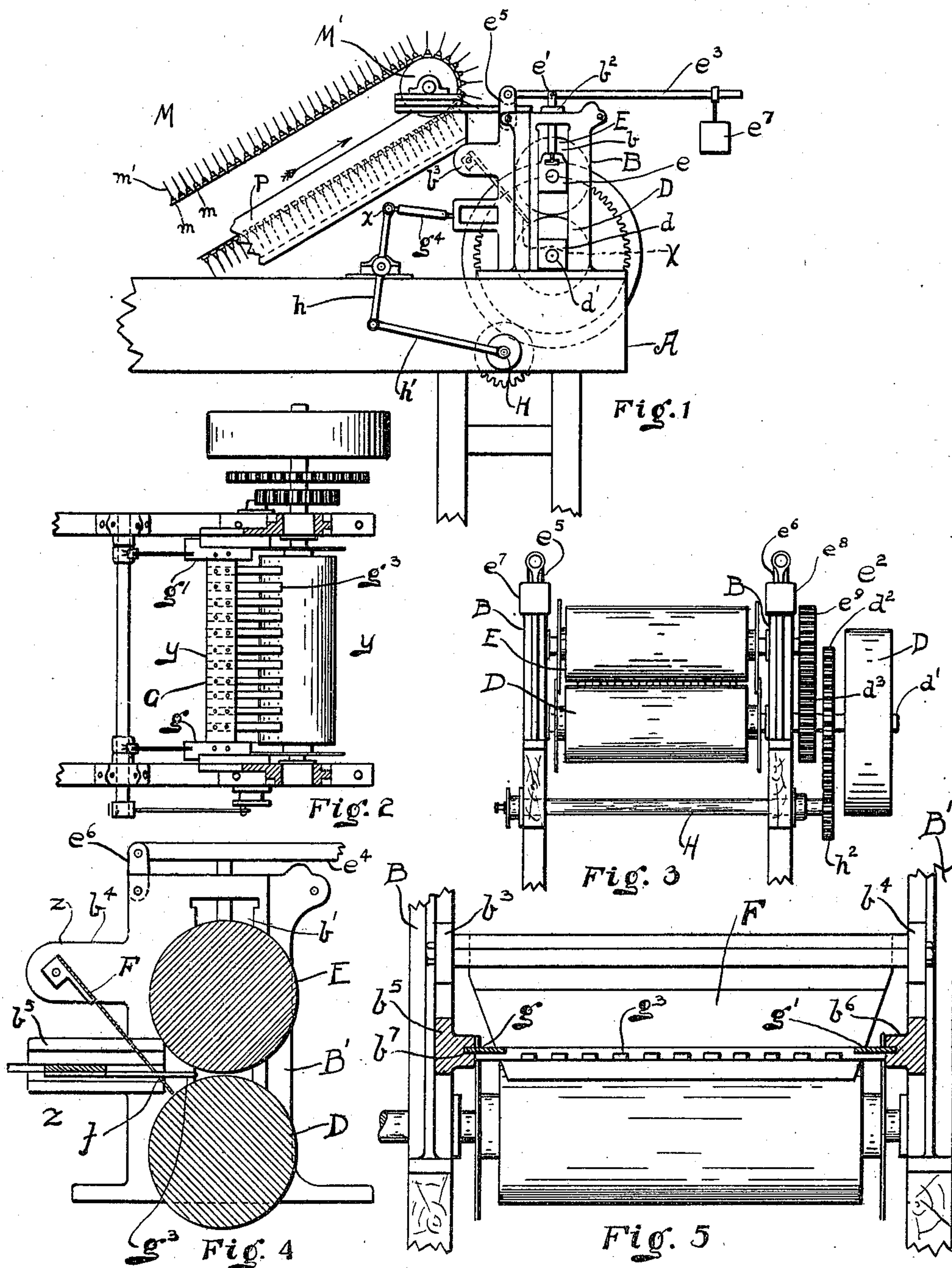


TOBACCO WRINGER.

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975,388.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



Witnesses
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TO THE LOVELL & BUFFINGTON TOBACCO COMPANY, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY,
A CORPORATION OF KENTUCKY.

TOBACCO-WRINGER.

975,388.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY J. AVERBECK and BLANCH W. GINN, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Covington, county of Kenton, and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a device for 10 wringing tobacco after it has passed through the licorice and syrup tank.

The object of our invention is a tobacco 15 wringer in which the tobacco is fed regularly to the rollers in a manner such that the rollers get a good grip upon the tobacco and in which choking of the rollers is obviated.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like parts are indicated by similar reference letters, Figure 1 is a side elevation 20 of a tobacco wringer and the means of feeding the tobacco thereto, embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken upon line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken 25 upon line $y-y$ of Fig. 2, upon a somewhat enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken upon line $z-z$ of Fig. 4.

Referring to the parts: Upon table, A, are 30 mounted two standards, B, B', which have vertical ways, b, b' , formed in them. At the bottom of ways, b, b' , journal blocks, d , are mounted, in which the shaft, d' , of a roller D, is journaled. Above the blocks, d , 35 blocks, e , are mounted, so as to be capable of a reciprocation in the ways, b, b' . Blocks, e , are secured to links, e^1, e^2 , which pass through guide blocks, b^2 , upon the top of the standards, and are secured to rods, e^3, e^4 , 40 which are connected by links, e^5, e^6 , to the standards, B, B', and at the rear have weights, e^7, e^8 , hung upon them. The tendency of the weights, e^7, e^8 , are to press the block, e , downward in the ways, b, b' , so as to cause the roller, E, to be held yieldingly 45 in contact with roller, D, and to hold gear wheels, e^9, d^3 , upon the ends of the shaft of the rollers E and D in mesh with each other.

Standards B, B', each have forwardly projecting lugs, b^3, b^4 , between which an inclined guide plate, F, is mounted. Standards, B, B', 50 have also lateral lugs, b^5, b^6 , in which longitudinal ways, b^7 , are formed for the reception of side plates, g, g' , of the feeder, G. Feeder, G, has a series of horizontal parallel fingers, g^3 , which are adapted to reciprocate 55 through slots, f , in the plate, F.

Frame, G, is connected by links, g^4 , to 60 arms, h , which are pivoted upon the table, A, and are connected by a link, h' , to a shaft, H, which is coupled by a gear wheel, h^2 , to a gear wheel, d^2 , which is secured upon the end of the shaft, d' , which carries the main driving pulley, D'. The conveyer, M, for carrying the tobacco from the licorice and syrup tank consists of a series of strips, 65 m, m , hinged together, and having outwardly projecting spikes, m' . The conveyer, M, passes through a trough, P, and at its upper end passes around a roller, M'.

The operation of the device is as follows: 70 The spikes of the conveyer, M, engage the tobacco leaves in the licorice tank and carry them upward through the trough, P, and discharge them upon the guide plate, F, 75 down which the tobacco slides toward the rollers, D, E. The fingers, g^3 , of the reciprocating plate, G, push the tobacco in between the rollers, D, E, so that they obtain a positive grip thereupon, and draw the tobacco regularly through the rolls. Should 80 the rolls become choked, the attendant has simply to push upward upon the rods, e^3, e^4 , and this will raise the blocks, e , in their ways and carry the roller, E, out of contact with the roller, D, so that the material that 85 has become massed between the rollers may be pushed onward by the fingers, g^3 . The position of the weights, e^7 and e^8 , may be regulated so that should the tobacco commence to choke in the rolls, the tobacco 90 itself will raise the weights.

What we claim is:

In a tobacco wringer, the combination of rollers, means for holding the rollers in con-

tact with each other with a regulated pressure, a guide plate for directing tobacco between the rollers and being slotted to pass the fingers of the feeder, the feeder having
5 fingers spaced apart and adapted to pass through the guide plate to points adjacent the contact point of the rollers, and means for reciprocating the fingers simultaneously

to separate and feed the tobacco between the rollers uniformly.

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