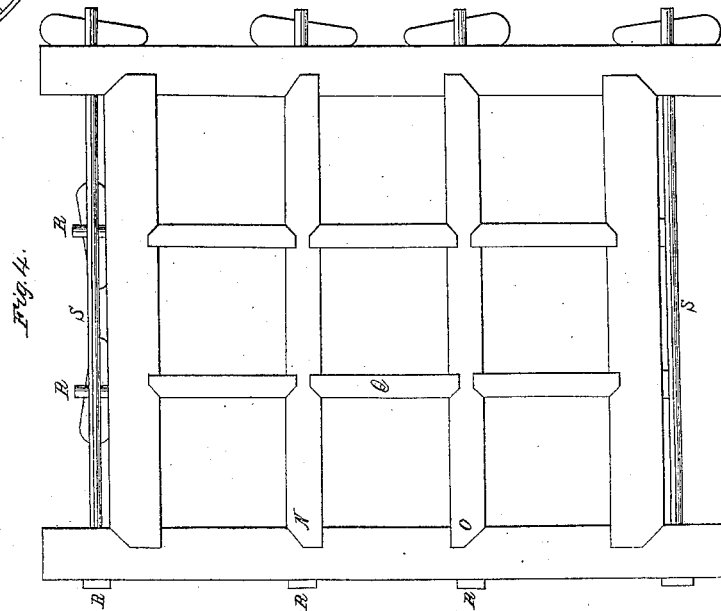
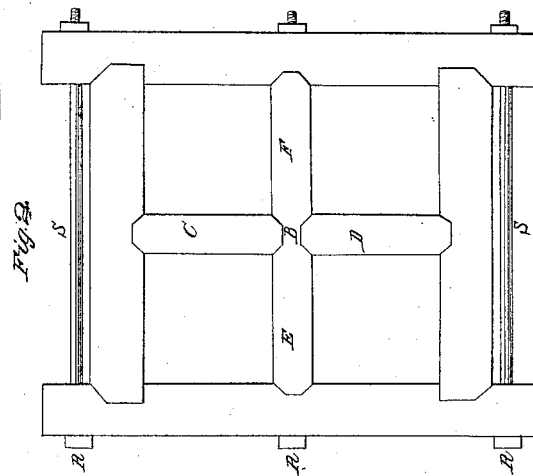
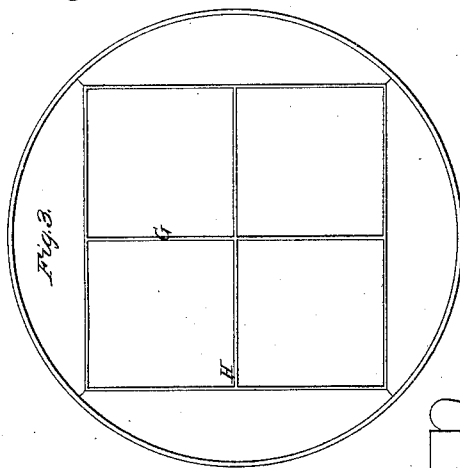
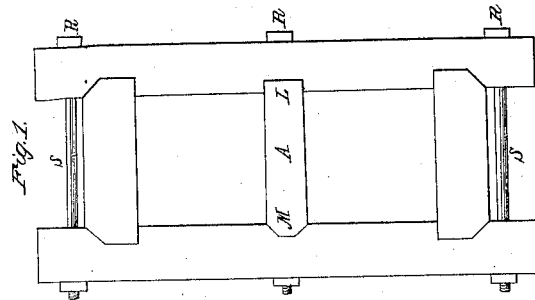


A. Snead,
Tobacco Press.

N^o 2253.

Patented, Sep. 11, 1841.



Inventor:
Albert Snead

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT SNEAD, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE METHOD OF PRESSING TOBACCO INTO BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 2,252, dated September 11, 1841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT SNEAD, of the city of Richmond and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful mode of binding up and confining tobacco-boxes while they are filled and pressed during the process of manufacturing tobacco, so that a plurality of boxes may be at the same time subjected to the pressure of the same screw or other power press; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 4 exhibit transverse sections of the construction and combination of the frames and of the partitions within, dividing the large chamber formed by the outer frames into two, four, and nine smaller rectangular chambers. The outer frames as well as the partitions may be made of wood or of any metal, or of both.

Fig. 1 represents the construction and combination of an outer frame composed of two sides and two ends or heads, the latter obliquely grooved into the former, with a single partition, A, dividing the large chamber formed by the sides and heads into two smaller rectangular chambers. The partition A is grooved into the side of the frame, either by square or oblique ends, as is seen at L and M. Into each of the chambers formed by this frame and partition combined is placed a tobacco-box, to be confined while it is filled and pressed in the process of manufacturing tobacco. One or more rods or bolts pass from side to side on the outer side of the heads near the ends of the sides of the frame, as is seen at S, by means of which, with keys or screws, the sides are drawn toward each other, at the same time the heads, being obliquely grooved into the sides, approximate each other toward the partition A in the center, and thus press firmly and bind and confine on all sides the tobacco-boxes contained within.

Fig. 2 represents a frame constructed as in Fig. 1, combined with the partitions C, D, E, and F, dividing the large chamber into four smaller rectangular chambers. The cross-partition is grooved into the sides, as in Fig. 1, and the partitions running parallel with the sides groove into the heads and into the cross-partition, as is seen in this Fig. 3. In this figure

the partitions may be so constructed and combined with the frames as not to groove either into the sides or heads by being firmly and immovably constructed together where they cross each other at right angles in the center, and extending to the sides and heads, meeting them by square ends without grooving into them, as would be the case in this Fig. 2 if the partitions where they meet in the center were firmly fixed to each other, and that part of the partitions which enters the grooves in the sides and heads was removed, and the partitions at their ends be brought in contact with the smooth and ungrooved faces of the head and sides of the frame. By means of the frame and partitions, combined as described, four rectangular chambers are produced, into each of which a tobacco-box is placed and confined while it is filled and pressed in the process of manufacturing tobacco. In this figure rods pass from side to side beyond the heads, as is seen in this figure at 3. They also pass from side to side and from head to head along holes through the partitions, as is seen in this figure at R. These rods from side to side and from head to head are not essential and may be omitted.

Fig. 4 represents the frame constructed of two sides and two ends, as in the former figures, combined with the partitions N O, obliquely grooved into the sides, and the sub-partitions P and Q grooved into the heads of the frame and into the partitions N and O, the whole so combined as to produce nine rectangular chambers, into each of which is placed a tobacco-box, to be confined while it is filled and pressed, as in the two former instances. This frame, partitions, and sub-partitions, constructed and combined as described, are drawn together and made to bind firmly on all sides the tobacco-boxes contained within the chamber, by means of rods or bolts passing from side to side beyond the heads, as described in the two former instances, and as seen in this figure at S. In addition to the rods described, rods pass from side to side through the partitions N and O, and from head to head through the sub-partitions P and Q, as seen at R in this Fig. 4. These rods or bolts passing through the partitions and subpartitions are not absolutely necessary, and may therefore be used or omitted. In all cases either keys or screws at the ends of the rods may be used, as is seen in the drawings and models.

The nature of my invention consists in con-

structing a frame combined with partitions, as described, by means of which a plurality of rectangular chambers are formed in juxtaposition, into each of which a tobacco-box is placed and confined while it is filled and pressed in the process of manufacturing tobacco, so that a plurality of boxes may be at one and the same time subjected to the pressure of the same screw or other power press.

The machine consists of a frame and partitions constructed and combined, as has been described, of any convenient size, and made of wood or of metal, or of both, with the ends of the frame grooved into the sides at an oblique angle, and the partitions and sub-partitions grooved into the sides, ends, and into each other so as to cause them to approximate the center, diminishing these several chambers when the rods or bolts are keyed or screwed up, which pass from side to side and from end to end.

The plan of using the machine is simple. The bolts or rods, being unkeyed or unscrewed, are partially or wholly withdrawn from their places, the sides, ends, and partitions recede from each other, enlarging the chambers within sufficiently to admit of the easy introduction of a tobacco-box into each rectangular chamber, which box may be made of wood or other material, into which the tobacco is packed and pressed. The boxes being all arranged, the rods are replaced and tightly keyed or screwed, thus binding and confining each box

firmly in its appropriate chamber. Everything being thus arranged an equal quantity of tobacco is packed into each box. The sinkers and blocks are then placed into each box, as in the ordinary way, and all the boxes at one and the same time subjected to the pressure of the screw or other power press. When the boxes are filled and the heads secured, the rods are unkeyed or unscrewed and withdrawn, the chambers enlarge, and the boxes filled with tobacco are easily removed and other empty boxes are replaced, as before described.

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

The application of the frames and partitions, constructed and combined as described, to binding up and confining tobacco-boxes while they are filled and pressed during the process of manufacturing tobacco, by means of which a plurality of tobacco-boxes may be filled and pressed at one and the same time under the same screw or other power press. By my plan of confining the tobacco-boxes tobacco may be, in the process of manufacturing, more economically pressed into boxes of the usual size than in the common way, and may be economically pressed into much smaller boxes than those in general use.

ALBERT SNEAD.

Witnesses:

JAMES EVANS,
WM. A. MUIR.