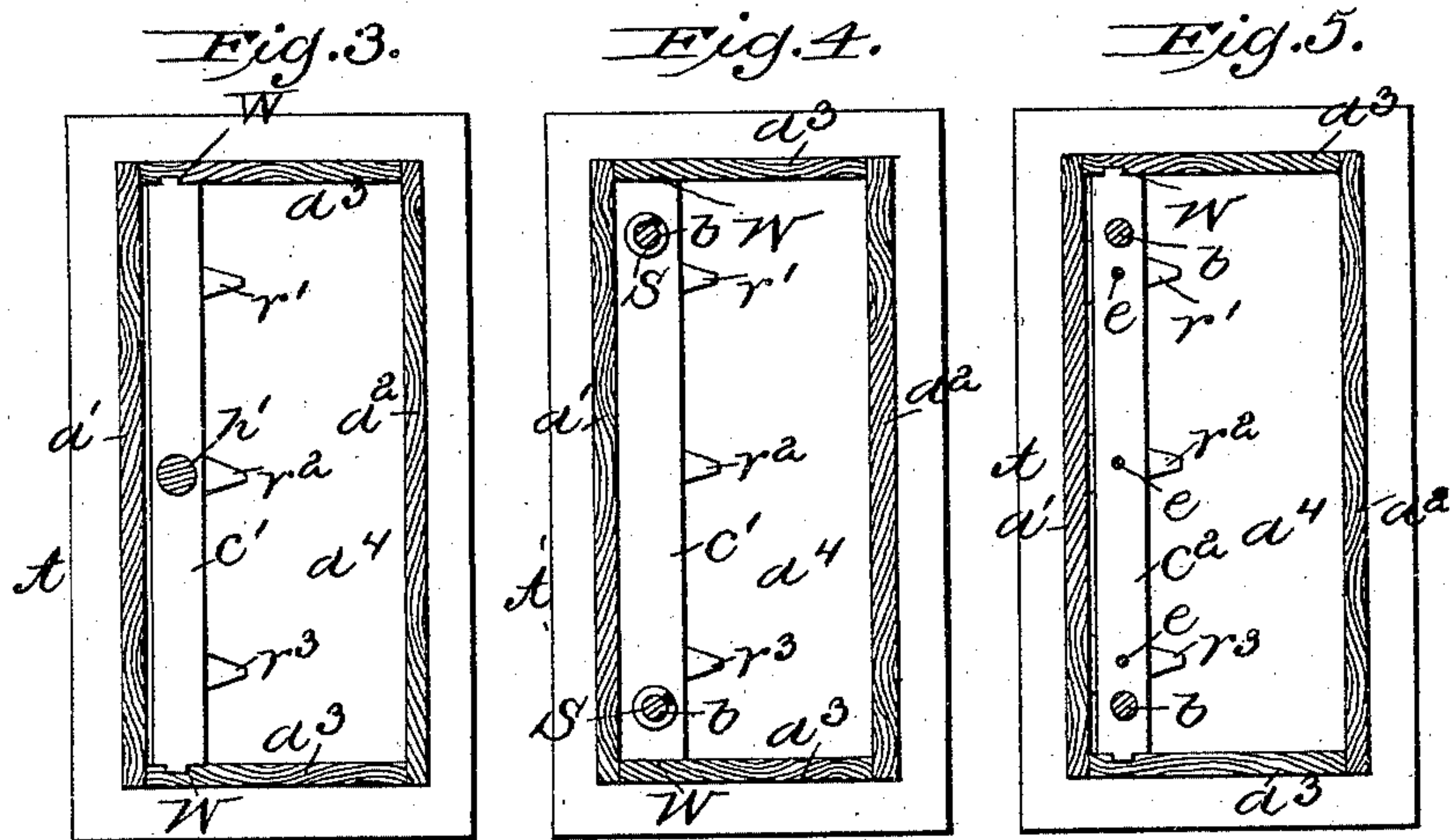
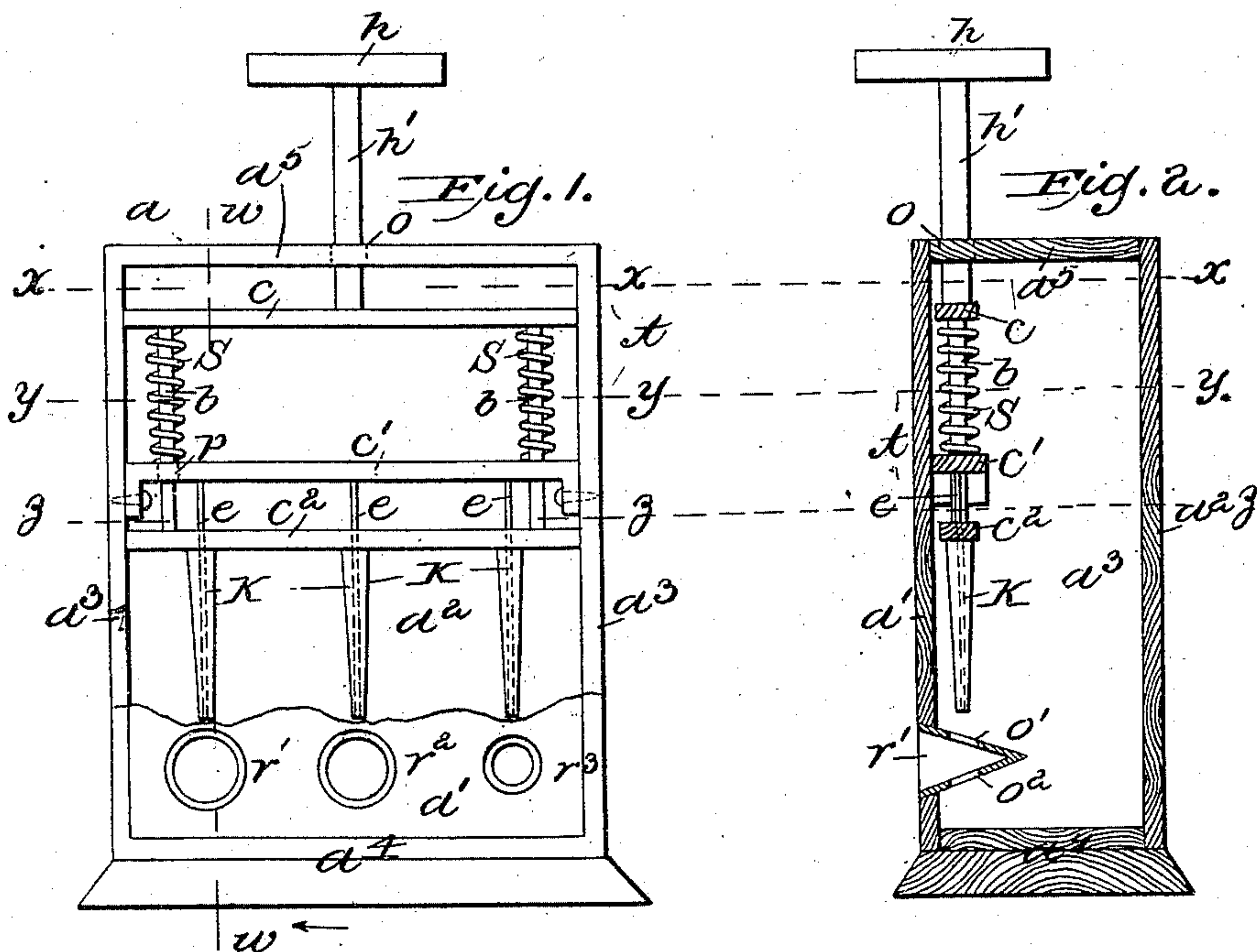


(No Model.)

D. CASTRO.  
CIGAR PERFORATOR.

No. 474,793.

Patented May 10, 1892.



Witnesses:  
Arthur Ashley  
James F. Duhamel

Inventor:  
Damaso Castro  
per *[Signature]*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAMASO CASTRO, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## CIGAR-PERFORATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,793, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed October 30, 1891. Serial No. 410,348. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAMASO CASTRO, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cigar-Perforator, of which the following is a correct description.

The invention relates to that class of devices technically known as "cigar-perforators," which operate to remove from the body of the cigar, previous to lighting the same, a central cylindrical transverse section, as distinguished also from the class in which the cutter operates to make a straight incision near the tip of the cigar, and from that class which operates to entirely cut off the tip or twist end of the cigar.

The object of the invention is to provide a cigar cutter or perforator for shop use which shall operate quickly and effectively to produce a draft-opening through the cigar and transversely of the same without loosening or in any way injuring the wrapper thereof.

With this object in view the invention consists in a cigar-cutter of the novel construction which will first be described with particular reference to its details, and then distinctly pointed out in the paragraph which follows the detailed description.

In the accompanying drawings, which constitute a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the cigar-perforator, portions being broken out to disclose the interior construction of the same. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation in the line  $w w$  of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse horizontal section in the line  $x x$  of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse horizontal section in the line  $y y$  of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse horizontal section in the line  $z z$  of Figs. 1 and 2.

The stand or frame  $a$  of the perforator A consists exteriorly of the front closing-plate  $a'$ , a rear closing-plate  $a^2$ , end closing-plates  $a^3 a^3$ , a base  $a^4$ , and a top or cover  $a^5$ . A central perpendicular stem or shaft  $h'$ , surmounted by a handle  $h$ , extends through an orifice  $o$  in the cover  $a^5$  and is secured in a cross-bar  $c$ , which has movement up and down in vertical ways  $W$  in the inner face of the end

plates  $a^3 a^3$ . Below the cross-bar  $c$  is a fixed cross-bar  $c'$ , which is provided with vertical perforations  $p$ , and is made fast by each end to the end plates  $a^3 a^3$ . Secured to and extending vertically downward from the bottom of the cross-bar  $c$ , near each end thereof, is a connecting-rod and spring guide or holder  $b$ , which is received loosely within the perforation  $p$  of the bar  $c'$  and by its lower extremity is made fast to a second or lower slidable cross-bar  $c^2$ , from the bottom face of which extend the circular hollow tapered cutters, perforators, or knives  $k k k$ . Extending downward from the lower face of the fixed cross-bar  $c'$ , through suitable perforations in the lower movable cross-bar  $c^2$ , are clearing and ejecting rods  $e e e$ , which are coincident with the hollow cutting and perforating knives  $k k k$ , and when the machine is not being operated are at their lower extremities nearly coterminous therewith.

In the front closing-plate  $a'$  of the machine are openings for tapered receptacles  $r'$ ,  $r^2$ , and  $r^3$ , which are of various dimensions, as shown, and which in their upper and lower portions, at a point coincident with the knives  $k k k$ , are provided with openings  $o'$  and  $o^2$ , respectively.

Encircling each of the three connecting-rods  $b$  and guided in its movement by the same is a coiled spring  $s$ , which by its upper extremity bears against the lower face of the cross-bar  $c$  and by its lower extremity bears against the fixed cross-bar  $c'$ .

The cigar-receptacles  $r$ ,  $r'$ , and  $r^2$ , being of dissimilar capacity, adapt the cutter to receive cigars of either large, medium, or small dimensions.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that upon tapping smartly the handle or finger-piece  $h$  the slidable bars  $c$  and  $c^2$  will be depressed to their lowest position, that the sharp knife  $k$  will thereupon instantly cut out a vertical cylindrical section from the body of the cigar or cigars, and that upon discontinuance of the pressure upon the handle or finger-piece the springs will operate to retract the movable cross-bars and their knives and to bring the contained cut-away portion of the cigar or cigars into contact with the lower

extremity of the fixed expelling or ejecting rods *e*, thereby clearing and completing the perforation.

The invention having been thus described,  
5 what is claimed is—

The described cigar cutter or perforator for shop use, consisting of the casing or frame *a*, having front receptacles *r*, *r'*, and *r*<sup>2</sup>, of dissimilar capacity, vertical end grooves *g* *g*,  
10 fixed cross-bar *c'*, carrying vertical ejecting-

rods *e e e*, springs *s s*, seated upon the fixed cross-bar, and slidable cross-bars *c* and *c*<sup>2</sup>, moving in the grooves *g g*, connected by the rods *b b*, carrying the knives *k k k*, and actuated by the handle *h h'* and by the springs *s* 15 *s*, as shown and set forth.

DAMASO CASTRO.

Witnesses:

F. C. SAUTER,  
EDW. E. BOWNS.