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PROCESS FOR BLEACHING TOBACCO

Hermann Baier, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalt vormals Roessler, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation of Germany

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This invention relates to the bleaching of tobacco and especially to the use of hydrogen peroxide for that purpose. The hydrogen peroxide has been found not only to improve the 5 color of the tobacco, but also to render it milder. This application is, in part, a continuation of my copending applications Serial No. 759,597 filed December 28, 1934 and Serial No. 18,879 filed April 28, 1935.

10 Several processes have been recommended and are now employed in the treatment of tobacco with hydrogen peroxide. One of these processes is the well-known dipping process for refining tobacco in which the tobacco is soaked for a certain period of time in an alkaline solution of 15 hydrogen peroxide. Subsequent to this soaking it is removed and dried. Other methods for treating tobacco involve a spraying process. My copending application Serial No. 759,597 describes and claims a method which involves 20 spraying the tobacco with the treating agents.

In the spraying process the tobacco may be treated with an alkaline, preferably ammoniacal, solution of hydrogen peroxide which is applied 25 to the leaf or cut tobacco through suitable nozzles. A variant of this process is the ammonia vapor process in which the tobacco is first sprayed with a solution of hydrogen peroxide and then treated with ammonia vapor. 30 The latter procedure has the distinct advantage that after completion of the bleaching the tobacco is free from hydrogen peroxide, whereas in other processes undecomposed hydrogen peroxide remains on the tobacco.

35 However, the use of a process in which the tobacco is subjected to the action of ammonia vapor requires a relatively complex and expensive apparatus, and its use in many factories would necessitate the scrapping of old equipment and its replacement by new. For these 40 reasons it has been customary in the past to employ one of the other processes which do not require additional plant expense. Indeed the industry has usually preferred the simple spraying process, using an ammoniacal solution of 45 hydrogen peroxide, chiefly for the reason that it may be utilized without materially changing the apparatus now installed in the factories engaged in the processing of tobacco.

50 After the tobacco is treated with hydrogen peroxide utilizing the spraying method previously referred to, it has been found that some of the hydrogen peroxide still remains undecomposed in or on the tobacco. Just after the treatment is 55 completed the tobacco still possesses its full

aroma and is very pleasant and mild. However, during the storage period which necessarily occurs after the treatment much of the aroma is lost, and the flavor becomes very much less pleasant when the tobacco is smoked.

5 The invention with which this application is concerned is based on the discovery that during storage the quality of the tobacco is impaired by the residual hydrogen peroxide which remains in the undecomposed state on the tobacco at the conclusion of its treatment with the bleaching and refining agent. Research has revealed that the tobacco is capable of chemically combining with the hydrogen peroxide, its ability to do this varying, however, with different types of tobacco. 10 The ability to combine chemically with the peroxide is much more pronounced in tobaccos of relatively high aroma than in those which possess a poor aroma. During the storage period the residual hydrogen peroxide gradually decreases, and after a certain period of time no residual hydrogen peroxide remains. The period of time necessary for complete decomposition of the undecomposed hydrogen peroxide depends essentially on the quality of the tobacco. When a 15 mixture of 50% domestic and 50% foreign tobacco is prepared it has been found that the tobacco must be stored from 4 to 10 days before it is completely free from hydrogen peroxide and 20 of constant chemical composition.

30 I have now found that all of these changes in the chemical characteristic of the tobacco, with consequent deterioration to its quality, occurring during the storage period, may be avoided if the tobacco is subjected to the action of an agent 35 which causes decomposition of the residual hydrogen peroxide. These agents should be applied at the conclusion of the hydrogen peroxide treatment step. The residual hydrogen peroxide may conveniently be removed either by chemical 40 action such as by reduction or by the action of catalysts. As an agent to react with the hydrogen peroxide and destroy the residual peroxide, sulfurous acid, salts of sulfurous acid such as potassium or sodium bisulfite, a metal permanganate such as sodium or potassium permanganate, or glucose (grape sugar) may be used. The treatment to chemically remove remaining peroxide is preferably carried out by spraying 45 the tobacco which has been treated with the hydrogen peroxide with a dilute solution of the treating agent. As the agent for destroying residual hydrogen peroxide I prefer to use the reducing agent glucose, in dilute solution, and this sugar solution may be readily sprayed by 50 55

means of a nozzle or any similar apparatus directly on the tobacco after the peroxide treatment. As an alternative method of applying the glucose, it may be added directly to the tobacco sauce so that the usual tobacco saucing treatment and the treatment with glucose are carried out in a single operation. These customary tobacco sauces contain or comprise the well known substances which improve the taste or the smell 10 of the tobacco. Such substances are for instance extracts of currants, raisins, cinnamon, aniseed, sugar, glycerine, hygroscopic substances such as calcium chloride, also substances with a disinfecting effect, such as benzoic acid and the 15 like.

After tobacco has been subjected to the action of hydrogen peroxide, the adhering undecomposed hydrogen peroxide may also be destroyed by contacting the tobacco with certain substances 20 which act catalytically to decompose hydrogen peroxide. The same effect may be obtained if these substances are added to the tobacco before the tobacco is treated with hydrogen peroxide, as for example, before the tobacco is treated with 25 the tobacco sauce. Any suitable decomposition catalyst for hydrogen peroxide may be utilized and I have found particularly useful cobalt salts, nickel salts, and iron salts. Certain organic catalysts may also be used in the removal of 30 residual hydrogen peroxide, as may ultra-violet light or ozone, both of which also operate to remove or decompose the hydrogen peroxide remaining in the treated tobacco.

By the process described in which the residual 35 hydrogen peroxide is removed from the tobacco after the latter has been subjected to refining action of this oxygen-evolving compound I have found that raw, unpleasant tobacco is transformed into tobacco of a much milder quality 40 which is more desirable for smoking purposes. At the same time the lightened color, attributable to the bleaching action of hydrogen peroxide, is much preferred by the general smoking public. By the use of the lighter, milder tobacco prepared 45 in accordance with my process, it has been found that the expensive foreign tobacco now blended with domestic tobacco in the preparation of smoking mixtures may be dispensed with either in whole or in part since domestic tobacco refined in accordance with my process can replace it.

As an example of my process the following may be given:

100 kilograms of tobacco are placed in a rotat-

ing tube and sprayed with a bleaching solution consisting of 10 liters of 40% hydrogen peroxide solution, 20 liters of water, and 2 liters of 25% ammonia. The solution is applied by means of nozzles. If hydrogen peroxide of lesser concentration is commercially available, an amount greater than 10 liters and sufficient to give approximately the same hydrogen peroxide content can, of course, be utilized.

The tobacco is then dried as usual in a second 10 rotating tube. At the conclusion of the drying step the tobacco, still containing from 0.2 to 0.4% hydrogen peroxide, calculated on the weight of the tobacco, is sprayed with 10 liters of a solution consisting of 7 liters of water, 2.5 kilograms 15 of glucose and 3.1 liters of tobacco sauce. At the conclusion of this step the tobacco is again dried and its quality is found to be considerably improved. The tobacco is much milder and is considerably lightened in color.

Various changes may be made in the process that I have described and in the amounts of reagents that I have given as illustrative which will nevertheless still fall within the scope of my invention. The various details given are to 25 be considered as illustrative and not restrictive and the scope of the invention is to be determined solely in accordance with the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A process of bleaching tobacco which comprises first moistening the tobacco with a solution of hydrogen peroxide and subsequently subjecting said tobacco to the action of a reducing agent which will reduce and destroy residual hydrogen peroxide.

2. A process for bleaching tobacco which comprises moistening said tobacco with a solution of hydrogen peroxide and then subjecting said tobacco to the action of a solution of glucose for destroying the residual hydrogen peroxide.

3. A process for bleaching tobacco which comprises the steps of spraying the tobacco with a solution of hydrogen peroxide and then spraying said tobacco with a solution of a reducing agent for decomposing the residual hydrogen peroxide.

4. A process for bleaching tobacco which comprises the steps of spraying the tobacco with a solution of hydrogen peroxide, drying the bleached tobacco and treating the dried and bleached tobacco with a tobacco sauce containing an agent for reducing residual hydrogen peroxide.

HERMANN BAIER.