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Patented Oct. 28, 1902.

N. H. BORGFELDT.
SUCTION VALVE FOR CIGAR WRAPPING TABLES.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

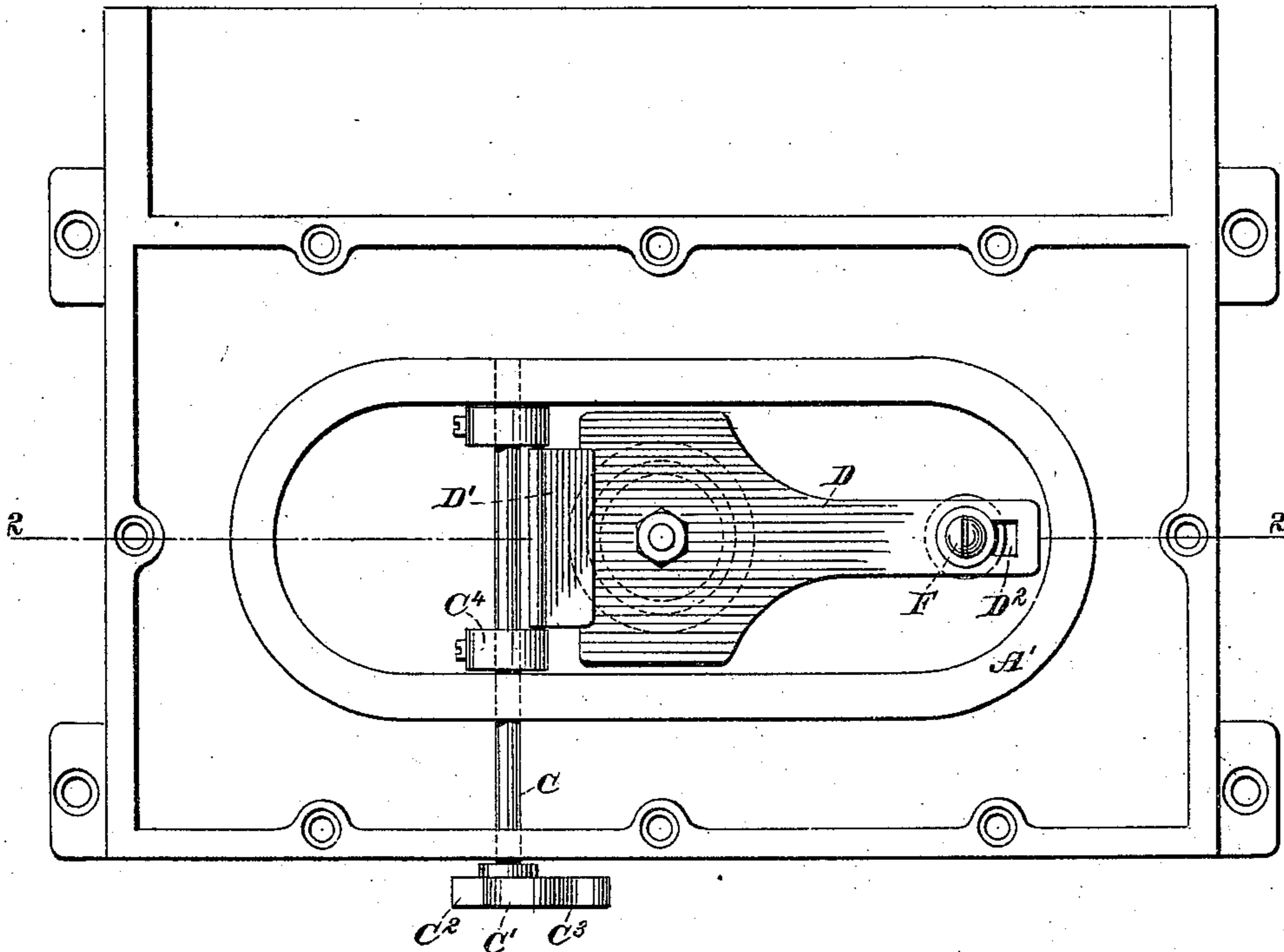


Fig. 2.

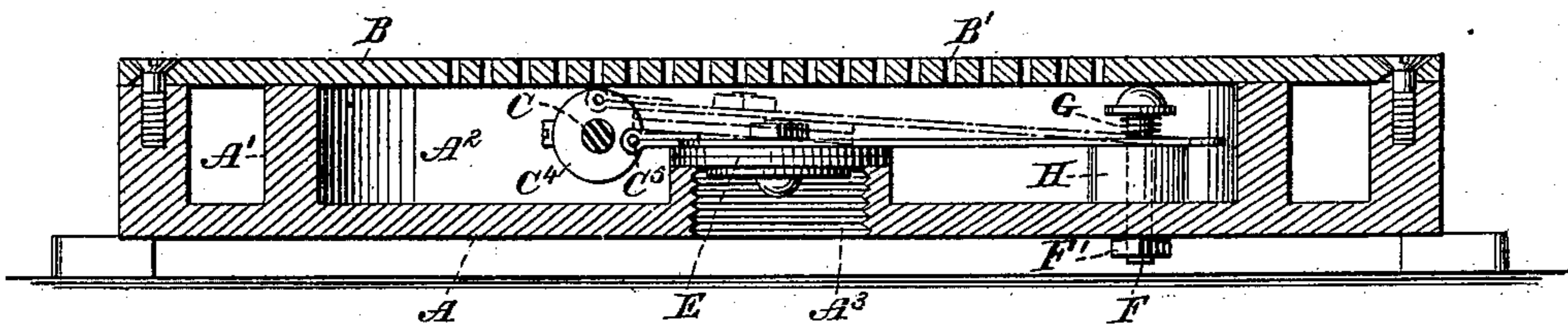
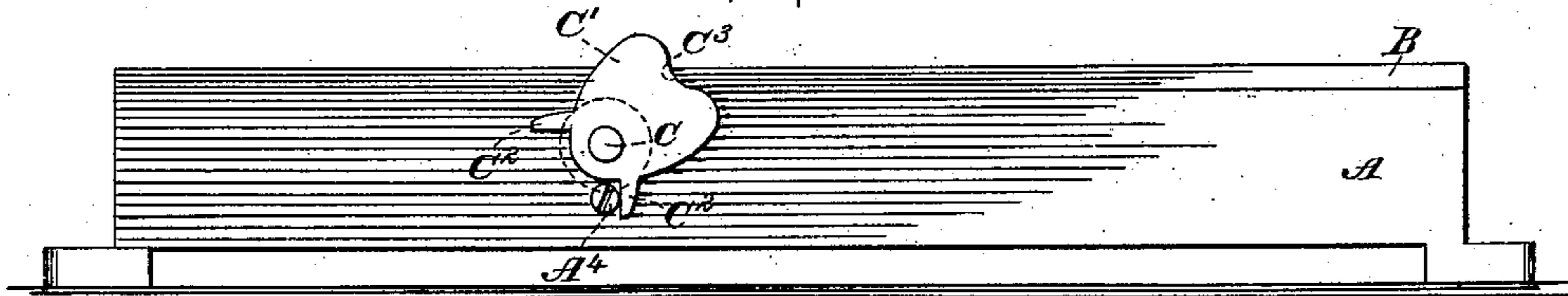


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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SUCTION-VALVE FOR CIGAR-WRAPPING TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,115, dated October 28, 1902.

Application filed February 27, 1902. Serial No. 95,928. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS H. BORGFELDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Suction-Valves for Cigar-Wrapping Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a valve which is primarily intended for use as a suction-valve for cigar-wrapping tables, and has for its object to provide a valve of this character which will be readily operated and which will be quickly seated and unseated, as desired.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be fully described hereinafter and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of a machine embodying my invention with the wrapping-table proper omitted. Fig. 2 is a cross-section substantially on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the machine.

A designates the frame, having a partition A', which forms the suction-chamber A², into which leads the nipple A³, adapted for connection with an air-pump or other suction device.

B is the wrapping-table, which is made smooth on both surfaces, so that either one of them may be used as the top. The central portion of the table, which comes within the space defined by the partition A', contains the perforations B', through which suction is exerted upon the wrapper lying upon the table. The perforated area is an irregular elongated surface bounded by a curved line, and the table B, on account of its being reversible, can be used either for left-hand or for right-hand rolling of the wrapper. For the purpose of this reversal the holes which receive the screws holding the top or table B to the frame A flare toward both ends, so that in either position of the top B the heads of the screws will be countersunk.

Within the suction-chamber A² is located a transverse shaft C, which at its front end, as shown, carries an operating head or han-

dle C', the movement of which is preferably limited by means of a stationary stop-pin A⁴, working in conjunction with two projections C² on the said head. The latter is approximately heart-shaped—that is, it has a depression C³, which is so located that when the shaft is turned said depression comes about flush with the upper surface of the table B. Thus when the operator moves a finger along the top edge of the table from right to left in the position illustrated by Fig. 3 the projecting portion of the head C' will be engaged, and then the finger will glide over the depression C³ and the shaft C will be thrown over until the stop-pin A⁴ engages the other projection C². Within the chamber A² the shaft C has two disks or collars C⁴, to which is eccentrically attached by a pivot-joint C⁵ a plate D', projected from the carrier D of the valve E. This valve is adapted to become seated on the inner end of the nipple A³, as shown in Fig. 2. The other end of the valve-carrier has a slot D², through which passes a stationary guide pin or screw F, and a spring G holds said carrier down against a bearing-collar H, while allowing the carrier to swing slightly up and down, as indicated in Fig. 2, corresponding to the movement of the pivotal joint C⁵.

It will be understood that when the stop-pin A⁴ engages one of the projections C² the valve E is open, and said valve is closed when the stop-pin engages the other projection C². The change from one position to the other is effected by simply passing a finger along the top edge of the table B, and thus throwing the head or handle C' from one position to the other. It will be observed that in its movement the valve does not travel toward and from its seat axially, as valves generally do, but the valve has a lateral or sliding movement as well as an up-and-down movement. This movement is readily accomplished and has the advantage of automatically clearing the valve-seat of any foreign matter and also of seating and unseating the valve more gradually and with greater ease. To enable the tension of the spring G to be adjusted, the screw F may be moved up or down by means of a nut F'.

While I have described with considerable detail the particular construction shown in

the drawings, I wish it to be understood that this is only an example of the many modes of carrying my invention into effect. Modifications as long as they remain within the scope of one or more of the appended claims will constitute no departure from the nature of my invention.

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

- 10 1. The combination, with the frame or casing having a perforated wrapping-table and a valve-seat, of an operating-shaft located at one side of said seat, a guide located at the other side of the seat, and a valve-carrying member having an eccentric pivotal connection with the shaft and a sliding engagement with said guide, said valve being arranged to engage said seat and to control the suction through the wrapping-table.
- 20 2. The combination, with the frame or casing having a perforated wrapping-table and a valve-seat, of an operating-shaft located at one side of said seat, a stationary guide at the other side of the valve-seat, a valve-carrier connected with said shaft eccentrically and having a sliding engagement with said guide, and a valve secured to said carrier and arranged to engage said seat to control the suction through the wrapping-table.
- 30 3. The combination, with the frame or casing having a perforated wrapping-table and a valve-seat, of an operating-shaft located at one side of said seat, a guide at the other side of the seat, a valve-carrying member eccentrically connected with the shaft and in sliding engagement with said guide, and a spring for pressing the sliding end of said member toward the valve-seat while allowing said member to rock relatively to the guide.
- 40 4. The combination with the frame and perforated top of a wrapping-table, of a valve controlling the suction through said perforated top, and an operating-shaft connected

with said valve and provided with a handle or head arranged to project partly beyond the top of the table. 45

5. The combination with the frame and perforated top of a wrapping-table, of a valve controlling the suction through said perforated top, and an operating-shaft connected with said valve and provided with a handle or head having a depression arranged to come about flush with the top of the table when the shaft is turned, and having at each side of said depression, portions arranged to project beyond the top of the table. 55

6. The combination with the frame and perforated top of a wrapping-table, of a valve controlling the suction through said perforated top, and an operating-shaft connected with said valve and provided with a handle or head having a depression arranged to come about flush with the top of the table when the shaft is turned, and having at each side of said depression, portions arranged to project beyond the top of the table, the said head further having two projections at its lower portion, and a stationary stop arranged between said projections and adapted to be engaged thereby. 65

7. The combination, with the frame and perforated top of a wrapping-table, of a valve controlling the suction through said perforated top, and an operating-shaft connected with said valve and provided with a handle or head having two operating portions arranged to project alternately beyond the top of the table. 75

In witness whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 80

NICHOLAS H. BORGFELDT.

Witnesses:

JOHN LOTKA,
EUGENE EBLE.