April 16, 1929. H. F. SAMSTAG 1,709,375

TOBACCO PIPE

Filed May 7, 1928

Fig. 1.

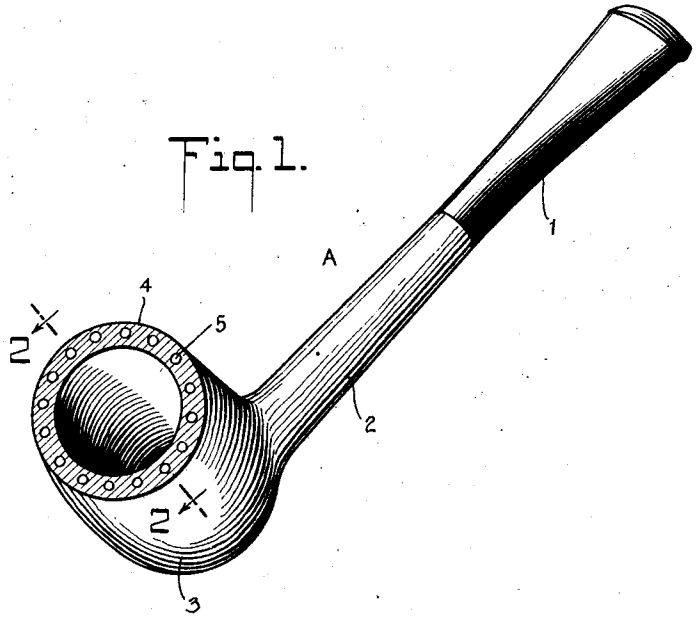
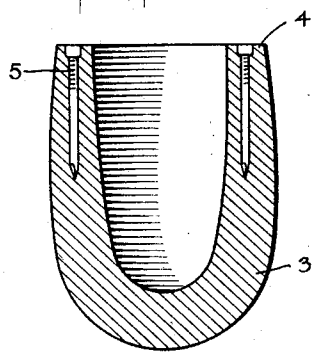


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOBACCO PIPE.

Application filed May 7, 1928. Serial No. 275,823.

This invention relates to certain novel and useful improvements in tobacco pipes and has particular application to so constructing or reinforcing the bowl of a wooden pipe that splitting and rapid wearing out of the pipe bowl is avoided.

As is well known wooden pipes are oft-times liable to split or crack after they have been in use for a short time, this being due in all probability to the heating caused by burning tobacco, or from expansion and contraction. Furthermore, the life of a wooden pipe, when it has been continuously used, is comparatively short, owing to the fact that under the action of the burning tobacco the inside of the bowl and the rim thereof will burn or char, and in emptying and cleaning such a pipe it is the habit for most smokers to knock the bowl rim against a hard surface to remove the ashes. When the rim of the bowl has been charred, this constant knocking of the bowl rim against a hard surface rapidly breaks, crumbles or wears out the bowl at the rim portion thereof. The result is that the appearance of the pipe is destroyed, the smoking or drawing quality is interfered with, and it is difficult to handle without soiling the fingers. Consequently, the pipe is often discarded after a short life, and in the case of comparatively costly pipes, such as those of imported briarwood, this is an expensive proposition.

Therefore, it is my purpose to so construct or reinforce the bowl of the pipe that the life of the latter will be prolonged by the avoidance of splitting, crumbling or breaking of the bowl or the rim part thereof under use in smoking.

With the above recited objects and others of a similar nature in view, my invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts set forth in and falling within the scope of the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a wooden smoking pipe embodying my improvements;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in detail the letter A indicates the conventional form of a wooden tobacco pipe, such as briar, embodying the usual mouthpiece 1, the stem 2 and the bowl 3. In order to prevent the cracking of the pipe and the breaking down or wearing out of the bowl rim under constant knocking or hammering of the latter against a hard surface, I reinforce the bowl rim shown at 4, by imbedding in the same a series of short metallic studs, brads or nails shown at 5. These metallic reinforcements are arranged circumferentially of the rim of the bowl and imbedded so as to flush with the flat face of the rim, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 2. Furthermore it is necessary that these metallic reinforcements be located or positioned intermediate the concentric walls of the bowl rim, so as to be entirely surrounded by the wood of the pipe bowl, thereby protecting the tobacco from contact with the reinforcements by the wood of the inside of the bowl, while these reinforcements will not show at the outside wall of the bowl.

This positioning and arranging of the metallic reinforcements I have found while not detracting from the appearance of the pipe will prevent the cracking or splitting of the bowl under constant use, and will also so reinforce or protect the flat circular edge of the rim as to prevent the crumbling, breaking down or destruction of the latter, when the pipe is knocked or struck against a hard surface as in emptying or cleaning out the ashes.

In some instances instead of forming the metallic reinforcement of individual brads, studs or the like, the rim may be formed with a circular recess and a metallic reinforcing ring embedded therein until its upper surface is flush with the bowl rim.

I am aware of the fact that it has hitherto been proposed to cap the bowl rim with a flanged metallic ring, but in such a construction the metal ring is exposed, detracting from the appearance of the all wooden pipe, and the burning tobacco comes into contact with the inner flange of the ring and heats the metal and under contraction and

expansion the latter will be more liable to promote the cracking of the pipe bowl than to act as a protection against the same.

With my improvement the burning tobacco is not in contact with the metallic reinforcing ring, nor is the appearance of the pipe affected.

What I claim is:

A wooden smoking pipe having reinforcing means comprising a series of spaced metallic studs imbedded in and substantially flush with the bowl rim and out of contact with the walls of the pipe bowl.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1928.

HENRY F. SAMSTAG.