

T. H. KERINS.
TOBACCO PIPE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1908.

932,293.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Fig. 1.

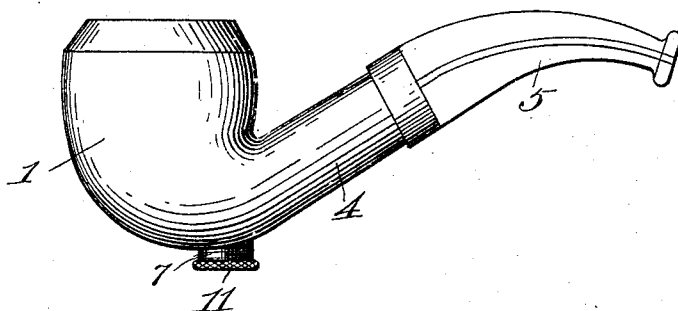


Fig. 2.

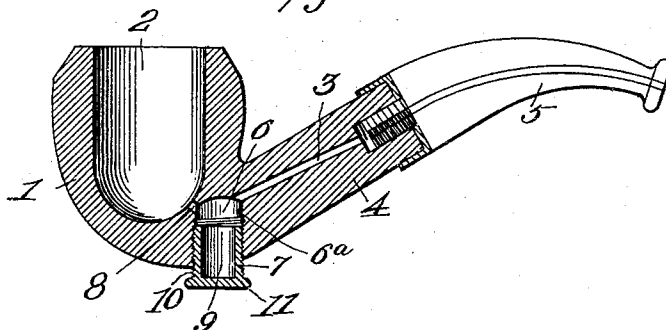
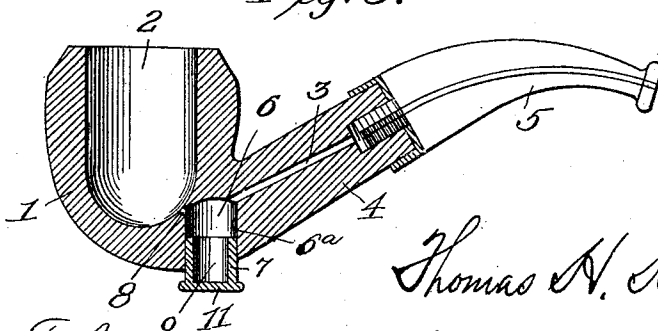


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. KERINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Sharon, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco smoking pipes and more particularly those having means for collecting saliva and nicotin.

One object of the invention is to provide a pipe of this character which will be simple and inexpensive in construction and effective in accomplishing its intended purpose.

Another object of the invention is to provide a nicotin and saliva collecting device in the form of an attachment which may be readily applied to pipes of ordinary construction.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel features of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a pipe having my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same; and Fig. 3 is a similar sectional view showing a modified form of the invention.

In the drawings 1 denotes a pipe of well known construction having a tobacco cavity or bowl 2 and a communicating smoke passage or bore 3 in its stem 4. The latter may have a mouthpiece 5 of any form and construction.

In the practice of my invention I form in the bottom of the stem 4, at a point in rear of the bowl, a socket or cavity 6 which communicates with the smoke passage 3 at a point adjacent to the bottom of the tobacco bowl 2 and which is adapted to receive a removable cup-shaped plug 7. The cavity 6 and the plug 7 form a collecting chamber for saliva passing down through the smoke passage 3 and for the nicotin and particles of tobacco, which pass from the bowl 2 through a short channel or passage 8 formed in the rear portion of the base of the bowl into the upper portion of the cavity. By arranging the cavity or chamber 6 as illustrated, it will be seen that the smoke in passing through the passage 3 must pass over

the top of said cavity so that any particles of solid matter and nicotin will drop down into said chamber and lodge in the hollow or cavity 9 in the plug 7. The disposition of the chamber 6 in the stem immediately in rear of the bowl 2 does not in any way interfere with the proper operation of the pipe and there will be no danger of the tobacco in the bowl clogging up said chamber. Said cavity or chamber 6 may be readily formed by boring a hole at the proper point in the stem 4 and of the proper size to receive the plug 7. The latter may be in the form of a plain cylinder and retained in the cavity 6 by friction, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, or the lower portion of the cavity 6 may be screw threaded and the outer surface of the plug 7 may be similarly threaded, as shown at 10, and screwed into said cavity, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The bottom of the plug is formed in both cases with an annular radially projecting flange 11 the outer edge of which is milled, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the plug may be readily turned in applying it to or removing it from the pipe. It will be observed that the passage 3 inclines upwardly and rearwardly at an oblique angle from the upper rear portion of the cavity 6, while the passage 8 inclines downwardly and rearwardly at an oblique angle from the lower rear portion of the bowl and connects the same with the upper front portion of the cavity 6. By this construction a dam or deflecting surface 6^a is formed by the upper portion of the rear wall of the cavity between the plug 7 and passage 3, and the smoke discharging from the bowl through the passage 8 takes a downward course and strikes against the edge of the plug and also against said dam or deflecting surface 6^a before entering the passage 3. As a result, the smoke is retained or retarded momentarily in the cavity and any particles of nicotin-laden saliva passing out with it are deposited to a large extent on the rim edge of the cup and on the dam or deflecting surface and to a lesser extent on the remaining surfaces of the walls of the cavity and trickles down into the plug, thus facilitating and increasing the separation of the nicotin and saliva from the smoke and the deposit of the same in the plug.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my invention provides an exceedingly simple and inexpensive means for collecting the

nicotin and saliva in a pipe and one which will not interfere with the ordinary operation of the pipe and which permits the pipe to be easily cleaned. The invention may be
5 applied to a pipe when it is being made, or it may be applied by anyone by simply boring a hole in the bottom of the stem and inserting the cup-shaped plug. The latter may be produced at a very small cost and it
10 may be applied to the pipe also at a small cost.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:

1. A tobacco pipe comprising a body of
15 conventional shape and formed with directly connected integral bowl and stem portions, the former being provided with a tobacco well and a channel leading from the lower rear portion thereof and the latter having
20 a smoke passage, said body also being provided in its bottom in rear of the well and between said well and its point of junction with the base of the stem with a vertical cavity arranged below the rear wall of the
25 bowl and communicating at its upper end with said channel and passage, and a hollow cup-shaped plug removably fitted in said cavity and having an open upper end and a closed lower end formed with an annular rim
30 flange, the said upper open end of the plug terminating below the upper end of the cavity and also below said channel and passage.

2. The herein-described improved tobacco
35 pipe comprising a body of conventional

shape and formed with directly connected integral bowl and stem portions, said bowl portion being provided with a tobacco well having a channel leading at an outward and downward angle from the lower rear portion thereof, and said stem portion having
40 an upwardly and rearwardly inclined smoke passage, the said body being also provided in its bottom in rear of the well and at the junction of the bowl with the stem with a
45 vertical cavity arranged immediately below the rear wall of the bowl and intersecting and separating said channel and smoke passage, and a hollow cup-shaped plug removably fitted in said cavity and having an open
50 upper end and a closed lower end, the latter provided with an annular rim flange, the upper rim edge of said plug terminating below the top of said cavity and below the said
55 channel and passage, the angular arrangement of the channel causing the smoke to flow downward against the rim edge of the plug before discharging through the passage and the upper rear portion of the wall of
60 the cavity forming a vertical deflecting surface between said rim edge and passage to facilitate the retention and deposit of the saliva and impurities within the cavity and plug, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS H. KERINS.

Witnesses:

DAN SULLIVAN,
JAMES J. KERINS.