

C. Walton,

Cigar.

No. 48,119.

Patented June 6. 1865.

Fig. 1.

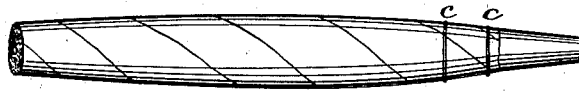


Fig. 2.

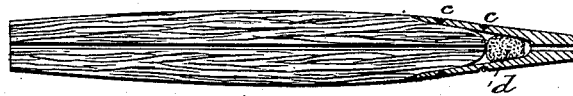


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

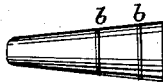


Fig. 5.

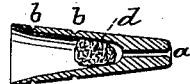


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAUNCEY WALTON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CIGAR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 48,119, dated June 6, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY WALTON, of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Manufacturing Cigars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a cigar embracing my improvements. Fig. 2 is longitudinal central section through the same. Fig. 3 represents the wire around which the cigar is to be formed. Fig. 4 is a view of the mouth-piece detached. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal central section through the same, and Figs. 6 and 7 are views of the mouth-piece containing the sponge and capable of being used with cigars made in the usual manner.

Cigars as heretofore manufactured are sometimes wrapped so hard that they will not smoke freely, and are liable to burn irregularly, while all the smoke generated from the part ignited passes through the body of the cigar and renders that portion near the mouth rankly empyreumatic, and, moreover, tends, in many descriptions of tobacco, to produce nicotine strong enough to blister the lips or mouth of the smokers.

Now, it is the object of my invention to so manufacture cigars that they will always smoke freely and burn uniformly, while the empyreumatic odor and nicotine shall be prevented from coming in contact with the lips or mouth of the smoker; and to this end my invention consists in constructing cigars with a central perforation from end, to end with a mouth-piece on one end containing sponge or an equivalent absorbent between the cigar and the mouth of the smoker.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I prepare a sufficient number of mouth-pieces such as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 for the day's work of one hand. These mouth-pieces may be made of paper, papier-maché, or any other material; but those of paper are the cheapest. To make them, the paper, of suitable strength, is dampened and cemented with gum, or varnish on one side, and rolled on a conical former of the length and shape desired. They are then pressed in a mold to

make them compact and smooth, and may be varnished on the outside, and colored to suit the fancy. The small end must be perforated; or a central opening can be made by inserting a wire of the proper size into the apex of the former, and when withdrawn a suitable opening, as at *a*, Fig. 5, will be left. It is obvious that these mouth-pieces may be embossed or grooved, as at *b*, Figs. 4 and 5, in the former or otherwise, and stamped with the name of the manufacturer or his trade-mark. The paper mouth-pieces, when removed from the former and dried, are ready to be united to the cigars.

A set of tapered wires like Fig. 3, in number sufficient for the day's work, or more, are prepared of any suitable material in the usual mode of the manufacture of such articles. The fillings and wrappers of tobacco being ready, the manufacturer makes the cigar by placing the filling evenly around a wire and wrapping it thereon, as if making the cigar in the usual manner, save that the wrapper does not run out to the end, but is left until a piece of sponge, *d*, Figs. 2 and 5, is inserted in one of the mouth-pieces, which is then placed over the end of the filling, as in Fig. 2, and pressed down until the sponge rests on the tobacco, when the wrapper is wound over the base of the mouth-piece, when it may be fastened with a little gum or by strings *c c*, Fig. 1. The wire may now be withdrawn, the cigar cut smooth at the end and of the proper length, and laid away to dry, finished, as in Fig. 1, and will present a central longitudinal section like Fig. 2.

Under some conditions of moisture in the tobacco it may be desirable to let the wires remain until the cigars are nearly dry before removing them; but it is obvious that, should the central perforation become obstructed, the insertion of a wire will reopen it. It is likewise obvious that, by the use of the wire for perforating, cigars of the ordinary construction may be rendered capable of smoking with freedom, even when wrapped so tight that they could not otherwise be smoked; and it is also evident that by the use of my sponged mouth-pieces the ordinary cigars of commerce would be prevented from imparting an offensive odor or nicotine to the mouth of the smoker.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is--

1. The new article of manufacture herein described, made in the manner and for the purposes substantially as set forth.

2. A longitudinally-perforated cigar, combined with a sponged mouth-piece, as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

CHAUNCEY WALTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
T. HAY.