Nov. 2, 1954 L. G. PELLETIER 2,693,193

CIGARETTE HOLDER

Filed April 13, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

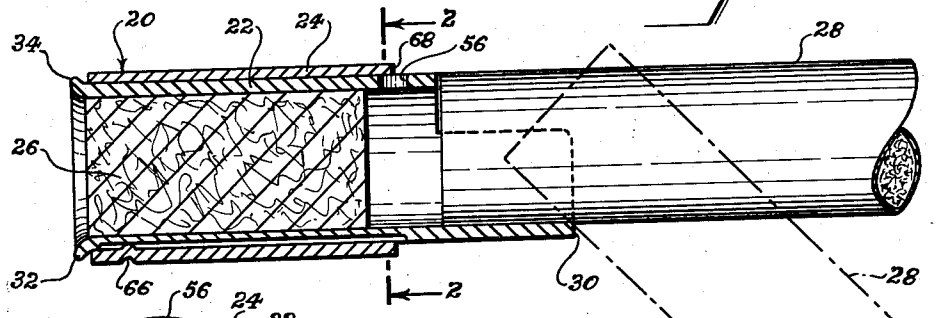


Fig. 2

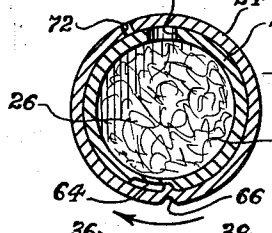


Fig. 3

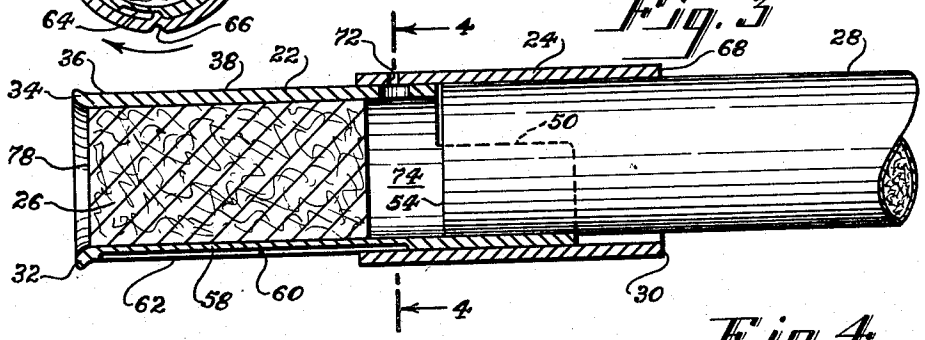


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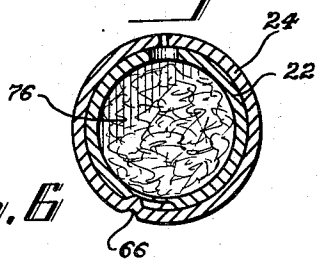


Fig. 5

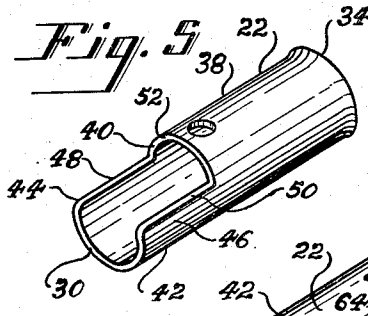
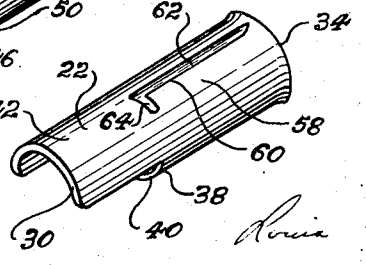


Fig. 6



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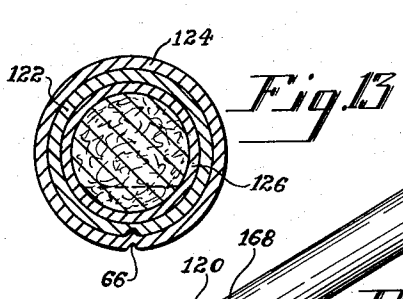


Fig. 13

Fig. 11

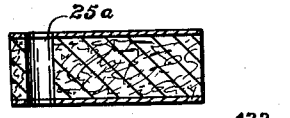
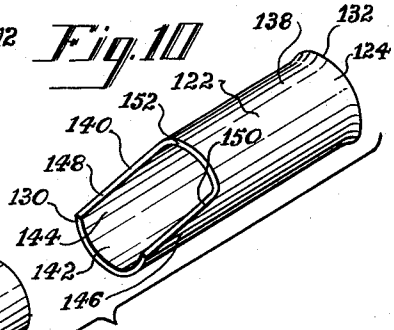


Fig. 10



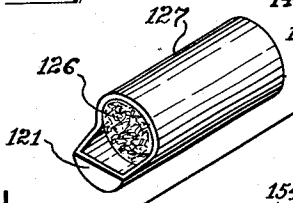


Fig. 14

Fig. 12

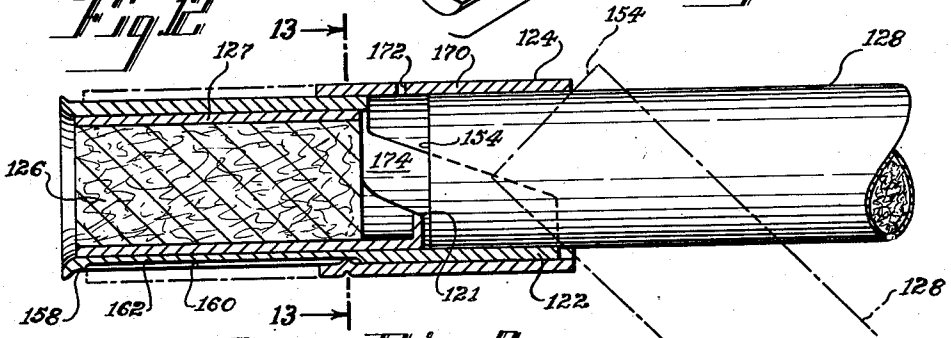


Fig. 9

Fig. 8

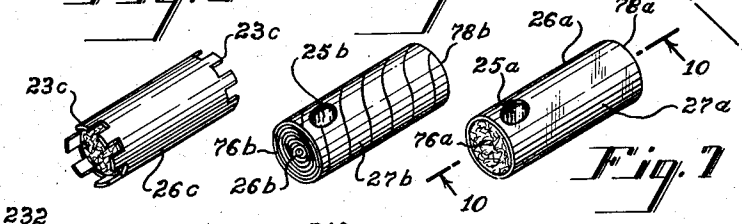


Fig. 7

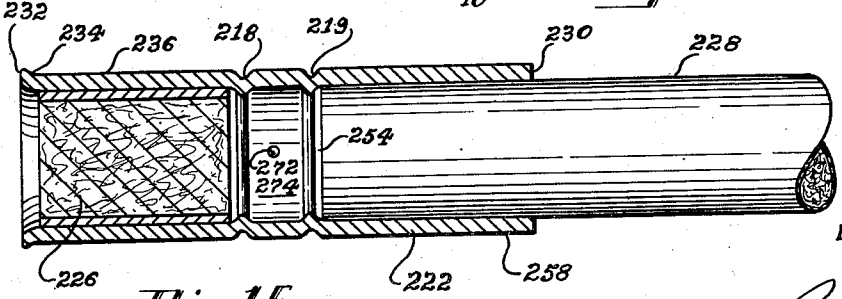


Fig. 15

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United States Patent Office 2,693,193 Patented Nov. 2, 1954

2,693,193

CIGARETTE HOLDER

Louis Gerard Pelletier, New York, N. Y.

Application April 13, 1950, Serial No. 155,667

2 Claims. (Cl. 131—182)

This invention relates generally to smoker's articles and more particularly to cigarette holders.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide novel and useful cigarette holders in which fresh air may be mixed with the smoke, to reduce the concentration thereof, and actual amount of smoke drawn in.

Another object is to provide structure by which the ratio of air to smoke may be regulated.

Another object herein is the provision of filter units which take out certain suspended materials from the smoke.

A feature of the invention is that these filters may be readily replaced.

Another object of the invention lies in structure of the class desribed which is small and light in weight with respect to the cigarette so that it is inconspicuous and does not undesirably affect the distribution of weight so that the balance of the cigarette as supported by the user's lips is comfortable.

A still further object herein is to provide holders which are of simple construction which properly hold the cigarette, but from which the cigarette may be conveniently ejected after use.

These objects and other features will more fully appear in the progress of this disclosure and be pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of a first embodiment of the invention in an open position thereof.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 2—2 on Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view corresponding generally to Figure 1 but showing the device in the closed position thereof.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 4—4 on Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a view in perspective of the body element with the filter element and sleeve element removed.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the body element of Figure 5 with the lower surface turned up.

Figure 7 is a view in perspective of an alternate form of filter element.

Figure 8 is a view in perspective of another form of filter element.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of another form of filter element.

Figure 10 is a sectional view as seen from the plane 10—10 on Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 12 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view as seen from the plane 12—12 on Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 13—13 on Figure 12.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view of the filter element and body element of the second embodiment with the sleeve element removed.

Figure 15 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of a third embodiment of the invention.

Turning to Figures 1 to 6 inclusive, the cigarette holder comprises broadly a body element 22, a sleeve element 24, and a filter element 26. The holder generally indicated by reference character 20 has an effective external diameter which is only slightly greater than the external

diameter of the cigarette 28, and being relatively short in total length, may in use present the appearance shown in Figure 11. Thus, when the exterior of the holder 20 is colored white, or to match the color of the exterior of the cigarette, the device may be comparatively inconspicuous. Even when the holder 20 is of a contrasting color it takes on more of the appearance of a tipped cigarette than of a separate device.

The body element 22 is generally in the form of a hollow cylinder having a front end 30, and a rear end 32, which is preferably outwardly flared at 34 to form the mouthpiece 36. The body element is preferably composed of a resilient material so that the mouthpiece 36 may be flexible between the users teeth and lips. Synthetic resins, or metal may be used.

The upper wall 38 has a cut-away portion defined by edge 40 and the substantially semi-cylindrical portion of the body element below the cut-away portion constitutes a support member 42 having side wall portions 44 and 46, the upper edges 48 and 50 of which are disposed more than half way up (are above the central longitudinal axis of the device). The transverse edge 52 forms a stop for the rear edge 54 of the cigarette 28. The upper wall 38 inwardly of the edge 52 is provided with an orifice 56 which is an internal air passage.

The lower wall 58 is provided with a groove 60 having a longitudinal portion 62 and a transverse portion 64. The groove 60 coacts with a projection 66 on the sleeve element 24 as will more fully appear.

The sleeve element 24 is preferably composed of a material which is heat resistant, since the burning cigarette portion may contact it if the cigarette is by chance burned to its rear end. Where the body and sleeve elements are both composed of heat resistant materials, the cigarette may be consumed entirely. The sleeve element 24 is preferably composed of metal of such internal diameter as to have a sliding fit on the outer surface of the body element 22. The length of the sleeve element is preferably such that when it is in the retracted or rear position thereof, its front edge 68 lies inwardly of the edge 52, and when it is in its forward or extended position it has sufficient purchase on the body element. The top wall of the sleeve element has an opening 72, while the bottom wa'l has a projection 66 previously mentioned.

The filter element 26 is a cylindrically shaped body composed of suitable materials, such as cotton fibers, paper, wood shavings or fibers, glass fibers, or similar spongy or foraminous substances. In this form, it may be soft, or it may be stiff like felt.

In use, the sleeve element 24 may be pulled forward until the projection 66 abuts against the forward edge of the transverse groove portion 64 where it intersects the longitudinal groove portion 62. In this position, the cigarette 28 is inserted until the edge 54 meets the edge 52 (said edges are shown spaced in Figures 1 and 3 for purposes of clarity in the drawings). In this position of the parts, the orifices 56 and 72 are disaligned (see Figure 2). In this way, the cigarette holder 20 may be used without the admission of fresh air, only the filter element 26 effecting the smoke drawn in through the mouthpiece 36. By turning the sleeve element 24 in a clockwise direction (Figure 2) the opening 72 may be brought into alignment with the orifice 56. This forms passages for the admission of ambient air into the mixing chamber 74 provided forwardly of the front surface 76 of the filter element 26. At this time the projection 66 enters the transverse groove 64 so that the sleeve element is prevented from rearward movement.

By varying the rotated position of the sleeve element 24 with respect to the body element 22 the proportion of fresh air to smoke may be regulated by the user.

When it is desired to eject the cigarette 28, the sleeve element is returned so that the projection 66 aligns with the longitudinal portion 62 and moved rearwardly to the position shown on Figure 1. Here the cigarette may fall as indicated by the dot dash lines on Figure 1.

When it is desired to replace the filter element 26, another filter element may be inserted from the rear of the device by pressing against the rear surface 78. When the new filter takes the position shown on Figure 3, the used filter will have advanced forwardly suffi-

ciently so that it may be manually removed. Since the filter element is shorter than the distance between the flare **34** and the edge **52**, the chamber **74** is provided.

In Figure 7, the filter element **26***a* is provided with a stiffened casing **27***a* and a vertically disposed channel **25***a* (Figure 10). This channel **25***a* permits the length of the filter element **26***a* from the rear surface **78***a* to the front surface **76***a* to be of a length sufficient so that the surface **76***a* may abut against the rear surface or edge **54** of the cigarette while the channel **25***a* will form a mixing chamber through which the fresh air may be admitted and mixed with the smoke. The filter element **26***a* is to be oriented in the sleeve so that the channel **25***a* is aligned with the opening **56**.

Figure 8 shows a rolled laminar type filter element **26***b* formed by rolling a single piece of planar filter material. The channel **25***b* may be formed either before or after the rolling operation and communicates with the surfaces **76***b* and **78***b* through the spaces formed between the lamina upon the rolling operation.

Figure 9 shows a filter element **26***c* having a plurality of projections **23***c* at each end thereof which serve to space the rear end **54** of the cigarette away from the orifices **56** and **72** so that the mixing chamber is provided. It is necessary that the circumferential width of the projections **23***c* be less than the diameter of the orifice **56** so that no matter how the cartridge filter is psitioned, an air passage is provided to the mixing chamber. The terminals of the projections thus act as an auxiliary rear stop for the cigarette edge if the cigarette rear edge should pass rearwardly of the edge **52**. Furthermore with the longer type of filter cartridge, the used filter may be caused to drop from the cigarette holder without manually touching the same since the rear surface of the used filter cartridge will reach the edge **52** where the filter element is of a length substantially equal to the distance between the edge **52** and the rear end **32**.

Turning now to the second embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 11 to 14 inclusive, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary repetition certain parts corresponding to those of the first embodiment are given the same reference characters with the addition of the prefix "1."

The second embodiment differs from the first embodiment principally in that the edge **152** is positioned rearwardly of the opening **172** so that the size of the orifice **172** is not adjustable except by rearward movement of the sleeve element **124**. The filter element is provided with a rigid casing **127** which has a chamber forming projection **121** against which the rear end **154** of the cigarette will abut so that the opening **172** may not be occluded and the chamber **174** will be maintained.

In replacing the filter element **126** the projection **121** serves to push the used filter element safely forward so that it may be dropped from the holder **120**.

It is to be noted that inasmuch as the element **22** is cylindrical, and is shown as being circular in cross-section (see Figure 2), the end of a conventional cigarette which is likewise circular in cross-section, must be slightly forced in order to fit in the body portion **30** (as shown on Figure 1). Owing to the fact that a conventional cigarette is of a relatively soft and compressible material, no leakage occurs at this point when smoking the cigarette.

Turning now to the third embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 15, here again certain of the parts corresponding to the prior embodiments are given the same reference characters with the addition of the prefix "2."

In the third embodiment, the sleeve element is omitted and the body element **222** is provided with two internal projections **218** and **219**. The projections **218** and **219** are preferably in the form of inwardly extending annular ribs.

The projection **218** serves as a front stop for the filter element **226** while the projection **219** acts as a rear stop for the rear end **254** of the cigarette **228**. These projections therefore define the mixing chamber **274** into which fresh air is admitted by the orifice **272**.

In the form shown on Figure 15 the filter element is preferably removed in a rearward direction by using a stiff pointed instrument such as a match stick or pencil.

The body may be composed of any suitable material, including paper, cork, metal, plastic, etc. Furthermore the body **222** may be integral with the cigarette wrapper or may be formed by an extension thereof.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described, for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art to which the invention pertains.

I claim:

1. A cigarette holder comprising: a body element having a support member projecting from one end thereof, and a sleeve element disposed about said body element, and shiftable therealong; said body element having a groove disposed upon the outer surface thereof, said groove having a first portion, the axis of which is parallel to the axis of said body element, and a second portion disposed at an angle with respect to said first portion, said sleeve element having a projection disposed on the inner surface thereof engageable in said groove, whereby said sleeve element may be moved axially with respect to said body element from a telescoped position to an extended position and rotated about the axis thereof to lock said sleeve element in extended position; said body element having means to limit the inward movement of a cigarette within said sleeve, and a first opening for the admission of air to a mixing chamber disposed within said body element and rearwardly of said last mentioned means; said sleeve element in the extended position thereof having the major portion thereof extending beyond said last mentioned means and cooperating with said support member to maintain a cigarette in an engaged position with said holder; and said sleeve element having a second opening therein positioned to align with said first opening in said body element when said sleeve element is in an extended position with respect to said body element, rotation of said sleeve element with respect to said body element serving to control the flow of air through said first and second openings into said chamber.

2. A cigarette holder comprising: a body element having a support member projecting from one end thereof, and a sleeve element disposed about said body element, and shiftable therealong; said body element having a groove disposed upon the outer surface thereof, said groove having a first portion, the axis of which is parallel to the axis of said body element, and a second portion disposed at an angle with respect to said first portion, said sleeve element having a projection disposed on the inner surface thereof engageable in said groove, whereby said sleeve element may be moved axially with respect to said body element from a telescoped position to an extended position and rotated about the axis thereof to lock said sleeve element in extended position; said body element having means to limit the inward movement of a cigarette within said sleeve, and a first opening for the admission of air to a mixing chamber disposed within said body element and rearwardly of said last mentioned means; said sleeve element in the extended position thereof having the major portion thereof extending beyond said last mentioned means and cooperating with said support member to maintain a cigarette in an engaged position with said holder; said sleeve element having a second opening therein positioned to align with said first opening in said body element when said sleeve element is in an extended position with respect to said body element, rotation of said sleeve element with respect to said body element serving to control the flow of air through said first and second openings into said chambers; and a filter disposed within said chamber and rearwardly of said first and second opening.

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