J. G. GEHRING.

Oil Cup on Smoking Pipe.

No. 43,984. Patented Aug. 30, 1864.

Fig. 1

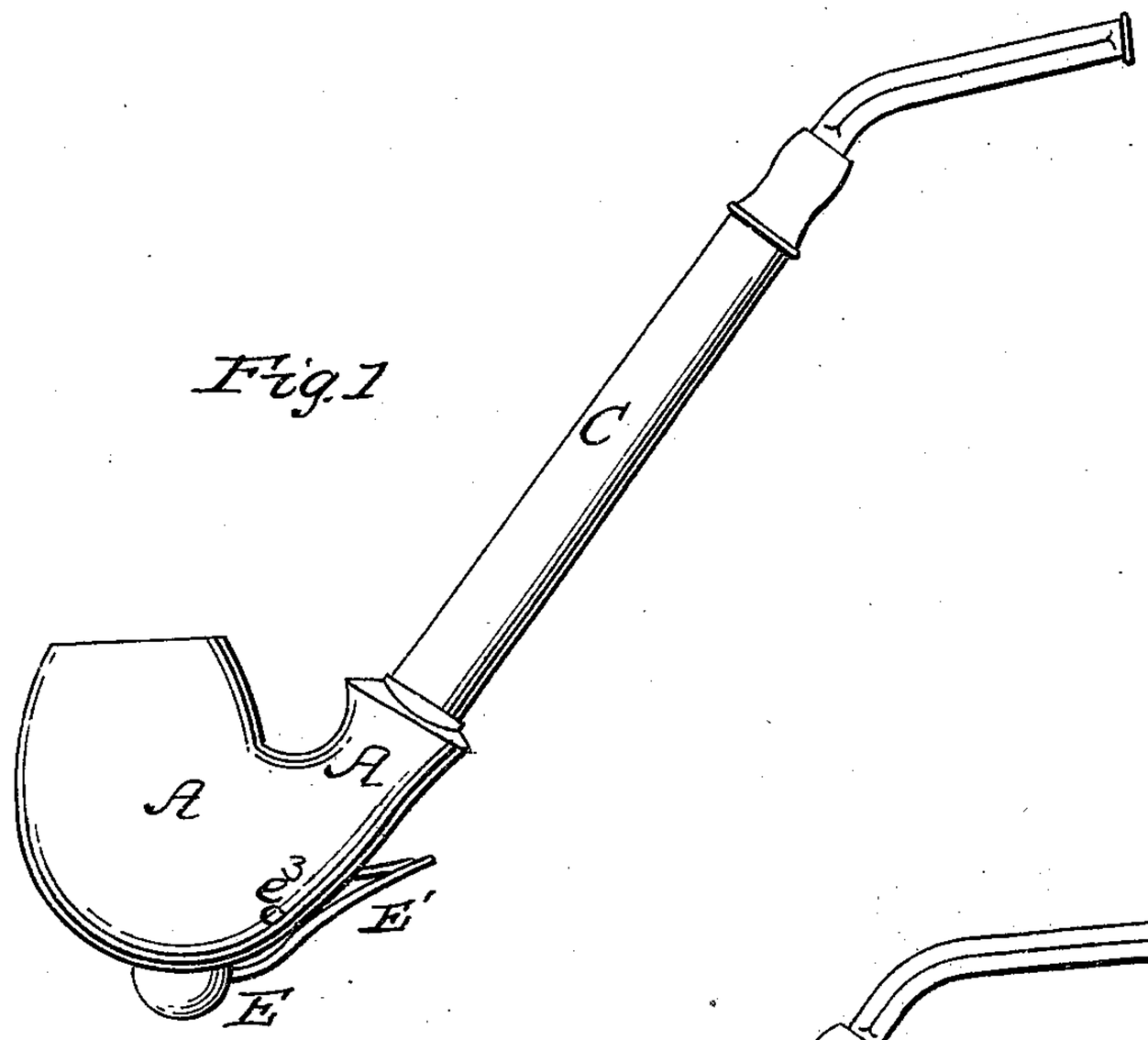
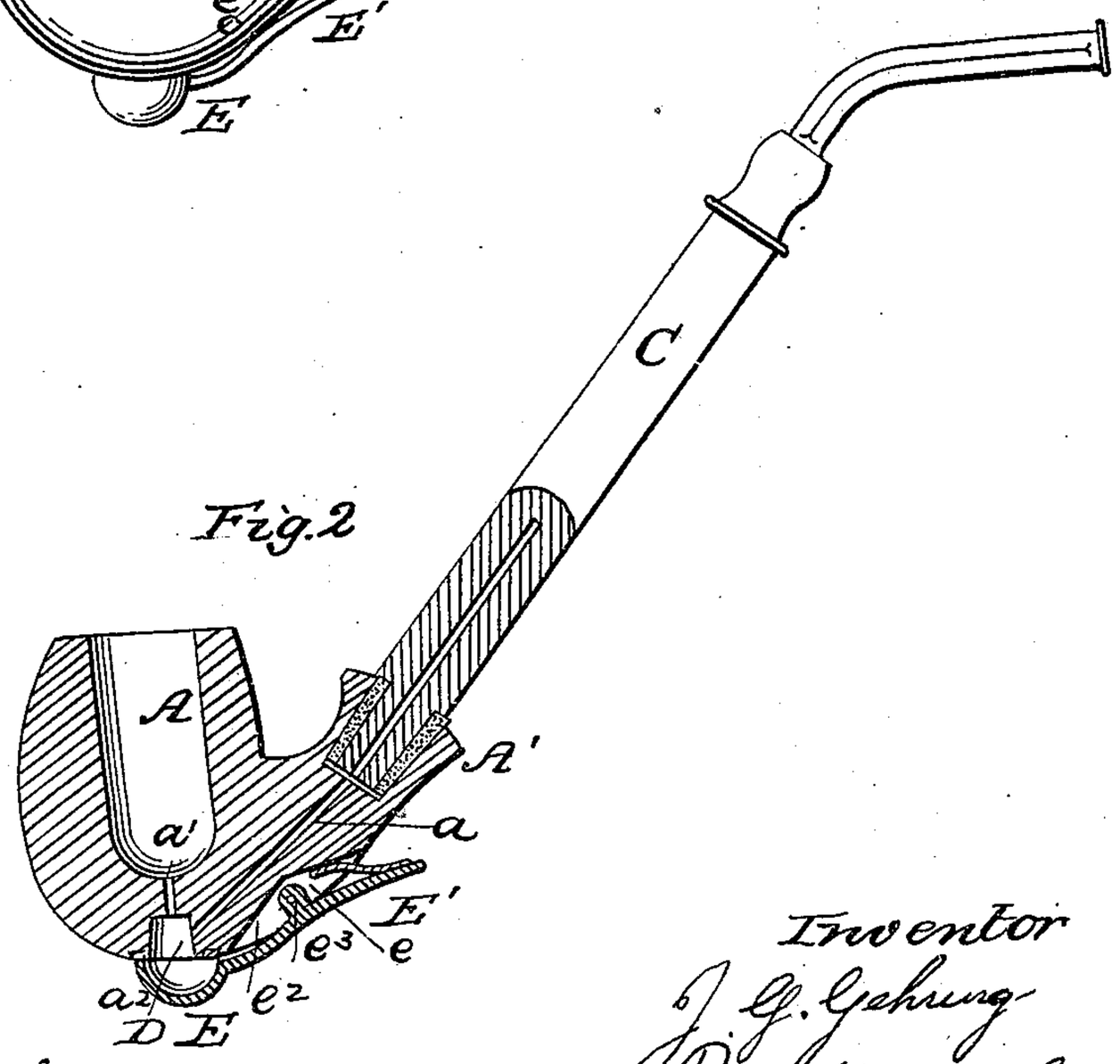


Fig. 2



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JOHN G. GEHRING, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CUPS ON SMOKING-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **43,984**, dated August 30, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. GEHRING, of the city and county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Smoking-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a smoking-pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention relates to a smoking-pipe in which is employed in a novel manner a cup or reservoir which receives the salvia, in order to prevent the same from remaining or accumulating within the bowl.

In order that others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may be enabled to fully understand and use the same, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the bowl of a pipe, and A′ the stem-socket, both of which may be formed in customary manner and of any desired material.

C is the stem, which communicates with the interior of the bowl through apertures *a* and *a′*; hence it will be seen that the main smoke-passage, instead of having direct communication with the tobacco-chamber, terminates at a point below the same and receives the smoke therefrom through a secondary aperture which leads directly from the interior of the bowl A into the chamber D in the under side of the pipe.

E represents a cup or reservoir located at the bottom of the pipe and covering the chamber D. By this arrangement it is manifest that the saliva, in making its way through the stem, cannot possibly mingle with the tobacco within the bowl A, inasmuch as the mouth of the aperture *a* is at a point below the tobacco-chamber, while the natural tendency of the fluid is to descend. Thus when the saliva makes its exit at the mouth of the aperture *a*, it passes through the chamber D, and thence into the cup E, whence it may be removed in the manner to be presently explained. The cup E is conjoined or secured to a lever, E′, at the center of which is formed a lug, *e*. For the reception of this lug *e* and a spring, *e′*, there is formed on the under side of the pipe a slot, e^2, wherein the lever E is retained by a pin or pivot, e^3, which passes through the lug *e* and a portion of the body A. The spring *e′* is secured to the free end of the lever E by a rivet or otherwise; and it will be seen that it is placed in such manner as to exert upon the end of the lever to which it is attached a continual pressure whose tendency is to throw said end away from the pipe, which, of course, has the effect to retain the cup E in contact with the under side of the pipe, so as to completely close the chamber D. The spring *e′* permits the lever E′ to readily yield to the pressure of the finger, and by thus depressing the free end of the lever the cup E may be moved out of contact with the under side of the pipe when it is desired remove the saliva from said cup. After the saliva has been removed and the finger withdrawn from the lever E′, the latter will be automatically returned to its normal position—that is to say, the cup E is thrown and retained in contact with the under side of the pipe beneath the cavity D in position to receive the saliva, as before. A tight joint is formed between the under side of the pipe and the edges of the saliva-cup by the interposition of an annular piece, a^2, of leather, rubber, or other suitable material. If the drawing of the smoke should be interfered with by the accumulation of any matter within the chamber D, this may be effectually remedied by opening the cup E and blowing through the stem, when anything which may have lodged in the chamber D will be at once ejected at the bottom of the pipe.

The construction or form of the spring *e′* or the locality or arrangement of the lever E′ do not constitute essentialities of my invention, for I propose to use any spring that experience may prove best adapted to the purpose, and also to arrange the lever at the back, top, or side, as may be desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the lever E′, spring *e′*, and cup E, with the chamber D and apertures *a a′*, substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

JOHN G. GEHRING.

Witnesses:

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