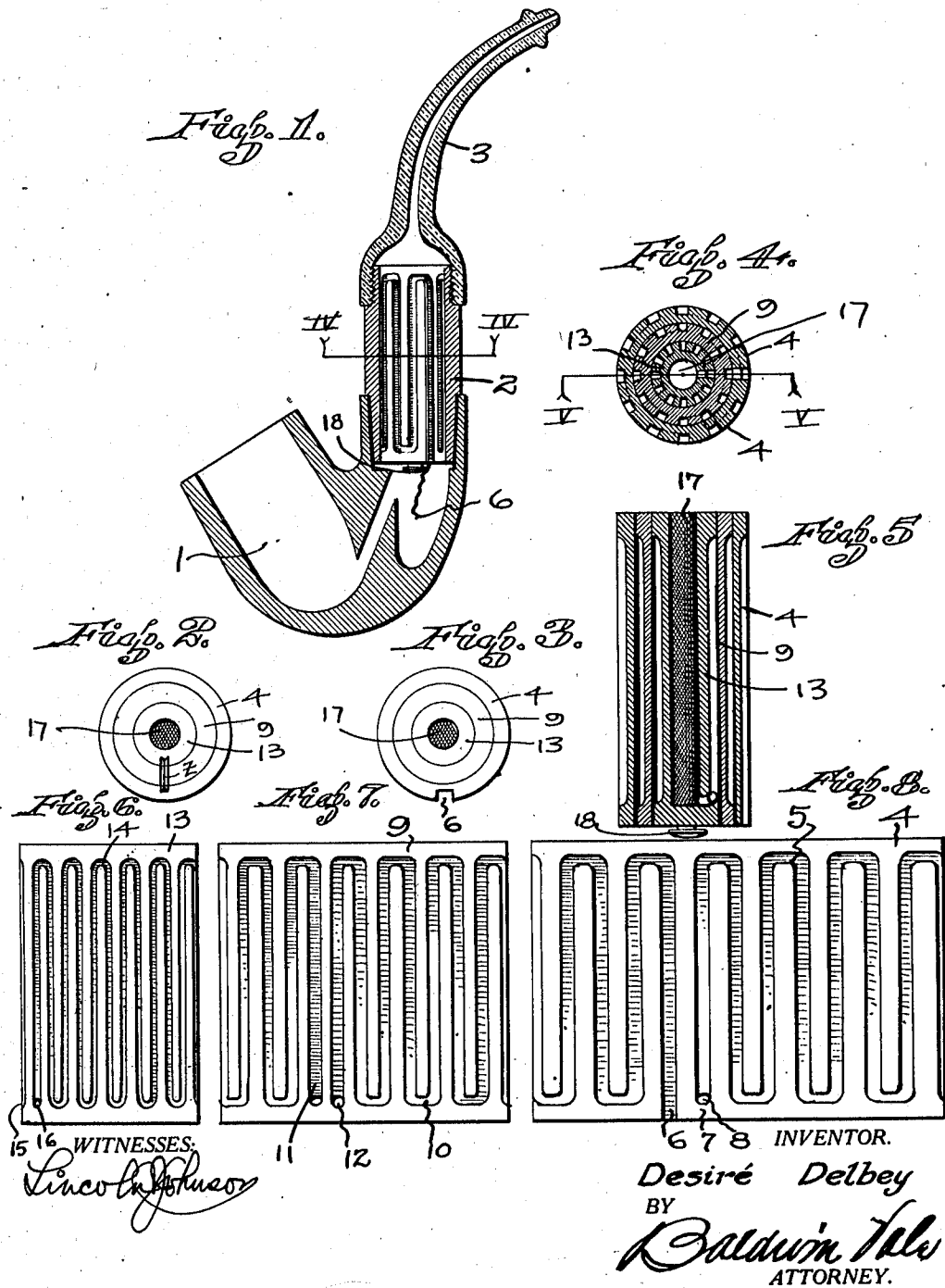


D. DELBEY.
TOBACCO PIPE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1918.

1,313,796.

Patented Aug. 19, 1919.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DESIRÉ DELBEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

1,313,796.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Application filed February 11, 1918. Serial No. 216,546.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DESIRÉ DELBEY, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have made a new and useful invention—to wit, Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, concise, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates particularly to radiating or circulating systems within which a maximum length of conduit is incorporated within the minimum amount of space, such as heating radiators, smoking pipes and the like.

In the present embodiment of the invention, it is the object to increase the length of the smoke passage in pipe stems between the combustion bowl and the mouth piece, to accomplish cooling of the smoke before it reaches the mouth of the smoker; to accomplish condensation of liquid from the smoke, and the removal of nicotin and other harmful essential oils therefrom. Other objects and advantages will appear as this description progresses.

In this specification and the annexed drawings, the invention is illustrated in the form considered to be the best, but it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to such form because it may be embodied in other forms, and it is also to be understood that in and by the claims following the description, it is desired to cover the invention in whatever form it may be embodied.

In the accompanying one sheet of drawings:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal cross section of a smoking pipe having this invention applied to the stem thereof.

Fig. 2 is a plan view from above of the conduit unit.

Fig. 3 is a similar view from below.

Fig. 4 is a cross section of the same on the line IV—IV Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the same taken on the line V—V, Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic plan of the perimeter of the inner shell of the conduit laid flat.

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the intermediate shell similarly treated; and

Fig. 8 is a similar view of the outside shell.

In detail the construction illustrated in the drawing in Fig. 1 shows a conventional

type bowl 1 having its stem 2 and a mouth piece 3 or bit, the specific form of which is not germane to this invention, as it has other applications, some of which will be cited in the following description.

The smoking of tobacco in the conventional pipe has certain disadvantages, such as the drawing of hot moist smoke into the mouth of the smoker. This is obviated in various ways by increasing the length of the pipe stem, the mechanical inconvenience of which is manifest, and by interposing absorbing mediums in the path of the smoke. It is one of the objects of this invention to accomplish the result of a long stem within the limits of a compactly built and conveniently sized pipe, that may in every other respect be conventional in design. The outer shell 4 of the conduit is preferably cylindrical and slightly tapered from one end to the other, to fit the similarly tapered cylindrical interior of the pipe stem 2 within which it fits snugly. The surface of this outer shell is provided with the continuous serpentine passages 5, sunken into the surface thereof, and beginning at the point 6 open through the ends of the shell and terminating at the point 7 in the transverse hole 8. This passage 5 may be formed with return bends and extend longitudinally of the shell, as shown in the drawings, or it may be cut spirally around the exterior of the shell, depending largely upon the manner of fabrication of the part in its production. The intermediate shell 9 is similar to 4 being slightly tapered to fit snugly therein, and has its surface perimeter similarly provided with the groove 10 beginning at 11 and terminating in the hole 12. When the intermediate shell 9 is inserted within the shell 4, the point 11 is registered with the hole 8 as indicated by the index line Z. The inner shell 13 is similarly tapered and formed to fit snugly within the intermediate shell 9, and is provided with the continuous groove 14, beginning at 15, and ending in the hole 16 leading into the hollow interior. All of these various shells are grooved on their exteriors, and finish smooth on their interiors, whereby the interior of one coöperates with the exterior of the one within, to convert the grooves 5, 9 and 14 into continuous interspaced passages. The very slight tapered fit between these shells holds them frictionally in snug assembly, from which position they may be easily disassembled by pressure on their ex-

posed smaller ends, when it is desired to separate them for the purpose of cleaning, which is occasionally necessary, when this invention is applied to a pipe or other conditions wherein there is condensation to be disposed of. For convenience in illustration, the grooves 5, 9 and 14 are shown of different widths which is not a necessary feature of this invention, as all the grooves may be of the same width, it being obvious that the smaller the grooves, and the closer they are placed together, the greater the combined length of the various grooves forming the conduit. It is possible to form a conduit 4 feet in length within the confines of the average length of pipe stem, if such a condition is desirable.

This invention operates substantially as follows: Suction on the bit 3 initiates a draft through the bowl 1 and its communicating passages, to the inlet 6 of the groove in the outer shell 4, carrying the smoke throughout the length of the grooves in this shell from which it escapes through the hole 8 into the initial point 11 in the intermediate shell, within which it passes the full length of the grooves therein to the outlet hole 12, communicating with the initial point 15 in the inner shell 13, passing throughout its length and through the outlet hole 16 into the center of the inner shell, which may be filled with a suitable fibrous packing, such as 17, of an absorbent nature calculated to condense and filter out the nicotin and other harmful essential oils before the smoke passes into the bit 3 and thence into the mouth of the smoker. It is obvious that the smoke starting hot from the bowl 1, in passing through this serpentine conduit will give off its heat by radiation through the body of the material forming the various shells 4, 9 and 14 and the stem 2 of the pipe, thus accomplishing the pipe smoker's ideal of a cool, dry, sweet smoke, carrying the flavor of the tobacco without its deleterious effects.

It is desirable to remove the conduit from the stem 2 occasionally for the purpose of ridding it of condensed liquids therein, also to give it an opportunity to cool, so that it will better absorb the heat during the next smoking period. To facilitate removal from the stem 2, within which the various shells are placed with their smaller ends downward, so that the unit will be supported within the stem, by the tapered sides, I provide the button 18 for finger pressure which is also a convenient means for initiating disassembly of the various shells.

The various parts of the unit may lend themselves to fabrication by die casting in metal, or molding in various suitable materials, such as white pipe terra-cotta, rubber and the like.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A tobacco pipe comprising an outer hollow stem; a plurality of hollow shells telescoping within said stem and resting in surface contact, and having continuous grooves in their outer surfaces and having their adjacent ends joined by transverse passages through said shells.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising an outer hollow stem; a plurality of hollow tapered shells telescoping within said stem and resting in surface contact, and having continuous grooves in their outer surfaces and having their adjacent ends joined by transverse passages through said shells, and an absorbent core in the center shell adjacent the mouthpiece of said pipe.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at San Francisco, California, this 26th day of January 1918.

DESIRÉ DELBEY.

In presence of—
LINCOLN V. JOHNSON,
A. J. HENRY.