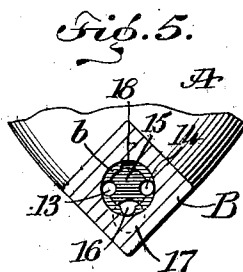
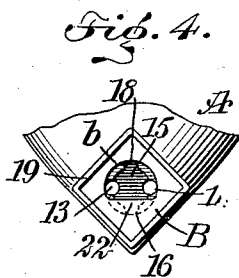
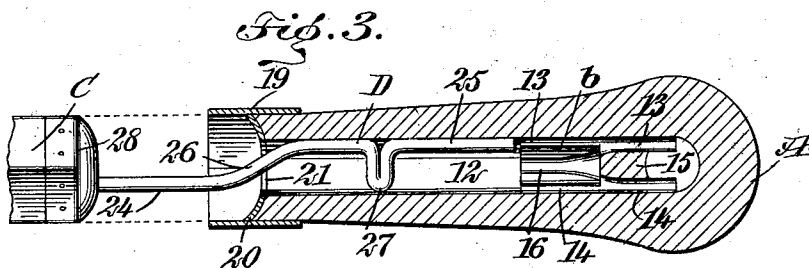
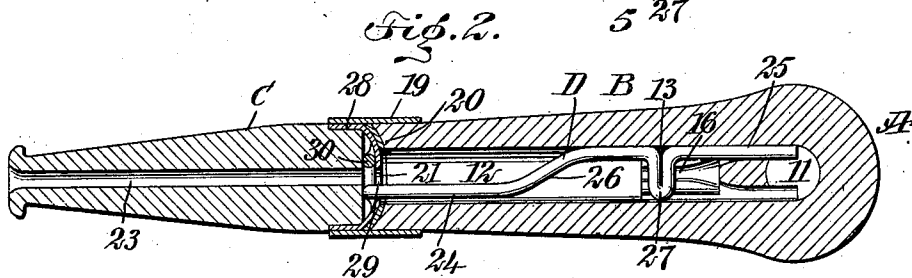
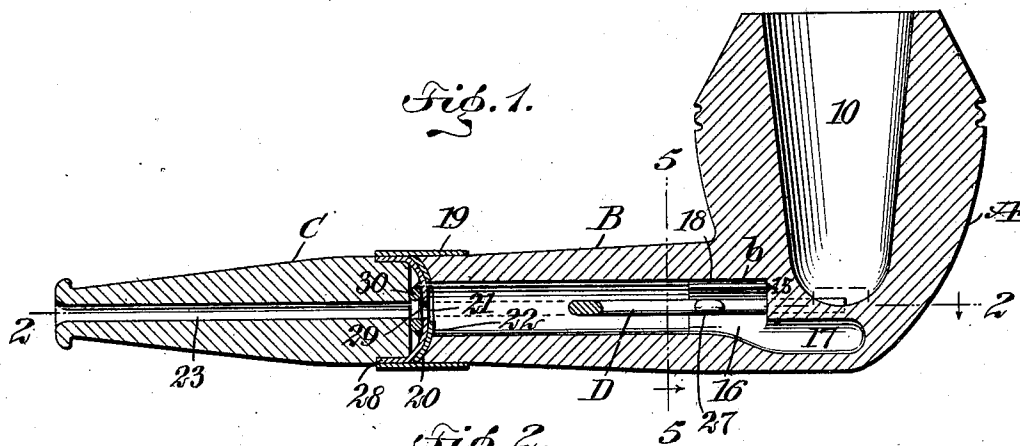


No. 861,090.

PATENTED JULY 23, 1907.

G. W. CLAPP.
SMOKING PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1906.



WITNESSES

W. C. Felt
W. C. Felt

INVENTOR

George W. Clapp

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WILDER CLAPP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHRISTMAS S. H. BARNARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SMOKING-PIPE.

No. 861,090.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 23, 1907.

Application filed October 6, 1906. Serial No. 337,691.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WILDER CLAPP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, (borough of Manhattan,) in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Smoking-Pipe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a construction of smoking pipe, wherein dual, or a multiple of smoke-conducting channels lead from the mouth-piece to the bowl, and wherein a cleaning finger is employed, or a multiple thereof, carried by the mouth piece and adapted to normally temporarily close all of the said channels, excepting one through which the smoke is to be drawn, and to so locate and construct the cleaning finger or fingers, that even in the dark one of them may be shifted to the channel previously in use for the purpose of cleaning and temporarily closing it and at the same time opening up a new and clean channel for continued use in smoking.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide for all the channels being in communication with the mouth piece, and to provide means also for preventing any nicotine running back and entering the mouth-piece under ordinary conditions, and also to provide a saliva pocket beneath the bowl, in communication with all of the channels of the same, and into which the cleaning finger or fingers may be directed for the purpose of discharging particles or sediment forming therein, when necessary, and for opening all of the channels from the mouth-piece to the bowl if desired.

It is a further purpose of the invention to provide simple and economic means for securing a finger to a mouth-piece and for preventing a finger from turning in the same after adjustment, and also to provide a cleaning device for a smoking pipe that may be shifted without being entirely withdrawn and upon which the nicotine will condense and lodge, the cleaning finger or fingers being of such construction that they may be conveniently and expeditiously cleaned without necessarily soiling the hands of the operator.

Another purpose of the invention is to construct a pipe possessing all of the advantages above enumerated, without changing the conventional form of the pipe or showing any indications of the presence of the attachments.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section through the pipe and its attachments, said parts being in position

for use; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the bowl and stem of the pipe, taken on the same line of Fig. 1 as is Fig. 2, and a side elevation of a portion of the mouth-piece, the said view also illustrating the cleaning finger carried by the mouth-piece partially drawn out for adjustment; Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the stem, the mouth-piece being removed and a portion of the bowl appearing in elevation; and Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

A represents the bowl of a pipe, B the stem and C the mouth-piece therefor. The bowl is provided with the usual tobacco receiving chamber 10, having the customary opening 11 at its bottom, and the stem B is provided with a smoke-receiving chamber 12 of desired diameter; but the smoke chamber 12 is slightly reduced in diameter adjacent to the bowl as is illustrated at *b* in the drawings. In this reduced portion of the stem horizontal channels or passages 13 and 14 are produced, said passages being about centrally between the top and bottom of the smoke-receiving chamber, and extending longitudinally thereof beyond the interiorly reduced section *b* of the stem into the opening 11 at the bottom of the tobacco chamber 10 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The said channels or passages 13 and 14 are adapted to conduct smoke from the bowl to the larger and main smoke-receiving chamber 12. The passages or channels 13 and 14, where they enter the bowl, are separated by a partition 15.

In the bottom of the interiorly reduced section *b* of the stem B, a third passage or channel 16 is made, which is widened at its rear and is inclined downward at its wider portion to connect with a saliva pocket 17, horizontally formed in the stem below the tobacco chamber 10 in the bowl; and in the upper central portion of the reduced section *b* a fourth passage or channel 18 is formed, which latter is closed at its outer end by the partition 15. These four passages or channels are clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

A ferrule 19 is provided for the inner end of the stem. In this instance the ferrule is polygonal, but it may be of circular, oval or other desired formation, and the ferrule extends beyond the inner end of the stem. The inner end portion of the stem contained within the ferrule is rendered more or less concaved, and is covered by a plate 20, in which plate an opening 21 is made, which opening is flush with the upper and side walls of the main smoke chamber 12, but extends above the bottom wall and the lower portion of the side wall, forming a barrier 22, best shown in Fig. 4, acting to prevent the saliva and nicotine from accidentally flowing back to the mouth-piece B when the pipe is in use.

In connection with the stem B, I employ a cleaning finger D, one only of said fingers being used when the stem is provided with two smoke-conducting passages or channels 13 and 14; but if a greater number of such channels are used more than one cleaning finger would be employed. The cleaning finger D is made of wire of a suitable diameter, and comprises a rear straight section 24, a forward straight section 25 and an inclined connecting section 26, so that the two end sections are not in the same horizontal plane, but are by preference parallel one with the other. Thus in use, when one end member is in engagement with a side wall of the main smoke chamber 12 the other end member will be in engagement with or will lie close to the opposite side wall of said main smoke chamber, as is shown in Fig. 2.

Between the outer extremity of the forward straight member 25 of the cleaning finger and the inclined connecting section 26, a transverse loop or enlargement 27 is made in said forward end member, extending in direction of the inner side wall of the stem, adjacent to which the outer end member of the finger is located as is shown in both Figs. 2 and 3. The forward end of the cleaning finger D is adapted to enter either one or the other of the passages or channels 13 and 14, thus temporarily closing one of said passages or channels and maintaining it clean until desired for use, while the other passage or channel has free communication between the tobacco chamber 10 of the bowl and the mouth-piece C. Those portions of the passages or channels 13 and 14 in the interior reduced section *b* of the main smoke chamber 12 serve to direct the forward end of the finger to the desired passage or chamber 13 or 14, since the finger may be directed to either one or the other by simply turning said finger; and when the finger has properly entered a passage or channel 13 and 14 the enlargement 27 of the said finger will be received in the forward continuations of the passages or channels 13 and 14, thus effectively preventing the finger from being accidentally turned, as shown in Fig. 2, in the event for example that the ferrule 19 is otherwise shaped than polygonal. If the ferrule is polygonal the projection still acts as a further protection against the turning of the finger.

The mouth piece C is provided with the usual bore 23, and the inner end of the mouth-piece has secured thereto a cap 28, adapted to slide in the ferrule 19 as is shown in Fig. 2, the forward portion of the cap being more or less convexed to fit snugly to the concaved face of the end plate 20 of the stem; and the cap 28 is provided with an opening 29, registering with the opening 21 in the said end plate of the stem and with the bore 23 in the mouth-piece.

While the cleaning finger D may be attached to the mouth-piece C in any approved manner, it is preferably secured thereto by forming an eye at the rear extremity of the rear end member 24, which eye lies in engagement with the inner face of the cap around the aperture 29, and the rear end member 24 passes out the cap at one side of said aperture.

It will be observed that this pipe can be readily cleaned, and that should one passage become foul it can be cleaned by the introduction of the finger D therein, which being removed from another passage leaves that passage clean for conducting the smoke.

In making the change from passage to passage, it is simply necessary to give the finger a half turn, which is accomplished by drawing out the mouth-piece a slight distance and turning the same, the major portion of the finger remaining within the stem.

The nicotine will condense on the finger D, and may be readily removed therefrom by entirely withdrawing the finger from the stem of the pipe and wiping it with a cloth, paper or other suitable material.

The attachment in no manner changes the conventional form of the pipe, and does not tend to weaken it; it is simple, durable and effective and is applicable to any form of pipe.

Should both passages 13 and 14 need to be opened for any cause, or should it be necessary to dislodge material from the saliva pocket 17, the finger is partly withdrawn and turned so as to bring its projection 27 uppermost, and then the finger is pressed forward, the projection being received in the upper passage or channel 18, which will cause the forward end 25 of the finger to enter the aforesaid pocket 17.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. In a smoking pipe, a tobacco bowl, a stem provided with a main or common chamber, the said chamber being reduced in diameter adjacent to the bowl, the reduced portion of the stem being provided with passages entering the bowl and connecting with the said main or common chamber in the stem, and a cleaner arranged for movement in the stem and adapted for cleaning and temporarily closing one or the other of said passages.

2. In a smoking pipe, a tobacco bowl entered by passages connecting with a main or common chamber in the stem of the pipe, a cleaner adapted for sliding and turning motion in the stem and adapted also for entry into and temporary closure of any one passage, and means for guiding the cleaner.

3. In a smoking pipe, a tobacco bowl, a stem having a main or common chamber reduced in diameter adjacent to the bowl, the said reduced portion being provided with two smoke passages entering the bowl and connecting with the main or common chamber in the stem, and means for aiding and facilitating the entry of a cleaner into either passage and into the bowl.

4. In a smoking pipe, a tobacco bowl entered by two smoke passages connected with a common or main chamber in the stem of the pipe, a cleaner carried by the mouth piece of the pipe and moved by the manipulation of said mouth piece, the said cleaner having sliding and rotary movement in said main chamber, which cleaner is adapted to enter either smoke passage, and means carried by the cleaner for preventing its rotation when in one of said passages, thereby also preventing a rotary shifting of the mouth-piece.

5. In a smoking pipe, a tobacco bowl entered by two smoke passages connecting with a common chamber in the stem which common chamber is provided with means at its point of entry to prevent egress of collected moisture until the bowl is held in position to allow of the free passage of the said moisture, the said means comprising a plate covering the end of the stem and provided with an opening flush with the upper and side walls of the said chamber, the said plate extending above the bottom wall and the lower portion of the side wall.

6. In a smoking pipe, the bowl, the stem and the mouth-piece, the stem being provided with a main smoke chamber, and passages leading therefrom into the tobacco chamber of the bowl; and a cleaner, having free sliding and rotary motion in the stem, the said cleaner having a straight rear section connected with the mouth piece, a straight forward section adapted to enter any one of the passages to temporarily close the same, and an inclined connecting section.

7. In a smoking pipe, a mouth-piece provided with a cleaner adapted for passing through the stem of the pipe

to the bowl and for rotary movement in the stem, the said cleaner having a straight rear section connected with the mouth piece, a straight forward section, and an inclined connecting section.

- 5 8. In a smoking pipe, a mouth-piece, a stem and the bowl, the stem being provided with a main smoke chamber, and branch passages therefrom leading directly to the bowl, a cleaner connected with the mouth-piece, adapted to pass through the said chamber and a selected passage in the said stem into the bowl, and an extension from the cleaner, arranged for engagement with the inner wall of the stem when the cleaner is in position in a passage, whereby to prevent turning of the cleaner and the mouth-piece at such time.
- 10 9. In a smoking pipe, the mouth-piece, the stem and the bowl, the stem being provided with a main smoke chamber

and branch passages therefrom leading directly to the bowl, a cleaner connected with the mouth-piece and adapted to pass through said chamber and a selected passage in the stem into the bowl, an extension from the cleaner arranged for engagement with the inner wall of the stem when the cleaner is in position in a passage, whereby to prevent turning of the cleaner and the mouth-piece at such time, a separable metallic connection between the mouth piece and the stem, and a barrier for secretions at the outlet of the main chamber of the stem. 20 25

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE WILDER CLAPP.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.