

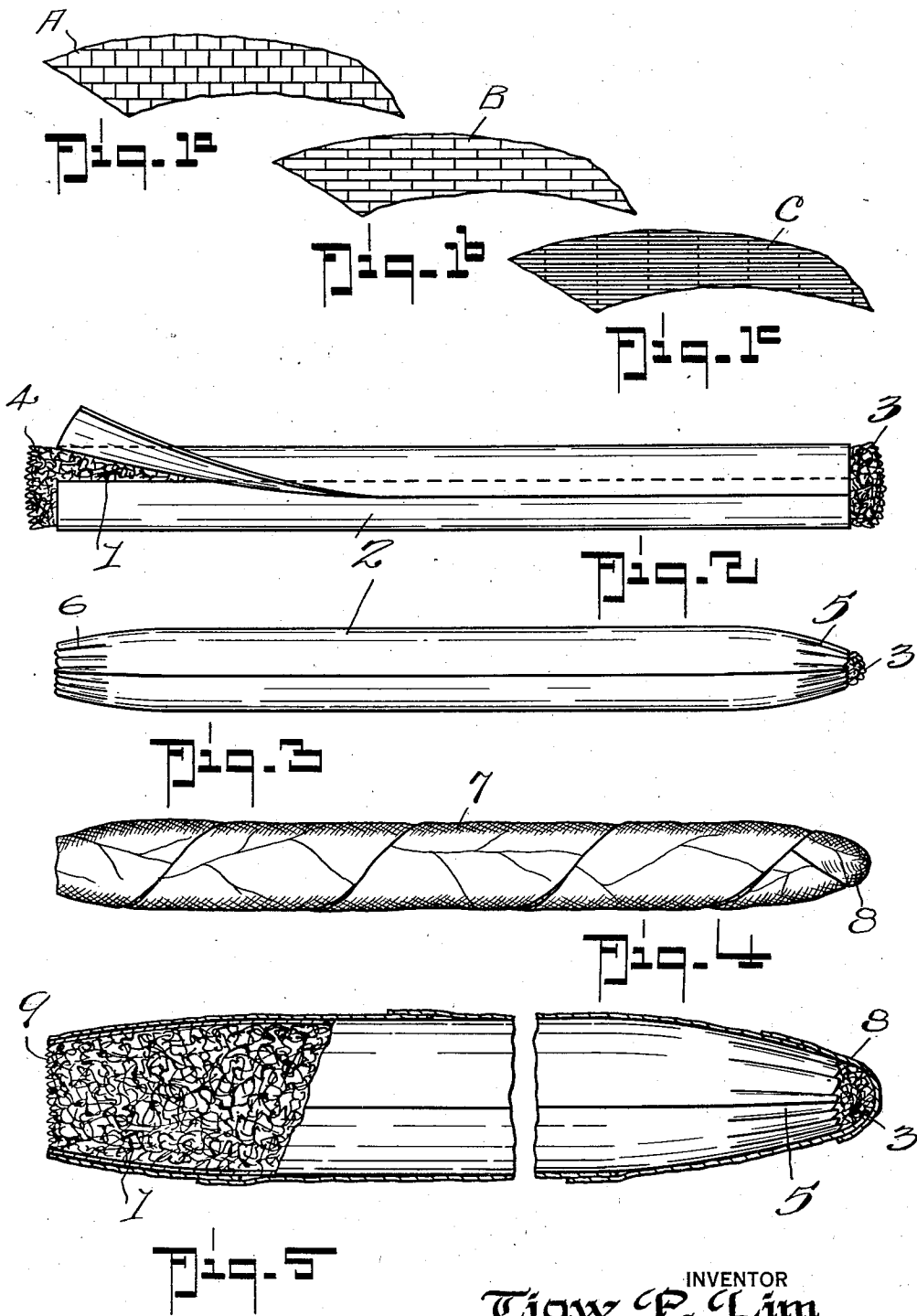
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METHOD OF MAKING CIGARETTE-CIGAR

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METHOD OF MAKING CIGARETTE-CIGAR

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My present invention relates to an improved method of making a cigarette-cigar which possesses some of the usual desirable characteristics of a cigarette, and which also simulates a cigar in appearance and in flavor. There are frequent times when the average cigar smoker desires only a "short smoke", but because of economy he is unwilling to smoke only a part of a cigar and throw away the remainder, and under such circumstances it is not desirable that the partially consumed cigar be laid aside for a time and then re-lighted. The usual cheap cigar, which could be smoked for a short time and then thrown away with comparative little loss is generally undesirable because of the low grade of material employed, and because of air-leaks through the sides of the cigar, due to the employment of a filler and wrapper that are pervious to air.

It is believed the average cigarette smoker would prefer to smoke a cigar, but he is prohibited from so doing in the interest of economy.

In carrying out my invention according to my new method, I make a cigarette-cigar which fulfills the requirements for a short smoke, and at the same time possesses the desirable qualities of both cigarettes and cigars. In my process or method I employ a tobacco filler of shredded tobacco leaves, and encase this filler in a tubular casing that is substantially air-tight, or impervious to air, to prevent air-leaks, and the whole is covered with a wrapper fashioned from a tobacco leaf to simulate the appearance of a cigar, thus combining the desirable features of both a cigar and a cigarette.

The invention consists in certain novel steps in the method or process of making a cigarette-cigar as will hereinafter be more fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated the article in such manner as to disclose the various features or steps of the process or method.

Figures 1a, 1b and 1c show or indicate various sizes or shapes of the shreds cut from a tobacco leaf for the filler.

Figure 2 shows the paper-covered tobacco roll, or encased filler, somewhat similar to a cigarette.

Figure 3 shows the completed paper-covered filler, and Figure 4 illustrates a completed cigarette-cigar.

Figure 5 is an enlarged, detail, sectional view of the cigarette-cigar.

In order that the various steps in the process or method may readily be understood I have shown in Figures 1 three sizes and shapes, as A, B, and C into which the tobacco leaf is shredded to provide the filler 1. The filler is enclosed in a paper casing 2 which is substantially air-tight or impervious to air, and the ends 3, 4, of the filler project beyond the ends of the paper casing as indicated. The shreds 1 of the filler are com-

paratively lightly packed throughout the length of the paper-covered tobacco roll to insure an easy draw of the breath through the roll, but the ends of the paper casing are crimped at 5 and 6 to reduce the diameters of these ends, and at the same time slightly compress, or tightly pack the ends of the filler.

Before the wrapper 7, of tobacco leaf is applied to the paper-covered roll, a vegetable glue or other suitable adhesive is applied to the exterior of the paper cover, to insure a wrapper for the article that will not loosen from the paper-cover, and also to assist in preventing lateral air-leaks through the cigarette-cigar.

At the mouth-end of the cigar a closed pocket 8 is provided over the projecting end 3 of the filler, and this end, of course, is cut from the article before lighting, while the lighting-end 9, which is also tapered slightly to retain the front end of the filler within its paper cover, is severed to present the usual appearance for that end of the cigarette-cigar.

In the preparation of the tobacco leaves for the filler, I recondition the leaves by first spraying them with cold water that is atomized or sprayed from nozzles through the use of live steam, after which the leaves are stripped in usual manner, either by hand or by machine. These stripped leaves are then placed in a screened shaker, by means of which fine sand, dust, and other extraneous or foreign substances are dislodged and removed from the stripped leaves.

These stripped and cleansed leaves are then carefully inspected, separated into different grades of quality, and the different grades of leaves are then placed in storage, for a period of at least two years.

In order that the different tastes of different smokers may be gratified, and to insure a uniform natural quality and flavor for the finished cigarette-cigars, the leaves from the piles of the various grades are mixed or blended, by first selecting the leaves from the various graded piles, and these selected leaves are placed in a mixing chamber for that purpose. The mixing chamber, preferably is a revolving cylinder of a suitable machine, and the different grades of leaves are tumbled about in the cylinder and thoroughly mixed or intermingled.

During the step in the process of mixing the leaves to obtain a natural blend for the filler, I may also impart to the leaves a selected, artificial aroma or flavor, which, in liquid form, is sprayed or atomized, as by air pressure through nozzles, and the spray is uniformly distributed over the tobacco leaves as they are being mixed to provide the natural blend.

After the expiration of a predetermined period of time, the naturally blended and artificially flavored leaves are dropped through an open-

ing in the revolving mixer upon trucks or other carriers. The blended and flavored leaves remain on the trucks or carriers, for say twenty-four hours, more or less, to insure complete permeation of the artificial flavor, as well as the natural blend, and to render the leaves moist and pliable for the process of shredding.

As an example of the formula of the artificial flavor imparted to the tobacco leaves, I employ for one hundred pounds of stripped tobacco leaves, the following:—

Glycerine	1 per cent
Rhum	1 per cent
Sugar	2 per cent
Alcohol	2 per cent
Regaliz sweet	1 per cent
Vanilla	10 grams
Sassafras solution	200 grams

The tobacco leaves thus naturally blended, or leaves that have been both naturally blended and artificially flavored, are now in desired condition for the step of shredding into pieces as indicated at A, B, or C in Figure 1, and this shredding of the leaves is accomplished through the use of a suitable machine adapted for the purpose. These shreds, as indicated, may be of various sizes and shapes, but preferably the shreds are smaller than the fibers in a cigar filler, and larger than the fibers of a cigarette filler.

After leaving the shredding machine the shredded material is placed in a drying machine, which may include a revolving cylinder, and by the use of steam, the moisture is removed, or partially removed, by heating, in order that the shreds may readily be handled or manipulated.

The dried shreds are now placed in a cooling device, or conveyed from the drier to a cooling machine having a revolving cylinder in which means are provided for untangling, separating, and straightening the shreds, as well as cooling them, in order that the shreds may be "dressed" for the machine which encases the filler in the paper cover.

However, the dressed shreds are preferably kept for approximately twenty-four hours before being placed in their paper casings, in order that the shreds may be inspected and their proper condition assured.

The paper cover 2 is wrapped around the shreds forming the filler 1 by means of suitable machines to insure sanitary conditions and to assure also that the filler will be uniformly, and lightly packed within the paper casing.

As indicated in Figure 2 the ends of the filler are left projecting as at 3 and 4, in order that when the two ends of the paper-covered roll are crimped at 5 and 6 and reduced in diameter, to more densely compact the filler at the opposite ends of the paper covered roll, this excess material may form a substantial base or foundation for the compression. While this compression is ample to provide the tapered, protected ends of the paper covered roll and to prevent loss of tobacco shreds from the roll, it will be understood, of course that the compression is not sufficient to materially interfere with puffing or drawing smoke through the cigarette-cigar.

An adhesive, of vegetable glue, or other suitable material is now spread over the exterior of the paper cover 2, and the spiral shaped wrapper 7, from tobacco leaf, is wrapped about the paper-covered roll.

As indicated in Figure 5 one end of the paper-covered roll terminates short of the mouth-end of the cigar wrapper 7, thus forming a closed pocket or cap over the excess shreds 3 of the filler. This filled cap or pocket, in addition to providing a cigar-finish, in appearance, for the mouth-end of the cigarette-cigar, also provides the tip that is to be cut or severed from the cigarette-cigar before lighting, and smoking.

After the cigarette-cigars have been completed they are placed on trays and sent to the drying-room for re-drying. With live steam at a temperature of approximately 120 degrees, the cigarette-cigars are kept in the drying room for from three to seven hours, according to the conditions of the outside atmosphere. After properly drying the cigarette-cigars are packed, say ten to a pack, with aluminum foil, in a suitable container, and preferably waxed paper is placed around the pack or package to maintain the blend and flavor of the cigarette-cigar.

As before stated, the filler is preferably made from various grades or qualities of tobacco leaf, which are blended both naturally and artificially. The paper cover 2 is preferably of a color that blends with the filler and the wrapper, and in some instances the paper may be sweetened or flavored to conform with the blend of the filler.

The wrappers, which are cut into strips and spirally rolled on the paper-covered tobacco rolls, are also of various grades and flavors, as for instance, Sumatra wrappers for the highest grade; Georgia wrappers for the next lower grade; and Isabella wrappers for the lowest grade of cigarette-cigar.

A cigarette-cigar thus made according to my invention affords a free-burning "smoke" through which the smoke may readily be drawn, and as the substantially air-tight paper cover prevents lateral air leaks, even in the lowest grade cigarette-cigar, there is no irritating and annoying trouble that usually accompanies the smoking of a low priced cigar in which the air leaks frequently occur.

The lightly packed filler permits the smoker to consume the cigarette-cigar, in its entirety, in much less time than would be required for the consumption of an ordinary cigar, and the easy burning and facile puffing of the cigarette-cigar simulates these characteristics that are desirable in the ordinary cigarettes.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of making a cigarette-cigar which consists in lightly packing a shredded tobacco filler in a paper-cover of paper that is impervious to air, permitting an excess of the filler to project beyond said cover, crimping the cover to reduce the diameter thereof and compress the filler adjacent said excess, and wrapping a tobacco-leaf about said paper-covered roll and excess filler.

2. The method of making a cigar-cigarette which consists in lightly packing a shredded tobacco filler in an air-tight paper cover and permitting an excess of the filler to project beyond said cover, compressing the end of the cover and the excess filler, applying a coat of vegetable glue to the exterior of the cover, and wrapping a tobacco leaf about said coated cover and excess filler.