

G. A. MILKIE,
SMOKING PIPE,
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1,428,446.

Patented Sept. 5, 1922.

Fig. 1,

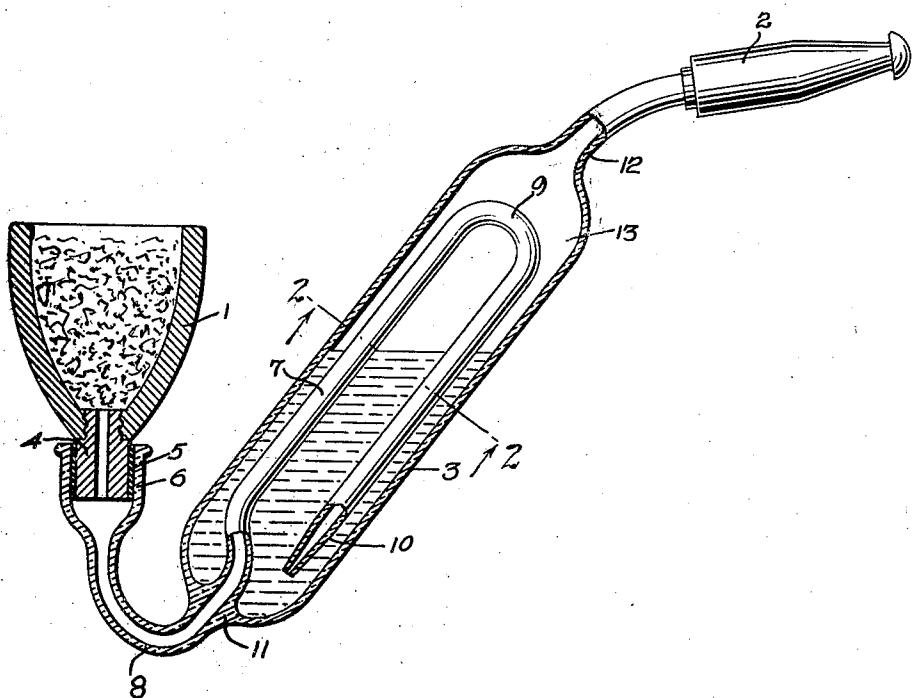
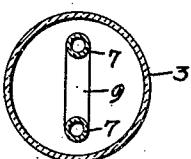


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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GEORGE A. MILKIE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SMOKING PIPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MILKIE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Smoking Pipe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in smoking pipes, particularly to that type of smoking pipe in which the smoke is passed through a cleansing liquid before reaching the mouth of the smoker, so that the smoke is cooled and purified.

15 An object of the invention is to provide a pipe of this character which by reason of its peculiar construction will serve to more efficiently purify and cool the smoke than any other pipe heretofore invented.

20 A further object is to provide a pipe having a water reservoir associated therewith, and a pipe which will be compact, and neat and attractive in appearance, and which will not be heavy enough to inconvenience a 25 smoker.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be more fully 30 hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view mainly in longitudinal section through my improved pipe.

35 Figure 2 is a view in transverse section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Referring in detail to the drawings, 1 represents the bowl of my improved pipe, and 2 the stem. The pipe is of the general hook 40 shape known as the curved stem variety. A barrel 3 between the stem and bowl forms a reservoir or container for water.

The bowl 1 is provided with a threaded opening at its lower end which permits the 45 pipe bowl to be screwed on to a hollow post 4. A rubber gasket or packing ring 5 around the post 4 insures a tight fit between the post 4 and a cup shaped glass receptacle 6. The cup 6 is integral with a glass pipe 50 or tube 7 whose diameter is considerably smaller than the diameter of the cup. The pipe 7 includes a U-shaped portion 8, one end of which terminates in the cup 6 above referred to, and the other end of which enters the lower end of the barrel 3. After 55 entering the barrel, the tube 7 extends up-

wardly nearly to the top of the barrel 3, and is formed with a return bend 9, and terminates in a tapered end 10 located adjacent the bottom of the barrel.

80 The barrel is also made of glass and when blown is formed with an open end which receives the pipe 7. After the pipe 7 has been introduced into the barrel, the open end of the pipe is contracted and fused around the 65 U-shaped portion 8 of the tube as shown at 11. This method of forming the pipe will be readily understood by one familiar with the art of glass blowing. The upper end of the barrel is in the form of a narrow curved 70 neck 12 which fits within the stem 2.

In operation the barrel is partially filled 75 with water by removing the bowl, inserting the cup 6 in a container full of water, and exerting suction on the stem 2 to draw water through the tube 7 into the barrel. The return bend 9 is located slightly above the water line indicated by the reference number 13. After the bowl has been replaced and filled with tobacco and the tobacco 80 lighted, the smoke in order to reach the stem 2 must necessarily pass through the water.

The advantages of neatness, lightness, and compactness common to the pipe are evident at a glance, and the tapered formation of the 85 tube 7 at the point 10 adds another advantage which will be hereinafter explained.

It is a well recognized fact that when it is desired to purify smoke by passing the same through a suitable liquid, the best results 90 are obtained by passing the smoke through the liquid in very small bubbles or in atomized form. One of the most common disadvantages of pipes which use this method of purifying smoke is the fact that the smoke 95 laden air is drawn through the water in large bubbles. With my device the tapered end 10 of the tube 7 allows only very small air bubbles to escape therethrough, so that the smoke is efficiently cleansed before reaching the stem of the pipe.

100 In order to remove the liquid from the barrel, it is merely necessary to detach the bowl and stem, and blow the liquid out through the neck 12.

105 Although I have described and illustrated a pipe composed mainly of glass, I do not wish to be limited to this material nor to the particular method of assembling the parts disclosed. I have merely illustrated one of 110 the preferred embodiments of the invention, and it will be apparent that various slight

changes and alterations might be made in the general form of the parts described without departing from my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the precise 5 details set forth, but shall consider myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

10 In a smoking pipe, a bowl, a stem, a barrel partially filled with liquid, a tube including a U-shaped portion, one end of said U-

shaped portion forming a cup shaped receptacle receiving the lower end of the bowl, the other end of said U-shaped portion communicating with the lower end of the barrel, said tube extending upwardly in the barrel and including a return bend located above the water line in the barrel and a tapered open end located below the water line, the 15 upper end of the barrel communicating with the stem.

GEORGE A. MILKIE.