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J. P. MARTIN

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SMOKING PIPE

Filed Oct. 9, 1931

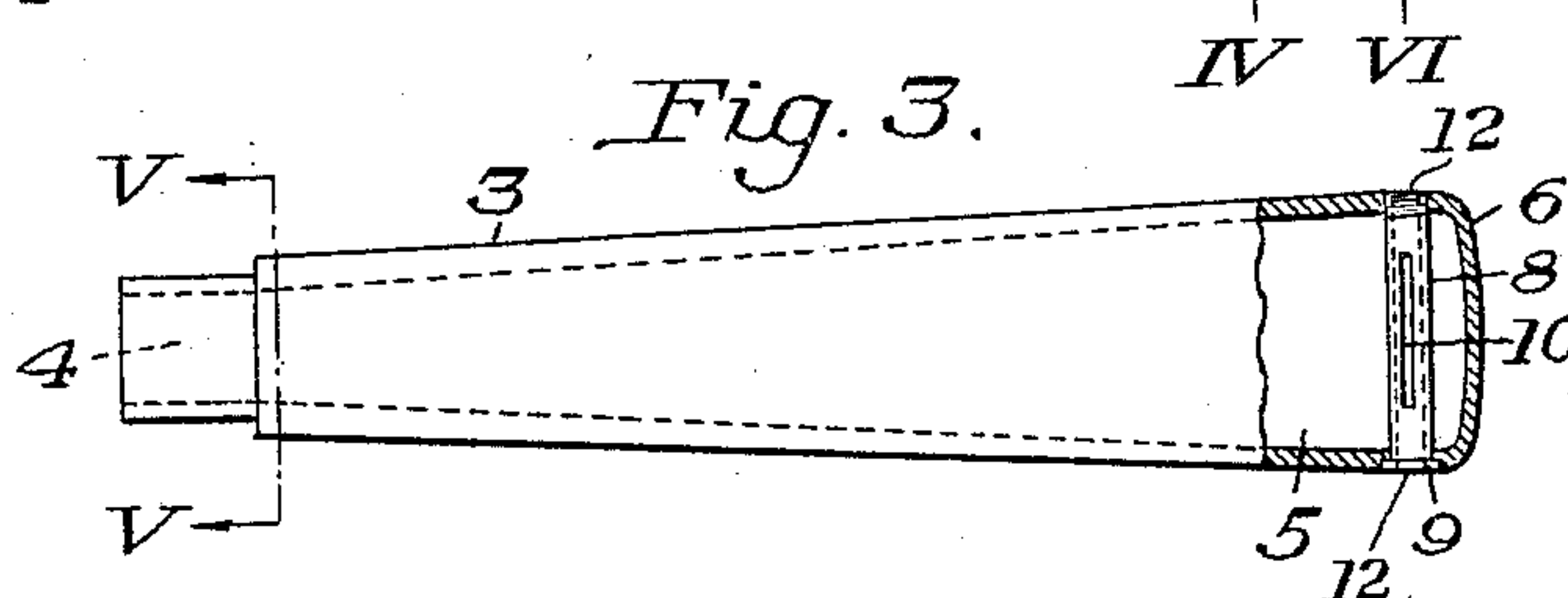
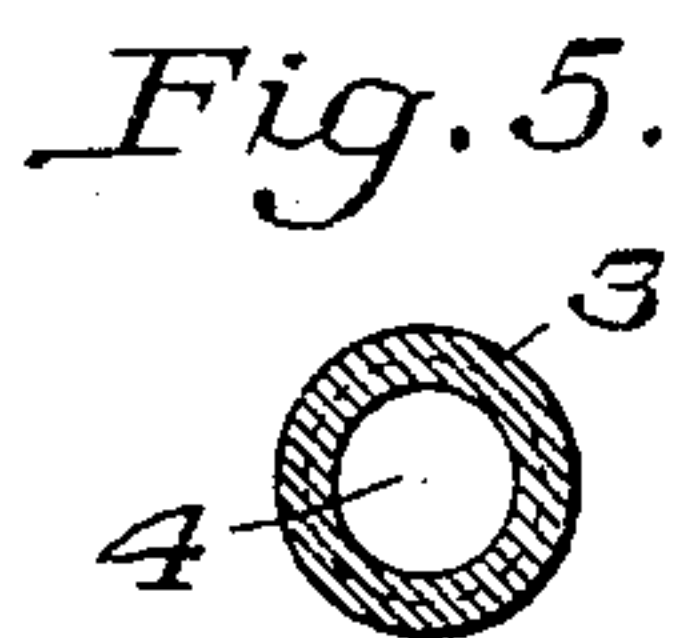
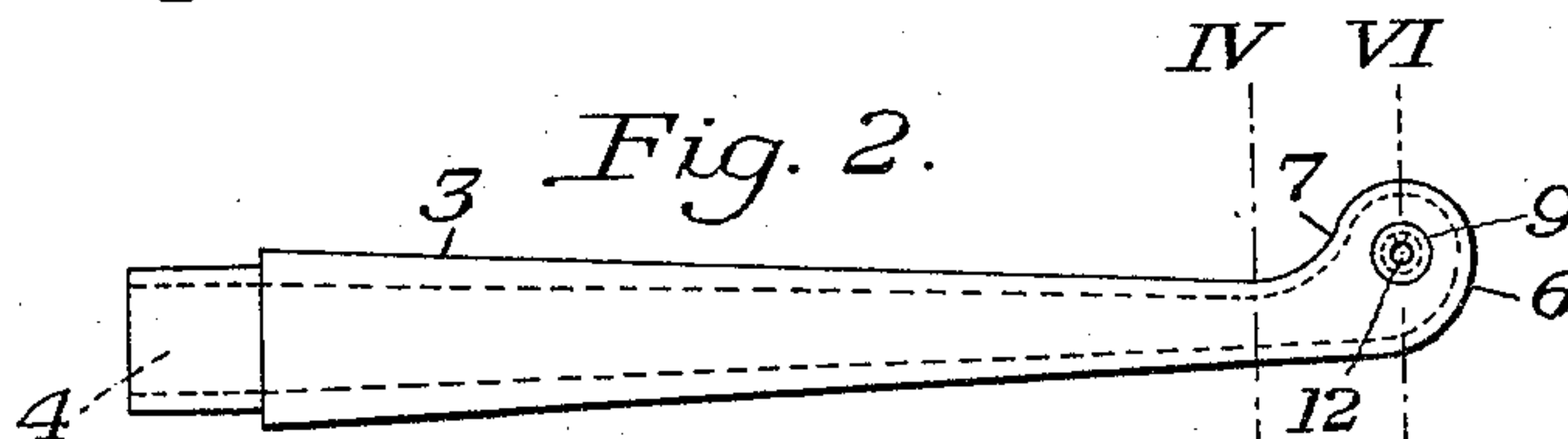
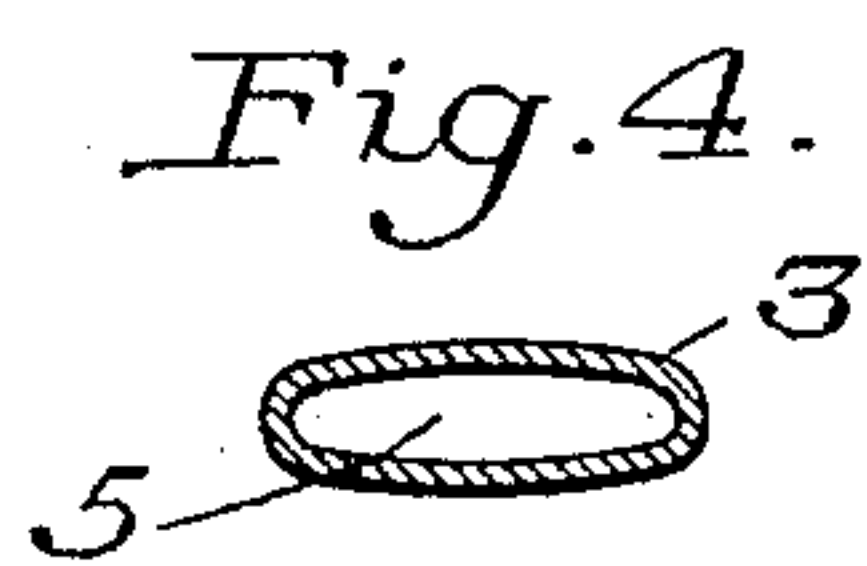
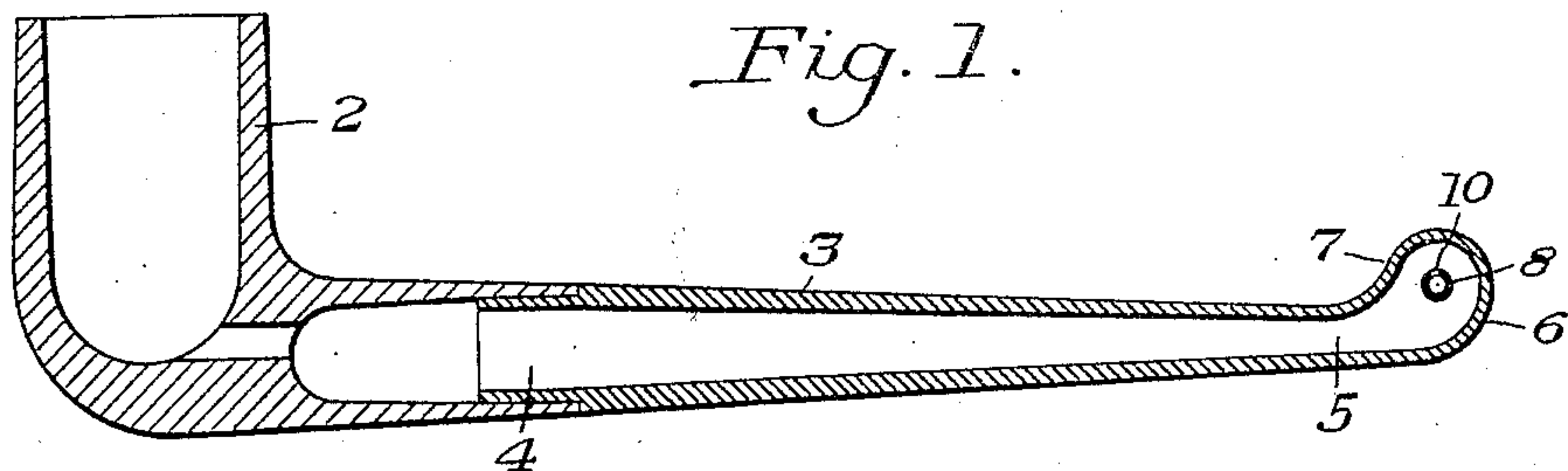


Fig. 6.

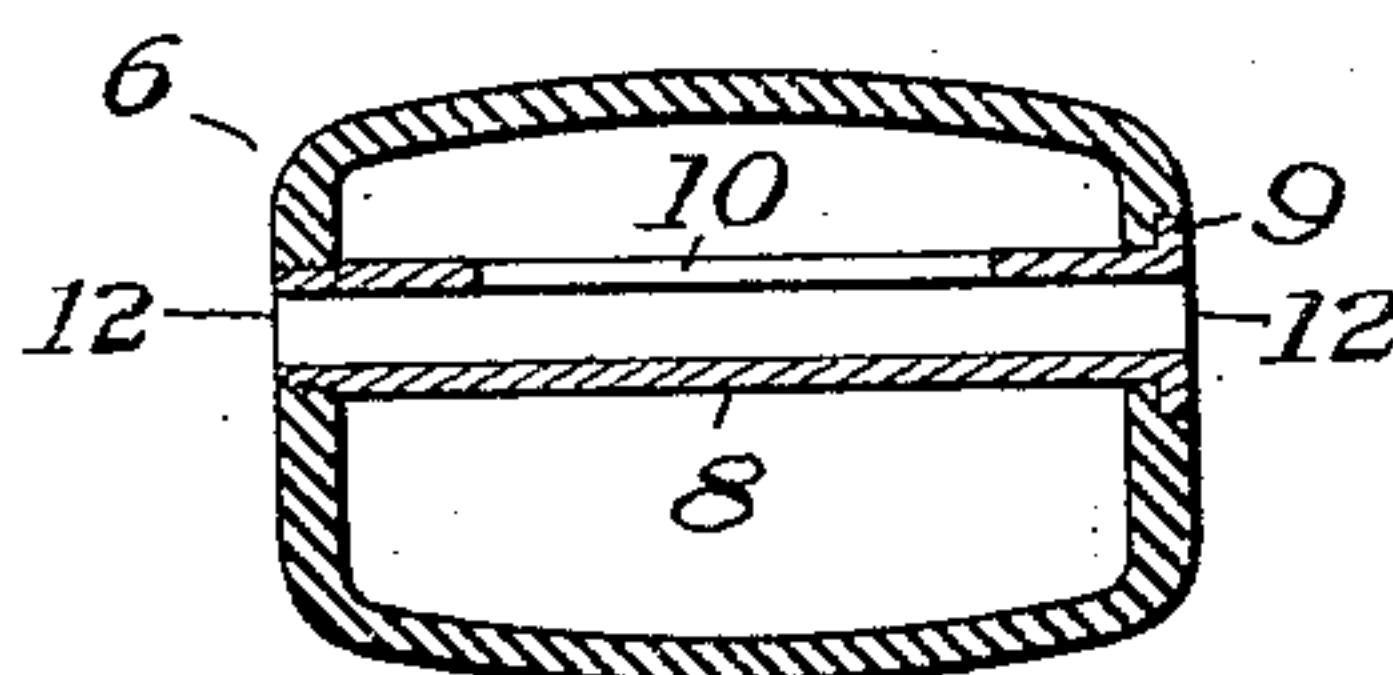
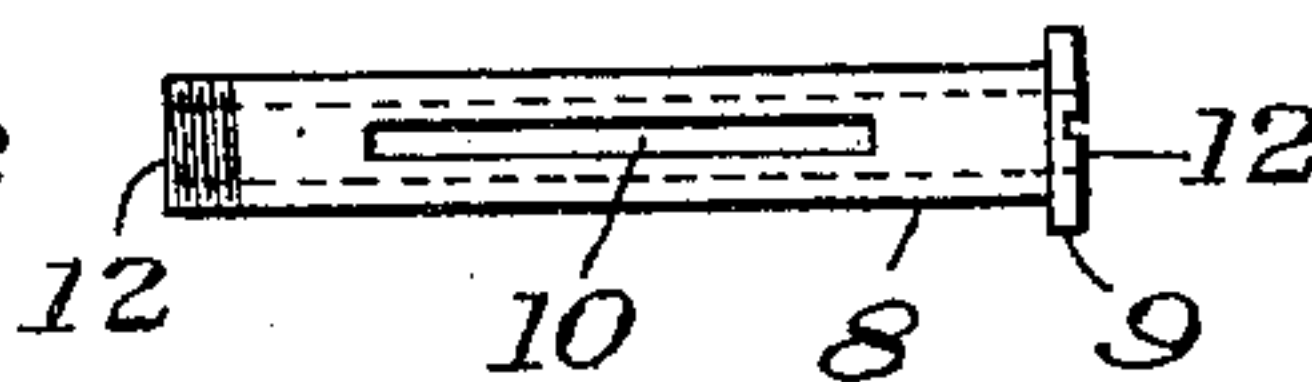


Fig. 7.



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SMOKING PIPE

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This invention relates to smoking appliances, particularly tobacco pipes, but may also be applied to other types of smoking tubes such as cigar holders and cigarette holders.

According to my invention, I provide a bit or mouthpiece that prevents or retards saliva from the mouth of the smoker, entering the smoke passage of the stem, also to prevent or retard condensate that may collect in the smoke passage of the stem from being drawn into the mouth of the smoker.

The invention provides, moreover, a stem of unique shape which will give the smoke passage of large cross section in a given stem and at the same time provide a wide flattened surface at the bit end, which stem will have a pleasing and serviceable contour. In addition, the invention provides a bit that will discharge smoke laterally and far removed from tip of tongue. Such construction in conjunction with the wide flattened surface of stem make it most unlikely that the smoker will have a sore tongue from the use of the pipe.

By providing a stem having the large size of smoke passage a cooling effect on the smoke is obtained by the fact of the smoke mixing with a much larger body of air within the smoke passage and also by coming in contact with a larger area of smoke passage wall, than in the ordinary stem.

The ordinary smoking pipe is so constructed that the smoke is discharged into the mouth always at practically the same location notwithstanding the fact that the pipe may be moved from one side of the mouth to the other. The point of discharge is usually closely adjacent the tip of tongue, and the continued impingement of the smoke at this point plus the seepage from stem cause an irritation of the tip of the tongue. Moreover, the ordinary stem as now generally made, has a straight bit. A person having natural teeth finds no difficulty in retaining bit in the mouth, but a person whose teeth have been removed or who is using artificial teeth has considerable difficulty in getting a sufficient bite on the stem to permit the pipe

to be held in the mouth unsupported by the hand.

A further disadvantage of the present day stem is the fact that the straight open end of smoke passage permits the flow of saliva into said passage where it absorbs a condensible material from the smoke, resulting in the accumulation of a mass within the stem that partially or wholly stops the very small smoke passage after which it is drawn into the mouth of smoker, discharging on to the tip of the tongue causing what is frequently called a "burned tongue".

Pipes have been devised having traps between the stem and the bowl for the collection of condensate and saliva, but such pipes do not prevent the entrance of saliva from the mouth into the stem, and it is this saliva from the mouth that causes most of the trouble.

According to the present invention there is provided a smoking appliance having a bit so constructed that the smoke is discharged into the mouth cavity laterally instead of against the tip of the tongue, so that no irritation is produced from this source. The bit is so constructed that the pipe may be readily retained in the mouth unsupported by the hand by a person having artificial teeth or having no teeth, and be more comfortable to any smoker, than the present type of bit and can be easily cleaned by simply unscrewing the discharge tube from bit and flushing with water or using ordinary pipe cleaner.

The bit is further so constructed as to exclude the seepage of saliva into the smoke passage of the stem from the mouth. In fact my construction coupled with the largest possible smoke passage in a given stem, makes it practically impossible for any saliva to enter the smoke passage of stem, or any condensate from smoke passage to be drawn into the mouth of smoker.

To secure the best practical results, I have so designed the stem shape and dimensions that it will admit of the largest smoke passage possible in a given size stem, while at the same time it will present a pleasing contour, and a wide flattened surface close to

bit portion where teeth or gums engage stem to keep stem from rotating. Also the large area of smoke passage has a decided tendency to cool the smoke because it mixes with the large body of air in smoke passage and also comes in contact with the much larger area of the walls of the stem. Also the large smoke passage has rarely to be cleaned as nothing but condensate enters it, which condensate in the absence of saliva is very little.

The invention may be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional view through a pipe embodying my invention;

Figure 2 is a side view of my improved pipe stem;

Figure 3 is a top plan view partly in section of the stem;

Figure 4 is a transverse section on the line IV—IV of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a similar view on the line V—V Fig. 3;

Figure 6 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale along the line VI—VI of Fig. 2; and

Figure 7 is a detail view of the hollow tube that passes through the bit or mouth piece.

In the drawing in Figure 1—2 represents the bowl of a pipe, and 3 is the stem made in accordance with my invention. The stem has a bit portion 6. The bit portion is developed by starting at the point IV—IV—Fig. 2 and raising the top surface of the stem upwardly as at 7—Fig. 1, then rearwardly and downwardly, describing a circle until it meets a point in line with the lower side of the stem, thus forming a nib or bit all of which is spaced above the horizontal line of the lower side of the stem. The smoke passage as illustrated follows closely the line of the outside of bit, thus forming a large smoke chamber or enlarged extension of the smoke passage through the stem all of which is shown in Figure 1. It will be appreciated that this bit and stem may be moulded or formed in this shape initially, and that it can be of any suitable material preferably "bakelite", or other materials commonly used for such purpose.

In Figure 5, 4 designates the large round opening of smoke passage at the bowl end, which passage gradually decreases in its vertical dimension, but widens out laterally, and at the bit portion of the stem, just in advance of the nib, it is relatively wide and relatively flat in cross section, as shown.

The numeral 5 designates the point of greatest restriction vertically, and from this point the smoke passage enlarges as previously described, following closely the outline of the outer wall of the bit or nib, forming a relatively large hollow smoke chamber. A hole is bored through this enlarged bit trans-

versely to the stem passing through both side walls thereof. The hole in one side wall is countersunk and the other hole is tapped to form threads therein. A hollow tube 8, as best shown in Fig. 7, is received in these holes, and it has a shoulder 9 that makes an air tight fit in the countersunk hole. This tube 8, which I call the smoke discharge tube, has an elongated slot or opening 10. This slot is on the uppermost side of the tube when tube is screwed up tight. This slot communicates with the inner smoke passage or chamber of the bit so that smoke may be drawn from the stem through this tube and discharged at the opposite ends 12 thereof.

In operation when the pipe is placed in the mouth, the raised portion of the bit engages behind the upper teeth or gum, while the weight of the pipe presses the lower part of the stem against the lower teeth or gum, and in such a position practically no pressure is required to hold the pipe in the mouth as it cannot slip out unless the mouth is opened.

Smoke is drawn from pipe through the end of the stem at 4—Fig. 3, thence follows the smoke passage into the enlarged bit, from which it is drawn through the elongated slot 10 into the tube 8 and from there out each end of tube at 12—Fig. 3, into the mouth of smoker. Any saliva which may find its way into the outer openings of the tube will only run through the tube and out the ends.

Since the slot is on the uppermost side of the tube, and does not extend near the walls of the bit, the stem can be turned on its side and no saliva will enter the smoke chamber or can any condensate come out of the smoke chamber into the discharge tube 8.

Because of the fact that the tube 8 is spaced well away from the walls of the enlarged chamber in the nib, the pipe can be held at any angle with practically no likelihood of the condensate flowing into the tube 8.

By screwing the smoke discharge tube 8 into the bit portion of the pipe, it can be readily removed, when desired, to facilitate cleaning of the stem. Cleaning of the stem, because of the large area of the smoke passage, can be accomplished by flushing it with a stream of water or by the use of conventional cleaning devices. Because saliva cannot get into the stem in any considerable amount to combine with the condensate, and because of the large area of the smoke passage, cleaning does not have to be effected so often, clogging rarely occurs, and the pipe remains "sweet" for a longer time without cleaning.

While I have described a present preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be understood that various changes may be made therein within the spirit of the invention and under the scope of the following claims:

I claim:

1. A smoking appliance comprising a stem

having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough closed at the bit end thereof, and a transverse smoke discharge tube passing through the stem and having an opening therein communicating with said passage, said smoke discharge tube being removably held in the stem, and said tube contacting with said stem only where it passes through the walls thereof, there being a smoke space entirely around the tube of relatively larger dimensions than the tube itself.

2. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough closed at the bit end thereof, and a transverse smoke discharge tube passing through the smoke passage in the stem near the bit end thereof and having an opening therein communicating with said passage, said smoke discharge tube being out of contact with the inner walls of the smoke passage throughout the greater portion of its length, the tube being of relatively smaller diameter than the smoke passage.

3. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough closed at the bit end thereof, and a transverse smoke discharge tube passing through the stem and having an opening therein communicating with said passage, said smoke discharge tube being out of contact with the inner walls of the smoke passage throughout the greater portion of its length, said opening being in the form of a slot communicating directly with the upper part of the passage, which slot terminates intermediate the ends of the tube.

4. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough of gradually diminishing thickness outwardly and terminating in an upwardly projecting nib having a smoke chamber therein, and a discharge tube passing horizontally through the smoke chamber in the nib, said tube being open at opposite ends and opening into the smoke chamber, and being of relatively smaller diameter than the interior of the chamber whereby it is out of contact with the interior of the smoke chamber except where it passes through the walls thereof.

5. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough of gradually diminishing thickness outwardly and downwardly and terminating in an upwardly projecting nib having a smoke chamber therein, and a discharge tube passing longitudinally through the smoke chamber in the nib, said tube being open at opposite ends and having a slot therein intermediate its ends, the slot being directed upwardly toward the top surface of the pipe stem.

6. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending passage therethrough of gradually diminishing

thickness outwardly and downwardly and terminating in an upwardly projecting nib having a smoke chamber therein, and a discharge tube passing horizontally through the smoke chamber in the nib, said tube being open at opposite ends and opening into the smoke chamber, said tube comprising a hollow screw like member screwed into the nib.

7. A smoking appliance comprising a stem having a longitudinally extending smoke passage therealong, a hollow nib at the bit end of the stem having an enlarged chamber with which the passage communicates, and a transverse smoke tube passing horizontally through the nib, and smoke chamber and opening out each side of the nib, said tube having an internal opening intermediate its ends communicating with said chamber, the intermediate portion of the tube being spaced from the walls of the smoke chamber, and the smoke tube being of relatively smaller diameter than the smoke passage, there being a substantial clearance between the tube and the inner walls of the nib.

8. A smoking appliance comprising a stem, having an enlarged hollow bit portion, a smoke passage through the stem connecting with the hollow bit portion, said smoke passage being of large diameter relatively to the overall diameter of the stem and circular at its junction with the pipe, from which point it gradually decreases in its vertical dimension but widens out laterally, and at the beginning of the bit portion is relatively wide and relatively flat in cross section and within the bit portion varies increasingly in its vertical dimension forming a large chamber or smoke passage within the bit portion of the stem.

9. A smoking appliance comprising a stem, having an enlarged hollow bit portion, a smoke passage through the stem connecting with the hollow bit portion, said smoke passage being of large diameter relatively to the overall diameter of the stem and circular at its junction with the pipe, from which point it gradually decreases in its vertical dimension but widens out laterally, and at the beginning of the bit portion is relatively wide and relatively flat in cross section and within the bit portion varies increasingly in its vertical dimension forming a large chamber or smoke passage within the bit portion of the stem, and a relatively small restricted smoke discharge passage leading transversely through the side walls of the bit portion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN P. MARTIN.

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