

(No Model.)

D. PETERS.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 412,660.

Patented Oct. 8, 1889.

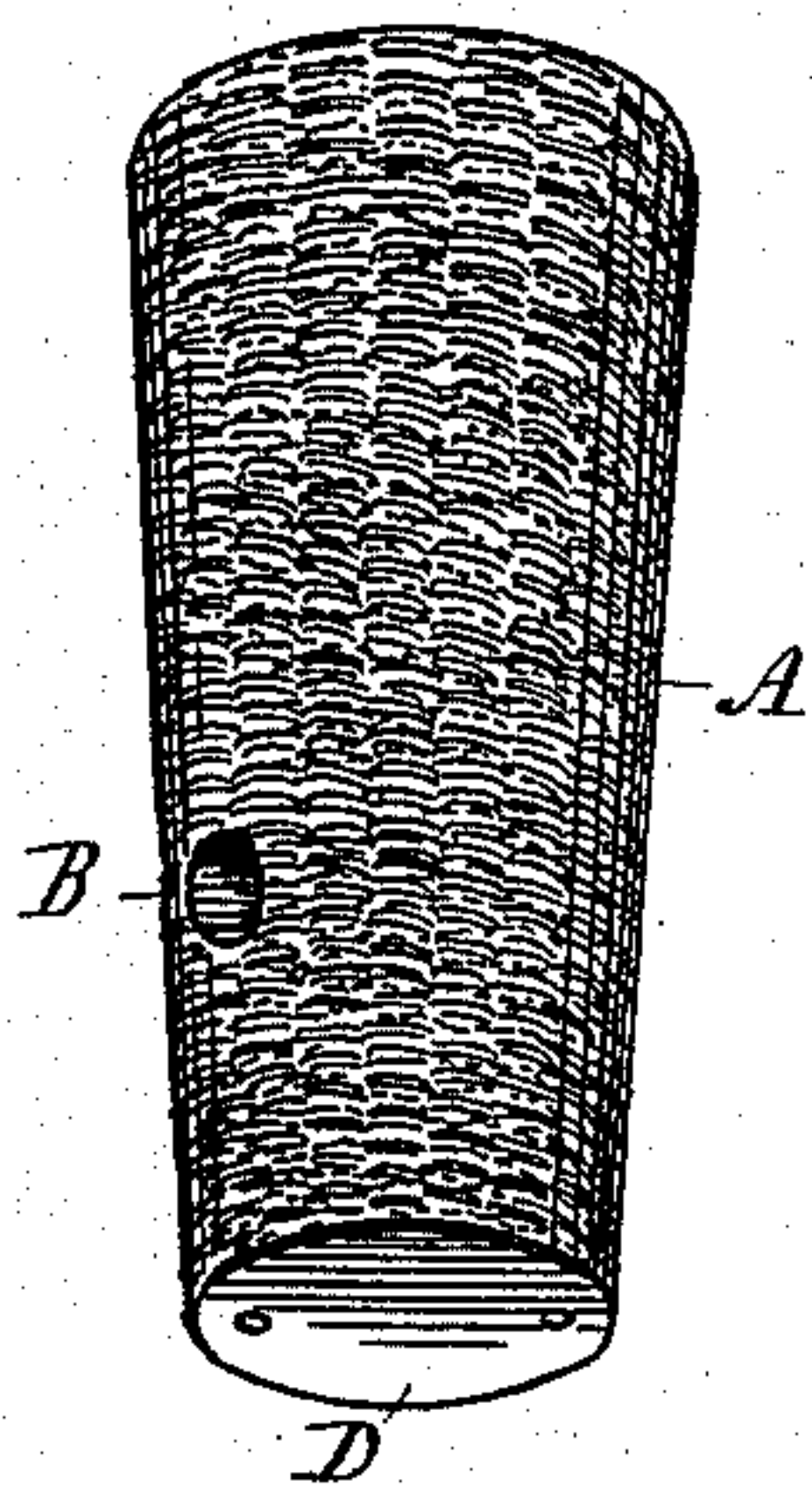


Fig. I.



Fig. II.

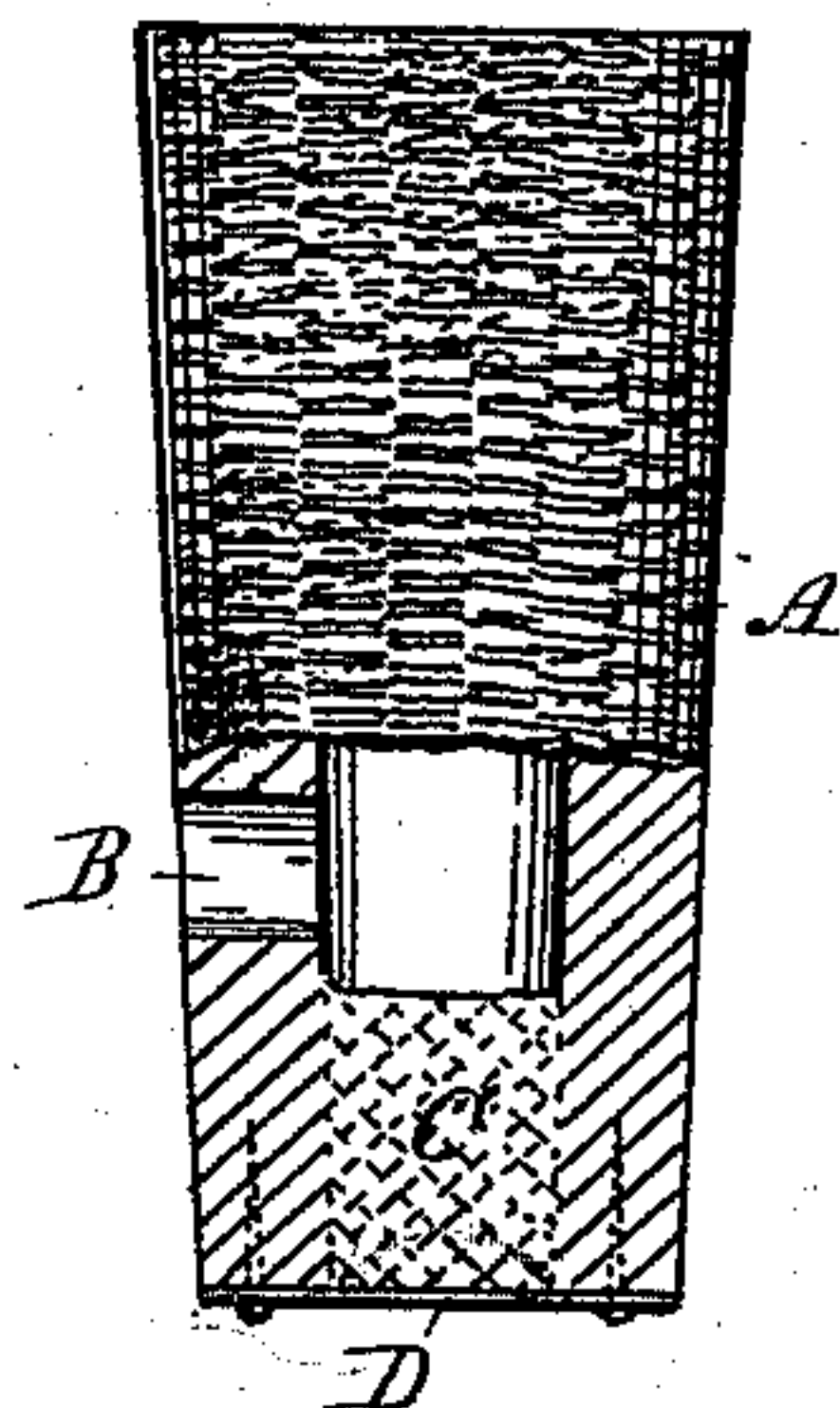


Fig. III.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL PETERS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 412,660, dated October 8, 1889.

Application filed July 18, 1889. Serial No. 317,889. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL PETERS, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a side view of a cob pipe having my improved disk attached thereto. Fig. II is a perspective view of the disk; Fig. III, the same, partly in section, showing the pith in the lower end of the bowl.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-pipes, particularly that class which are made of corn-cobs or other vegetable material having a central pith.

It is well understood by habitual smokers that while the cob pipe is in many respects preferable on account of its freedom from objectionable odors and its capacity for absorbing the heavy products of the combustion of tobacco, its use is greatly restricted by reason of defects which follow the removal of the pith from the lower end of the bowl, or the means hitherto employed to prevent the too rapid decomposition of the same. The usual method of supplanting the pith by a wooden plug or the lining of the interior of the bottom of the bowl with non-combustible matter results in imparting a foreign and disagreeable flavor to the smoke and a failure to absorb the nicotine and other objectionable products.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, practical, and efficient device whereby the defects referred to may be entirely obviated, with the additional advantage of materially reducing the cost of manufacturing the pipes.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates the bowl of a cob pipe having an orifice B for the stem.

C represents the pithy formation, which is allowed to remain in the lower end of the cob

when the bowl is formed, and acts as an absorbent, thereby preventing an accumulation of disagreeable and injurious matter.

D is a thin disk, of metal or other non-combustible material, suitably attached to the lower end of the bowl on the outside. As the pith in pipes of this description almost invariably cracks longitudinally as the pipe gets dry, and thus the pipe is seriously injured, this plate D acts to hold the cob together. Thus the pith will readily absorb the nicotine and hold it while being taken up by the body of the pipe, thus enriching the pipe with the flavor of the tobacco—a point that all smokers desire—so that by means of said plate not only is this desirable action of the pith insured, but the pipe is made more durable. The pith, being more porous than the body of the cob, becomes more quickly saturated with the nicotine and condensed moisture; but their escape being prevented by the disk they are gradually absorbed by the denser surrounding material. By this means the beneficial action of the pith and a greater durability of the pipe are both secured. It will also be seen that the disk may be stamped or embossed with a trade-mark or other appropriate symbol or word indicative of the class or grade of the pipe or the name of the manufacturer.

What I claim as new is—

A cob tobacco-pipe provided with an orifice B for the stem and having at the lower end of the bowl the pith c, and the plate D, secured to the lower outer end, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 15th day of July, 1889, in the presence of witnesses.

DANIEL PETERS.

Witnesses:

R. S. MILLAR,
J. B. CHILDE.