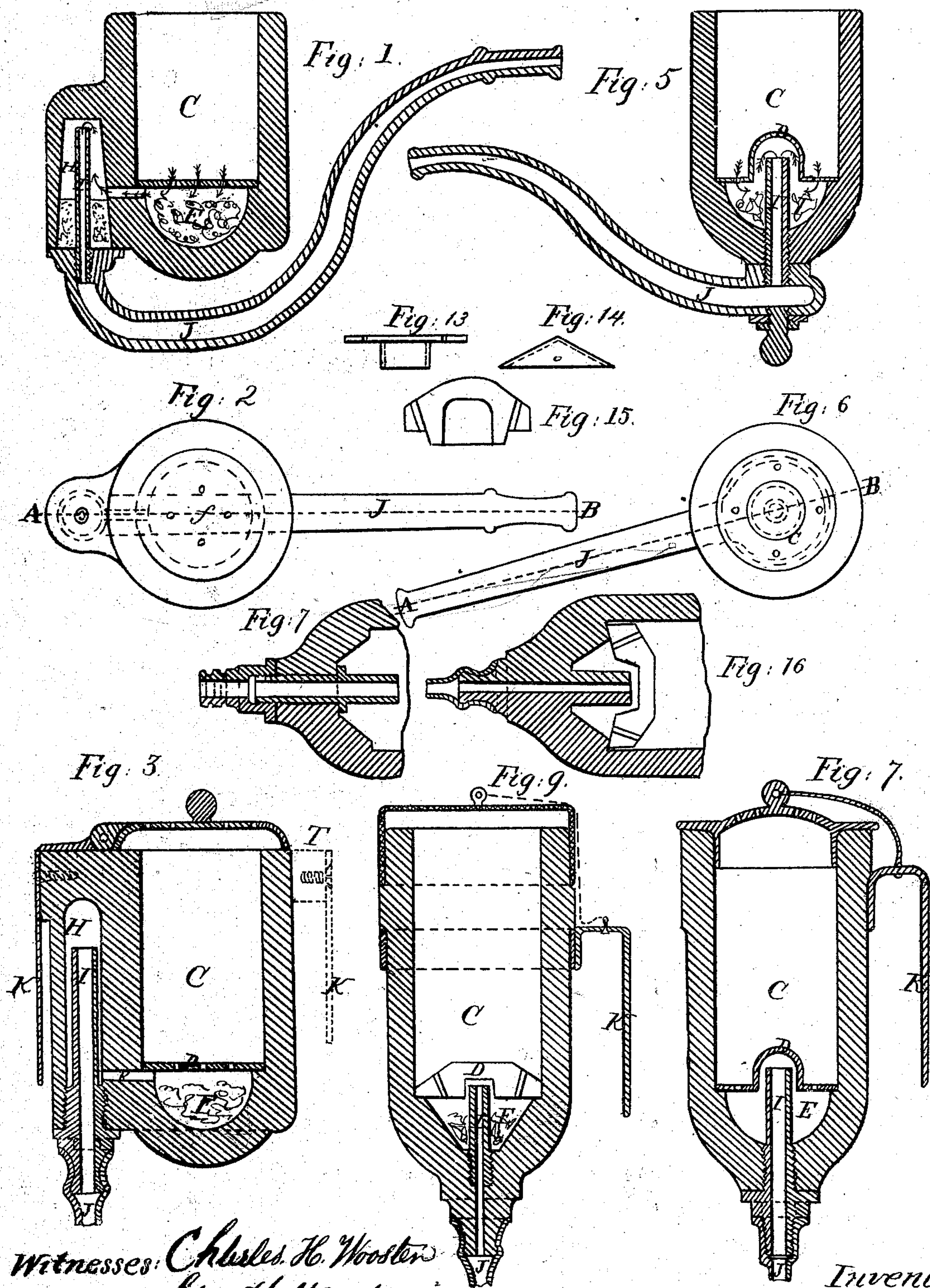


Fred. Saunders, Smoking-Pipe.

N^o 75,799.

Patented Mar. 24. 1868.



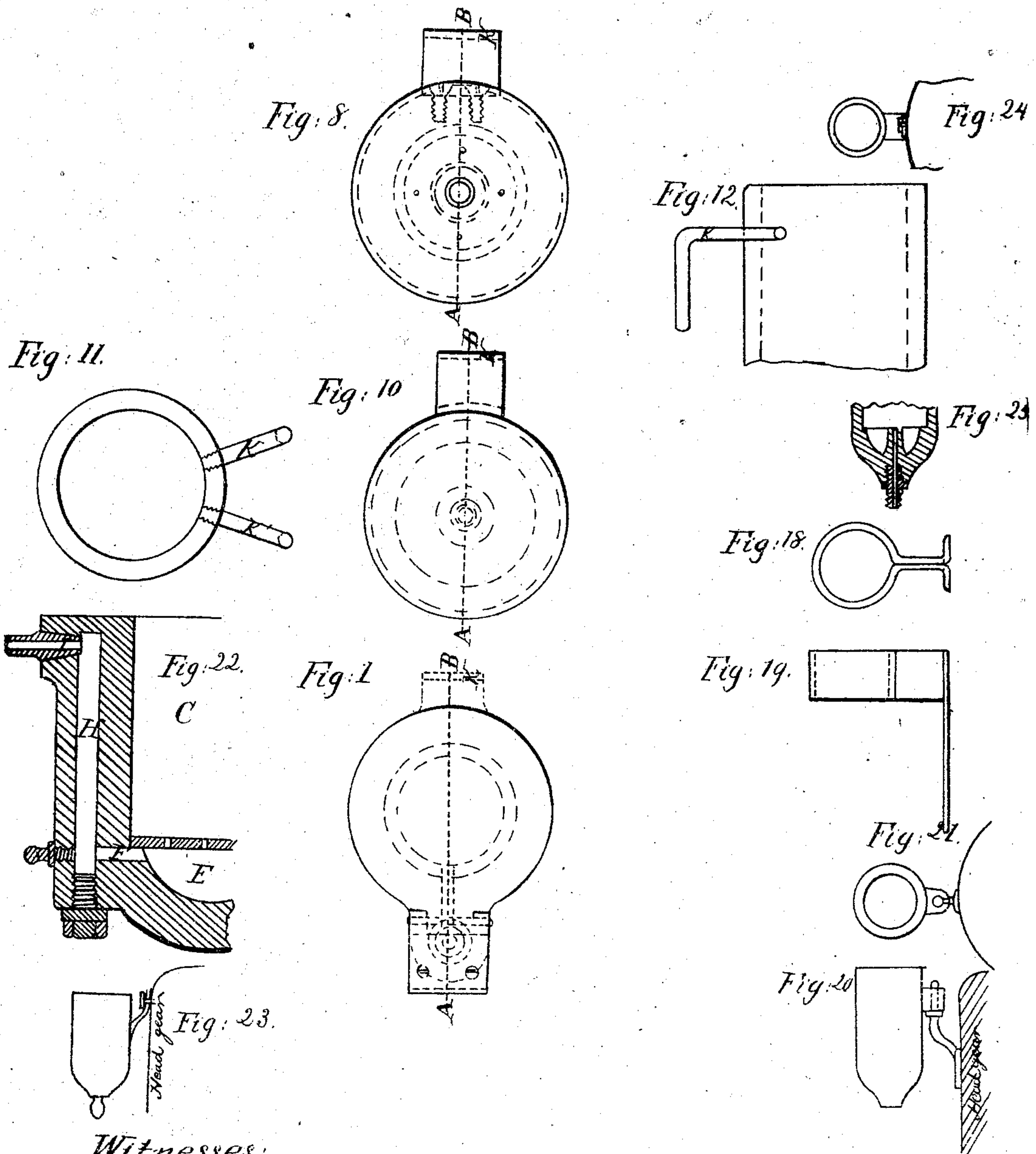
Witnesses: *Charles H. Wooster*
Geo. A. Wooster

Inventor:
Frederic Saunders

*Fred. Saunders,
Smoking-Pipe*

N^o 75,799.

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Witnesses:

*Charles H. Woodin
Geo. H. Woodin*

*Inventor:
Frederic Saunders*

United States Patent Office.

FREDERIC SAUNDERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 75,799, dated March 24, 1868.

SMOKING-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 I, FREDERIC SAUNDERS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Mode of Constructing Pipes for Smoking with; and I 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 nature of my invention consists in placing a tube projecting inside the bowl of the pipe with a suitable cap or hood over it, or in making a separate chamber or chambers outside the bowl, into which the tube or tubes are placed or fixed for the purpose of making the smoke after leaving the tobacco pass first down and then up again before going into the stem of the pipe, whereby the oil from the tobacco is prevented from flowing into the stem.

To make my invention clear to others, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Figure 1 is a cross-section through A B of fig. 2, and

Figure 2 is a plan of a pipe arranged with the chamber on the outside of the bowl of the pipe, but it can be made separate from the bowl, of any suitable material and shape, and connected to the bowl in any suitable manner, a communication being made between it and the bowl of the pipe.

C is the bowl of pipe; D, a strainer; E, the oil-collecting chamber, which can have a sponge or other absorbing material in it. F is the connecting-passage from bowl to chamber H. I is the tube; J, the stem. The tube is shown attached to the stem, and the stem fitted in with a taper into the outer chamber, but it can be fitted in any other suitable manner; and the tube I, instead of being made fast to the stem, can be made fast to the pipe, as in fig. 3, and the stem suitably attached to it.

Figure 3 is a section through A B of fig. 4, and

Figure 4 is a plan of a pipe arranged to be supported by the head-gear.

C is the bowl; D, the strainer; E, the oil-collecting chamber; F, the connecting-passage to the chamber H. I is the tube, which is shown on the drawing as screwed in, but it can be put in in any other suitable manner. J is a portion of the stem of pipe, which can be made of any suitable flexible material, or of rigid material, with or without joints, and can be attached in any suitable manner. It can also, if so desired, be made to lengthen and shorten like a telescope. K is the hook or catch for attaching the pipe to the head-gear, a suitable socket of any suitable material, such as the same material as the head-gear, or metal, &c., being provided on the head-gear. The hook or catch can be placed on the opposite side of the bowl to the outside chamber, as shown in red lines at T.

Figure 5 is a section through A B of fig. 6, and

Figure 6 is a plan of a pipe arranged with the tube passing up, into the bowl and having a suitable hood or cap over it.

C is the bowl; D, the hood or cap, which can be made of any suitable material, and of any suitable form, some of which forms are shown in figs. 13, 14, and 15. E is the oil-collecting chamber; I, the tube; J, the stem. The stem and bowl are shown as connected by cutting a thread on the tube, and screwing the bowl and stem together on it, but the bowl can be arranged to slip on to a cone on the stem, as in fig. 1, or it can be connected in any other suitable manner.

Figure 7 is a section through A B of fig. 8, and

Figure 8 is a plan showing a pipe with the tube passing into the bowl, and arranged to attach to the head-gear.

C is the bowl; D, the hood or cap; E, the oil-collecting chamber; I, the tube. K is the hook or catch for attaching it to the head-gear.

Figure 9 is a section through A B of fig. 10, and

Figure 10 is a plan of another way of arranging the pipe.

C is the bowl; D, the hood and cap; E, the oil-collecting chamber; I, the tube; K, the hook or catch, which in this case is shown connected to a ring, into which the pipe drops or sets.

Figures 18 and 19 show a way of making the ring and catch out of one piece of material suitably bent.

Figures 11 and 12 show two hooks or catches K K' for attaching the pipe to the head-gear.

I do not confine myself to the style of hooks and catches shown. Any suitable device can be used to attach the pipe to the head-gear.

Figure 16 shows the tube I formed on the bowl of the pipe.

Figures 17 and 25 show other ways of making the tube.

Figures 20 and 21 show the socket on the pipe and catch or hook on the head-gear.

Figure 22 shows a part of a pipe in section, arranged like fig. 3, to attach to the head-gear, but has the tube I inserted near the top of the chamber H.

The bowl, stem, tube, hood or cap, catch or hook, and socket, can be made of any suitable form or design, and of any suitable material.

Figures 23 and 24 show the pipe attached by a button, which button can be on the pipe or on the head-gear.

What I claim as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The use of a tube and hood placed in the bowl, or a tube or tubes placed in a separate chamber or chambers, or their equivalents, in pipes for smoking with, for the purpose specified.

FREDERIC SAUNDERS.

Witnesses:

DAVID A. REDFIELD,

FREDERIC COOK.