

March 6, 1956

T. T. KOKKINOS
TOBACCO SMOKING MOUTHPIECE

2,737,187

Filed March 22, 1950

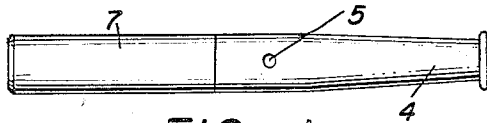


FIG. 1

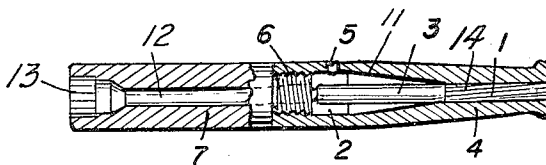


FIG. 2

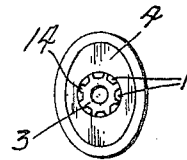


FIG. 3

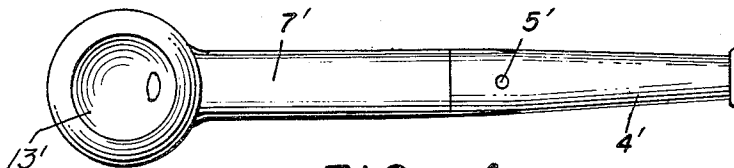


FIG. 4

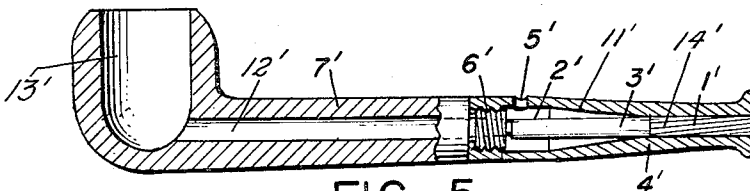


FIG. 5

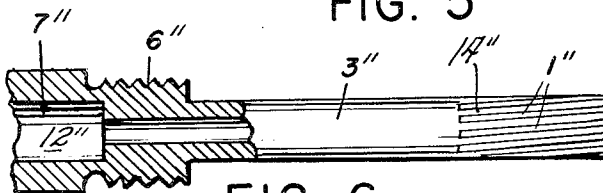


FIG. 6

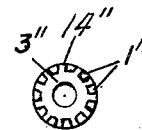


FIG. 7

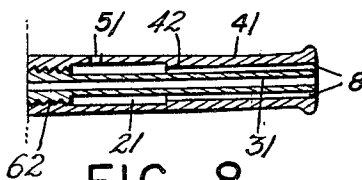


FIG. 8

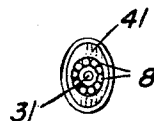


FIG. 9

BY

Wunderott, Lind, & Parnack

INVENTOR

T. T. KOKKINOS,

ATTORNEY 3

1

2,737,187

TOBACCO SMOKING MOUTHPIECE

Triantafyllos Theodor Kokkinos, Athens, Greece

Application March 22, 1950, Serial No. 151,232

Claims priority, application Greece May 6, 1949

4 Claims. (Cl. 131—198)

This invention relates to a smoking article for smoking cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco, and more particularly to the construction of the mouthpiece thereof, which smoking article eliminates or reduces the dangers of inhaling toxic substances contained in tobacco smoke, and which article dilutes and cools the tobacco smoke drawn through the mouthpiece.

Cigarette holders, cigar holders and tobacco smoking pipes heretofore available have attempted to reduce the harmful effects of the toxic substances in tobacco smoke by obstructing to a certain extent the inhalation by the smoker of the tars, etc. by placing filters, such as cotton, wool, solid porous materials, etc. in the stem of the smoking article.

In the present invention an entirely different principle is utilized to remove the harmful substances in the smoke. There is provided a separate channel for the inhalation of tobacco smoke and a separate channel for a proportionate (15–20%) amount of free atmospheric air. The tobacco smoke inhaled by the smoker automatically undergoes a reduction in density and is cooled by the air.

According to the present invention, I provide in or for a smoking article, such as a cigarette holder, cigar holder or tobacco pipe, a mouthpiece having within it a smoke tube surrounded by an annular space, this space being connected to the atmosphere by an aperture which is provided in the outer wall of the mouthpiece near the end adjacent the tobacco holder, so that air from the outside atmosphere is drawn into the space and is led to the bit end of the mouthpiece, thereby permitting tobacco smoke and free air to be drawn simultaneously through the mouthpiece.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a cigarette or cigar holder with a mouthpiece according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section with parts in elevation of the invention as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the invention as shown in Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a tobacco smoking pipe with a mouthpiece according to the invention;

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section with parts in elevation of the invention as shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal elevational view partially in section of a detail of the invention;

Fig. 7 is an end elevation of the detail shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of a modification of the mouthpiece in which longitudinal tubes are disposed about the periphery of the inner tube; and

Fig. 9 is an end view showing the tubes of Fig. 8 at the bit end of the mouthpiece.

Referring to the drawings, Figs. 1–3 show a mouthpiece 4 for a cigarette or cigar holder, the holder comprising a tubular stem 7 with a smoke passage 12 therethrough leading from a cigarette or cigar holding socket 13. The mouthpiece 4 has a bore 11 which is internally

2

conically flared with the smaller dimension located near the bit of the mouthpiece and the larger dimension adjacent the tubular stem 7, the larger dimension of the bore being internally threaded for engaging a male threaded connection 6 at the end of the tubular stem 7. Integral with the male threaded connection 6 there is provided an inner smoke tube 3, the length of which is just sufficient to extend to the bit end of the bored mouthpiece 4. The threaded engagement of the tubular stem 7 and mouthpiece 4 places the projecting inner smoke tube in spaced relation to the wall of the mouthpiece 4 which defines the conical bore 11, and there is thereby defined an annular space 2 surrounding the inner smoke tube 3. Aperture 5 in the mouthpiece 4 is positioned adjacent the threaded portion of the bore 11 and permits atmospheric air to be drawn into the annular space 2 and serves to cool the smoke drawn through the inner smoke tube 3 of the mouthpiece, this tube being in unobstructed alignment with the passage 12 in stem 7.

At the bit end of the mouthpiece between the inner surface of bore 11 and the axis of smoke tube 3 are provided longitudinal air passageways 1 defined by radially outwardly projecting splines 14 on the outer surface of inner smoke tube 3 and the inner surface of the bore 11. The air passageways may be inclined to the axis of the tube 3 by including the splines 14, as shown in Fig. 2 and in detail in Fig. 6.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown a tobacco smoking pipe having a bowl 13' with a tubular stem portion 7' with a smoke passage 12' therethrough. On the end of stem portion 7' is a male threaded connection 6' which corresponds to the male threaded connection 6 of Figs. 1–3. A mouthpiece 4' for the pipe has a bore 11' which is internally conically flared with the smaller dimension located near the bit end of the mouthpiece and the larger dimension of the bore being internally threaded and engaging the male threaded connection 6'. Integral with the male threaded connection 6' there is provided an inner smoke tube 3', the length of which is just sufficient to extend to the bit end of the bored mouthpiece 4'. The threaded engagement of the tubular stem 7' and mouthpiece 4' places the projecting inner smoke tube in spaced relation to the wall of the mouthpiece 4' which defines the conical bore 11', and there is thereby defined an annular space 2' surrounding the inner smoke tube 3'. Aperture 5' in the mouthpiece 4' is positioned adjacent the threaded portion of the bore 11' and permits atmospheric air to be drawn into the annular space 2' and serves to cool the smoke drawn through the inner smoke tube 3' of the mouthpiece this tube being in unobstructed alignment with the passage 12' in the stem 7'.

At the bit end of the mouthpiece between the inner surface of bore 11' and the axis of smoke tube 3' are provided longitudinal air passageways 1' defined by radially outwardly projecting splines 14' on the outer surface of inner smoke tube 3' and the inner surface of the bore 11'. The air passageways may be inclined to the axis of the tube 3' by inclining the splines 14' as shown in Fig. 5, and in the detail in Fig. 6.

Figs. 6 and 7 show in greater detail the integral construction of the inner smoke tube and the tubular stem. The male threaded connection 6'' on the tubular stem 7'' serves to engage the internally threaded dimension at the large end of the bore in the mouthpiece. The smoke passageway 12'' extending through the threaded connection serves to bring the smoke into the inner smoke tube 3''. The inclination of the splines 14'' and passageways 1'' is clearly shown.

In Figs. 8 and 9 there is shown a modification of the invention in which the mouthpiece 41 has an inner bore 42 which is cylindrical. The portion immediately adjacent the internally threaded end of the bore 42 is of a larger

3

dimension than the remainder of the bore. An inner smoke tube 31 is provided within the bore 42 and has a male threaded connection 62 engageable with the internally threaded end of bore 42. At the bit end thereof between the inner surface of bore 42 and the axis of smoke tube 31 is positioned a radially outwardly projecting array of air passageways in the form of longitudinally extending tubes 8. The enlarged portion of the bore 42 provides a substantially cylindrical annular space 21 into which space an aperture 51 opens through the mouthpiece 41 to admit cool air.

The particular embodiments which are illustrated in the various figures of the drawing are readily produced, and in view of the simple threaded connection of the mouthpiece with the threaded stem, the smoking article is readily disassembled for cleaning.

It is thought that the invention and its advantages will be understood from the foregoing description and it is apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing its material advantages, the forms hereinbefore described and illustrated in the drawings being merely preferred embodiments thereof.

I claim:

1. In a smoking article having a smoke passage for the withdrawal of smoke to a mouthpiece, the combination of a mouthpiece having a bore smaller at the bit end of said mouthpiece and larger at the end opposite the bit end, the larger end of said bore being internally threaded, a tubular stem having a smoke passage therein and threaded at one end for connection to the internally threaded bore of said mouthpiece, an inner smoke tube integral with said tubular stem and extending from the threaded end of said tubular stem through the bore in said mouthpiece, said inner smoke tube arranged in spaced relation with respect to the wall defining the bore of said mouthpiece to define

4

an annular space between said inner smoke tube and said mouthpiece, said mouthpiece having an aperture therein adjacent the threaded portion of the bore therein placing the annular space in communication with the outside atmosphere, said inner smoke tube having at the outer surface and at the bit end portion thereof a plurality of longitudinal air passageways, said passageways being between the inner surface of the bore of the mouthpiece and the longitudinal axis of the inner smoke tube.

2. The combination as claimed in claim 1 in which said bore in said mouthpiece is internally conically flared outwardly from the bit end to the end opposite the bit end.

3. The combination as claimed in claim 1 in which said longitudinal passageways are defined by a plurality of splines constituting a part of said inner smoke tube and extending radially outwardly to the inner periphery of the bore in the mouthpiece at the bit end thereof.

4. The combination as claimed in claim 1 wherein the passageways are defined by a plurality of tubes positioned between the inner surface of the mouthpiece bore and the longitudinal axis of the smoke tube.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

25	318,210	Seabrook	May 19, 1885
	552,711	Kaldenberg	Jan. 7, 1896
	711,691	Barger	Oct. 21, 1902
	1,661,895	Hilshansky	Mar. 6, 1928
	2,020,730	Lavietes	Nov. 12, 1935
30	2,051,030	Dalinda	Aug. 18, 1936
	2,184,054	Nash	Dec. 19, 1939

FOREIGN PATENTS

35	236,682	Great Britain	July 16, 1925
	412,447	Great Britain	June 28, 1934
	422,452	Italy	June 18, 1947