

H. GERIKE.

Devices for Making Cigarettes.

No. 135,110.

Patented Jan. 21, 1873.

Fig. 1.

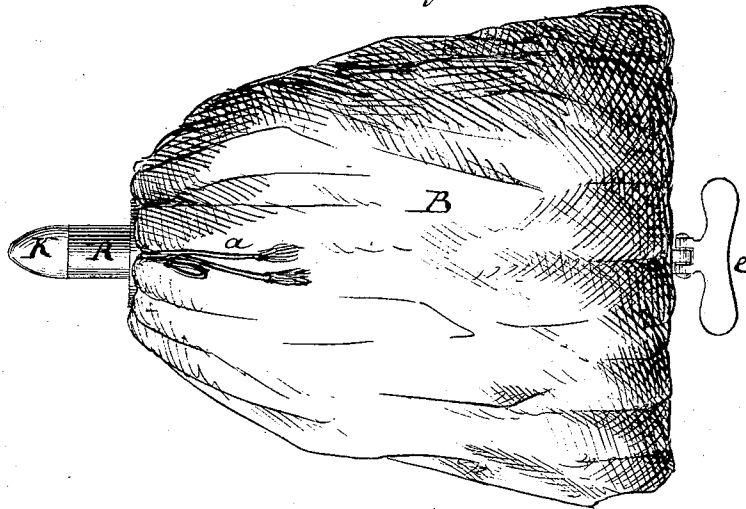
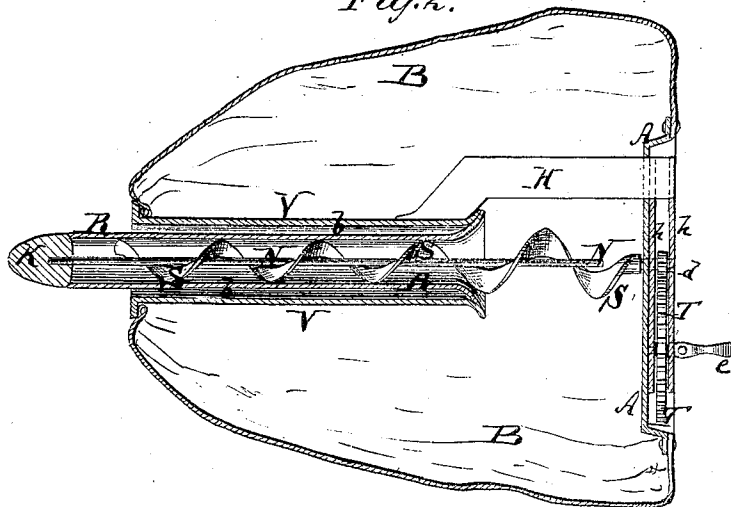


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

John Becker.
Chiquier

Inventor:

H. Gericke

PER

Munich
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO GERIKE, OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA, ASSIGNOR TO BRUNO HARRASS, OF BÖHLEN, GERMANY.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR MAKING CIGARETTES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,110, dated January 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO GERIKE, of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machine or Apparatus for Making Cigarettes, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a new machine for filling cigarettes without touching the tobacco with the fingers, and which can be used by smokers to make their own cigarettes, and also by manufacturers. The invention consists chiefly in the use of a spiral tobacco-feed, arranged to rotate within a tube and combined with a movable guide or needle stopple thereon, all arranged to operate automatically when the spiral blade is turned, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, of my improved cigarette apparatus.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

B in the drawing represents a tobacco-pouch of suitable size, made of India rubber, leather, or any other desirable material, which may be opened or shut by means of a cord, *a*. A metal box may also be used as the receptacle for tobacco in place of the pouch B, and the following-described mechanism be applied thereto: From the top open end of the pouch or box protrudes the end of a small metal cylinder, R, closed by a cone-shaped stopper, K. The tube R is surrounded by and connected at the lower end with an outer cylinder, V, secured within the pouch, so that between the two cylinders an annular space, *b*, is formed. The stopper K, which closes the outer end of the cylinder, is a spheroidal button of metal, horn, bone, ivory, or other material. The stopper K also rests on and is firmly connected with the steel needle N. This needle N is fitted through the center of a spiral blade, S, which is with its lower end secured to a pinion, *d*, that hangs in the lower part of the box or pouch B. The pinion *d* is in gear with a toothed wheel, T, to which a crank or jointed handle, *e*, is secured. H is a bracket, which connects the cylinders R and V with the small metal plates *h h*, that serve as guides for the cog-wheels *d* and T. A plate, A, of very thin metal is soldered to H, and serves the double

purpose of covering and protecting the cog-wheels *d* T, and securing the mechanism in place to the tobacco pouch or receptacle.

To make the cigarettes the following directions are to be observed: The tobacco-receptacle is filled with any desirable tobacco for making cigarettes. Ordinary cigarette wrappers are next prepared large enough to pass easily over the cylinder R. The length of the wrappers must be the length of the cylinder R inclusive of the stopper K. The wrapper is pushed over the stopper K and down over the cylinder R, which is an easy operation, as K is somewhat coniform. If the paper wrapper is shorter than K or R, it should be pushed down so far over the cylinder R as to make its upper end even with the top of the stopper K. Longer wrappers, of course, will project somewhat higher after they have been pushed to the bottom of the cylinder R. The pouch is next taken hold of near the bottom with the left hand and pressed slightly. When metal receptacles are used, pressers may be placed within them to be operated from the outside by means of buttons and pins, &c. The handle or crank C is next turned with the right hand toward the right. This causes the spiral blade S to be revolved and to screw tobacco into the tube R against the stopper K. The tobacco in fact is forced out of the tube R, and raises the stopper K to which the paper wrapper adheres. Thus the wrapper is filled with tobacco, and by the tobacco raised out of the space *b*. When the wrapper has been entirely filled it is automatically detached from the tube R to make room for another. During the motion the wrapper is guided by the needle N, and its outer end closed by the stopper K. The handle E must be turned until the inner end of the wrapper projects, still very slightly, into the mouth of the cylinder R. Then the cigarette is taken away with the needle, and the needle drawn out of the cigarette, and replaced within the cylinder R for a succeeding operation of a similar kind.

The cigarettes that are made by this machine have great advantages over cigarettes made by any other method. Tight or loose cigarettes may be made according to desire, by graduating the diameter of the needle. Every cigarette, even the tightest, may be comfort-

ably and easily smoked, as the smoke goes through the passage made by the needle, and has not to be drawn through each particle of tobacco. Every sort of tobacco can be used, and even the finest tobacco dust gives a perfect cigarette. The cigarettes may be made with the greatest ease and rapidity; even unskillful persons will find no difficulty in making good cigarettes. The tobacco is distributed so equally in the cigarette, and the wrapper so perfectly filled, that every cigarette is not only of the proper length, but also of the required diameter, and will burn evenly. No tobacco is lost. In walking or in riding, in rain or in wind, the cigarettes can be easily

made. The fingers are not soiled with tobacco. Much time is saved. The apparatus takes no more room than an ordinary tobacco pouch or box.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The cigarette-filling apparatus composed of the receptacle B, rotary spiral blade S, tube R, needle N, and stopper K, all arranged substantially as herein shown and described.

HUGO GERIKE.

Witnesses:

AD. ERNERKE,
HE. LINDAU.