H. VILLAUME.

TOBACCO PIPE.

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1,403,527. Patented Jan. 17, 1922.

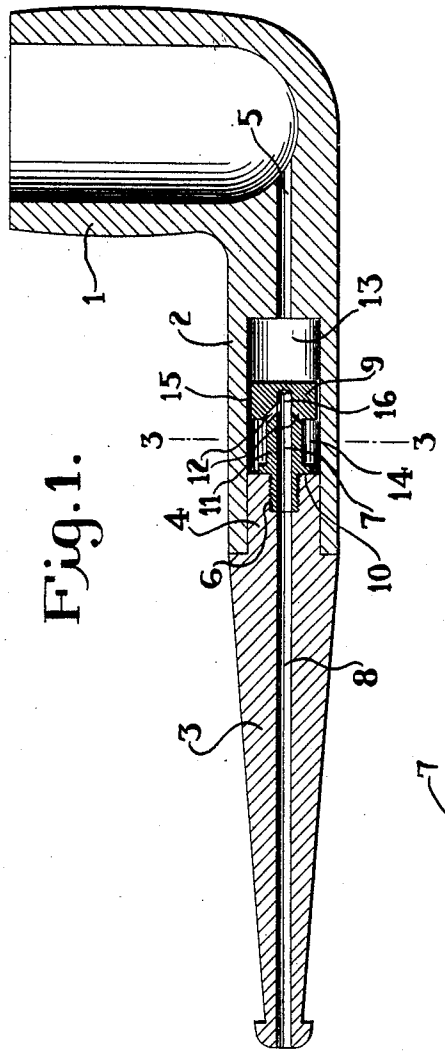



Fig. 1.

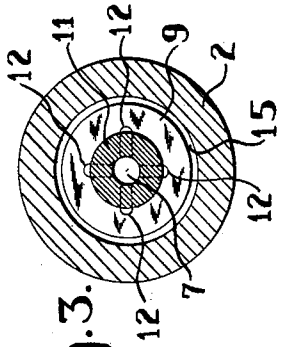



Fig. 3.

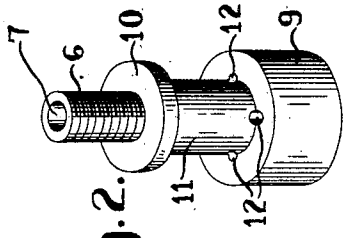



Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TOBACCO PIPE.

1,403,527. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Jan. 17, 1922.**

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY VILLAUME, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tobacco pipes and particularly to an attachment for pipes, by means of which any ordinary pipes can be converted so as to give to the user a cool, sweet smoke.

Among the objects of my invention may be noted the following:

To provide a tobacco pipe with means by which the heat, in the burning tobacco in the process of smoking, may be extracted or removed and prevented from reaching the mouth of the user; to provide a tobacco pipe with means by which the nicotine carried in the smoke may be deposited in the pipe so that none of it will reach the mouth of the user; to provide an attachment for the ordinary pipe, by means of which, with very little if any alteration in the structure of the pipe, the latter may be rendered capable of extracting the heat from the smoke in its passage to the mouth of the user and of depositing the nicotine so as to prevent it from reaching the mouth of the user; and to provide certain details of construction whereby the foregoing objects are attained simply, economically and readily.

With the above objects in view and others which will be detailed during the course of this description my invention consists in the parts, features, elements, and combinations of the latter as hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I have provided drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of an ordinary tobacco pipe with my invention applied thereto;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the attachment of my invention; and

Fig. 3 is a section substantially on the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the bowl of an ordinary pipe; 2, the stem thereof; and 3, the bit or mouthpiece having the usual reduced extension 4, adapted to enter the usual bore in the stem of the pipe, the bit being held frictionally in the stem as usual. In the bowl of the pipe, at its bottom, is the usual passage 5 extending along the stem to the chamber in which the bit-extension 4 is centered. All these parts are usual and common in pipes, and it is a feature of my invention that none of them shall be changed in form or size, excepting in very few unusual instances; but, that all of said features shall be utilized in connection with my invention applied as hereinafter described.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, it will be seen that my invention consists of a plug of peculiar form and structure, set by medium of its screw-threaded end 6 in the bit-extension 4, and having a passage 7 which continues the passage 8 through the stem clear into the enlarged head 9 of the plug. At the base of the screw-threaded extension 6, a flange 10 is provided which is adapted to abut against the inner end of the bit-extension 4, and thereby limit the extent to which the plug may be screwed into the bit-extension 4. The flange 10 also has the function of rigidly holding the plug properly centered in the chamber of the stem 2. Between the flange 10 and the head 9, the plug is reduced in diameter to form the cylindrical member 11, at one end of which passages 12 are formed extending into the head 9 and communicating with the passage 7, which latter is extended into the head 9 a material distance beyond the terminal of the passages 12. The diameter of the head 9 is slightly less than the diameter of the chamber in stem 2 of the pipe, so that between the wall of the stem-chamber and the circumference of the head 9 there is a very small clearance or circumferential passage.

When the plug is in position in the chamber of the stem 2 said chamber is divided into a large chamber 13 and a smaller chamber 14, by the head 9 of the plug, said chambers being connected by the very narrow passage 15. The passages 12 connect the chamber 14 with the end of the passage 7 which, by being extended beyond the terminal of the passages 12, forms a small chamber 16. The result is that the smoke in passing from the base of the bowl 1 to the mouth of the user of the pipe traverses a circuitous path.

The plug is made from material which will not absorb either heat or moisture. Consequently, it will not become saturated or fouled and will not expand so as to cause the head 9 to contract the passage between

the chambers 13 and 14. The mode of operation and the function of the various features of construction are as follows:

The tobacco being lighted, the user draws upon the pipe in the usual way causing the volume of smoke to traverse the passage 5 carrying with it its usual concomitants of heat and nicotine. The smoke on reaching the chamber 13 expands, thereby releasing the heat to a very great extent and causing a deposit of nicotine and moisture in the chamber 13. The smoke then passes between the head 9 and the wall of the chamber 13 into the chamber 14, where it again expands releasing heat and depositing such nicotine and moisture as may still be carried. The smoke then traverses the passages 12, entering the chamber 16 at the end of the passage 7, whereupon it again expands, releasing heat; and by the time the smoke enters the passages 12 all nicotine and moisture have been released and very little or no heat remains. The smoke then traverses the passage 7 and 8 to the mouth of the user, and by the time it reaches the latter it is cool and sweet. The functions just described resulting from the disposition of the plug in the stem of the pipe are important to my invention since the plug compels the smoke to traverse a circuitous path before it can reach the mouth of the user and strips the smoke of all noxious fluids or ingredients and of practically all the heat. Hence, the head 9 and its relative size together with the several chambers and narrow passages are important features of my invention upon which I desire to lay stress.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A pipe having a chamber in its stem and a passage therefrom to its bowl, said chamber having therein a centrally disposed plug which is supported out of contact with the walls of the chamber; said plug having a head slightly smaller in diameter than that of the chamber and disposed substantially midway of said chamber with its closed end toward the bowl of the pipe; said plug-head having a chamber therein and a reduced cylindrical member extended therefrom and secured centrally to the bit of the pipe, said member having a central passage in continuity with the passage through the bit and terminating in the chamber of the head; and said head having a plurality of inclined passages extending from its chamber toward the bit and into the stem-chamber.

2. A tobacco pipe having a chamber in its stem and a passage extending therefrom to its bowl, said chamber having therein a centrally disposed plug which is supported out of contact with the walls of the chamber; said plug having a cylindrical member with a flange at one end and a head at the other end, said plug also having a screw-threaded extension, and a central passage from one end thereof into the head; said plug also having a plurality of inclined passages extending to the passage in said head, and said head being slightly smaller in diameter than the diameter of the chamber in the stem of the pipe.

3. An attachment for tobacco pipes consisting of a cylindrical device formed into a head having a chamber therein, a reduced portion terminating in a flange, beyond which is another screw-threaded reduced extension, said head having the chamber located centrally therein from which extends a passage through the reduced and screw-threaded portions, and said device having a plurality of inclined passages extended from the chamber in the head to the circumference of the reduced portion adjacent thereto.

HENRY VILLAUME.