

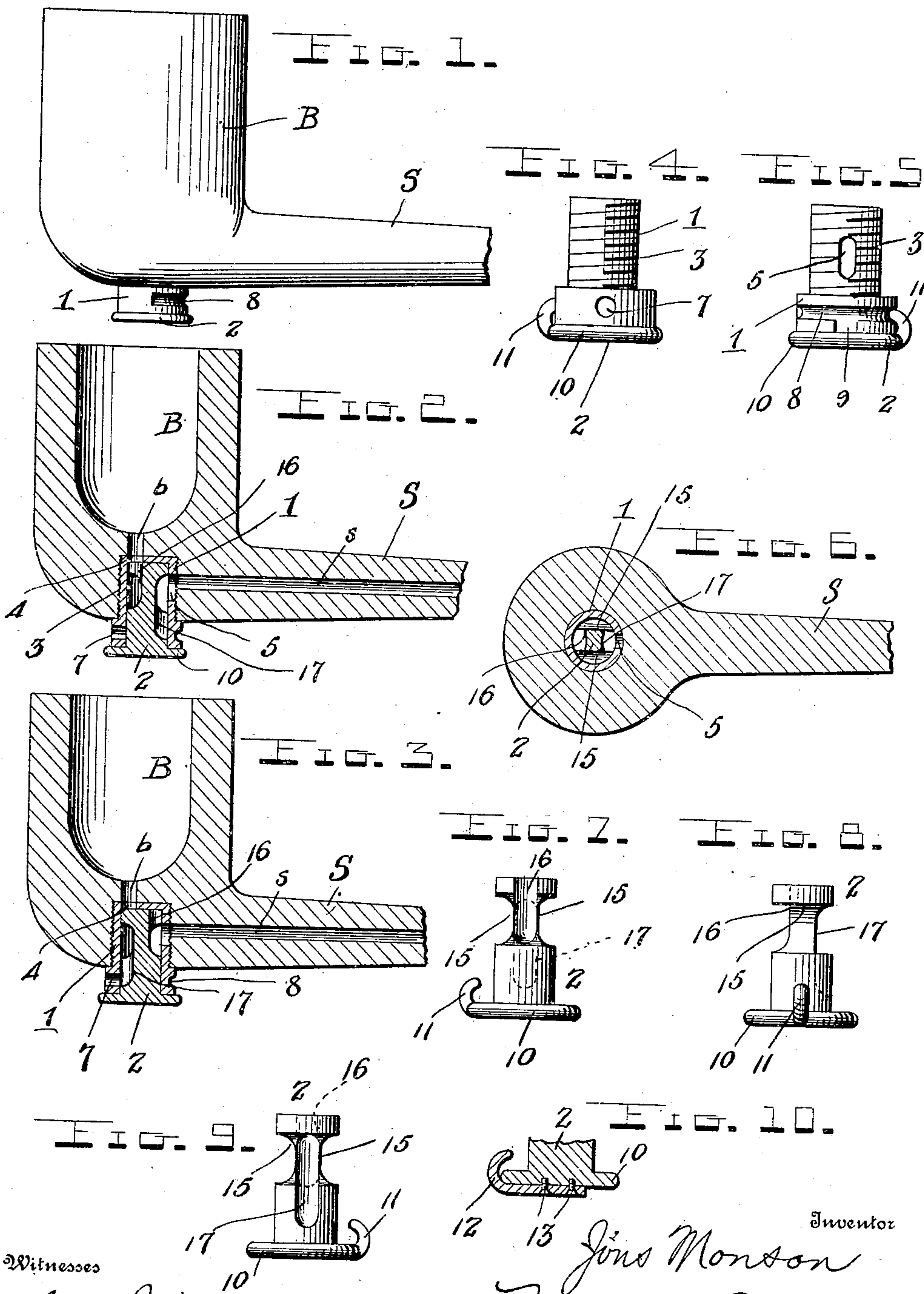
J. MONSON.

TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1908.

904,633.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TOBACCO-PIPE.

No. 904,633.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Application filed July 13, 1908. Serial No. 443,220.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JONS MONSON, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State

of New York, 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 improvements in tobacco pipes and its object is to provide the pipe with a receptacle for water and tar, and also with means for shutting off communication between the bowl and the stem and opening the inner portion of the smoke passage in the stem so that the latter may be readily cleaned by forcing water or steam through the same.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which will be simple and practical, easy to apply and convenient to manipulate and highly effective in accomplishing its intended purpose.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a pipe having the invention applied thereto; Figs. 2 and 3 are longitudinal sections through the same, showing the plug or valve member in its two positions; Figs. 4 and 5 are views of the invention removed from the pipe; Fig. 6 is a transverse section; and Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10 are detail views of the rotary plug or valve member.

The invention consists of a socket or casing member 1 and a rotary plug or valve member 2, the latter being arranged within the former and the former being adapted to be screwed or otherwise secured in the bottom of the body or bowl B of the pipe at the point of intersection of the smoke passage b in the bowl and the smoke passage s in the stem S.

The socket member 1 is in the form of a hollow cylindrical body preferably externally screw threaded, as at 3, so that it may be screwed into a recess or cavity formed in the pipe, either while the latter is being made at the factory or by the owner of the pipe. The upper end of the socket member 1 is closed and provided with a small opening 4 to register with the passage b and a similar

opening or slot 5 is formed in the rear side of said member to register with the passage s. The lower end of said member is open and formed upon its exterior with a surrounding flange or enlargement which provides a shoulder to engage the outer surface of the pipe when said socket member is screwed into the latter. Formed in the enlargement, preferably at its front, is a transverse opening 7 and formed in its outer surface opposite said opening is a groove 8. The latter is of semi-circular form and extends half-way around the member or from one side to the other of the socket member and said groove 8 is intersected at its center by a vertical groove 9 which is disposed at the rear or diametrically opposite the opening 7 and extends downwardly from the groove to the bottom face of the socket member.

The rotary plug or valve member 2 is in the form of a solid cylindrical plug rotatably and removably mounted in the socket member and having at its lower end an annular flange or enlargement 10 which engages the bottom edge of the enlargement or flange on the socket member. Said plug member is retained in the socket member by providing upon its bottom an upwardly and inwardly extending finger or projection 11 adapted to enter the groove 8, as shown. Said groove extending half-way around the socket member is adapted to permit the plug member to make a half rotation in said socket member and when said plug member is in an intermediate position the finger 11 is adapted to register with the intersecting groove 9 so that the plug member may be removed from the socket member. Said finger or projection 11 may be formed integral with the plug member, as shown in the first eight figures of the drawings, or it may be formed on a separate strip of metal 12 and secured by fastenings 13, as shown in Fig. 10.

The cylindrical body of the plug member which rotates in the socket or bore of the socket member, is formed at a suitable distance from its upper end with an external annular groove or channel 15 and two longitudinally or vertically extending recesses 16, 17, so that said body somewhat resembles a bobbin. The recesses 16, 17 are arranged upon the opposite sides of the body or plug, the recess 16 extending upwardly from the annular recess or channel 15 to the top of the body and the other recess 17 extending in



the opposite direction or downwardly a distance sufficient to permit its lower end to be brought opposite the opening 7 in the socket member. By constructing the plug member in this manner, it will be seen that when it is in position in the socket member and the retaining finger 11 is turned to one end of the groove 8, the recess 16 will register with the passage *b* and the recess 17 with the passage *s*, while the opening 7 will be closed by the solid portion of the plug, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, in order that the smoke in the bowl of the pipe may pass through the passage *b*, the opening 4, the recesses 16, 15, 17, the opening 5 and the bore or passage *s*; and when said plug member is turned so that its finger 11 is at the opposite end of the groove 8 the solid upper portion of the plug member will close the opening 4 while the recess 16 is brought into register with the opening 5 and the recess 17 into register with the opening 7, as shown in Fig. 3, in order that when the mouth piece or stem of the pipe is held to a water faucet, water may pass through the passage *s*, the opening 5, the recesses 17, 15, 16 and out through the opening 7, thereby permitting the stem of the pipe and the several parts of the invention to be effectively cleaned without removal from the pipe and without the use of extraneous cleaning devices.

By constructing the plug member with all the recesses exposed, it will be seen that it may be easily and effectively cleaned when removed from the socket member and that owing to the manner in which it is retained in the latter, it may be quickly and easily removed.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention is shown and described in detail, it will be understood that various changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, said member being also formed with a groove, a rotary member arranged in the socket member and provided with means for affording communication between said openings in the socket member and a finger carried by said rotary member and engaged with the groove in the socket member.

2. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, and a rotary plug member arranged in the socket member and con-

sisting of a solid body formed in its outer face intermediate its ends with an annular recess or channel and also with vertically extending recesses arranged at diametrically opposite points, one of said vertical recesses opening at the top of the plug member and having its lower end in communication with the annular recess and the other having its upper end in communication with said annular recess and extending downwardly, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, a rotary plug member in said socket member and formed in its outer face with communicating grooves and recesses to be brought into and out of register with the openings in said socket member when the plug member is rotated and means for limiting the rotary movement of said plug member.

4. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, a rotary plug member in said socket member and formed in its outer face with communicating grooves and recesses to be brought into and out of register with the openings in said socket member when the plug member is rotated and means for removably retaining the plug member in the socket member and limiting its rotation.

5. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, a rotary plug member in said socket member and formed in its outer face with communicating grooves and recesses to be brought into and out of register with the openings in said socket member when the plug member is rotated, one of said members being provided with a groove having closed ends, and a retaining finger carried by the other member and projecting into said groove, whereby the plug member will be retained in the socket member and its rotary movement limited.

6. A device of the character described comprising a socket member having an outlet opening and openings in communication with the bowl of the pipe and the bore or passage of the stem, said member being formed with a groove having closed ends and with an intersecting groove opening upon the body of said member, a rotary plug member removably mounted in the socket member and consisting of a solid body formed in its outer face with an annular recess and oppositely disposed vertical recesses, the latter extending in opposite directions from the annular recess, their inner



ends being in communication with the same, and a retaining finger carried by the plug member and adapted to pass through said intersecting groove and into the first mentioned one, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. The combination with a pipe having intersecting passages in its bowl and stem and a socket or cavity at the point of intersection of said passages, of a cylindrical socket member externally screw threaded to enter said socket or cavity, said member having in its top an opening to register with the passage in the bowl, in its side an opening to register with the passage in the stem and in its projecting bottom portion a discharge opening and intersecting grooves, a rotary plug member removably mounted in the socket member and consisting of a solid body formed in its outer face at opposite points with an annular recess and at oppo-

site sides between said annular recess with vertically extending recesses, one of the latter opening at the top of the plug member and being in communication with the annular recess and the other being also in communication with said annular recess and extending downwardly, said recesses in the plug member being adapted to be brought into and out of register with the openings in the socket member, and a retaining finger carried by the plug member and adapted to engage said intersecting grooves in the socket member, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

JONS MONSON.

Witnesses:

ERNEST SANNER,  
F. S. McLAUGHLIN.