

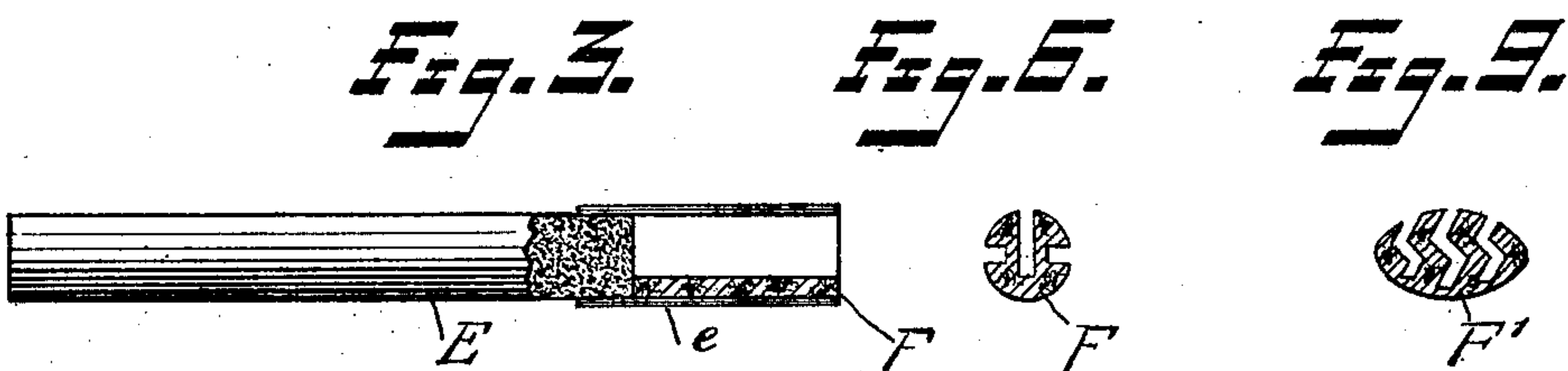
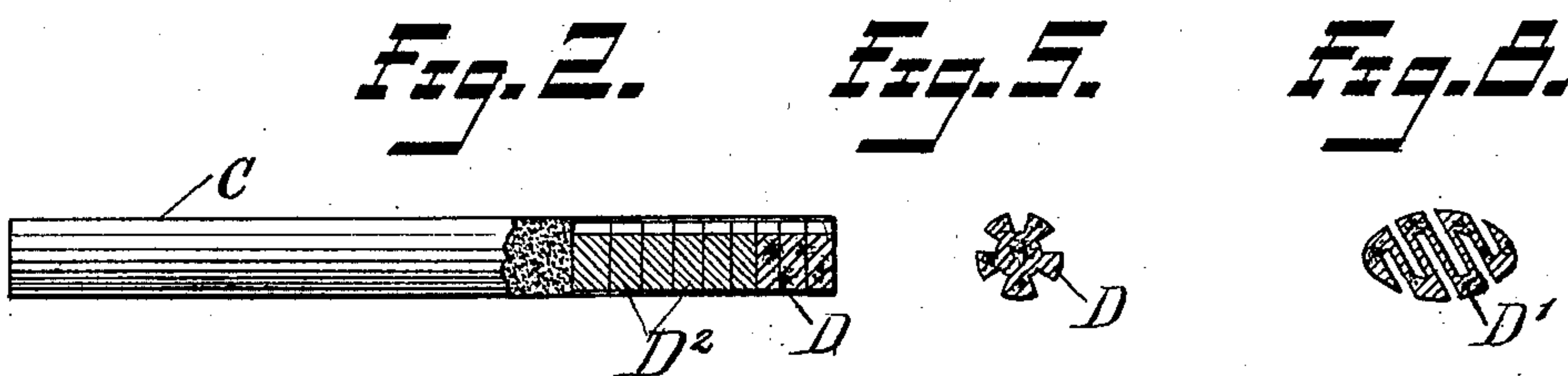
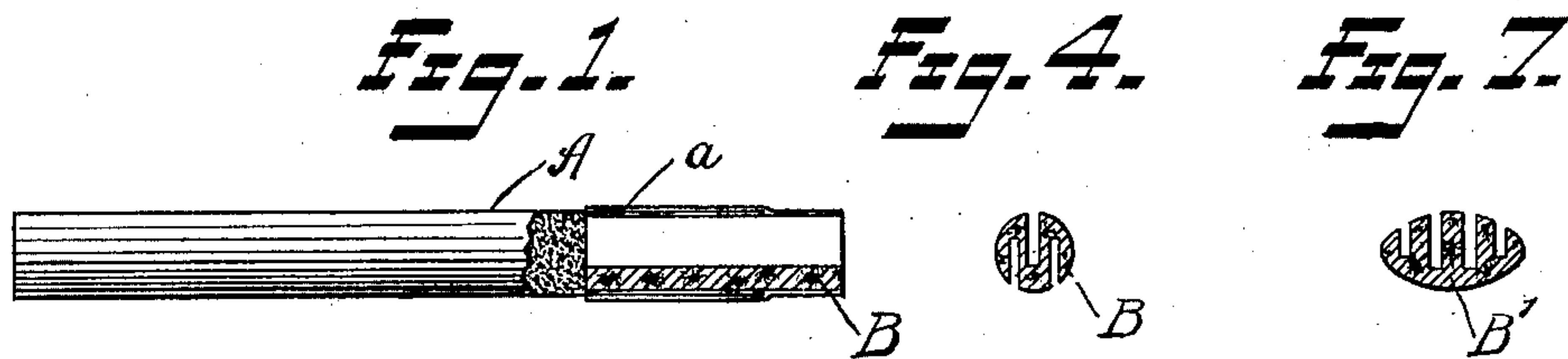
No. 753,963.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

W. C. DOSCHER.
CIGARETTE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM C. DOSCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGARETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,963, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed December 10, 1902. Serial No. 134,599. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. DOSCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigarettes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in cigarettes, and particularly to the mouthpiece
10 construction thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a cigarette having a mouthpiece which may be economically manufactured and which will be satisfactory to use.

15 By means of this construction the cigarette will draw easily and a saving in tobacco or similar material is effected.

The invention consists in providing a mouthpiece of cork or similar material which is
20 grooved or incised longitudinally and from the circumference or surface inwardly. The mouthpiece is covered with a suitable wrapper and the two in conjunction provide the draft-passages.

25 In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are longitudinal elevations and sections of cigarettes embodying the improvements of my invention. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are cross-sections of the round mouthpieces of Figs. 1, 2, and 3,
30 respectively. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are cross-sections of oval mouthpieces.

The mouthpieces are formed of cork or similar material which is cut with grooves or channels extending longitudinally and in-
35 wardly from the outer surface. These channels may be made by means of suitable saws. Another method of forming the grooves which I have found particularly satisfactory consists in putting the cork under pressure and
40 then stamping out the portions necessary to form the desired channels by means of dies.

The mouthpiece may be made substantially one-third the entire length of the cigarette and enables one to smoke up the entire con-
45 tents of tobacco or other material. A cigarette of the usual length contains, therefore, but two-thirds the amount of tobacco.

In Fig. 1 the wrapper A extends but a part of the length of the mouthpiece B. About
50 the mouthpiece and a part of the end of the

wrapper is wrapped an auxiliary shell *a*, which should be coated with a suitable adhesive material by means of which it may be made to adhere closely not only to the wrapper A but to the mouthpiece B. By means of this con-
55 struction the wrapper and the mouthpiece are held securely in their proper relative positions. It will be seen that a passage for draft extends longitudinally of the mouthpiece B and from one end to the other. 60

The form of mouthpiece B shown in Fig. 4 is provided with three grooves, each extending through considerably more than one-half the diameter of the mouthpiece. It will thus be seen that the mouthpiece will be springy
65 and resilient to the touch.

In Fig. 2 the wrapper C extends the entire length of the cigarette and entirely incloses the mouthpiece D. The proper channel for the draft is therefore provided entirely by the
70 walls of the channels or grooves in the mouthpiece in conjunction with the inner surface of the wrapper.

In the circular form of mouthpiece D, as shown in Fig. 5, the channels are cut only to
75 a comparatively shallow depth and are provided entirely around the circumference.

In Fig. 3 the wrapper E covers only that portion of the cigarette in which the tobacco or other combustible is contained. The mouth-
80 piece F therefore abuts against the end of the combustible portion. About both the mouthpiece F and the wrapper E is wrapped the shell *e*. This forms the draft-passages in conjunction with the walls of the channels in
85 the mouthpiece and also serves to bind the mouthpiece and the combustible portion together.

In Fig. 6 the mouthpiece is provided with a single deep longitudinal channel extending
90 along one diameter and with two oppositely-positioned shallow channels at right angles thereto.

The form of mouthpiece B shown in Fig. 7 is oval in transverse cross-section and is that
95 which I prefer to use. In this the longitudinal channels all have their outlet on the same side of the mouthpiece and extend downwardly considerably beyond the center line thereof. 100

In Fig. 8 an oval mouthpiece D' is shown, having the draft-channels cut parallel to each other, but inclined to the surface and staggered.

Fig. 9 shows a mouthpiece similar to that of Fig. 7, but in which each groove is of a zigzag form in cross-section. The result of this is to make the material much more easily compressible and resilient in a vertical direction and at the same time provides the proper draft-passages.

In the forms of mouthpiece shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 it will be noted that the mouthpiece may be pressed together along the length of the major axis of the ellipse and may be compressed to a considerable extent. By means of this the mouthpiece may be pressed together and, if desired, inserted into the interior of the wrapped cigarette. When the pressure on the sides of the mouthpiece is removed, the mouthpiece will by its own elasticity expand and fill the wrapper and be held in place securely therein. This function is greatly assisted by steaming the mouthpiece before it is inserted in place, which softens the material considerably and greatly adds to its elasticity and expansive properties.

In all the forms of mouthpieces it will be noted that the combustible material itself is held away from possible contact with the mouth and at such a distance from the end that the entire contents may be consumed. In the forms shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 9 it will be noted that no draft-passages at all are provided at the lower part of the mouthpiece. This surface is intended to be held downward when the cigarette is being smoked and will materially obviate the heating effect of the smoke, which would otherwise be felt upon the sensitive tongue.

The shell which is used in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 I prefer to form of very thin cork, which provides a pleasant touch. In Fig. 3 the shell is formed of two layers. This may be sometimes used when the cork is of a very porous character in order that a tight shell may be insured.

The wrapper shown at A, C, and E may be preferably of paper, although tobacco or other wrappers may be used.

Part of the mouthpiece may be formed from a suitable yielding material, such as a bleached pasteboard or paper, and, if necessary or desired, built up in several layers D², as indicated in Fig. 2. To form the mouthpiece, therefore, the sheets of paper may be laid together and made to adhere by a suitable sizing or glue. The cork is then applied in a layer or layers to the desired thickness, when the entire structure is ready to be stamped out into the required form of mouthpiece. This method of construction I have found to be particularly economical. In addition to the func-

tions already mentioned as performed by the improvement of this invention this latter-described structure provides a means for absorbing the nicotin or other matter which is driven backward by the distillation, and thus preventing its passing beyond and being taken into the mouth by the smoker.

It should be understood that any material which has the characteristics of cork—namely, elasticity, lightness, freedom from the likelihood of infection and from the possibility of absorption of moisture—would be an equivalent of cork.

What I claim is—

1. A cigarette containing a mouthpiece formed of yielding and elastic cork having a substantially straight longitudinal channel cut therein from the outer surface inward and a suitable wrapper for the mouthpiece and combustible portion of the cigarette forming a draft-passage, the construction being such that the mouthpiece is resilient and elastic to the touch by reason of the material and of the channel cut therein so that it may be compressed and will expand to hold it securely in place in the wrapper.

2. A cigarette comprising a combustible portion, a mouthpiece formed of elastic and yielding cork-like material having a plurality of longitudinal channels cut therein and extending from the outer surface inwardly and a suitable wrapper for the cigarette and mouthpiece whereby a series of draft-channels is provided and the mouthpiece is readily compressible by reason of the material and of the channels cut therein so that when compressed it will expand to fit tightly in the wrapper.

3. A cigarette comprising a main combustible portion, a mouthpiece formed of yielding resilient or elastic cork-like material having a plurality of zigzag longitudinal channels cut therein from the outer surface inward and a wrapper surrounding the mouthpiece and the cigarette whereby the mouthpiece is provided with draft-passages and is yielding and resilient to the touch by reason of the material and of the channels cut therein so that it may be compressed and will expand to fill the wrapper.

4. A cigarette-mouthpiece formed of yielding and resilient cork-like material having longitudinal channels cut therein from the outer surface of one side only toward the center, the said mouthpiece being oval in cross-section and elastic and compressible along its axis for the purposes specified by reason of the material and of the channels cut therein.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 9th day of December, 1902.

WILLIAM C. DOSCHER.

Witnesses:

ROBT. S. ALLYN,
L. VREELAND.