

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK DILLON, OF MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

METHOD OF FORMING TOBACCO INTO WRAPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,107, dated September 20, 1898.

Application filed October 23, 1897. Serial No. 656,181. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK DILLON, of Milford, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Method of Forming Refuse Tobacco into Wrappers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a method of making sheet-wrappers for cigars or the like from refuse tobacco—such as stems, stalks, scraps, and siftings—and, in fact, from all waste stock now considered as practically useless, and the object is to provide a simple means whereby such waste product may be commercially utilized, thus leading to economy in the tobacco industry.

I will describe the method of making refuse tobacco into sheets embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

In carrying out my method or process I first take the stems and stalks and cut them into short lengths, say, of about one-half inch. I then put these stems and stalks into a beating-engine and beat the same into a pulp, and while thus beating the stems and stalks should be immersed in tobacco-juice, and this juice may be added from time to time, as desired, to produce the desired flavor in the finished sheet. I next take the scraps and siftings and place them in another beating-engine containing steam, which preferably will be let in through the bottom of the beater. During this treatment I put enough water in the beater to make a strong tobacco-juice, and after the scraps and siftings have been reduced to a pulp it is taken out of the beater and rolled between suitable rollers. The stems and stalks after being reduced to a pulp should also be run through pressure-rollers. With the scraps and siftings reduced to a pulp I mix manila and Egyptian hemp to make a suitable binding fiber. The manila and hemp should be first treated in the beater. I also add the whites of eggs, which makes the finished sheet elastic and glossy. After the above treatment of the tobacco the pulp of the stems and stalks is mixed with the pulp of the scraps and siftings and placed in an agitator with the tobacco liquid, where it

should remain under treatment of agitation for about one hour. It is then placed under treatment in a stuff-chest and subsequently placed in a wet-machine. Then the mixed pulp is run between finished rollers to reduce it to sheet form, and preferably these rollers will be covered with a thin woolen cloth to prevent the tobacco from sticking. If desired, the leaf so formed may be treated to a flavoring liquid, such as extract of tea-leaves, and then dried. While the pulp is being run through the finishing-rollers tobacco-juice may be sprayed upon the same, if desired.

By the method above described it is obvious that the leaf or wrapper formed will be free from stems or veins, which are somewhat detrimental to the natural leaf used as wrappers.

It is to be understood that I do not confine my invention to the treatment of refuse, stems, and the like, as I may employ the same method of treating leaf-tobacco to form it into wrappers.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A method of forming refuse tobacco into wrappers, consisting in reducing the refuse tobacco to a pulp while in a solution of tobacco-juice, then adding the whites of eggs to give gloss, and subsequently forming the mass into a sheet or sheets.

2. A method of forming refuse tobacco into wrappers, consisting in reducing the refuse tobacco to a pulp while in a solution of tobacco-juice, adding the whites of eggs to give gloss, adding extract of tea-leaves to give flavor, and subsequently forming the mass into a sheet or sheets.

3. A method of forming refuse tobacco into wrappers, consisting in reducing the refuse tobacco into a pulp while in a solution of tobacco-juice, adding a binder thereto, adding the whites of eggs to give a gloss, and subsequently forming the mass into sheets.

4. A method of forming refuse tobacco into wrappers, consisting in reducing the refuse tobacco to a pulp while in a solution of tobacco-juice, then adding the whites of eggs to give a gloss, adding extract of tea-leaves to give flavor, adding a binder fabric to the

pulp, and then rolling the pulp into sheet form.

5. A method of forming refuse tobacco into wrappers, consisting in reducing the stems and stalks of tobacco to a pulp, reducing scraps and siftings to a pulp, mixing these two formed pulps, mixing a fiber of manila or the like with the pulp, mixing the whites

of eggs with the pulp to give a gloss to the completed wrapper, and finally forming the pulp into sheets.

PATRICK DILLON.

Witnesses:

FRANK P. DILLON,

FRANK P. TULLEY.