A. & J. MARENGO.
Cheroot-Machine.

No. 203,926. Patented May 21, 1878.

Fig. 1.

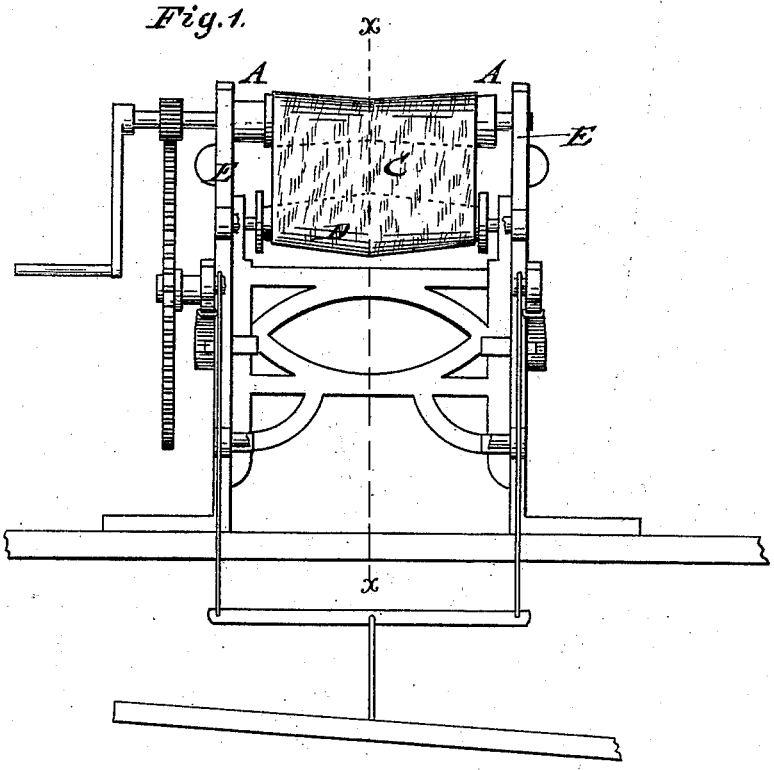
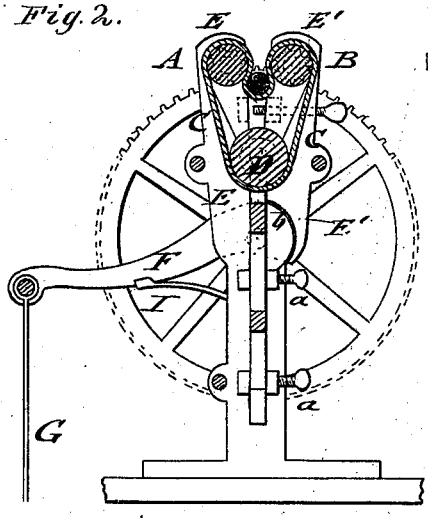


Fig. 2.



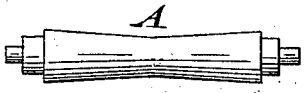


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
Henry N. Miller
Alex F. Roberts

INVENTORS.
A. Marengo
J. Marengo
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER MARENGO AND JOSEPH MARENGO, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND R. MARENGO, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHEROOT-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,926,** dated May 21, 1878; application filed November 1, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALEXANDER MARENGO and JOSEPH MARENGO, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Cheroot-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a front view; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1, of our improved cheroot-machine; and Fig. 3 shows side views of the tapering rollers employed for forming the cheroots.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention is intended to so improve the cigarette-machine for which Letters Patent have been granted to us heretofore, dated May 23, 1876, and numbered 177,732, that that class of cigars known as "cheroots" or "dovetails" may be manufactured thereon with convenience and rapidity.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawing, A and B represent the top rollers, and C the endless belt, which is stretched over the top rollers and over a vertically-adjustable bottom roller, D, whose supporting-frame is secured on the fixed side standards of the machine by set-screws *a*.

The roller A is supported in fixed arms E, while the roller B is mounted on pivoted arms E′, which turn on pivots *b* of the supporting-frame, and are connected by lever-arms F and rod G with a suitable treadle mechanism, so that by pressing the treadle down the rollers will be brought closer to each other and inclose the tobacco placed in the bight formed by the belt between the rollers, as shown in Fig. 2.

A spring, I, bears on the lever-arm F, and throws the roller back when the treadle is released. The approach of the rollers A B is regulated by means of lugs or stops on the stationary arms E and stop-screws upon the movable arms E′, so as to regulate definitely the size of the cigars made on the machine.

To build our cheroot-machine, we decide, first, the degree of taper that the cheroot shall have from the middle toward each end, which is preferably an angle of one and one-half degree, with a horizontal plane. Next we make the belt at a corresponding concave angle by means of a block or former, consisting of wooden sections held together detachably. The belt is then formed of flexible material, stretched, fitted closely over the block, covered with rubber composition, and then dried. The sections of the pattern-block or former are taken apart, and the belt is ready for use.

The top rolls are concave and smallest in the center, and taper gradually from the outside at an angle to a horizontal plane of one degree, while the bottom roll is convexly tapered from the middle to each end at an angle of four degrees. The reason of the increased angle of taper given to the bottom roll is that it may draw the middle of the belt downward, so as to cause its ends to draw more heavily on the two top rolls, from which it receives its motion.

What I claim as new is—

The combination of the rolls A B D, constructed substantially as described, with a suitably-shaped belt, as and for the purpose specified.

ALEXANDER MARENGO.
JOSEPH MARENGO.

Witnesses:
AUGUSTUS RICHARD,
JOHN FOGARTY.