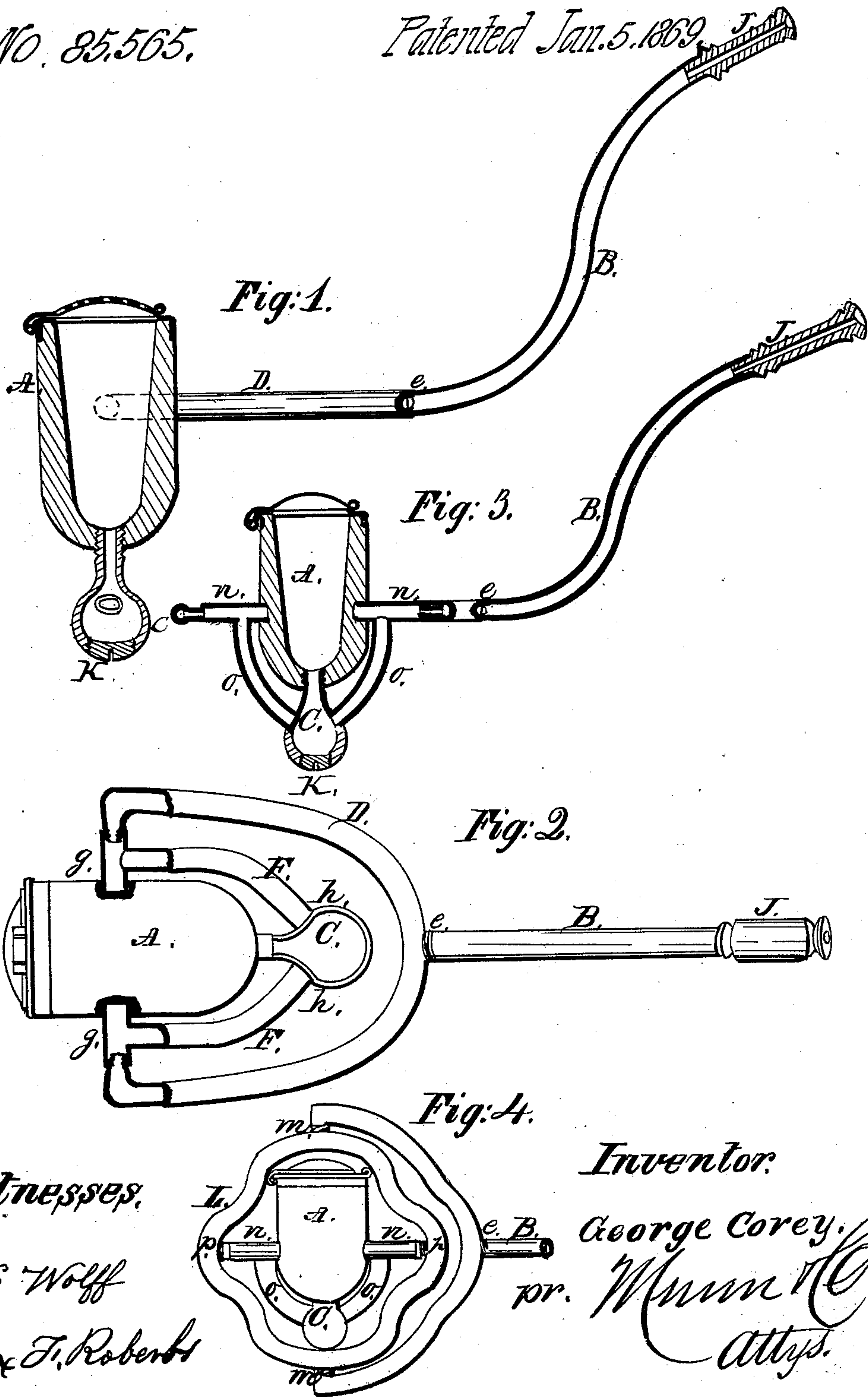


G. Corey,
Tobacco Pipe.

No. 85,565.

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Witnesses,

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GEORGE COREY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 85,565, dated January 5, 1869.

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 I, GEORGE COREY, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in tobacco-smoking pipes, whereby many objections to the ordinary tobacco-pipes are obviated; and

It consists in hanging the bowl of the pipe on pivots, in a forked stem so that it may be revolved, if desired, and so that it will, by its own gravity, hang in an upright position; and also in the arrangement of the bowl, and parts connected therewith, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal central vertical section of a pipe constructed according to my invention.

Figure 2 is a top view, with the bowl turned, so as to show the connection with the stem, with parts broken away.

Figure 3 is a vertical section of the pipe, showing the bowl as when hung on double sets of pivots, so that it will remain in an upright position, when turned or tipped either way.

Figure 4 is a top view of the same, showing the method in which the double pivots are arranged.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the bowl.

B represents the stem.

C is the saliva-chamber, which is screwed into the bottom of the bowl, or otherwise connected.

D is a bow, to which the bowl of the pipe is hung by tubes, and to which the stem is attached by screw-thread, or otherwise, as seen at *e*.

F represents curved tubes, with T-ends, attached to the bowl of the pipe, as seen at *g g*, fig. 2, and to the saliva-chamber, as seen at *h h*.

The connection of the bow D with the curved T-tubes F may be as seen in the drawing, or be reversed, so that the T will form the pivot, if desired.

It will be seen that, in drawing on the mouth-piece J, the air is drawn from the top of the bowl A down into the pipe, and the smoke is drawn downward into the saliva-chamber C, through the curved tubes F F, into the bow D, and from thence into the stem B.

It will also be seen that the smoke is divided, at the saliva-chamber, into two currents, thus making the arrangement equivalent to a long stem, for cooling the smoke before it reaches the mouth, and also for condensing the vapor, and enabling it to return to the saliva-chamber, and for receiving the nicotine of the tobacco.

As seen at K, fig. 1, there is a screw-plug in the bottom of the saliva-chamber, by the removal of which the contents of that chamber may be discharged at any

time, and the tubes F F cleansed as often as may be necessary.

Figs. 3 and 4 show a modification of the above, representing the bowl as surrounded by an irregular-shaped tubular band L, which tubular band is connected with the bow D by pivots, *m m*, and with the bowl of the pipe by straight tubes *n n*, curved tubes *o o*, and pivots *p p*.

These curved tubes *o o* conduct the smoke from the saliva-chamber C into the tubular band L, from whence it is discharged into the bow D and stem B.

In the arrangement first described, (or as seen in figs. 1 and 2,) the bowl will be maintained in an upright position only when the smoker moves his head up or down in a direction parallel with the stem, or moves the stem horizontally. When the smoker tips his head one side, from a vertical position, the bowl will also be tipped.

By the double sets of pivots, as seen in figs. 3 and 4, the bowl will always be maintained in an upright position, without reference to the position of the head of the smoker.

The advantages of this arrangement are many and obvious.

In the first place, the bowl always hangs in an upright position by its own gravity, whatever may be the position of the smoker, thus preventing danger from spilling fire from the pipe.

All the advantages of a long-stem pipe are obtained, as the pipe can be readily taken apart for cleaning, or for packing in the pocket or elsewhere, thus making it essentially a safety-pipe, which is rendered quite as agreeable to the smoker as the long-stem pipe, without the inconvenience of the long stem in either using or transporting.

It will be seen that the pipe, with the double sets of pivots, (as seen in figs. 3 and 4,) is readily converted into the pipe first described, as by dispensing with the tubular band L, the straight tubes *n n* will fit the bow D.

I do not, therefore, confine myself exclusively to either method in manufacturing the pipe, but design to make them convertible, as represented, when the double sets of pivots are employed.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tobacco-pipe, with the bowl hung on pivots, so that it will always remain in an upright position by its own gravity, substantially as shown and described.

2. The curved tubes F F and the bowl D, in combination with the bowl of a smoking-pipe, and stem B, arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with a tobacco-pipe, the bow D, the tubular band L, the straight tubes *n n*, curved tubes *o o*, and pivots *p p*, arranged substantially as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

GEO. COREY.

Witnesses:

FRANK BLOCKLEY,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.