

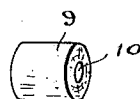
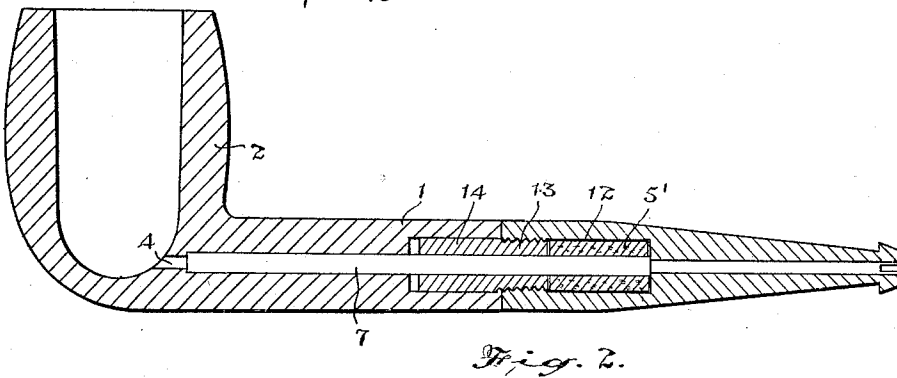
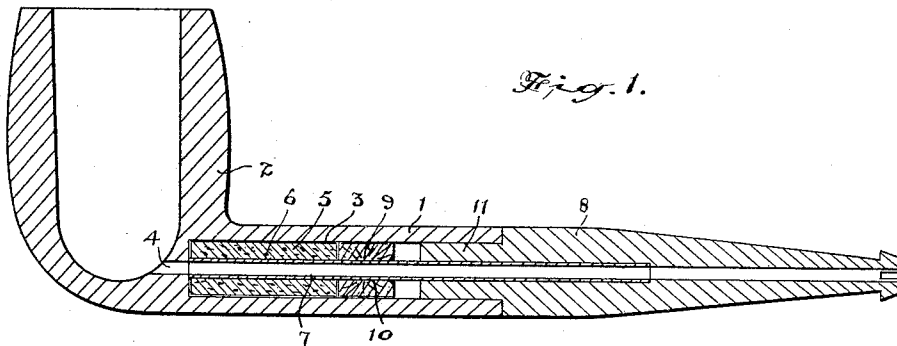
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TOBACCO PIPE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TOBACCO PIPE

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The principal object of the invention is to provide a pipe which will eliminate contamination of the natural aroma of the tobacco through noxious secretions and which will remain sweet and clean.

A further object is to devise a construction of pipe which will be simple and inexpensive to manufacture and which will be devoid of pockets to harbor noxious elements.

The principal feature of the invention consists in the novel arrangement of a tubular resilient member surrounding and embracing a metal stem which extends from the pipe bowl to the mouth piece and forming a seal to prevent the seepage of moisture around the metal stem.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal mid-sectional view of a pipe constructed in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of a slightly modified construction.

Figure 3 is a perspective detail of the resilient sealing member.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the plug for retaining the sealing member in the pipe stem.

In the manufacture of tobacco pipes it has become almost universal to incorporate a metal tube into the stem to prevent the moisture accumulating in the smoke passage from permeating the wood of the bowl stem and also to facilitate the cleaning of the smoke passage of accumulated moisture, tobacco particles and ash.

It is found however that the moisture seeps around the metal tube and its exterior becomes coated as also does the wall of the passage through which the metal tube extends.

The present invention effectively overcomes this latter objectionable condition. In the construction illustrated in Figure 1 the stem 1 of the pipe 2 is preferably bored with a cylindrical orifice 3 from the outer end to a point close to the bowl and a small hole 4 extends from the axis of the orifice 3 into the interior of the bowl.

A tubular length of resilient material 5 such as cork, or rubber, is inserted into the orifice 3 to abut the inner end thereof and

it may if desired be suitably cemented in place. The central passage 6 through the tubular member 5 is of slightly smaller diameter than the metal tube 7, which in Figure 1 is secured in the mouth piece 8 so that when the metal tube is inserted the resilient material will be slightly compressed so as to form a snug, and moisture-tight fit around the tube.

The tubular member 5 is securely held in place by a cylindrical block 9, preferably of wood which is pressed into the orifice 3 after the insertion of the member 5 and this block is preferably cemented in place and holds the member 5 under a slight longitudinal compression.

The hole 10 in the block 9 is a free fit for the metal tube 7 and at its outer end is slightly chamfered to guide the metal tube thereinto. The use of the wood block also prevents the metal tube from cutting the resilient member 5.

The reduced end 11 of the mouth piece 8 fits into the bore 3 in the usual manner.

It will be readily appreciated that in providing the tubular member 5 of a resilient material and securing it in the pipe stem under slight compression it will retain indefinitely a snug fit around the metal stem and will effectively prevent moisture from seeping around the outside of the metal tube and it will also prevent moisture from accumulating and saturating the bowl as there are no interstices or pockets to harbor the moisture.

When cork or other soft substance is used in the construction of the member 5 it is preferably coated with a non-absorbent yet elastic substance such as pyroxylin or paraffin wax. These substances will not detract from its resilient contact with the metal tube and they will effectively prevent absorption though there is very little possibility of the member 5 actually contacting with the moisture as it effectively seals the outer surface of the metal tube.

It may, in some designs of pipes, be found desirable to secure the metal tube in the bowl stem, as illustrated in Figure 2 and arrange the resilient sealing member in the mouth piece. In such an arrangement the mouth

piece is bored with a hole 12, similar to the bore 3 of the pipe stem and the tubular member 5' is inserted therein and secured by a plug 13 which may be either threaded as shown, or cemented in the outer end, the plug being left protruding to form the reduced end 14 of the stem to be inserted into the bore of the pipe stem.

Pipes constructed as described are of extremely simple construction and may be manufactured at very little cost over the ordinary type of pipe.

The invention is shown as applied to tobacco pipes but it may be readily applied to cigar and cigarette holders.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A tobacco pipe having an orifice in the stem, a resilient tubular member secured in the inward end of said orifice, means inserted into said orifice securing said resilient member therein, and a removable metal tube extending into said tubular resilient member and engaging in sealing contact therewith.

2. A tobacco pipe having a cylindrical orifice in the stem, a tubular length of resilient material enclosed within said orifice at the inward end adjacent to the bowl, a block closing said orifice and abutting said length of resilient material and having a hole there-through in alignment with the central opening of the tube, and a removable metal tube inserted through said resilient tube and retaining a pressure contact therewith.

3. A tobacco pipe having a cylindrical orifice in the stem and a smaller orifice leading into the bowl, a tubular length of resilient material fitted into said cylindrical orifice and abutting the inner end thereof, a block secured in said cylindrical orifice and abutting the outer end of said resilient tube in pressure contact, said block having a central orifice slightly larger than the orifice in the tube, a mouth piece fitting in the open end of said cylindrical orifice, and a metal tube secured in said mouth piece and extending through said block and resilient tube and engaging the inner wall of the tube in pressure contact.

4. A tobacco pipe having a cylindrical bore in the stem extending close to the bowl and an axially arranged hole of smaller diameter than said bore extending into the bowl, a tubular length of resilient material abutting the inner end of said bore, a hard cylindrical block cemented into the bore and abutting the resilient tube in pressure contact and having a central orifice slightly larger than the inner diameter of said tube, a mouth piece having a reduced end fitting the stem bore, and a metal tube secured in the mouth piece and extending through said block and said resilient tube, the outer diameter of said metal tube being of slightly larger diameter than the bore of the resilient tube and engaging said tube in a compression seal.

5. A tobacco pipe having a stem formed with a cylindrical bore, a metal tube extending axially through said bore, and a tubular length of resilient material secured in said bore and surrounding and embracing said metal tube in sealing contact, said resilient tube having a resilient fluid resisting coating.

6. A tobacco pipe having a stem formed with a cylindrical bore, and a metal tube extending axially through said bore, and a tubular length of cork secured in said bore and embracing said metal tube in a fluid seal, said cork having a pyroxylin coating rendering it liquid proof.

7. A tobacco pipe having an orifice in the stem, a resilient tubular member secured in the inward end of said orifice and abutting the shoulder formed at the inward end thereof in sealing contact, a mouth piece, and a tubular extension from said mouth piece extending into said resilient tubular member and engaging the inner wall thereof in sealing contact.

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