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DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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Date of Application and filing Complete Specification:
March 18, 1960. No. 9605/60.

Complete Specification Published: June 21, 1961.

Index at Acceptance:- Class 130, CIE(1:2:3), C2.

International Classification:- A24c,d.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements relating to filter cigarettes

We, BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, a company incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, of Westminster House, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:-

10 This invention relates to filter cigarettes. In the manufacture of cigarettes, the tobacco leaf is first processed to remove certain parts of the leaf such as the mid-rib and the remainder of the leaf is shredded and then manufac-
15 tured into cigarettes. The width of the individual shreds of tobacco of conventional cigarettes is approximately from 1/30th to 1/70th of an inch. In a
20 conventional filter cigarette, the tobacco at the mouthpiece end is replaced by a plug of filter medium such as paper or acetate tow, but such media tend to remove some of the taste and flavour of
25 the tobacco.

According to the present invention, a cigarette comprises a filter-section and a main, burning, section, both formed of shredded leaf tobacco, the tobacco of the
30 filter section being cut finer than the tobacco at the burning section and to an average width, for the tobacco shreds, between 1/100th of an inch and 1/500th of an inch. Generally a suitable width
35 will be 1/200th of an inch.

In combination with a good filtering action, such a cigarette has the additional advantage that the flavour of the tobacco used in the filter section is
40 added to the smoke from the burning section of the cigarette. For example, a plug made from Virginia tobacco having a mild flavour used with a burning section consisting of Turkish or other known
45 strongly flavoured tobacco would moderate

the stronger flavour and add the Virginia flavour to the smoke, thus giving a blended flavour. Various combinations are possible with respect to the type or types of tobacco used
50 in the filter and burning sections.

Two embodiments of the invention by way of example will now be more fully described with reference to the
55 accompanying drawing, in which each of Figures 1 and 2 is a longitudinal section through a cigarette.

In each embodiment, the tip section 1 of the cigarette consists of tobacco cut much finer than the tobacco of the
60 burning section 2. Thus the tobacco for the tip section is cut to provide shreds with an average width between 1/100th and 1/500th of an inch depending upon the filtration efficiency
65 required and the draw resistance which can be tolerated. A generally advantageous average width is 1/200th of an inch. With the tobacco in the tip section cut to an average width of
70 1/200 of an inch, a filling density in that section of the order of 0.320 to 0.350 gms. per c.c. will generally be suitable and, with an average width of
75 1/500 of an inch, a density of the order of 0.330 to 0.370 gms. per c.c. The burning section 2 is composed of tobacco cut to provide shreds with an average width of from 1/30th to 1/70th of an inch.

The tip section 1 may be made in the form of a filter plug and inserted in or
80 attached to the cigarette in known manner, that is in the same manner as plugs made of conventional filter materials. As illustrated in Figure 1, the tip section 85
1 is encased in a jacket 3 and is fixed to the normal wrapper 4 of the cigarette by means of an additional tipping part 5,
such as a coloured paper band, a 'cork-
90 tip strip, or other known tipping

material. This tipping part 5 assists in easy identification of the tip end of the cigarette. Alternatively, as illustrated in Figure 2, the tip section 1, encased in a jacket 3, is enclosed within the normal wrapper 4, the tip section being further covered by a tipping part 5, similar to that mentioned above.

10 In comparing the filtering efficiency of the tobacco filter with filters of a conventional filtering medium, such as cellulose-acetate fibre, the efficiency of the tobacco filter will generally be

as high as that of a cellulose-acetate filter and, by increasing the fineness of cut of the tobacco filter, the efficiency can be increased by some 6% to 8%. As already mentioned, the smoke from the tobacco filter is considerably enhanced in respect of smoke taste and flavour compared with the smoke from a conventional filter with the same efficiency of filtration. 15 20

The following comparative table illustrates examples of the filter efficiency obtained: 25

30	<u>Length of filter</u>	<u>Pressure Drop in cm. water gauge at 1050 mm. per minute air flow</u>	<u>Filter Efficiency</u> %
35	Normal Cigarette Rod (cut 1/80" wide)	13 mm.	2.1 cm.
	Tobacco Filter (cut 1/200" wide)	13 mm.	3.2 cm.
	Tobacco Filter (cut 1/500" wide)	13 mm.	4.2 cm.
40	Cellulose Acetate Fibre (5/100,000 wide)	13 mm.	5.2 cm.
			28%

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. A cigarette comprising a filter section and a main, burning, section, both formed of shredded leaf tobacco, the tobacco of the filter section being cut finer than the tobacco of the burning section and to an averaged width, for the tobacco shreds between 1/100th of an inch and 1/500th of an inch. 45 50

2. A cigarette as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the tobacco of the filter section is cut to an average

width for the shreds of 1/200th of an inch. 55

3. A filter cigarette substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

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35	Normal Cigarette Rod (cut 1/80" wide)	13 mm.	2.1 cm.	13-15
	Tobacco Filter (cut 1/200" wide)	13 mm.	3.2 cm.	28-29
	Tobacco Filter (cut 1/500" wide)	13 mm.	4.2 cm.	36%
40	Cellulose Acetate Fibre (5/100,000 wide)	13 mm.	5.2 cm.	28%

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. A cigarette comprising a filter section and a main, burning, section, both formed of shredded leaf tobacco, the tobacco of the filter section being cut finer than the tobacco of the burning section and to an averaged width, for the tobacco shreds between 1/100th of an inch and 1/500th of an inch. 45 50

2. A cigarette as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the tobacco of the filter section is cut to an average

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3. A filter cigarette substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

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Printed in England by Her Majesty's Stationery Office - 1961.
Published at The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.
from which copies may be obtained.

