

July 1, 1930.

E. BLANK

1,769,896

TOBACCO CARTRIDGE FOR PIPES

Filed Nov. 30, 1926

Fig. 1.

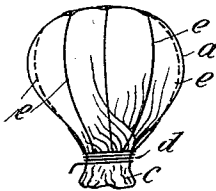


Fig. 2.

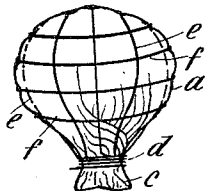


Fig. 3.

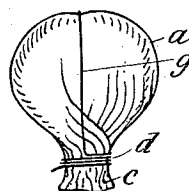


Fig. 4.

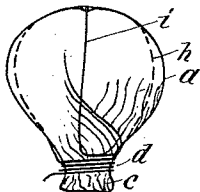


Fig. 5.

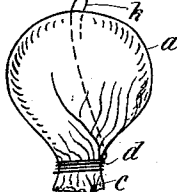


Fig. 6.

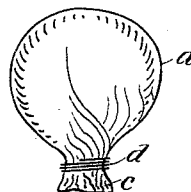


Fig. 7.

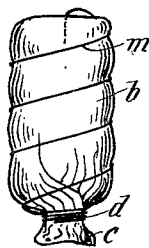
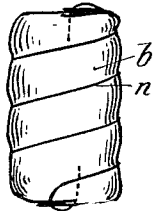


Fig. 8.



Inventor:
Ernst Blank
by *[Signature]*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ERNST BLANK, OF EITORT-ON-THE-SIEG, GERMANY

TOBACCO CARTRIDGE FOR PIPES

Application filed November 30, 1926, Serial No. 151,796, and in Germany March 9, 1926.

This invention relates to tobacco cartridges for pipes consisting of a paper wrapper filled with tobacco. According to the invention the tobacco-filled paper wrapper is closed at the open end by twisting this end and metal-wire of circular cross-section or flat is wound several times around the twisted end so that it rests on the bottom of the pipe-bowl, when the cartridge has been inserted into this bowl. The wire might further be wound several times around the paper-bag and eventually traverse the bag or wrapper and its contents once or several times. This wire-coil serves for several purposes, mainly for separating the residue of burnt tobacco and of the charred paper wrapper from the bottom of the pipe bowl and from the mouth of the channel in this bottom so that the pipe bowl can be emptied without the aid of a scratcher merely by removing the tying up material which has remained unaltered.

A further advantage consists in that the tobacco is held together by the wire when being inserted into the pipe bowl and during the smoking whereby a uniform burning is ensured without the necessity to repeatedly use a stopper.

Eight embodiments of the invention are shown, by way of example in the Figures 1 to 8 of the accompanying drawings in side elevation.

Figs. 1 to 7 show each a tobacco cartridge consisting of paper wrapper *a* or *b* which is pouch-shaped or sack-shaped and closed by being tied at the open end *c*.

In Fig. 8 the tobacco is enveloped by a strip of paper wound round the tobacco to form a cartridge closed at both ends by folding.

These inconveniences are avoided, according to the invention, by covering the paper wrapper with a cover of metal, wire or similar incombustible material which does not crumble. In the forms of construction shown wire is used for this purpose, a narrow strip of sheet metal or of other incombustible material might, however, be used.

The wire *d* is tightly wound around the tied up end *c* of the paper wrapper *a*, this tied up end *c* being designed to be placed upon

the bottom of the pipe bowl and as the principal condition is to protect the mouth of the pipe channel from being clogged by the ashes or residues from the tied up end *c* of the paper wrapper. The windings of the wire *d* keep the charred paper of the tied up end *c* loose with regard to the channel mouth and prevent residues of tobacco getting into the mouth of the channel. When after the tobacco has been smoked, the wire spiral *d* is removed the residues of the tied up end *c* of the paper wrapper and of tobacco are removed at the same time.

In the form of construction shown in Fig. 1 the wire *d* is wound in longitudinal direction several times around the paper wrapper so that the paper wrapper is well tied up by these longitudinal windings *e*. A kind of cage is thus formed in which the tobacco and the wrapper are held so that the wrapper cannot bake onto the inner surface of the pipe bowl and is closed at the top as by a pipe lid, dropping out of the tobacco being prevented.

The tying up may further be completed by cross windings *f* as shown in Fig. 2.

In the more simple form shown in Fig. 3 only one longitudinal winding *g* is wound around the wrapper, two longitudinal windings *h* and *i* being used as shown in Fig. 4 said windings crossing the one the other at right angles. The tying up might consist of cross windings without longitudinal windings.

As shown in Fig. 5 the wire is wound only around the tied up end *c* of the paper wrapper, in order to protect the mouth of the pipe channel against clogging and the bottom of the pipe bowl against incrustations. The end *k* of the wire either traverses the paper wrapper or is placed over the same to form a handle for the pulling out of the wire coil *d*.

Fig. 6 shows that only the tied up end *c* of the paper wrapper is wound round with a wire *d*, this wire coil being either removed, after the tobacco has been smoked, by turning the pipe bowl upside down or with the aid of a match or other implement.

Fig. 7 shows a cartridge-shaped wrapper the twisted end *c* of which is tied up by wire

windings *d*, the wire being then wound around the wrapper in spiral windings *m*.

Fig. 8 shows a wrapper filled with tobacco having the shape of a cartridge and closed at the top and bottom ends by folding. The wire *n* is wound in spiral shape around the cartridge and the two ends of the wire are secured in the folded ends of the paper wrapper.

10 The cartridge-shaped wrappers shown in Figs. 7 and 8 might be tied around with wire on any of the different manners shown with regard to the pouch-shaped wrappers (Figs. 1 to 6).

15 I claim:—

1. A tobacco charge for pipes with a device for preventing clogging of the pipe, the tobacco wrapped in paper, the ends of the paper twisted, a wire in spiral shape tied around
20 the twisted portion of the wrapper and forming a resilient support for the tobacco on the bottom of the bowl of a pipe.

2. A tobacco charge for pipes with a device for preventing clogging of the pipe, the tobacco wrapped in paper, the ends of the paper twisted, a wire in spiral shape tied around
25 the twisted portion of the wrapper and forming a resilient support for the tobacco on the bottom of the bowl of a pipe, one of the ends
30 of the wire spiral extending along the tobacco charge and forming a handle to facilitate removing the wire coil from the bowl.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ERNST BLANK.

35

40

45

50

55

60

65