(No Model.)

M. PACHOLDER.

Tobacco Form for Cigarettes.

No. 236,510. **Patented Jan. 11, 1881.**

Figure 1.

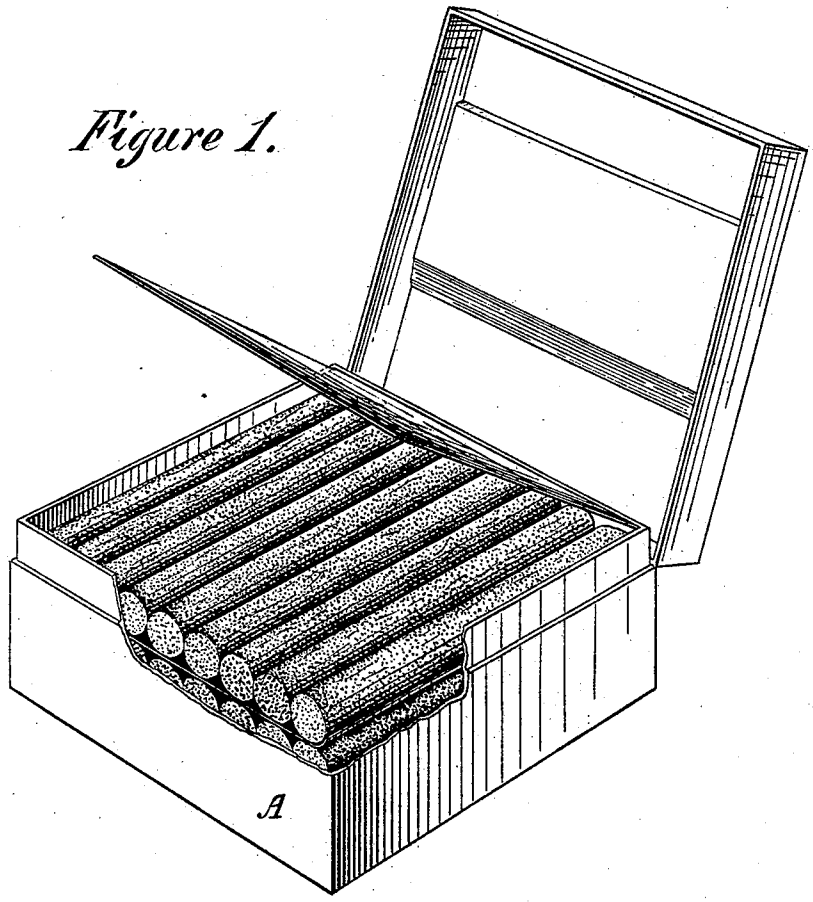
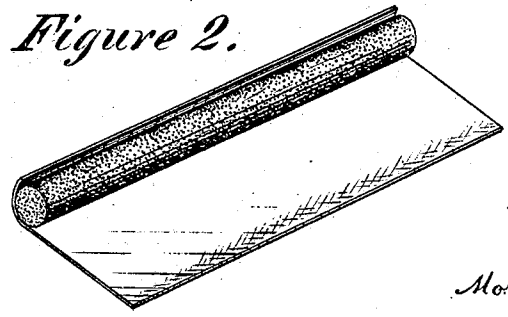


Figure 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS PACHOLDER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TOBACCO-FORM FOR CIGARETTES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,510, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed November 8, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS PACHOLDER, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Formed Tobacco for Cigarettes, of which the following is a full, true, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention has for its object to so prepare and put up finely-divided tobacco that it is in an available condition for smoking, and especially adapted, by the application of a paper covering, to form a cigarette.

In order to carry out my invention, I take a sufficient quantity of finely-divided tobacco for a cigarette, and form the same into cylinders by molding or otherwise, care being taken to apply only such pressure as will impart to the mass the desired shape without condensing or packing the same, so as to interfere with its free burning or drawing qualities.

If the tobacco is not sufficiently adherent from its own condition at the time of manufacture, such gummy or other decoctions may be applied as will increase the tendency of the particles, when pressed together, to adhere with sufficient firmness to preserve the cylindrical form of the mass after the same is dried. It will be understood, however, that while such form is preserved the mass is only lightly packed together, the particles occupying relatively about the position they would occupy if loosely packed in the cylindrical wrapper of an ordinary cigarette. Such forms, however, are too open and frail to be used uncovered for smoking, and are otherwise not in proper condition. They may, however, be readily converted into cigarettes by the application of a wrapper of thin rice-paper. It will be apparent that the said forms may be much more readily enveloped than tobacco in its ordinary loose condition, while the waste resulting in covering the loose tobacco is avoided.

I have found it desirable to use oily ingredients in the central portion of the form, as such portion is thereby maintained in a soft flexible condition, and less liable to pack and obstruct the draft when the form is inclosed for smoking as a cigarette. I effect this by dipping a small rod in glycerine and rolling the tobacco around it, when the latter absorbs the liquid and the rod may be withdrawn.

By the preparation of the tobacco in loose cylinders, as aforesaid, the smoker can always know the exact quantity which he incloses in the wrapper, so that each cigarette is uniform with the others, and he can wrap the forms without that practice required in wrapping loose tobacco.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a box or kit containing uncovered forms of tobacco prepared in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 represents one of the tobacco forms having a cover applied thereto preparatory to completing a cigarette.

As the cylinders thus formed are too frail to bear rough handling, I deposit them in a box, A, of such size as will retain nicely definite numbers of the forms, but without permitting any freedom of movement tending to abrade or break the forms. The said box may be provided with a lid carrying sheets of rice-paper ready for use in converting the forms into cigarettes. I do not here claim this kit, however, as it constitutes the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent.

I am aware that small masses of fine tobacco have been condensed under heavy pressure for chewing; but the solid blocks or plugs thus made, even if in proper shape for cigarettes, could not be employed for smoking, as the draft could not penetrate the same.

I am also aware of the manufacture of cigars by compressing a roll of leaves around a fine filling; but in such a mode of manufacturing cigars the outer wrapping is an essential feature, as the draft can penetrate between the overlying leaves, but cannot pass through the mass of fine material, which must be perforated to render the article effective. It therefore must be understood that I do not claim forming tobacco into forms by pressure.

By the words "finely divided," used by me, I mean such flake-like or filamentary particles as are used commonly in the manufacture of cigarettes or for chewing. The tobacco in this shape must be distinguished from the tobacco powder or dust heretofore used in making tobacco-forms, which particles will only cohere when pressed together in a solid mass, requir-

ing to be perforated artificially to secure a draft. The loosely-adhering flaky or filamentary particles composing my improved forms present interstices throughout the whole body of the material, which afford as free a draft as can be obtained in an ordinary cigarette filled with absolutely loose particles.

The short cylinders constituting my improved forms must be distinguished from the long continuous cylinders formed by loosely aggregating particles of tobacco in machines used in the manufacture of cigarettes, where such cylinders never assume a merchantable form, and the uncovered tobacco is only temporarily in this shape during the process of manufacture.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, finely-divided tobacco of the character described, formed into short uncovered cylinders of loosely aggregated but cohering particles, substantially as set forth.

2. The within-described tobacco-forms, consisting of finely-divided tobacco combined to form short uncovered cylinders of adhering particles loosely connected, substantially as set forth.

3. The within-described forms of finely-divided tobacco, consisting of cylinders having the inner portions moistened with material of oily consistency, substantially as set forth.

MORRIS PACHOLDER.

Witnesses:

S. F. SULLIVAN,

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