

[54] **TOBACCO PIPE BOWL**  
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[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 841,839, July 15, 1969, abandoned.

**[30] Foreign Application Priority Data**

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[51] Int. Cl. ....A24f 01/18

[58] Field of Search.....131/204, 216, 220, 224, 196, 131/230

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**[57] ABSTRACT**

A tobacco pipe bowl includes a tobacco receiving and smoking chamber and a smoke duct located in the bowl below the chamber. Two inclined bores connect the chamber with the ends of the smoke duct below the side wall portions of the chamber. A coating of cement which becomes fire proof and scratch resistant with the application of heat is applied to the side wall and bottom of the tobacco receiving chamber and is held into the chamber by an undercut shoulder below the chamber. The upper ends of the bores open into the chamber through the cement coat on the side wall portions adjacent to and above the bottom of the chamber.

**6 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures**

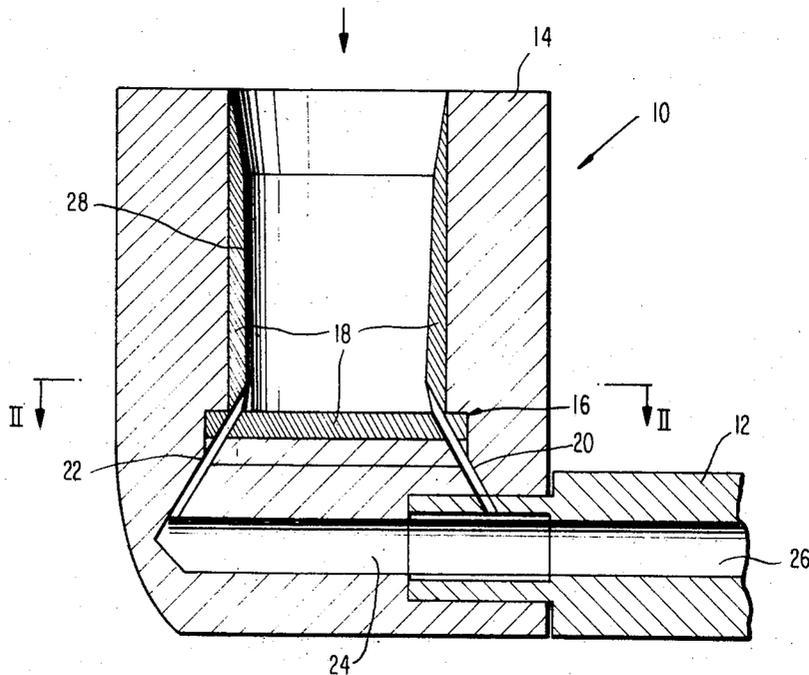


FIG. 1

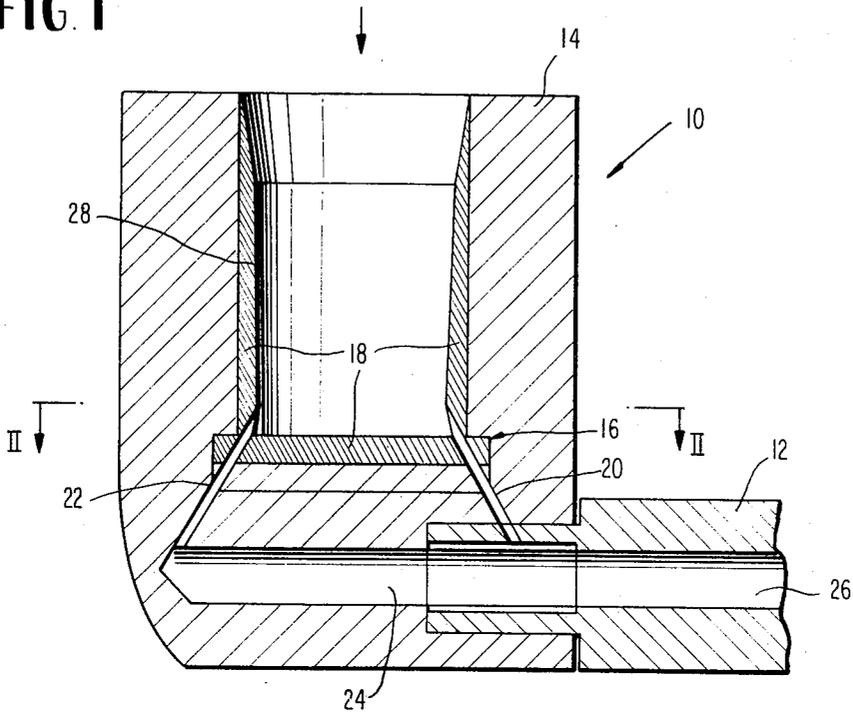
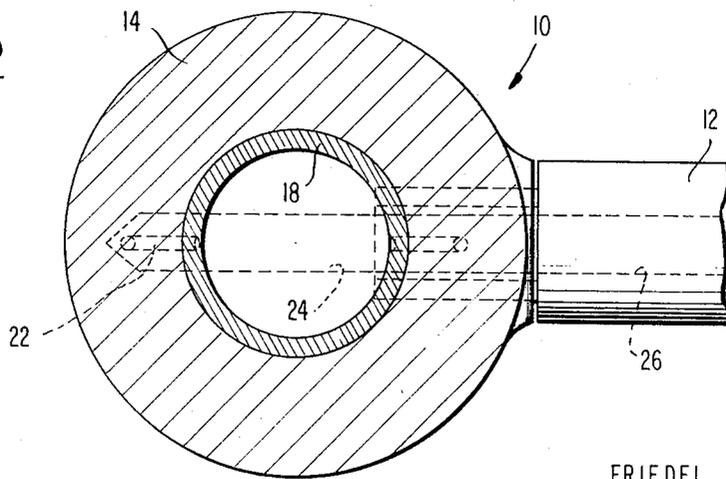


FIG. 2



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## TOBACCO PIPE BOWL

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation-in-Part application of Ser. No. 841,839, filed on July 15, 1969, now abandoned, which in turn claimed priority based on German application Ser. No. P 17 82 072.3-23, filed July 16, 1968.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to tobacco pipe bowls and more particularly, to a tobacco pipe bowl having a pair of smoke ducts extending downward from the tobacco receiving chamber of the bowl.

## 2. Description of the Prior Art

Previous pipe bowls have utilized a plurality of smoking ducts or bores extending into the bottom portion of the tobacco chamber. These bores were prone to be clogged by the ash and tar generated in the smoking. Part of the reason for this was the easy accessibility of these bores to the ash and tar due to the fact that they generally opened either into the bottom portion of the tobacco pipe, or at least into an inclined side portion.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a bowl member having an inner lining of scratch and heat resistant cement which coats the vertical side and bottom of the bowl member to form the outer surface of the chamber for holding tobacco. A pair of bores extend through both the bowl member and the inner lining material to connect with a smoke duct extending beneath the bottom of the tobacco chamber. The bore openings are adjacent the bottom surface of the tobacco bowl and not located in the bottom surface. The bores or ducts are advantageously of a one millimeter diameter and extend radially outward and downward from the tobacco chamber to connect the smoke duct which leads to the mouthpiece. The bowl member has an undercut groove which permits the ready and permanent binding of the fire resistant and scratch resistant cement onto the interior of the bowl surface. One of the smoke ducts closest to the mouthpiece member extends not only through the cement and the bowl member, but also through the stem of the mouthpiece itself.

The present invention permits the tobacco pipe bowl to be kept both dry and clean without resorting to complicated cleaning methods. The design offers protection against the accumulation of decoctions and ash remainders.

The cement is molded into the interior of the bowl member and then, after the application of heat, is formed into its final shape, which is fire proof and scratch resistant.

It is obvious that the low degree of moisture of the smoke is a very favorable condition and that the usual inconvenience that occurs with the conventional pipe bowls as a result of condensation water, will be minimized. Due to the low moisture content, it is clear that the bottom of the bowl as well as the mouthpiece will be remarkably free of moisture thus removing any annoying noises and lessening cleaning problems.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a view taken along section II of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 1, a tobacco pipe bowl 10 is connected to a mouthpiece stem 12. The tobacco pipe bowl 10 has an outer portion 14 having an undercut groove 16 at its lower end forming a circumferential shoulder. The inner surface of the bowl portion 14 is covered with a scratch resistant and heat resistant cement coating 18. Extending radially downwardly and outwardly from the side of the bowl housing are a pair of smoke ducts 20 and 22. Both of the smoke ducts extend through the heat resistant cement 18 and the bowl portion 14, to communicate with a smoke duct 24 that is aligned with the bore 26 of the mouthpiece stem. The smoke ducts 20 and 22 open into the tobacco chamber just above the bottom of the chamber as shown in FIG. 1.

Both of the smoke ducts 20 and 22 pass through the heat resistant cement 18, adjacent the shoulder of groove 16 of the bowl portion 14.

The smoke duct 20 extends through both the portion 14 and a bore surrounding wall at one end of the mouthpiece stem 12.

The smoke duct 24 can have a tapered cross-sectional section in the bowl housing 14.

Because of the thickness of the layer cement as shown in the middle section 28, and the small diameter of the smoke ducts 20 and 22, being generally of a maximum of 1 millimeter, only a very small amount of tobacco ash is capable of entering and reaching the smoke duct 24. Further, the tobacco will not become moist from the accumulation of moisture in the smoke duct 24 and mouthpiece bore 26. Generally, upon removal of dry ash from the pipe bowl, it will be sufficient to just gently blow air through the pipe to bring it into the proper condition for reuse. The shape of the smoke ducts 20 and 22 helps increase the blowing effect for cleaning.

Generally the cement 18 will be molded into the tobacco receiving chamber in a pulpy state and a core may be used to produce the desired shape. The shoulder 16 aids in anchoring the cement lining 18 into the bowl housing 14. Heat is generally applied to set the cement in its fire proof and scratch resistant form. Advantageously, the applied cement can be hardened in 2 or 3 hours at a temperature of about 150° C.

The tobacco pipe bowl 10 can be advantageously manufactured by first drilling the tobacco receiving chamber to provide a space for the coating. Then liquid cement is introduced into the pipe bowl and pre-hardened for about 20 minutes at a temperature of about 150° C. Subsequently, the smoke ducts 20 and 22 are drilled and the cement is then hardened to its final shape by heating it for about 2 to 3 hours at a temperature of approximately 150° C. The manufacturing process is completed by grinding the cement to a uniform height and removing any grinding dust that may accumulate in the smoke ducts. Generally, the cement coating 18 is maintained thin so that its weight will be relatively low.

The present invention has been presented in its preferred embodiment, however, it is apparent that a skilled craftsman could provide various modifications and accordingly, the present invention should be measured in light of the scope of the following claims, in which:

What is claimed is:

1. A tobacco pipe comprising a mouthpiece having means providing a first smoke duct; a bowl member having a vertical side and a bottom, the bowl member having means providing a second smoke duct extending beneath the bottom and operatively connected to the first smoke duct; and a lining material coating the vertical side and bottom of the interior of the bowl member to form a chamber for holding tobacco, the bowl member and inner lining material having means providing a pair of bores passing therethrough, each bore means being defined by two wall portions in the lining material, the first wall portion being in the vertical side of the chamber and having means providing a bore opening adjacent and above the bottom of the chamber, the second wall portion being in the bottom

of the chamber and operatively connected with the second smoke duct beneath the bottom of the chamber for passing smoke from the tobacco thereto.

2. A tobacco pipe as in claim 1, where the bore opening means in the vertical side of the chamber are diametrically opposite and the two wall portions defining each bore in the inner lining material extend in a radially outward direction from the vertical side, the bottom of the inner lining material being flat.

3. A tobacco pipe as in claim 1, where the bowl member has an undercut groove for securing the inner lining material.

4. A tobacco pipe as in claim 1, where the mouthpiece has an end portion extending within the bottom of the bowl and one of the bore means from the bowl member extends through the mouthpiece end portion.

5. A tobacco pipe as in claim 2, where the diameter of the bore is 1 millimeter.

6. A tobacco pipe as in claim 5 where the inner lining material is a fire proof and scratch resistant cement.

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