No. 815,443. PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

B. A. LEVETT.

PIPE, CIGAR, OR CIGARETTE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1905.

Fig. 1

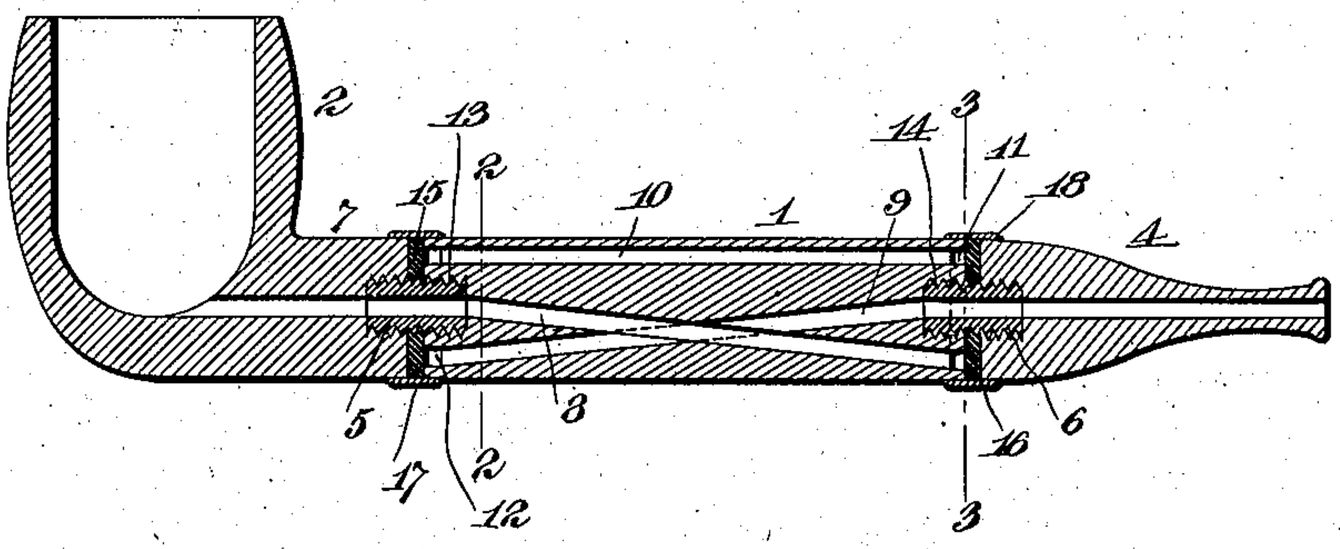


Fig. 2

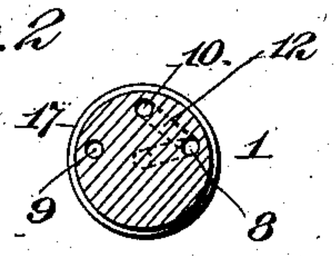


Fig. 3

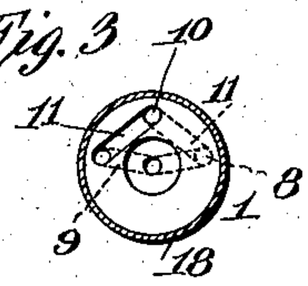


Fig. 4

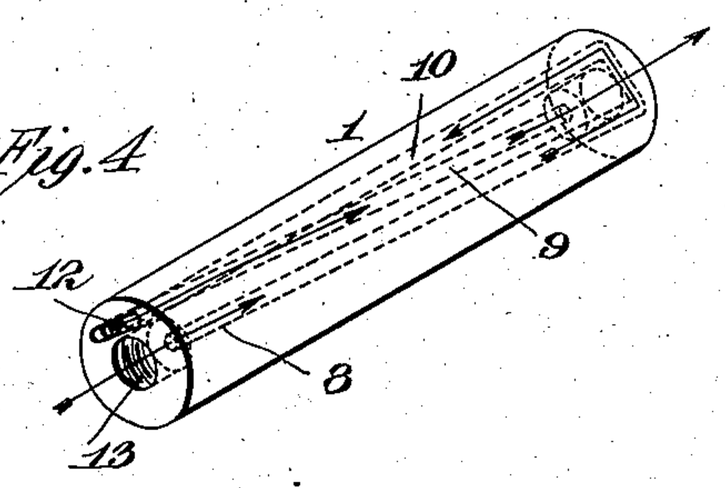


Fig. 5

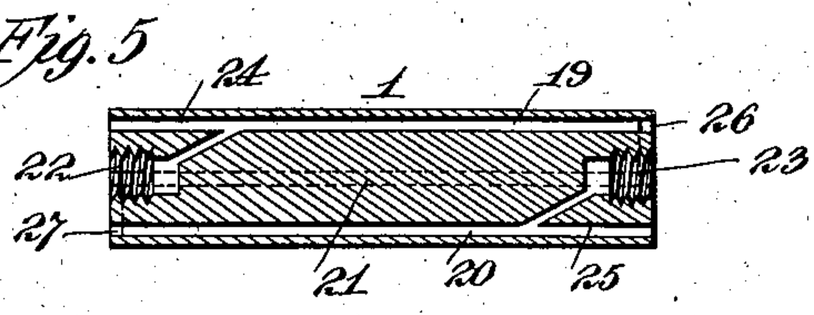


Fig. 6

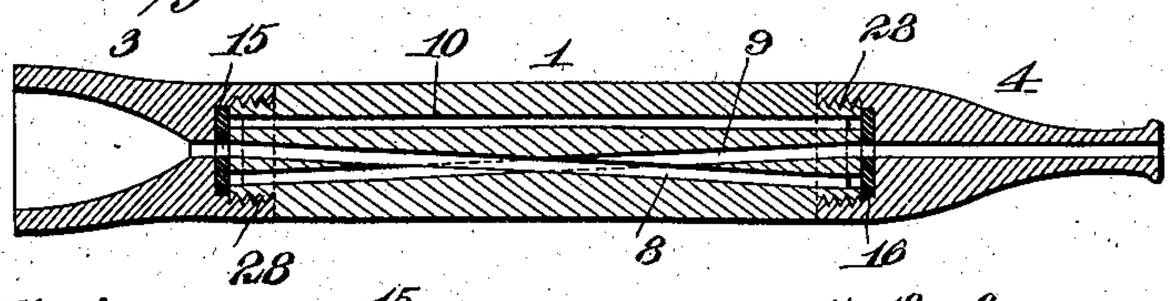


Fig. 7

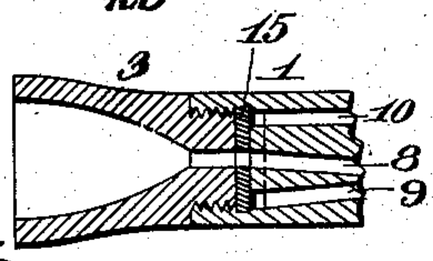
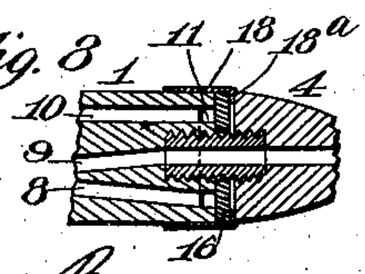


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR LEVETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIPE, CIGAR, OR CIGARETTE HOLDER.

No. 815,443. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed March 31, 1905. Serial No. 253,062.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN ARTHUR LEVETT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to pipes of that class in which the stem is provided with a tortuous or sinuous passage of greater length than the stem and through which the smoke is passed and by means of which the temperature of the smoke is reduced before it enters the mouthpiece.

The object I have in view is the cheapening of the structure, the rendering it more easily assembled and cleaned, the provision of means for absorbing and removing nicotin and other undesirable qualities from the smoke, and the collection and absorption of moisture and the rendering of the stem adaptable for attachment to existing pipes without changing the latter.

The invention comprises a pipe with a separable stem having a tortuous smoke-passage, the sections of which extend several times through the entire length of the stem, the ends of the sections being connected together by grooves formed in the ends of the stem. The sides of these grooves are closed by suitable disks of absorbent material, which disks are clamped against the ends of the stem. The smoke in its journey through the passage comes in contact with those portions of the disks which are adjacent to the grooves and the undesirable qualities thereby removed. The ends of the passages within the stem are coincident with the longitudinal center of the stem and opposite to the portions of the passage in the bowl portion and mouthpiece, so that the joints will always register irrespective of the extent the parts are turned while being screwed together.

I attain the objects of my invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe embodying my invention with the smoke-passage shown diagrammatically. Fig. 2 is a section of the stem of the pipe, taken on the lines 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same, taken on the lines 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the stem removed from the pipe. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of a modified form of stem. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of another modification, showing a different means of attaching the parts together and applied to a cigar or cigarette holder. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of a fragment of a device, showing a modification; and Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section of another modification.

In all the views like parts are designated by the same reference characters.

In carrying out my invention I provide a stem 1, which may be made of any suitable material of any length or diameter. To this stem is attached a bowl 2 or cigar or cigarette holder 3, as desired, and a mouthpiece 4, the three constituting the pipe or cigar or cigarette holder.

As shown in Fig. 1, the parts are connected together by the hollow threaded couplings 5 and 6. These couplings ordinarily are made of bone or horn and have external screw-threads and a hollow central passage or bore. These couplings serve as a means for connecting the parts together and also constitute part of the smoke-passage. Instead of being made separate the couplings may be integral with the parts, as shown in Fig. 6, the details of which will be described in connection with such figure.

As shown in Fig. 1, the two couplings 5 and 6 are arranged in the longitudinal centers of the stem, the shank 7 of the bowl, and the mouthpiece 4, as is customary in pipes made of a number of parts coupled together. This always insures that the ends of the smoke-passage within the stem will register with its continuations in the bowl portion and mouthpiece. The stem 1 is provided with a tortuous smoke-passage, which extends back and forth throughout its length several times. As shown in the drawings, this passage is made of a number of parts which extend entirely through the stem and communicate at or adjacent to the ends. The number of these sections should be uneven, as is obvious, to permit the entrance and exit to be at opposite ends; but they can be three, five, seven, or more in number, three being shown for purposes of illustration. Of these passage-sections the section 8 connects with the bore of the coupling 5 and runs diag-

onally to the other end of the stem. The section 9 connects with the coupling 6 and runs diagonally to the other end of the stem. The two sections are distinct and do not communicate at the crossing-point. The third section 10 runs through from one end of the stem to the other without communicating with the other sections except at the ends. At its ends the section 10 communicates with the section 9 by means of a groove 12 (see Fig. 4) and at the other end of the stem the section 10 communicates with the section 8 by a groove 11. The end of the section 8 adjacent to the groove 5 is enlarged and threaded at 13 for engagement with the coupling 5. At the other extremity of the stem the section 9 is enlarged at 14 and threaded for engagement with the coupling 6. The passage-sections being straight and extending entirely through the stem may be very readily cleaned by any suitable device.

Between the bowl 2 and the stem 1 and surrounding the coupling 5 is a disk 15. Between the stem 1 and the mouthpiece 4 is another disk 16. These disks are preferably formed of absorbent material, of which blotting-paper is a good example; but it is not essential that the disks be so made, as they may be formed of a non-absorbent material, which, however, will not be so desirable. Surrounding the stem adjacent to the disk 15 is a band or ring 17, and around the stem adjacent to the disk 16 is a similar band or ring 18. These serve to hide and protect the exposed edge of the disk and also render the entire device more attractive. In Fig. 8 the band 18 has a flange 18ª, which extends inward in contact with one side of the disk. This flange will serve as a means for retaining the disk in place when the stem is removed from the pipe and will also serve as a means for preventing the escape of moisture from the disk or smoke-passage. In coupling the parts together the two disks 15 and 16 are closely clamped between the stem and the bowl and the stem and the mouthpiece, respectively, so that the sides of the grooves 11 12 will be closed and smoke will not escape at these points, but will be confined to the grooves.

The disks serve three purposes—first, to prevent leakage of smoke and moisture from the passages outward; second, to absorb nicotin and other injurious substances from the smoke and also to absorb moisture, and, third, to close the ends of those sections which are to be closed. In operation the smoke passes from the bowl 2 through the center of the coupling 5 into the section 8. From there it passes along the groove 11, such groove forming part of the walls of the passage, the other wall being formed by the disk 16. The smoke enters the section 10, passes along that to the groove 12, enters the section 9, and from there through the coupling 6 into the mouthpiece 4. It will be seen that portions of the smoke-passage have absorbent walls—viz., one side of each of the grooves 11 and 12—formed by the absorbent disks. The smoke will come in contact with the disks 15 and 16 and moisture and impurities will be absorbed thereby. The smoke does not pass through the disks, but along the face of the disks and in contact therewith. Therefore the smoking qualities of the pipe are in no way impaired, as would be the case if the absorbent material were in the passage. The disks may be tightly pinched between the stem and the bowl and mouthpiece, respectively, and leakage at the joints thereby effectively prevented. The disks may be rotated, so as to bring fresh portions opposite to the grooves 11 and 12, and the disks may be removed and new ones substituted when necessary or desirable. This can be done without putting out the fire in the bowl, which is an important advantage.

The stem with the seats for the couplings or the threaded ends and the tortuous passage and grooves in the ends may be made as a separate article of manufacture and may be attached to existing pipes by separating the mouthpiece from the bowl and introducing the stem between the two, an additional coupling being provided for this purpose, if necessary. By placing the couplings 5 and 6 in the central longitudinal line of the pipe and causing an extremity of the passage to run through each the device will be self-centered and the parts may be screwed together without the need of care being taken to see that the parts be screwed always the same distance, as is the case where the extremity of the passage is not in the center, where it must be made to register with the rest of the passage in the bowl portion and mouthpiece, as the case may be.

The device may be modified in many ways, that shown in Fig. 5 having passage-sections 19 and 20 and 21, the section 21 being shown in dotted lines. These sections extend all the way through the stem and are not inclined, as in the previous construction. Enlarged chambers 22 23, screw-threaded, as shown, for the attachment of the hollow couplings, are provided in the ends. One of these chambers communicates with the section 19 by a short diagonal passage 24, the chamber 23 communicating with the section 20 by means of another short diagonal passage 25. The section 19 is shown as communicating with the section 21 by a groove 26, while the section 20 communicates with a section 21 by a groove 27. The ends of the sections 19 and 20 opposite to the grooves which connect their other ends will be closed by contact with the washers, and the smoke cannot pass out at these ends. This arrangement will take the place of plugs or other permanent means of closing the passage-section. By this construction the openings are also easily

accessible, and each one being open throughout the length of the stem they may be readily cleaned.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6 the stem is provided with a screw-threaded extension 28 at each end. These extensions engage with threaded recesses formed within the bowl and mouthpiece, respectively, and serve to clamp the disks 15 16 in place. The passage-sections 8, 9, and 10 extend to the extremities of the extensions 28 28. Instead of the threaded extensions being on the stem they may be on the bowl or mouthpiece sections, as shown in Fig. 7. By this construction the passage-sections can be located nearer the outside of the stem and a greater number of sections thereby provided for. In this construction the disks are not exposed from the outside of the pipe, and the bands 17 18 need not be used. The disks in every case are provided with a central perforation coincident with the central passage, so that the smoke will pass through their centers. In the modification shown in Figs. 6 and 7 some of the impurities of the smoke will be absorbed by that portion of each disk surrounding the central opening.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that my device is exceedingly cheap to construct—in fact, the cost of manufacture will not greatly exceed the common two-piece pipe. A great advantage lies in the applicability of the stem to existing pipes without change, which makes it possible to use or not use the device in the same pipe.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pipe, cigar or cigarette holder, the combination with the stem and mouthpiece and bowl-piece sections, of couplings connecting the three together, and disks clamped between the stem and mouthpiece and bowl-piece respectively, the said stem having a tortuous passage extending therethrough, the ends of the stem being notched adjacent to the disks, so that they form a portion of the walls of the passages, the said disks being made of absorbent material.

2. In a pipe, cigar or cigarette holder, the combination with the stem and mouthpiece and bowl-piece sections, of couplings arranged in the center line of the stem for securing the parts together, each of such couplings being so constructed and arranged as to surround a portion of the smoke-passage, the said passage being tortuous and formed of sections extending several times through the stem, and disks clamped between the ends of the stem and mouthpiece and bowl-piece sections, the ends of the stem between the sections being notched so that the disk will form a portion of the walls through the passage.

This specification signed and witnessed this 28th day of March, 1905.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR LEVETT.

Witnesses:
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