

(No Model.)

H. A. CUPPIA.

CIGARETTE.

No. 252,358.

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Attest;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. CUPPIA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE KINNEY
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CIGARETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,358, dated January 17, 1882.

Application filed October 21, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. CUPPIA, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarettes, which improvements are fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

10 In the present state of the art of manufacturing cigarettes the most important requirement is the provision of each cigarette with a suitable mouth-piece, which must be of such material as not to be injurious to the mouth and lips, 15 afford an elastic surface to admit of its easy retention between the teeth, and possess porosity or other means of absorbing the nicotine and prevent the same from entering the mouth of the user. Such mouth-pieces must 20 also be comparatively inexpensive in order to permit their use in connection with this article, which is sold at a low price. Although cornstalk-pith, rattan, reed, rolled paper, rolled tobacco, cork, and many other substances have 25 been applied to this end, none has been found so suitable as cork, which, cut into short cylinders and perforated centrally, forms a mouth-piece especially adapted to the purpose, as it supplies a soft elastic holding-surface for contact with the teeth, and at the same time provides a light inexpensive mouth-piece or holder 30 capacitated to absorb whatever nicotine is given off in smoking the cigarette to which it is attached. Cigarettes provided with such mouth-pieces have heretofore possessed two radical 35 defects. They have been attached to the cigarette-tube by being inserted within its rear end, thus being made to depend upon weak rice-paper for their securement, and hence have 40 been so weakly attached as to frequently break off or become torn, so as to admit the air and prevent a proper draft through the body of tobacco inclosed within the cigarette-tube, which mode of attachment necessitates such an encroachment upon the tobacco-carrying portion 45 of the cigarette as to limit its load or charge of tobacco, and thus render a given size of cigarette deficient in its smoking capacity, and consequently defective and unsalable. To remedy 50 edy these defects it is necessary to increase

the length of tobacco-holding tube or cylinder, and thus so extend its length as to impart to it a further objectionable feature.

The present improvement is directed to the mode of attaching the mouth-pieces to cigarettes in order to avoid the enumerated faults, 55 and to provide an attachment of great strength, which may be mounted upon the end of a cigarette of given size without diminishing the same in the extent of its tobacco-holding capacity, and which will avoid the danger of rupture of the fragile rice-paper enveloping the tobacco at or near the junction of it with the holder. 60

The invention may be briefly stated to consist in causing one end of the tube or barrel inclosing the tobacco and forming the cigarette proper to abut against one end of the mouth-piece, and then enveloping the abutting ends 65 with a binding-strip of light though strong paper or similar material, the same being of a width sufficient to lap upon the cigarette-body and its holder to an extent sufficient to form a bond between the two and to provide a connection, which imparts additional strength to 70 the cigarette for a distance sufficient to protect its thin paper covering against rupture near the mouth-piece during packing, transportation, and while in use. 75

The drawings hereunto annexed illustrate 80 the manner of embodying the invention, and show, in Figure 1, a side elevation of a cigarette containing my invention, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same.

In the practical manufacture of cigarettes 85 provided with this improvement the cigarettes proper may be made in the usual way—that is, by hand or by machinery. Each cigarette is then provided with its mouth-piece by laying the two together so that their ends abut, 90 whereupon the binder-strip *a*, properly supplied with cement, is wrapped about the two, so as to envelop each and bind the two together. This may be done by laying the binder upon a table and placing the cigarette and holder upon 95 it, then, after securing one end of the strip, rolling the cigarette and holder over it until its circular attachment is complete. It might be accomplished by setting the cigarette up in a short mold, so that one end projects above, 100

and then resting the mouth-piece upon its uppermost edge by means of a guide, the superposed parts being thus held in position to be conveniently joined by wrapping the binding-strip about them.

Other convenient modes of applying the binding-strip will readily suggest themselves to the manufacturer, whereby the employment of this invention may become expeditious and cheap.

By this improvement the very great advantage of making the cigarette up in quantities, irrespective of the attachment of its mouth-piece, is secured, thus enabling its cheap manufacture, which is greatly abridged where a mouth-piece must be inserted within the tobacco-inclosing tube at the time the cigarette is charged or rolled. The objectionable increase in the length of cigarettes necessary to give them their standard charge of tobacco when provided with mouth-pieces in the old way is avoided, and an attachment is secured which is at once inexpensive and possessed of a great strength, which insures the perfect draft of each cigarette, and one which removes the danger incident to the common mode of securing mouth-pieces upon cigarettes—namely, the liability of a detachment of the mouth-piece before the cigarette is entirely smoked, by reason of the saliva softening the light and fragile

paper at the juncture of the mouth-piece and cigarette, which thus rendered very weak readily breaks or tears and immediately destroys the cigarette.

I am aware that a mouth-piece for cigars has been made consisting of a wooden body having a projecting rim of paper which formed the socket into which the cigar was inserted, and also that a cigarette has been made in which the mouth-piece was inserted into the end of the wrapper, and the joint between the mouth-piece and the tobacco strengthened by an encircling band. These I do not claim; but,

Having thus described the invention, the mode of carrying it into execution, and the merits it possesses, what is claimed is—

A cigarette having a mouth-piece attachment abutting against its end and secured in place by a binding-strip that envelops both the cigarette end and the end of the mouth-piece, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY A. CUPPIA.

Witnesses:

WM. H. BUTLER,

WM. E. ARMSTRONG.