

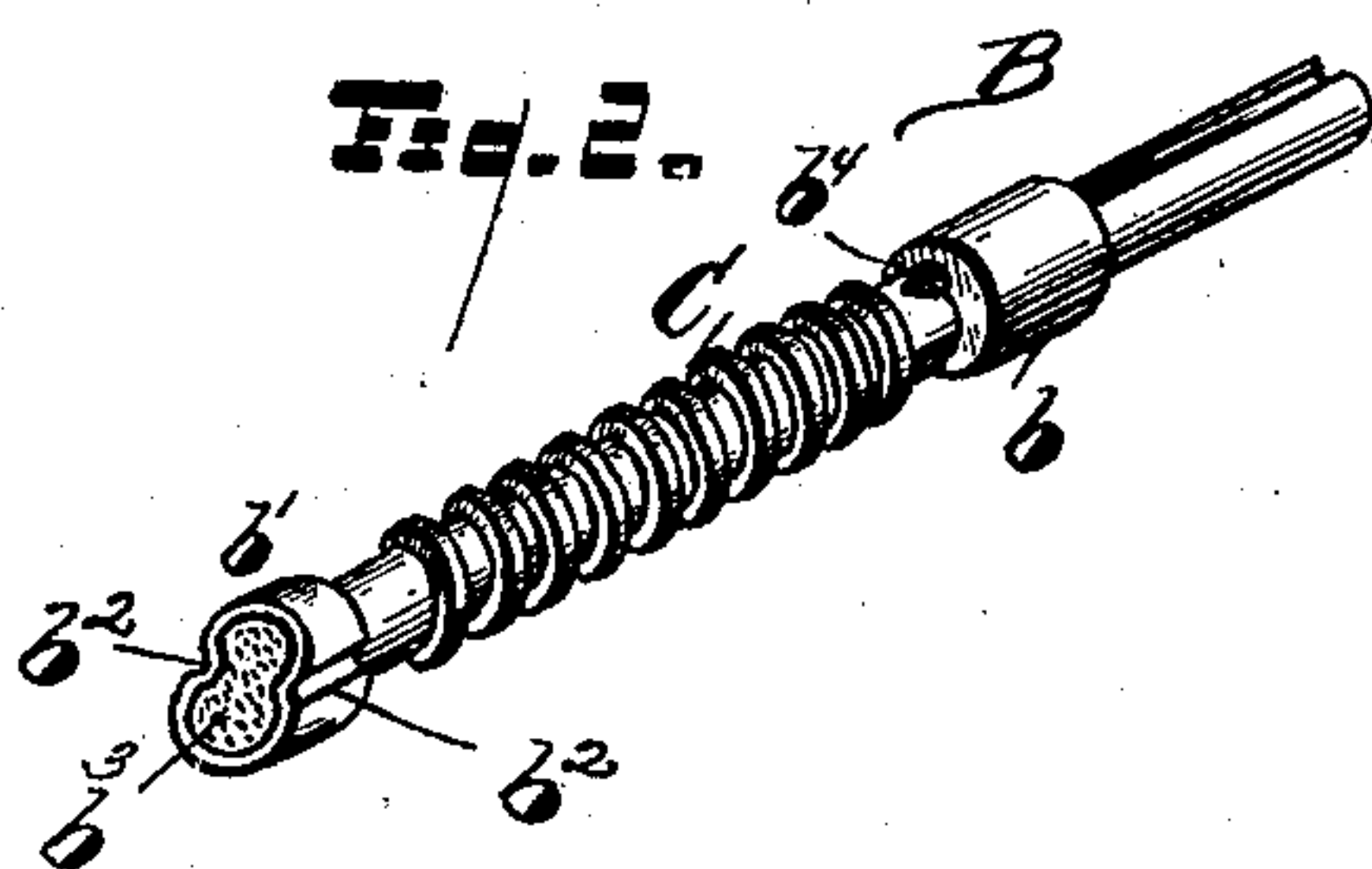
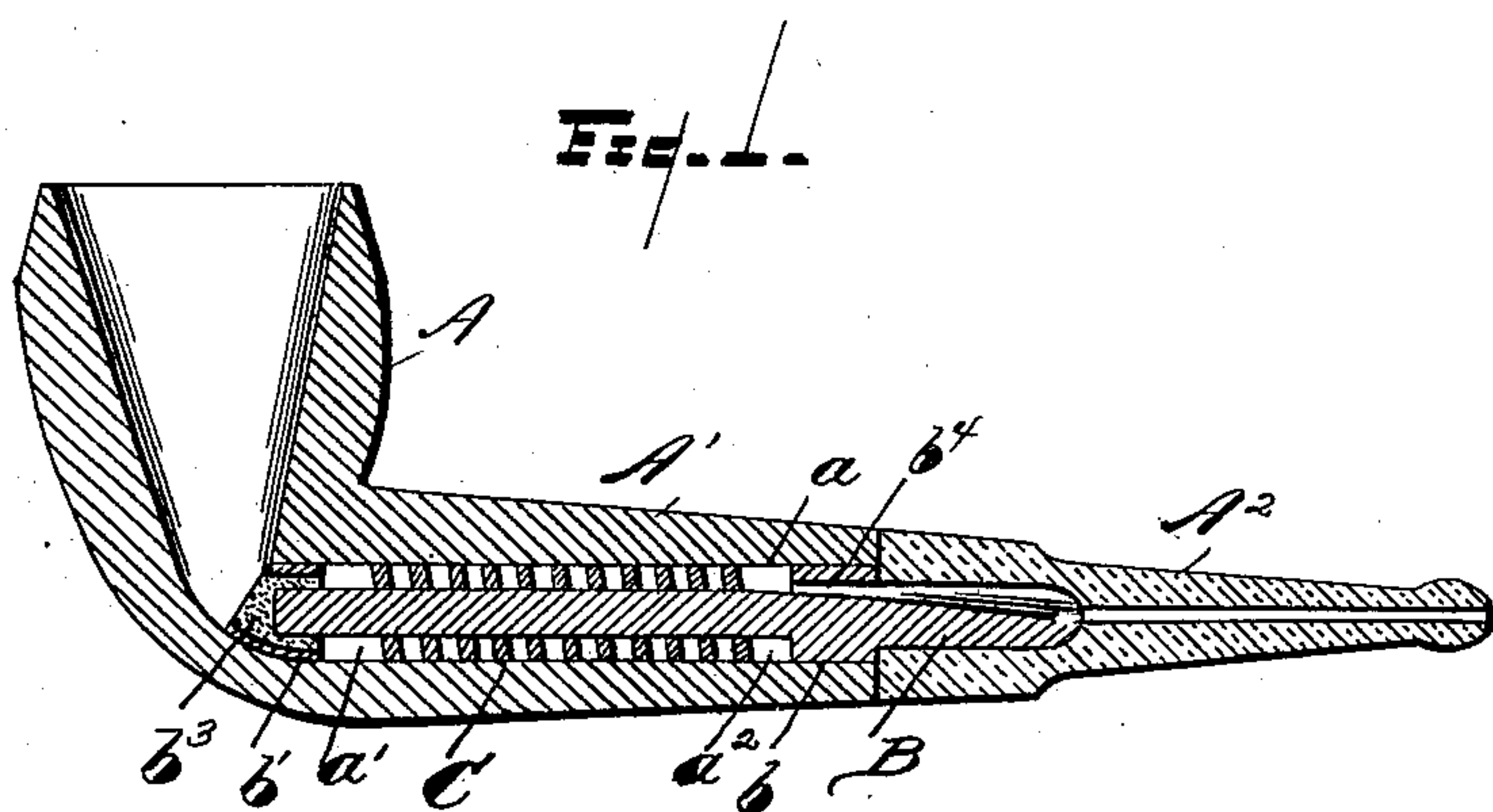
No. 636,293.

Patented Nov. 7, 1899.

F. A. SCHOSSOW.
TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Mar. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. SCHOSSOW, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 636,293, dated November 7, 1899.

Application filed March 28, 1898. Serial No. 675,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. SCHOSSOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to tobacco-pipes, and has for its object a construction insuring the rapid radiation of the heat through the stem for the purpose of securing a "cool smoke" and at the same time provide means to obstruct the passage of the nicotine to the mouth of the smoker.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through the pipe. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing in detail my improved construction.

In the drawings, A is the pipe-bowl.

A' is the stem, and A² the mouthpiece.

B is a central pin secured to the mouthpiece A² and enlarged at b to fit the opening a in the stem A'.

Secured to the end of the central pin B where it enters the bowl A is a plug of asbestos b³ or other suitable material inclosed by the metallic band b', in which are cut grooves or passage-ways b² for the passage of smoke.

C is a spiral passage-way for the smoke around the central pin B and may be formed thereon or, as shown in the drawings, consist of a coiled wire, preferably aluminium, wound spirally around the pin. By this construction it will be seen that the smoke is drawn through a long tortuous passage, which brings it in close proximity to the inner walls of the stem, thus insuring rapid radiation of the heat.

The asbestos plug b³ aids materially in retaining the heat within the bowl, thereby assisting the spiral passage in producing what is termed a "cool smoke."

The opening a in the stem A' is comparatively large and of uniform diameter through-

out its length, and when the spiral way is removed the pipe can be cleaned or freed from any foreign substance which may gather therein, while the spiral way around the removable pin may be continuous, so as to make an unbroken passage between the orifices b² in the plug and b⁴ in the opposite end of the stem. I prefer that it should terminate a short distance from each in order to form the chambers a' and a², into which the nicotine and saliva may deposit out of line with the draft of air through the pipe, thereby preventing either from reëntering the pipe or the mouthpiece or from entering the spiral way while the pipe is maintained at an angle ordinarily consistent with smoking. In this construction the spiral way should begin and terminate on or above the line of the passage-ways b² and the passage-way b⁴, and thus provide for a free draft through the pipe. This will prevent the saliva or nicotine from entering the spiral way. It will also be noticed that the coil of wire around the stem being cool will condense the moisture contained in the smoke and cause the same to collect on the surface of the wire, thus insuring what is known as a "dry smoke."

It will be seen that the pipe may be readily cleaned throughout its entire length, the smoke delivered will be comparatively dry, cool, and free from impurities, and nicotine cannot reach the mouth of the smoker, nor can the saliva, which may enter the stem, be drawn into the mouth.

What I claim is—

In a tobacco-pipe the combination of the bowl, a stem provided with an enlarged opening through and into the bowl, a removable pin having a spiral way around it, a reducing-plug at the end of the pin, said plug provided with passage-ways leading to the spiral way, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK A. SCHOSSOW.

Witnesses:

S. E. THOMAS,
M. E. THOMAS.