

J. RICHTER.
CIGARETTE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1919.

1,338,529.

Patented Apr. 27, 1920.

Fig. 1

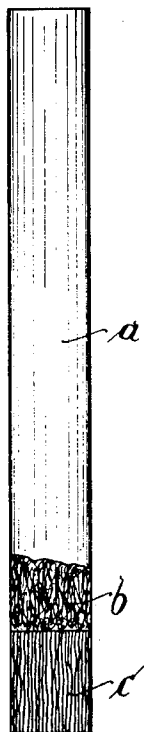


Fig. 2



Witnesses
Alma Heigensack
Denise Schriener

Inventor
J. Richter
by *F. D. Dillman*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANNES RICHTER, OF LINDENTHAL, COLOGNE, GERMANY.

CIGARETTE.

1,338,529.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 27, 1920.

Application filed July 8, 1919. Serial No. 309,525.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANNES RICHTER, a citizen of Germany, residing at No. 106 Weyertal, Lindenthal, Cologne-on-the Rhine, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved cigarette, and the object of my invention is to provide an improved mouth-piece integral with or connected to the cigarette for the sake of avoiding the loss of tobacco and also of improving the taste of the smoke.

It is well known that cigarettes are used to be smoked either with a mouth-piece formed to it or without such mouth-piece. In the latter case the end of the cigarette held between the lips of the smoker used to be thrown away, and as a cigarette, mostly, is consumed only up to three fifths or four fifths of its length, two or at least one fifth of the tobacco are wasted. To prevent such loss, a mouth-piece or tip is commonly formed to the cigarette, consisting, generally, of a short piece of tube made of paste-board or strong paper. Smokers, however, generally dislike such mouth-pieces, partly because the paste-board becoming moist between the lips, spoils the taste and partly because the hollow tubular mouth-piece becomes flat by the pressure of the lips and thereby, further, impairs the taste. Also the increased distance between the stuffing of tobacco and the lips has an impairing influence on the taste. For these various reasons cigarettes without tubular mouth-pieces are generally preferred.

My invention consists in filling the paper-tube of the cigarette with tobacco only so far down, as the tobacco, in general, *i. e.*, in cigarettes without a mouth-piece, used to be consumed by smoking. The remaining portion of the length of the tube is filled up with a material in general similar to that of the tobacco in its structure but considerably inferior in price. Therefore, if such material is thrown away when the tobacco has been consumed, no loss of any avail is thereby caused. As a material of such kind I prefer to employ paper, which may easily be brought into such form to resemble that of tobacco, inasmuch as it suffers the smoke to pass without material resistance. For instance, in employing a strip of the so-called crape-paper wound up to form a kind of stopper in which the rippling or corruga-

tions of the paper take approximately the same direction as the axis of the cigarette, a mouth-piece will be formed which offers to the smoke a number of small channels or passages in the longitudinal direction, but which offers to the lips or teeth of the smoker approximately the same resistance and causes the same feeling, as if the tube containing such stopper was filled with tobacco. The outside aspect of a cigarette provided with a mouth-piece of this kind exactly resembles that of a cigarette completely filled with tobacco and no difference is felt by the smoker, in holding the cigarette between his lips. The irregular, uneven webs or rippings of the paper, besides, offer the advantage that the smoke, in passing through the channels, still meets a resistance, which causes the saliva and nicotine to be readily sucked up within the stopper.

Though I have described the said stopper as consisting of crape-paper, I wish it to be understood, that I do not bind myself to employing such particular material, but may replace the same by any other fibrous matter capable of being formed into a porous stopper, and I wish it to be understood, that woven fabrics are equally included among such replacing matter. But, still, I prefer crape-paper, spirally wound up to form a stopper, as the best and cheapest means for replacing the partial filling of tobacco within the mouth-piece of the cigarette. Of course, the said mouth-piece may be covered outside with gold-paper, cork or any other material, but this would only change the utter appearance without any avail to the invention.

In some cases I prefer to employ incombustible material as a filling for the described mouth-piece, provided that the qualities before described of the crape-paper are not materially impaired by the absence of the combustibility. Such absence may also be obtained by artificial, particularly chemical means, such as by imbibing the material with a non-combustible fluid of any known kind, but I do not bind myself, either, to employing any such sucking means, as there are incombustible materials, such as asbestos or products of asbestos, glass-wool and the like, to be readily had.

To make my invention perfectly understood, I have illustrated the same in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an enlarged sectional elevation of a cigarette prepared according to my invention, and

Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the mouthpiece of the same.

a is the ordinary paper-tube to contain the filling of tobacco, such filling *b* extending down to the mouth-piece, said mouth-piece being formed by a stopper or plug *c*, which, according to the modification shown, consists of a strip of crape-paper spirally wound up.

The same invention, for the rest, may be employed in forming cigarillos and even cigars to which a corresponding mouth-

piece may be attached for the sake of economy of tobacco, the end of the cigar being usually or commonly thrown away.

I claim as my invention:

An improved cigarette having its mouth-piece filled up by a plug consisting of a porous, incombustible material leaving small channels for the passage of the smoke in the longitudinal direction.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOH. RICHTER.

Witnesses:

OLUG BOWER,
W. IMKE.