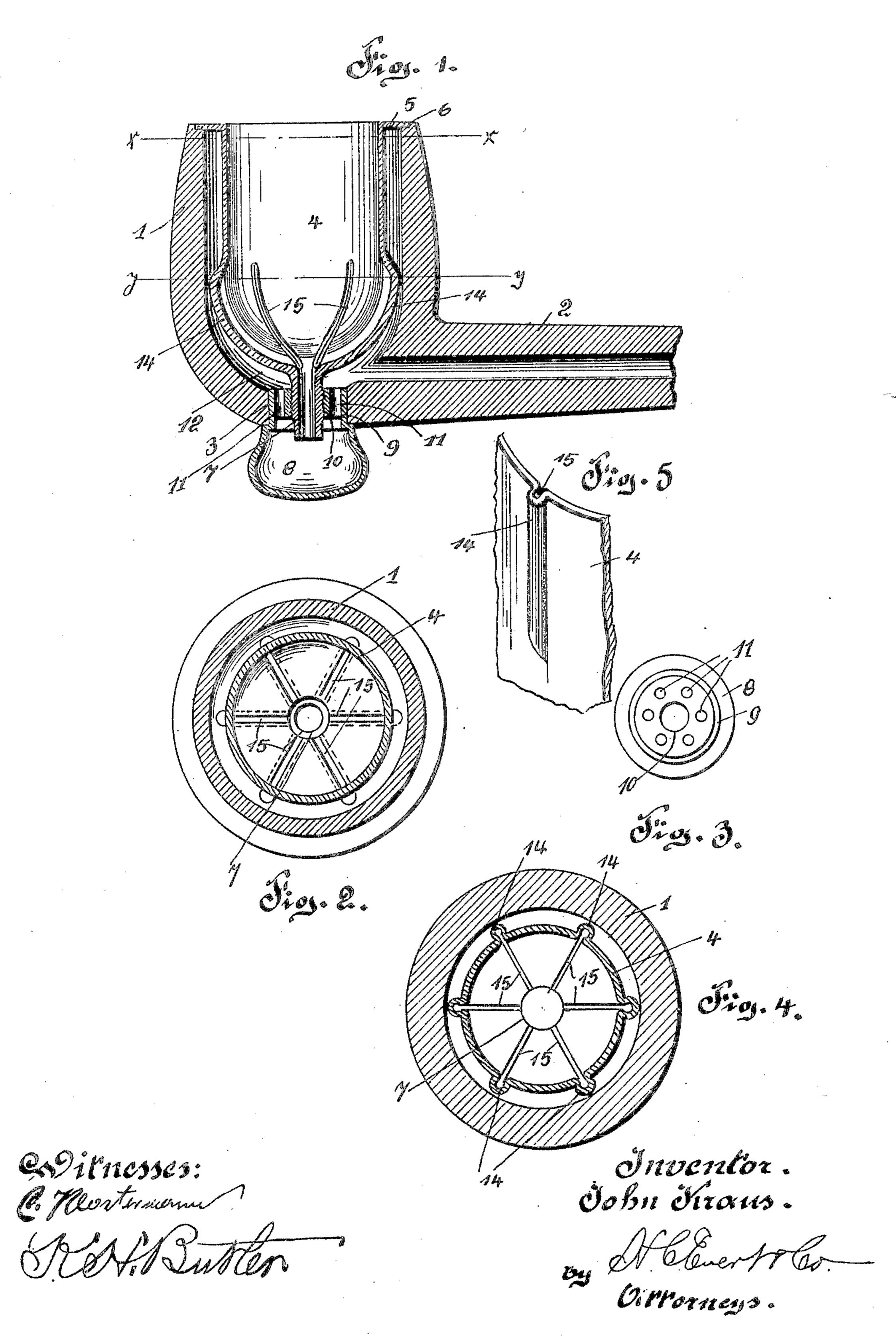
## J. KRAUS. SMOKING PIPE. APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1905.



## NITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KRAUS, OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

## SMOKING-PIPE.

No. 804,608.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed May 17, 1905. Serial No. 260,812.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Kraus, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at | view taken on the line y y of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in smoking-pipes; and the invention has for its object the provision of novel means whereby the nicotin moisture, and the like disagreeable and injurious 15 ingredients of the tobacco used in a pipe can be arrested and prevented from entering the stem of the pipe.

A further object of this invention is to provide a pipe the bowl of which is constructed 20 whereby a better draft is provided when smoking the same.

My improvement resides in an attachment that can be readily used in connection with the bowls of different types of pipes, the 25 main object of the attachment being to provide a draft in the bottom of the bowl which will greatly facilitate the burning of the tobacco and cause the small particles or ingredients of the tobacco to become ignited and 3º burn evenly until the same is exhausted. By providing a draft in the bottom of the pipe I have devised means for conveying the oil of the tobacco to a suitable receptacle used in connection with my improved attachment. 35 The draft of my improved attachment prevents a "heel" from forming in the bowl of the pipe, and outside of the semifluid and very small particles of tobacco the attachment is adapted to prevent the remainder 40 of the tobacco from entering the stem of the pipe and the mouth of the smoker.

The invention finally consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully 45 described and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and, referring to the drawings accompanying this application, like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

5° Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a pipe constructed in accordance with my invention, the stem thereof being partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view

top plan view of the receptacle of my im- 55 proved pipe. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson and | 5 is a detail perspective view of a portion of

my improved attachment. In constructing my attachment I have de- 60 signed the same whereby it will be applicable to pipes commonly used, and by referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be observed that I have illustrated a bowl 1 of a pipe, having a suitable stem 2. These parts are of a con- 65 ventional form, and the only change in construction of the pipe which I make resides in providing the bottom of the bowl with an opening 3. In the bowl 1 of the pipe I mount a cup 4, preferably constructed of a light and 7° durable metal. The top edges of the cup are provided with an annular outwardly-extending flange 5, adapted to engage the top edge of the bowl of the pipe, or may be countersunk within the top edge, as indicated at 6. 75 The bottom of the cup is provided with a depending screw-threaded neck 7, adapted to extend downwardly in the opening 3 of the bowl of the pipe. Secured upon the screwthreaded neck 7 is a receptacle 8, serving 80 functionally as a catch-basin. The receptacle in contour resembles a knob or protuberance of the pipe-bowl, and it is adapted to fit snugly in engagement with the bowl and the opening 3 thereof. The receptacle 8 is pro-85 vided with a neck portion 9, having a central screw-threaded aperture 10 formed thereon, adapted to engage the screw-threaded neck 7 of the cup 4. The neck portion 9 of the receptacle is also provided with a plurality of 90 circumferentially - arranged apertures 11, adapted to establish communication between the stem 2 of the pipe and the interior of the bowl. The cup, as heretofore stated, is preferably made of light and durable metal, and 95 in forming the cup I preferably make it of a smaller size than the interior of the bowl, whereby an annular compartment 12 will be formed between the sides of the cup and the sides of the bowl. This is also true regard- 100 ing the depth of the cup, the same being formed whereby a small space will exist between the bottom of the cup and the bowl of the pipe. In the formation of the cup I provide the sides thereof with radially-disposed 105 welts or ribs 14, the formation of these welts or ribs providing grooves 15 in the cup 4. taken on the line x x of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a | The radial disposition of the grooves causes

the lower ends of the grooves to terminate in the common spout, which in this instance has been called the "screw-threaded neck portion" 7 of the cup 4. The ribs or welts 14 5 are adapted to engage the sides of the bowl and brace the cup 4 therein, and the grooves 15 formed by said welts or ribs are adapted to convey the oil and moisture of the tobacco

to the receptacle 8. When the pipe is being used, the suction upon the stem creates a draft downwardly in the cup 4 into the receptacle 8 and upwardly through the openings 11 into the compartment 12 and from there to the stem. The draft 15 created causes all the dust, small particles, oil, and moisture of the tobacco to descend into the receptacle 8, and the draft is not sufficient to remove these ingredients from the receptacle. Consequently the clear smoke from the 20 tobacco is only drawn through the stem 2. After the pipe has been used a number of times the receptacle 8 can be easily and quickly removed and cleansed of its contents, whereby the smoke passing through the receptacle will 25 not be affected or tainted by the contents of the receptacle.

It will be observed in connection with my improved pipe that the material from which the bowl of the pipe is constructed is pro-3° tected by the cup 4, and that the draft in the pipe causes all the particles of tobacco to burn evenly, preventing a heel or hard crust from forming within the pipe.

While I have herein described the preferred 35 manner of constructing my improved pipe, it | the presence of two witnesses. is obvious that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters 40

Patent, is—

1. In a pipe, the combination with a bowl having an opening formed in its bottom, of a cup adapted to fit within said bowl, said cup having a depending screw-threaded neck, a 45 plurality of welts formed upon said cup and providing grooves within said cup, a receptacle having a neck portion adapted to fit within the opening of said bowl, said neck portion having a plurality of apertures formed there- 50 in, one of said apertures being adapted to receive the depending neck of said cup, substantially as described.

2. A smoking-pipe comprising a bowl and a stem, the bottom of said bowl having an open- 55 ing formed therein, a cup mounted in said bowl, said cup having a depending neck protruding within said opening, a receptacle secured upon said neck, said cup having a plurality of welts formed therein forming grooves 60 upon the interior of said cup, substantially as

described.

3. In a pipe the combination with a bowl, having an opening formed in its bottom, of a cup adapted to fit within said bowl, said cup 65 having a depending neck, a receptacle having a neck portion adapted to fit within the opening of said bowl, said neck portion having a plurality of apertures formed therein, one of said apertures being adapted to receive the de- 7° pending neck of said cup, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

JOHN KRAUS.

Witnesses:

W. A. CABLE, CHARLEY McCAFFREY.