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C. P. MILLER

TOBACCO PIPE

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Fig. 1.

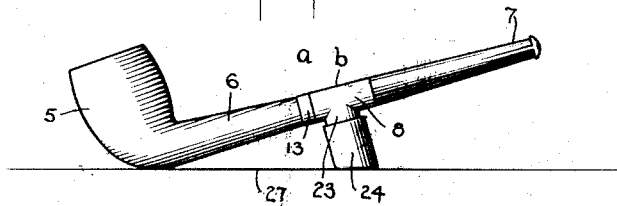


Fig. 2.

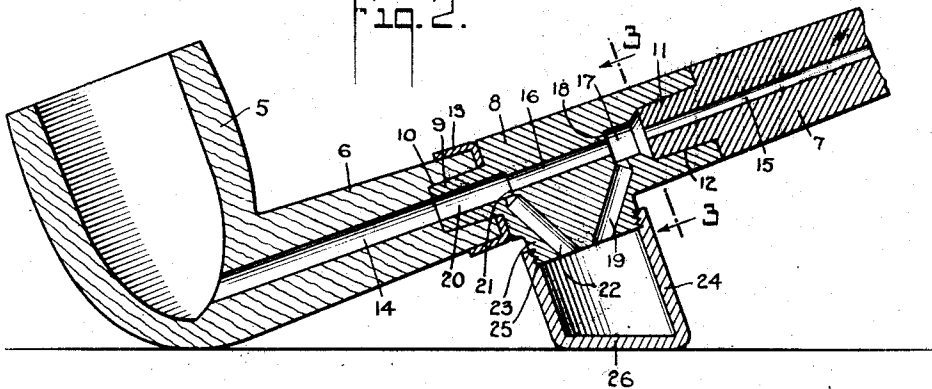
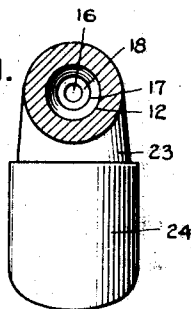


Fig. 3.



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TOBACCO PIPE

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The present invention relates to improvements in tobacco pipes and has particular reference to a means for trapping moisture when the same forms in the stem or mouthpiece of a pipe, either by fluid secretions of the mouth entering the pipe through the mouthpiece, or by condensation which occurs when the heated vapors from the burning tobacco pass from the heated bowl into contact with the cool surfaces of the bores of the stem and the mouthpiece of the pipe.

The precipitation of moisture in any pipe of ordinary construction is undesirable to the user. This is because the presence of accumulated moisture clogs the bore of the stem or mouthpiece and thereby impairs the draft through the pipe; to the end that poor combustion of the tobacco takes place in the bowl. When this occurs the smoker usually exerts a series of relatively powerful draws or puffs through the pipe and these invariably operate to draw the distasteful moisture from the mouthpiece into the smoker's mouth. In other instances, as where the pipe, while not in use, is placed horizontally in a coat pocket or upon a desk or table, accumulated moisture within the pipe finds its way into the mouthpiece from whence it is readily drawn into the mouth upon relighting of the pipe.

Coming now to the present invention, the general object thereof is to provide a means for coupling the stem and mouthpiece of a pipe and to adapt the coupling means to operate as a trap or receptacle for liquids moving through the mouthpiece toward the stem or from the stem towards the mouthpiece, and further to adapt the coupling means to provide a support for holding the mouthpiece and the stem upwardly and at an incline when the bowl is arranged upright upon a horizontal support such as a desk or table.

The above and other objects are accomplished by the instrumentalities pointed out in the following specification.

The invention is defined in the claims.

A satisfactory embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification and of which:

Figure 1 is a view showing the pipe in side elevation together with my invention connected thereto and disposed to support the pipe upwardly upon a table or support.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, on a slightly enlarged scale and showing the invention in longitudinal section and connected to the stem and mouthpiece, the mouthpiece and stem also being shown in longitudinal section.

Figure 3 is a detail cross-section on line 3-3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

In the drawings, *a* indicates generally a tobacco pipe comprising a bowl 5, stem 6 and mouthpiece 7. These parts are all of well-known construction and may be formed of any of the materials usually employed in the manufacture of these parts. The fluid collector of the present invention is designated generally by *b* and comprises a body 8 that may be formed of wood, rubber or any of the materials used in pipe construction.

The body 8 is interposed between the stem 6 and the mouthpiece 7 and is adapted to couple or connect adjacent ends of the stem and mouthpiece together.

For purposes of illustration I have shown the several parts as being provided with slip joints for connecting the said parts together. This construction is clearly shown in Figure 2 where it is to be noted that a reduced end of portion 9 of body 8 is slipped into a recess 10 in the stem 6 and a reduced end portion 11 of the mouthpiece 7 slips into a recess 12 in an end portion of body 8 remote from the reduced end of portion 9. The end portion of the stem 6 adjacent the body 8 may be provided with the usual ferrule 13. As thus described, the body 8 forms a continuation of the stem 6 or the mouthpiece 7.

The stem 6 is provided with the usual axially disposed bore 14 which is in axial alignment with the bore 15 of the mouthpiece 7. The body 8 is provided with a bore 16 in axial alignment with bores 14 and 15. A counter-bore 17 is disposed adjacent the mouthpiece 7 and functions as an expansion or condensing chamber for the smoke stream as the same moves from the bores 14 and 16

towards the bore 15 of the mouthpiece. The inner end of the counter-bore 17 provides a circular shoulder 18 which operates to arrest or intercept fluid that may move through the bore 15 of the mouthpiece and towards the bore 16 of body 8 and bore 14 of the stem 6.

A duct 19 extends outwardly through body 8 from the counter-bore 17 and operates to convey the liquid away from the counter-bore 17. The end portion of bore 16 adjacent to the stem 6 is also counter-bored as at 20 so as to provide a circular shoulder 21 which operates to intercept liquid that may flow through the bore 14 and towards the mouthpiece 7. A duct 22 extends from the counter-bore 20 outwardly through body 8 and provides a passage for liquid entering the counter-bore 20 and intercepted by shoulder 21. The body 8 is formed with a laterally disposed and exteriorly screw threaded boss 23. The ducts 19 and 22 extend through the end surface of the boss 23 and when the body 8 is properly connected to the stem 6 and mouthpiece 7, the boss 22 will occupy a position on the underside of the body 8 as shown in the drawings.

A receptacle 24 formed of metal or any other material found suitable for the purpose is open at one end and interiorly screw threaded as at 25 and adapted to be screwed upon the screw threads of the boss 23. With this construction it is obvious that the receptacle will depend from the pipe when the same is arranged in the position it ordinarily occupies in the smoker's mouth, so that the liquid entering the ducts 19 and 22 is conveyed downwardly and outwardly and into the receptacle 24. The bottom 26 of the receptacle 24 is flat. In the present instance I have shown the bottom 26 disposed so as to incline toward the stem 6 so that when the bowl 5 is arranged to extend upwardly on a horizontal support such as a table 27, the receptacle will operate to support the stem 6 and the mouthpiece 7 in an upwardly inclined direction when the bottom 24 of the receptacle is placed in contact with the surface 27. It is to be noted that the ducts 19 and 22 diverge from the end of the boss 23 and are oblique to the axis of the bore 16 and the axes of the counter-bores 17 and 20. This construction provides for the easy cleaning of the bore 16 and ducts 19 and 22 with the ordinary form of flexible pipe cleaner.

When pipe *a* is in use and inserted into the smoker's mouth, the smoke stream passes through the bores 14, 16 and 15, it being understood that the screw threaded connection between the receptacle 24 and the boss 23 is adapted for providing an air tight connection between these parts.

Condensation forming in the counter-bore

23 is prevented by the shoulder 21 from moving into the bore 16 so that the condensed fluid gravitates through the duct 22 into the receptacle 24 and in like manner fluid entering the counter-bore 17 is prevented by the shoulder 18 from passing into the bore 16 so that the fluid enters duct 19 and falls into the receptacle 24. In this connection it is further to be noted that the shoulder 18 also acts to arrest the fluid entering the counter-bore 17 from passing into the bore 16 when the pipe is arranged as shown upon a horizontal support 27; it being obvious that the liquid entering counter-bore 17 readily passes into the receptacle 24 through the duct 19.

From the foregoing it is obvious that a device of the present invention is adapted for effectively preventing liquid from flowing through the mouthpiece 7 into the smoker's mouth and the several parts are so constructed as to permit easy cleaning thereof, it being obvious that the receptacle 24 may be readily cleaned when detached from the boss 23. The several passages of body 8 may be cleared of moisture or particles of tobacco without the use of a flexible pipe cleaner in that body 8 with the mouthpiece 7 attached thereto may be withdrawn from the stem 6 and the passages cleaned by blowing through the mouthpiece 7. In carrying out this form of cleaning it is desirable to close the outer end of the reduced portion 9 by placing the same in contact with the palm or a finger joint of one hand. It is to be noted that the device of the present invention is of simple construction and may be manufactured at a minimum of cost. Its use with any of the prevailing forms of tobacco pipes employing a mouthpiece and stem, involves but slight changes in the construction of these parts in order to adapt them for use with the device.

Although I have shown and described one embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that same is susceptible of various changes and I reserve the right to employ such of these as may come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A fluid collector for tobacco pipes comprising a body having its opposite ends formed for axial connection with stem portions of a pipe, a lateral extension on said body, said body and extension having bores communicating with one another, a detachable receptacle closing the end of said lateral extension and having a bottom oblique to the axis of said body and formed to support a pipe in association with the pipe bowl, with a straight stem portion axially connected to said body disposed at an upward incline from the bowl.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and a bored stem extending therefrom, said stem

being straight and having at an intermediate point a lateral extension having a bore communicating with the bore of said stem, a receptacle closing the end of said lateral extension and having a bottom suitably spaced from the axis of said stem and formed whereby in association with the bowl of the pipe to support said stem in a position with its axis inclined to the horizontal upwardly from the bowl.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 5th day of November, A. D. 1926.

CARL P. MILLER.