

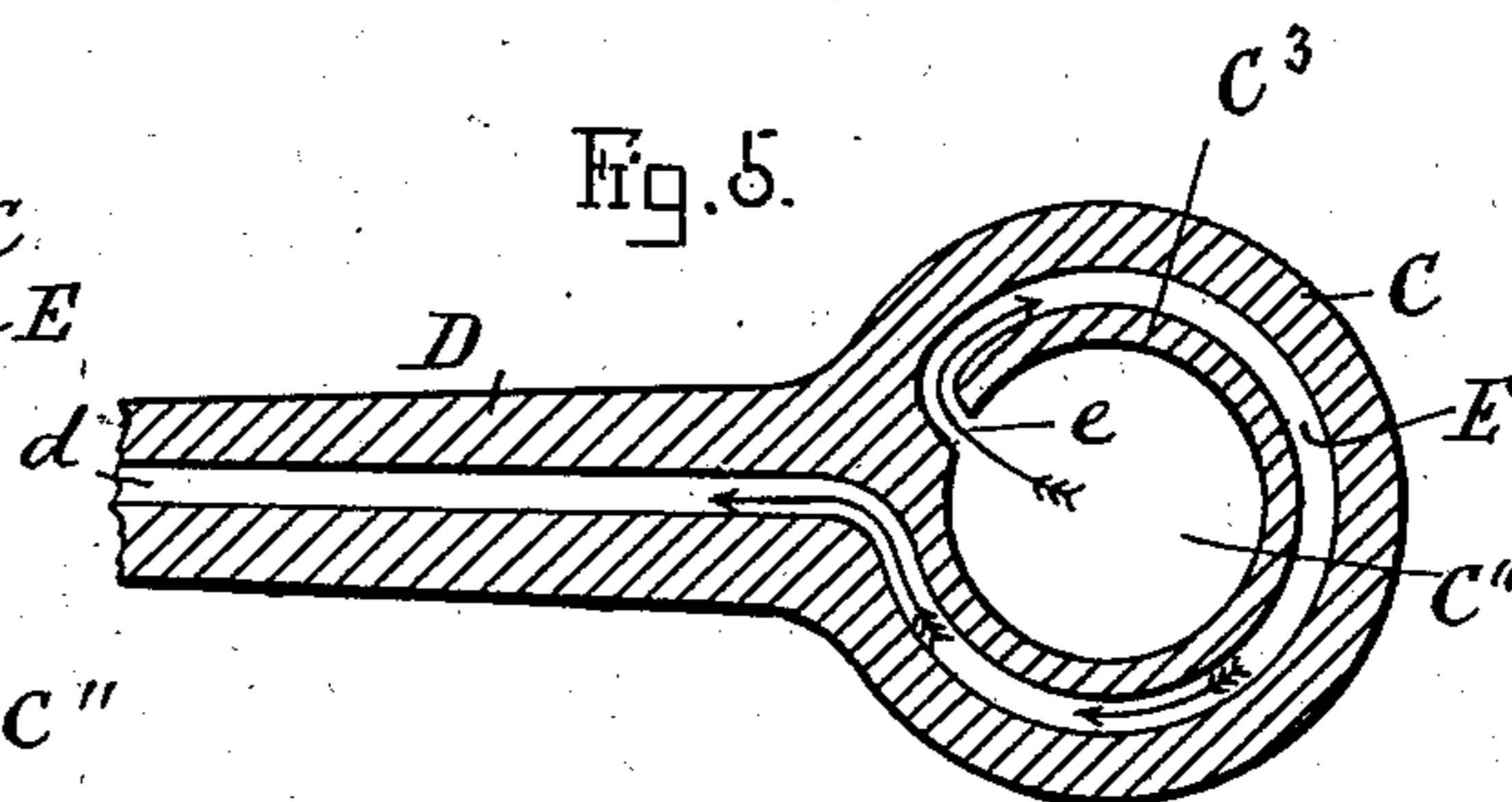
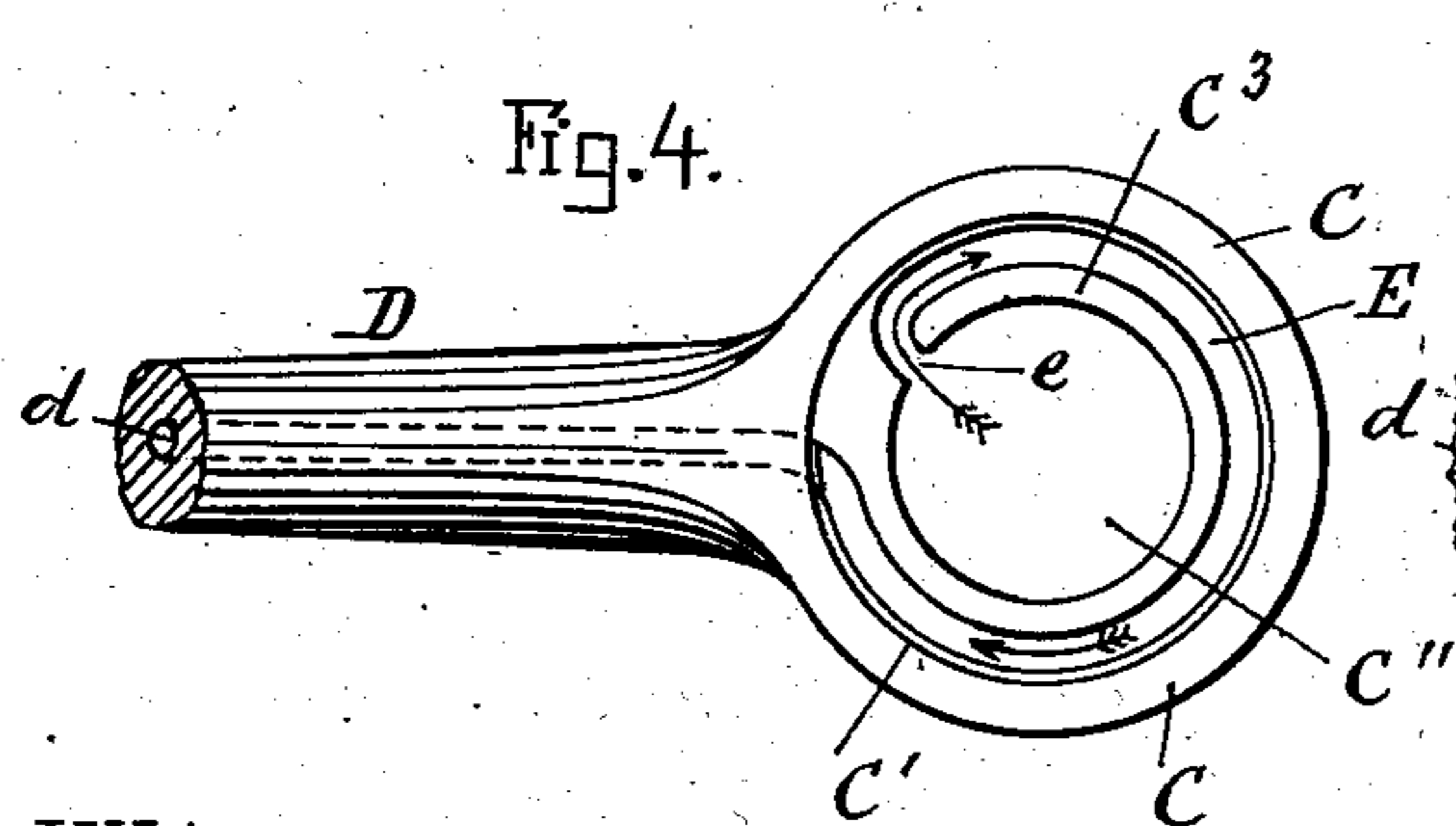
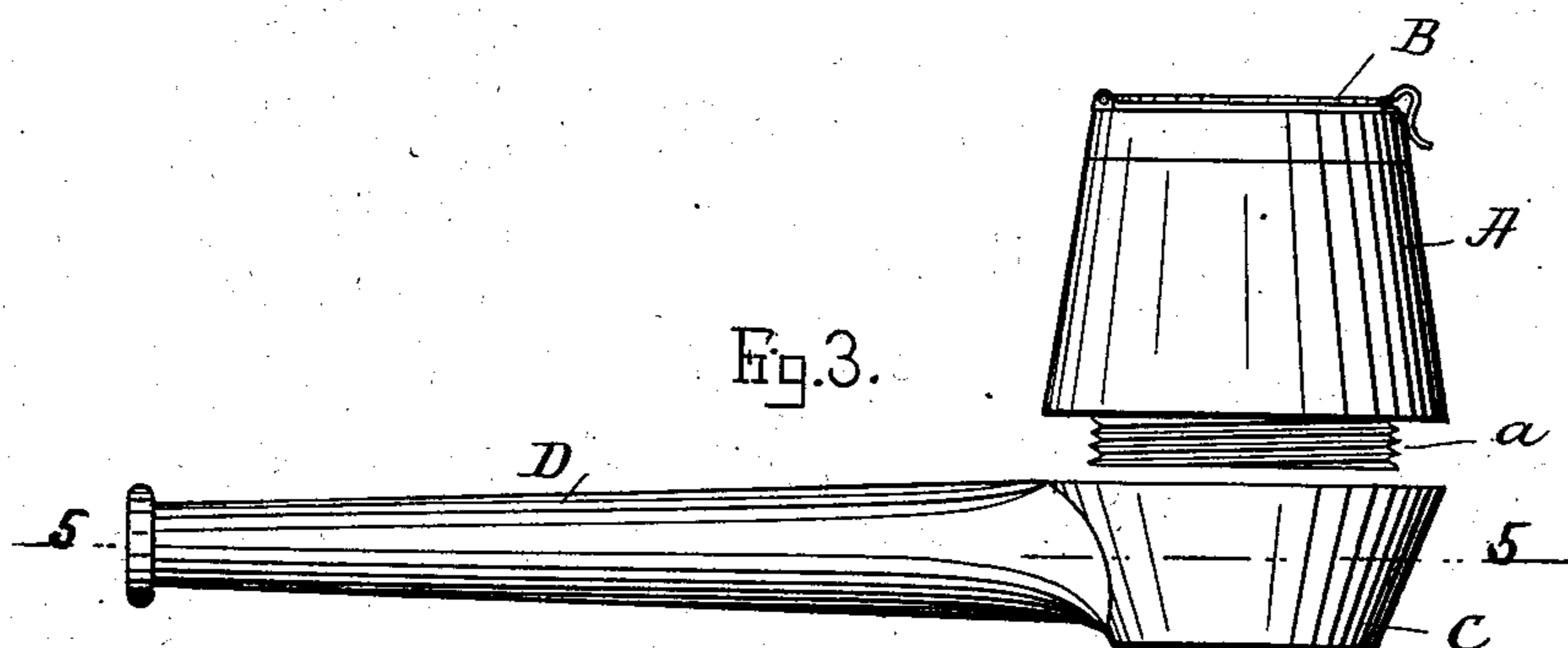
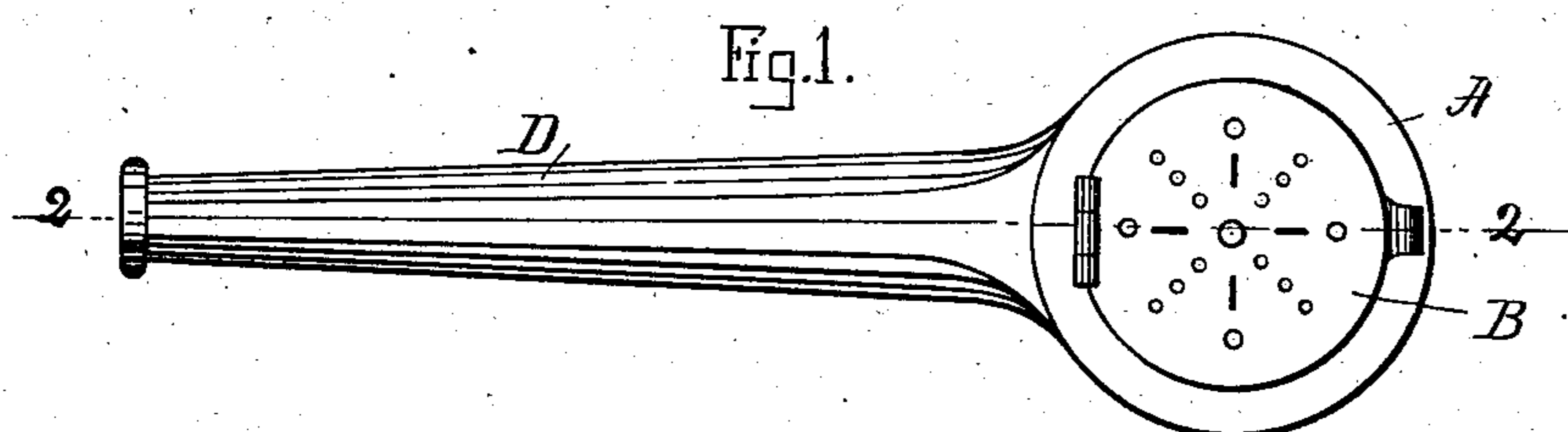
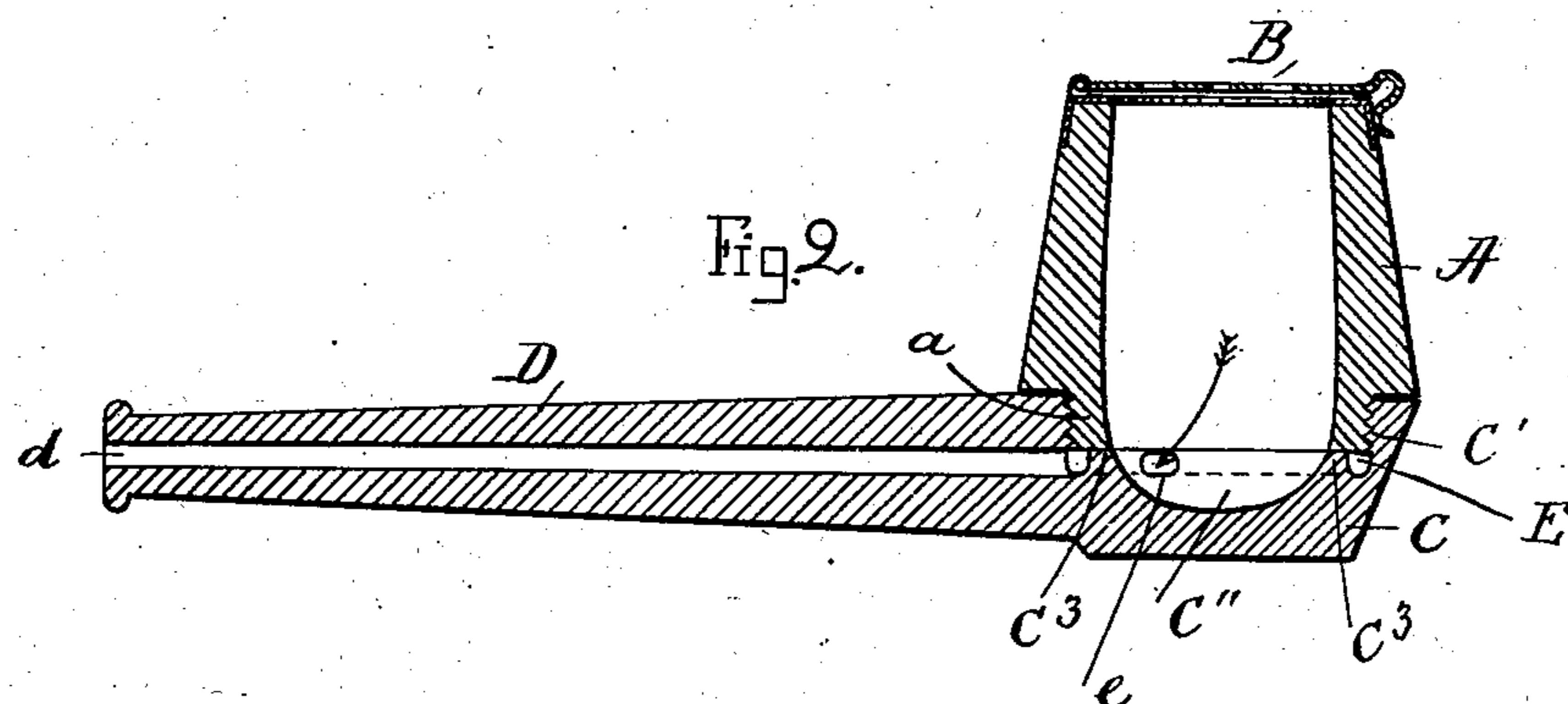
No. 724,651.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

A. ANDRÉN.
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.

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ALBAN ANDRÉN, OF BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,651, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed February 13, 1902. Serial No. 93,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBAN ANDRÉN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Beverly, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tobacco-pipes; and it has for its object means for readily cleaning the pipe from time to time as may be needed, as well as cooling the smoke in its passage from the bowl to the mouth of the smoker, as will hereinafter be more fully shown and described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the improved pipe. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section on the line 2 2 shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the improved pipe, showing the bowl disconnected from its base portion. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the base portion, showing the bowl removed; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5 5 shown in Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

In the drawings, A represents the bowl, which is open from end to end and may, if so desired, be provided at its upper end with a suitable cover B, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, although such cover is not essential and may be dispensed with without departing from the spirit of my invention.

C is the base or bottom portion of the pipe, integral with or attached to which is the stem or mouthpiece D, as shown.

The lower end of the bowl A is provided with an externally-screw-threaded shank *a*, adapted to be screwed into a correspondingly-screw-threaded cylindrical portion C' in the upper part of the base or bottom portion C, as shown in Fig. 2.

d is the longitudinal smoke-passage in the stem D, as is common in tobacco-pipes.

The upper face of the base C is provided with a substantially annular projection forming a cup-shaped depression or cavity C'', adapted to serve as a receptacle for the nicotine or other deleterious liquids that may accumulate in the bottom of the pipe during

the smoking operation. The cup-shaped receptacle C'' is surrounded by the annular wall C³ of the base C, and between the outer face of the projection forming the receptacle C'' and the wall C³ is formed a partial annular groove or smoke-passage E, one end of which enters the upper portion of the cup-shaped cavity C'' at *e*, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 5. The other end of said annular smoke-passage E communicates with the inner end of the smoke-passage *d* in the stem or mouthpiece D, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In using the pipe the bowl A is screwed into the base portion C, as shown in Fig. 2, after which the pipe is charged with tobacco and the latter lighted, as usual. By applying suction to the outer end of the stem or mouthpiece D the fumes of the tobacco in the bowl will be caused to be drawn through the opening *e* into the annular passage E and thence through the perforation *d* in the stem D, as indicated by arrows in Figs. 4 and 5.

It will be noticed that when the bowl A is screwed down into the base portion C the lower end of the screw-threaded shank *a* covers the groove E and passage *e*, leading from said groove to the cup or recess C'', as shown in Fig. 2. It will thus be noticed that the smoke from the bowl cannot pass directly from the bowl A to the stem D, but must pass through the annular groove E before reaching the perforation *d* in the stem or mouthpiece D, thus causing the smoke to be cooled, as well as arresting the liquid of nicotine and other deleterious liquids that may accumulate in the bowl. By this construction I may use a comparatively short stem D, as the annular passage E in reality serves as a continuation of the stem between the suction end of the latter and the place where it enters the bowl of the pipe.

Should the pipe become clogged, it may readily be cleaned by removing the open-ended bowl A, after which the now open and exposed groove or smoke-passage E *e* may readily be cleaned or wiped dry. The stem may be cleaned by any well-known stem-cleaner, as usual.

The invention is very simple in construction, can readily be taken apart for cleaning purposes, and is thus rendered very sanitary as compared with pipes in which the smoke-

passage leads directly from the bowl to the mouthpiece.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent and claim is—

5 1. In a pipe, a stem provided with a passage, a base having a projection forming a receptacle and a channel or groove in the upper face thereof, said channel or groove communicating with said receptacle and said
10 passage, and a bowl detachably connected to said base.

2. In a pipe, a stem provided with a passage, an interiorly-screw-threaded base having a projection forming a cup-shaped receptacle of less diameter than the base and a
15 channel or groove in the upper face thereof, said channel or groove communicating at one end with said receptacle and at its other end with said passage, and a bowl provided with a
20 screw-threaded shank adapted to engage the screw-threads of the base for detachably connecting it thereto.

3. A pipe consisting of a bowl portion and a base portion detachable therefrom having
25 a hollow pipe-stem integral therewith and a projection upon its upper face forming a receptacle and a groove or channel therein communicating with the receptacle and with the stem.

30 4. In a pipe, a base having a projection

upon its upper face forming a receptacle and a groove or channel therein communicating with the receptacle, a bowl detachably connected to said base and when in position adapted to close the top of said groove or
35 channel, and a pipe-stem provided with a passage communicating with the groove or channel.

5. In a pipe, a base having a projection upon its upper face forming a cup-shaped receptacle and a groove or channel communicating with the receptacle, a pipe-stem provided with a passage communicating with
40 said groove, and a bowl adapted to be connected to said base.

6. In a pipe, a base provided with a projection forming a cup-shaped receptacle and a groove or channel communicating with the receptacle, a bowl detachably connected to
45 said base and when in position adapted to close the top of said groove or channel, and a pipe-stem provided with a passage communicating with the said groove or channel.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBAN ANDRÉN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. HARRIS,
HENRY R. PAGE.