Sept. 15, 1925. 1,553,519

C. C. DOTY

SMOKING PIPE

Filed March 26, 1925

Fig. 1.

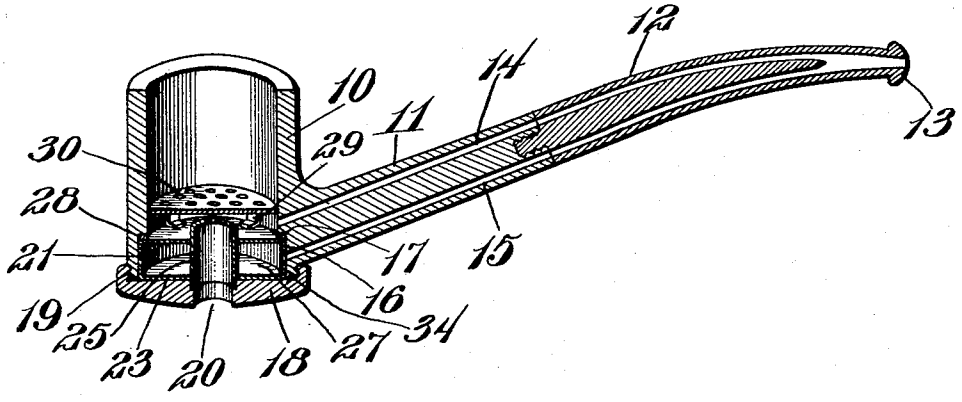


Fig. 5.

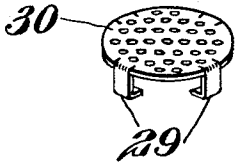


Fig. 3.

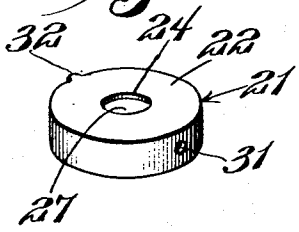


Fig. 4.

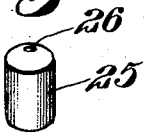
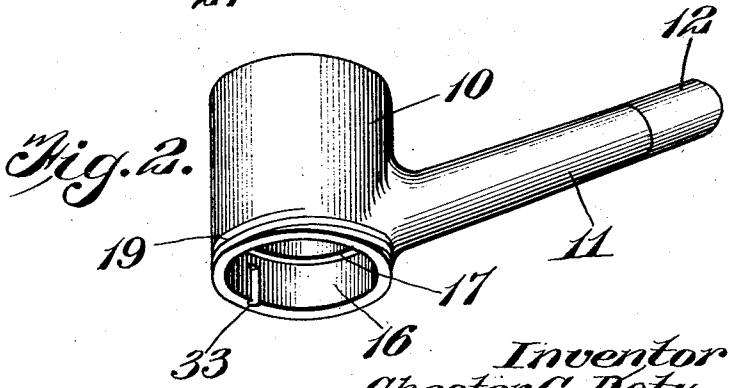


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHESTER C. DOTY, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

SMOKING PIPE.

Application filed March 26, 1925. Serial No. 18,526.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHESTER C. DOTY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to smoking pipes, and particularly to those pipes wherein separate ducts are provided for the smoke and for the saliva.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide means whereby the saliva may be kept entirely out of contact with the tobacco, and with means whereby the saliva will not be drawn into the mouth along with the nicotine.

A further object is to provide a device of this character wherein the base of the bowl is removable to permit the insertion of a saliva and nicotine-receiving chamber which, when it becomes foul, may be readily thrown away and permit the introduction of another device of this character.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character wherein cool and fresh air may be admitted into the pipe below the tobacco therein and be drawn into the mouth along with the tobacco smoke, thus cooling the smoke and adding to the enjoyment of the pipe.

Other objects have to do with the details of construction and arrangement of parts as will appear more fully hereinafter.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the bowl of the pipe with the bottom of the bowl and the interior chambers removed;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the nicotine chamber removed from the pipe;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the duct which extends through the saliva and nicotine chamber and by which air is carried into the air chamber below the bowl;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the perforated plate which constitutes the upper wall of the air chamber;

Referring to this drawing, 10 designates the bowl of the pipe, which bowl may be of any suitable style or construction and which is preferably made of wood, this bowl having the wooden stem 11. Engaging with the stem 11 is the bit 12 having the usual mouth piece 13. The bit and the stem are formed to provide a longitudinally extending upper duct 14 whereby smoke is drawn from the bowl 10 into the mouth of the smoker, and 15 designates a duct extending through the stem and through the bit and intersecting the duct 14 at the mouth, this duct being designed to carry saliva down into the lower portion of the pipe bowl. The lower portion of the pipe bowl is recessed at 16 (see Figure 2) and this recess is defined by an annular shoulder 17, this shoulder being disposed between the openings of the ducts 14 and 15.

The lower end of the bowl is normally partially closed by means of a cap 18 which has upwardly extending marginal flanges interiorly screw-threaded to fit the exterior screw-threads 19 on the bowl of the pipe. This cap is annular in form to provide a central aperture 20. Disposed within the space between the shoulder 17 and the cap 18 is a circular casing 21 which may be made of metal, bakelite or any other suitable material but which is relatively thin and light, this casing having a peripheral wall and upper and lower walls 22 and 23. Both of these walls have a central aperture 24 which, when the casing is in place, coincides with the aperture 20 in the cap 18, and disposed through these apertures 24 is an air duct 25 also made of metal and which preferably is soldered or otherwise formed integral with the upper and lower walls 22 and 23.

Preferably the bottom of the cap 18 is counterbored around the recess 20 to receive the lower end of this member 25, as shown in Figure 1. The upper end of this member 25 is almost closed save for a central, relatively small perforation 26 which opens into the space above the upper wall 22. This member 25, it will be seen, extends entirely through the saliva chamber 27 which is constituted by the case 21. The margin of the wall 22 rests against a gasket 28 disposed against the shoulder 17, and preferably mounted upon the upper wall 22, as by the feet 29, is a perforated disk 30 which is perforated with a large number of fine holes small enough to prevent the to-

bacco from passing through these holes, and this disk is, of course, spaced by the feet 29 from the wall 22 of the saliva chamber. It is designed that the disk and the saliva chamber shall be removable through the base of the pipe as a unit or insertible through the base of the pipe as a unit. The duct 14 opens into the space between the wall 22 and the perforated disk 30 but the duct 15 is adapted to register with a perforation 31 formed in the side wall of the casing 21.

In order to prevent the casing 21 from being inserted so that this perforation 31 will not align with the duct 15, I preferably form the casing with a slight rib or lug 32 disposed, as illustrated, opposite the perforation 31, though it might be disposed in any portion, and form the lower portion of the bowl with a longitudinally extending recess 33 within which this rib is disposed so that whenever the rib 32 is disposed in this recess 33 the aperture 31 is in register with the aperture 15.

The smoking pipe is, of course, used in the same manner as any ordinary pipe and by filling the bowl with tobacco and igniting the tobacco. The fumes from the tobacco are drawn down through the perforated disk 30 and out through the smoke flue 14. Cool air is also drawn up through the duct 20 and through the aperture 26 in this duct and into this smoke cooling chamber formed between the disk 30 and the plate 22. Any saliva which may escape from the mouth passes down the lower duct 15 and collects within the chamber 27. Inasmuch as it does not come in contact with the tobacco at all, the pipe will not clog. When the chamber 27 is filled or has become in such condition that the smoking of the pipe is unpleasant, the cap 18 may be readily removed and the casing 22 with the disk 30 and the air duct 25 taken out and thrown away and new parts inserted.

It is designed that these parts 21, 25 and 30 shall be connected to each other as a unit and all these should be of very light and relatively cheap metal so that they may be readily cast aside and new parts substituted therefor, making the pipe fresh and new without rendering it necessary to clean out the pipe and cut it out, which renders the pipe hot and unpleasant to smoke. A pipe of the character described is simple to make, is cool to smoke, and is sanitary. It is obvious that the principle of the device may be applied to pipes of different styles and I do not wish to be limited to the particular style of pipe which is illustrated in the drawings.

The purpose of the gasket 17 is to prevent saliva from passing up at the junction of the duct 15 with the recess 16 and over the top of the casing 21 and thus into the smoke duct 14, and this casing 21 is held firmly in place by the cap 18. It will be seen that I have provided a pipe with a smoke-accumulating and cooling chamber which separates the smoke from the saliva and nicotine and that in this pipe the nicotine and saliva are stored separately and the storage chamber formed by the casing 21 may be thrown aside when it becomes offensive.

It will be seen also that the perforated disk 30 prevents the tobacco from coming in contact with the smoke flue 14 and provides, therefore, a much freer smoking pipe where the smoke is cooled before passing into the duct 14, and that with this pipe tobacco will not become moist and caused to cake within the bottom of the bowl. When the member 21 with the disk 30 is withdrawn, it is obvious that this will act to a large extent to clean the interior of the pipe below the disk 30 and that access may be had to the entire interior of the pipe for cleaning, if any is needed. This also gives plenty of access to the ducts 14 and 15 to permit these to be thoroughly cleaned. Furthermore, the aperture 26 will permit cool air to pass into the interior of the pipe and thus tend to keep the tobacco alight and burning.

As before stated, I do not wish to be limited to any particular design for these pipes nor to the material of the pipes. Preferably the parts 10 and 11 and the cap 18 will be made of wood as, for instance, cherry or briar. Preferably a gasket 34 will be disposed between the cap and the lower end of the bowl, as shown in Figure 1, so as to prevent any possible passage of air around the cap and into the saliva duct 15.

I claim:—

1. A smoking pipe of the character described having a bowl and a stem, the stem being provided with an upper duct and a lower duct, the lower portion of the bowl of the pipe being formed to provide a lower nicotine and saliva collecting chamber with which the lower duct communicates and above this chamber with a smoke-accumulating and cooling chamber, the upper wall of which is formed by a perforated plate, there being an air duct entering from the base of the pipe and extending through the nicotine and saliva-collecting chamber and into the smoke-accumulating chamber and having a relatively small perforation opening into the last named chamber.

2. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem, the stem being provided with an upper and a lower duct opening into the bowl, the lower end of the bowl being open, a cap closing the lower end of the bowl, a hollow casing insertible into the lower end of the bowl through the opening normally closed by said cap, said casing constituting a saliva and nicotine-collecting chamber and having an opening communicating with the lower duct, and a perforated plate carried upon

the casing in spaced relation to the top thereof and disposed within the bowl of the pipe above the upper duct.

3. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem, the stem being provided with an upper and a lower duct opening into the bowl, the lower end of the bowl being open, a cap closing the lower end of the bowl, a hollow casing insertible into the lower end of the bowl through the opening normally closed by said cap, said casing constituting a saliva and nicotine-collecting chamber and having an opening communicating with the lower duct, and a perforated plate carried upon the casing in spaced relation to the top thereof and disposed within the bowl of the pipe above the upper duct, the cap having an air opening and the casing having a duct registering with the air opening and extending entirely through the casing and opening in its upper end into the space between the top of the casing and the perforated plate by a relatively small aperture.

4. A smoking pipe of the character described comprising a bowl and a stem, the stem being formed with an upper duct and a lower duct communicating with the bowl, the lower end of the bowl being open and exteriorly screw-threaded, a cap normally closing the lower end of the bowl and having interiorly screw-threaded flanges engaging the screw-threads of the bowl, the cap having a central aperture, an annular casing insertible into the lower end of the bowl when the cap is removed and having an aperture registering with the lower duct, an air duct communicating with the central opening of the cap and extending through said casing and projecting above the upper wall of the casing, said air duct at its upper end having a relatively small opening, and a perforated plate carried upon the casing in spaced relation thereto and above the air duct and above the upper duct of the stem.

5. A smoking pipe of the character described comprising a bowl and a stem, the stem being formed with an upper duct and a lower duct communicating with the bowl, the lower end of the bowl being open and exteriorly screw-threaded, a cap normally closing the lower end of the bowl and having interiorly screw-threaded flanges engaging the screw-threads of the bowl, the cap having a central aperture, an annular casing insertible into the lower end of the bowl when the cap is removed and having an aperture registering with the lower duct, an air duct communicating with the central opening of the cap and extending through said casing and projecting above the upper wall of the casing, said air duct at its upper end having a relatively small opening, a perforated plate carried upon the casing in spaced relation thereto and above the air duct and above the upper duct of the stem, the interior face of the lower portion of the bowl being enlarged to receive the casing and provide a shoulder, and a gasket disposed against said shoulder and against which the casing bears.

6. A pipe of the character described comprising a bowl having a stem and a bit forming an extension of the stem, the stem and bit being provided with an upper smoke duct and a lower saliva duct opening into the bowl of the pipe, the lower end of the bowl being enlarged and said enlarged portion at one point being formed with a longitudinally extending groove, the lower end of the bowl of the pipe being exteriorly screw-threaded, a cap having an interiorly screw-threaded flange engaging the screw-threads of the bowl and forming the lower end of the bowl, the cap having a central aperture, an annular casing constituting a saliva-collecting chamber adapted to be disposed within the enlarged portion of the bowl and removable therefrom, a gasket disposed in the end of the enlarged portion of the bowl and against which the casing bears, a finely perforated disk mounted upon the upper wall of the casing in spaced relation thereto and above the upper smoke duct, a central air duct communicating with the central opening in the cap and extending through said saliva-collecting chamber and having a relatively small opening into the space between the saliva-collecting chamber and the perforated plate, the casing having an aperture adapted to register with the lower duct, and means preventing the insertion of the casing into the lower end of the bowl in any position except that wherein its aperture is in register with the saliva duct.

7. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem, the bottom of the bowl being detachably engaged with the body of the bowl, and a member insertible through the bottom of the bowl into the bowl itself and removable from the bowl when the bottom is removed therefrom, said member being formed to provide a lower nicotine and saliva collecting chamber, an upper smoke accumulating and cooling chamber, the stem of the pipe being formed with two longitudinally extending ducts, one above the other, the lower duct communicating with the saliva collecting chamber and the upper duct with the smoke accumulating chamber.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

CHESTER C. DOTY.