

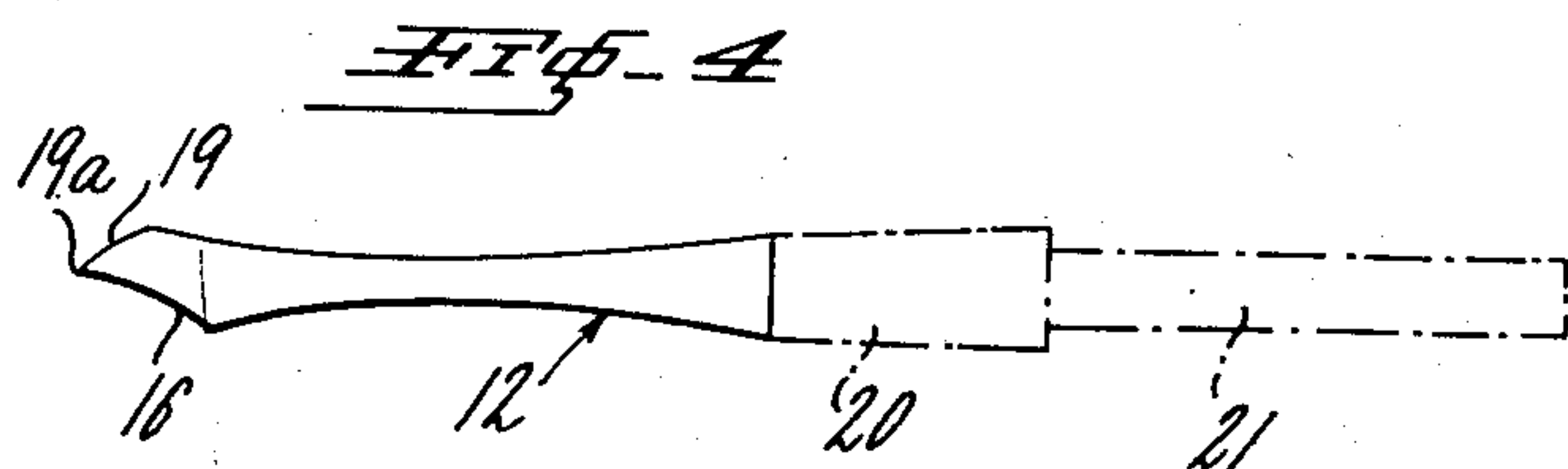
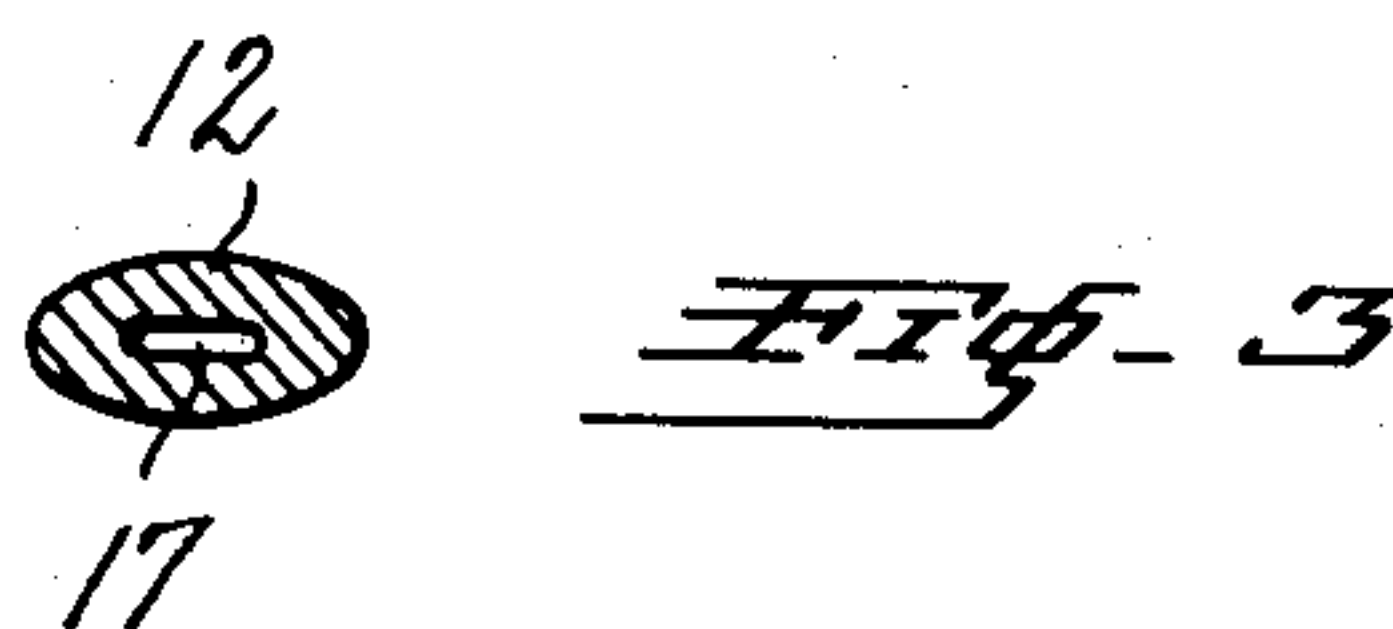
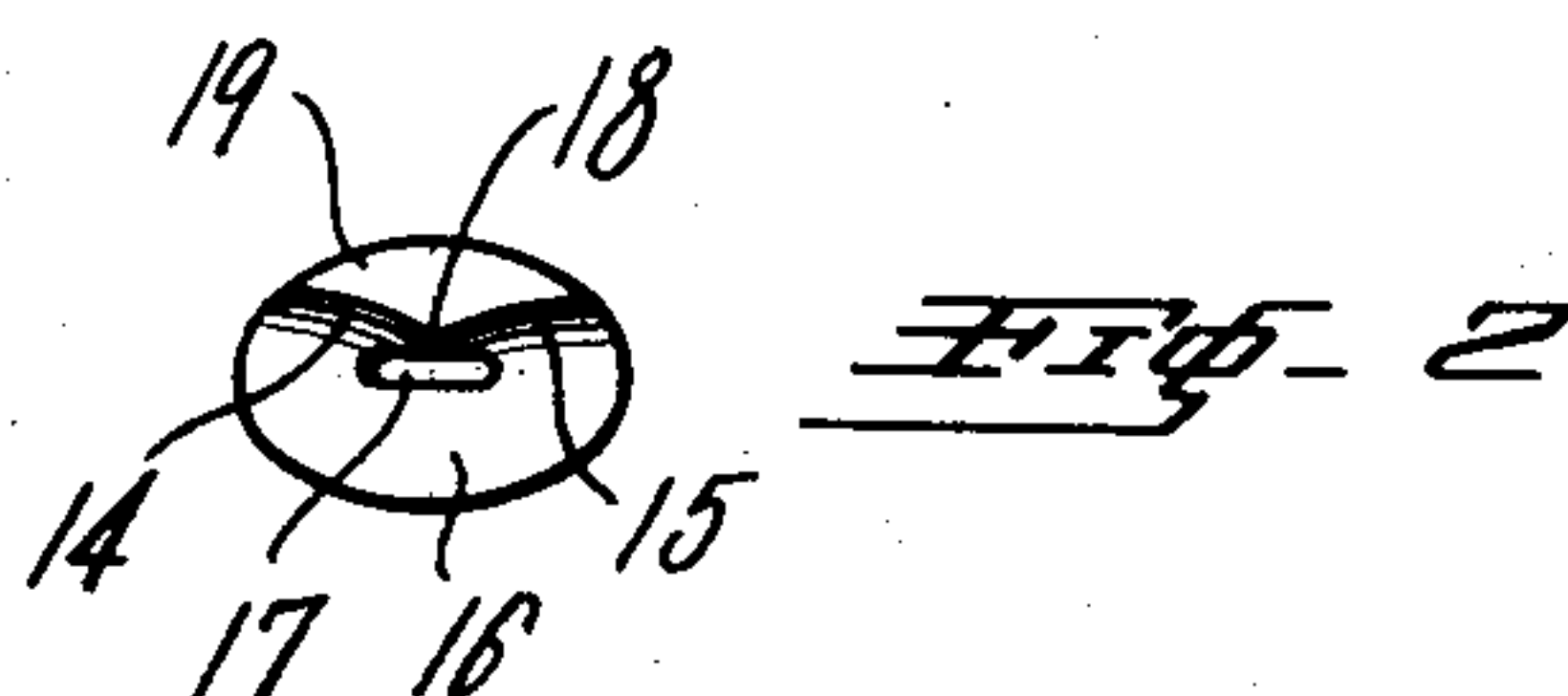
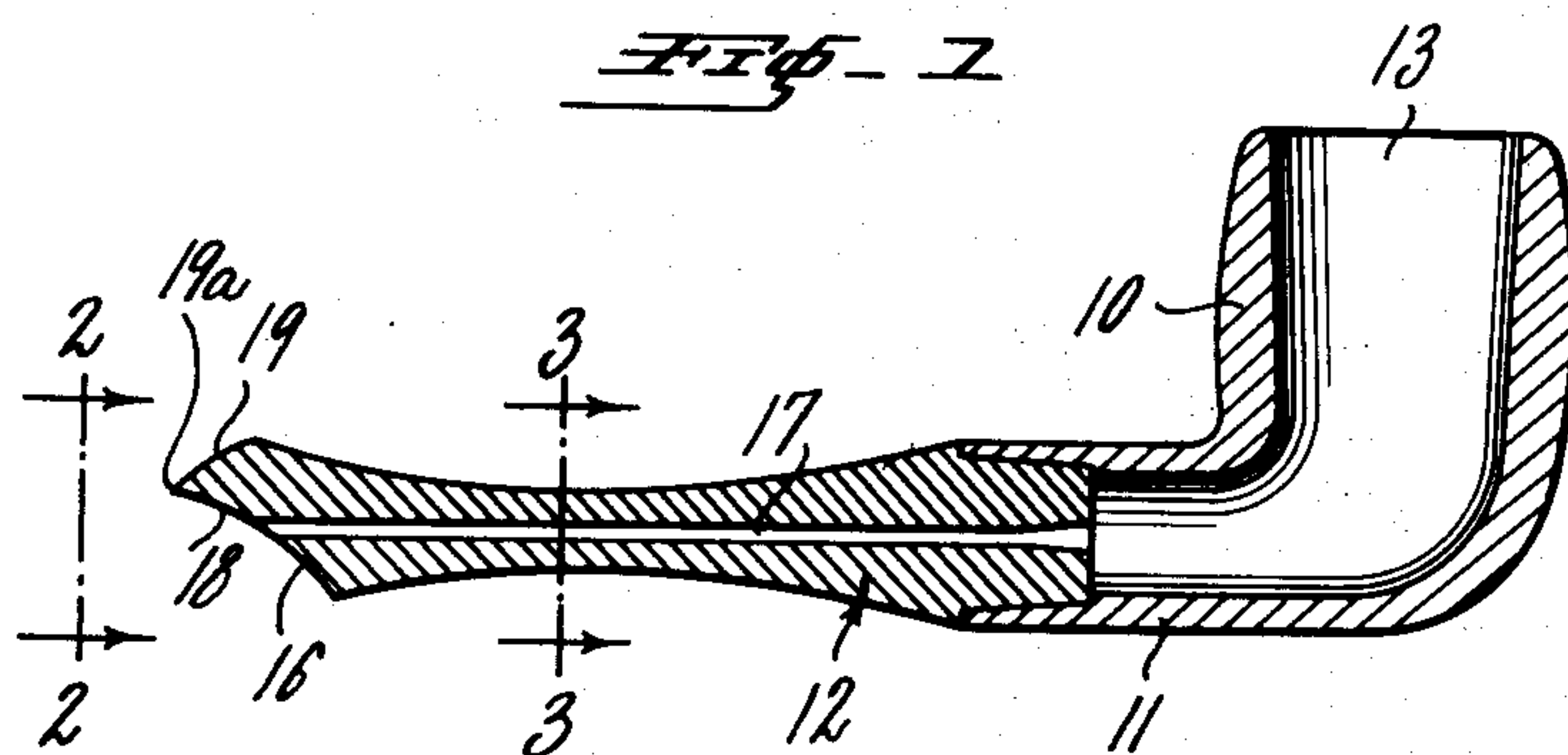
Nov. 17, 1953

I. FLORMAN

2,659,376

MOUTHPIECE FOR SMOKING UTENSILS

Filed Sept. 28, 1950



INVENTOR.
IRVING FLORMAN
BY *Leon M. Strauss*
1057.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,659,376

MOUTHPIECE FOR SMOKING UTENSILS

Irving Florman, New York, N. Y.

Application September 28, 1950, Serial No. 187,272

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—227)

1

This invention relates to mouth piece structures for smoking utensils, such as cigarette holders, cigar holders and pipes.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a mouthpiece for a smoking utensil which mouthpiece is constructed to substantially avoid irritation of the lip tissues or the tissues of the tongue which is frequently caused when using mouthpieces having a symmetrical section, such as one of uniform round, square, oval, oblong, or of any other even shaped section which, when pressed uniformly by the lips or tongue in the same location day after day, may lead to irritation of the surface of the tongue tissues, and may result in swelling, tumors or possibly even cancer.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a mouthpiece for smoking utensils wherein the tip end of the same may be employed in a toothpick fashion to facilitate removal of tobacco pieces located between the teeth of the smoker of the tobacco.

A further object of the invention is provide means ensuring relief at the under side of the tip end of the mouth piece to allow therebelow a free movement of the tongue and to attain extra space in the mouth for the accumulation of smoke as it is drawn from the mouth piece.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a mouth piece for a tobacco smoking utensil which is relieved at its tip end that is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture, of pleasing appearance, harmless in use, cannot be easily deformed, and efficient in use.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a tobacco smoking pipe having the mouth piece formed according to the present invention,

Fig. 2 is an end view of the mouth piece looking upon its tip end and in the direction of the arrows 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken through the mouth piece on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal side elevational view of a mouth piece according to the invention and indicated to be incorporated in a cigar or cigarette holder.

Referring now to the drawing, there is shown in Fig. 1 a mouth piece 12 made of any known and suitable material, as it may be detachably connected to a pipe bowl 10 having a bottom extension 11 for receiving said mouth piece 12.

2

The upper end of the pipe bowl is open, as indicated at 13, for the purpose of supplying tobacco to the bowl. The mouth piece 12 according to the invention is formed generally similar to the standard mouth piece except for its tip end which enters the mouth. The portion of the mouth piece adapted to be engaged by the teeth and lips is generally of uniform or symmetrical section, as shown in Fig. 3. The tip end which enters the mouth, however, is made of non-uniform section and is relieved or cut away from two sides thereof and from locations spaced inwardly of the tip end, as indicated at 14 and 15, whereby to provide for the easy manipulation and movement of the tongue thereunder as the smoking utensil is held in the mouth and to keep the tongue from being irritated, in distinction from the standard pipe mouth pieces where the enlargement on the tip end is symmetrically shaped and un-relieved. The tongue can move under the tip end without engagement of the same. It can also move from one side to the other and if it engages the tip end it will slide over the under surface, as indicated generally at 16, only lightly and without pressure.

Intermediate the length of the mouth piece is the minimum uniform section, but extending outwardly from the mid-section, the tip end is increased in size. The relieved or cut-away portion thereof provides for the concave surface 16 which curves upwardly toward and terminates at the tip end.

Through the mouth piece extends a passageway 17 that comes out of the mouth piece at the relieved surface 16 and at a location intermediate the length thereof. Not only is the mouth piece relieved to allow free movement of the tongue, but more space is provided under the same for the accumulation of smoke which issues from the pipe through the end of the passageway 17.

The cut away portions 14 and 15 are so arranged as to provide a slight ridge extending from the end of the hole or passageway 17, as indicated at 18, to the very end of the tip. Immediately above the relieved portions and over the ridge there is a top convex surface 19 forming the upper face of the tip end of the mouth piece, the surface 19 curving downwardly toward and terminating at the tip end. As clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, the convex upper surface 19 meets the concave lower surface 16 along lines of intersection flaring outwardly from the tip end and extending inwardly of the mouth piece. Further the ridge 18 is defined by the portion of the lower surface 16 intermediate the communicating end

3

of the smoke passageway 17, the tip end and the convex upper surface 19. With the mouth piece held in smoking position and with the tip end inside of the lips, relief is provided for the movement of the tongue since the mouth piece is not always pressed against the end of the tongue to irritate the same with constant use, thus decreasing irritations of the tongue. It is to be noted that the tip end of this mouth piece is not round or oval and accordingly provides a kind of toothpick 19a facilitating the removal of tobacco particles and like foreign matter that may be lodged between the teeth of the smoker.

Fig. 4 shows in side elevation mouth piece 12 with relieved underface 16 forming part of a holder or similar utensil 20 for holding a cigar or cigarette 21. The mouth piece 12 is made in accordance with this invention, terminating in a tip end 19—19a as hereinabove described with respect to Figs. 1 and 2.

It is well understood that the mouth piece made in accordance with this invention may form an integral part of the smoking utensil or may be detachably connected with its connecting end portion as seen in Fig. 1. The mouth piece made in accordance with this invention is in particular characterized by the fact that it has an outwardly curved top surface 19 which is convex and downwardly extending and inwardly curved under surfaces which are concave, whereby both said surfaces of said inwardly curved underface are cut away adjacent the end of the passageway 17 terminating in said curved underface.

While various changes may be made in the detail construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:

A mouth piece for a smoking utensil, compris-

4

ing an end portion terminating in a tip end, said portion being cut away from a first location spaced inwardly and downwardly of said tip end toward the latter to define a concave under surface curving upwardly from said first location toward and terminating at said tip end, said portion being further cut away from a second location substantially longitudinally of intermediate said first location and said tip end and spaced inwardly and upwardly of said tip end toward the latter to define a convex upper surface curving downwardly from said second location toward and terminating at said tip end, said mouth piece being provided with a smoke passageway extending therethrough and having one end terminating in communication with said concave under surface at a third location intermediate said tip end and said first location, the portion of said concave under surface intermediate said third location and said tip end being formed to cooperate with said convex upper surface to provide a ridge, said convex upper surface meeting said lower concave surface along lines of intersection flaring laterally outwardly from said tip end and extending inwardly of said portion.

IRVING FLORMAN.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
814,045	Holes	Mar. 6, 1906
1,510,833	Dales	Oct. 7, 1924
1,957,355	Rekenthaler	May 1, 1934

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
18,827	Great Britain	of 1898
12,407	Great Britain	of 1910
15,141	Great Britain	of 1912
280,460	Great Britain	Nov. 17, 1927