Nov. 27, 1962 J. N. DAVIES 3,065,756

TOBACCO SMOKING DEVICE

Filed July 18, 1960

FIG. 1.

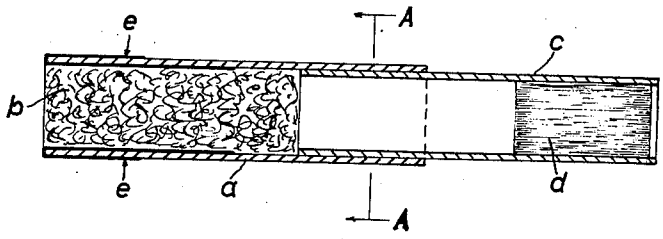
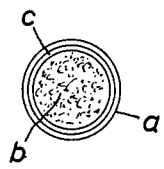


FIG. 2.



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TOBACCO SMOKING DEVICE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—181)

This invention relates to a tobacco smoking device.

A cigarette as conventionally manufactured comprises a tube of paper which encloses a quantity of tobacco and, in some cases, a filter wad, and in the smoking of same the paper tube is combusted with the tobacco and the total products of combustion are inhaled by the smoker.

It is thought that the burning of the paper provides an additional irritant which may well be contributory towards the high incidence of respiratory diseases among cigarette smokers, and the present invention has for its primary object to provide a tobacco-smoking device which obviates, or substantially so, the necessity for the combustion of paper.

A further object is to provide a smoking device having a construction which enables a smoker to have a measure of control over the rate of combustion of the tobacco thereby permitting economical smoking, which aids in preventing the fingers becoming objectionably stained during smoking, and whereby the risk of fire due to carelessness on the part of the smoker is minimised.

Broadly this invention contemplates a tobacco smoking device comprising a paper tobacco holding tube having a circular cross section having a forward portion having an internal portion thereof provided with a substance which resists burning and a charge of tobacco having a binding material thereover rendering said charge sufficiently rigid whereby it may be wholly displacable within said tube, a mouthpiece tube engaged in and axially slidable in the rear portion of said tube and adhesive means applied to the rear end portion of said tobacco charge and the forward end portion of said mouthpiece whereby said tobacco charge may be retracted in said tobacco holding tube by sliding said mouthpiece tube therein.

It will be seen that when the tube or mouthpiece thereof is held between the lips the tobacco may be ignited and smoked in conventional cigarette fashion provided it is projected as required from the holder-tube as it is burned in order to admit thereto sufficient air for combustion, and this without any paper being burned with the tobacco. Further, the rate of combustion can be controlled by varying the rate at which the tobacco is projected from the tube and this provides a safety factor inasmuch as the smoking device which is left untended will be extinguished automatically when the tobacco burns down below the outer end of the holder-tube. It is to be noted that my smoking device is not, in any form, intended to retain or hold the tobacco ash formed or produced during smoking.

In experimental practice, stout paper protected on one or both sides by metallic foil, e.g. aluminum foil, for part of its length has been found satisfactory, the foil providing the required resistance to burning and the paper thermal insulation properties.

The tobacco charge or rod may be treated by spraying or rolling with a suitable binder, e.g. gum tragacanth, as used in cigar manufacture, or other suitable binding material such as gum acacia, so as to impart a certain degree of rigidity to the tobacco and facilitate its displacement within the holder-tube. Said binder substance may be dispersed throughout the tobacco charge or consist merely of a surface application. The adhesive means are applied to the rear portion of said tobacco charge and the forward end portion of said mouthpiece tube whereby said

tobacco charge can be projected or retracted as required by the smoker.

The tobacco may be inserted in its tube during manufacture by conventional cigarette rod making or other methods with or without suitable modification or it may be filled subsequent to the formation of the tube, the important factor in the filling being that the tobacco charge is of such density and so packed within the tube that the device may be "drawn" during smoking without difficulty and appropriate feeding forward of the tobacco may be achieved simply by, say, a light thumb pressure on the mouthpiece as the device is held in conventional cigarette fashion between the first and second fingers of the hand. The tobacco may be retracted by pulling back the mouthpiece tube or tapping or stubbing the tobacco back into the holder-tube.

The invention is further described with the aid of the accompanying drawings which illustrate by way of example one mode of embodiment.

It is to be noted that no claim is made to the use of a filter, the drawing merely shows where a filter can be placed.

In said drawings:

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal section of one form of tobacco smoking device, and

FIG. 2 is a cross-section taken as on line A—A of FIG. 1.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2 of said drawings, *a* denotes a tobacco-holding tube wherein is located a rod-like charge of tobacco *b*, the tobacco having been made sufficiently rigid by a binding material, which conforms to the cross-sectional shape of the tube and fills approximately three quarters of the length of the interior thereof. Slidably engaged in the non-filled end of the holder-tube *a* is a mouthpiece consisting of a tube *c* which has been treated with adhesive means to cause its attachment to the rod of tobacco. A filter element or wad *d* is provided in the tube, in this instance. As shown the filter element occupies only a small part of the tube *c* but if desired it may completely fill same.

Tube *a* is composed of thin cardboard or stout paper which is rendered resistant to burning or charring by means of metallic foil *e* which extends internally for approximately half the length thereof and externally for a shorter distance.

In use, the tube *c* in addition to functioning as a mouthpiece, constitutes a plunger or pusher whereby the tobacco charge *b* is caused to protrude a sufficient distance from the front of the tube *a* to permit of it being ignited in conventional manner for smoking in cigarette fashion. The rate of combustion of the tobacco *b* can be controlled by the rate it is caused to progress and obtain air for burning. If the tobacco is not progressively advanced along the tube *a* then it burns down within the tube and, eventually, being starved of air becomes extinguished. Thus the risk of fire by neglect is minimised. The treatment of the tobacco *b* with a binder as before referred to, and its attachment to the mouthpiece *c*, enables controlled retraction of the tobacco within tube *a*. In some cases the tobacco *b* can be caused to adhere to the mouthpiece *c* by means of the binder substance.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A tobacco smoking device comprising a paper tobacco holding tube having a circular cross section, having a forward portion having an internal portion thereof provided with a substance which resists burning and a charge of tobacco having a binding material thereover rendering said charge sufficiently rigid whereby it may be wholly displaceable within said tube, a mouthpiece tube engaged in and axially slidable in the rear portion of said tube and adhesive means applied to the rear end portion of said tobacco charge and the forward end portion of said mouth-

piece whereby said tobacco charge may be retracted in said tobacco holding tube by sliding said mouthpiece tube therein.

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