E. BARRON.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 522,777.

Patented July 10, 1894.

Fig. 1

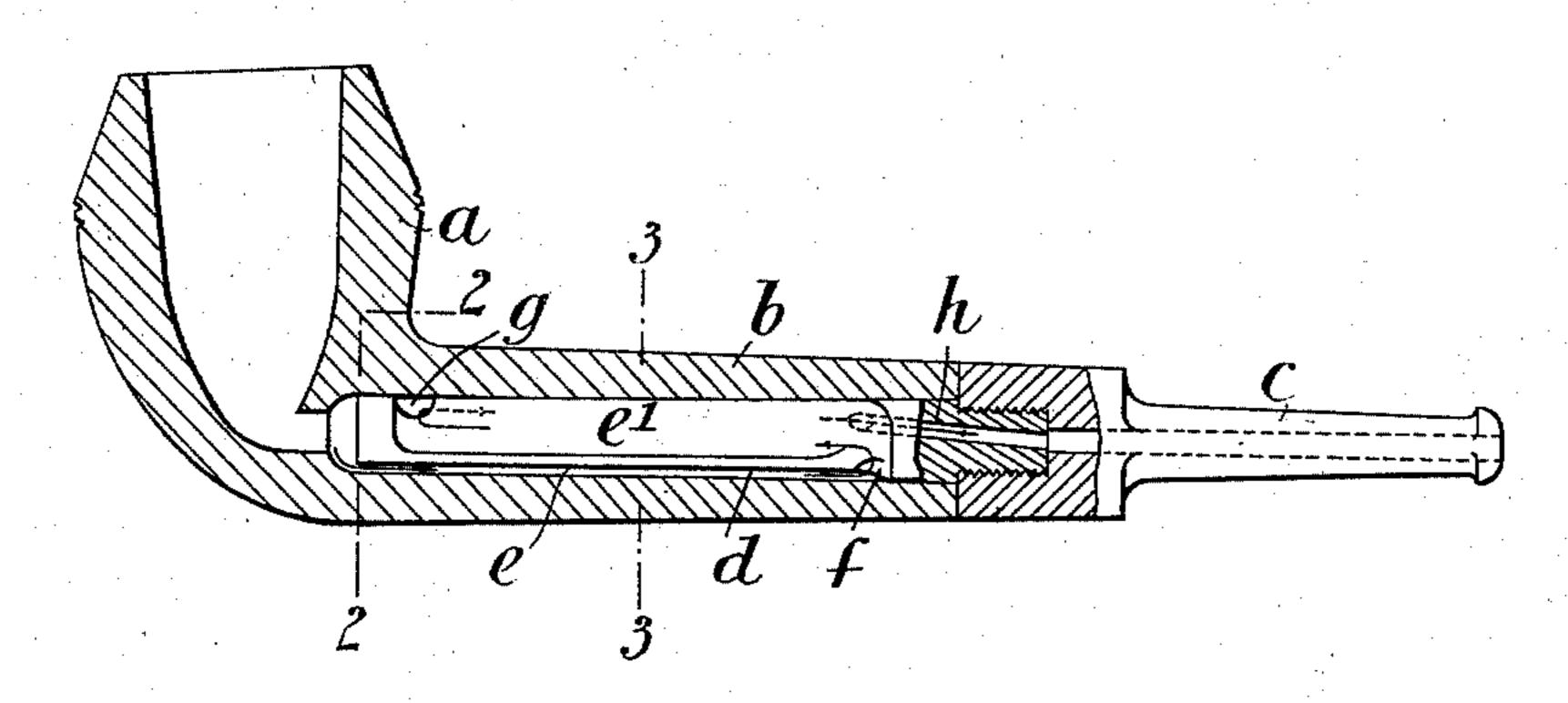


Fig. 2

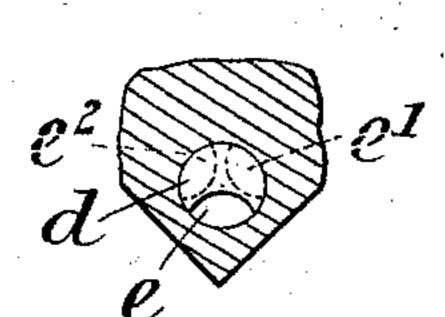


Fig. 3.

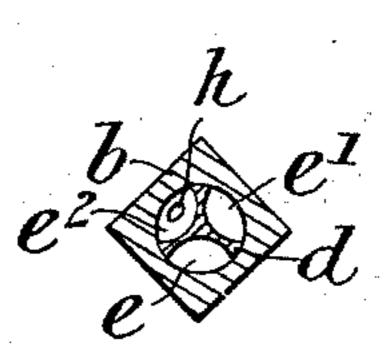
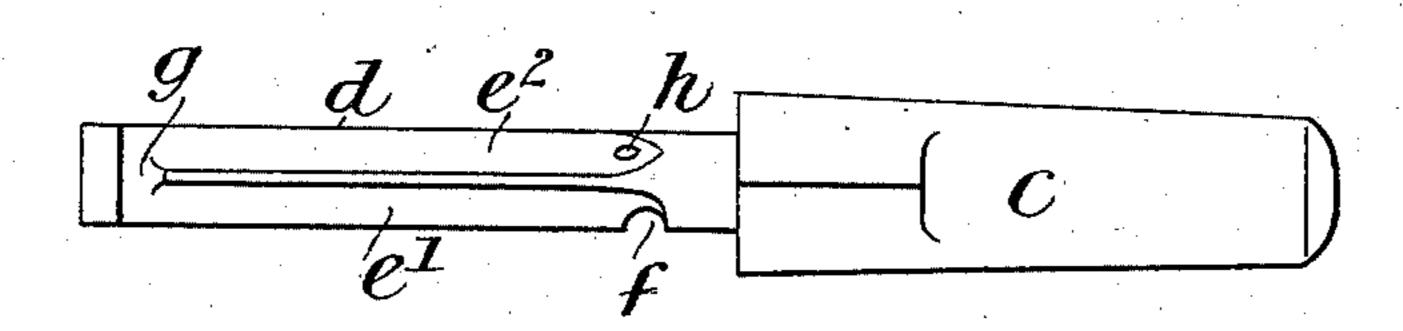


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

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United States Patent Office.

EDWIN BARRON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,777, dated July 10, 1894.

Application filed April 11, 1894. Serial No. 507,155. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN BARRON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pipes for Smoking Tobacco, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in to-bacco pipes and consists in the novel features no hereinafter described reference being had to the accompanying drawings which illustrate one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention and said invention is fully disclosed in the following description and claim.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a pipe constructed according to my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 are sections on the lines 2—2 and 3—3 respectively of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the mouth-piece detached.

a is the bowl of the pipe, b is the stem, and c is the mouth-piece, all of which parts may be of any suitable shape or construction.

The stem b is bored of uniform diameter throughout its whole length and the mouthpiece has attached to it a shank d adapted to fit within the bore of the stem. This shank has formed in it a series of longitudinal 30 grooves terminating a short distance from the ends of the stem engaging portions of the shank, the number of said grooves varying according to the number of times which it is desired to cause the smoke to travel to-and-35 fro in the stem before it reaches the mouthpiece. As shown in the drawings I have represented the said shank as being formed with three grooves indicated by the letters e, e', e^2 , all of which terminate at some little distance 40 from the ends of the shank d.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the grooves e, e' are placed in communication through a notch f and the grooves e' e^2 are placed in communication through a notch g, while the groove e' e' communicates with the bore of the mouthpiece through a recess h. By this arrange-

ment it will be obvious that the smoke in passing from the bowl to the mouth-piece will have to pass three times through the length of the stem, viz: first along the stem through 50 the passage e, thence back through the passage e' and thence again forward through the passage e². By thus causing the smoke to travel several times through the stem it becomes cooled and a considerable portion of 55 the moisture and nicotine is deposited thereby preventing them from entering the mouth of the smoker.

It will be readily seen that the mouth-piece and shank can be instantly removed from the 60 pipe and the grooves of the shank can be cleansed of moisture and nicotine. This is a very desirable construction as the passages formed by the grooves in the shank would soon become foul and must be cleaned and by 65 my construction the user is enabled to do this without difficulty or annoyance by simply drawing out the mouth-piece and shank.

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

In a tobacco pipe, the combination with the bowl having a hollow tubular stem, of a detachable mouth piece provided with a shank adapted to fit within said stem, said shank having a series of longitudinal grooves terminating a short distance from the ends of the stem engaging portions of said shank, one of said grooves communicating by a recess with the pipe bowl, another of said grooves communicating with said mouth-piece and the so other groove or grooves communicating with the first mentioned grooves at opposite ends of the stem whereby said shank can be removed from the stem for cleaning, substantially as described.

EDWIN BARRON.

Witnesses:

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