

June 8, 1965

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3,187,756

PASTER FOR MACHINE MADE CIGARS

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 2

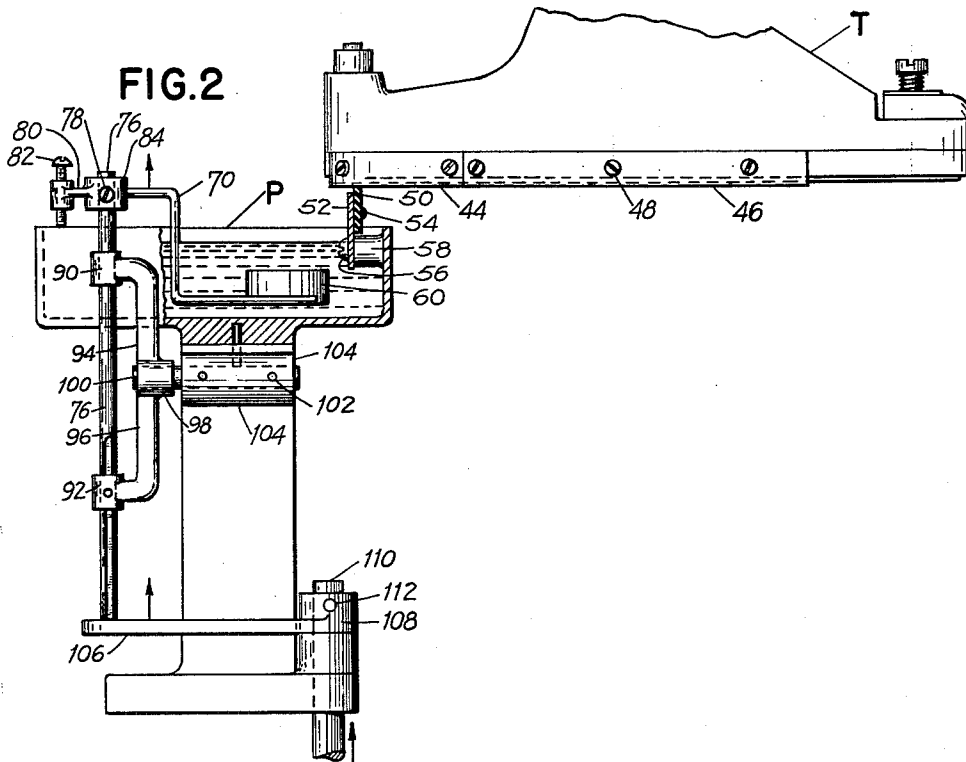
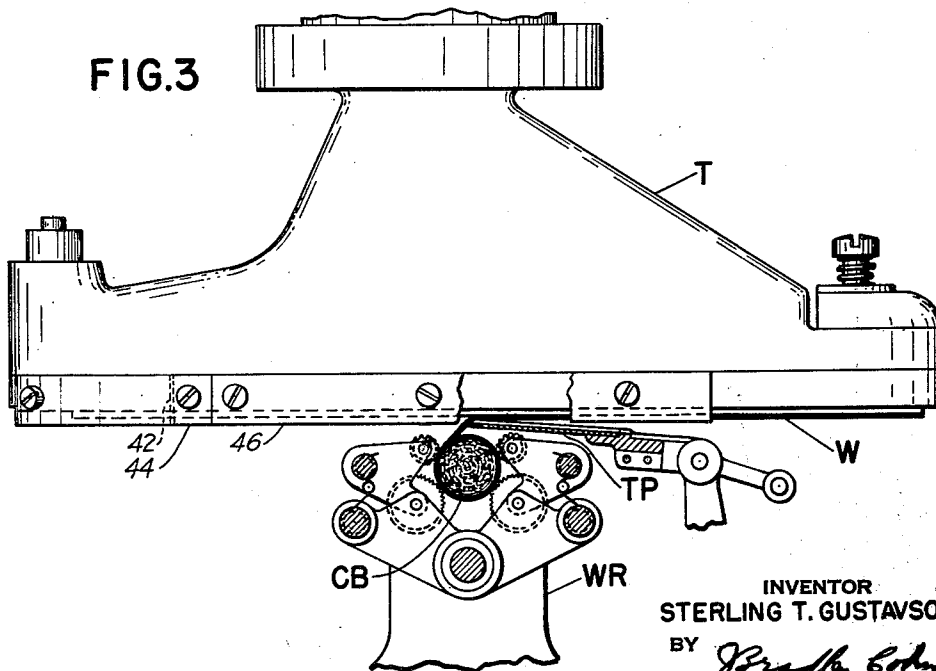


FIG. 3



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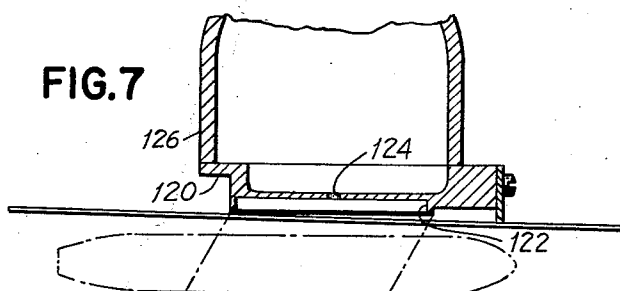
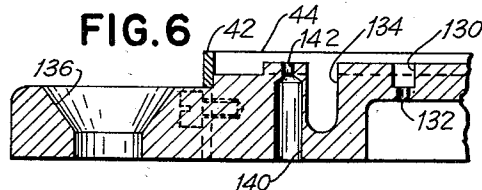
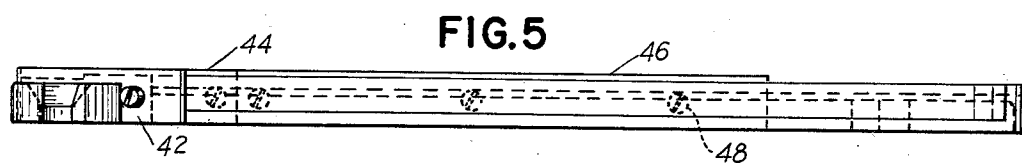
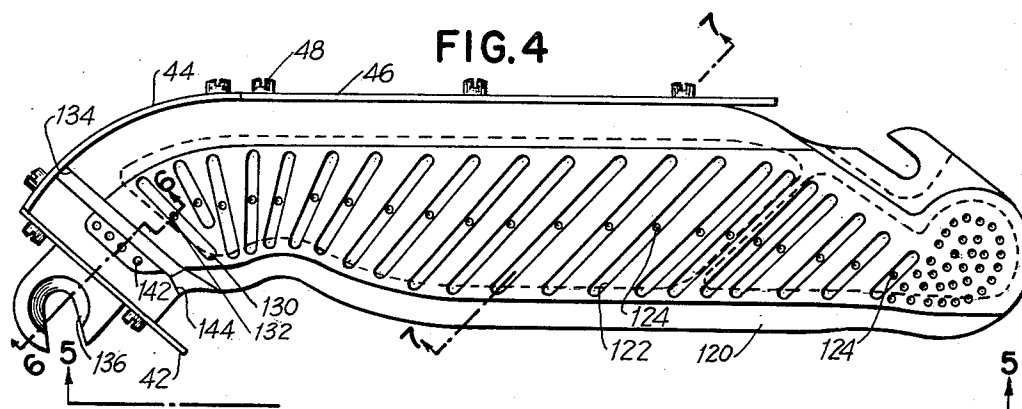
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PASTER FOR MACHINE MADE CIGARS

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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3,187,756

PASTER FOR MACHINE MADE CIGARS
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4 Claims. (Cl. 131—35)

This invention is an improved cigar machine and an improved method of making a cigar which affords a better made cigar.

An object of the invention is the improvement of cigar manufacturing machines.

Another object of the invention is the improvement of machine made cigars.

One of the problems encountered in making cigars is how to securely fix a tobacco cigar binder to the rolled tobacco filler, to form a rigid cigar bunch structure, from which the tobacco binder will not unravel, and how to affix a tobacco cigar wrapper to a cigar bunch, to form a rigid cigar structure from which the wrapper will not unravel.

As is well known in the cigar industry, although machines of individual types are employed for the two operations, tobacco binders are applied to filler and tobacco wrappers are applied to bunches in a spiral rolling operation. A long relatively narrow tobacco strip or leaf is coiled spirally around the compacted filler cylinder to form the bunch. Later another tobacco strip or leaf is coiled spirally around the bunch to form the cigar. The rolling starts at one end and progresses at a uniform spiral pitch toward the other end until the filler or the bunch is completely enveloped in the tobacco binder or wrapper.

As rolling proceeds in each operation, the rear edge of each convolution of the spiral tobacco coil is superposed over the front edge of the last succeeding convolution, with the objective of preventing unwinding. With such an arrangement it is theoretically possible to hold all of the binder in position tightly coiled around the filler in a bunch, and all of the wrapper tightly coiled around the bunch, by applying paste to a small area of the end of the final convolution of the binder and wrapper respectively. However, as is generally well known, in subsequently smoking or otherwise handling of cigars, the head ends of the binder and wrapper at times become loosened and tend to unravel. It is true that percentage-wise this occurrence is infrequent. However, the happening, however infrequent, tends to affect the attitude of the smoker toward the product, which is an important consideration in merchandising any product, including cigars, particularly when sold under a brand name.

In order to reduce the incidence of unraveling, new methods of pasting binders and wrappers have been recently introduced in the industry to a limited extent, particularly in the machine manufacture of cigars. One of these methods involves the application of paste to an entire surface area on the single enveloping tobacco element of a machine made Toscani cigar. In machine manufacture of such a cigar, paste is applied over the whole area of the inner surface of the tobacco strip or leaf which forms the cigare envelope. As such a cigar is rolled, not only are the adjacent superposed edges of the spiral convolution pasted together but the envelope is pasted directly to the underlying filler.

In the present arrangement, paste is applied by a mechanism along one entire edge and to the head end of a tobacco strip or leaf which has been shaped to form a binder or a wrapper of a cigar. As the binder or wrapper is thereafter rolled into a cigar bunch, or into the cigar, the superposed adjacent edges of the coiled con-

volution of the binder or wrapper are pasted one to another.

A feature of the invention is a cigar wrapper or binder having paste applied to one entire longitudinal edge thereof.

Another feature of the invention is an improved paster mechanism in a cigar machine for applying paste to an entire longitudinal edge of a wrapper or binder.

It is important that the paste be deposited evenly over the desired area of the pasted edge. It is desirable also that any excess paste be removed from the binder or wrapper. It is further desirable that the removed paste be prevented from accumulating on any device which may be employed in the wiping operation.

In the present disclosure, the invention is embodied in a paste wiping mechanism for use with the tobacco wrapper. It is to be understood, however, that the invention contemplates corresponding application to a tobacco binder.

In the present invention, paste is applied to one entire longitudinal edge of a cigar tobacco wrapper, while the wrapper is being transferred from a cutting die, where it has been shaped to the desired contour to serve as a cigar wrapper, to a position over the cigar wrapper roller mechanism. During the transfer operation, the wrapper carrier, or the transfer mechanism, as it is at times called, dwells momentarily over a paste container. During the dwell interval, a long narrow blunt blade having a contour corresponding to one edge of the wrapper and terminating in a closed loop conforming to the head end of the wrapper, is reciprocated from the paste container to engage a wrapper edge and its head end and to apply paste thereto. The transfer mechanism carrying the wrapper then proceeds to a position over the cigar wrapper roller mechanism, where it again dwells while the leading end of the wrapper is drawn off the transfer mechanism by the tuck needle, in an operation well known in the art, and applied to the tuck end of a cigar bunch. The wrapper rolling mechanism revolves rotating the bunch with the wrapper adherent thereto and coils the wrapper spirally about the bunch until the bunch is completely enveloped by the wrapper. As the wrapper is being peeled off the wrapper carrier, it is drawn over the tensioning plate, causing the paste to spread evenly on the edge of the wrapper. This removes any excess paste from the wrapper and serves as the first paste wiper. The excess paste which is removed by the tension plate during one cycle of operation remains thereon until the next succeeding cycle. After the entire wrapper has been peeled off the wrapper carrier, the wrapper carrier continues in a closed path to its starting position over the wrapper die cutter where it again dwells to pick up another wrapper. The wrapper moves as such an angle relative to the tension plate that it never comes in contact with any portion of the plate from which the paste from the last preceding cycle has not been removed.

If no paste wiping mechanism were provided, paste would tend to accumulate on the tension plate. The present invention provides mechanism for removing the accumulation of paste on this plate and restoring it to the paste container. This is performed by means of a second and a third wiping element. The operation takes place in two steps. The paste which is wiped from the tension plate by the second wiping element is later removed from the second wiping element by a third wiping element. How this is performed will now be described.

The second wiping element is affixed to the leading edges of the wrapper carrier and the second wiping element functions as the wrapper carrier passes over the tension plate. It is so disposed that it engages the tension and first wiper plate before the pasted edge of the wrapper comes in contact therewith and it wipes the

tension plate clean of any paste accumulated thereon from the previous cycle of operation. The wiped paste remains on the second wiping mechanism, on the wrapper carrier, during the interval while the wrapper carrier moves from its position over the wrapper roller mechanism and while the wrapper carrier dwells over the wrapper suction head associated with the wrapper cutting die to pick up the cigar wrapper for the succeeding wrapper rolling operation and thereafter until the wrapper carrier moves over the paste container. The paste is removed from the second paste wiper as the wrapper carrier passes over a third paste wiper which is secured to the paste container. As the wrapper carrier is swinging into position to dwell over the paste container so that paste may be applied to an edge and the head end of the cigar wrapper, the second paste wiper, carried by the wrapper carrier, comes into engagement with the third paste wiping device and the excess paste is wiped from the second paste wiper by the third paste wiper at the leading edges of the paste container. The removed paste drops into the paste container. Attention is called to the fact that, in the method of operation described in the foregoing, the first wiping operation performed on the tension plate by the second wiping mechanism, during the first cycle of operation, and the first wiping operation performed on the second wiping mechanism by the third wiping mechanism, during the first cycle of operation, are both without avail. The reason for this is that no paste has accumulated on the tension and wiping plate, during the first cycle of operation, before the tension plate is traversed by the second wiping mechanism. The same is true in the case of the engagement of the second and third wiping mechanisms during the first cycle of operation. That is to say there will be no paste on the second paste wiper when it engages the third paste wiper during the first cycle of operation. On every succeeding cycle of operation, however, the second wiper will remove the paste accumulated on the tension and wiping plate during the previous cycle and the third wiper will thereafter remove the paste from the second wiper.

The invention may be understood from the following detailed description when read with reference to the associated drawings which taken together disclose a preferred embodiment in which the invention is presently incorporated. It is to be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the incorporation in the present embodiment, and may be practiced in other forms which may be suggested to those skilled in the art by a consideration of the following:

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 shows a plan view, partly in section, of the wrapper die suction head, the transfer or wrapper carrier, the paster, the paste removers and the wrapper roller mechanism, including the tension plate and paste wiper and indicates, in phantom, five positions, positions I, II, III, IV and V, through which the transfer passes in a cycle of operation;

FIG. 2 is a partial left-hand view of the transfer or wrapper carrier, in position II, and the paster mechanism, partly in section, showing a paste wiper, carried by the transfer, engaging a wiper affixed to the paste container;

FIG. 3 shows the transfer mechanism, partly broken away, in position over the wrapper roller mechanism, shown partly in section, and shows a cigar wrapper being drawn over the tension plate. This figure shows the transfer midway between position IV, at the start of the wrapper rolling operation, and position V, near the end of the wrapper rolling operation;

FIG. 4 shows a bottom view of a new design of wrapper carrier with a wiper affixed thereto, for wiping the tension plate on the wrapper roller mechanism;

FIG. 5 is a front view of FIG. 4, taken on line 5—5 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a partial sectional view of the wrapper carrier of FIG. 4 taken on line 6—6 of FIG. 4; and

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of the wrapper carrier from top to bottom taken on line 7—7 in FIG. 4, showing one of the suction channels, having a single central aperture, with the cigar wrapper affixed to the bottom of the channel. It shows also a new conformation of the longitudinal edge of the carrier bottom, the wrapper roller tension plate and, in phantom, a cigar bunch with the cigar wrapper being peeled off the suction head and rolled helically about the cigar bunch.

The present invention comprises structure which has been applied to cigar machines well known in the art, and disclosed in the following patents, which are hereby incorporated by reference, to which patents the reader is referred, should an understanding be desired of the cigar wrapper carrier, the cigar wrapper rolling device, the wrapper carrier locking mechanism and the tuck needle construction for the cigar wrapper roller mechanism, in their relation to the pasting and wiping mechanisms of the present invention:

Patent 2,568,067 granted to V. G. Hanson, September 18, 1951, discloses the wrapper transfer or wrapper carrier mechanism;

Patent 2,675,810 granted to H. H. Wheeler, April 20, 1954, discloses the bunch wrapping device by which the cigar wrapper is applied to a cigar bunch;

Patent 2,376,355 granted to J. F. Halstead, May 22, 1945, discloses the transfer locking mechanism; and

Patent 2,281,095 granted to S. Clausen, April 28, 1942, discloses the wrapper roller tuck needle construction.

The invention will first be described generally as an aid in understanding the detailed description following thereafter.

Refer now to FIG. 1 which shows a portion of a cigar wrapper transfer T overlying a cigar wrapper cutting die mechanism D, a paste mechanism P, and a cigar wrapper roller mechanism WR. The representation of the transfer mechanism T, as shown in FIG. 1, is a portion of a horizontal section shown in FIG. 4 of Patent 2,568,067. The complete structure of the transfer mechanism, including the means by which the required unique motion is imparted thereto, is shown in Patent 2,568,067. The representation of the cigar wrapper roller WR, as shown in FIG. 1, is a portion of the plan view of the wrapper roller mechanism shown in FIG. 2 of Patent 2,675,810. The complete structure and mode of operation of the wrapper roller mechanism is disclosed in that patent.

In FIG. 1, the wrapper transfer or wrapper carrier device T is shown in position overlying the wrapper cutter die D. This is the station at which the tobacco leaf, or strip, is cut to the proper shape and size to serve as a wrapper for enveloping the tobacco binder in the bunch wrapper WR and serves as a continuous source of supply of the wrappers. The transfer T dwells in its position overlying the wrapper cutting die D while transfer of the cut wrapper to the transfer, or carrier, T is effected. After the wrapper is cut by the die, the transfer device T transfers it to the wrapper roller device WR by way of the paster P, where paste is applied to one longitudinal edge and the head end of the wrapper while the transfer dwells over the paster. The cam mechanism which controls the motion of the transfer is provided with three eccentricities which effect three dwells of the transfer, that is to say, which arrest the motion of the transfer, as it attains positions in which it must be momentarily stopped. These positions are: (1) over the wrapper cutting die D, while transfer of the wrapper from the die to the suction head on the transfer is effected; (2) over the paster P, while paste is applied to the wrapper; and (3) with the leading edge of the transfer T over the left-hand end of the wrapper roller WR, as seen in FIG. 1, while the tuck needle K is inserted in a slot near the head end of the transfer suction head, to peel the tuck end of the cigar wrapper off the leading end of the suction head, and to apply it to the rotating cigar bunch, at the start of the wrapper rolling operation. To provide an

5

interval during which paste may be applied to the wrapper, it is necessary to incorporate another eccentricity in the cam arrangement disclosed in Patent 2,376,355 to cause the transfer to dwell also over the paster. Except for these momentary interruptions of the motion over the wrapper cutting die, over the paster, and over the wrapper roller, of approximately two-tenths of a second duration each, the motion of the transfer T is continuous.

After receiving the paste, the transfer T moves to a position over the cigar roller wrapper WR, where the wrapper is peeled off the transfer head and is rolled helically onto the cigar bunch. Then the transfer T is returned to its initial position over the wrapper die D.

The transfer mechanism T follows a closed path in travelling from the die D, by way of the paster P, to the wrapper roller WR, and back to its starting position overlying the die D. For convenience in description, the five positions in the closed path of the transfer T are indicated by the Roman numerals I, II, III, IV and V in FIG. 1.

The transfer head with its attached wiper WA is shown in plan overlying the die D in position I. The other positions assumed by the transfer head and wiper WA, as the transfer T moves through a cycle of operation, are indicated, in phantom, by the numerals II, III, IV and V.

At the start of a cycle of operation, in position I, the tobacco leaf or strip is held in position on the die by suction while the wrapper is cut therefrom. Immediately thereafter, suction is removed from the die and applied to the transfer head on transfer T. This lifts the wrapper from the die and secures it to the transfer head and transfer then begins. The transfer head carrying the wrapper is next shown in position II. In position II, the leading end of the wiper WA, which is secured to the forward right-hand end and the left-hand edge of the transfer head, as shown in position II in FIG. 1, is engaging wiper WB, which is affixed to the paste container, as shown in FIG. 1. As the transfer T continues its movement into position III, over the paste container P, the wiper WA is wiped clean, by wiper WB, of the paste which wiper WA removed from the tension plate TP during the last preceding cycle of operation. In position III, the paste applicator PAP is reciprocated from a position in paster P, to apply paste to the lower longitudinal edge and left-hand end portion of the wrapper on the transfer T, as shown in FIG. 1, while the transfer T dwells over the paster. In position IV, the transfer suction head is shown at the start of the wrapper roller operation. Here it dwells momentarily, as mentioned.

Before the transfer reaches this position, the paste, which was accumulated on the tension plate TP during the last preceding cycle of operation, was wiped from the left-hand portion of the tension plate by the wiper WA as the leading end of the transfer head moves into position over the left-hand end of the wrapper roller mechanism WR, prior to the dwell. When motion resumes, the wiper WA, secured to the suction head carried by the transfer T, continues its sweep over the remainder of the area of the tension plate on which paste was accumulated during the last preceding cycle of operation. In this wiping operation, as seen in FIG. 1, the transfer suction head, carrying the wiper WA, moves downward and from left to right, sweeping across the tension plate TP from left to right and wiping excess paste therefrom. While this is occurring, the cigar wrapper, with the paste adherent on one of its edges, is drawn progressively from left to right over the area of the tension plate which has just been wiped clean by wiper WA. As the wrapper is drawn over the tension plate, the paste which was applied to an edge of the cigar wrapper by the paste applicator PAP, is distributed more evenly over the edge of the wrapper to which it was applied and the excess paste is wiped from the edge of the wrapper. Heretofore, the tension plate TP performed only the function of maintaining tension on the wrapper, as

6

the wrapper was drawn off the transfer suction head and wrapped on the cigar bunch by the wrapper roller WR. Now it performs the added functions, mentioned in the foregoing, of distributing paste more evenly over the edge on which the paste was applied by the paster and of removing any excess paste from the wrapper edge. The excess paste removed remains on tension plate TP until it is wiped off by the wiper WA on the next succeeding cycle of operation. The tuck needle K applies the tuck end of the wrapper to the tuck end of the revolving cigar bunch, as the cigar wrapper rolling operation starts and is then withdrawn. As the transfer operation continues, the transfer head will traverse the revolving cigar bunch from left to right, as seen in FIG. 1, the cigar wrapper will be peeled off the transfer head and will be coiled helically about the rotating cigar bunch. Near the end of the cigar bunch rolling operation, the transfer head will have moved into position V and, as it continues its motion, the head end of the wrapper will be blown off the transfer head, in a manner well known in the art, and applied to the head end of the cigar bunch. The transfer head will then continue its motion until it regains its initial position overlying the wrapper cutting die D.

Refer now to FIGS. 1 and 2. The paster wiper assembly WB, which performs the final paste wiping operation, is affixed to the upper portion of the front side and left-hand end of the paste container as seen in FIGS. 1 and 2 and projects above the upper edges of the container as indicated in FIG. 2. The assembly of this wiper comprises an L-shaped wiping element 50, which may be formed of hard or semi-hard rubber, for instance, or of any other suitable material.

The wiper element is secured to the front of the L-shaped wiper stiffening element 52, the contour of which conforms to that of wiper element 50. Wiper 50 may be fastened to element 52 by rivets, or screws, such as 54, for instance. Wiper 50 projects slightly above stiffening element 52, and wiper stiffening element 52 projects substantially below wiper 50 and is secured by screws, such as 56, which project through element 52 and spacing sleeves 53 into tapped holes in the walls of the paste container P. As the transfer suction head passes over the paste container P, the three wiper sections 42, 44 and 46, FIGS. 2 and 4, of wiper WA engage the wiper element 50 of wiper WB and the paste which was removed from tension plate TP on the last preceding cycle of operation is removed from wiper sections 42, 44 and 46 by wiper element 50 and finds its way back into the paste supply in paste container P.

Refer now to the paster mechanism in paste container P in FIGS. 1 and 2. The paster mechanism comprises a long pasting plate 60 which is shaped along its length to conform to the lower edge of the wrapper as seen in FIG. 1. The edge of the wrapper to which paste is applied is the edge which overlies an adjacent edge of the wrapper, as the wrapper is coiled spirally around the cigar bunch during the wrapper rolling operation. The left-hand end of the pasting plate 60, as seen in FIG. 1, is bent into a closed loop 66, to conform to the contour of the head end of the cut wrapper. A short length of the pasting plate preferably is bent into another smaller loop 68 and inserted within loop 66. The two loops are then secured, one to another, and to the bent rod 70, in any suitable manner, such as by soldering, welding or riveting. The left-hand end of rod 70, as seen in FIG. 2, projects above the paste container P and through an aperture of a hub 72, FIG. 1, in the free end of arm 74. The left-hand end of arm 74, as seen in FIG. 1, has a hub 84, which is provided with an axial boring through which the vertical reciprocable rod 76 projects and to which it is secured by means of a screw 78. Integral with hub 84 and arm 74 is another arm 80, projecting vertically through the right-hand end of which, as seen in FIG. 1, is an adjustable stop screw 82, the lower end of which abuts a flange 85

at the top of the paste container. The upper and lower limits of movement of the paste applicator may be adjusted as necessary by screws 78 and 82, respectively.

The vertical bar 76 is secured in hubs 90, 92 at the ends of arms 94, 96, respectively, of a yoke having a hub 98 secured to a shaft 100, pinned by pins, such as 102, in a hub 104. The vertical shaft 76 abuts a horizontal bar 106 having a hub 108 secured to shaft 110 by means of pin 112. Shaft 110 connects through elements to a cam, not shown, mounted on the main shaft of the cigar machine which imparts vertical reciprocating motion to shaft 110, bar 106, shaft 76, bar 70 and paster 60.

FIG. 3 shows the transfer T in position overlying the cigar wrapper roller WR. The wrapper roller is seen endwise and from the right with reference to FIG. 1. The tobacco wrapper W, FIG. 3, is being drawn off the transfer suction head, over the left-hand end of tension plate TP and is being coiled about the cigar bunch CB, which is being rolled in a counter clockwise direction, as seen in FIG. 3, to peel the tobacco cigar wrapper W off the suction head. In order to facilitate explanation, a portion of wiper section 46 is broken away to show the cigar tobacco wrapper W being drawn over the tension plate. It should be explained, with reference to FIG. 3, that the tobacco wrapper W is narrow as compared to the length of the cigar and with relation to the length of the tension plate TP, and only a relatively short portion of the length of the tension plate is engaged by the tobacco wrapper at any time. Further, only a very short length of the wiping elements 42, 44 and 46 engages the tension plate TP at any instant. With reference to FIG. 3, the motion of the transfer T is forward, that is toward the viewers, and to the left. Wiper section 42 is behind the plane of the drawing in FIG. 3. The momentarily active segments, of the lengths of wiping elements 42, 44 and 46, come into engagement with their opposed coating segments of the length of the tension plate TP, in advance of the engagement of the pasted edge of the tobacco wrapper W therewith. As seen in FIG. 3, wiper sections 42 and 44 and the left-hand half, approximately, of wiper section 46 have already swept over their coating lengths of the tension plate, and as the transfer T continues its motion, the right-hand half of wiper section 46 will complete the wiping of the tension plate. While this wiping operation is proceeding, and immediately behind the wiped portion of the tension plate, paste is being again deposited thereon, as the tobacco wrapper W with its pasted edge is being drawn thereover.

In the present invention, the bottom of the suction head on the transfer is arranged to prevent paste from being drawn into the suction holes therein and clogging them, which would interfere with proper rolling of the wrapper. Reference to FIGS. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and the following will explain how this is achieved.

The paste is applied along the lower edge and right-hand loop, or head end of the wrapper after a wrapper has been applied to the bottom of the transfer shown in FIG. 4. FIG. 7 which shows a cross section along line 7-7 of FIG. 4 indicates that a notch 120 is cut away along the lower edge of the carrier suction head, as seen in FIG. 4. Channels such as 122 are formed in the lower surface of the suction head. One aperture only, such as 124, at the center of each of these channels, communicates with the suction system. This construction maintains the suction system free of clogging. As these suction heads were formerly constructed, there were no channels in their lower surfaces. The entire surface of the suction head to which the tobacco wrapper adhered was perforated with a large number of suction holes. Further the lower edge of the wall 126 of the suction head FIG. 7 was flush with the bottom surface of the suction head. When the wrapper was peeled off the head, a vacuum was formed beneath the head and a strong draft of air swept under the suction head with a certain amount of paste entrained

therein. This paste tended to clog up the suction apertures, as a result of which the tobacco wrapper was not spread evenly over the suction head and tended to be peeled off the head and to be wrapped on the bunch unevenly.

With the suction head arranged as shown in FIGS. 4 and 7, with its large notched strip 120 and the channels 122, each with a single aperture, such as 124, positioned centrally in each channel 122, it has been found that clogging of the apertures with paste is prevented, and the rolling of the wrapper on the bunch is improved.

FIG. 6 shows a section taken through line 6-6 in FIG. 4 to an enlarged scale. FIG. 4 is a bottom view of the transfer suction head so, in FIG. 6, the bottom surface of the suction head is at the top of the figure. FIG. 6 shows at the left a counter-sunk aperture 136 having an opening to the lower side as seen in FIG. 4, which forms part of well known means for securing the suction head to the transfer T. A channel 134 having a flared opening 144 is formed in the suction head to receive the tuck needle K, FIG. 1. The tuck needle is injected into the flared end 144 and passes into the channel 134 where it overlies the leading or tuck end of the tobacco wrapper and presses it down upon the cigar bunch at the start of the wrapper rolling operation. Near the left-hand end of the transfer head, and to the left of the tuck needle channel 134, the transfer suction head is provided with a row of suction apertures 142 each of which communicates, through a larger individual boring, such as 140, with the cigar machine suction system. Suction apertures 142 hold the tuck end of the tobacco wrapper firmly against the lower surface of the suction head, until it is peeled therefrom by the tuck needle and applied to the cigar bunch at the start of the rolling of the wrapper onto the bunch, in a manner well understood in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A machine for manufacturing a smokeable article, said article having a tobacco core and an envelope for enclosing said core, means in said machine for applying paste to said envelope, roller means in said machine for applying said pasted envelope to said core, a tension plate in said machine for removing excess paste from said envelope and an envelope transfer for transferring said envelope to said roller means, said transfer having a generally planar, envelope supporting surface and having a wiping element thereon projecting beyond the plane of said supporting surface for coacting with said tension plate in said machine for thereafter removing paste from said tension plate.

2. Cigar manufacturing mechanism, comprising a source of supply of cigar wrappers, a wrapper roller station, means at said station for rolling said wrapper onto a cigar bunch, a paste container having a paster therein, a transfer having means for transporting said wrapper from said source to said container, means responsive to said transporting for actuating said paster to apply paste to said wrapper, means responsive to the application of said paste for actuating said transfer to carry said wrapper to said wrapper roller station, wiping means at said wrapper rolling station for removing excess paste from said wrapper, means coacting with said wiping means for transporting excess paste to said container and other means at said container for restoring said excess paste to said container.

3. A cigar machine having a wrapper roller mechanism comprising a tension plate, a wrapper transfer coacting with said wrapper roller mechanism, means in said mechanism for drawing the surface of a tobacco leaf or strip, with paste adherent thereto, from said wrapper transfer over said tension plate, on each cycle of operation of said machine, so as to transfer any excess paste on said leaf or strip to said tension plate, and tension plate wiping means, coacting with said wrapper roller mechanism and

said tension plate, for removing the transferred excess from said tension plate, once per cycle of operation of said machine, said wiping means comprising an element secured to said transfer, said machine including also a paste container, means for transferring paste from said container to said tobacco leaf or strip and another wiping means for wiping said element secured to said transfer in which machine said other wiping means is so disposed with relation to said container that said excess is returned to said container.

4. A cigar machine having a source of supply of tobacco leaf or tobacco strip cigar wrappers, a paster, a wrapper roller station, a transfer for transporting one of said wrappers from said source to said paster, means connected to said paster, responsive to said transporting, for applying paste to said one wrapper, means responsive to the application of said paste, for transporting said one wrapper from said paster to said wrapper roller station, a tension plate at said wrapper roller station coacting with said transfer, for wiping excess paste from said one wrapper, a second wiper secured to said transfer, for wiping paste from said tension plate, and a third wiper secured to and positioned over said paster for thereafter wiping paste from said second wiper.

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