H. E. STREETER & O. L. WELLINGTON.

POCKET CIGARETTE-MAKER.

No. 173,244. Patented Feb. 8, 1876.

Fig. 1

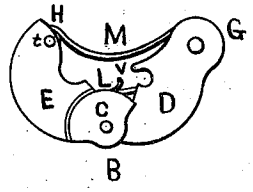



Fig. 2.

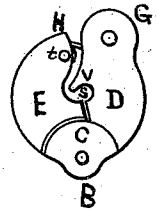



Fig. 3.

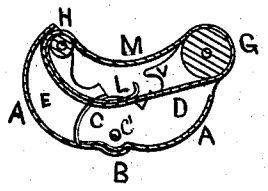
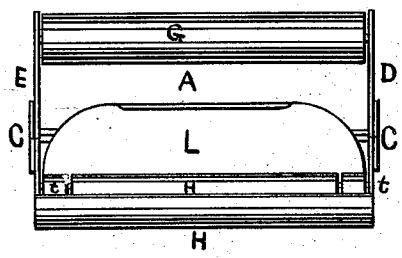



Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT E. STREETER AND OLIVER L. WELLINGTON, OF BOSTON, MASS., ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD THEIR RIGHT TO WILLIAM F. HALSALL, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET CIGARETTE-MAKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,244**, dated February 8, 1876; application filed November 20, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HERBERT E. STREETER and OLIVER L. WELLINGTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Cigarette-Makers, of which the following is a specification:

The object of our invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and convenient pocket cigarette-maker, that will occupy but small space, so as to be carried conveniently in the pocket and admit of being used by any one, so as to enable them to make their own cigarettes in a moment, at any time when they desire to smoke, by simply placing the prepared tobacco in the same, with a paper wrapper, when the same may be instantly formed into a beautifully-shaped cigarette, with the ends of the wrapper closed and twisted in a superior manner, ready for use whenever desired. It consists in a peculiarly-formed shell or case, made in two parts and joined or hinged together in a novel manner, so as to act as a brace or support, each for the other; furthermore, in providing the shell or case with a free roller or rollers and a friction-apron; and in the peculiar formation of the curved opening in the end or ends, so as to close and twist the ends of the cigarette-wrapper very tightly and allow it to relieve itself or become free from the curved openings when the shell or case is opened.

Figure 1 is an end elevation of our invention as seen when open to be filled. Fig. 2 is a similar view closed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section elevation. Fig. 4 is a top-plan view with the endless belt removed.

A A′ represent the two cylindrical parts of the shell or case, being connected together or hinged at their lower portion by a curved joint, B, wherein one portion fits into the other, and forms a stop when opened a proper distance, as shown in Fig. 3, the lower edge of the part A coming against the lower portion of the cylindrical part of the opposite half A. The two parts E D which form the ends are provided with curved or semicircular bearing-surfaces C, the part E being formed with a curved depression, C′, upon its inside lower portion, and the part D having a corresponding part, C, which fits into the same, when the whole is secured together at this point by a small wire, forming pivots, by extending through both parts, E D, or entirely through the shell or case, being riveted or secured at each end. At the upper portion of the pieces D, and extending between the same, parallel with the shell or case A, is pivoted a driving-roll, G, by means of pins passing through the same into the ends of the roll, or other suitable means. To the upper portion of the pieces E is pivoted a smaller friction or free roll, H, which revolves upon a wire pivot or rod, *t*, which also forms a bearing or support for the curved friction-apron L, it being hinged to or swinging upon the same. An endless belt or ribbon, M, is passed over and under the operating or driving roll G, thence beneath the friction-apron L, around or over the free roll H, so as to be suspended between the two rolls G H when the case or shell A is opened, as shown in Fig. 1, the friction-apron L being designed as a receptacle for the tobacco upon the ribbon M, and serves to compress the tobacco into the proper form for a cigarette when the device is closed, and further serving to take up the slack of the endless belt or ribbon M.

The peculiar formation of point V upon the pieces D, acting in conjunction with the scroll or curved opening S formed between the edges of the parts D E, when closed together, as shown at Fig. 2, guide and twist the ends of the paper wrapper, so as to form a cigarette, as above described.

To form a cigarette, place a quantity of suitable tobacco into the trough formed by the slack of the belt when the case is open; then close the same and revolve the driving-roll G with the balls of the thumbs, so as to compress the tobacco within the belt L; then insert the edge of a thin paper wrapper, previously cut of a suitable size, so its ends will project through the openings S in each end of the case. Now, by revolving the roll G, as before, the paper wrapper is drawn in and around the tobacco. At the same time the ends of the same are closed together, forming a tight wrapper,

with one or both ends twisted, as desired, so as to form a very solid, neat cigarette.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

The hereinbefore-described pocket cigarette-maker, consisting of the cases A A, having end pieces E D, provided with peculiar openings S, curved joint B, driving-roll G, friction-apron L, and endless apron M, the several parts being constructed, arranged, and combined to operate substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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