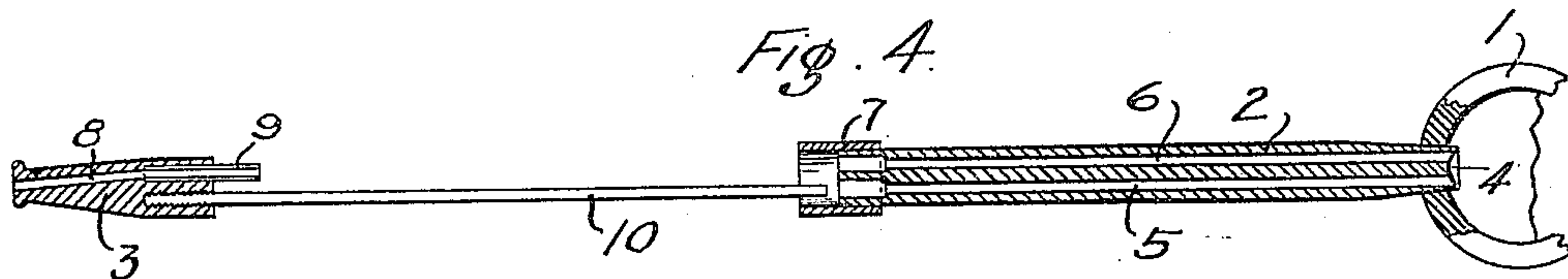
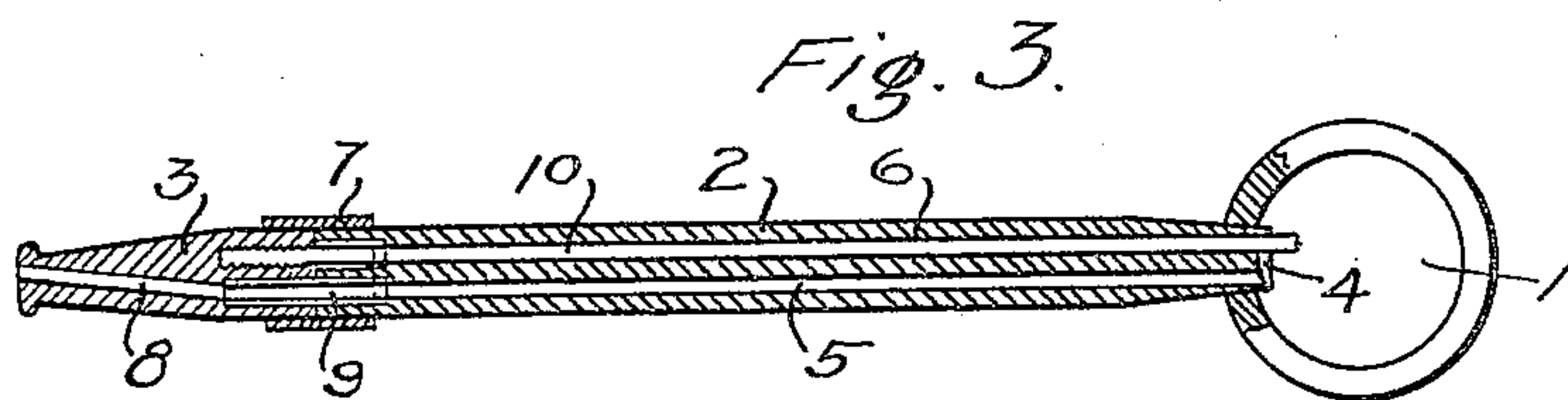
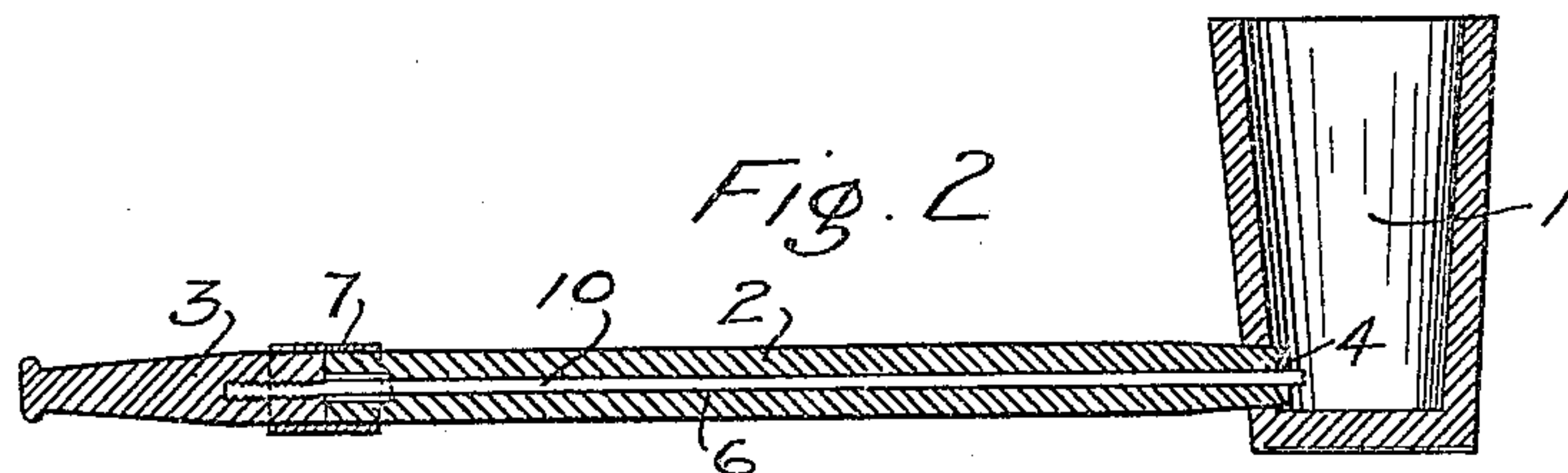
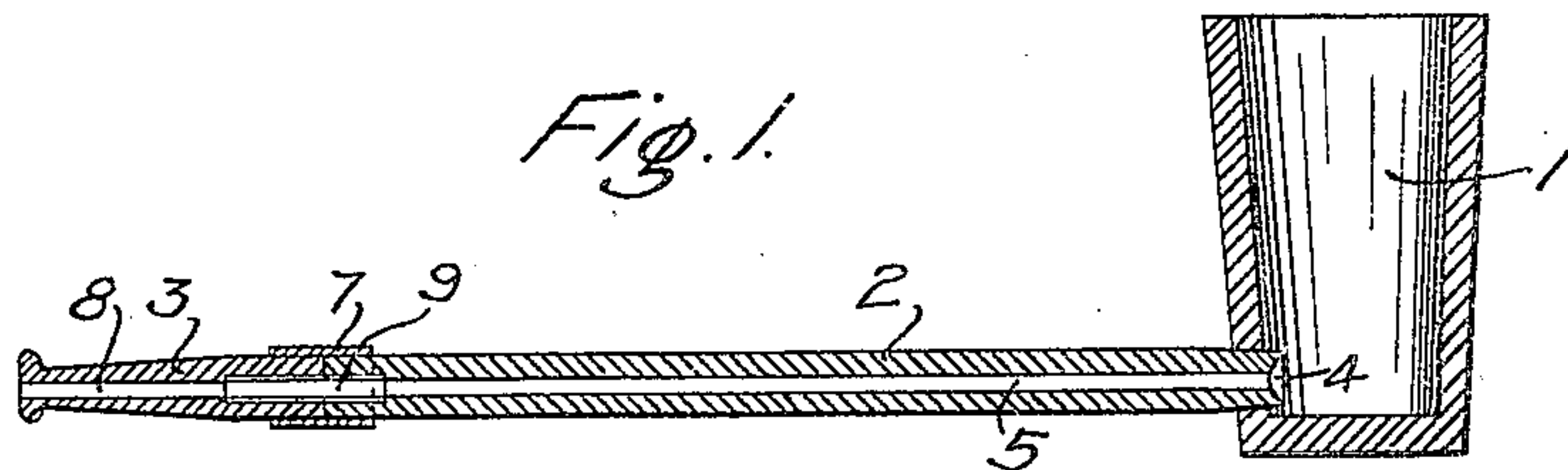


No. 817,633.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

B. F. ESHELMAN.
PIPE STEM CLEANER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1905.



Inventor

Benjamin F. Eshelman

Witnesses

Paul V. Tuttle.

M. A. Van House

By

P. J. Elliott

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. ESHELMAN, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

PIPE-STEM CLEANER.

No. 817,633.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed November 10, 1905. Serial No. 286,717.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. ESHELMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Stem Cleaners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to smoking - pipe stems, and has for its objects to provide a stem in which the smoke-passage can be kept always clean and dry, in which the cleaning attachment is inclosed, and is therefore always ready at hand, and in which the smoke-passage may be cleaned practically without interrupting the act of smoking.

I attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal cross-section of a pipe and stem on the plane of the smoke-passage. Fig. 2 is a similar view on the plane of the cleaner. Fig. 3 is a horizontal longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the mouthpiece and cleaner separated from the stem, the mouthpiece having been turned to connect with a new passage in the stem.

Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

This invention consists in providing the stem of an ordinary pipe - bowl with two straight passages leading from the bowl to the outer end and in attaching to the other end a reversible mouthpiece which has a passage leading from the center of its end to a point registering with either one of the two passages in the stem and which has, further, a cleaning-wire projecting outward in exactly corresponding position, so that it will enter the passage in the stem with which the air-passage is not connected. Thus if one smoke-passage of the stem becomes clogged it is only necessary to pull out the mouthpiece, as in Fig. 4, and turn it over and insert the cleaning-wire in the passage which has become clogged, thus causing the passage in the mouthpiece to register with the passage in

the stem from which the cleaning-wire has just been withdrawn and which is therefore clean. The act of inserting the cleaning-wire into the clogged passage will clean it by forcing the contents into the bowl, and since the wire is warmed from the bowl it will thoroughly dry out the passage.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents the bowl of the pipe, 2 the stem, and 3 the mouthpiece. The end of the stem 2 which is inserted into the bowl 1 is preferably concaved, as indicated at 4, and the two smoke-passages 5 and 6 both connect therewith. These two passages are made symmetrical with the center of the stem 2 and are preferably parallel. The other end of the stem is provided with a metal band 7, projecting over its end and forming a socket into which the mouthpiece 3 fits. The ends of the passages 5 and 6 are enlarged to receive the end of the air-tube of the mouthpiece. The mouthpiece 3 is provided with a single air-passage 8, extending from the center of its outer end to one side of its inner end, at which point it registers with either passage 5 or 6, according to which side of the mouthpiece is uppermost. The tube 9 fits in the end of the passage 8 and enters the enlarged end of the passage 5 or 6. The cleaning-wire 10 is secured in the inner end of the mouthpiece in symmetrical position with the tubes 9, so that it will enter the passage 5 or 6 in which the tube 9 is not entered. The wire 10 is preferably roughened at the part within the mouthpiece, so as to be held firmly therein. The wire 10 extends the entire length of the stem and into the hollow part 4.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a pipe, the combination of a bowl, a stem having two smoke-passages therein, a mouthpiece having a single passage therein adapted to connect with either one of said smoke-passages, and a cleaner secured to said mouthpiece and adapted to enter and to dry out the smoke-passage with which said mouthpiece-passage is not connected.

2. In a pipe, the combination of a stem having smoke-passages therein arranged sym-

metrically of the center, and a rotatable mouthpiece having an eccentric passage therein adapted to connect with different passages in said stem in different positions thereof.

- 5 3. A pipe having a bowl, a stem with a plurality of symmetrical passages therein, a mouthpiece adapted to connect with any of said passages, a cleaner secured to said mouth-

piece and lying within the unused passage in said stem. 10

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

BENJAMIN F. ESHELMAN.

Witnesses:

M. H. COREY,

M. A. VAN HOUSE.