Nov. 8, 1938. W. W. BARLING 2,135,632

TOBACCO PIPE, CIGARETTE TUBE, AND THE LIKE

Filed July 28, 1937

Fig. 1.

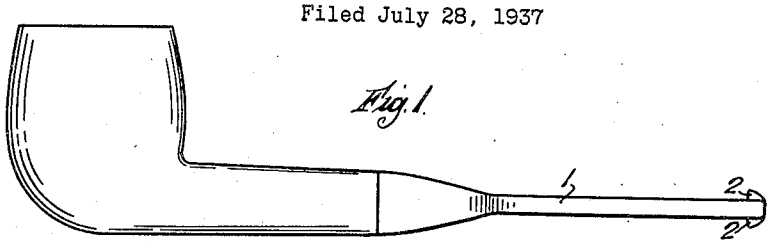


Fig. 2.

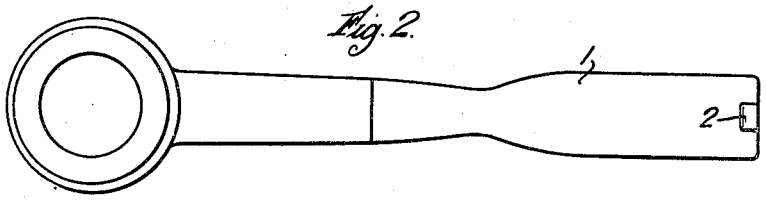


Fig. 3.

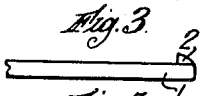


Fig. 4.

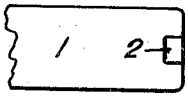


Fig. 5.

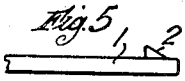


Fig. 6.

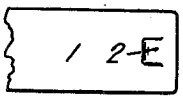


Fig. 7.

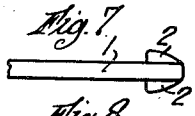


Fig. 8.

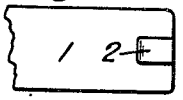


Fig. 9.

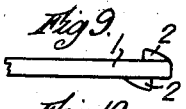


Fig. 10.

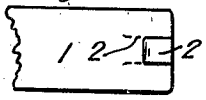


Fig. 11.

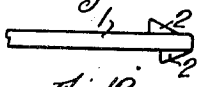


Fig. 12.

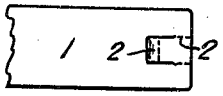


Fig. 13.

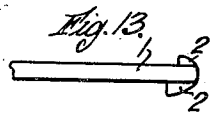


Fig. 14.

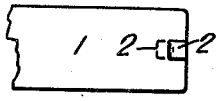


Fig. 15.

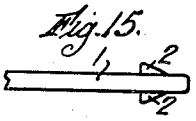


Fig. 16.

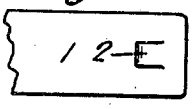


Fig. 17.

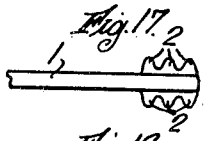


Fig. 18.

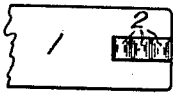


Fig. 19.

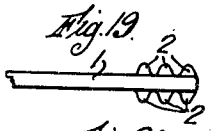


Fig. 20.

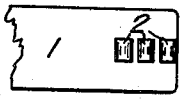


Fig. 21.

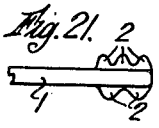
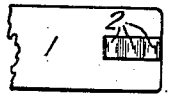


Fig. 22.



Inventor:
Walter William Barling;
By his attorneys,
Baldwin & Wight

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,135,632

TOBACCO PIPE, CIGARETTE TUBE, AND THE LIKE

Walter William Barling, Camden Town, London, England, assignor to B. Barling & Sons, Camden Town, London, England

Application July 28, 1937, Serial No. 156,242
In Great Britain October 24, 1936

5 Claims. (Cl. 131—229)

This invention relates to mouthpieces for tobacco pipes, cigarette tubes and the like hereinafter referred to as pipes.

Mouthpieces of pipes are normally provided at the end of the tail with a lip which, when the pipe is in use, normally abuts against the back of the teeth to prevent the pipe from falling out of the mouth. This lip consists of a raised portion or flange which extends around the circumference of the end of the tail of the mouthpiece and due to this lip and to the normal rounded or curved surface of the tail, it is uncomfortable and indeed extremely difficult for a smoker to smoke his pipe so that the bowl is right to the side of the face, which position of the bowl is sometimes desirable to obtain a firm grip of the mouthpiece by the teeth and to keep smoke from the bowl away from the eyes. This positioning of the pipe during smoking is particularly advantageous for smokers with dentures.

According to the present invention, the tail of the mouthpiece is formed substantially flat on the top and bottom surfaces and is provided at or adjacent its end on one or both surfaces with a projection or button the width of which extends only for a short distance on either side of the centre line of the mouthpiece in lieu of the normally provided lip.

The projections or buttons may be of any desired shape, e. g., substantially rectangular in plan and substantially triangular in elevation with one surface vertical or circular or elliptical and are preferably positioned on both surfaces diametrically opposite one another adjacent the tail of the mouthpiece, whilst more than one projection or button may be provided on one or both surfaces of the mouthpiece.

The mouthpiece may, moreover, be continued as substantially flat to a point adjacent that end of the mouthpiece which fits into the stem of the pipe.

Various examples of mouthpieces for tobacco pipes are shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively a side elevation and plan of one form of mouthpiece fitted to a pipe.

Figures 3–22 inclusive show similar views of modified forms of mouthpieces.

In the drawing the mouthpieces 1 are formed substantially flat on both the top and bottom surfaces and as shown in all of the figures with the exception of Figures 3–6 and 17–22 are provided on both surfaces with a projection or button 2. In Figures 1 and 2 the buttons rise from the end of the mouthpiece, which in all cases is not provided with the usual lip, in the shape of an arc of a circle for a short distance and then is brought down to the mouthpiece at a right angle thereto to form a right angled projection against which the back surfaces of the teeth can engage, the two buttons being identical.

In Figures 3 and 4 only one button is provided and as shown on the top surface of the mouthpiece, although it will be appreciated that the button may be provided only on the bottom surface of the mouthpiece. In this arrangement the button is shaped and positioned as is the button in Figures 1 and 2.

In Figures 5 and 6 again one button is provided, but in this form of mouthpiece, the button is slightly spaced away from the end of the mouthpiece and from the front to the rear it is formed as a straight sloping line merging into the mouthpiece instead of being arcuate in contour.

The mouthpiece shown in Figures 7 and 8 differs from that shown in Figures 1 and 2 only in that the button is longer and hence the diameter of the circle on which the arc is struck is greater.

In Figures 9 and 10 a mouthpiece is shown in which the button on the top surface is substantially similar to that in Figures 7 and 8 whilst the button on the bottom surface is reversed so that the front surface of the teeth in the lower jaw abut against the right angled projection.

In Figures 11 and 12 the top button is spaced away from the end of the mouthpiece similarly to that shown in Figures 5 and 6 whilst the lower button merges into the end of the mouthpiece.

In the arrangement shown in Figures 13 and 14 the top button is similar in shape and position to that provided on the top surface of the mouthpiece shown in Figures 1 and 2, whilst the lower button is larger than the upper and is substantially similar to that shown on the lower surface of the mouthpiece shown in Figures 7 and 8.

In Figures 15 and 16 a button similar in shape but slightly larger than that shown in Figures 5 and 6 is provided on both surfaces, the buttons however being spaced away from the end of the mouthpiece.

In Figures 17–20 two different forms of mouthpieces are shown in which each is provided on both upper and lower surfaces with three buttons or projections. In Figures 17 and 18 the lower part of the middle button is not carried down to the mouthpiece but merges into the adjacent buttons which themselves meet the mouthpiece, so

that the buttons may be said to form a single button but with a plurality of upward projections or teeth, whilst in Figures 19 and 20 the three buttons are separate from one another.

In Figures 21 and 22 the top surface of the mouthpiece is formed similarly to that shown in Figures 17 and 18 whilst the lower surface is provided only with two buttons which merge into one another.

Owing to the absence of a lip and to the flat formation of the tail of the mouthpiece as constructed in accordance with this invention it is found possible to obtain a firmer grip of the mouthpiece with the teeth and also no matter what be the angle of the bowl with respect to the mouth, since it is possible for the teeth to grip the mouthpiece in arcuate manner conforming to the natural arc of the teeth, the projections or buttons not being positioned so as to give rise to an uncomfortable feeling for the lips or teeth, but merely preventing the pipe from falling from the mouth, since it is possible for the buttons or projections to lodge in the V formed by two adjacent teeth, which of course is impossible with mouthpieces provided with the normal lip. With mouthpieces as generally constructed at the present time dentures come up against the lip and due to the mouthpiece being usually of greatest height in the middle and tapering off at the sides, the dentures slip off.

Furthermore, by varying the position of the buttons or projections provided in accordance with this invention, a mouthpiece may readily be provided which is comfortable for smokers having an overlapping or protruding upper or lower jaw, particularly when the buttons or projections are provided on the centre line of the mouthpiece.

What I claim is:

1. A mouthpiece for tobacco pipes, cigarette tubes and the like which over a considerable portion of its length is formed substantially flat on the top and bottom surfaces, at least one projection being provided in the proximity of the end and raised from the general plane of the mouthpiece on at least one surface thereof, the width of said projection extending only for a short distance on either side of the centre line on said surface in lieu of the normally provided lip and being substantially less than the width of the mouthpiece.

2. A mouthpiece for tobacco pipes, cigarette tubes and the like which over a considerable portion of its length is formed substantially flat on the top and bottom surfaces at least one projection being provided at the end and raised from the general plane of said mouthpiece on both said top and bottom surfaces, the width of the projections being substantially less than the width of the mouthpiece and extending only for a short distance on either side of the centre line of the said surfaces in lieu of the normally provided lip.

3. A mouthpiece as claimed in claim 2 in which three projections are provided on the top surface and two projections on the bottom surface.

4. A mouthpiece as claimed in claim 2 in which three projections are provided on both the top and bottom surfaces said projections being diametrically opposite one another.

5. A mouthpiece as claimed in claim 2 in which the projections are substantially triangular in cross section, the apex of the triangle passing towards the bowl end of the mouthpiece.

WALTER WILLIAM BARLING.