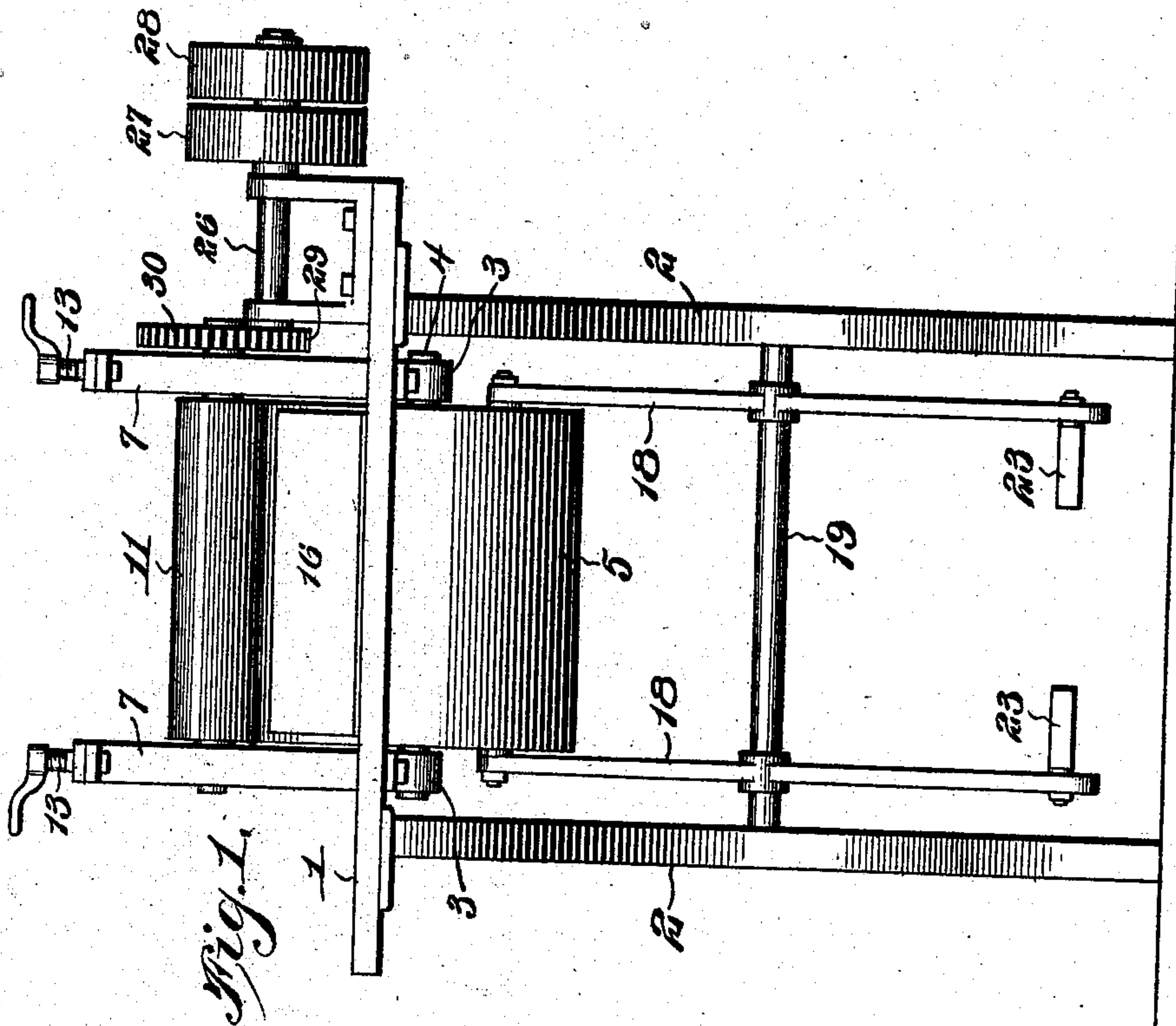
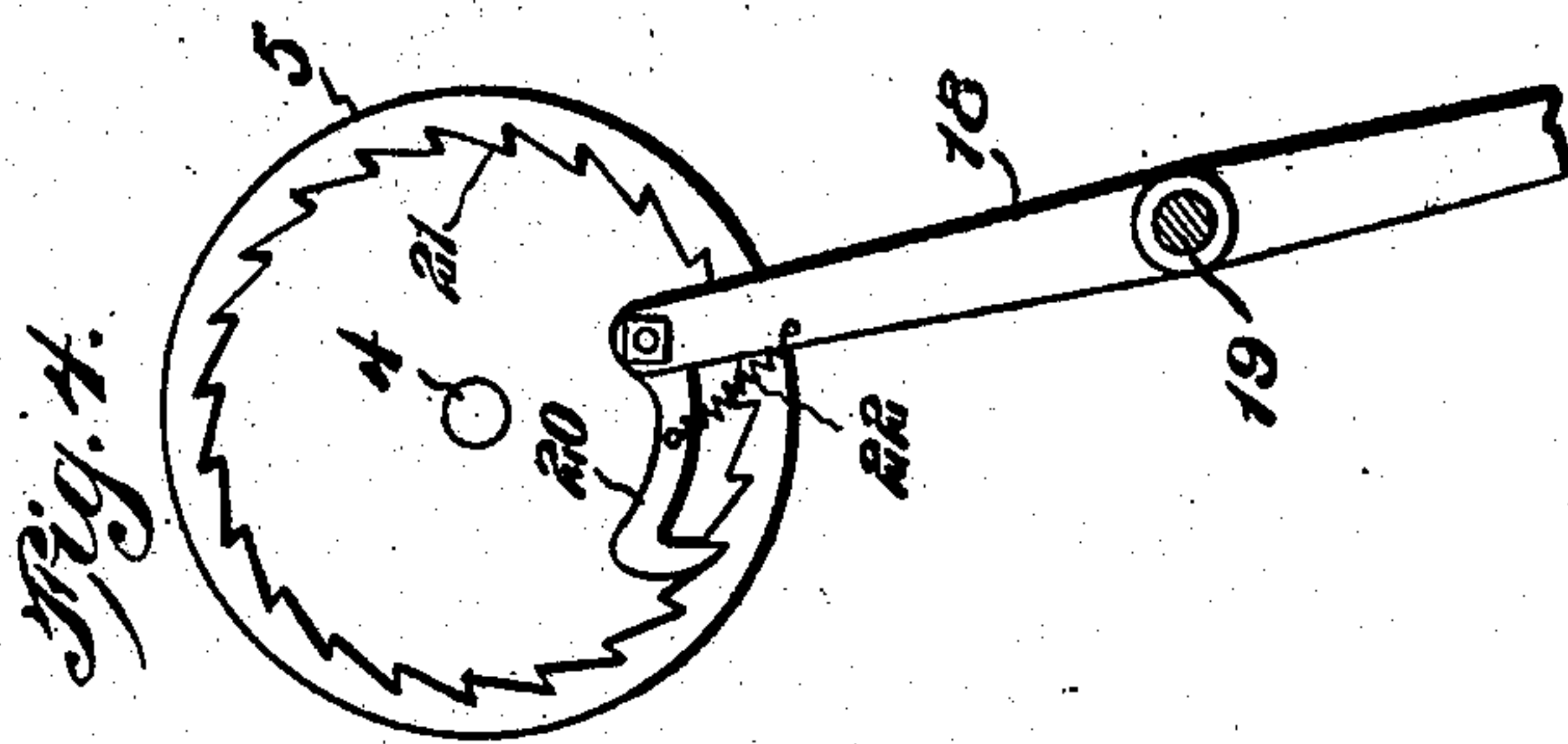


H. NAGELEISEN.
MACHINE FOR ROLLING CIGAR WRAPPERS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1907.

899,998.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



Henry Nageleisen ^{Inventor}

Witnesses

Louis R. Heinrichs
Wm. Bagger

By

Victor J. Evans

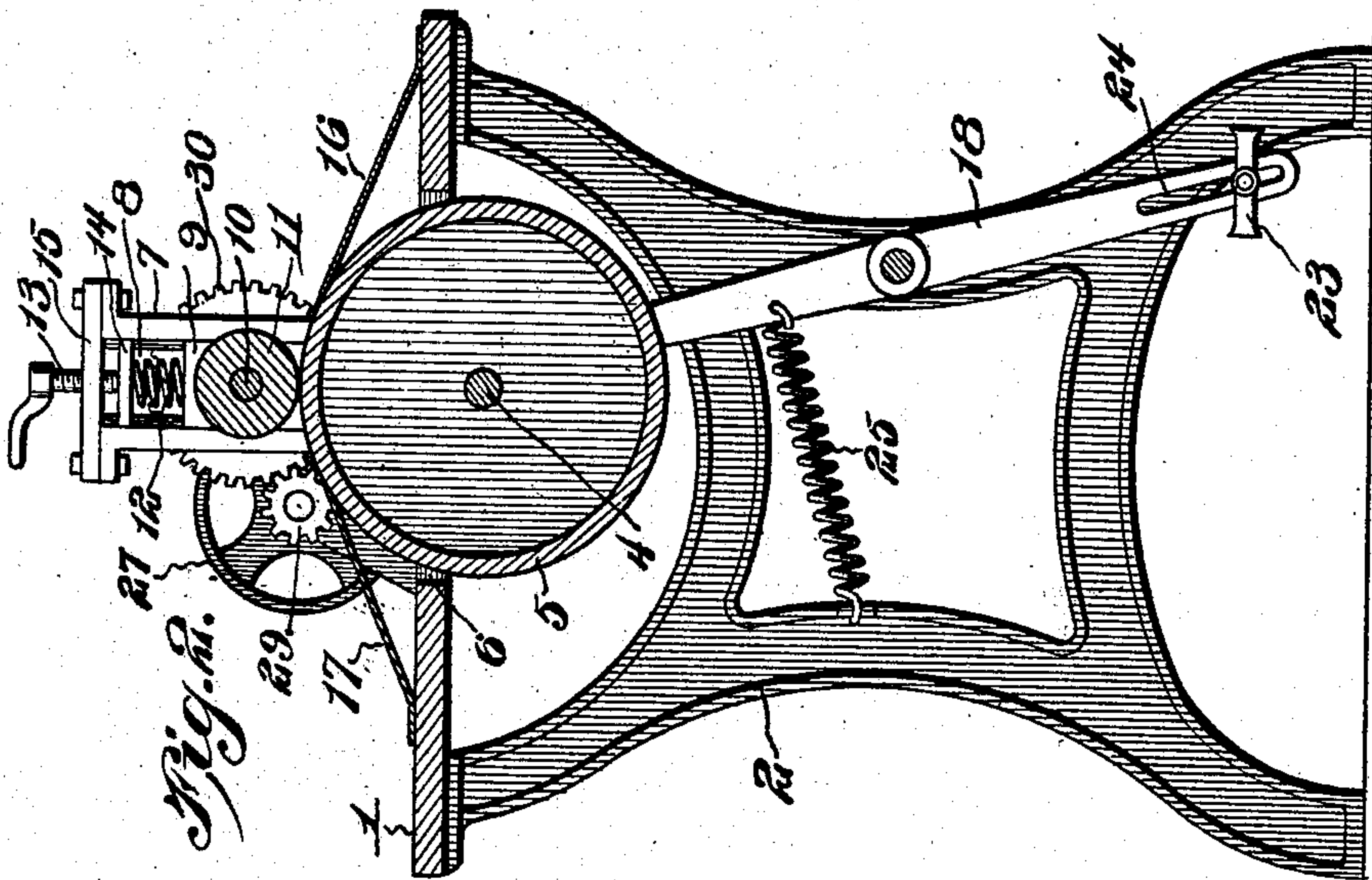
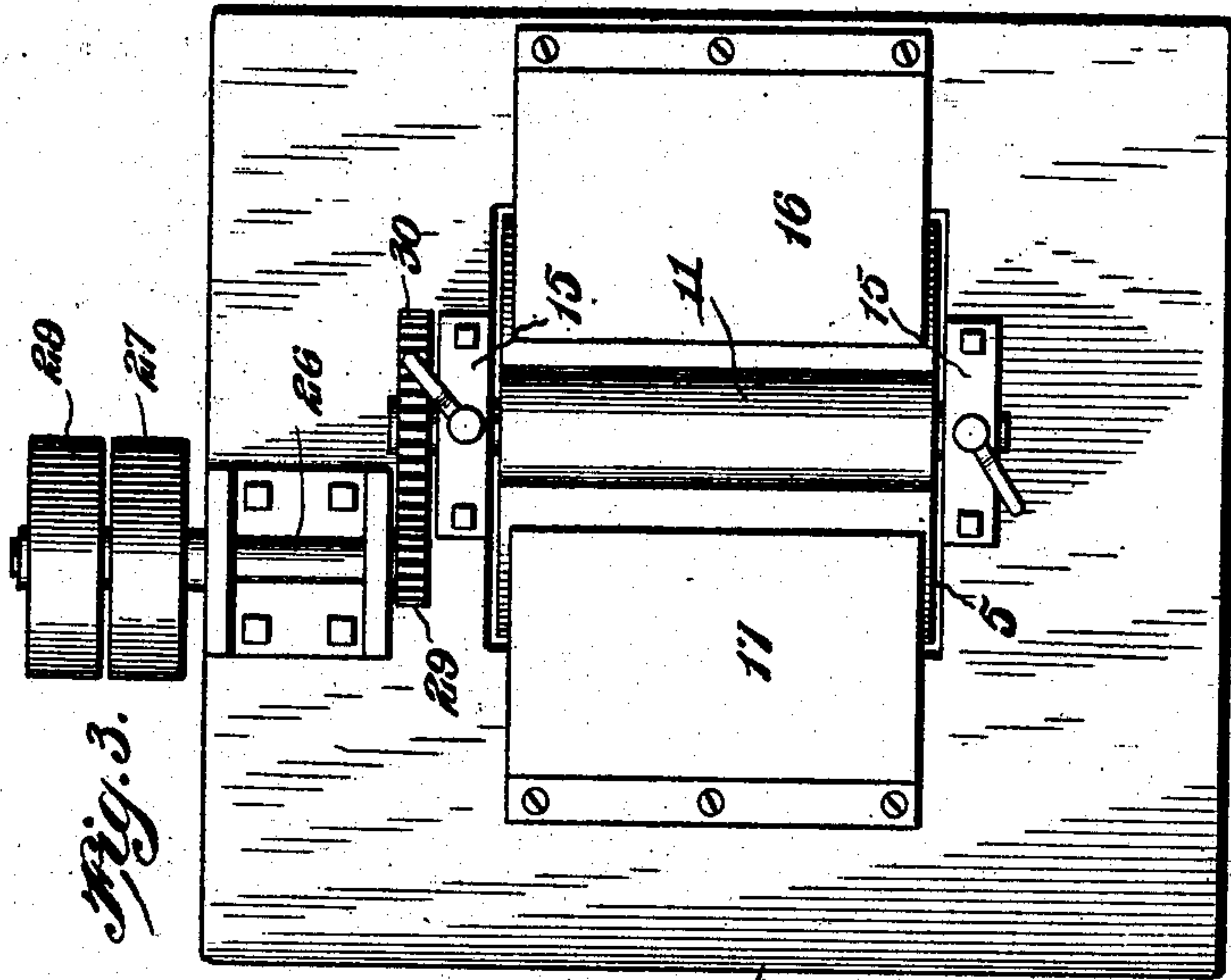
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY NAGELEISEN, OF ARION, OHIO.

MACHINE FOR ROLLING CIGAR-WRAPPERS.

No. 899,998.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

Application filed April 6, 1907. Serial No. 366,795.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY NAGELEISEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Arion, in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Rolling Cigar-Wrappers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for rolling tobacco leaves to be used for cigar wrappers; and the object of the invention is to provide means for compressing and flattening the veins and fibers of tobacco leaves that are to be used for cigar wrappers in such a manner that such veins and fibers will not interfere with the advantageous cutting of the leaf and will not, when embodied in a cigar wrapper, depreciate the quality of the cigar to which the wrapper is applied.

With these and other ends in view which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings has been illustrated a simple and preferred form of the invention; it being, however, understood that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but that changes, alterations and modifications within the scope of the invention may be resorted to when desired.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a machine constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a side view, in elevation, of a portion of the machine.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like characters of reference.

The frame of the improved machine comprises a table 1 supported upon its legs or uprights 2—2. The table 1 is provided on its underside with boxes 3 affording bearings for a shaft 4 carrying a cylindrical roller 5 which projects through an opening or aperture 6 in the table. The latter supports a pair of uprights or standards 7 having vertical slots 8 wherein are guided for vertical movement the boxes 9 affording bearings for a shaft 10 carrying a cylindrical roller 11 which is held in contact with the roller 5 by means of springs 12 en-

gaging the uppersides of the vertically slidable boxes 9; the tension of said springs being regulated by means of set screws 13 bearing against cross-bars 14 which are fitted in the slots 8 above the springs 12; said set screws being threaded into cross-pieces 15 at the upper extremities of the uprights 7. It will be seen that by this construction the upper roller 11, which is of relatively small diameter, is held resiliently in engagement with the lower roller 5, which is of relatively large diameter, and that the degree of tension may be regulated by means of set screws 13.

A guide apron 16 is secured upon the table 1 in front of the roller 5, and the rear edge of said apron is loosely supported upon said roller; a receiving apron 17 is similarly mounted upon the table 1 in rear of the roller 5, the front edge of said receiving apron being loosely supported upon the roller 5.

For the purpose of driving the machine any suitable and convenient means may be employed; in the drawing, levers 18 have been shown which are fulcrumed upon a rod 19 connecting the legs 2—2; said levers being provided at their upper ends with pawls 20 engaging ratchets 21 that are formed at each end of the cylindrical roller 5, upon the inside of the latter; said pawls being actuated by means of springs 22 whereby they are held in constant engagement with the ratchets; the levers 18 are provided at their lower ends with treadles 23 adjustable in slots 24 to enable them to be readily manipulated by the feet of the operator who is seated in front of the machine; springs 25 being provided for the purpose of moving the levers 18 in the reverse direction. It will be readily seen that by moving or oscillating the levers 18, alternately, a continuous rotary motion will be imparted to the roller 5, it being understood that the roller 11 is rotated by contact with said roller 5 or by contact with the material passing between the rollers.

If desired, the machine may be operated by power which may be applied to a suitably supported shaft 26 having fixed and loose pulleys 27—28; said shaft being provided with a pinion 29 meshing with a gear wheel 30 upon the shaft of the roller 11; the gearing is provided for the purpose of reducing the speed when power is applied, and it is for the same reason that the power is preferably applied to the shaft carrying the small

roller 11 rather than to the shaft carrying the larger roller.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings hereto annexed, the operation and advantages of this invention will be readily understood. The operator seated in front of the machine may spread the tobacco leaves upon the feed apron from whence the leaves pass between the rollers which are adjusted to yield a sufficient pressure to compress and flatten the veins and fibers of the leaves; the latter being discharged over the receiving apron 17. It is found that by thus compressing the leaves, the latter may be cut into cigar wrappers with much greater advantage than otherwise would be the case. Ordinarily, in the cutting of cigar wrappers, the veins of the leaves must be largely considered, and the leaves must be cut in such a manner as to eliminate the veins, the presence of which is highly objectionable, especially in cigars of good quality. This entails a considerable waste of material, and the time of the workman is also seriously encroached upon in handling the leaves to the best advantage. By compressing and flattening the veins of the leaves by this improved machine, the veins are reduced to the average thickness of the leaf, and the latter may then be cut without regarding the veins, thus effecting a very considerable saving in time and material. This improved machine is simple in construc-

tion, and may be readily manipulated with highly advantageous results.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

In a device of the character described, a table having an aperture in its top, a shaft supported in bearings upon the underside of the table, a leaf-supporting roller carried by the shaft and projecting through said aperture, a guide apron secured upon the table in front of the leaf-supporting roller and having a free edge resting upon said roller, a receiving apron secured upon the table in rear of the leaf-supporting roller and having a free front edge resting upon said roller, a pressure roller engaging the leaf-supporting roller between the free edges of the guide and receiving apron, springs for normally forcing the pressure roller in the direction of the leaf-supporting roller, and means for imparting motion to one of the rollers, said means comprising levers pivoted upon a cross bar and provided with foot treadles, the upper ends of said levers carrying spring pawls and the ends of said supporting roller being provided with ratchet teeth engaged by said pawls.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY NAGELEISEN.

Witnesses:

LILLIAN WYNNE,
T. C. BEATTY.