

(No Model.)

J. R. WILLIAMS.
CIGAR BUNCHING MACHINE.

No. 346,628.

Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

Fig. 1.

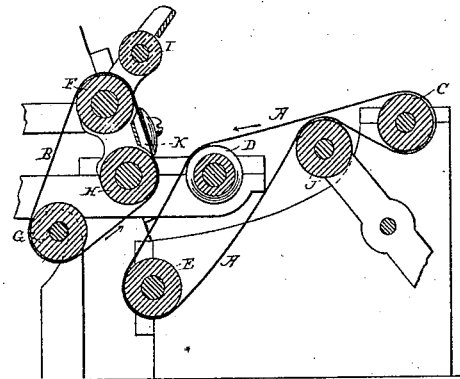


Fig. 2.

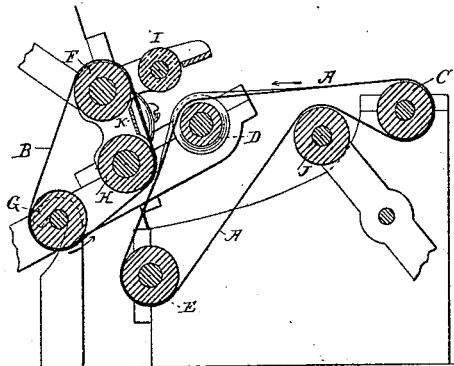


Fig. 3.

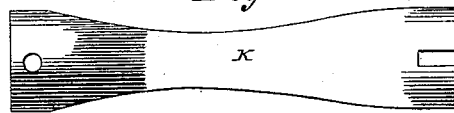


Fig. 4.

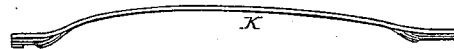


Fig. 5.

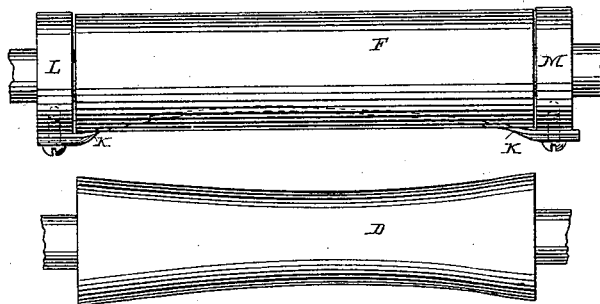
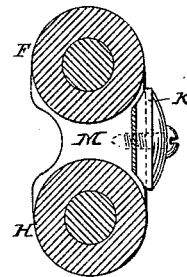


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN R. WILLIAMS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CIGAR-BUNCHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,628, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed April 21, 1886. Serial No. 199,578. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Bunching Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cigar-bunching machines used in the manufacture of cigars, and particularly to improvements in that portion of said machines by which the "filler" tobacco is rolled and the binder applied thereto, forming a "bunch."

Heretofore in the manufacture of cigars the bunches, after being removed from the bunching-machine, were placed in molds to give them the desired form, and then removed to rolling-tables, where the wrappers were applied.

The object of the present invention is to enable the bunch to be given the form of the finished cigar by means of the bunching-machine alone, and thus dispense with the molds and avoid much time, labor, and expense in the manufacture of the goods.

I have embodied the invention in the bunching-machines shown and described in my application for Letters Patent filed March 29, 1886, and bearing Serial No. 196,931, and in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the present application, Figures 1 and 2 are central vertical transverse sections of the rollers and aprons as employed in said bunching-machine, with the addition of a supplemental forming-plate, which constitutes the present invention, and is described hereinafter. In Fig. 1 the rollers and aprons are shown in position to receive the tobacco, as described in said pending application, and in Fig. 2 they are in position to roll the bunch and apply the binder. Fig. 3 is a detached front face view of the said supplemental forming-plate. Fig. 4 is an edge view of same, its front face being down. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the forming-roll of the machine and the roll located above the forming-plate, the latter being shown by dotted lines; and Fig. 6 is an enlarged central vertical transverse section of the pair of rolls between which the forming-plate is arranged.

In the drawings, the aprons are designated by the letters A B, the former being arranged on the rollers C D E and the latter on the rollers F G H.

I denotes a pressure-roller, and J a tension-roller. These rollers and aprons are, both as to construction and operation, precisely as shown and described in my pending application hereinbefore referred to.

The novel element of the apparatus shown is the supplemental forming-plate K, which conforms in length to the shape of the cigar to be produced, and is wider at its ends than at its middle portions, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. The plate K is secured at its ends on the blocks L M, and, being concave and narrow at its center, fits snugly between and slightly in rear of the front surfaces of the rollers F H, over which the flexible apron B travels in a direction opposite to that of the apron A.

When the rollers and aprons above described are in condition to form the bunch, which is that shown in Fig. 2, the plate K is directly in rear of the forming-roller D, which also conforms in length to the shape of the cigar to be produced, and when in this position the said plate and roll constitute a mold, in which the tobacco is rolled and given form, and the binder applied by the traveling aprons A B. During the operation of rolling, the aprons being of thin flexible material will be pressed into the concavity of the plate K and roller D and form the base of the mold. The plate K being secured in place by screws may readily be detached from the blocks L M, and a plate of different form substituted therefor to suit the particular style of cigar to be produced.

The effect of rolling the bunch in the machine described is to give it the form it is desired the finished cigar shall have, thus permitting the ultimate wrapper to be at once applied and the cigar finished without the employment of the usual multitudinous wooden molds, and without the delays, expense, and labor incident to their use.

I do not confine the invention to any special manner of securing the forming-plate K in place; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cigar-bunching machine, the flexible traveling aprons moving in opposite directions on supporting-rollers, combined with a forming-roller beneath one apron, and a forming-surface beneath the other apron and in line with the said forming-roller, whereby a mold

in the shape of a cigar and having oppositely-moving surfaces is formed, substantially as set forth.

2. In a cigar-bunching machine, the flexible
5 traveling aprons arranged on supporting-rollers, combined with the forming-roller beneath one apron and the forming-plate K beneath the other apron and in line with said roller, substantially as set forth.

10 3. In a cigar-bunching machine, the flexible traveling aprons A B, arranged, respectively,

on rollers C D E and F G H, the roller D being a forming-roller, combined with the forming-plate K, located between the rollers F H, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1886.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL,
EDWARD WOLFF.