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TOBACCO PIPE

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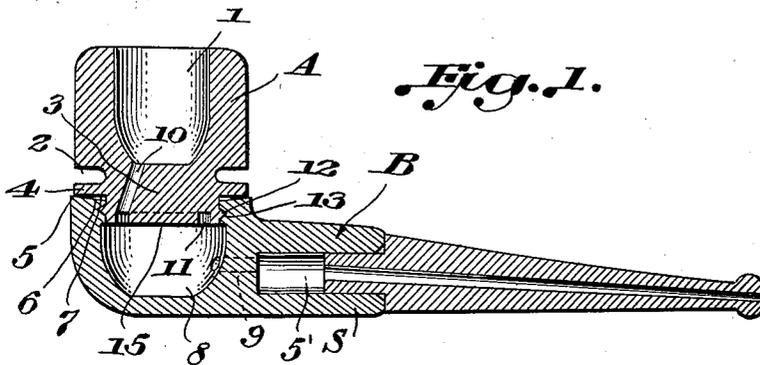


Fig. 1.

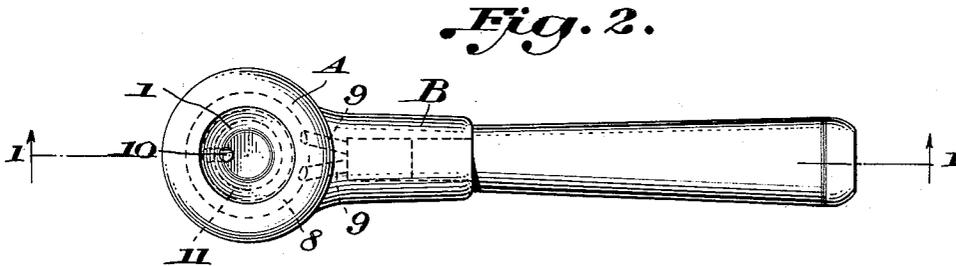


Fig. 2.

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TOBACCO PIPE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 131-195)

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This invention relates to a tobacco pipe and its prime object is to provide a tobacco pipe which will afford more smoking pleasure to the user.

The conventional tobacco pipe will usually enable the smoker to obtain a clean cool smoke when the pipe is first lit. As the smoking continues, however, the smoke becomes hot to a degree which will very often burn the smoker's tongue. Also, it is seldom possible to burn all of the tobacco within the bowl of the conventional pipe because the tobacco in the heel portion of the bowl becomes soggy from filtering the moisture in the smoke drawn therethrough, as well as from the tobacco juices, etc. Furthermore, the bowl of the conventional pipe becomes quite hot after continued smoking and when such occasion arises, the bowl fails to lower the temperature of the smoke.

The main object of this invention is to eliminate the problems of the conventional pipe of overheating of the upper pipe bowl, clogging of the screw threads forming the connection of the pipe bowl and its base and to provide, at all stages of the smoking, a clean cool smoke.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tobacco pipe having a pair of bowls wherein the same may be easily and quickly secured together in air sealing engagement.

Still another object of the invention is to provide screw threads in the upper and lower bowls of the tobacco pipe, the screw threads forming means for quickly securing the bowls together.

In general, the main object of the invention is obtained by providing two separate bowls which are detachably secured together, the upper bowl having a tobacco burning chamber formed therein, while the lower bowl is completely separated from the upper bowl, except for a smoke passage or bore which provides smoke communication between the bowls. The lower bowl is spaced a considerable distance from the upper bowl to prevent heat from radiating from the burning chamber to the lower bowl, and the lower bowl has a chamber formed therein, which chamber may be filled with a filtering medium. The passage or bore provides communication between the two chambers to permit the smoke to pass from the burning chamber to the filtering chamber and after the smoke has been filtered through the medium contained within the filtering chamber, the smoke passes laterally outwardly through a bore or bores formed through the stem receiving portion of the lower bowl and then finally into the pipe stem proper. An annular heat dissipat-

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ing groove is provided in the upper bowl to reduce the temperature thereof.

Reference is made to applicant's copending applications Serial No. 546,128, filed July 22, 1944, Serial No. 596,613, filed May 30, 1945, and Serial No. 770,444, filed August 25, 1947.

Referring now to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the tobacco pipe, Figure 2 is a top view of the pipe.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 2, the upper bowl, generally indicated at A, has a tobacco burning chamber 1 formed therein. The lower portion of the upper bowl A is provided with a bottom 3 having an inclined bore 10 formed there-
through. The lower portion of the bowl A is of reduced annular size to form a plug-like member 15 having screw threads 12 formed therein. An annular heat radiating groove 2 is formed about the outer periphery of the bowl A thus forming an annular ring 4 having a flat underside 7. An annular groove 11 is formed in the bottom of the plug 15 and is located adjacent the outer periphery thereof and in communication with the smoke passage bore 10.

The lower bowl, generally indicated at B, is provided with a smoke filtering and cooling chamber 8. Screw threads 13 formed about the upper portion of the inner periphery of the chamber 8 terminate in an annular inwardly tapering shoulder, as indicated at 6. The lower bowl B has a stem portion S, the stem portion S in turn having an enlarged bore 5' extending from the outer end thereof inwardly to a point short of the filtering chamber 8. A pair of diverging bores 9 form smoke passageways from the bore 5 to the chamber 8.

Before the pipe is assembled, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, the filtering chamber 8 formed in the lower bowl B is filled, or substantially filled, with a filtering media. While any filtering media will suffice for the purpose intended, I have found that smoking tobacco forms an ideal filtering media, the tobacco being capable of absorbing impurities and moisture from the smoke and also of lowering the temperature of the smoke materially. It has been found in actual use that very often particles of tobacco will lodge in the screw threads 13 and, as heat will expand such particles of tobacco, it often becomes difficult to unscrew the upper bowl from the lower bowl when the upper bowl of the pipe is warm. Accordingly, the abrupt non-tapering shoulders 14 formed in the screw threads 12 will dislodge such particles of tobacco normally adhering in the screw threads 12 and 13. After the lower

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bowl has been substantially filled with tobacco, the upper bowl is then screwed to the lower bowl by means of the complementary screw threads 12 and 13. As it is imperative to have an air seal between the two bowls, I have found that by including the shoulder radially inwardly, as indicated at 6, on the upper portion of the lower bowl and providing a flat surface of the shoulder 7 formed on the upper bowl A, the two bowls may be wedged together in air sealing engagement in such a manner that only a small portion of the two bowls contact each other, as indicated at 5, thus permitting expansion of either or both bowls, but preventing the bowls from becoming so tightly secured to each other so that it would be difficult to unscrew the same. After the bowls are thus assembled, smoking tobacco is placed in the smoke burning chamber 1 and the pipe lit in the usual manner. Suction through the pipe stem, bores 5' and 9, filtering and cooling chamber 8 and bore 10, will draw the smoke formed in the burning chamber 1 down through the bore 10. It will be noted that the positioning of bore 10 is such that the greater portion of the smoke entering chamber 8 will pass from the lower portion of bore 10 downwardly through the filtering media and then into bores 9 which converge into bore 5 and then into the pipe stem. The annular groove 2 and ring or flange 4 formed in the outer periphery of the bowl 8 will enable air to circulate therein to thus dissipate a substantial amount of heat which is normally formed at the lower portion of the smoke burning chamber 1. As the two chambers 1 and 8 are separated from each other by bottom 3 which is of a substantial thickness, the lower bowl B is always maintained at a temperature much lower than the temperature of the upper bowl A and accordingly, the filtering media in the filtering chamber 8 is substantially cool. The hot smoke and impurities therein, formed by the burning tobacco in chamber 1 are cooled to a substantial degree and the impurities and moisture in the smoke are removed by the filtering media in chamber 8 before the smoke can pass into the pipe stem.

I claim:

1. A smoking pipe comprising a pair of bowls, means for detachably securing said bowls together one above the other, the upper bowl forming a tobacco burning chamber and the lower bowl forming a smoke cooling and filtering chamber, a partition formed integrally with the upper bowl and positioned below the burning chamber for separating the two chambers, said partition having a smoke bore extending therethrough at a maximum distance from the stem of said pipe to provide communication between said burning chamber and said filtering chamber, and a stem receiving portion formed integrally with the lower bowl, said partition and upper bowl having together a ventilating and cooling annular groove on the exterior thereof, and a flange on said partition having upper and lower surfaces, the upper surface forming the lower wall of said groove, said lower bowl having an upper end surface, said last named surface being downwardly and inwardly inclined toward the center of said lower bowl and said lower surface of said flange being adapted to engage a circumferential portion only adjacent the outer edge of the end surface of said lower bowl, said first named means comprising a screw threaded connection on the exterior of the partition and the interior of the upper portion of

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the lower bowl whereby when said upper bowl is fully screw threadedly engaged with said lower bowl the lower surface of said flange forms an air-tight seal and a lock with the upper end surface of said lower bowl, without substantial deformation of said flange.

2. A smoking pipe comprising a pair of bowls, means for detachably securing said bowls together one above the other, the upper bowl forming a tobacco burning chamber and the lower bowl forming a smoke cooling and filtering chamber, a partition formed integrally with the upper bowl and positioned below the burning chamber for separating the two chambers, said partition having a smoke bore extending therethrough at a maximum distance from the stem of said pipe to provide communication between said burning chamber and said filtering chamber, and a stem receiving portion formed integrally with the lower bowl, said partition and upper bowl having together a ventilating and cooling annular groove on the exterior thereof, and a flange on said partition having upper and lower surfaces, the upper surface forming the lower wall of said groove, said lower bowl having an upper end surface, said last named surface engaging the lower surface of said flange, one of said engaging surfaces being downwardly inclined towards one edge thereof and the said inclined surface being adapted to engage a circumferential portion only adjacent the outer edge of the other surface, and said first named means comprising a screw threaded connection on the exterior of the partition and the interior of the upper portion of the lower bowl whereby when said upper bowl is fully screw threadedly engaged with said lower bowl the lower surface of said flange forms an air-tight seal and a lock with the upper end surface of said lower bowl, without substantial deformation of said flange.

3. A smoking pipe comprising a pair of bowls, means for detachably securing said bowls together one above the other, the upper bowl forming a tobacco burning chamber and the lower bowl forming a smoke cooling and filtering chamber, a partition formed integrally with the upper bowl and positioned below the burning chamber for separating the two chambers, said partition having a smoke bore extending therethrough at a maximum distance from the stem of said pipe to provide communication between said burning chamber and said filtering chamber, and a stem receiving portion formed integrally with the lower bowl, said partition and upper bowl having together a ventilating and cooling annular groove on the exterior thereof, and a flange on said partition having upper and lower surfaces, said upper surface forming the lower wall of said groove, said lower bowl having an upper end surface, said last named surface engaging the lower surface of said flange, one of said engaging surfaces being downwardly inclined toward an edge thereof and the said inclined surface being adapted to engage a circumferential portion only adjacent the outer edge of the other surface, and said first named means comprising a screw threaded connection on the exterior of the partition and the interior of the upper portion of the lower bowl whereby when said upper bowl is fully screw threadedly engaged with said lower bowl the lower surface of said flange forms an air-tight seal and a lock with the upper end surface of said lower bowl without substantial deformation of said flange, said screw threaded connection on the upper interior portion of the lower

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bowl being located directly above the filtering chamber.

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