

No. 685,537.

Patented Oct. 29, 1901.

G. STARK.  
TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Sept. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

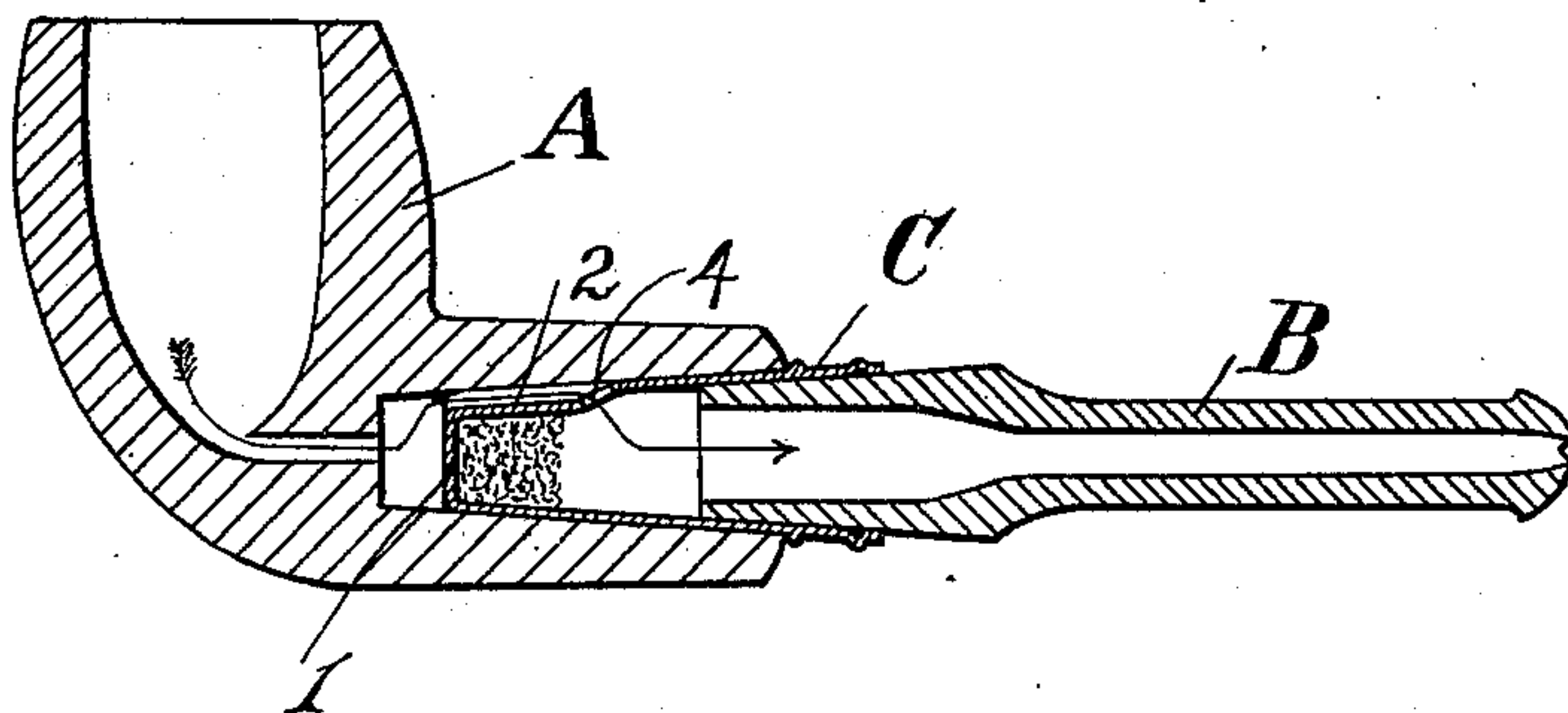


Fig. 2

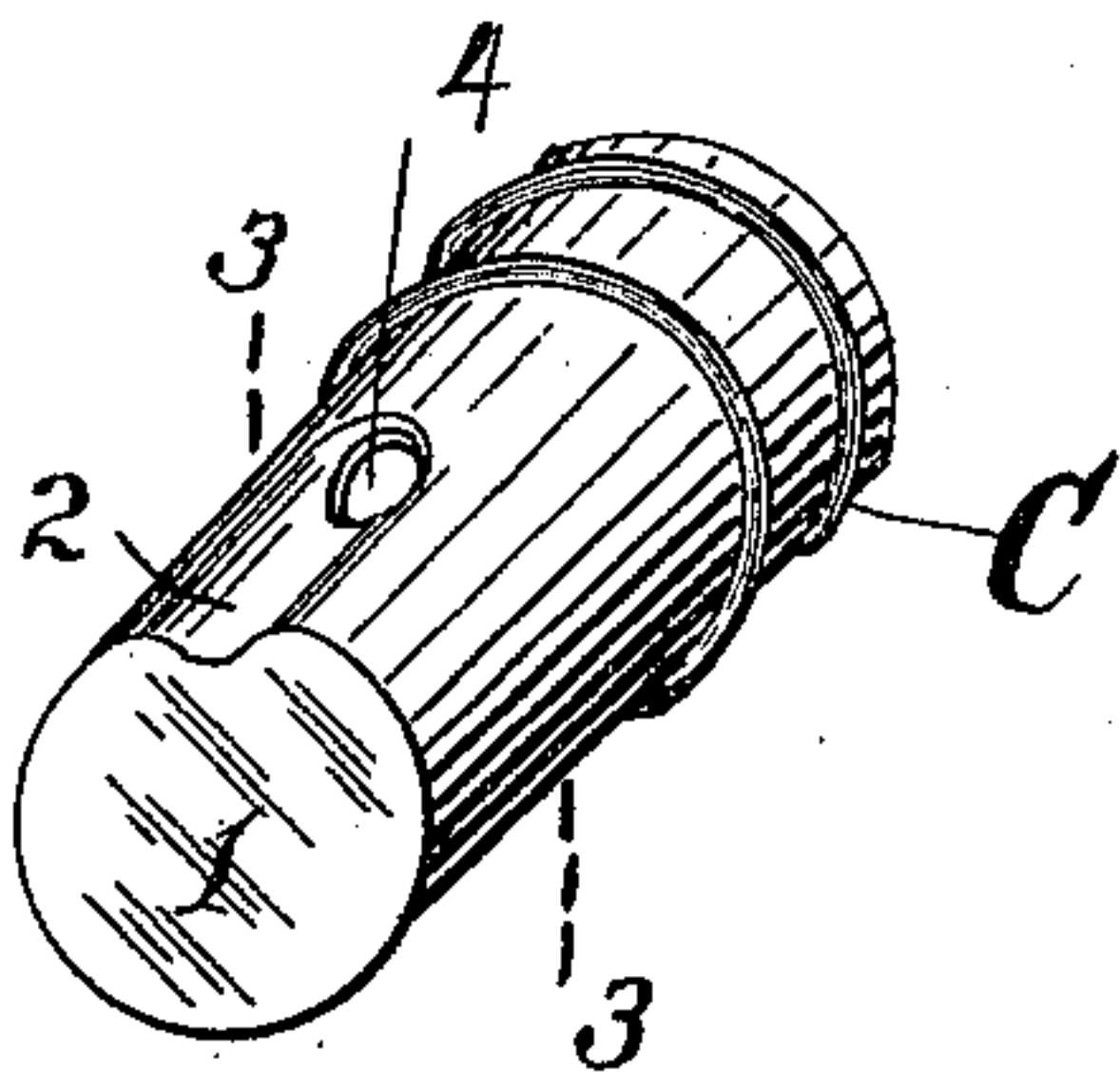
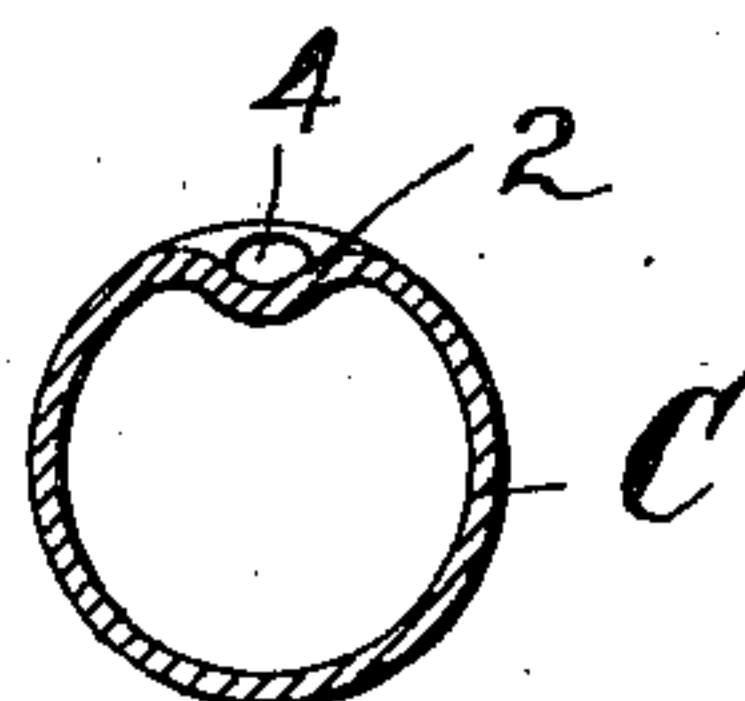


Fig. 3



Witnesses  
Bert C. Jones.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV STARK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,537, dated October 29, 1901.

Application filed September 6, 1901. Serial No. 74,485. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

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

My invention has reference to improvements in tobacco-pipes, and has for its essential object the prevention of the accumulation of saliva and the liquid products of condensation resulting from the combustion of the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe.

To this end my invention consists, essentially, in the combination, with the bowl portion and the stem of a pipe, of a coupling closed at its inner end and connecting the bowl portion and stem, and said coupling being provided with a transverse opening and with a longitudinal channel in communication with said opening, all so constructed as to permit the free passage of smoke, while the products of condensation and saliva are retained within said coupling.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of the coupling. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2.

Similar letters and numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A designates the bowl portion of a pipe, and B the stem or bit, both of which may be of any ordinary construction and made of any suitable material.

C is the coupling which connects the bowl portion and stem. Said coupling is made hollow and closed at its inner end, as at 1, and may be suitably tapered, so as to fit the tapered portions of the stem and bowl portion. Of course it could be threaded at opposite ends and screwed into corresponding screw-threads in the bowl portion of the pipe and onto the stem or bit. In the coupling is

formed a longitudinal channel or depression 2, which extends from the inner closed end of said coupling to a peripheral orifice 4.

The inner end of the coupling C is preferably filled with cotton or other absorbent material which takes up the saliva and condensed products of combustion of the tobacco. It is very evident from the construction herein described that none of the products of condensation from the burning tobacco or the saliva can enter the bowl portion of the pipe and that the smoke from the pipe always passes clear of the absorbent cotton, as the latter does not extend to the orifice 4. It will also be readily understood that by separating the coupling from the stem and bowl portion of the pipe the cotton can be removed, the coupling thoroughly cleaned, and new cotton inserted.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination with the bowl portion and stem of a pipe, of a coupling closed at its inner end and connecting the bowl portion and stem and said coupling being provided with a transverse opening and with a longitudinal channel in communication with said opening—all so constructed as to permit the free passage of smoke while the products of condensation and saliva are retained within said coupling, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the bowl portion and stem of a pipe, of a coupling closed at its inner end and connecting the bowl portion and stem and said coupling being provided with a transverse opening and with a longitudinal channel in communication with said opening, and a filling of absorbent material at the inner end of the coupling—all so constructed as to permit the free passage of smoke while the products of condensation and saliva are retained within said coupling, substantially as described.

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

GUSTAV STARK.

Witnesses:

EUGENIE P. HENDRICKSON,  
A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.