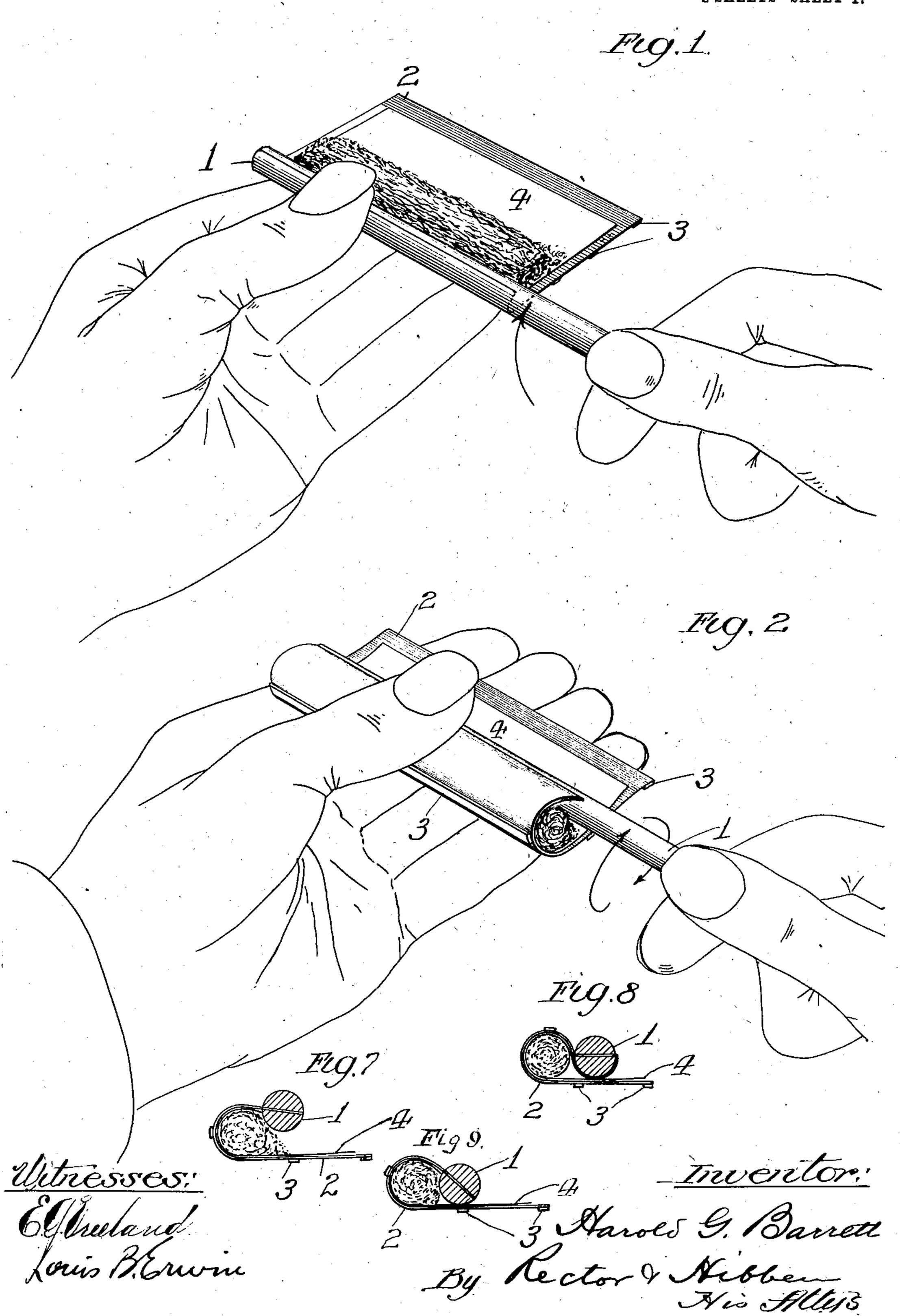
PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

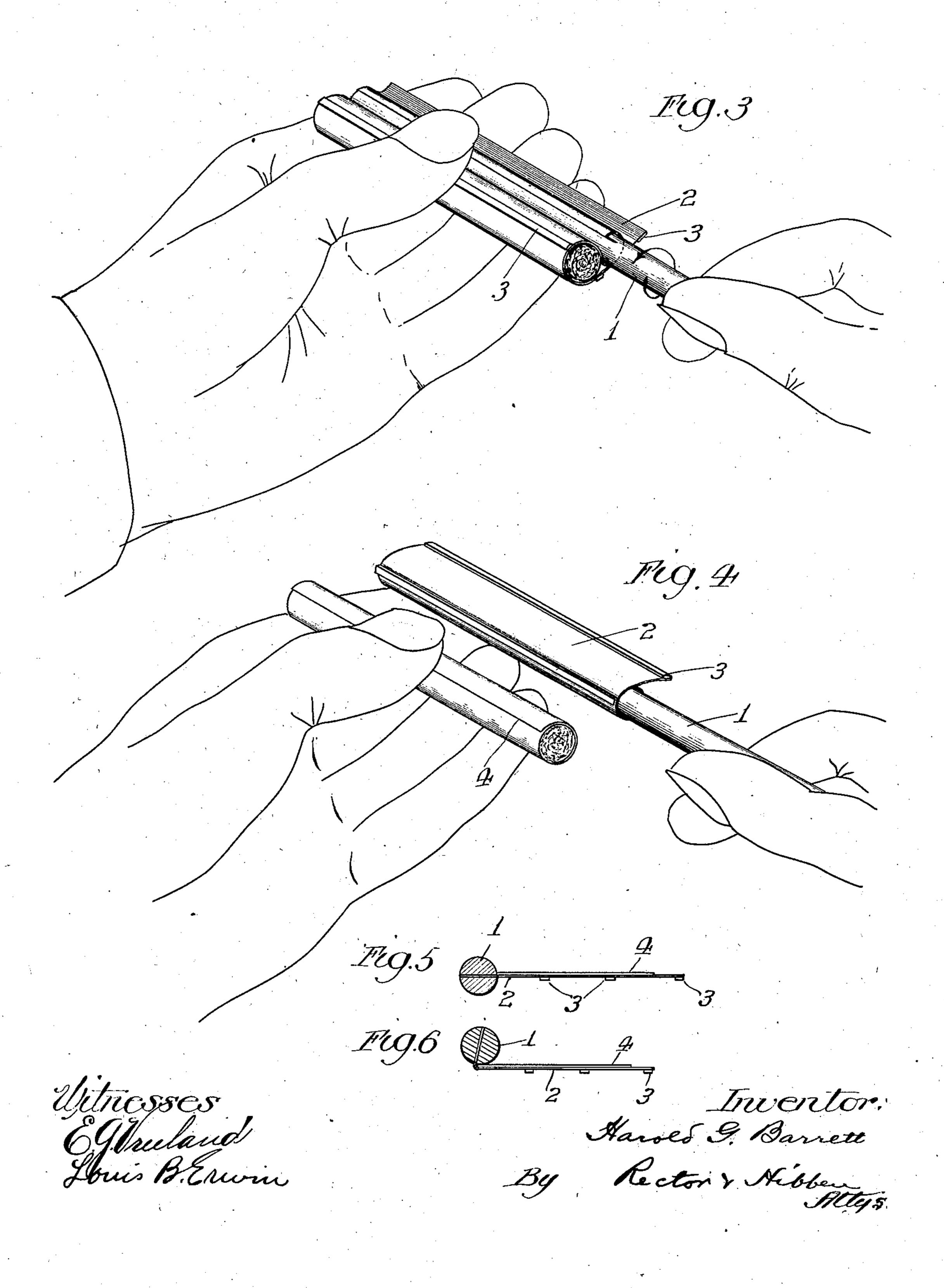
H. G. BARRETT. DEVICE FOR ROLLING CIGARETTES. APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1903.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD G. BARRETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SAMUEL E. HIBBEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DEVICE FOR ROLLING CIGARETTES.

No. 859,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed March 17, 1903. Serial No. 148,155.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Harold G. Barrett, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Device for Rolling Cigarettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the art of cigarette making or rolling and consists in a new method of and novel device for rolling cigarettes by hand whereby the smoker may himself be enabled to roll a perfect and 10 firm cigarette, even from the ordinary smoking tobacco which is rather fine and without fiber. Heretofore, hand cigarette rollers have been devised, but the same are complicated and comparatively expensive, considering the fact that it is desirable that such de-15 vices, like the cigarette paper, should be so inexpensive as to warrant their being given away with every package of tobacco bought. Besides, it is necessary that the cigarette roller shall be so simple as to its operation or manipulation as to be readily and con-20 veniently used by the smoker without previous practice or experience. My cigarette roller combines these features of advantage in respect to economy of manufacture and simplicity of operation, while the product, that is the cigarette itself, is perfect and uniform. 25 Moreover the roller is such as to conveniently display advertising, which is a feature of importance in present times of keen competition.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are perspectives illustrating different steps in the process of rolling a cigarette; Fig. 5 a sectional view of the cigarette roller with the cigarette paper laid thereon; Fig. 6 a similar view but with the handle or stick of the roller turned slightly to grip the inner longitudinal edge of the paper; and Figs. 7, 8 and 9 detail views showing edge views of the different steps of the process substantially corresponding to the steps illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4.

The roller consists of a handle or stem 1 to which is secured in any desirable manner a fabric of suitable 40 material and of a size somewhat larger than the well known cigarette paper, particularly as to width, although the lengths of the fabric and paper may correspond. By preference, however, the handle, which is somewhat longer than the fabric, is split and the fabric inserted, as illustrated. Also, by preference, the fabric is provided with one or more longitudinal strips 3, herein shown as three in number, one of which is arranged at the outer edge of the fabric to prevent unraveling and also to support or strengthen such edge.

The method or process of rolling the cigarette is as 50 follows: The roller is first placed on the fingers of the left hand with the fabric extended and resting flat thereon and with the thumb pressing upon the handle in position to partially rotate it. The cigarette paper 4 is now laid flat upon the fabric as shown by Fig. 5 55 and the handle then rotated inwardly slightly as shown by Fig. 6, with the result that the inner longitudinal edge of the paper is gripped or held between the handle and the fabric which is slightly wound thereon by the movement described. The proper amount of to-60 bacco is now deposited upon the paper and along the handle, whereupon the parts will appear as illustrated by the perspective Fig. 1.

The next step in the process, as illustrated by Fig. 2, consists in turning or lifting the handle and inner 65 edge of the paper over the tobacco and bringing them down upon the paper along the outer edge of the pile of tobacco. At this time, the handle may be used to press upon and pack the tobacco, as seen in Fig. 7, and bring it to the general shape of a cigarette as 70 shown in Fig. 8. The handle while being held down against the paper, substantially along the central longitudinal line thereof, is now rotated in the reverse direction as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3, with the result that the cigarette paper is released from the 75 roller, as shown in Fig. 9, and the fabric wound upon the handle. At the same time, the movement of the fabric rotates the body of the cigarette and causes the paper to be wound therearound. During this reverse movement or rotation of the handle the left hand grips 80 the roller and partially formed cigarette rather firmly but loosely enough to permit rotation of the fabric in one direction and the cigarette in the opposite direction until disengagement takes place as seen in Fig. 4. The rotation of the cigarette during this operation 85 serves to form it into a perfect and compact cylinder. After the outer edge of the paper is wetted and pasted down in the well-known manner, the cigarette is complete.

The novel form of cigarette roller is extremely 90 simple and very inexpensive, being in fact so cheap as to permit of its being given away with every package of tobacco as an inducement for the purchase of a particular make or brand of tobacco. The process or method is also simple after being disclosed and can be 95 easily performed by the smoker without any preliminary experience or practice. The resulting cigarette is as perfect as the machine made article inasmuch

as it is uniform, compact and cylindrical. Moreover, the fabric may be used to advantage to display advertisement of the make or brand of tobacco with which it may be given away.

5 I claim:

A cigarette roller comprising a handle, a fabric secured thereto along one edge in such manner as to clamp the

cigarette paper when the handle is turned, said fabric being free at its other edge, and a series of longitudinal strengthening strips on the fabric along the length thereof and also on the margin of said free edge, said strips being arranged parallel to each other and parallel to the handle.

HAROLD G. BARRETT.

Witnesses:

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S. E. HIBBEN, LOUIS B. ERWIN.