

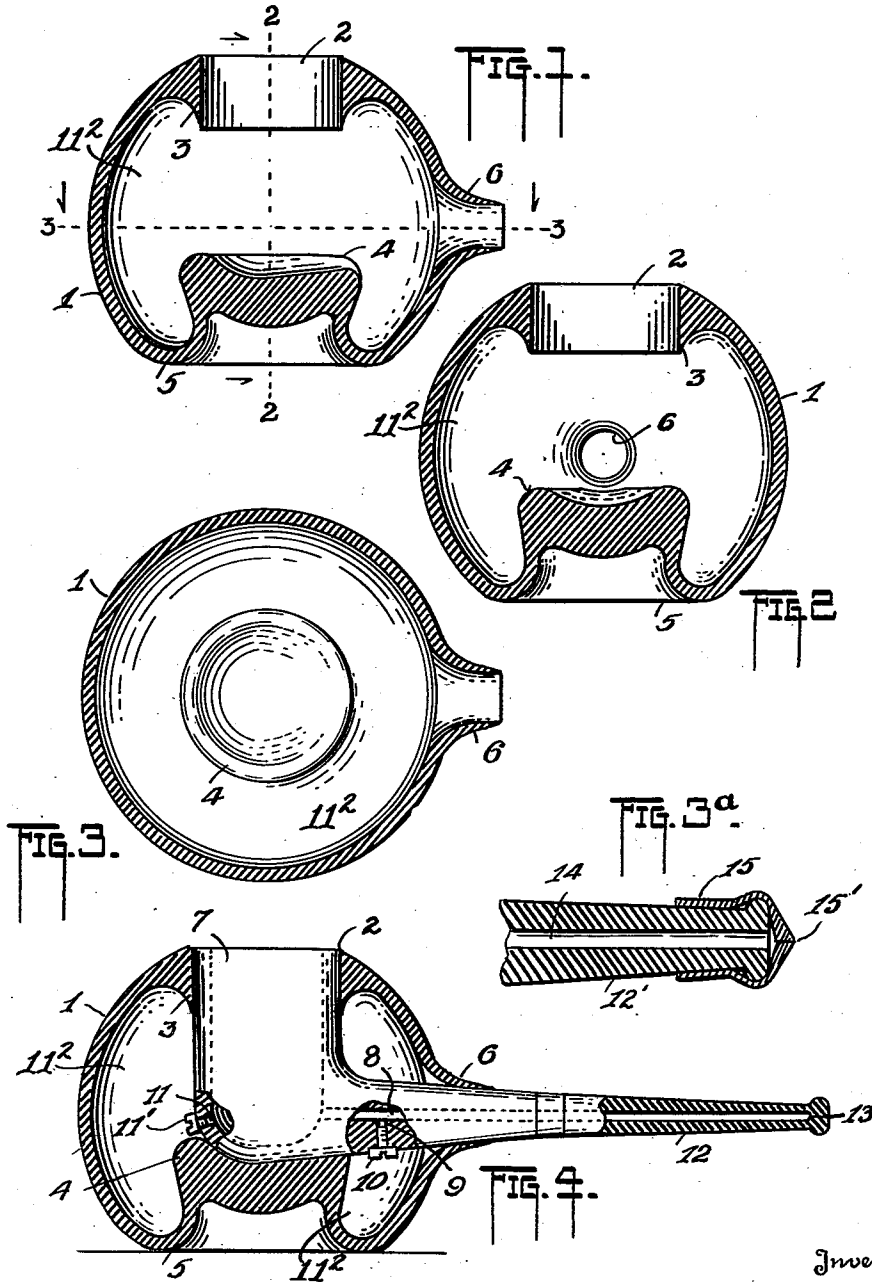
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TOBACCO PIPE AND A HOLLOW MEMBER THEREFOR

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TOBACCO PIPE AND A HOLLOW MEMBER THEREFOR

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This invention relates to tobacco pipes.

An object of the invention is to provide means for cooling the smoke drawn by the smoker from a pipe bowl, while also furnishing a member in which a pipe bowl is housed and by manipulation of part of which the tobacco in said bowl may be kept burning during periods when the pipe is not actually being "smoked."

Another object is the provision of a hollow member of yieldable and elastic material, such as a plastic, for example, wherein the inner space thereof may house a tobacco pipe, and also communicate with the pipe bowl, and on occasion, draw smoke therefrom and to discharge the same by action of the fingers of the hand on said member.

Still another object lies in providing a hollow member to house a tobacco pipe, the inner space of said member communicating with the interior of the pipe bowl, and said member being of such nature that it may be made to "breathe" by pressure of the smoker's fingers and in the relaxing thereof, to thus draw smoke from said bowl into said space and discharge it outside the same.

It is more or less difficult to maintain the tobacco steadily burning in a pipe between the periods when the smoker may be drawing upon it by mouth suction. Also, when the smoker sets the pipe aside for a few minutes while engaged in certain duties the tobacco soon ceases to burn and must, therefore, be relighted time after time.

The purpose herein is that during any such periods of non-smoking the pipe owner may by a slight compression of a hollow yieldable member cause a "draw" from the pipe bowl from time to time to maintain a lighted condition of the tobacco, or until he may again make mouth-use of said pipe, all of which will be made known more fully herein, aided by the appended drawing forming part hereof.

Fig. 1 is an elevation in longitudinal section of a member to house a tobacco pipe.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same produced on line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the member of Figures 1 and 2, produced on line 3-3 of said Figure 1.

Fig. 3a is a longitudinal section of a portion of a pipe stem and an attached fitting therefor, and

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the named member, agreeing with Fig. 1, within which a tobacco pipe is housed, parts of said pipe being shown in section, the so-called bit of

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the pipe, however, being shown somewhat different from that illustrated in Fig. 3a.

In the drawing, 1 denotes a member of hollow form, in general, which may be a shaped form from a yieldable plastic or other material capable of being deformed by pressure thereon and yet regains its original form upon release of such pressure. The shape of the member may be of any convenient outline. In the present instance the member is spheroidal as perhaps a convenient form for manufacture, and its size may vary according to desire.

Said member 1 has in its top wall an opening 2, the material of the said top wall having said opening preferably extending some distance into the space of said member as at 3.

Directly beneath the said opening 2 and spaced from the wall extension 3, within the space of the said member 1 is an upstanding portion 4, or pedestal, as part of the lower wall portion 5 of said member.

Again, at the right in Figures 1, 3 and 4, the wall of the member is provided with an outwardly extended portion terminating in a tubular part 6.

In Figure 4 the member 1 conforms to that shown in Figure 1, it being observed that a tobacco pipe identified by 7 is enclosed therein, its bowl being seated upon the pedestal 4 while the upper terminus of said pipe is snugly enclosed by the depending wall portion 3 described. Also, it is noted that the stem of the pipe extends through and outside the named tubular part 6.

Naturally, the pipe, or any pipe, may be smoked independently of the structure described and shown but when employed with said structure is seated in the member 1 by introducing the stem thereof through the opening 2 and then into and through the tubular part 6, the yieldable and somewhat collapsible member being deformed in this action to permit the seating of said pipe as in said Figure 4.

Attention is directed to the fact that normally the diameter of the opening 2, as well as the bore of the tubular part 6 are both slightly less than the diameters of the upper bowl extremity and the stem of the pipe, respectively, so that when the member 1 and pipe 7 are assembled as shown a snug non-leak fit of the named parts is assured. Further, the extremity of the wall portion 3 and that of the tubular portion 6 terminate each in a thin edge for a purpose to presently appear.

Having introduced the pipe into the member

the latter may now resume its proper form aided, if necessary, by the fingers of the smoker.

Communicating with the smoke passage 8 of the pipe stem is a transverse passage 9 which latter may receive a closure such as a screw 10, for example.

Also, a passageway 11 is provided for in the wall of the pipe bowl which may likewise be closed by a screw 11', both screws serving purposes to appear in the description of the operations to follow. Said passageway 11 provides for communication of the pipe bowl cavity with the cavity or space 11² of the member 1, and for that purpose has a position in said bowl in the space between the depending wall portion 3 and the upstanding portion, or pedestal 4.

The mouthpiece, or "bit" of the pipe stem denoted at 12 may also be made of plastic to the extent, at least, as to its free end in Figure 4, in that instead of the usual open smoke outlet for a pipe there is merely a line of separation or slit at 13 which opens when smoke is drawn out through it but closes automatically by flexing of the plastic material when the drawing action ceases.

The same is true in Figure 3^a in which the "bit" 12¹ has a free open end to the smoke passage 14, a plastic portion 15 being slipped over the end of the bit, to close the passage 14, normally, but having a separation line or slit 15¹ so that the smoke passage may be opened in the smoking act.

The smoker may use the pipe in the conventional manner by setting up a suction through the mouthpiece 12, at which time the passages 9 and 11 may be closed, the plugging screws having been placed therein prior to introducing the pipe into the enclosing member 1. However, in order that conventional smoking together with the use of the said member 1 may result, the screw 11¹ is not employed in closing the passage 11 when the pipe has been seated within said member, although the screw 10 is in place in the passage 9 of the pipe stem.

In order that the various actions under given control of the pipe passages be first known it may be stated that when the passage 9 is closed by the screw 10, the passage 11 being open, the tobacco is kept burning by suction set up by alternately compressing and releasing the walls of the member 1. When the passage 9 is open, the passage 11 being closed, the same action just described is the result. Again, should both passages 9 and 11 be open the smoke is drawn in substantially equal amounts therethrough upon pressure and release of the member-walls. On the other hand, when said passages are both closed, as in Fig. 4, the suction of the smoker is the same as in the ordinary or common pipe.

To light the pipe, the passage 11 being open due to the withdrawal of the screw 11' therefrom, the draft may be set up by mouth through the passage 8, as is customary, or the member 1 may be compressed by the fingers of the smoker to first eject some of the air therefrom. In this action some of the air would naturally be forced out through the pipe bowl, it is true, while some would be ejected through the extension 6 of the member. Permitting the member to expand results in drawing the outside air into the bowl to thus bring about the lighting of the tobacco, the hugging of the extension about the pipe stem insuring a strong draft for the lighting operation. During alternate wall-compressing-acts any tendency of the air and smoke to return to the pipe bowl through the passage 11 would be

minimized by providing for a more free escape through the extension 6 than would be permitted by said passage. During suction actions not only does the extension 6 provide a bar to air movement into the cavity of the member around the pipe stem, but air is also prevented entering said member through the said stem due to the resilient and slitted types of mouthpiece employed. When the smoker is not using the pipe and drawing thereon by mouth suction, the tobacco may be kept alight by occasionally compressing and releasing the member-walls for providing air movements. Naturally, although the pipe bowl becomes highly heated at times either by too frequent drafts by mouth suction, or suction set up by the compressions of the member 1, the latter may be held in the hand without discomfort, the hot bowl being insulated therefrom.

The removal of screw 10 from its passage 9, that is, when the screw is not used for cutting off communication between the smoke passage 8 of the pipe stem and the cavity 11² of the member 1, permits the smoker not only to create a draft directly from the pipe bowl, but also from the latter through the passage 11, when the screw 11' is omitted, and through the said cavity of said member.

It is understood from the foregoing that the indrawn air to the member 1 is always through the pipe-bowl and the burning tobacco, and that any discharge of air from said member is mostly through the valve created at the extension 6, surrounding the pipe stem.

In addition to a cool smoke the smoker's fingers are insulated from a hot pipe by the member 1 as held in his hand.

When the passage 9 is closed and the passage 11 is open the tobacco may be lighted by the manipulations of the walls of the member 1 as earlier described, there being no advantages in operations beyond those obtained when both said passages are open. If both passages 9 and 11 are closed then, of course, there would be no action other than smoking by mouth suction in the usual way.

The smoker having regard to the particular manner in which he may wish the assembled parts to operate may leave open either one of the passages 9, 11, and close the other, before placing the pipe within the member 1 in their relation shown in Fig. 4.

I claim:

1. A structure for the purpose described including a cavities yieldable elastic member for partially enclosing a smoker's pipe, the same having an opening in a wall thereof for the introduction therein of a pipe-bowl, and also having an opening in a wall thereof to receive the stem of said pipe, the axes of the openings lying substantially at right angles to each other, a seat for the pipe-bowl spaced from the walls having the named openings and lying opposite and facing said first named opening and spaced therefrom, a tobacco pipe insertable into said member and resting upon said seat and snugly fitting in the two named openings, the pipe-bowl having a passage in its wall communicating with the interior of the bowl and with the cavity of the member, and a valve at the free extremity of the pipe-stem normally closing the passage thereof and adapted to open in drawing smoke from said pipe-bowl.

2. A structure for the purposes described including a cavities yieldable elastic member for partially enclosing a smoker's pipe, the same

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having an opening in a wall thereof for the introduction therein of a pipe-bowl, and also having an opening in a wall thereof to receive the stem of said pipe, the axes of the openings lying substantially at right angles to each other, a seat for the pipe-bowl spaced from the walls having the named openings and lying opposite and facing the first named opening and spaced therefrom, a tobacco pipe insertable into said member and resting upon said seat and snugly fitting into the two named openings, the pipe-bowl having a passage in its wall communicating with the interior of the bowl and with the cavity of the member, a valve at the free extremity of the pipe-stem normally closing the passage thereof and adapted to open in drawing smoke from said pipe-bowl, and a part adapted to seat in and for closing said passage in said pipe-bowl.

3. A structure for the purpose described including a cavitated yieldable elastic member for partially enclosing a smoker's pipe, the same having an opening in a wall thereof for the introduction therein of a pipe-bowl, and also having an opening in a wall thereof to receive the stem of said pipe, the axes of the openings lying substantially at right angles to each other, a seat for the pipe-bowl spaced from the walls having the named openings and lying opposite and spaced from the first named opening, a tobacco pipe insertable into said member to rest upon said seat and snugly fitting in the two named openings, the pipe-bowl having a passage through its wall communicating with the interior space of the bowl and with the cavity of the member, a valve at the free extremity of the pipe stem normally closing the bore thereof, said valve adapted to open in withdrawing smoke from said pipe-bowl, there being a transverse passage in the stem of the pipe communicating with the cavity of said member through which to connect the said bore of said stem with said cavity, a part adapted for closing the said transverse passage of the pipe stem, and a part for closing the said passage in the pipe-bowl leading into the cavity of the member.

4. A structure for the purposes described including, in combination with a smoker's pipe, a cavitated member of a material certain of the walls of which when pressure is exerted thereon are capable of yielding inwardly into the cav-

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ity of said member from a normal distended position, and which when pressure is removed will regain said normal distended position, said pipe partially lying within the cavity of said member and enclosed by the walls of the latter, one of the walls of the member supporting said pipe, another of said walls having an opening therethrough to receive the pipe-bowl snugly therein, the bowl-cavity being exposed through and outside said wall, and still another of the walls having an opening to receive therethrough the stem of the pipe, the last named wall snugly fitting said stem at said opening but adapted to yield away from the stem during pressure upon the walls of the member and thereby relieve created pressure set up in the member-cavity during applied pressure.

5. The structure recited in claim 4 including a passage in the wall of the pipe-bowl for communication of the cavity of the latter with the cavity of the member, a closure for controlling said passage, a passage in the stem of the pipe through which the bore of said stem may communicate with the said cavity of the member, and a closure for the latter passage for control of the same.

6. The structure recited in claim 5 including at the outer extremity of the stem of the pipe a structure constituting a valve normally closing the bore of the stem, the same adapted to open by suction applied to said outer extremity of said stem.

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