

No. 647,122.

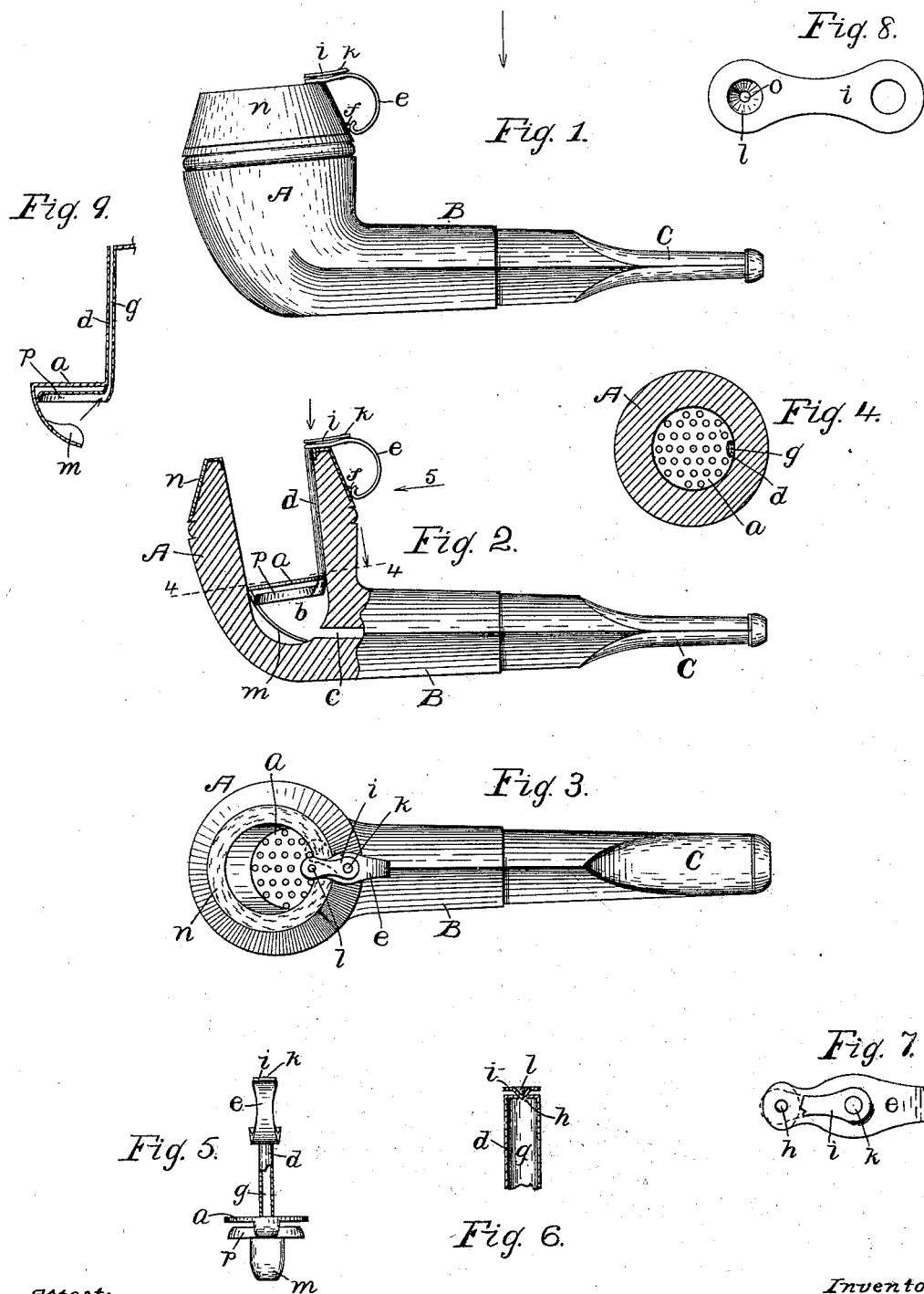
Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

J. VOIT & G. E. MESSERSMITH.

TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Jan. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Attest:
m. L. Wigston.
J. J. J. J.

Inventors:
J. Voit and
G. E. Messersmith,
By E. B. Whitmore, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH VOIT AND GEORGE E. MESSERSMITH, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,122, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed January 20, 1900. Serial No. 2,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH VOIT and GEORGE E. MESSERSMITH, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

Our invention is an improved pipe for smoking tobacco, the same being hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

One object of the invention is to provide a tobacco-pipe having a perforated removable diaphragm or floor for holding the tobacco and the ashes and keeping them away from the bottom of the bowl and to lift the ashes out of the bowl after smoking.

A further object of the invention is to provide, in addition to the perforated diaphragm, a duct or air-passage within the bowl to admit of an inflow of air to the space below the diaphragm, means being provided to regulate the air-passage.

A further object of the invention is to provide against the collecting of nicotin and other objectionable products of the burning tobacco in the smoke-passages and to provide for conveniently removing said resulting substances from the pipe.

Other advantages of the invention will be noted and brought out in the following specification.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved pipe complete. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the bowl and a portion of the stem being sectioned along their axes. Fig. 3 is a plan of the pipe, seen as indicated by arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the bowl on the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the diaphragm and associated parts, seen as indicated by arrow 5 in Fig. 2, a part being longitudinally sectioned. Fig. 6 shows the upper part of the air-passage with the terminal opening and the stopper for the same sectioned along the axis of the passage. Fig. 7 is a view looking down on top of the air-tube and associated parts. Fig. 8 shows more fully the form of the stopper for the air-tube. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of the air-tube or diaphragm-stem and associated parts.

Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are drawn to scales larger than that of the other figures.

A is the bowl of the pipe, which may be of any ornamental form and of any suitable material, as brier-root, B being the stem of the pipe, usually tipped with an amber or other mouthpiece C of usual form and kind.

a is a perforated plate, preferably of sheet metal, placed across within the bowl to form a floor for the tobacco in the bowl. This plate is placed some distance above the bottom of the bowl, leaving a space b beneath it, out of which the smoke-passage c leads through the stem B of the pipe.

p, Figs. 2, 5, and 9, is a shallow inverted cup or pan beneath and rigid with the floor a and slightly less in diameter than the floor, leaving an annular space around it, which cup or pan may be in one piece with the floor or plate a.

d is a holder or stem rigid with the diaphragm a, at one side of the latter and resting close against the inner wall of the bowl, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. At its upper end this holder d turns backward across the top of the pipe and is bent to form a loop e outside the bowl, serving as a handle to be taken between the thumb and finger for the purpose of lifting the diaphragm out of the pipe. The part e is yielding or elastic, and when the diaphragm and holder or stem are put to place in the bowl said part e catches under a projection f, rigid with the bowl, to hold the parts in place. The holder d is hollow, it being of the nature of a flue or air-tube, the internal passage g through it, Figs. 4, 5, and 9, opening out at the top through a circular orifice h, Figs. 6 and 7, and at its lower end opening into the hollow of the pan p, as shown. The passage g is controlled by a closer or stopper z, pivoted at k against the upper surface of the loop e. This stopper is preferably formed with a V-shaped or conical downward projection l, Fig. 6, adapted to enter and close the hole h when the stopper is swung to place over the tube d, as shown by full lines in Fig. 3. By means of this construction the smoker may draw air into the space b and so mingle it with the smoke when he wishes to reduce or modify the latter for the purpose of having a mild smoke. To accomplish this, the stopper is swung to one side to uncover the

passage, as indicated by dotted lines in said Fig. 3. The stopper is made of elastic material, so that the conical part *l* when over the orifice *h* will be forced into the latter by spring action. The stopper is further formed with a comparatively-small opening *o*, Fig. 8, at the apex of the conical part *l*, so it shall not at any time wholly close the passage *g*. This is for the purpose of allowing at all times a vent or comparatively-small opening outward from the space below the pan *p*. This opening *o* permits the escape upward through the tube *d* of any vapor that may form from any cause within the bowl below the floor *a*, which serves to keep the tobacco above the floor dry. Thus kept dry the tobacco in the pipe may be all consumed during the operation of smoking, none being left unused to be wasted.

The diaphragm or floor *a* is formed with a curved strip or spoon *m*, Figs. 2, 5, and 9, extending downward into the chamber *b* to a point just forward of and beneath the opening of the passage *c* into said chamber. This spoon serves to catch nicotin or small quantities of saliva that may chance to find its way down the smoke-passage *c*, and the spoon being always warm from the heat of the burning tobacco causes any moisture that may lodge upon it to evaporate and pass out through the tube *d*, leaving the hardened residue adhering to the spoon. When the diaphragm or floor *a* is lifted out of the pipe, it, with the spoon and other parts, may be easily cleaned and renovated, thus enabling the user to keep a clean and comparatively-inodorous pipe. The tobacco being burned above and upon the floor *a* is always dry, the only moisture in the pipe being below the floor *a*, and the ashes upon the floor left from the burned tobacco is of light color and without moisture.

The air tube or stem *d* is preferably made flat or oval in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4, and rests against the inner surface of the wall of the pipe, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to be out of the way when filling the pipe and occupying but little of the space therein.

The bowl of the pipe may be provided with

a metal band *n* at the mouth or otherwise mounted or ornamented to suit taste.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A tobacco-pipe having a flat perforate diaphragm within the bowl, forming a chamber beneath it, and a smoke-passage leading from the chamber through the stem of the pipe, a tube or hollow stem extending upward from the diaphragm and joined to one edge of the latter and resting against the side of the bowl, and communicating with the chamber below the diaphragm and opening out at the top of the bowl, substantially as shown and described.

2. A tobacco-pipe having a perforated diaphragm within the bowl, and a smoke-passage leading outward from beneath the diaphragm, a tube or hollow stem rigid with the diaphragm at one side of the bowl, terminating in a curved handle at the top of the bowl, said tube opening beneath the diaphragm and out at the top, and a closer for the upper opening, secured to the handle and formed with a conical point to engage with said upper opening, substantially as shown.

3. A smoking-pipe having a perforated transverse diaphragm or floor in the bowl, and a hollow stem or tube rigid with the diaphragm and engaging the top of the bowl, and bent into a loop or handle outside the bowl, substantially as shown and described.

4. A tobacco-pipe having a perforated diaphragm or floor within the bowl, and a hollow stem rigid with the diaphragm and extending out of the bowl and opening out at the top, and an inverted cup beneath the diaphragm, with its interior communicating with the hollow of said stem, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 17th day of January, 1900, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH VOIT.

GEORGE E. MESSERSMITH.

Witnesses:

ENOS B. WHITMORE,

M. L. WINSTON.