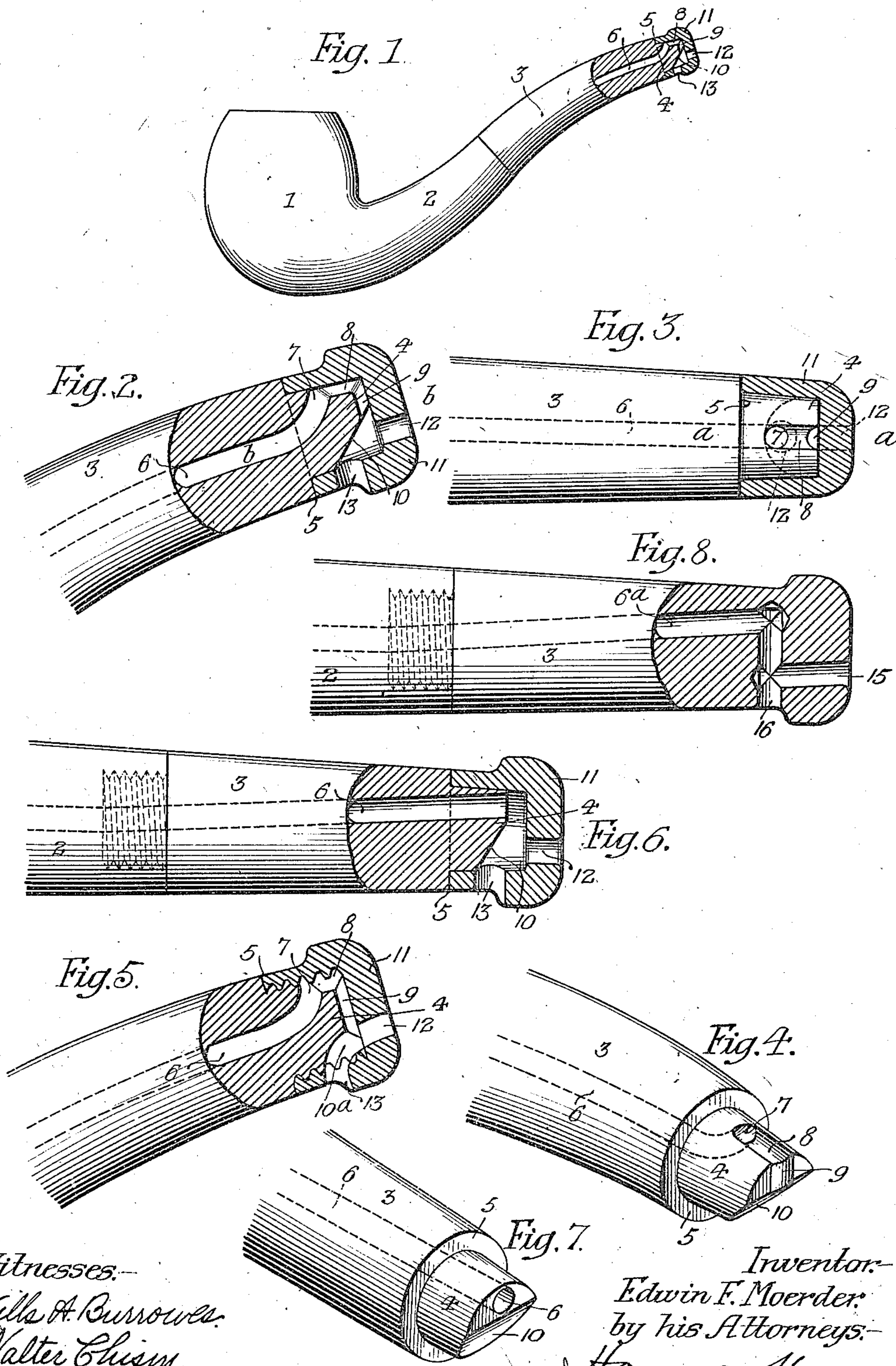


E. F. MOERDER.
MOUTHPIECE FOR SMOKERS' ARTICLES.
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Patented June 20, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN F. MOERDER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Mouthpieces for Smokers' Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices employed for smoking tobacco, and while it has been designed more particularly for application to a pipe, it will be understood that it may also be used with cigar or cigarette holders.

The object of my invention is to provide a smoker's article with means for preventing the passage of saliva into the stem which would, in the case of a pipe, find its way into the bowl and seriously affect the draft, besides forming a mass of semi-liquid matter with the tarry distillate from the tobacco, thereby rendering the use of such article highly objectionable. These and other features of my invention are more fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a side elevation of a pipe with the mouthpiece of the same partly in section, showing the application of one embodiment of my invention thereto; Fig. 2, is an enlarged sectional view of the mouthpiece on the line *a-a*, Fig. 3; Fig. 3, is a plan view, partly in section, on the line *b-b*, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the reduced end of the mouthpiece shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3; Fig. 5, is a view illustrating a modified construction embodying my invention; Fig. 6, is a view illustrating another modification embodying my invention; Fig. 7, is a perspective view of the reduced end of the mouthpiece shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 8, is a view illustrating a further modification embodying my invention.

The essential feature of my invention is the provision of a plurality of passages at the mouthpiece end of the stem through a portion of which the smoke will be drawn, and through another portion of which any saliva which may tend to enter the mouthpiece will be diverted away from the smoke-duct.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the drawings

herewith, 1 represents an ordinary pipe bowl having the usual stem 2, with a mouthpiece 3 connected to said stem in any suitable manner. In the present instance, the end of the mouthpiece is reduced at 4 to form a shoulder 5, and the smoke-duct 6 in said mouthpiece connecting with that of the stem which leads to the bowl is curved upwardly so as to emerge from the mouthpiece at the top of the same beyond the shoulder 5 and adjacent the extremity of the reduced portion as indicated at 7. This end of the mouthpiece is further provided with a groove 8 which extends from the outlet port 7 of said passage or smoke-duct 6 to the end of the stem, and a groove 9 at the end of such portion which may be at right angles to the groove 8 and communicate therewith. These grooves 8 and 9 form continuations of the smoke-duct 6 in the mouthpiece for a purpose hereinafter described, and the reduced end of the mouthpiece is further grooved, notched or beveled on the under side as indicated at 10.

Fitting the reduced end of the mouthpiece is a cap 11 which may be slipped on and held by friction, or be threaded as indicated in Fig. 5, as may be most convenient or desirable, and when this cap is set in place the grooves 8 and 9, and reduced under portion of the end of the mouthpiece form a conduit with which a passage 12 in the end wall of the cap communicates. In addition the cap has an opening 13 in its under side or wall. It will be seen, therefore, that the usual draft or suction on the mouthpiece will cause smoke from the burning tobacco to pass through the smoke-duct 6 in the stem and mouthpiece, thence to the conduit formed by the grooves 8 and 9 and the cap, to the chamber formed by the notched, grooved or beveled under portion of the mouthpiece and the cap to the passage 12 in the latter and thence to the mouth of the smoker. The cutaway portion of the reduced end of the mouthpiece together with the apertures or openings 12 and 13 form a conduit leading from the smoke outlet end of the mouthpiece to the mouth, and any saliva which may enter the passage 12 dur-

ing quiescent periods when smoke is not being drawn from the burning tobacco will not be able to enter the smoke conduit or passages, but must discharge into the mouth.

5 If saliva should collect in the cutaway portion beneath the reduced end of the stem, the pressure of the smoke drawn through said stem will cause it to pass into the mouth away from the smoke-duct, thereby preventing the accumulation of saliva in the bowl

10 of the pipe.

Any collection of saliva, nicotin or tarry material in the chamber formed by the cap may be readily cleaned out by removing the

15 cap.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a structure embodying one modification of my invention, in which the cap is threaded onto the reduced end of the mouthpiece and in which

20 the said reduced end is provided with a curved notch 10^a which registers with the apertures or passages 12 and 13 of the cap when the latter is set in place. This construction may be employed in lieu of cutting away the lower forward end of the reduced portion of the mouthpiece, and it

25 provides a smaller cavity for the reception of saliva.

In the structure shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4

30 and 5, the smoke-duct leading from the bowl is curved at its point of emergence from the reduced portion of the mouthpiece, and the grooves 8 and 9 are formed in said reduced portion to provide the desired conduit for the passage of smoke when the cap is set

35 in place. In some instances, however, it may be desirable to provide a relatively straight bore, which may be at an angle with respect to the general direction of the mouthpiece, leading from the upper part of the reduced portion of the mouthpiece and

40 meeting the smoke-duct of the stem. Otherwise the construction is substantially like that shown in Figs. 1, 2, *et seq.*, and a cap is employed to form the desired conduit

45 for the passage of smoke and the outlet of saliva. Such construction I have shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

All of the structures above described include the use of a cap. My invention, however, may be embodied in a construction such as illustrated in Fig. 8, in which the bore of the smoke-duct 6^a in the mouthpiece is disposed diagonally with respect to the

55 longitudinal axis of the same, with a short bore 15 paralleling said bore 6^a and disposed in the end portion introduced into the mouth and a cross-bore 16 connecting said longitudinal bores and opening through the lower

60 part of the mouthpiece into the mouth of the smoker. I obtain, therefore, in this construction substantially the same result sought to be obtained in the other constructions in which a removable cap is employed.

I claim:

1. A mouthpiece for smokers' articles such as pipes, cigar holders and the like, having a smoke-duct extending substantially longitudinally of the same, a conduit at the end of said mouthpiece whose general direction

65 is substantially at right angles to said smoke-duct, and a plurality of outlets leading from said conduit for communication with the mouth, said outlets being substantially at right angles to each other and both disposed

70 below the smoke-duct outlet.

2. A mouthpiece for smokers' articles such as pipes, cigar holders and the like, having a smoke-duct extending substantially longitudinally of the same, a substantially vertical

80 passage in said mouthpiece communicating with the smoke-duct and opening into the mouth below said smoke-duct, and a second passage at the end of the mouthpiece opening into the mouth and communicating

85 with said vertical passage; said second passage being also below the smoke-duct.

3. The combination with the stem or mouthpiece of a smoker's device, of a cap fitting the end of the same, said stem being

90 reduced for the reception of the cap and having a smoke-duct emerging at the upper part of said reduced portion, said cap having a plurality of outlets below the outlet from the smoke-duct with a passage formed

95 between said cap and the mouthpiece affording communication between the smoke-duct and the passages entering the mouth.

4. The combination with the stem or mouthpiece of a smoker's device, of a cap

100 fitting the end of the same; said stem being reduced for the reception of said cap and having a smoke-duct emerging at the upper surface of the reduced portion with grooves in said reduced portion forming with the cap

105 a conduit or passage communicating with said smoke-duct and with a chamber also formed by said cap, said chamber having a plurality of openings communicating with the mouth and disposed below the outlet

110 from the smoke-duct.

5. A mouthpiece stem for pipes, cigar holders and the like, having a plurality of conduits or passages extending substantially longitudinally of the stem out of line with

115 each other, one of which passages communicates directly with the mouth, and a cross conduit connecting said longitudinal passages and opening into the mouth.

6. A mouthpiece stem for pipes, cigar

120 holders and the like, having a plurality of bores extending substantially longitudinally of the stem out of line with each other, one of which bores communicates directly with the mouth, and a cross bore connecting said

125 longitudinal bores and also opening into the mouth, the openings leading to the mouth communicating with each other.

7. The combination with a mouthpiece
stem for smokers' articles, of a cap for the
end thereof entering the mouth, said cap
having a plurality of openings leading to
the mouth, and the mouthpiece having a con-
duit leading to said cap out of line with
and above the openings communicating with
the mouth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my
name to this specification, in the presence of 10
two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN F. MOERDER

Witnesses:

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WM. A. BARR.