

No. 848,415.

PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

A. VOGELSANG.
SMOKING PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1906.

Fig. 1

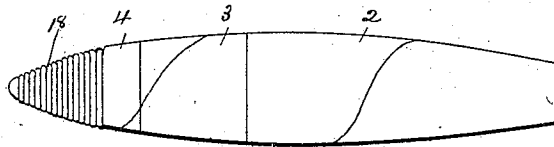


Fig. 2

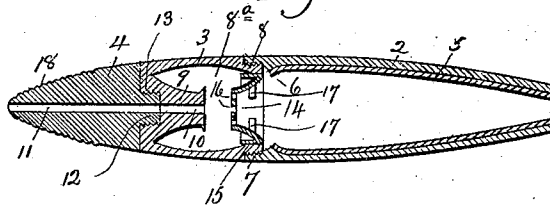


Fig. 3

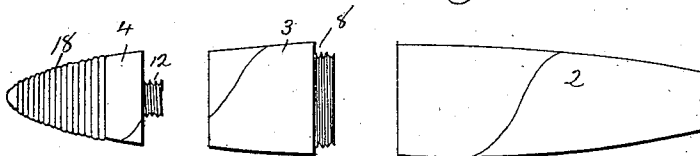


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

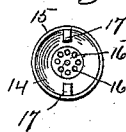
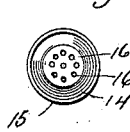


Fig. 6



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR VOGELSANG, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

SMOKING-PIPE.

No 848,415.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed October 26, 1906. Serial No. 340,667.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR VOGELSANG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Smoking-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in front elevation of a cigar-shaped pipe constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a view thereof in central longitudinal section; Fig. 3, a view in elevation of the three sections of the pipe arranged in line in right order, but separated from each other; Fig. 4, a detached view, in side elevation, of the sleeve-like stopper of the pipe; Fig. 5, a view thereof in inside elevation; Fig. 6, a view thereof in outside elevation.

My invention relates to an improved cigar-shaped pipe, the object being to produce a simple, compact, and convenient pipe closely simulating the form and appearance of a cigar and constructed with particular reference to being readily taken apart for being cleaned and filled.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a pipe having certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

As herein shown, my improved pipe consists of three main sections—namely, a container 2, a strainer 3, and a mouthpiece 4. The container 2 and the strainer 3 will preferably be made of some such wood as briar, while the mouthpiece 4 will preferably be made of amber; but the material chosen for the several parts will depend upon the cost and other circumstances. The "container" 2, so called because it is designed to receive the tobacco, tapers, as shown, gradually from its inner to its outer end and is provided with a tobacco receiver or lining 5, preferably made of aluminium and tapered from its inner to its outer end, the latter being made so small that it will retain the tobacco without the use of any cap for the purpose and yet permit the tobacco or ash to be shaken out of it, as it were, by gently knocking the forward

end of the pipe; but it is not designed to remove more tobacco or ash in this way than is necessary to make the pipe burn with greater freedom. At its rear end the said lining is slightly contracted, as at 6, also for the better retention of the tobacco. At its inner end the container 2 is formed with internal screw-threads 7, adapting it to be screwed over an externally-threaded annular shoulder 8, formed at the outer end of the "strainer" 3, which is so called because its function is in a sense to strain the smoke and intercept the waste products and prevent them from entering the mouth through the mouthpiece 4. This strainer 3 is hollowed out to form a chamber 8^a, open at its outer end and closed at its inner end and having a centrally-arranged forwardly-projecting hub 9, traversed by a longitudinal draft-passage 10, which when the pipe is assembled registers with a corresponding passage 11 in the mouthpiece 4, which is formed at its forward end with a threaded stem 12, screwing into a threaded recess 13 in the rear end of the strainer 3, with which, indeed, the mouthpiece might be made integral.

The open forward end of the chamber 8^a is closed by a removable sheet-metal part 14, which, for want of a better name, I shall hereafter call a "stopper." This part is conical in form as to its body and provided with a collar 15, adapted in diameter to fit so snugly within the open forward end of the chamber 8^a, as shown in Fig. 3, as to prevent the escape of any fluids therein, and yet not so snugly but that it may be readily pulled out by the user of the pipe as he sees fit. The bottom of the body of the stopper is formed with perforations 16, through which air and smoke are drawn into the chamber 8^a. For convenience in removing the stopper it is provided, as shown, with two fingers 17, extending inward toward each other; but it might be removed in some other way. As it will be seen by reference to Fig. 2, the chamber 8^a is of such form that when its outer end is closed by the stopper 14 none of the tar-like waste products proceeding from the combustion of the tobacco can escape either forward into the tobacco or rearward into the mouth through the mouthpiece 4 in any position of the pipe. In this way my improved pipe is made not only sanitary, but also agreeable. By preference the mouthpiece 4 will be formed with corrugations 18 for

adapting the pipe to be better taken hold of
by the teeth and lips. It will be understood,
of course, that in using the pipe the container
is unscrewed from the strainer and packed
5 through its inner end with tobacco and then
screwed back into place on the strainer.
The pipe is smoked precisely as any cigar is
smoked, the smoke being drawn through the
perforations 16 in the stopper 14 into the
10 chamber 8^a and thence through the hub 9
into the mouthpiece 4 and the mouth. In
its passage through the chamber 8^a the smoke
is strained, as it were, and gives up moisture
and tarry products, which collect in the
15 chamber, from which they are readily re-
moved by first taking off the container 2 and
then pulling out the stopper 4. Any excess
of tobacco in the container 2 and the ashes
gradually accumulated therein may be from
20 time to time got rid of through the con-
tracted outer end of the pipe by "knocking"
the same gently, just as with any ordinary
pipe. In making my improved pipe its ex-
terior surface may be treated so as to give it
25 the exact color and surface texture of a cigar,
if desired, though of course this will be a
matter of choice.

I claim—

1. In a cigar-like smoking-pipe, the com-
bination with a container, of a sheet-metal
lining therefor having both of its ends con- 30
tracted for the retention of the tobacco, but
its outer end being smaller than its inner end,
and a chambered strainer applied to the in-
ner end of the container and furnished with a 35
mouthpiece.

2. In a cigar-like smoking-pipe, the com-
bination with a container, of a lining therefor
having both of its ends contracted, its inner
end being larger than its outer end, of a 40
strainer having a chamber closed at its inner
end and open at its outer end and provided
with a mouthpiece, and a removable stopper
located in the open outer end of the said
chamber and therefore adjacent to the con- 45
tracted inner end of the said lining.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

ARTHUR VOGELSANG.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC C. EARLE,
GEORGE D. SEYMOUR.