

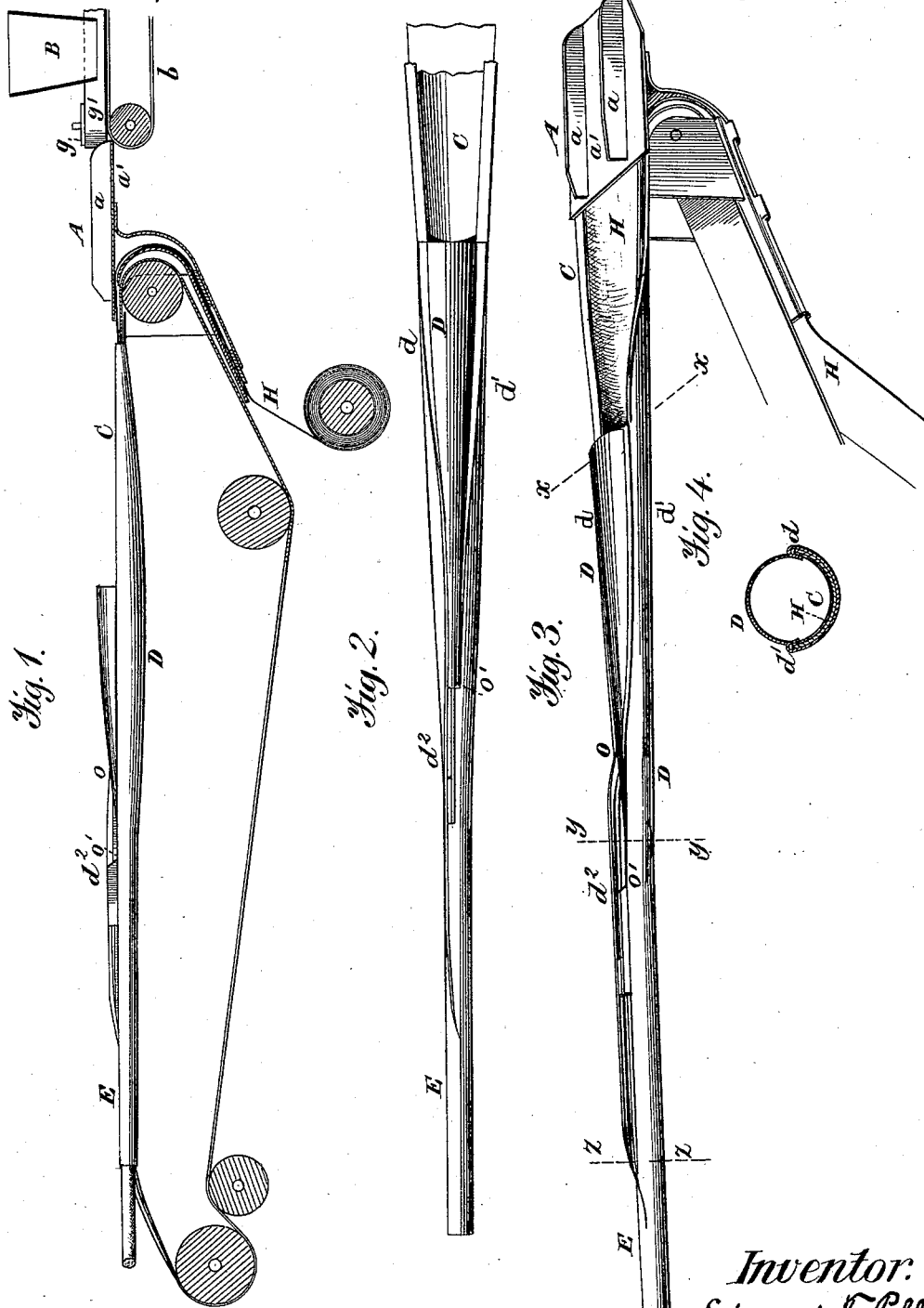
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. T. POLLARD.  
CIGARETTE MACHINE.

No. 302,521.

Patented July 22, 1884.



Witnesses.  
A. Russell.  
E. T. Gaddis

Inventor:  
Edward T. Pollard  
by J. R. Nottingham  
att'y.

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Fig. 7.

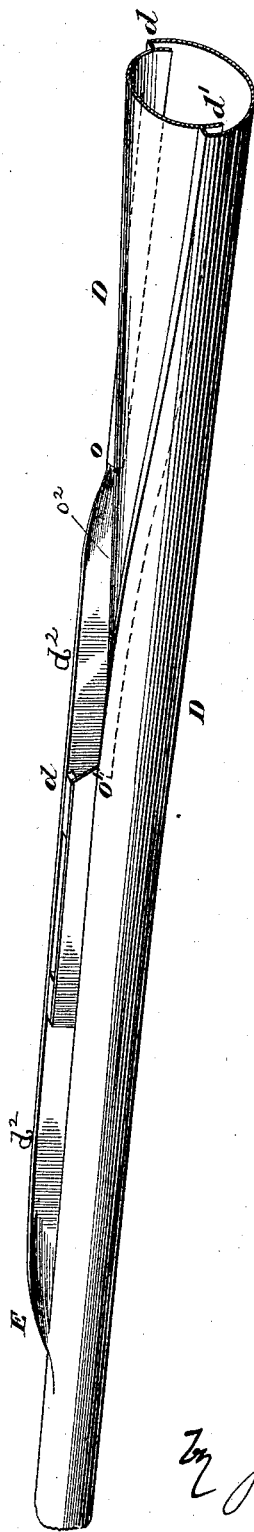


Fig. 5.

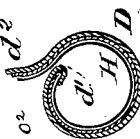


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD T. POLLARD, OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

## CIGARETTE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,521, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed September 14, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD T. POLLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarette-Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the means for guiding the tobacco to the filler-forming devices, and to improvement in the means for guiding the wrapper around the filler and into the closing-up and finishing tube. The wrapper-strip has heretofore been guided to the closing-up and finishing or shaping tube through a tapering trough and conical guide or compressing tube having at its small end, which is connected to the closing-up tube, a longitudinal slit, on one side of which the tube-wall extends outward as a guide and abutment for one margin of the paper strip while receiving paste, while the wall on the other side of the slit curves toward the outwardly-extending wall or lip, so as to guide the opposite edge of the paper directly to the projecting pasted margin. In such an arrangement the unpasted margin is left free and unsupported in order that it may come under the pasted margin, and for lack of support it becomes crumpled or wrinkled to such an extent that the cigarette lacks neatness of finish, and, further, the unsupported unpasted margin is liable to be bent back and torn if the wrapper travels at high speed, so that rapidity of manufacture is impossible.

The object of my invention is to overcome the disadvantages of the old form of device referred to; and to this end it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, which will be fully understood from the following particular description in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation and partial section of the cigarette-forming and tobacco-feeding devices. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *xx* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a similar section on line *yy*. Fig. 6 is a similar section on line *zz*. Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion illustrating the relation of the guides.

The letter A indicates the guide for conveying the loose tobacco from the feed-hopper B to the tapering trough C, from which it passes to the conical or tapering compressing-tube D, and thence into the wrapper-closing tube E. These parts C, D, and E comprise the tube into which the tobacco and wrapper are fed, and in which the cigarette is formed or finished.

The conveyer or guide A consists of two side walls, *aa*, resting on a bottom plate, *a'*, which projects outwardly both ways from the side walls, and terminates at one end directly over the wide end of the trough C, and has its other end in contact with the feed-belt *b*, which carries the tobacco from the hopper in the usual manner. At each side of the entrance of the guide A is a vertical roller, *g*, and these rollers carry belts *g'*, which drive the tobacco through the guide to its discharge end, where it falls into the trough C and upon the paper strip H, which is carried longitudinally in said trough in the usual manner. The end of the bottom plate, *a'*, being in contact with the feed-belt *b*, serves to keep the same clean by scraping the tobacco therefrom, and the belts carried by the rollers, as *g*, move the tobacco along in practically uniform volume, whereas in previously-constructed machines of this class it was driven solely by the feed-belt.

The peculiarity of construction of my compressing-tube is that from its entrance or larger end of the portion D are arranged guides *d d'*, one of which, *d*, extends to the point *o*, where the wall of the tube is bent outward, as shown, to form a guide and abutment, *d''*, for one margin of the paper strip, while the other guide, *d'*, continues to the point *o'*, thus forming a guide which is closed around the edge of the paper strip, so as to support and guide the unpasted margin to almost the very point where the pasted margin is closed upon it. Between the points *o* and *o'*—that is to say, along in front of the abutment-guide—is arranged a longitudinal opening, *o''*, and the wall of the guide *d'* passes below the plane of

the guide  $d$  at this point, to allow one edge to pass under or below the other edge of the wrapper. The abutment and guide  $d^2$  is bent down at the entrance of the closing portion E, so as to fold over the edge of the wall upon which is formed the guide  $d'$ , and as the unpasted margin of the paper passes from the guideway formed by the guide  $d'$  and into the closing-tube, the pasted margin is guided down upon it, and the two are pressed together by the closing portion of the tube. The paper strip is carried along on the tube by a belt, as is usual in this class of machines, and is pasted by the ordinary means, and as my invention has no relation to improvement of the mechanism for the purposes, a detailed description of the same is deemed unnecessary. I may state, however, that such mechanism is illustrated and described in the patent of J. A. Bonsack, granted March 8, 1881, No. 238,640.

What I claim is—

1. In a cigarette-machine, a tube having two converging guides—one for each edge of the

paper wrapper—one guide terminating in an abutment to hold one edge of the paper extended, and the other passing in front of and up to a slit or opening formed along the line of said abutment to force the opposite edge of the wrapper under, so that the first edge will overlap the same, as set forth.

2. The compressing-tube described, consisting of the trough C, the tapering portion D, and cylindrical portion E, the tapering portion having two converging guides for the wrapper, one guide terminating in an abutment, as  $d^2$ , and the other extending up to a longitudinal slit or opening,  $o^2$ , formed along the line of said abutment, all combined and operating as and for the purposes set forth.

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

EDWARD T. POLLARD.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. BIDGOOD,

JOSEPH A. JOHNSTON.