H. GRUEN.

SMOKING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1921.

1,413,580. Patented Apr. 25, 1922.

Fig. 1.

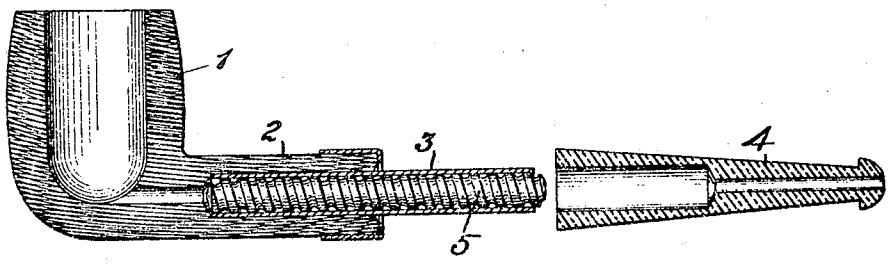


Fig. 2.

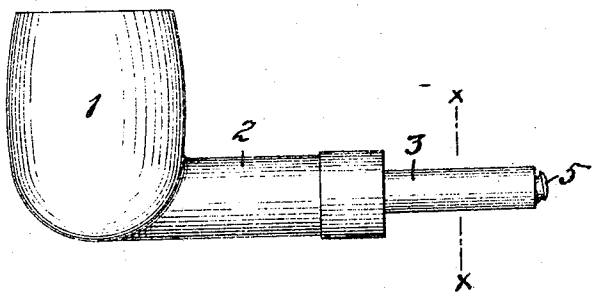


Fig. 3.

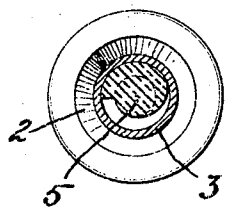
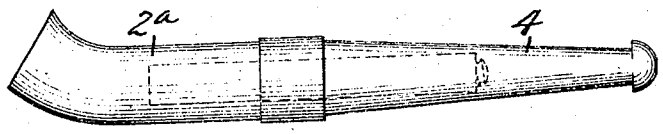


Fig. 4.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY GRUEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SMOKING DEVICE.

1,413,580. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1922.

Application filed April 19, 1921. Serial No. 462,505.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY GRUEN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at city of New York, New York, have invented a new and useful Smoking Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and improved smoking device which may be useful as a pipe or as a cigar or cigarette holder. The object of my invention is to provide an exceedingly simple and durable construction which will enable the pipe to be very easily cleaned, and which will absorb much of the heat of the smoke before it reaches the mouth. The full importance of the invention will be fully understood from a reading of the following description and an examination of the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section of a pipe with the mouthpiece or bit withdrawn.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the pipe minus the mouthpiece.

Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the plane of the line *x*—*x* of Fig. 2, and relatively enlarged.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modification.

1 represents the bowl of a pipe. 2 represents a stem projecting therefrom. Slidably mounted within the stem is a tube 3 preferably of aluminum. The end of this tube projects sufficiently far beyond the stem to provide a sufficiently long bearing to permit the bit or mouthpiece 4 to be mounted thereon. Slidable within the tube 3 is what I may term a core 5, in the outer surface of which is cut a deep spiral groove extending from end to end, the groove being of sufficient cross sectional capacity to permit smoke to flow freely therethrough. The end of the core preferably projects slightly beyond the outer end of the tube 3, and the hole in the end of the bit which slides over the tube 3 is sufficiently deep to afford proper clearance for the projecting end of the core. From the foregoing, it will be seen that the smoke travels through a very long tortuous passage before it reaches the mouth of the smoker, and hence has ample time to cool. Furthermore, in transit, much of the nicotine is collected upon the side walls of the long conduit or smoke passage, thereby affording a mild cool smoke even when strong tobacco is used. Furthermore, it will be observed that this construction permits of the application of the invention to a pipe of ordinary proportions. When it is desired to clean the pipe, it is merely necessary to pull off the bit and withdraw the spirally grooved core and wipe off the latter, which act may be very quickly and thoroughly performed. If it is desired to clean the balance of the pipe, this may be easily done since the relatively large tube openings in the pipe stem as well as in the bit affords easy access to all points. I am well aware that it is not entirely new to provide spirally grooved inserts, but in all such devices so far as I am aware, the construction has been relatively complicated, whereas on the other hand, my aim has been to simplify the construction to the utmost, thereby gaining the greatest efficiency not only in manufacture but in the upkeep of the device.

Ordinarily, the core may be made of a molded hard rubber, and it should fit within the tube with sufficient snugness that the course of the smoke will follow the spiral groove. The tube 3 should fit the bore of the stem with sufficient snugness to prevent accidental turning or removal. The same is likewise true of the fit of the tube in the bore of the bit. In some instances, it may be preferable to give the bit a freer sliding fit over the tube than the fit between the tube and the stem, whereby when the pipe is opened up, the bit will slide off leaving the bit in the stem, which latter need only be removed therefrom when it is desired to thoroughly clean every part of the pipe.

In Figure 4 I have shown a side elevation of my improved smoking device, which may be in all respects like those shown in the previous figures, excepting that instead of the conventional pipe bowl, the end of the stem 2^a is shaped to receive a cigar or cigarette, showing that the invention is just as well adapted to a cigar or cigarette holder as it is to a pipe, although in my judgment it is of particular utility when employed with a pipe.

What I claim is:

1. A smoking device comprising a stem, a metallic tube slidable into the end of said stem, the end of said tube projecting substantially beyond the end of the stem to afford a support for a bit, a bit having a passage therethrough enlarged at one end

to fit onto and cover the projecting end of the tube and supported thereby and abutting against the end of the stem, and a core slidable in the tube and having a groove extending around and around the same.

2. A smoking device comprising a stem, a metallic tube slidable into the end of said stem, the end of said tube projecting substantially beyond the end of the stem to afford a support for a bit, a bit having a passage therethrough enlarged at one end to fit onto and cover the projecting end of the tube and supported thereby and abutting against the end of the stem, a core slidable in the tube and having a groove extending around and around the same, said core being of sufficient length to project slightly beyond the exposed end of the tube to make the same easily accessible for removal and cleansing, the enlarged part of the bore in the bit end being sufficiently deep to afford clearance for the projecting core end.

HENRY GRUEN.