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CORNCOB SMOKING PIPE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.
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938,443.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.

Fig 1.

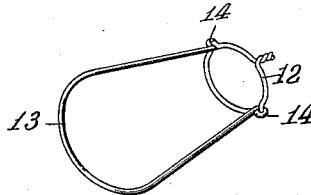
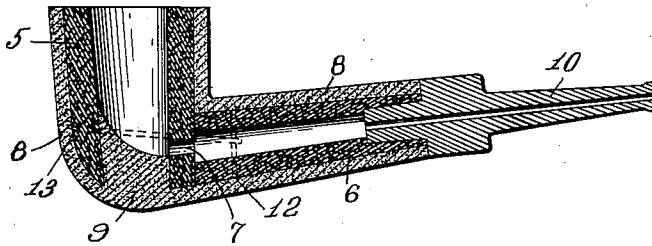


Fig 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMA A. TYNER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ADMINISTRATRIX OF
THOMAS J. TYNER, DECEASED.

CORNCOB SMOKING-PIPE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

938,443.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 26, 1909.

Application filed February 8, 1909. Serial No. 476,792.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that THOMAS J. TYNER, late a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, invented new and useful Improvements in Corncob Smoking-Pipes and Methods of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved corn cob smoking pipe and method of making the same, and the object is to provide a pipe that will afford a dry, sweet and clean smoke.

It is well recognized among smokers that the corn cob pipe is one of the sweetest, cleanest and most satisfactory of all pipes after it has been smoked for a considerable length of time, but during the early period of use it is not so satisfactory, because it bites the tongue and has a peculiar green taste. This is due to the presence of organic matter that is inherent in the cob. According to the present invention this organic matter is entirely destroyed before the cob is made in the form of a pipe, so that from the very start a sweet, clean and dry smoke may be had.

In carrying the invention into effect, the corn cob is first chemically converted or changed into a simple elementary substance, or in other words, carbonized, by destroying all organic matter therein. This is accomplished by subjecting the cobs to heat *in vacuo*. The only other appreciable change in the cob after being treated, is in its color and a slight reduction in size and weight.

After the cob has been properly treated or carbonized, it is then dressed into shape in any suitable manner and provided on its exterior with a coating, preferably of asbestos to give strength and body thereto, the stem being secured to the bowl by any suitable means, such as a bridle.

In order to enable others to make corn-cob pipes according to the present invention, a detailed description of the method and the article will now be given, reference being made for a better understanding of the invention, to the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1. is a longitudinal sectional view of the pipe complete. Fig. 2. is a perspective view of one form of means for connecting the stem with the bowl.

In practicing the invention the corn cobs

are first placed in a closed chamber and subjected to heat *in vacuo* and are thus treated until all organic matter in the cob is destroyed; or in other words, until the cob is thoroughly and uniformly carbonized. The degree of heat required and the length of time the cobs are treated, will vary somewhat depending upon the size and condition of the cob, but they should be treated until all organic matter is destroyed and a thorough and uniform carbonization is effected. After being thus treated the center of the cob is hollowed or cleaned out to form the bowl of the pipe and the outside is cut, trimmed and dressed to bring the carbonized cob to the proper size and shape. The vent-hole is then made at the proper place leading to the interior of the bowl. The stem of the pipe which is likewise made of a corn-cob is then treated and dressed in the same way and secured in position by some suitable means such as a bridle as shown in Fig. 2. of the drawing, and the whole pipe, namely the bowl and stem, are then coated exteriorly, preferably with asbestos, suitably compressed, to form a smooth and solid outer surface and lend strength and body to the finished article.

In the annexed drawing the reference numeral 5, designates the carbonized cob bowl; 6, the carbonized cob stem; 7 the vent leading from the stem to the bowl; 8 the asbestos covering, which, it will be noted, extends up into the lower end of the bowl in the form of a plug 9; and 10 the mouth-piece which may be of any desired construction and attached to the stem in any suitable manner.

The stem may be attached to the bowl by any prepared means, such as a bridle as shown in Fig. 2, comprising a wire or strong asbestos ring 12, that encircles the stem at a point near the bowl, and a yoke 13, surrounding and preferably embedded in a groove in the bowl, the ends 14 of the yoke being secured at diametrically opposite points to the ring 12.

It will be seen by referring to the drawing that the bridle, in the finished pipe, is entirely covered by the outer covering 8, which as before stated may consist of asbestos, or some other fireproof substance, or a substance that is a poor conductor of heat, thus the pipe will have a smooth exterior which may be shaped and ornamented as desired.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. A smoking pipe having a bowl, composed of carbonized corn-cob.
2. A smoking pipe having a bowl composed of carbonized corn-cob provided with a coating or covering.
3. A smoking pipe having a bowl composed of a carbonized section of a corn-cob and an exterior coating or covering of heat-resisting material.
4. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem composed of carbonized corn-cob.
5. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem composed of carbonized sections of corn-cob suitably connected together and provided with an exterior covering of heat-resisting material.
6. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem composed of carbonized sections of corn-cob, and a bridle having portions surrounding the said stem and bowl to hold the parts in position.

7. A smoking pipe having a bowl and a stem composed of carbonized sections of corn-cob, a bridle having portions surrounding the said stem and bowl to hold the parts in position, and a covering of heat resisting material enveloping the bowl, stem and bridle.

8. The method herein described of making corn-cob smoking pipe bowls, which consists in subjecting the natural cob to heat *in vacuo* until the cob is carbonized, then trimming and dressing the cob to form the bowl.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMMA A. TYNER,

Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Tyner, deceased.

Witnesses:

HUGH H. OBEAR,
C. COLDEN MILLER.