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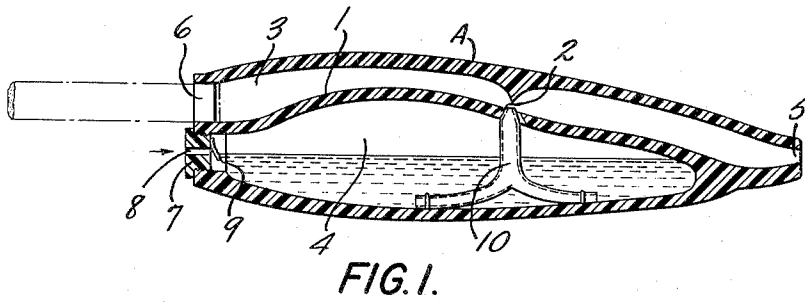


FIG. 1.

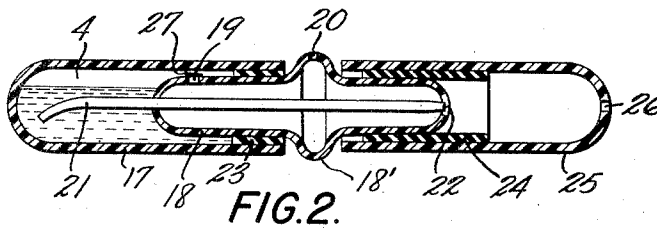


FIG. 2.

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3 Claims. (Cl. 128—201)

The present invention relates to a sucking pipe to be used as the substitute for a normal smoking pipe at any non-smoking place such as theater, car, bus and the like.

The object of this invention is to provide a novel sucking pipe which is suitable for inhalation of the pure fragrance of tobacco and is very convenient for use at any non-smoking place such as theater, movie-theater, car, bus and the like.

This invention is embodied in a sucking pipe constructed so that the pure fragrance of tobacco may be sucked as a result of atomization of a solution obtained by impregnating any volatile liquid such as drinking alcohol with wild or artificial tobacco or of a concentrated extract prepared by extracting the fragrance and vitality of tobacco with a solvent such as ether.

The main features and objects of this invention will be clearly understood by reference to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein preferred embodiments of this invention are illustrated.

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of an example of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of a fountain-pen type example of this invention.

In Fig. 1, the reference character A is a pipe body made of a suitable material which does not undergo corrosion by drinking alcohol, the inner space of the said body being separated by a partition 1 into a broad chamber 4 and a smoke-duct 3. 2 is a jetting hole formed in the partition 1 and the chamber 4 is filled with a solution obtained by impregnating any volatile liquid such as drinking alcohol with wild or artificial tobacco or with a concentrated extract prepared by extracting fragrance and vitality of tobacco with a suitable solvent such as ether. 10 is a jetting pipe, the lower opening of which communicates with the liquid in the chamber 4 and the nozzle of which projects into the jetting hole 2. 7 is a plug screwed in an opening of the chamber 4, 8 is an air hole formed in said plug and 9 is a valve fixed on the inner face of said plug, said plug being constructed so that it may be opened by a suction force in the direction of the arrow and may close upon cessation of the suction force.

In the embodiment of Fig. 1, when the mouthpiece 5 is sucked, the solution in the chamber 4 is atomized from the nozzle of the jetting pipe 10 through the jetting hole 2 owing to the suction force. As a result of the said atomization, one can suck effectively the pure fragrance in the solution. During said sucking, valve 9 opens, because the pressure in the chamber 4 decreases due to an increase in the air space in the said chamber caused by atomization of the solution. In this manner, air will be introduced into the chamber 4, whereby the atomization becomes effective. When the sucking is stopped, the valve closes automatically due to its elasticity.

When the solution in the chamber 4 is removed, the sucking pipe may be used as a smoking pipe by inserting a cigarette into the opening 6. In this case, smoking can

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be effectively done through the smoke duct 3 in the same manner as the normal pipe, because the valve 9 is closed.

The sucking pipe shown in Fig. 2 consists of an inner hollow cylinder 18 provided with a jetting hole 22 and a swollen part 18', a jetting pipe 21, a hollow cylinder 17 fitted detachably through a rubber tube 23 on the left side of the cylinder 18 and filled up with the same solution as in the chamber 4 of the embodiment of Fig. 1 and a hollow cylinder 25 fitted detachably through a rubber tube 24 on the right side of the cylinder 18, the said cylinder 25 being provided with a sucking aperture 26. 19 and 20 are air holes in the cylinder 18 and 27 is a valve covering the hole 19, this valve being opened by a sucking force at the aperture 26. In this embodiment it is also possible to suck the fragrance of tobacco as in the pipe of Fig. 1. That is, when the sucking aperture 26 is sucked, air is sucked through the apertures 20 and 22, so that the solution in the chamber 4 is atomized from the nozzle of the jetting pipe 21 due to the sucking force occurring at the aperture 22. During sucking operation, valve 27 opens, because the pressure in the chamber 4 drops due to an increase in the air space in said chamber caused by atomization of the solution. In such manner, air will be drawn into the chamber 4, whereby the atomization becomes effective. When the sucking is stopped, the valve closes automatically due to its elasticity.

This invention is not restricted to the embodiments shown in the drawings and may be embodied in accordance with any other modification so long as the main idea of this invention is maintained.

The sucking pipe constructed in accordance with the present invention, as is clear from the above description, is very convenient for use at any place such as theater, car, bus and the like, wherein smoking is prohibited, because it may be used as an excellent substitute for normal smoking pipe owing to its small and portable nature and suitability for sucking the pure fragrance of tobacco.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. An oral inhaler comprising a pipe body provided with an apertured sucking mouthpiece, means defining a chamber in said body adapted to be partly filled by a liquid, valved means in the chamber wall for admitting air to said chamber, tubular means extending into said chamber and having one end adapted to be immersed in said liquid, and said tubular means having a free end extending from said chamber, means defining an aperture around the free end of said tubular means, said aperture communicating with said mouthpiece, and air inlet means communicating with said aperture.

2. An oral inhaler comprising a pipe body, the inner space thereof being divided by a partition into a smoke duct provided with a mouthpiece at one end and with an opening for attaching a cigarette at the other end and a chamber adapted to be partly filled with a liquid, said partition being provided with an aperture at an intermediate point in said partition, a jetting pipe extending into said aperture at the nozzle end thereof and adapted to communicate with the solution at its other end, a plug positioned in an opening in said chamber provided with an air hole and a valve secured on the inner face of said plug and covering said air hole.

3. In an oral inhaler, a pipe body which consists of an inner cylinder provided with an aperture at one end thereof and with an enlarged portion, a first hollow cylindrical member having an open end detachably secured by means of a rubber tube to one end of said inner cylinder and an opposite closed end and adapted to be partly filled with a liquid, and a second hollow cylindrical member having an open end detachably secured by means of a second rubber tube to the other end of said inner cylinder, said second hollow cylindrical member being provided with an

aperture at its closed end opposite said open end, a jetting pipe passing through said inner cylinder and having one end communicating with the aperture at the end of said inner cylinder and an opposite end adapted to be immersed in the liquid in said first hollow cylindrical member.

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