

T. J. STOCKTON.
SMOKER'S PIPE.
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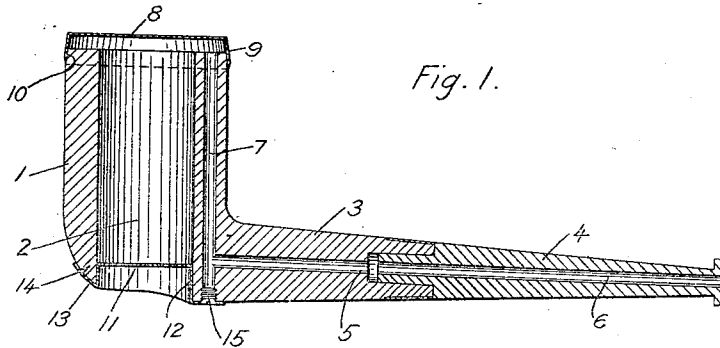


Fig. 1.

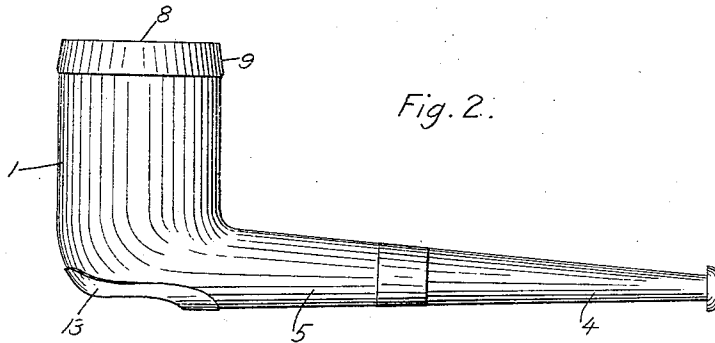


Fig. 2.

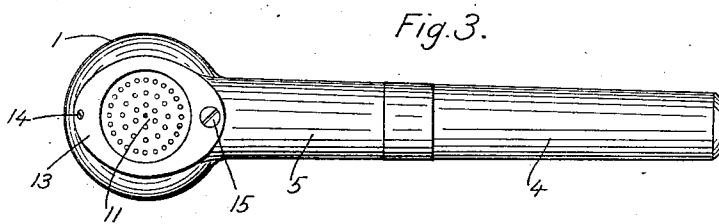


Fig. 3.

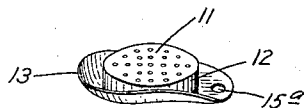


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SMOKER'S PIPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. STOCKTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smokers' Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to new and useful improvements in smokers' pipes, and more particularly to that type of pipe known as "bottom-draft", that is, of that type in which the bowl is closed at the upper portion and provided with an opening at the bottom portion through which the tobacco within the bowl may be ignited, and through which the air is drawn during the smoking operation, means being provided for supporting the tobacco in the bowl.

I am aware of the fact that bottom-draft pipes are known in the art and in the trade, but would state that these prior art devices, while being more or less satisfactory from the stand-point of operation and use, have not been acceptable to the trade and the public for a number of reasons, the principal one being that the constructions involved have detracted from the general appearance and attractiveness of the pipe, or so changed the same as to render the pipe clumsy or inconvenient in use. The objections stated are important as it is well known that in this art the pipes are generally of well accepted conventional forms or designs, and that any marked departure therefrom greatly militates against the acceptability of the pipes by the trade and the smoking public.

It is, therefore, one of the principal objects of my invention to provide a pipe of the "bottom-draft" type which will be extremely simple in construction, pleasing in appearance, and which by reason of its construction will not depart radically from the designs generally accepted.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pipe of the character set forth in which the burning of the bowl, or the discoloration of the same by smoke when lighting the tobacco will be effectually prevented.

To the ends above stated, the invention consists in the improved and simplified construction to be fully described hereinafter, and the novelty of which will be particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed.

I have fully and clearly illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings to be

taken as a part of this specification, and wherein:

Figure 1, is a view in vertical longitudinal section showing a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2, is a view in side elevation. Fig. 3, is a bottom plan view. Fig. 4, is a detail perspective of the tobacco support and closure for the bottom or draft opening of the bowl.

Referring to the drawings by numerals of reference: 1 designates the bowl of a pipe, which may be of any material suitable for the purposes for which it is intended, and of any of the accepted designs. As shown, this bowl is of general cylindrical contour formed with a tobacco chamber 2 extending therethrough from end to end, and is provided with an integral stub-stem 3, and detachable mouth-piece 4, said stem and mouth-piece being formed with longitudinal, alining and communicating passages 5, 6, through which suction is created by the smoker in the usual manner. The parts so far described are of well-known construction and as they constitute in themselves, no part of my present invention, specific description of the same is unnecessary.

Formed in the vertical wall of the bowl 1 is a vertically extending passage 7 with which the passage 5, above mentioned communicates, said vertical passage opening at its upper end through the upper edge of the wall of the bowl, and at its lower end through the bottom of the pipe at a point adjacent the juncture of the bowl with the stub-stem 3.

Upon reference to the drawings, it will be noted that the tobacco chamber 2, extends entirely through the bowl 1, and is open at both its ends, the upper end being closed by a removable cap 8 having a depending, outwardly flared annular flange 9, which sets over and engages the upper tapered edge 10, of the bowl said cap being intended to hold the position described while the pipe is in use and being readily removable when the bowl is to be replenished, or emptied of its contents. It might be stated at this point, that the flare of the flange 8, of the cap, and the taper edge of the bowl are so formed, that when the cap is in position it will be held by the engagement of the said flange and tapered portion, with its head at a distance above the upper edge of the pipe, so that the upper end of the passage 7 will

not be closed under any circumstances, and communication of the same with the tobacco and smoke chamber will always be unobstructed.

5 As above stated, the tobacco chamber opens through the bottom of the pipe body, and improved and simplified means is provided for closing this opening to hold the tobacco in the chamber, said means being
10 formed to cover and protect the bottom of the pipe against being burned or smoked by the flame of a match when the tobacco is being ignited. This means consists of a perforated wall or diaphragm 11, conforming
15 in circumference to the bore of the tobacco chamber and adapted to be inserted in the latter for a distance above the bottom of the opening. This diaphragm is formed with a peripheral, depending, imperforate
20 flange or wall 12, of a length sufficient to have its lower edge flush with the outer bottom surface of the pipe, and arranged to fit against the inner face of the wall of the tobacco chamber.

25 Formed integral with the lower edge of the wall or flange 12 is a peripheral outwardly extending flange 13, designed, when the parts are assembled, to fit snugly against the bottom of the bowl to cover and protect
30 the same for a considerable area about the opening to the bottom of the pipe. The configuration of the flange 13 may be altered at will to suit the form of that part of the pipe bowl with which it engages. In the drawings
35 the bottom of the bowl is illustrated as being rounded off, and the flange 13 is therefore curved upward to properly fit the same.

The diaphragm is supported in position in any suitable manner, preferably by a
40 screw 14 let through the forward portion thereof and entering the body of the bowl, and by a second screw 15, passing through the air opening 15^a in the rear portion of the flange 13, and entering the lower end of
45 the passage-way 7 thus serving not only to hold the diaphragm in place but also as a stopper or plug to close and open the lower end of said passage.

In use the pipe is manipulated and operated in a manner which I will now describe:—The parts being in the relative positions shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the cover 8, is removed and the tobacco is placed
50 in the bowl from the open upper end of the latter and drops down onto and is supported by the perforated diaphragm 11. The cover or cap 8 is then replaced to close access to the bowl at the upper end thereof, and the tobacco may be ignited by an ordinary
60 match flame held beneath the lower open end of the bowl where said flame may

be drawn upwardly by suction, through the openings in the diaphragm to ignite the tobacco supported thereon. During the lighting operation, it will be seen that the bottom and adjacent parts of the bowl are protected from the flame and smoke by the
65 flange 13, and the inner portion of the bore of the bowl is protected by the wall 12, forming part of the diaphragm structure. 70 Upon creating suction through the mouth piece in the usual manner as when smoking, air is drawn up through the perforated diaphragm, and the smoke is drawn off the tobacco and passes upwardly toward the cap
75 8, and thence down through the upper end of the tube 7, and to the mouth of the smoker through the stem of the pipe.

Upon reference to the drawings it will be noted that the diaphragm is arranged well
80 up within the bore of the bowl, so that the smoker may handle the pipe in the usual manner without danger of having his hands come in contact with the highly heated perforated diaphragm or the burning tobacco. 85 It will also be seen that the passage 5 in the stub-stem of the pipe unites with the passage 7 at a point above the lower end portion of the latter, so that the part of the passage 7 below the passage 5, constitutes
90 a catch-pocket for saliva and the other moisture which may accumulate in the stem during continued use of the pipe. When it is necessary to cleanse this pocket, it is only necessary to remove the screw 15 which
95 opens said passage from end to end in a manner which is obvious.

What I claim is:—

In a smoker's pipe, the combination of a bowl having a chamber extending there-
100 through and open at both ends, and means for closing the upper end thereof, a stem-passage, and a passage communicating with said stem passage and terminating at a point adjacent the upper end of the bowl, and
105 opening into said chamber, of a perforated diaphragm within said chamber above the lower end thereof to provide an ignition pocket below said diaphragm, said diaphragm having an integral depending im-
110 perforate flange engaging the wall of the ignition pocket and a protecting plate formed integral with said flange, and covering the outer surface of the pipe bowl surrounding
115 said pocket, and means for securing said diaphragm in position.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS JEFFERSON STOCKTON.

Witnesses:

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