No. 613,983. Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

A. FRANK.

CIGAR BUNCHING MACHINE.

(Application filed Nov. 10, 1897.)

(No Model.)

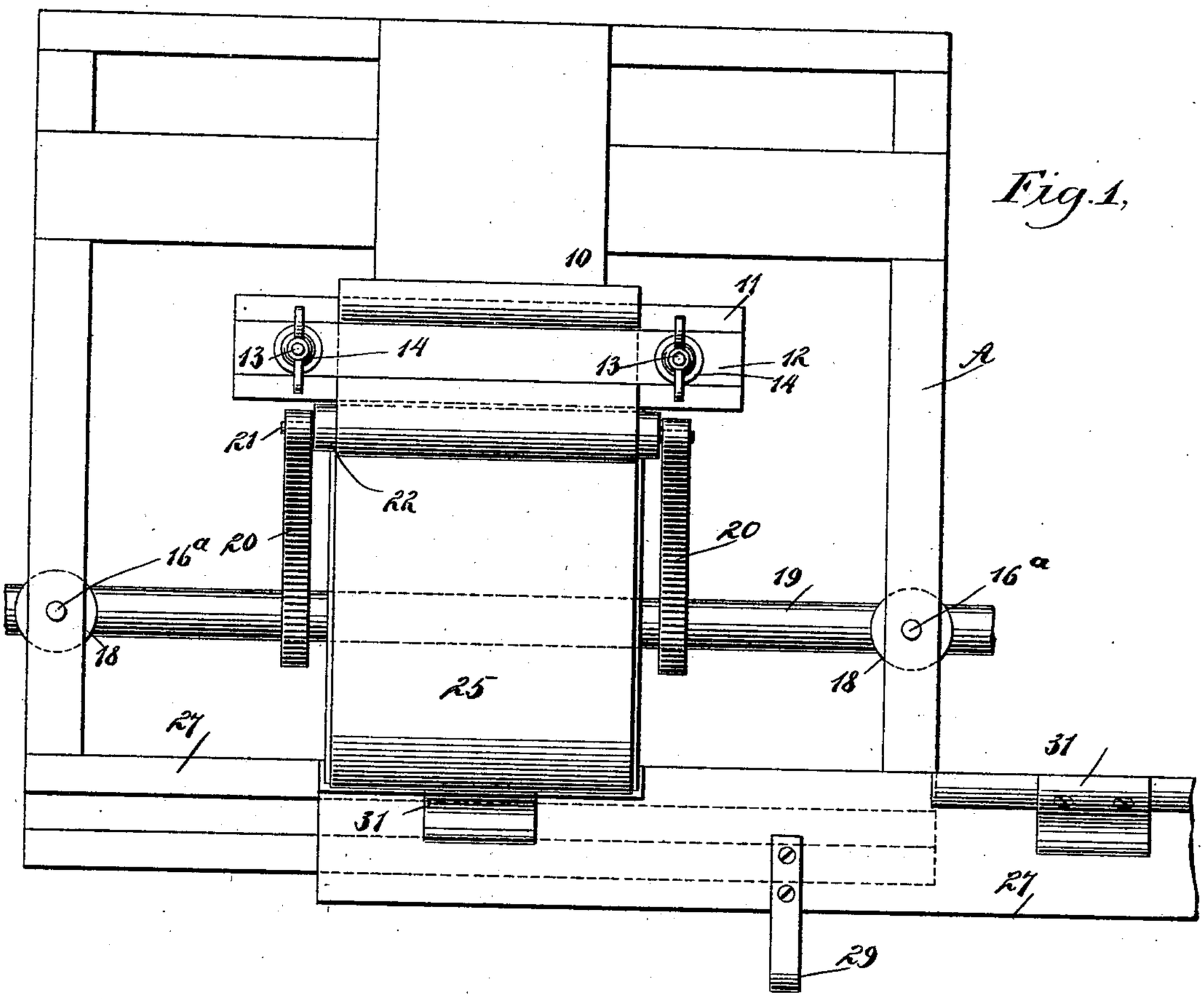

Fig. 1.

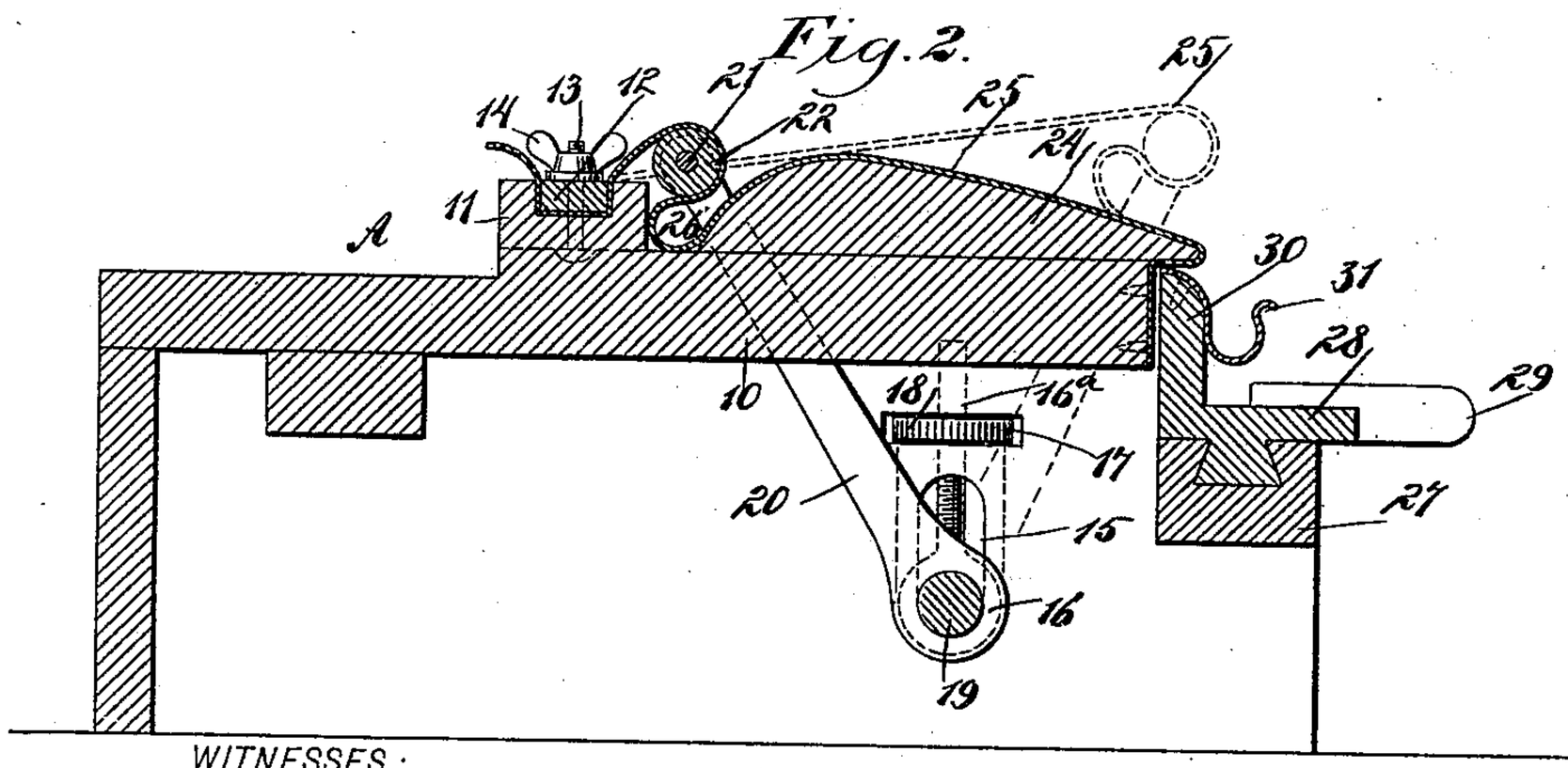

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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ABRAHAM FRANK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGAR-BUNCHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,983, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed November 10, 1897. Serial No. 658,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM FRANK, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cigar-Bunching Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a cigar-bunching machine of simple, durable, and economic construction and which may be successfully used in connection with an ordinary bench of any machine for making cigars.

Another object of the invention is to provide a table, an apron for the table, and a roller for the apron, the three parts operating to roll a bunch to proper shape and without unduly packing the tobacco.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the bunch may be quickly and economically made and whereby the size of the pocket in the apron in which the material for the bunch is placed may readily be made small or large.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine, and Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the machine.

A represents a frame which may be of any suitable or approved construction. A support 10, which may be a board, extends from a point at or near the rear of the frame to a point at or near the front, and upon the said support a transverse channel-bar 11 is secured, in the grooved portion whereof a clamping-bar 12 is placed, held in position by screws 13, provided with suitable nuts 14. In each side of the frame openings 15 are made, and in each opening a box 16 is located, while from each box a screw 16^a is upwardly projected, the said screws passing through horizontal openings 17, located above the openings 15, the latter being vertical. The screws connected with the boxes 16 are provided with nuts 18, which are located in the openings 17, so that by turning the nuts 18 the boxes may be raised or lowered. The boxes support the ends of a shaft 19, and on the said shaft between its ends arms 20 are secured in any suitable or approved manner, the said arms extending upward, one at each side of the support 10. A shaft 21 is carried through the upper ends of the arms 20, and a roller 22 is mounted to turn on the said shaft. A table 24 forms an integral portion of or is attached to the support 10, the table being in front of the channel-bar 11. The table 24 is provided with a convexed upper surface, being of greatest height at a point slightly at the rear of its center, and the ascent of the convexed surface at the rear portion of the table is more decided than the descent of said surface at the front, as shown in Fig. 2.

A bunching-apron 25 is secured, preferably, to the front portion of the support 10 and is carried loosely over the upper or convexed surface of the table 24, thence over the roller 22, and the rear end of the bunching-apron is secured to the channel-bar by the clamping member 12 thereof, as is particularly shown in Fig. 2.

In the front bar 27 of the frame a slideway is formed, into which a longitudinal projection from an angle-bar 28 is made to enter, as shown particularly in Fig. 2. The vertical member 30 of the angle-bar 28 is provided with one or more (usually two) pockets 31, adapted to receive the bunches after they have been formed and are delivered by the bunching-apron from the table 24. The angle-bar 28 is practically a sliding bench and is provided at or near its center with a handle 29, whereby it may be moved endwise. When the bench or bar 28 is moved in one direction, one of the pockets 31 will receive the bunch formed on the table 24, and the bunch may be delivered to either one or the other side of the machine, and while one bunch is being thus delivered the other pocket will be in position to receive the next bunch made.

In operation the roller 22 is carried to the rear of the machine and the apron 25 is laid smoothly over the top of the table 24, the apron extending beneath and rearward of the roller, forming a pocket 26, into which the material to be bunched is placed. By moving the roller 22 forwardly the said roller will travel up the inclined surface of the table 24 at the rear and in so doing will carry with it

the apron and cause the material to be rolled within the pocket 26 and suitably compressed. After the roller 22 has passed the highest point of the table 24 it will cease to act upon the bunch and will cause the apron to deliver the bunch to the pocket 31 awaiting it, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

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

1. In a cigar-bunching machine, the combination with a frame provided with side portions and with a support extending longitudinally along the top of the frame, of a table mounted on the support, an apron held over the table, a screw mounted to turn in each side portion of the frame and extending across openings therein, nuts carried in the side portions of the frame and turning respectively on the screws to move the same longitudinally, a box carried by each screw, a transversely-extending shaft mounted in the boxes and adjustable vertically therewith, arms held rockably by the shaft and arranged one on each side of the table, and a roller carried between the arms and extending transversely over the table and coacting therewith and with the apron.

2. In a cigar-bunching machine, the combination with a frame having side portions and also having a longitudinally-extending support at its upper portion, of a table mounted on the support, an apron laid over the table, swinging arms held on the frame and located one on each side of the table, a roller carried by the arms and coacting with the table and with the apron, a front bar extending between the side portions of the frame at the front of the table and below the same, an angle-bar having a horizontal and a vertical member, the horizontal member being slidably held on the front bar, and the vertical member extending up to the table, the angle-bar forming a sliding bench, and a pocket carried on the vertical member of the angle-bar and receiving the tobacco from the table.

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Witnesses:
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