May 16, 1939. S. DEICH 2,158,928

TOBACCO CARTRIDGE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Sept. 24, 1936

Fig. 1.

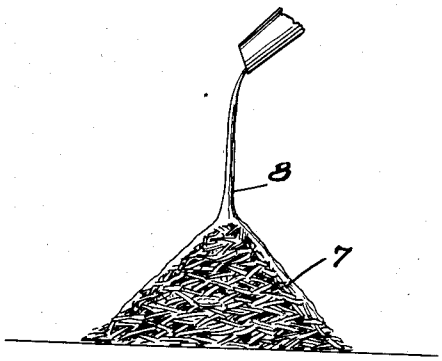


Fig. 2.

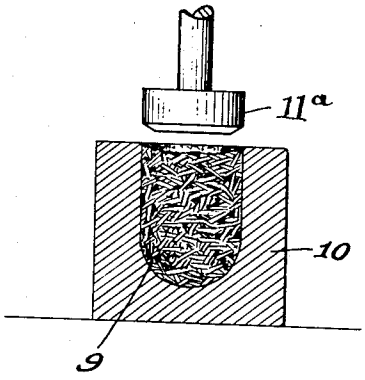


Fig. 3.

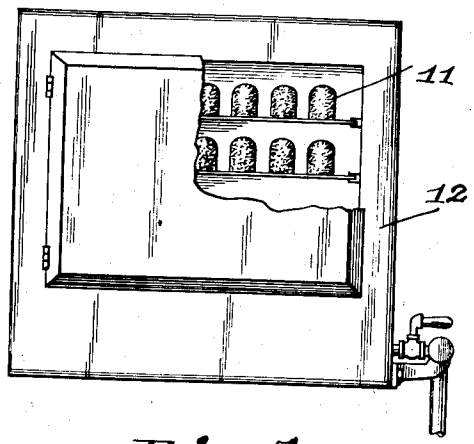


Fig. 4.

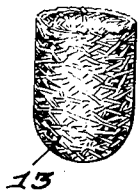


Fig. 5.

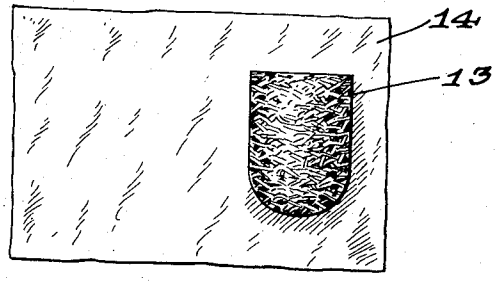
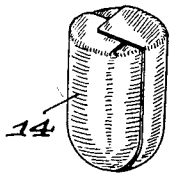


Fig. 6.



Inventor
Sol Deich

By Kimmel & Crowell
Attorneys

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TOBACCO CARTRIDGE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Sol Deich, New York, N. Y.

Application September 24, 1936, Serial No. 102,418

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—52)

This invention relates to a tobacco cartridge and to the method of making the same.

In the ordinary manufacture of tobacco cartridges particularly for use in pipes, as taught by the prior art, the custom has been to mold a cartridge in such a manner as not to exert any too great pressure on the tobacco so as to leave it sufficiently porous for proper draft for smoking. An alternative form of preparing these cartridges has been to wrap a formed mass of loose tobacco in a removable wrapper or in a wrapper of tobacco intended to be smoked with the tobacco of the cartridge filler itself. These methods are objectionable in that the form comprising that wherein a smokable wrapper is used cannot be properly tamped nor will it retain its moisture. Furthermore, the unwrapped cartridges heretofore provided have not been sufficiently stable to prevent their disintegration when they are brought out for use.

The invention aims to provide a tobacco cartridge possessing a non-disintegrating characteristic when handled and formed with air passages or channels to provide for the combustion of the cartridge when mounted in a pipe bowl for consumption.

A further object of the invention is to provide a composite tobacco cartridge including particles of tobacco united together in a manner to possess a tenacious characteristic relative to each other, to an extent to prevent the disintegration of the cartridge during handling, during transportation and when positioning it in a pipe bowl for smoking, the cartridge being porous for draft therethrough to maintain combustion during smoking.

A further object of the invention is to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a composite tenacious porous toasted cartridge formed from a mass of tobacco particles bound together.

To the above ends essentially and to others which may hereinafter appear the invention consists of the form of a tobacco cartridge and a method of making it which fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

In the drawing forming a part of the application:

Figure 1 illustrates a mass of shredded tobacco having a binder poured thereon,

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view of a compressing element and a mold in which a mass of shredded tobacco connected together by a binder is arranged and compressed to form a solid body of the desired shape by the compressing element.

Figure 3 is a front elevation, broken away, of a heater or toaster for the solid body for toasting or heating the latter to give it a porous characteristic to complete the cartridge.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the cartridge when completed,

Figure 5 is an elevation of the cartridge positioned against a wrapper therefor, and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a wrapped cartridge.

The cartridge may be of any suitable contour, but preferably, it will be of a contour and size to snugly fit the bottom and side wall of the bowl of a smoking pipe.

In the present cartridge and method of producing the same, a mass 7 of loose shredded tobacco or the tobacco commonly used for pipe smoking is admixed by any suitable mechanical means or by hand with a solution 8 of honey in water, the solution being of sufficient consistency to form an agglutinant or binder for the shredded mass of tobacco without unduly affecting the flavor of the tobacco itself. Instead of a honey and water solution there may be used, if desired, a solution of sugar and water in the form of a simple syrup. These types of solutions have been found best suited for this particular purpose, but any solution could well be used which would provide a binder for the shredded mass of tobacco to permit it to have the characteristics in the completed cartridges as hereinafter referred to. After the mass of tobacco has been treated with the binding substance, to thoroughly saturate the shredded particles of tobacco, successive portions 9 of the mass are placed in a mold 10 for forming the body of the cartridges in the desired form, the mold being of any suitable type. Each portion 9 is subjected while in mold 10 to a compressing element 11a to provide a solid body 11. The portions 9 of the mass 7 of the tobacco should remain under a state of compression within mold 10 for at least 5 to 15 minutes to overcome the resilient characteristics of the tobacco. In a place where great pressure can be quickly developed it is not necessary to leave the tobacco in the mold for so long a time. However, it is essential that the portion 9 be tightly pressed to form a solid. This is a process in contradistinction to anything proposed in these articles as taught by the prior art, as it was always considered necessary to not too tightly tamp the tobacco. The tightly compressed or solid body 11 is placed after being removed from the mold, in a drying or toasting oven 12, where it is subjected to an even heat for a sufficient period of time to toast or partly dry the tobacco. This treatment results in the binder substance partly drying out within

the body 11 and resulting in the production of a porous cartridge 13, that is to say, a cartridge formed with air passages or channels to facilitate the combustion of the cartridge when mounted for use in the bowl of a smoking pipe. Thus, there is provided a cartridge 13 which has sufficient porosity to permit of its being readily smoked in a pipe, while at the same time the particles or shreds of tobacco are suffiicently tightly bound together as not to cause the cartridge 13 to disintegrate under handling. If desired, and for convenience of selling, or shipping, the cartridge 13 can then be wrapped in foil cover 14 or other packing material although such wrapper is not necessary or essential.

It has been found from actual tests that a cartridge 13 of the character herein described when smoked in a new pipe has a fine flavor and the same taste as it would have if smoked in a so-called "broken-in" pipe. Furthermore, the pipe bowl remains clean and the tobacco is smoked clean all the way through to the bottom of the bowl. There is no formation of a mass of liquid after part of the contents of the pipe have been smoked.

What I claim is:

The method of producing a tobacco cartridge which includes saturating shredded tobacco particles with a binder, compressing the saturated tobacco particles in a mold having a configuration coincident with the inside of a pipe bowl, removing the compressed cartridge from the mold and subjecting the compressed cartridge to a toasting temperature sufficient to remove excess moisture forming part of said binder.

SOL DEICH.