

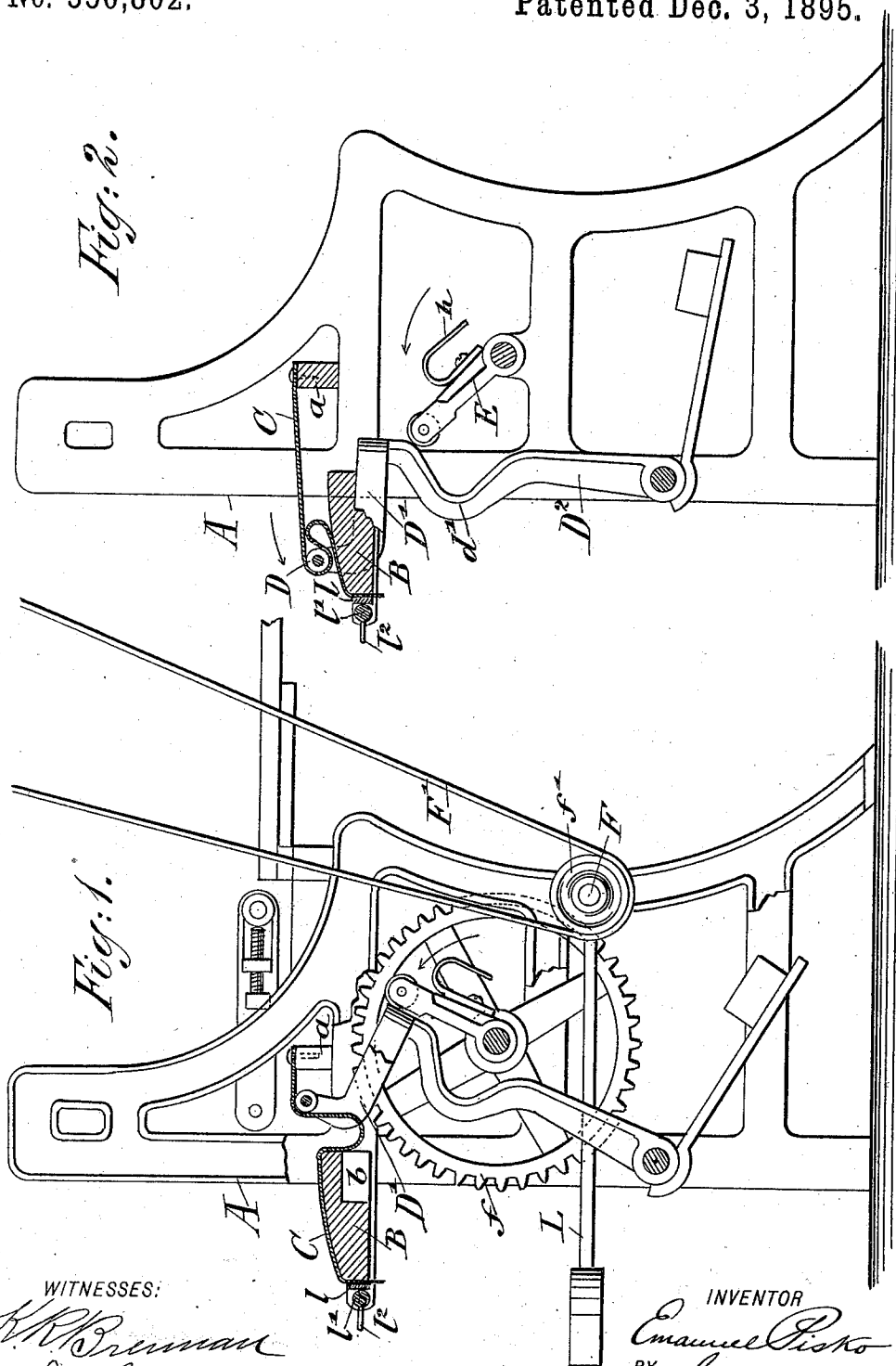
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. PISKO.
CIGAR BUNCHING MACHINE.

No. 550,802.

Patented Dec. 3, 1895.



WITNESSES:

R. R. Brunman
J. Graef.

INVENTOR

Emanuel Pisko

BY

James P. Piskun
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. PISKO.
CIGAR BUNCHING MACHINE.

No. 550,802.

Patented Dec. 3, 1895.

Fig: 4.

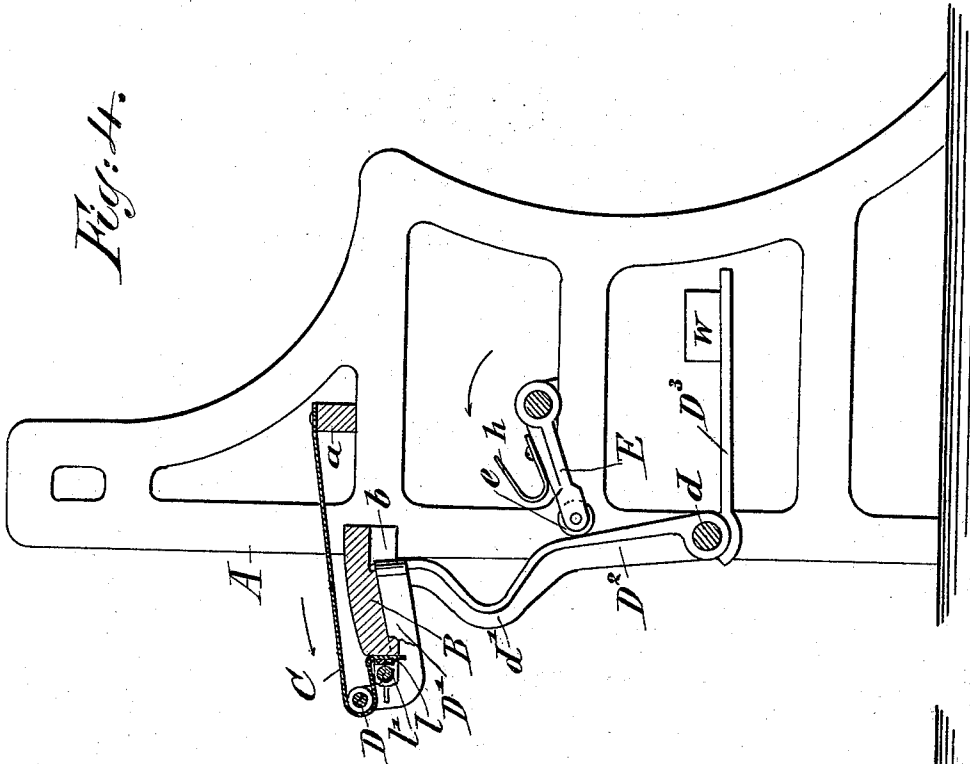
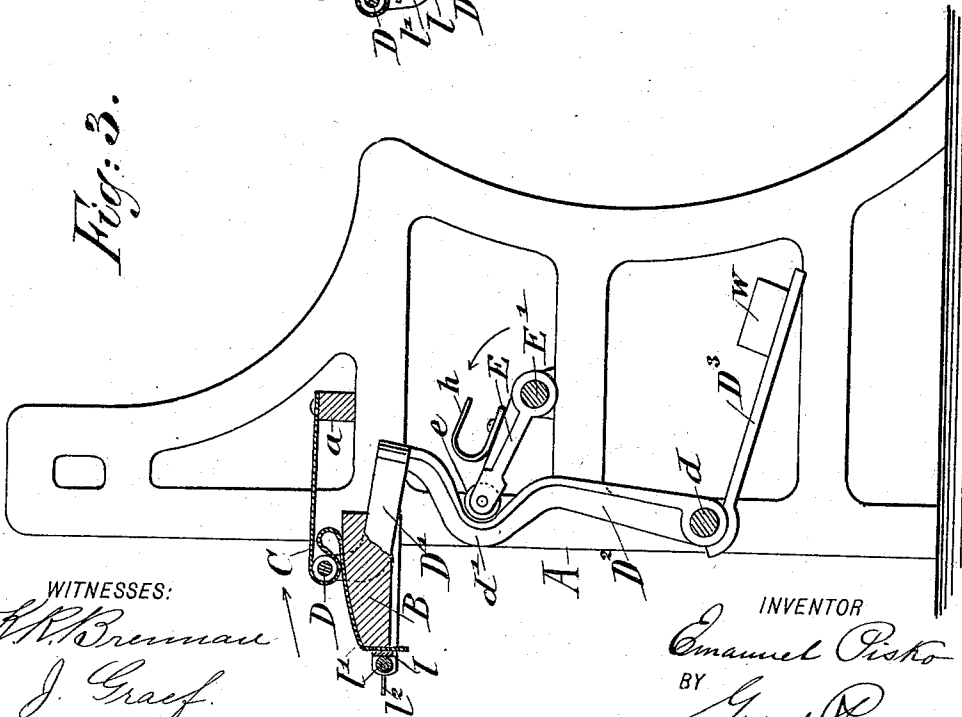


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

K. K. Brennan
J. Graef.

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
Emanuel Pisko

81

BY *George Wagner*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL PISKO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO JOSEPH SEIDENBERG AND FRANCIS A. SCHLEIFF, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

CIGAR-BUNCHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,802, dated December 3, 1895.

Application filed March 15, 1894. Serial No. 503,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL PISKO, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Bunching Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to an improved machine for rolling cigar-bunches in such a manner that the hand-rolling of the bunch on the cigar-maker's board is obviated and thereby a more perfect machine-made bunch obtained than with the rolling-machines heretofore in use.

The invention consists of a cigar-bunching machine in which is arranged a stationary rolling-table, a rolling-apron attached at its front end to said table and at its rear end to a suitable support, a bunching-roller that is moved along the apron and over the table, so as to roll the filler into the binder to form a bunch, and means whereby a reciprocating or reolling motion is imparted to the roller in imitation of hand-rolling, as will be fully described hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved cigar-bunching machine, showing the rolling mechanism in its initial position, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are vertical central sections, showing the rolling device in different successive stages of rolling a bunch.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the supporting-frame of my improved cigar-bunching machine, which carries at one end a rolling-table B, projecting in forward direction from the supporting-frame, and which is provided with an arc-shaped top surface concentric to the center pivot to which the arm on which the roller is supported is applied. A rolling-apron C of sufficient length to form a bight for the bunch to be rolled is attached at one end to a suitable transverse bar *a* of the supporting-frame, while its opposite end is clamped to the front end of the rolling-table by means of a clamping-strap *l* and an eccen-

tric cam *l'*, which latter is operated by a lever *l''*, so that the end of the rolling-apron is firmly secured in position on the front end of the rolling-table, while it can be readily adjusted to greater or lesser length by means of the clamping mechanism. A bunching-roller D, by which the rolling action is exerted on the apron C, is placed below the same and supported on upwardly-bent ends of a U-shaped frame D', that is of greater width than the rolling-table B, so as to move alongside of and clear the same, the middle portion of the U-shaped frame D' entering into a transverse recess *b* at the inner lower corner of the rolling-table B, so that the bunching-roller can pass over the entire upper surface of the rolling-table and beyond the front end of the same for delivering the bunch rolled by the rolling mechanism.

To the middle portion of the U-shaped roller-supporting frame D' is attached a lever D², which is applied to the transverse shaft or pivot *d*, which forms the center of the arc-shaped surface of the rolling-table. The supporting-lever D² is provided below the frame D' with a forwardly-extending curve or bend *d'*, for the purpose hereinafter to be described. The lever D² swings loosely on the transverse shaft or pivot *d*, and is acted upon at its rear side by means of a roller *e* at the end of a rotating arm E, which is keyed to a transverse shaft E', supported in suitable bearings of the supporting-frame A, said shaft being rotated by means of a gear-wheel *f*, to which rotary motion is imparted by a pinion, (not shown,) a pulley *f'* on the shaft F of the pinion, and a belt E', to which motion is imparted by a suitable pulley on an overhead shaft. The motion imparted by the belt-and-pulley transmission can be readily controlled by means of a belt-shifting lever L, by which the belt is transferred to a loose pulley in the usual manner. By the rotating motion of the arm E, as indicated by the arrow, the roller passes along the lever D² and moves the same in forward direction, so as to move the bight formed in the rolling-apron over the rolling-table. The lever D² is retained in contact with the antifriction-roller *e* at the end of the rotating arm E by means

of a weight w , which is attached to an arm D^3 , that is keyed to the hub of the lever D^2 , or, as is evident, by means of a helical spring that connects the lever D^2 with a suitable point of the supporting-frame. As the arm is rotated, it moves the lever D^2 in forward direction. When the roller arrives on the forwardly-bent portion d' of the lever D^2 , it recedes under the action of the weight, passing from the forward position shown in Fig. 2 to the position shown in Fig. 3. This produces a return or rerolling motion on the bunch in the bight of the apron, which is for the purpose of rearranging or reshaping the parts or fragments of the filler, so that when the bunch is completely rolled the same will be perfectly round and without any angles or corners, which latter is the fault found in those cigars produced in bunch-rolling machines heretofore constructed. As the bunching-roller passes on beyond the bent portion of the lever D^2 , it is moved forward and finally beyond the rolling-table, so that the bunch is delivered from the bight of the apron for further treatment. As the rotating arm E continues its motion, the lever D^2 is moved backward by the weight w until it rests on the free end of a spring-hook h , that is attached to the shank of the arm E , said hook having sufficient resiliency to prevent any sudden concussion of the lever with the hub of the rotating arm E . The lever D^2 is thereby gradually returned to its initial position, so that the antifriction-roller e can again engage the middle portion of the U-shaped frame D' , as shown in Fig. 1.

If desired, the lever D^2 may be provided with two adjacent bends, one large and the other small, so that a waved line is formed in the same, and by which a second short reciprocating motion can be imparted to the bunching-roller and thereby a second rerolling of the bunch in the apron produced; but practical tests so far made have shown that one bend is sufficient to produce a very satisfactory bunch, inasmuch as the shorter backward motion of the hand in rolling a bunch is thereby very closely and effectively imitated, and a very satisfactory rerolling of the bunch by the reciprocating motion imparted to the bunching-roller over the rolling-table is obtained.

The term "rerolling" is to be understood to designate the described motion imparted

to the bunching-roller by reason of the action of the rotating arm E on the bent portion d' of the lever D^2 , and it being clear that one bend will permit such motion it will also be readily understood without especial illustration that a second bend—that is to say, two bends instead of one—will permit the arm to act thereon in a similar manner by producing a second rerolling of the bunch.

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

1. The combination of a rolling-table having an arc-shaped surface, a rolling-apron attached to the front of the table and to a support at the rear of the same, a bunching-roller, and means for imparting a shorter rerolling motion to said bunching-roller during its longer forward reciprocating motion, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a rolling-table, a rolling-apron attached to the front of the table and to a support at the rear of the same, a bunching-roller, a pivoted lever supporting said bunching-roller and constructed with a forward bend, a rotating-arm located behind said lever, means for rotating said arm and moving its outer end in contact with said forwardly bent portion of the lever, and means for supporting said lever against said arm so as to permit a shorter rerolling motion to said arm during its longer forward reciprocating motion, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a rolling-table, a rolling-apron attached to the front of the table and to a support at the rear of the same, a bunching-roller, a pivoted lever supporting said bunching-roller and constructed with a forward bend, a rotating arm located behind said lever, means for rotating said arm and moving its outer end in contact with said forwardly bent portion of the lever, means for supporting said lever against said arm, and a spring-cushion on the side of the rotating-arm, by which the concussion of the lever with the shaft of the rotating-arm is prevented, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMANUEL PISKO.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
K. R. BRENNAN.