

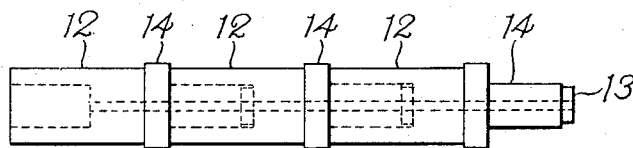
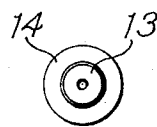
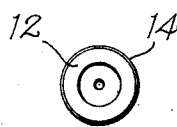
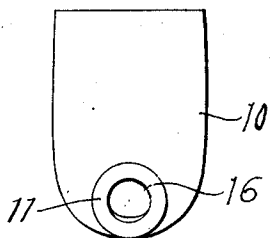
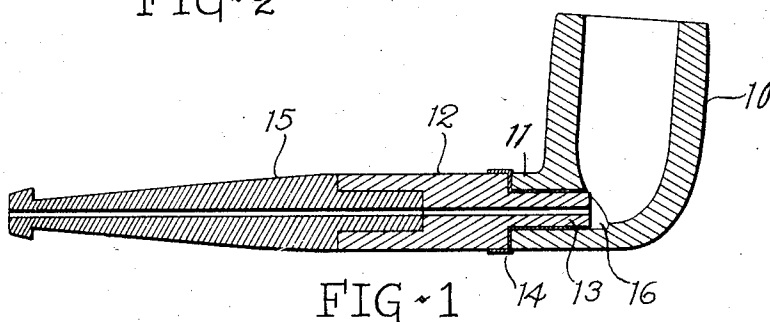
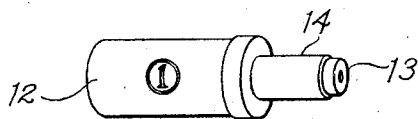
Oct. 29, 1929.

T. W. BIGONEY

1,733,113

TOBACCO PIPE

Filed June 5, 1928



INVENTOR

Thomas W. Bigoney

By

Dean, Fairbank, Obriought & Hirsch
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS W. BIGONEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

TOBACCO PIPE

Application filed June 5, 1928. Serial No. 282,979.

This invention relates to tobacco pipes, and the main object is to prevent the pipe from acquiring objectionable characteristics such as rank odor and bitter taste. The cause for such objectionable characteristics is that the moisture from the burning tobacco as it is drawn through the pipe in smoking, tends to condense in the smoke passage in the stem of the pipe. Due to the porosity of material, such as briar root from which the stummel is generally formed, absorption of liquid mixture takes place, and if the pipe is kept frequently in use it is only a comparatively short time before the stem portion of the stummel becomes saturated and thus offensive. As a result of this condition some pipe smokers periodically send their pipes to a so-called "pipe hospital" to be skillfully cleaned and dried out. Others employ a series of pipes which are used on successive days, so that each pipe has an opportunity of drying out for several days between successive periods of use. With this latter procedure the saturation points is never reached and the development of the objectionable characteristics is prevented.

In my improved pipe I avoid the necessity of changing pipes or having the pipe cleaned and dried out, by providing the pipe with detachable and interchangeable sections forming a core for the stem portion of the stummel where the main condensation and absorption take place. The special advantage of this is that only one bowl and mouthpiece need be provided, and the plurality of interchangeable shank sections which also constitute cores for the stem portion of the stummel, may be used one day each in succession, so that each of such sections may have several days to dry out between successive periods of use.

As a further advantage these sections when detached will dry out much more rapidly than does a shank or stem which is integral with a bowl.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated one embodiment of my invention and certain preferred details of construction, but it will be understood that various changes

may be made within the scope of my invention and the main object still be secured.

In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is a central longitudinal section through my improved pipe,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the interchangeable shank sections,

Figs. 3 and 4 are end views of opposite ends of the sections shown in Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 is an end view of the stummel, and

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of several of the interchangeable sections connected together to provide a longer stem if desired.

In the construction illustrated the stummel includes a bowl 10 with a comparatively short hollow shank or stem portion 11 formed integral therewith. This stummel is preferably of briar root, as is also the interchangeable stem section 12. This stem section 12 has a tubular portion 13 surrounded by a reinforcing metal sleeve 14 which, together, fill the hollow in the shank of the stummel with the end of the section 13 projecting slightly into the bowl cavity. The member 12 at the opposite end has a recess preferably of the same diameter and length as the tubular portion 13, so as to receive the end of a mouthpiece 15.

In carrying out my invention I make the interchangeable stem section 12 of porous material such, for instance, as briar root, and I provide the stem portion 11 of the stummel with a comparatively large passage 16 extending all of the way into the bowl. The tubular extension on the stem section 12 extends the full depth of the hole 16, that is, into the base of the bowl cavity. It is of course understood that the mouthpiece and the interchangeable stem section 12 have the usual smoke passage therethrough, which is of comparatively small diameter.

In my improved construction the smoke flows directly from the bowl into the smoke passage of the section 12 without having come in contact with the stem portion of the stummel. Thus the condensation and resulting absorption which takes place are solely in the stem section 12, and the mouthpiece, and primarily in the former.

When the pipe has been smoked to such an

extent that the section 12 has absorbed a considerable portion of the moisture, it may be removed and replaced by a fresh section. As the section 12 extends all the way into the bowl cavity there will be comparatively no absorption by the wall of the stummel itself.

The tubular portion 13 of the stem section 12 being of comparatively small diameter, may rapidly dry when removed from the pipe.

The tubular portion 13 is preferably encased in the reinforcing metal sleeve 14 which may also extend out radially and form a ferrel around the end of the larger portion of the stem section. Thus a permanent fit is established between the removable stem and the stummel and there will be no liability of breakage of the parts.

The preferred manner of use is to employ one shank for one day and then to remove it and lay it aside to dry out. There may be any desired number of these shanks or stem sections consecutively numbered, for instance one for each day of the week, and each used for one day. It is also desirable to leave the bowl detached during the night so that air may circulate freely through it. With reasonable attention to the procedure above stated, it is impossible for my improved pipe to become foul.

It is to be noted particularly that my improved pipe presents no inaccessible pockets in which the liquid condensate or mixture may collect, and no so-called saliva chambers, compartments, cartridge inserts or metal attachments within the smoke passage. The smoke flowing through the entire length of the pipe from bowl to mouth does not come in contact with any metal, and this is particularly desirable as smoke drawn through or over metal rapidly produces a very objectionable condensate.

In my improved construction no excessive condensation takes place within the stem, and the portion of the stem which the smoke first enters, and where the absorption is greatest, is interchangeable and used for limited periods only.

The metal sleeve which is employed strengthens the tubular projection 13 and preserves a permanent fit within the hole 16, but this metal does not contact with the smoke and does not promote condensation. The invention does not constitute merely a detachable or interchangeable stem or an additional insert of any kind, but includes the use of porous material surrounding the smoke passage of both the bowl and the shank, and the provision for the removal and interchange of the entire length of the porous material which ordinarily becomes filthy as the result of prolonged use. It involves a novel construction of the stummel and results in advantages which are not obtained in any other pipe with which I am familiar.

There is, practically speaking, no addi-

tional, or any special boring or shaping of the smoke channel. The pipe has the advantages of a number of pipes in one, and possesses all of the advantages of a number of pipes used in rotation. The additional advantages gained are that the drying out process is materially hastened by the separation of the parts; that the complete pipe, together with a set of interchangeable shanks may be furnished for practically the cost of one pipe, and that it is necessary to break in only one bowl. Furthermore the quality and flavor of the smoke drawn through a small hole in a briar root shank is decidedly superior to smoke drawn through or over a metal attachment or insert of any kind.

By means of my invention the fine qualities of a simple old fashioned briar pipe are left intact, but the saturation evil is easily averted.

As the ordinary user would provide himself with a plurality of these sections, two or more of them may be connected together in series, as shown in Fig. 6, to elongate the stem if desired. To permit of this the socket or recess in the outer end of the section 12 is made of the same diameter and depth as the cylindrical projection 13.

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

1. A tobacco pipe having a stummel including a bowl and a very short hollow stem section having an unusually large passage therethrough, a removable stem section and a projection integral therewith and extending through the hollow stem section of the stummel into the bowl cavity, whereby the portion including the entire smoke passage from the bowl cavity to the mouthpiece in which condensation and absorption take place may be removed from the stummel and upon removal the rapid drying of the bottom of the bowl cavity is permitted by free access of air current through the stummel.

2. A tobacco pipe including a stummel having a very short stem section provided with an unusually large passage therethrough to the bowl cavity, and a plurality of removable and interchangeable stem sections, each including a projection adapted to extend through said passage into the bowl cavity and having a smoke passage therethrough, and a separate mouthpiece adapted to be detachably secured to any one of said interchangeable stem sections and having a smoke passage therethrough, whereby upon the absorption of moisture in one of the said interchangeable stem sections it may be exchanged for a similar but dry stem section.

3. A tobacco pipe having a stummel including a bowl and a very short integral hollow stem section with an unusually large passage therethrough, a mouthpiece, and an

intermediate stem section having a body portion and a projection integral therewith at one end and extending through the stem section of the stummel into the bowl cavity, and means at the opposite end for attaching said mouthpiece, whereby the intermediate stem section containing the entire smoke passage from the bowl cavity to the mouthpiece is removable for drying, and whereby a free circulation of air for drying the bottom of the bowl cavity is permitted when the intermediate stem section is removed.

4. A tobacco pipe having a stummel provided with a very short stem section having a thin wall and an unusually large passage therethrough, and a stem section of porous material having a body portion and a projection integral therewith and projecting through said passage into the bowl cavity, whereby upon separation of the said stem sections rapid drying of the lower portion of the bowl cavity is permitted by free circulation of air through the stummel.

5. A tobacco pipe having a stummel provided with a very short stem section having an unusually large passage therethrough into the bowl cavity of the stummel and a removable stem section having a body portion and a projection integral therewith and projecting through said passage into said bowl cavity, said projection having a metal jacket thereon out of contact with the smoke passage, whereby upon separation of parts which have been subjected to the deleterious action of the burned tobacco said parts may rapidly dry out by reason of the greatly increased circulation of air in contact therewith allowed when said parts are separated.

6. A tobacco pipe including a stummel having a very short stem section with an unusually large passage therethrough into the bowl cavity, and a plurality of removable and interchangeable stem sections each including a projection containing a smoke channel and adapted to extend through said passage into the bowl cavity of said stummel, whereby upon absorption of moisture in one of said interchangeable stem sections it may be replaced by a similar but dry section, and whereby rapid drying of the lower portion of the bowl cavity is facilitated by free access of air upon removal of said interchangeable stem section.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 31 day of May A. D. 1928.

THOMAS W. BIGONEY.