April 6, 1926. 1,579,254

A. SMITH

PIPE

Filed June 1, 1925

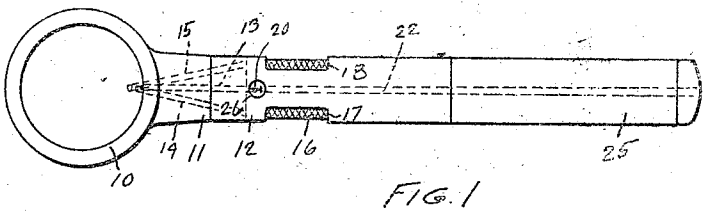


FIG. 1

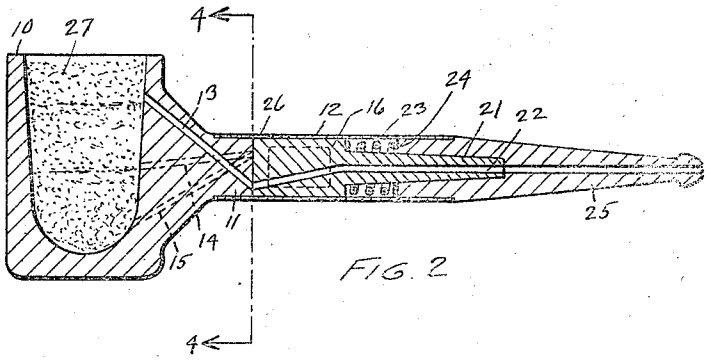


FIG. 2

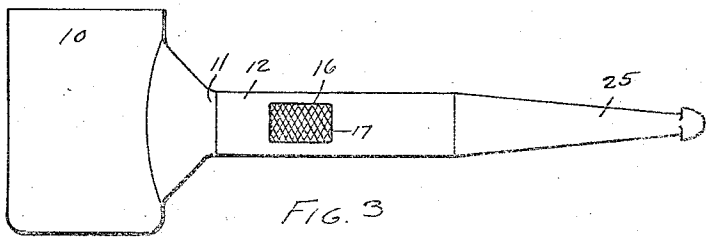


FIG. 3

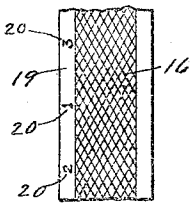


FIG. 5

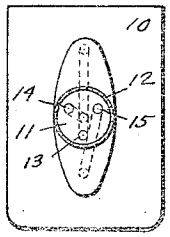


FIG. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARMAND SMITH, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

PIPE.

Application filed June 1, 1925. Serial No. 33,916.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it hereby known that I, ARMAND SMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Pipe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to pipes such as are used by smokers of tobacco, and particularly to a special form of pipe in which the tobacco can be smoked in separate strata.

The first object of this invention is to provide an exceedingly simple and efficient form of pipe in which tobacco can be smoked without deteriorating the lowermost portion of the tobacco in the bowl before it is reached by fire.

The second object is to so construct the pipe that it will be easy to clean and in a manner that it will not be difficult to manufacture.

The third object is to enable the smoker to quickly and easily set the pipe to expose the desired stratum of tobacco to the action of the fire.

The fourth object is to so construct the pipe in a manner that its working parts will be located at a considerable distance from the heated bowl, and therefore will not be seriously affected by the heat as might otherwise be the case.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan of the pipe of which Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through its center. Figure 3 is a side elevation. Figure 4 is a vertical transverse section. Figure 5 is a development of the knurled portion of the setting cylinder.

Similar numbers of reference refer to the same parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the pipe has a bowl 10 whose shouldered shank 11 is fitted with a tubular casing 12 which is securely attached thereto. Holes 13, 14 and 15 extend from equi-distant positions on the circumference of a circle at the end of the shank 11 to the interior of the bowl 10. The hole 13 opens into the upper portion of the bowl. The hole 14 opens into the middle of the bowl and the hole 15 opens into the bowl near the bottom.

Rotatably placed within the casing 12 is a knurled setting cylinder 16, opposite portions of which are accessible to the fingers through the openings 17 and 18 in the casing 12. In one smooth edge 19 of the cylinder 16 are spaced the numerals 1, 2 and 3 which are indicated by the character 20. The cylinder 16 is provided with a tapered shank 21 whose hole 22 deflects sufficiently to connect with one of the holes 13, 14 or 15 at one time.

Instead of deflecting the hole 22, as shown, it could of course be molded in a curved form, or made entirely straight, along the axis of the cylinder and provided with an end groove which would connect the hole 22 with any one of the holes 13, 14 or 15.

On the shank 21 is placed a compression spring 23 and the cork washer 24 which fits snugly on the shank 21. A pipe stem 25 fits snugly into the member 12 and rotatably receives the portion of the shank 21 which projects beyond the end of the member 12. A round hole 26 is formed in the member 12 through which the numerals 20 can be seen if the member 16 is turned to make this possible.

The operation of the device is as follows: Tobacco 27 is placed in the bowl 10 and the number 16 is turned to cause the numeral 1 to show in the opening 26. Fire is now applied to the tobacco and the smoking operation is performed in the usual manner by drawing on the stem 25. This causes the smoke to pass through only the upper stratum of tobacco and out of the stem without saturating any of the tobacco below same. When the uppermost stratum of tobacco has been consumed the knurled member 16 is turned to show the numeral 2 through the opening 26 and the next lower stratum is now ready for smoking, etc.

It will be noticed that in this way only the uppermost tobacco is heated and smoked, which is not the case when all of the smoke and heat are drawn downwardly through all of the tobacco in the bowl.

The function of the spring 23 is merely to hold the member 16 in proper engagement with the face of the member 11 in order to make a suitable connection between the air passage without any danger of the heat or ashes interfering with the smooth working of the parts.

I am aware that pipes have been con-

structed in the past in which tobacco could be smoked one stratum at a time as above described; I therefore do not claim such devices broadly but have directed my claims to a special form of pipe in which this object is attained in the most commercial manner.

I claim:

1. In a pipe, the combination of a bowl having a shank and having a plurality of holes in said shank opening into said bowl at different altitudes; and a rotatable stem on said shank having a single opening therein adapted to register with one of said holes at a time.

2. In a pipe, the combination of a bowl having a projecting shank, said bowl having a plurality of separated holes starting from a circle in the end of said shank and opening into said bowl at various elevations: a tubular casing extending from said shank; a setting cylinder rotatably mounted in said casing against said shank, said cylinder having a longitudinal hole formed therein; and a stem on one end of said casing having a longitudinal opening communicating with a hole in said cylinder.

3. A pipe having a bowl provided with a shank and having a plurality of holes leading from said shank into said bowl; a tubular casing mounted on said shank and projecting therefrom; a setting cylinder rotatably mounted within said casing against said shank, said cylinder having an eccentric hole formed therein adapted to register with any of the holes opening into said bowl; a stem on the end of said casing; and a spring adapted to urge said cylinder to a seat against said shank.

4. In a pipe, the combination of a bowl having a laterally projecting shank in which are formed a plurality of holes opening into said bowl at various heights above the bottom of said bowl; a tubular casing rotatably mounted on said shank and projecting therefrom, said casing having openings formed in its projecting portion; a knurled setting cylinder rotatably mounted within said casing within reach of said openings, said cylinder having a shank projecting from one end thereof beyond the end of said casing and having a longitudinal opening formed therethrough; a spring over said shank; a washer around said shank against said spring; and a stem in the end of said casing rotatably receiving said shank and compressing said spring.

ARMAND SMITH.