

No. 693,439.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

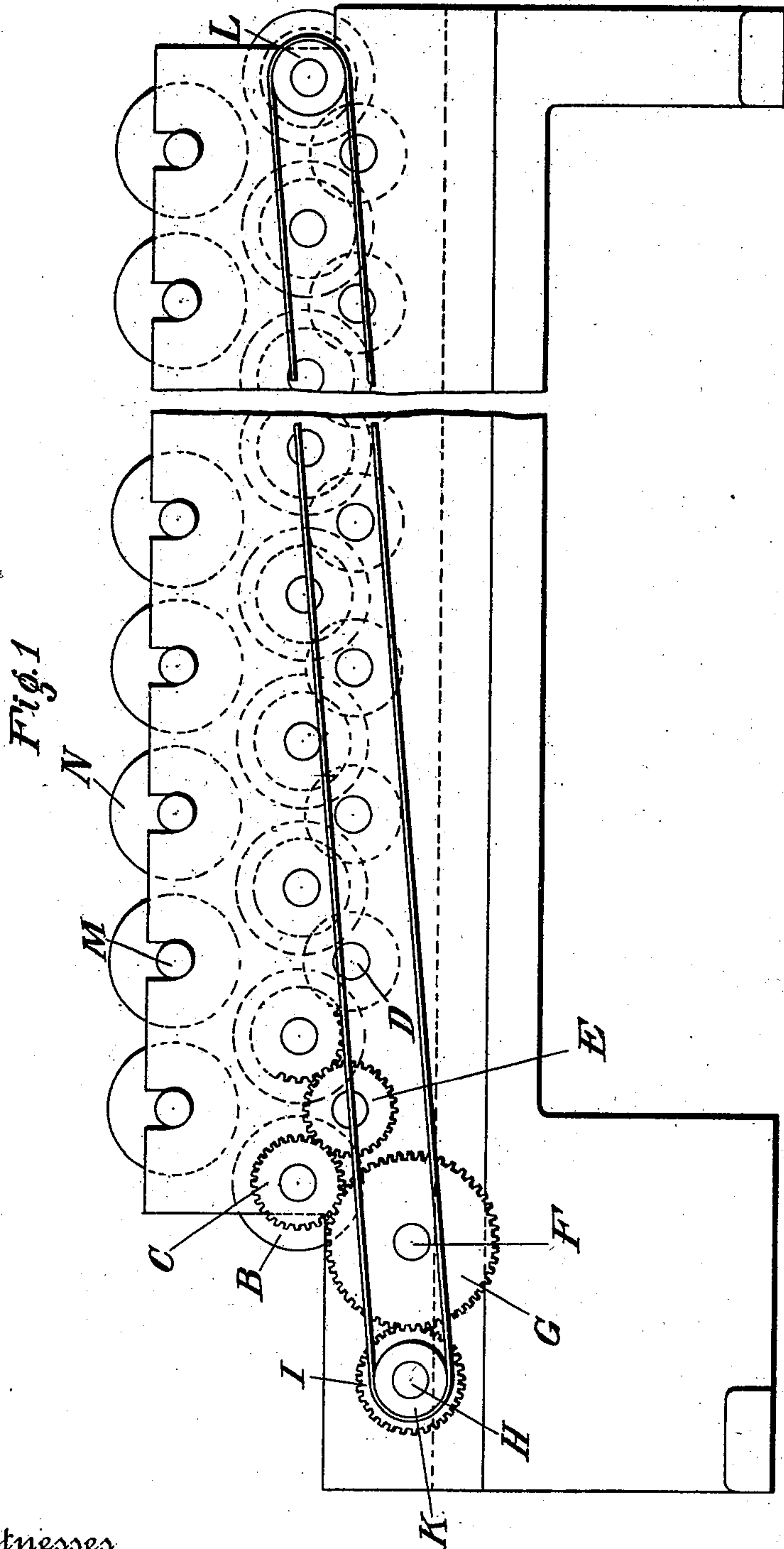
E. PISKO.

DEVICE FOR SHAPING CIGAR BUNCHES.

(Application filed Jan. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

Francis B. Kain
John J. Hanagan

Inventor

By his Attorneys
Emanuel Pisko
Raymond Raymond & Stern.

No. 693,439.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

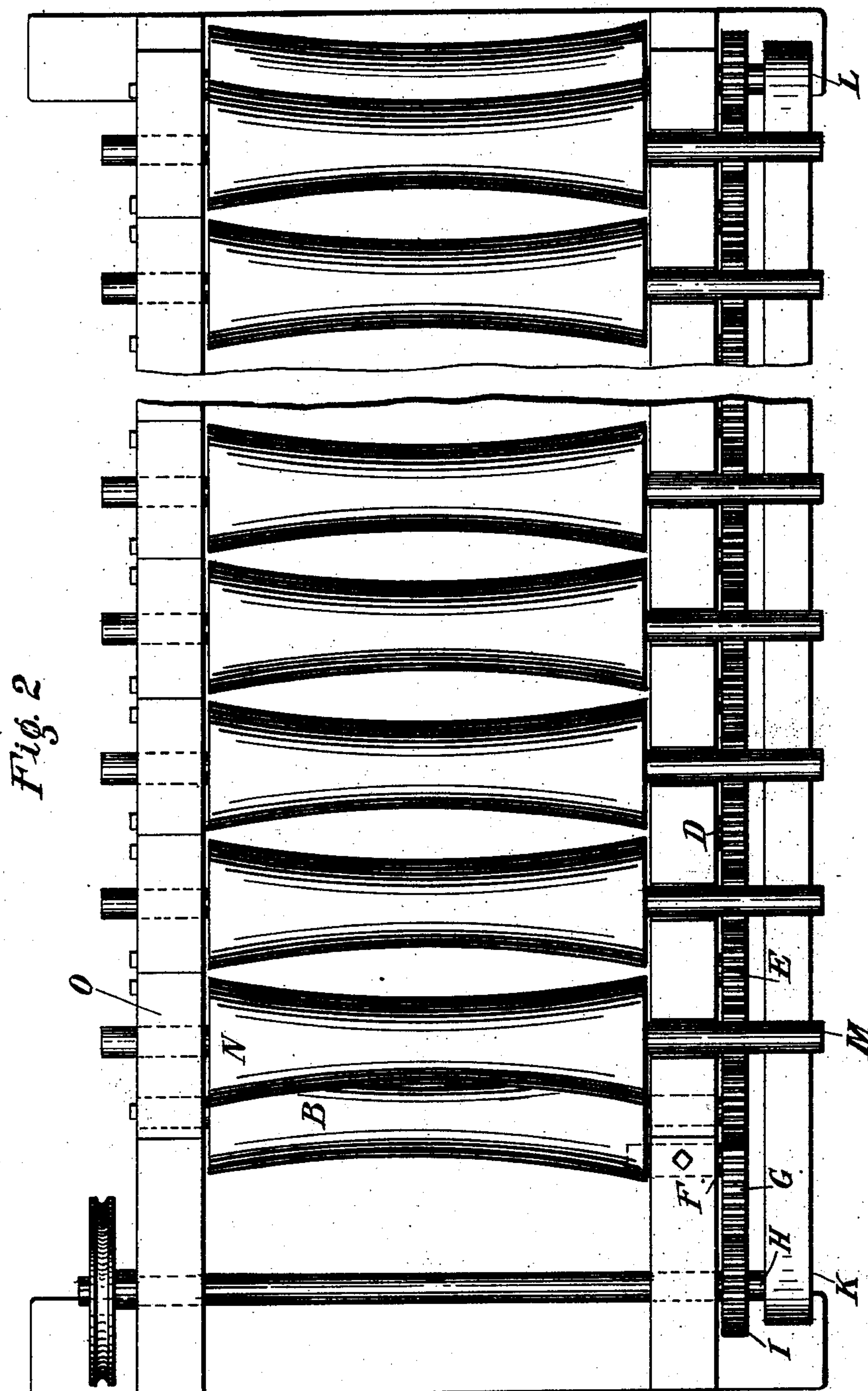
E. PISKO.

DEVICE FOR SHAPING CIGAR BUNCHES.

(Application filed Jan. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses

Francis B. Kain
John J. Hanagan

Inventor

By his Attorneys
Emanuel Pisko
Raymond Rayner & Hornum

No. 693,439.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

E. PISKO.

DEVICE FOR SHAPING CIGAR BUNCHES.

(Application filed Jan. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

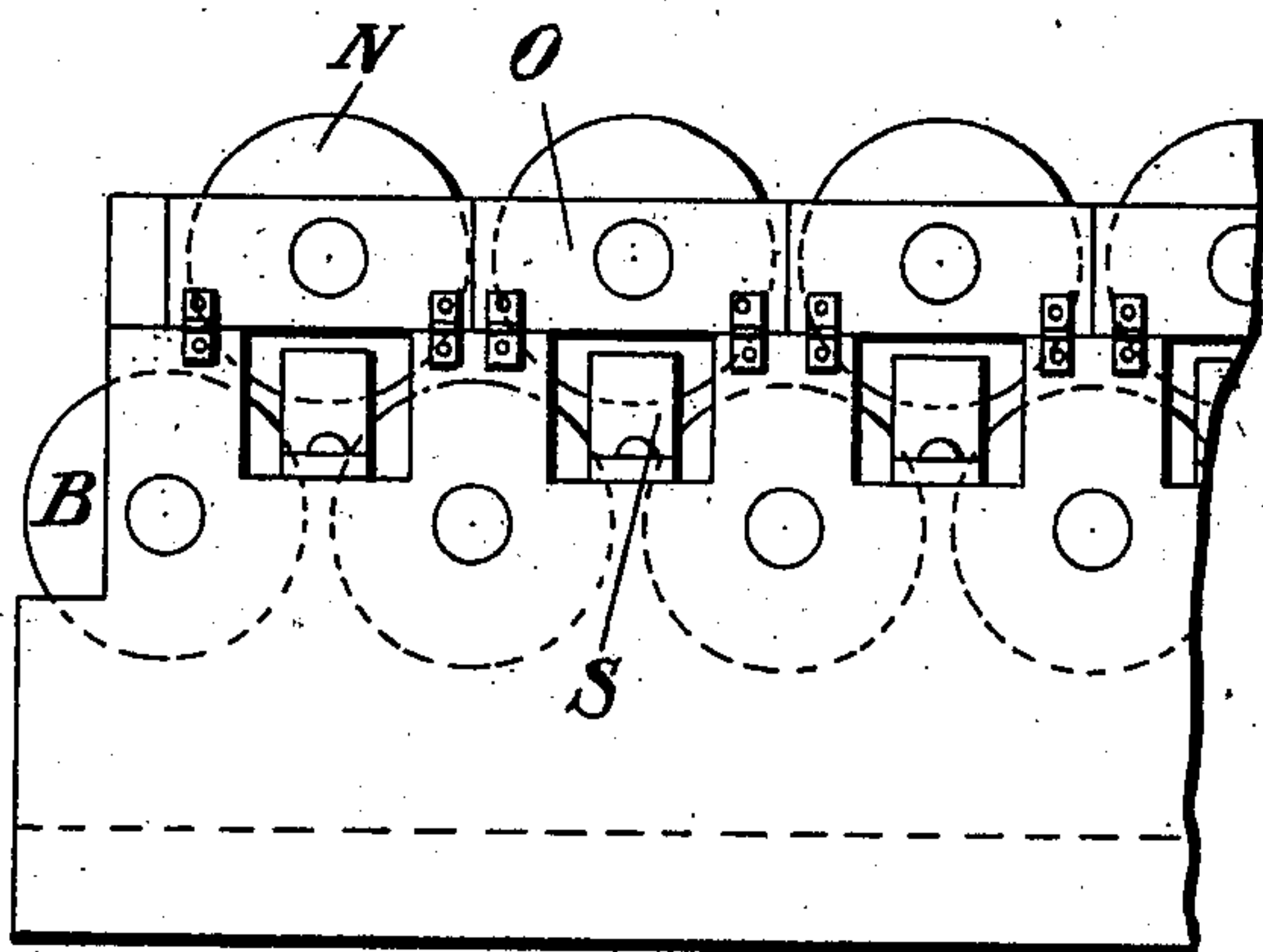
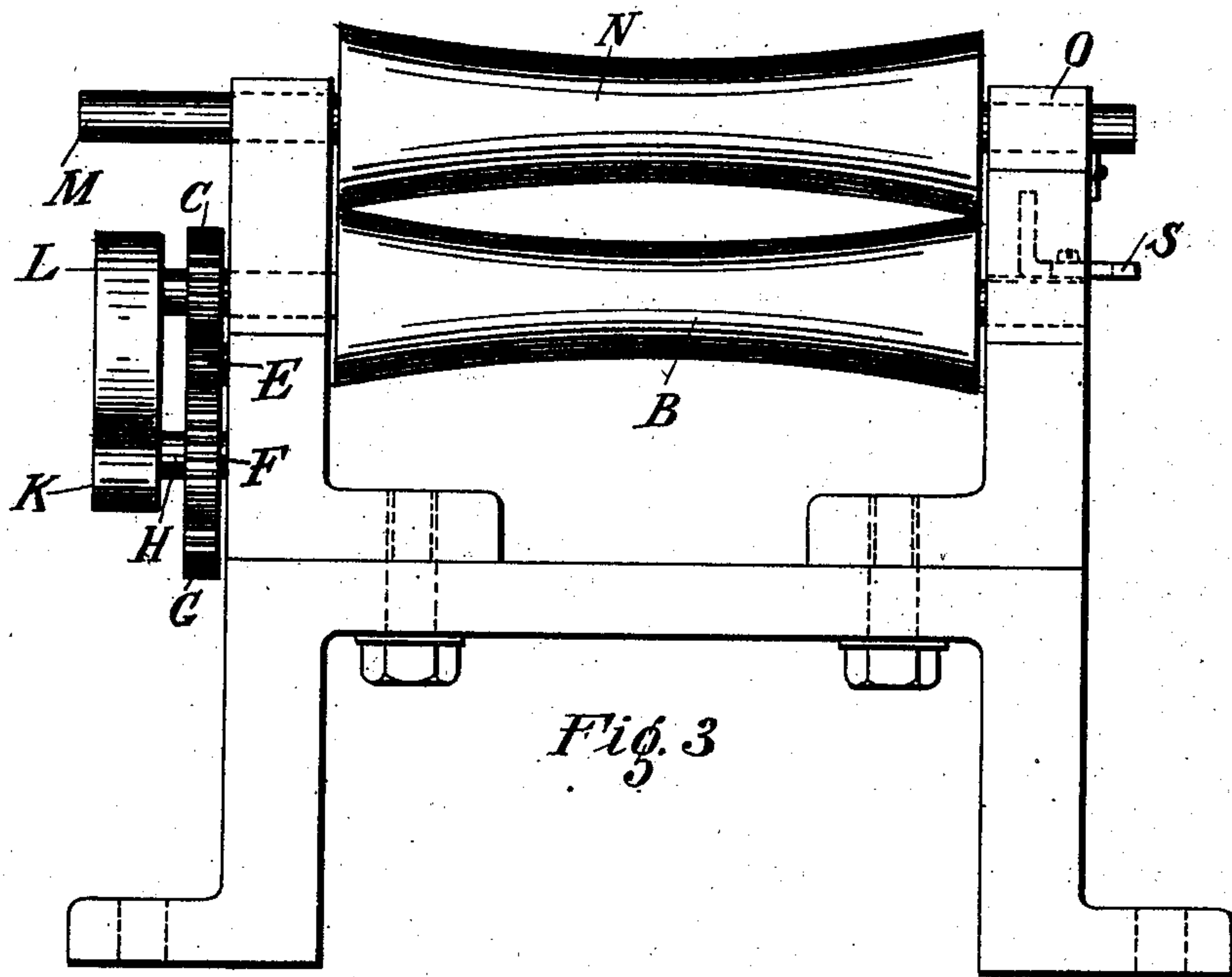


Fig. 4

Witnesses

Francis B. Hain
John J. Haragan

Inventor

Emanuel Pisko

By his Attorneys

Raymond B. Raymond & Raymond

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL PISKO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEVICE FOR SHAPING CIGAR-BUNCHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,439, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed January 23, 1901. Serial No. 44,460. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL PISKO, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Shaping Cigar-Bunches, of which the following is a specification.

In the present art of making cigars of high grade the bunches are made by skilled labor, and the laborer by himself gives the preliminary shape to the bunch, the finished shape being given by placing the bunches in the molds. By my invention expensive skilled labor is dispensed with. The bunch is simply roughly put together, filler and binder, and is then placed in my machine and by the action of that machine is shaped in a manner equal or superior to the work as heretofore performed and with much less time.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my machine. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is an end elevation. Fig. 4 is an elevation of part of the machine looking from the side opposite that shown in Fig. 1.

A is the frame of the machine. Supported in bearings in the frame are a series of rolls B. At one end the spindle of each roll carries a gear-wheel C. On stub-shafts are placed gear-wheels E, the sets of wheels intermeshing, as shown in Fig. 1.

F is a shaft carrying a gear-wheel G, which meshes with the gear-wheel on the first stub-shaft.

H is a power-shaft carrying a gear-wheel I, which meshes with the gear-wheel G. In a machine with a large number of rolls I place on the shaft H a belt-pulley K. On the spindle at the opposite end of the machine I provide a second belt-pulley L. By this arrangement I obviate the disadvantages arising from the use of a long train of gears.

The top rail of the frame is formed on one side of the machine with a series of notches,

forming bearings for the ends of the spindles M of the upper rolls. The other rail is formed with a series of hinged pieces which have bearings for the other ends of the spindles of the upper rolls. By this means I am enabled to raise the upper rolls so that the bunches may be removed or placed in the machine. Each upper roll is placed opposite the interval between two lower ones, as shown in Fig. 4. The rolls may be of any desired shape or construction.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The upper rolls are raised and the rough bunches placed in the intervals between the lower rolls. The upper rolls are then thrown down and the machine started. The lower rolls are positively rotated and the upper ones rotated by the friction of the bunch. This operation quickly and effectively shapes the bunch, which is then ready to be wrapped.

In order to accommodate bunches of different lengths, I may form on the side on which the rolls are hinged orifices in the frames, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In these orifices are placed adjustable stops S, which serve to keep the cigar-bunch in place between the rolls.

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

In a bunch-forming machine the combination of a series of rolls, a second series placed opposite the intervals between the first, mechanism for positively rotating said first-mentioned series, and means whereby the rolls of the second series may be raised and lowered, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county and State of New York, this 19th day of January, 1901.

EMANUEL PISKO.

Witnesses:

IRVING STERN,
JOHN J. RANAGAN.