

C. A. LORD.

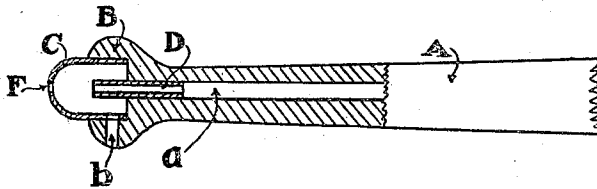
PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1909.

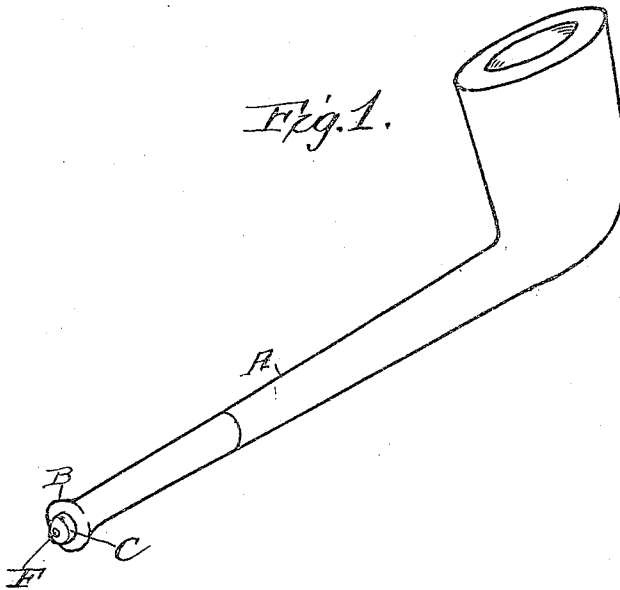
958,264.

Patented May 17, 1910.

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*



WITNESSES

Gordon E. Macmillan  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. LORD, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

## PIPE.

958,264.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed June 14, 1909. Serial No. 502,164.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. LORD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in pipes, and comprises certain novel parts and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to produce a pipe which will give a sweeter and drier smoke and to prevent the collection of moisture in the stem or other parts of the pipe. This results practically in the prevention of what is commonly referred to as "nicotin," collecting in the pipe.

In the accompanying drawing I have shown my invention as embodied in the form which for practical reasons is now preferred by me. There are however, many forms of construction which may be used, differing from that shown, which would yet be well within the scope of my invention. My invention is to be limited only by the terms of the claims which terminate this specification.

Figure 1 shows a pipe in perspective having my invention embodied therein. Fig. 2 is a detail showing the mouth piece and part of the stem in section.

The drawing shows a pipe having a portion of the mouth-piece and my special additions thereto shown in section. In this A represents the mouth-piece, which may widely vary in its design and the material of which it is made, as is now common with this member. At the inner or mouth end the mouth piece is commonly provided with an enlargement, B, which makes it easy for the teeth of the smoker to hold it in place and prevent accidental removal. This end is shown as hollowed out to form a recess of such size and depth to receive the cup- or capsule-like member, C, the inner end of which is open and the outer end closed, except for a small draft opening F. By this means a small chamber is formed at the mouth end of the mouth-piece. Into this chamber projects an end of a small tube D which is inserted within the smoke channel *a* of the mouth-piece. The sizes of this tube and the cup or capsule C, are such that

there is a drainage trap or chamber formed, the same consisting of the annular space between the tube D and the capsule C. From the lower part of this chamber extends a drainage channel, *b*, through the body of the mouth piece A, to the exterior thereof, the same being located so that it discharges within the mouth, as shown this discharge being just back of the teeth.

It is my belief, acquired through observation and use of a pipe, that the ill-smelling and disagreeable liquid which collects in the stems of pipes, and which is commonly called "nicotin", is in reality only spittle which has absorbed nicotin from the smoke, and that if this spittle could be excluded from the pipe stem there would be no deposit of this kind formed. It has therefore been my desire to exclude this spittle from the pipe stem, the most obvious method for doing this being to trap it as close as possible to the end of the mouth piece and to then return it to the mouth.

In the drawing L, L, represent the lips, T, T, the teeth and G the tongue. When a pipe is in use the end of the tongue is naturally pressed against the end of the mouth piece. At the same time the natural accumulations of spittle is sufficient to rise above the draft opening, whereby whenever the draft opening is uncovered a drop or more of spittle will enter the pipe stem. Ordinarily this would drain down the stem and would absorb nicotin and other products from the tobacco smoke and become foul. If it is drained off promptly there is no chance for any such bad effects to occur and the pipe remains clean. The exact means employed to attain this result is not the essential feature of my invention, the same being, broadly stated, a means for trapping and discharging spittle from the pipe before it has time to become fouled with products absorbed from the smoke.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A mouth-piece for pipes having a cup-like recess in its outer end surrounding the draft channel, a tube in and projecting from said draft channel within said recess, a cup-like member fitting said recess with its hollow inward and provided with a smoke-draft opening in its outer end and having also a moisture-drainage opening in its lower side, the mouth-piece also having a drainage opening registering with that in the said cup

and opening through its terminal nub and within the teeth as the pipe would be held in the mouth.

2. A mouth-piece for pipes having a cup-  
5 like recess in its outer end surrounding the draft channel, a cup-like member fitting said recess with its hollow inward and provided with a smoke-draft opening in its outer end substantially in line with the  
10 smoke channel, and also having a moisture-drainage opening in its inner and lower part, the mouth piece having a registering drain-

age opening discharging through the lower part of the enlarged terminal nub of the mouth-piece and within the teeth as the  
15 pipe would be held in the mouth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature at Seattle, Washington, this 8th day of June.

C. A. LORD.

Witnesses:

H. L. REYNOLDS,  
C. A. BATE.