

Nov. 6, 1928.

1,690,609

D. F. ZANE

TOBACCO PIPE

Filed April 30, 1927

FIG 1

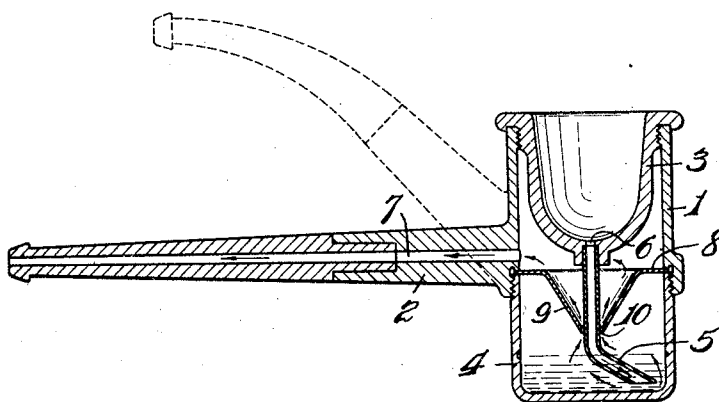


FIG 2

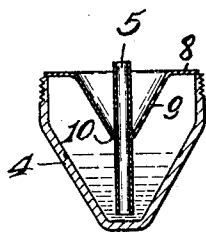


FIG 3

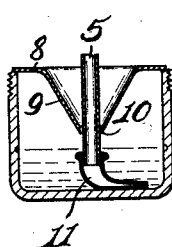


FIG 4

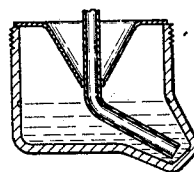
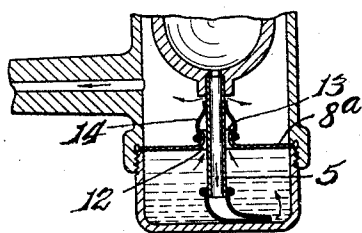


FIG 5



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TOBACCO PIPE.

Application filed April 30, 1927. Serial No. 187,772.

This invention relates broadly to tobacco pipes, and more specifically to a pipe of that type in which the smoke, in passing from the tobacco bowl to the mouth of the user, is conducted through a liquid containing reservoir.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a tobacco pipe embodying a liquid receptacle or container through which the smoke must pass, and which is readily accessible for cleaning and refilling.

A further object is to provide a pipe of the character mentioned which embodies means whereby the passage of liquid from the receptacle to the pipe stem is prevented when the pipe is overturned, as also means for preventing the passage of liquid, except in negligible quantity, to the pipe bowl in such case.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is herein had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of a pipe constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a similar section of a modified form of receptacle with the liquid trap seated thereon;

Figure 3 is a similar section of the receptacle and a modified form of smoke tube;

Figure 4 is a similar view of another modified form of receptacle; and—

Figure 5 is a similar view showing a modified form of liquid trap.

Referring to said drawings, 1 designates a pipe body of tubular form which carries at one side thereof and adjacent to its lower end a stem 2 of any conventional or preferred form. Mounted within and occupying closing relation to the upper end of said tubular body 1 is a tobacco bowl 3, and mounted in screw-threaded relation to the lower end of said body is the open upper cylindrical end of a receptacle or container 4 for a liquid, as water, or saliva from the mouth of the user. A tube 5 having communication with the tobacco bowl 3 through a port 6 depends within the receptacle to a point adjacent to the bottom of the latter.

Manifestly, smoke from the burning tobacco in the bowl 3 must pass through the receptacle 4 to reach the bore 7 of the pipe stem, being conducted to said receptacle through the port 6 and the tube 5. Thus, the smoke will not only be cooled, but also purified to a marked extent by contact with the liquid. Moreover, much of the nicotine and oily constituents which might otherwise reach the

mouth of the user, as well as particles of tobacco which might otherwise tend to clog the smoke passages, are deposited in the receptacle or in the liquid of the latter.

A liquid trap 8 made of suitable material, as thin sheet metal, is interposed between the body 1 and the receptacle 4, said trap comprising a disk which has its peripheral edge portion firmly seated upon the upper threaded end of the receptacle. The central portion of said disk is made of inverted cone shape, as shown at 9, and provided in the apex of the cone is an aperture 10 through which the tube 5 is directed. Said aperture is made of such larger diameter than that of the tube as to afford an intermediate passage through which smoke may course in passing from the interior of the receptacle 4 to the bore of the stem 2. However, said intermediate passage possesses such restricted capacity, or narrow width, that, should the pipe be inverted, little, if any, liquid would be permitted to pass therethrough.

The cone and the receptacle are relatively proportioned so that, in the normal upright, or any other position occupied by the pipe, the apertured apex of the former is positioned above the level of the liquid contained by the latter—that is to say, the apertured apex of the cone is at no time submerged in the liquid of the container.

As shown in Fig. 3, the tube 5 may carry on its lower end a flexible rubber nipple 11 having a normally collapsed free end, said nipple being designed to prevent liquid from passing unobstructedly into said tube. Not only does such nipple prevent passage of liquid through the tube to the pipe bowl when the pipe is inverted, but, it also prevents liquid from being forced into the bowl by blowing through the pipe stem.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, a flat disk 8^a is provided, the same having a central circular opening 12 defined by an upturned flange or roll 13 to which is attached the lower end of a rubber nipple 14 which has its upper end normally collapsed into embracing relation to the tube 5. The opening 12 has a diameter slightly exceeding that of the tube 5 for admitting smoke to the lower end of the nipple 14. Manifestly, suction upon the pipe stem will act to expand the tube-embracing portion of the nipple for permitting smoke to pass to the stem. At the same time, it is designed that the nipple shall normally retain such a close embrace upon

the tube that passage of liquid is prevented in case the pipe should be inadvertently inverted.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the pipe possesses the advantages of former pipe structures which embody, or are associated with, liquid receptacles, and overcomes or avoids the structural clumsiness and other disadvantages of many of such prior structures.

What is claimed is—

1. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular body having a stem leading laterally therefrom, a tobacco bowl detachably mounted in closing relation to the upper end portion of said body, a fluid container attached to the lower end portion of said body, a disk carried beneath said bowl and having a downwardly extending conical portion provided with an aperture at its apex, a tube of slightly less diameter than said aperture extending through said aperture to a point adjacent to the bottom of said container, said tube having communication with and depending from said bowl, and a collapsible nipple carried by the lower end of said tube.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a stem leading laterally therefrom, a tobacco bowl contained within and detachably secured to said body adjacent to the upper end of the latter, a

fluid receptacle having its upper end threaded on the lower end of said body, a tube leading vertically from said bowl and extending to a point adjacent to the bottom of said receptacle, and a liquid trap depending within said receptacle, said trap having inverted conical form and being provided with a single aperture located in the apex thereof, said tube depending through said aperture, the defining walls of said aperture being spaced relative to said tube to provide an intermediate passage.

3. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular body having a stem leading laterally therefrom, a tobacco bowl detachably mounted in closing relation to the upper end portion of said body and enclosed by the latter, a fluid receptacle detachably secured at its upper end to the lower end of said body, a tube leading from said bowl to a point within said receptacle, and a liquid trap interposed between said receptacle and said body, said trap including an inverted conical member depending within the receptacle and provided at its apex with an aperture through which said tube extends, the defining walls of said aperture being spaced relative to said tube to form an intermediate passage.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

DANIEL F. ZANE.