

Z. R. Bennett,

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 101,417.

Patented Apr. 5. 1870.

Fig. 1.

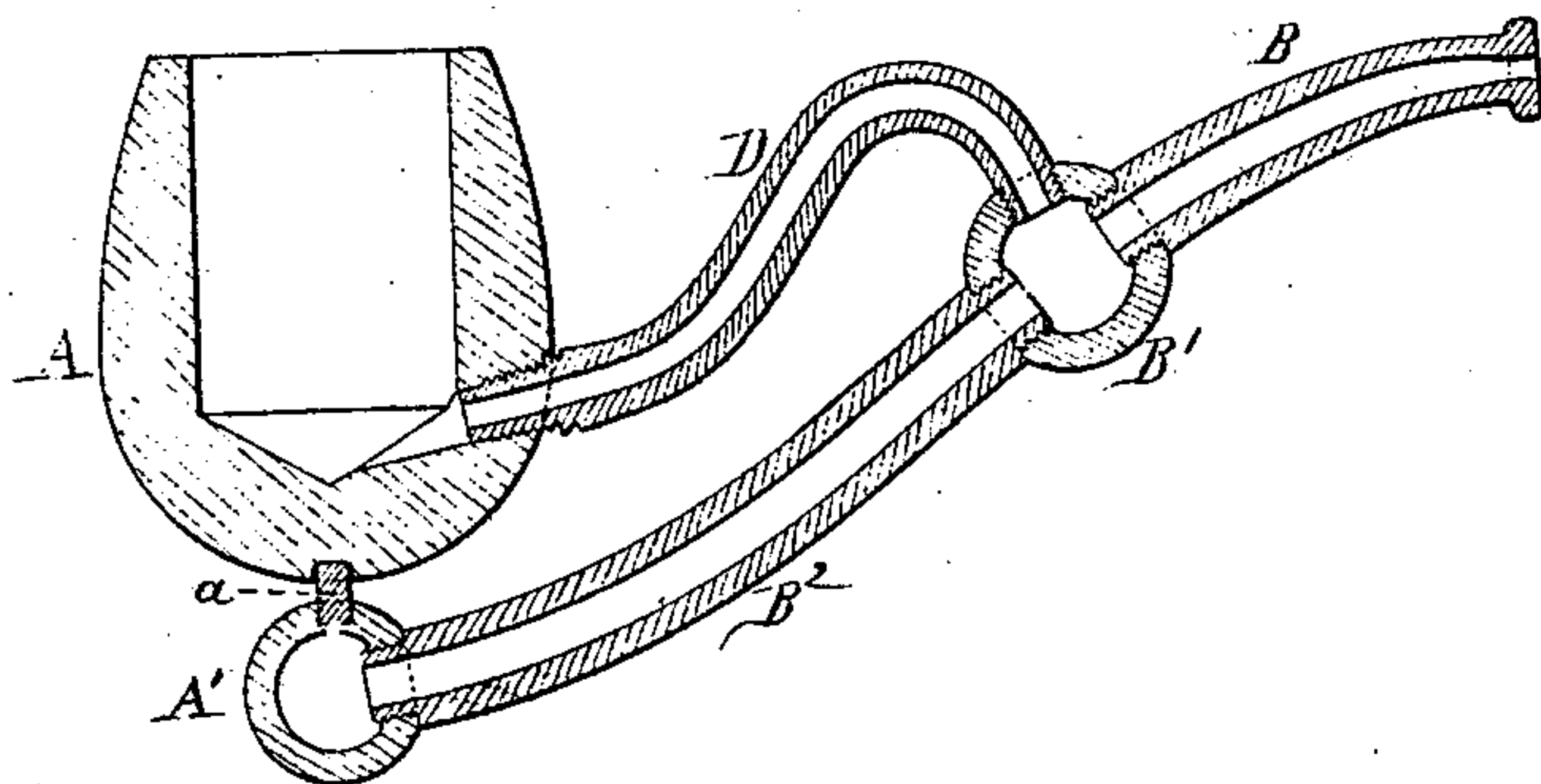
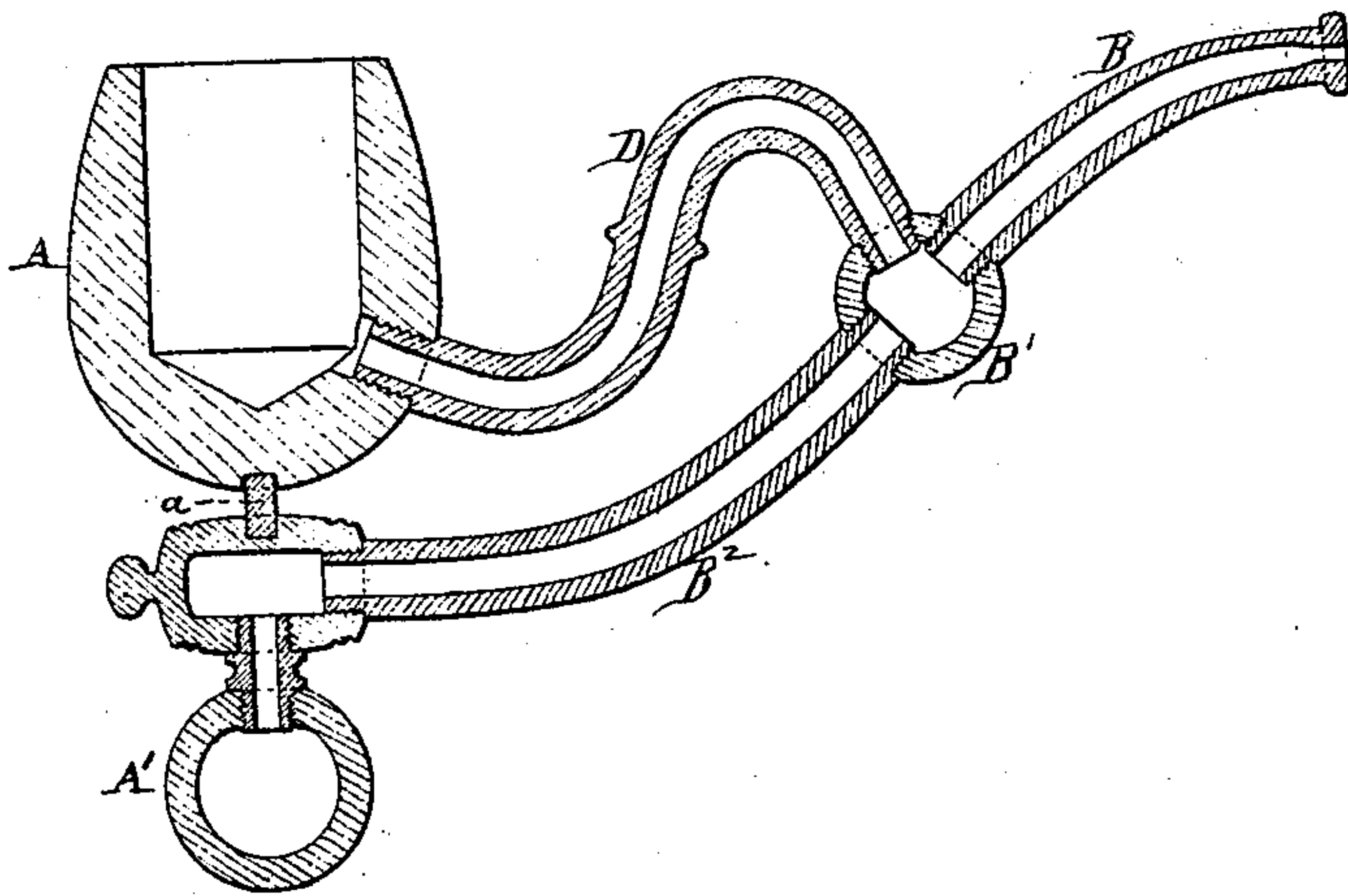


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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United States Patent Office.

ZELOTES R. BENNETT, OF WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND L. F. REED, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Letters Patent No. 101,417, dated April 5, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN 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, ZELOTES R. BENNETT, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to means for disposing of the saliva which is liable to flow into the stem.

Receptacles have been before provided for receiving the saliva, and allowing it to be discharged at intervals; but, so far as I am aware, all have been open to serious objections.

I have invented improvements in the construction and arrangement of the parts, avoiding these difficulties, presenting an appearance not ungraceful, and adding very materially to the value of the pipe. I make my reservoir directly under the bowl of the pipe, so as in appearance to form a part thereof. I isolate two passages extending a considerable distance up the stem toward the mouth, so that the saliva is early disconnected from the current of heated smoke which moves in the opposite direction. I form an angle at the point where the saliva is disconnected from the smoke, and the smoke, from its different nature, turns the angle with facility, while the saliva trickles along in its downward and more direct course. And I provide for a perfect isolation, not only of the passages, but also of the material around the passages, so that the heated bowl and heated portion of the pipe shall be separated by a considerable space from the saliva-pipe and reservoir.

I will proceed to describe what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figures 1 and 2 are longitudinal sections through my improved pipe.

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

Referring to fig. 1—

A is the bowl, made of briar-root or other suitable material, in the ordinary or any approved form.

B B² is a moderately-curved pipe, which may correspond, in form and general position, to the ordinary stem of a pipe, but performing in the lower part of its length, B², a very different function. It is formed in two distinct pieces, the part B being adapted to the mouth by any ordinary or suitable termination or mouth-piece, and being joined to the part B² by a small hollow globe, B¹.

The parts B and B² may be joined to the globe B¹ by properly-cut screw-threads, in the obvious manner.

So far as the part B extends, it performs the functions of the corresponding parts of a pipe-stem. The smoke is drawn to the mouth through the interior thereof, and any saliva which flows into it trickles

along its under surface against the current of the ascending gaseous matter.

Below the point B¹, a new condition obtains, and the saliva alone flows down through the extension B², which is cool, and entirely isolated from any connection with the heated gas. In this condition it flows into a suitable reservoir A', which is mounted under but entirely separate from the main bowl A. It is divided therefrom by a slight space, sufficient to prevent any considerable transmission of heat, but not sufficient to prevent its appearing at a little distance as a part of the same bowl. This reservoir A' is joined to the lower part B² of the pipe by screw-threads, as represented. The material may be the same as that of the part B², or different, according to taste or convenience.

The form represented in fig. 2 differs from that in fig. 1 mainly in having a more considerable crook in the auxiliary pipe, and a greater angle at its junction with the other portions of the stem, and in providing a more liberal space for the saliva. In this form of the invention, the plain globular reservoir attached directly to the end of the cool stem B² is replaced by a nearly cylindrical portion having a globular reservoir below it. In fig. 1, the bowl of the pipe appears at a little distance as composed of the ordinary large portion A and a small globe, A', apparently attached, but really isolated under it, while in fig. 2 the bowl A appears with two swells or additional parts underneath, which are apparently a portion, but really isolated therefrom. It is obvious that the reservoir, as also most or all of the other parts, may be subjected to still further modifications of form without losing all the advantages of my invention.

The smoke is led from the base of the bowl A by an entirely separate or auxiliary stem, D, which may run parallel to the part B², at a little distance therefrom, or may be gracefully curved at its upper end, as represented. Whatever its general contour, I consider it important that its upper end joins to the globe B¹, or to the equivalent junction of the parts B B² at a great angle, as represented.

Upon the formation of a partial vacuum by the smoker in the mouth-piece or upper portion of the pipe B, the atmospheric air being excluded entirely from the parts B² and A', the smoke is drawn through the bowl A and the auxiliary pipe D. It flows into the globe B¹ in the direction represented, and there turns a sharp angle to enter the part B. The smoke easily turns this angle, but the saliva, in trickling down the pipe, is certain to avoid this angle, and to continue down the lower and more direct passage.

The bowl A may be made smaller, and adapted to receive and properly hold a cigar, instead of loose tobacco, if preferred.

My pipe may be used with success without the fur-

ther improvement or feature which I am now to describe. From my experience in the use of pipes, and my experiments on this invention, I believe it important to provide against a looseness of the screw-threads, which is liable to be experienced, especially after the pipe has been some little time in use. When such a looseness exists, there is always a liability of the auxiliary tube D, and, consequently, of the main bowl A moving out of its direct line over the lower parts B² and A'. I wish to make this easily disconnectable, and yet firmly keep their places, except when desired. To effect this, I introduce a glass point, spur, or projection, *a*, in the top of the saliva-reservoir A', and provide a corresponding recess in the base of the bowl A. The parts are sufficiently elastic to allow them to be swung apart, and thus to unlock or disengage the projection *a* from the hole in the bowl when it is desired to unscrew and empty; but, under all ordinary conditions, it retains the parts firmly in their proper relations. The arrangement may be reversed, if preferred, by placing the point *a* on the bowl A, and provide the recess to receive it in the top of the part A'. I esteem it absolutely essential to the success of the apparatus that this point *a*, however mounted, shall be of small size, and of a material which is a very slow conductor of heat.

My pipe is necessarily liable, like all others, to some small degree of evaporation of the saliva; but my provision for keeping the vessel cool reduces the amount to an almost inappreciable quantity, and my arrangement of the passages and separate tubes avoids any possibility that the small quantity of vapor from the saliva-vessel can flow into the bowl, and moisten, or in any way affect the tobacco.

The globe B¹ serves as a condensing and separating-

chamber, in which the moisture, oily matters, and the like from the tobacco are condensed. It provides a convenient attachment for the several pipes. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to properly join the several independent pipes without this adjunct, and it would be certainly impracticable to otherwise form the connections by screws. Its globular form is not absolutely essential to its utility, but contributes much to its beauty, and gives a tasteful appearance to this portion.

I do not claim a pipe with a reservoir for saliva, nor forming contorted and angular passages for the smoke; nor, again, forming a double stem, except when the stems are separated by an air-space, as represented; but

I claim—

1. A tobacco-pipe having the bowl A and saliva-receptacle A', connected with the separating-chamber B¹ by long and independent tubes B² and D, when the said separating-chamber is arranged, relatively to the bowl and mouth-piece, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with an independent bowl, A, and branch pipe D, adapted to turn on the stem B B², as represented, the slender non-conducting projection *a*, mounted on one of the parts, and adapted to lock into the other, and be disengaged therefrom, to allow the opening and emptying of the parts, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have herenunto set my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ZELOTES R. BENNETT.

Witnesses:

O. C. LIVINGS,
WM. C. DEY.