

SMOKING ARTICLE HAVING HIDDEN INDICIA

This disclosure relates to smoking articles and wrappers for smoking articles having a hidden indicia.

5 Combustible smoking articles, such as cigarettes, typically have shredded tobacco surrounded by a paper wrapper forming a tobacco rod. A cigarette is employed by a smoker by lighting one end of the cigarette and burning the shredded tobacco rod. The smoker then receives mainstream smoke into their mouth by drawing on the opposite end or mouth end of the cigarette, which typically contains a filter. The shredded tobacco can be a single type of
10 tobacco or a blend of two or more types of tobacco depending on the brand of cigarette.

Other known smoking articles include, for example, smoking articles in which an aerosol is generated by electrical heating or by the transfer of heat from a combustible fuel element or heat source to an aerosol generating substrate. During smoking, volatile compounds are released from the aerosol generating substrate by heat transfer from the heat source and
15 entrained in air drawn through the smoking article. As the released compounds cool they condense to form an aerosol that is inhaled by the consumer. Also known are smoking articles in which a nicotine-containing aerosol is generated from a tobacco material, tobacco extract, or other nicotine source, without combustion, and in some cases without heating, for example through a chemical reaction.

20 Various portions of smoking articles may contain a wrapper or housing that is visible to a consumer. For example, the filter rod of a cigarette is typically wrapped with plug wrap paper, tobacco rods are typically wrapped with cigarette paper, and the tobacco rod and filter rod are typically attached with tipping paper. Non-combustible smoking articles may have similar wrappers or housings to contain components of the smoking article. Portions of the plug wrap,
25 cigarette paper, tipping paper, other wrappers or housings of smoking articles may be visible to a consumer.

The housings or wrappers are typically plain white or coloured. Sometimes indicia, such as an image, logo or text, is printed on one or more of these wrappers so that a user may readily recognize and identify a product. At least one published patent application,
30 WO 2011/042354, describes wrappers having aligned printed patterns and embossed V-shaped features where one side of the feature is provided with one colour and the other side is provided with another colour such that, when viewed from different angles, a different colour predominates.

While indicia such as images, logos, text, or colour shifting may be used to identify a
35 genuine product, the number of counterfeit smoking articles continues to increase. Accordingly,

more sophisticated mechanisms for identifying a product as genuine may be desired to deter counterfeiting.

One object of this disclosure is to describe smoking articles, or wrappers thereof, having indicia that are more difficult to counterfeit than previously described indicia. The indicia may
5 allow a user to more readily identify the smoking article as genuine. In embodiments the indicia is visible only from a certain angle or certain angles, while it is hidden when viewed from other angles.

Another object of this disclosure is to describe smoking articles, or wrappers thereof, that have a hidden indicia that becomes visible when viewed from certain angles. Such smoking
10 articles and wrappers may be more readily accepted by a user as being an indicia of authentication.

In a first aspect, a smoking article or a wrapper or housing for a smoking article includes an indicia that is hidden with, or in, an adjacent portion when viewed from at least one angle and that becomes visible relative to the adjacent area when viewed from at least one other angle.
15 For example, in embodiments, a smoking article or wrapper or housing for a smoking article comprises a marking including a patterned portion and an adjacent portion. The patterned portion includes a printed pattern and an embossed pattern aligned with the printed pattern. The printed pattern comprises a first colour and an adjacent second colour. The first colour of the printed pattern is provided on a side of an embossed feature visible from a first angle and
20 the second colour of the printed pattern is provided on a second side of the embossed feature visible from a second angle. The first colour and adjacent second colour blend when viewed from a third angle to produce a third colour. The adjacent portion of the marking is provided with one of the first, second or third colours. Accordingly, when the aligned embossed features and coloured features are viewed from a certain angle, they are not readily distinguished from
25 the adjacent portion. For example, where the adjacent portion is of the third colour, the aligned embossed features and coloured features are hidden in or with the adjacent portion when viewed from the third angle. However, when viewed from the first or second angles, the aligned embossed features and coloured features are distinguishable from the adjacent portion and are not hidden.

30 In a second aspect, a smoking article or a wrapper or housing for a smoking article includes an indicia that becomes visible when viewed from a selected range of angles. For example, in embodiments, a smoking article or a wrapper or housing for a smoking article comprises a marking including a printed pattern and an embossed pattern aligned with the printed pattern. The printed pattern comprises a first colour and an adjacent second colour. In
35 a first portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern, such that the first colour is printed on a first side of an embossed feature visible from a first angle and the second

colour is printed on a second side of the embossed feature visible from a second angle. In a second portion, the embossed pattern is offset relative to the printed pattern, such that the second colour is printed on a side of an embossed feature visible from the first angle. The adjacent first and second colours blend when viewed from a third angle to produce a third colour. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the indicia may be visible when viewed from the first angle, but is hidden when viewed from the second or third angles.

In a third aspect, a smoking article or a wrapper or housing for a smoking article includes an indicia that is hidden when viewed from a selected range of angles. For example, in embodiments, a smoking article or a wrapper or housing for a smoking article comprises a marking including a printed pattern and an embossed pattern aligned with the printed pattern. The printed pattern comprises a first portion and a second portion. The first portion of the printed pattern comprises a first colour and an adjacent second colour. The second portion of the printed pattern comprises the first colour and an adjacent third colour. In the first portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern, such that the first colour is printed on a first side of an embossed feature visible from a first angle and the second colour is printed on a second side of the embossed feature visible from a second angle. In the second portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern, such that the first colour is printed on a side of an embossed feature visible from the first angle and the third colour is printed on a second side of the embossed feature visible from the second angle. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the indicia may be hidden when viewed from the first angle, but may become visible when viewed from the second or third angles.

In each of the embodiments of the various aspects discussed above, a printed pattern is aligned with an embossed pattern such that a hidden indicia becomes visible when viewed from one or more angles. Where the printed pattern and the embossed pattern are in register with one another over a portion of the marking, the first colour predominates when viewed from the first angle and the second colour predominates when viewed from the second angle. Where the printed pattern and the embossed pattern are offset, the second colour predominates when viewed from the first angle or a third colour, which comprises a blending of the first and second colours, predominates. Despite one or more portions of the printed pattern and the embossed pattern being offset, it will be understood that overall, the printed pattern and embossed pattern are considered to be aligned to the extent that the desired appearance and disappearance of the indicia is achieved.

One or more embodiments of the smoking articles or wrappers described herein may provide one or more advantages over previously produced or described smoking articles or wrappers for smoking articles. For example, enhanced complexity of patterns and disruptions thereof or hidden indicia may result in a smoking article or wrapper that is more difficult to

counterfeit or that provides a user with more assurance that the smoking article is genuine. In addition, the smoking articles or wrappers described herein provide a manufacturer with more flexibility and choice for marking smoking articles, including the ability to produce a hidden indicia. These and other advantages will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reading this disclosure.

Any suitable smoking article or wrapper or housing for a smoking article may include a marking described herein. The term "smoking article" includes cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos and other articles in which a smokable material, such as a tobacco, is lit and combusted to produce smoke. The term "smoking article" also includes articles in which smokable material is not combusted, such as but not limited to smoking articles that heat a smoking composition directly or indirectly, or smoking articles that neither combust nor heat the smoking composition, but rather use air flow or a chemical reaction to deliver nicotine or other materials from the smokable material.

Typically, a smoking article is in a form that allows for a user to grasp the article and inhale smoke, if desired. Smoking articles include a smokable composition and often include a filter disposed downstream of the smoking composition to filter constituents released from the smoking composition. A smoking article typically has outer wrappers or other elements such as a housing that is visible to a consumer. The housing may contain the smokable composition or a filter.

The marking may be provided on, or incorporated in, a wrapper, a housing or any other component of the smoking article visible to the consumer. Regardless on which component of a smoking article the marking is provided, the marking is provided on a visible area of the smoking article. It will be understood that a "visible area" is an area of the article visible to a user. Preferably, the marking is provided on an exterior surface. Of course, the marking may be provided on a surface other than an exterior surface. For example, if one or more exterior layers, or portions thereof, of the smoking article are transparent or semi-transparent or include a window, underlying layers, or portions thereof, may be visible from the exterior of the fully assembled article. Thus, underlying layers or portions thereof, in some embodiments, may provide visible areas. For the purposes of this disclosure, the term "substantially transparent" is used herein to describe a material which allows at least a sufficient proportion of incident light to pass through it so that it is possible to see through the material.

In embodiments, the component on which the marking is provided is a wrapper, such as a plug wrap, cigarette paper, a tipping paper, or other suitable wrapper of a smoking article. Typically, a wrapper of a smoking article is formed from paper or other material, such as

cellulosic based materials. In other embodiments, the wrapper is a film, such as a cellulosic film or other film such as a polylactic acid film. The film may be substantially or entirely transparent.

If the marking is provided on a transparent or semi-transparent component or portion of the smoking article, the marking may be provided on the inner surface of the transparent or semi-transparent component or portion as the marking will be exteriorly visible through the transparent component or portion, such as a transparent film wrapper. The marking may also be provided on or incorporated into a component underlying a transparent component or portion.

Any marking may be provided on or in the smoking article or a component of the smoking article. For example, the marking may be a form of indicia. As used herein, "indicia" refers to a discrete visual element or repeating element or pattern. The indicia may be in the form of a logo, text, image, pattern, or the like, or combinations thereof. By way of example, the indicia may comprise a brand or manufacturer logo that allows a consumer to identify the type or origin of the smoking article. The indicia may be aligned with the longitudinal axis of the smoking article, generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the smoking article, or at any other angle other than parallel or perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the smoking article. If the indicia is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the smoking article, the indicia, or portions thereof, may appear and disappear from view as a consumer pivots the smoking article. If the indicia is aligned perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the smoking article, the indicia, or portions thereof, may appear and disappear as a consumer rotates the smoking article around the longitudinal axis of the smoking article.

A marking includes a combination of printed features and embossed features. Preferably, the printed features are a printed pattern. In embodiments, the pattern includes first and second colours adjacent one another so that one colour is present on one side of an embossed feature and another colour is present on another side of an embossed feature. In some embodiments, the first or second colour is provided by the colour of the embossed material. That is, another colour is not added to the area corresponding to the first or second colour. In other embodiments, the colors are added to the areas corresponding to both the first and the second colors.

The embossing and printing may occur in any order, such as printing first, embossing first, or printing and embossing at the same time. In embodiments, the marking is generated by first printing and then embossing. Any suitable printing process may be employed. For example, gravure, such as rotogravure printing, offset printing, flexography printing or digital printing, such as inkjet or laserjet printing, may be used. Any suitable material may be printed, such as ink, dye, pigment, or the like.

Any suitable embossing process may be employed. For example, plates or rollers having features corresponding to the desired embossing features may be used. Sheets of embossed wrappers may be produced prior to manufacturing of the smoking article, in which case a smoking article manufacturing apparatus may include a surface relief pattern matching the embossed pattern on the wrapper to prevent damage to embossed features due to, for example, crushing by rollers or the like. In embodiments, embossing, printing, or both embossing and printing, occurs in-line in the smoking article manufacturing process.

The combination of printing and embossing are aligned to generate indicia that are hidden when viewed from certain angles, but that are visible when viewed from other angles. In embodiments, a marking includes a printed pattern and an embossed pattern in register with the printed pattern over a first portion of the smoking article or wrapper and offset with the printed pattern over a second portion of the article or wrapper. The printed pattern includes first and second colours as described above. The first and second colours are preferably printed adjacent one another and are of sufficiently small widths so as to blend when viewed from a particular angle to produce a third colour. In the portion where the printing pattern and the embossed pattern are in register, the first colour is provided on a first side of an embossed feature that is visible when viewed from a first angle. The second colour is provided on a second side of the embossed feature that is visible when viewed from a second angle. Thus, in the portion where the printed pattern and the embossed pattern are in register, the first colour is visible when the smoking article is viewed from the first angle, the second colour is visible when the smoking article is viewed from the second angle, and the third colour (the blended colour) is visible when the smoking article or wrapper is viewed from a third angle.

In the second portion, where the embossed pattern is offset with the printed pattern, the second colour is printed on a side of an embossed feature visible from the first angle. Thus, the indicia that is hidden when viewed from the third angle is visible when viewed from the first angle due to the visibility of the second colour from the first angle in the regions where the embossed pattern and the printed pattern are misaligned.

In embodiments, an indicia is printed on a wrapper or other component of a smoking article such that alternating strips, or other suitable alternating features, of a first colour and a second colour are adjacent to one another. The strips or other suitable features may be straight, curved, wavy, or of any suitable or desirable shape. Preferably the adjacent strips or features are sufficiently narrow so that the first and second colours, when viewed from an appropriate angle, are not visually distinguishable and blend to produce a third colour. In embodiments, the adjacent strips or features are of a width of about 10 micrometers or less, such as about 5 micrometers or less, about 2 micrometers or less, or about 1 micrometer or less. Generally, the strips or features will be of a width of about 50 nanometers or greater,

such as about 100 nanometers or greater or 500 nanometers or greater. In embodiments, the strips are from about 1 micrometer to about 8 micrometers in width.

Preferably the adjacent strips or features have colours selected from primary colours, such as red, yellow or blue, or from secondary colours, such as green, orange or violet. By way
5 of example, if the adjacent strips are sufficiently narrow and are blue and yellow, pattern or indicia produced by the strips will appear green when viewed from an appropriate angle.

In areas where the embossed features are registered with the printed pattern such that the first printed colour is provided on a first side of the embossed features that are visible from a first angle and the second printed colour is provided on a second side of the embossed features
10 that are visible from a second angle, a peak of the embossed feature preferably demarcates the intersection of the first printed colour and the adjacent second printed colour. In embodiments, the colour provided on one side of an embossed feature may be partially present on the other side of the embossed feature, which may result in a smoother shift between the two colours, may create a shading effect, or may increase a movement effect.

15 The embossed features may be of any suitable shape, such as having an upside-down V-shaped or U-shaped cross section. In embodiments, the embossed features are generally in the shape of a prism.

In embodiments, the embossed features have a ridge having a peak. The peak may be flattened, rounded, sharp or the like. Ridges having flattened or rounded peaks may be more
20 easily manufactured than ridges having a sharp peak. The top surface of a ridge having a flattened or rounded peak can be provided with the third colour or can be provided with both the first colour and the second colour, which may provide an overall blended colour when viewed from the third angle. The boundary between the colors may be approximately in the middle of the top surface. This type of flattened or rounded peak may also allow for more tolerance in the
25 alignment of the printed pattern with the embossed pattern because the boundary between the first and second colours would not require precise alignment as in the case of a sharp peak.

The embossed features may be of any suitable height, width and length. In embodiments, the width, the height, or both the width and the height, of the embossed features are about 10 micrometers or less, such as about 5 micrometers or less, about 2 micrometers or
30 less, or about 1 micrometer or less. Generally, the height, the width, or both the width and the height, of the embossed features will be about 50 nanometers or greater, such as about 100 nanometers or greater or 500 nanometers or greater. In embodiments, the height and width of the embossed features are from about 1 micrometer to about 5 micrometers. The height and width may be the same or different. One or more of the embossed features may be of the same
35 or different height and width. Preferably, all of the embossed features are of substantially

similar height and width. Preferably, the height and width of the embossed features is substantially the same along the length of the feature.

The embossed features may have any suitable slope. For example, if the cross sectional shape of an embossed feature is V-shaped or if the embossed feature is a prism, the slope of a side of the feature may be from about 20 degrees (°) to about 80 degrees (°). Preferably, the slope is from about 30 degrees (°) to about 70 degrees (°). The slope of one side may be the same or different from the slope of another side. Preferably, the width of a printed strip is about equal to the length from a base to a peak of an embossed feature.

As indicated above, in predetermined locations, the registration of the printed pattern or strips and the embossed features is offset. The printing may be offset from the embossing, or the embossing may be offset from the printing. In either case, the length of the offset is preferably equal to half or an integer multiple of the width of a printed strip. Preferably the length of the offset is equal to the width of one printed strip. If the offset is equal to the width of one printed strip, the second colour will be provided on a first side of the embossed feature and the second colour will be visible from the first angle. If the offset is equal to the half the width of one printed strip, the side of the embossed feature visible from the first angle will include both the first and second colours. Accordingly, the second colour will be visible from the first angle as a blended third colour as half of the width of the first side of the embossed feature will be provided with the first colour and half will be provided with the second colour.

In the portion or area where the printed features and embossed features are in registration with each other, as well as where the printed features and embossed features are offset, a first side or face of an embossed feature is preferably viewable from a first angle orthogonal to the first side. A second side or face of the embossed feature is preferably viewable from a second angle orthogonal to the second side. Preferably, at a third angle between the first and second angles, both the first side and the second side of the embossed feature are visible and the colours on either side of the embossed feature blend when viewed from the third angle. It will be understood that only the first side of the embossed feature will be visible from a range of angles around the first angle, that only the second side of the embossed feature will be visible from a range of angles around the second angle, and that both the first and second sides will be visible from a range of angles around the third angle. By way of example and in various embodiments, only the first side, or predominantly only the first side, will be visible when view from an angle that is about ± 25 degrees from the first angle; only the second side, or predominantly only the second side, will be visible when view from an angle that is about ± 25 degrees from the second angle; and both the first and second sides will be visible, preferably to produce a blended colour, when view from an angle that is about ± 25 degrees from the third angle.

It will be understood that a marking that includes a combination of embossed and printed features, when incorporated into a smoking article, may have different visual effects than when incorporated on or in a flat component, such as a wrapper, to be incorporated into the smoking article. For example, when incorporated on or in an article having a flat surface, the angles at which different aspects of marking is viewed will be substantially similar across the entire marking. However, when incorporated in or on a curved surface or when a flat surface is curved, different portions of the marking may be viewed from different angles relative to flat surface. For example, on a flat surface, a first colour will be viewable from a first angle and a second colour will be viewable from a second angle if a pattern of embossed features and printed features includes peaks of the embossed features located at the intersections of adjacent strips of first and second printed colours. However, curving the flat surface into a cylinder may result in portions of the first colour being visible, portions of a blended colour being visible and portions of the second colour being visible when viewed from a particular angle, particularly if the printed and embossed features are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the smoking article. However, if the printed and embossed features are generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the smoking article, curving should not have a significant effect on the visual appearance of the marking, relative to the appearance when flat.

In embodiments, a marking includes a portion adjacent to a patterned portion that includes a combination of embossed features and printed features. The combination of embossed and printed features may be as described above. The alignment of the embossed and printed features may be in register throughout the patterned portion or may include portions that are in register and portions that are offset as described above. As described above, the patterned areas may be viewed from a third angle that allows a viewer to observe both sides of an embossed feature such that colours provided on either side blend to form a third colour. The portion adjacent to the patterned portion is coloured a colour the same as the first, second or third colour. When viewed from an angle at which a colour visible in the patterned portion is the same as the adjacent portion, the adjacent portion and the patterned portion are visually indistinguishable or substantially visually indistinguishable. However when viewed from an angle where the colour visible in the patterned portion is different from the colour in the adjacent portion, the patterned portion will become visually distinguishable from the adjacent portion. Thus the patterned portion may be hidden when viewed from the third angle and may become visible when viewed from the first or second angle. Thus, the patterned portions, which may be in the form of an indicia, may be hidden when viewed from certain angles and may become visually distinguishable when viewed from other angles. In embodiments, the adjacent portion at least partially or fully surrounds the patterned portion. Alternatively, the patterned portion may at least partially or fully surround the adjacent portion.

All scientific and technical terms used herein have meanings commonly used in the art unless otherwise specified. The definitions provided herein are to facilitate understanding of certain terms used frequently herein.

As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” encompass embodiments having
5 plural referents, unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

As used herein, “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. The term “and/or” means one or all of the listed elements or a combination of any two or more of the listed elements.

As used herein, “have”, “having”, “include”, “including”, “comprise”, “comprising” or the
10 like are used in their open ended sense, and generally mean “including, but not limited to”. It will be understood that “consisting essentially of”, “consisting of”, and the like are subsumed in “comprising”, and the like.

The words “preferred” and “preferably” refer to embodiments of the invention that may afford certain benefits, under certain circumstances. However, other embodiments may also be
15 preferred, under the same or other circumstances. Furthermore, the recitation of one or more preferred embodiments does not imply that other embodiments are not useful, and is not intended to exclude other embodiments from the scope of the disclosure, including the claims.

As used herein, a “patterned” portion is a portion that includes a combination of one or more embossed features and printed features that produce different visual effects when viewed
20 from different angles. The patterned portion may, but need not, be in the form of a repeated pattern.

For the purposes of the present disclosure, black, white and gray are considered colours.

Referring now to **FIGS. 1-5**, schematic drawings are depicted that illustrate various
25 aspects of smoking articles or components of smoking articles that have or may have a marking as described above. Preferably the marking produces a hidden indicia when viewed from certain angles and produces a visually distinguishable indicia when viewed from other angles. The drawings are not necessarily to scale and are presented for purposes of illustration and not limitation. The drawings depict various aspects described in this disclosure. However, it will be
30 understood that other aspects not depicted in the drawings fall within the scope and spirit of this disclosure. Like numbers used in the figures refer to like components, steps and the like. However, it will be understood that the use of a number to refer to a component in a given figure is not intended to limit the component in another figure labelled with the same number. In addition, the use of different numbers to refer to components is not intended to indicate that the
35 different numbered components cannot be the same or similar.

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of an embodiment of a smoking article having a marking.

FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view of a smoking article having wrappers on which a marking may be provided.

5 **FIGS. 3A-D** are schematic views of a marking shown from generally opposing perspectives (**A, B**) and when viewed from angles **X (C)** and **Z (D)**.

FIGS. 4A-D are schematic views of a marking viewed from top-down (**A**) and sectional views through lines **B-B' (B)**, **C-C' (C)**, and **D-D' (D)**.

10 **FIGS. 5A-B** are schematic generally opposing perspective views of a marking having a patterned portion and an adjacent portion.

FIGS. 6A-B are schematic generally opposing perspective views of a marking.

The schematic drawings presented herein are not necessarily to scale, but are shown merely for purposes of illustration.

15 Referring now to **FIG. 1**, a smoking article **10** is depicted. The smoking article **10** has a marking **99** that is visible to a consumer when viewed from a suitable angle. As indicated above, the marking may be provided on or in the article **10** or component thereof. In **FIG. 1**, the marking **99** is depicted as three numbers, "123." The three numbers may be considered as a single marking or as three different markings.

20 Referring now to **FIG. 2**, a partially unrolled smoking article **10**, in this case a cigarette, is depicted. The smoking article **10** includes a tobacco rod **20** and a mouth end filter **30**. While depicted as being separated by a gap, the tobacco rod **20** and filter **30** may abut one another. The smoking article **10**, includes a plug wrap **60** that circumscribes at least a portion of the filter **30** and cigarette paper **40** that circumscribes at least a portion of the tobacco rod **20**. Tipping paper **50** or other suitable wrapper circumscribes the plug wrap **60** and cigarette paper **40** as is
25 generally known in the art. The marking, such as marking **99** depicted in **FIG. 1**, may be provided on the plug wrap **60**, the cigarette paper **40**, or the tipping paper **50**. If the marking is provided on the plug wrap **60** or the cigarette paper **40** at a location that is covered by the tipping paper **50**, at least a portion of the tipping paper is transparent to allow the marking to be visible to a consumer. Preferably, the marking is provided on a portion of the smoking article **10**
30 that is not combusted during use, such as on the plug wrap **60** or a portion of the tipping paper **50** that overlies the filter **30**.

35 While the smoking article depicted in **FIG. 2** is a cigarette and wrappers **40, 50, 60** are cigarette paper, tipping paper and plug wrap, it will be understood that other smoking articles may have similar wrappers, components or surfaces on or in which a colour shifting marking may be provided.

Referring now to **FIGS. 3A-D**, a marking **99** is shown. In **FIGS. 3A** and **3B**, generally opposing perspective views are shown. The marking **99** includes adjacent printed strips **110**, **112** and embossed features **100** having peaks **102** at the intersection of the adjacent printed strips **110**, **112**. The printed strips alternate between a first coloured strip **110** (for example, blue) and a second coloured strip **112** (for example, yellow). In a first region, the printed strips **110**, **112** are aligned with the embossed features **100** such that a strip **110** of the first colour is on a first side **104** of the embossed feature **100** and a strip **112** of the second colour is on a second side **106** of the embossed feature **100**. In this region, when viewed from a first angle (**Y**), the first colour **110** is visible. When viewed from a second angle (**X**), the second colour **112** is visible. When viewed from a third angle (**Z**), both sides **104**, **106** of the embossed features **100** are visible and thus both colours **110**, **112** are visible. If the width of the coloured strips **110**, **112** and embossed features **100** are sufficiently small, the colours of the first and second strips **110**, **112** blend to produce a third colour (for example, blue + yellow = green).

In a second region, the printed strips **110**, **112** are misaligned with the embossed features **110**. As depicted in **FIG. 3A**, the misalignment is such that the printed and embossed features are offset by a distance (**O**) equal to the width of one printed strip, which is also the width of one embossed feature **100** in the depicted embodiment. In this region, the second colour **112** is provided on the first side **104'** of an embossed feature **100**. Similarly, in the depicted embodiment, the first colour **110** is provided on the second side **106'** of an embossed feature **100**.

FIG. 3C illustrates an example of what may be seen when the marking **99** is viewed from the second angle (**X**). In this case, in the area of misalignment, the first colour **110** will be visible, while the second colour **112** is visible in the area of alignment.

FIG. 3D illustrates an example of what may be seen when the marking **99** is viewed from the third angle (**Z**). Alternating first **110** and second **112** coloured strips will be seen, even in the area of misalignment. If the strips are of sufficiently small width, the colours will be viewed as a blended colour. Accordingly, the feature (first colour **110** in background of second colour **112**) depicted in **FIG. 3C** is hidden when viewed from angle **Z** as depicted in **FIG. 3D** but visible when viewed from angle **X** as depicted in **FIG. 3C**.

FIGS. 4A-D are different views showing that features of a marking **99** that are hidden in one view may appear when viewed from a different angle. **FIG. 4A** is a top-down view, such as viewed from angle **Z** in **FIG. 3**, of a marking **99** having alternating strips of different colours **110**, **112**. In certain portions, such as those through lines **B-B'** and **D-D'**, the peaks **102** of embossed features are aligned with the intersection of the different coloured strips **110**, **112**. At the portion that includes the section that runs through line **C-C'** the printed pattern and the embossed pattern are misaligned, such that the peak **102** is offset by the width of one printed

strip. As shown in **FIGS. 4B-D**, when different portions of the marking **99** are viewed from the same angle, different colours are visible depending on whether the portion includes aligned or misaligned printed and embossed patterns. As shown in **FIGS. 4B** and **4D**, which are sections through lines **B-B'** and **D-D'** respectively, the embossed features and printed features are aligned and the first colour **110** is visible when viewed from the first angle. As shown in **FIG. 4C**, which is a section through line **C-C'**, the embossed features and printed features are misaligned (offset) and the second colour **112** is visible when viewed from the first angle.

Referring now to **FIGS. 5A** and **5B**, generally opposing perspective views of markings are shown in which coloured portion **120** is adjacent a patterned portion having adjacent strips of a first colour **110** and a second colour **112** aligned with embossed features **100**. In the depicted embodiment the adjacent coloured portion **120** surrounds the patterned portion. The embossed features **100** have a first side on which the first colour **110** is provided and a second side on which the second colour **112** is provided. When viewed from an angle generally orthogonal to the first side of the embossed features **100**, the first colour **110** is visible (see **FIG. 5B**). When viewed from an angle generally orthogonal to the second side of the embossed features **100**, the second colour **112** is visible (see **FIG. 5A**). When viewed from an angle between these two angles (for example, top-down), the colours **110**, **112** on either side of the embossed features **100** blend to produce a colour the same or substantially the same as the adjacent portion **120**. Accordingly, indicia produced by the patterned region are hidden or become one with the adjacent portion when viewed from certain angles and is visually distinct from the adjacent portion when viewed from different angles.

Referring now to **FIGS. 6A** and **6B**, generally opposing perspective views of markings are shown. The marking includes a patterned portion having adjacent strips of a first colour **110** and a second colour **112** aligned with embossed features **100** or a first colour **110** and a third colour **114** aligned with embossed features **100**. The embossed features **100** have a first side on which the first colour **110** is provided and a second side on which the second colour **112** or third colour **114** is provided. When viewed from an angle generally orthogonal to the first side of the embossed features **100**, the first colour **110** is visible (see **FIG. 6B**). When viewed from an angle generally orthogonal to the second side of the embossed features **100**, the second colour **112** and the third colour **114** are visible (see **FIG. 6A**). When viewed from an angle between these two angles (for example, top-down), the colours **110**, **112** or **110**, **114** on either side of the embossed features **100** blend to produce a fourth or fifth colour, respectively. The coloured features are thus of sufficiently small widths that they blend when viewed from an appropriate angle. Preferably, the features are of a width of about 10 micrometers or less, such as about 5 micrometers or less, about 2 micrometers or less, or about 1 micrometer or less. Generally, the features will be of a width of about 50 nanometers or greater, such as about 100 nanometers or

greater or 500 nanometers or greater. In embodiments, the strips are from about 1 micrometer to about 8 micrometers in width. In such a manner, indicia produced by the patterned portion are hidden when viewed from the first angle, but are visible when viewed from the second angle. The indicia are visible in different colours when viewed from an angle between the first
5 and second angles (such as top-down in the drawing depicted).

CLAIMS:

1. A smoking article comprising:
5 a marking comprising a patterned portion and an adjacent portion,
wherein the patterned portion comprises a printed pattern and an embossed pattern
aligned with the printed pattern,
the printed pattern comprises a first colour and an adjacent second colour,
wherein the first colour of the printed pattern is provided on a side of an embossed
10 feature visible from a first angle and the second colour of the printed pattern is
provided on a second side of the embossed feature visible from a second angle,
wherein the first colour and the adjacent second colour are of sufficiently small widths
when viewed from a third angle that the first colour and the second colour blend
when viewed from the third angle to produce a third colour, and
15 wherein the adjacent portion of the marking is provided with one of the first, second or
third colours.
2. A smoking article comprising:
a marking comprising a printed pattern and an embossed pattern aligned with the
20 printed pattern;
wherein the printed pattern comprises a first colour and an adjacent second colour,
wherein, in a first portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern,
such that the first colour is printed on a first side of an embossed feature visible
from a first angle and the second colour is printed on a second side of the
25 embossed feature visible from a second angle, and
wherein, in a second portion, the embossed pattern is offset relative to the printed
pattern, such that the second colour is printed on a side of an embossed feature
visible from the first angle, and
wherein the adjacent first and second colours are of sufficiently small widths when
30 viewed from a third angle that the first colour and the second colour blend when
viewed from the third angle to produce a third colour.
3. A smoking article according to claim 2, wherein in the second portion of the visible area
where the embossed pattern is offset relative to the printed pattern, the first colour is
35 printed on a side of an embossed feature visible from the second angle.

4. A smoking article comprising:

a marking comprising a printed pattern and an embossed pattern aligned with the printed pattern;

wherein the printed pattern comprises a first portion and a second portion, the first portion of the printed pattern comprising a first colour and an adjacent second colour, and the second portion of the printed pattern comprising the first colour and an adjacent third colour;

wherein, in the first portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern, such that the first colour is printed on a first side of an embossed feature visible from a first angle and the second colour is printed on a second side of the embossed feature visible from a second angle, and

wherein, in the second portion, the embossed pattern is in register with the printed pattern, such that the first colour is printed on a side of an embossed feature visible from the first angle and the third colour is printed on a second side of the embossed feature visible from the second angle.

5. A smoking article according to claim 4, wherein the adjacent first and second colours are of sufficiently small widths when viewed from a third angle that the first colour and the second colour blend when viewed from the third angle to produce a fourth colour; and wherein the adjacent first and third colours are of sufficiently small widths when viewed from the third angle that the first colour and the second colour blend to produce a fifth colour.

6. A smoking article according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the widths of the first colour and the second colour of the printed pattern, when viewed from the third angle, are about 10 micrometers or less.

7. A smoking article according to claim 6, wherein the widths of the first colour and the second colour of the printed pattern, when viewed from the third angle, are about 5 micrometers or less.

8. A smoking article according to claim 6, wherein the widths of the first colour and the second colour of the printed pattern, when viewed from the third angle, are about 2 micrometers or less.

9. A smoking article according to claim 6, wherein the widths of the first colour and the second colour of the printed pattern, when viewed from the third angle, are from about 1 micrometers to about 8 micrometers.
- 5 10. A smoking article according to any of claims 1-9, wherein an embossed feature of the embossed pattern comprises a prism.
11. A smoking article according to any of claims 1-10, wherein the first and second colours of the printed pattern are provided as strips.
- 10 12. A smoking article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the smoking article comprises a wrapper and wherein the marking is provided on the wrapper.
13. A smoking article according to claim 12, wherein the wrapper comprises paper or
15 cellulosic film.
14. A smoking article according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the wrapper is tipping paper.
- 20 15. A smoking article according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising:
a filter portion wrapped by a filter plug wrapper;
a rod of smokable material wrapped by a smokable material wrapper; and
a tipping wrapper surrounding at least a portion of the filter portion and at least a portion
of the rod of smokable material,
25 wherein the marking is provided on at least one of the filter plug wrapper, the smokable
material wrapper or the tipping wrapper.