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TOBACCO PIPE

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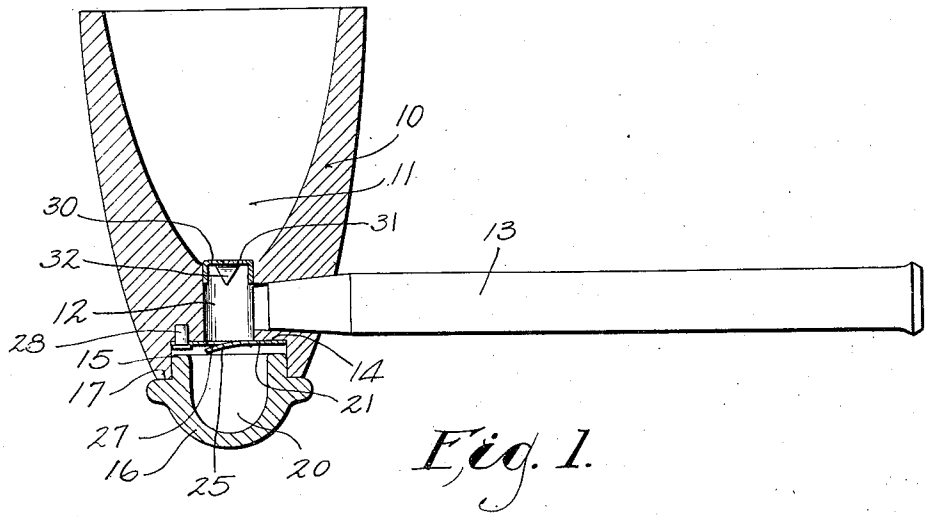


Fig. 1.

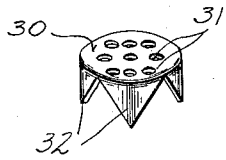


Fig. 2.

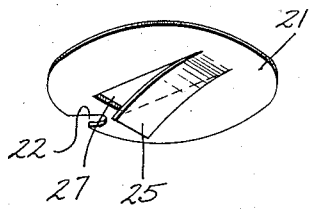


Fig. 3.

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TOBACCO PIPE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—201)

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco pipes.

The object of my invention is to provide an inexpensive pipe having an effective saliva trap associated with a suitable screen to prevent the tobacco from reaching the saliva or from settling into the cavity with which the pipe stem communicates.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved pipe.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the tobacco supporting screen, drawn to an enlarged scale.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a removable baffle located between the trap cavity and the cavity with which the pipe stem communicates, also drawn to an enlarged scale.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

The bowl 10 has a tobacco receiving cavity 11, the walls of which are preferably conically tapered, at least in the lower portion of the cavity 11. Below this cavity I provide a cylindrical cavity 12 with which the tubular pipe stem 13 communicates. This pipe stem has a reduced inner end fitted to a bore extending laterally through the wall of the bowl 10 to the cavity 12.

The interior surface of the cylindrical cavity 12 has its lower portion provided with an annular shoulder 14, below which the cavity is enlarged to receive the annular hub or reduced end portion 15 of a bottom cap 16. When the reduced portion is pushed into the cavity, a shoulder 17 on the cap contacts with the lower end of the bowl or pipe body 10. The bottom cap 16 has a trap cavity 20. The cavities 12 and 20 are normally separated by a plate 21, which preferably has the form of a disk provided with a peripheral notch 22. The central portion of the disk is slitted to provide a three-sided opening 27, and the material partially released by slitting the disk is pressed downwardly to form a baffle lip 25.

When the cap 16 is withdrawn, the disk 21 will be retained in position by a headed pin 28 receivable in the notch 22, whereby the disk may be rotated to engage one margin of the notch underneath the head of the pin, as best illustrated in Figure 1. The notch may be sufficiently large to receive the head of the pin preparatory to the rotative anchoring movement, or, if desired, the plate may be slightly tilted while it is being inserted, thus permitting its notched portion to slide underneath the head of the pin while the plate is being pushed to its normal horizontal position. Particles of tobacco or of ash which are small enough to pass through the apertures in the screen 30 are too small to clog the bore of the pipe stem, and while these particles may drop to the flat plate 21 they cannot clog the opening 27, this opening being located at the opposite side of the cylindrical cavity or bore 12 from that at which suction is applied through the stem. Therefore this opening is continuously effective for the delivery of saliva into the trap regardless of accumulations of ash and small particles of tobacco on the flat portions of the plate, or even on the downwardly inclined lip 25. When suction is applied the expanding air in the trap 20 pushes the accumulated particles away from the opening 27, and therefore prevents a clogging of the opening.

Another plate 30, provided with apertures 31, separates the tobacco cavity 11 from the suction cavity 12. This plate may also be formed of sheet metal having downturned margins cut to form spurs 32, which enter the cavity 12 and bear against its side walls, as clearly shown in Figure 1.

The screen 30 prevents the tobacco from entering the cavity 12 and clogging the bore of the pipe stem. The baffle plate 21, with its downturned baffle 25, prevents saliva and condensed vapor from being drawn upwardly from the cavity 20 under suction applied to the stem.

If desired, the baffle 25 may be formed of resilient material adapted to serve as a valve when suction is applied to the stem 13. But I have found that this is not necessary, since the baffle will prevent the return of saliva until the accumulations reach it, at which time, or before, the cap 16 will ordinarily be removed and emptied. I preferably employ a cap having a reduced end, slightly tapered, and in pressed-fit relationship to the enlarged end of the cylindrical bore in the bowl or body 10.

I have found that valves are apt to become corroded and clogged. A valve of the type disclosed may serve as a baffle if it is open when it ceases to function as a valve, but if it ceases to function when closed, the trap becomes inoperative. Any type of valve is more expensive than the baffle, and any non-corrosive material may be used in forming the plate 21 regardless of its resiliency.

My improved pipe can be constructed at less expense than any trap containing pipe of which I am aware, and it is more efficient for the purposes above set forth than the more expensive pipes. It is also more sanitary, due to the facili-

ty with which all the parts may be cleansed by withdrawing the bottom cap and pushing upwardly on the screen 30 with a lead pencil or other tool.

The suction cavity is always open and the tobacco is kept dry. Also, there is no return of saliva through the stem until the trap cavity 28 becomes filled.

It will be observed that the deflector 25 inclines downwardly and away from that side of the suction cavity with which the stem 13 communicates. While this is not essential, I prefer to incline the baffle in that general direction.

I claim:

In a tobacco pipe having a moisture collecting trap, a suction cavity above the trap and a tobacco receiving bowl above the suction cavity, a separating plate adapted to be interposed between the moisture receiving cavity and the suction cavity, said plate having a partially severed portion depressed to provide a communication opening between said cavities, said depressed portion serving as a lip-shaped baffle tending to prevent return of material from the trap under suction.

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