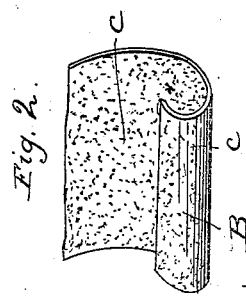
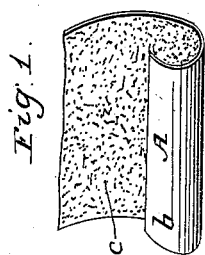
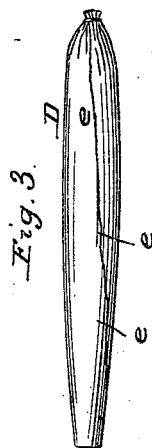
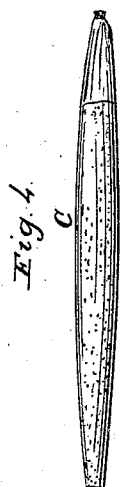
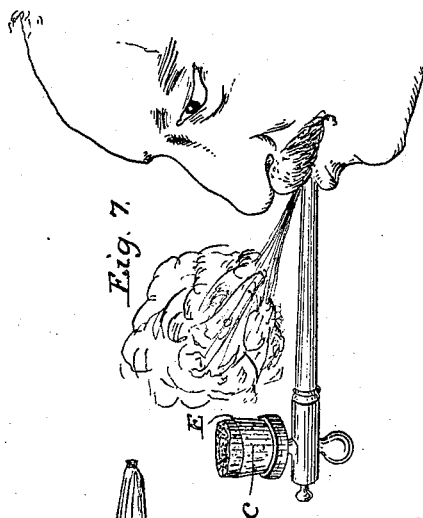


H. J. HALE.
Tobacco Paper.

No. 46,233.

Patented Feb. 7, 1865.



Witnesses:
W. Frank
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOHNAN J. HALE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOBACCO-PAPER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,232, dated February 7, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. J. HALE, of No. 16 Beekman street, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tobacco-Paper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to fully understand and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 represent specimens of tobacco-paper prepared according to my invention. Figs. 3 and 4 show examples of articles made of said material and put up for smoking after the manner of a cigar, and named by me "tobaccorettes," to distinguish them from cigars and cigarettes. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the tobaccorette shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a cross-section showing a tobaccorette made by filling a tube of my prepared material with fine or waste tobacco. Fig. 7 is a view of a tobacco-cartridge made after my invention of my prepared material, showing the way in which it burns away in smoking.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in coating or preparing thin sheets of fibrous material on one or both surfaces with fine particles of tobacco, thereby utilizing tobacco which is generally abandoned as "waste" or unfit for use, and enabling me to employ it for use in smoking after the manner of leaf-tobacco.

A, Fig. 1, and B, Fig. 2, are examples of such material, made according to my invention, the latter being coated on both its surfaces. In manufacturing the same I take a sheet of thin paper, tobacco-leaf, or other suitable fibrous material, and coat it with a solution of gum-arabic or other suitable adhesive substance, and at once sprinkle thereon or otherwise apply fine or pulverized tobacco until the whole surface is closely covered therewith. The surface is then to be pressed, so as to make the particles lie as compact and smooth as possible.

In Fig. 1 one of the surfaces of the material A is shown covered with such a layer, *c*, of fine tobacco, while the other surface, *b*, is left uncovered. If both surfaces are to be covered, as seen in example B, Fig. 2, the ma-

terial should be allowed to dry a little before the second surface is coated.

When the material is ready for operation, the workman proceeds in the same way as in covering the first surface. This material, so manufactured and prepared, named by me "tobacco-paper," can be applied in the manufacture of articles for smoking after the manner of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco-cartridges. When I cover tobacco-leaf in this manner, I use leaves of common tobacco and apply to them a coating or coatings of the dust and waste or refuse of the finest and most fragrant qualities of tobacco—such, for instance, as the refuse and fine dust of Cuban tobacco—which has hitherto been lost to the manufacturer, because tobacco in that condition has been considered too fine to be smoked, or to be manufactured into a condition to be smoked, in any way known to the trade previous to my invention.

D, Fig. 3, is an example of an article, named by me "tobaccorette," manufactured therefrom, the tobacco-paper used having been coated on one surface only. It is composed wholly of tobacco-paper rolled up in the form represented, with the coated side *c* within, the lap *e* of the edge of the material being made to adhere along the side of the cylinder or tobaccorette thus formed by means of a solution of gum-arabic or other adhesive substance. The material should be in a moist and pliable state when the tobaccorette is manufactured.

C, Fig. 4, is an example of a tobaccorette made in the same way as the example D, save that the tobacco-paper used is coated on both its surfaces. That one of its ends which is to be received in the mouth may be coated by dipping it in dissolved gutta-percha, or in any other way, if it is desired to form a coating thereon of the nature of a mouth-piece. The ends of the tobaccorettes are to be trimmed, and the material is to be cut to any desired shape before it is rolled up, so as to produce the style and size and shape of tobaccorette required.

Fig. 5 shows a cross-section of a tobaccorette made by rolling up the material as above described. I also use this material in making another style of tobaccorette—that is to say, by forming a tube of my tobacco-paper, lapping its edges, and pasting them together

with any suitable adhesive substance, and filling the same with fine tobacco.

Fig. 6 shows an example of a tobacco-rette constructed in this way. The tobacco-rette may be fitted with mouth-pieces of coiled paper, of porous wood-like rattan, of a perforated plug of wood, or other material. When the tobacco-paper used is coated on both sides, or the coated side is without, that portion of the material which covers the end to be received into the mouth may be left uncoated. Tobacco-cartridges may also be made of this material, being formed either by rolling up a narrow sheet thereof to the form and size required, or by making the outside case thereof of tobacco-paper and then filling it with fine tobacco, after the well-known art of making tobacco-cartridges.

E, Fig. 7, is an example of a cartridge made of such material.

Cigarettes and tobacco-cartridges made after the methods hitherto known, by filling tubes or sacks of paper or other fibrous material with fine tobacco, or by covering, rolling, or folding tobacco or tobacco shreds within a sheet of paper, burn in smoking unequally, their exteriors—that is, their coverings or tubes—being consumed first, partly because their coverings or tubes are more combustible, and partly because of the free access

of the air thereto. My invention remedies this evil and defect, the sides of tobacco-cartridges and tobacco-ettes made of tobacco-paper manufactured after my invention not only burning evenly all around the circumference, but also burning down at the same rate with the body and interior of the cartridge or tobacco-ette.

The tobacco used by me in manufacturing said material is or may be composed wholly of the fine waste tobacco resulting from the making of cigars or other manufactures of leaf and other tobacco, thereby saving and utilizing what would be lost.

I do not claim impregnating or saturating fibrous material with solutions of tobacco, or paper composed of pulp part of whose ingredients is pulverized tobacco; but

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. Tobacco-paper made substantially as above described.

2. The use of tobacco-paper made substantially as described in the manufacture of tobacco-cartridges, and tobacco-ettes made from said material, substantially as above set forth.

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Witnesses:

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