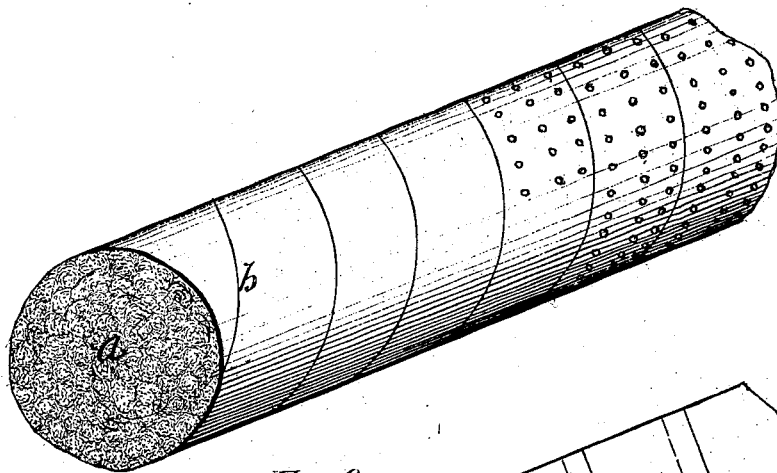
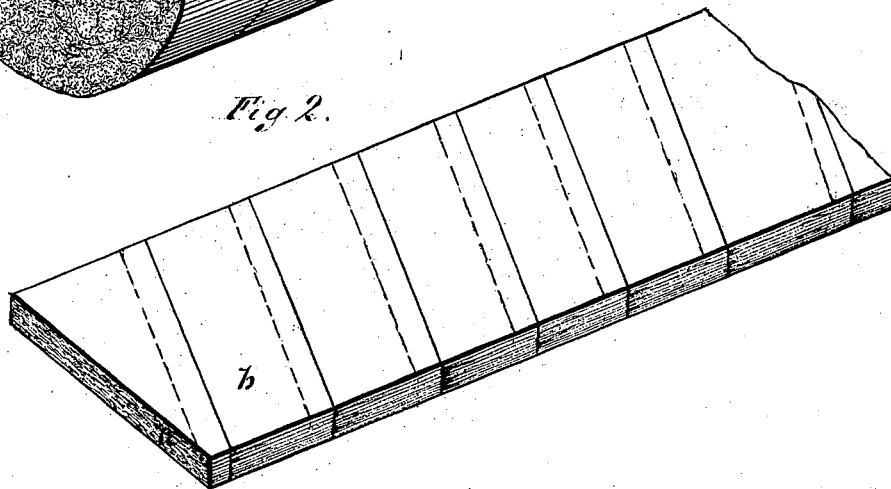


*R. D. Hay,*  
*Manf Plug Tobacco.*  
*No. 107,368.* *Patented Sept. 13, 1870.*

*Fig 1.*



*Fig 2.*



*Witnesses.*  
*H. J. Smith*  
*C. A. Pettit*

*Randall D. Hay Inventor.*  
*by* *Mum & Co*  
*His Attorneys.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RANDALL D. HAY, OF CROOKED CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA.

## PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO-PLUGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **107,368**, dated September 13, 1870.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RANDALL D. HAY, of Crooked Creek, in the county of Stokes and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and Improved Process of Manufacturing Tobacco-Plugs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which the figures are perspective views.

This invention consists in the improved process of manufacturing paper-wrapped plugs of tobacco, hereinafter set forth.

The paper wrapper will not break or crumble off the plug while handling in the process of drying, as the tobacco-leaf wrapper is liable to do, nor crumble off the plug while the consumer is carrying the plug in his pocket, as the tobacco-leaf wrapper frequently does. Neither will the paper wrapper gum and clog the shaper, as the tobacco-leaf wrapper does, thereby avoiding the frequent washing of the shaper.

The paper wrapper may be easily removed by the consumer when he takes a chew, if he objects to taking the paper in his mouth.

Two coats of tobacco-leaf wrappers are now generally used to cover each plug, whereas but one coat of paper wrappers is required to cover the plug substantially, thereby saving the labor of one hand.

The ends of the plugs may be left open to allow moisture to escape while drying the plugs. The paper wrapper may be perforated for the same purpose.

When the paper wrapper is used there is no necessity for using oil to prevent the plugs adhering to the shaper, nor to each other in the box, though if the manufacturer prefers he may oil the shaper, and by so doing the paper wrapper will not adhere to the plug, and

may be easily removed from the plug, which, if sufficiently prized in the shaper, may be prized in the box by oiling the plugs, as usual, while putting them in the box. By this process the paper may be used several times.

The paper will be cheaper per pound than most grades of tobacco-leaf wrappers, and the wrapping capacity of the paper per pound will be ten times greater than the tobacco-leaf wrapper, which will enable the manufacturer to furnish the consumer equally as good an article of tobacco as heretofore at a reduced price, as the tobacco-leaf wrapper costs from three to ten times as much as the body of the plug, and requires about one-fifth the weight of the plug to wrap it.

I am aware of the patent of Peter N. Greer for the "preparation of fine-cut tobacco," dated December 20, 1864, in which is described the putting up of "shorts" in papers or tin-foil, in the ordinary way. My invention differs from that of the said Greer in this, that he pours tobacco into ordinary paper bags or covers, and then seals them up. I roll tobacco, as before explained, in spiral paper wrappers during the process of forming it into plugs.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The process herein described of manufacturing tobacco-plugs—to wit, drawing a strip of paper from a reel, winding it spirally around a suitable quantity of tobacco, at the same time feeding tobacco into the wrapper as the latter is wound around the plug, and finally pressing the paper-wrapped plug by any ordinary method.

RANDALL D. HAY.

Witnesses:

J. G. PENN,  
PLEASANT A. HAY.