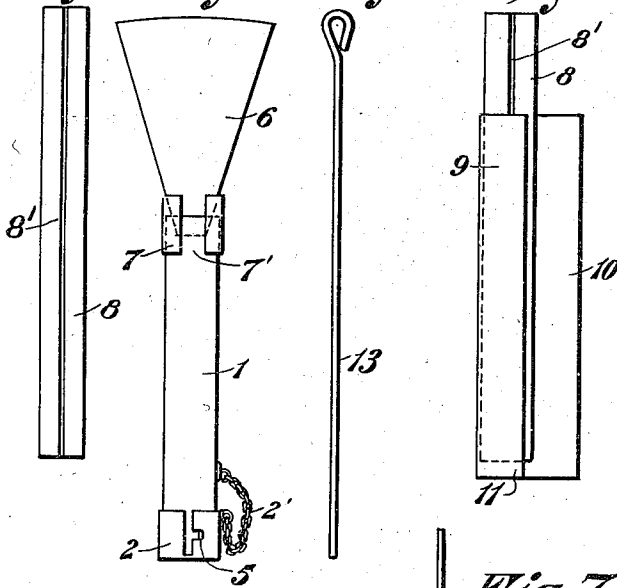


H. J. MONDOR.  
 DEVICE FOR MAKING AND FORMING CIGARETTES.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1918.

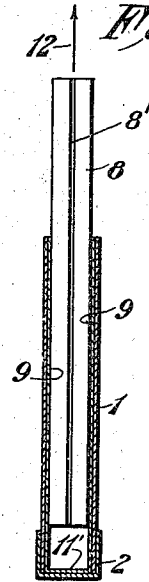
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Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

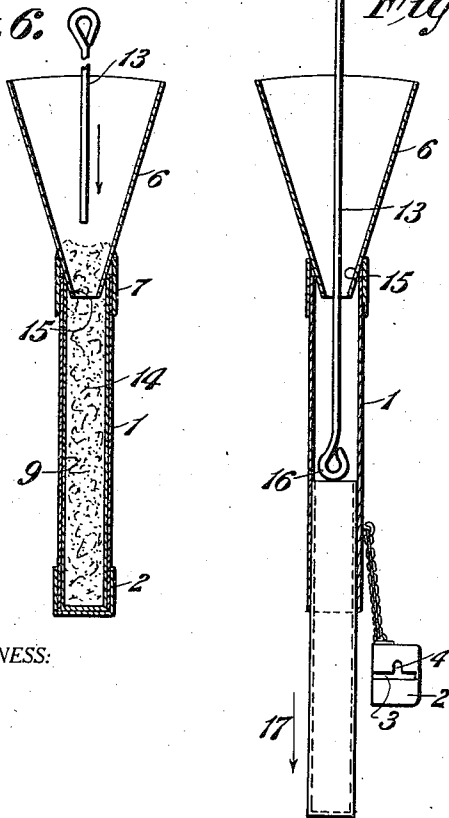
*Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6. Fig. 7.*



WITNESS:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HECTOR J. MONDOR, OF HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

DEVICE FOR MAKING AND FORMING CIGARETTES.

1,296,548.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

Application filed July 3, 1918. Serial No. 243,099.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HECTOR J. MONDOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Making and Forming Cigarettes, a specification of which follows.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for making and forming cigarettes. The object of the invention is to provide an article which is convenient for the user to carry and one that will, at the same time, permit the ready and careful formation of a cigarette. Broadly, the invention comprises a tubular member, either seamless or made in two parts, for temporarily containing the paper tube or casing which is to contain the tobacco. This tube is first formed or rolled into the usual shape on a tubular member, either on a separate tube of suitable length, or, if desired, the cigarette holder may be used to form the paper tube or casing. After the tube of paper is rolled it is then inserted into the device for inserting the tobacco filling material. A suitable funnel is attached to one end of the tubular member which serves as a measuring device to determine the quantity of tobacco to be used in forming a cigarette. The funnel is formed with a spout for directing the flow of the tobacco into the paper tube. For the purpose of tamping the tobacco into the paper tube, and for removing the finished cigarette, a rod having a loop or an eye at one end is employed, the looped end serving as a pusher to remove the finished cigarette, and the other or straight end serving to tamp or force the tobacco from the funnel into the paper tube. This rod may also serve the purpose of cleaning the cigarette holder which is usually formed of amber or some suitable material.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a tube or cylindrical shaped member around which the paper is folded for forming the containing tube which holds the tobacco.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the complete article showing the directing spout and measuring funnel inserted in the upper end of the tube and the removable cap at its lower end for closing the tube.

Fig. 3 is the tamping rod and also the

pusher or removing rod for the finished cigarette.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the piece of cigarette paper being wrapped around the tube shown in Fig. 1; it being understood that the edges of the paper are moistened before being inserted into the tubular member shown in Fig. 2 in full lines and in section in Figs. 5, 6, and 7.

Fig. 5 shows the forming tube indicated in Fig. 1, with the paper rolled thereon and inserted in the tube, the arrow indicating the direction the forming tube is moved in removing this tube from the outer or main tubular member.

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view through the device indicating the tamping rod forcing the tobacco downward into the paper tube in the container.

Fig. 7 indicates the manner of removing the finished cigarette, the cap at the lower end of the tube first being removed.

Referring to the drawings in detail: 1 indicates the tubular or barrel member of the device, which is shown in section in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The lower end of this tubular member can be temporarily closed by means of the cap 2, which is formed with a slot 3 and recessed portion 4 for receiving pin 5 on the tubular member 1 or in other words, the cap is attached thereto by what is known as a "bayonet joint" connection. 6 indicates a funnel shaped member having a split depending collar 7, for engaging the outer surface of the tubular member 1 as shown clearly in Figs. 6 and 7; the collar 7 being split at 7' and of such diameter as to frictionally engage the outer surface of the upper end of the tubular member 1. For the purpose of forming the usual paper cylinder which is to contain the tobacco of the cigarette, the forming member, indicated in Fig. 1, is provided, which consists of the tube 8 around which the paper 9 is rolled as shown in Fig. 4, the flap 10 of which is moistened for the purpose of closing the paper tube by making it adhere to the body part in the usual manner of rolling a cigarette by hand. The tube 8 and the paper cylinder 9 thereon are then both inserted in the tubular member 1 as shown in Fig. 5. It should be observed that the paper 9 extends slightly below the tube 8 as shown in Fig. 4 and indicated at 11, whereby after the paper cylinder is formed, the

lower end can be closed before it is inserted in the cylinder 1 as indicated in Fig. 5, the folded part being designated by the numeral 11'. The cylinder 8 is then removed in the manner indicated by the arrow 12, care being taken to prevent the withdrawal of the paper cylinder when the member 8 is withdrawn. The next step in the operation of making the cigarette is the placing of the funnel 6 on the upper end of the tube 1 as shown in Fig. 6. Tobacco is then introduced into this funnel until the same is full. The tamping rod 13 is used to force the tobacco down into the paper cylinder 9, the contents being indicated by the numeral 14, as clearly shown in this figure. The lower end of the funnel 6 serves as a spout to direct the flow of tobacco into the paper tube 9, this end of the funnel being designated by the numeral 15. After the tobacco is forced into the tube, the cap 2 is removed and the looped end 16 of the rod 13 is used to push the completed cigarette out of the tube 1 as indicated by the arrow 17. If desired, the rod 13 may be inserted at the lower end of the tube 1 after the cap 2 has been removed, instead of at the top as shown in Fig. 7, for removing the finished cigarette. A chain 2' is used to prevent the loss of the cap. It will be noticed that the funnel 6 enters the filling end of the paper tube only a short distance.

From this description it will be seen that a device for forming a cigarette is provided which can be easily carried by the user and one that will permit the accurate and quick formation of a cigarette, the quantity of tobacco used being measured. A suitable device is also employed for tamping the tobacco and for removing the finished cigarette. The tube 8, around which the tube of paper is formed, is shown split at 8'. It is,

of course, obvious that this tube may be made solid as desired.

What I claim is:

1. A device for the purpose described, comprising a tubular member for receiving the paper casing of the cigarette, means for temporarily closing one end of the member, a removable spout or funnel formed with a split part to frictionally engage the outer upper end of the tubular member to retain the same in place on the tubular member and a delivery end entering the upper end of the tubular member for directing the flow of the contents of the cigarette into the paper casing of the cigarette.

2. A device for forming a cigarette comprising an open ended tubular member, a cap for temporarily closing one end by means of a bayonet-joint construction for preventing the tobacco contents of a paper casing from escaping as the tobacco is introduced into said casing, a funnel for directing the flow of the tobacco into the casing, said funnel having means for frictionally engaging the outer side of the opposite end of the tubular member and means for entering the receiving end of the paper casing, as described.

3. A device for forming a cigarette comprising an open ended tubular member, a cap engaging and for temporarily closing one end for preventing the tobacco contents of a paper casing from escaping as the tobacco is introduced into said casing, a funnel for directing the flow of the tobacco into the casing, said funnel being secured to the opposite end of the tubular member and having means for entering the receiving end only for a short distance of the paper casing, as described.

HECTOR J. MONDOR.