

J. GUÉNIFFET & J. NICAULT.
CIGARETTE AND CIGARETTE TUBE WITH MOUTHPIECE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 20, 1909.

987,359.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

FIG. 1.

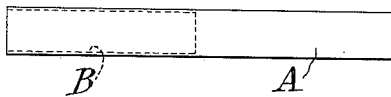


FIG. 2.

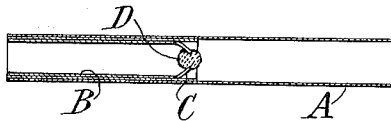


FIG. 3.

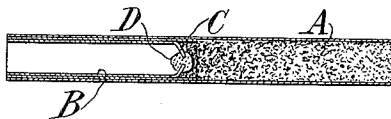


FIG. 5.

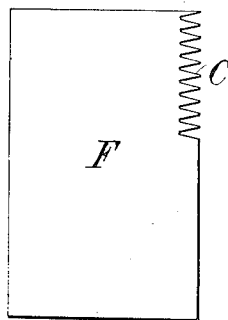


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CIGARETTE AND CIGARETTE-TUBE WITH MOUTHPIECE.

987,359.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed October 20, 1909. Serial No. 523,676.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JULIEN GUÉNIFFET and JULES NICAULT, both citizens of the Republic of France, residing in Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarettes and Cigarette-Tubes with Mouthpieces, of which the following is a specification.

This application for patent refers to a cigarette, tube and mouthpiece manufactured by the machine described in our previous application, No. 522,410, filed October 13, 1909.

The invention is an improvement upon the cigarette, tube and mouthpiece described in patents of Guéniffet, Benoit and Nicault, Nos. 880,487 and 880,488, of February 25, 1908, and provides for a plug of cotton or other usual or suitable filtering material, utilizing the pointed tongues of said previous patents, or some other equivalent inward projection or projections, principally as a means for holding the cotton plug.

The accompanying drawings illustrate an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 is a side view of the completed cigarette, showing in dotted lines the position of the mouthpiece. Fig. 2 is a diametral sectional view thereof without tobacco. Fig. 3 is a similar view with tobacco. Fig. 4 is an end view of the mouthpiece. Fig. 5 is a plan of the blank from which a mouthpiece is formed.

Referring to the embodiment of the invention illustrated, the cigarette tube A and mouthpiece B are preferably separate, the former being of the usual thin paper and the latter being somewhat heavier. The mouthpiece is provided with projections C in the form of pointed tongues extending inward toward the center with narrow spaces between them and a central opening within their inner ends so that the open space within and between the points forms a sort of a star.

Within the central space there is introduced a plug D of cotton or the like, slightly larger than the central opening so that the projections C engage, and their pointed ends enter, the plug. Preferably the mouthpiece is first completed and then the plug is introduced from the inner end of the tube so that it forces the projections C toward the outer end of the tube, as shown in Fig. 2. The radial spaces between the projections C are

narrow slits which serve to prevent the tobacco coming through, and the greater part of the draft is through the cotton plug which not only retains tobacco but catches a considerable quantity of the oil which would otherwise be inhaled.

The mouthpieces alone or the complete tubes with mouthpieces therein, may constitute complete articles of manufacture and sale.

The tobacco E is preferably introduced in the form of a rod entered through the outer end of the tube, and pressing against the plug D and projections C, as in Fig. 3. The outward inclination which is given to the projections in introducing the cotton plug, causes these projections to enter the cotton more firmly when the latter is forced toward the inner end of the tube, by the introduction of the tobacco. This also closes the slits between the projections C more closely.

Various styles of projections may be used and various methods of manufacture. We have illustrated a method similar to that employed in making the tubes referred to in the above mentioned patents. A blank F of a width equal to the desired length of the mouthpiece and of a sufficient length to make at least one complete coil outside of the toothed portion, is provided with teeth C along a portion of one edge, which are then bent up into a position approximately at right angles to the plane of the blank; after which the blank is rolled beginning at the toothed end so as to form a mouthpiece of the style illustrated. This mouthpiece is then inserted into an end of the thin paper tube A, being tightly rolled in advance, and being afterward unrolled sufficiently to make it fit closely against the paper tube and preferably with the exposed longitudinal edge of the mouthpiece coinciding with the seam of the cigarette tube.

What we claim is:—

1. A cigarette mouthpiece having a plug of cotton therein and having an integral tongue bent inward to a point beyond the inner face of the mouthpiece and engaging the plug and holding it in place.

2. A cigarette mouthpiece having a plug of cotton therein and having a tongue projecting inward to a point beyond the inner face of the mouthpiece and entering the plug to hold it in place.

3. A cigarette mouthpiece having a series of tongues bent inward and having a plug of cotton engaged and held by said tongues.

4. A cigarette mouthpiece having a series of tongues bent inward and inclined toward the outer end of the cigarette and a plug of cotton held by said tongues.

5. A cigarette mouthpiece having a series of pointed tongues C bent inward with narrow spaces between them, and having a plug of cotton D into which the points of said

tongues enter so as to hold the cotton in place.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

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JULES NICAULT.

Witnesses:

RENÉ ROGIER,
H. C. COXE.