C. A. JÁNSSON.

TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 9, 1909.

966,021. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Fig. 1

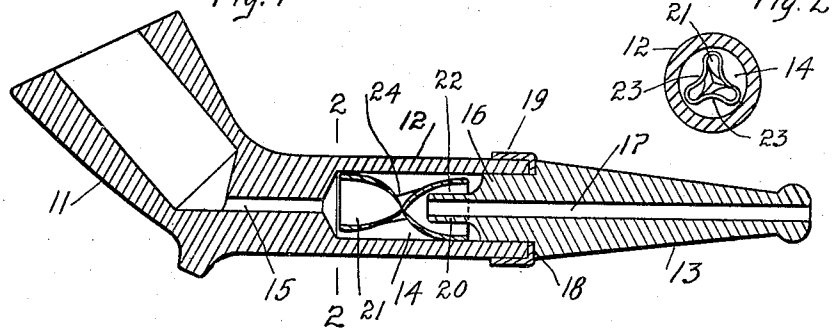


Fig. 2

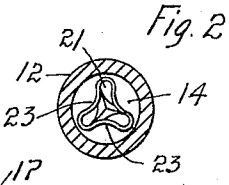


Fig. 4

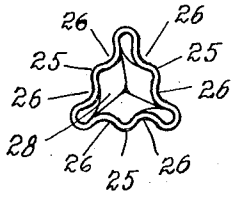


Fig. 3

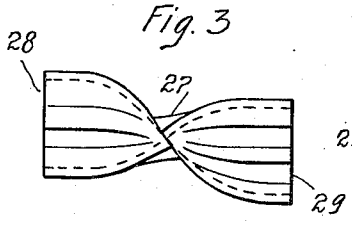


Fig. 5

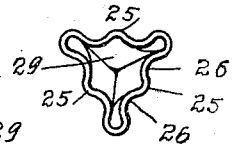


Fig. 7

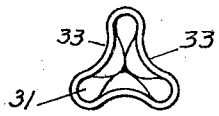


Fig. 6

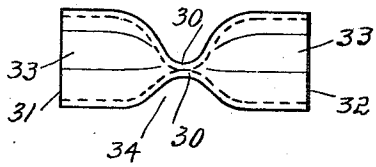
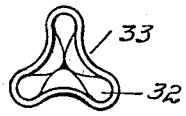


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

966,021. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed June 9, 1909. Serial No. 501,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL ALGOT JÄNSSON, a citizen of Sweden, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in or appertaining to pipes for smoking tobacco, the general object of which is to afford the user a cool and sweet "smoke", free from the venomous alkaloid commonly termed "tobacco oil".

The specific object of the invention has been to devise a tobacco-pipe including none but the ordinary parts outwardly, and which, though simplest in construction, may be most effective for the purpose in view. Pursuant to this idea, the present invention does not divide up nor increase the length of the pipe-stem, nor does it consist of an attachment to the exterior thereof, but is found instead in the internal structure of the stem and a certain smoke-deflector therein contained, as will now be described in detail, with reference to the accompanying drawing.

In the said drawing,—Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a tobacco-pipe made according to the said invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side view of a modified form of the deflector above referred to as contained in the pipe-stem. Figs. 4 and 5 are, respectively, a left-hand end view and a right-hand end view of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 illustrates another modification of the deflector in enlarged side view, and Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, show left and right end views of Fig. 6.

The pipe proper is composed of the usual parts, comprising a bowl designated by the reference numeral 11 herein, a stem 12 integral therewith, and a mouthpiece 13 fitted in the outer end of the said stem. Interiorly, the stem 12 is recessed at 14, in the said outer end thereof, the recessed portion 14 being larger than the bore 15 of the stem, which it partly replaces and with which it communicates. The mouthpiece 13 is exteriorly rabbeted at 16, which forms a reduced body portion that enables it to close the peripheral part of the recess 14. A bore 17 of the mouthpiece 13 is brought into axial register with both the said recess and the bore 15 thereby affording a continuous passage for the smoke from the bowl 11 to the suction end of the said mouthpiece 13. As shown in Fig. 1, the marginal configuration 18 of the mouthpiece, at the base of the reduced portion 16, may be made to bear against a flanged ring 19, encircling the adjacent end of the stem 12.

Within the recess 14 lies the aforesaid smoke-deflector. The three forms of this device which the annexed drawing shows are alike in their functional characteristics and practically the same also in general construction, although varying in structural detail. As regards their similarities, all three forms consist each of a two-part deflector, comprising two outwardly-flaring, oppositely-turned, non-communicating compartments that are lobate in cross section and more or less parabolic in axial section; and all said forms are capable of being lodged in the recess 14 after the manner exemplified in Fig. 1, wherein the deflector is represented as extending from end to end of said recess, with one flaring part directed toward the bore 15 of the stem 12, and with the other flaring part inclosing a neck 20 of the mouthpiece 13, through which the bore 17 runs. The several forms are made preferably of non-absorbent material, such as glass or metal. As to the differences of structure between the three forms, they will be noted in rotation, each form being considered in its regular order.

Referring first to the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the form of deflector therein shown is made from a trilobed tube, twisted in the middle to divide it into two separate compartments 21 and 22, opening outwardly from the ends in opposite directions, and having reversely inclined surface grooves 23, with a central annular depression 24 intervening therebetween.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 illustrate a smoke-deflector differing from the one just described only in that the sides of the tube of which it is formed are fluted as well as lobated, having corrugations 25, that alternate with the lobes and are separated therefrom by surface grooves 26, oppositely inclined from the central twist, which is circumscribed by the depression 27. This depression constitutes the dividing zone between the two compartments 28 and 29 of the modified smoke-deflector, whose distinguishing feature re-

sides in said corrugations, the same being an addition to the previously described structure.

The deflector represented by Figs. 6, 7 and 8 is merely crimped centrally at 30, instead of being twisted. Its two ends, therefore, are alike. Otherwise it resembles the other two forms of deflector both before described, having tri-lobed compartments 31 and 32, with reversely-inclined grooves 33 in their respective surfaces and an intermediate depression 34.

Whichever form of the deflector is used, it is placed on its side within the recess 14 of the pipe-stem 12, prior to the insertion therein of the reduced portion 16 of the mouthpiece 13, or after withdrawal of the same, as the case may be. In so doing, one of the flaring ends (21, 28, or 31) of the deflector is pushed in opposite the bore 15 of the pipe-stem, and the other flaring end (22, 29, or 32) is caused to face outward. The mouthpiece is next inserted, or re-inserted, so that its reduced portion 16 will close the recess 14 peripherally, while its neck portion 20 will be driven into the adjoining outwardly facing compartment 22, 29 or 32, with the bore 17, running through said mouthpiece and the neck thereof, in direct communication with said outwardly-facing compartment. The deflector is then in its operative position.

Fig. 1 of the drawing shows that smoke cannot be drawn directly in a straight course from the bowl of the pipe through its stem and mouthpiece. A large portion of the draft will first be received and reflected backward by the compartment of the deflector which faces the bore in the stem. The other portion that flows past the said compartment, along the external downwardly-inclined grooves thereof, mostly serves to fill the central depression around the deflector, and only part of it follows up the reversely-inclined external grooves of the compartment of the deflector, that is turned toward the mouthpiece, near the outer end of the recess in the pipe-stem. The amount of the smoke that reaches this end of the recess is then diverted backward again by the reduced stopper-portion and neck of the mouthpiece, and into the latter-named compartment of the deflector finally some of the smoke is reflected forward into and out of the bore of the mouthpiece. It is manifest that by causing it to follow this tortuous course, the smoke drawn from the pipe is rid of its heavier constituents in transit, the same being deposited and settling upon or within the bulges or hollows of the deflector and its surroundings, so that none but the lighter tobacco-smoke can be inhaled at the mouthpiece.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A tobacco-pipe including a two-part smoke-deflector divided by a central annular depression and having surface grooves reversely inclined therefrom.

2. A tobacco pipe including a smoke deflector made from a tri-lobed tube twisted in the middle to divide it into two separate compartments having reversely inclined surface grooves with an intervening central depression.

3. A tobacco pipe consisting of a bowl, a mouthpiece therefor and a recessed stem connecting said bowl with said mouthpiece, combined with a lobed deflector lodged in the recess of said stem, the lobes whereof extend longitudinally of the stem and adjoining mouthpiece, thereby affording similarly extending passages for the smoke between said lobes.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York this 8th day of June A. D. 1909.

CARL ALGOT JÄNSSON.

Witnesses:

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