

W. A. WEBSTER.
Cigars.

No. 154,735.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.

Fig. 1.

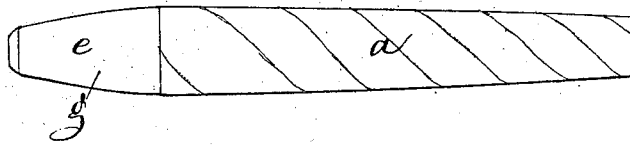


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. WEBSTER, OF WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 154,735, dated September 1, 1874; application filed July 16, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. WEBSTER, of Westford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in the Manufacture of Cigars; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of cigars, the improvement relating to the construction of cigars, each with a mouth-piece, forming an integral part of the construction of each cigar.

In my construction I make the body of the cigar of the full length to be smoked, and then add to such body a tube or sleeve, which slips over the end of the cigar opposite the end to be lighted, said tube extending around the end of the body of the tobacco, and having extending into its outer end an axially-perforated mouth-piece, formed of wood or other suitable material, and the mouth-piece extending into and being cemented to the tube, and the tube and mouth-piece at their adjacent ends being wrapped, united, and cemented together by the outer layer of tobacco.

The invention consists of a cigar thus formed, with the mouth-piece and body integrally united by the tube and wrapper.

The drawing represents a construction embodying my invention.

Figure 1 shows the cigar in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a central section of it.

a denotes the body of the cigar, made up of the filling *b*, the wrapping-leaf *c*, the coupling-tube *d*, and the mouth-piece *e*. The body being first formed, and the tapering mouth-piece *e* being inserted slightly into one end of a paper or other suitable tube, the base or larger end of the filling *b* is thrust into the opposite end of the tube, and either up against the perforated mouth-piece, or so as to leave a chamber, *f*, between the tobacco and the mouth-

piece. The outer and spiral wrapper or leaf *c* of tobacco is then wound around the body, tube, and mouth-piece, so as to leave only the tip *g* of the mouth-piece projecting, and this wrapper being properly cemented the cigar is complete.

When the cigar is formed with the chamber *f*, said chamber may be filled with sponge or other material, to absorb any liquid matter passing through the cigar, or to qualify the nature and condition of the smoke drawn through.

By making the cigar with the tube and mouth-piece, the tobacco may be smoked to the extreme end thereof, the mouth and lips being kept from contact with the tobacco, and the amount of tobacco which is wet by saliva, as in the usual construction, being saved.

I generally use, or propose to use, tips formed of wood, on account of lightness and cheapness; but it will be obvious that other cheap material may be used, the main object being to substitute for the tobacco a cheap material; and, instead of relying wholly upon the wrapper or tube for the connection of the parts, the mouth-piece may be, for instance, made with a contracted shank to thrust into the end of the tobacco. I prefer, however, the specific connection as shown and described. In either case a cheap substitute for good tobacco, to be thrown away after the cigar is smoked, is obtained by using a stub of wood or other inexpensive material.

I claim—

A cigar formed with the permanent mouth-piece *e* and filling *b*, united by the coupling-tube *d*, and then the mouth-piece, filling, and coupling-tube united by the spiral wrapper *c*, substantially as shown and described.

WM. A. WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

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