

No. 635,018.

Patented Oct. 17, 1899.

M. KEEN.  
POCKET CIGARETTE MACHINE.

(Application filed Nov. 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

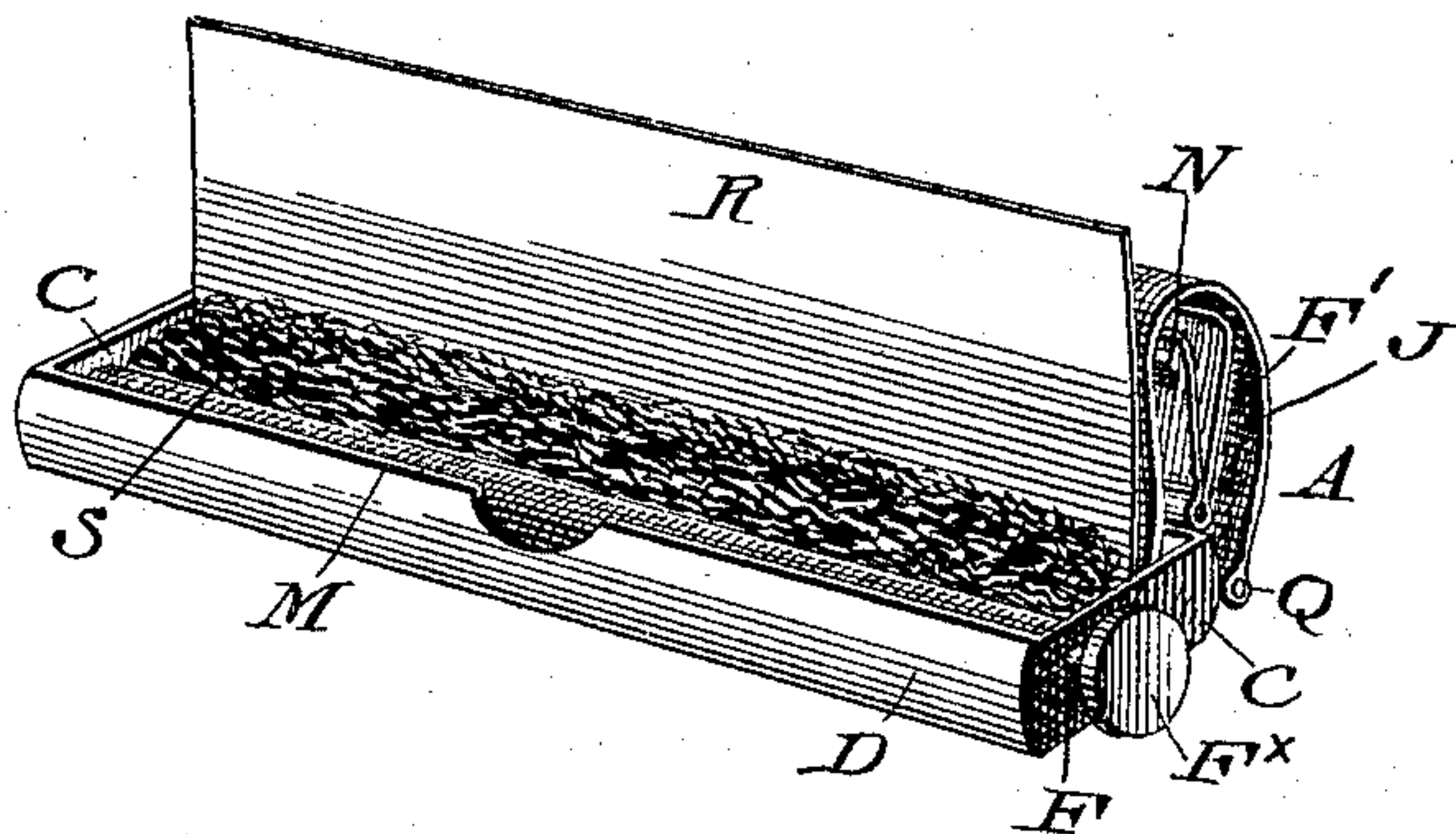


Fig. 2.

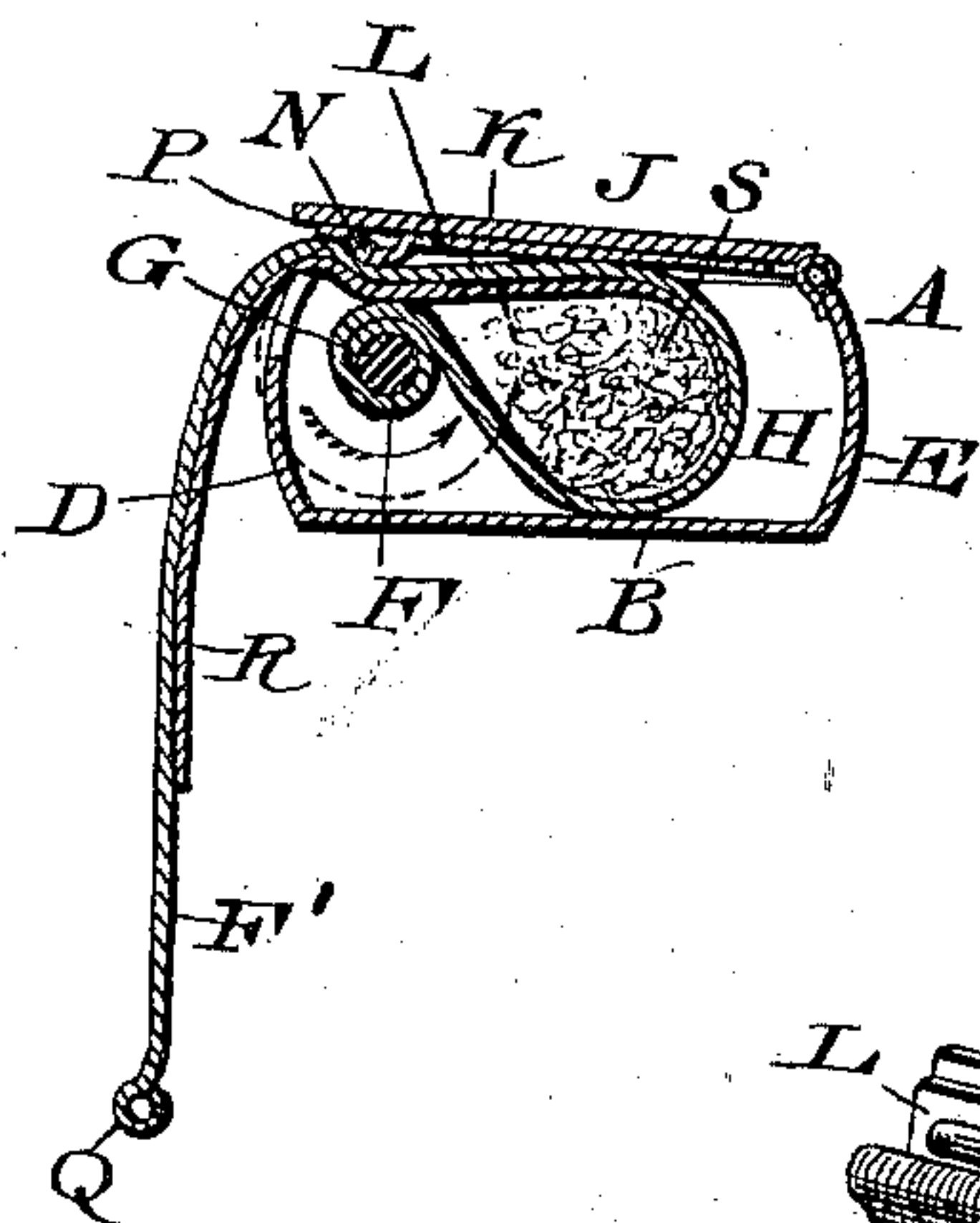


Fig. 3.

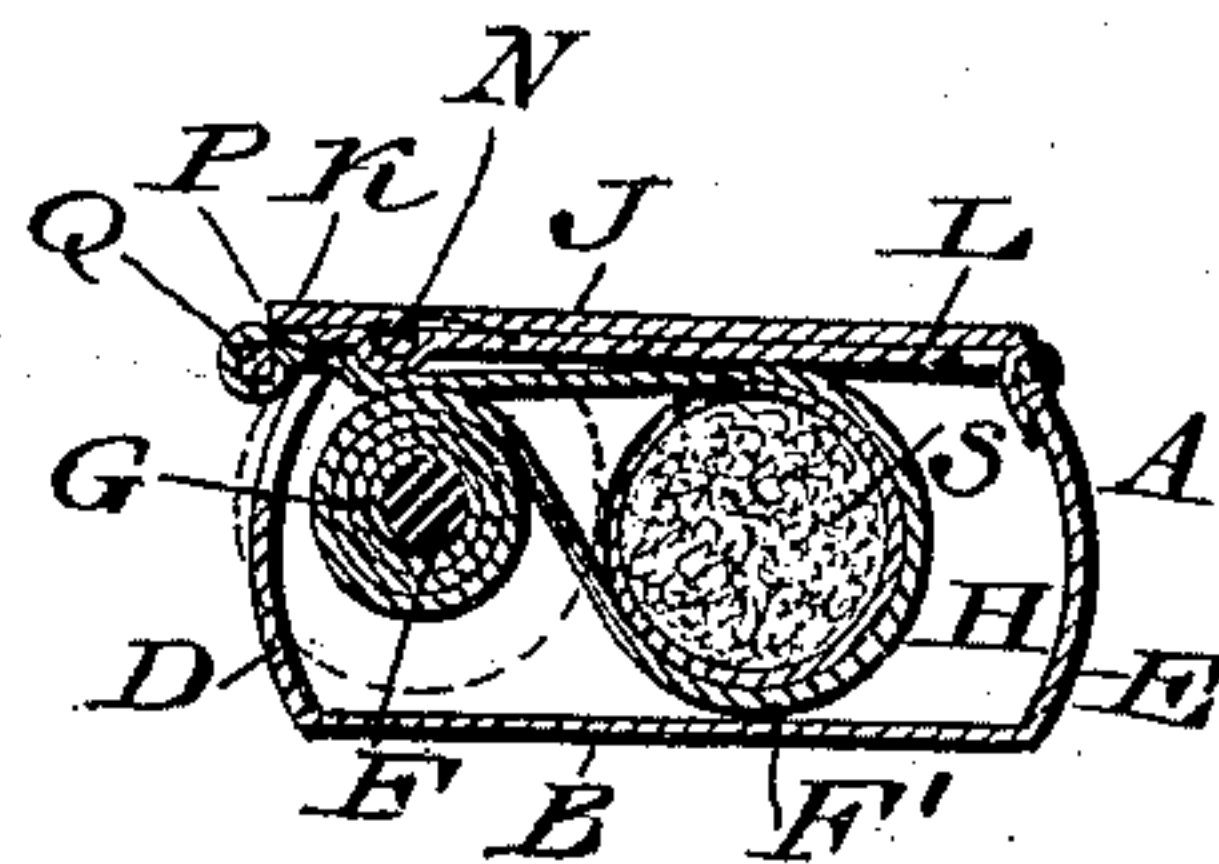
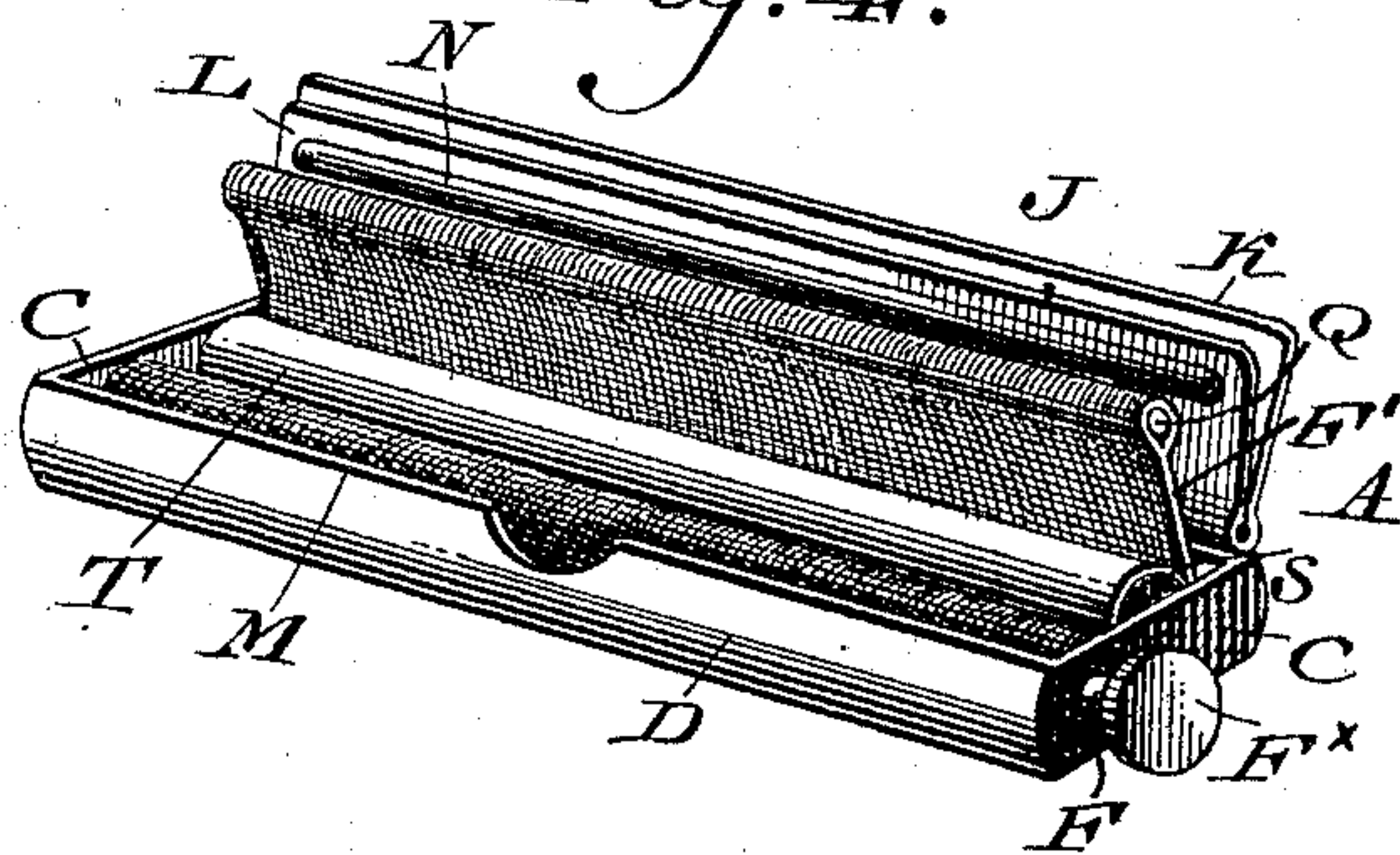


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS KEEN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## POCKET CIGARETTE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,018, dated October 17, 1899.

Application filed November 23, 1898. Serial No. 697,225. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MORRIS KEEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pocket Cigarette-Machines, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in pocket cigarette-rolling machines of the class employing a single traveling apron, the object being to provide a construction in which the movement of the apron, as well as the pressure that is applied to the cigarette as it is being rolled, is manually controlled, that the speed of said apron and the comparative pressure applied can be regulated to produce a cigarette that is rolled in accordance with the existing conditions—that is to say, the class of tobacco used and the desire of the smoker for a tightly or loosely rolled cigarette.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a cigarette-machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section of Fig. 1, showing the initial step of rolling a cigarette, the parts being shown in operative position when pressure is applied thereto. Fig. 3 represents a transverse sectional view similar to Fig. 2, showing the parts in closed position when pressure is applied thereto and the cigarette in nearly-finished condition. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the cigarette-machine, showing the cigarette finished and ready to be discharged from the machine. Fig. 5 represents an end elevation of the cigarette-machine.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a pocket cigarette-machine, the same consisting of a base B, the end walls C, and the front and rear walls D and E, respectively.

Mounted in the end walls C and rotatable freely in either direction is a shaft F, provided at one end with a finger-piece F<sup>x</sup>, by means of which it can be rotated, it being noted that this shaft is not confined in its bearings, but is free to rotate in either direction. The said shaft is situated near the front

wall D, so that a chamber H, extending throughout the length of the casing, is formed in the space between said shaft F and the walls D and E. The apron F' is attached at one end to said shaft, being provided at its other end with the transverse enlargement or stop Q. It is thus seen that the apron can be drawn out or unwound from the shaft by pulling upon the end thereof and that it is wound upon said shaft by manipulating the finger-piece F<sup>x</sup>.

The lid J of the casing of the cigarette-machine is hinged at the upper edge of the rear wall E, and its upper member K overlaps the front wall D when closed. The said lid J carries a lower and resilient member L, or, in other words, a spring-plate, the same being situated adjacent the inner face of said member K and wide enough to rest upon the top edge M of the front wall D, the said resilient member or spring-plate L normally standing away from the inner face of the member K, as best shown in Fig. 5. The said resilient member or spring-plate L is provided with a longitudinal ridge or offset N, which when the lid is closed is situated on the inside of the upper edge M of the front wall D and is adapted to bear upon the apron F'. The enlargement or stop Q at the free end of the apron serves to limit the extent to which the apron can be wound upon the shaft when the lid is closed, as best seen in Fig. 3.

R represents a wrapper, S tobacco, and T the finished cigarette.

The operation is as follows: To roll a cigarette, the parts are placed in the position seen in Fig. 1, the lid J being opened and the apron F' preferably turned thereover. The wrapper R is placed in position, so that a major portion thereof projects, as seen in said figure. The tobacco having been placed upon the wrapper, the lid is closed to bring the parts to the position shown in Fig. 2. It is best, then, to hold the machine in the left hand, conveniently between the thumb and forefinger, with the thumb resting upon the lid. The thumb and forefinger of the right hand can then be used to turn the finger-piece F<sup>x</sup> to wind the apron upon the shaft. In so doing the experience of the operator will lead him to regulate the pressure upon the lid, which is conveyed to the apron through the resilient



member or spring-plate L on the inner face of the lid to determine the pressure that is applied to the cigarette during rolling to effect a tightly or loosely rolled article, while  
 5 at the same time he will wind the apron at such speed that secures the best results, it being noted that the same can be wound slowly or quickly or the speed varied according to existing conditions. These conditions  
 10 relate to the kind and quantity of tobacco as well as the desire for a tight or loose cigarette. It is obvious that by placing considerable pressure upon the lid and winding the apron slowly a tighter cigarette is formed  
 15 than if only a moderate degree of pressure is exerted and the apron is quickly wound. When the enlargement or stop reaches the lid, as shown in Fig. 3, it tends to raise the same and simultaneously discharge the cigarette from the machine.  
 20

It is evident that I provide an improved cigarette-machine that possesses the capabilities set forth—namely, the perfect control and regulation of the means for rolling and  
 25 for exerting a pressure upon the cigarette—and that, furthermore, the construction is simple, inexpensive, and durable.

It is to be noted that the said spring-plate or resilient member L can be formed integral  
 30 with the lid by constructing the same of a single piece of metal folded upon itself to form the members K and L and running the pintle of the hinge-joint between the lid and the casing through the bend thereof.

35 Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pocket cigarette-machine, a casing, a shaft mounted therein and capable of rotating freely in either direction, an apron having one end secured to said shaft, said shaft being provided exterior to said casing with means for manipulating the same, whereby the speed with which the apron is wound upon the shaft can be varied and regulated  
 40 as the cigarette is being rolled, and a lid upon said casing provided with a resilient member situated on the inner side thereof to engage said apron to exert a spring-pressure upon the cigarette as it is being rolled.  
 50

2. In a pocket cigarette-machine, a casing, a shaft mounted therein and capable of rotating freely in either direction, an apron having one end secured to said shaft, said shaft being provided exterior to said casing with means for manipulating the same, whereby the speed with which the apron is wound upon the shaft can be varied and regulated as the cigarette is being rolled, and a lid upon said casing provided with a resilient member  
 55 situated on the inner side thereof to engage said apron to exert a spring-pressure upon the cigarette as it is being rolled, said resilient member being provided with a longitudinal ridge or offset.  
 60

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Witnesses:

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