

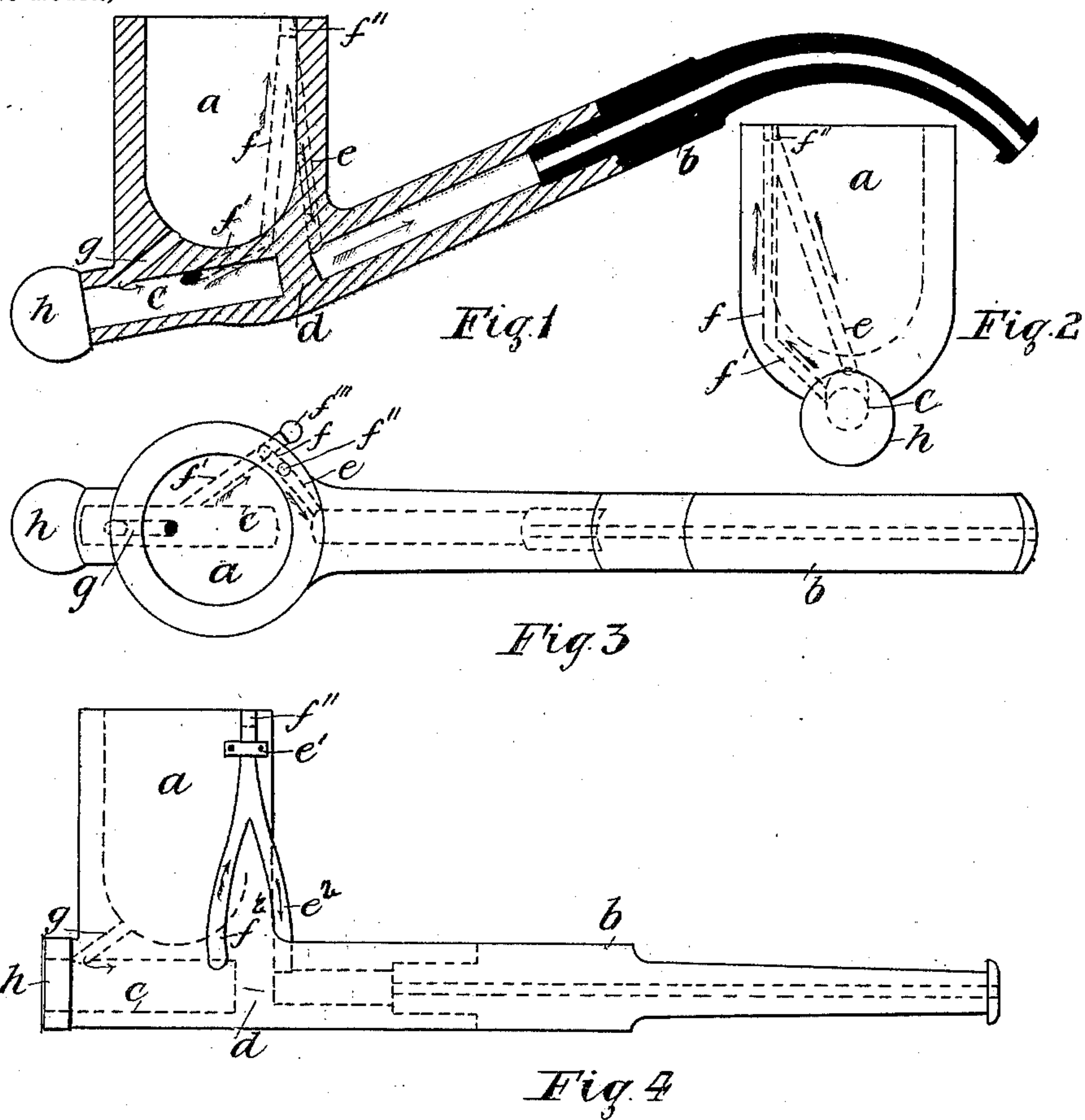
No. 652,410.

Patented June 26, 1900.

J. TAYLOR.
TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Sept. 2, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
H. W. Walker.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TAYLOR, OF TOMAGO, NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,410, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed September 2, 1897. Serial No. 650,364. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TAYLOR, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Tomago, New South Wales, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-pipes designed to smoke cool, sweet, and dry and to prevent nicotine entering the stem.

To this end the invention comprises the details of construction to be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts, illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a tobacco-pipe, showing the connecting-ducts between the chamber and stem bored in the bowl. Fig. 2 is a front view, and Fig. 3 is a plan, of same. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a tobacco-pipe, showing the connecting-ducts between the chamber and the stem planted on the outside.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, *a* is the bowl; *b*, the stem; *c*, the chamber; *d*, the barrier; *e* and *f*, the passages bored in the bowl, (*e* and *f* being nearly vertical,) connecting the chamber with the stem; *f'*, a plug at the top of passages *e* and *f*; *f''*, a plug in the side of bowl; *g*, the channel from the bottom of bowl to the chamber, and *h* the receptacle.

In Fig. 4, *a* is the bowl; *b*, the stem; *c*, the chamber; *d*, the barrier. *e*² and *f*² are conduits, of metal, vulcanite, or other suitable material, located on the outside of the bowl, held in position by the strap *e'* and connecting the chamber with the stem; *f'*, a plug at the top of conduits; *g*, the channel from the bottom of bowl to the chamber, and *h* a cap in place of a receptacle.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, from the bowl *a* the

smoke travels through the channel *g* and enters the chamber *c*, in which the nicotine and moisture are deposited. It is then drawn through the passages *f'*, *f*, and *e* into the stem. By this arrangement the heat from the glowing tobacco is drawn away from the mouth instead of toward it, as customary, and the smoke has to travel farther owing to the length of the passages. As a consequence the pipe is cool while smoking. The saliva which may enter the stem cannot reach the tobacco. Therefore the tobacco can be smoked till only ashes are left, and no moist plug remains. After using the pipe, by removing the receptacle *h* and blowing down the stem any saliva which may be therein is driven into the chamber *c* and may be emptied therefrom. The plug *f''* may or may not be used, as one duct may be bored only far enough to meet the bottom of the other duct, as from experience I find that the ducts are always practically clear.

The pipe shown in Fig. 4 operates in a similar manner to that above described.

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

A tobacco-pipe having a tobacco-bowl, a stem having a passage therein terminated below the bowl at the side of the same nearest the stem, a chamber beneath the bowl having a discharge opposite the stem, a cap closing said discharge end, a passage-way leading from the bowl into said chamber, and independent passage-ways leading from said chamber and the passage in the stem converging into each other toward the top of the bowl, substantially as described.

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

JOHN TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

HENRY GRONO,
WM. WALKER.