

No. 708,404.

Patented Sept. 2, 1902.

C. P. REMORE.  
SMOKING PIPE.

(Application filed May 12, 1902.)

(No Model.)

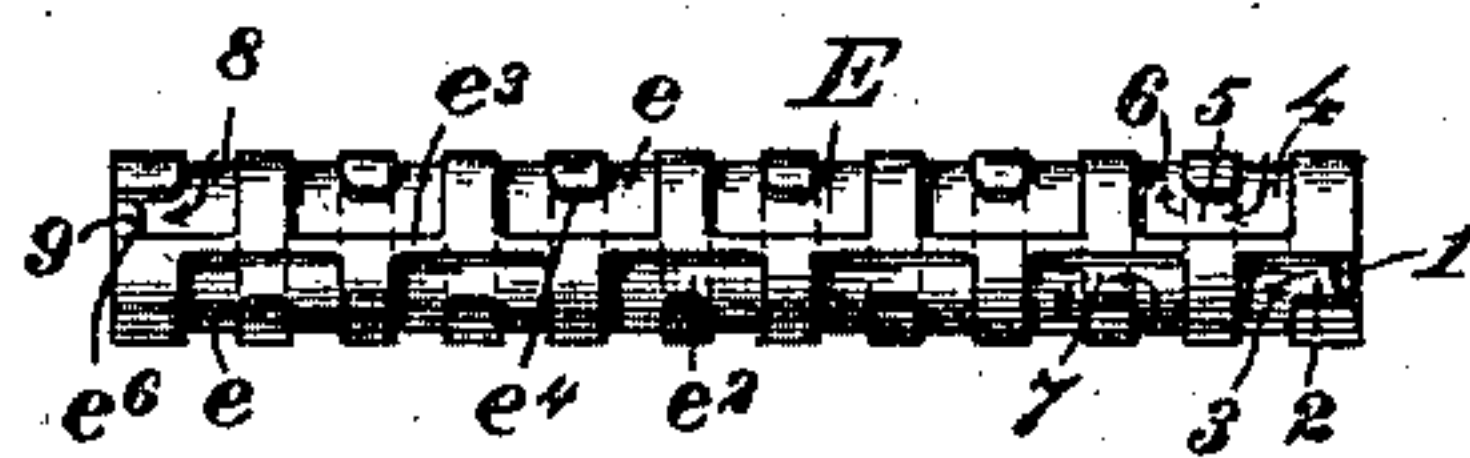
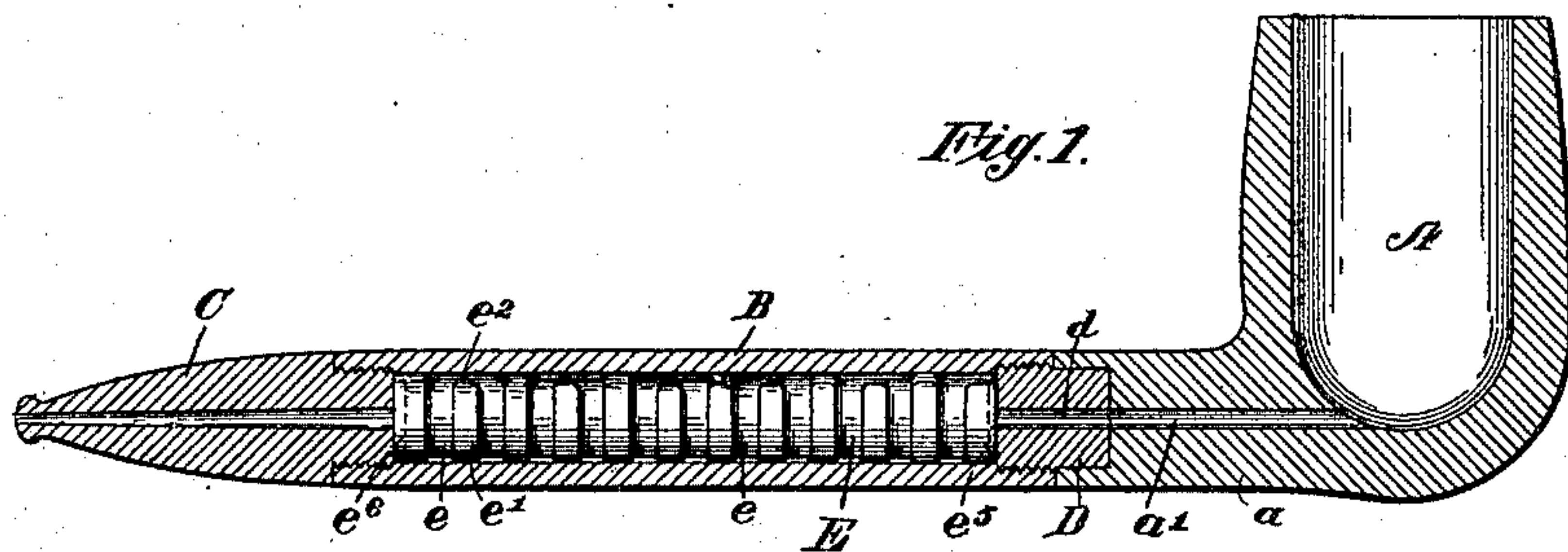


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SMOKING-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,404, dated September 2, 1902.

Application filed May 12, 1902. Serial No. 106,933. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. REMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tully, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of tobacco-pipes in which provision is made for cooling the smoke as it passes from the bowl to the mouthpiece, for condensing the volatile products of combustion of the tobacco, which contain nicotin and other such substances, and for preventing its entrance or the entrance of ashes or like particles of tobacco into the mouth of the smoker.

The object of my invention is to provide a pipe of this class which is simple in construction, readily taken apart and put together, effectively cools the smoke, arrests the nicotin, ashes, &c., and is easily cleaned.

In carrying out my invention I preferably construct the pipe of five separable parts—viz., a bowl, a stem, a mouthpiece detachably connected with the stem, a screw-plug for detachably connecting the stem with the bowl, and a core removably arranged within the stem between the bowl and the mouthpiece and provided with grooves or passages so connected with an opening into the bowl and an opening into the mouthpiece as to cause the smoke to traverse a long passage along the outside of the core, so formed as to not only cause the smoke to be cooled before entering the mouth, but also to arrest nicotin, ashes, &c., before reaching the end of the pipe, the arrangement of the channels on the core being such as to be most conveniently cleaned.

My improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal central section through my improved pipe. Fig. 2 shows a top plan view of the core, and Fig. 3 an end view thereof.

The bowl A is provided with an arm *a*, formed with a passage *a'*, leading from the bowl toward the stem. The stem B is cylindrical, or it may be slightly tapered. It is detachably connected at one end with a mouthpiece C and at its other end to the bowl by means of a screw-plug D, which is provided with a

central passage *d*, connecting the passage *a'* with the passage through the stem. All of the parts mentioned may be made of any suitable or usual material.

The core E is of peculiar formation. It is solid—i. e., not hollow—and is formed on its periphery with a series of parallel transverse grooves or channels *e*, separated by partitions *e'*, and a series of longitudinal channels *e<sup>2</sup>*, connecting the channels *e*. The channels *e* do not extend continuously around the core, but are closed by a longitudinal rib *e<sup>3</sup>*, extending from one end of the core to the other. Each partition *e'* at one end connects with the rib *e<sup>3</sup>*, while at its other end it is cut away at *e<sup>4</sup>*, thus affording a connection between the adjacent grooves or channels *e*. The cut-away portions *e<sup>4</sup>* are all next the rib *e<sup>3</sup>*; but they are arranged alternately on opposite sides thereof, the effect of which is to form a continuous channel around the core by way of the grooves *e* and the grooves or channels *e<sup>2</sup>*. At opposite ends grooves *e<sup>5</sup>* *e<sup>6</sup>* are made in the core, which connect with the passage *d* in the plug D or with the passage through the mouthpiece. The core may be made of wood or other suitable material and fits the bore of the stem closely—that is, the partitions *e'* and the rib *e<sup>3</sup>* lie closely against the inner wall of the stem, so that no smoke can escape directly through the stem, but is compelled to traverse the channel formed between it and the exterior of the core. Preferably the ends of the partitions are slightly rounded, as indicated, though this is not essential. The smoke passes from the bowl through the passages *a* and *d* and then to the passage *e<sup>5</sup>* at 1. It then passes through the groove *e<sup>2</sup>* at 2, then through the channel *e* at 3, completely around the core, and up the opposite side thereof at 4, as indicated by the arrow. It then passes through the groove *e<sup>2</sup>* at 5, as indicated, then down the channel or groove *e* at 6, then up on the opposite side of said channel and through the longitudinal channel at 7, and so on through the pipe until it passes out at 8 into the groove *e<sup>6</sup>* at 9 and thence to the opening of the mouthpiece. In this way the smoke is effectively cooled. It is interrupted abruptly at various points instead of passing



smoothly, as would be the case if the channel were a continuous spiral. The abrupt bends of the channel effectively arrest nicotin, ashes, small particles of tobacco, &c., and saliva cannot pass from the mouthpiece into the bowl. The arrangement is also such that the pipe can be very conveniently cleaned. The opening through the mouthpiece is straight, and when the mouthpiece is detached from the stem a wire containing a cleaner or a straw can be very easily passed through the opening of the mouthpiece. In like manner the openings through the screw-plug D and the arm of the bowl are straight, and these can be very easily cleaned. The stem is cylindrical, preferably of uniform diameter from end to end, and the core E is removable therefrom. It can be readily seen that the stem may be easily cleaned when it is separated from the mouthpiece and from the bowl and the core is removed.

Other pipes have been provided with spiral or zigzag channels within the stem, but many of them have been made quite complicated and not easy to clean; but it will be observed that my improved pipe is not only simple in construction, easily put together and taken apart, but that the core, as well as the other parts of the pipe, may be easily cleaned, for it will be noted that the grooves or channels are, in the first place, all on the exterior of the core, and they are straight, running either longitudinally along the core in straight lines, around the core, and across the ends thereof. In this way the core may be cleaned by a rag or soft paper or by a brush, the brush being first passed around the outside of the core a few times, then longitudinally along the core parallel with the rib  $e^3$ , and then once or twice along the ends to clean the grooves  $e^5$   $e^6$ . In fact, the core can be very easily cleaned by washing it in water or in alcohol without the use of a brush by simply allowing it to soak for a few minutes and then wiping it dry with a cloth or with soft paper, the grooves being so arranged as to allow the foreign matter to be quickly wiped off. Inasmuch as the ashes, nicotin, &c., are not apt to pass through

into the mouthpiece, the pipe does not require as much cleaning as ordinary pipes.

I have said that the pipe is composed of five parts; but it is obvious that the screw-plug might be omitted and the stem secured directly to the arm of the pipe. It is also obvious that the stem might be made in one piece with the pipe, because even in such a construction the core might be removed; but I prefer the arrangement illustrated in the drawings.

I claim as my invention—

1. A tobacco-pipe composed of five parts, detachably connected to each other, viz., a bowl, a mouthpiece, a screw-plug, a stem connected to the mouthpiece and the screw-plug, and a core filling the bore of the stem and having on its exterior surface a parallel series of grooves extending around the axis of the core in a direction at right angles to the axis, and connected with each other by two sets of shorter longitudinal grooves.

2. A tobacco-pipe, the stem of which contains a removable core formed on its exterior surface with a single longitudinal rib, a series of parallel transverse grooves extending around the axis of the core and terminating on opposite sides of the rib, and longitudinal grooves arranged alternately on opposite sides of the rib and connecting the transverse grooves.

3. A tobacco-pipe the stem of which contains a solid removable core formed on its exterior surface with a series of transverse grooves extending around the axis of the core, a longitudinal rib, interrupting the continuity of each annular groove, longitudinal grooves arranged alternately on opposite sides of the rib and connecting the transverse grooves, and end grooves transversely arranged at the opposite ends of the core connected with the longitudinal grooves.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

CHARLES P. REMORE.

Witnesses:

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