

No. 749,190.

PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

J. W. HAYES.
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

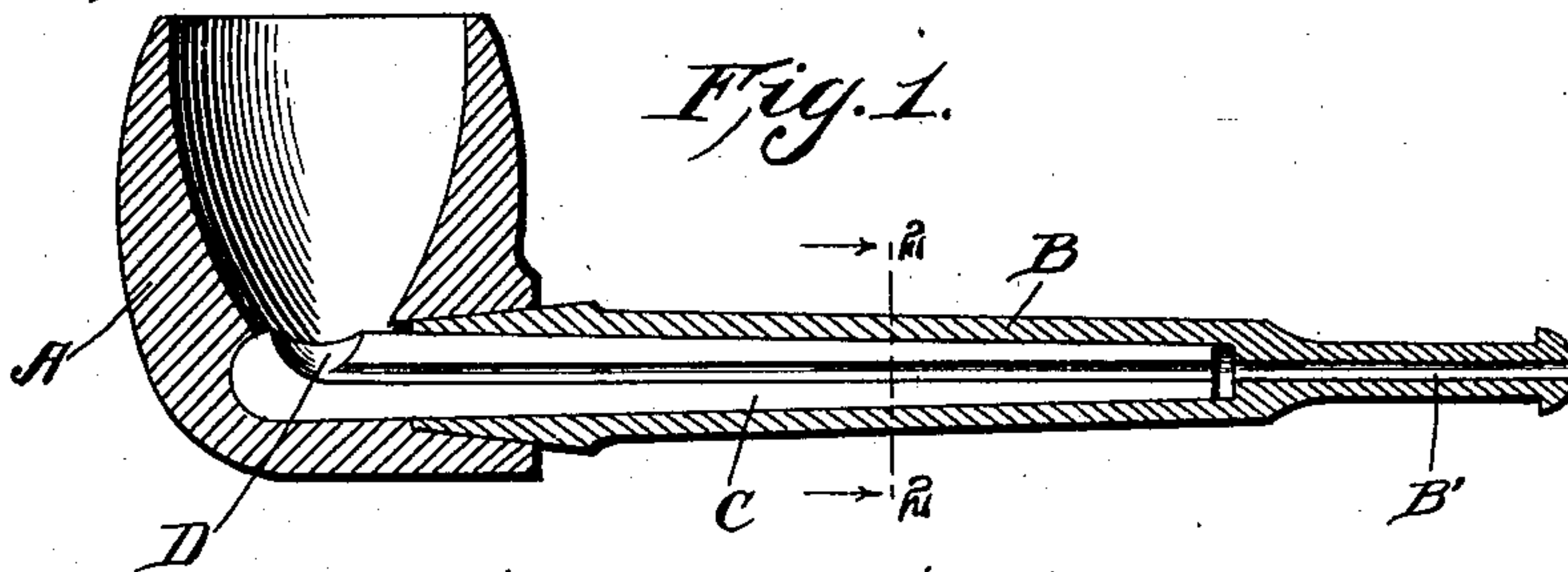


Fig. 2.

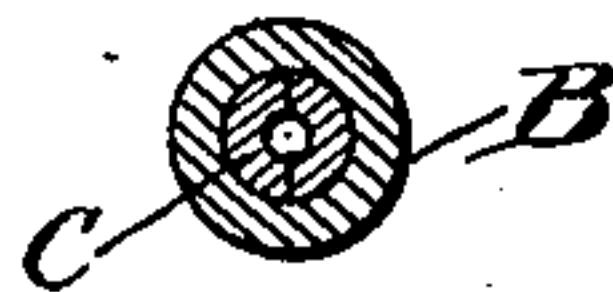
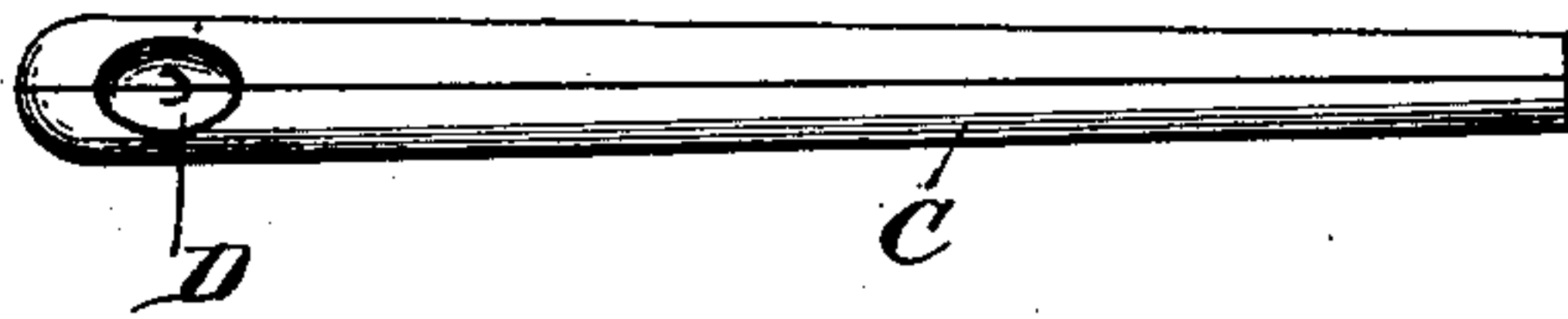


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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JESSE W. HAYES, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,190, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed March 30, 1903. Serial No. 150,129. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE W. HAYES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in tobacco-pipes, and has for its object to provide a pipe in which the stem is composed of two members, one fitting inside of the other, the inside member being divided longitudinally for the purpose of cleansing the pipe.

Other objects and advantages will be detailed in the following specification.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through my improved pipe; Fig. 2, a section taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan view of the interior stem.

A represents the bowl of the pipe, which is made of any desired shape, but instead of having a long neck the neck is dispensed with entirely, it only being provided with a slight boss, through which the opening is formed. The stem of the pipe is formed of the external member B and internal member C. The internal member is divided longitudinally and adapted to fit tightly within the external member, it being inserted from the inner end of the member B. The inner end of the divided stem will extend a distance beyond the inner end of the external stem, and when the stem is inserted in the bowl the tapered inner end of the external member fits within the tapered hole of the bowl, and the inner end of the internal member fits within a pocket formed underneath the cavity of the bowl, and this internal member is grooved longi-

tudinally with a semicircular groove formed upon the inner faces of each of the halves, so that when the two halves are fitted together an opening is formed from the outer end to a point near the inner end, and the inner end of this opening terminates at the base of a cup-shaped cavity formed at this inner end. This cup-shaped cavity D lies directly underneath the cavity in the bowl of the pipe, and thus the smoke is drawn through the inner stem and through the mouthpiece B', formed upon the outer end of the external member B.

For the purpose of cleaning the pipe it is simply necessary to remove the stem as a whole and then remove the inner stem and separate the two halves, and this stem can then be cleansed through the removing of nicotin therefrom.

The advantage of this form of pipe is that by dispensing with the neck upon the bowl smaller pieces of material can be used and it does not need so much care in selecting the same, thus reducing the expense considerably, and in manufacturing the bowl there is no delicate or complicated machinery required, and an unexperienced operator may do the work in a short space of time, thus forming a saving of expensive machinery, skilled labor, and time. Another advantage is that as the opening through the bowl is of comparatively large size, which allows the bowl to be wiped out thoroughly at any time and any place, and as the inner stem is made of bone or other like material it is indestructible and may be separated and wiped out at pleasure, and the cup formed upon the inner end of the inner stem lying directly underneath the tobacco forms a base upon which the tobacco lies, collecting all the nicotin in the cup, which nicotin is withdrawn with the stem. The outer stem may be made of any shape or design and of any suitable material, and therefore an ornamental pipe can be made just as slightly in appearance as pipes of ordinary construction.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

In a tobacco-pipe, a bowl provided with an opening formed through its side near the base, a stem composed of an inner and outer member, the inner member being divided longitudinally and inserted in the outer member 5 from the inner end thereof, the outer member being provided with a tapering inner end adapted to fit within the hole in the bowl of the pipe, the inner member extending beyond 10 the inner end of the outer member, a cup-shaped cavity formed in the upper side of the inner end of the inner stem, an opening extending longitudinally through the inner stem from said cup-shaped cavity to the outer end

of said stem, said cup-shaped cavity and opening 15 being formed half in each portion of the inner stem, and a mouthpiece formed upon the outer end of the outer stem provided with a longitudinal opening communicating with the opening through the inner stem, as and 20 for the purpose specified.

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

JESSE W. HAYES.

Witnesses:

W. B. WENTZ,
HERBERT CLARK.