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J. R. RICKETTS

2,385,651

CIGARETTE HOLDER OR PIPE STEM

Filed June 22, 1942

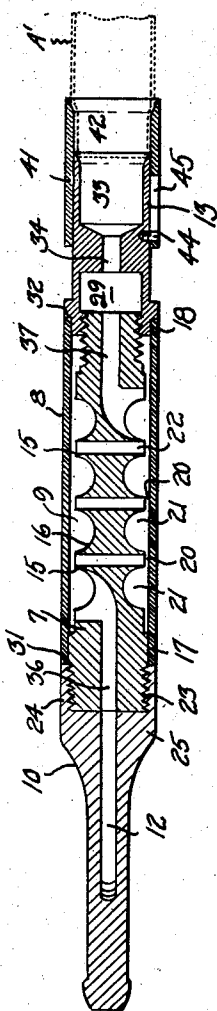


Fig. 1.

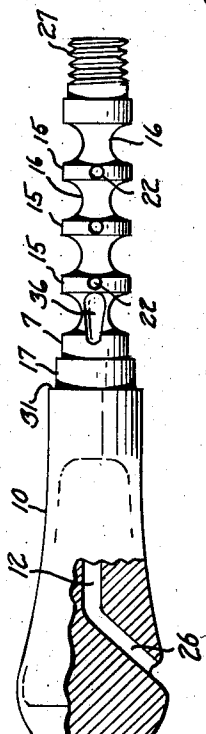


Fig. 2.

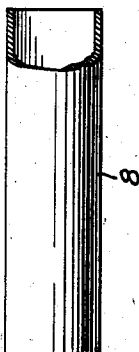


Fig. 3.

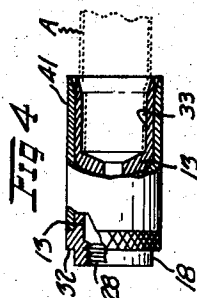


Fig. 4.

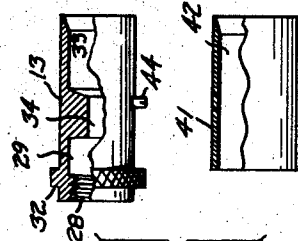


Fig. 5.

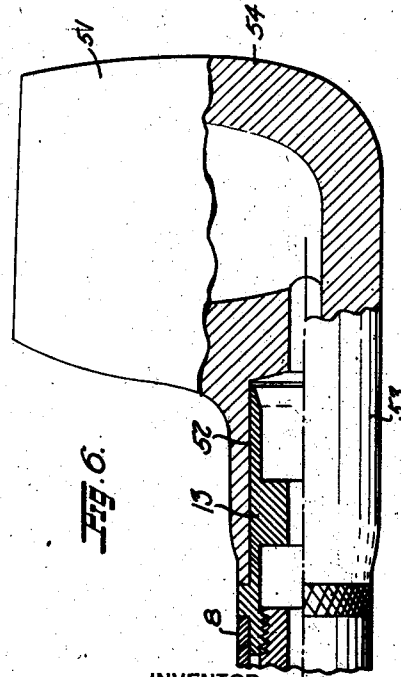


Fig. 6.

INVENTOR
JAMES R. RICKETTS
BY *Gardner & Tamm*
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CIGARETTE HOLDER OR PIPESTEM

James R. Ricketts, Yountville, Calif.

Application June 22, 1942, Serial No. 448,039

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—182)

An object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described in which both the heavy and light impurities, condensate, etc., in the smoke will be precipitated and trapped within the holder or stem where it will not interfere with the smooth and easy flow of the smoke, or cause the exposed parts to become unduly heated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means of the character described which will permit of a construction and design making the parts easy to take apart, clean, and re-assemble, and applicable either as a holder for cigarettes or cigar or a stem for a smoking pipe.

A further object of the invention is to provide with the device when used as a holder, a means which will permit the holder to accommodate cigarettes of different sizes and at the same time serve as an ejector for the cigarettes.

The invention possesses other objects and features of advantage, some of which with the foregoing, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred form of the invention which is illustrated in the drawing accompanying and forming part of the specification. It is to be understood, however, that variations in the showing made by the said drawing and description may be adopted within the scope of the invention as set forth in the claim.

Referring to said drawing:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the means of my invention as a cigarette holder.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the core and mouthpiece assembly with a part in section.

Figure 3 is a side view of the body casing with a part in section.

Figure 4 is a side elevation with portions shown in section of the cigarette receiving and retaining members.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 but with the parts detached.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary part-elevation and part-sectional view showing the means of my invention utilized as a pipe stem.

In the embodiment of my invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 5, the device is designed as a holder for cigarettes and comprises a core member 7, a casing 8 surrounding the core and defining therewith a condensing chamber 9, a mouthpiece 10 at one end of the core having a passage 12 communicating with the chamber, and an extension 13 at the other end of the core for the reception and retention of the cigarette.

The core 7 is preferably made of metal and as here shown is formed with a plurality of annular riffling 15 which are spaced by annular reduced

portions 16. At the end of the core adjacent the mouthpiece 10 a cylindrical portion 17 and a corresponding portion 18 on the extension 13, serve as seats for the casing, thus defining the ends of the chamber 9. The peripheries of the riffling 15 are spaced from the inner walls of the casing but the difference in diameters is relatively small. It will thus be clear that the chamber 9 is made up for the most part of a series of alternately enlarged and reduced portions 20 and 21. Preferably a vertical hole 22 is drilled through each riffling, so as to provide additional surface for condensing, as will be hereinafter made clear.

The mouthpiece and core member are desirably secured together to provide a unitary part, and as here shown the core is formed with threads 23 which are embedded in the walls 24 of a socket portion 25 of the mouthpiece. The mouthpiece is preferably formed of a non-metallic material, and as will be clear from Figure 2, the outer part 26 of the passage 12 therein is inclined to the longitudinal axis of the piece so that the exposed end of the passage will be located at the side rather than at the end or top of the mouthpiece. With this novel arrangement of the opening to the passage, the smoke will be drawn to the side of the mouth instead of directly upon the tongue or roof of the smoker's mouth as with the conventional mouthpiece. Preferably, the side of the mouthpiece at the opening to the passage is recessed so as to avoid blocking of the opening by any portion of the mouth or tongue. Attachment of the core member and extension 13 is here shown effected by means of the threaded male end 27 of the core which engages in internal threads 28 of a socket 29 in the adjacent end of the extension. The opposite ends of the casing are arranged to abut against the end face 31 of the mouthpiece and a shoulder 32 is formed on the extension, and in this manner by screwing the threaded portion 28 sufficiently inwardly over the threads 27, the ends of the casing will be tightly gripped between the mouthpiece and extension and the chamber 9 will be effectively sealed thereat.

As a means of supporting the cigarette (here indicated by the letter A) the outer end portion of the extension or nipple 13 is formed with a bore 33 designed to receive and retain an end of the cigarette. The extension is formed with a central passage 34 which extends between the bore 33 and the socket 29. As will be seen from Figure 1, the end portions of the core member are provided with passages 36 and 37, each of

which extend to the chamber 9, the passage 36 registering with the passage 26 of the mouth-piece, while the passage 37 communicates with the socket 29 and the passage 34 in the extension. Desirably the passages 36 and 37 extend transversely and vertical reversely into the chamber in a smooth curve thereby facilitating the smooth passage of the smoke therethrough and the ready insertion of a cleaning wick into the chamber without taking the holder members apart.

It will now be clear that when smoke is drawn into the chamber from the passage 31, the smoke will, due to the successive enlarged and reduced portions forming the chamber 9, be caused to correspondingly expand and contract repeatedly before it passes into the passage 36. At the same time the smoke will be caused by the riffling to come into very close association with the walls of the casing 8 in a thin layer. As will be understood, during the smoking period, the core will remain hot but at a uniform temperature, while the casing, since its walls are relatively thin and exposed to the atmosphere, will be maintained in a relatively cool condition. These various factors, it will be evident, all contribute to cause the impurities to condense and deposit on the surfaces defining the chamber, and particularly will the heavy impurities and condensate collect on the core, that is in the portions between the riffling, it being noted that owing to the reduced chamber area between the casing and adjacent riffling surfaces, the rate of flow of the smoke thereby will be relatively great, so that there will be practically no opportunity for the condensate to form or remain deposited thereon. Due to the little or no deposit of condensate upon the casing walls and adjacent riffling surfaces, the holder may be used for over a considerable period of time without requiring any cleaning, and when such cleaning becomes desirable, the same may be easily effected by gripping the knurled side of shoulder 32 and unscrewing the nipple 13 from the core. The casing may then be removed so as to expose the core and thereby permit the ready cleaning of the surface thereof as well as that of the inner side of the casing. After the parts are thus cleaned, they may be put together in an instant and the holder is then ready for use for another extended period.

An important feature in my holder is the provision of a novel means in connection with the cigarette supporting portion above described, for permitting the holder to support and retain cigarettes of larger diameter than what could be inserted and properly held in the cigarette receiving bore 33. Such means is particularly illustrated in Figures 1, 4 and 5, and comprises a sleeve 41 mounted on the outer portion of the extension 13 and arranged for movement longitudinally thereon. The sleeve has a bore portion 42 similar to the bore 33 but is of larger diameter so as to accommodate correspondingly larger cigarettes such as indicated at A'. When the smoker desires to smoke a large cigarette, he extends the sleeve as shown in Figure 1, so that the bore 42 is exposed and the cigarette may be inserted therein as indicated in dotted lines. On the other hand, when the smoker desires a smaller cigarette, he retracts the sleeve so that the inner bore 33 becomes accessible and inserts a cigarette therein as indi-

cated in dotted lines in Figure 4. Preferably the outer ends of both bores are flared to facilitate the insertion of the cigarettes. The sleeve is held against rotational displacement on the nipple, and its extension limited by means of a pin 44 and slot 45 provided on the sleeve and member 13 respectively. Retraction of the sleeve may be limited by the shoulder 32. Not only may the sleeve be utilized for supporting the larger sized cigarettes, but due to its association with the portion containing the bore 33, the sleeve may be used to eject the cigarette butt held therein. Thus as will be seen from Figure 1, the outer edge of the member 13 limits the amount of insertion of the cigarette in the bore 42. In this way, when the sleeve is retracted while a cigarette is engaged therein, the cigarette is left unsupported and will drop from the holder.

As may be readily seen, the device of my invention is equally applicable for use as a cigarette or cigar holder or a pipe stem. In fact if desired, the identical holder illustrated in Figure 1 may be operatively associated with a pipe 51, as illustrated in Figure 6. In using the device with the pipe, the sleeve 41 is omitted, the member 13 being simply inserted and rigidly held in a socket 52 provided in the shank portion 53 of the bowl 54.

I claim:

In a device of the character described, a body member having an internal smoke passage and formed with a cylindrical exterior wall surface, and a reduced cylindrical outer wall spaced longitudinally of and adjoining said first wall surface, said second wall providing a cigarette holding portion at an end of said body and formed with a bore for receiving a cigarette of a given diameter, and communicating with said smoke passage, said bore terminating adjacent the open end in outwardly flared internal walls providing with the ends of the walls a relatively narrow annular shoulder, a sleeve slidably mounted on said cigarette holding portion for movement longitudinally thereof, and having a cigarette receiving bore of greater diameter than said first bore, said second bore terminating adjacent the open end in outwardly flaring internal walls which provide with the open end of the sleeve a relatively narrow annular shoulder, said sleeve being retractible on said first cigarette holding portion to substantially conceal the sleeve bore and being extendible on said portion to expose said bore for operative reception and retention of a cigarette therein, said sleeve and holding portions being also formed and arranged whereby on retraction of said sleeve from extended position a cigarette operatively engaged in said sleeve bore will be ejected therefrom, the outer wall of said sleeve being cylindrical and of the same diameter as said wall surface of said body member, whereby in the retracted position of said sleeve, said sleeve will form a continuous and corresponding extension of said member, and the inner surface of said sleeve and said reduced cylindrical surface of said cigarette holding portion being formed to engage each other throughout their length in the retracted position of said sleeve, and cooperating means on said sleeve and cigarette holding portion for limiting the movement of said sleeve in the extended and retracted positions, and for preventing rotation of said sleeve.

JAMES R. RICKETTS.