

May 29, 1928.

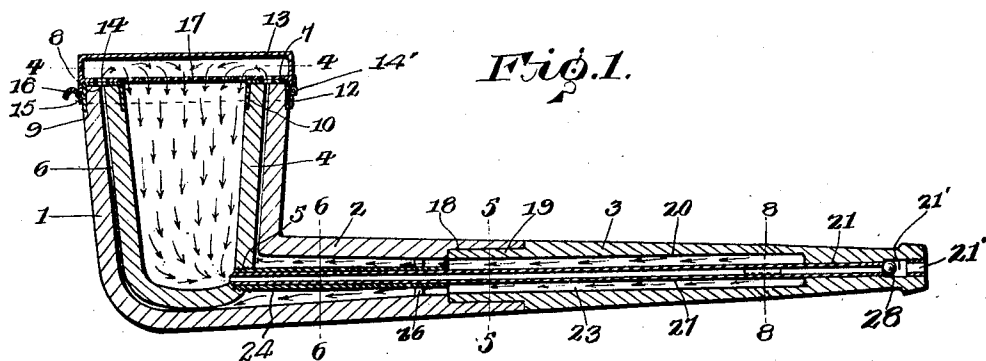
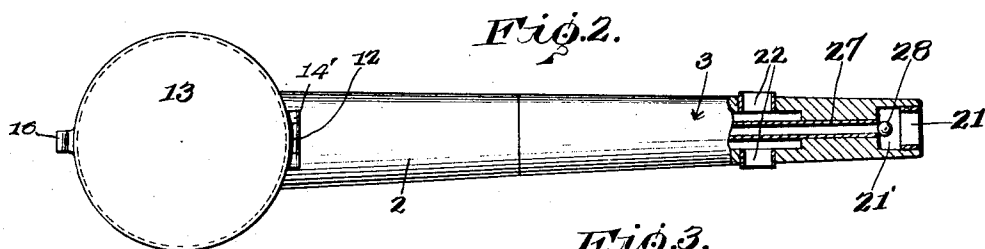
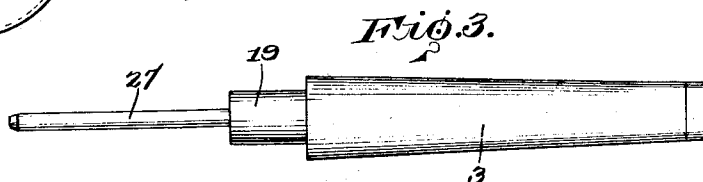
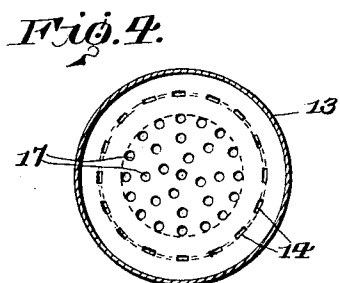
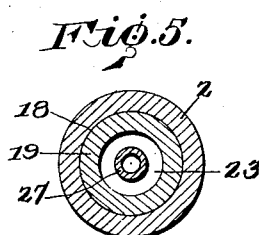
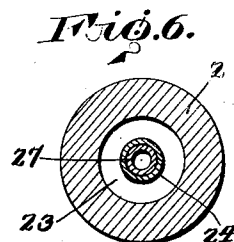
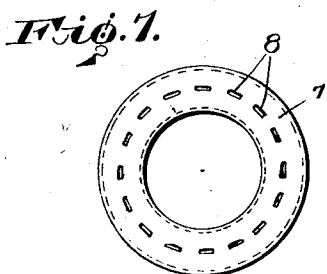
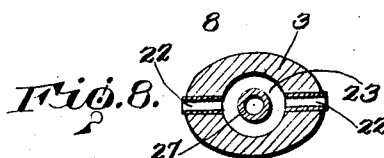
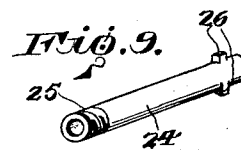
1,671,899

G. HILSHANSKY

SMOKING PIPE

Filed Nov. 14, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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SMOKING PIPE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 10.

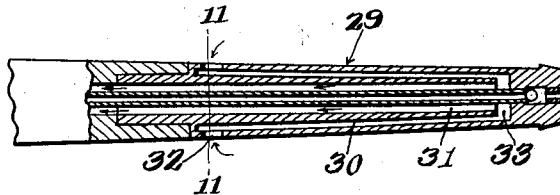


Fig. 15.

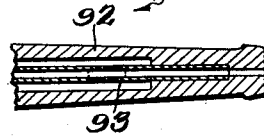


Fig. 12.

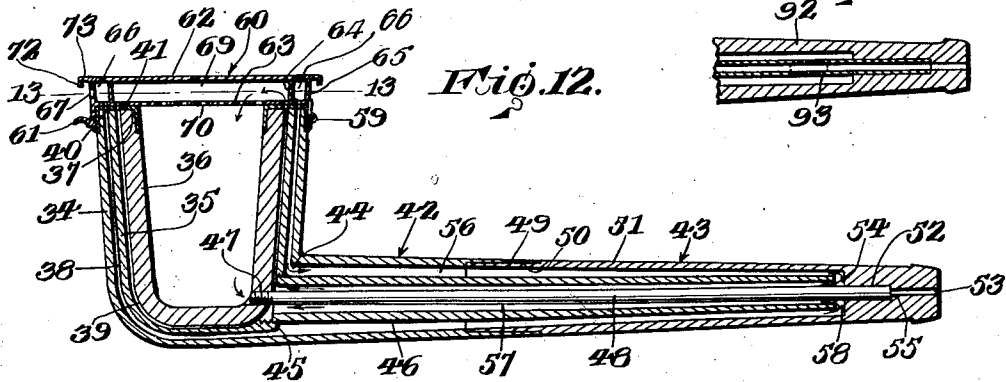


Fig. 14.

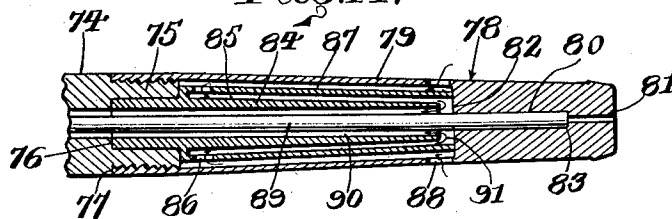


Fig. 13.

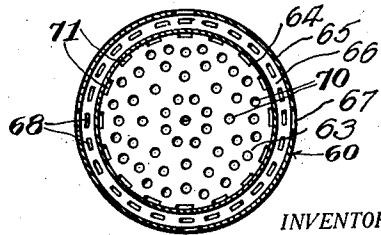
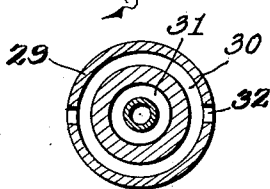


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HILSHANSKY, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

SMOKING PIPE.

Application filed November 14, 1927. Serial No. 233,204.

This invention relates to a smoking pipe, and has for its object to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, an article of such class constructed and arranged to provide for the cooling of the smoke on its passage to the mouth.

Further objects of the invention are to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a smoking pipe which is simple in its construction and arrangement, strong, durable, compact, thoroughly efficient for the purpose intended, readily assembled, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more specifically described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which fall within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a smoking pipe in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is an elevation of one of the stem sections and the smoke conducting tube carried thereby.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4 Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a top plan view of the apertured coupling member for the bowl section of the pipe.

Figure 8 is a section on line 8—8 Figure 1.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the coupling member for the smoke conducting tube.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary view in longitudinal section of another modified form of stem.

Figure 11 is a section on line 11—11 Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a longitudinal sectional view of a modified form of pipe.

Figure 13 is a section on line 13—13 Figure 12.

Figure 14 is a longitudinal sectional view of another modified form of stem.

Figure 15 is a fragmentary view in longitudinal section of still another modified form of stem.

Referring to the drawings in detail the pipe comprises an outer bowl section 1, having formed integral therewith as well as opening therein, at one side of the base thereof, the outer tubular stem section 2 and extending into the latter, as well as being connected therewith, is the inner tubular stem section 3 forming the mouth portion of the stem. Arranged within the outer bowl section 1 as well as positioned in spaced relation with respect thereto is an inner bowl section 4 adapted to contain the tobacco. The base of the bowl section 4, at one side thereof is formed with an opening 5 having the wall thereof threaded. The space formed between the bowl sections 1 and 4 is indicated at 6 and provides for the passage of air and which is supplied in a manner to be presently referred to.

The outer end of the bowl sections 1 and 4 are connected together by an inverted channel shaped coupling member 7 provided with a circular row of spaced slots 8. The coupling member 7 is in the form of an annulus and the outer side thereof seats in a rabbet 9 formed on the outer periphery of the outer bowl section 1 and the inner side of the coupling member 7 seats in the rabbet 10 formed on the inner periphery of the inner bowl section 4. The member 7 has its outer side, at the rear thereof formed with a hinge section 12. Mounted on the member 7, is a hollow cap or closure 13 formed with slots 14 adapted to register with the slots 8. The cap 13 carries a hinge section 14' which is pivoted to the hinge section 12. The cap 13 has a latching extension 15 which coacts with the front of the outer side of the member 7 to provide for frictionally latching the cap 13 tightly in closure position to prevent passage of air between the member 7 and inner face of the cap, as shown in Figure 1. The cap 13 is further formed with a finger piece 16 for conveniently shifting it to open position when desired. The cap is further formed with openings 17 for establishing communication between the interior thereof and the interior of the bowl section 4.

The inner face of the outer stem section is of circular cross section and rabbeted as at 18 and frictionally engaging therewith is a reduced extension 19 formed on the outer end of the inner stem section 3 where-

by the sections 2 and 3 will be detachably connected together. The inner face of the section 2 is flush with the inner face of the section 3 and said section 2 gradually decreases in diameter, with respect to its outer and inner faces, from the bowl section 1 to the stem section 3. The stem section 3 has a part 20 of greatest inner diameter and an intermediate part 21 of reduced inner diameter with respect to part 20 and which terminates in a rectangular pocket 21' opening at the free end of section 3. Arranged within the mouth of pocket 21' is a bushing 21''. The part 21 opens into the pocket 21' centrally thereof. The pocket 21' provides a check valve chamber. The section 3 is formed with diametrically disposed lateral air intakes 22 positioned at the sides thereof and in the form of rectangular slots extending lengthwise of the sections. The intakes 22 open into the portion of largest inner diameter of said section 3. The portion 20 of largest inner diameter of said section 3, in connection with the section 2, provides an air conducting channel 23 which opens into the space 6.

Secured to the wall of the opening 5, and extending rearwardly from the inner bowl sections 4 is a tubular coupling member 24, provided with peripheral threads 25, at one end, for engagement with the threads of the wall of the opening 5. In proximity to the rear end of the member 24 it is provided with oppositely extending supporting lugs 26, capable of being engaged by a suitable tool, with the bowl section 4. Extending into and frictionally engaging with the member 24, as well as opening into the bowl section 4 at the base thereof, is a smoke conducting tube 27 which is of a length to extend into the mouth end of the stem section 3 and open into the pocket 21'. The diameter of the smoke conducting tube 27 is materially less than the air conducting passage 23 whereby the incoming air will surround the tube 27 and cool the same. The passage 23 throughout is of much greater diameter than the member 24 and surrounds the same. Arranged within the pocket 21' is a check valve 28 for closing that end of the tube 27 which opens into the pocket 21'. Normally the valve 28 is in non-closing position, that is to say, when using the pipe.

The incoming air enters the stem of the pipe in proximity to the mouth of the user and it is drawn around the bowl section 4 for the purpose of cooling it, and this action is had in view of the space 6 which surrounds said bowl section 4. The air passes up through the space 6 and then through the slots 8, 14 into the cap 13 and then down through the openings 17 into the inner bowl section 4. The travel of the air is indicated by the arrows in Figure 1. The construction and arrangement of the pipe not only

provides for cooling the tube 27, whereby the smoke is cooled as it passes towards the mouth of the user, but also cools the inner bowl section 4.

In the modified form shown in Figures 10 and 11, the inner stem section is the same as the inner stem section 2 heretofore referred to. The difference resides in the construction of the outer stem section of a tubular member 29' provided in its body with a lengthwise extending air passage 30 of circular cross section and which opens into the passage 31 formed by said member. Lateral air intakes 32 are formed in the member 29' which open into the forward end of passage 30, and the latter opens at its rear end into passage 31, as at 33. Otherwise than that as stated, stem section 29' is constructed the same as stem section 3.

In the modified form shown in Figures 12 and 13 the pipe bowl is formed of an outer, an intermediate and an inner bowl section 34, 35 and 36 spaced from each other to provide air spaces therebetween. The sections 34 and 26 are coupled together at their edges, by an annulus 37 of channel shaped cross section. The annulus 37 seats on section 36. The air space between bowl sections 34, 35 is indicated at 38 and that between sections 35, 36 at 39. The annulus 37 is provided with slots 40 which register with space 38 and with slots 41 which register with space 39.

Extending from the bowl section 34 is the stem formed of an outer and an inner tubular section 42, 43 respectively. The section 43 provides the mouth piece.

The bowl section 34 is provided at the bottom of its rear side with an opening 44 and registering with the latter is the stem section 42 which is integral with said bowl section. The bowl section 35 is provided at the bottom of its rear side with an opening 45 of less diameter than and surrounded by the opening 44. The wall of opening 45 is threaded and secured to said wall and projecting rearwardly therefrom is a tube 46 of greater length than section 42 of the stem. The tube 46 extends into section 43 of the stem to near the rear end thereof. The bowl section 36 is provided at the bottom of its rear side with an opening 47 of less diameter than and surrounded by opening 45. The wall of opening 47 is threaded and secured thereto and projecting rearwardly therefrom is a smoke conducting tube 48 which has its rear end seating in the stem section 43 in proximity to the rear end of the latter.

The stem section 42 of the stem is rabbeted on its inner face, at its rear end, as at 49 and frictionally engaging therewith is the reduced forward end 50 of the stem section 43. The stem section 43 has a part 51 of greatest inner diameter, a part 52 of smaller inner diameter than the part 51 and a part 53 of smallest inner diameter. The parts 51

and 52 provide a shoulder 54 and parts 52, 53 form a shoulder 55. That part of the stem from the shoulder 54 to the bowl section 34 provide in connection with the tube 48 an air intake passage 56 leading from the air space 38. The smoke conducting tube 48 has its rear end seated in that part of inner diameter of the stem, indicated at 52, abuts against shoulder 55 and opens into part 53 of the stem which provides the smoke outlet. The smoke conducting tube 48 is of less diameter than the inner diameter of tube 46 and said tubes 46 and 48 provide an air conducting passage 57 leading to the air space 39. The tube 46 has its rear end spaced from shoulder 54 to form an intake 58 for passage 57.

Hinged to the annulus 37, as at 59, is a closure cap 60 for the pipe bowl. The annulus 37 and cap 60 have coacting means, as at 61 to provide a latch for holding the cap in closure position. The cap 60 comprises a pair of superposed spaced disks 62, 63, the upper one 62 being of greater diameter than the lower 63. The disks 62 and 63 are connected together by a pair of concentrically arranged spaced rings 64, 65, the latter being flush with the edge of the lower disk and spaced inwardly from the edge of the upper disk. The rings 64, 65 in connection with the disks form an air intake chamber 66. The ring 65 is slotted, as at 67 to form inlets for chamber 66. The disk 63 is formed with slots 68 registering with the slots 40 for the passage of incoming air from the chamber 66 to space 38. The ring 65 in connection with the disks forms an air chamber 69 and the outlet therefor is provided by openings 70 formed in the disk 63 for supplying air to the interior of the bowl section 36 which is to contain the tobacco. The intake of air to chamber 69 is had through slots 71 formed in the disk 63. The slots 71 register with slots 41. The disk 62 has a depending flange 72 which in connection with the extended portion 73 of such disk provides a water protecting means for the slots 67. The travel of the air is indicated by the arrows in Figure 12.

In the form of outer stem shown in Figure 14, the stem section 74 which extends from the pipe bowl is formed at its free end with a collar 75 to provide a pair of shoulders 76, 77. The collar 75 is inset and offset respectively with the inner and outer faces of said section. The outer face of collar 75 is peripherally threaded. The inner stem section 78 is attached to stem section 74 and has a part 79 of greatest inner diameter, a part 80 of smaller inner diameter than part 79 and part 81 of smaller inner diameter than part 80. Parts 79 and 80 provide a shoulder 82 and parts 80 and 81 a shoulder 83. Part 79 is interiorly threaded for engagement with the threads of the collar 75.

Arranged within section 78 and extending from shoulder 82 to shoulders 76 as well as frictionally engaging with the inner face of and abutting against collar 75, is a tubular member 84 provided with an air conducting passage 85 and slotted as at 86 to form intakes for the latter.

The member 84 in connection with part 79 of section 78 provides an air intake passage 87 having intakes therefor formed by slots 88 in part 79 at the rear end thereof. The slots 86 are arranged at the forward end of passage 87.

The smoke conducting tube in the form of stem shown in Figure 14, is indicated at 89, and it extends from the pipe bowl, not shown, through section 74 and is seated in part 80 of section 78. The member 84 and section 74, in connection with tube 89 provide an air conducting passage 90, which leads to the bowl. Passages 85 and 90 communicate with each other as at 91.

The form of stem shown in Figure 15, is the same as that shown in Figure 1, with the exception that the check valve arrangement is omitted. In Figure 15 the inner stem section is indicated at 92 and the smoke conducting tube at 93.

It is thought the many advantages of a smoking pipe, in accordance with this invention and for the purpose referred to, can be readily understood, and although the preferred embodiment of the invention is as illustrated and described, yet it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction can be had which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. A smoking pipe comprising a bowl formed of open top, nested sections arranged in spaced relation, a hollow stem opening into the outer of said sections at the base thereof and providing an air conducting passage leading to the space between said sections, said stem formed with laterally disposed air intake openings at the sides thereof intermediate its ends, a smoke conducting tube opening into another bowl section at the base thereof and extending through said stem to the mouth end of the latter, said tube surrounded by said passage, a coupling member mounted on the top of said bowl section for connecting them together, a chambered cap for closing the bowl, said cap and member having coacting means for establishing communication between the chamber of the cap and the space between the bowl sections, and said cap having its bottom provided with means for establishing communication between the chamber thereof and the inner bowl section.

2. A smoking pipe comprising a hollow stem providing an air passage, said stem formed at its sides with laterally disposed air intake openings in proximity to the

mouth end of the stem, a bowl provided with an air space into which said passage opens, chambered means on the bowl for closing it, said means having openings in its bottom for establishing communication between the interior of the bowl and the chamber of said means, said means further provided with slots in its bottom for establishing communication between said space and the chamber of the bowl, and a smoke conducting tube opening into the bowl and extending through said stem to the mouth end thereof, said conducting tube surrounded by the air passage formed by the stem.

3. A smoking pipe comprising a hollow stem providing an air passage, said stem formed at its sides with laterally disposed air intake openings in proximity to the mouth end of the stem, a bowl provided with an air space into which said passage opens, chambered means on the bowl for closing it, said means having openings in its bottom for establishing communication between the interior of the bowl and the chamber of said means, said means further provided with slots in its bottom for establishing communication between said space and the

chamber of the bowl, a smoke conducting tube opening into the bowl and extending through said stem to the mouth end thereof, said conducting tube surrounded by the air passage formed by the stem, and a coupling member for connecting the smoke conducting tube to the bowl.

4. A smoking pipe comprising a bowl having an air space, a valve stem extending from said bowl and providing an air passage opening into said space, a slotted annulus mounted on the bowl and having its slots registering with said space, a chambered closure cap for the open top of and hinged to the bowl, said cap having the bottom of its chamber formed with slots registering with the slots in the annulus and further having said bottom provided with openings communicating with the interior of the bowl, and a smoke conducting tube leading from the interior of the bowl and extending through the stem to the mouth end thereof, and said stem provided intermediate its ends with laterally disposed air intake passages at the sides thereof.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature hereto.

GEORGE HILSHANSKY.