(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. THOSS.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.

No. 304,582. Patented Sept. 2, 1884.

Fig. 1.

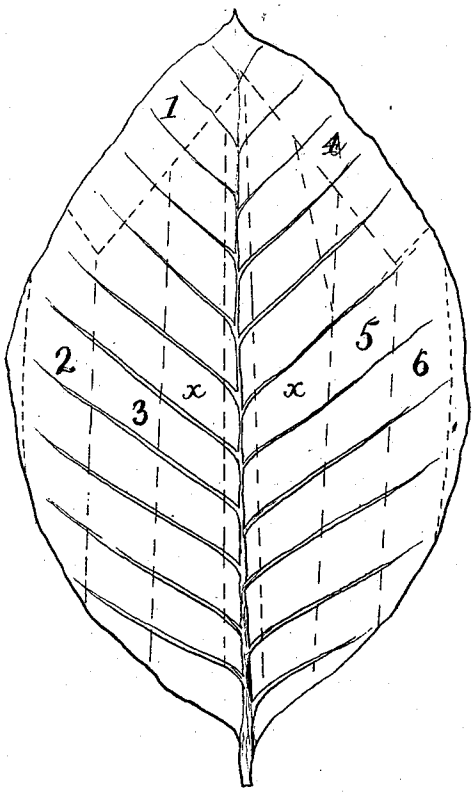


Fig. 2.

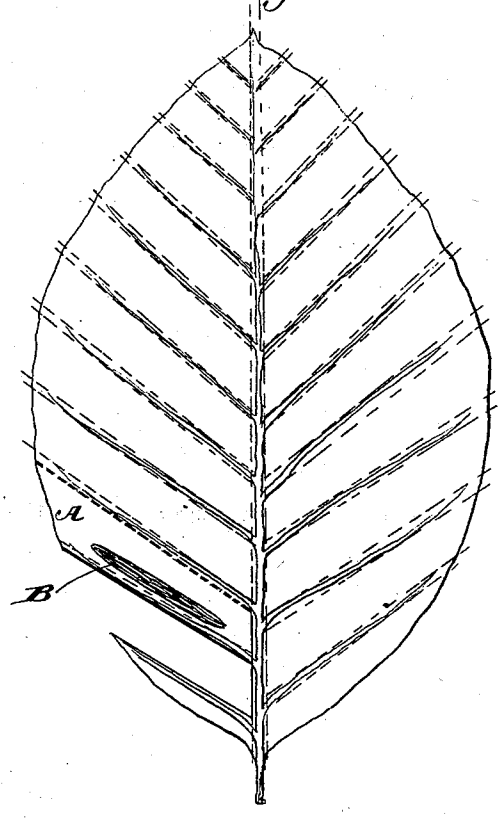
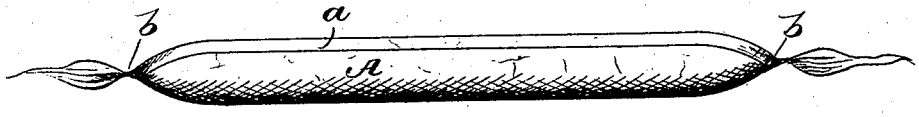


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. THOSS.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.

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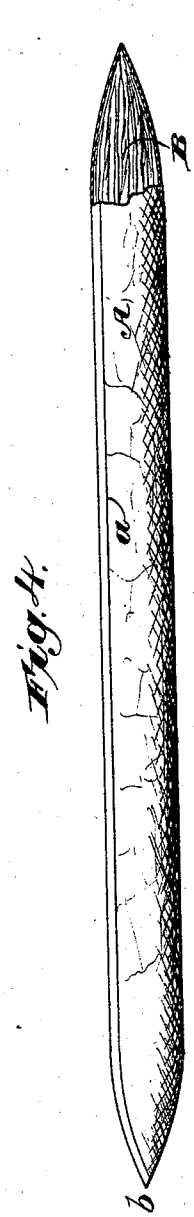


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

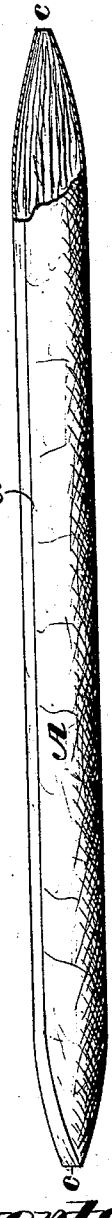


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN THOSS, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,582, dated September 2, 1884.

Application filed April 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN THOSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, Louisiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Manufacture of Cigars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a method of manufacturing cigars, and has for its object to produce a cigar having a wrapper free from veins wrapped around the cigar to form a longitudinal seam, the wrapper at the tapering ends of the cigar being wrapped around the same, so as to form a continuation of the longitudinal seam without "puckering" at such ends.

The invention consists in the method of making cigars by severing the wrapper from the leaf along the vein next to the cigar maker or operator, and then rolling the bunch and wrapper, so as to envelop the former with the latter, next severing the wrapper from the remaining vein, and then lapping the edges of the wrapper onto the bunch and securing it thereto by paste previously applied, and then trimming the ends, whereby is formed a cigar with a longitudinal cemented seam to its body and tapering end.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a plan view of a tobacco-leaf, the dotted lines therein illustrating an old method of cutting wrappers therefrom. Fig. 2 is a similar view in which the dotted lines indicate the method of cutting the leaf between the veins which I pursue, a filler being represented as lying on one section of leaf. Fig. 3 is a side view of the filler after it has been wrapped and before being cut. Fig. 4 is a side view of a completed double cigar, with one end sectioned to show the interior thereof. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are views of other forms of cigars which can be made according to my method of applying the wrappers.

By the method of obtaining wrappers from the leaf for cigars, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, there is obtained from six to eight wrappers, the wrappers nearest the edges of the leaf being considered the best, and in quality decreasing toward the mid-vein, for the reason that as the mid-vein is approached the thickness of the veins increases; and this increased thickness of the veins renders the inner sections of the leaf so undesirable for wrappers that such sections are usually employed for filling. Hence by such method of cutting usually only six wrappers (indicated by the numerals on Fig. 1 of the drawings) are obtained, the two sections indicated by *x* being used for filling, and all of them containing veins of the leaf. By the method which I employ, which consists in cutting between the veins from the mid-vein to the edge of the leaf, twenty wrappers are obtained from the same size leaf, all of them being free from veins, and hence in fineness of quality one being equally as good as another. The wrappers are of different sizes, and the smallest of them are used in making cigarettes; but more wrappers of a size to wrap a given-sized cigar are obtained than can be obtained for the same size cigar by the commonly-practiced method, hereinbefore referred to, of cutting, owing to the method I employ for wrapping a cigar requiring a shorter wrapper than the other method. The method I employ consists in rolling the wrapper A around the filler or bunch B, so as to form a longitudinal instead of a spiral seam, as is usually done.

The manner of applying the wrapper is as follows: The leaf, being first moistened, is then spread out upon a flat surface in front of the cigar-maker, and a weight placed between the veins on the section next beyond that to be cut for the wrapper. The first vein next to the operator is then removed from the first section. The bunch B, after removal from the mold, is then placed on the section so trimmed and rolled from the operator, and when such section of the leaf has been wrapped around so as to encircle the bunch, paste is applied to the leaf where the joint or seam will be, and the section of leaf is cut from the next vein, after which the pasted edge of the cut-off section is lapped over and passed around the bunch by hand, whereby is formed a cemented joint or seam, *a*, lengthwise of the cigar and slightly curved at the point or end of the cigar. The cigar then appears, as illustrated in Fig. 3, inclosed in the wrapper A. To wrap the next bunch, the nearest vein to the cigar-maker is first removed by cutting or tearing off. Then the bunch is placed and the leaf rolled around, as before described, and so on each section of leaf is manipulated until all the leaf is used up. Bunches of different lengths are used to suit the length of each sec-

tion of leaf. Every bunch, after it has been wrapped as described, has the surplus leaf clipped from its ends *b*, and the point completed by pressing the pasted wrapper around the point. The cigar thus produced has a longitudinal cemented seam from end to end of the cigar, the seam at the tapering ends being slightly curved, as shown, a smaller quantity of leaf is used than where a spiral wrapper is made, and leaks avoided, because the joint is shorter and there are no veins in the leaf used. This method of wrapping also guards against the liability of the wrapper unwinding at the end, because the joint is short, and when the cut is made it is made across a single seam instead of several. It also dispenses with the "cut" necessary where the leaf is wrapped spirally around the tapering ends, and thus simplifies and cheapens the making of the cigar. By wrapping the leaf as shown at the ends in Fig. 3, the leaf stretches, and no puckering or folding of the leaf at the end occurs. The whole bunch, including its ends, being enwrapped in the seamless leaf with a single longitudinal seam, the evaporation of the flavor is effectually guarded against.

Instead of making the cigars double, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the same method of wrapping may be employed in making the single cigars shown in Figs. 6 and 7; and, if desired, the extreme ends of the cigars may be cut ready for smoking, as indicated at *c* in Figs. 5 and 7.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The within-described method of making cigars, consisting in severing the wrapper from the leaf along the vein next to the cigar-maker, and then rolling the bunch and wrapper so as to envelop the former with the latter, next severing the wrapper from the remaining vein, and then lapping the edge of the wrapper onto the bunch and securing it thereto by paste previously applied, and then trimming the ends, whereby is formed a cigar with a longitudinal cemented seam to its body and tapering end, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HERMANN THOSS.

Witnesses:
FREDERIC COOK,
W. L. POOLE.