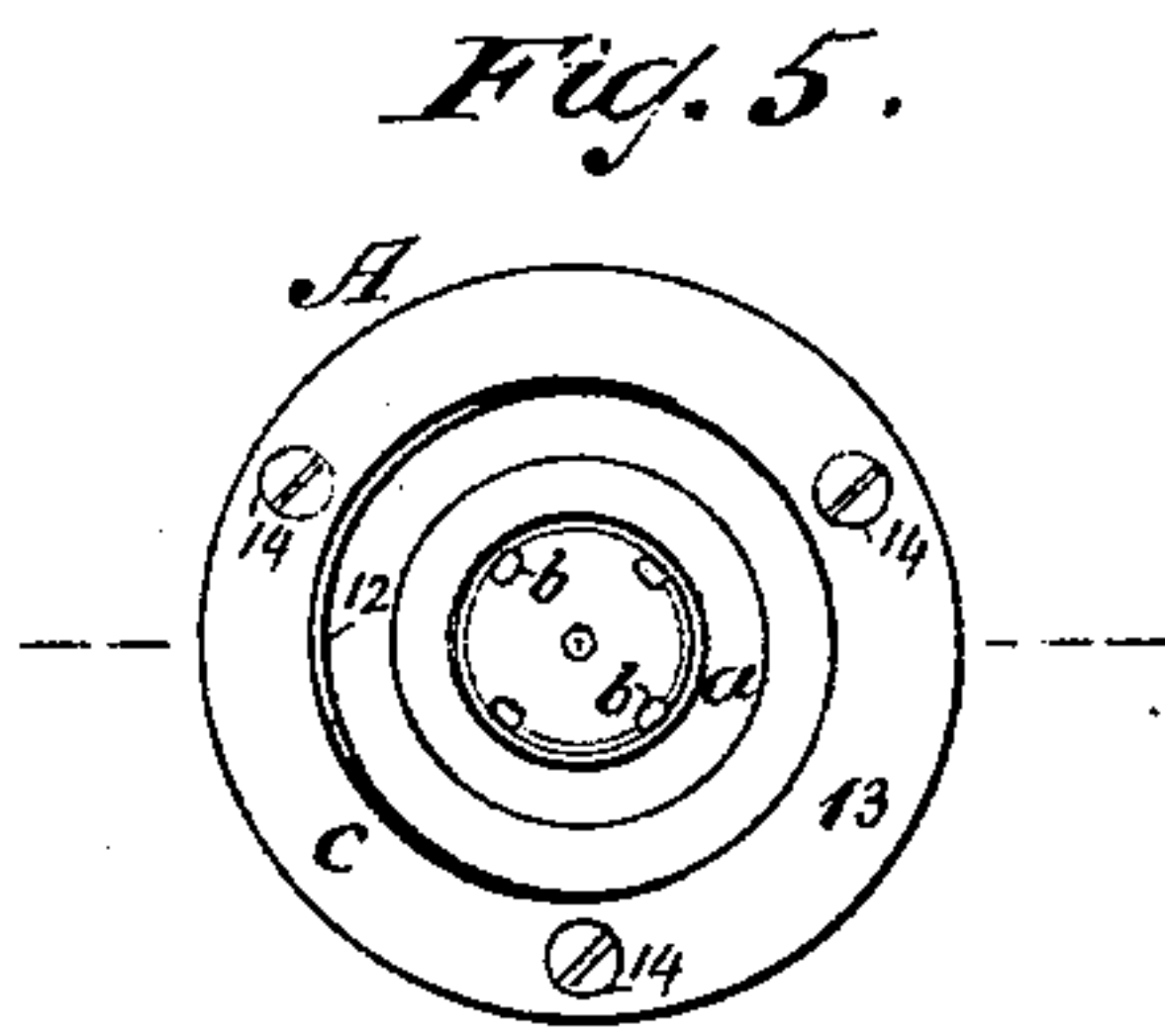
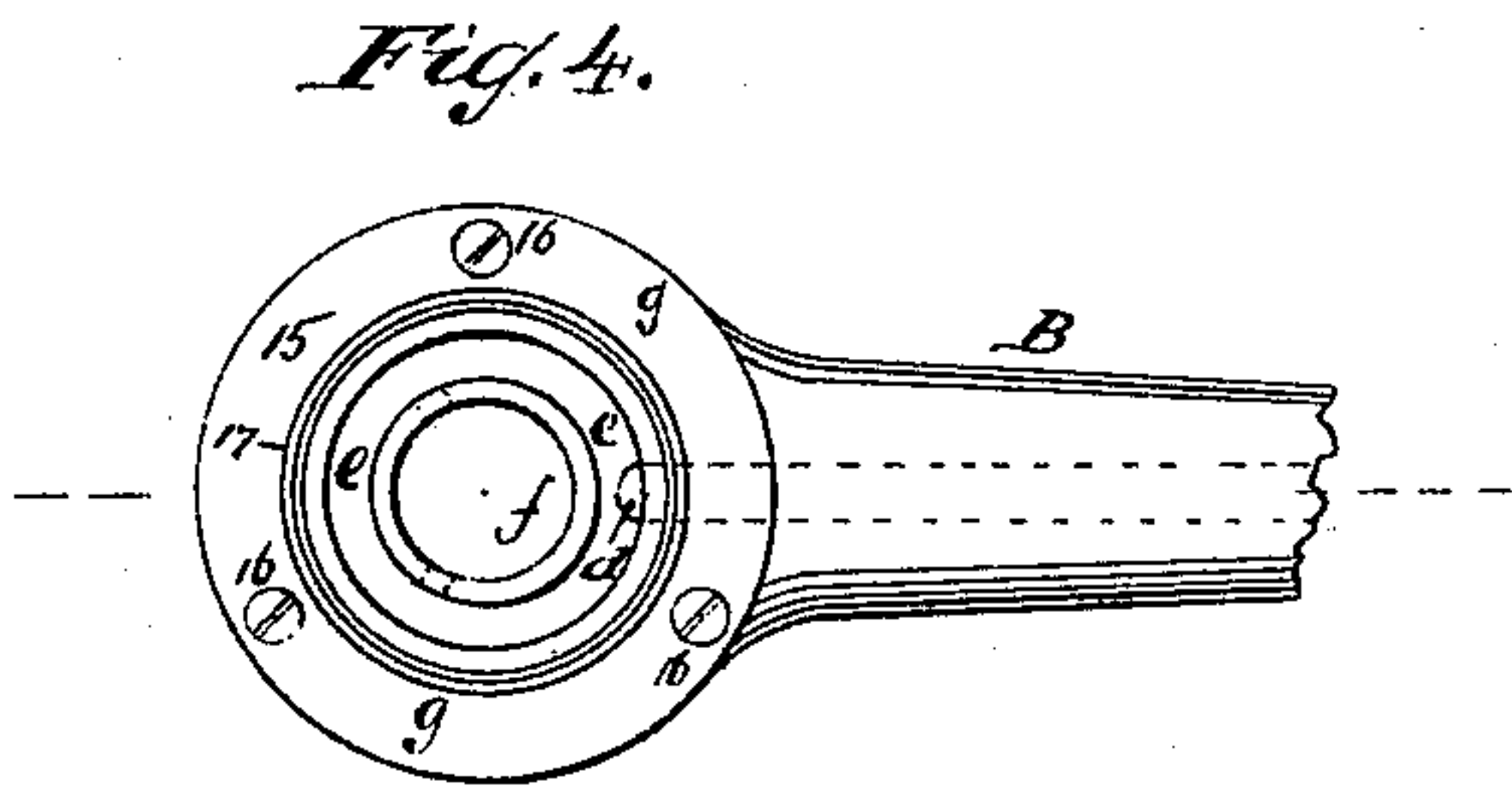
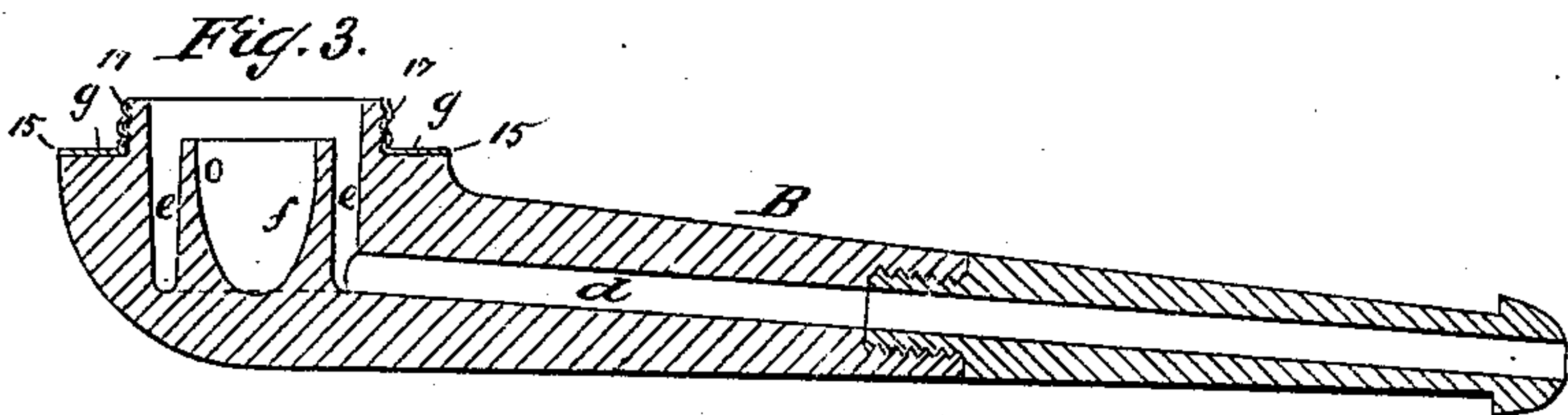
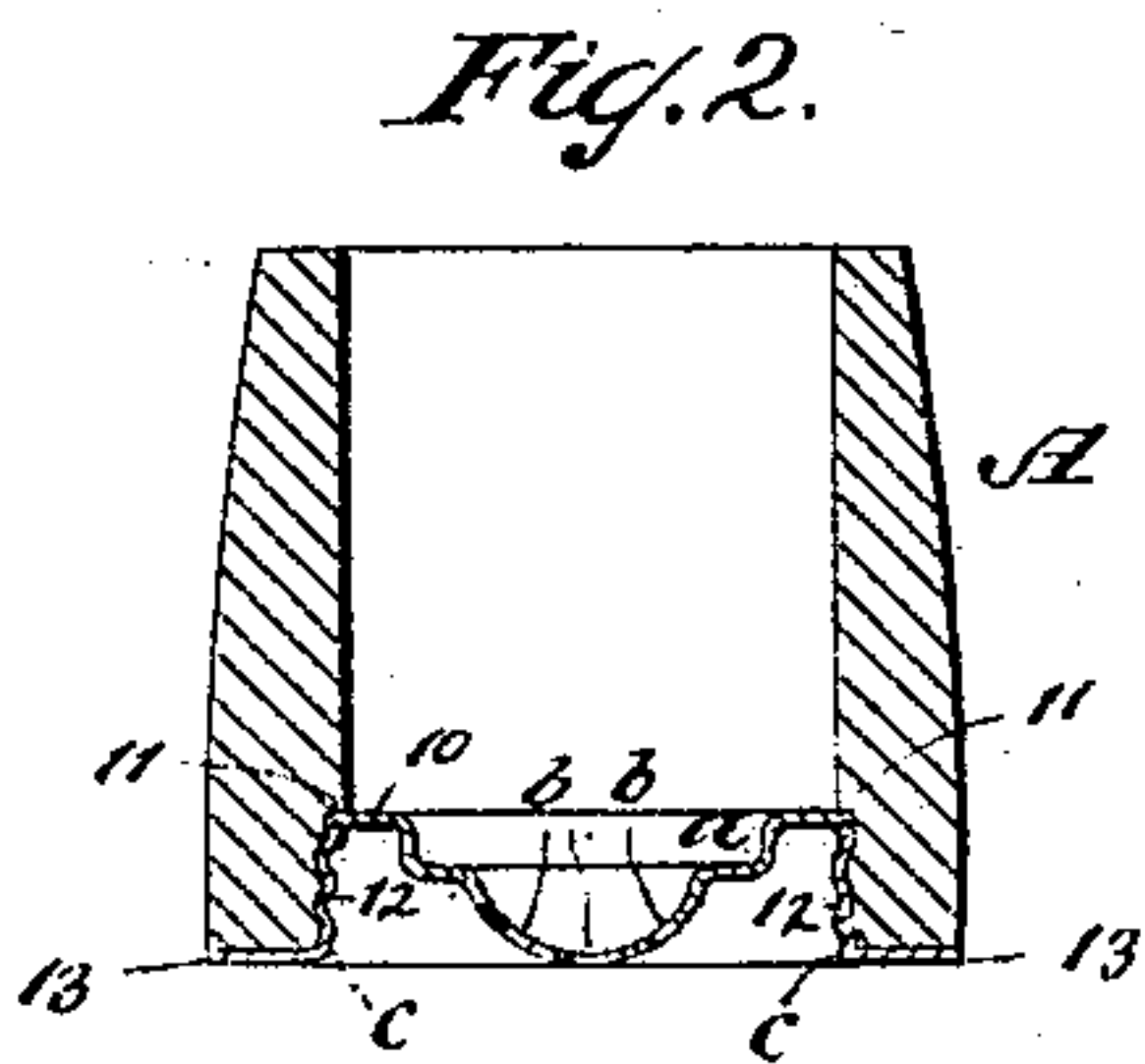
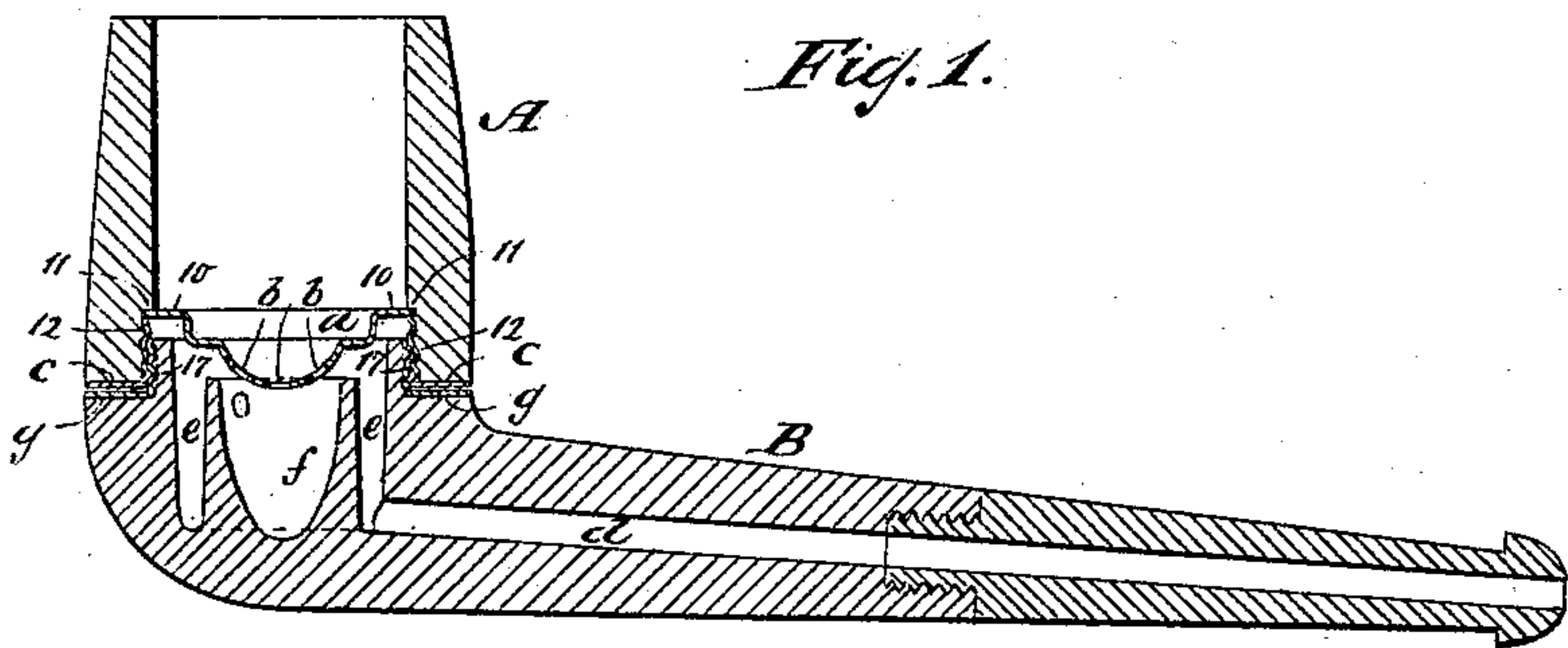


No Model.)

W. DEMUTH.  
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 521,404.

Patented June 12, 1894.



WITNESSES:

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ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DEMUTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,404, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed December 8, 1893. Serial No. 493,108. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DEMUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of tobacco pipes which are provided with a nicotine chamber below the bowl so that the smoke passes from the bowl to the smoke passage in the stem without carrying with it any portion of the condensed nicotine or other deleterious residuum.

The peculiar and novel construction of my tobacco pipe is pointed out in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of the pipe when its parts are connected ready for use. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the bowl detached. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the stem detached. Fig. 4 is a plan or top view of the inner portion of the stem. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of the bowl.

In the drawings the letter A designates the bowl of my tobacco pipe which is made of brier wood or any other material suitable for the purpose and which has a concave bottom *a*, the central portion of which is provided with perforations *b*.

In order to produce a cheap and durable article, I make the bottom *a* of sheet metal and provide the same with a flange 10 which engages a shoulder 11 formed in the interior of the bowl at some distance from its lower end. The bottom *a* is retained in position by a metallic thimble *c* the vertical portion of which is provided with a screw-thread 12 while its bottom flange 13 is secured to the bottom of the bowl by means of screws 14, (see Fig. 5.)

It will be readily understood by those skilled in the art and acquainted with the trade, that tobacco-pipes in order to be salable, must be brought into the market at a low price, and by making the bottoms *a* of the bowls and the thimbles *c* of sheet metal, I am enabled to produce these parts with their flanges, screw-threads and perforations in a very expeditious and economical manner and at the same time

obtain a firm and durable connection between the bowl and the stem as will be presently more fully explained.

The letter B designates the stem of my tobacco pipe which is provided with the ordinary rectilinear smoke passage *d*. The inner end of this smoke passage communicates with an annular space *e* which is formed in the butt of the stem and extends around the nicotine chamber *f*.

When the bowl A is connected to the stem B as seen in Fig. 1, the nicotine chamber *f* is situated beneath the perforated concave portion of the bottom *a* so that all the nicotine which escapes from the bowl through the perforations in the bottom *a* collects in the nicotine chamber *f*. At the same time an open space is left between the top edge of the nicotine chamber and the under surface of the bottom *a* so that the smoke can pass freely from the bowl into the annular space *e* and thence to the smoke passage *d*. The connection between the bowl and the stem is effected by means of a sheet metal thimble *g* which is secured to the butt of the stem by means of its bottom flange 15 and screws 16 (Fig. 4) and the cylindrical part of which is provided with a screw-thread 17 adapted to engage the screw-thread 12 of the thimble *c* on the bowl, the construction being as shown so that the screw-threaded part 17 of the detachable thimble *c* removably retains the concave sheet metal bottom *a* in position slightly above the top edge of the nicotine chamber *f* to permit the smoke to pass freely to the smoke-passage in the stem, while the nicotine is collected and retained in the nicotine chamber.

The concave bottom being made of sheet metal can be readily kept clean and since the metal is a good conductor of heat said bottom will become heated by the burning tobacco, so that the tobacco by contact with the heated metal is dried and prevented from stopping up the perforations in the bottom. The rectilinear smoke passage *d* can be readily claimed.

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

A tobacco-pipe, consisting of a stem provided at its butt with a screw-threaded portion, a nicotine chamber *f* and an annular

space *e* and having a smoke-passage *d* leading into the annular space, a detachable bowl having a concave sheet metal bottom *b* removably seated therein and provided with 5 perforations at its central portion, and a sheet metal thimble *c* detachably secured to the bowl and having a screw-threaded portion entering the latter and removably retaining the sheet metal bottom in position slightly above

the top edge of the nicotine chamber, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM DEMUTH.

Witnesses:

JAMES P. MIZREN,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.