

(No Model.)

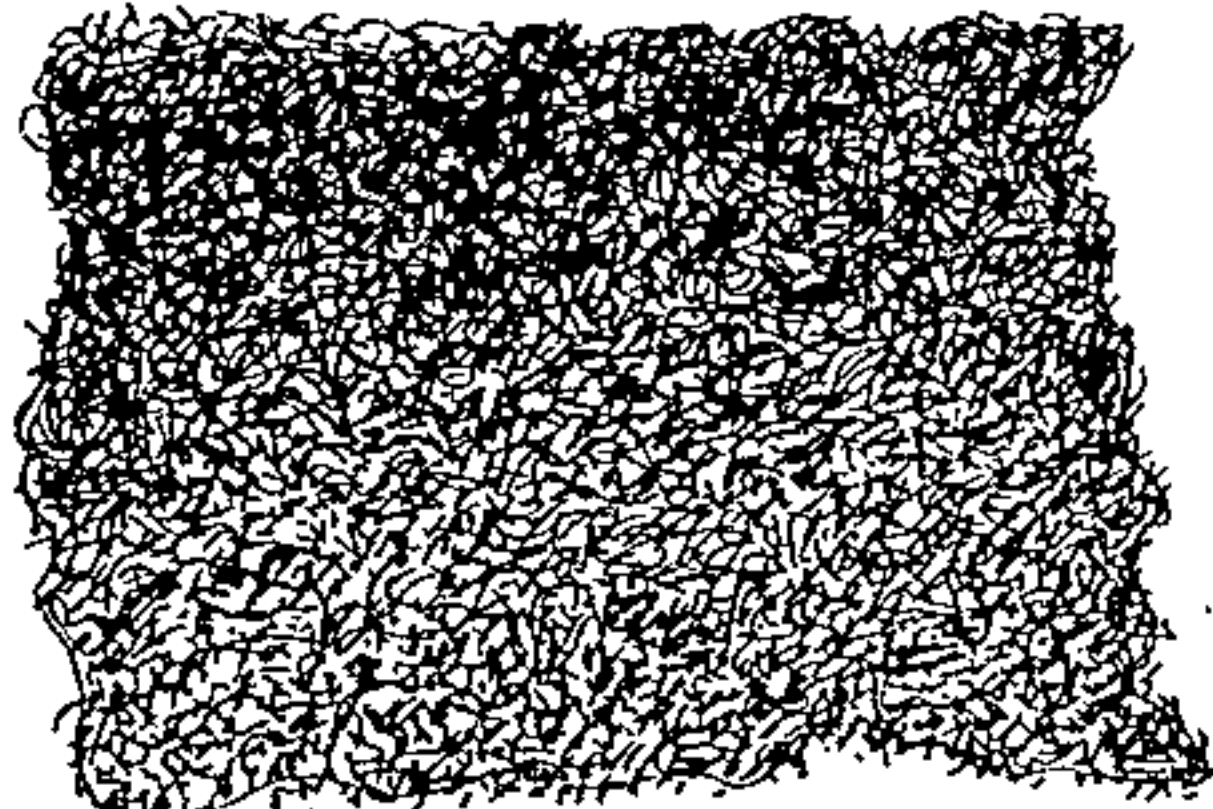
H. FARIAS.

CIGAR.

No. 368,463.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.

Fig. 1



A

Fig. 2

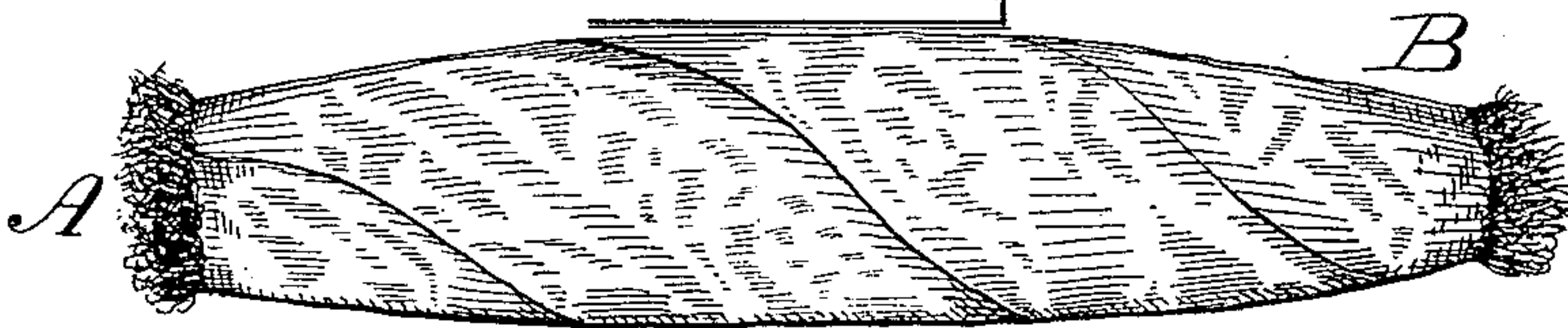


Fig. 3

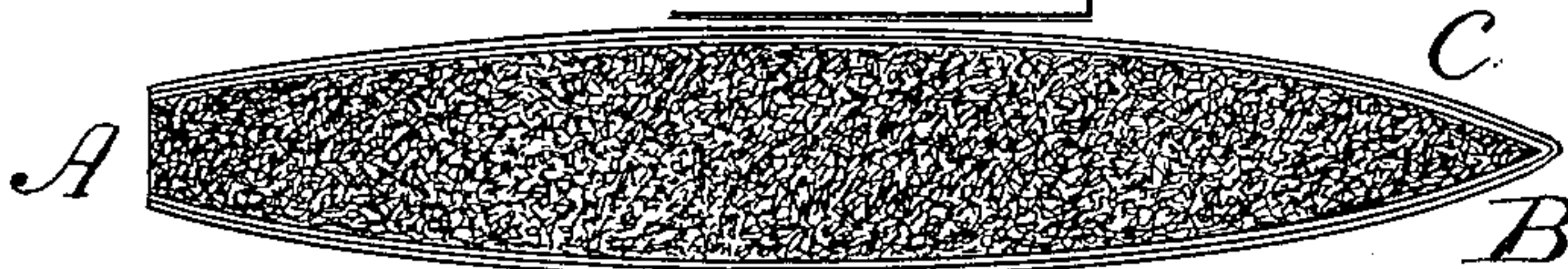


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

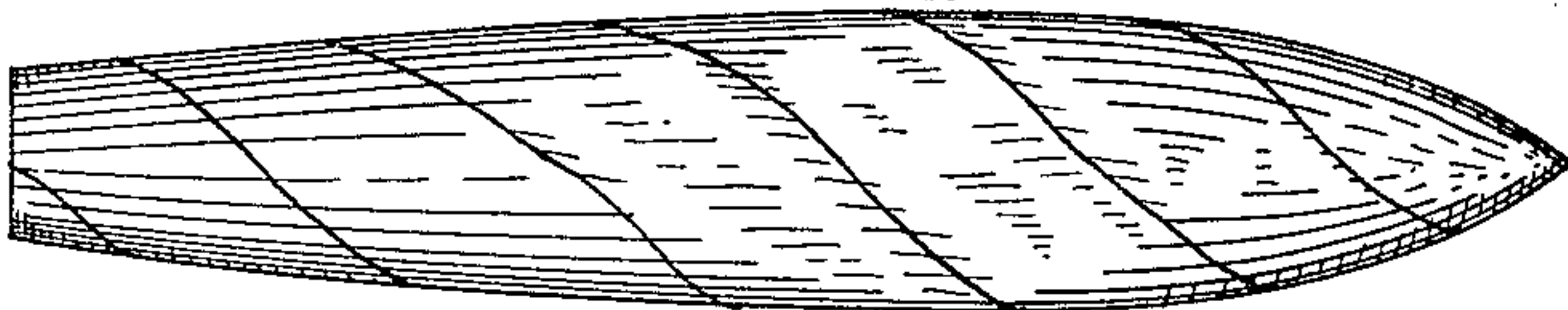


Fig. 6

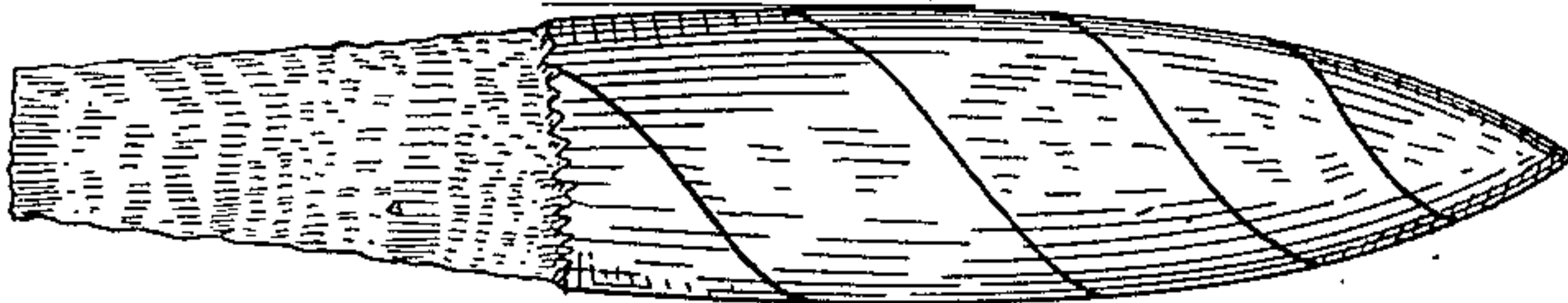
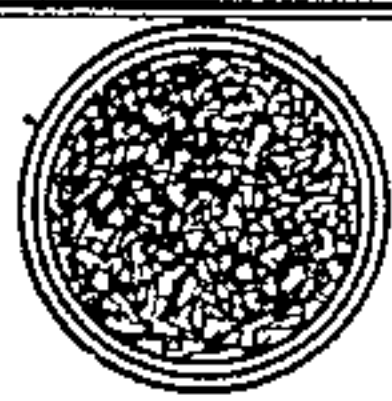


Fig. 7



WITNESSES;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERACLIO FARIAS, OF GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO.

CIGAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,463, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed August 21, 1885. Serial No. 174,965. (No model.) Patented in Mexico July 24, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERACLIO FARIAS, cigar-manufacturer, a citizen of Mexico, residing at Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco and Republic of Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the manufacture of cigars, and for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Mexico, dated July 24, 1884.

In the manufacture of cigars in the ordinary way, in which leaves and parts of leaves, and sometimes stems, are rolled up longitudinally, the difficulty of free smoking frequently occurs by reason of the material being packed too tight, or, owing to a lack of uniformity in rolling or in the character of the tobacco-leaves, the burning away of one side faster than the other occurs. Also, in the usual mode of making cigars a uniform fine quality of tobacco throughout the cigar is seldom found, unless in the most expensive kind. Again, in the manufacture of many cigars the leaves are too damp or so greatly mixed with nicotine or other juices and mixtures as to render them soft or unwholesome to a very great degree. All of the above disadvantages and others exist extensively in cigars of a cheap quality. To remedy these evils to some extent cigar-cigarettes have been made; but in these, also, the fibers or parts of tobacco have been laid in a longitudinal manner, and the cigar has been made up loosely and without resembling a cigar in substance or in form, except in the matter of the wrapper.

My invention consists of a cigar the filler of which is composed of tobacco freed from nicotine and other deleterious oils, and which in form is light, dry, entangled, and spongy. The process which I prefer to follow in treating tobacco by which such a filler is produced forms the subject of another application, (No. 211,999, filed August 27, 1886,) and may be here briefly stated as consisting of treating leaf-tobacco, first, with a solution of salt and vinegar, then inclosing it in a coarse textile cover, allowing it to ferment, subjecting it to

pressure, then cutting the tobacco into filaments, and finally drying the same and working it into a spongy condition.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the tobacco reduced to the spongy entangled condition in which I employ the same. Fig. 2 represents the first step in the manufacture of my improvement, in which the first wrapper is wound spirally and tightly about a quantity of tobacco constituting the filler; Fig. 3, a longitudinal sectional view of a completed cigar made according to my invention; Fig. 4, a modification; Fig. 5, an exterior view of a completed cigar; Fig. 6, a view of a cigar made according to my improvement, illustrating the uniformity with which the cigar burns away and the adherence of the ash, owing to the close compactness of the filler; and Fig. 7, a view of the open end of my improved cigar.

In the drawings, A is the tobacco reduced to a fine thick spongy condition, which, while it is all held compactly together, is at the same time filled with interstices to give free ingress of air. The tobacco is preferably all of one quality, dry, and free from all liquid or gummy substances.

B is the binder, and C the outside wrapper; or more wrappers may be employed. These wrappers may be applied tightly and spirally to the tobacco, and may be of any desired quality, and the cigar when completed will be of the ordinary form.

In Fig. 4 a modification is illustrated, which consists of an additional end wrapper, which protects the filler and prevents the tobacco from coming out into the mouth, especially of smokers who are in the habit of chewing the end of the cigar.

I am aware that cigars have been made with fillers of cut or granulated smoking-tobacco, as described, for instance, in the patent of Kneeland, No. 80,287, July 28, 1868; but, as stated in said patent, the operation, including such tobacco as a filler, cannot be performed by hand, but a machine of peculiar construction is required for the purpose. Again, as there admitted, the granulated tobacco is not free from the usual amount of oil or nicotine, although it is asserted that the same is con-

sumed, whereas my improved filler has all the
oils and nicotine first extracted therefrom and
the tobacco is reduced to a fine spongy condi-
tion, whereby the filler can be rolled and in-
5 closed perfectly tight by hand by any one who
knows how to roll a cigar-wrapping. There is
no falling away of particles, but a compact
mass is produced showing a long white ash
when smoked. The cigar will retain its fire
10 long after being removed from the mouth, and,
owing to the condition of the tobacco, its best
flavor is obtained unmixed with any of the
deleterious qualities of gummy oils and nico-
tine.

Having thus described my invention, what I 15
claim is—

A cigar the filler of which is composed of
the tobacco as herein described, free from nico-
tine and other deleterious oils, and in a light,
dry, entangled, spongy, and filamentous form, 20
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

HERACLIO FARIAS.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDRO RUBIO,
RAFAEL E. NAVARRO.