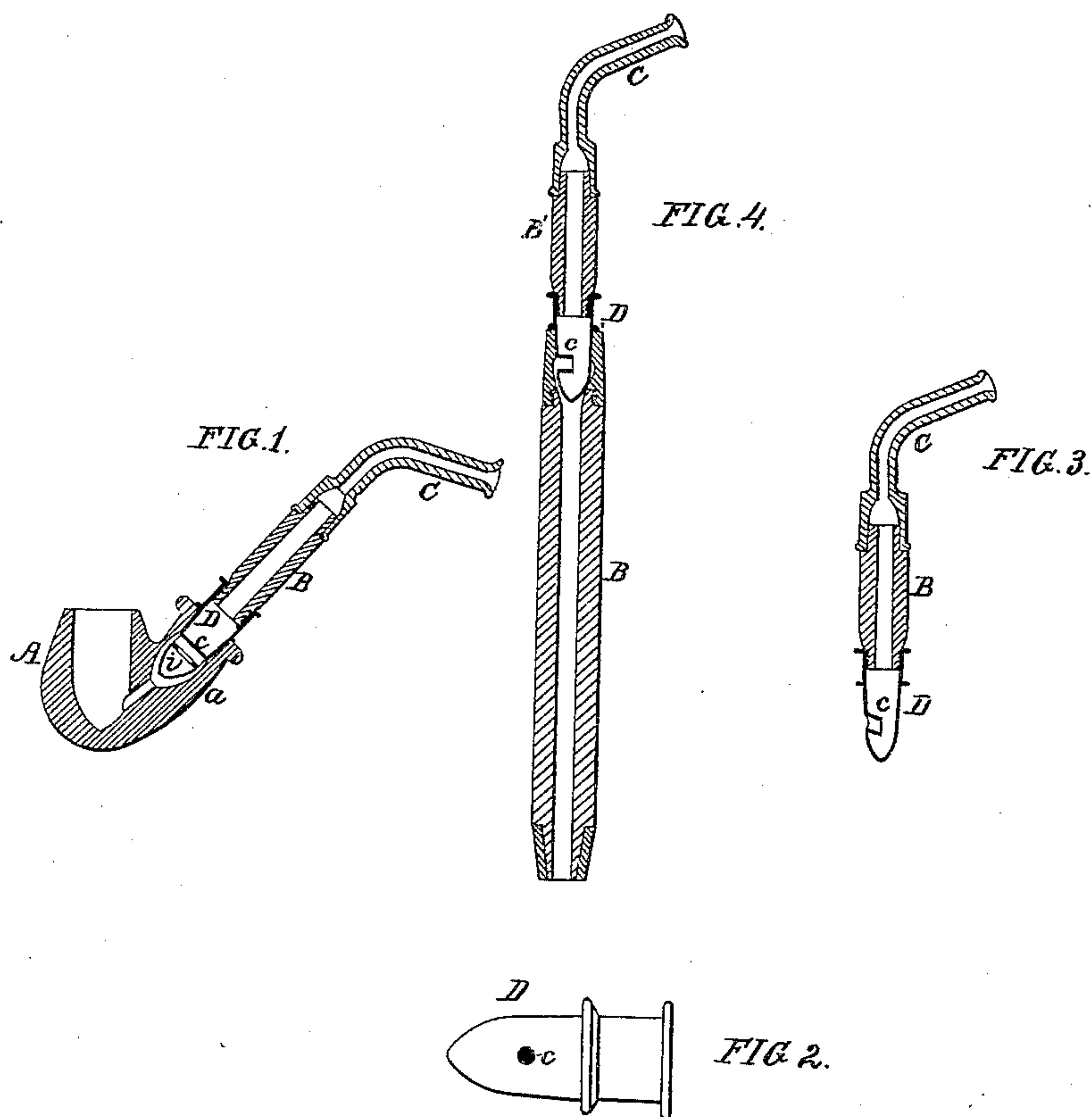


L. SAARBACH.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 63,310.

Patented Mar. 26, 1867.



Witnesses:
Wm. Albert Stal
L. H. Horne Godwin

Inventor:
L. Saarbach
By his Atty
H. Howson

United States Patent Office.

LOUIS SAARBACH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 63,310, dated March 26, 1867.

TOBACCO PIPES.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, LOUIS SAARBACH, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Tobacco Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists of a cup, into which projects a tube, and which is combined with the bowl or stem of a tobacco pipe, as fully described hereafter, so as to collect the moisture which passes into the stem and prevent it from flowing into the bowl, whatever may be the position of the pipe.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make my invention, I will now proceed to describe the construction of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved tobacco pipe.

Figure 2, a detached view of part of the pipe drawn to an enlarged scale; and

Figures 3 and 4, sectional views of modifications of my invention.

A is the bowl of the pipe, from one side of which projects the usual hollow branch *a*. B is the stem of the pipe, and C the mouth-piece. To the lower end of the stem B is screwed an elongated tapering cup or reservoir, D, the conical lower end of which fits a tapering opening in the branch *a*, and across this cup extends a tube, *c*, which is open at both ends and communicates with the interior of the cup through an opening, *i*. The tapering opening in the branch *a* is so enlarged at the lower end as to permit a free communication between the bowl of the pipe and the tube. The smoke may therefore pass freely from the bowl through the cup, stem, and mouth-piece to the mouth of the smoker, while the moisture which passes into the stem descends and is collected in the cup D. It will be seen that the opening *i* in the tube *c* is so situated that while the smoke can pass freely into the cup it will be almost impossible, whatever may be the position of the pipe, for the contents of the cup to pass into the tube *c* or to the bowl of the pipe. The pipe stem may be in two sections, B B', the cup D being secured to the upper and fitting a socket in the lower section, as shown in fig. 4, and the tube *c*, instead of extending entirely across the cup may project from one side only, as shown in fig. 3, this tube being either straight, curved, or inclined, as may be deemed most suitable. Instead of enlarging the socket for the reception of the cup D, a groove for the passage of the smoke may be made in the outside of the cup from near the point to the tube *c*.

I do not claim broadly a cup adapted to the bowl and stem of a tobacco pipe, but I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The tube *c*, in combination with the cup D, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS SAARBACH.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. FOSTER,

W. J. R. DELANY.