

June 23, 1970

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3,516,417

METHOD OF SMOKING AND MEANS THEREFOR

Filed April 5, 1968

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

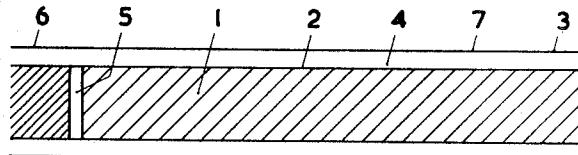


FIG. 1

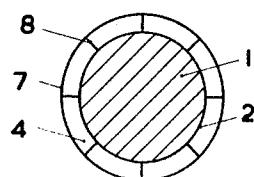


FIG. 2

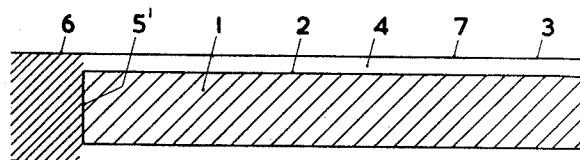


FIG. 3

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

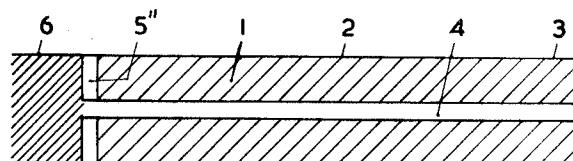


FIG. 4

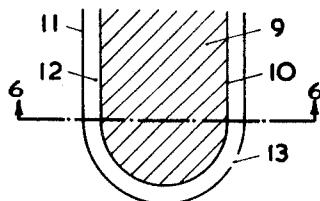


FIG. 5

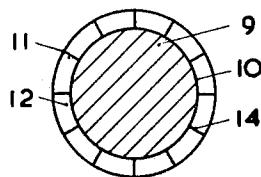


FIG. 6

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1

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METHOD OF SMOKING AND MEANS THEREFOR
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2 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This invention relates to a device for simulating smoking. Air is drawn via an outer surrounding air passage into the mouth of the smoker, the air being warmed along the way by being drawn past an inner burning charge of tobacco. The tobacco is contained in a holder which is sealed off from communication with the mouth of the smoker and the air passage so that the air drawn into the mouth is not contaminated with smoke. The air passage is formed by an outer tubular member spaced from the holder and made of combustible material having a faster burning rate than that of the combustible material from which the inner holder is made.

The popularity of filter-tipped cigarettes is a reflection of public expectation that such filters will remove the nicotine content of the smoke as well as the tars in the smoke. These materials are suspect in the association of smoking with such diseases as lung cancer. The filter cigarettes produced have not been entirely satisfactory either from the viewpoint of excluding harmful ingredients or providing the smoker with the smoking or drawing characteristics of a conventional "straight" cigarette.

The cigarette described in this invention is not necessarily designed for those smokers who claim to be able to distinguish between the flavorings of different brands and to "enjoy" smoking. Rather, it is aimed at the social smoker or chronically nervous individual who works off energy in lighting and fussing with a cigarette. This cigarette looks like a conventional cigarette and burns like a cigarette without leaving a residue other than the normal ash and butt. It takes advantage of psychological reactions to provide the user with all the sensations of smoking: lighting-up, drawing upon a cigarette, and enjoying the aroma of burning tobacco without, however, as a result of this special design, ingesting much or any of the harmful ingredients contained in tobacco smoke. The effect of smoking is given by the warm air drawn into the mouth or lungs.

FIG. 1 is a sectional elevation view of a form of my invention;

FIG. 2 is an end view of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates another form of the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates a further form of this invention;

FIG. 5 shows an alternative form of this invention;

FIG. 6 is a section taken on line 6—6 of FIG. 5.

According to the invention, a method of smoking includes the step of drawing air past a burning charge of tobacco without the drawn air becoming contaminated by the burning tobacco, thereby to simulate smoking.

Further according to the invention, there is provided means for simulating smoking, which comprises a charge

2

of tobacco with an end for lighting, and means defining a passage adjacent to the charge and having a mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth, the passage and the mouthpiece being isolated from the charge of tobacco, and the passage being in communication with the mouthpiece.

Yet further according to the invention, there is provided a holder adapted to hold a charge of tobacco for burning, means defining a passage adjacent to the holder and having a mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth, both the passage and the mouthpiece being isolated from the holder, the passage being adapted to permit the flow of air along it, past the holder and through the mouthpiece, when suction is applied to the mouthpiece.

10 The means for simulating smoking may be in the form of a cigarette, cheroot, or cigar, having a mouthpiece or end and a body portion, the body portion comprising an inner tube for containing a charge of tobacco or the like, and an outer tube which fits over the inner tube, thereby to provide the passage. This passage is of annular form and is defined between the side walls of the inner and outer tubes.

15 The side walls of the inner and outer tubes may be held in spaced relationship by means of longitudinally extending supporting ribs.

20 The outer tube may be integral with the mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth and may extend therefrom.

25 The side walls of the inner tube may be of material impermeable to air, and sealing means may be provided by a plug at the end wall of the inner tube which abuts against the mouthpiece, to prevent any vapors which may be given off from the tobacco from entering the mouthpiece.

30 35 The material from which the outer tube is made may be such that it will burn faster than the material from which the inner tube is made, to further avoid contamination of the air drawn through the annular passage into the mouthpiece by the vapors which may arise from the burning tobacco or the like.

40 45 The end to be placed in the mouth or the mouthpiece may comprise a filter of the type commonly used in cigarettes, or may be provided with a tobacco tip for more realism.

50 55 This invention may be embodied in another form. The means for simulating smoking includes the step of drawing air past a burning charge of tobacco without the drawn air becoming contaminated by the burning tobacco.

The means for simulating smoking may be in the form of a cigarette having a mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth, an end for lighting, and a body portion, the body portion comprising an inner tube for containing a charge of tobacco or the like, and an outer tube which fits over the inner tube, thereby to provide the passage. This passage is of annular form and is defined between the side walls of the inner and outer tubes.

60 The side walls of the inner tube may be of material impermeable to air, and sealing means may be provided at the end wall of the inner tube which abuts against the mouthpiece, by crimping and cementing the material at this end, to prevent any vapors which may be given off from the burning tobacco, from entering the mouthpiece.

The end to be placed in the mouth or the mouthpiece

may comprise a filter of the type commonly used in cigarettes, or may be provided with a tobacco tip, compressed to approximately double the density of the tobacco in the holder, to add resistance to the "drag" of the cigarette.

Further, there is provided means for simulating smoking, and which comprises a holder adapted to hold a charge of tobacco and means defining a passage adjacent and internal relative to the charge, and the passage being in communication with the mouthpiece.

And further, according to the invention, there is provided means for simulating smoking, which comprises a charge of tobacco with an end for lighting, and means defining a passage adjacent and internal relative to the charge and having a mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth, the passage being in communication with the mouthpiece through a hole in the plug which otherwise seals the charge of tobacco from the mouthpiece, the passage being adapted to permit the flow of air along it, past the holder, the plug and through the mouthpiece when suction is applied to the mouthpiece.

In an additional embodiment of the invention, the means for simulating smoking may be in the form of a pipe having a holder for holding a charge of tobacco, and having a passage adjacent the holder, the passage being in communication with the stem and mouthpiece of the pipe, and the holder being isolated both from the mouthpiece of the pipe and the passage.

In use, the end of the means which is furthest from the mouthpiece is set alight and, on suction being applied to the mouthpiece, substantially uncontaminated warm air is drawn into the mouthpiece from the passage.

The basic object of this invention, the simulating of smoking by the drawing of warm air into the mouth or lungs, warm air heated by a charge of burning tobacco, may be achieved as described in connection with the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a sectional elevation view of a form of my invention. Reference numeral 1 indicates a charge of tobacco in a tube or holder, the same being the usual compacted cigarette tobacco in a wrapper of cigarette paper 2. An end for lighting is designated at 3. A passage 4 is provided between the inner tube 2 and the outer tube of cigarette paper 7, the same being held in spaced relationship by means of longitudinally extending ribs as shown by reference numeral 8 of FIG. 2. FIG. 2 is an end view of FIG. 1. These ribs are constructed of the same material as the outer tube 7, the burning rate being controlled by the amount of filler in the paper. It will be noted from FIG. 1 that, in addition to the deviation from usual cigarette construction supplied by the outer tube 7, a further innovation is the plug 5, or blocking, which prevents vapors given off by the burning tobacco from entering the mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth 6. This plug 5 may be formed of cellulosic, plastic, compressed materials or metal foil, but trials with a wax have been satisfactory. When the tobacco charge 1 of good smoldering properties is alight and the mouthpiece is placed between the lips and a suction applied, warm air, heated by the glowing tobacco, passes through the passage rather than through the burning tobacco as in an ordinary cigarette, and simulates smoking. In trials, the suction or, in the vernacular, the "drag" when smoking this cigarette is approximately that of a conventional cigarette not having a filter tip.

Another embodiment of this invention is depicted in FIG. 3, which is a sectional elevation view. Reference numeral 1 indicates a charge of tobacco in a tube or holder, the same being the usual compacted cigarette tobacco in a wrapper of cigarette paper 2. An end for lighting is designated at 3. A passage 4 is provided between the inner tube 2 and the outer tube of cigarette paper 7, the same being held in spaced relationship by means of longitudinally extending ribs as shown by reference numeral 8 of FIG. 2. These ribs are constructed of

the same material as the outer tube 7, the burning rate being controlled by the amount of filler in the paper. In this form of the invention, the plug or blocking 5' which prevents vapors given off by the burning tobacco from entering the mouthpiece is formed from the crimped and sealed end of the inner tube 2, which abuts against the mouthpiece. When the tobacco charge 1 of good smoldering properties is alight and the mouthpiece is placed between the lips and a suction applied, warm air, heated by the glowing tobacco, passes through the passage rather than through the burning tobacco as in an ordinary cigarette, and simulates smoking. To achieve the "drag" of a tightly-packed cigarette as preferred by some smokers, the tobacco in the mouth-end section 6 may be packed to approximately double the density of the tobacco at 1 which adds the appropriate resistance to the flow of gases.

Another embodiment of this invention is illustrated in FIG. 4. Reference numeral 1 indicates a charge of tobacco in a holder or tube 2, the same being a roll of compacted or molded tobacco of a cigarette blend in a wrapper of cigarette paper. An end for lighting is designated at 3. A passage 4 is provided by the void in the compacted tobacco. The plug or blocking 5" is perforated as shown to allow the passage to communicate with the mouthpiece or end to be placed in the mouth 6. This plug may be formed of cellulosic, plastic, metal foil, a wax or compressed materials. When the tobacco charge is set alight and the mouthpiece is placed between the lips and a suction applied, warm air, heated by the glowing tobacco, passes chiefly through the passage rather than through the burning tobacco as in an ordinary cigarette, and simulates smoking. To compensate for the reduced "drag," the tobacco in the mouth-end section 6 may be packed to approximately double the density of the usual commercial cigarette.

A further embodiment of this invention is shown in FIGS. 5 and 6. FIG. 6 is a section taken on line 6-6 of FIG. 5. Reference numeral 9 shows a charge of pipe tobacco in a holder composed of an inner wall 10 and an outer wall 11 held in spaced relationship by means of ribs 14 of the same material, cigarette paper, to provide a passage 12. This holder may be of such shape as to fit into a pipe bowl. It will be noted that, while the vapors given off by the smoldering tobacco are substantially prevented from entering the stem and mouthpiece of the pipe, the provision of the aperture 13 allows the warm air, heated by the charge of smoldering tobacco, to flow down the passage and into the mouthpiece when suction is applied to the mouthpiece of the pipe, thus simulating smoking.

The foregoing are several specific embodiments of my invention as now known to me but it will be understood that changes may be made in the details of construction and treatment which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having now particularly described and ascertained my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. A smoking device for simulating smoking, said device comprising:
 - (a) a charge of tobacco,
 - (b) an elongated tobacco holder enclosing said charge of tobacco,
 - (1) said holder having an open end to permit combustion of said tobacco and a closed end,
 - (2) said holder being comprised of a combustible material that is impermeable to air,
 - (c) a tubular member spaced from said holder and defining an air passage surrounding and extending the length of said holder, said member being made of a combustible material having a faster burning rate than that of the material comprising said tobacco holder, and
 - (d) a mouthpiece positioned adjacent the closed end of said holder in open communication with the air pas-

sage to permit air to be drawn rearwardly past the combusting charge of tobacco through said air passage and through said mouthpiece when suction is applied to said mouthpiece.

2. The smoking device of claim 1 wherein the closed end of the tobacco holder is formed by a smoke-imperious plug.

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10

U.S. Cl. X.R.

131—3, 10, 171, 196, 198