

F. MÜLLER.
 DRY SMOKING PIPE.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1905.

914,498.

Patented Mar. 9, 1909.

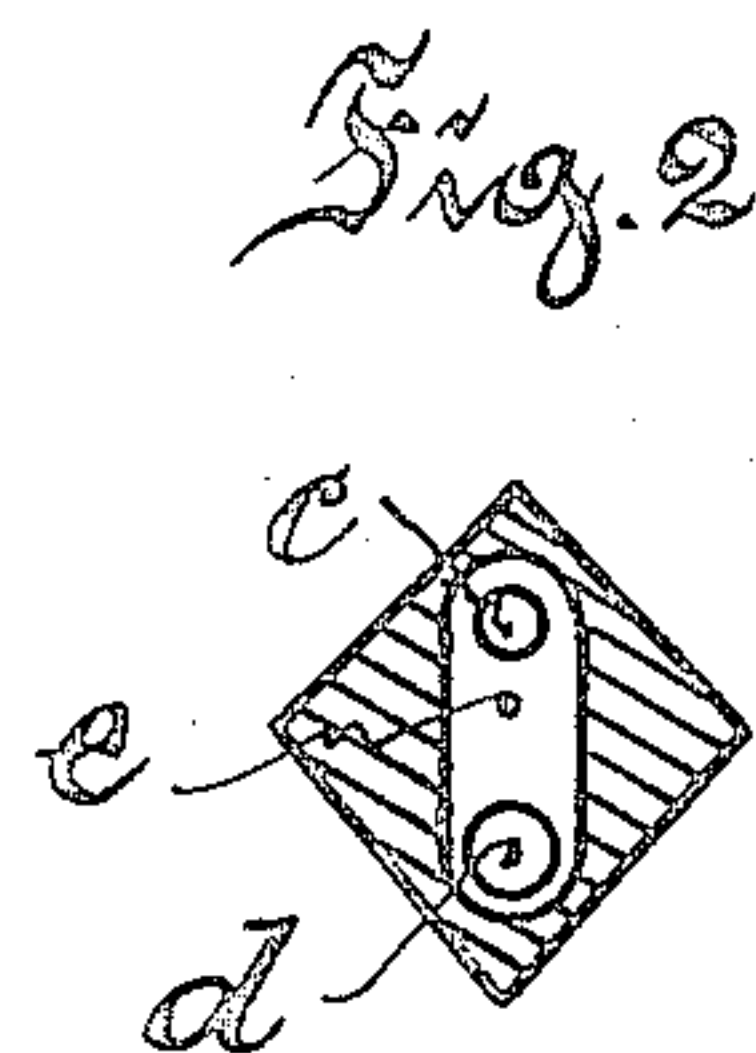
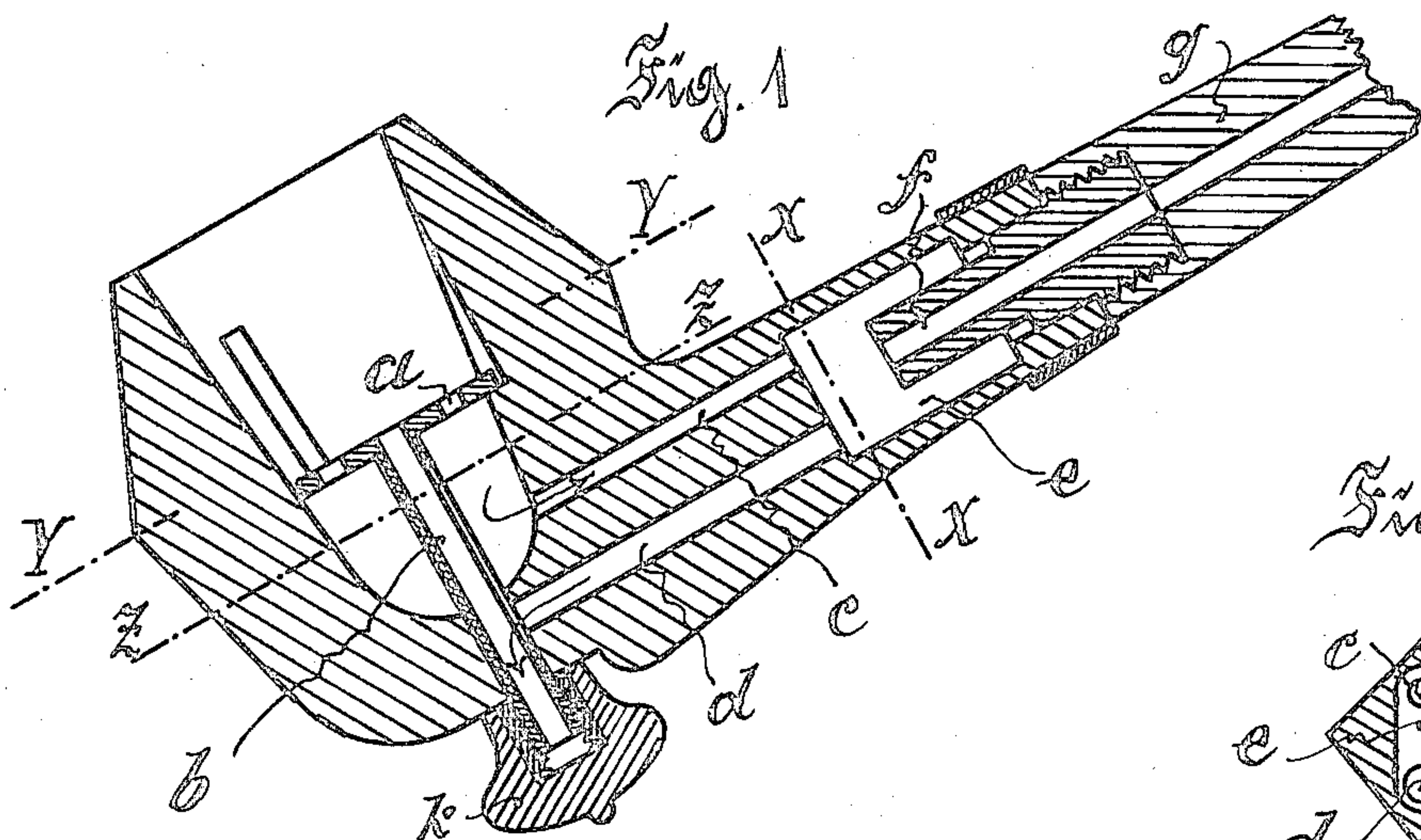


Fig. 3

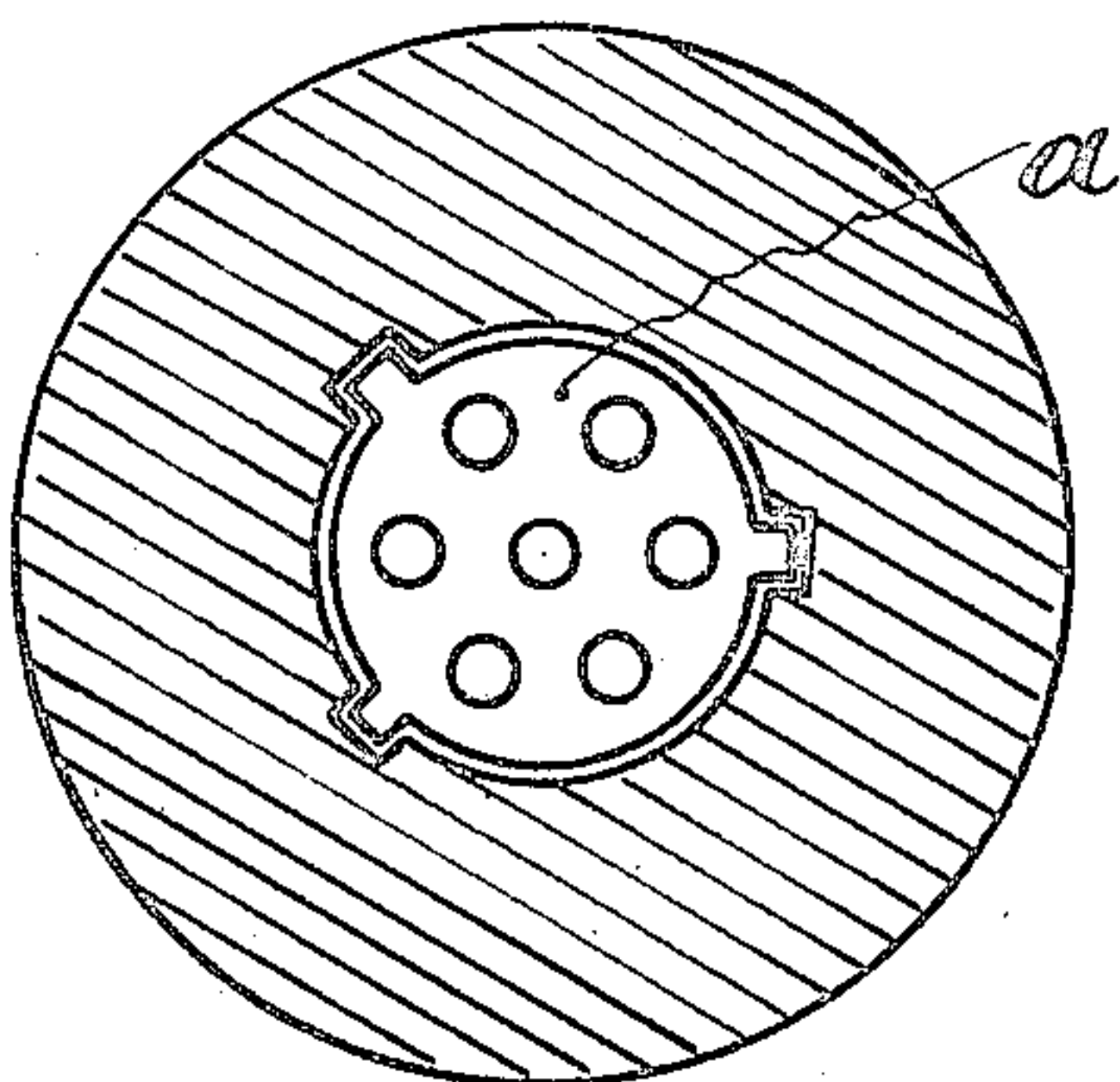
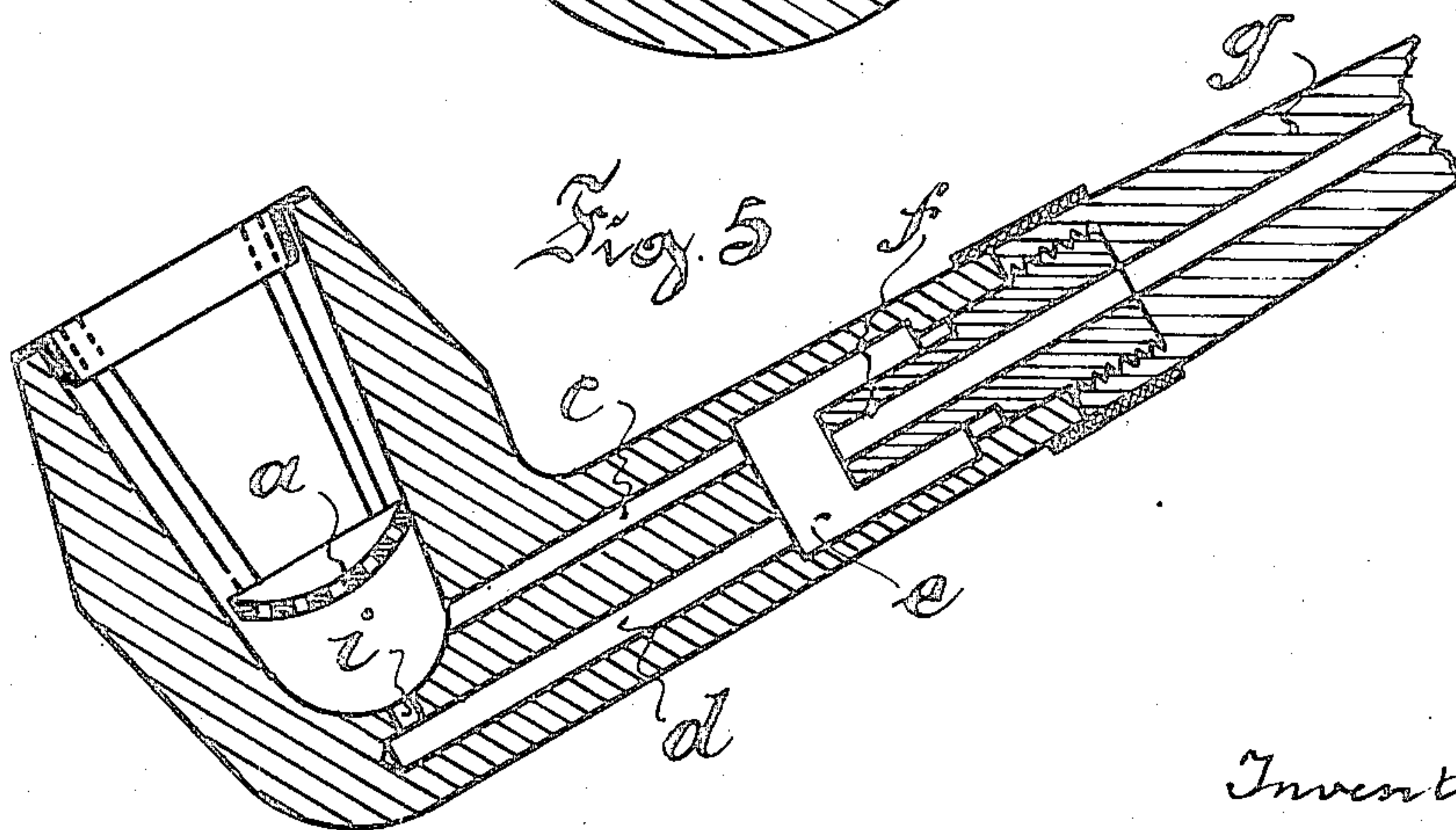
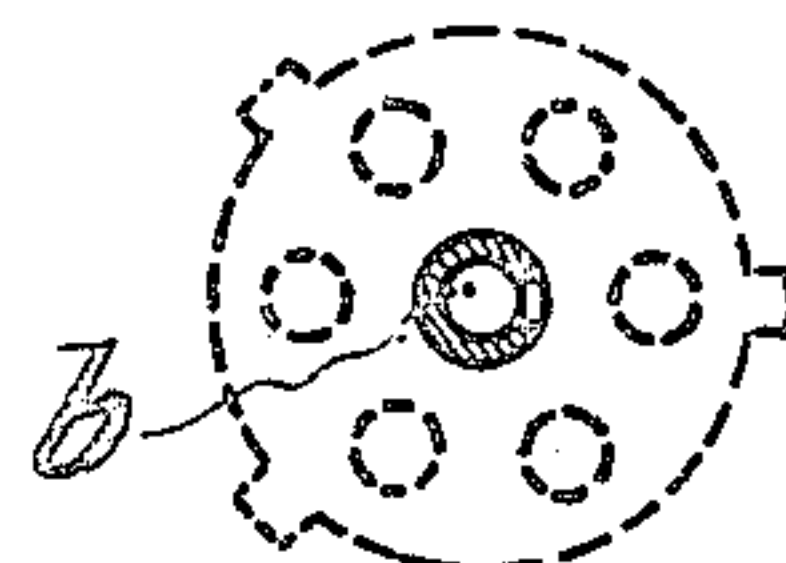


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
 Joh. Bahr.
 G. Ditz.

Inventor:
 Fritz Müller
 per
 J. Brothues, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRITZ MÜLLER, OF BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

DRY SMOKING-PIPE.

No. 914,498.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed October 4, 1905. Serial No. 281,313.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRITZ MÜLLER, a citizen of the Empire of Germany, and resident of Basel, in the Republic of Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dry Smoking-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a tobacco pipe having a grating inserted in the bowl, which is provided with two parallel longitudinal perforations in the stem serving respectively for smoke and for saliva. The saliva passage is below the smoke passage and its front end is a short distance below the bottom of the hollow space of the pipe bowl.

Various attempts have been made to prevent the nicotin from passing to the mouth of the smoker with the smoke, and to prevent the lower portion of the tobacco from becoming saturated with moisture and to prevent the nicotin from clogging the smoke passage, and it has been sought to remedy one or more of these objections by providing a grating in the bowl, and a saliva space or receptacle below the bowl, and I therefore do not claim any such arrangement broadly, but only as set forth in the appended claims.

The accompanying drawing shows by way of example two constructions according to this invention.

Figure 1 shows the first construction in longitudinal section, Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line X—X of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line Y—Y of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 a cross section on the line Z—Z of Fig. 1 through the bottom portion of the bowl. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section showing a modified form.

In the example illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 a grating *a* is inserted into the hollow space of the bowl in such manner that it cannot turn. It is provided at its under side with a tube *b* which passes through the bottom of the pipe bowl and is provided with a longitudinal slot, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4; at the lower extremity, and as shown in Fig. 1, it is provided with a screw thread and closed by a suitable screw cap *k*.

Below the usual smoke passage *c* which opens into the bowl under the grating *a*, but above the bottom of the hollow space of the bowl, the pipe is provided with another

passage *d* for saliva parallel to the former, but of a slightly larger size. The two passages *c* and *d* merge into a common chamber *e* into which projects the union portion *f* of the mouthpiece *g*. The front end of the saliva passage *d* is below the bottom of the hollow chamber of the bowl and communicates with the longitudinal slot of the tube *b* connected to the grating *a*, the said tube *b* thus establishing communication between the saliva passage *d* and the hollow space of the bowl.

It is well known that the moistening of the tobacco in the bowl is unpleasant, and it occurs not only in the case of inexperienced smokers who secrete much saliva, but even when the pipe is used in a very careful manner, owing to the fact that the tobacco burns slowly and water is formed by condensation and, in pipes which are not provided with a grating, settles in the tobacco. Moist tobacco of course resists combustion and this is manifest by a hissing noise. In ordinary tobacco pipes a fairly considerable portion of the tobacco introduced in the pipe must be thrown away unburned, thus being wasted, and the sucking in of the water of condensation and of the juice formed by the saliva of the smoker is very unpleasant and unhealthy. As in the tobacco pipe described the grating *a* is arranged a short distance above the bottom of the hollow chamber of the bowl, the tobacco can never become moist. The condensed water escapes through the longitudinal recess of the tube *b* into its interior and collects at the bottom end of this tube. Saliva emitted by the smoker passes to the same place through the passage *d*. Even if the whole juice were drawn in during smoking, it could not pass into the stem as the chamber *e* would intercept it and as the union piece *f* does not reach to the bottom of the said chamber *e*.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 5, *a* is again the grating inserted into the bowl, *c* indicates the smoke passage opening into the bowl under the grating, *d* the saliva passage, *e* the chamber in which the two passages *c* and *d* terminate, and *f* the end of the mouthpiece. In the bottom of the bowl there is a narrow connecting passage *i* leading to the front end of the passage *d*, so that the condensed water can flow away.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention,

and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A dry smoking pipe consisting of the
5 bowl, a grating in the same by which it is divided into an upper compartment for tobacco and a lower hollow space for smoke drying, a special saliva passage in the stem communicating with the said hollow space in the
10 bowl below and separate from the smoke passage of the stem, both of said passages communicating with the mouth-piece passage, substantially as described.

2. A dry smoking pipe consisting of the
15 bowl, a grating in the same by which it is divided into an upper compartment for tobacco and a lower hollow space for smoke drying, a tube connected at its upper end to the grating and having a longitudinal slot at that

side which is opposite to the stem and passing through the said hollow space and through the bottom of the bowl and closed at its lower extremity, a special saliva passage in the stem below the bottom of the bowl opening into the said longitudinal slot of the
25 said tube and thus communicating with the said hollow space of the bowl below and separately from the smoke passage of the stem, both of the said passages communicating with the mouth-piece passage, substantially
30 as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRITZ MÜLLER.

Witnesses:

HANS STICKELBERGER,
GEO. GIFFORD.