

A. PEARL.
CIGARETTES.

No. 186,157.

Patented Jan. 9, 1877.

Fig. 1.

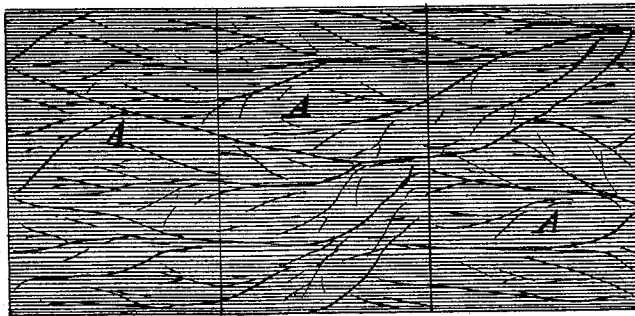


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses

John Becher.
Fred Wagner.

Adolph Pearl.
by his Attorneys
Brown & Allen.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH PEARL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGARETTES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,157**, dated January 9, 1877; application filed November 2, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH PEARL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cigars and Cigarettes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification.

My invention has for its object the production of cigars and cigarettes the fillers of which consist of fibers of tobacco arranged parallel with each other, and lengthwise, or nearly so, of the grain of the leaf, and of uniform width, by which construction cigarettes are produced of much finer quality than those hitherto made, and which may be made without binders, and with a wrapper of tobacco-leaf, and of far more uniform size and weight than any cigarettes not employing paper in their construction hitherto known in the art.

My invention consists in a cigar or cigarette the filler of which consists of fibers cut from ordinary plug-tobacco, or plugs specially made, said fibers being laid lengthwise of the cigar or cigarette, and either inclosed in a paper or tobacco binder, and afterward covered by a tobacco or paper wrapper, or supplied with a paper or tobacco wrapper without using a binder.

Hitherto no cigarettes, either with or without paper binders or wrappers, have been made of fibers cut lengthwise of the grain of tobacco-leaves, and laid as specified, and no cigarette, so far as known to me, has yet been made with a tobacco-leaf wrapper that did not require a binder of some sort previous to putting on the wrapper; and while I do not propose, in carrying out my invention, to altogether dispense with binders, I can, and do, make a cigarette without a binder, in which the fibers constituting the filler are both held and covered by a tobacco-leaf wrapper without any binder, the same being a very superior article. It is, moreover, a great advantage of my improvement that, owing to the method of cutting and apportioning the fillers, cigarettes may be made

with longitudinally-arranged fibers of much more uniform size than has ever yet been accomplished, the uniformity attained very nearly approximating that of machine-made cigarettes with granular filling.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing represents a plug of tobacco cut in the manner I employ for making fillers for my improved cigars and cigarettes. Fig. 2 is a side view of a cigarette or cigar made in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section, of the same.

It is well known that tobacco in the leaf, when made into cigars, smokes much better when said leaves are laid so that they burn lengthwise of the grain in said leaves. In applying this principle to my invention, I either take plug-tobacco of proper quality, already made, or I manufacture plugs of the desired quality of tobacco. The leaves in plug-tobacco are laid and pressed together longitudinally, as shown in Fig. 1. Therefore, if such plugs are cut longitudinally, the leaves composing the plugs are cut longitudinally. I also cut the plug to obtain fillers by a machine which, while it cuts the plugs into uniformly-thin longitudinal slices, still leaves the general form of the plug unchanged, and each fiber cut from each leaf in precisely the position it occupied previous to the cutting process. I cut the plug transversely, either before or after cutting it longitudinally, into lengths A, Fig. 1, each being of the same length as the cigar or cigarette subsequently to be made therefrom; and as the plugs are of uniform thickness, and of very nearly uniform density throughout, by simply counting an equal and sufficient number of the longitudinal cuts or slices for each cigar or cigarette to be made, and separating the cuts so counted from the plug, the said fillers are very uniformly apportioned. The fibers in the fillers so separated part from each other easily under slight pressure of the fingers, and with very slight manipulation are formed into a round bundle or filler, *a*, Figs. 3 and 4, and being then wound with a wrapper, *b*, which may be

gummed at the ends, if necessary, to keep it in place. The cigarette is thus finished and ready to be packed for market.

I claim—

A cigar or cigarette having its filler made from plug-tobacco, cut in the plug lengthwise of the grain of the leaf, and held to-

gether and covered by a tobacco-leaf wrapper, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

ADOLPH PEARL.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL RYAN,
FRED. HAYNES.