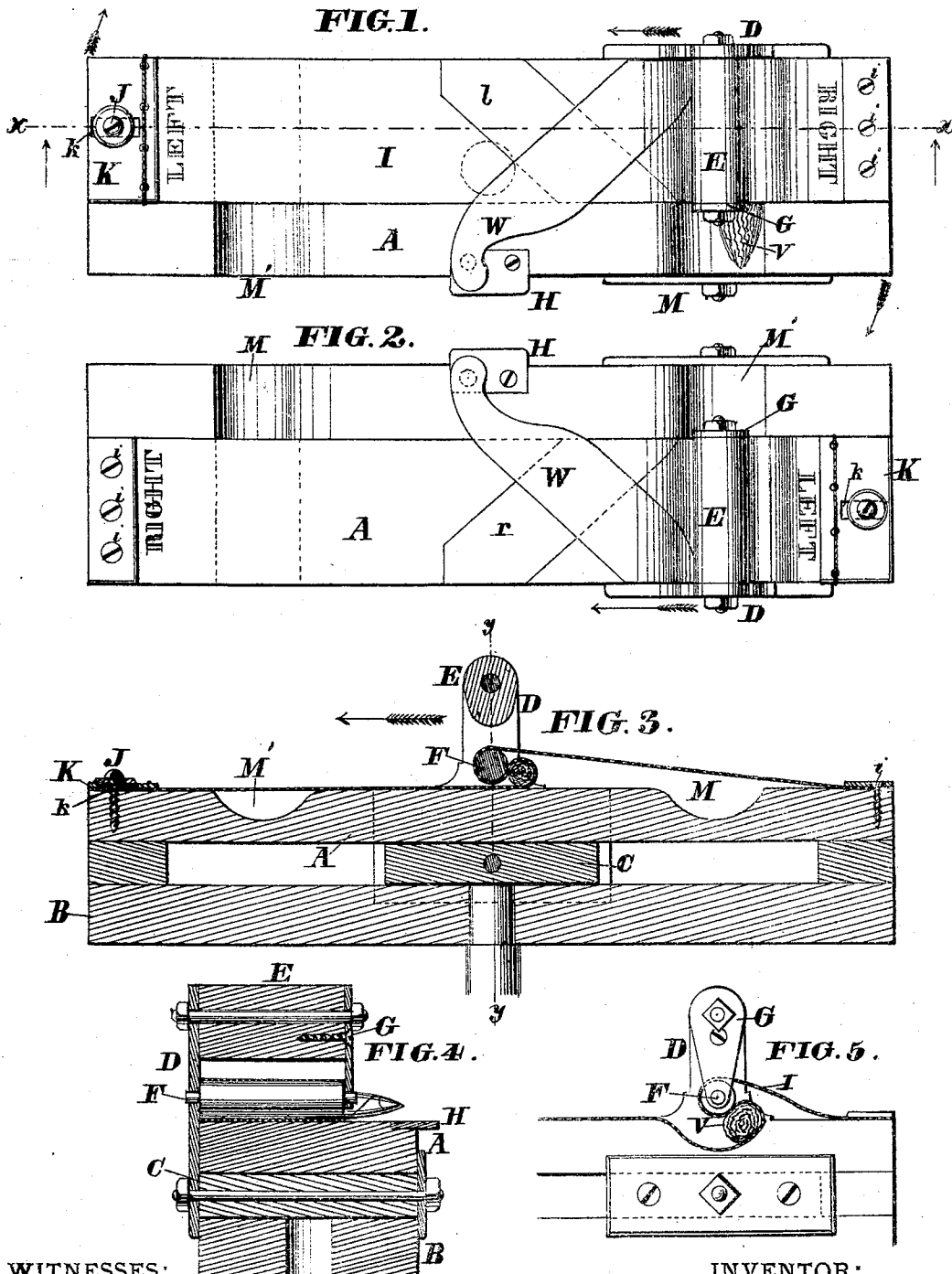


J. T. HENNAMAN.
Cigar-Machines.

No. 140,501.

Patented July 1, 1873.



WITNESSES:
Geo. L. Cowan
Walter Allen

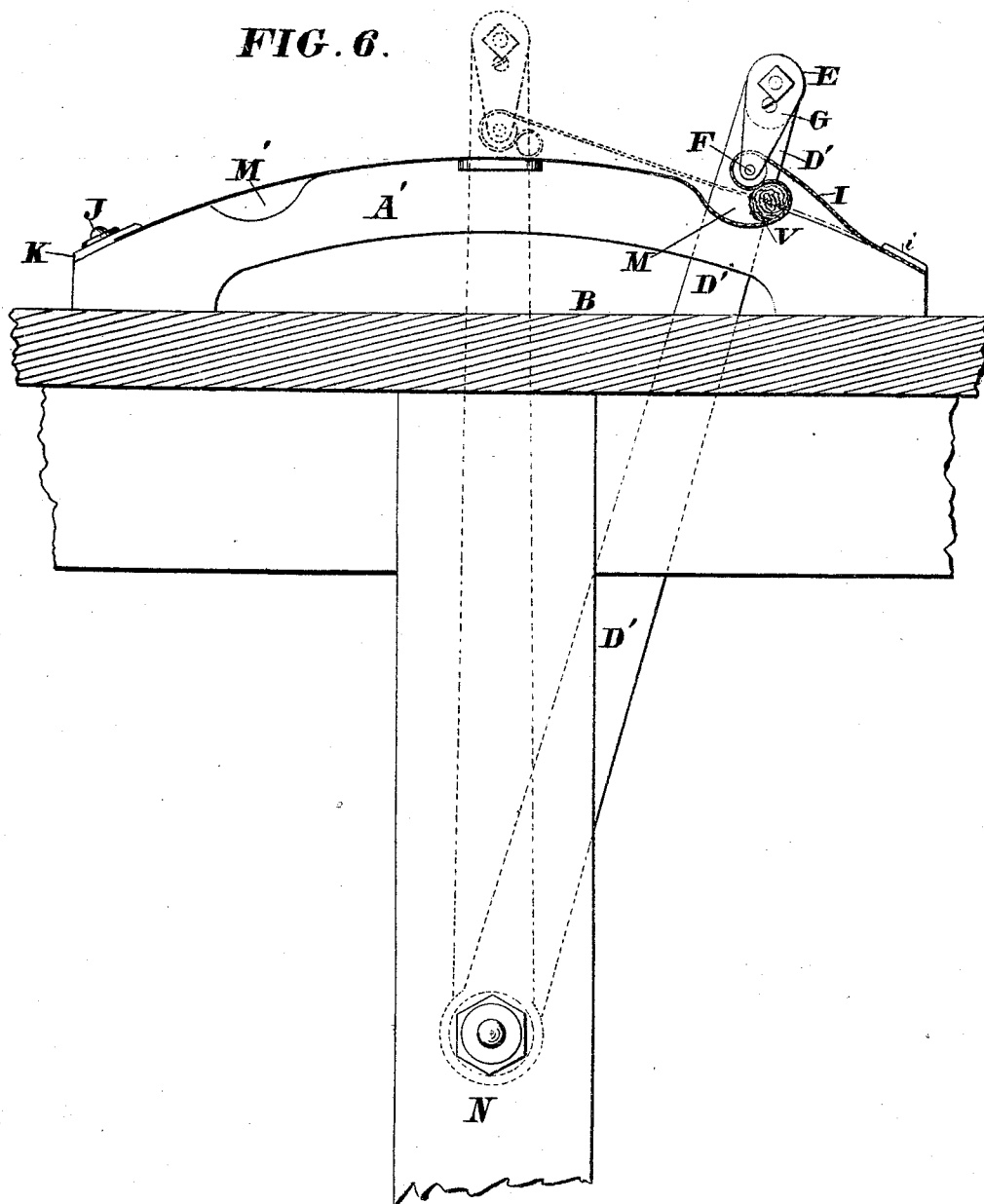
INVENTOR:
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By *[Signature]* Attorneys.

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FIG. 6.



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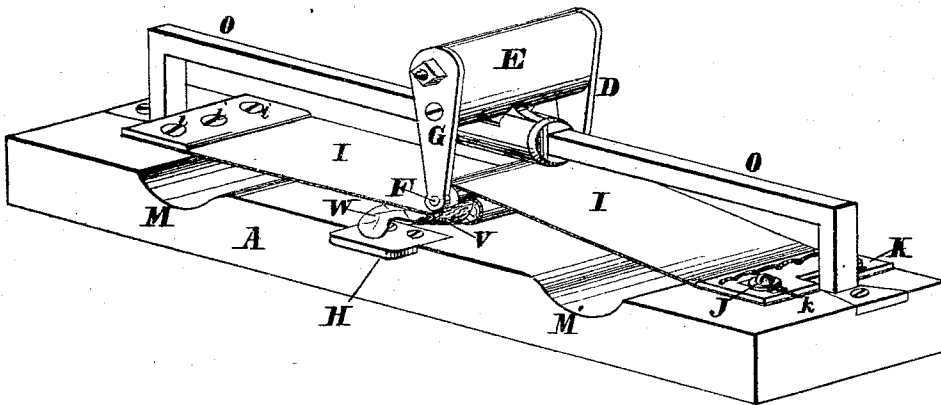
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FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN THOMAS HENNAMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,501**, dated July 1, 1873; application filed May 24, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS HENNAMAN, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Cigar-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a machine for applying the wrappers to molded filler-bunches and finishing the head or point. The said machine is constructed with an adjustable apron fastened at its ends to either a flat or a curved table, and passed around a roller in such a manner as to form on either side of the roller a bight, in which a filler is placed to receive either a right or a left wrapper, which wrapper is laid upon the apron in front of the roller, and by the movement of the latter along the table is tightly drawn around the filler. A plate projecting laterally from the central part of the platform serves as a gage for the point or end of the wrapper, and as a support for gumming or pasting the same. The roller is carried by a guide or guides of any proper construction, which either suspend it from above the table or support it from one side thereof, so as to offer no obstruction in finishing the end or head of the cigar. This is done by the fingers of the operator as the cigar is carried beyond the gage-plate and twisted by the action of the roller and apron.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a machine illustrating my invention in the process of making a right-hand cigar. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same machine in reversed position in the process of forming a left-hand cigar. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the carriage advanced to a central position. Fig. 4 is a transverse section at *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side view of the carriage in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the machine under a modified form. Fig. 7 is a perspective view illustrating another modification.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, A may represent a flat table, which, in the first illustrations, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, is supported at a sufficient distance above its bed or base B to afford room for a slide or carriage, C, carrying a standard, D, to the upper end of which is attached a horizontal arm or handle, E.

The roller F is journaled at one end in the standard D and at the other in a hanger, G, depending from the extremity of the handle E. H is the gage-plate projecting laterally from the central part of the table A. This gage-plate I make of any preferred length and either straight or curved. The apron I is secured permanently to the table at one end by screws *i* and adjustably at the other by means of a clamp-screw, J, passing through slot *k* in the metallic plate K, to which the end of the apron is stitched or otherwise attached. By loosening or tightening this apron the bight formed at the rear of the roller while in operation, as illustrated in Fig. 3, is made larger or smaller in capacity to adapt it to the size or lightness desired for the filler. The said apron is always laid with sufficient slack to permit it to be depressed into one or other of the cavities M M' in the table, so as to form a pocket, first for the reception of the filler at the beginning of the operation, and for the discharge of the finished cigar at the end. V represents a cigar-filler, and W W' wrappers ready to be applied. The aprons may be marked with oblique lines *l* and *r* to assist in adjusting the wrappers thereon.

In the illustration given in Fig. 6 a segmental table, A', is applied to the bed B, and the roller F, handle E, and hanger G are carried by an arm, D', pivoted to a standard, N, at a point, d', concentrically with the surface of the segmental table A'. In the modification shown in Fig. 7 the bed B is dispensed with and the roller and its appendages are suspended from a guide-bar, O. In each case the roller and its attachments are so applied as to offer no obstruction to the fingers of the operator in manipulating the point of the cigar.

For making a right-hand cigar, the machine is adjusted, as illustrated in Fig. 1, with the gage-plate H projecting from the left side. The wrapper W being then applied in the proper oblique position with its point or end resting on the plate H the said point or end is properly gummed or pasted. The filler V is then placed in the pocket of the apron while the roller is drawn to its rearmost position. The roller being then moved over it the said filler is tightly compressed within the bight of the apron in the rear of the roller, and then,

catching the rear extremity of the wrapper, the latter is drawn tightly around it by the action of the roller and apron until the cigar is completely wrapped. As the point is covered it is carried forward from the plate H, and is immediately grasped by the thumb and finger of the operator, who thus forms the point as the twisting of the cigar is completed. To assist in forming the point the gage-plate be carried upward, if preferred. As soon as the cigar reaches the cavity M it is released and discharged by drawing back the roller sufficiently to permit its escape.

A left-hand cigar is formed in the same manner by the adjustment of the machine in the manner shown in Fig. 2.

As the right-and-left wrappers are cut from the right and left of the stem in the tobacco-leaf the rights and lefts are rolled on the bunches by reversing the machine or working from either end.

The modified machines shown in Figs. 6 and 7 operate in the same manner in all essential respects.

The following is claimed as new:

1. The combination, with the apron I, of a roller, F, supported above the table without any connection from below the latter on that side on which the point of the cigar is formed, the whole arranged as herein described, to wrap a cigar while its head or point projects beyond the table and apron in convenient position for manipulation by the operator during the rolling process.

2. The combination of the roller F, the apron I adapted to form a bight on either side of said roller, and the cavities M M', all arranged substantially as herein described, for the purpose of wrapping right or left hand cigars by a movement in either direction.

3. The gage-plate H, in combination with a table, roller, and apron constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as herein specified, for the purposes stated.

JOHN T. HENNAMAN.

Witnesses:

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