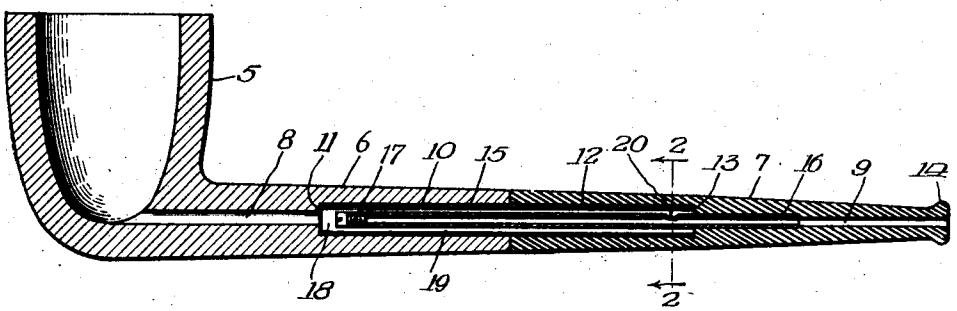
April 24, 1928. 1,666,914

H. C. REESE

SMOKING PIPE

Filed March 21, 1927

Fig. 1



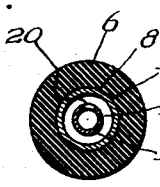
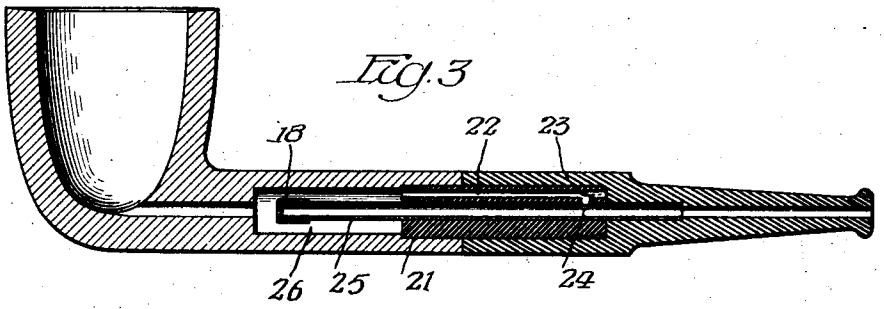


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SMOKING PIPE.

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This invention relates to smoking pipes and one of its objects is to provide novel means of simple character for trapping nicotine so that it will not be drawn into the mouth of the smoker.

Another object is to provide means for trapping the saliva which may enter the bit of the pipe from the smoker's mouth and prevent it from being drawn back into the mouth of the smoker.

A further object is to provide trapping means which will prohibit the saliva from flowing through the stem of the pipe and thus insure a clean dry bowl.

A still further object is to provide for easily cleaning the nicotine and the saliva traps so that the pipe may be kept always in good condition.

And generally the object of the invention is to provide a smoking pipe of novel construction which will always give a clean, sweet smoke, which will not permit objectionable matter being drawn into the mouth of the smoker with the smoke, and which is capable of being easily cleaned to keep it in proper condition for use.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown selected embodiments of the invention and referring thereto:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe containing the invention.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 and showing another embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the pipe comprises a bowl 5 having a stem 6 projecting therefrom and a bit 7. These parts are variously formed in pipes at the present time and so far as I am aware the invention may be adapted to any known forms. I have shown popular forms of smoking pipes in the drawings, but I do not restrict myself to the use of the invention in these particular forms. The stem has a bore 8 and the bit has a bore 9, which register and form a continuous smoke passage. The bore 8 is enlarged at 10, and this enlargement extends from the free end of the stem to the shoulder 11, which is located between the free end of the stem and the bowl at the other end of the stem. The bore 9 in the bit is enlarged at 12 and this enlargement extends from the outer end of the bit to the shoulder 13 which is located between the outer end of the bit and the mouthpiece 14. A tube 15, open at its ends, is arranged in the enlarged bore 10 of the stem and the enlarged bore 12 of the bit with its ends abutting the shoulders 11 and 13. The tube forms an enlarged continuation of the bores 8 and 9 and with these bores forms the smoke passage of the pipe; and the tube also connects the bit to the stem. A smaller tube 16 is seated in the bit to form a continuation of the bore 9 and this tube projects through the enlarged bore 12 of the bit and into the enlarged bore 10 of the stem to a point adjacent to but spaced from the shoulder 11 at the inner end of the bore 10. That part of the tube 16 which projects forward from the shoulder 13 of the bit is enclosed within the outer tube 15, and it is closed at its outer end by a screw plug 17, Fig. 1, a friction cap 18, Fig. 3, or similar removable closure. There is a space 18^a between the outer plugged end of the inner tube 16 and the bore 8 at the shoulder 11 which constitutes a trap to collect the nicotine, which may be drawn into the stem from the tobacco in the bowl. As before stated the inner tube 16 is smaller in diameter than the outer tube 15 and this provides an annular space 19 about the inner tube which constitutes a part of the smoke passage. There is an opening 20 in the upper side of the inner tube 16 adjacent the shoulder 13 through which smoke is drawn into the inner tube and from the inner tube through the bore 9 to the mouthpiece 14. While the space 18 at the end of the inner tube is provided to form a trap for the nicotine, it is apparent that if the nicotine trap is not cleaned often enough the nicotine will spread out along the bottom of the annular space 19 and therefore the bottom of this space may be considered a continuation of the trap, so far as it may become necessary. This accumulation of nicotine will not interfere with the draught of the pipe because the smoke will pass from the bore 8 through that part of the passage 19 above the inner tube 16 to the opening 20. That part of the inner tube 16 from the plug 17 as far as may be necessary towards the opening 20 constitutes a trap for the saliva, which may flow into the bore 9 and inner tube 16 from the mouth of the smoker. This saliva will collect in the inner tube beginning at the plug and the plug is sufficiently distant from the opening 20 to form an ample saliva trap. The construction is such that nicotine will be trapped between

the bowl and the mouthpiece and the smoke drawn through the mouthpiece into the mouth of the smoker will be clean and free from nicotine; and also whatever saliva flows into the pipe from the mouth of the smoker will be trapped in the tube 16 and will not be drawn back into the mouth of the smoker because the outer end of the saliva tube is closed by the plug and the smoke inlet 20 is nearer the mouth of the smoker than the saliva trap. The bit can be easily removed from the stem leaving the outer tube in the stem and the inner tube in the bit, or the outer tube may be removed from the stem and the inner tube may be removed from the bit if desired for cleaning purposes. The plug 17 is removable from the inner tube to permit the insertion of a cleaner.

The construction shown in Fig. 3 differs from that shown in Fig. 1 only in the respect that instead of making the smoke passage 19 by arranging the inner tube within and spaced from the outer tube, I provide an outer tube 21 with a thick wall and bore this wall at the top of the tube to provide a smoke passage 22 which extends entirely through the outer tube and has a side opening 23 registering with a side opening 24 in the inner tube 25 to permit the smoke to pass through the bore 22 into the inner tube. The outer tube 21 is also shorter than the outer tube 15 to provide an ample nicotine trap 26. The bit can be easily separated from the stem and the outer tube can be separated from the bit to permit cleaning the nicotine trap 26 and the bore 22, and the friction cap 18 can be removed from the tube 25 to permit cleaning the saliva tube and the bore in the bit.

My invention can be applied to pipes of different sizes, shapes and materials; it is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and easy to use. The nicotine and saliva traps prevent the smoker from drawing the nicotine and the saliva into his mouth under usual smoking conditions, and this insures a clean, relatively dry and pleasant smoke at all times. It is a well known fact that in the case of many smokers saliva flows from the mouth of the smoker into the pipe and this saliva travels down the smoke passage and mixes with the nicotine and is often drawn back into the mouth of the smoker. My invention traps this saliva so that it will not be drawn back into the mouth of the smoker and also so that it will not interfere with the draught of the pipe. Sometimes the nicotine and saliva are in such quantity in an ordinary pipe that a sort of gurgling sound is produced when the smoker draws on the pipe. This is entirely eliminated by my invention which provides traps where the nicotine and saliva may separately collect without interfering with the draught of the pipe or the passage of the smoke.

I claim:

1. A smoking pipe comprising a stem and a bit connected together and having a smoke passage therethrough, said stem and bit having aligned enlarged bores with shoulders at their inner ends, an outer tubular member seated in said enlarged bores and having its open ends abutting said shoulders, said tubular member constituting an intermediate portion of the smoke passage, and a tubular member seated in the smoke passage of the bit and projecting into that portion of the outer tubular member seated in the stem and forming a saliva trap.

2. A smoking pipe comprising a stem and a bit having an enlarged alined bore forming a continuous chamber, said stem and bit adapted to abut each other, a tube fitted in said bore and adapted to be fixed to one of said members to strengthen the pipe and to hold the stem and bit together, a tubular member in the bit and extending in said first tube, said second tubular member having an opening in the top thereof.

3. A smoking pipe comprising a stem and a bit having an enlarged bore therein, and forming a continuous smoke chamber, a hollow metal insert in said chamber frictionally-engaging one of said parts for holding the stem and bit together, a second hollow metal tube fixed to the bit and extending near the end of the enlarged bore in the stem, and a removable cap for said second tube and forming a saliva chamber, said second tube having a hole in the top thereof near the end of the bore in the bit.

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