

C. J. B. HIRSCH.
Pipe-Stem.

No. 226,750.

Patented April 20, 1880.

Fig. 1.

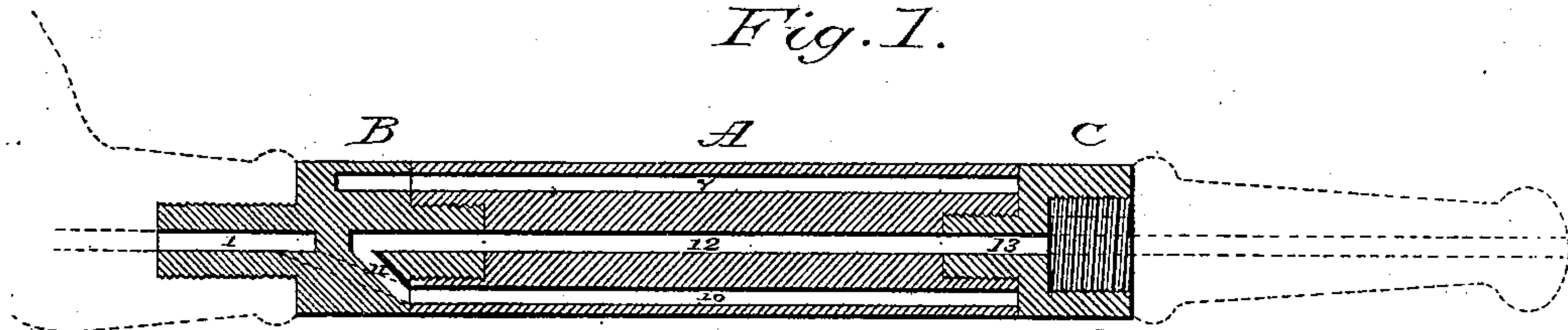


Fig. 2.

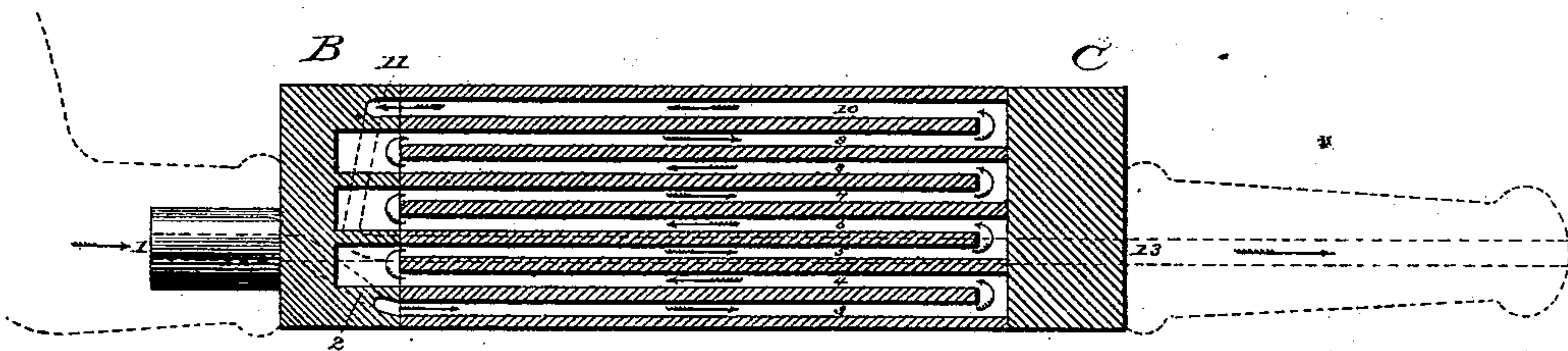


Fig. 3.

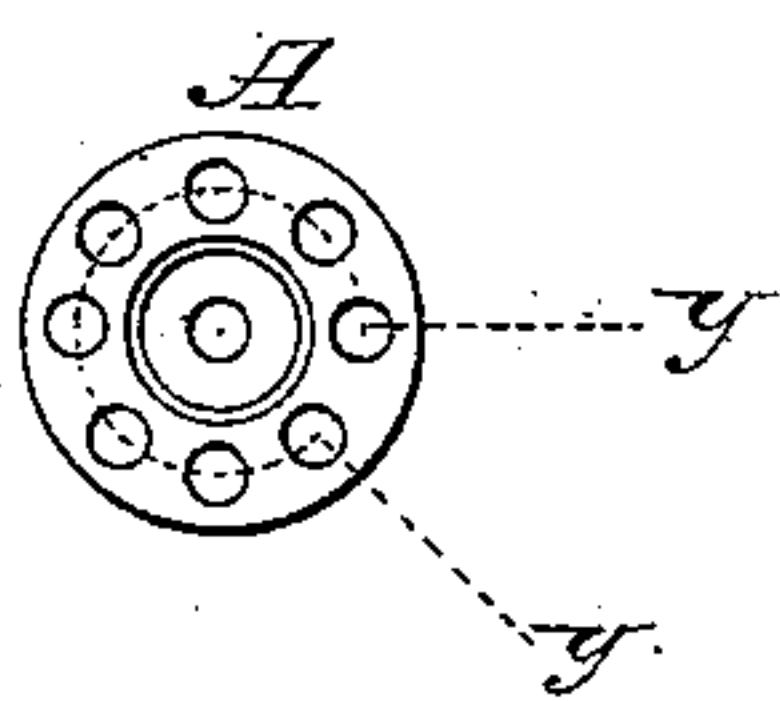


Fig. 4.

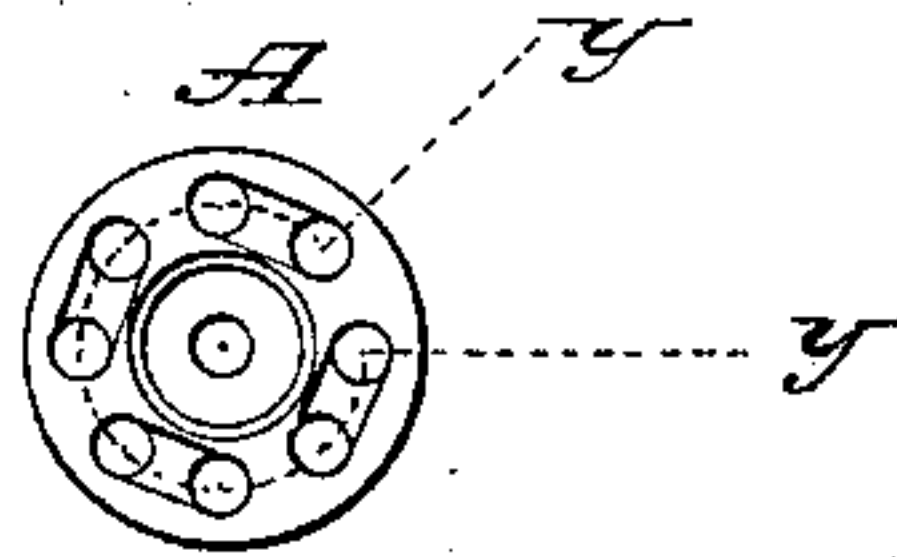
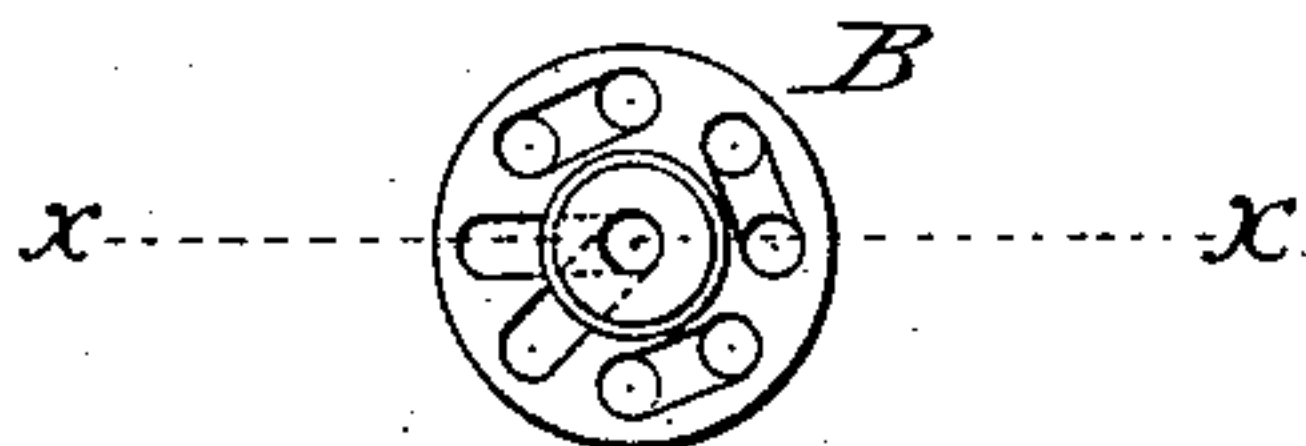


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN J. B. HIRSCH, OF ZUMBROTA, MINNESOTA.

PIPE-STEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,750, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed August 21, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN J. B. HIRSCH, of Zumbrota, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Pipe-Stem, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section of my improved pipe-stem, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 5. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 3 is a view of the lower end of the cylinder. Fig. 4 is a view of the upper end of the cylinder. Fig. 5 is a view of the inner end of the lower end piece.

The object of this invention is to furnish a short pipe-stem, which shall have the effect of a long one, cooling the smoke and allowing the nicotine to condense from the smoke, and which may be easily cleaned.

The invention consists in a pipe-stem formed of the cylinder perforated longitudinally with a number of flues connected at their ends in pairs, and the perforated end pieces forming a continuous flue from one end of the stem to the other, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the middle part or cylinder of the stem, which has screw-holes formed in its ends to receive the screw formed upon the inner ends of the end pieces, B C. The outer end of the lower end piece, B, has a round tenon formed upon it to receive the cork for connecting it with the bowl, and the outer end of the upper end piece, C, has a screw-hole formed in it to receive the mouth-piece.

The cylinder A is perforated with nine (more or less) longitudinal perforations, one passing through its center, and the others being arranged around its center. The central perforation or flue connects with a hole passing through the upper end piece. The upper ends of the other flues are connected in pairs by

small chambers formed in the end of the cylinder A, which serve as return-flues.

At the lower end of the cylinder A the flues are connected in pairs by small chambers formed in the lower end piece, B, which serve to receive the oil and condensed nicotine, and the end of the last or odd flue is connected by an inclined hole with the hole passing out through the tenon of the said end piece, B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

With this construction the various flues form a continuous flue, so that the same effect is produced as if a long stem were used.

With this construction, also, the stem may be readily taken apart and conveniently cleaned.

In using the stem the passage of the smoke is as follows: The smoke from the bowl of the pipe passes into the hole 1 in the lower end piece, B, thence through the inclined hole 2 to the side hole, 3, through the center or main part A of the stem. The smoke then passes up and down successively through the holes 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. At the lower end of the hole 10 the smoke passes through the inclined hole 11 into the lower end of the central hole, 12, and through the hole 13 in the upper end piece, C, into and through the mouth-piece.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pipe-stem consisting of three cylindrical pieces, one end adapted to fit into pipe and the other to receive mouth-piece, while the intermediate piece has around the central hole a circle of holes connected with each other and with the central one, as shown and described.

CHRISTIAN J. B. HIRSCH.

Witnesses:

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