

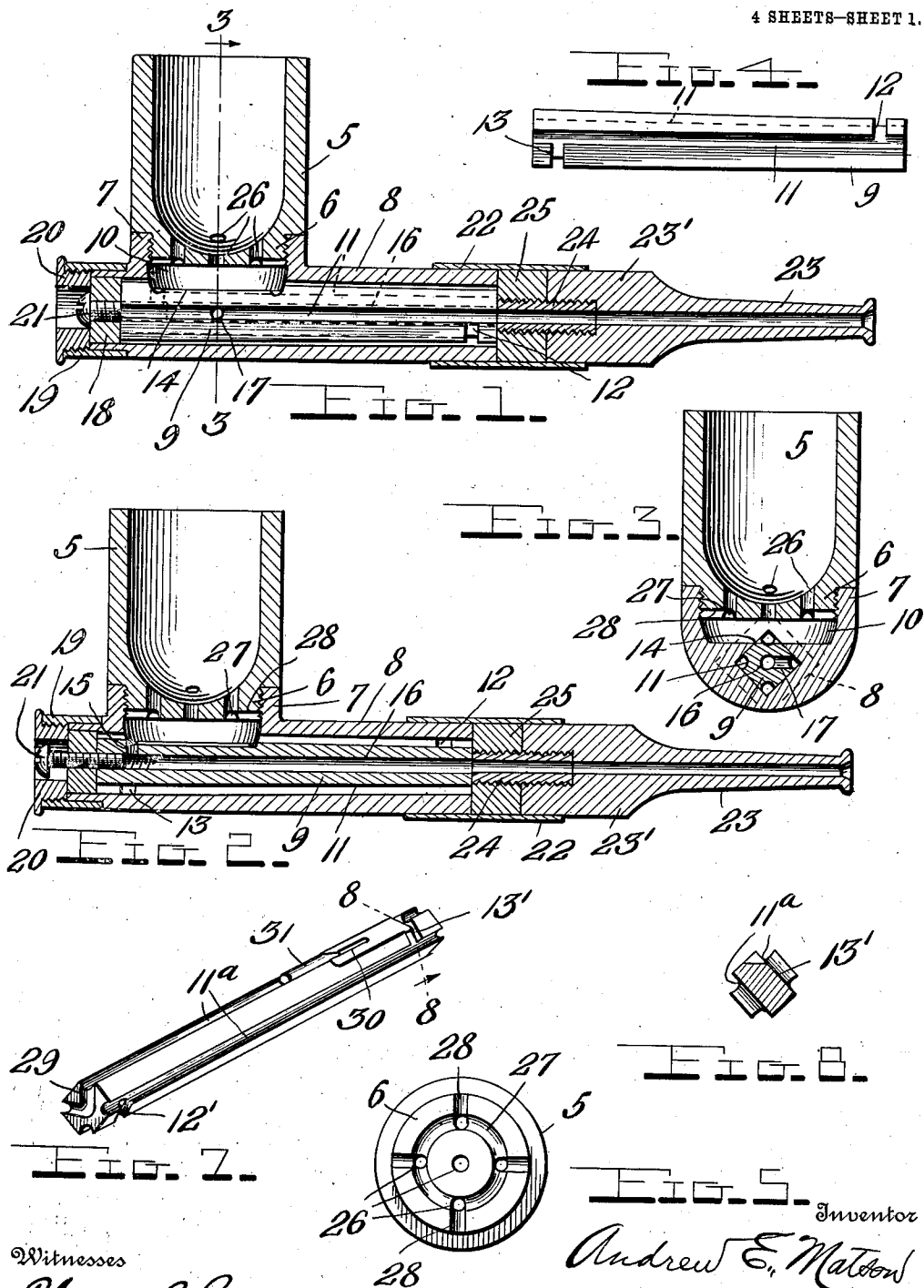
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1909.

973,870.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Chas. L. Griestauer.
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By

Watson E. Coleman
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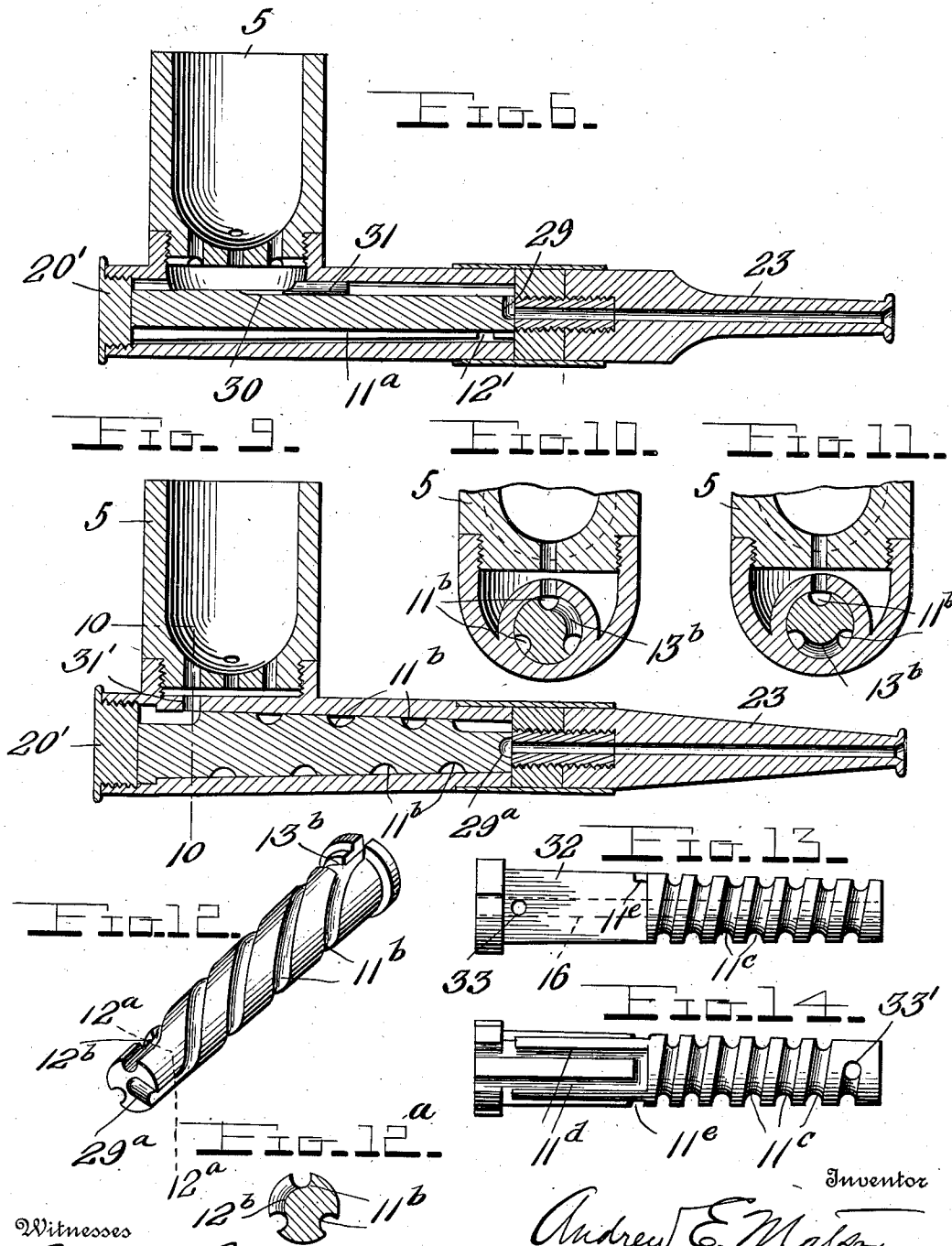
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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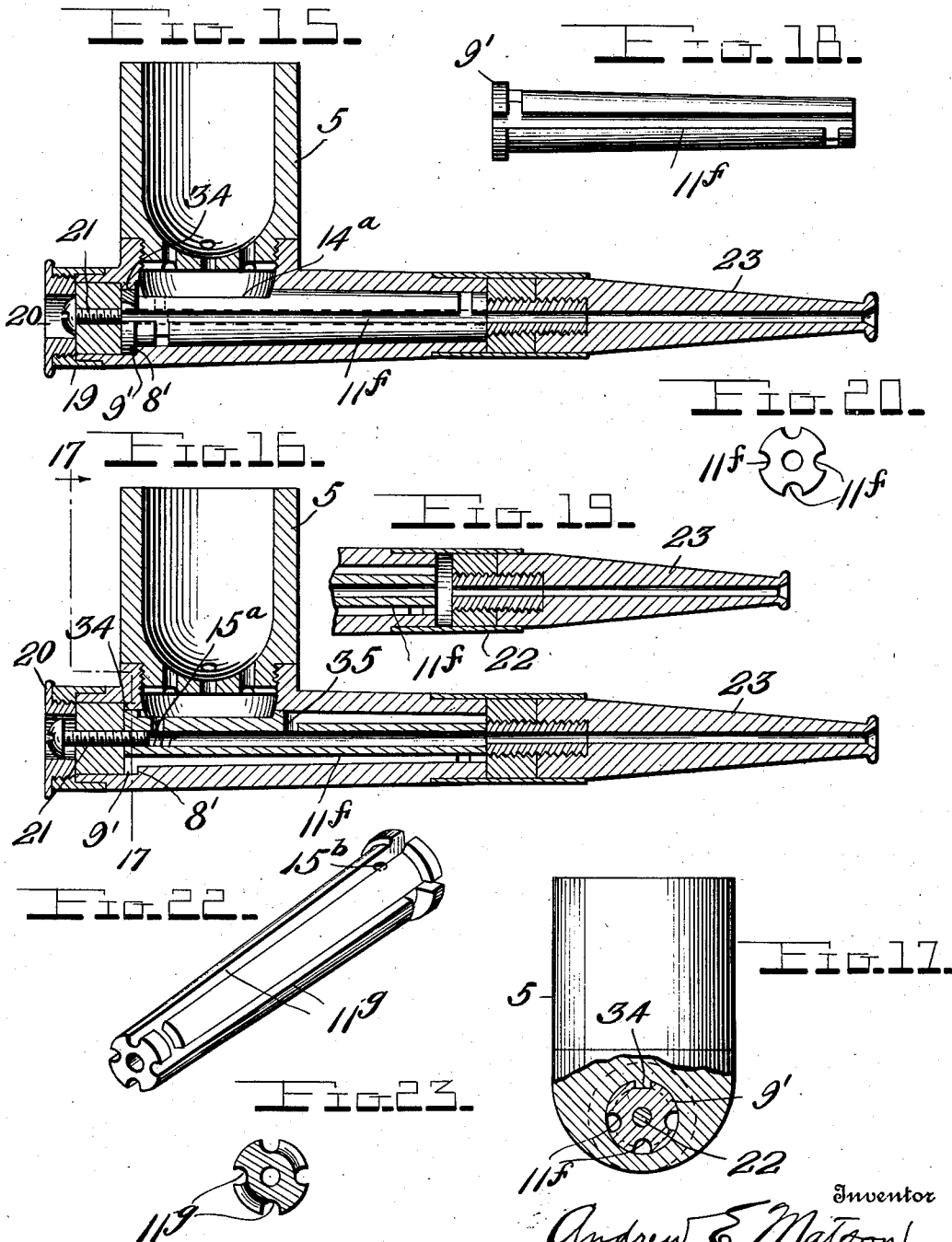
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses

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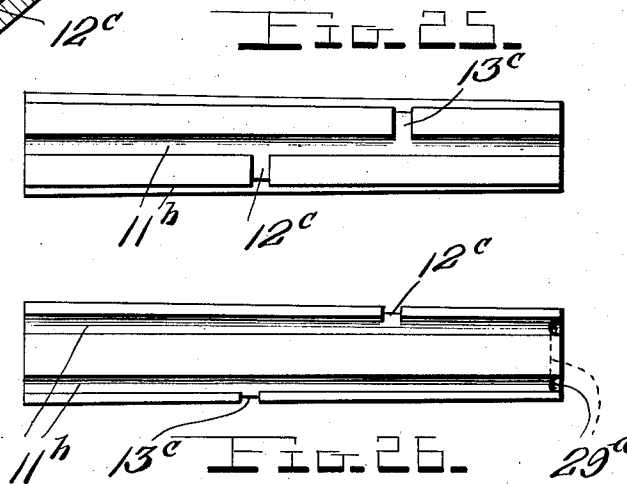
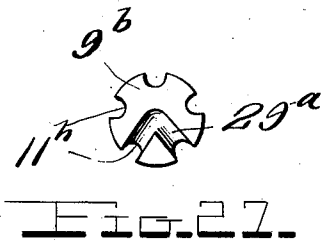
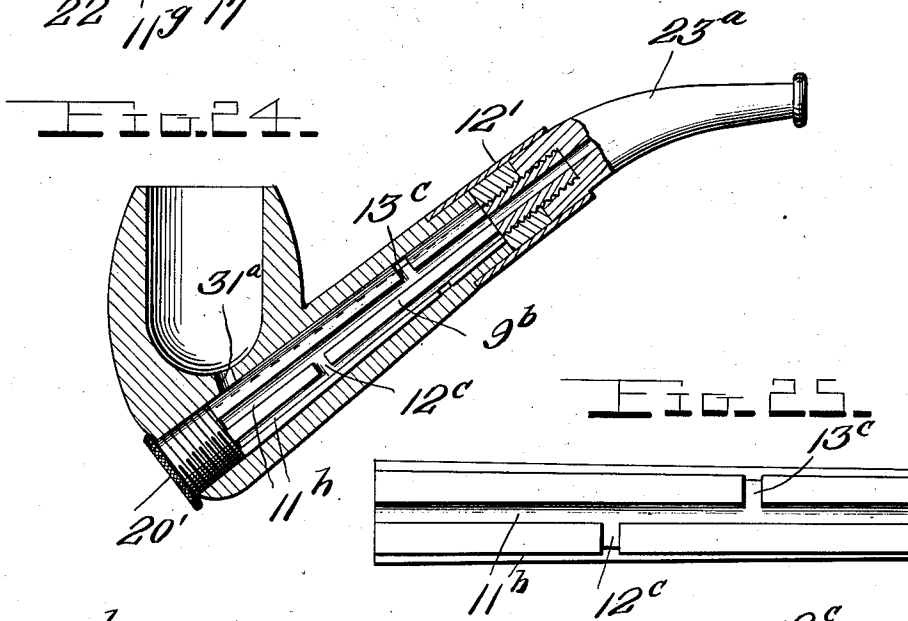
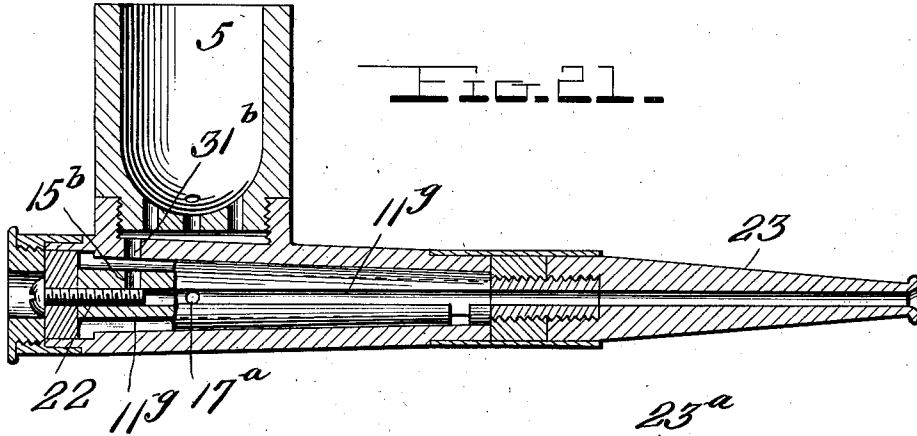
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

973,870.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

Application filed November 10, 1909. Serial No. 527,272.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW E. MATSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eureka, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in tobacco pipes and has for its object to provide a simple and practical device of this character in which the smoke may be caused to travel through a circuitous passage whereby it will be cooled and caused to deposit the nicotin upon the walls of the passage before being drawn into the mouth of the smoker.

Another object is to provide a tobacco pipe which is of such construction that the parts may be readily separated to effectively clean the same.

A further object is to provide means whereby a long or short draft of the smoke through the stem of the pipe may be obtained.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section, the cylinder being shown in elevation; Fig. 2 is a similar view with the cylinder shown in section; Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the cylinder removed; Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the pipe bowl; Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal section of a slightly modified form of the device; Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the cylinder shown in Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is a transverse section taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7; Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of another modification; Fig. 10 is a section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9; Fig. 11 is a section similar to Fig. 10 showing the position of the cylinder to obtain a long circuit of the smoke; Fig. 12 is a detail perspective view of the cylinder shown in Fig. 9; Fig. 12^a is a transverse section taken on the line 12^a—12^a of Fig. 12; Figs. 13 and 14 are top and bot-

tom views respectively, of a modification of the cylinder illustrated in Fig. 12; Fig. 15 is a longitudinal section of a further modification of the device showing the cylinder in elevation; Fig. 16 is a similar view with the cylinder shown in section; Fig. 17 is a section taken on the line 17—17 of Fig. 16; Fig. 18 is a bottom plan view of the cylinder shown in Fig. 15; Fig. 19 is a detail section showing the mouthpiece disposed in spaced relation to the end of the cylinder to obtain a short draft; Fig. 20 is a front end view of the cylinder; Fig. 21 is a longitudinal section of a still further modification, the cylinder being shown partly in elevation; Fig. 22 is a detail perspective view of the cylinder shown in Fig. 21; Fig. 23 is a transverse section of the forward end of the cylinder; Fig. 24 is a longitudinal section of a different form of pipe illustrating still another modification; Figs. 25 and 26 are top and bottom plan views, respectively, of the cylinder shown in Fig. 24; and Fig. 27 is a front end view of the last named cylinder.

The present invention is designed as an improvement upon the construction shown and described in Patent No. 933,091, filed January 19, 1909, Serial No. 473,055 and issued to me September 7, 1909, and has for its object to increase the effectiveness of the device without materially increasing the cost of production or complicating its construction. With this end in view, I provide a pipe comprising a separable stem and bowl. The bowl is provided with a depending screw threaded reduced lower end 6. This reduced end of the bowl has threaded engagement in an interiorly threaded boss 7 integrally formed with the stem 8. This stem may be of any desired cross sectional configuration but as shown in Fig. 3 the stem is of rectangular tubular form and is adapted to receive a similarly formed cylinder 9. It will be noted that the stem 8 extends beyond or forwardly of the bowl 5, and when the cylinder is positioned therein it also extends in advance of the tobacco bowl.

It will be observed from reference to Fig. 1 that the bottom surface of the bowl 5 does not extend into the stem 8, but is spaced from the inner wall thereof. This construction provides a chamber 10 into which

the smoke is drawn from the bowl before passing through the stem into the mouth of the smoker. The cylinder 9 is provided at each of its edges or vertices with a groove 5 or channel 11 which extends the entire length thereof. This cylinder slightly tapers from its rear to its forward end, such forward end being disposed flush with the end of the stem 8. Transverse connecting passages 12 communicate with the longitudinal passages at the forward end of the cylinder and connect the stem whereby the smoke will be conducted from one passage to the other thus providing a circuitous draft 15 through the pipe stem before the smoke enters the mouthpiece. Adjacent to the rear end of the cylinder a transverse connecting passage 13 connects two adjacent longitudinal channels as shown in Fig. 4 whereby the smoke may complete its passage from 20 end to end of the cylinder. The top of the cylinder is cut away or recessed at its rear end as shown at 14. This recess extends substantially to the base of the channel 11 and serves to sufficiently enlarge the chamber 10 to allow of the accumulation of the smoke therein in sufficient volume. A vertical opening or passage 15 connects the chamber 10 at the rear end of the recessed 25 portion 14 with a central longitudinal bore 16. A transverse passage 17 is also provided which forms a communicating passage between the bore of the cylinder and another of the passages 11. The latter communicating opening is located inwardly of the opening 15 and is preferably positioned centrally beneath the bowl 5.

A packing ring or washer 18 of cork or other suitable friction material is disposed 40 in the outer end of the tubular stem 8, this portion of the stem being cylindrically formed to receive said washer. A metallic ferrule 19 is secured upon the end of the stem and is provided with interior threads 45 to receive a nut 20. This nut is hollow to accommodate the head of an adjustable screw 21 which has threaded engagement through the ring 18 to position its inner end beneath the opening 15 in the cylinder. A 50 ferrule 22 is also secured upon the forward end of the stem 8 and is adapted to receive the squared head 23' of the mouth piece 23. Centrally threaded into the head 23' there is a screw stud 24 upon which a friction 55 ring 25 is threaded. This ring is adapted to be normally engaged with the end of the stem and the cylinder 9 and closes the forward ends of the cylinder passages 11. This ring also provides an air tight closure 60 between the stem and mouth piece. The mouth piece is of course provided with the usual longitudinal bore which is disposed in alinement with and practically forms a

continuation of the central bore 16 of the cylinder.

A plurality of apertures 26 are formed in the bottom of the tobacco bowl 5. As clearly shown in Fig. 5 these apertures, with the exception of the central one, communicate with an annular groove 27 in the bottom of the bowl. A radial groove 28 also extends outwardly from each of the apertures 26 to the periphery of the reduced depending portion of the bowl 5. As the smoke is drawn through these apertures 75 into the chamber 10, the nicotin will be deposited upon the walls of these various passages and also upon the walls of the passages 11 in the cylinder which form a circuitous channel through which the smoke 80 is drawn. Thus by the time the smoke enters the mouth piece to be drawn into the mouth of the smoker practically all of the nicotin which is carried thereby is withdrawn and left in the stem of the pipe. 85

In the use of a pipe constructed in the manner above set forth, when a short draft of the smoke is desired, the screw 21 is threaded outwardly to dispose its inner end beyond the opening 15 whereby the smoke 90 may freely enter through this opening directly into the bore 16 of the cylinder from whence it is drawn through the mouth piece into the mouth of the smoker. When, however, it is desired to obtain the circuitous 95 draft or passage of the smoke in the stem, the screw 21 is adjusted into the bore of the cylinder until its inner end is located beneath and closes the opening 15. Upon reference to Fig. 2 it will be obvious that 100 when the screw is thus adjusted the smoke will be obliged to pass into the longitudinal channel 11 in the top of the cylinder which extends from the recessed portion 15 to the outer end thereof. Upon reaching the outer 105 end of the cylinder the smoke will pass through the transverse connecting passage 12 into the next adjacent longitudinal channel. From this point it moves rearwardly and through the transverse connecting passage 13. It again moves to the forward end 110 of the cylinder and after passing through another of the connecting passages 12 into the adjacent longitudinal channel, it finally is drawn through the transverse opening 17 115 into the bore of the cylinder and hence through the mouth piece 23 into the mouth of the smoker. When a greater volume of smoke is desired, the mouth piece 23 is pulled out in the ferrule 22 away from the 120 end of the stem 8. The smoke will then be drawn through each of the channels 11 and the central bore 16 of the cylinder. This arrangement of the mouth piece is illustrated in Fig. 19 and is common to various 125 forms of the device which will be later set

forth. By providing a tapering cylinder, the saliva and nicotin will flow toward the outer end of the stem and be accumulated in the rear ends of the channels 11' beyond the recess 14. By removing the mouth piece and the friction collar 18 and nut 20, a free circulation of air will be permitted through the various passages and the stem of the pipe can be readily blown out and cleaned. The cylinder is easily removed from the outer open end of the stem and after unscrewing and removing the tobacco bowl 5, each of the various parts may be thoroughly cleansed as easy access is thus readily had to the various channels or passages.

The device as above set forth defines the preferable embodiment of my invention but in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 I have illustrated a slightly modified form, wherein the radial openings or passages 15 and 17 are dispensed with and in lieu thereof the outer or smaller end of the cylinder is formed with the V-shaped passage or channel 29. The outer ends of this channel communicate with and form a continuation of the longitudinal channels 11^a. It will be noted from Fig. 6 that no longitudinal bore is provided in this form of the device as it is primarily designed for pipes of that character which are of such size as to limit the cross sectional area of the cylinder which is carried in the stem thereof. Therefore to obtain a short circuit of the smoke in the pipe stem, the upper channel 11^a terminates in advance of the rear end of the cylinder. The cylinder is formed with a short flattened portion adjacent to its rear end and the channel 11^a gradually increases in depth and is extended into this flattened surface to provide a shallow groove 30. This groove receives the forward reduced end of a pin 31 which is adapted to extend rearwardly into the channel between the base of the same and the inner wall of the pipe stem. In this manner the passage of the smoke into the channel from the collecting chamber, is prohibited and it is obliged to enter the circuitous passage which is provided by the longitudinal channels, before it is drawn into the mouth piece. This passage of the smoke is attained in substantially the same manner as that previously described, the smoke first, however, passing through the short transverse connecting passage 13' in the rear end of the cylinder from whence it flows forwardly into the longitudinal channel to the transverse connecting passage 12' and into the next adjacent channel. This movement of the smoke continues until it finally passes into the V-shaped end channel 29, the inner end of which is disposed in alinement with the bore of the mouth piece into which the smoke is finally drawn. In this form of the

device the packing ring 18 and adjusting screw 21 are eliminated and the outer open end of the pipe stem is closed by the removable nut or cap 20'. The forward end of the cylinder is engaged with the friction collar on the end of the mouth piece to normally close the forward ends of the longitudinal channels 11^a, but may be adjusted in the manner before described to draw the smoke through each of the channels. Before this is possible, however, the pin 31 must be removed from the position shown in Fig. 6. When the end of the mouth piece is engaged with the stem, the smoke has a direct passage from the bowl through the upper channel of the cylinder and into the bore of the mouth piece.

In Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 12^a, another modification is shown. In this form the cylinder is also designed for use in pipes having a comparatively small stem. As clearly shown in Fig. 12 the cylinder is formed with a plurality of spiral grooves or channels 11^b. These channels extend the entire length of the cylinder and a short transverse passage 13^b connects two adjacent channels at the larger or outer end of the cylinder, and at the smaller end of the cylinder a transverse passage 12^b connects the other passage or channel with one of those connected at the outer end of the cylinder. From reference to Fig. 9 it will be seen that the stem extends beneath the bottom of the tobacco bowl, no collecting chamber 10 being provided. This portion of the stem is formed with an opening 31' through which the smoke passes from the bowl. When the cylinder is arranged as shown in Fig. 9, the smoke travels in the spiral channel and flows into a short radial channel 29^a in the end thereof which communicates with the bore of the cylinder. Attention is directed to Figs. 10 and 11 which more clearly illustrate the operation of this form of the invention. In Fig. 10 it will be noted that the connecting passage 12^a connects the spiral channel which is disposed immediately below the opening 31' in the stem with the next adjacent channel to the right thereof. Therefore the smoke will enter these two channels before the great volume thereof will be drawn into the channel which has direct communication with the opening 31'. When it is desired to obtain a long draft or circuit of the smoke through the stem, the closure cap in the outer end of the stem is removed and the cylinder is rotated until it assumes the position shown in Fig. 11 where it will be noted the other of the spiral channels which is not connected by the passage 12^a is disposed in communication with the opening 31'. From this point the smoke travels from the channel to the forward end

of the cylinder through the passage 13^b into the next adjacent channel, from whence it flows to the rear end of the cylinder and through the passage 12^a into the direct circuit channel. The smoke is then drawn to the forward end of the cylinder and into the mouth piece as above described.

Figs. 13 and 14 illustrate a slightly different arrangement of the spiral channel, or a combination of the longitudinal and spiral channel constructions. In this form of the conducting cylinder, substantially one-half of the same is provided with a single spiral channel 11^c which extends from the smaller end thereof and is extended at its other end longitudinally to provide one of the communicating channels 11^a forming the circuitous passage. From reference to Fig. 13 it will be noted that the top of the longitudinally channeled portion is flattened as shown at 32. This form of the cylinder is provided with the longitudinal bore 16' and an opening 33 extends through the cylinder adjacent to its rear end and communicates therewith. This opening is disposed beneath the pipe bowl and receives the smoke which is drawn through the apertures in the bottom thereof. When, however, the lower end of this opening is closed by means of the adjusting screw 21, the only outlet for the smoke is provided by the longitudinal channels 11^a and the spiral channel 11^c. The smoke enters the circuitous channel at 11^c shown in Fig. 13 and fills the various longitudinal channels until it enters the single spiral channel 11^c and passes to the forward end of the cylinder. It finally enters the bore of the cylinder through a vertical opening 33' in the forward end thereof and flows into the bore of the mouth piece.

In Figs. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 still another modification of the device is shown. In this form the channeled cylinder is circular in cross section and is formed at its larger end with a head 9'. This head is adapted to be seated between the interior shoulder 8' of the pipe stem and the friction ring which is disposed therein and through which the adjustable screw 21 extends. This head is provided with a notch in which a lug 34 integrally formed in the interior of the pipe stem is positioned. This lug prevents any rotative movement of the cylinder. The upper portion of the cylinder immediately beneath the pipe bowl is flattened or recessed as at 14^a. An opening 15^a connects the bore of the cylinder with the collecting chamber beneath the pipe bowl and is adapted to be closed by the adjusting screw as previously set forth. The cylinder is provided with the usual longitudinal channels 11^c one of which terminates in advance of the recessed portion 14^a and is extended downwardly to

the bore of the cylinder as shown at 35. Thus when it is desired to secure the longer passage of the smoke through the stem the adjusting screw is threaded inwardly to close the opening 15^a when the smoke will pass through the rear transverse passage and into the various longitudinal channels 11^c and finally into the central bore of the cylinder from whence it flows to the mouth piece. An end view of the cylinder is illustrated in Fig. 20 wherein it will be noted that each of the longitudinal channels 11^c extends the entire length of the cylinder. By pulling the mouth piece outwardly in the ferrule as shown in Fig. 19 the ends of these channels may be opened to allow the smoke to pass directly from each of the channels into the mouth piece. With the exception of the form illustrated in Figs. 13 and 14 this adjustment of the mouth piece will effect the same purpose in each of the various forms of the device.

Still another modification of the device is illustrated in Figs. 21, 22 and 23. This form of the cylinder is designed for use in connection with a pipe of similar construction to that shown in Fig. 9 which is not provided with a stem having its upper portion open beneath the pipe bowl. In this form of the device the smoke passes through the opening 31^b and through the various longitudinal channels 11^c and the end transverse connecting channels, and is eventually discharged at the end of the circuitous passage through a transverse opening 17^a into the bore of the cylinder. When the short circuit is desired the adjusting screw is threaded outwardly to open communication between the vertical opening 15^b and the bore of the cylinder.

Figs. 24 to 27 inclusive illustrate a still further modification which is adapted to be employed in connection with a pipe of different form and construction to those described in connection with the previous forms. It will be noted from reference to Fig. 24 that the pipe bowl and stem are here formed integral, the stem having a metallic ferrule 12' on its outer end to receive the curved mouth piece 23^a. The cylinder 9^b is similarly provided with the longitudinal channels 11^b and the transverse connecting passages. There is no central longitudinal bore in this form of the device. When in operation and it is desired to obtain a long circuit of the smoke, the cylinder is positioned as shown in the drawing with the upper longitudinal channel registering adjacent to the rear end of the cylinder with the smoke opening 31^a which communicates with the tobacco bowl. From this point the smoke passes into the first transverse connecting passage 12^c. A portion of the smoke,

however, will continue to flow into the longitudinal channel and pass through the transverse passage 13^c on the opposite side thereof. Thus the smoke will pass into the adjacent channels upon the opposite sides of the central channel and through the other transverse channels shown in Fig. 26. The smoke will then flow to the forward end of the cylinder and into the V-shaped channel 29^a which connects the ends of the longitudinal channels. From this point the smoke is drawn into the bore of the mouth piece by the inhalation of the smoker. When it is desired to obtain a short circuit of the smoke the cylinder is turned in the stem until either of the longitudinal channels which communicate with the outer end of the V-shaped channel 29^a are disposed in registration with the opening 31^a.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided a simple and practical smoking pipe by means of which the smoke may be drawn through the mouth piece and during its passage from the bowl of the pipe it is cooled and relieved of the greater part of the nicotin carried thereby and ordinarily inhaled into the lungs of the smoker. The arrangement of the several elements is such that the appearance of the pipe is in no way detracted from and its efficiency is materially increased owing to the fact that it may be readily disassembled and the various channels and passages thoroughly cleaned of the nicotin which has been deposited on the walls thereof.

The various forms illustrated in the drawings and described above are illustrative of numerous ways in which the long and short circuits of the smoke through the pipe stem may be obtained. I also contemplate manufacturing the cylinder in other forms which are not herein described but fairly fall within the scope of the invention. It will also be obvious that the form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be altered to adapt the device for use in connection with pipes of various types without necessarily departing from the essential features or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and stem, an adjustable channeled member positioned in the stem and extending beneath the bowl, the adjacent channels of said members being connected, and a mouthpiece secured on the forward end of the stem, the adjustment of said member providing a long or short circuit of the smoke through the stem from the bowl to the mouthpiece.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and stem, a removable member in said stem ex-

tending beneath the bowl provided with a circuitous passage and having a communicating passage between said circuitous passage and the tobacco chamber, a mouth piece frictionally held in engagement with the forward end of the stem, and means for directing the smoke into said passages to provide a long or short circuit through the stem to the bore of the mouth piece.

3. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and tubular stem, a removable member in said stem extending beneath the bowl and spaced therefrom and having a circuitous smoke conducting passage therein, the outer end of said stem extending beyond the bowl, a removable closure therefor, a mouth piece frictionally held in engagement with the forward end of the stem, and means for directing the smoke into said passages to obtain a long or short circuit through the stem to the bore of the mouth piece.

4. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and tubular stem, a removable member in said stem having a plurality of longitudinal channels and transverse passages at its opposite ends, said member extending beneath the bowl, said bowl being provided with a plurality of apertures through the bottom thereof, a mouth piece frictionally held in engagement with the forward end of said stem, and means for directing the smoke into said channels to provide a long or short circuit in its passage from the bowl to the bore of the mouth piece.

5. A tobacco pipe comprising a separable bowl and stem, a removable member disposed in said stem and extending beneath the bowl, said member tapering from its rear to its forward end and having a plurality of longitudinal surface channels and transverse connecting passages at each end, the rear end of said member being spaced from the bottom of the bowl to provide a collecting chamber, said bowl having a plurality of vertical apertures through the bottom thereof, a mouthpiece frictionally held in longitudinal alinement with said stem and adapted to be moved outwardly thereof, and means for directing the smoke into certain of said channels to provide a long or short circuit therefor through the stem to the bore of the mouth piece.

6. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular stem having a tubular boss formed adjacent to its outer end, a bowl provided with a reduced depending screw threaded extension adapted for engagement in said boss, a removable member positioned in said stem extending beneath the bowl in spaced relation thereto to form a smoke collecting chamber, said member having a plurality of longitudinal surface channels and transverse connecting passages at each end, a

mouth piece held in frictional engagement with the forward end of said stem, and means for directing the smoke into certain of said channels to provide a long or short circuit through the stem to the bore of the mouth piece.

7. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and stem, a removable adjustable channeled member arranged in the stem and extending beneath the bowl, said member being longitudinally tapered to the outer end of the stem, said member having passages communicating with adjacent channels, and a mouthpiece adjustably held in longitudinal alinement with the outer end of the stem, the adjustment of said channeled member providing a long or short circuit through the stem for the passage of the smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece.

8. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular stem and bowl having removable engagement therewith, said stem extending beyond the bowl, a removable member positioned in said stem extending beneath the bowl in spaced relation thereto forming a collecting chamber, said member being provided with a plurality of surface channels and a central bore, said channels being connected by transverse passages at opposite ends, the bore of said member communicating with one of said channels by a transverse passage, a ferrule secured to the forward end of said stem, a mouth piece frictionally held in said ferrule in engagement with the stem adapted to close the ends of said channels, said member having a second passage extending vertically therethrough and connecting the bore with the collecting chamber, and means adjustably engaged in the end of said member adapted to direct the smoke into said channels and passages to form a long or short circuit through the stem to the bore of the mouth piece.

9. A tobacco pipe comprising a separable bowl and stem, the bore of said stem tapering from the bowl to its outer end, a mouthpiece frictionally held in engagement against the end of the stem and longitudinally adjustable with relation thereto, and a longitudinally tapering smoke directing member removably positioned in the stem and extending beneath the bowl, said member having a plurality of inter-communicating longitudinal surface passages and adapted to be adjusted in the stem to provide a long or short circuit for the smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece.

10. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular stem having a boss integrally formed there-with adjacent to one end, a bowl provided with a reduced depending portion having exterior threads for engagement in said boss, said bowl having a plurality of vertical ap-

ertures therethrough and an annular groove in the bottom surface thereof, a removable member positioned in said stem and extending beneath said bowl in spaced relation thereto to form a collecting chamber, the top of said member below the bowl being recessed, said member having a plurality of longitudinal channels and a central bore, the adjacent channels being connected at their opposite ends by transverse passages, a vertical communicating passage between the collecting chamber and the bore of said member, an adjusting screw having threaded engagement in the end of said member adapted to be positioned beneath said passage to close the same, said member having a transverse passage extending from one of the longitudinal channels to the bore, the closure of the first named passage being adapted to direct the smoke into the channels to provide a long circuit therethrough to the central bore, and a removable closure engaged in the outer end of said stem.

11. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular stem and a bowl having threaded removable engagement therewith adjacent to its outer end, said bowl having a plurality of apertures through its bottom, said apertures communicating with an annular groove in the bottom thereof and a radial groove extending outwardly from each of said apertures, a removable member in said stem extending beyond the bowl, said member having a plurality of longitudinal channels extending its entire length and transverse passages connecting the adjacent channels at the opposite ends thereof, said member having a central longitudinal bore and a transverse opening between one of the channels and said bore, said member having a vertical opening rearwardly of the transverse opening between the bore and the collecting chamber, an adjusting screw engaged in the end of said member adapted to close the lower end of said opening, a removable closure for the outer end of said stem and a mouth piece frictionally held in engagement with the end of the stem and member and adapted to be moved outwardly therefrom to open the ends of said channels.

12. A tobacco pipe comprising a tubular stem and bowl removably secured thereto, a removable member in said stem extending beneath the bowl, said member having a circuitous smoke conducting surface passage and a central longitudinal bore, said member being spaced from the bottom of the bowl to form a collecting chamber, the bowl having a plurality of vertical apertures communicating therewith, said member having a vertical opening between the collecting chamber and the bore and a transverse opening in advance thereof, a friction collar dis-

posed in the outer open end of said stem, an adjusting screw carried by said collar extending into said member, said screw being adapted to close the vertical opening, a ferrule secured on each end of said stem, a hollow closure cap threaded in the ferrule on the outer end of said stem, a mouth piece carrying a friction collar adapted to hold the same in engagement with the forward end of said cylinder, said mouth piece being adapted to be moved outwardly in the ferrule to open direct communication between the circuitous passage and the bore thereof.

13. A tobacco pipe comprising a separable stem and bowl, a mouthpiece adjustably held against the end of the stem, said stem having a longitudinally tapering bore, a smoke directing member having a plurality of inter-communicating surface channels and a central longitudinally extending bore, said member having a passage therein connecting the bore with one of the channels, and means adjustable in the end of said member to open or close said connecting passage whereby a long or short circuit for the smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece is provided.

14. A tobacco pipe comprising a separable bowl and stem, a smoke directing member removably arranged in the stem and adjust-

able therein, said member extending beneath the bowl in spaced relation thereto and having a plurality of longitudinally extending surface passages and a central bore, and means adjustably engaging with said member to cause the smoke to flow through the passages or permit the same to enter the bore whereby a long or short circuit is provided from the bowl to the mouthpiece.

15. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl and stem, said stem having its bore longitudinally tapered from the bowl to its outer end, a mouthpiece frictionally held against the end of the stem and adjustable with relation thereto, the other end of said stem extending beneath the bowl and being open, a longitudinally tapered channeled member arranged in the stem and extending beneath the bowl, said member being adapted to provide a circuitous passage for the smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece, and a closure removably engaged in the opening of the bore of the stem to retain the member in position therein.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW E. MATSON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH P. TRACY,
IRWIN R. BELCHER.