Dec. 15, 1936. B. AIVAZ 2,064,239

SMOKE FILTER PLUG OR WAD FOR CIGARETTE PAPER TUBES

Original Filed Nov. 20, 1928

Fig. 1

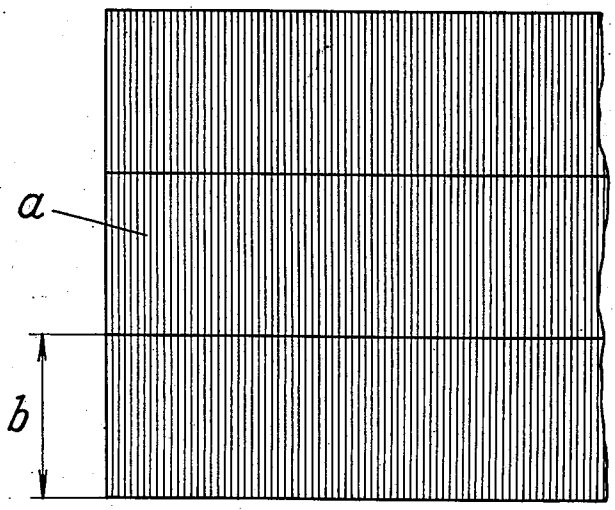




Fig. 2

Fig. 3

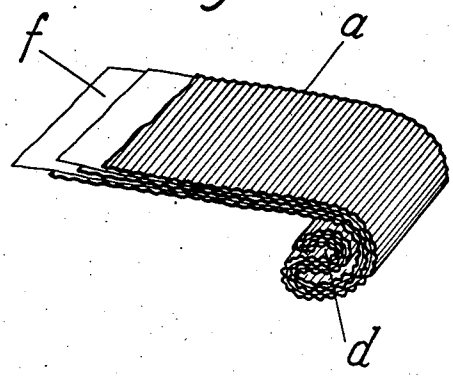
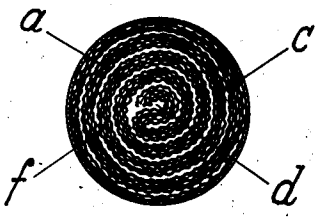



Fig. 4

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,064,239

## SMOKE FILTER PLUG OR WAD FOR CIGARETTE PAPER TUBES

Boris Aivaz, Budapest, Hungary

Original application November 20, 1928, Serial No. 320,733. Divided and this application April 21, 1933, Serial No. 667,287. In Great Britain November 23, 1927

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—52)

This application is a division of my copending application Ser. No. 320,733, filed November 20, 1928, which has matured into Patent No. 1,993,728, dated March 12, 1935.

It has been already proposed to provide cigarette paper tubes with smoke filter wads or plugs, which are composed of a plurality of crepe paper sheets, between which absorptive filling material e. g. cellulose or absorptive paper is inserted, alternating with the crepe paper sheets and wound into a loose spiral. These compound paper sheets are then cut into strips of the necessary length.

This prior art smoke filter wad possesses the disadvantage that the center of the loose spiral contains a free channel having a diameter increasing with increase in the thickness of the ribbon from which the spiral is wound. This central channel will offer the least resistance of any part of the section of the wad, against the smoke, so that a great part of the smoke will flow through this channel instead of through the smaller air gaps between the windings. This will reduce the absorbing effect of the plug.

According to my invention the multiple crepe paper strip forming the wad is doubled at the central part of the wad, whereby the doubled part constitutes a nucleus filling out the central channel of the wad, and avoids the aforementioned drawback.

The accompanying drawing, forming part of my application, illustrates the formation of a wad, according to my invention.

Therein, Fig. 1 is a developed end view showing the multiple paper sheet construction.

Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a perspective showing one stage of the construction work.

Fig. 4 is a transverse end view of the completed assembly, arranged in a cigarette tube.

In Fig. 1 are shown three crepe paper sheets *a* alternating with cellulose or absorptive paper sheets *f*. The paper sheet is cut into strips *b* (Fig. 2) the length of which is equal to the length of the wad to be prepared.

As shown in Fig. 3, the strip *b* is wound into a loose spiral the central part having first been folded so as to form a nucleus *d*. The end of the strip forms the center of the wad.

Finally, the wound spiral is inserted in a cigarette tube *c*, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the cigarette paper tube a wad is inserted composed of a strip of alternating crepe paper sheets *a* alternating with cellulose or absorptive papers *f*, inserted between the crepe paper sheets. The compound strip is folded at the central part of the wad so that a nucleus *d* is formed, which fills out the central channel of the wad. Thus the resistance against the flow of smoke is increased.

What I claim is:

A smoke filter wad for cigarette paper tubes, comprising a strip of corrugated or crepe paper sheets wound into a loose spiral, and absorptive filling material between and alternating with the corrugated or crepe paper sheets, the inner end of the multiple strip being folded so as to fill out the central channel of the wad.

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