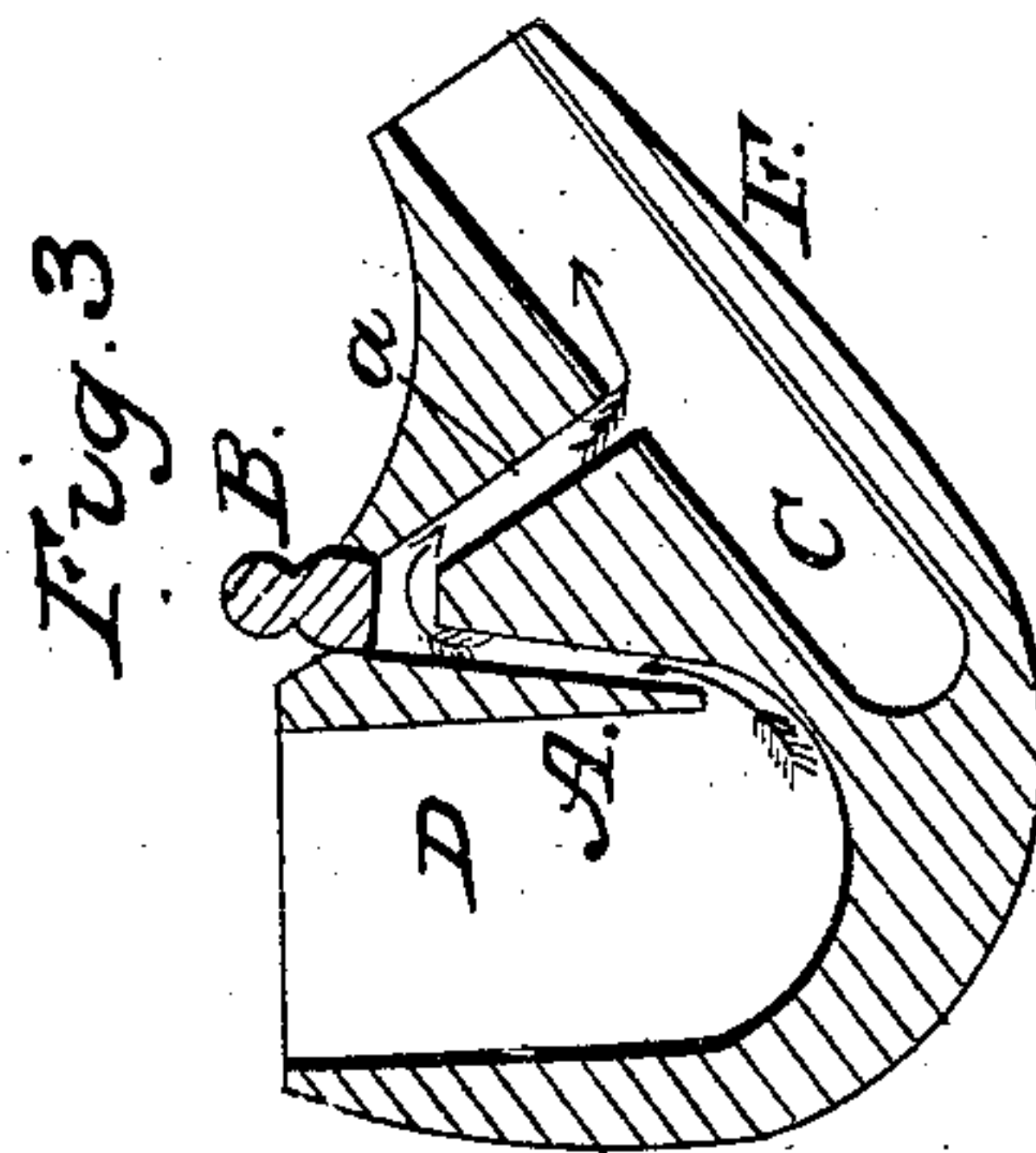
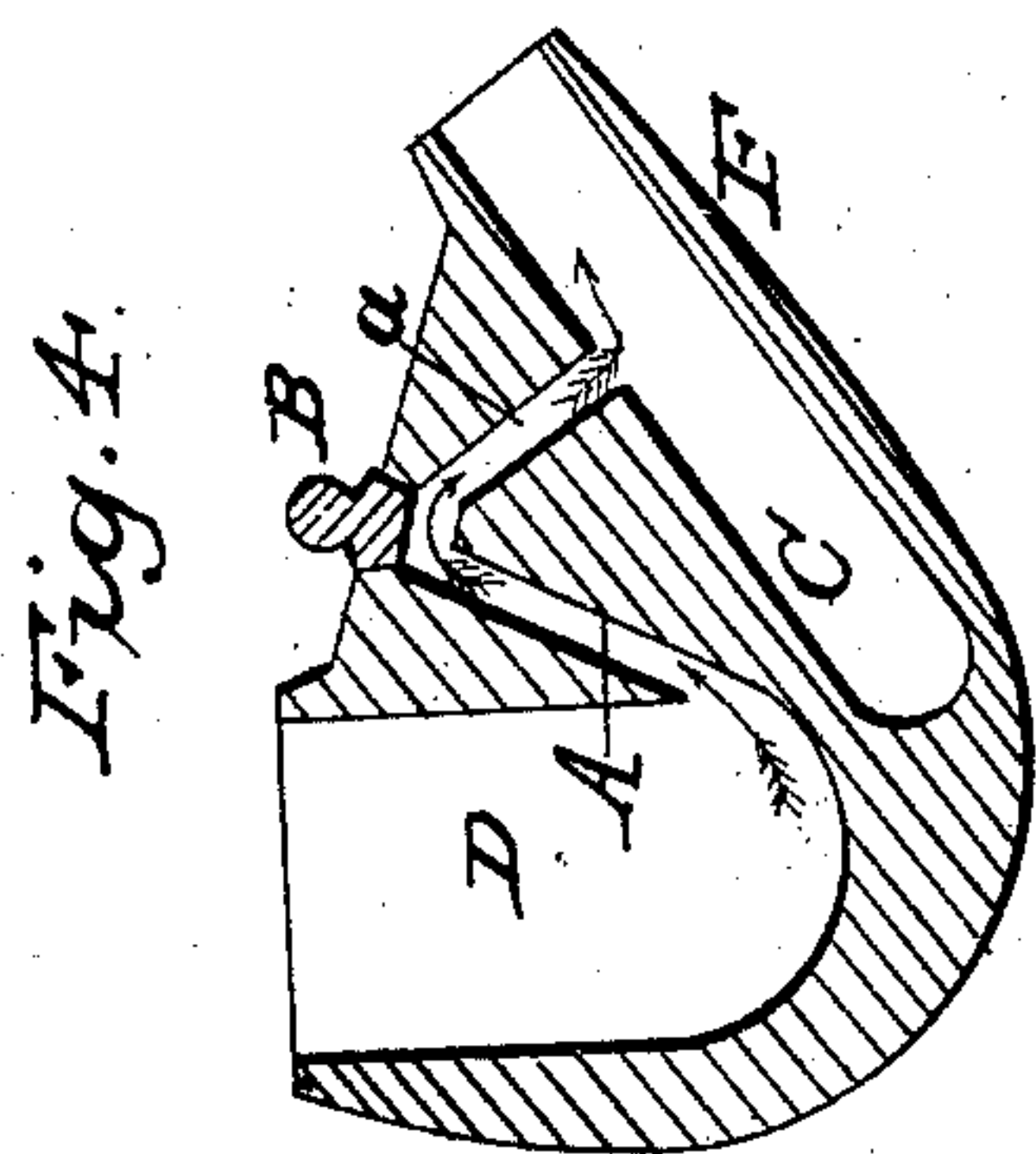
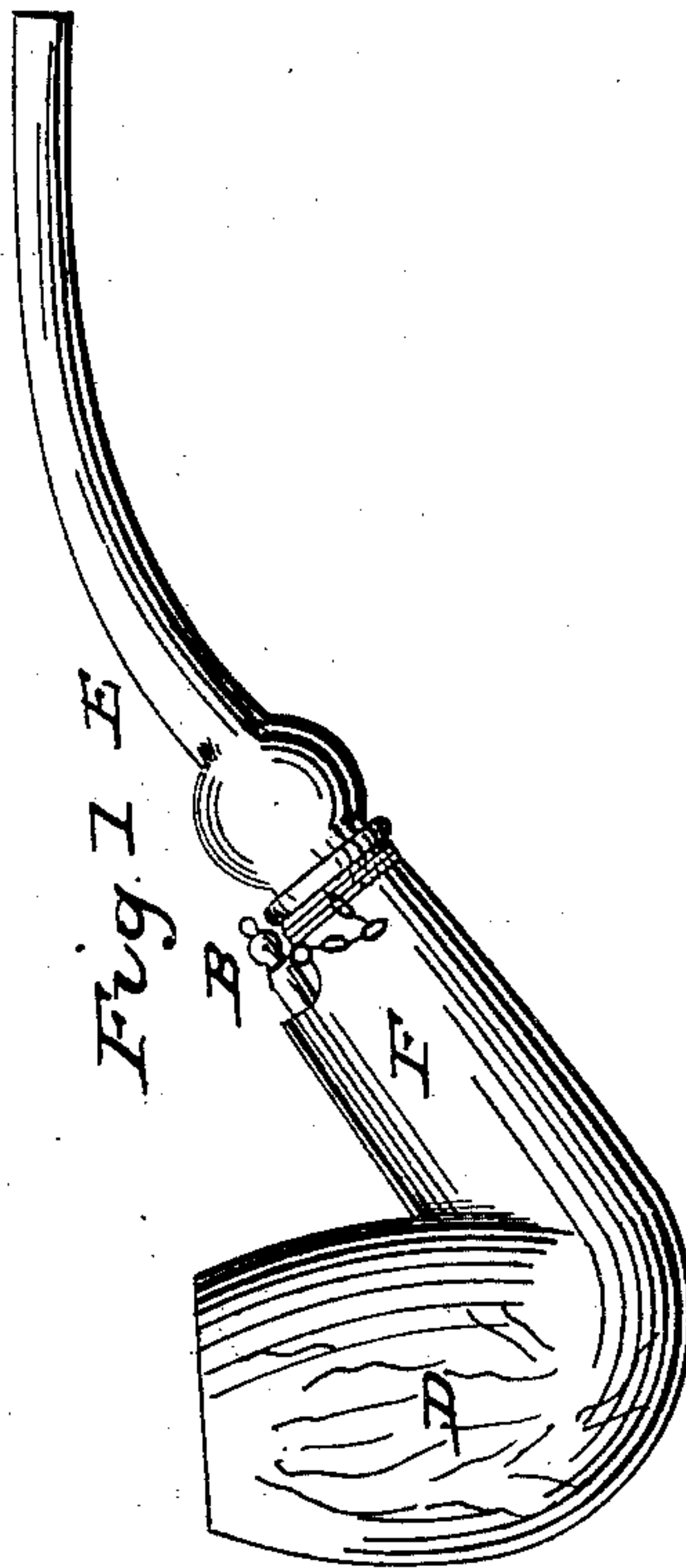
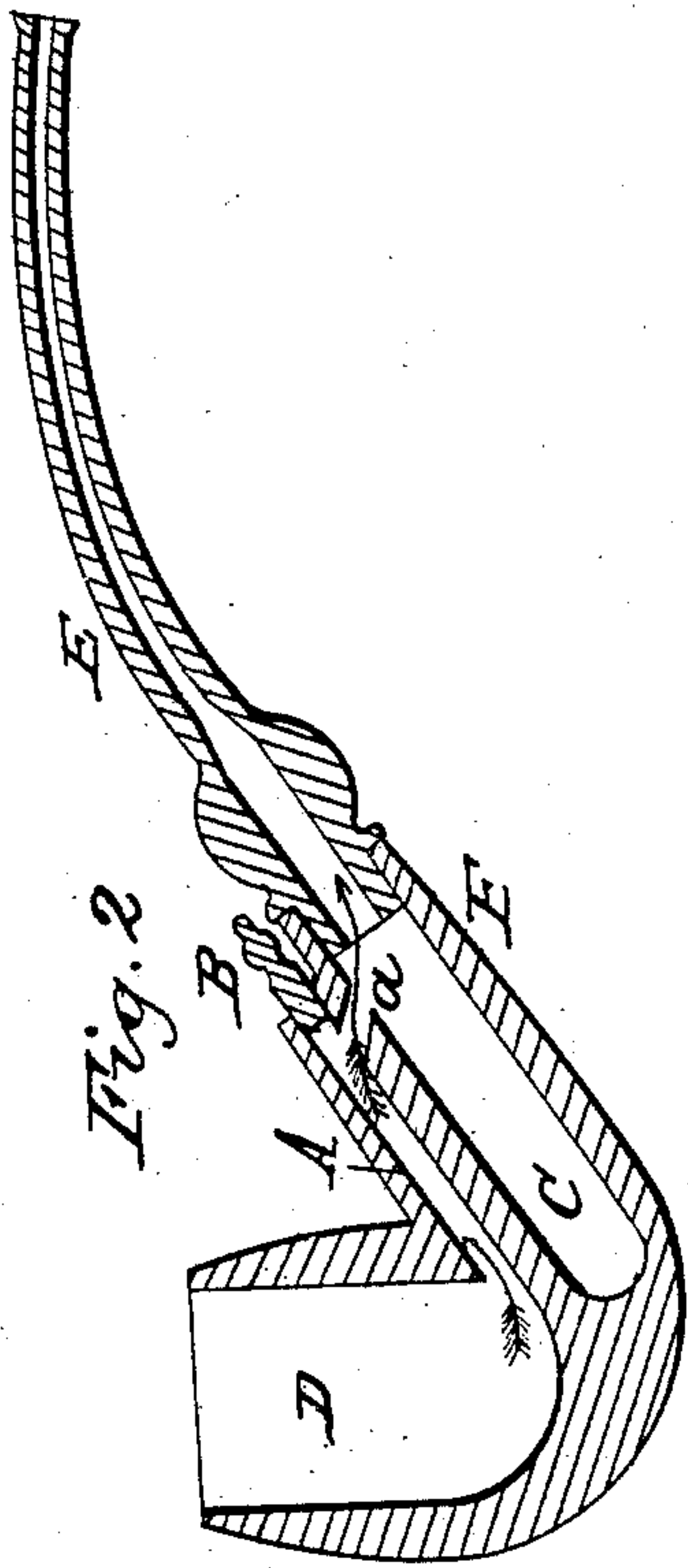


J. & G. HOCHAPFEL.

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 62,631.

Patented March 5, 1867.



Witnesses
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JEAN AND GEORGE HOCHAPFEL, OF STRASBURG, FRANCE.

Letters Patent No. 62,631, dated March 5, 1867.

TOBACCO PIPE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, JEAN HOCHAPFEL and GEORGE HOCHAPFEL, of the city of Strasburg, in the Empire of France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pipes for Smoking Tobacco; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The invention relates to an improved construction of pipes for smoking tobacco, which, among others, offers the advantage that any liquid deriving from the mouth of the smoker, is effectually prevented from entering the bowl of the pipe and moisten the tobacco, thus causing this latter to burn dry to the last particle, and without having its peculiar flavor in the least impaired. Besides which, in this improved pipe, the formation of that rancid nicotine juice prevalent in ordinary tobacco pipes, and which renders these latter so unwholesome, and, if not frequently cleaned, so disagreeable to the smoker, is entirely avoided. But the most valuable feature of our invention consists in the manner in which we bore out or otherwise form the pipe, so that any and all of its avenues, passages, or chambers shall be accessible from the outside of the bowl of the pipe, for cleaning them, and so that a stem with a single opening through it may be used, instead of a stem with two passages, as heretofore done in this kind of tobacco pipe. In the annexed drawing—

Figure 1 shows a side elevation; and

Figure 2, a longitudinal sectional view of this improved tobacco pipe.

Figures 3 and 4 represent two modifications in shape and bore of the pipe; the various figures, however, merely serve for showing examples of the inner construction of the pipe, it being understood that any other suitable shape, size, or proportions may be given to pipes constructed according to this invention.

In these figures the same letters of reference relate to corresponding parts.

D is the bowl for containing the tobacco; C a recess or reservoir provided in the stem F, of the pipe, in which reservoir collects the saliva or other liquid deriving from the mouth of the smoker. A is a pipe or channel, one end of which opens in the lower part of the bowl D, whereas the other end, closed by a movable plug, B, communicates by means of a connecting hole, *a*, with the mouth-piece or tip-end E, which latter is movable and fits into the stem F of the pipe.

This improved pipe is made use of in exactly the same manner as any other description of smoking pipes, viz: The bowl D having been provided with tobacco, the pipe is lighted in the usual manner, and the smoke drawn up by the mouth-piece E, in the manner as shown by the arrows. Attention should be paid to emptying the reservoir C before knocking off the ashes, for which purpose the mouth-piece E is momentarily removed. The canal A wants to be cleaned from time to time, to do which it will be necessary to draw out the plug B and pass an ordinary pipe cleaner up the canal A.

The figs. 3 and 4 show a bore and shape of pipe differing slightly from that represented in the figs. 1 and 2. It will be understood that though the general arrangement of the bore remains unaltered, the same requires to be modified more or less according to the particular shape of the pipe, which latter may be made, as usual, of brier, meerschaum, amber, clay, porcelain, or any other suitable material. What forms the main or characteristic feature of this improved construction of smoking pipes, is that any liquid deriving from the mouth of the smoker is carried into the reservoir C, and that the connecting hole *a*, by means of which the smoke is allowed of being drawn up at once from the bowl D and canal A into the mouth-piece E, is situated in such position as to prevent any liquid contained in the reservoir C from re-entering into the bowl D, in consequence of which the tobacco contained in this latter will remain dry and burn agreeably to the last particle, and the formation of nicotine juice be entirely prevented.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, is—

The arrangement of the three passages A *a* c, in relation to the bowl D, none of said passages or openings going through, and all accessible from the outside, and forming passage, trap, and nicotine chamber, as set forth and described.

Witnesses:

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