Oct. 20, 1925. 1,558,135

J. WHITING

TOBACCO PIPE

Filed Nov. 3, 1924

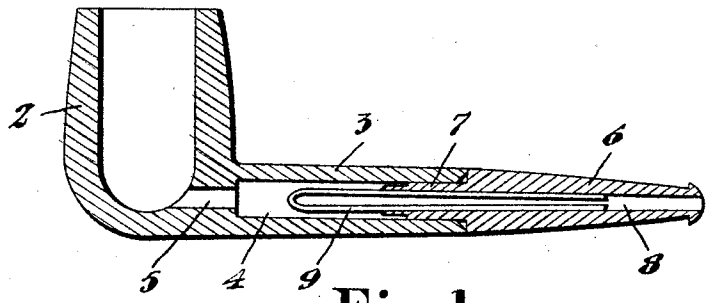


Fig.1.

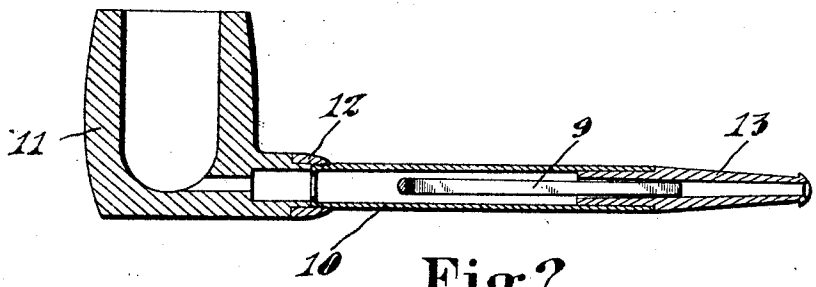


Fig.2.

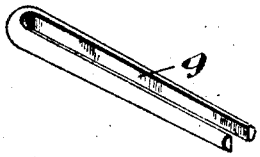


Fig.3.

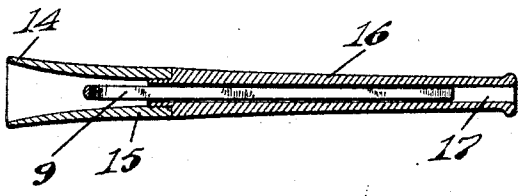


Fig.4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASPER WHITING, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOBACCO PIPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASPER WHITING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pipes of the character used in smoking tobacco.

It is the general object of the invention to devise a pipe which will afford a cool clean smoke, which can be readily cleaned, and which shall be so constructed as to prevent the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl from becoming wet and soggy. It is an especially important object of the present invention to devise a smoking pipe in which the draft can be regulated. While the invention is especially concerned with pipes, many of the features thereof are also applicable to cigarette and cigar holders.

The nature of the invention will be readily understood from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the novel features will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring now to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal, vertical, cross-sectional view of a pipe embodying this invention;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a slightly different construction;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the split pin used in the pipe shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal, cross-sectional view of a cigarette holder embodying the invention.

Referring first to Fig. 1, the pipe there shown comprises a bowl 2 having an integral stem 3 projecting laterally therefrom. This stem is drilled to form a relatively large bore 4 which is connected with the bottom of the bowl 2 by a short throat or passage 5. A mouth piece 6 of a common form is removably secured to the outer end of the stem 3 by means of a reduced shank 7 which fits frictionally within the bore 4.

The hole 8 through this mouth piece and the passage 5 are both made abnormally large so that these holes, together with the bore 4, permit an excessive draft. Preferably the hole 8 is slightly tapered as clearly shown in the drawings. In the common forms of pipes the draft or "pull" is determined by the size of the hole or holes through which the smoke passes, these holes being made sufficiently small in diameter to produce satisfactory results. In the pipe shown the holes or passages are so large that an excessive draft is permitted, as just stated, but the draft may be regulated by the adjustment of a split pin 9, best shown in Fig. 3. This pin is very similar to a cotter pin and it may be made of metal, bakelite, glass, hard rubber, or any other suitable material. When metal is used a non-corroding metal should be selected, or the pin may be made of steel heavily plated with nickel. In any event, the legs of the pin are so made and designed that they tend to spring apart so that when the split end of the pin is inserted in the hole 8 it will be frictionally held in any position of adjustment longitudinally of the hole by its engagement with the walls thereof.

As is well known the flow or draft of air or gases through a pipe or tube depends, for a given pressure, upon the length of the pipe or tube and its internal diameter or cross sectional area. It will be evident that as the pin 9 is adjusted further into the hole 8 the draft will be decreased due to the fact that that portion of the hole 8 occupied by the pin 9, and through which smoke can flow, has been reduced in its cross sectional area and its length increased. When the pin is moved in the opposite direction the draft is increased, or, in other words, the pull is made easier and the pipe smokes more freely. The smoker thus can regulate the draft to make the pipe more or less free smoking, as he may desire at any time. Preferably the legs of the pin 9 are tapered very slightly in width, the free ends of the legs being narrower than at any other point in their length.

The large bore 4 forms a relatively large chamber in which the flow of smoke is retarded so that it is allowed to cool. Any moisture which otherwise would enter the bowl of the pipe through the mouth piece is also collected or trapped in this chamber and, consequently, the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl is prevented from becoming wet and soggy. The entire charge of tobacco in the bowl thus burns evenly until consumed and the ashes fall readily from the pipe when the "smoke" is finished. Furthermore, this trapping of the moisture prevents it from being drawn into the mouth of the

smoker to his discomfort. The pipe may be very easily cleaned, as will be obvious, and the trap 4 is of such proportions that the pipe requires cleaning only at relatively long intervals. By inserting one leg of the pin 9 in either of the holes 8 or 5 these passages may be freed of any accumulations that cannot readily be blown out.

A somewhat different embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 2. In this construction the stem 10 is made of metal tubing, preferably aluminum, this stem being joined to the bowl 11 by a ferrule 12 into which the stem is threaded. The mouth piece 13 is frictionally held in the outer end of the stem, as in the construction above described. This pipe also includes a split pin 9, constructed and mounted in the same manner as in the pipe shown in Fig. 1 and performig the same functions. This pipe affords even a cooler "smoke" than that shown in Fig. 1 since the metal stem 10 radiates heat more readily than the wooden stem 3.

The invention may be applied to practically any style of pipe, and, as above indicated, it is also applicable to cigarette and cigar holders. For this reason the term "pipe" is used in the appended claims in a generic sense to include cigarette and cigar holders.

Fig. 4 shows a cigarette holder embodying the invention. In this device the bowl 14 has an integral stem 15 extending therefrom to which the mouth piece 16 is connected by a screw joint. The relatively large hole 17 through the mouth piece permits an excessive draft, but this draft is reduced by the adjustable split pin 9 which restricts the flow of smoke through the holder.

In all of the constructions above shown the split pin 9, when made of metal, will absorb heat from the smoke and therefore reduce to some extent the temperature of the smoke. It will also be appreciated that the split pin can readily be cleaned by withdrawing it from the mouth piece and wiping it with paper or cloth, at which time, also, the stem or mouth piece can be cleared of any accumulations.

While I have herein shown the best embodiment of my invention that I have so far devised, I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of the construction shown.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim as new is:

1. A pipe comprising a bowl, a stem projecting therefrom, a mouthpiece at the end of said stem, said stem and mouthpiece having abnormally large smoke conducting holes therethrough whereby an excessive draft is permitted, and means stationary while in operation but adjustable to regulate the draft through said holes.

2. A pipe having a stem with a mouthpiece at the end of said stem, said stem and mouthpiece having holes therethrough forming a passage for smoke, and a device for regulating the draft through said passage, said device being stationary but being adjustable to regulate said draft.

3. A pipe having a stem with a mouthpiece at the end of said stem, said stem and mouthpiece having holes therethrough forming a passage for smoke, and a device in said passage for regulating the draft therethrough, said device being stationary but adjustable longitudinally in said passage to vary the draft.

4. A pipe having a stem with a mouthpiece at the end of said stem, said stem and mouthpiece having holes therethrough forming a passage for smoke, and a stationary device adjustable in said passage and frictionally held in its adjusted position for regulating the draft through said passage.

5. A pipe having a stem with a mouth piece at the end of said stem, said stem and mouth piece having holes therethrough for the passage of smoke, and a split pin adjustable longitudinally in one of said holes, the legs of said pin tending to spring apart whereby the pin is frictionally held in its adjusted position by its contact with the walls of the hole.

JASPER WHITING.