

No. 713,304.

Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

W. HERRICK.
TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

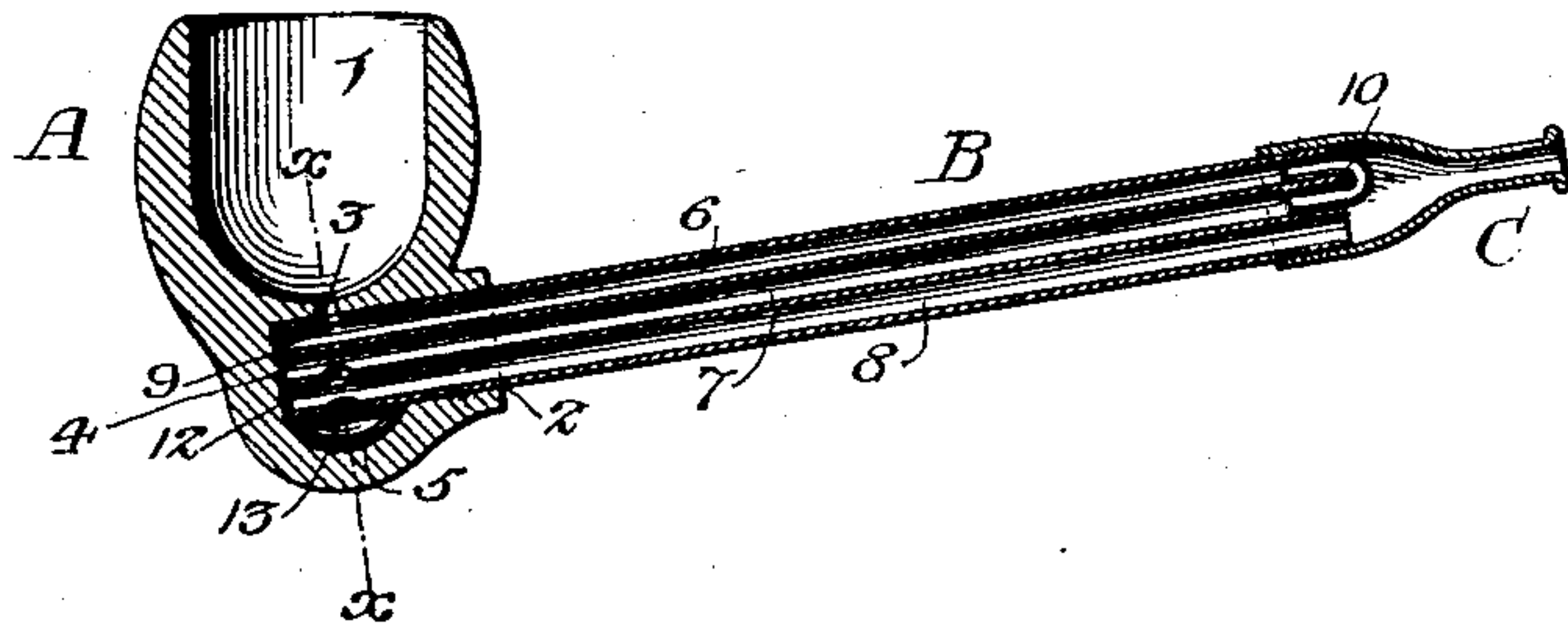


Fig. 2.

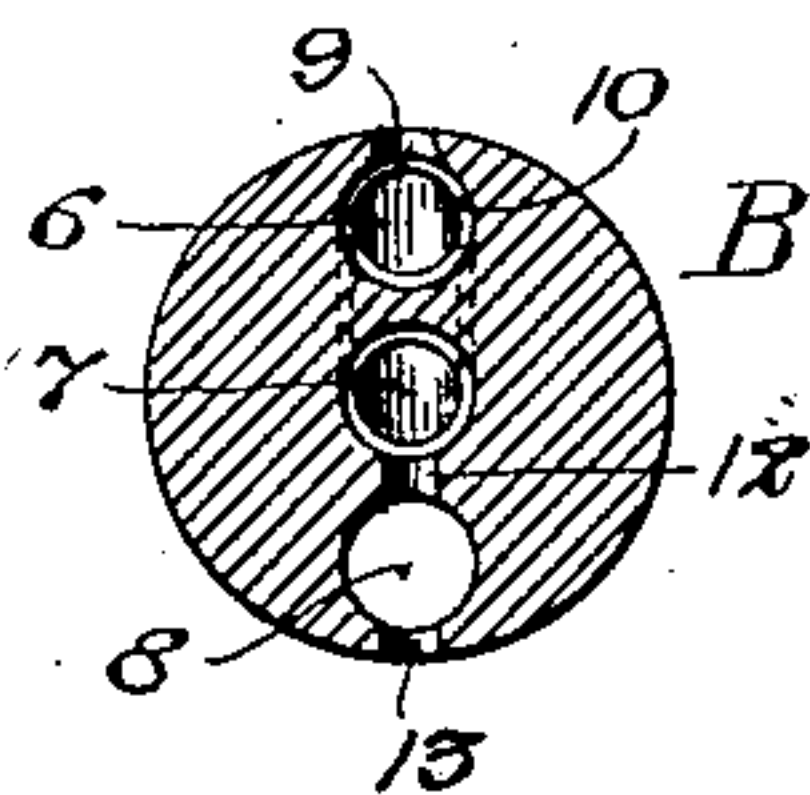


Fig. 4.

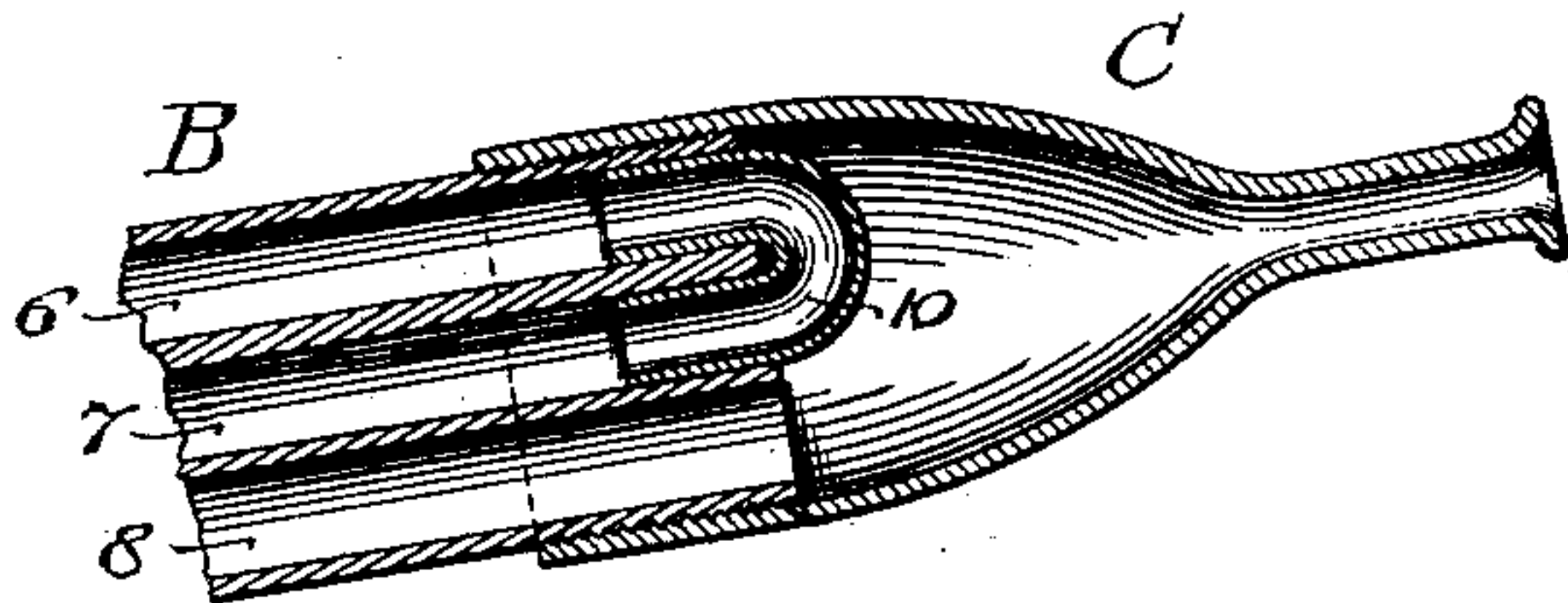
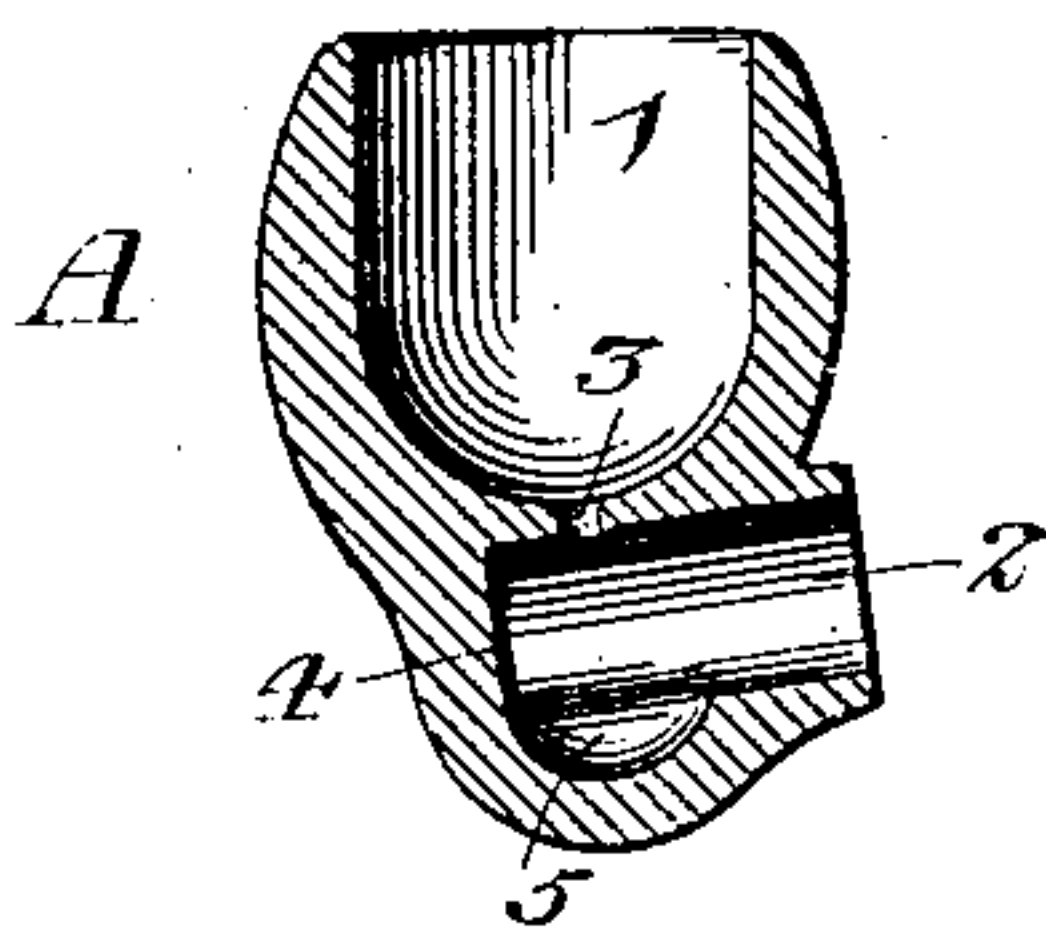


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-

J. B. Weir
Wm. H. Whiteland.

Inventor:-

William Herrick
by Chas. G. Page
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HERRICK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,304, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,028. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HERRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a construction of tobacco-pipe having the stem provided with a set of connected smoke-conducting passages, whereby the smoke drawn from the bowl will traverse a length of passage-way much greater than in a pipe having a single straight duct or passage, and hence be materially cooled before issuing from the mouthpiece.

Objects of my invention are to provide a simplified construction, to reduce cost of manufacture, to permit the stem to be readily cleaned, to collect nicotin and moisture at a point between the bowl and the mouthpiece, to permit the pipe to be kept sweet and clean, to permit its stem and mouthpiece to be readily removed from the bowl and taken apart, and to provide certain novel and improved matters of construction, combination, and arrangement, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates my improved tobacco-pipe in central longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a section taken through the stem on line *xx* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken centrally through the bowl, the stem being removed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the mouth-piece and a portion of the stem on a larger scale.

The bowl A is formed with the usual chamber 1 and is provided with a transversely-arranged socket 2, which extends under the bowl-chamber 1. The socket 2 connects with the bowl-chamber by a short duct 3, extending laterally upward from the socket 2 at a point forward of the inner end wall 4 of the socket. The inner end portion of the socket is also expanded downwardly, so as to form a small drip-chamber 5 for collecting nicotin and moisture.

The stem B has a set of parallel and longitudinally-arranged smoke-conducting passages 6, 7, and 8, formed by boring through the stem from end to end. The passage 6 is formed with a lateral duct 9 adjacent to the inner end of the stem and arranged to register with the

duct 3 when the inner end of the stem abuts against the inner end wall 4 of the socket-bowl. The outer ends of the passages 6 and 7 are connected together by a bent tube 10, having its arms removably fitted within the end portions of said passages. The passage 7 is provided at its inner end portion with a lateral duct 12, which serves to connect it with the passage 8, which latter has its outer end opening into the mouthpiece C. The passage 8 is also provided at its inner end portion with a lateral duct 13, which opens into the drip-chamber 5.

When the pipe thus constructed is in use, smoke from the bowl-chamber will pass through the ducts 3 and 9 into the passage 6, thence along said passage and into the passage 7 by way of the return-bend 10, thence back along passage 7 to its duct 12, thence into passage 8, and thence along said passage to the mouthpiece. The comparatively long route which the smoke is thus compelled to take will cause it to be materially cooled and freed from nicotin, and as the passage 8, which connects with the drip-chamber, is the only one of the passages which opens into the mouthpiece any moisture collecting in said passage will find its way into the drip-chamber 5.

The stem can be readily detached from and applied to the bowl, and after the mouthpiece has been detached from the stem the bent tube 10 can be detached and all of said parts readily cleaned. When the parts are thus detached, the stem can be easily cleaned, as its bores or passages 6, 7, and 8 are made straight and arranged to open at opposite ends of the stem. It will also be obvious that the detached bent tube 10 and the mouthpiece C can be readily cleaned by appliances in common use with smokers. By enlarging the stem the number of its bores could be multiplied and connected in pairs by additional bent tubes 10, leaving one bore to open into the mouthpiece, as hereinbefore described.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a tobacco-pipe, the stem provided with a detachable mouthpiece, and having a set of longitudinally-extending bores connected together to form a continuous passage having return portions and arranged for conducting

smoke from the bowl to the mouthpiece, the connection between the ends of a couple of these longitudinally-extending bores adjacent to the mouthpiece being a bent tube detachably applied and forming a bend in a portion of the continuous smoke-conducting passage formed by the longitudinally-extending bores, and the said bores thus connected by the bent tube being prolonged by a third longitudinally-extending bore which connects with one of them adjacent to the bowl as a continuation thereof and forms a return portion of the continuous smoke-conducting passage.

2. In a tobacco-pipe, the bowl formed with a transversely-arranged socket connected with the bowl-chamber by a short duct; and the stem provided with a set of longitudinally-arranged bores extending from end to end thereof; and connected to form a continuous conducting-passage; one of said bores having a lateral duct which registers with the duct between the bowl-chamber and socket when the inner end portion of the stem is fitted within the latter.

3. In a tobacco-pipe, the bowl formed with a transversely-arranged socket connected with the bowl-chamber by a duct; and the stem provided with a set of longitudinally-arranged bores extending from end to end thereof and connected to form a continuous smoke-conducting passage; the stem being adapted to fit within the bowl-socket and having its bores closed at their inner ends by the inner end wall of such socket when the stem is fitted in place, and one of such bores having a lateral

duct adapted to register with the duct between the socket and the bowl-chamber.

4. In a tobacco-pipe, the bowl having a socket 2 and a duct 3 connecting the socket with the bowl-chamber; the stem provided with a set of longitudinally-arranged bores 6, 7 and 8, the said bore 6 having a duct 9 which registers with the duct between the socket and bowl-chamber, and the bores 7 and 8 being connected by a duct 12; a bent tube 10 having its end portions detachably fitted within the outer end portions of the bores 6 and 7; and a mouthpiece detachably secured to the stem and inclosing the bent tube.

5. In a tobacco-pipe, the bowl having a socket extending under the bowl-chamber and connected therewith by a short duct, the socket being enlarged at its inner end portion to form a drip-chamber 5; the stem having a set of longitudinally-extending bores arranged in parallel series; and a mouthpiece detachably fitted to one end of the stem; the inner ends of the bores being closed by the inner end wall of the bowl-socket, and one of said bores having a lateral duct registering with the duct between the socket and the bowl-chamber, said bores being also connected to form a continuous smoke-conducting passage between the bowl-chamber and the mouthpiece, and the bore which opens into the latter being provided with a lateral duct opening into the drip-chamber.

WILLIAM HERRICK.

Witnesses:

CHARLES G. PAGE,
OTTILIE C. AVISUS.