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Description

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cigarette structure wherein tobacco in the cigarette is arranged to provide improved smoking characteristics.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

It is well known, for example, from U.S. Patent No. 1,829,559, to form cigarettes of two or more different types of smoking materials, wherein one type of smoking material predominates in an inner core while another type of smoking material predominates in an outer annulus totally surrounding and enclosing the core.

It is also well known that a substantial proportion of the tobacco smoke entering a smoker's mouth results from the burning of tobacco in the peripheral regions of the cigarette. It is estimated that about 80% of the volume of smoke entering the smoker's mouth originates from only about 50% of the weight of tobacco in the cigarette.

It is further well known that, when a cigarette is first lit up, smoke from the burning of tobacco material in the whole cross-section of the cigarette is drawn into the smoker's mouth and not predominantly from the burning of annulus material, thereby producing a different taste for the smoker upon lighting up.

In our U.S. Patent No. 4,716,913, there is described a cigarette in which additional quantities of the annulus material are provided in the lighting end of the cigarette, so that, upon the cigarette being lit, the smoke reaching the mouth of the smoker is derived mainly from annulus material. In this way, little or no change in the taste of the tobacco smoke is perceived by the smoker as the burning proceeds from light up to continued smoking.

In our U.S. Patent No. 4,793,367, there is described a novel cigarette structure in which two outer strips or layers of higher flavour/tar ratio shredded tobacco lamina material sandwich an intermediate layer of lower flavour/tar ratio shredded lamina material at the same or similar tar level, which enables overall manipulation of flavour and tar in a cigarette to be effected.

As described therein, in one procedure, highly flavoured tobacco is trimmed from one side of the cigarette and is recirculated in the cigarette-making machine to provide the tobacco layer on the opposite side of the rod. Dense ending techniques may be employed to provide an increased quantity of the highly-flavoured tobacco at the end of the cigarette.

Conventional dense ending techniques include the use of a rotary cutter for trimming which has a pocket or notch in it so as to trim a lesser thickness of tobacco as the cigarette end segment of the rod passes the trimmer. Instead of varying the height of the tobacco trimming location, the tobacco segment just prior to the trimming point may be compressed, for example, with a rotary compression device having lobes which mechanically compress the tobacco towards the rod-carrying surface.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a cigarette formed from two different blends of tobacco and having an approximately uniform delivery of flavour along its length as the cigarette is smoked. In addition, the present invention provides a simplified method of assembly of a cigarette filler rod comprising differing blends of tobacco.

In accordance with the present invention, in an existing cigarette making machine, a first blend of shredded lamina having a first flavour/tar ratio is placed in the left hand side of the hopper, or the side of the hopper which provides the tobacco closest to the rod-forming and -conveying surface, while a second blend of shredded lamina having a higher flavour/tar ratio is placed in the right hand side of the hopper, or the side of the hopper which provides the tobacco on the opposite side of the rod from the rod-forming surface. The hopper then forms a shower of tobacco particles and a filler rod is formed from the shower by passing the rod-forming and -conveying surface transverse to the shower. The higher flavoured tobacco is trimmed from the filler rod and the trimmed tobacco is returned to the left hand side of the hopper to form part of that blend. A dense end device is used to increase the quantity of the higher flavoured tobacco in the end of the cigarette.

The cigarette that results has an increased quantity of highly-flavoured tobacco in the end and a concentration of highly-flavoured tobacco to one side. The increased quantity of highly-flavoured tobacco in the lighting end increases the initial flavour impact to the smoker, while the strip of highly-flavoured tobacco to the side increases the overall flavour without increasing the level of tar in the smoke to the same extent. The effect also permits tar to be reduced but at a lesser sacrifice of flavour.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

One significant advantage of the cigarette of the invention is that it can be produced on existing

cigarette-making equipment without any hardware change and the only difference being the necessity to feed two tobacco blends to the hopper in place of one, and yet there can be produced a cigarette having significantly improved smoking characteristics.

To increase the desirable effect of the dense end of highly-flavoured tobacco, and to further enhance the uniformity of smoking characteristics, the length of the dense end may be increased, for example, by increasing the peripheral length of the notch in the trimming wheels.

During the smoking of a cigarette, the quantity of flavour components in the smoke tends to increase as the cigarette is smoked, so that the last puffs usually contain approximately three times the amount of flavour components than the first puff. It is possible to vary the cross-sectional relative proportions of tobacco in the layers in the filler rod along the length of the cigarette, so as to provide a more uniform distribution of smoking characteristics along the length of the cigarette.

The cigarette sculpturing techniques described herein may also be combined with the linear layering techniques described in our aforementioned U.S. Patent No. 4,793,367. In such a combination, both sides of the cigarette may be trimmed to provide complementarily-arranged sides of the cigarette.

In the present invention, the filler rod can be further modified to provide a more uniform distribution of the flavour component. In the dense end device noted above wherein lobes are employed to mechanically compress the tobacco against the tape, the lobes conveniently can be shaped in order to vary the amount of tobacco trimmed as the filler rod moves past the cutter. In this way, the quantity of the highly-flavoured tobacco can be shaped as a function of distance along the finished cigarette, and thereby the quantity of highly-flavoured tobacco along the length of the cigarette is controlled.

By controlling the quantity of highly-flavoured tobacco across the cross-section of the cigarette rod in each portion but not all portions necessarily of the length of the cigarette, it is possible to provide a more uniform flavour to smoke drawn from the cigarette by the smoker along the length of the cigarette. At the same time, since the provision of a separate blend of highly-flavoured tobacco located to one side of the filler rod permits flavour and tar characteristics of the smoke to be modified, considerable versatility is provided with respect to the overall smoking characteristics of the cigarette.

The provision of tobacco lamina blends with differing flavour-to-tar ratios can be achieved by selecting tobacco from different parts of a tobacco

plant. Generally, leaves from the upper part of the tobacco plant have a higher flavour/tar ratio than leaves from the lower part of the tobacco plant. In blending the tobacco for inclusion in the cigarette, the higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco normally included in the blend is maintained as a separate blend, although some of such higher flavoured tobacco is present in the lower flavour/tar ratio blend by the recycle of trimmed tobacco, as described above.

SUMMARY OF DISCLOSURE

In summary of this disclosure, the present invention provides a novel arrangement of tobacco in a cigarette which enables considerable versatility and uniformity of smoking characteristics to be achieved. The present invention also provides a method of forming such cigarettes by simple yet effective modification of existing cigarette manufacturing operations.

Claims

1. A cigarette having a tobacco filler rod in a paper tube, characterized in that said tobacco filler rod has an approximately uniform delivery of flavour along its length as the cigarette is smoked and comprises a first blend of shredded tobacco lamina material having a first flavour/tar ratio in a strip within the cross-section of the rod, a second blend of shredded tobacco lamina material having a higher flavour/tar ratio than the first blend provided in a strip to one side of the cross-section of the rod, and a lighting end having a higher proportion of the higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco in the cross-section of the rod than in the cross-section of the rod other than at the lighting end.
2. The cigarette claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a strip of the higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco is provided on both opposite sides of the cross-section of the rod with the first flavour/tar ratio shredded tobacco lamina material therebetween.
3. The cigarette claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the ratio of the higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco at the lighting end is substantially the same for a predetermined length of the filler rod from the lighting end and then decreases gradually over a further predetermined length of the filler rod from the lighting end.
4. The cigarette claimed in any one of claims 1, 2

or 3, characterized in that the lighting end has a greater overall tobacco density than the remainder of the length of the filler rod.

5. The cigarette claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the cross-sectional relative proportions of the higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco decreases along the length of the cigarette from the lighting end. 5
6. A method of forming a cigarette filler rod useful in the formation of cigarettes as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 in which tobacco is fed from a hopper as a shower of tobacco particles which is collected on a tobacco filler rod-forming and -conveying surface, characterized by locating a first blend of shredded tobacco lamina material having a first flavour/tar ratio in a first side of the hopper corresponding to the tobacco closest to the filler rod-forming and -conveying surface in the tobacco filler rod, locating a second blend of shredded lamina material having a higher flavour/tar ratio than the first blend in a second side of the hopper corresponding to the tobacco farthest from the filler rod-forming and -conveying surface in the tobacco filler rod, trimming higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco from the filler rod and recycling the trimmed tobacco to the first side of the hopper to form part of the first blend, and increasing the quantity of higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco at predetermined locations along the length of the filler rod corresponding to the lighting end of a cigarette formed from the rod. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
7. The method claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the increase in quantity of higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco is effected so as to provide a first portion of the length of the filler rod in which the increased higher flavour/tar ratio tobacco is present in uniform proportion and a second portion in which the proportion gradually decreases. 45

Revendications

1. Cigarette ayant un boudin de remplissage de tabac placé dans un tube de papier, caractérisée en ce que le boudin de remplissage de tabac a une distribution d'arôme pratiquement uniforme sur la longueur de la cigarette lorsque celle-ci est fumée et comprend un premier mélange d'une matière à base de limbes de tabac hachés ayant un premier rapport d'arôme aux goudrons dans une bande formée dans la section du boudin, un second mélange d'une matière formée de limbes de tabac hachés ayant un rapport d'arôme aux goudrons 50 55

plus élevé que celui du premier mélange, placé dans une bande disposée d'un côté de la section du boudin, et une extrémité d'allumage ayant une plus grande proportion du tabac ayant le rapport plus élevé d'arôme aux goudrons dans la section du boudin que dans la section de celui-ci en-dehors de l'extrémité d'allumage.

2. Cigarette selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce qu'une bande du tabac ayant le rapport élevé d'arôme aux goudrons est placée sur les deux côtés opposés de la section du boudin, la matière à limbes de tabac hachés ayant le premier rapport d'arôme aux goudrons étant placée entre elles. 10
3. Cigarette selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que le rapport du tabac ayant le rapport d'arôme aux goudrons plus élevé à l'extrémité d'allumage est pratiquement le même sur une longueur prédéterminée du boudin depuis l'extrémité d'allumage puis diminue progressivement sur une longueur prédéterminée du boudin depuis l'extrémité d'allumage. 15 20 25
4. Cigarette selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2 et 3, caractérisée en ce que l'extrémité d'allumage a une plus grande densité globale de tabac que le reste de la longueur du boudin de remplissage. 30
5. Cigarette selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisée en ce que les proportions relatives en coupe du tabac ayant le rapport élevé d'arôme aux goudrons diminuent le long de la cigarette depuis l'extrémité d'allumage. 35 40
6. Procédé de formation d'un boudin de remplissage de cigarettes utile pour la formation de cigarettes selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel du tabac est transmis à une trémie sous forme d'une pluie de particules de tabac qui est collectée sur une surface de transport et de mise en forme de boudins de remplissage de tabac, caractérisé par la disposition d'un premier mélange d'une matière formée de limbes de tabac hachés ayant un premier rapport d'arôme aux goudrons d'un premier côté de la trémie correspondant au tabac le plus proche de la surface de transport et de mise en forme du boudin de remplissage, dans le boudin, la disposition d'un second mélange d'une matière à base de limbes hachés ayant un rapport plus élevé d'arôme aux goudrons que le premier mélange 45 50 55

d'un second côté de la trémie correspondant au tabac qui est le plus éloigné de la surface de transport et de mise en forme du boudin de remplissage, dans le boudin, la découpe du tabac de rapport plus élevé d'arôme aux goudrons dans le boudin et le recyclage du tabac découpé vers le premier côté de la trémie afin qu'il fasse partie du premier mélange, et l'augmentation de la quantité de tabac du rapport élevé d'arôme aux goudrons à des emplacements prédéterminés le long du boudin correspondant à l'extrémité d'allumage d'une cigarette formée à partir du boudin.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que l'augmentation de quantité de tabac ayant un rapport élevé d'arôme aux goudrons est réalisée de manière qu'une première partie de la longueur du boudin de remplissage soit telle que le tabac à rapport élevé d'arôme aux goudrons soit en proportion uniforme, et une seconde partie dans laquelle la proportion diminue progressivement.

Patentansprüche

1. Zigarette mit einer Tabak-Füllstange in einem Papierröhrchen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die genannte Tabak-Füllstange beim Rauchen der Zigarette über ihre Länge eine annähernd gleichförmige Geschmacksentwicklung aufweist und eine erste Mischung aus zerkleinertem blättrigen Tabakmaterial mit einem ersten Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis in einem Streifen innerhalb des Querschnittes der Stange, daß eine zweite Mischung aus zerkleinertem, blättrigem Tabakmaterial mit einem größeren Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis als dem der ersten Mischung, und zwar in einem Streifen auf einer Seite des Querschnittes der Stange, und daß ein Anzünd-Ende, das einen größeren Anteil des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis im Querschnitt der Stange aufweist als in anderen Querschnitten der Stange, die nicht zum Anzünd-Ende gehören, vorgesehen sind.
2. Zigarette gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Streifen des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis an zwei gegenüberliegenden Seiten des Querschnittes der Stange vorgesehen ist, wobei das zerkleinerte, blättrige Tabakmaterial mit dem ersten Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis dazwischen angeordnet ist.
3. Zigarette gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verhältnis

hinsichtlich des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis am Anzünd-Ende für eine vorgegebene Länge der Füll-Stange im wesentlichen gleich ist und sodann über eine weitere vorgegebene Länge der Füllstange abnimmt.

4. Zigarette gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Anzünd-Ende eine größere Gesamt-Tabakdichte aufweist als der übrige Teil der Länge der Füllstange.
5. Zigarette gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die relativen Anteile des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis, bezogen auf den Querschnitt, über die Länge der Zigarette, ausgehend vom Anzünd-Ende, abnehmen.
6. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Zigaretten-Füllstange bei der Herstellung von Zigaretten gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei Tabak aus einem Behälter in Form eines Stromes von Tabakteilchen zugeführt wird, welcher auf einer Oberfläche gesammelt wird, die der Bildung einer Tabak-Füllstange und dem Transport dient, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine erste Mischung von zerkleinertem, blättrigem Tabakmaterial mit einem ersten Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis auf einer ersten Seite des Behälters angeordnet wird, welche dem Tabak entspricht, der in der Tabak-Füllstange am nächsten zu der Füllstangenbildungs- und Transport-Oberfläche angeordnet ist, daß eine zweite Mischung aus zerkleinertem blättrigem Material mit einem größeren Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis als die erste Mischung an einer zweiten Seite des Behälters angeordnet wird, entsprechend dem Tabak, der in der Tabak-Füllstange am weitesten von der Füllstangenbildungs- und Transportfläche entfernt ist, daß der Tabak mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis von der Füllstange bei deren Zurechtschneiden entfernt und zur ersten Seite des Behälters rückgeführt wird, um einen Teil der ersten Mischung zu bilden, und daß die Menge des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis an vorgegebenen Stellen entlang der Länge der Füllstange erhöht wird, entsprechend dem Anzünd-Ende der aus der Stange gebildeten Zigarette.
7. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Erhöhung der Menge des Tabaks mit größerem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis so durchgeführt wird, daß ein erster Längenabschnitt der Füllstange gebildet wird,

in dem der Tabak mit erhöhtem Geschmack/Teer-Verhältnis in gleichförmigem Anteil gegeben ist, und ein ein zweiter Abschnitt, in dem der Anteil allmählich sinkt.

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