Oct. 23, 1934. J. T. DICKINSON 1,978,393

SMOKER'S PIPE

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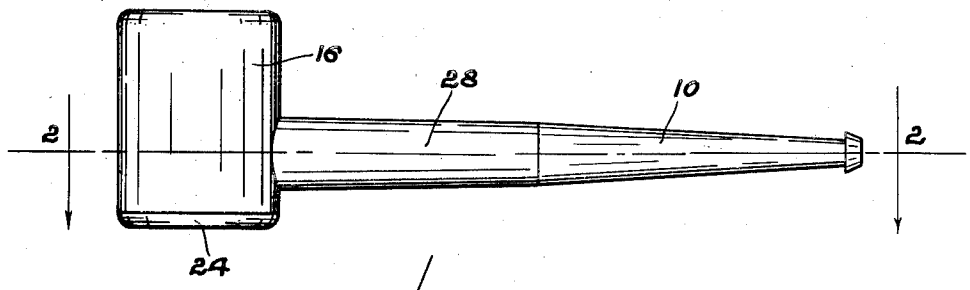


Fig. 1

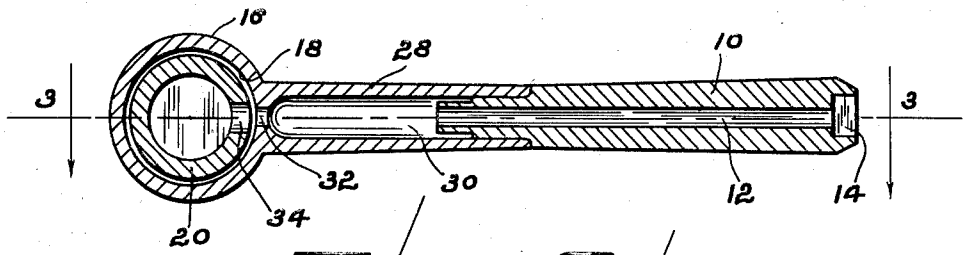


Fig. 2

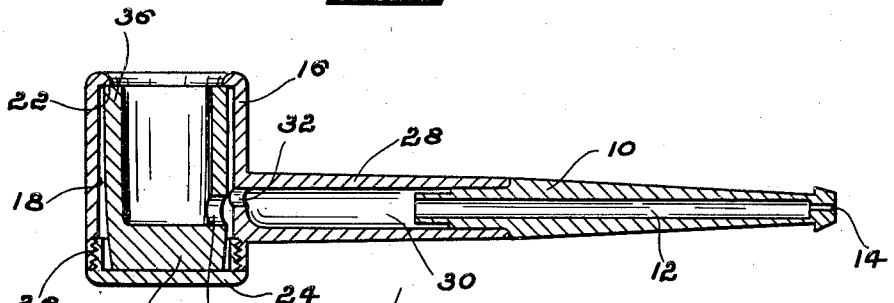


Fig. 3

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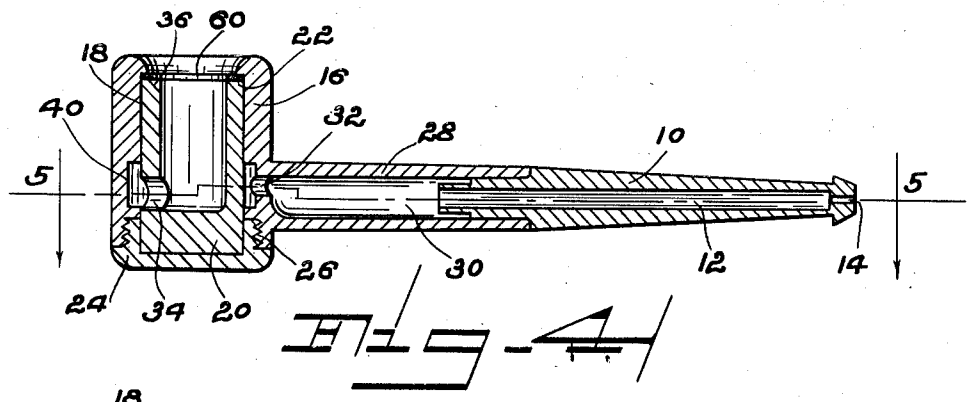


Fig. 4

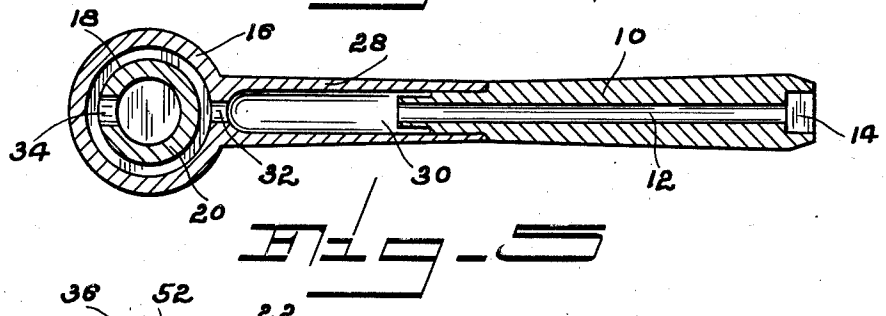


Fig. 5

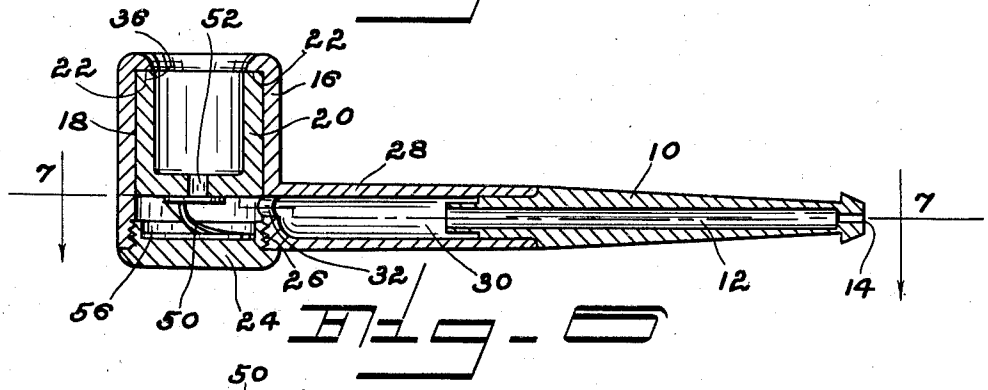


Fig. 6

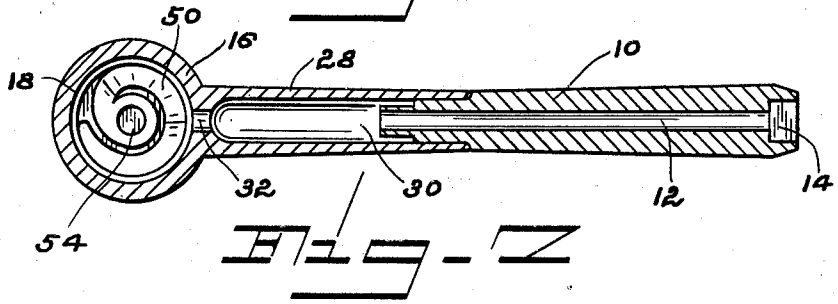


Fig. 7

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SMOKER'S PIPE

John T. Dickinson, Seattle, Wash.

Application January 2, 1931, Serial No. 506,109

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—12)

My present invention refers to the art of pipe making and more particularly to a smoker's pipe which is provided with a removable absorbent lining. It is well known that linings have been used in smoking pipes for a long time. However, in my present invention I provide a very convenient manner for using a removable liner, made of treated corn cob. In this manner I am able to provide the pipe smoker with what in effect is a corn cob pipe, yet having the pipe so arranged that it presents a very neat and attractive appearance, having it supplied with a suitable bit and making it very convenient to replace a used up corn cob with a new one. By this means nothing is lost to the user except just the lining itself. While I have referred to a corn cob lining it is only because this at present seems to be the most preferred material. I believe it will be understood that any similar lining which is suitable might be used in the same manner, therefore,

The principal object of my invention is to provide a smoker's pipe, having a bowl lining that is easily removable;

A further object is to provide a smoking pipe bowl which is so arranged as to completely hide from view the lining which is used in the pipe.

A further object is to provide a smoker's pipe which gives all the desirable qualities found in an ordinary corn cob pipe, but which, when the lining becomes destroyed through use, can be easily replaced with a new lining at very little cost.

Other and more specific objects will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the outward appearance of my pipe.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section taken at right angles to Figure 2 as along the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing a slightly modified construction.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a longitudinal sectional view similar to Figures 3 and 4 but showing a further modification.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal sectional view taken along the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Referring to the drawings throughout which like reference characters indicate like parts, numeral 10 designates the bit, or mouth piece of my pipe. This may be made of any material suitable for this purpose, as bakelite, vulcanite, amber, etc. No new features are claimed for this portion of my pipe, it being provided with the usual central passage 12 and the thin discharge opening 14. The bowl portion 16 may, as before, be made of any suitable material. I have found bakelite to be very desirable but it is believed that any of the usual materials might be used, such as wood, or the like. A bowl cavity 18 is provided which I have indicated as being cylindrical. This is believed the most preferred form, as it is very essential that the lining 20 be removable from the bottom of the bowl member. To give finish to the upper margin of the bowl cavity and also to retain the lining in proper position I provide an overhanging annular ledge at 22. Secured to the lower portion of the bowl is a cap member 24; the exact manner of locking this cap in place is relatively immaterial, although I have found that male and female threads, as indicated at 26, a very satisfactory locking means. Extending from one side of bowl 16 is the stem proper 28. This is adapted to receive the male portion of bit 10 and is provided with a rather large central cavity 30. A communicating opening 32 is provided between this chamber and the bowl chamber. I have found it most desirable to have this opening somewhat smaller than chamber 30, preferably about the size of passage 12, and it has been found to be especially desirable to have this opening disposed at the upper portion of chamber 30, as illustrated in the various views.

Lining 20 is preferably made from corn cob material, treated in the well known manner, which consists of forming the outside to a given size and boring out the center of the cob, leaving only sufficient of the pith at the bottom to provide sufficient material to absorb the nicotine normally liberated during the smoking operation. This material is resilient and provides an air tight joint under ledge 22 when cap 24 is screwed firmly into place. As shown in Figures 2 and 3 I prefer to have the corn cob lining somewhat smaller than cavity 18 so that when it swells through use, it will not become firmly seated in cavity 18 and will provide an annular passageway for the smoke when the discharge opening 34 does not match up with opening 32.

It has been found quite desirable to slightly char the inside of lining 20 so that the first bitterness usually experienced in a corn cob pipe will not be present. A discharge opening 34 is

provided in the lining which should match up roughly with opening 32. In some cases it has been found desirable to treat the upper edge 36 of the lining with heat resistant cement or provide an asbestos washer 60 so as to prevent it burning at this point.

Figures 4 and 5 show a slight modification of my pipe in that an annularly disposed groove 40 is provided, which extends entirely around the inside of cavity 18. With this in place it will be apparent, it is believed, that it will not then be necessary to match up opening 34 with opening 32, and further, if opening 34 is so located as to be diametrically opposite opening 32 the smoke will then have to travel half way around passage 40 and thus, in effect, lengthen the stem of the pipe.

In Figures 6 and 7 I have indicated a still further modification in that a spring 50 is disposed within chamber 18 in a manner to constantly urge the lining 20 upwardly against ledge 22. With this construction it is not necessary to have the all over length of lining 20 an exact length, as the spring can easily take care of reasonable variations. This reduces the cost of preparing linings 20. As illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, I provide for a centrally disposed discharge opening 52 in lieu of the side opening 34. Matching up with this opening is a hole 54 in spring 50. Spring 50 is preferably seated within a recess 56 in cap 24 and in this manner the spring will always be in proper position.

It is desired to bring out that recess 56 in cap 24 provides a reservoir of sufficient capacity to collect any of the juices liberated from the tobacco during smoking. In the form shown in Figure 3, it is important that the lining be made tapering as shown, so as to provide an annular juice collecting chamber.

It is believed, however, that it will be apparent that the construction as used in Figures 3 and 4 might be used with spring 50. This should necessitate a deeper recess at 56.

The foregoing description and the accompanying drawings are believed to clearly disclose a preferred embodiment of my invention but it will be understood that this disclosure is merely illustrative and that such changes in the invention may be made as are fairly within the scope and spirit of the following claim.

What I claim is:

A smoking pipe consisting of a stem; a bowl; locking means at the bottom of said bowl; an inwardly extending annular ledge at the top of said bowl; a removable lining for said bowl; resilient means disposed co-axially with said lining, adapted to compensate for varying lengths of said removable linings; a removable cap member, adapted to coact with said annular ledge and said resilient means to secure the lining in the bowl and locking means on said cap coacting with the locking means of the bowl to secure said cap member in place.

JOHN T. DICKINSON.