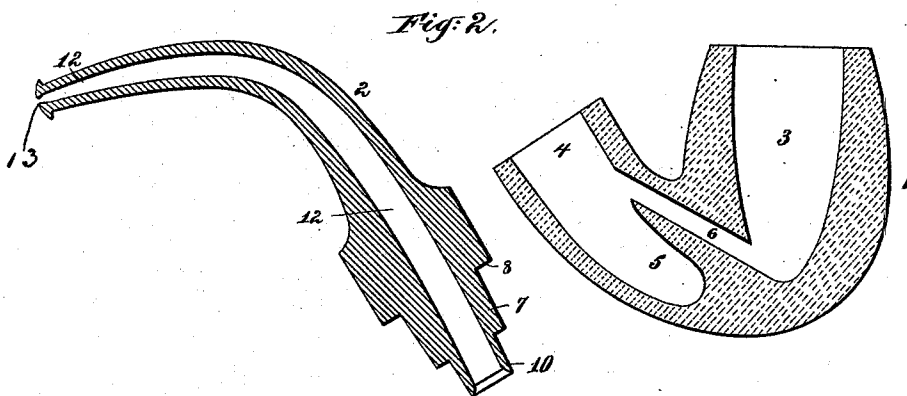
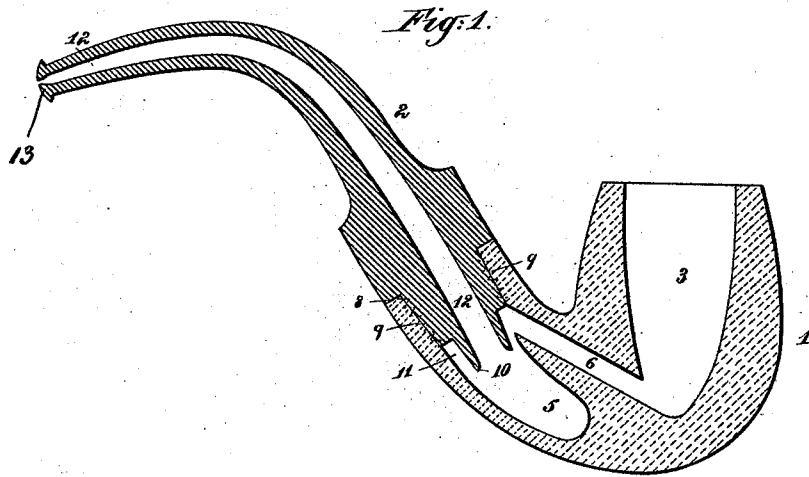


(No Model.)

C. PETERSON.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 519,135.

Patented May 1, 1894.



Witnesses:
Charles R. Searle,
M. F. Boyle.

Inventor:
Charles Peterson
by his attorney
Thomas Drew Peterson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES PETERSON, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,135, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed September 2, 1891. Serial No. 404,495. (No model.) Patented in England August 8, 1890, No. 12,393, and in France January 22, 1891, No. 210,944.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES PETERSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in Dublin, Ireland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, (which has been patented in Great Britain and Ireland under Letters Patent dated August 8, 1890, No. 12,393, and in France under patent dated January 22, 1891, No. 210,944,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tobacco pipes for smokers' use and comprises certain constructions therein, as hereinafter set forth and claimed, whereby the return of saliva into the mouth of the smoker is avoided and whereby further the passage of tobacco dust, nicotine, and like objectionable matters from the pipe bowl into the stem is prevented.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a tobacco pipe constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the bowl and the stem separated or detached from each other.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in both figures.

1 designates the bowl of my improved tobacco pipe, and 2 is the stem of the same. The bowl is provided with the usual tobacco receptacle 3, and with the opening 4, for the reception of the stem. The opening 4 is extended downwardly toward the lower end of the mouth or opening 3, so as to form a pocket or recess 5, the upper end of which is connected by a straight bore or channel 6, with the lower end of the tobacco receptacle 3. The upper end of the opening 4 receives the lower end 7 of the stem 2, which is shouldered, as shown at 8, said shoulder being fitted to the bowl, as will be clearly seen in Fig. 2, so as to make a neat finish. The stem may be held in the bowl by friction, or it may if preferred, be screw-threaded, to engage a corresponding screw thread formed in the opening 4 of the bowl. Such screw thread has been indicated in dotted lines as shown at 9 in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The lower end of the stem is provided

with a tubular extension 10, extending into the opening 4, and reaching past the outer end of said channel into the upper end of the pocket 5. The latter is of such dimensions 55 that an annular space 11 shall be formed around the said tubular extension 10, as will be clearly seen in Fig. 1. The diameter of the bore 12 of the stem is considerably greater at its lower than at its upper end. The bore 60 at the mouth end of the stem is abruptly coned and contracted to its meeting with the outer surface of the said mouth end, as shown at 13, thus leaving a small suction hole bounded by the thin edge at the junction of such 65 conical surface of the bore with the outer surface of the mouth end. The saliva which has once passed the contraction, which it does as soon as it enters the stem, cannot by the suction be drawn back into the mouth of 70 the smoker.

In operation the smoke will pass through the channel or passage 6 to the recess or pocket 5 of the bowl, being deflected into said pocket by reason of the tubular extension 10 75 at the lower end of the stem which extends past the upper end of the channel 6, and into the pocket, as hereinbefore set forth. Obnoxious matter such as nicotine, ashes, tobacco dust, and the like, will be deposited in 80 the recess or pocket 5 while the pure smoke will pass freely through the bore of the stem. The draft through the latter will be found to be free, cool and regular, owing to the greater diameter of the lower end of the bore. The 85 extended passages through which the smoke is required to pass will also contribute toward making a cool and delightful smoke.

The stem and mouth-piece may be made round, oval or of any other desired shape. It 90 will be seen that the tubular extension 10 extending into the pocket 5, not only serves to deflect the nicotine and other obstructions into the said pocket as well as to conduct the saliva into the latter, but that it will also 95 serve effectually to prevent any obnoxious matter from the said pocket to return into the stem, even if the pipe be inverted; the annular space around said flange serving to receive the contents of the pocket 5 in case 100 the pipe should be tilted.

I have, in the foregoing described the pre-

ferred form of the invention. I desire, however, to reserve the right to any modifications and alterations which may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. A stem for a tobacco pipe having the bore at the mouth end abruptly coned and contracted to its meeting with the outer surface of said mouth end, thus leaving a small suction hole bounded by the thin edge at the junction of such conical surface of the bore with the outer surface of the mouth end, substantially as described.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl with a pocket, and channel connecting the said pocket with the tobacco receptacle of said bowl, and a stem having at the lower end a tubular extension passing beyond the outer end of said channel into the said pocket, substantially as described.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1891.

CHARLES PETERSON.

Witnesses:

ANGELO FAHIE, *C. E.*,
9 Westland Row, Dublin.

EDWARD FATTRELL,
Managing Clerk, 9 Westland Row, Dublin.