Jan. 13, 1942. R. TRANE 2,269,995

SMOKING ARTICLE

Filed April 26, 1940

FIG. 1.

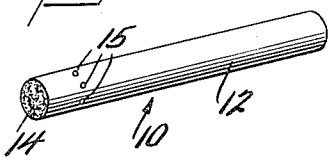


FIG. 2.

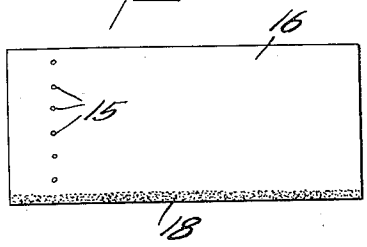


FIG. 3.

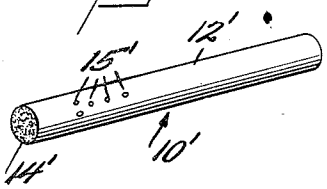


FIG. 4.

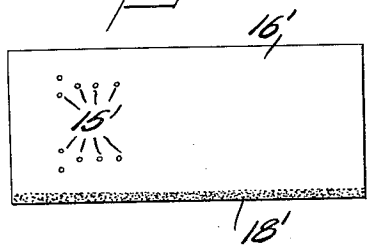
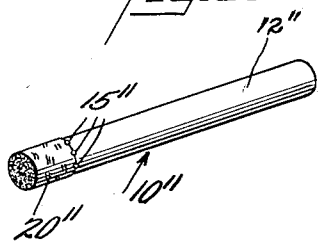


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SMOKING ARTICLE

Raymond Trane, Omaha, Nebr.

Application April 26, 1940, Serial No. 331,873

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—9)

The present invention relates to smoking materials and more particularly to cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and other types of tobacco cylinders wherein the tobacco is contained within an outer tubular casing formed of combustible material and designed to be consumed along with the tobacco during the smoking of the article.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a tobacco cylinder of this character, especially a cigarette, wherein means is provided for admitting a limited quantity of air into the cigarette at a point or points located between the lighted end of the cigarette and the cigarette mouth piece or mouth portion during the smoking thereof to provide a cooling effect by the intermingling of such air with the smoke passing into the mouth of the user. In this manner, the dense smoke ordinarily passing into the mouth and lungs is diluted, so to speak, and the taste sensation ordinarily encountered is materially enhanced.

Another object of the invention, in a modified form thereof, is to provide a cigarette of this character wherein the amount of air thus introduced into the cigarette may be manually controlled by the user and regulated from a predetermined maximum to the exclusion of any air whatsoever.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a cigarette or other tobacco cylinder having one or more perforations in the wall thereof medially of the same in order to admit outside air into the cigarette and which at the same time, will not interfere with the proper draft of the cigarette during the smoking thereof.

In a further modified form of the invention wherein the cigarette is of the straw or cork tip variety, it is an object of the invention to provide a venting means in the form of a series of perforations which, in addition to admitting air into the cigarette for the purposes set forth above, additionally provides a tear-off portion for the cigarette mouthpiece in order that this portion of the cigarette may be discarded in the event the mouthpiece end of the cigarette is inadvertently lighted instead of the proper end thereof.

Other objects and advantages of the invention, not at this time enumerated, will become readily apparent as the following description ensues.

Several embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying single sheet of drawings.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cigarette manufactured in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the outer wrapping or cigarette paper utilized in forming the cigarette of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view, similar to Figure 1 showing a modified form of cigarette.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the outer wrapping or cigarette paper utilized in forming the cigarette of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a perspective view similar to Figures 1 and 3, showing a still further modified form of cigarette.

In all of the above described views, like characters of reference are employed to designate like parts throughout.

Referring now to Figure 1, a tobacco cylinder in the form of a cigarette is designated in its entirety at 10 and includes the usual outer cylindrical paper covering 12 within which there is disposed a quantity of tobacco 14. The lower end of the cigarette 10, as shown, is designed to be placed in the mouth of the user while the upper end thereof is adapted to be lighted.

The means for admitting air to the interior of the cylindrical paper covering 12 comprises a series of circumferentially spaced apertures or holes 15 extending through the covering 12 and located in a transverse plane immediately beyond the portion of the cigarette which is adapted to be held in the mouth of the user.

The apertures or holes 15 are relatively small and as a consequence, the normal draft of the cigarette is not materially altered and sufficient smoke will be drawn through the cigarette together with the air drawn through the apertures 15 to satisfy the user.

Because of the fact that the apertures 15 are positioned adjacent the mouth portion of the cigarette, they will continue to perform their function of admitting air into the interior of the covering 12 to intermingle with the smoke issuing from the lighted end thereof during practically the entire duration of smoking of the cigarette.

In addition to providing a means for admitting air to the interior of the outer covering or cylinder 12, the apertures 15 provide a means in the form of a tear-off line by means of which a discarded cigarette may be retrieved for further use if desired. In such an instance a clean or fresh mouth surface is afforded on the cigarette although the cooling effect afforded by the original perforations 15 must be sacrificed. An instance where it would be of advantage to per-

form the tear-off operation is furnished in the case of a cigarette which has been placed in an ash tray and ashes have adhered to the moist end of the former.

In Figure 2, a cigarette paper 16 from which the covering 12 is formed is shown. The paper 16 is of conventional rectangular configuration and may, if desired, be provided with a gummed edge 18 to facilitate rolling of the cigarette 10 therefrom. The paper 16 is formed with a transversely extending series of the apertures or holes 15 adjacent one end thereof. Upon rolling a cigarette from the paper 12, the apertures 15 will assume the respective positions shown in Figure 1.

The paper 16 is to be regarded as an article of manufacture per se intended for future use in the manual rolling or formation of a cigarette.

In Figure 3 a modified form of cigarette 10' is shown in which certain of the apertures or holes 15' are arranged in a longitudinal row while others of the holes closer to the mouth-end of the cigarette are arranged circumferentially of the covering 12'. In this form of the invention a relatively large amount of air is admitted to the interior of the covering 12' near the mouth of the user while additional air is admitted at points increasingly removed from the mouth. In the use of the cigarette 10' the user may, if desired, hold the cigarette between his fingers in such a manner as to seal or close one or more of the longitudinally arranged apertures 15', thus controlling the quantity of air admitted to the interior of the cylinder.

The blank 16' from which the covering 12' is formed is shown in Figure 4 and the apertures or holes 15' are appropriately arranged therein. Similar reference characters have been employed to designate the corresponding parts of the cigarette as shown in Figure 1.

In Figure 5, a cigarette 10'' having a cork, straw or other protective mouthpiece 20'' is shown. The perforations 15'' are formed at the base of the reinforced cork mouthpiece 20'' and are preferably located in the paper covering 12'' and partially in the mouthpiece 20'' so that a series of cut-out portions exists at the edge of the mouthpiece remote from the mouth end thereof which are in effect extensions of the perforations 15''. In this manner any tendency of the covering 12'' in the vicinity of the perforations to collapse during each draught on the cigarette and clog the perforations is averted.

In addition to this, cigarettes of this type are usually packaged with the mouthpiece ends at the top of the package. As a consequence, smokers who do not habitually smoke cork or straw tipped cigarettes will almost invariably open the upper end of the package, reverse the cigarette, place it in the mouth and light the cork or straw end of the former. Usually in such an instance the cigarette is discarded immediately. Where the perforations 15'' are provided immediately beneath the mouthpiece 20'', they provide a tear-off score by means of which a lighted cork or straw mouthpiece may be eliminated and the remainder of the cigarette retrieved.

By the use of my improved cigarette it has been found that not only is a cooler smoking cigarette provided but the aversion some smokers have to brands of cigarettes foreign to their individual tastes is overcome. Many smokers who habitually and invariably smoke one particular brand of cigarette in preference to any other, will find that the admission of a limited amount of air into the tobacco cylinder will often eliminate the harshness, dryness, bitterness or other undesirable characteristic they attribute to a cigarette not their personal brand and thus they may, without prejudice, indulge in other brands of cigarettes with satisfaction.

The invention is not to be limited to the exact location of the perforations or to the type of tobacco cylinder illustrated in the accompany drawing. Various changes in the details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

A cigarette comprising an outer tubular paper covering and an inner enclosed body of tobacco, a relatively rigid mouthpiece on one end of the cigarette, there being a series of spaced circumferentially arranged perforations extending through the wall of the paper covering in close proximity to said mouthpiece, the edge of said mouthpiece remote from the mouth end of the cigarette being formed with cut-out portions in alignment with and forming extensions of said perforations, said perforations admitting air to the interior of the cigarette during smoking thereof and providing a tear-off line whereby the mouthpiece may be wholly removed from the covering and discarded.

RAYMOND TRANE.