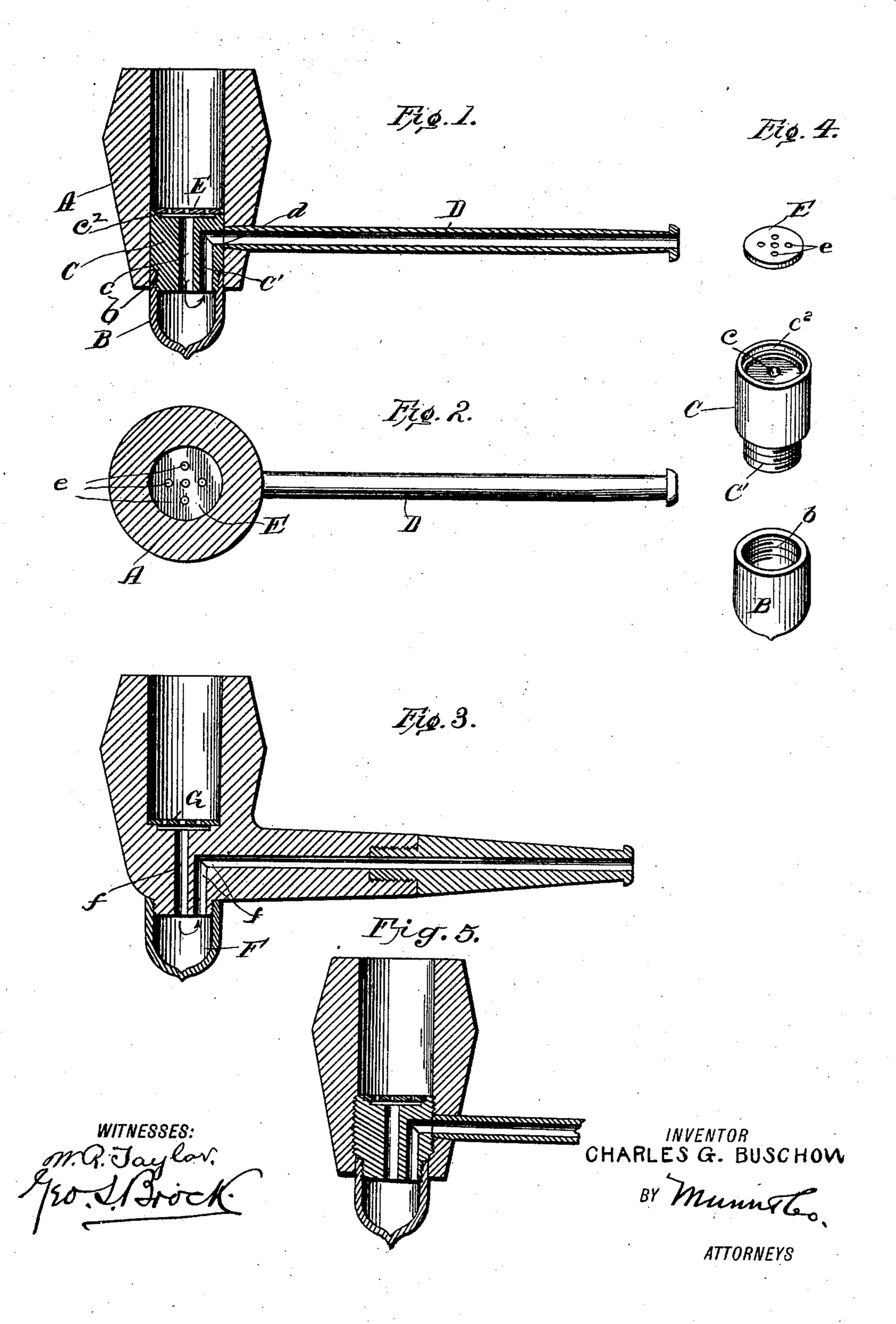
No. 819,513.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

C. G. BUSCHOW.
CONDENSER FOR TOBACCO PIPES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GERALD BUSCHOW, OF WESTFIELD, NEW YORK.

CONDENSER FOR TOBACCO-PIPES.

No. 819,513.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles Gerald Buschow, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Westfield, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Condensers for Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in condensers to be used with tobacco-pipes, and has for its object to produce a device whereby the injurious effects of nicotin will be materially lessened, if not entirely eliminated, and also to produce a pipe provided with my improvements which can be kept in a sanitary condition, and one whereby a cool and delightful smoke can be had without experiencing the disagreeable burning and swelling sensation so common with the use of ordinary smoking-pipes, and one in which the flavor of the tobacco is not destroyed.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse horizontal section of same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of another form of pipe. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form of pipe and condenser

In carrying out my invention the bowl of the pipe A, which may be made of any suitable wood, metal, and compositions and also of clay, meerschaum, bone, corncob, or any combination of these various materials, is provided with a central bore or opening extending vertically through the same. Into the lower end of this opening is fitted the cup B, which is provided at its upper end with the internal screw-threads b.

C is a plug the lower end of which is reduced and threaded, as at C', which is screwed into the internally-threaded upper end of the cup B. This plug C is provided with a central vertical passage c, passing entirely through it, and also the angular passage c', which extends from the lower end of plug C upwardly beside the central passage c and then extends through the side of the plug, where it registers with the passage d in the stem D. The upper end of the plug has

seated within it the perforated disk E, the plug having a vertical flange c^2 around its edge to retain said disk in position. This disk may be made of any suitable material—such as tin, aluminium, bone, &c.—or it may be a 60 sheet of wire-netting

The three parts B, C, and E, which form when assembled what I term a "condenser," may be made of any suitable wood, metal, composition and also of clay, meerschaum, 65 bone, or any combination of these materials.

In Fig. 1 is represented what is termed a "corncob" pipe, the lower part of which has been cut off, and the plug C and its attached cup B, which, together with the disk E, form 70 what I term a "condenser" held in place by wedging it into place or by other means, the cup protruding at the bottom, leaving the said cup free to be unscrewed or attached at will. The stem of the pipe is applied in the 75 ordinary manner and forced into the opening in the side of the condenser.

In Fig. 3 is represented a pipe in which the condenser and pipe are made as one, in which construction it is only necessary to provide 80 the cup F and cut threads on the same to secure it to the bowl and drill the necessary passes f and f'. The perforated disk or plate G is then put in its proper place. The bowl may be also made in two separable parts to 85 hold the condenser in place, whereby a smoker could use the pipe either with or without the condenser at his pleasure, as a threaded plug could be used when the condenser is laid aside. Again, the bowl of a 90 pipe may be bored and internally threaded at the lower part of the bore and a condenser attached, in which construction the condenser would have the upper end of the plug externally threaded, whereby the condenser 95 could be screwed into the lower end of the bore. Such a construction is shown in Fig. 5. Now if the condenser shown in Fig. 5 is taken out the opening at the bottom of the bore can be closed by a screw-plug and the 100 pipe used without the condenser.

The action of the condenser is as follows: In smoking, inhalation will draw the smoke through passage c, thence into the cup B, where the vacuum cools and rarefies it and where also is retained all moisture caused by saliva that may pass down the stem, and thus prevent any moisture reaching the tobacco and distilling nicotin. All impurities remain in the cup, which can be readily cleaned.

The smoke now flows upwardly through the angular passage or canal c' into the stem and thence passes to the mouth of the smoker in a pure and dry condition.

The disk or plate E, which is provided with the small perforations e, prevents the tobacco from being drawn into the main central pas-

sage c of the plug C.

It will thus be seen that I provide a smok-10 ing-pipe which is simple, cheap, and efficient and one in which the smoke is purified and dried before reaching the mouth of the smoker.

Having thus described my invention, what 15 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. A condenser for smoking-pipes consisting of a plug adapted to be inserted in the bore of a pipe, and a cup or chamber at the 20 lower end of said plug, said plug having a passage passing vertically through it and also a passage leading from the cup to and through the side of the plug.

2. A condenser for smoking-pipes consist-25 ing of a plug adapted to be attached to the bore of a pipe and a cup or chamber at the lower end of said plug, said plug provided with a vertical passage therethrough and an angular passage extending from the cup or 30 chamber to and through the side of the plug.

3. A condenser for smoking-pipes consisting of a plug adapted to be fitted to the bore of a pipe, a cup or chamber at the lower end of the plug, said plug having a central verti-35 cal passage therethrough and an angular

passage extending from the cup to and through the side of the plug, and a disk at the

top of the plug, said disk having small perfo-

rations therethrough.

4. In a tobacco-pipe the combination with 4° a bowl, of a condenser consisting of a plug at the lower extremity of said bowl and a cup or chamber at the lower end of the plug, said plug having a passage passing vertically through it and also a passage leading from 45 the cup to the stem-opening of the bowl.

5. In a tobacco-pipe the combination with a bowl, of a condenser consisting of a plug within said bowl and a cup at the lower end of the plug, said plug provided with a verti- 5° cal passage therethrough, and an angular passage extending from the cup to the stem-

opening of the bowl.

6. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination with a bowl, of a condenser consisting of a plug 55 within said bowl, a cup secured to the lower end of the plug, said plug having a vertical passage therethrough, a perforate plate or disk at the upper end of the plug, said plug also having an angular passage from the cup 60 and through the side of the plug to the stemopening of the plug.

7. In a tobacco-pipe comprising a bowl and stem, a separable smoke-condensing chamber adapted to fit within the bore of 65 said bowl, said condensing-chamber comprising a plug provided with a vertical and a bent passage, and a detachable cup fitted to

the lower end of the plug.

CHARLES GERALD BUSCHOW.

Witnesses:

WM. Buschow, A. B. HAWLEY.