

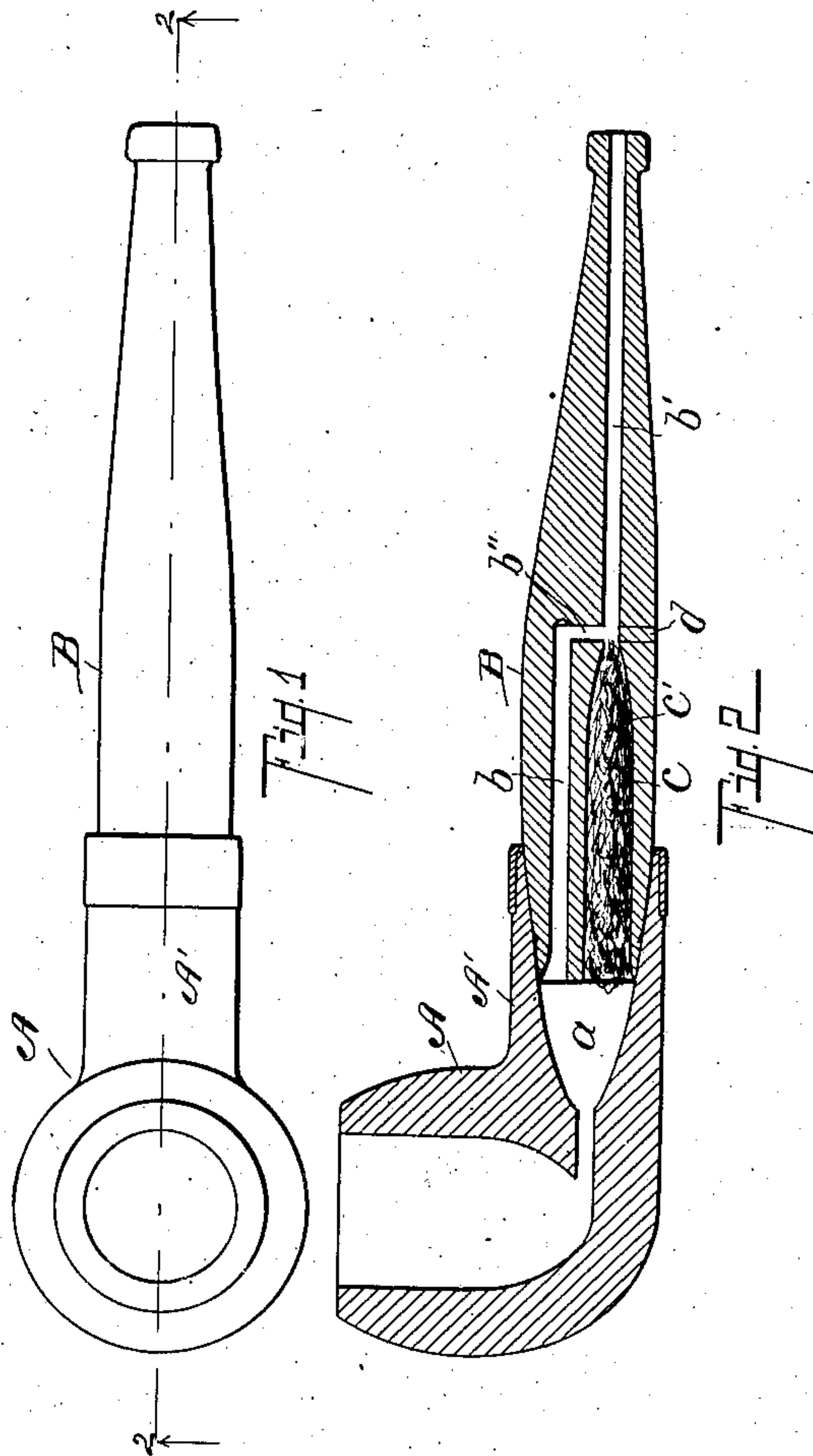
No. 768,444.

PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

J. D. FREEMAN.
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Ethel A. Teller
Chas. B. Earl

Inventor,

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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. FREEMAN, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO CHARLES C. WEBER, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,444, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed October 21, 1903. Serial No. 177,863. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. FREEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, 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.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved tobacco-pipe which is compact and simple in structure and attractive in appearance by which the nicotin and other liquids formed by the burning of the tobacco and the saliva and moisture which may enter the smoke-passage are collected.

Another object is to provide an improved tobacco-pipe embodying the above features in which the matter collected may be conveniently and quickly removed.

Further objects and objects relating to structural details will definitely appear in the detailed description to follow.

I accomplish the objects of my invention by the devices and means described in the following specification.

The invention is clearly defined, and pointed out in the claims.

A structure embodying the features of my invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved tobacco-pipe. Fig. 2 is a detail longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the little arrows at the ends of the section-line.

In the drawings similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the bowl A is provided with a short stem-nipple A', having a chamber *a* therein. The stem B is adapted to be inserted in the outer end of the chamber *a*, thereby closing the same. The smoke-passage of the stem B is made up of passages *b b' b''*. The passage *b* at the inner or bowl end of the stem is formed in the upper portion thereof. The passage *b'* at the delivery end of the stem

is formed in the lower portion thereof, and its inner end terminates below the inner end of the passage *b*. The inner ends of the passages *b b'* are connected by the passage *b''*, which is substantially vertical.

The chamber *c* is formed in the inner end of the stem. This chamber is formed in the lower portion of the stem, below the passage *b*, and opens into the chamber *a* when the stem is in position. The chamber *c* also opens into the passages *b' b''* at its inner end, so that any fluid passing through the passages would be delivered thereto. A packing *c'*, of absorbent material, is provided for the chamber *c*. This may be of any material desired, cotton being preferred, as the same is entirely effective and is easily obtained.

With the parts thus arranged the nicotin or other liquid formed in the bowl flows into the chamber *c* and is absorbed by the absorbent material *c'*. Also the greater portion of the heavy vapors is absorbed by contact with the absorbent material or is condensed in the chamber *a* and passage *b* and is then readily absorbed, so that the greater portion of the noxious vapors is removed from the smoke. The saliva and moisture which pass into the passage *b'* are also absorbed, thereby preventing their passage into the bowl of the pipe, where they cause the generation of noxious vapors or gases and give a disagreeable flavor to the smoke.

As before stated, the nicotin and other injurious liquids and vapors are absorbed so that they are not drawn into the mouth of the smoker, and the moisture and saliva from the mouth are also collected, so that they do not pass into the bowl and cannot be withdrawn into the mouth of the smoker.

The absorbent material is very quickly and conveniently removed when necessary or desired and a fresh supply inserted. This operation is cleanly and not in the least disagreeable, as is the case where material is collected in a receptacle. By this arrangement of the parts the smoke-passage is entirely unobstructed, which is of course very advantageous. My improved pipe is also very economical to construct and is compact and at-

tractive in appearance. The stem is formed of a single piece, with the passages and chambers formed therein,

With the chambers arranged as described 5 they can all be readily bored without the aid of any special tools. The passages b b' and the chamber c are bored from the ends of the stem, the passage b'' is bored from the bottom 10 of the stem to connect the passages b b' , and the plug d , as indicated in the drawings, is inserted to seal the open end of the same. It is evident to those skilled in the art that this operation is very simple.

I have illustrated and described my improved pipe in the form preferred by me on 15 account of its simplicity of construction, neat appearance, and the economy with which it can be produced. It is evident, however, that it can be considerably varied in structural details without departing from my invention. 20

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination of a 25 bowl A having a stem-nipple A' with a chamber α therein; a stem B adapted to fit into the outer end of said chamber; a smoke-passage

in said stem consisting of a passage b formed in the upper portion of the bowl end thereof; a passage b' in the delivery end of said stem, 30 the inner end of which terminates below the inner end of said passage b ; a passage b'' connecting said passages b b' ; a chamber c opening at the inner end of said stem and opening into said passages b' b'' ; and a suitable absorbent material in said chamber c . 35

2. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination of a suitable bowl A; a stem B; a smoke-passage in said stem consisting of a passage b formed in the upper portion of the bowl end thereof; 40 a passage b' in the delivery end of said stem, the inner end of which terminates below the inner end of said passage b ; a passage b'' connecting said passages b b' ; a chamber c opening at the inner end of said stem and opening 45 into said passages b' b'' ; and a suitable absorbent material in said chamber c .

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES D. FREEMAN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

A. IRENE ADAMS,
OTIS A. EARL.