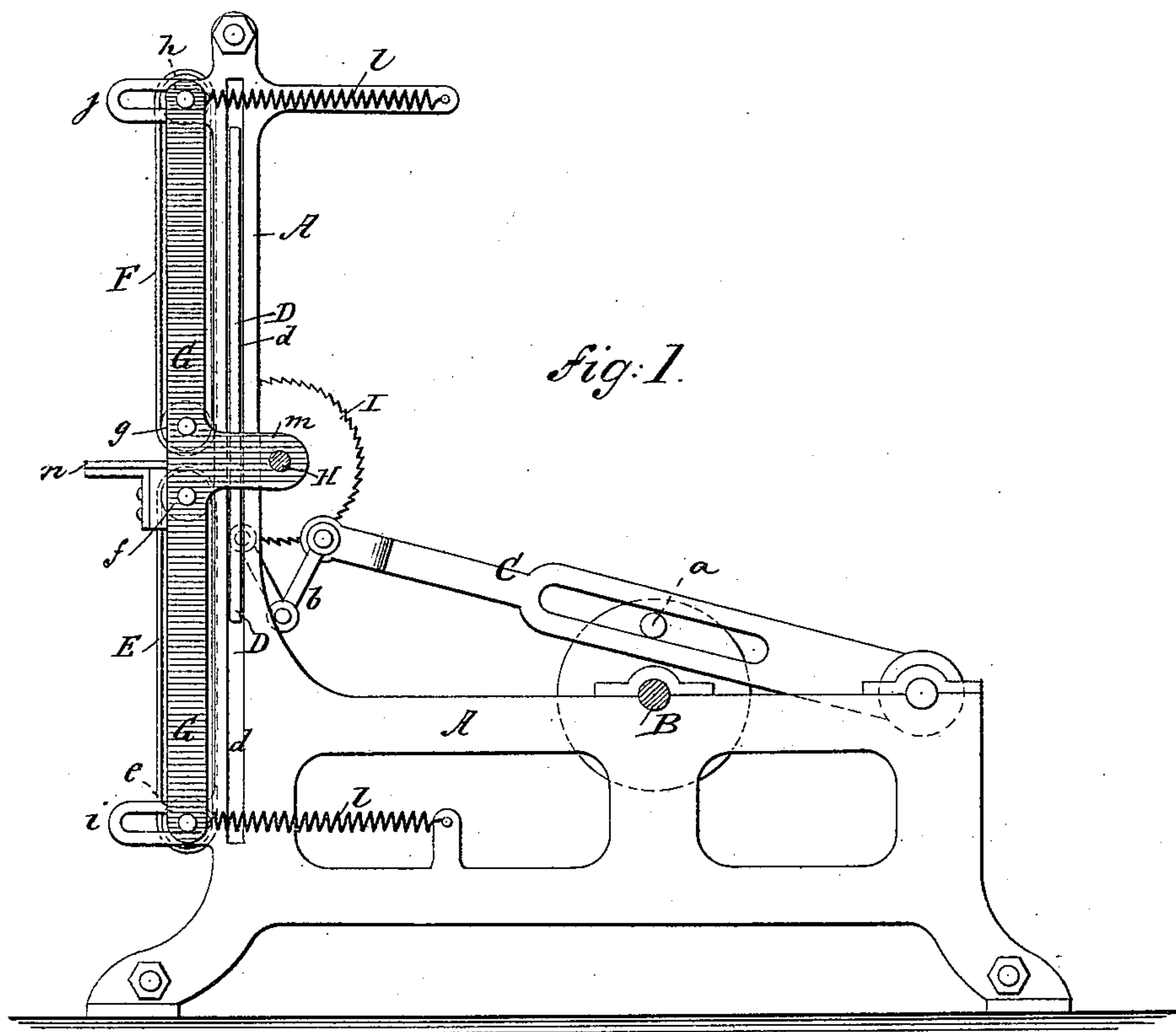
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. HAMMERSTEIN.

MACHINE FOR STRIPPING AND BOOKING TOBACCO.

No. 347,796.

Patented Aug. 24, 1886.



WITNESSES:

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Oscar Hammerstein.
BY Briesen & Steel

ATTORNEYS,

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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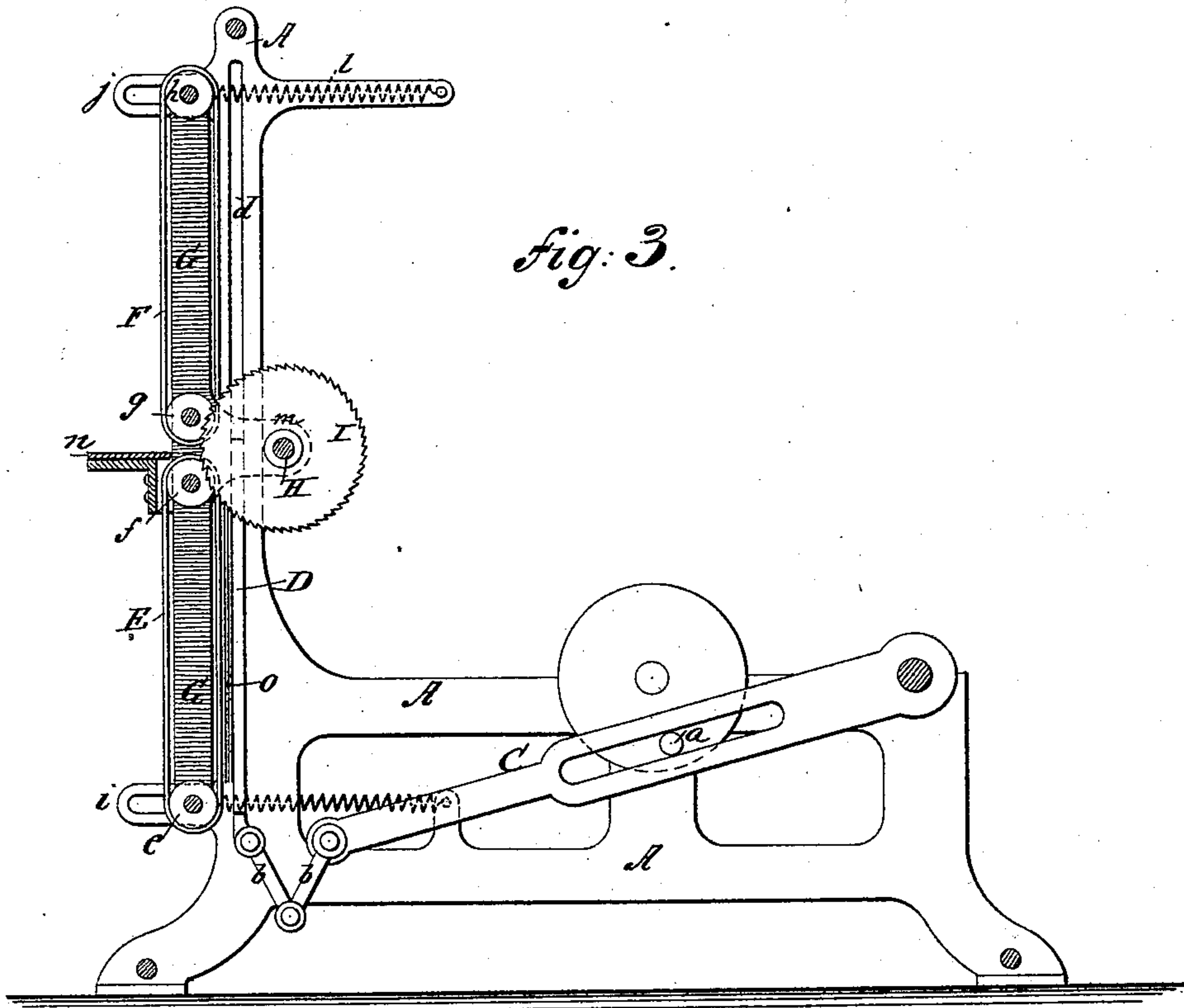


fig. 3.

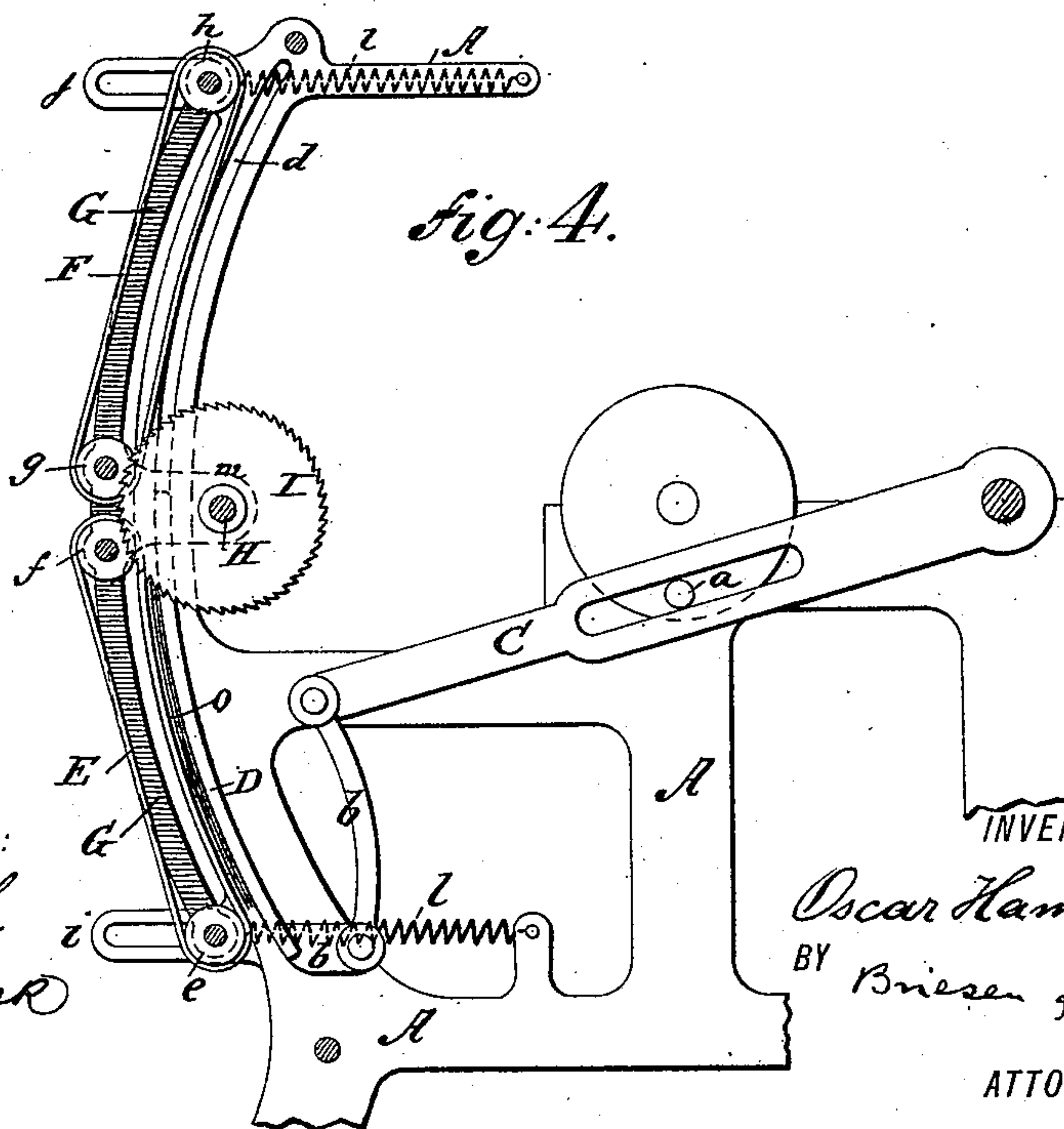


fig. 4.

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fig. 5.

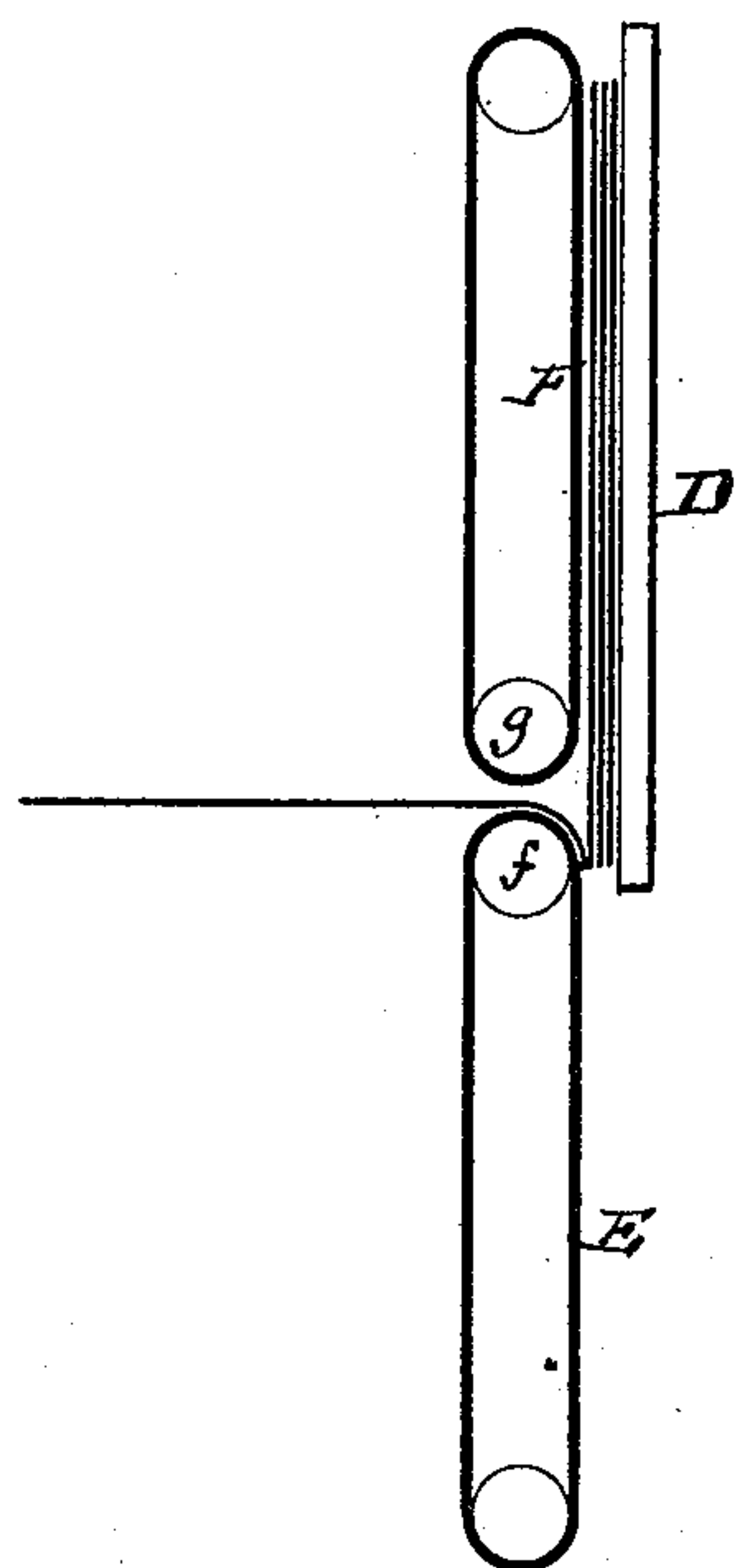
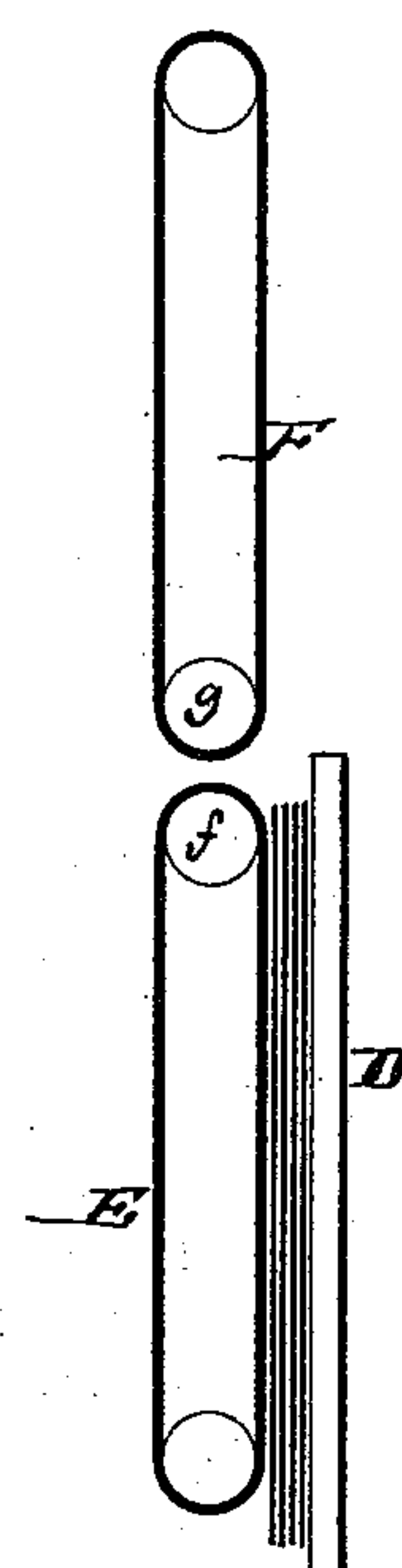


fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR STRIPPING AND BOOKING TOBACCO.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,796, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed April 14, 1886. Serial No. 198,799. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, a resident of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Machine for Stripping and Booking Tobacco, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved machine for stripping and booking tobacco. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical central longitudinal section of the same, and Fig. 4 a similar section of a modification thereof. Figs. 5 and 6 are diagrams which illustrate the operation of the parts.

This invention relates to a new machine for stripping tobacco and booking or superposing the sections or parts of the tobacco-leaves that result from the stripping.

The invention consists in the new combination of parts, hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the frame of the machine.

B is the driving-shaft, revolved by suitable means and carrying a crank-pin, *a*, which, passing through the slot of a lever, C, oscillates the same. This lever C connects by links *b* with a vertical table or plate, D, which is guided in a slot or groove, *d*, of the frame A. As is shown in Fig. 3, this plate or table D is in an upright position, and the slot or groove *d* is vertical. By oscillating the lever C the plate or table D will be alternately raised into the position shown in Fig. 1 and lowered into that shown in Fig. 3.

E and F are two endless belts which are passed over rollers *e f* and *g h*, respectively, that have their bearings in a sliding frame, G. This sliding frame is, by the gudgeons of the rollers *e h*, or, if desired, by separate pins, guided in slotted extensions *i* and *j* of the frame A, so that it can be moved nearer to or farther away from the table or plate D. When the table or plate D is raised, as in Fig. 1, its larger part will face the apron F; but when it is lowered, as in Fig. 3, its larger part will face the apron E.

Springs *ll* connect with the frame G, so as to draw the aprons into contact with the plate D, and allow them to yield or be moved farther away from said plate whenever leaves of

tobacco are interposed between said aprons and said plate.

In lugs *m*, that project from the frame extension, are the bearings of a shaft, H, upon which are mounted the stripping saws or cutters I. These saws or cutters, as appears from Fig. 3, approach the pintles of the rollers *f g*, and enter between the two aprons which are on each pair of said rollers—that is to say, there are two aprons, E, on each pair of rollers *e f*, and two aprons, F, on each pair of rollers *g h*. The center of the shaft H is about in line with the slight open space between the aprons E and F.

A small table or platform, *n*, is, by preference, affixed to the outer side of the frame G, for the insertion of the leaf to be stripped and booked. Rotary motion is imparted to the shaft H by suitable means.

The operation of the machine, constructed as described, is substantially as follows: When a leaf is introduced between the two rollers *f g*, the plate D is in its upper position, as in Figs. 1 and 5. The plate D now descends, and the lower apron, E, by frictional contact, moves with it, so that the leaf is finally held between the lower apron and the lowered plate D, as in Figs. 3 and 6. The plate D is now moved upward, and as it bears by spring-pressure against the leaf and lower apron the leaf moves up with it, and the aprons move in the same direction, until finally the plate D is again in the raised position, the leaf facing it, as in Fig. 5. When, now, a new leaf is inserted and the plate D moved down again, the old leaves will move down with D, and the new leaf will be booked or placed against the face of the old leaves, between the same and the lower apron. Afterward the leaves move up again with D, and so forth. The peculiarity of the process lies in the fact, which should not be lost sight of, that the aprons E F are turned only by frictional contact with the plate D, and not by positive motion imparted to them, and that therefore the leaves move up and down with the reciprocating plate D.

Instead of making the plate D absolutely straight, and with it the guiding grooves or slots *d*, the plate D may be of curvilinear form, as in Fig. 4, and with it the slot or groove *d*. In every other respect the operation will remain as hereinbefore described.

I claim—

1. The yielding frame G, carrying the aprons E E and F F, and the stripping-blades I I, in combination with the slotted frame A, springs 5 l, and reciprocating plate D, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the shaft B and means for revolving it with the crank-pin a, lever

C, links b, sliding plate D, sliding frame G, 10 springs l, rollers e f g h, aprons E F, shaft H and stripping-blades I, and means, substantially as described, for revolving the shaft H, all as specified.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

Witnesses:

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