Aug. 5, 1924. 1,503,629

A. G. BLOMSTER

SMOKING PIPE

Filed Jan. 30, 1920 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

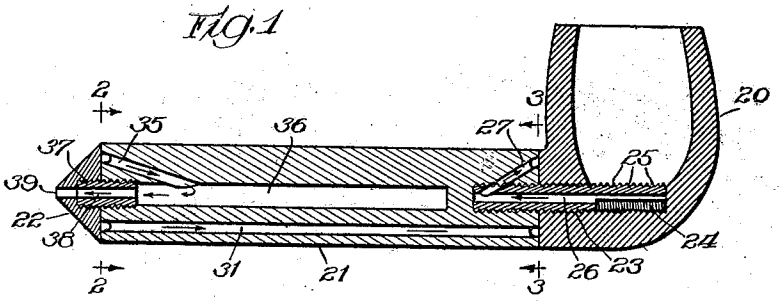


Fig. 2

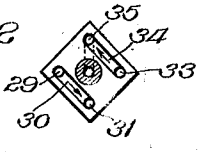


Fig. 3

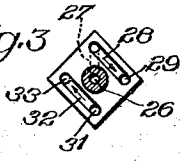


Fig. 4

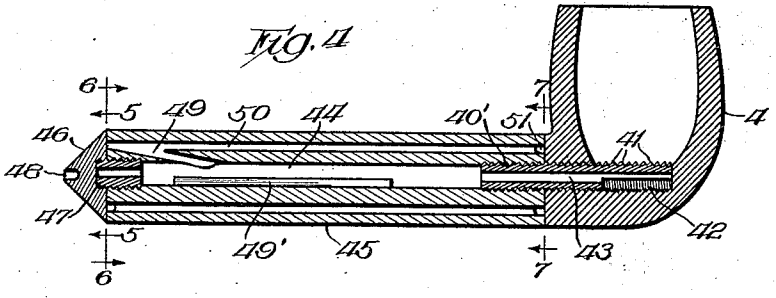


Fig. 5

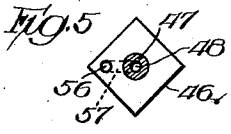


Fig. 6

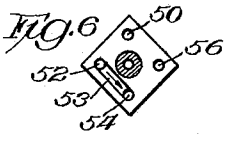


Fig. 7

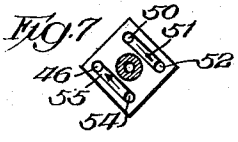


Fig. 8

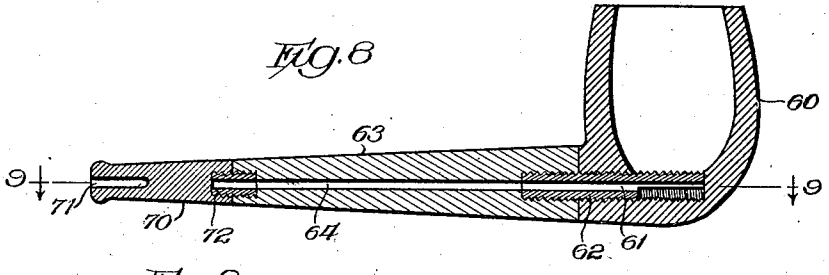
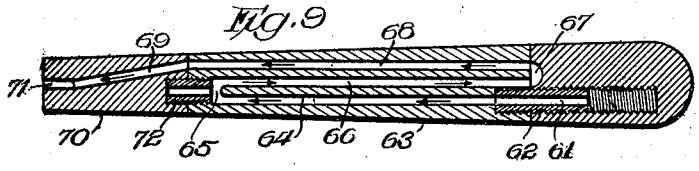


Fig. 9



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A. G. BLOMSTER

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Fig. 10

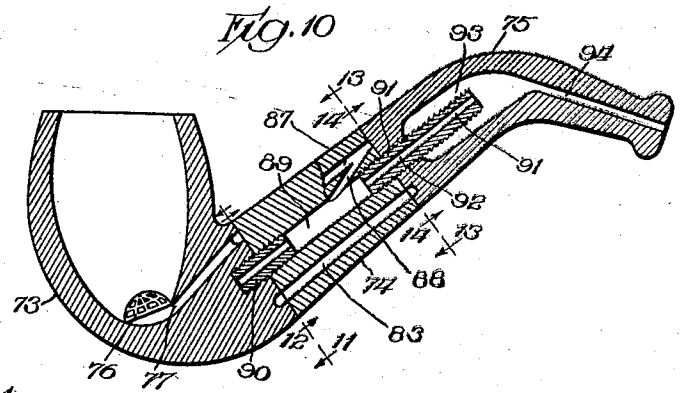


Fig. 11

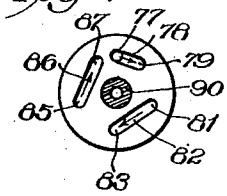


Fig. 12

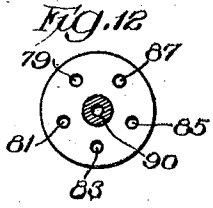


Fig. 13

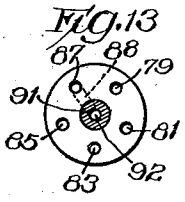


Fig. 14

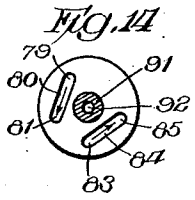


Fig. 15

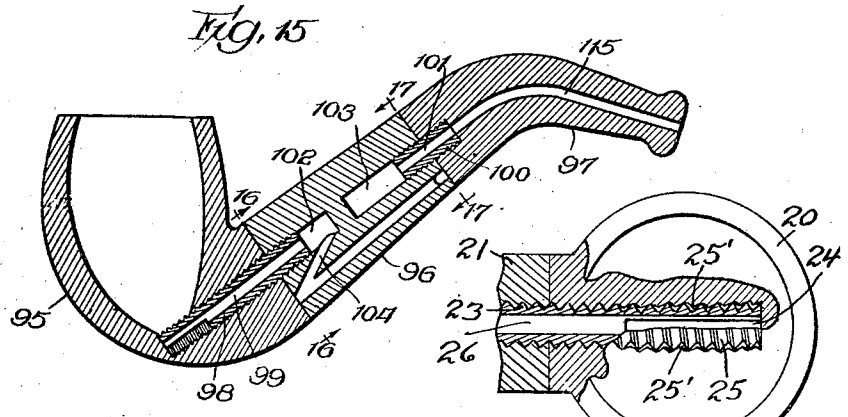


Fig. 16

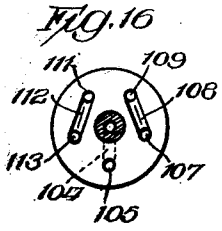


Fig. 17

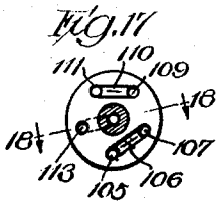


Fig. 18

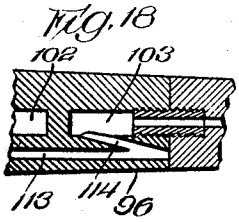


Fig. 19.

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Patented Aug. 5, 1924. 1,503,629

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT GEORGE BLOMSTER, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

SMOKING PIPE.

Application filed January 30, 1920. Serial No. 355,109.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. BLOMSTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Smoking Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in smoking pipes, and it consists in the combinations, construction, and arrangements herein described and claimed:

An object of my invention is to provide a smoking pipe in which the smoke will be cooled and purified by being drawn circuitously from the bowl to the smoker's mouth.

A further object of my invention is to provide a smoking pipe in which means is provided for segregating saliva and for preventing the same from being drawn into the smoker's mouth.

A further object of my invention is to provide a smoking pipe through which the smoke from the bowl may be drawn freely and uninterruptedly.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of the invention will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section through the pipe,

Figure 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a central longitudinal section of a modified form of my device,

Figure 5 is a sectional view of the mouthpiece along the line 5—5 of Figure 4,

Figure 6 is a section along the line 6—6 of Figure 4,

Figure 7 is a section along the line 7—7 of Figure 4,

Figure 8 is a central longitudinal section through a modified form of the pipe,

Figure 9 is a longitudinal section along the line 9—9 of Figure 8,

Figure 10 is a central longitudinal section of a modified form of my device,

Figure 11 is a section along the line 11—11 of Figure 10,

Figure 12 is a section along the line 12—12 of Figure 10,

Figure 13 is a section along the line 13—13 of Figure 10,

Figure 14 is a section along the line 14—14 of Figure 10,

Figure 15 is a central longitudinal section of a modified form of the device,

Figure 16 is a section along the line 16—16 of Figure 15,

Figure 17 is a section along the line 17—17 of Figure 15,

Figure 18 is a sectional view looking downward upon a portion of the device shown in Figure 15, and

Figure 19 is a plan view, partly in section, of a portion of the device shown in Figure 1.

Referring to Figure 1, it will be noted that I provide a bowl portion 20 substantially as shown, a central stem 21 and a mouthpiece 22. The central stem 21 is connected to the bowl 20 by a nipple 23 which extends to the farther inner wall of the bowl 20. The under portion of the nipple 23 which would otherwise be imbedded within the bottom of the bowl 20 is cut away, leaving a space 24. The latter communicates with the interior of the bowl 20 around the threads 25 of the nipple 23. It will be noted from Figure 19 that the threads in the bowl 20 adjacent to the space 24 are spaced from the threads 25, thereby defining passageways 25′. Tobacco cannot pass from the bowl 20 into the space 24 to clog the same.

The central bore 26 from the bowl 20 through the nipple 23 terminates at the end of the nipple 23, as shown in Figure 1. A passage 27 communicates with a connecting channel 28 across the forward end of the central stem 21 near the edge of one side. The connecting channel 28 communicates with a longitudinal flue 29 which extends the entire length of the central stem 21. The longitudinal flue 29 opens into a channel 30 along the side near one edge of the stem 21. The channel 30 in turn communicates with

a longitudinal flue 31 extending the length of the stem 21 and which opens into a second channel 32 in the forward end of the stem 21, the second channel 32 being parallel to the channel 28 as shown in Figure 3. The channel 32 connects the flue 31 with the flue 33. The latter extends longitudinally through the stem 21 and opens into a channel 34 which is parallel to the channel 30, as shown in Figure 2. A passage 35 connects the channel 34 with a central reservoir 36 extending longitudinally partly through the central stem 21.

A nipple 37 connects the mouthpiece 22 to the central stem 21 and affords through its central bore 38 between the central bore 39 in the mouthpiece 22 and the central reservoir 36 in the stem 21, a passageway between the bore 39 and the reservoir 36.

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device, the operation thereof may be readily understood. Smoke from the interior of the bowl 20 is drawn along the depressions of the threads of the nipple 23 through the space 24 into the bore of the nipple 23. Thence, the smoke finally reaches the reservoir 36 by the circuitous route of the passage 27, the channel 28, the longitudinal flue 29, the channel 30, the longitudinal flue 31, the channel 32, the longitudinal flue 33, and the passage 35. The smoke is then drawn into the smoker's mouth through the bore 38 in the nipple 37 and the bore 39 in the mouthpiece 22.

In my device, the smoke must of necessity pass by a circuitous route from the bowl to the smoker's mouth. This insures the smoke reaching the smoker's mouth cooled in passage and free from nicotine, ashes, and other substances which are ordinarily drawn from a pipe bowl. The smoke is also free from moisture, since any saliva from the smoker's mouth collects in the reservoir 36 and is not re-drawn into the smoker's mouth loaded with impurities as is the case in a pipe of ordinary construction.

Referring to Figure 4, my device is shown in a modified form. In the arrangement illustrated, the smoke must pass from the interior of the pipe bowl 40, around the threads 41, through the space 42 and the central bore 43 of the connecting nipple 40′ into the combined central reservoir and flue 44 located within the central stem 45. The mouthpiece 46 is connected to the central stem 45 by means of the nipple 47. The central opening 48 in the mouthpiece 46 does not extend longitudinally through the mouthpiece. There is therefore no direct communication between the reservoir 44 in the central stem 45 and the opening 48 in the mouthpiece 46. The smoke must pass circuitously from the combined central reservoir and flue 44 to the opening 48, through the passage 49, the longitudinal flue 50, the channel 51, the longitudinal flue 52, the channel 53, the longitudinal flue 54, the channel 55, the longitudinal flue 56, and thence by the channel 57 in the mouthpiece 46 connecting the longitudinal flue 58 in the central stem 45 with the opening 48 in the mouthpiece 46. 49′ indicates a match or other piece of soft wood placed in the central reservoir and flue to absorb moisture.

In the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 8, the smoke passes from the bowl 60 into the bore 61, of the nipple 62 in the manner described. The nipple 62 connects the central stem 63 and the bowl 60 and is disposed as illustrated in Figure 9 of the accompanying drawings. The smoke must then pass in turn through the longitudinal flue 64, the connecting channel 65, the longitudinal flue 66, the connecting channel 67, the longitudinal flue 68, and the connecting passage-way 69 in the mouthpiece 70 through the central opening 71 in the mouthpiece 70 into the smoker's mouth. The mouthpiece 70 is connected to the central stem 63 by the nipple 72.

In the arrangement illustrated in Figure 10, I have provided a curved stem pipe having a bowl 73, a central stem 74, and a combined stem portion and mouthpiece 75. A grate 76 in the bowl 73 prevents the passage 77 from being clogged with tobacco. The smoke must pass in turn through the passage-way 77, the channel 78, the longitudinal flue 79, the channel 80, the longitudinal flue 81, the channel 82, the longitudinal flue 83, the channel 84, the longitudinal flue 85, the channel 86, the longitudinal flue 87, and the cross passage-way 88 into the central flue 89 in the central stem 74. The central stem 74 is connected to the bowl 73 by means of a nipple 90 as illustrated in Figure 10 of the accompanying drawings. The combination stem and mouthpiece 75 is connected to the central stem 74 by means of a nipple 91. The latter has a central bore 92 which affords communication between the central flue 89 in the central stem and a reservoir 93 in the combination stem and mouthpiece 75 into which the nipple 91 extends. The smoke is drawn from the reservoir 93 into the smoker's mouth through the central bore 94 in the combination stem and mouthpiece 75. Moisture and impurities remain in the reservoir 93.

Referring to Figure 15, it will be noted that I have provided a pipe having a bowl portion 95, a central stem, and a mouthpiece 97. The central stem 96 is connected to the bowl 95 by means of a nipple 98 having a central bore 99. The mouthpiece 97 is connected to the central stem 96 by means of a nipple 100 having a central bore 101. The central bore 99 of the nipple 98 communicates with an orifice 102 in the forward end of the central stem 96. The central bore 101 of the

nipple 100 communicates with a similar orifice 103 in the other end of the central stem 96, as illustrated. The smoke is drawn into the orifice 102 from the bowl 95 through the central bore 99 of the nipple 98. Thence through the passage 104, the longitudinal flue 105, the channel 106, the longitudinal flue 107, the channel 108, the longitudinal flue 109, the channel 110, the longitudinal flue 111, the channel 112, and the longitudinal flue 113 to the passage 114, thence to the orifice 103. The smoke is drawn from the orifice 103 through the central bore 101 in the nipple 100 and the central bore 115 in the mouthpiece 97 into the smoker's mouth. It will be noted that a continuous communicating passage between the bowl 95 and the mouthpiece 97 is assured even though the central stem 96 is not turned tightly against the bowl portion 95 nor the mouthpiece 97 against the central stem portion 96.

It will be noted that in each of the forms of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the smoke must pass circuitously from the bowl to the smoker's mouth.

I claim:

A pipe comprising a bowl and stem portion, both having threaded bores therein, and a nipple connecting said bowl and stem portion together, said nipple extending into said bowl and having a recess in the lower side thereof which is disposed in the bowl, the threads of said nipple being spaced from the threads in the bowl so as to provide smoke passages from the bowl portion into the nipple.

ALBERT GEORGE BLOMSTER.