(No Model.)

H. C. KERMAN.

DEVICE FOR MAKING CIGARETTES.

No. 504,040. Patented Aug. 29, 1893.

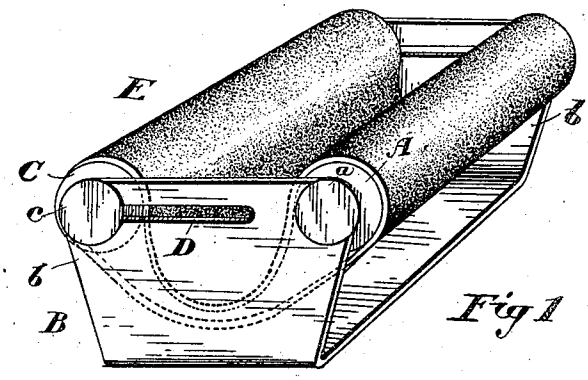

Fig 1

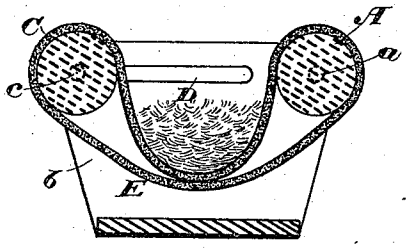

Fig. 2

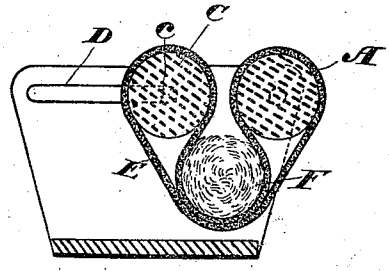

Fig 3.

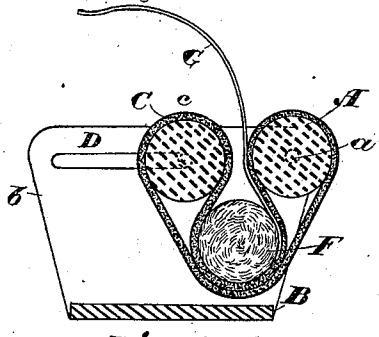

Fig 4.

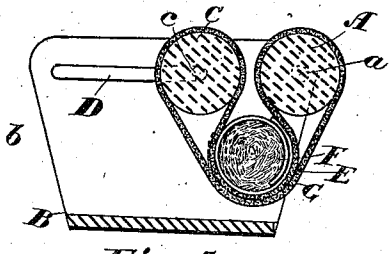

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT CHARLES KERMAN, OF ST. CATHARINES, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH KERMAN, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

DEVICE FOR MAKING CIGARETTES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,040, dated August 29, 1893.

Application filed June 8, 1893. Serial No. 477,016. (No model.) Patented in Canada May 19, 1893, No. 42,966.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT CHARLES KERMAN, of the city of St. Catharines, in the county of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Making Cigarettes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been patented to me in the Dominion of Canada under date of May 19, 1893, No. 42,966.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for making cigarettes and the object of the invention is to devise a very simple, cheap, easily-controlled and durable device, which will efficiently and quickly turn out cigarettes one at a time with very little manipulation.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2, is a section showing the position of the rollers and ribbon when the tobacco is placed on the endless ribbon between the rollers. Fig. 3, is a sectional view showing the position of the tobacco after the adjustable roller has been moved inwardly and turned so as to roll the tobacco. Fig. 4, is a similar view to Fig. 3, with the paper inserted in position ready to be rolled around the tobacco and ready to be gummed. Fig. 5, is a similar view showing the cigarette completed.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A, is the stationary roller, which is made of wood or any other suitable material and journaled on the pins, *a*, in the frame B.

C, is the adjustable roller which is journaled on the pins, *c*, which are adjustable horizontally in the slots, D, made in the end plates, *b*, of the frame, B, and, E, is the endless ribbon.

Having now described the parts involved in my invention I shall proceed to describe the operation of my device referring particularly to Figs. 2, 3, 4, and, 5. The device is grasped between the fingers and thumbs preferably by both hands, the fingers being preferably placed behind the stationary roller, A, and the thumbs on the side on which the adjustable roller is placed. The rollers are first placed as far apart as possible as shown in Fig. 2, and the ribbon pressed down substantially in the position shown in this figure when the tobacco, F, is placed in the cavity formed by the ribbon between and beneath the level of the rollers, A, and, C. The roller, C, is now pushed by the thumbs toward the roller, A, so as to compress the tobacco and prevent it from coming up between the rollers as shown in Fig. 3. The roller, C, is now held in this position and is revolved by the thumbs in the direction indicated by arrow, so as to cause the ribbon to pass around the roller, A, and tobacco in the direction indicated by arrow. The effect of this is to press the tobacco into cylindrical shape as shown in this figure. The wrapping paper, G, is now inserted in position with the edge between the roller, A, and the tobacco, and as the revolution of the roller, C, is still continued by the thumbs, the paper is carried around the tobacco by the ribbon, E. The manner in which the wrapping paper is placed in position and the way it is carried around the tobacco will be understood on reference to Fig. 4. In this figure it will also be seen the position in which the paper is shown is in about the position in which it will be convenient for moistening the gummed outer edge of the paper, so as to cause it to adhere to the wrapping paper. The cigarette is now completed by the continued revolution of the roller, C, by the thumbs, thus causing the ribbon to form the cigarette as shown in Fig. 5.

It will be seen that in order to effect the proper working of my device the ribbon, E, must necessarily be loose upon the rollers, A, and, C, as shown in the drawings.

What I claim as my invention is—

A device for making cigarettes comprising a flat plate of sheet metal, having upturned ends, a stationary roller journaled at one side in said upturned ends, a movable roller journaled in horizontal slots in said ends, and an endless band loosely carried by said rollers, substantially as described.

HERBERT CHARLES KERMAN.

Witnesses:
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H. G. SYONEY.