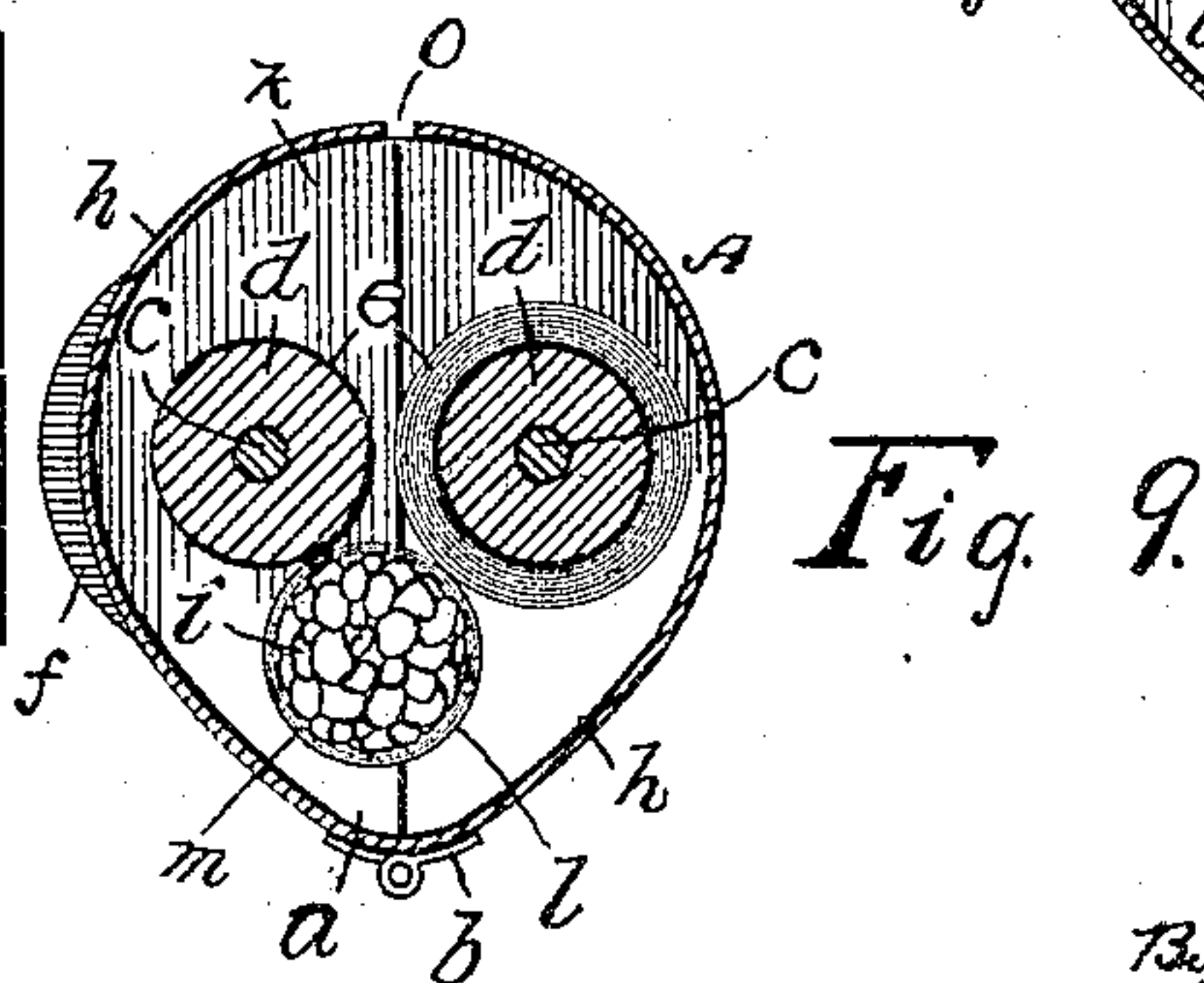
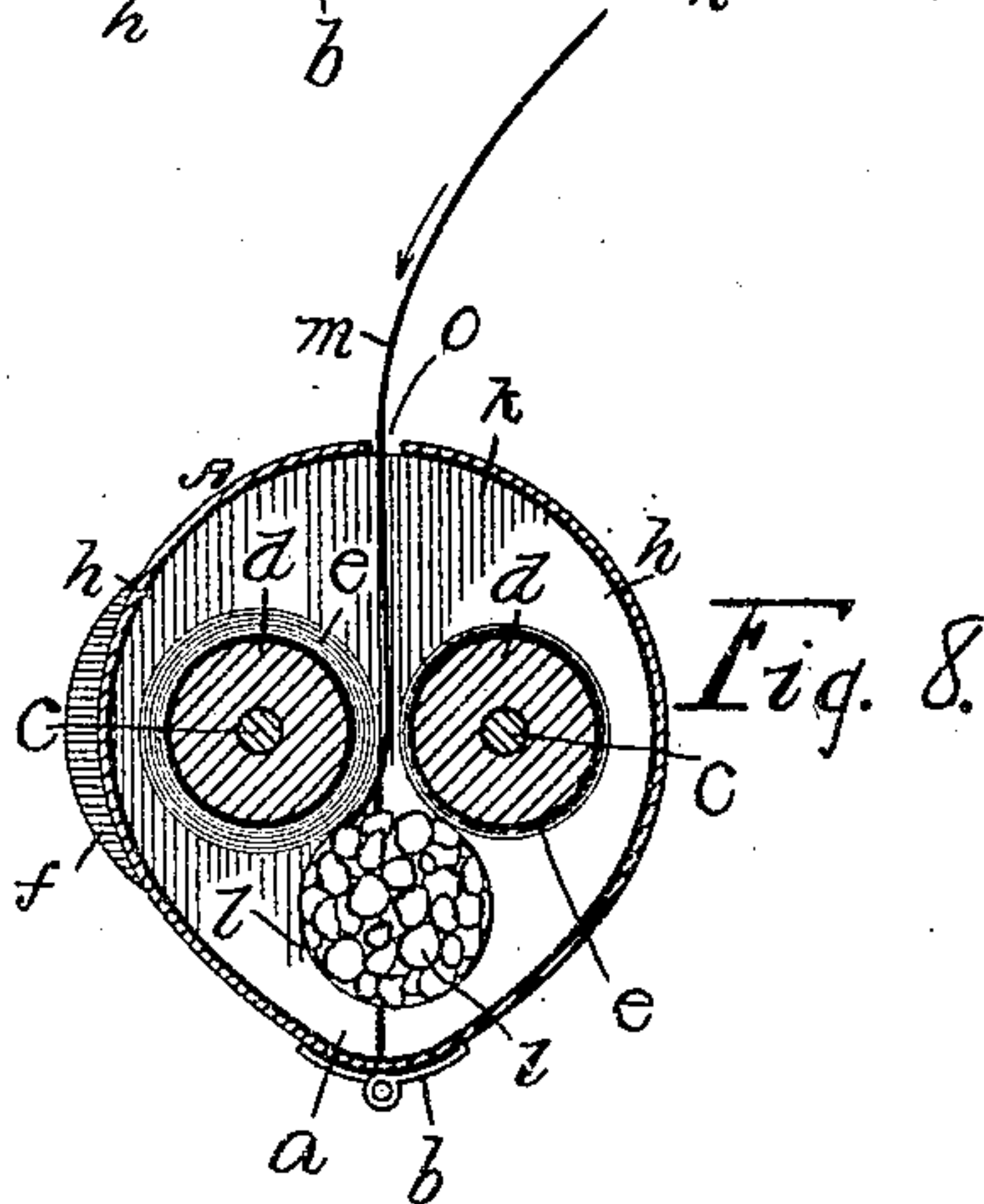
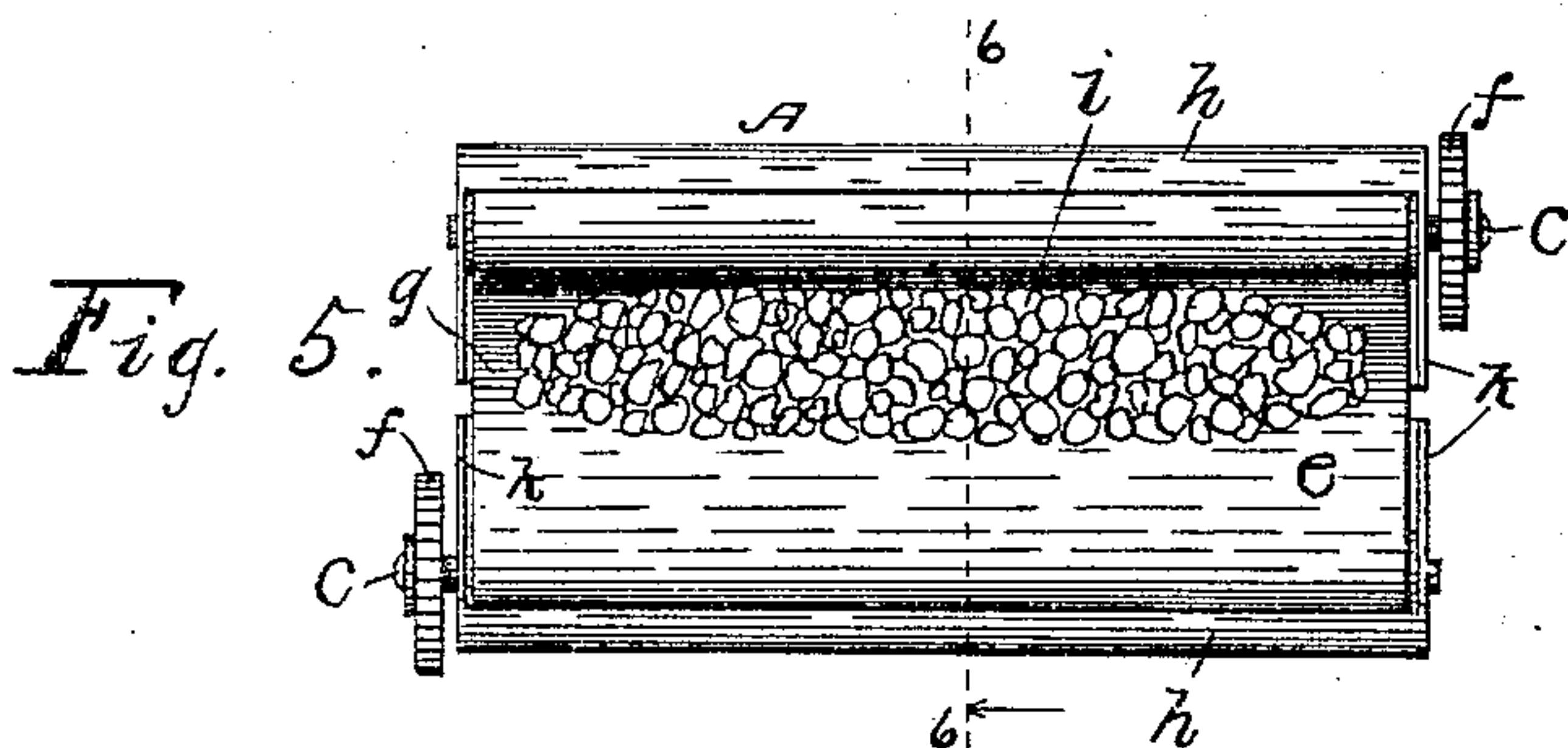
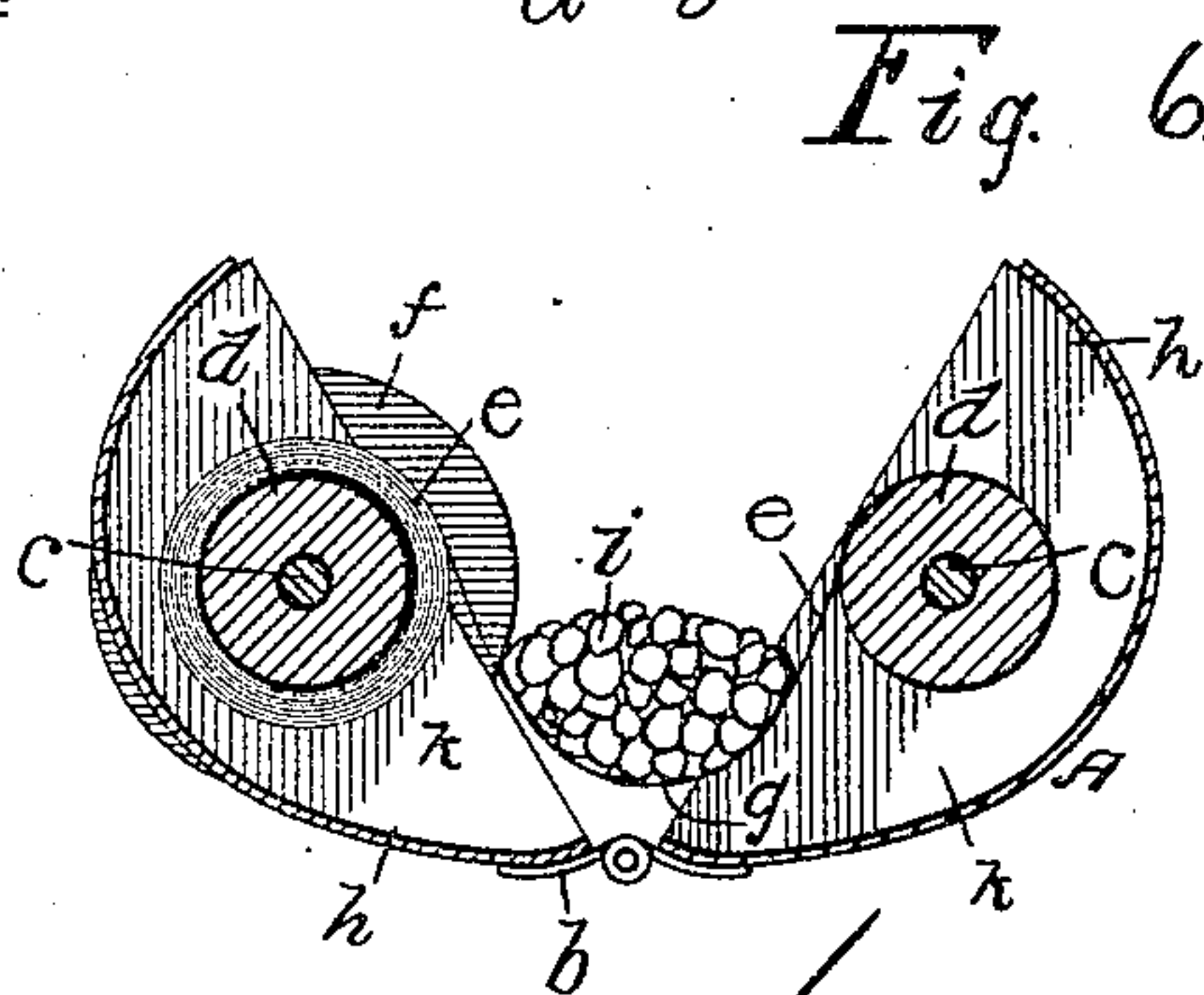
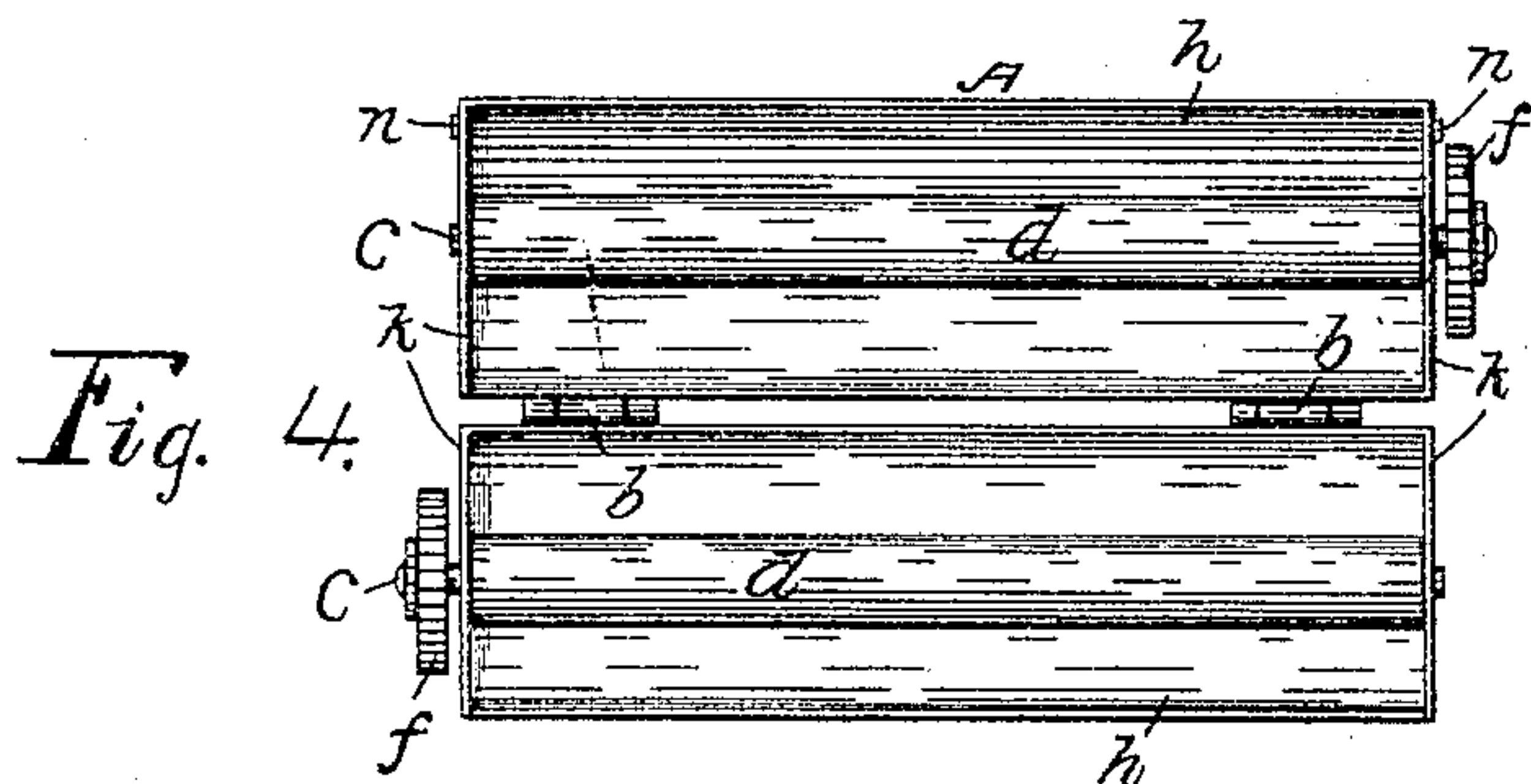
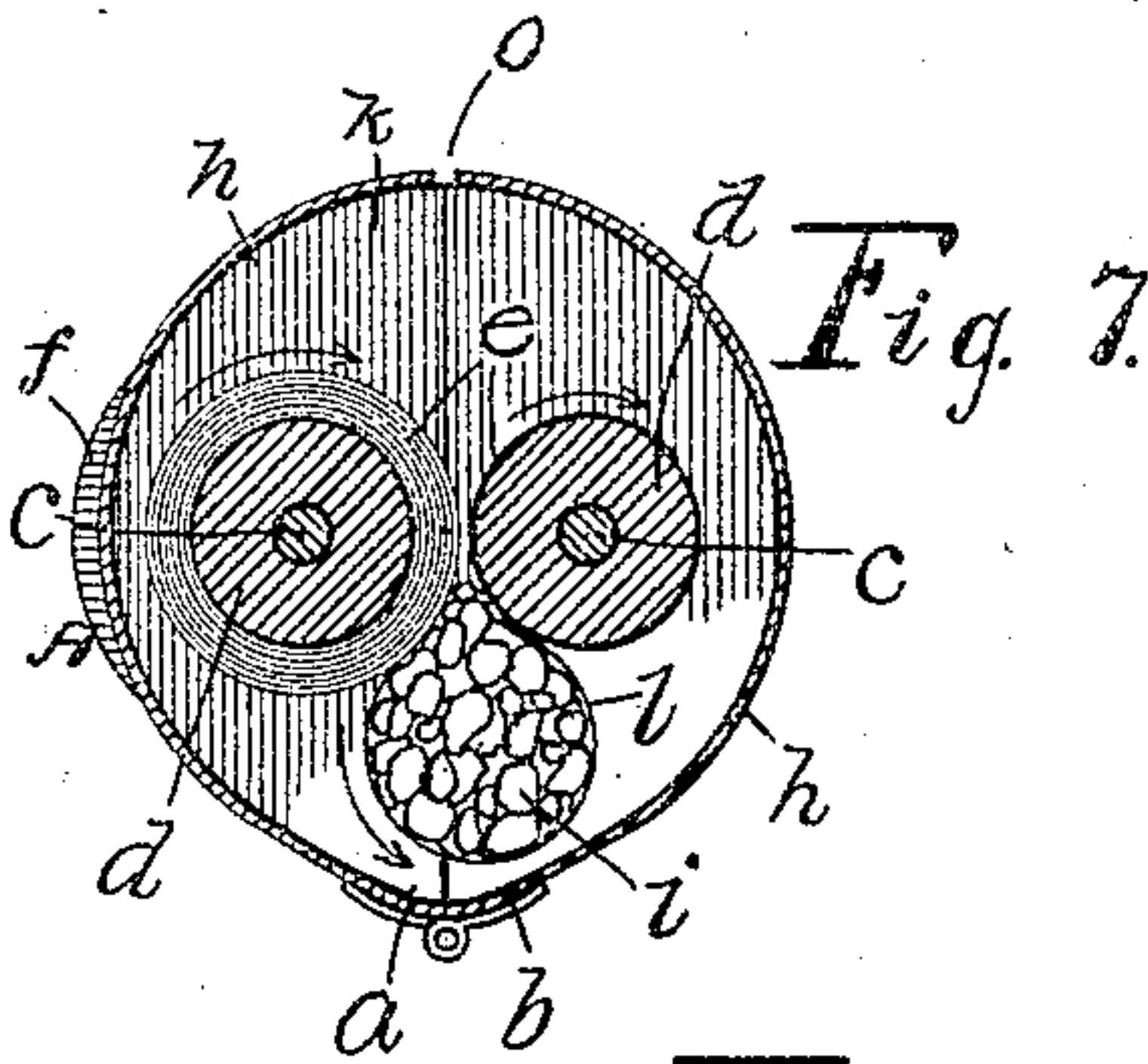
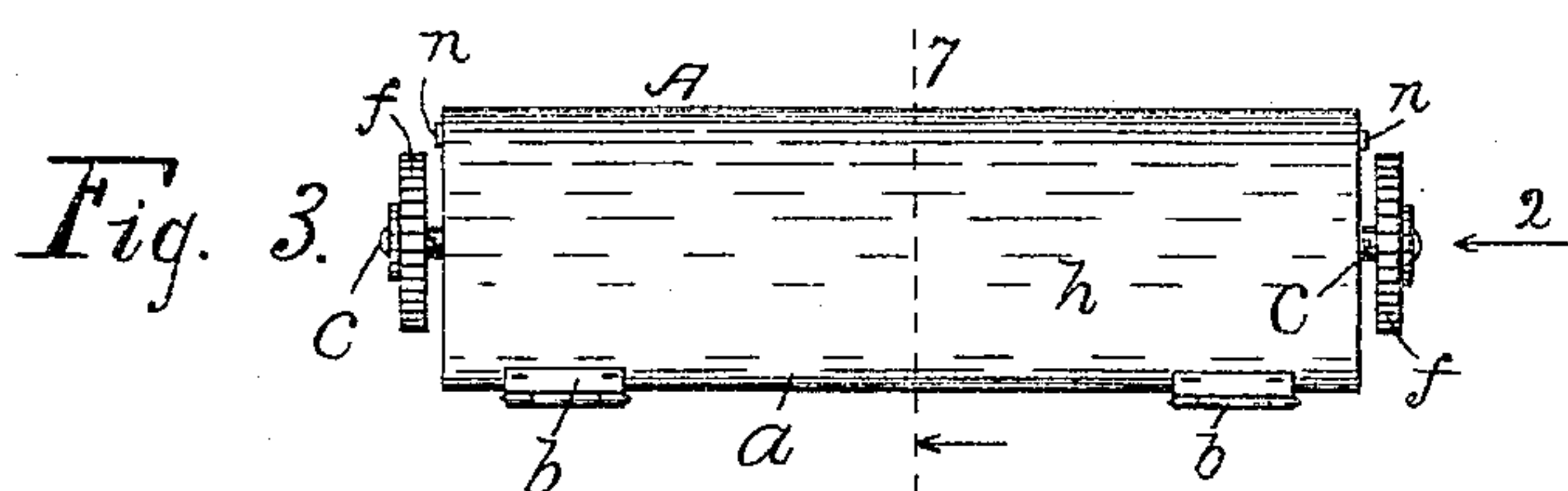
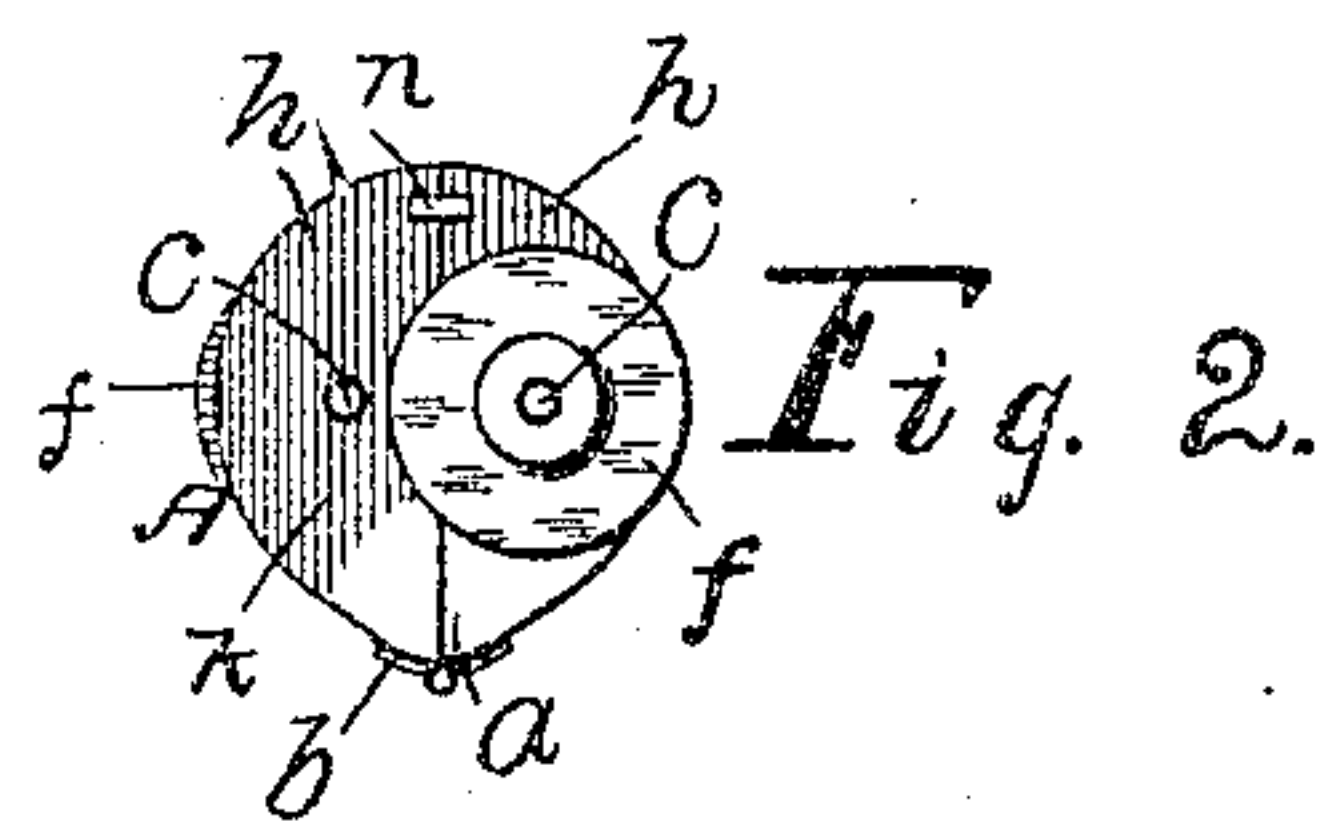
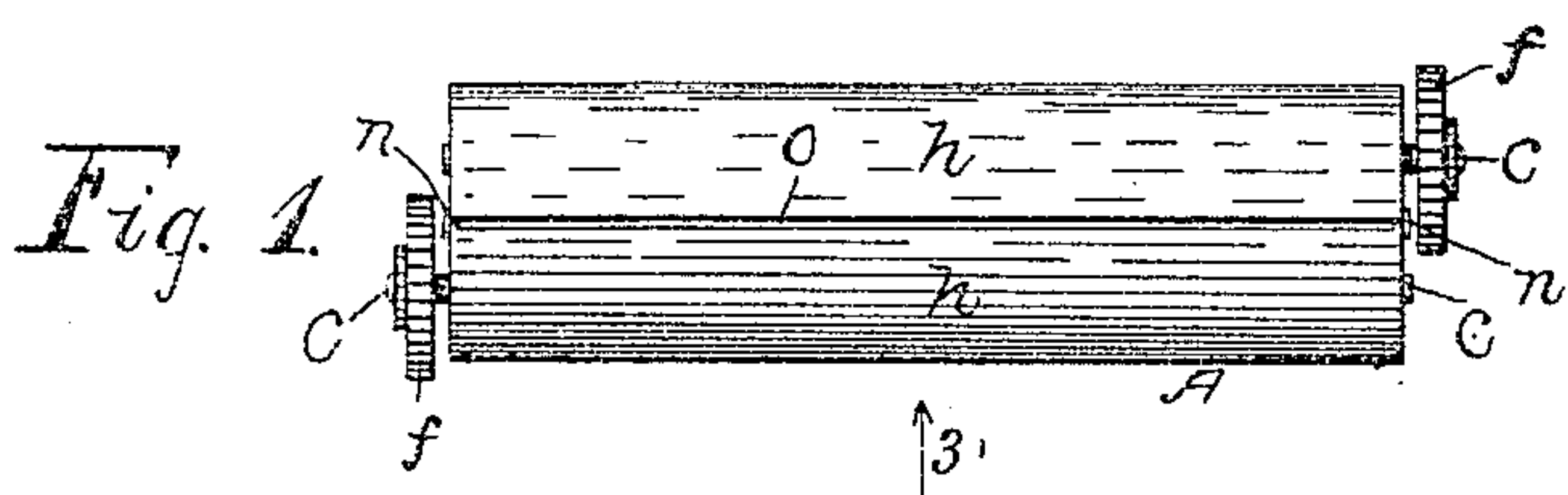


G. F. BARRON.  
 DEVICE FOR MAKING CIGARETTES.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Attest:  
 W. B. Smith.  
 J. M. Devo.

Inventor:  
 George F. Barron.  
 By E. B. Whitmore, Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. BARRON, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH  
TO FREDERICK E. CONVERSE, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

## DEVICE FOR MAKING CIGARETTES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,028, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed January 30, 1904. Serial No. 191,339. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BARRON, of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Making Cigarettes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention is a pocket device for individual use for quickly and conveniently making cigarettes as they are required, the invention being hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification.

Cigarettes as in common use are frail and easily crushed or broken and destroyed when carried in the pocket, and it is found desirable by those using them to have conveniences to quickly extemporize them as needed. With these facts in view I have produced the invention herein set forth, and fully shown in the drawings attached.

Figure 1 is a plan of the device. Fig. 2 is an end view seen as indicated by arrow 2 in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device seen as indicated by arrow 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan showing the device wide open with the belt omitted. Fig. 5 shows the device partially open for receiving a charge of tobacco. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the body of the device on the dotted line 6 6 in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a cross-section as on the dotted line 7 in Fig. 3, showing the body closed and holding the charge of tobacco ready for rolling. Fig. 8 is a cross-section similar to Fig. 7, showing the device after the tobacco has been primarily rolled into a substantially cylindrical body and the paper wrapper inserted. Fig. 9 is a similar cross-section showing the parts after the cigarette is completed. Fig. 10 is a plan showing a wrapper for the cigarette. Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, are drawn to a scale twice that of the other figures.

Referring to the parts shown, A in the various figures is a hollow elongated body, preferably of sheet metal, of uniform ovate cross-

section and divided longitudinally into two equal parts *h h*, joined by hinges *b b* to swing upon each other to open and close the body. The upper part of the body A is cylindrical in form, as shown in the cross-sections, there being a hollow longitudinal rounded part *a* projecting at the lower side, giving to the body a major and a minor transverse axis, as shown. The division of the body to form the parts *h h* is made upon a longitudinal plane coinciding with the said major transverse axis of the body and equally dividing the projecting part *a*.

The body A is formed with inclosing heads *k k*, Figs. 4 and 5, and within the body are two longitudinal parallel shafts *c c*, having bearings in the respective heads *k k*, the axes of the shafts being in a horizontal plane common with the axis of the cylindrical part of the body and at right angles with the dividing-plane of the body, one shaft being in each half of the body, as shown. Each shaft *c* is provided with a roller *d*, rigid on the shaft, a ribbon or belt *e* being secured at its ends to the respective rollers and adapted to be wound onto either roller. One end of each shaft projects from the body, said ends projecting in opposite directions, each being provided with a knurled wheel *f* for turning the attached roller in the body A. The shell or the walls of the parts *h h* of the body A are cut back or left slightly short at the meeting edges of said parts *h h* at the upper side of the body, as shown. This serves to leave a uniform narrow longitudinal slit *o* extending the whole length of the body, through which to insert the paper wrapper *m*, as appears in Fig. 8, the opposing edges of the parts of the divided heads *k k* coming fairly together and forming close joints when the body is closed.

When using the device, it is held horizontally in the hands, with the belt *e* wound upon the roller nearest the person, as shown in Fig. 7. The body A is partly opened, as appears in Figs. 5 and 6, with the belt slack and sagging between and below the rollers, forming a hollow or trough *g*, in which to place the charge of tobacco *i* for making a cigarette. After the tobacco is supplied to the belt the



body is closed, as appears in Fig. 7, the tobacco being then in a loop *l* of the belt, pending between the rollers. The empty roller *d* is then turned one or more times around by taking hold of the farthest knurled wheel *f* at the right-hand end of the body, which will serve to roll the tobacco into a substantially cylindrical body, as shown in Fig. 8. At this stage of the operation the sheet of wrapping-paper *m* is inserted through the slit *o* in the body, as appears in Fig. 8, the inner edge of the paper sheet being passed down against the body of tobacco partially under the left-hand or filled roller *d*, as shown. A further turning of the empty roller now draws the wrapper into the device and winds it snugly around the tobacco, as appears in Fig. 9, completing the cigarette, which may be now taken out of the device by opening the same. In thus forming the cigarette the belt *e* will be wound wholly upon the roller *d* that was before empty, the device being thus ready by turning it end for end for making another cigarette.

The size or diameters of the cigarettes made by this hand device may be varied or regulated by varying the quantity of the tobacco supplied at each charge, and the cigarettes may be also made more or less hard and firm, as wished.

When the device is held in the hands in use, the body is grasped between the thumb and the index-finger of the left hand, the thumb and forefinger of the right hand seizing the knurled wheel *f* at the right-hand end of the body for winding the belt onto the empty roller in the process of making the cigarette. In this position of the device the knurled wheel at the left end controlling the full roller is adjacent to the part of the left hand between the thumb and first finger. On account of this the wheel may be more or less lightly pressed at any time by said part of the hand, the hand acting as a brake to slightly impede the turning of the adjacent roller, so that an increased tension will be brought upon the belt passing from the full to the empty roller. This tension on the belt will result in producing a firmer and harder cigarette, and it may be varied, as stated, to produce the kind of cigarette wished.

In constructing these devices for making cigarettes I provide simple friction or spring catches or holders *n* at the ends of the body

A in positions to reach across the respective joints of the divided heads *k k* to mildly hold the parts *h h* together when the body is closed, as stated.

Any suitable paper wrappers *m* may be used with this device for making cigarettes, this matter not being material to the invention. The wrappers most commonly used are such as found in the market prepared for the purpose. These wrappers have narrow lines of adhesive material along one edge of each, which gummed edge is left outermost when the wrapper is passed through the slit *o*, as stated, and moistened by the tongue before the wrapper is wholly drawn into the device.

Importance is attached to the fact that the rollers are disposed at substantially the mid-height of the inclosing body and that the disposition of the parts be such that the final windings of the belt upon the roller will cause a pressure on the completed cigarette sufficient to compress it and to cause an adhesion of the gummed edge of the cigarette-paper.

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

The herein-described device for making cigarettes, consisting of a hollow substantially cylindrical body with closures at the ends and formed with a longitudinal hollow projection at one side and divided longitudinally through said projection into parts flexibly joined, said closures being divided at the longitudinal center forming closely-fitting joints at their edges when closed, parallel longitudinal rollers in the said hollow body at the mid-height thereof, and a belt on and connecting said rollers and at all times wholly confined within said body, and means for turning the rollers, the disposition of the rollers and belt being such that the final windings of the belt on one of the rollers will cause a pressure on the completed cigarette, the plane of the axes of the rollers being at right angles with the plane of the division of the parts of said hollow body, as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of January, 1904, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE F. BARRON.

Witnesses:

ENOS B. WHITMORE,  
MINNIE SMITH.