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E. W. WISCH

2,209,671

TOBACCO PIPE

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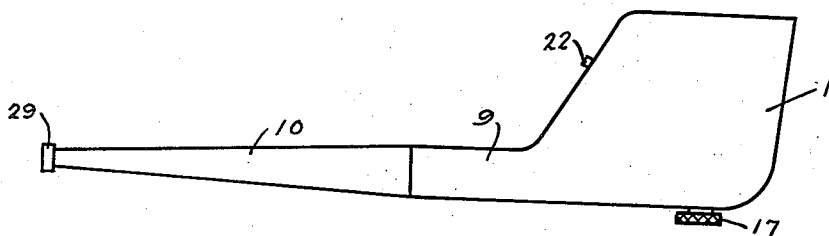


FIG. 1.

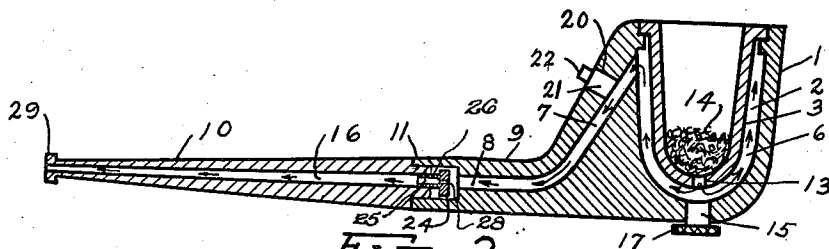


FIG. 2.

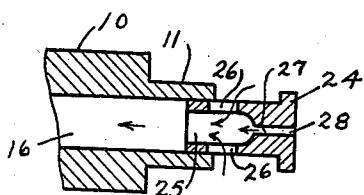


FIG. 3.

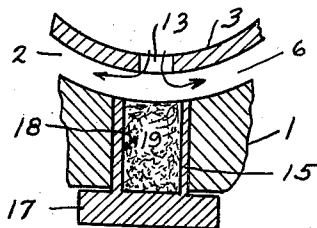


FIG. 5.

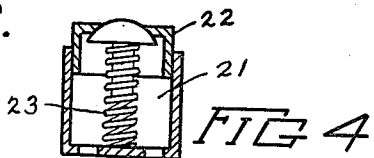


FIG. 4

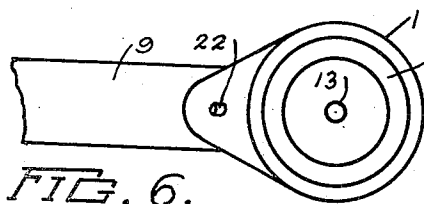


FIG. 6.

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TOBACCO PIPE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 131-198)

This invention refers to pipes and more particularly to those usable for personal smoking of tobacco and the like, for purposes of recreation and enjoyment. It has among its objects to provide in such a pipe, provision for cooling the inhaled smoke and condensing its vapors and excess moisture; means for controlling the resistance to smoking, and arrangements for absorbing the condensed moisture derived from the smoking of the tobacco in the pipe. Other objects will become apparent as the invention is more fully set forth.

In this invention, a smoking pipe for tobacco is arranged with a high draft connection to the bowl that causes the smoke to rise from the bottom of the bowl, along the exterior of same to a point adjacent the rim of the same. From thence the passage for the smoke runs angularly down to the pipe stem or barrel which is set in the proximate conventional position for pipe stems, aligned with the bottom of the pipe under the bowl. This passage is provided with an inlet valve near the rim of the bowl constructed like a check valve and adapted to permit the entrance of free air, and its mixture with the smoking products. The barrel or stem of the pipe is provided with a resistance control device that enables the user to adjust the resistance to "drawing" to suit the smoker. In addition, the bottom of the pipe, below the bowl, is provided with a receptacle filled with absorbent material that will take up any accumulations of moisture or tars that pass from the tobacco in the bowl to the bottom of the pipe. This receptacle may be readily removed for cleaning purposes by the user, as it is provided with an external knurled nut to permit it, without interfering with the use of the pipe, even while doing so. All these features combine together to provide the smoker with a cool clean smoke requiring an active desirable drawing effort.

In the drawing which illustrates by way of example an embodiment of this invention:

Figure 1 is an exterior view of a tobacco pipe embodying this invention,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through the pipe,

Figure 3 is a sectional detail of the adjustable resistor used in the barrel of the pipe construction to control the effort required to draw smoke through the pipe while smoking,

Figure 4 is a sectional detail of the coolerator valve used for control of the mixture of smoke and air to the barrel,

Figure 5 is a sectional detail through the ab-

sorbent receptacle used for taking off the accumulations of heavier residues arising from the smoked tobacco, and

Figure 6 is a plan view of the pipe.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the drawing.

The construction of the pipe consists of a bowl body 1 having an internal depression 2 designed to take an insertable bowl member 3 and support the latter on a rim 4 adjacent the mouth portion 5 of the body. The inserted bowl member 3 is surrounded by a chamber space 6, provided by making the depression 2 large enough to arrange same, and the air chamber leads to an angular passage 7 connected near the rim as shown in the drawing. The passage passes downwardly with respect to the position of the bowl body in normal position, and leads to a horizontal one 8, provided in the neck 9 of the pipe. A stem or barrel 10 connects to the neck 9 by having its insertion piece 11 adapted to fit into the recessed portion 12 in the neck 9. The passage 16 passes from the stem 10 through the connection to connect with the angular passage 7 and carry the smoke from the pipe bowl. The pipe bowl member 3 is provided with a hole or smoke orifice 13 at its lower portion for the smoke burning from the tobacco 14, to be drawn through into the chamber space 6. Under this orifice, an insertable receptacle 15 is attached to the body 1, and has a connection, and a knurled nut 17 for manipulating it. The receptacle is preferably of a tarnish resisting material with its internal part 18 arranged to contain an absorbent fireproof material 19 suitable for absorbing the tars and liquids falling from the bowl and neutralizing same. A treated asbestos sponge is mentioned as an example. When the receptacle is removed from the body 1, the sponge is removed and replaced with a new and clean one and the receptacle replaced.

The portion of the bowl body surrounding the passage 7 is enlarged somewhat to take care of its angular arrangement and its general purposes. It is provided with a hole 20 in which a coolerator, so-called, is inserted, which coolerator consists of a type of check valve construction 21, with an adjusting member 22 designed to control its movement and resiliency. The term "coolerator" is used arbitrarily by the applicant to designate the function of the valve 21, which is to partially cool and dilute the smoke being drawn from the bowl into the stem of the pipe. There is no common word encompassing such a function within its meaning, and therefore, ap-

5 pllicant considers the license appropriate in the case. The spring 23 is used where it is desired to give a resilient action to the valve and control the air passing through same to mix with the
 10 smoke in the passage 7 and dilute same to suit the user. A resistor member is provided in the stem of the pipe, and is so termed arbitrarily, as it describes a new article providing in the pipe a function of resisting and controlling the
 15 flow or "draw" of smoke therethrough. The resistor piece is of special construction and consists of a cylindrical member 24, fitting in the piece 11 and having an internal passage 25 with side orifices 26 leading off, and an end reduced
 20 passage 27 positioned as indicated in the drawing. The member can be slid in and out of the insertion piece so as to cover or uncover the side orifices 26; the end orifice 28 of the passage 27 being open at all times. This permits the pas-
 25 sage in the stem to be reduced or made normal to suit the user.

The pipe is used in the conventional manner, the end portion 29 of the stem being placed in the mouth of the smoker, and the form of the
 25 latter being of the flat contour to render it more convenient to use. The smoke from the tobacco passes in the direction of the arrows, through the bowl orifice 13, into the chamber space 6 and sur-
 30 rounds the bowl, tending to keep the latter warm and at the same time, condense its vapors as it gives up its heat. The condensation passes down to the receptacle 15 and its absorbent material receives and holds same so it will not be re-evap-
 35 orated. The smoke passes to the angular pas- sage 7 and there the incoming air through the adjusted coolerator valve 21, mixes in to suit the smoker and continues to the pipe stem passage 16, restricted suitably by the resistance offered
 40 by the resistor member 24, which has been ad- justed to personally suit the smoker. The ad- justment of the resistor valve member 24 is made in conjunction and cooperatively with the adjust-
 45 ment of the coolerator valve, so that the draw that the smoker gives in smoking will be evened up between the two devices and the bowl, to suit the smoker individually. This feature enables the tobacco to be smoked, just as uniformly by a strong or nervous smoker as by a less forceful
 50 one. Each type of smoker is enabled to smoke the pipe to his own satisfaction without modifying its structure. The arrangement of the valves is simply brought about by their adjustment mechanically to suit the specific whims and idiosyn-
 55 crasies of the particular user. Under this control, he gets complete satisfaction and does not burden his system with an excessive amount of

tobacco ingredients passing off in the smoke as he smokes, since the abnormal use of the pipe is compensated for by the dilution with air through the coolerator valve. Thus a smoker who would otherwise smoke four or five pipefuls of tobacco in a limited time due to the intensity and speed of the draws, could control the amount of tobacco to one pipeful, without modifying the intensity of his smoking. This is done by the simple expedient of adjusting the valves in this invention. The smoker continues his smoking in the conventional manner, and may at any time adjust his pipe further to suit himself, by manipulating the parts mentioned and described.

While but one form of the invention is shown in the drawing, it is not desired to limit this application for patent to this particular construction, or in any way otherwise than limited by the prior art, as it is appreciated that other forms might be made that would use the same principles and come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A combination of a bowl and a mouth piece, said bowl having a cavity, an inclined passage leading from upper end of cavity to a lower portion and outer end of the bowl, a recess in the latter end of the bowl having a diameter greater than the diameter of the bowl passage, the mouth piece having a reduced extension of less length than the recess and of the same diameter, and a bore adapted to align with the passage of the bowl, a valve positioned in the bore and having a flange on the outer end thereof, the periphery of the flange having a width less than the width of the recess, said valve having a small central opening, and openings with larger extent in the side wall thereof, the openings in the side wall cooperating with the inner wall of the bore to permit adjustment of the flow of fluid there-
 40 through, a valve in the bowl connecting the pas- sage thereof at its upper end with the atmos-
 45 phere, said valve positioned in the bore being adapted to regulate the flow of air through the second valve and the mixture of air and smoke to the mouth piece.

2. A pipe comprising a bowl and stem, said bowl having a downwardly extending passage in the wall thereof connecting the interior of the bowl with the bore of the stem, adjustable means in said wall for admitting outer air into said pas-
 50 sage, and means in said stem arranged to regu- late the flow of air through the second means and the mixture of air and smoke to the mouth piece.

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