Dec. 10, 1940. C. E. BLUHM 2,224,588

TIP FOR CIGARETTES

Filed March 30, 1938

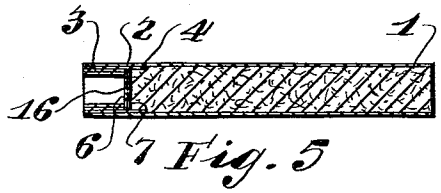

Fig. 5

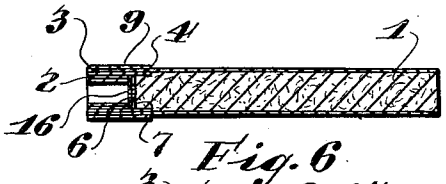

Fig. 6

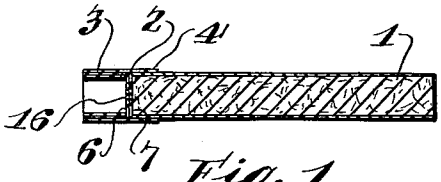

Fig. 1

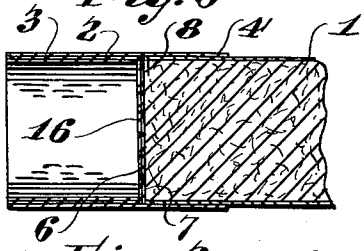

Fig. 2

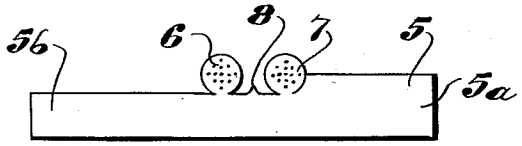

Fig. 3

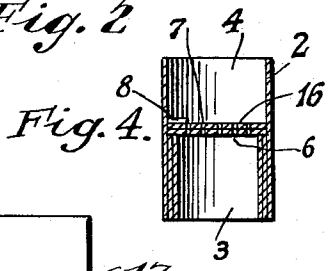

Fig. 4.

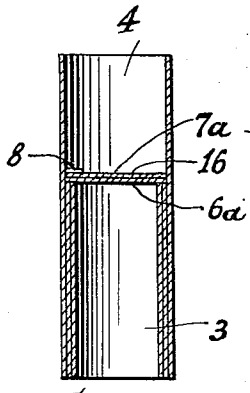

Fig. 9.

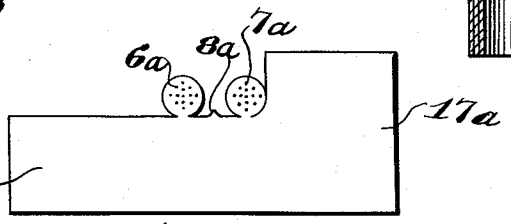

Fig. 10

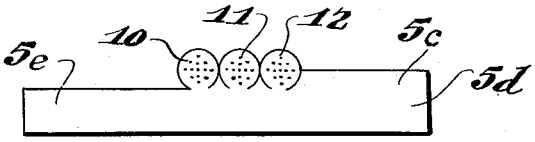

Fig. 7

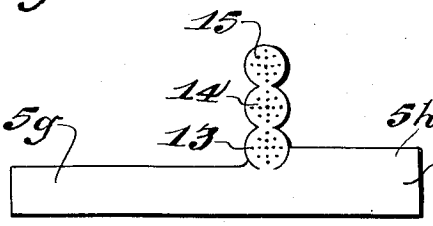

Fig. 8

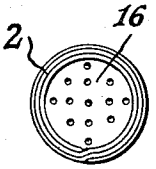

Fig. 11.

INVENTOR

Charles E. Bluhm

BY

ATTORNEY

Patented Dec. 10, 1940 2,224,588

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,224,588

TIP FOR CIGARETTES

Charles E. Bluhm, Rochester, N. Y.

Application March 30, 1938, Serial No. 198,943

5 Claims. (Cl. 131—11)

The object of this invention is to provide a cigarette that contains not only the tobacco and the wrapper therefor, but also a tip or mouthpiece for the cigarette in which is combined a filter made of the same paper that the tip is made of, although it is understood that the filter may be made of other material which would be inserted.

Another object of the invention is to make the tip and filter of a flat blank of paper, the filter comprising one or more discs of paper that fits inside of the tip, these discs being joined on one side with the paper from which the tip is made, and being placed one on top of the other when the paper is rolled to the tubular form of the tip.

These and other objects of the invention will be illustrated in the drawing, described in the specification, and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the cigarette with my improved tip.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the left hand end of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the tip in Figures 1 and 2 is made, it being understood that the right hand end of the blank of Figure 3 forms the cup in which the end of the cigarette is inserted.

Figure 4 is a detail view of the tip shown in Figures 1 and 2, showing how the discs rest on a shoulder formed in the mouthpiece of the tip.

Figure 5 shows the tip as it is formed first, and the wrapper of the cigarette is formed thereafter around the tip and the tobacco.

Figure 6 shows the tip and cigarette as formed in Figure 5, with an extra wrapper around the outside of the cigarette and the tip.

Figure 7 is a detail view of the blank similar to that shown in Figure 3, except that three discs are formed thereon instead of two.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the blank similar to that shown in Figure 3, with the three discs formed together on a line extending at right angles to the long dimension of the blank.

Figure 9 is a sectional view of the tip formed separately, into which the cigarette can be inserted.

Figure 10 is a plan view of the blank from which the tip shown in Figure 9 is formed.

Figure 11 is an end view of the tip formed from the blank shown in Figure 7, looking at it from the bottom.

In the drawing like reference numerals indicate like parts.

In the drawing reference numeral 1 indicates a cigarette of the ordinary type, and 2 indicates a tip having a mouthpiece 3 at one end and a socket 4 at the other end, into which the end of the cigarette can be inserted except as otherwise shown in Figures 5 and 6. The tip 2 is made from the blank 5 shown in Figure 3. The right hand end of the blank is made wide as shown at 5*a*, and the left hand end of the blank is made narrow as shown at 5*b*, and at intermediate points on one side are attached to the blank the discs 6 and 7, which discs are perforated. These discs are turned at right angles to the blank, and the blank is then rolled around the discs, starting from the narrow end of the blank. The narrow end 5*b* of the blank forms two turns of a cylinder and forms a shoulder on which the discs 6 and 7 will rest, and as the blank is rolled further, the wide end 5*a* of the blank forms a socket 4 into which the end of the cigarette can be inserted. Between the discs 6 and 7 is a tip 8 which is turned down on the discs 6 and 7 and serves to hold them in place, as is indicated in Figure 2.

The discs have perforations in them and form a perforated diaphragm or wall 16, which holds the tobacco in place and through which the smoke is filtered.

In Figure 4 I have shown a tip formed in this manner into which the end of the cigarette can be inserted.

In Figure 5 I have shown a tip formed in this manner, with the wrapper of the cigarette surrounding the tip and holding it in place inside of the wrapper.

In Figure 6 I have shown a tip formed in the manner shown in Figure 4, with the wrapper of the cigarette surrounding the tip and holding it in place inside of the wrapper, the cigarette 1 and the mouthpiece 2 being further joined together by an extra wrapper or binding collar 9 which overlaps both the tip and the wrapper of the cigarette, the cigarette 1 and the mouthpiece 2 being further joined together by an extra wrapper or binding collar 9 which overlaps both the tip and the wrapper of the cigarette.

In Figure 7 I have shown a blank 5c, having the wide end 5*d* at the right and the narrow end 5*e* at the left, with three discs 10, 11 and 12 formed thereon so as to form three layers in the filter of the mouthpiece.

In Figure 8 I have shown a blank 5*h* having a wide end 5*f* at the right and a narrow end 5*g*

at the left, having three discs 13, 14 and 15 joined together in a series extending at right angles to the length of the blank, it being understood that these discs will be folded one on top of the other to form the filtering diaphragm 16 of the mouthpiece.

In Figure 10 I have shown a blank of extra width to form a mouthpiece such as is shown in Figure 9, which would be sold commercially separate from the cigarette and into which any of the standard brands of cigarettes could be inserted. In this Figure 10 I have shown the parts 6a, 7a and 8a, which correspond in all respects to the parts 6, 7 and 8 in Figure 3 above described. In this case the large end 17a would make an extra long socket and the narrow end 17b would make an extra long mouthpiece.

Figure 11 is an end view showing how the tips would look after they were formed from the blank shown in Figures 6 and 7.

I claim:

1. A blank for a cigarette tip having parallel sides and ends, said blank being wide at one end and narrow at the other end and having one straight edge that is common to both the wide and narrow portions, and a series of circular perforated discs attached to the other edge of the narrow part of the blank.

2. A blank for a cigarette tip having parallel sides and ends, said blank being wide at one end and narrow at the other end, and a series of circular discs attached to one edge of said blank on the narrow portion of the blank and adjacent to the wide portion.

3. A blank for a cigarette tip having parallel sides and ends, said blank being wide at one end and narrow at the other end, and a series of circular discs attached to one edge of said blank on the narrow portion of the blank and adjacent to the wide portion, said blank being adapted to be rolled into a tip for a cigarette without folding, the narrow end when rolled inside of the wide portion forming a shoulder on which the disc can rest, and the wide portion forming an extension for the tip that extends beyond the discs and encloses them.

4. A tip for a cigarette consisting of a single paper member which in unassembled form is wide at one end and relatively narrow at the other end and has discs attached on one side only to one edge of the member, said paper member being of a single thickness with the discs thereof constituting in assembly position a diaphragm extending across the cylinder, one edge of the narrow end of the member constituting a shoulder on which the discs rest.

5. A tip for a cigarette consisting of a single paper member which in unassembled form is wide at one end and relatively narrow at the other end and has discs attached on one side only to one edge of the member, and which is provided with a short triangular tab between the discs, said paper member being of a single thickness, with the discs thereof constituting in assembled position a diaphragm extending across the cylinder, and an edge of the narrow end of the member constituting a shoulder on which the discs rest, and the triangular tab extending transversely of the discs and adapted to support them in place.

CHARLES E. BLUHM.