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Molins Continuous Cigarette Packing Machines

The Molins Complete Cigarette Packing Machine is the embodiment of more than 30 years' experience and continual improvements.

Hitherto in Cigarette Packing Machines the custom has been either:

(a) to make the cup on a separate machine, transferring them by hand to the filling apparatus, which entails a waste of handling and of material, or

(b) to wrap the wrapper directly round the cigarettes, using the latter as a mould or former, which, obviously, is a varying quantity and produces irregular packets and irregular results, according to the nature of the cigarettes.

(c) Where cigarettes have been wrapped in foil it has been customary to make up a separate foil bundle, which is afterwards transferred and inserted in the outer cup or wrapper, and this entails a foil bundle having sufficient material to hold together by itself.

In the Molins machine the packet for cup is made separately on a steel former and dried electrically, always exact to the one definite size, and delivered automatically to the filling apparatus. Where foil is used the foiled cigarettes are thrust immediately into the cup after they are wrapped, which permits of the use of a reduced quantity of wrapping material and shows an economy of about 10 per cent in this respect only.

Again, practically all packing machines have hitherto operated on the turntable or intermittent motion principle, where obviously there is a big waste of power and a jerky action, all of which is eliminated in the continuity of action in the Molins machine.

The Molins machines are, moreover, provided with automatic stop mechanism and clutch, which give automatically when there is any undue resistance, thus cutting off the power and avoiding any breakages or tight jambs which would take some time to clear.

In cigarette machines, continuity of action and steady running, likewise high output, were not obtained until the continuous rod cigarette was introduced, and the Molins Rotary Continuous Action Packing method is as great an advance over intermittent actions as was the case in the cigarette machine.

The above-mentioned points, and many others which are embodied in the machines, could only have been perfected after a great many years experimenting under *actual factory conditions*, and this is precisely what the company has done for a very considerable period.

The company has over 100 international patents, 1911 to 1922, and has delivered since 1918 more than 300 machines which are working with complete success on a great variety of packings in different parts of the world.

Triumph of United Cigarette Machine Co.

The United Cigarette Machine Co., of Lynchburg, Va., has achieved a great triumph. In fact its "Triumph-Model U. G." is a machine that makes 800 cigarettes, either tipped or plain, in a minute. How quickly cigarette production can be speeded, and how vastly output may be increased most convincingly is demonstrated by a machine capable of making more than half a million cigarettes every twelve hours. Actually the new Triumph has about double the productive capacity of cigarette machines used in the past.

In the "Triumph—Model U G," marvelous ability to produce advantageously is associated with simplicity and durability. The raw machine is unusually easy to operate. It has a minimum of parts that have to be replaced when worn. It stands up to its work. It does not get out of order easily. In its achievements, much faster and greater production happily is combined with less trouble and reduced expenses for repairs.

Devices can be supplied for making either oval or round cigarettes. The cigarettes may be pasted or crimped. They may be made plain or have tips of gold, cork or paraffin.

In developing its new Triumph, the United Cigarette Machine Co. continues the leadership attained in 1881 when the original cigarette making machine was achieved.

Known as the Bonsack, the earliest machine was equipped with a pasting tube and a device for feeding tobacco by hand. The automatic tobacco feeding device, the company brought out and offered to the trade in 1905.

The best that the Bonsack could do, in the beginning, was to make cigarettes with pasted laps. But in Mexico, the West Indies, South America and other places where a market for the machines was created, it was found that the pasting did not serve very satisfactorily. To overcome the objections raised, the company achieved and introduced the device for crimping the lap and eliminating the use of adhesives.

The Universal machine, capable of doubling previous production, was the next big achievement of the United Cigarette Machine Co. Offered to cigarette manufacturers in 1906, the Universal had such a strong appeal that it soon became very widely used and famous. An attachment to the machine, a mechanism that automatically put tips on the cigarettes as they were manufactured, another device very helpful to the cigarette manufacturer, came on the market in 1908.

The U K machine, designed especially to meet the requirements of small manufacturers, appeared and was received with favor in 1909.

In many countries, in practically every part of the world where cigarettes are made in considerable quantities, in all, more than 5,000 machines, constructed by the United Cigarette Machine Co., are operating actively and satisfactorily.

A new accessory that surely will be appreciated by cigarette manufacturers, is the company's "Model S M" automatic knife grinder. In its revolutions in this machine the knife is ground by an emery wheel in a way that gives it a straight bevel, a true cutting edge.

Since the metal of the blade is not uselessly ground away, the knife is made to last much longer. And, more important, its edge insures that the cigarettes will be cut perfectly.

New Stemming Machine

The Tobacco Stemming Machine Co., of Lynchburg, Va., recently announced the appearance of their latest model machine equipped with several decided improvements over the machine formerly supplied to the tobacco manufacturers.

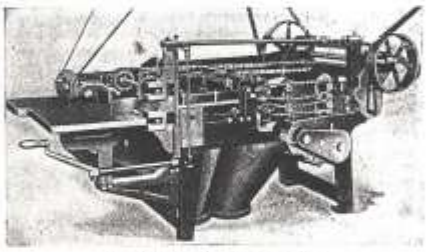
The new model machine is equipped with automatic feeder which dispenses with the labor of one person entirely. The ingenious device for mechanically feeding the leaves into the machine works with such precision that drop leaves have been reduced to an absolute minimum, which means a further reduction in labor cost.

One of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the country operating 100 machines daily has determined the cost of stemming on this company's machine to be less than one-half of the cost of hand-stemming. It is extremely interesting to note that this is based on the old model machine.

The labor required on the machine varies to some extent, depending upon the purpose for which the strips are to be used. The minimum labor requirements are one person to remove the tie leaf from the tobacco hand and shake the leaves apart which are then put into the automatic feed, and one person to search strip. In some cases two searchers are required if the strip must be absolutely free of any particle of stem.

The simplicity of this machine which can be operated by negro women, has helped to solve the difficult labor situation in many domestic factories, and the users of the machine are unanimous in declaring that, all other things being equal, the work of the machine is much more satisfactory than hand stemming on account of much greater yield due to cleaner stems.

Leaf tobacco requires very little ordering if



New tobacco stemming machine

stemmed on this machine and this has proven another great advantage. Furthermore, the machine will stem practically all grades and kinds of domestic leaf, including ordinary lugs.

The most important feature of this machine and the one which has most readily recommended it to tobacco manufacturers, is its extremely high output. On flue cured tobacco one batery of 40 machines has averaged as high as 1,000 pounds net strips per day, which means 2,000 pounds of leaf stemmed. Assuming that fifteen hand stemmers would be required to produce a similar amount of strip, it is at once evident that the labor cost on this new model stemming machine will be about one-third the labor cost of stemming by hand.

E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Co.

The E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Co., of Greeneville, N. C., U. S. A., began business operations in 1896, and has been an important factor in the development of the Greenville market from a six million pound market to the second largest bright tobacco market in the world. The Ficklen Company, by prompt, careful and efficient attention to all orders has not only held its original customers, but also made many new ones. It has been necessary for this company to greatly enlarge its plant to take care of its increased business. Their commodious plant shown in this issue is thoroughly equipped with every modern device for the handling and redrying of tobacco in leaf or strips. This concern does not confine its operations to Greenville alone. They own branch plants in Washington, N. C., and New Bern, N. C., and are represented on all the principal markets.

Expenditures for Education

The South is spending on public schools over $204,225,000, which is about 5 per cent less than the entire country spent in 1900, and $24,000,000 more than the rest of the country spent at that time.