Aug. 5, 1952 A. V. ABERCROMBIE 2,605,771

SMOKING PIPE BIT CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 11, 1948

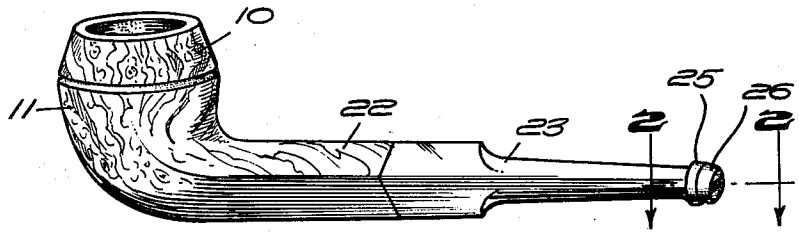


Fig. 1

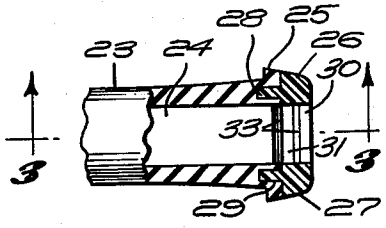


Fig. 2

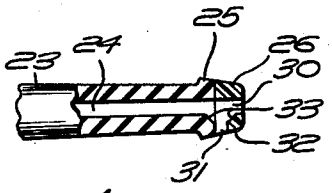


Fig. 3

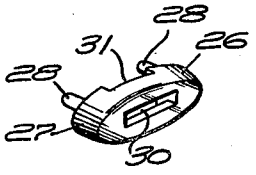


Fig. 4

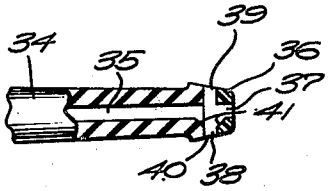


Fig. 5

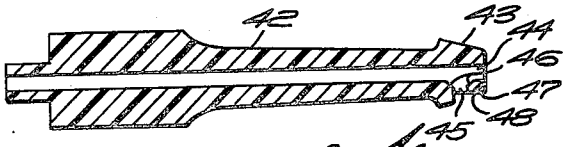


Fig. 6

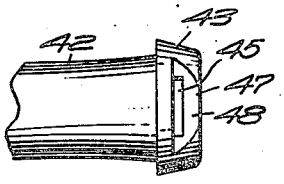


Fig. 7

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SMOKING PIPE BIT CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—229)

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The present invention relates to smoking pipes and particular reference to a new and improved smoking pipe bit construction.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a smoking pipe bit which prevents entrance of saliva into the pipe stem and pipe bowl.

Another object of the invention is to provide a smoking pipe bit which retains saliva at the bit end and has an opening for returning the retained saliva into the mouth.

Further objects are to provide a smoking pipe bit which keeps the pipe stem dry and prevents withdrawal of tobacco juice or ashes.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a smoking pipe bit constructed to disperse the smoke when inhaled, thus cooling the smoke and minimizing tongue bite.

Another object of the invention is to provide a smoking pipe bit which baffles and spreads inhaled smoke to prevent direct impact of the smoke with the lower portion of the mouth.

With the above and other objects and advantageous features in view, the invention consists of a novel arrangement of parts more fully disclosed in the detailed description following, in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, and more specifically defined in the claim appended thereto.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a smoking pipe having a bit embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional detail of the pipe tip on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional detail on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tip of Fig. 1, but in inverted position;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing a modified bit construction;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of another modfied bit construction; and

Fig. 7 is a bottom plan view of the bit end of Fig. 6.

It has been found desirable to provide a bit for smoking pipes which keeps saliva from entering the pipe stem, and prevents withdrawal of tobacco juice and ashes, the bit being so constructed that the inhaled smoke is baffled and spread so as to minimize tongue bite. To this end, I form the smoking bit with an opening in the lower portion which communicates with the smoke passageway, whereby closure of the smoke passage end by the tongue cannot suspend a column of saliva in the smoke passageway, as

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the opening breaks the pressure seal and provides an outlet for the saliva. I have found that the saliva which does enter the smoke passageway is retained in the bit end by surface tension and that gravity and inhalation of the smoke returns the retained saliva to the mouth through the smoke passageway end and the bit opening.

I have also found that providing an opening in the bit from the smoke passage eliminates piston action of the tongue, whereby suction withdrawal of slugs, juice and ashes from the pipe bowl into the pipe stem and the mouth is prevented. The resulting reduction in forced suction draft has the advantage that the pipe burns slowly and cool.

I have further found it feasible to supplement the lower bit opening from the smoke passageway with an upper opening, and to provide a recess on the lower portion of the bit which co-operates with the lower opening in dispersing and spreading the inhaled smoke.

Referring to the drawings, the illustrative pipe 10 is provided with the usual bowl 11, stem 22, and bit 23 through which the smoke passageway 24 extends, the bit 23 terminating in an enlarged oval end portion or mouthpiece 25 which has an end tip or baffle 26. The tip 26 is preferably made of suitable plastic material, and includes an oval body 27 conforming to the size and shape of the bit end portion 25 and having spaced lugs or rods 28 which extend rearwardly from the tip body for locking insertion into suitable openings or recesses 29 in the bit end portion 25.

The tip 26 has a short passage 30 which is aligned with and forms an extension of the smoke passageway 24, and in addition has an opening or channel 31 in the lower portion 32 of the body which communicates with the passage 30, the parts being preferably bevelled as indicated at 33 to provide a funnel drainage effect. Closure of the end passage 30 by the tongue cannot therefore provide or maintain suction in the smoke passageway, and the saliva which is retained in the passage 30 by surface tension cannot enter the smoke passageway 24 and instead passes down into the opening 31, which functions as a drain or by-pass passage, or is withdrawn into the mouth on inhaling. The pipe stem and pipe bowl are thus kept free of saliva and remain dry.

The tip may be modified to further open the smoke passageway to atmosphere. A construction illustrating this arrangement is shown in Fig. 5, wherein the bit 34 has a smoke passage-

way **35** and a plastic tip or baffle **36** of the type shown in Fig. 4; the tip has a passage **37** forming an extension of the smoke passageway **35**, and a transverse channel **38** which intersects the smoke passageway and opens the smoke passageway to atmosphere at the upper and lower portions **39**, **40** of the tip, whereby drainage of retained saliva is facilitated. The smoke passageway edges of the bit and the tip may be bevelled if desired as indicated at **41** to better funnel the saliva, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

If preferred the tip may be made integral with the bit, as illustrated in Fig. 6. The bit **42** includes a tip **43** and has a through smoke passageway **44** and a tip opening **45** for by-passing saliva from the tip, the parts being preferably bevelled as shown at **46** in Fig. 6 to funnel the saliva into the opening **45**. It is also preferred to recess or cut away the lower outer portion **47** of the tip as indicated at **48**, Fig. 7, whereby the tongue cannot completely close the lower opening and the inhaled smoke exiting from the opening **44** is widely spread. The tongue cannot therefore seal the smoke passageway or the lower opening, and inhalation produces a flow of dry smoke through both the smoke passageway and the opening which is not diluted or reduced in strength and flavor.

The above described bit constructions thus trap and retain saliva in the tip portion, from whence it by-passes the stem and drains into the mouth; in addition, the tip openings co-operate with the smoke passageway to baffle the smoke and spread the inhaled smoke, whereby hot spots on the tongue or in the mouth are eliminated. Further, since saliva is not retained in the smoke passageway it cannot drain down the pipe stem and into the bowl, whereby the pipe remains dry and cool, and no slugs, juice or ashes are withdrawn.

Although the bit opening is preferably through the lower portion to facilitate saliva drainage, it may be desirable for smokers to place the opening in the upper portion, as the outflowing smoke stream will ordinarily carry retained saliva with it.

The invention has been described as applied to a smoking pipe, but may also be applied to cigar and cigarette holders, as the tip construction prevents seepage of saliva into the cigar or cigarette end, eliminates the withdrawal of juice, and baffles and spreads the smoke to provide a cool, dry smoke.

Although I have described specific pipe and bit arrangements, it is obvious that the size, shape, and material of the parts may be changed to suit different pipe designs, without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

I claim:

In a pipe, a mouth piece having a smoke passageway, said mouth piece having spaced recesses at the sides of the passageway, and a baffle having a central body portion conforming to the shape of the mouth piece end, said body portion having spaced rods extending from the rear surface thereof and seating in said mouth piece recesses, whereby the baffle forms a continuation of the mouth piece end, said baffle body portion having a smoke passage in alignment with the mouth piece smoke passage and a channel in the lower portion thereof communicating with the body portion smoke passage.

ALEXANDER V. ABERCROMBIE.

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