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PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

T. A. WELLER & M. L. SPOTSWOOD,  
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1906.

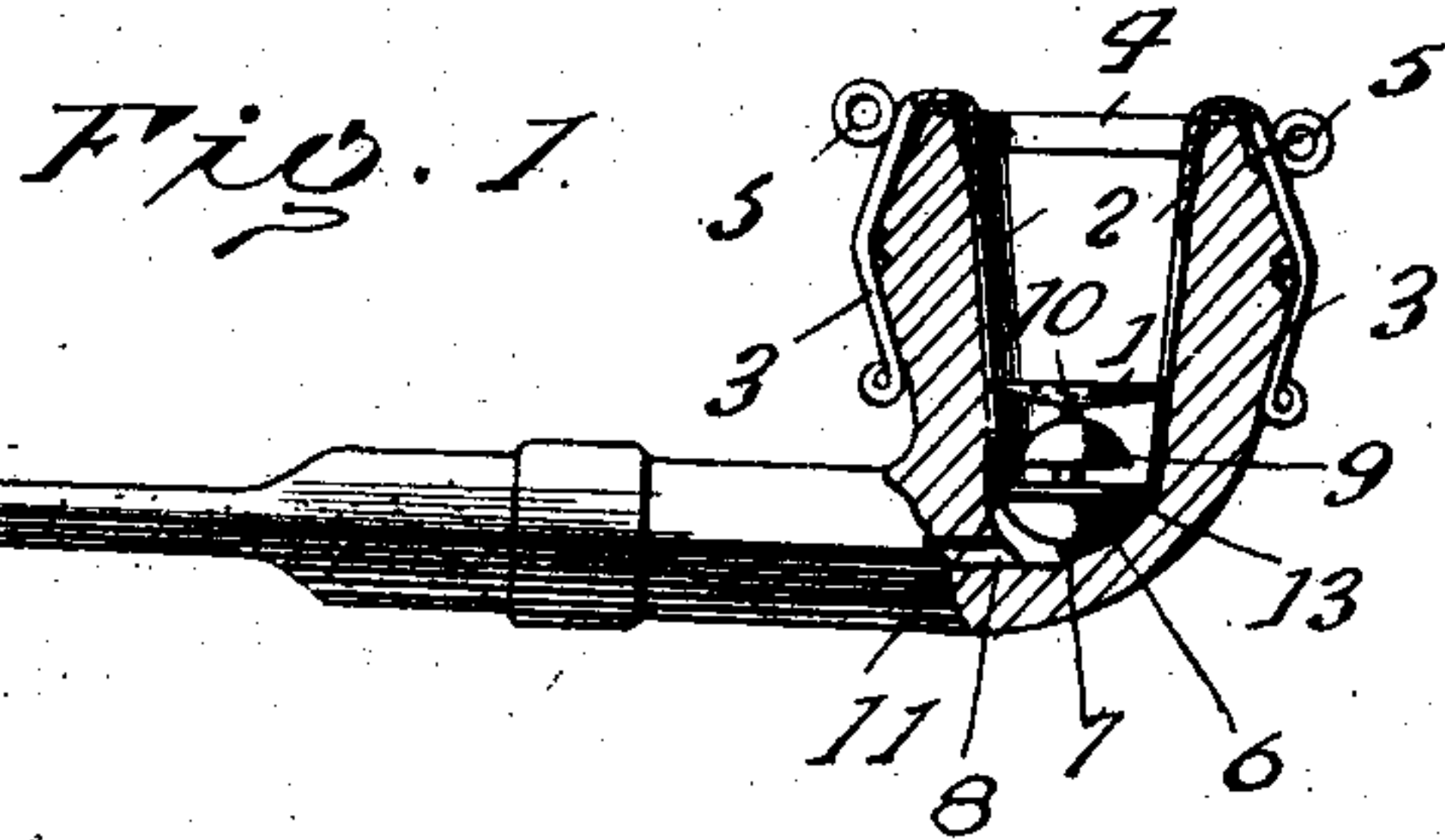


Fig. 5.

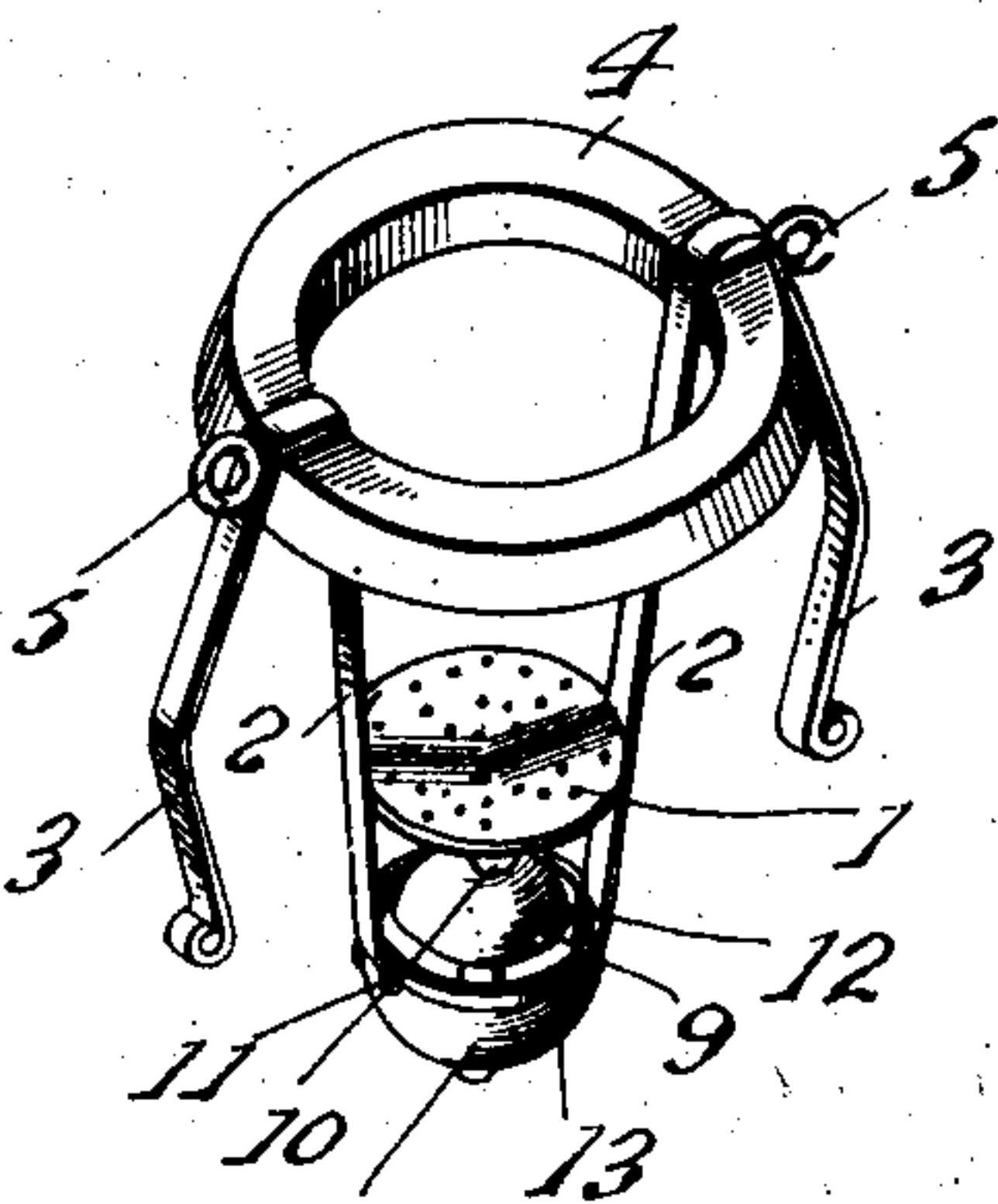
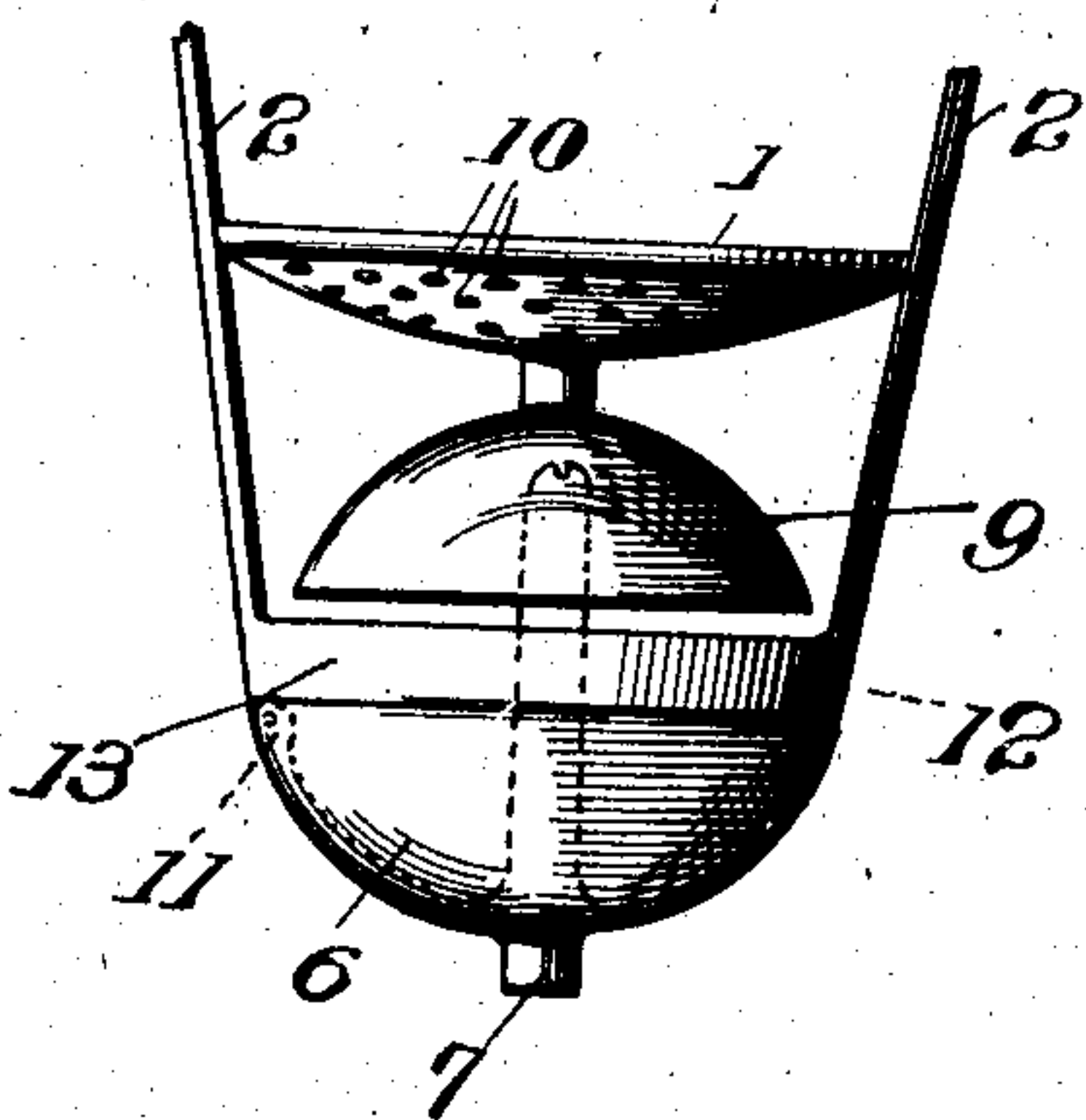


Fig. 3.

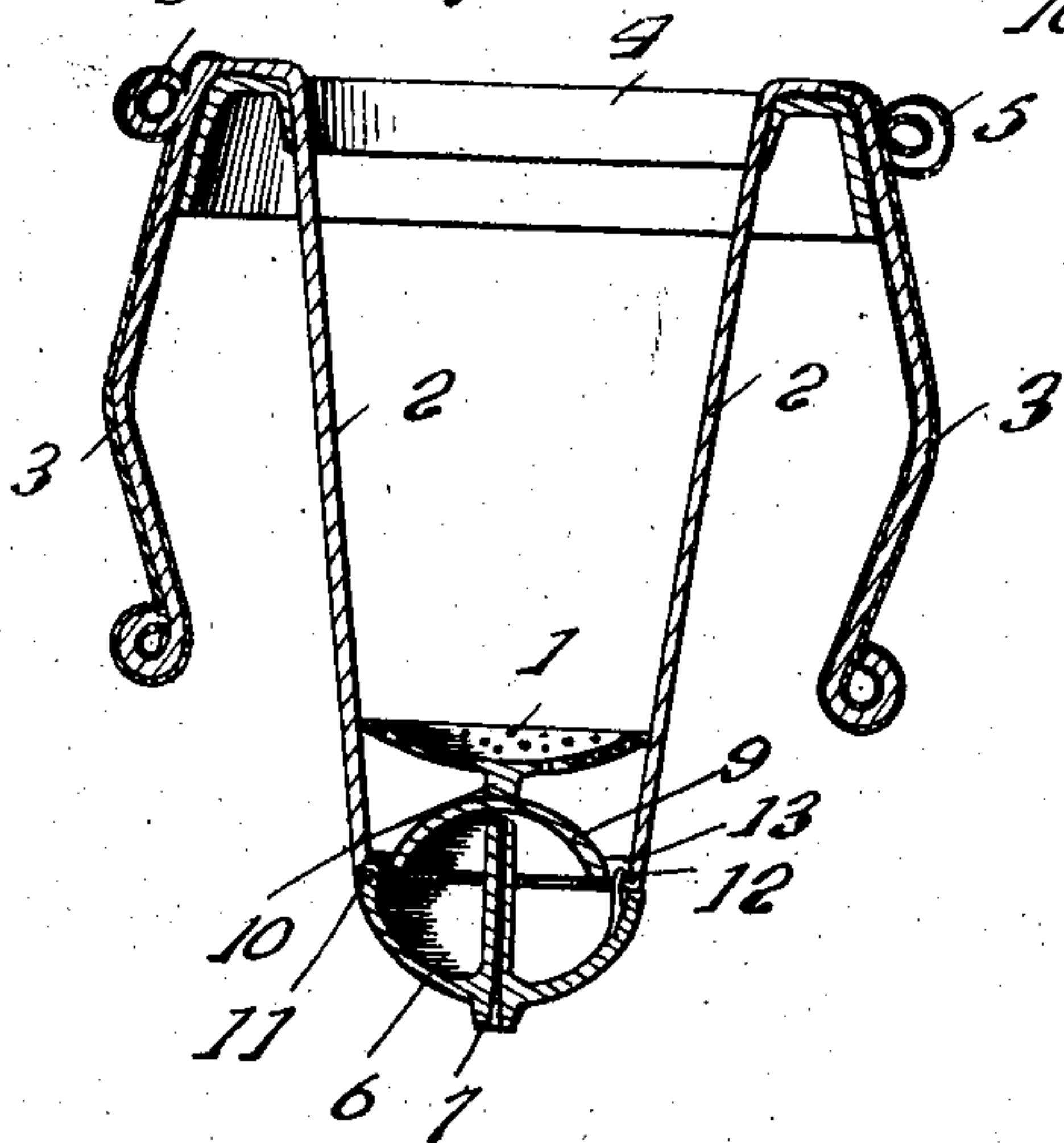
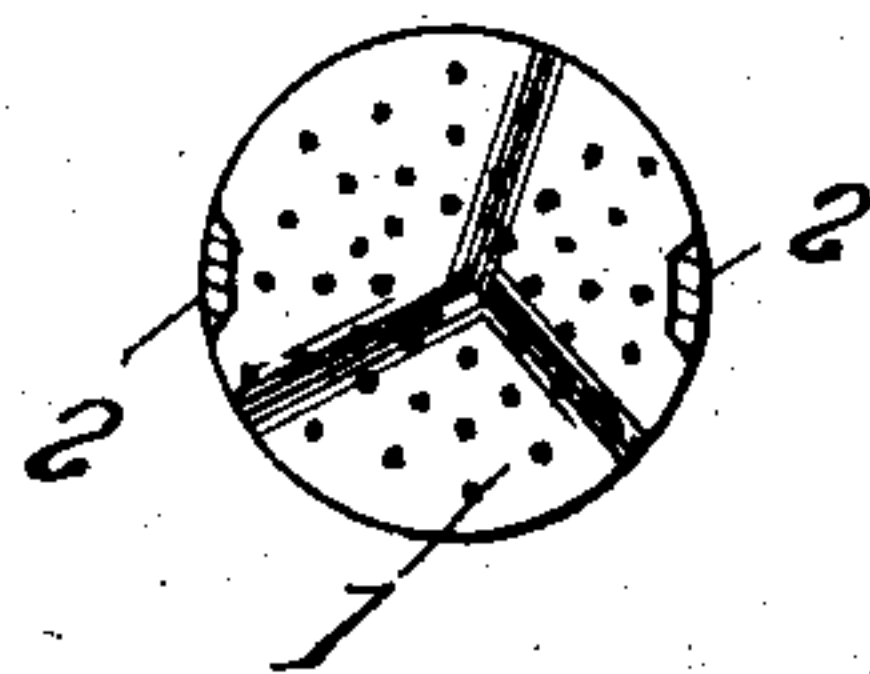


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TURNER A. WELLER, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, AND MUSCOE L. SPOTSWOOD, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

## TOBACCO-PIPE.

No. 834,177.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed April 7, 1906. Serial No. 310,570.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, TURNER A. WELLER, residing at Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, and MUSCOE L. SPOTSWOOD, residing at Richmond, Henrico county, Virginia, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

It is a desideratum to the devotee of pipe-smoking to eliminate the moisture from the smoke drawn into the mouth and along with such moisture the nicotine, creosote, and other injurious constituents held in suspension in moist smoke, also to cool the smoke and prevent the injury to the throat and mouth generally attributable to smoke entering the mouth at a high temperature, to prevent fouling of the bowl by the tobacco adhering to the inner walls thereof, to provide for ready cleaning both of the ashes and liquid accumulations, and to enable the tobacco to be loosened, so as to burn uniformly and to insure the smoke entering the mouth comparatively dry and cool.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a pipe provided with an attachment embodying the invention, the bowl of the pipe and the attachment being in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a side view of the attachment on a larger scale, parts being broken away and showing the cup turned down by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side view of the lower portion of the attachment, showing the parts on a larger scale.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The attachment comprises a perforated plate 1 and a support therefor to hold said plate a short distance from the bottom of the bowl. The plate 1 is of a size to fit within the lower portion of the bowl, so as to prevent tobacco finding its way between the edges of said plate and the sides of the bowl into the space formed below the said plate. The support for the plate comprises a bar 2 and a spring-arm 3, the latter being deflected outward between its ends to extend over the bulge of the bowl and admit of the lower end of the arm gripping the bowl below the bulge, so as to prevent displacement of the attachment in the event of the pipe being inverted to dislodge ashes.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention a series of bars 2 and corresponding spring-arms 3 are provided, two sets being sufficient, and they have a diametrical arrangement, the bars 2 being joined near their lower ends to the perforated plate 1 at opposite points and the upper ends of said bars 2 being attached in any manner to a cap-piece 4, which is of annular formation and hollow upon its lower side, so as to extend over the upper edge of the bowl and embrace opposite sides thereof. The cap 4 gives an ornamental effect to the bowl as well as affording convenient means for connecting the upper ends of the bars 2 and enabling turning of the attachment when it is required to loosen the tobacco or remove portions thereof that may adhere to the inner walls of the bowl. The bars 2 are sharpened at opposite edges to form cutters and are arranged to come close against the sides of the bowl, so as to remove particles of tobacco that may adhere thereto. The bars 2 and spring-arms 3 are preferably of integral formation and constitute parts of a strip or wire, which is doubled upon itself and receives the cap 4 in the fold, the joint between said cap and parts 2 and 3 being effected by solder or in any substantial way.

The attachment is of such construction as to admit of its free turning in the bowl and to provide for positive gripping and turning of the cap. Projections 5 are applied to the cap and may be in the form of rings or knobs, the same being material that will not conduct heat, thereby preventing burning of the fingers when gripping the attachment preliminary to turning the same to clean the



sides of the bowl. The projections 5 may be of wood, or if of metal may be covered in a way to prevent burning of the hand when gripping the same. The spring-arms 3 may likewise be protected by some suitable material to prevent burning of the fingers when coming in contact therewith when the pipe is lighted. The space formed below the perforated plate 1 contains a trap and a deflector.

The trap consists of a cup 6, which is adapted to catch condensed moisture, such as nicotine, creosote, and the like. A tube 7 is arranged centrally of the cup and projects above and below the same, the lower end being in communication with the air-passage 8 of the pipe and the upper end extending some distance above the cup and entering the deflector 9, which is of concavo-convex form and located above the cup and in line therewith. The deflector 9 is connected, by means of a stem 10, to the perforated plate 1 and is of less diameter than the cup or trap 6 to admit of moisture condensing thereon dripping into the cup 6. The deflector 9 is preferably fixed, whereas the cup 6 is movable to admit of its being readily cleaned, and for convenience said cup is hinged at one side to the support, as shown at 11, and is preferably attached at the opposite side with a catch 12 to retain the cup in proper position. A ring 13 connects the lower ends of the bars 2, and the catch 12 is adapted to engage with said ring when the cup is in normal position.

A tobacco-pipe supplied with an attachment embodying the invention will enable the user to enjoy a comparatively cool and dry smoke, while at the same time providing convenient and ready means for loosening the tobacco and cleaning the pipe when required. When the attachment is in position, the spring-arms 3 engage over the outer sides of the bowl, and their lower ends bear against the outer sides of the bowl at a point between the bulge and the base, thereby preventing displacement of the attachment when the pipe is inverted to empty ashes. When the pipe is lighted and suction is created in the passage 8 of the stem, the smoke passes downward in the bowl and through the openings of the plate 1 and coming in contact with the deflector 9 is thrown outward, and moisture contained therein is eliminated by condensing upon said deflector, the smoke passing around the lower edge of the deflector, thence upward and down through the tube 7 and out through the passage 8. The moisture eliminated from the smoke by condensation drips into the cup 6 and accumulates therein and is prevented from being taken up with the smoke, because entirely out of the path thereof. Between the puffs the deflector is afforded an opportunity to cool, while at the same time a certain amount of the condensed mois-

ture is vaporized by the heat of the metallic parts and passes off through the pipe as vapor. After the pipe has been lighted some time and it is found desirable to remove charred portions from the inner sides of the bowl the attachment is turned by gripping the projections 5 and turning the cap 4, thereby causing the cutting edges of the bars 2 to scrape the inner sides of the bowl. This operation also serves to loosen the tobacco and causes the same to burn as rapidly at the edges as at the center, with the result that the tobacco is consumed evenly or uniformly. Upon withdrawing the attachment from the bowl the tobacco supported upon the plate 1 is removed, and upon turning the cup 6 downward about as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3 the essential oils condensed therein may be emptied and the parts 9 and 6 thoroughly cleaned either by wiping or in any desired way. After the pipe has been cleaned the attachment may be replaced and the tobacco upon the plate 1 lighted and the smoke resumed, thereby resulting in a saving of tobacco.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A tobacco-pipe provided in the lower portion of its bowl with a trap for catching condensed vapor, a deflector and condenser of approximately concavo-convex form located above the trap and having its lower edge spaced therefrom, and a tube extended into the space formed in the hollow side of the deflector to draw the smoke therefrom and compel said smoke to pass downward, around the lower edge of and upward into the deflector.

2. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination of a trap in the lower portion of the bowl, a tube leading through said trap and extended upward therefrom, and a deflector located above the trap and receiving the upper end of said tube.

3. In a tobacco-pipe the combination of a perforated plate arranged within the lower portion of the bowl, a deflector located below said perforated plate, a trap arranged below said deflector, and a tube opening through the trap and having its upper end projected into the deflector.

4. An attachment for tobacco-pipes to be placed in the lower portion of the bowl thereof, the same comprising a plate, and a deflector located below the plate and spaced therefrom and of approximately concavo-convex form and arranged with the hollow side facing downward and connected centrally with the said plate.

5. An attachment to be placed in the lower portion of the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, the same comprising a plate, a trap located below the plate and spaced therefrom, and a deflector of approximately concavo-convex form located in the space formed between



the plate and trap and having its hollow side facing said trap and its lower edge spaced therefrom.

5 6. An attachment for tobacco-pipes comprising a cap rotatable upon the end of the bowl, a support connected with said cap and comprising a spring-arm and a bar, the latter coming close to the inner side of the bowl to form a scraper and the spring-arm being de-  
10 flected between its ends to span the bulge of the bowl and grip the side thereof at a point between the bulge and base, and a perforated plate, deflector and trap attached to said support.

15 7. An attachment for tobacco-pipes comprising an annular cap, bars and spring-arms connected therewith, and a perforated plate,

deflector and trap connecting the lower ends of the bars, the trap being provided with a centrally-disposed tube having its lower end 20 in communication with the passage of the stem of the pipe and having its upper end extended into the space of the deflector.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

TURNER A. WELLER. [L. S.]

MUSCOE L. SPOTSWOOD. [L. S.]

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Witnesses as to the signature of Spots-  
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