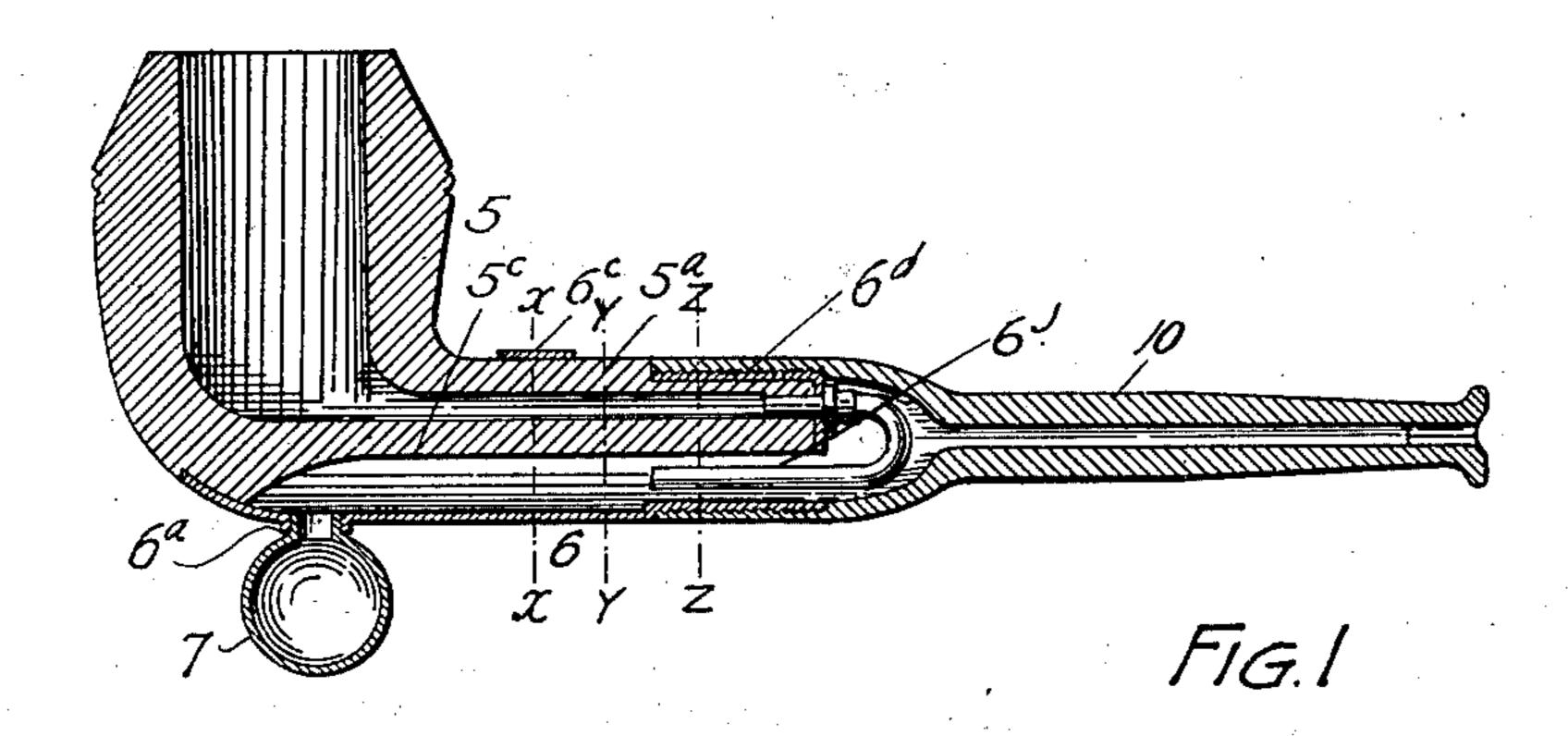
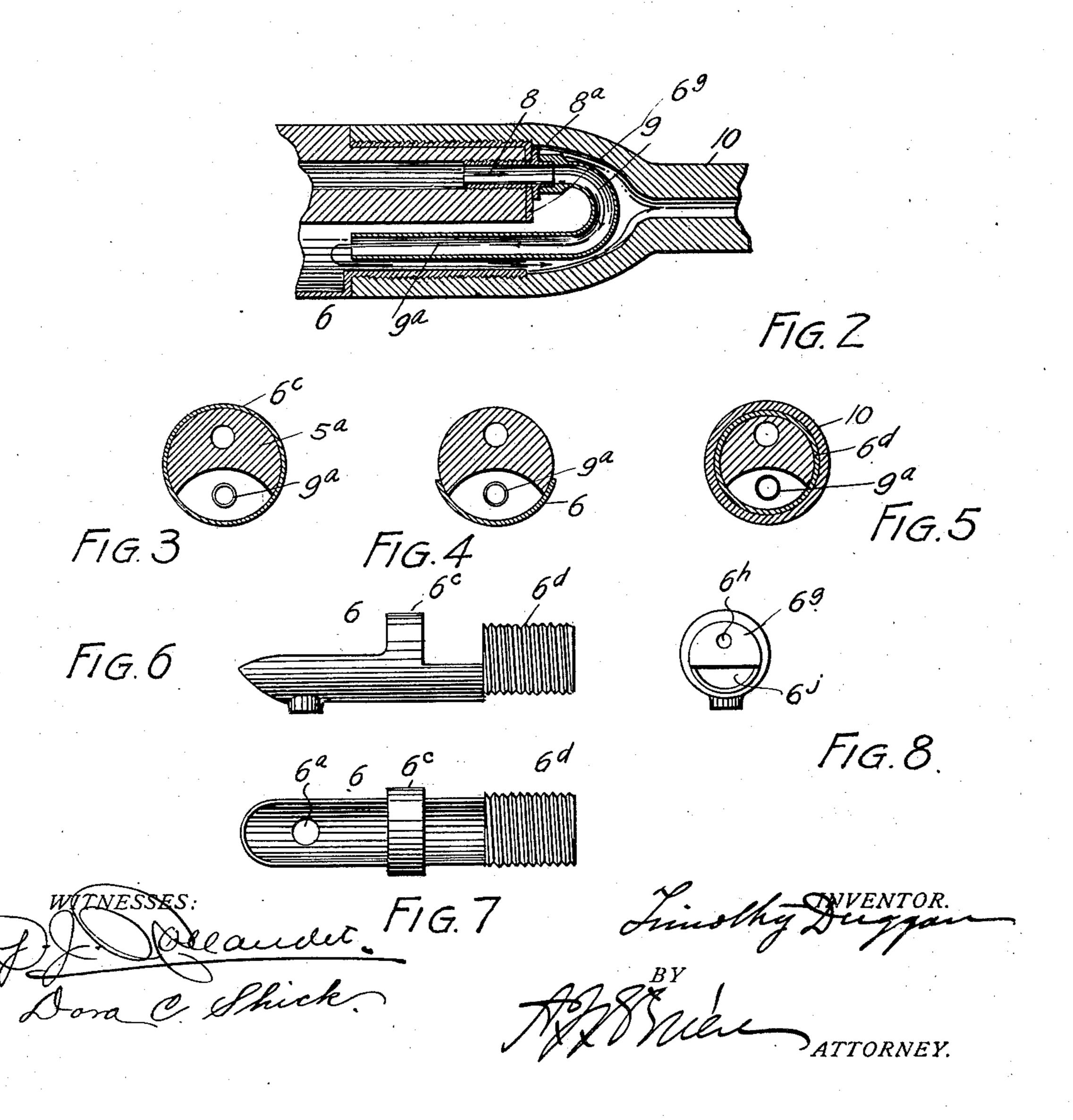
T. DUGGAN. TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed May 16, 1901.)

(No Medal.)





UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY DUGGAN, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,790, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed May 16, 1901. Serial No. 60,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY DUGGAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and 5 State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-pipes, my object being to provide a pipe of such construction that the moisture from the mouth of the user cannot reach the tobacco in the pipe-bowl, thus avoiding many, if not all, of the disagreeable features incident to the use of pipes.

Provision is made in my improved pipe construction for the passage of the moisture to a special cell or receptacle independent of the bowl.

My improvement will now be described in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section taken through my improved pipe. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section, the parts being shown on a larger scale. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are sections, taken on the lines xx, 35 yy, and zz, respectively, of Fig. 1, on a larger scale. Figs. 6 and 7 are side and top views, respectively, of a part of my improved pipe shown in detail. Fig. 8 is an end elevation of Fig. 6.

• The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the bowl of the pipe, provided with a stem 5°, which is cut away at the bottom, as shown at 5°, to receive the part 6, which is shown in detail in Figs. 6 and 7. This part 6 is preferably constructed of aluminium, though it may be composed of any other suitable metal or any other material that will not readily absorb moisture. 5° This part may be termed a "shoe." It is closed at the bottom its entire length, except

at its forward extremity adjacent and below the bowl, where it is provided with an opening 6a, surrounded by a depending exteriorlythreaded neck, upon which is screwed a bulb 55 or cell 7 to receive the moisture as it flows down the bottom of the shoe 6. This shoe is provided with a band 6°, which extends over the top of the stem in front, and an exteriorly-threaded cylindrical part 6d, which slips 60 over the reduced rear extremity of the stem and engages a shoulder thereon. This shoe is partly closed at the rear, as shown at 6g, (see Fig. 8,) and is provided with an opening 6h, registering with the stem-opening leading 65 to the bowl. Passed through the opening 6h is a tube 8, which is exteriorly threaded to engage the interior threads formed around the opening in the stem. This tube is also provided with a shoulder 8, which fits against 70 the part 6g of the shoe and locks the latter in place. Over the rear extremity of the tube 8 is slipped one end of a siphon-shaped tube 9 to engagement with the shoulder 8a of the tube 8. The opposite extremity 9° of the tube 75 9 protrudes into the opening 6^j of the shoe below the closed part 6g. The opening 6j is considerably larger than the tube 9 to allow a free passage for the smoke and moisture around and below the tube. The mouth- 80 piece 10 of the pipe is screwed upon the part 6^d of the shoe and is hollowed out at the base to make room for the bend of the tube 9.

When in use, the smoke passes from the bowl through the stem-opening and thence 85 through the tube 8, through the siphon-shaped part 9, and thence back through the opening 6^j into the opening of the mouthpiece 10, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2. The moisture from the mouth of the user passes through 90 the opening of the mouthpiece and thence through the opening 6^j of the shoe and down the bottom of the latter into the cell 7, where it is caught and retained until the cell is cleansed. It will thus be observed that there 95 is no opportunity for the moisture to reach the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe.

The receptacle for the moisture may be of any suitable construction and arranged in any suitable manner, and it must be understood that the invention is not limited to the details of construction herein shown and spe-

cifically described, as I am aware that many modifications may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what

5 I claim is—

1. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with a bowl, a stem, and a mouthpiece, the stem being cut away at the bottom, of a shoe fitted over the stem, provided with a band extending over the top of the stem, and curved below its cut-away portion to form a passage, the said shoe being provided with a receptacle located in its lower portion and communicating with said passage, the rear extremity of the shoe being threaded to receive the mouthpiece, the receptacle in the shoe being in communication with the mouthpiece and bowl, substantially as described.

2. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with 20 the bowl, stem and mouthpiece, of a shoe applied to the stem and having a moisture-receptacle whose entrance is located forward and below the rear extremity of the stemopening, said receptable communicating with 25 the mouthpiece-opening, and a bent smokeconduit connected with the stem at one extremity and communicating with the stemopening, its opposite extremity protruding into the passage leading to the moisture-re-30 ceptacle, the bend of the conduit being located between the mouth piece and the stem, whereby the moisture is prevented from passing to the bowl, the passage leading to the moisturereceptacle being larger than the bent smoke-35 conduit which protrudes thereinto, to permit the return of the smoke and the passage of the moisture.

3. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with the bowl, stem and mouthpiece, of a shoe fit-ted over the stem, and having a receptable in its lower portion communicating with the

mouthpiece, and a bent tube connected with the stem at one extremity, its opposite extremity protruding into the shoe whose opening is larger than the tube, the bend of the 45 tube being between the smoke-passage of the mouthpiece and the smoke-passage of the stem.

4. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with a bowl, stem, and mouthpiece, of a shoe fitted 50 over the stem and provided with a moisture-receptacle communicating with the mouthpiece, and a bent tube connected with the smoke-passage of the stem and protruding into the passage of the shoe communicating 55 with the mouthpiece, the shoe having a band extending over the top of the stem, the rear extremity of the shoe being threaded to receive the mouthpiece.

5. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with oo the bowl, stem and mouth piece, of a shoe attached to the stem, having a moisture-receptacle, in its lower portion, communicating with the mouthpiece, the said shoe having a plate extending across the rear extremity of 65 the stem and provided with an opening registering with the stem-opening, a tube screwed into the stem-opening and having a shoulder engaging the plate on the shoe whereby the latter is locked in place, and a bent tube con- 70 nected with the first-named tube, and protruding forwardly into the shoe-opening below the stem, the said opening being larger than the tube to allow the smoke and moisture to pass therethrough.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

TIMOTHY DUGGAN.

Witnesses:
D. C. SHICK,
MARY C. LAMB.