

SPECIFICATION

Non-combustible cigarette

5 This invention relates to non-combustible cigarettes designed to reduce or eliminate the disadvantages associated with conventional smoking habits using combustible cigarettes.

The use of nicotine has long been practiced by
10 persons in many cultures, who derive satisfaction from the substance. Nicotine is a toxic liquid alkaloid having the formula $C_5H_4NC_4H_7NCH_3$. When the nicotine is obtained from tobacco, as by chewing, sniffing, or smoking the substance, the amount of
15 nicotine absorbed into the body generally does not build up to a harmful dose, but produces certain pleasurable effects, frequently leading to habitual use.

One of the most popular versions of nicotine use
20 involves the smoking of cigarettes. When the tobacco in a conventional cigarette is ignited, the combustion of processed tobacco leaves within the cigarette causes the release of vaporous nicotine, which is drawn through the cigarette and into the user's
25 mouth and lungs when the user sucks or inhales air through the cigarette.

The relative mildness of a cigarette, as compared to a pipe or cigar, permits a user to draw the smoke from the burning cigarette directly into the lungs.

30 The nicotine vapors in the cigarette smoke are rapidly assimilated into the bloodstream of the user from the lungs, so that cigarette smoking provides a method by which a user may very quickly feel the effects of the nicotine.

35 Although nicotine can thus be readily introduced into the body through cigarette smoking, the combustion of the tobacco, with the consequent elevated temperatures required in this process, unfortunately result in a number of undesirable consequences
40 associated with smoking combustible cigarettes. Of primary concern are the serious health hazards known to result from smoking combustible cigarettes. Although the nicotine content of a cigarette is not believed to cause any serious adverse long term
45 health effects on the human body, many other components which are harmful are present in tobacco smoke. Some of these other constituents are known carcinogens, for example. A table listing some of the harmful components in tobacco smoke
50 may be found on pp. 496-501 of the publication Tobacco and Tobacco Smoke, Studies in Experimental Carcinogenesis (1967) by Ernest L. Wynder and Dietrich Hoffman of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. The teaching of that publication is
55 hereby incorporated by reference into this application. Furthermore, the smoking of combustible cigarettes may pose a significant fire hazard. Many fires which have occurred both within buildings and in natural environments have been attributable to
60 burning cigarettes which were carelessly discarded. In addition, substantial economic losses can be attributed to smoking, including significant damage to business and personal property resulting from burns in clothing, carpeting, furniture, etc. caused by
65 stray ashes from cigarettes. Cigarette smoking has

also become increasingly objectionable because of the discomfort it may cause to nonsmokers who are exposed to the smoke and odor produced by the smoking habit.

70 Because of these undesirable side effects of combustible cigarette smoking, attempts have been made from time to time to provide an acceptable substitute for combustible cigarette smoking which will eliminate or ameliorate the adverse consequences mentioned above. Tobacco concentrates, for
75 example, have been processed into a tablet form which may be sucked or chewed in the mouth of the user, the nicotine being absorbed into the user's body through the lining of the mouth. Such a tablet,
80 of course, does not provide the user with the feel of a cigarette between his or her lips. Furthermore, a tablet smoking substitute cannot provide the user with an opportunity to draw air and vapors into the mouth nor inhale that air and vapors into the lungs,
85 which is an essential part of the conventional smoking habit. These activities constitute an important aspect of the psychological and physiological affinity which a smoker acquires for the habit. Without an effective substitute for such smoking
90 activities, a tablet form of tobacco is likely not to satisfy the smoker and may thus result in a return to combustible cigarette smoking.

In another approach to providing a substitute for smoking, it has been recognized that processed
95 tobacco, such as that contained in cigarettes, will release vapors even when it is heated to a temperature lower than the ignition point of the tobacco and thereby obtain the vapors which are released in conventional smoking without also inhaling the
100 noxious by-products of tobacco combustion. Devices manufactured according to this technique, however, have sometimes used a second isolated portion of tobacco, which is ignited, as the source of heat. Although such a device is chambered so that
105 the products of combustion are not directly inhaled by the user in the act of drawing air through such a device, the harmful by-products of combustion are nevertheless released into the air surrounding the user. Thus, substantial amounts of the deleterious
110 combustion by-products may nevertheless be inhaled by the user and surrounding persons through breathing the ambient air. In addition, with such a substitute device, substantially the same fire hazards are presented as with conventional smoking devices,
115 and there remains the potential for burn damage to carpets, furniture, clothing, etc. Alternatively, the tobacco in this method may be heated by various pyrophorous materials, which are mixed together with the tobacco. Such materials react with oxygen,
120 alcohol, water, etc. and thereby produce sufficient heat to cause the tobacco to release vapors. With this technique, however, any by-products of the combustion reaction, which occurs within the tobacco mix, will also tend to be inhaled through the
125 device by the user. Thus, there is the danger of adverse health consequences resulting whenever any of these by-products are toxic or otherwise harmful. Furthermore, the structure of such devices tends to be unduly complex, resulting in a relatively
130 high manufacturing cost.

Various other smoking substitutes have been developed which include cigarette simulating devices containing various materials which approximate the taste and aroma of tobacco or release various other additional aromatic vapors which are intended to have a satisfying effect on the user when those vapors are inhaled. In one such device, synthetic materials simulating the taste and aroma or tobacco are micro-encapsulated within a cigarette substitute device. The desired vapors are released by squeezing or crushing the device, causing the capsules to burst and the vapors to be released into the air drawn through the device. In another such device, the flavour and taste components of tobacco are saturated within a capsule containing an absorbent material, and, when punctured, the capsule releases the aroma and flavour volatiles of tobacco into the air drawn through the device. These devices, however, have failed to take into account that the primary physiological phenomenon related to cigarette smoking, which must be provided in any effective substitute, is the sudden introduction of nicotine vapor into the user's lungs to satisfy the user's habit.

Thus, despite the various attempts which have been made to provide effective substitutes for combustible cigarettes, no one has developed a device which permits the user to inhale controlled amounts of nicotine vapors, free of all known or suspected carcinogens, sufficient to satisfy a nicotine habit without the need for combustion or other heating means and without the need for the user taking some unfamiliar action other than the actions performed in the conventional smoking habit, namely drawing or sucking a gaseous mixture through a cigarette and inhaling that gaseous mixture into the lungs of the user.

Therefore, a need has developed for a substitute for combustible cigarettes which will release nicotine vapors into the air drawn through the substitute by a smoker without the need for any heating means or any action on the user's part other than drawing air through the cigarette as is done with a conventional cigarette.

Furthermore, it would be advantageous to provide such a non-combustible cigarette with a means by which various flavoring agents, moisturizers, and pH controlling agents might be added to adjust the desired qualities of the vapor inhaled from the device.

In addition, it would be advantageous to provide a non-combustible cigarette in which the static evaporation of the nicotine material and the dilution of the nicotine material by exposure to moisture may be prevented.

It would also be advantageous to provide a non-combustible cigarette in which the sequential concentrations of nicotine vapor released can be controlled and programmed according to the rate of repeated inhalations and the time between periods of repeated inhalations.

It would be advantageous as well to provide a non-combustible cigarette in which multiple vaporizable mixtures having incompatible characteristics can be separately stored so that the multiple vapors

can be combined in the air drawn through the device.

It is a general object of this invention to provide a new and improved non-combustible cigarette to be used as a substitute for conventional cigarettes.

The invention thus provides a simulated smoking device comprising a container with an internal passageway through which air can be drawn, said passageway being constricted and containing a source of nicotine vapour comprising a nicotine mixture disposed within an absorbent member so that when air is drawn through the passageway significant amounts of vapour from the nicotine source are released into the air without the necessity for combustion or heating above ambient room temperature of the device.

A portion of the passageway may be restricted by the source of nicotine vapour.

The source of nicotine vapour may comprise one or more of nicotine (d), nicotine (l), nicotine (dl), nicotine salts and nicotine esters. The nicotine mixture may further include orange flavouring, lemon flavouring, menthol, spearmint flavouring, peppermint flavouring, cinnamon flavouring, or other ingredients for flavouring and pH adjustment of the mixture, and water to adjust the humidity of the vapours released.

The smoking device may additionally include a closure at each end of the passageway, each closure comprising a resilient flap affixed to the container and adapted to seal the passageway during periods of non-use, while yielding to allow air to be drawn through the passageway by the user. The cigarette may further include moisture seals at either end of the passageway, which comprise a porous plug disposed across the passageway, the plug being adapted to provide minimal resistance to the flow of gases therethrough yet prevent the flow of liquids therethrough.

In a preferred embodiment the container is cylindrical in shape, with an outer diameter, a length, (and preferably a weight), selected to simulate the appearance of a conventional cigarette. A cylindrical band may be affixed around a first end of the cylinder, the band being adapted to simulate the appearance of a filter tip.

In a more particular embodiment, the absorbent member of the device comprises an absorbent cylinder having an external diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the container. Preferably the ends of such an absorbent cylinder are recessed from the ends of the container, thereby preventing contact between the absorbent member and the mouth of a person using the device.

In another more particular embodiment, the passageway of the cigarette comprises a first tapered portion bounded by a first frustoconical sidewall and tapering inward from a first end of the container, a second tapered portion bounded by a second frustoconical sidewall and tapering inward from a second end of the container, and a central cylindrical portion which communicates between the first portion and the second portion, the sidewall of the central portion being defined by the absorbent member. In this embodiment, the diameter and length of the central

portion may be selected to provide a predetermined rate of vapor release from the absorbent mixture.

In a still more particular embodiment, an annular divider is disposed between the container and the central portion, and the absorbent member further comprises a first absorbent member disposed within the volume defined by the container, the first sidewall, the central portion and the divider, and a second absorbent member disposed within the volume defined by the container, the second sidewall, the central portion and the divider, the first and second absorbent members thereby permitting the inclusion within the cigarette of two mixtures having incompatible characteristics. In this embodiment, the divider may be longitudinally positioned within the cylinder so as to control the relative amounts of surface area of the first and second absorbent members which are exposed to the passageway, thereby controlling the relative amounts of vapor which will be released from the first and second absorbent members. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the relative porosities of the first and second absorbent members may be selected to provide additional control over the relative amounts of vapor which are released from the first and second members.

Further features of the invention are described below in relation to certain embodiments that are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation in longitudinal section which illustrates one embodiment of a non-combustible cigarette constructed according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation in longitudinal section illustrating a second embodiment of a non-combustible cigarette constructed according to the present invention;

Figure 3 is a side elevation in longitudinal section illustrating a third embodiment of a non-combustible cigarette constructed according to the present invention;

Figure 4 is a graphical representation illustrating a typical concentration sequence of inhaled vapors which may be obtained through use of the device illustrated in *Figure 3*; and

Figure 5 is a side elevation in longitudinal section illustrating a fourth embodiment of a non-combustible cigarette constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Referring first to *Figure 1*, one embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in a cross sectional side elevation. The non-combustible cigarette 10 includes a container 12 and an absorbent member 14, which is saturated with a nicotine mixture. When a user places the mouth end 16 of the device between his lips and inhales through the device, as with a conventional cigarette, air is drawn into the intake end 18 of the cigarette. The air drawn through the device picks up vapors from the nicotine mixture and then passes into the user's mouth, throat, and lungs where the nicotine vapors are absorbed into the user's body.

Now referring to the structure of the device 10 in more detail, the container 12 is constructed in a

cylindrical shape of a material which is chemically inert with respect to the nicotine mixture contained in the absorbent member 14. Suitable materials for container 12, for example, include aluminum, glass, and Teflon (registered Trade Mark). In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the container 12 is manufactured with a diameter, length, and weight which approximate the size of a conventional cigarette. Furthermore, the container may be provided with the appropriate color to present the same appearance as a cigarette. In addition, a band 20, made of paper, cork, or another suitable material, may be applied around the mouth end 16 of the device to simulate the appearance of the filter tip on a conventional cigarette. By thus making the device similar in appearance to a conventional cigarette, the appeal of this device as a substitute for a combustible cigarette will be enhanced, since the user may thus psychologically tend to feel as if he or she is handling and using a familiar smoking product.

The absorbent member 14 is provided in the form of an internally tapered cylinder having an external diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of the container 12. The ends 22 and 24 of the member 14 are recessed from the ends of the container, thereby preventing contact between the user and the nicotine mixture which is contained within the absorbent member 14. The inner wall 26 of the absorbent member 14 defines a tubular passageway 28, which is designed to present constriction in cross sectional area to air which is drawn through the device 10. According to an outstanding feature of this invention, this constriction in the path of the air flowing through the device operates to promote effective vaporization of the nicotine mixture without the need for combustion or heating. According to the venturi principle, when a flowing gas is forced through a passageway having a reduced cross sectional area, the velocity of the gas will increase within the constriction and the pressure of the gas will be reduced at that point. The reduced pressure will allow any liquid exposed to the low pressure area to more readily transfer to the vapor or gaseous phase and be absorbed into the gas.

Because of the constricted tubular passageway 28, when air is drawn through the cigarette 10 by the sucking action of a user on the mouth end 16, that air will increase in velocity and decrease the local pressure within the passageway 28. Thus, the liquid nicotine mixture contained within the absorbent member 14 will tend to evaporate into the air passing through the tubular passageway 28, whereas such a nicotine mixture will not normally evaporate sufficiently at room temperature and pressure. Because of its use of this venturi principle, the present invention enables the construction of a practical non-combustible cigarette which will transfer sufficient quantities of nicotine vapor into the inhaled air stream to satisfy a user accustomed to smoking combustible cigarettes.

It has been found that a number of substances may be advantageously provided in the nicotine mixture which is placed in absorbent member 14. Nicotine (d), nicotine (1), nicotine (d1), nicotine salts, and nicotine esters may all be used to advantage in

17
this mixture to provide the nicotine vapors which are inhaled by the user. 98 per cent nicotine (1), a product obtained from Eastman, stock number 1242, has been used in one embodiment of the device and

5 found to perform with satisfactory results. A preparation of nicotine hydrochloride with a pH of 7 has also been successfully employed. A number of other materials have been found to provide advantageous results when added to the nicotine mixture. Orange
10 oil obtained from commercial orange extract by distilling to remove the alcohol, or similarly obtained lemon oil, enhance the flavoring of the vapor produced from the cigarette and also assist in adjusting the mixture to the proper pH when added
15 to the nicotine mixture. Such flavoring may also be added in the form of synthetic ingredients. Other flavors which may advantageously be used in the cigarette include spearmint, peppermint, and cinnamon.

20 The pH of the mixture should be adjusted to approximately a pH of 7 so as to be close to the pH of the human body and thereby avoid any excessively alkaline or acidic taste to the vapors drawn through the cigarette. Menthol may also be added to the
25 mixture for flavoring, as in conventional cigarettes. The menthol which has been used is U.S.P. Levorotatory, obtained from the Gentry Corporation, and is dissolved in ethanol to form a liquid. In addition, water may be added to the absorbent member 14.

30 The water vapor which thus evaporates into the air drawn through the device helps to humidify the air and thus reduce the slight feeling of dry mouth which may be experienced after prolonged use of the device without the addition of such water.

35 In a specific example of this invention which was manufactured, a length of 9/32" (7mm) outside diameter thinwall aluminum tubing was cut to a length of 3 inches (75mm). The outside surface of the tubing was covered with a white adhesive paper,
40 with one end covered a distance of 7/8" (22mm) with a wood grained adhesive paper.

A piece of qualitative grade filter paper, of medium speed, was then cut to a trapezoidal shape having a large base two inches (50mm) in length, a short base
45 3/4 inches (19mm) in length, and sides 4-3/4 (120mm) inches in length. The filter paper was rolled up and inserted into the tubing, the 2 inch (50mm) base being placed next to the inner wall of the tubing, thus forming a central opening tapering to
50 approximately 3/32 (2.5mm) inch in diameter.

The filter paper was then saturated with 300 milligrams of 98% nicotine, Eastman number 1242, and 200 milligrams of a flavoring agent consisting of distilled orange oil. The cigarette thus constructed
55 was found to permit an air volume of approximately 500 milliliters to be drawn over a two second period, thereby providing a low draw resistance for direct lung inhalation of nicotine vapors. Alternatively, if a non-combustible cigarette is to be provided with a
60 draw resistance approximating that of a conventional, combustible cigarette, the filter paper should be cut to a larger size to further restrict the passageway and reduce the total air volume drawn over a two second period to approximately 35 milliliters. It has
65 been found that approximately 100 micrograms of

nicotine will be vaporized over a two second draw on the latter embodiment.

It has been found that a number of variables in the construction of the non-combustible cigarette affect
70 the quantity of nicotine which will be vaporized into a given volume of air drawn through the device. Among these factors are the extent of saturation of the absorbent member 14 with the nicotine mixture, the porosity of the absorbent member, the diameter
75 and length of the absorbent member, the vapor pressure of the nicotine mixture, and the velocity and the amount of air drawn through the passageway 28. All of these variables may be adjusted through experimentation to obtain a suitable ratio of
80 the nicotine mixture vapors to the air inhaled by the user.

It is contemplated that a number of different materials having suitable absorbency might be used to advantage for the absorbent member 14. Two
85 such materials which have been found to provide satisfactory performance in this device, however, are high quality laboratory filter paper, as mentioned in the example above, and laboratory extraction thimble material.

90 It has been found that when the cigarette 10 is in a static condition, i.e., no air is being drawn through the device, the vapor pressure of a typical nicotine mixture is such that very little evaporation of the mixture contained in the absorbent member 14
95 occurs. Should the prevention of any such evaporation be desirable, however, an optional feature may be provided to seal the cigarette during periods of nonuse. As shown in Figure 1, sealing flaps 30 and 32 are positioned within the mouth end 16 and the intake end 18 of the container 12, respectively. Seats
100 34 and 36 are affixed around the periphery of the interior of the container 12, and, when the sealing flaps 30 and 32 rest against the seats 34 and 36, airflow into or out of the passageway 28 is substantially prevented, thereby minimizing any evaporation of the nicotine mixture contained within the
105 absorbent member 14. The sealing flaps 30 and 32 are affixed to the container 12 at attachment points 38 and 40, respectively. The flaps are constructed of a suitable pliable or elastomeric material, such as rubber impregnated cloth, which will yield and be held in approximately the positions shown by the dotted lines in Figure 1 when air is drawn through the
110 device 10 by the sucking action of a user's mouth applied to the mouth end 16 of the device. With the flaps 30 and 32 drawn into the positions shown by the dotted lines, air may flow readily through the device, permitting vapors from the nicotine mixture to pass into the air and thence into the user's body.

120 Now referring to Figure 2, a second embodiment of the invention is shown in a cross sectional side elevation. The device 10 of Figure 2 is similar to that shown in Figure 1, including a container 12 and an absorbent member 14, which is adapted to receive a nicotine mixture, with a tubular passageway 28
125 passing through the absorbent member 14. In some applications, it may be desirable to provide the cigarette with a means for preventing leakage of the nicotine mixture in the event the device is exposed
130 to moisture. Toward that end, the cigarette 10 shown

(b)

in Figure 2 is provided with moisture plugs 42 and 44 mounted in the mouth end 16 and the intake end 18 of the container 12, respectively. The plugs 42 and 44 are manufactured of a highly porous material which will normally allow air to flow freely therethrough. When the plugs are exposed to moisture, however, they will absorb some of the moisture and expand, closing the pores therein and thereby preventing the moisture from contacting the absorbent member 14.

In this manner, the nicotine mixture within the absorbent member 14 is prevented from leaking out should the cigarette 10 be exposed to moisture. One material which has been found to perform adequately when used for plugs 42 and 44 is balsa wood. It is believed, however, that other similar materials are available which will also suffice to be used as plugs 42 and 44.

Now referring to Figure 3, a third embodiment of a cigarette manufactured in accordance with the present invention is illustrated in a cross sectional side elevation. As with the embodiments shown in Figures 1 and 2, the cigarette 10 in Figure 3 includes a cylindrical container 12, which may include a band 20 around one end thereof, the container being shaped and colored so that the device simulates the appearance of a conventional cigarette. Within the container 12, a first tapered nonporous sidewall 46 is affixed to the interior of the container 12 at its wider end and tapers to a narrow end where it defines the exit 48 of the central passageway 50. A similarly constructed second tapered nonporous sidewall 52 is attached at its broad end to the intake end 18 of this container 12, and tapers to a narrow end where it forms the intake 54 of the central passageway 50.

The absorbent member 56 is disposed in this embodiment within the container 12 in the space defined by the container and the first and second tapered sidewalls 46 and 52. Furthermore, a central passageway 50, which is tubular in shape, extends through the center portion of the absorbent member 56.

As in the embodiments of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, a nicotine mixture is added to the absorbent member 56. The particular design of the cigarette in Figure 3, however, is arranged so that the performance characteristics of the device may be effectively controlled. When the device 10 is in a static condition, i.e., no air has been recently drawn through the central passageway 50, the nicotine mixture will tend to be evenly distributed throughout the absorbent member 56. When an initial puff of air is drawn through the device, however, the vaporization of some of the nicotine mixture into the air passing through the central passageway 50 will temporarily reduce the concentration of the nicotine mixture within the area of the absorbent member 56 which is close to the central passageway 50, i.e., a central volume 58 of the absorbent member 56 which is approximately toroidal in shape, as indicated by the dotted lines 60 and 62 in Figure 3.

When the concentration of nicotine mixture within the central volume 58 is reduced by a draft on the cigarette, the nicotine mixture absorbed within the remaining portions of the absorbent member 56 will tend to move into the volume 58 and equalize in

concentration throughout the absorbent member. If the next draft on the cigarette, however, occurs within a relatively short period of time after the first draft, the concentration of the nicotine mixture within the central volume 58 will remain reduced to some degree. Thus, the amount of nicotine mixture evaporated into the second draft of air will tend to be less than the corresponding amount for the first draft. When a series of repeated drafts is taken through the device, with relatively short time intervals between those drafts, the concentration of the nicotine mixture released into the air will thus be progressively reduced for each subsequent draft. Consequently, the amount of nicotine which a user may receive by inhaling through the cigarette of Figure 3 within a given period of time is limited. This arrangement may be used to ensure that the amount of nicotine absorbed into the user's body does not build up to a harmful level.

Once the user terminates a series of drafts on the device and leaves the device 10 idle for a longer period of time, the central volume 58 within the absorbent member 56 will be recharged with the nicotine mixture as the concentration of nicotine mixture within the absorbent member 10 tends to equalize over the whole volume of the absorbent member. Thus, when the user takes a subsequent draft through the cigarette after a sufficient time delay, the nicotine received in the first draw of the second sequence will approximate the concentration which was provided in the first draft. In this manner, the device may be provided with a relatively large quantity of nicotine mixture within the absorbent member 56, so that the cigarette may be used over a relatively long period of time, simulating a large number of "smokes" before depleting, while at the same time the user will not receive an excessive amount of nicotine within any one "smoke".

This controlled concentration sequence feature of the device illustrated in Figure 3 is depicted graphically in Figure 4. In Figure 4, the horizontal axis represents time, while the vertical axis represents the quantity of nicotine absorbed into a given draft of air taken through the cigarette. As the graph shows, a sequence of drafts on the cigarette over a relatively short time period will produce a decreasing amount of nicotine with each draft, thereby limiting the total amount of nicotine inhaled within the simulated smoking of one conventional cigarette. If the device is then allowed a resaturation period during which no air is drawn, a subsequent series of drafts will produce approximately the same total quantity of nicotine, thereby simulating the smoking of a second conventional cigarette.

The parameters of the particular sequence of nicotine absorption which will be provided in each draft may be adjusted by selecting the appropriate dimensions for the structure of the device 10. The length and diameter of the central passageway 50, the degree of saturation of the absorbent member 56 with the nicotine mixture, and the positivity or saturation equilibrium rate of the material used for the absorbent member 56 all will affect the amount of nicotine obtained in a given draft within a series of drafts, and the time required for resaturation of the

central volume 58. Furthermore, the central volume 58 may be manufactured from a material having a different porosity than the remainder of the absorbent member 56 in order to further control the regulating feature of this embodiment of the cigarette substitute 10.

Figure 5 illustrates a fourth embodiment of the invention in a cross sectional side elevation. The device 10 shown in Figure 5 is similar to that shown in Figure 3, and like that of Figure 3 includes a container 12, first and second tapered sidewalls 46 and 52, and a central passageway 50. Additionally provided in this embodiment, however, is an annular divider 64, which is joined at its outer circumference to the inner wall of the container 12 and which coincides at its inner circumference with the central passageway 50. Disposed on one side of the annular divider 64 is a first absorbent member 66, while a second absorbent member 68 is similarly disposed on the other side of the divider. In this manner, two separate absorbent regions are provided in the device of Figure 5. In some combinations, the various components which conceivably might be added to the nicotine mixture utilized in the cigarette might be incompatible. For example, different components might chemically react to produce undesirable by-products, or multiple components might have differing evaporation rates, so that if they were combined, a suitable amount of one of the components might not be adequately evaporated. By providing the annular divider 64 and two absorbent members 66 and 68, the device shown in Figure 5 provides for appropriate adjustments to be made to permit the use of such incompatible mixtures. One manner in which the device 10 may be adjusted for such incompatible mixtures is by providing first absorbent member 66 made of a material having a different porosity than the material of second absorbent member 68. Thus, for example, if the mixture which is to be placed within the second absorbent member 68 has a significantly lower evaporation rate than the mixture to be placed in the first absorbent member 66, the second absorbent member 68 may be composed of a material having a higher porosity, so that the mixture therein may more readily evaporate into the air drawn through the central passageway 50.

The structure of the device 10 also is arranged to provide for a second means of adjustment. Assuming the same conditions, i.e., a mixture within the second absorbent member 68 having a relatively low rate of evaporation, the annular divider 64 may be placed relatively further away from the intake 54 of the central passageway and relatively closer to the exit 48. In this manner, the surface area of the central passageway 50 which is exposed to the second absorbent member 68 is greater than the surface area of the central passageway 50 exposed to the first absorbent member 66. Consequently, a proportionately greater amount of the mixture within the second absorbent member 68 will be exposed to the airstream passing through the central passageway when a draft is taken on the cigarette, thereby equalizing the overall quantities of the first and second mixtures which are absorbed.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the self-regulating feature discussed in connection with the embodiment disclosed in Figure 3 is also applicable to the embodiment illustrated in Figure 5.

Although typical embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and discussed herein, numerous modifications and alternative embodiments of the apparatus and method of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of this description. Accordingly, this description is to be construed as illustrative only and is provided for the purpose of teaching those skilled in the art the manner of constructing the apparatus and performing the method of the invention. It is to be understood that the forms of the invention shown and described herein are to be considered as the presently preferred embodiments. Various changes may be made in the configurations, sizes, and arrangements of the parts of the invention, as will be recognized by those skilled in the art, without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, equivalent elements might be substituted for those illustrated and described herein, parts or connections might be reversed or otherwise interchanged, and certain features of the invention might be utilized independently of the use of other features, all as will be apparent to one skilled in the art after receiving the benefit attained through reading the foregoing description of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A simulated smoking device comprising a container with an internal passageway through which air can be drawn, said passageway being constricted and containing a source of nicotine vapour comprising a nicotine mixture disposed within an absorbent member so that when air is drawn through the passageway significant amounts of vapour from the nicotine source are released into the air without the necessity for combustion or heating above ambient room temperature of the device.
2. A simulated smoking device according to claim 1, in which the source of nicotine vapour restricts the cross section of at least a portion of the passageway.
3. A simulated smoking device according to claim 1 or claim 2, in which the source of nicotine vapour comprises at least one of nicotine (d), nicotine (l), nicotine (dl), nicotine salts, and nicotine esters.
4. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the source of nicotine vapour includes ingredients for flavouring and pH adjustment of said mixture.
5. A simulated smoking device according to claim 4, wherein said flavouring ingredients comprise at least one of orange flavouring, lemon flavouring, menthol, spearmint flavouring, peppermint flavouring, and cinnamon flavouring.
6. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the source of nicotine vapour includes water, thereby providing for the humidification of said vapours to reduce the drying

central volume 58. Furthermore, the central volume 58 may be manufactured from a material having a different porosity than the remainder of the absorbent member 56 in order to further control the

5 regulating feature of this embodiment of the cigarette substitute 10.

Figure 5 illustrates a fourth embodiment of the invention in a cross sectional side elevation. The device 10 shown in Figure 5 is similar to that shown in Figure 3, and like that of Figure 3 includes a container 12, first and second tapered sidewalls 46 and 52, and a central passageway 50. Additionally provided in this embodiment, however, is an annular divider 64, which is joined at its outer circumference to the inner wall of the container 12 and which coincides at its inner circumference with the central passageway 50. Disposed on one side of the annular divider 64 is a first absorbent member 66, while a second absorbent member 68 is similarly disposed on the other side of the divider. In this manner, two separate absorbent regions are provided in the device of Figure 5. In some combinations, the various components which conceivably might be added to the nicotine mixture utilized in the cigarette might be incompatible. For example, different components might chemically react to produce undesirable by-products, or multiple components might have differing evaporation rates, so that if they were combined, a suitable amount of one of the components might not be adequately evaporated. By providing the annular divider 64 and two absorbent members 66 and 68, the device shown in Figure 5 provides for appropriate adjustments to be made to permit the use of such incompatible mixtures. One manner in which the device 10 may be adjusted for such incompatible mixtures is by providing first absorbent member 66 made of a material having a different porosity than the material of second absorbent member 68. Thus, for example, if the mixture which is to be placed within the second absorbent member 68 has a significantly lower evaporation rate than the mixture to be placed in the first absorbent member 66, the second absorbent member 68 may be composed of a material having a higher porosity, so that the mixture therein may more readily evaporate into the air drawn through the central passageway 50.

The structure of the device 10 also is arranged to provide for a second means of adjustment. Assuming the same conditions, i.e., a mixture within the second absorbent member 68 having a relatively low rate of evaporation, the annular divider 64 may be placed relatively further away from the intake 54 of the central passageway and relatively closer to the exit 48. In this manner, the surface area of the central passageway 50 which is exposed to the second absorbent member 68 is greater than the surface area of the central passageway 50 exposed to the first absorbent member 66. Consequently, a proportionately greater amount of the mixture within the second absorbent member 68 will be exposed to the airstream passing through the central passageway when a draft is taken on the cigarette, thereby equalizing the overall quantities of the first and second mixtures which are absorbed.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the self-regulating feature discussed in connection with the embodiment disclosed in Figure 3 is also applicable to the embodiment illustrated in Figure 5.

70 Although typical embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and discussed herein, numerous modifications and alternative embodiments of the apparatus and method of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of this description. Accordingly, this description is to be construed as illustrative only and is provided for the purpose of teaching those skilled in the art the manner of constructing the apparatus and performing the method of the invention. It is to be understood that the forms of the invention shown and described herein are to be considered as the presently preferred embodiments. Various changes may be made in the configurations, sizes, and arrangements of the parts of the invention, as will be recognized by those skilled in the art, without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, equivalent elements might be substituted for those illustrated and described herein, parts or connections might be reversed or otherwise interchanged, and certain features of the invention might be utilized independently of the use of other features, all as will be apparent to one skilled in the art after receiving the benefit attained through reading the foregoing description of the invention.

95 CLAIMS

1. A simulated smoking device comprising a container with an internal passageway through which air can be drawn, said passageway being constricted and containing a source of nicotine vapour comprising a nicotine mixture disposed within an absorbent member so that when air is drawn through the passageway significant amounts of vapour from the nicotine source are released into the air without the necessity for combustion or heating above ambient room temperature of the device.

2. A simulated smoking device according to claim 1, in which the source of nicotine vapour restricts the cross section of at least a portion of the passageway.

3. A simulated smoking device according to claim 1 or claim 2, in which the source of nicotine vapour comprises at least one of nicotine (d), nicotine (l), nicotine (dl), nicotine salts, and nicotine esters.

4. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the source of nicotine vapour includes ingredients for flavouring and pH adjustment of said mixture.

5. A simulated smoking device according to claim 4, wherein said flavouring ingredients comprise at least one of orange flavouring, lemon flavouring, menthol, spearmint flavouring, peppermint flavouring, and cinnamon flavouring.

6. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the source of nicotine vapour includes water, thereby providing for the humidification of said vapours to reduce the drying



effect of said cigarette on the mouth of a user.

7. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, further comprising a first closure at a first end of said passageway and a second closure at a second end of said passageway, said closures being adapted to restrain evaporation from the source when said device is not in use.
8. A simulated smoking device according to claim 7, wherein each of said closures comprises a resilient flap affixed to said container and adapted to seal said passageway, said flap being adapted to yield when air is drawn through said passageway.
9. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, further comprising a first moisture seal at a first end of said passageway and a second moisture seal at a second end of said passageway.
10. A simulated smoking device according to claim 9, wherein each of said seals comprises a porous plug disposed across said passageway, said plug being adapted to provide minimal resistance to the flow of gases therethrough and to substantially prevent the flow of liquids therethrough.
11. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said container is cylindrical in shape, having an outer diameter and a length such as to simulate the appearance of a conventional cigarette.
12. A simulated smoking device according to claim 11, wherein the source comprises an absorbent cylinder having an external diameter corresponding to the inner diameter of said cylindrical container.
13. A simulated smoking device according to claim 12, wherein said absorbent cylinder is recessed from the ends of said cylindrical container, thereby preventing contact between said member and the mouth of a user drawing air through said device.
14. A simulated smoking device according to claim 11, 12 or 13 further, comprising a cylindrical band affixed around a first end of said cylindrical container, said band being adapted to simulate the appearance of a filter tip.
15. A simulated smoking device according to any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein said passageway further comprises a first tapered portion bounded by a first frustoconical sidewall and tapering inward from a first end of said container; a second tapered portion bounded by a second frustoconical sidewall and tapering inward from a second end of said container; and a central cylindrical portion communicating between said first portion and said second portion, the sidewall of said central portion being defined by said source of nicotine vapour.
16. A simulated smoking device according to claim 15, wherein the diameter and length of said central portion are selected to provide a predetermined rate of vapour release from said source.
17. A simulated smoking device according to claim 15 or 16, further comprising an annular divider disposed between said container and said central portion, the source including a first absorbent member disposed within the volume defined by said container, said first sidewall, said central portion,

- and said divider; and a second absorbent member disposed within the volume defined by said container, said second sidewall, said central portion, and said divider; said first and second absorbent members thereby permitting the inclusion within said device of a pair of mixtures having incompatible characteristics.
18. A simulated smoking device according to claim 17, wherein said divider is longitudinally positioned within said cylinder to control the relative amounts of surface area of said first and second absorbent members exposed to said passageway, thereby controlling the relative amounts of vapour released from said first and second absorbent members.
19. A simulated smoking device according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the relative porosities of said first and second absorbent members are selected to control the relative amounts of vapour released from said first and second members.
20. A non-combustible cigarette substantially as described with reference to and as shown in Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings.
21. A non-combustible cigarette substantially as described with reference to and as shown in Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings.
22. A non-combustible cigarette substantially as described with reference to and as shown in Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings.
23. A non-combustible cigarette substantially as described with reference to and as shown in Figure 5 of the accompanying drawings.