

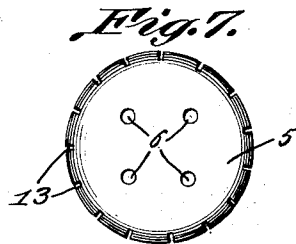
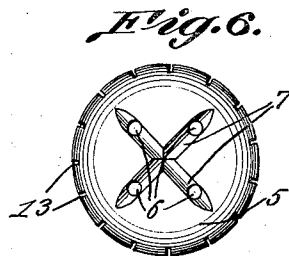
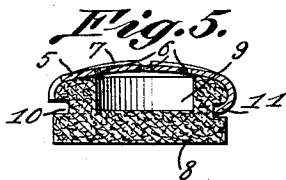
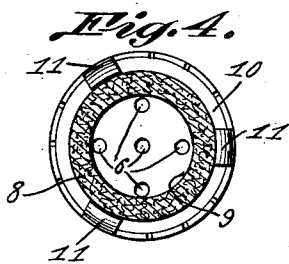
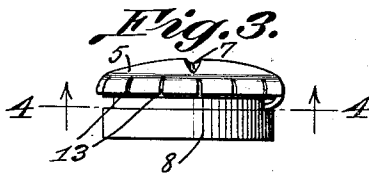
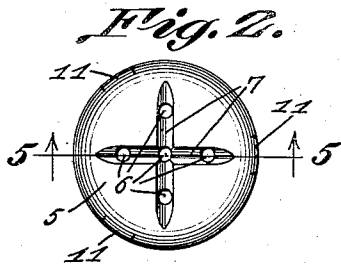
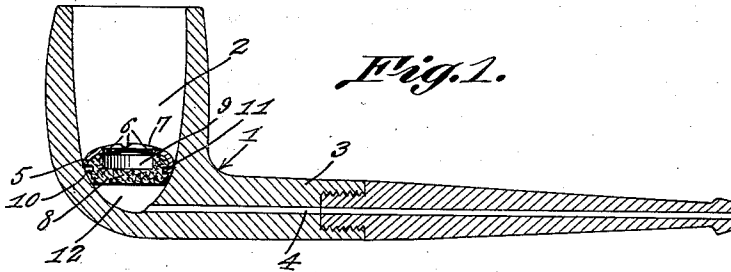
July 11, 1939.

J. B. CLYNE

2,165,537

PIPE FILTER

Original Filed Dec. 5, 1935



James B. Clyne, INVENTOR
BY Victor J. Evans & Co. ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,165,537

PIPE FILTER

James B. Clyne, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by direct
and mesne assignments, to Albert G. Apple,
Chicago, Ill.

Application December 5, 1935, Serial No. 53,072
Renewed September 23, 1938

1 Claim. (Cl. 131—205)

This invention relates to attachments for smoking pipes, and has for the primary object the provision of an efficient and inexpensive device which may be readily adapted to a bowl of a smoking pipe to provide a combined tobacco support and filter for the smoke from the tobacco drawn from the stem of the pipe and which prevents the tobacco from becoming soggy from moisture in the pipe and thereby eliminates disagreeable tobacco juices from forming and entering the mouth of the smoker and brings about a more efficient burning of the tobacco both by maintaining the tobacco substantially free of moisture and the even distribution of the suction by the smoker on the bottom of the tobacco.

With these and other objects in view, this invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

For a complete understanding of my invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a pipe equipped with an attachment constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view illustrating the attachment.

Figure 3 is a side elevation illustrating the attachment.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a top plan view illustrating a modified form of my invention.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing another modified form of my invention.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates a conventional type of smoking pipe in which the bowl is indicated by the character 2 and the stem by the character 3 and provided with a bore or smoke passage 4 in communication with the base of the bowl. My attachment is adapted to render a smoking pipe of this kind more sanitary and capable of producing a cooler and sweeter smoke, in that the attachment provides a support for the tobacco, to elevate the latter above the bottom of the bowl, as well as forms, between said tobacco and the bore 4, a chamber in which saliva of the smoker may accumulate, thus preventing the tobacco from contacting such saliva. It will therefore be seen, that disagreeable tobacco juices will be materially reduced and the tobacco is retained in its natural state, so that the taste and tobacco

aroma will not be contaminated. The attachment further provides a more even distribution of the smoker's suction to the base of the tobacco in the bowl and eliminates the possibility of tobacco particles passing into the mouth of the smoker.

The attachment is simple in construction and inexpensive to manufacture and is readily adaptable to a pipe by simply positioning it in the bowl, being self-supporting by contacting the inner walls of the bowl. The attachment includes a concaved plate 5 having its edges slightly curved to rest against the inner walls of the bowl, as shown in Figure 1. The plate 5 is constructed from any material suitable for the purpose and provides a rest for the tobacco when placed in the bowl 2. The plate 5 has formed therein a plurality of openings 6, certain ones of which are arranged radially from a centrally located opening. These openings are communicative with one another by grooves 7 formed in the top face of the plate and which will not become readily clogged by tobacco due to the fact that particles of the tobacco will overlie the grooves. The openings and grooves provide a very efficient distribution of the suction of the smoker onto the tobacco.

A filter 8 is removably secured to the plate 5 and underlies the latter and is constructed from any suitable absorbent material. The shape of the filter 8 is such that it rests against the inner walls of the bowl 2, separating the plate from the smoke passage 4. The filter 8 is chambered, as shown at 9, and which opens outwardly through the top face of the filter and is overlaid by the plate and that portion of the plate which has the opening 6 and the grooves 7 so that the smoke passing from the burning tobacco must pass through the filter 8 prior to reaching the smoke passage 4, thereby removing from the smoke tobacco juices, moisture and other undesirable substances so that when the smoke reaches the mouth of the smoker it is dry and contains the tobacco aroma free of all disagreeable tastes. The filter 8 has formed therein an annular groove 10 to be engaged by tongues 11 formed on the plate 5. The tongues are flexible so that they may be readily bent into and out of the grooves for the purpose of attaching and detaching the filter from the plate. This permits the plate to have a filter removed therefrom when unfit for further use and another filter easily applied thereto. The base or bottom of the filter is spaced a desired distance from the bottom of the bowl when the attachment is applied to the pipe

so that a chamber 12 is provided. This chamber is in direct communication with the smoke passage 4 and in which any saliva may accumulate from the smoker's mouth. The filter acts to prevent the saliva from contacting the tobacco and consequently retards, if not prevents the formation of tobacco juices, also permitting the tobacco to remain in its original condition while being smoked.

10 If desired, the centrally arranged opening in the plate 5 may be omitted, as shown in Figure 6, and said plate may have a series of slots 13 forming resilient portions for contact with the walls of the bowl of the pipe. Further, the grooves may be omitted from the plate 5, as suggested in Figure 7.

15 The plate 5 being concaved presents to the tobacco an oval seat which allows the tobacco to burn completely down to an ash and due to the arrangement of the suction holes and grooves in the plate the tobacco will be further aided in burning completely to ashes and as there is no way of forming soggy tobacco heels in the pipe and as the ashes remain substantially dry the bowl may be readily emptied. The holes in the

plate 5 are so situated that they may be readily freed of any tobacco particles which may have a tendency to clog the openings. Also the openings may be employed for aiding in removing the attachment from the bowl of the pipe by simply hooking a hook-shaped wire or like device in any one of the openings.

A pipe equipped with a device of this kind will permit free smoking and the distasteful substances formed in ordinary pipes will be eliminated and as the tobacco during its burning is prevented from becoming soggy by saliva, the accumulation of crusts in the bowl will be materially reduced.

Having described the invention, I claim:

15 A smoking pipe filter comprising a pervious filter element having an annular groove in the periphery thereof and a centrally disposed recess in the top thereof, a dome-shaped plate engaging the upper end of said element, said plate having openings therethrough, and a plurality of tongues integral with said plate and engaging in said groove to detachably secure said plate to said element.

JAMES BLY. CLYNE. 25