

(No Model.)

C. E. DOYLE.
CIGAR SHAPER.

No. 585,348.

Patented June 29, 1897.

Fig. 1.

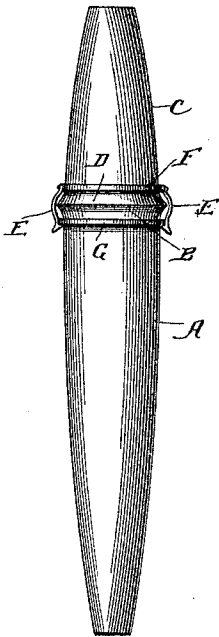


Fig. 2.

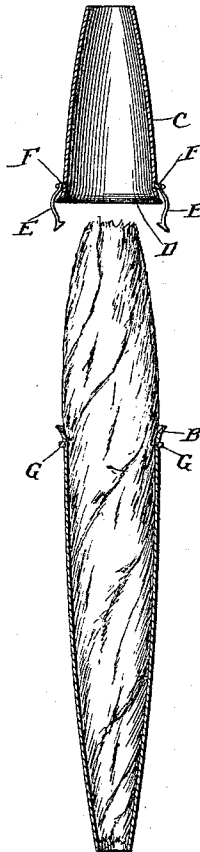


Fig. 3.

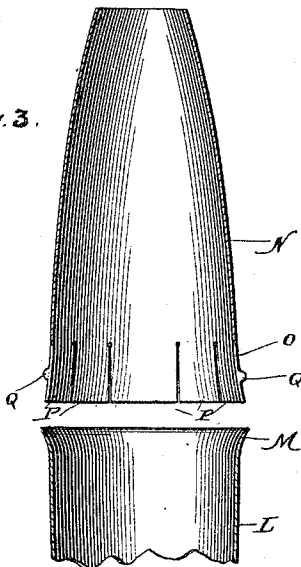
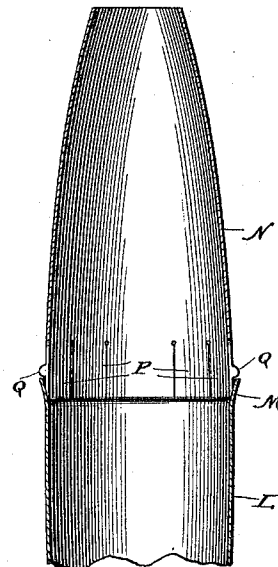


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. DOYLE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CIGAR-SHAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,348, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed July 16, 1896. Serial No. 599,391. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Shapers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in cigar-shapers, and has for its object to provide a shaper by the use of which the filling of a cigar after being bunched is formed into shape and there held until it becomes set, after which it may be removed and the wrapper applied in the usual manner.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a shaper embodying one form of this improvement; Fig. 2, a section thereof showing the cap removed from the body of the shaper and illustrating the action of the shaper upon the cigar-filling; Fig. 3, a similar view showing a still further modification, and Fig. 4 a view of Fig. 3 when the cap is brought into conjunction with the body of the shaper.

In carrying out this invention, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a body A is provided of the shape of a portion of a finished cigar and of such size that when the filler and binder have been bunched they may be inserted therein, the small end passing in first, and when so inserted will be sufficiently compressed to make a bunch for the application of the wrapper, which bunch will not be so firm as to impair the free draft therethrough when the cigar is used. The large end of this body is flared, as at B, so that when the bunch is being passed therein it will not catch upon the edges of the body, which would injure the binder and filler and also cause lost time to the operator. A cap C is provided to work in conjunction with

the body, and this cap is also flared at its largest end, as indicated at D, so that after the bunch has been inserted within the body and the large end thereof projects above said body the cap is placed over its end, compressing the same into the proper shape to correspond with the portion that is within the body A. In order that the cap and body may be held in conjunction after having been placed over the bunch, the hooks E are provided, which are pivoted to a suitable band F, which is passed around the cap, and the noses of these hooks are adapted to engage the band, which is secured around the upper portion of the body. Thus when the cap is passed into place these hooks engage the band G, thereby holding the cap in its proper position until it is desired to remove the same, which is accomplished by disengaging the hooks E from the band G.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the body L is flared at its upper end, as indicated at M, and the cap N is given a gradual outward flare, as at O, the flared portion being split so as to produce spring-sections P, which when forced into the flared mouth of the body will assume the same general curve of the body and cap as shown in Fig. 5, and the spring action of the sections B will be such as to hold the cap and body into engagement. The cap is prevented from passing too far in the body by the bead Q, with which the edges of the body come in contact. This construction is very advantageous in certain classes of work in that a shaper thus made may be quickly manipulated without liability of injuring the bunch which is being operated upon.

While metal or other substances might be used for the construction of these shapers it has been found by experience that they are not best adapted for such use, and it is therefore preferable to make the shapers of a composition of celluloid and extract of tobacco, the extract being added to the celluloid in liquid form. The advantages of such a composition when used in connection with shapers for the shaping of cigars is that the resiliency of celluloid is retained and is utilized, as before described, for the securing together of the cap and body of the shaper,

while the addition of the extract of tobacco to the celluloid changes its chemical composition so as to counteract the effect of the camphor in the celluloid upon the tobacco which is used in forming the cigar; and it is found by experiment that unless this action of the camphor upon the tobacco is counteracted the completed cigar will be so impregnated with the odor of the camphor as to render it unsalable.

It is not desired to limit the exact proportions of the extract of tobacco to the celluloid, as this of course may be varied.

Having thus fully described this invention, what is claimed as new and useful is—

1. A tobacco-shaper, consisting of a body and cap, the mouths of which are flared, and means for securing said body and cap together, as specified.

2. A cigar-shaper, consisting of a body having a flared mouth in combination with a cap also having a flared mouth, composed of spring-sections, whereby the cap may be

partly forced within said body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A cigar-shaper consisting of a body flared at its upper end, a cap flared at its lower end, the flared portion of said cap being split to form spring-sections, whereby the cap may be partly forced within the body, as and for the purpose described.

4. A cigar-shaper consisting of a body flared at its upper end, a cap flared at its lower end, the flared portion of said cap being split to form spring-sections, whereby the cap may be partly forced within the body, and a bead formed around the cap to fit against the upper edge of the body, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. DOYLE.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,
MARK BUFORD.