



(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 1993/08/20

(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 1994/02/26

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2004/11/09

(30) Priorité/Priority: 1992/08/25 (P42 28 227.6) DE

(51) Cl.Int.⁵/Int.Cl.⁵ A24B 13/00, A24C 5/40

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:

RUPPERT, HEINRICH WILHELM, DE;
SCHUTZE, GUNTER, DE;
GATSCHMANN, KLAUS, DE

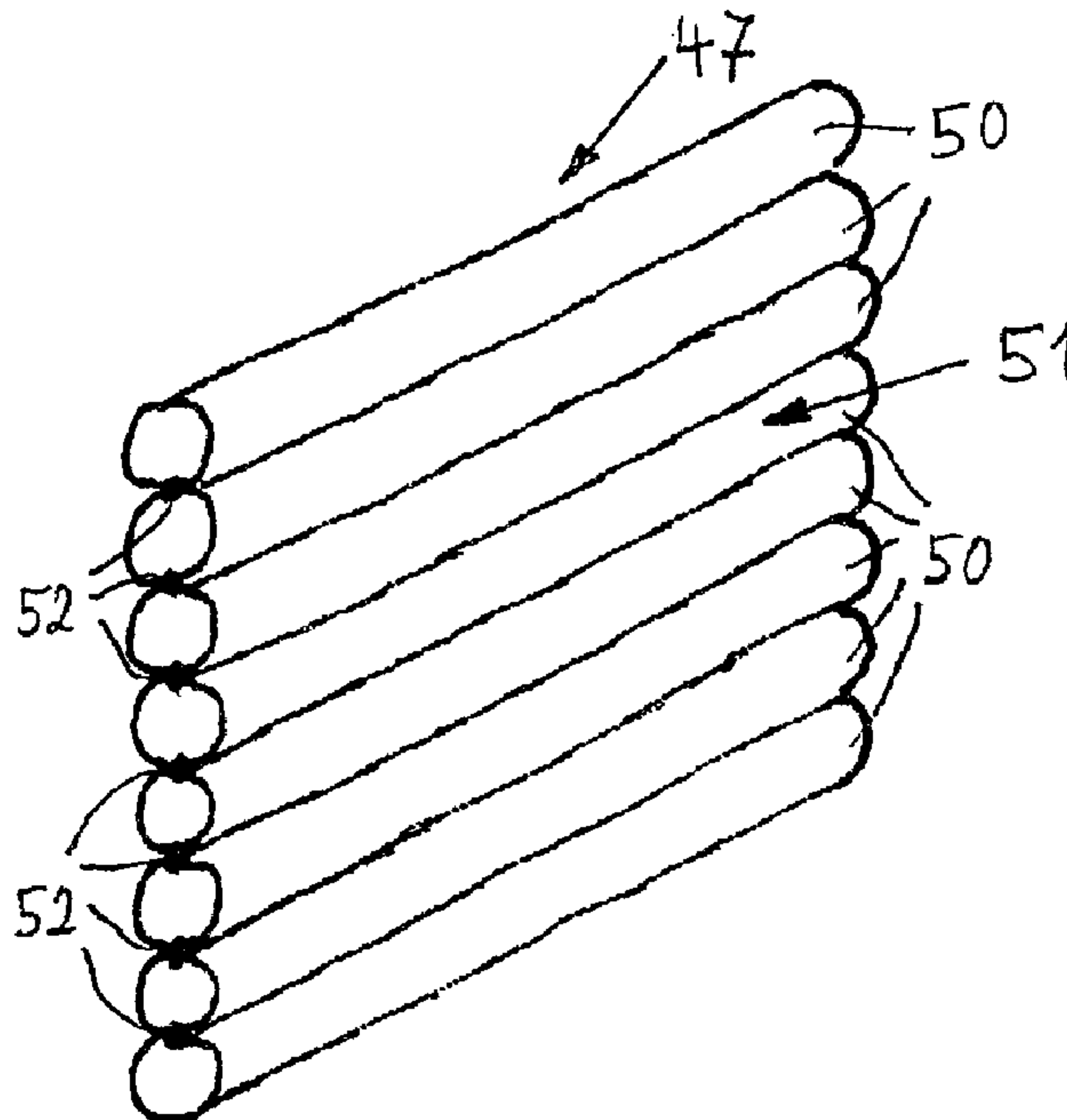
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:

EFKA-WERKE FRITZ KIEHN GMBH, DE

(74) Agent: SIM & MCBURNEY

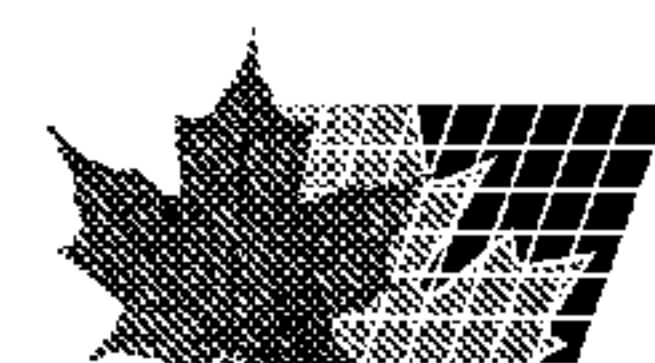
(54) Titre : TABAC POUR "ROULEUSE" ET DISPOSITIF POUR ROULER LES CIGARETTES

(54) Title: SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SELF-MAKING A CIGARETTE, AND DEVICE THEREFOR



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Smoking tobacco for self-making a cigarette, comprising one or several tobacco portions (47) each including at least two sub-quantities (48 or 50, respectively) held together by inner and/or outer fixing means (49), in which every sub-quantity (48 or 50) contains approximately the tobacco quantity required for a cigarette and in which the outer surface of the tobacco portion (47) and/or the sub-quantities (50) is permeable to air such that it is not drawable as such and hence cannot be smoked. The tobacco portion (47) is constituted either by two or more sub-quantities (50) each configured like a rod and inter-connected such as by pasting to form a rod belt (51), or by a flat oval tobacco unit comprising two or several sub-quantities (48). The coherence of each tobacco portion (47) is such that when a sub-quantity (48 or 50) is separated, said sub-quantity and the immediately adjacent one are necessarily destroyed or broken up whereby the internal coherence thereof is lost. A stuffing device is adapted to the aforementioned smoking tobacco by being provided with a magazine (52) and a severing knife (1) for severing the individual sub-quantities (48 or 50).



1

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5

10

15

20

25

30

Smoking tobacco for self-making a cigarette, comprising one or several tobacco portions (47) each including at least two sub-quantities (48 or 50, respectively) held together by inner and/or outer fixing means (49), in which every sub-quantity (48 or 50) contains approximately the tobacco quantity required for a cigarette and in which the outer surface of the tobacco portion (47) and/or the sub-quantities (50) is permeable to air such that it is not drawable as such and hence cannot be smoked. The tobacco portion (47) is constituted either by two or more sub-quantities (50) each configured like a rod and interconnected such as by pasting to form a rod belt (51), or by a flat oval tobacco unit comprising two or several sub-quantities (48). The coherence of each tobacco portion (47) is such that when a sub-quantity (48 or 50) is separated, said sub-quantity and the immediately adjacent one are necessarily destroyed or broken up whereby the internal coherence thereof is lost.

A stuffing device is adapted to the aforementioned smoking tobacco by being provided with a magazine (52) and a severing knife (1) for severing the individual sub-quantities (48 or 50).

(Fig. 1)

35

Smoking Tobacco For Self-Making A Cigarette,
And Device Therefor

Specification

This invention is concerned with a smoking tobacco for self-making a cigarette by using a prefabricated cigarette paper tube in accordance with the preamble of patent claim 1, and with a device for making cigarettes by using the aforesaid smoking tobacco in accordance with the preamble of patent claim 7.

DE-C-3,244,906 discloses a smoking tobacco which consists of a tobacco quantity of approximately equal sub-quantities constituting a unit of sale, in which the smoking tobacco is held together either wholly or at least in part by a wrapper of completely smokable material. Every sub-quantity is approximately rod-shaped so as to permit self-making of a self-rolled cigarette. Every sub-quantity also corresponds to the tobacco quantity required for a cigarette. The wrapper of the known smoking tobacco consists of perforated or mesh-like material through which air cannot be drawn. The known smoking tobacco is subdivided into rod-like sub-quantities by pressing, scoring, punching, perforating, cutting, inserted threads or the like. In accordance with a preferred embodiment the sub-quantities are aligned in a row by forming a rod belt so that they are easily detachable from each other without, however, damaging the individual sub-quantities or causing loss of the internal coherence of the individual sub-quantities. At least sections of the known smoking tobacco may contain a fixing agent for increasing the internal coherence of each sub-quantity.

- 2 -

The known smoking tobacco is intended to permit the self-making of a cigarette without any special aids such as an auxiliary wrapper of non-smokable material and without transfer means. In many countries there exists the problem that a smoking tobacco of the known kind, in which rod-like sub-quantities may be removed without damage thereto
5 for self-making of cigarettes by enclosing it with cigarette paper, is subjected to duties just like cigarettes. The same applies, by the way, for the tobacco portions disclosed in DE-C-3,407,461 or EP-B-155,514.

The present invention is directed towards the provision of a smoking tobacco which offers all of the advantages of preportioned tobacco sub-quantities for the self-making of
10 cigarettes as well as the favourable duty treatment also in countries where rod-like tobacco portions, which cannot be smoked per se but become smokable after being wrapped with cigarette paper, are subjected to duties just like cigarettes .

The present invention further is directed towards the provision of a device for processing the smoking tobacco configured in accordance with the invention, preferentially by
15 making maximum use of known mechanisms for cigarette stuffing devices.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided smoking tobacco for self-making a cigarette, comprising at least one tobacco portion each including at least two sub-quantities held together by fixing means, in which every sub-quantity contains approximately the tobacco quantity required for a cigarette, and in
20 which the outer surface of the tobacco portion and/or sub-quantities is permeable to air such that it is not drawable as such and hence cannot be smoked, characterised in that the tobacco portion is constituted by at least two sub-quantities each configured like a rod and interconnected to form a rod belt, or by a flat oval tobacco unit comprising several sub-quantities, wherein each tobacco portion is cohesive such that when a sub-quantity is
25 separated, said sub-quantity and the immediately adjacent one are necessarily broken up whereby the internal cohesion thereof is lost.

- 2A -

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device for stuffing prefabricated cigarette paper tubes, comprising a tobacco compressing chamber having a filling opening in which tobacco filled through the filling opening may be compressed to form a tobacco bar by means of a pressing bar adapted to be moved
5 transversely of the longitudinal direction of the tobacco compressing chamber, and comprising a fitting for fixing the cigarette paper tube thereon, clamping means for retaining the cigarette paper tube on said fitting, and an ejection slide for ejecting the tobacco bar from the tobacco compressing chamber into the cigarette paper tube, characterised in that the tobacco filling opening cooperates with a magazine for receiving
10 the tobacco portion defined above and for introducing the same as sub-quantities into the tobacco compressing chamber.

The gist of the smoking tobacco configured in accordance with the present invention resides in configuring the tobacco portion comprising two or more sub-quantities in such a way that upon separation of one sub-quantity the immediately adjacent sub-quantity
15 will of necessity be damaged or broken by removal of the internal coherence of

1 the same. This means that upon separation of one sub-
quantity neither said sub-quantity nor the immediately
contiguous sub-quantity can be transferred into a
5 prefabricated cigarette paper tube unless special provisions
are made. Upon separation of a sub-quantity the coherence
thereof is destroyed so that it will practically
disintegrate "under one's hand". The same applies to the
sub-quantity which is immediately adjacent the separated
10 one. Hence, upon separation of a sub-quantity there remains
nothing but a tobacco quantity which is pre-portioned along
the length of the tobacco receiving space of a cigarette
paper tube.

15 Moreover, the embodiment in which the tobacco portion is
constituted by a flat oval tobacco unit comprising two or
more sub-quantities and in which the coherence is ensured by
a highly porous wrapper of smokable material, exhibits the
advantage that as compared with the prior art considerably
20 less "paper", i.e. wrapper material per sub-quantity of
tobacco has to be smoked. This considerably enhances the
acceptance of this embodiment by the consumer.

25 The first alternative in which the tobacco portion is
constituted by two or more rod-like sub-quantities which are
joined - especially by pasting - to form a rod belt exhibits
the advantage that the tobacco rods may be manufactured like
a cigarette on a modified cigarette bar machine. The tobacco
rods are separated just like cigarettes from a continuously
30 manufactured tobacco bar. Subsequently, they are pasted
together in side-by-side relationship whereby a rod belt is
formed, pasting being preferentially effected so that, when
a sub-quantity is separated from the rod belt, both said
sub-quantity and the immediately adjacent one will break up.
35 To this end the glue penetrates into the outer envelope of
the individual tobacco rods along the pasting seam. If the
tobacco rods are held together by internal binding agents,
the glue will properly penetrate into each tobacco rod so as

1 to ensure the aforementioned disintegration of the tobacco
rods upon separation from one another.

5 Preferentially, the tobacco contained in the tobacco portion
or in each sub-quantity is compressed so as to make sure
that the respective separate sub-quantities cannot be
controlled manually. This means that upon release of the
internal coherence of each sub-quantity the same will expand
radially and lose its dimensional stability.

10 The device which is adapted in accordance with the present
invention for stuffing prefabricated cigarette paper tubes
by making use of the aforementioned smoking tobacco is
characterised on the one hand by making maximum possible use
15 of conventional stuffing devices and on the other hand by an
additional measure according to which the tobacco filling
opening cooperates with a magazine for accommodating the
above-described inventive tobacco portion and for
introducing sub-quantities thereof into the compression
20 chamber of the stuffing device. Preferentially, the
aforementioned magazine is defined by a receiving cavity
which is situated above the tobacco filling opening and the
free cross-section of which corresponds to the cross-section
of the tobacco filling opening. The receiving cavity may
25 cooperate with a ram for pushing further tobacco sub-
quantities into the open compression chamber. Alternatively,
at least one and preferentially both longitudinal sides of
the receiving cavity are provided with a recess extending
close to the area above the tobacco filling opening for
30 further pressing or pushing sub-quantities of the tobacco
portion - for instance with the user's finger.

Also, the device according to the invention is
preferentially provided with a cutting blade or similar
35 severing member, e.g. a squeezer bar or the like. The
aforementioned severing member cooperates with the tobacco
filling opening of the stuffing device and is positioned

1 above the pressing bar, the severing movement preferentially
being in advance of the movement of the pressing bar in
pressing direction.

5 As regards further structural details reference shall be
made to claim 12 and the following claims.

10 Below, two embodiments of a smoking tobacco configured in
accordance with the present invention and a device adapted
for processing said smoking tobacco for self-making of
cigarettes will be explained with reference to the
accompanying drawing.

15 In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of the
smoking tobacco according to the present
invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of
the smoking tobacco according to the present
invention;

Figs.

25 3 to 5 are respective fragmentary cross-sectional views
illustrating the severing movement of a cutting
blade provided in accordance with the invention as
related to the filling opening of the tobacco
compression chamber of a stuffing device as
30 related to the movement of the cooperating
pressing bar;

35 Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a
stuffing device provided with a cutting blade and
a magazine each according to the present
invention;

1 Fig. 7 is a schematic plan view showing a first
 embodiment of a tobacco cutting blade provided in
 a stuffing device in accordance with the present
5 invention;

 Fig. 8 is a schematic plan view showing a second
 embodiment of a tobacco cutting blade provided in
 a stuffing device according to the invention; and

10 Fig. 9 is a schematic view showing an embodiment of a
 tobacco magazine cooperating with the filling
 opening of the tobacco compression chamber of a
 stuffing device.

15 As will be apparent from Fig. 1, the tobacco intended for
 the self-making of cigarettes by using prefabricated
 cigarette paper tubes, especially filter-tipped cigarette
 paper tubes, is composed of a tobacco portion 47 comprising
 at least two and in the present case six sub-quantities held
20 together by an outer wrapper of highly porous and smokable
 material, wherein each sub-quantity contains approximately
 the tobacco quantity required for one cigarette. The six
 sub-quantities of the tobacco portion 47 shown in Fig. 1 are
 indicated at 48. The aforementioned wrapper which confines
25 the six sub-quantities is indicated at 49. It is made of
 highly porous cigarette paper or mat material which consists
 of smokable material and is porous or air-permeable to such
 an extent that one may not draw on the tobacco portion 47 as
 such so that it is not smokable. To this end the tobacco
30 portion 47 must be subdivided in discrete sub-quantities 48
 and each of said discrete sub-quantities must be wrapped in
 cigarette paper, especially introduced into a prefabricated
 cigarette paper tube. The tobacco portion 47 shown in Fig. 1
 is a flat oval or flat bar-like tobacco unit; i.e., the
35 individual sub-quantities 48 are integrally joined to each
 other within said unit or within the outer wrapper 49, i.e.,
 they are not separate from each other.

1
The embodiment shown in Fig. 2 differs somewhat from the
above configuration. Here, the tobacco portion 47 is
5 subdivided into discrete, viz. eight rod-like sub-quantities
50. These sub-quantities 50 are joined, especially pasted
together, to form a rod belt 51 (longitudinal pasting seams
52). The discrete tobacco rods 50 may be manufactured on a
modified cigarette bar machine similar to the tobacco
10 portions disclosed in EP-B-155,514. After manufacture the
tobacco rods 50 are arranged in groups in side-by-side
relationship and are glued to each other along a
longitudinal generating line in such a way that upon
separation of a sub-quantity 50 said sub-quantity and the
15 immediately adjacent one are of necessity destroyed or
broken up by releasing the internal coherence so that after
separation they cannot readily be introduced into a
prefabricated cigarette paper tube. To this end a device
such as in particular a stuffing device is required. It
would also be conceivable to wrap such a broken-up sub-
20 quantity with cigarette paper, as done by those who roll
their own cigarettes, and to do so either manually or by
means of a known wrapping device. This kind of self-making
of a cigarette requires some considerable skill. However,
the advantage of the described tobacco portion in
25 conjunction with the conventional self-rolling of cigarettes
resides in that the tobacco is precisely pre-portioned and
is approximately uniformly distributed along the length of
the cigarette. In this respect the described tobacco portion
comprising the sub-quantities 50 offers considerable
30 advantages in respect of the self-rolling of cigarettes as
compared with the prior art. Above all, it should be
considered that the discrete sub-quantities, once they have
lost their internal coherence, are in a relatively loose
state so that the cigarette paper may be wrapped about the
35 tobacco which is held under radial compression, as is done
conventionally, so that a proper drawable cigarette will
result.

1
In order to additionally promote the aforementioned effect
the tobacco in the tobacco portion 47 or in the sub-
quantities 50 is preferentially compressed radially. To
5 ensure breaking of the sub-quantities 50 as described above
a glue is used for joining the discrete sub-quantities 50,
said glue penetrating the wrapper material so that upon
breaking-off of a sub-quantity both the wrapper of said sub-
quantity and the wrapper of the next-adjacent sub-quantity
10 will of necessity break apart. In case the discrete sub-
quantities 50 are held together by an internal fixing agent
or binding agent, the glue preferentially penetrates into
the tobacco filling so as to cancel the internal coherence
when a sub-quantity has been broken off.
15

The length of the tobacco portion 47 as a rule corresponds
to the length of the tobacco receiving space of the
cigarette paper tube in which a sub-quantity is to be
placed.
20

The above-described tobacco portions require a
correspondingly adapted device for stuffing cigarettes by
using prefabricated cigarette paper tubes. With reference to
Figs. 3 to 6 an embodiment of a correspondingly adapted
25 cigarette stuffing device will be described in detail. The
device comprises a casing consisting of a lower casing part
11 and an upper casing part 12. The upper casing part is
formed with an elongate opening, viz. a tobacco filling
opening 13 which opens into a tobacco compression chamber
30 14. The compression chamber 14 is defined on the one hand by
a semicircular wall portion 40 and on the other hand by an
opposed semicircular face 16 of a horizontally displaceable
pressing bar 17. The inner wall portion 40 is part of an
outer sidewall 41 associated with the compression chamber
35 14, said outer sidewall being configured as a double-wall
the outer wall portion 42 of which is made to be
displaceable in tobacco ejecting direction relative to the

1 inner wall portion 40. To this end the outer wall portion 42
is provided with an extension 43 projecting through an
elongate slot 44 in the inner wall portion 40 and being
5 slidably supported therein. The extension 43 carries a ram-
like ejecting slide 25. The wall portion 42 and the ejecting
slide 25 constitute an integral component, i.e. a component
which is jointly slidable to and fro in longitudinal
direction of the tobacco compression chamber 14. Further,
10 the outer wall portion 42 is joined by way of a relieved
guide means 46 with the lower casing part 11 whereby a
rectilinear guide means is formed. A grip 29 is disposed on
the top of the outer wall portion 42. The end 20 of the
pressing bar 17 which is diametrically opposed to the wall
15 portion 16 is coupled with a lever 21 which may concurrently
be designed as a handling member 23. The latter may, for
instance, be a moulded plastic part. The handling member 23
is supported for rotation about a horizontal axis which is
defined by pivots 22 integrally formed on the sides of the
handling member 23. These pivots 22 are journaled for
20 rotation in dish-like bearing shells 45 and are retained
within the bearing shells 45 by a protrusion 39 provided on
the inside of the upper casing part 12.

25 The diametrically opposed end 20 of the pressing bar 17 has
two L-shaped arms 24 integrally formed thereon with a mutual
axial spacing, and L-shaped control grooves 2 are formed on
the inner sides of said arms facing each other into which
guide pins 6 protrude which are integrally formed on the
sides of the handling member 23, wherein the two guide pins
30 6 are respectively formed on the two outer sides of the
lateral bounding walls of the handling member 23. Further
guide pins are integrally formed on the inner sides of the
lateral bounding walls of the handling member 23 in
alignment with the guide pins 6. These guide pins correspond
35 respectively with arcuate control grooves 3 formed on the
outer side of two arms 18 which are likewise arranged with a
mutual axial spacing but are disposed intermediate the

1 already mentioned two L-shaped arms 24, said arms 18 forming
part of a cutting blade 1 which is slidable to and fro
between upper casing part 12 and pressing bar 17. The
5 control grooves 2 and 3 are designed and arranged relative
to each other such that, when the handling member 23 is
actuated in pressing direction (arrow 19), the cutting blade
1 will be in advance of the pressing ram 17. It is preferred
that the cutting blade 1, which is reciprocable in parallel
10 to the pressing ram 17, is coupled to the handling member 23
such that the movement of the pressing ram 17 in pressing
direction will only commence after the cutting blade 1 has
moved across the tobacco filling opening 13, i.e. when it is
in its final cutting position. To achieve this the
15 embodiment of Fig. 6 is provided with the L-shaped control
groove 2 the shorter leg of which extends in spaced relation
from the pressing bar 17 approximately in parallel with the
direction of movement thereof in a direction away from the
compression chamber 14. Furthermore, the clear width of the
upper horizontal arm of the control groove 2 is larger than
20 the outer diameter of the associated pin 6 so that, when the
handling member 23 is pivoted in pressing direction 19 from
the filling position, the guide pin 6 in the upper
horizontal arm of the guide groove 2 will initially remain
ineffective, resulting in the pressing bar 17 staying in its
25 retracted position shown in Fig. 6. However, the pins
integrally formed on the inner side of the handling member
23 and disposed in alignment with the pins 6 correspond from
the very beginning with the control grooves 3 cooperating
with the cutting blade 1 so that the cutting blade 1 is
30 moved without any delay in a tobacco cutting direction, and
consequently the cutting blade 1 is fully effective prior to
the pressing bar 17 becoming effective. The described
process of motion can be reconstructed with reference to
Figs. 3 to 5. When the tobacco compression chamber is opened
35 the process of motion is reversed, i.e., the cutting blade 1
lags behind the pressing bar 17.

1 For the pressing bar 17 to stay in the pressing position an
enlargement 15 is provided at the bottom of each control
groove 2 in which the guide pins 6 may lock. As will be
5 apparent from Fig. 6, the enlargement 15 and hence the
mentioned snap-in connection are beneath the imaginary
connecting line between the tobacco compression chamber 14
and the pivot of the handling member 23, so that the locked
position of the handling member 23 is an "over dead-centre
10 position".

For handling the tobacco portions 47 of Fig. 1 or Fig. 2,
respectively, the tobacco filling opening 13 cooperates with
a magazine 52 for accommodating and introducing sub-
quantities of the aforementioned tobacco portion 47. In the
15 illustrated embodiment the magazine is defined by a
receiving cavity 53 disposed above the tobacco filling
opening 13, the free cross-section of the cavity
corresponding to the cross-section of the tobacco filling
opening 13. The receiving cavity 53 may cooperate with a ram
20 for pushing tobacco sub-quantities into the open compression
chamber 14 of the stuffing device. Figs. 3 to 6 do not show
such a ram; it is merely indicated by the arrow 54 in Figs.
3 and 6.

25 In order to obviate the use of a ram 54 for pushing against
the tobacco portion 47 the receiving cavity 53 of Fig. 9 is
provided with a recess 55 on either of its longitudinal
sides. The recess 55 extends from the top edge of the
receiving cavity 53 close to the top of the tobacco filling
30 opening 13. The recess 55 is used for pressing or pushing
sub-quantities of the tobacco portion 47 for instance with
the user's index finger. In this way the aforementioned ram
54 for pushing in sub-quantities of the tobacco portion 47
according to Fig. 1 or 2 can be omitted.

35 Hence, as shown in Figs. 3 to 5, tobacco for example in the
form of the tobacco portion 47 of Fig. 1 is initially

1 introduced through the receiving cavity 53 and the filling
opening 13 into the tobacco compression chamber 14, the
tobacco portion 47 being pushed as shown in Fig. 3 into the
5 receiving cavity 43 until its bottom edge abuts the bottom
of the tobacco compression chamber 14. Subsequently, the
leading cutting blade 1 cuts a sub-quantity 47 off the
tobacco portion 47 while the filling opening 13 is closed
simultaneously. To this end the front edge 4 of the cutting
10 blade 1 facing the compression chamber 14 has a knife edge
5. As shown in Fig. 7 the knife edge may extend guillotine-
fashion at an inclination along the length of the
compression chamber 14. Alternatively, the knife edge 5 may
also be configured like a conical roof as shown in Fig. 8.
Finally, it is also conceivable that the knife edge 5 is
15 provided with serrations.

Instead of the cutting blade 1 it is also possible to
provide a squeezer bar or similar separating element having
the same effect.

20 The cutting blade 1 actually rolls the sub-quantity 48
separated from the tobacco portion 47 into the tobacco
compression chamber 14 while cancelling the internal
coherence of said sub-quantity. Any protruding tobacco
25 shreds and any remainders of the porous wrapper 49 are
severed between the knife edge 5 and the delimiting edge 7
of the filling opening 13 opposite the pressing bar 17 so
that the severed sub-quantity 48 including the severed
wrapper 49 is completely disposed inside the tobacco
30 compression chamber 14. Thereafter the finally formed
tobacco roll 10 shown in Fig. 5 can easily be ejected from
the tobacco compression chamber 14. In the tobacco
compressing position, as will also be apparent from Fig. 5,
the pressing bar 17 and the front edge 4 or the knife edge 5
35 of the cutting blade 1 are approximately flush with the
curved pressing face 16 of the pressing bar 17 thus forming
an extension of the pressing face 16 of the pressing bar 17.

1
The tobacco portion of Fig. 2 can be processed in the same
way as the tobacco portion 47 of Fig. 1 with the described
stuffing device.

5
In a comfort device a saw driven by an electric motor may be
provided instead of the described cutting blade 1, in
particular a circular saw blade adapted to be moved into the
tobacco filling opening in accordance with Figs. 3 to 6.

10
In a less comfortable stuffing device it would also be
conceivable for the cutting blade to be moved to the tobacco
severing position by means of a separate handling member. In
that case the cutting blade may be configured like a kitchen
15 knife which is adapted to be moved through a bottom slot in
the lower portion of the receiving cavity 53 in longitudinal
direction of the tobacco compression chamber to thereby
sever the desired sub-quantity 48 or 50, respectively.

20
In order to facilitate the separation of sub-quantities 48
in the embodiment of a tobacco portion as shown in Fig. 1
the wrapper 49 may be provided with longitudinally extending
perforations 56 which define the longitudinal dividing lines
between neighbouring sub-quantities 48. Instead of the
25 linear perforations 56 it is also possible to provide
different predetermined breaking lines in the wrapper 49.
However, the predetermined breaking lines must be given
sufficient strength to ensure the coherence of the tobacco
portion 47 outside of the magazine 52 of the described
30 stuffing device.

35
All of the features disclosed in the present application
papers are claimed as being essential to the invention to
the extent to which they are novel over the prior art either
individually or in combination.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. Smoking tobacco for self-making a cigarette, comprising at least one tobacco portion (47) each including at least two sub-quantities (48 or 50, respectively) held together by fixing means (49), in which every sub-quantity (48 or 50) contains approximately the tobacco quantity required for a cigarette, and in which the outer surface of the tobacco portion (47) and/or sub-quantities (50) is permeable to air such that it is not drawable as such and hence cannot be smoked, characterised in that the tobacco portion (47) is constituted by at least two sub-quantities (50) each configured like a rod and interconnected to form a rod belt (51), or by a flat oval tobacco unit comprising several sub-quantities (48), wherein each tobacco portion (47) is cohesive such that when a sub-quantity (48 or 50) is separated, said sub-quantity and the immediately adjacent one are necessarily broken up whereby the internal cohesion thereof is lost.
2. The smoking tobacco as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that each sub-quantity (48 or 50) has a length corresponding to the length of tobacco receiving space of an associated cigarette paper tube.
3. The smoking tobacco as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that, when the sub-quantities (50) are configured as tobacco rods, the same are severed from a tobacco rod continuously manufactured on a cigarette rod machine prior to being interconnected to form the rod belt (41).
4. The smoking tobacco as claimed in claim 3 wherein the sub-quantities are pasted together.
5. The smoking tobacco as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 4, characterised in that a wrapper (49) made from smokable material is used as outer fixing means for the tobacco portion (47) and smokable tobacco binders are used as inner fixing means.

6. The smoking tobacco as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 5, characterised in that the tobacco within the tobacco portion (47) or within the sub-quantities (50) has been compressed.

7. A device for stuffing prefabricated cigarette paper tubes, comprising a tobacco compressing chamber (14) having a filling opening (13) in which tobacco filled through the filling opening (13) may be compressed to form a tobacco bar (10) by means of a pressing bar (17) adapted to be moved transversely of the longitudinal direction of the tobacco compressing chamber (14), and comprising a fitting for fixing the cigarette paper tube thereon, clamping means for retaining the cigarette paper tube on said fitting, and an ejection slide (25) for ejecting the tobacco bar (10) from the tobacco compressing chamber (14) into the cigarette paper tube, characterised in that the tobacco filling opening (13) cooperates with a magazine (42) for receiving the tobacco portion (47) claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 6 and for introducing the same as sub-quantities into the tobacco compressing chamber (14).

8. The device as claimed in claim 7, characterised in that the magazine (52) is constituted by a receiving cavity (53) disposed above the tobacco filling opening (13), the free cross-section of the receiving cavity corresponding to the cross-section of the tobacco filling opening (13).

9. The device as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the receiving cavity (53) cooperates with a ram (54) for advancing tobacco sub-quantities (48 or 50) into the tobacco compressing chamber (14).

10. The device as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the receiving cavity (53) is formed on at least one longitudinal side thereof with a recess (55) extending close to a position above the tobacco filling opening (13) for pushing in sub-quantities of the tobacco portion (47).

11. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 7 to 10, characterised in that a knife (1), which is effective at least along part of the length of the tobacco

compressing chamber, cooperates with the tobacco filling opening (13) above the pressing bar (17), the severing movement of said knife being in advance of the movement of the pressing bar (17).

12. The device as claimed in claim 11, characterised in that the knife (1) is reciprocally mounted in parallel with the pressing bar (17) and is coupled to an operating handle (23) connected to the pressing bar (17) such that the movement of the pressing bar (17) in pressing direction will commence only when the knife (1) has reached a final severing position.

13. The device as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12, characterised in that the pressing bar (17) and the knife (1) each comprise cam means which cooperate with the operating handle (23) such that upon movement of the handle (23) in the tobacco pressing direction (arrow 19) the severing knife (1) is in advance of the pressing bar movement in the direction of a final pressing position.

14. The device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the cam means comprises cam grooves (2 and 3, respectively) which cooperate with pins (6) integrally formed on the operating handle (23).

15. The device as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12, characterised in that the operating handle (23) includes two different cam means which cooperate with the pressing bar (17) on the one hand and the severing knife (1) on the other hand such that upon movement of the handle (23) in the tobacco pressing direction (arrow 19) the severing knife (1) has reached its final severing position before the pressing bar (17) is moved in pressing direction.

16. The device as claimed in claim 15 wherein the cam means comprises cam grooves which cooperate with pins integrally formed on the pressing bar and the severing knife.

17. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 10 to 13, characterised in that the severing knife (1) has a knife edge (5) which extends at an inclination or guillotine-fashion along the length of the tobacco compressing chamber (14).

18. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 10 to 13, characterised in that the severing knife (1) comprises a conical roof-like knife edge (5).

19. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 10 to 13, characterised in that the severing knife (1) comprises a serrated knife edge (5).

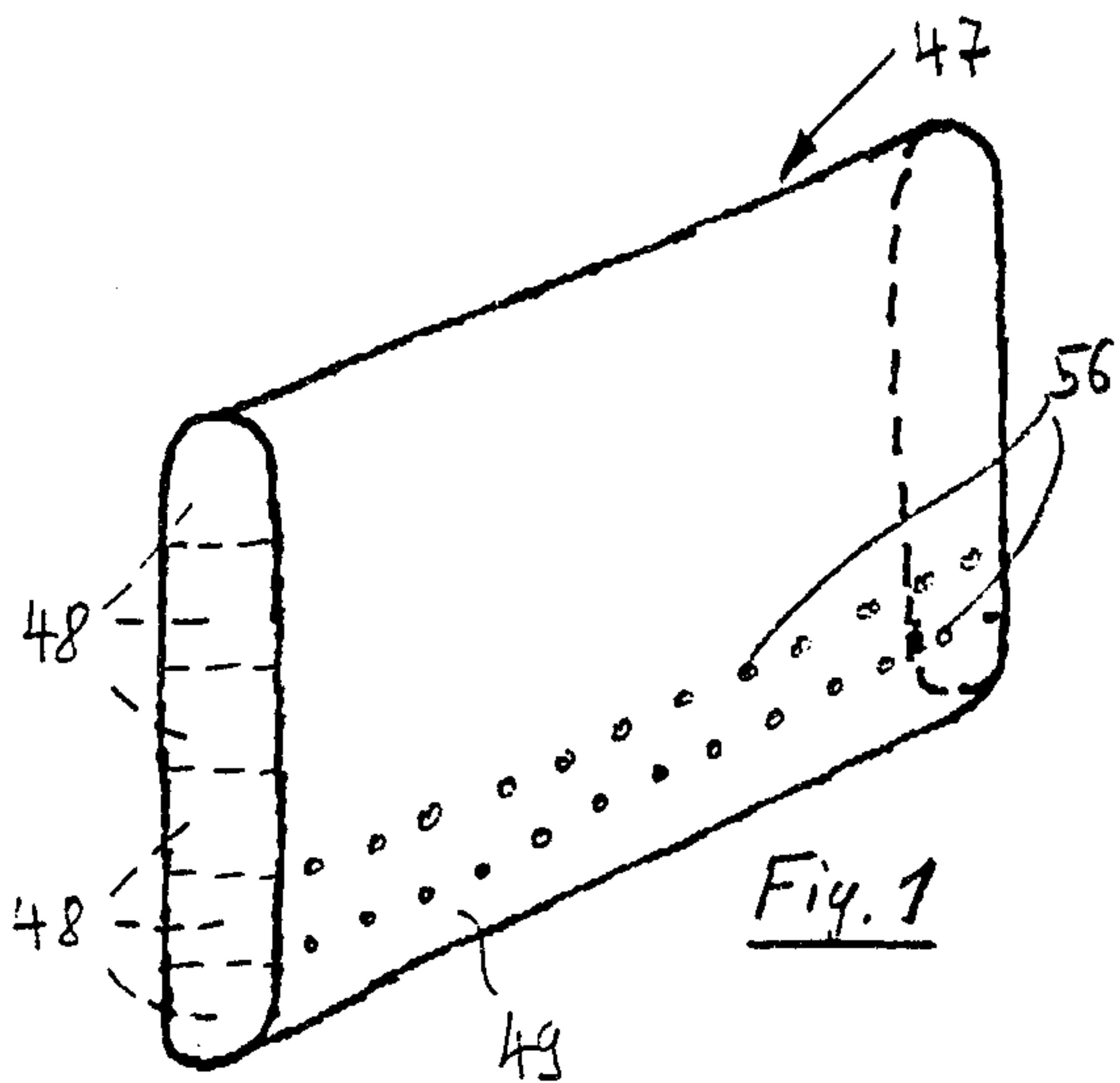


Fig. 1

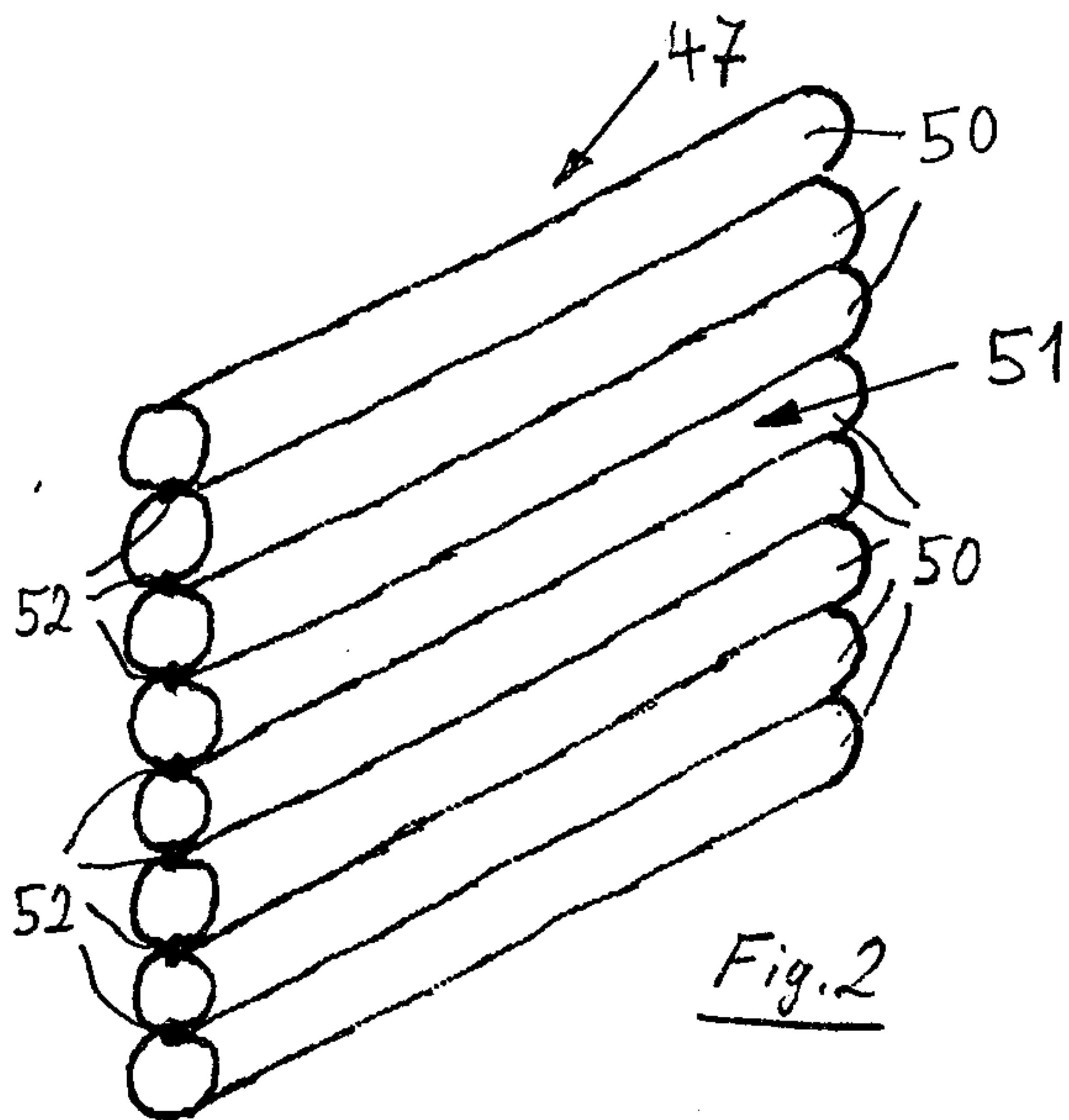


Fig. 2

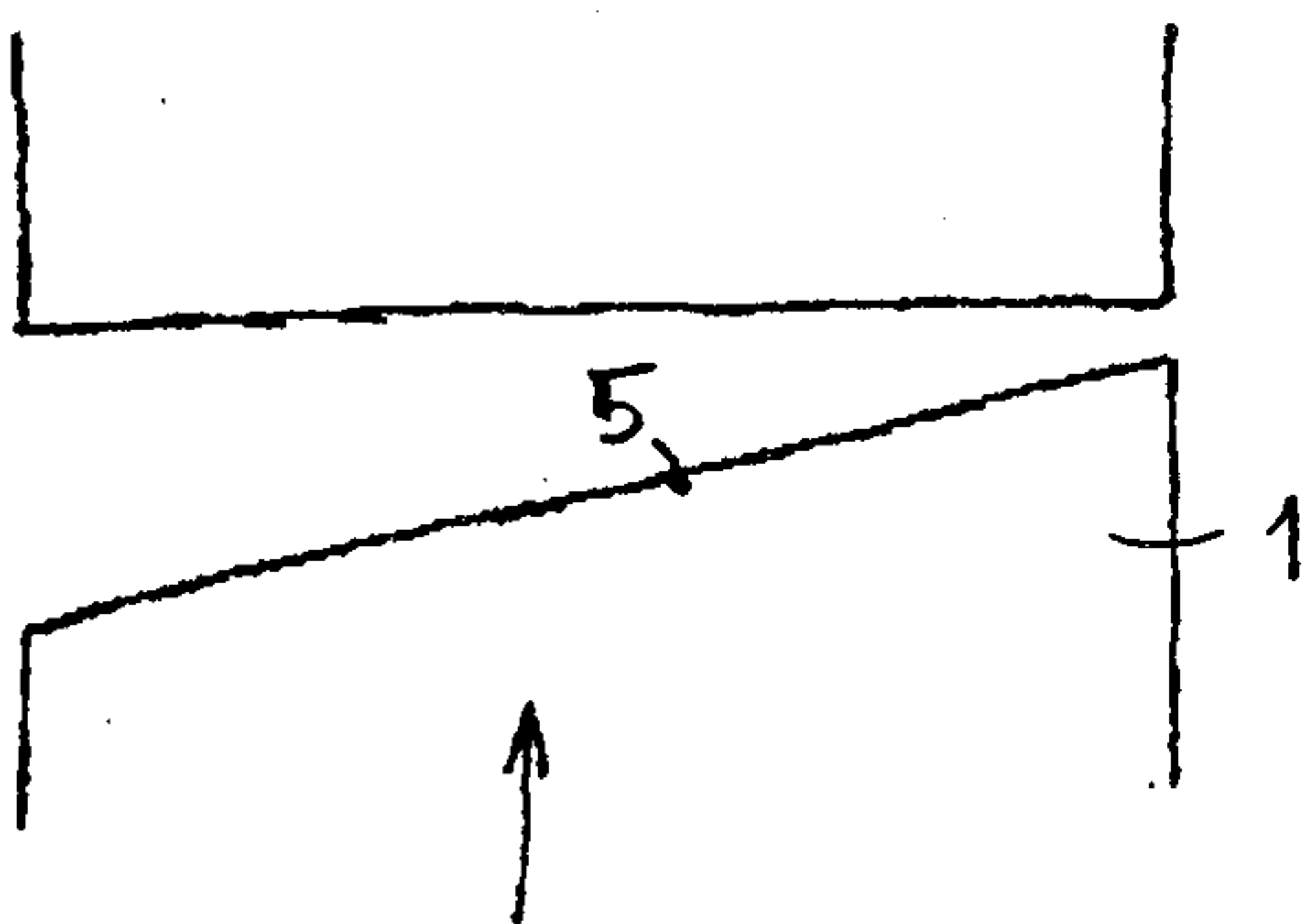


Fig. 7

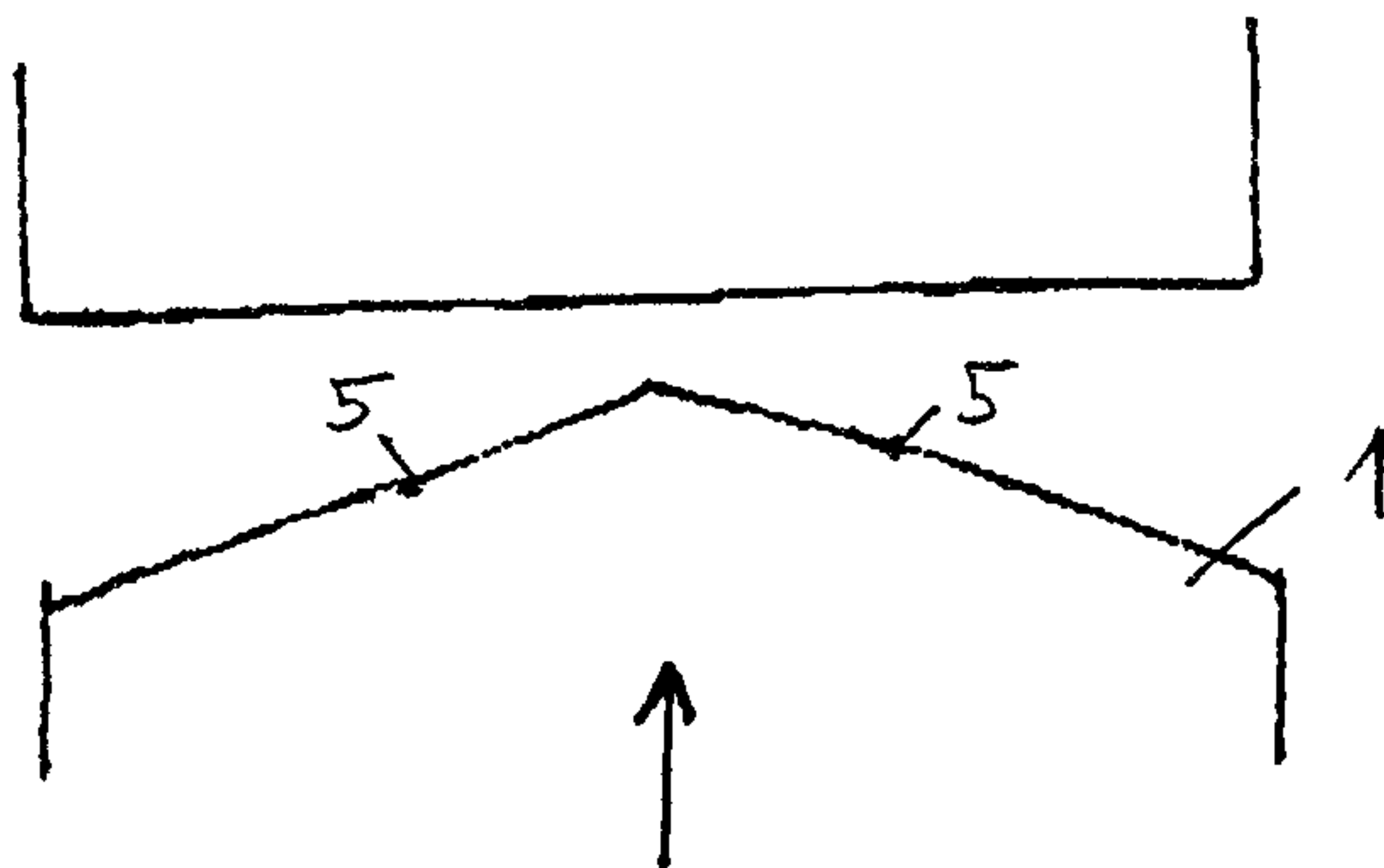


Fig. 8

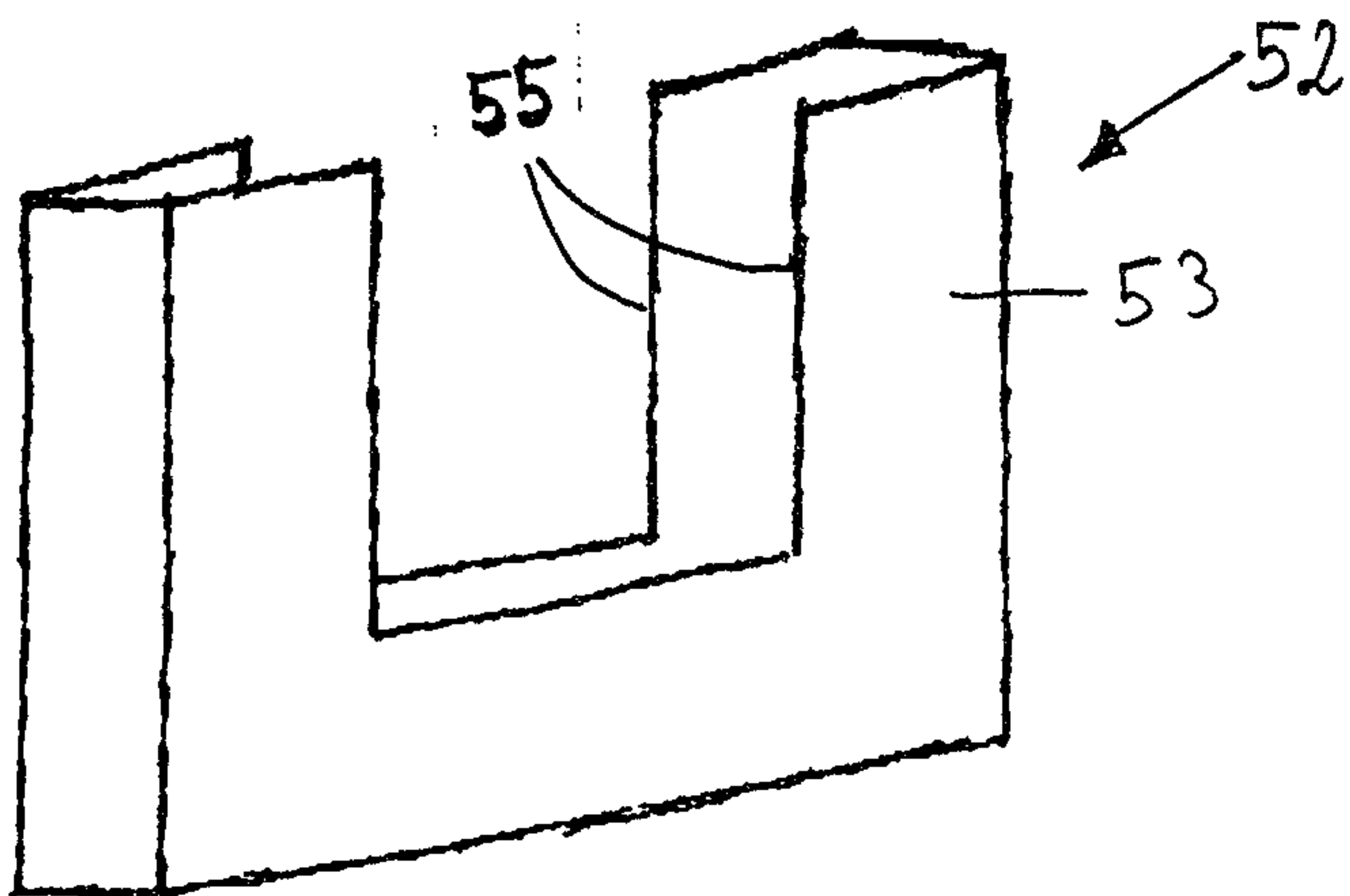


Fig. 9

Sim; M. Sarnoff

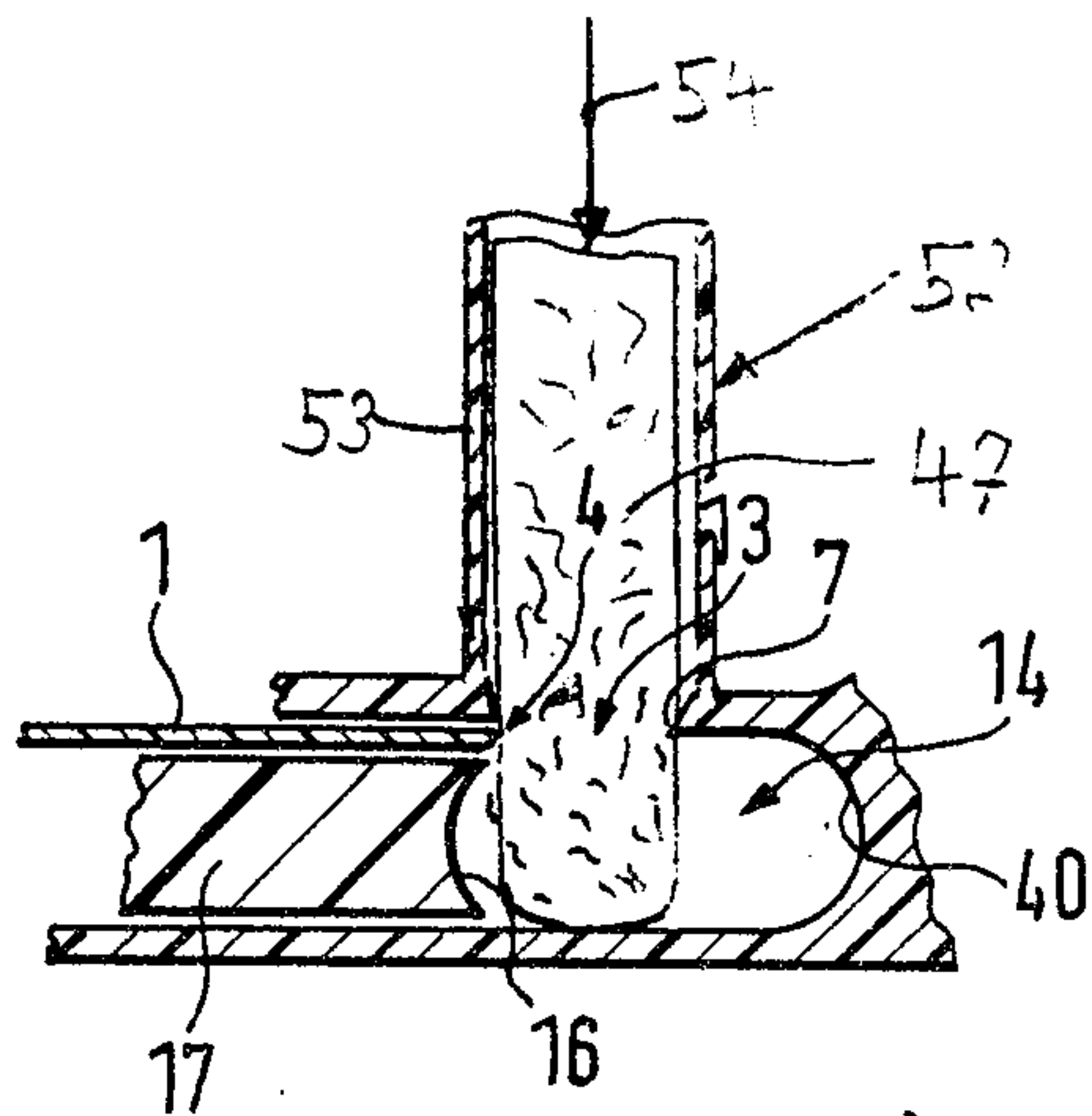


FIG. 3

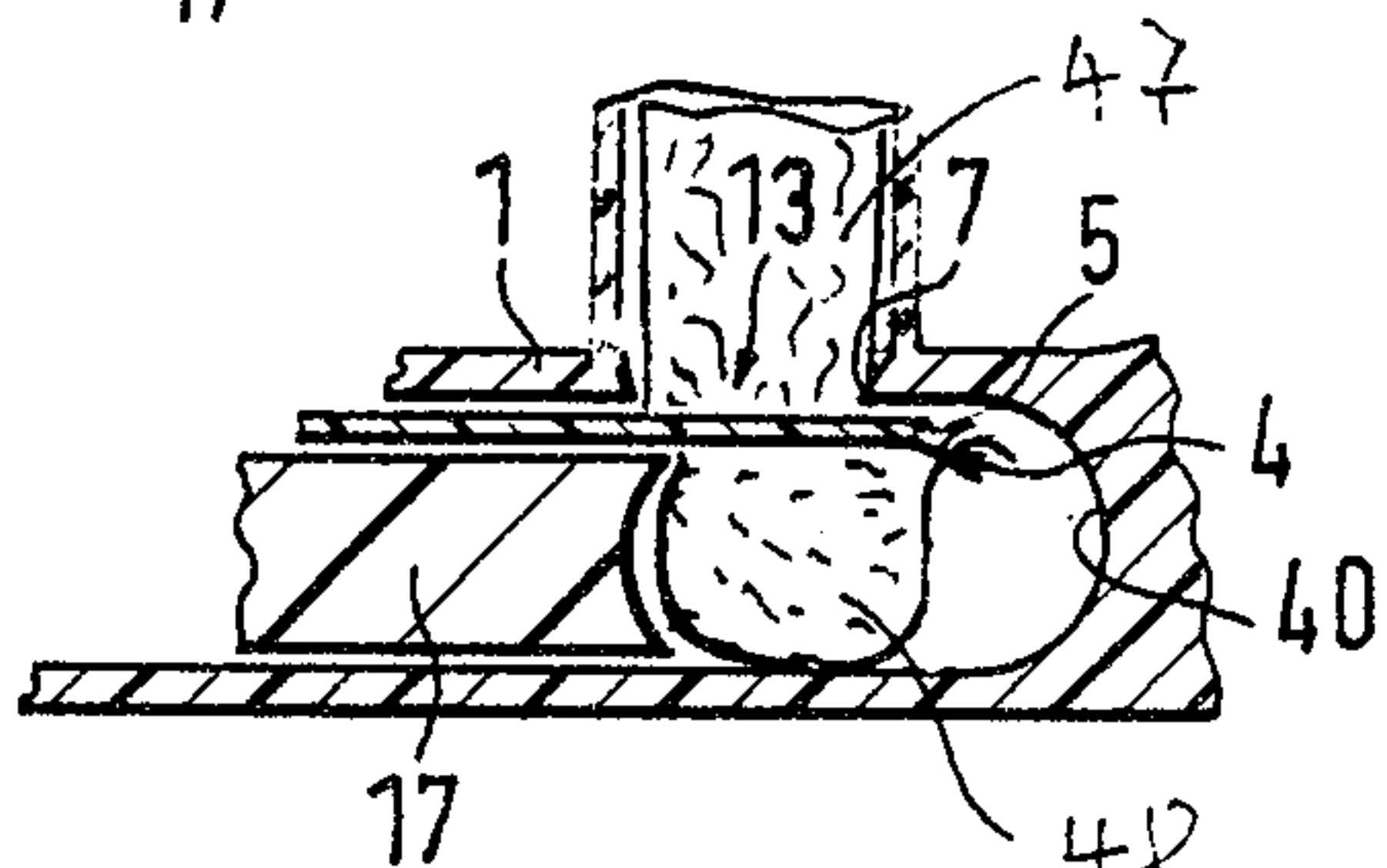


FIG. 4

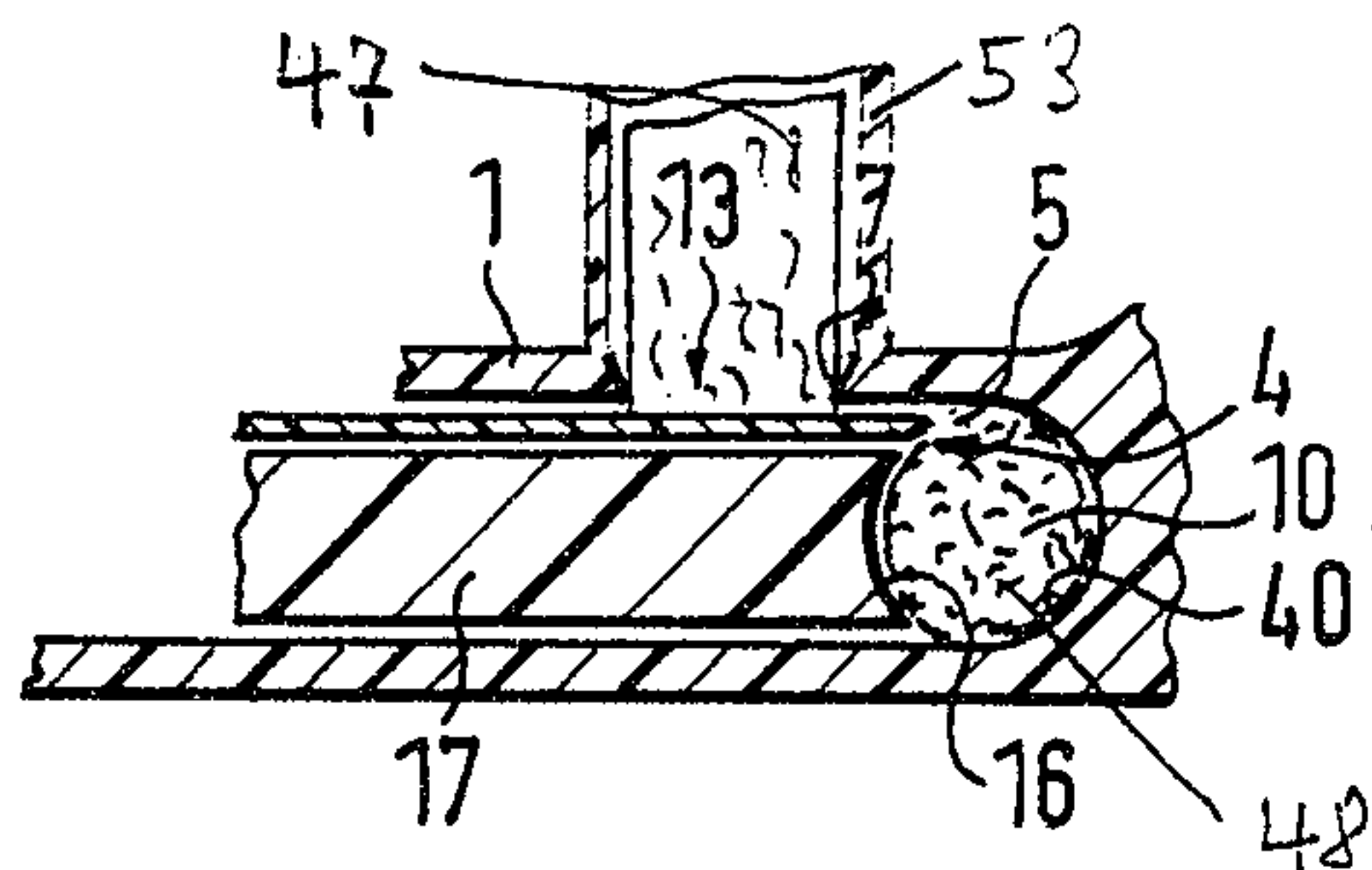


FIG. 5

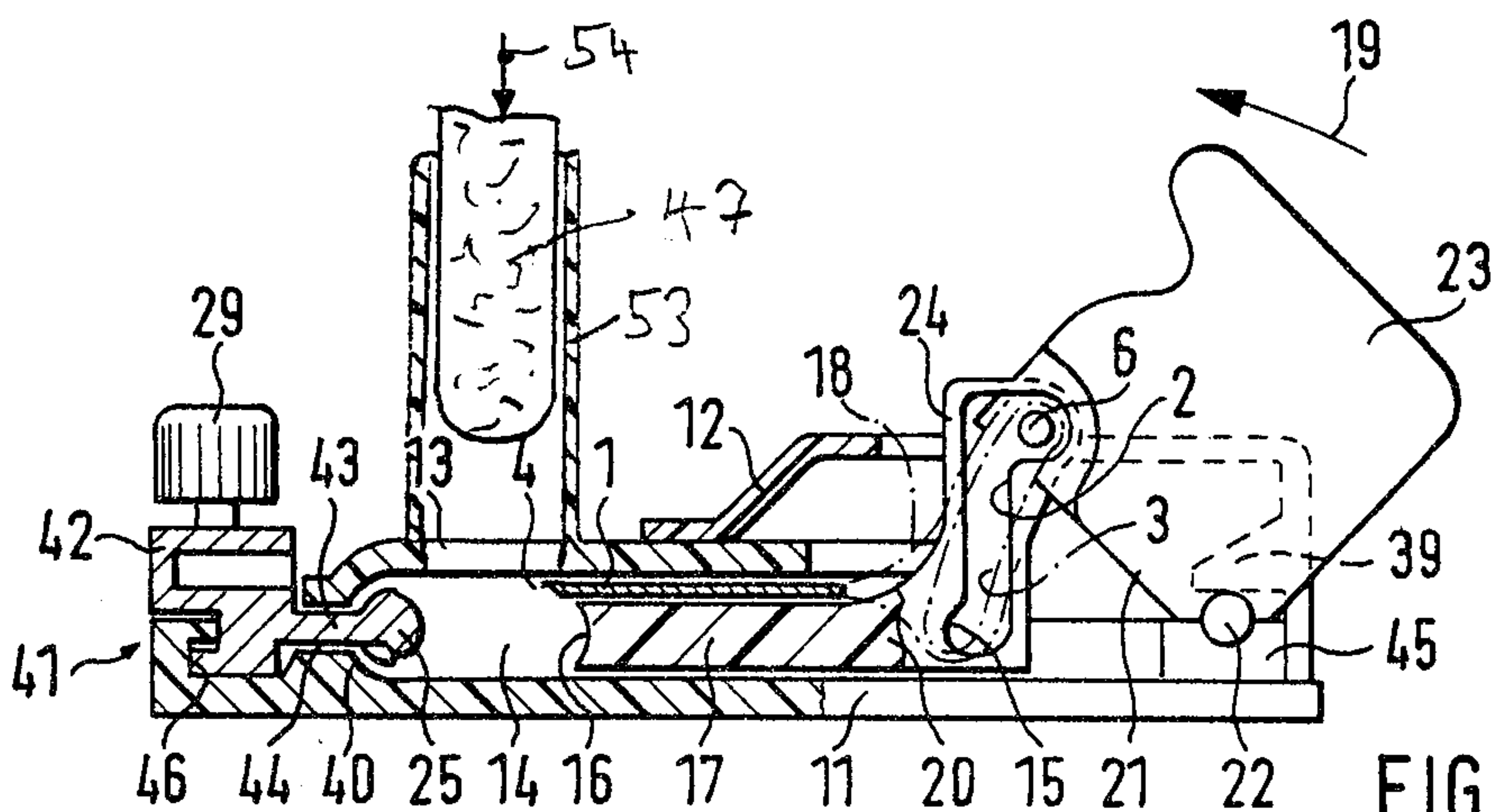


FIG. 6

Sim: M. Luning

