J. FARRAR.

TOBACCO-CUTTER.

No. 191,126. Patented May 22, 1877.

FIG. 1

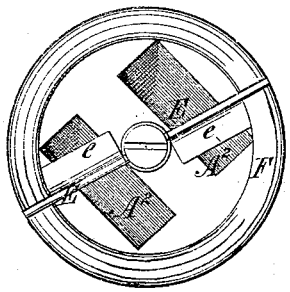


FIG. 2

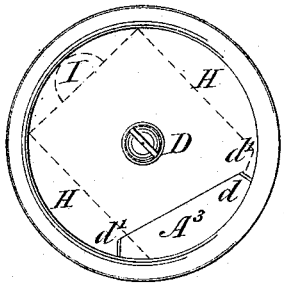


FIG. 3

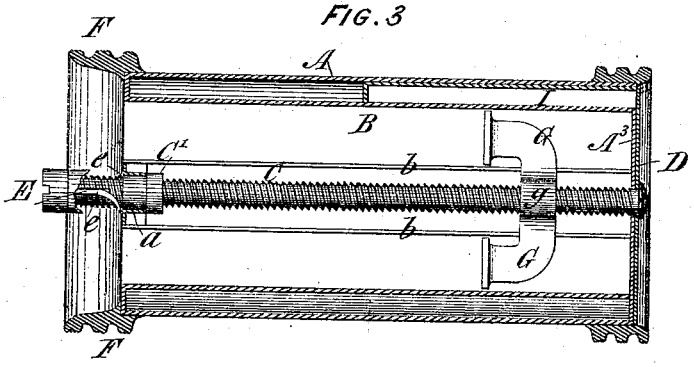
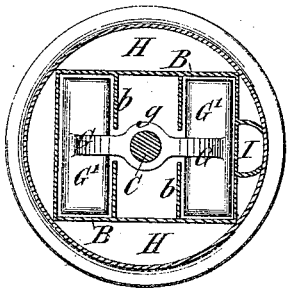


FIG. 4



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FARRAR, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO HENRY EARLE, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOBACCO-CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,126**, dated May 22, 1877; application filed January 31, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FARRAR, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Tobacco-Cutter; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a tobacco-cutter which shall be at once efficient and simple in construction, cheap in first cost, and not likely to get out of order, and at the same time arranged so as to be portable.

The manner in which I propose to effect this is by arranging within a closed cylinder receptacles for one or more plugs of tobacco introduced through openings at one end, which is set into a ring, carrying a knife or knives, secured onto and rotating with a central screwed shaft carried in the cylinder, this shaft, in its revolution, moving forward, by means of a double arm threaded on it, the tobacco to be cut; and in combination with the above I arrange certain devices for the convenience of smokers. But for fuller comprehension of my invention, reference must be had to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my invention; Fig. 2, a rear view; Fig. 3, a longitudinal sectional elevation; and Fig. 4, a transverse sectional elevation.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the cylinder proper, of any suitable material, and made of any length and diameter desired. Within this cylinder are formed chambers B, extending its whole length, and of any size found convenient, in which are placed the plugs of tobacco to be cut, access being had to them, through the front end A^1 of the cylinder, by openings A^2, preferably the exact size of the chambers.

C is the central shaft, to be hereinafter more particularly described, screwed and tapped so as to pass through a sleeve, *a*, (formed in rear of the plate A^1, and butting against the collar C′,) having its other end carried in the rear end A^3 of the cylinder, and passing through the revolving plate D, a screw nut or cap being provided to secure it in place.

In the front end of the shaft C is cut a deep notch, in which is set the double-bladed knives E, the ends of which are carried in the ring F, into which the cylinder-head is set. This knife (the cutting-edges *e* of which are on alternate sides) is, with the ring F, in which it is set, firmly secured to the shaft C by a cap and screw nut, or any other suitable device.

G G are arms, projecting from a hub, *g*, threaded to correspond with the screwed shaft C, and terminating on "lifters" G′, corresponding to and fitting in the chambers B, *b b* being slits formed in the sides of these chambers B, so as to allow the arms G to move back and forth.

In the back plate A^3 are formed openings for admission to the match-chambers H, formed outside the tobacco-chambers B, and an extra chamber, I, for picker, pipe-cleaner, or any such article, these being closed or opened by the revolving plate D, provided with opening *d* and projections *d′*, or other device for moving it.

The manner in which my invention operates will be easily seen from the drawings and foregoing description. I need only say that, when the chambers B are filled with tobacco, all that is needed to cut even and regular shavings from the ends of the plugs is, while holding the ring F, with the knife E and screwed shaft C, firmly in one hand, to turn with the other the cylinder A, and necessarily the chambers B, thus presenting the plugs alternately to the cutting-edges of the knife, and at the same time, by the revolution of the shaft C, bringing forward the faces or lifters G′, thus pushing out the tobacco and bringing it under the operation of the knives.

If desired, the cylinder may be held firm and the ring rotated with the same results.

Should the plugs be somewhat smaller than the chamber B, they may be prevented from falling out by simply passing the knife across them, so as to keep them in place.

Although two chambers and corresponding knives are shown in the drawings, it must be observed that I do not confine myself to this special number, as either one alone, or more than two may be used, nor do I restrict my-

elf to all the exact details of the construc-
ion as herein set forth.

What I claim is as follows:

1. The tobacco-cutter, consisting of case A, having one or more chambers, B, and a central rotating screw, C, carrying a feed-plate, G, and at its outer end a rotating cutter, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The tobacco-cutter, consisting of the case A, having chambers B B and H I, and a central screw-shaft carrying a feed-plate, G, and a cutter, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN FARRAR.

Witnesses:
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