May 5, 1953 P. NADELSON 2,637,327

SMOKING PIPE

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Fig. 1.

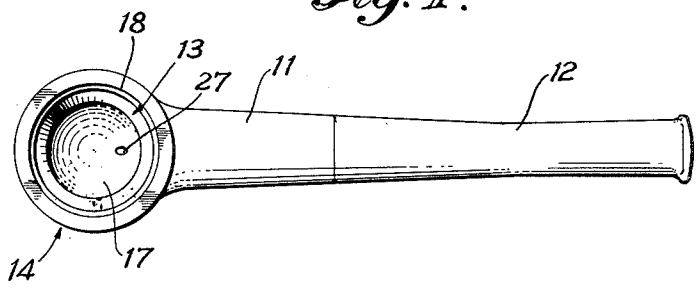
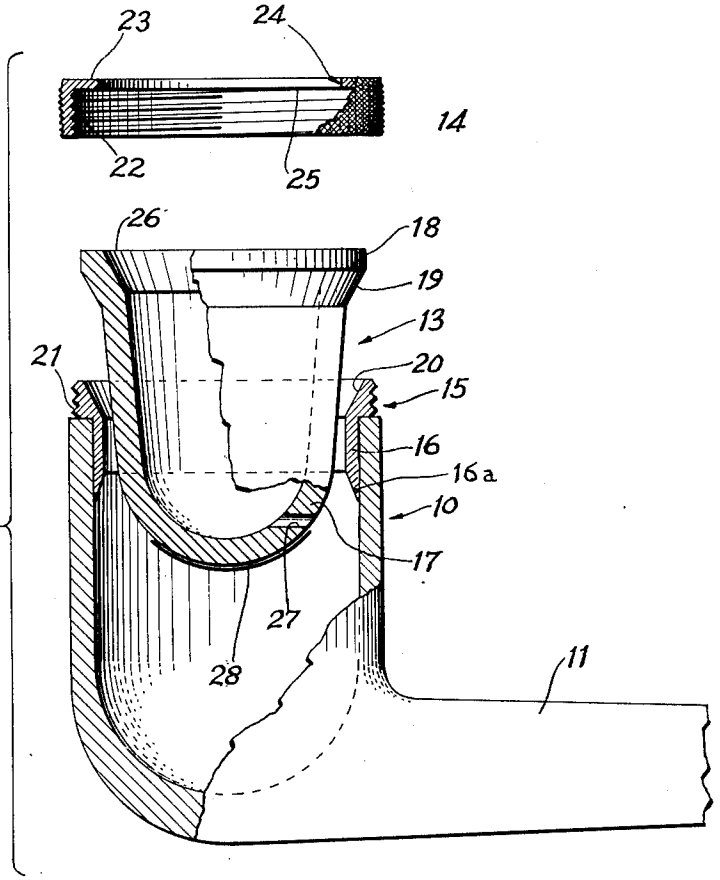


Fig. 2.



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SMOKING PIPE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 131—196)

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The present invention relates to smoking pipes and more particularly to a smoking pipe having an interchangeable inner bowl.

Smoking pipes, having interchangeable inner bowls are known in the art, but it is the object of the present invention to provide a smoking pipe of this type which has many additional advantages not present in smoking pipes of this type heretofore in use and which overcomes many of the disadvantages inherent in smoking pipes of this type as were heretofore in use.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a smoking pipe that needs no "breaking in," does not heat up excessively, will not burn through, and which is easy to clean. A smoking pipe embodying the present invention will have an interchangeable inner bowl constructed of a non-burning substance; thus eliminating the necessity for "breaking in" and eliminating any danger of having the bowl burn through.

In smoking pipes with removable bowls as were heretofore known, one major disadvantage has been the specific means or lack of means for insuring an air tight fit between the inner and outer bowl. As can be readily appreciated, this is necessary in order to enable the pipe to "draw" properly, otherwise air would be drawn between the outer shell and inner bowl, lessening or completely destroying the air flow through the burning tobacco. Threads on wood and ceramics are difficult to make with any degree of accuracy to insure interchangeability and they wear quickly. Cork rings were employed to insure a proper seal, but wood and cork parts swell and become distorted when subjected to repeated heating and cooling, especially when in the presence of moisture. The cork seals had a tendency to stick and tear which was an additional objection to their use. In a pipe embodying the present invention, the seal is perfected by placing a flat metallic surface over a flat ceramic surface, thus always insuring an adequate and positive seal.

It is also the object of the present invention to provide a smoking pipe in which the outer bowl will remain cool. To this end, the pipe is so constructed that the inner bowl is nowhere in direct contact with the outer bowl. The inner bowl is seated in a metal ring which acts as a conductor for the heat and allows the heat to be dissipated into the atmosphere.

All smokers of pipes permit a small amount of saliva to enter into the bowl through the stem. The amount of saliva thus deposited varies with the type of smoker, but it is always

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present. The saliva combines with the moisture in the tobacco to create in the bottom of the bowl, a tarry "goo" and a "wet heel" that cannot burn and which must be discarded. To avoid this undesirable consequence, the inner bowl, which may be made of an absorbent ceramic, is coated on the portion of its outside surface, which is below the smoke hole, with a glaze or other coating material which will seal the pores, and thus prevent it from absorbing any moisture from the outside. The bottom of the inner bowl is spaced from the bottom of the outer bowl to permit the insertion of some absorbent material such as blotting paper.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be more readily apparent from the following drawing and description of one specific embodiment of the present invention, in which drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a smoking pipe embodying the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is an enlarged exploded side view partially broken away.

A smoking pipe embodying the present invention has an outer bowl 10 which is of the usual formation having an extension 11 to form the base of a stem, and a removable stem portion 12.

The inner bowl 13 is detachable from the outer bowl 10 and is held in operative position by an outer ring 14, which is threaded onto the inner ring 15. The inner ring 15 is secured to the outer bowl 10, preferably by means of cement. It can therefore be seen that the inner ring will be permanently and tightly secured to the outer bowl 10. This tight fit is secured by having a flange portion 16 of the inner ring 15 extending downwardly and bearing against the inner surface of the outer shell 10. The lower part 16a of the flange tapers out and terminates in a substantially thin edge.

The outer bowl 10 may be made of any suitable material such as wood or plastic, and the inner bowl 13 may be made of any material, customarily used for this purpose, such as clay, ceramic, or artificial meerschaum. The body portion 17 of the inner bowl is adapted to extend down into the outer shell but is of such size that it will neither touch the sides nor the bottom of the outer shell 10. The upper rim portion 18 of the inner bowl 13 has a slanted face 19 which is adapted to fit against the similarly slanted face 20, of the inner ring 15. The face 19 is wider than the face 20, however, in order to insure that the body portion 17 of the inner

bowl 13 will not be pinched when the outer ring 14 is screwed onto the inner ring 15. The inner ring 15 has external threads 21 which engage the internal threads 22 of the ring 14. The outer ring 14 has a flange 23 extending around the top edge thereof and forming the periphery of a large opening 24 which is substantially of the same diameter as the inner diameter of the upper edge of the inner bowl 13. The undersurface 25 of the flange 23 engages the upper surface 26 of the inner bowl 13. These surfaces are machined absolutely flat in order to form an air-tight seal between the bowl 13 and the outer ring 14. The outer surface of the outer ring 14 may be knurled so that it may be easily grasped to screw it on or to screw it off.

The inner bowl 13 is provided with an opening 27 to permit the passage of air and smoke. The outer surface of the bottom of the inner bowl 13 is coated with a glaze or other coating material which will seal the pores. This prevents any absorption of moisture that may be present in the bottom of the outer bowl 10. The area covered by this glaze is indicated by a line 28.

If it is desirable, the inner bowl 13 may be made substantially shallower than the outer bowl 10 and the space between the bottom of the inner bowl 13 and the bottom of the inside of the outer bowl 10 may be filled with some absorbent material such as blotting paper or tobacco in order to absorb any saliva that may collect in the outer bowl.

It will be apparent from the above that the inner bowl 13 may readily be removed from the outer bowl 10 by simply unscrewing the outer ring 14 from the inner ring 15 and lifting the inner bowl 13 out, yet the inner bowl is securely held in position when the pipe is being used. The inner and outer rings are preferably made of a light weight metal alloy and since these two members are the only threaded portions of the pipe the threads may be machined accurately and will not soon become worn out or be deformed. A pressure type seal is provided in order that the pipe may draw properly by having the two surfaces 26 and 25 bear against each other. It will thus be seen that no cork ring or other similar sealing ring is necessary, said sealing rings being undesirable since they stick and break and otherwise become fouled from tar and other residues of smoking.

It is also apparent from the above, that the inner bowl 13 nowhere comes in direct contact with the outer shell 10. It is securely held between the two metallic rings 14 and 15. These rings carry the heat upward and outward in its normal direction dissipating it before the outer bowl can become really hot.

I claim:

A smoking pipe comprising an inner bowl of porous ceramic material and an outer bowl having the usual stem portion, a metal ring having a depending portion permanently cemented to the inner upper surface of said outer bowl, said metal ring having a portion thereof externally threaded, the inner bowl having an enlarged collar section at its upper periphery, said collar section having its under surface beveled to an inclined conical surface of not less than 45 degrees, the inner surface of the metal ring having a corresponding degree of inclination so that the inner bowl will be matingly received thereby, the maximum horizontal outer diameter of the inner bowl below the metal ring being less than the inside diameter of the outer bowl to provide a space therebetween, and a metal cap ring in threaded engagement with said metal ring and having a flange adapted to bear against the upper surface of the inner bowl.

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