



J. T. HENNAMAN.  
CIGAR-MACHINE.

No. 172,120.

Patented Jan. 11, 1876.

FIG. 3.

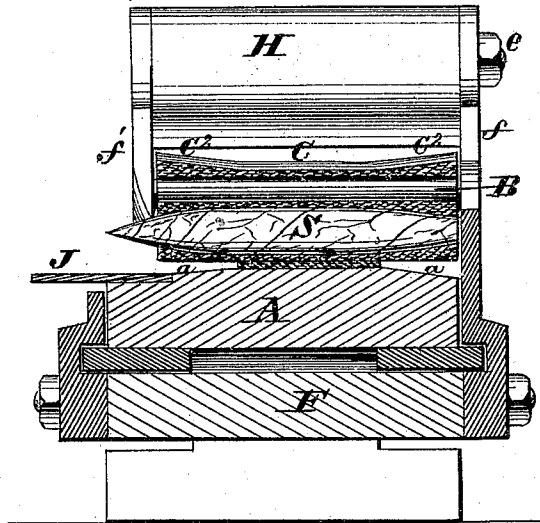
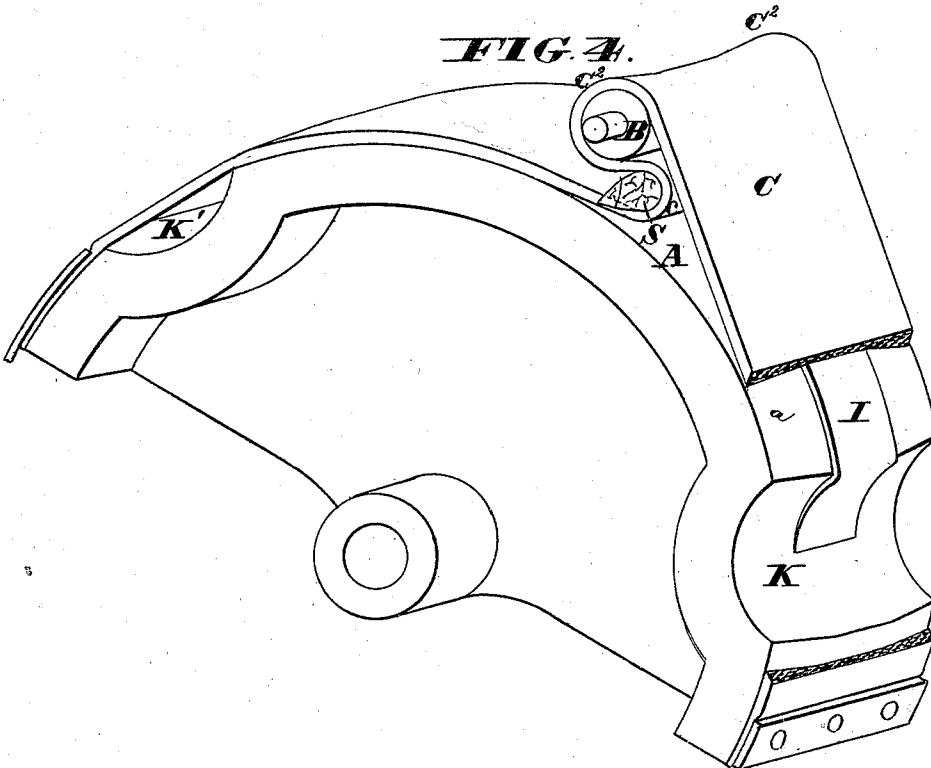


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,120**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed July 22, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN T. HENNAMAN, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to provide means for applying the wrappers to cigars of elliptical or tapering form. The wrappers are applied by the agency of an apron resting on a platform, either straight or segmental, and carried around a roller in such a manner as to form a bight over the platform, within which bight the cigar is carried forward while receiving the wrapper.

The invention consists in combining, with a roller and a beveled or irregular-shaped apron, a platform or bearing-segment, rabbeted or recessed to adapt it to receive the beveled straps of the belt, as hereinafter described.

The invention further consists in combining with the aforesaid roller, apron, and rabbeted platform, either straight or segmental, an elastic bed or cushion, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine, partly in section, on the line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, illustrating a modification in the form of the platform or table.

A represents a platform or table, which may have the straight form illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or the segmental form illustrated in Fig. 4.

The construction of the machine as made with a straight table or platform will first be described, and the mode of applying the invention to a segment-table will afterward be explained.

B represents a roller, journaled in a sliding carriage, F, which works on guides G on the frame or base of the platform or table, and is constructed with a standard, *f*, rising on one side only of the said platform, so as to permit the projection of the point of the cigar on the other side without obstruction. The roller B is journaled at one end in the standard *f*, and at the other end in a hanger or lug, *f'*, projecting downward from the handle or top H

of the carriage F, the top or handle being rigidly fastened to the standard *f* by a through-bolt, E, and nut *e*. C represents a belt, fixed at one end to the platform A, and secured adjustably thereto at the other end by a screw, D, passing through a slot, *d*, in the attaching-plate C<sup>1</sup> of the belt. The belt or apron C is carried around the roller B, so as to form a bight, *c*, within which the cigar S is carried in the process of wrapping.

In order to adapt the belt or apron to the desired convex or tapering or other irregular form of the cigar, and cause it to apply the wrapper smoothly thereto while working over a straight or parallel sided roller, beveled bands C<sup>2</sup> are applied to one or both edges of the belt or apron, so as to give to its working-surface the necessary irregular concave or tapering-shape. To accommodate these beveled straps, which are applied to re-enforce or thicken the belt or apron at one or both edges, the platform or table A is rabbeted or recessed, as shown at *a*, permitting the apron to lie in a flat position on the said table or platform. The central portion of the belt or apron between the beveled-edge straps rests on an elastic bed or cushion, I, which is stretched from end to end of the table, as shown, in order to prevent rigid or excessive pressure on the central portion of the cigar.

The machine is adapted for wrapping either right or left hand cigars, the end of the wrapper which is to form the band resting on a plate, J, which projects laterally from the platform or table at its mid-length. K K' represent cavities in the table or platform, which permit the introduction of the cigar-bunches to be wrapped, and the release and removal of the finished cigars.

The operation is as follows: The carriage being drawn to one or the other extremity of the machine, accordingly as it is desired to apply a right or left hand wrapper, the said wrapper is laid obliquely on the apron, with the extremity which is to form the cigar-point resting on the transverse plate J, and the extremity which is to form the first or lighting end of the cigar over one or the other of the cavities K K'. The bunch or filler is then placed in position on the apron, and pressed underneath the roller, carrying with it a bight

of the apron, which draws the end of the wrapper around the end of the cigar. The carriage being then urged forward, the wrapper is carried in customary manner around the cigar-filler, until the point is reached, the point being finished by the action of the thumb and fingers as the wrapped cigar is carried beyond the lateral plate J. On reaching the cavity K K', at the other end from which it started, the cigar is discharged in a finished state.

I have found by experience in operating on my earlier cigar-machines, constructed on the principle above set forth, with concave rollers, that it is difficult to form oval-shaped cigars in the throat or bight of the belting, and at the same time have the belt work smoothly.

By the present improvement, combining with a straight or parallel sided roller a beveled-edge belt, as described, I am enabled to roll cigars of oval or taper shape in the throat or bight of the belt, and at the same time to keep the belt in its place during the operation, whether on a straight platform, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or on a segmental platform, as illustrated in Fig. 4.

The re-enforcing or thickening of the edges of the apron is highly advantageous in increasing the strength and durability of the apron in use.

It will be apparent that in using an apron of uniform thickness from side to side, stretched over an irregular or convex surface, the central portion of the apron will be stretched much more than the sides, and as the apron is flat below the table, and curved transversely when stretched over such irregular or convex surface, the tension of its parts is constantly changing, the result of which is a rapid cracking and breaking of the edges, and a distortion of the entire web of the apron.

By the re-enforcing above described of the edges of the apron and the recessing or rabbeting of the platform or table to correspond therewith, all parts of the width of the apron are at all times subjected to uniform tension, and all transverse flexure is avoided.

In carrying out the invention, instead of applying separate thickening or re-enforcing bands to the sides of the apron, the apron may be made in one piece, of gum or other material, with the sides thickened as required.

In using the segmental form of table or platform, (illustrated in Fig. 4,) the roller is carried by a pair of arms pivoted at the center of the segmental table or platform, the peculiar features and improvements to which the invention relates being unchanged.

The elastic bed or cushion I produces a smooth finish, permitting the filler-bunch to sink into it, and effectually rolling out all wrinkles which would otherwise remain in the operation of wrapping and finishing the cigars.

The following is claimed as new:

1. The combination of a platform or table of either straight or segmental form, constructed with recesses or rabbets *a*, in combination with the belt or apron C, having enlargements C<sup>2</sup> at its edges, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the elastic bed or cushion I, platform or table A, roller B, and belt or apron C, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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