

No. 811,118.

PATENTED JAN. 30, 1906.

F. F. ANDERSON.
CIGARETTE MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1905.

Fig. 1.

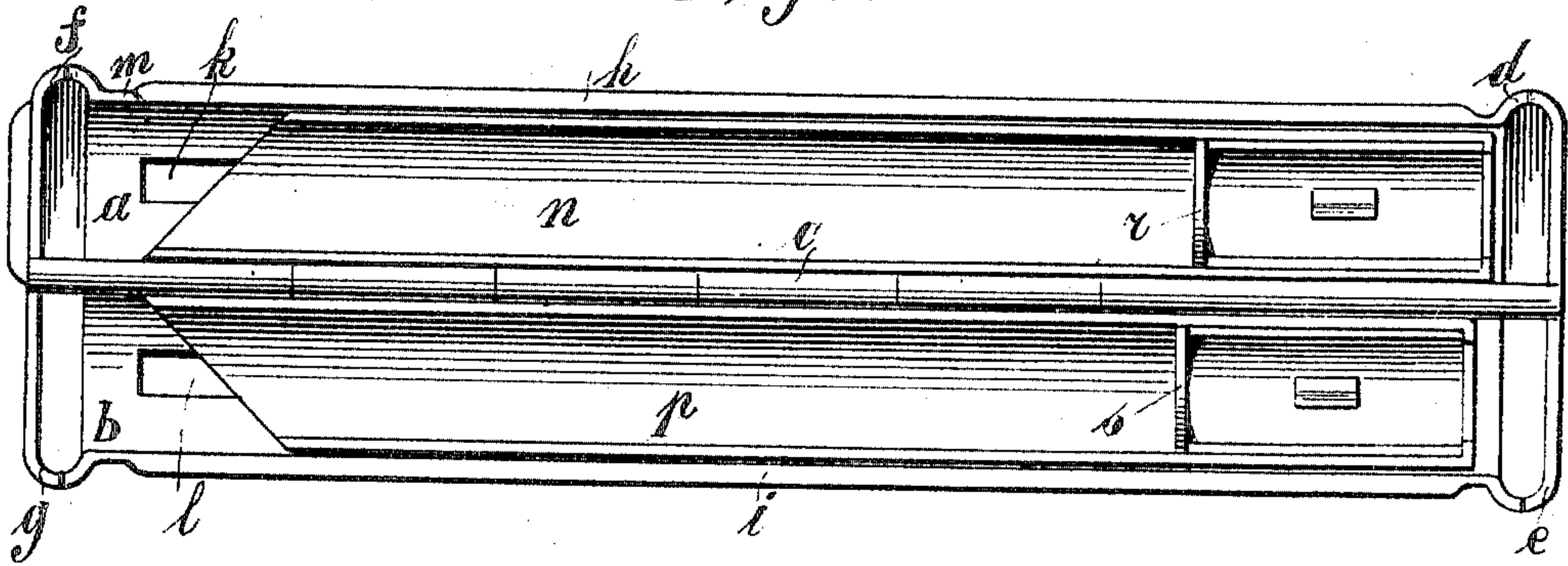


Fig. 2.

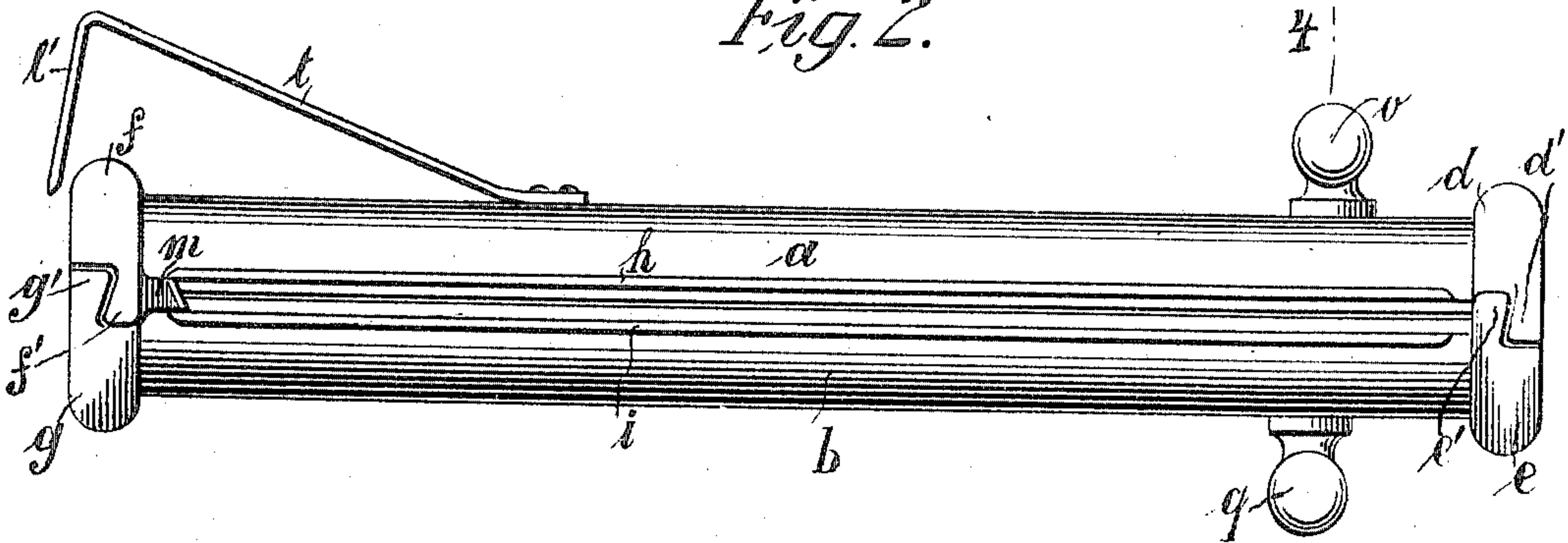


Fig. 3.

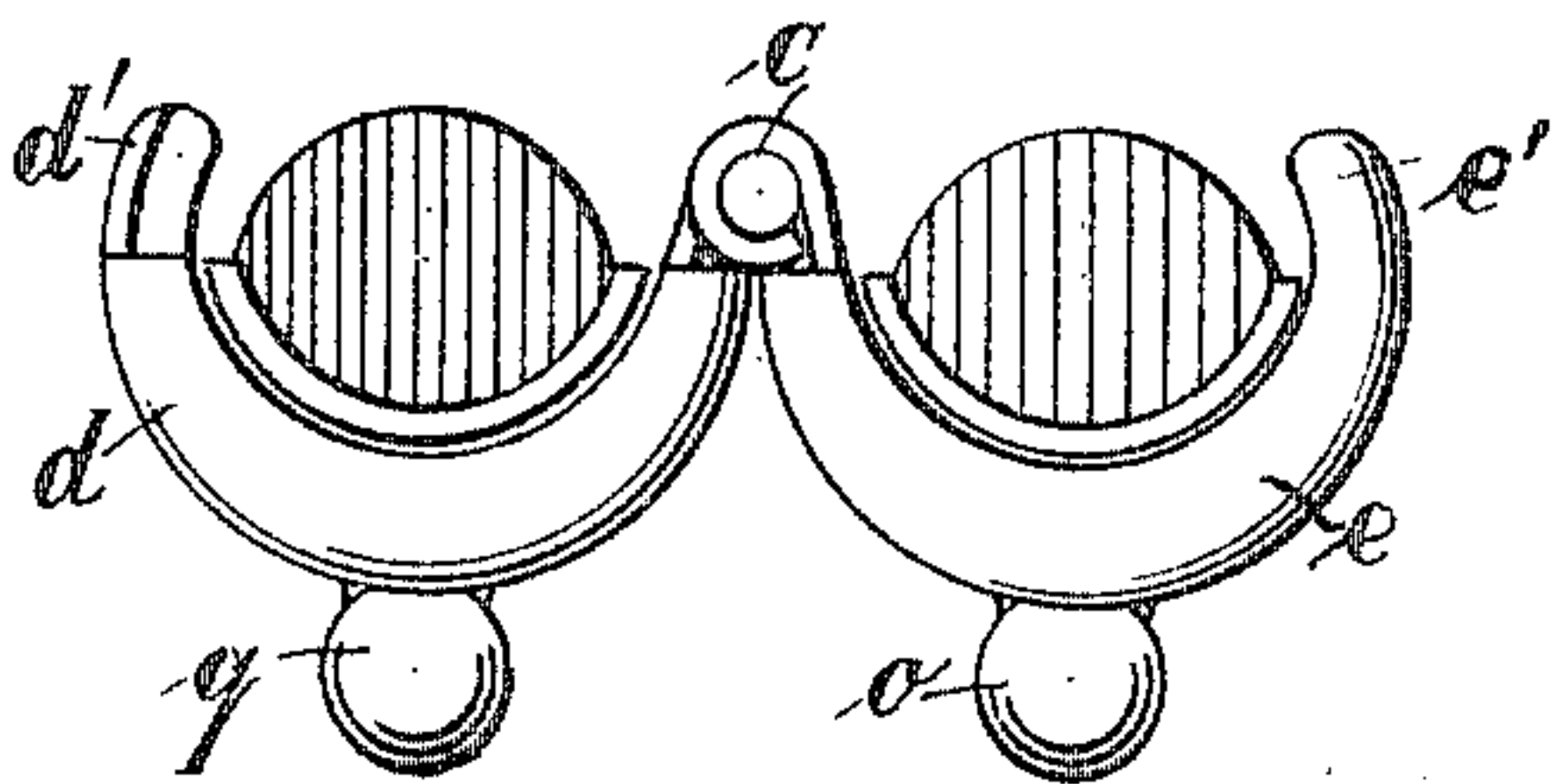
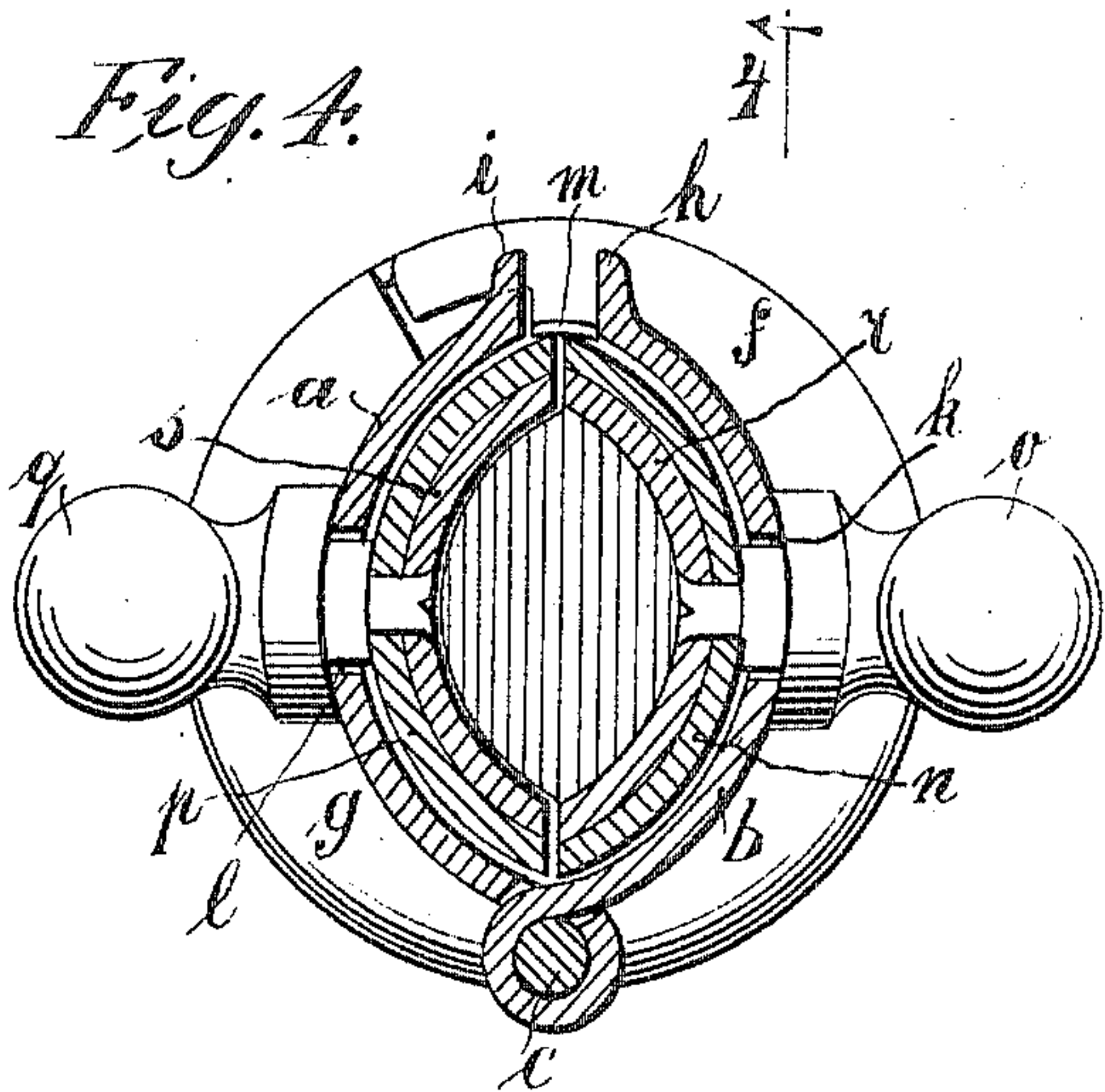


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
L. G. Bruehl
Albert C. Hartman.

INVENTOR
Frederick F. Anderson
BY his ATTORNEY L. H. Bohm.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK F. ANDERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGARETTE-MACHINE.

No. 811,118.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 30, 1906.

Application filed April 7, 1905. Serial No. 254,305.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK F. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarette-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to cigarette pocket-machines which are operated by hand.

It is the special object of my invention to provide a cigarette pocket-machine which embodies improvements especially designed for making cigarettes from Turkish tobacco.

The purpose of the present invention, further, is to simplify the machine, so that it is plain in construction and contains relatively few parts. For this reason it is more easily operated even by persons who are not skilled in the production of cigarettes for their own use.

The machine is so constructed that perfect oval-shaped cigarettes are made therewith, which shape or form indicates the Turkish cigarette. Means are provided on the machine which leaves no tobacco behind the cutter within half of the inner shell, as will be fully described farther down.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in elevation an opened machine which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 illustrates in front elevation a closed machine. Fig. 3 is an end view of an opened machine; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section, on an enlarged scale, on line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a b* represent each a curved longitudinal half of the outer shell, which are connected by a hinge *c*. Each half of the outer shell has at each end a somewhat enlarged half-rim, which is hollow. These half-rims are stamped with the half-shells out of the same piece of metal sheeting, and therefore integral therewith. The half-rims *d, e, f, and g* are stamped out in the form shown in detail in Fig. 2, the part *d* having an extended portion *d'*, which is broader at the lower end, and the part *e* has an extended portion *e'*, which is wider at the top end. The parts *f g* have like extensions *f'* and *g'*. By stamping out the curved half-shell and the half-semicircular rims at its ends (see Figs. 2 and 4) during one operation and out

of the same sheet of metal a great saving in the manufacture of the machines is effected. Furthermore, when the machine is closed the enlarged angular portions on the halves of the rims snap in and hold the machine tightly together. The longitudinal end portion of each half-shell is provided with a rib. These ribs are designated by the letters *h* and *i*. The ribs strengthen the shells, and when the same are provided with the two ribs then the shells may be made of thinner material. The ribs facilitate the opening of the machine, because there is some space between same, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. Each half-shell is provided with a longitudinal slot, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The slots are designated by the letters *k* and *l*. On the half hollow rim *f* there is a cutter *m* also made of the same sheet of metal and integral therewith. The function of this cutter will be explained further down.

Within the other shell there is provided an inner shell composed of two curved halves. As the machine is designed for the manufacture of flat or Turkish cigarettes, these halves are not semicircular, but are curved, as shown particularly in detail in Fig. 4. The one half-shell *n* is secured to a knob *o*, and the other half-shell *p* is secured to a knob *q*. The knob *o* passes through the slot *k* and the knob *q* through the slot *l* by shifting the knobs along the inner shell slides in and out of the outer shell, as desired. The inner portion of each knob passes somewhat beyond the inner half-shell for the purpose of securing there a stopper which is flush with the front surface of the machine when the inner shell is pushed out, so that no tobacco is lost. The knob *o* is provided with a stopper *r* and the knob *q* with a stopper *s*. One of these two stoppers is at the bottom and one at the top. They go along the whole line and clean out the machine when the inner shell is pushed out during the operation of making a cigarette. The machine, further, is provided with a stopper *t*, secured to one half of the outer shell by means of small rivets. The stopper *t* is almost rectangularly bent in the front. The bent portion *t'* (see Fig. 2) will be placed directly in front of the stopper *s* when pressed down. Assuming now that the tobacco has been compressed within the inner shell and the inner shell pushed out and the paper tube drawn over the inner shells,

then the knob *o* is withdrawn. Now the stopper *t*, secured to one outer half-shell, is pressed down, and thereby placed directly in front of the stopper *s*. When this has been done, the knob *g* is withdrawn and a cigarette then falls off, which is perfectly cornered at the end as if cut off by a knife or a pair of scissors.

The machine is operated in the following manner: First, it is opened. Then the tobacco is placed on the curved inside half-shells. Now the machine is closed, and owing to the construction of the hollow half-rims, which snap in, it is held together very tightly. Now the inner shell is moved out by means of the knobs and a paper tube is drawn over the inner shell. The paper tube accommodates itself to the flat shape of the inner shell and the tobacco contained therein. The stoppers *r s*, being flush with the front of the machine when the inner shell is pushed out, will not leave any tobacco behind same, and the machine remains clean. When moving out the inner shell, the cutter *m*, formed on the half-rim *f*, will cut off any tobacco which may be hanging out of the closed inner shell. When the paper tube has been drawn over the flat inner shell, the knob *o* is withdrawn and the stopper *t* pressed down, being then directly in front of the stopper *s*. Now the knob *g* is withdrawn, and the cigarette falls off and is ready for smoking. In the described manner flat cigarettes are produced, which shape is preferred by most of the cigarette-smokers because the expensive Turkish cigarettes have this shape. The stoppers *r s* are a great convenience, because the end of the cigarette is filled tight with tobacco, while otherwise at the end less tobacco is usually found in cigarettes made by pocket-machines. In the described manner a cigarette pocket-machine is provided for making flat or Turkish cigarettes composed of relatively few parts. The outer half-shells, hollow rims, and the one cutter being shaped out of the one sheet of metal reduces greatly the cost of manufacture.

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

1. A cigarette pocket-machine comprising a hinged outer shell composed of two curved slotted halves having each a turned-up longitudinal edge and a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended parts snap in when the machine is closed, and a cutter formed on one of the half hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped out of one sheet of metal, an inner shell, and means for sliding in and out the inner shell.

2. A cigarette pocket-machine comprising a hinged outer shell composed of two curved slotted halves having each a turned-up longitudinal edge and a half hollow rim at each

end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended parts snap in when the machine is closed, and a cutter formed on one of the half hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped out of one sheet of metal, an inner curved shell consisting of two curved halves for making flat cigarettes and means for sliding in and out the inner shell.

3. A cigarette pocket-machine comprising a hinged outer shell composed of two curved slotted halves having each a turned-up longitudinal edge and a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended parts snap in when the machine is closed, and a cutter formed on one of the half hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped out of one sheet of metal, an inner curved shell consisting of two curved halves for making flat cigarettes, knobs extending through the slots of the outer shell and secured each to a half of the inner shell.

4. A cigarette pocket-machine comprising a hinged outer shell composed of two curved slotted halves having each a turned-up longitudinal edge and a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended parts snap in when the machine is closed, and a cutter formed on one of the half hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped out of one sheet of metal, an inner curved shell consisting of two curved halves for making flat cigarettes, knobs extending through the slots of the outer shell and secured each to a half of the inner shell, and two stoppers one secured to the inner portion of each knob.

5. In a cigarette pocket-machine an outer shell composed of two curved halves having each a longitudinal slot and a turned-up longitudinal edge, a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended portions snap in when the machine is closed, a cutter formed on one of the hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped simultaneously out of one sheet of metal, and means within said inner shell for compressing the tobacco.

6. In a cigarette pocket-machine an outer shell composed of two curved halves, having each a longitudinal slot and a turned-up longitudinal edge, a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended portions snap in when the machine is closed, a cutter formed on one of the hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped simultaneously out of one sheet of metal, and means within said outer shell for compressing the tobacco in flat shape.

7. In a cigarette pocket-machine an outer shell composed of two curved halves, having each a longitudinal slot and a turned-up longitudinal edge, a half hollow rim at each end extending angularly in such a manner that the extended portions snap in when the ma-

chine is closed, a cutter formed on one of the hollow rims near the turned-up edges all stamped simultaneously out of one sheet of metal, means within said outer shell for com-
5 pressing the tobacco in flat shape, and a stopper attached to a half outer shell and extending over the front opening of the machine.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 1st day of April, 1905.

FREDERICK F. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES J. ASTARITA,
AGNES SIMMONS.