

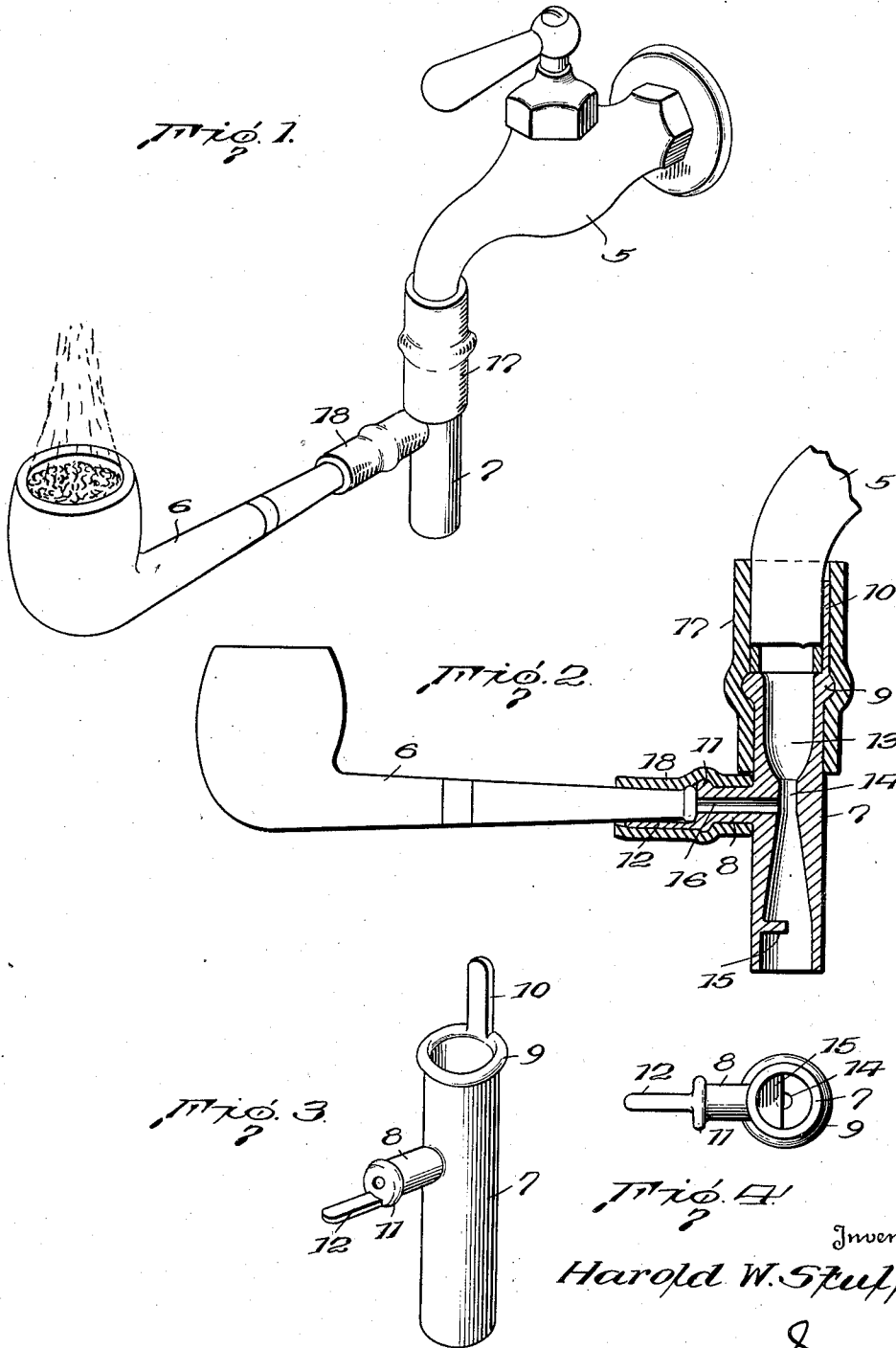
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ARTICLE FOR BREAKING IN TOBACCO PIPES

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ARTICLE FOR BREAKING IN TOBACCO
PIPES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—59)

The device of the present invention consists of an article for breaking in tobacco pipes.

In the present invention, I provide an article of simple construction which I have found to be effective for the so-called "breaking in" of tobacco pipes to accomplish, in a relatively short period of time, by artificial means, even better results than are attained when the pipe is broken in naturally by the smoker over a protracted period. The uninterrupted burning of the tobacco in the pipe at a predetermined rate and with a complete absence of saliva insures uniform and complete "crusting" of the bowl.

The construction of the article is very simple, and it may be attached, for operation, to an ordinary water faucet in the home.

Other objects of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the present preferred form of the invention taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an article constructed in accordance with the present invention illustrating its application on a water faucet and a smoking pipe.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of an article constructed in accordance with this invention showing it applied to a smoking pipe and a water faucet, the latter being fragmentarily shown with the lowermost part in section.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the article per se, and

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the article.

For the purpose of illustrating the application of my invention, I have in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing shown a water faucet 5 of conventional design, and a smoking pipe 6 of standard construction.

The article or device of this invention consists of a body portion, generally designated 7, which in the present instance is shown to be of cylindrical configuration, equipped with an intermediate peripheral extension 8. One end of the body 7 is enlarged to provide an annulus 9, from which a finger 10 extends, the latter being parallel to the axis of the body. The extension 8 is provided with a terminal annulus 11, from which a finger 12 extends, this finger or strut being similar to the finger 10.

The body 7 is provided with a longitudinal bore 13 which is constricted, as indicated at 14, at a point approximately mid-way its ends, the constricted portion of the bore being widened at a point below the axis of the extension 8 and gradually merging into a cylindrical bore which

is of a diameter substantially equal to that of the bore at the opposite end of the body. A portion of the lower end of the bore of the body is formed to provide a water abutment 15, forming a semi-seal in the bore on the same side of the latter as that from which the extension 8 projects.

Upon reference to Fig. 2 of the drawing, it will be noted that the extension 8 is provided with an opening 16 therethrough which communicates at its inner end with the bore 13 of the body 7. The inner end of the opening 16 is immediately below the constricted part 14, or throat of the article bore for a purpose which will hereinafter appear.

In use of the article 7, it is desired to place the upper end thereof in communication with a water faucet, or other source of liquid supply, and for this purpose I employ a rubber nipple 17, one end of which is sprung over the annulus 9 at the upper end of the body, the opposite end of the nipple projecting appreciably above said annulus to embrace the outlet end of the faucet. A similar nipple 18 is adapted for engaging the smoking pipe 6 with the extension 8 of the body. This nipple has one end thereof flexed over the annulus 11 of the extension, and the opposite end flexed over the pipe stem.

In use of the invention, the article is applied to the water faucet 5 and pipe 6, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing. Water passing through the bore of the body 7 creates a suction in the extension 8 with a resultant draught of air through the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe to burn tobacco. I have found that in the average pipe it is only necessary to burn a few bowls of tobacco until there is a sufficient encrustation on the pipe bowl to permit use of the pipe without discomfort to the smoker. When the pipe is loaded a certain pressure is exerted on the nipples 17 and 18. To prevent displacement of the smoking pipe or of the body 7, the reinforcing fingers 10 and 12 are employed. Furthermore, I have found it advisable to place the baffle 15 on the smoking pipe engaging side of the body to baffle the water away from said pipe. It is, of course, to be understood that the volume of water passing through the body may be adjusted to correspondingly adjust the degree of suction set up in the pipe stem, correspondingly regulating the burning rate of the tobacco. The baffle 15 which serves as a semi-seal, near the end of the bore of the body, prevents the water from gravitating uninterruptedly through the body with a loss of suction.

It is, of course, understood that I have herein shown and described only a preferred form of the invention, which I realize can be modified within the scope of the claim. I am also aware
5 that the article of this invention may be made of various materials without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

10 An article for breaking in smoking pipes consisting of a tubular body for engagement with a

liquid supply member, said body including a communicating pipe stem engaging extension, a flexible coupling for engaging said body with the supply member, a flexible coupling for engaging
5 said extension with a pipe stem, and a finger extending from said housing and from said extension for engagement into said couplings and with said supply member and pipe stem.

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