Sept. 27, 1955 J. D. HOLDERMAN 2,718,892

TOBACCO PIPE

Filed Oct. 29, 1949

FIG. 2

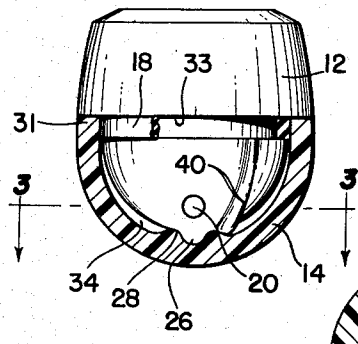
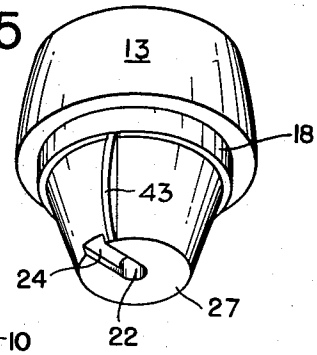


FIG. 5



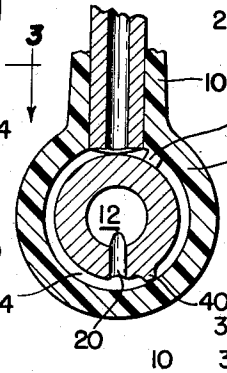


FIG. 3

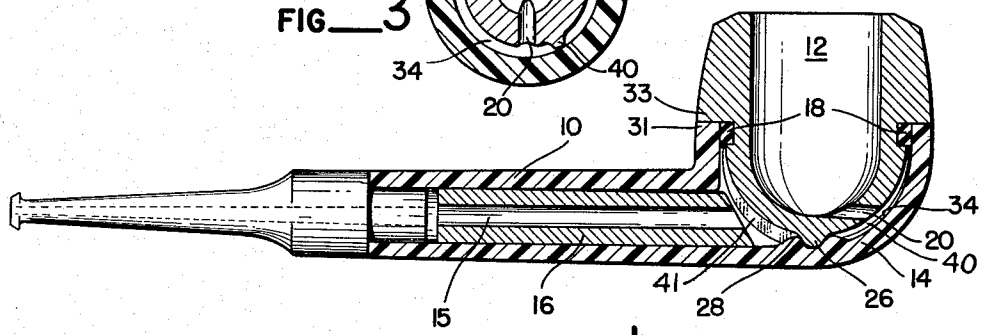


FIG. 1

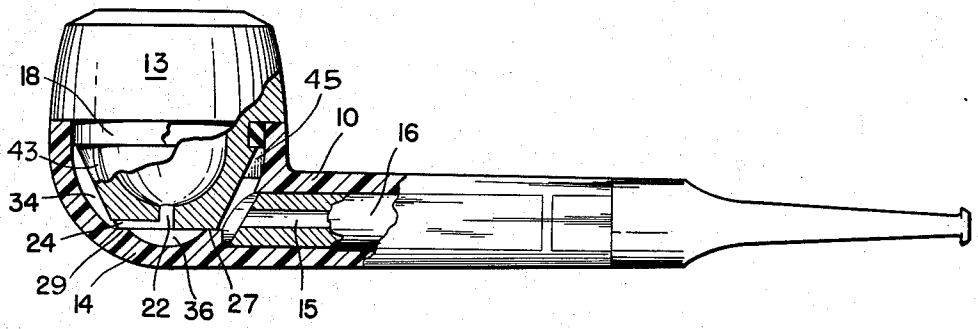


FIG. 4

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TOBACCO PIPE

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This invention relates to improvements in tobacco pipes of the type with a spaced inner bowl, special smoke passages and a liner for the stem.

One of the primary objects of this invention is to provide the user with a choice of temperatures of smoke and to provide means whereby the smoker may adjust the smoke temperature as the pipe increases in temperature during use.

Another object is to provide a mellow, sweet-tasting pipe and to reduce the moisture and impurities usually passing through the pipe stem to the user's mouth.

A further object is to provide a simple, inexpensive pipe, easily cleaned and sanitary.

The object of adjustable temperatures is met by the use of a rotatable inner bowl so constructed that smoke from the inner bowl must travel a variable portion of the circumference of the inner bowl, thereby condensing moisture and cooling the smoke. The user may set the inner bowl outlet near the stem passageway when he first lights the pipe, to obtain the dry, moderately temperatured smoke characteristic of a freshly lit pipe. The inner bowl may be rotated as moisture accumulates and the pipe temperature increases, so that the smoke must travel around the circumference of the inner bowl, a distance of approximately the entire circumference.

The dual objectives of obtaining the fresh smoke directly when first using the pipe and of later providing a condensing and cooling chamber when the pipe becomes moist and hot are believed to be new to the art. It should be noted that some pipes with condensing and cooling chambers are not as simple and inexpensive as my invention or as easy to clean. The appearance of the pipe is favorable compared to some pipes with condensing chambers because the condensing space is not cumbersome and the conventional pipe shape is maintained.

A briar inner bowl and a briar tube in the stem provide a mellow, sweet-tasting pipe, after the products of combustion have permeated the briar, a characteristic quality of briar pipes. My invention has advantages over the usual briar pipe because stickiness and odor are reduced and sanitation is improved by having an outer stem and outer bowl made of material impervious to the products of combustion.

Much moisture and impurities are collected in the chambers and passageways, thereby not passing to the smoker's mouth.

The means whereby these and other objects are accomplished in my invention will best be understood, however, from the following description of specific embodiments, when read in connection with the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view of a longitudinal vertical section of a pipe constructed according to my invention;

Figure 2 is an end view, with certain portions broken away and shown in section;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken along line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a view of a partial vertical section through a pipe of an alternative form of construction;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the detachable bowl of the pipe shown in Figure 4.

Referring to the details of the drawings, attention is called to the stem **10** and the outer bowl **14**. These may be made of material impervious to the products of combustion. Stickiness and odor are reduced by the use of such material and sanitation is improved. This material may be transparent so that the briar tube **16** and briar inner bowl **12** may be seen, adding to the attractiveness of the pipe.

The inner briar tube **16** extends from adjacent the bowl to adjacent the mouthpiece end of stem **10** and has a smoke passageway **15**.

The briar tube **16** and briar inner bowl **12** are permeated by the products of combustion after the pipe has been smoked for a period of time. The pipe then affords the smoker a mellow, sweet-tasting smoke.

The removable, rotatable inner bowl **12** is positioned in an upwardly-open recess or cavity of the outer bowl **14**. The inner bowl **12** has the upwardly-open fire chamber therein. The base of the inner bowl may be constructed in several different manners, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 4, and the inside of the outer bowl **14** is varied correspondingly.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the inner bowl **12** has a projection on its under surface, at **26**, to fit into an indentation in the base of the outer bowl **14** at **28**. There is a smoke outlet **20** in the inner bowl **12** at one side leading from the fire chamber to the space **34** between the bowls.

Referring to Figures 4 and 5, in another form of construction, the inner bowl **13** has a flat under surface at **27** that fits on a flat rim in the base of the outer bowl **14** at **29** leaving a cup **36** between the under surface of the inner bowl **13** and the base of the outer bowl **14**. There is a smoke outlet **22** leading from the inside of the inner bowl **13** to the cup **36** and a connecting smoke outlet **24** niched or notched in the surface of the inner bowl **13** leading from the cup **36** to one side past the contacting bowl surfaces to the space **34** between the bowls around the sides of the inner bowl **13**.

The cup **36** and the space **34** between the inner bowl **13** and the outer bowl **14** serve to cool the smoke, condense the moisture in the smoke, and to collect the moisture and impurities thus preventing their passage through the stem passageway **15** to the user's mouth.

In both constructions there is a space **34** between the bowls around the sides of the inner bowl **12, 13**. Also in both there is intimate contact between the bowls at the top of the outer bowl **14**. An extension **33** of the inner bowl **12, 13** projects over the rim **31** of the outer bowl **14**. Between the adjacent vertical bowl walls contiguous said extension **33**, is positioned a sealing ring **18** attached to the inner bowl **12, 13**. The sealing ring **18** may be fitted into an indentation in the surface of the inner bowl **12, 13**. The sealing ring **18**, made of suitable elastic material, holds the inner bowl **12, 13** firmly in place, yet permits rotation of the bowl or easy removal for cleaning.

As illustrated in Figures 1 to 3, an upright baffle **40**, attached to the outside of the inner bowl **12**, contiguous the smoke outlet **20** and positioned in the space **34** between the bowls, will insure the passage of smoke through the space **34** in but one direction from the smoke outlet **20** to the stem passageway **15**.

By rotating the inner bowl **12**, the smoke must travel past a variable portion of the circumference of the inner bowl **12**. Because of the upright baffle **40**, this portion of the circumference can be varied from 0 degrees to close to 360 degrees. Without the baffle **40**, the maxi-

mum arc of travel of the smoke would be 180 degrees.

There may be instead an upright baffle **41** attached to the inner surface of the outer bowl **14** contiguous the stem passageway **15**. This would perform substantially the same function as the other baffle **40** as regards preventing the flow of smoke in one direction is concerned. If both baffles **40**, **41** are used, as shown in Figure 3, then the baffle **41** attached to the outer bowl **14** will act as a stop when the other baffle **40** attached to the inner bowl **12** abuts it. The use of two baffles **40**, **41** enables the user to determine, by the angular position of the baffle **40** with respect to the baffle **41**, the portion of the circumference of the inner bowl **12** the smoke must travel on its way to the stem passageway **15** even though the outer bowl **14** is made of oqaque material or is made of transparent material but has become clouded due to deposits on the inner surface, and the inner workings can not be seen.

In the Figures 4 and 5 construction, baffle **43** is secured to inner bowl **13** adjacent horizontal smoke passageway **24**. Stop **45**, corresponding to baffle **41** of the Figures 1 to 3 construction, is provided adjacent stem smoke passageway **15**. Stop **45** does not completely span annular passageway **34** as it does not have to serve as a baffle; and it will be noted that baffle **41** in Figure 1 could likewise be shortened to serve only as a stop if baffle **40** is used.

The smoker may desire to set the outlet **20**, **24** at close to 0 degrees when the pipe is first lit to obtain directly the warm, dry smoke characteristic of a freshly lit pipe. The smoker may rotate the inner bowl **12** or **13** as the pipe becomes warmer and more moist, so that the smoke must pass through a longer portion of the circumference of the inner bowl, thereby cooling the smoke and condensing the moisture.

It should be noted that the pipe can be thoroughly cleaned by the mere removal of the inner bowl **12** or **13**.

It will be seen that by the above described construction I provide for an adjustable cooling and condensation chamber for smoke in an inexpensive, sweet tasting pipe with improved odor and sanitation. The pipe is easy to clean and provides a condensation chamber while preserving the attractive conventional pipe shape.

While I have shown and described certain specific constructions, it is to be understood that these are merely illustrative and that the invention is limited only as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A pipe, comprising: an outer bowl having an upwardly-open recess therein and a stem extending from the side of said outer bowl having a stem passageway communicating with a side of said recess, an inner bowl movably mounted in said recess in a manner permitting manual rotation of said inner bowl through approximately 360 degrees, the outer bowl and inner bowl being in intimate circumferential contact at the top of said recess and near the bottom of said recess and being spaced apart between the points of intimate contact forming an annular smoke passageway therebetween, said inner bowl having an upwardly-open fire chamber therein and having a smoke outlet passageway from said fire chamber to said annular passageway between the bowls, an upright baffle positioned in said annular passageway and spanning the same and secured to said inner bowl at one side of and adjacent to said smoke outlet passageway and preventing passage of smoke through said annular passageway in one direction from said smoke outlet passageway to said stem passageway, said outlet passageway being positionable by manual adjustment of the position of said inner bowl to cause the smoke from said fire chamber to travel any selected distance through said annular passageway from 0 degrees to approximately 360 degrees of the circumference of the sides of said inner bowl, and a stop positioned in said annular passageway adjacent said stem passageway and disposed to abut said baffle in one position of said inner bowl to thereby indicate the position of said baffle without disassembly of the bowls.

2. A pipe, comprising: an outer bowl having an upwardly-open recess therein and a stem extending from the side of said outer bowl having a stem passageway communicating with a side of said recess, an inner bowl movably mounted in said recess in a manner permitting manual rotation of said inner bowl through approximately 360 degrees, the outer bowl and inner bowl being in intimate circumferential contact at the top of said recess and near the bottom of said recess and being spaced apart between the points of intimate contact forming an annular smoke passageway therebetween having a height of at least approximately one-half of the height of said recess, said inner bowl having an upwardly-open fire chamber therein and having only a single smoke outlet passageway from said fire chamber to said annular passageway between the bowls, an upright baffle positioned in said annular passageway and spanning the same and secured to said inner bowl at one side of and adjacent to said smoke outlet passageway and preventing passage of smoke through said annular passageway in one direction from said smoke outlet passageway to said stem passageway, said outlet passageway being positionable by manual adjustment of the position of said inner bowl to cause the smoke from said fire chamber to travel any selected distance through said annular passageway from 0 degrees to approximately 360 degrees of the circumference of the sides of said inner bowl.

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