[23.]

THEODORE BURNHAM.

Improvement in Tobacco Pipes.

119,075. Patented Sep. 19, 1871.

fig. 1

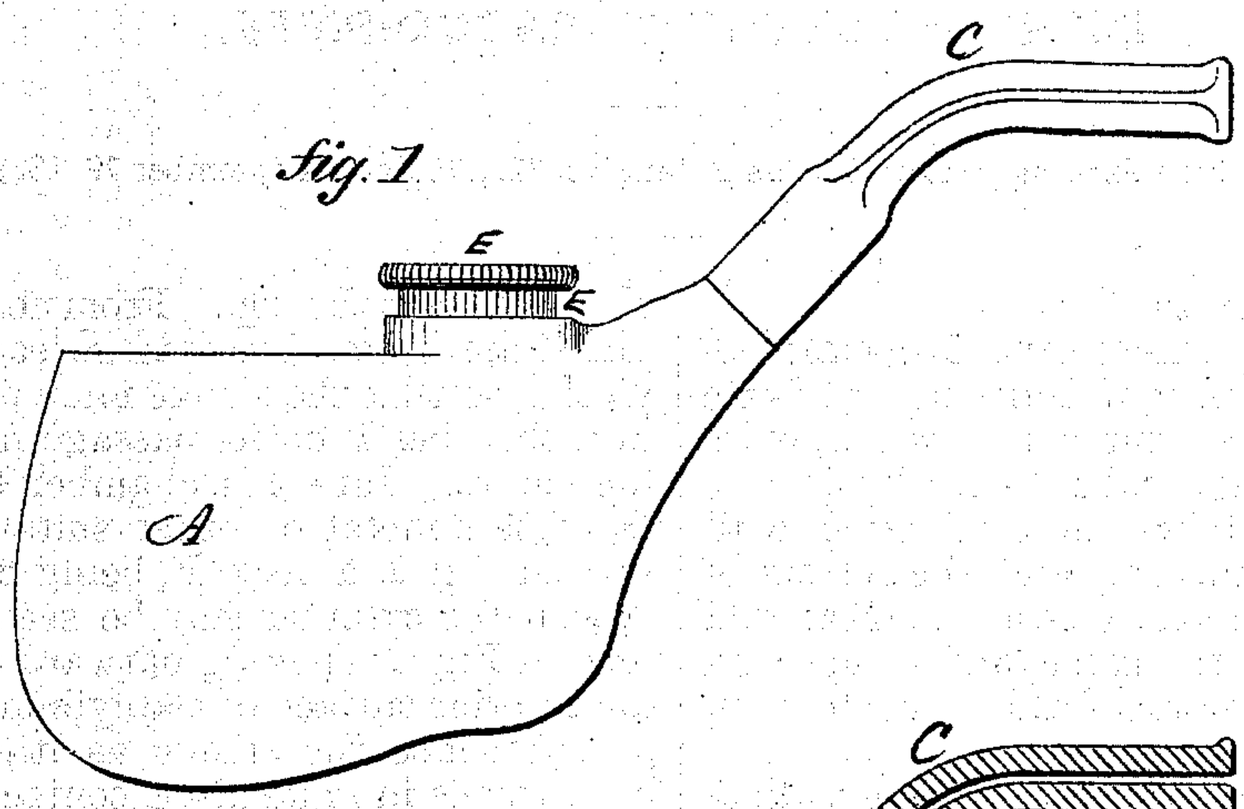


fig. 2

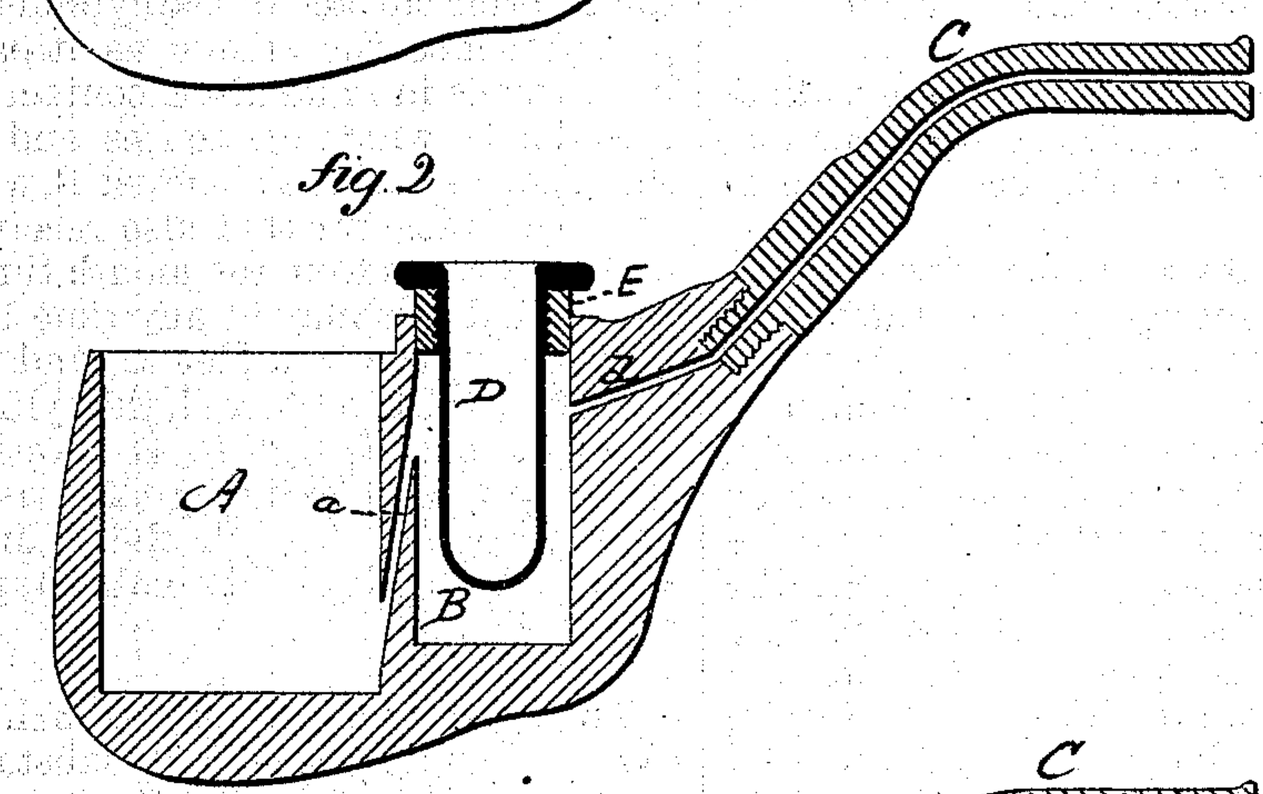
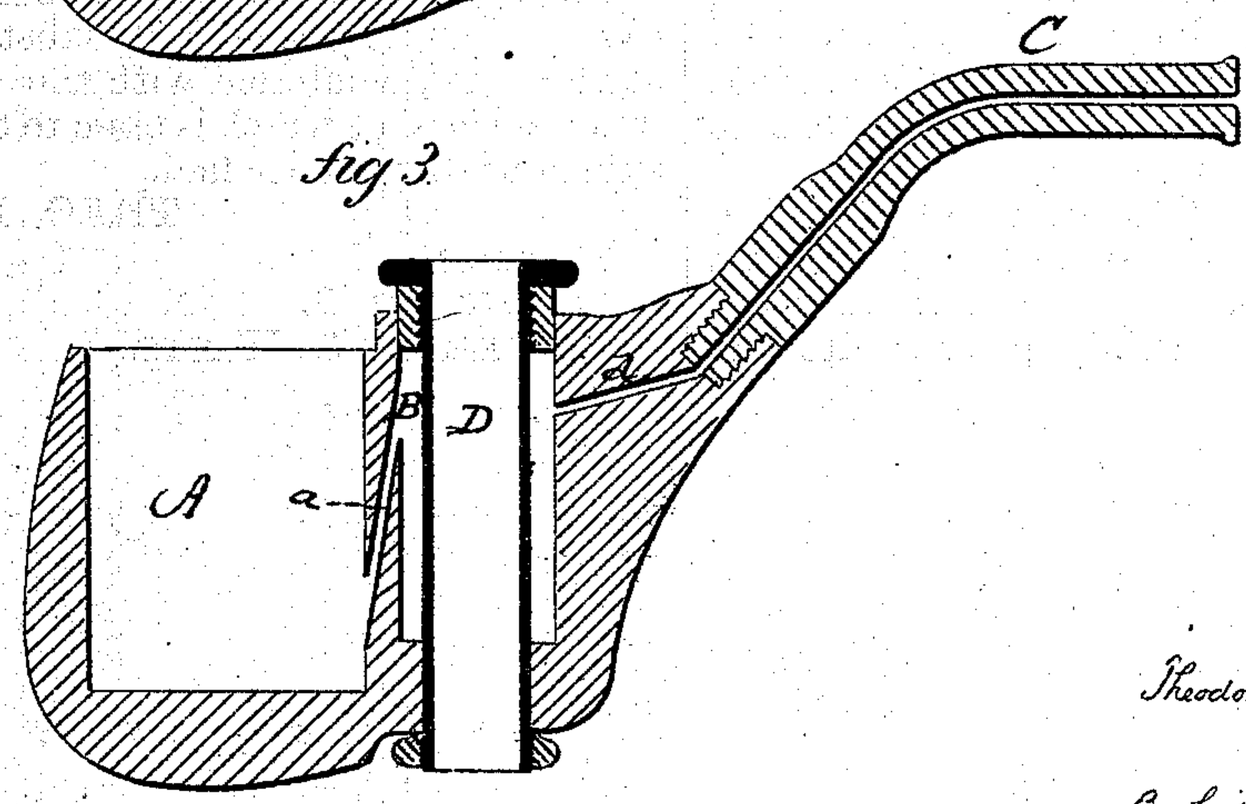


fig 3.



Witnesses.

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A. J. Tibbits

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119,075

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE BURNHAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOBACCO-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,075 dated September 19, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE BURNHAM, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section; and in Fig. 3, the same section, showing a modification of the cooling or condensing-chamber.

This invention relates to an improvement in tobacco-pipes, the object being to cool the smoke and condense the nicotine on the passage of the smoke from the bowl of the pipe to the mouth; and the invention consists in the formation of a chamber between the bowl and stem, into which a passage leads from near the bottom of the bowl opening into the said chamber near the top, and the tube to the mouth opening also into the said chamber near the top, and the said chamber provided with a cylinder so as to leave a space around the said cylinder, and the said cylinder open to the atmosphere for the purpose of exposing a large surface to the external air to aid in condensation and cooling.

A is the bowl of the pipe, formed of any suitable material, and near the said bowl is formed a chamber, B. A passage, *a*, leads from near the bottom of the bowl upward, opening into the chamber near the top. From near the top of the said chamber another passage leads to the mouth-piece *c*, so that the smoke must pass through the said chamber B on its passage from the bowl to the mouth. Into this chamber I set a cylinder, D, of thin metal or other suitable material, as seen in Fig. 2, a neck, E, being fitted to the pipe so that the cylinder may be secured therein, as seen in Fig. 2, opening outward so as to expose the interior surface of the cylinder to the atmosphere; hence the smoke as it passes from the bowl comes in immediate contact with the cool cylinder D, which condenses and takes from it the nicotine, and the chamber B, while it answers as a receptacle for this, also receives that which naturally flows from the mouth through the pipe-stem; and this may at any time be removed by taking out the cylinder D and cleansing the chamber B. If preferred, the cylinder D may extend entirely through so as to open both above and below, as seen in Fig. 3, so as to give a free passage of air through the cylinder and thus add to the cooling and condensing properties of the cylinder.

I claim—

The bowl A, and chamber B having the passages *a* and *d*, arranged substantially as described, and combined with the cylinder D, the inner surface of which is open to the atmosphere, substantially as specified.

THEO. BURNHAM.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. FORD,

ALBERT M. WHITE.

(25.)