

No. 855,893.

PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

P. A. KENNA.  
TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1906. RENEWED MAY 2, 1907.

FIG. 1

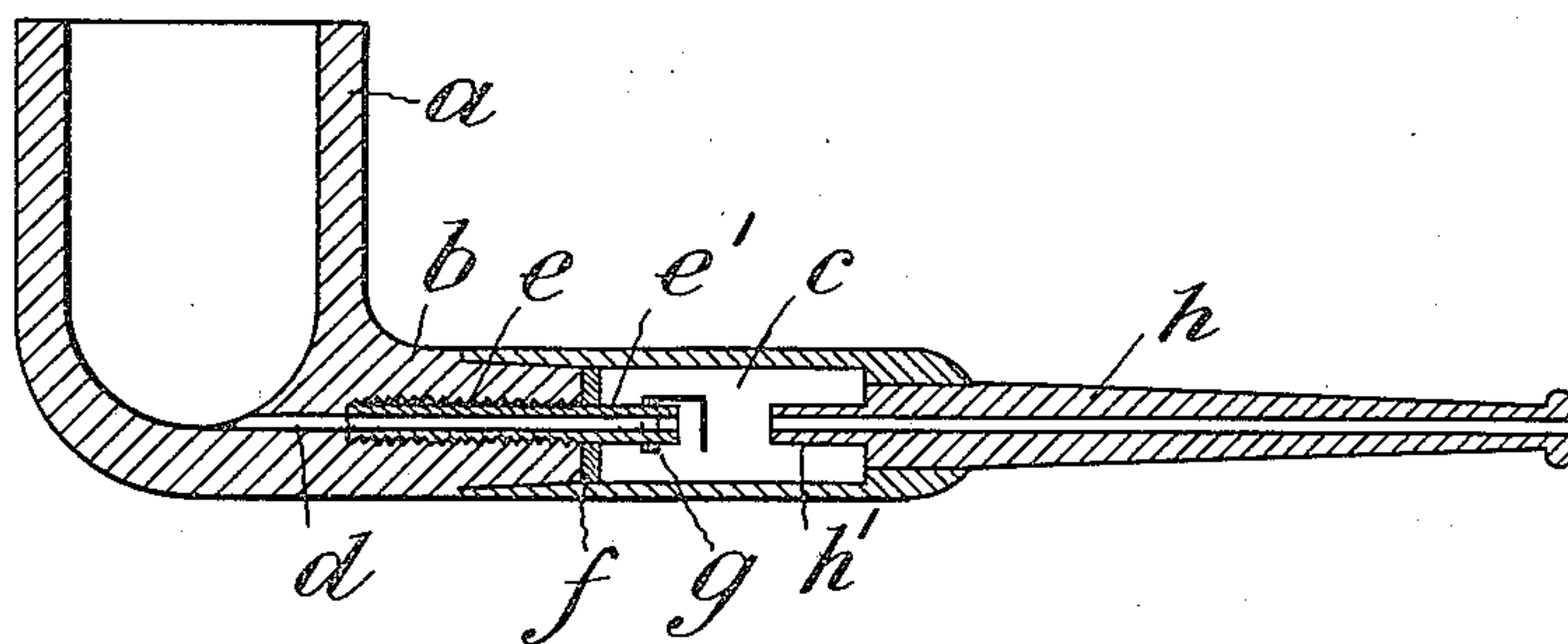


FIG. 2

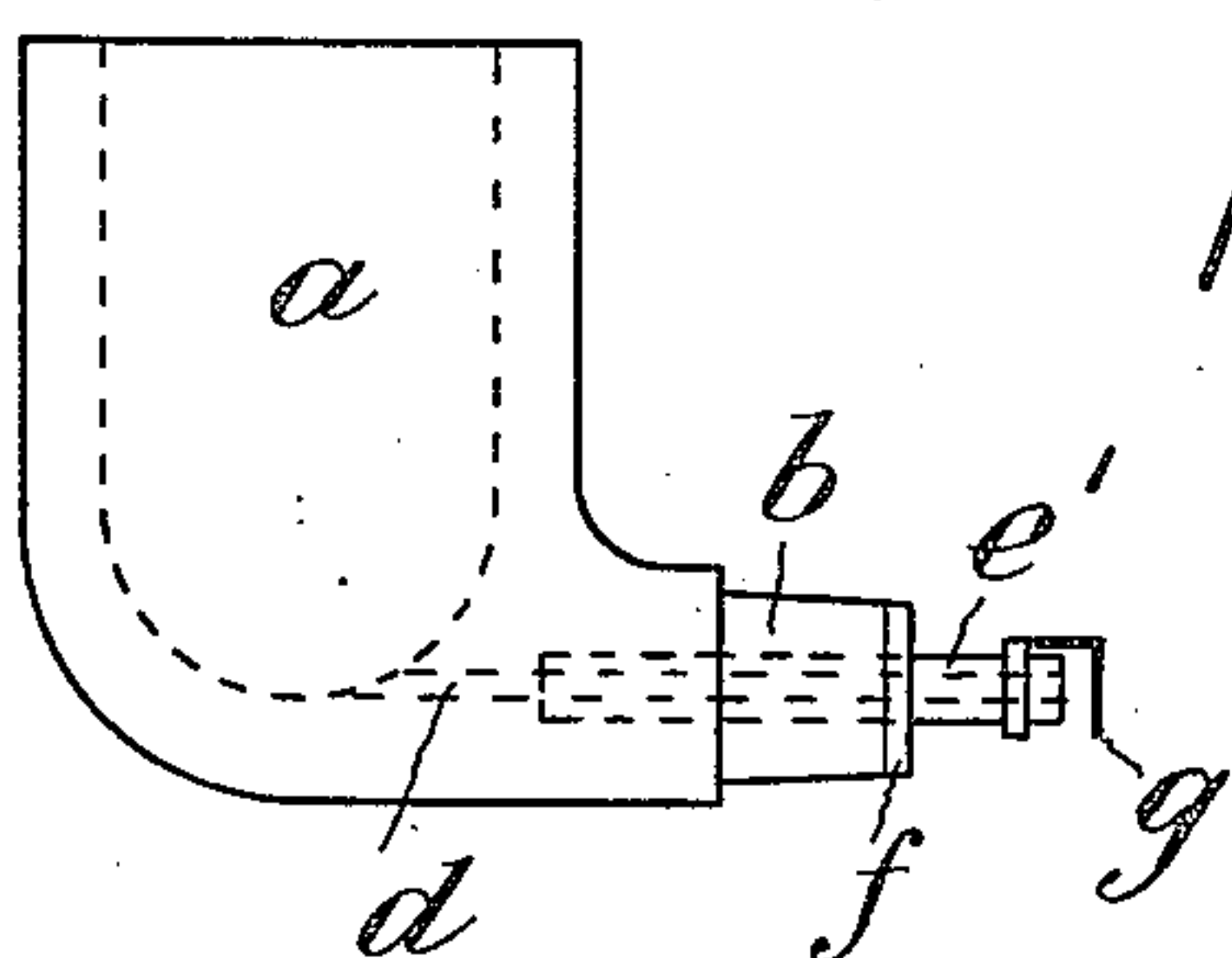


FIG. 4

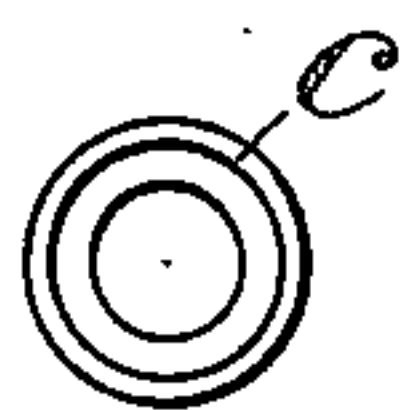


FIG. 3

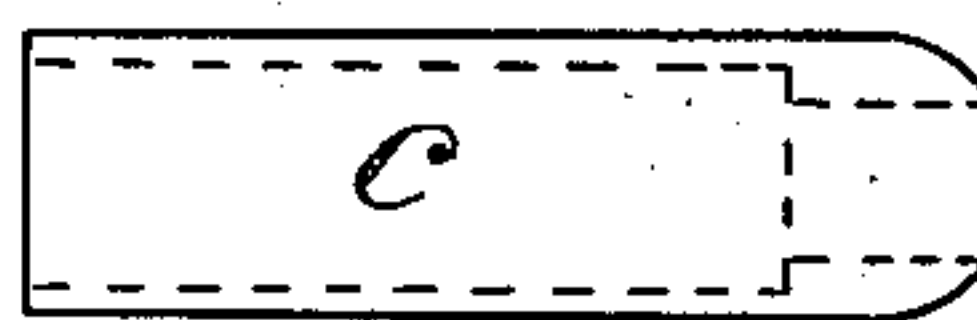
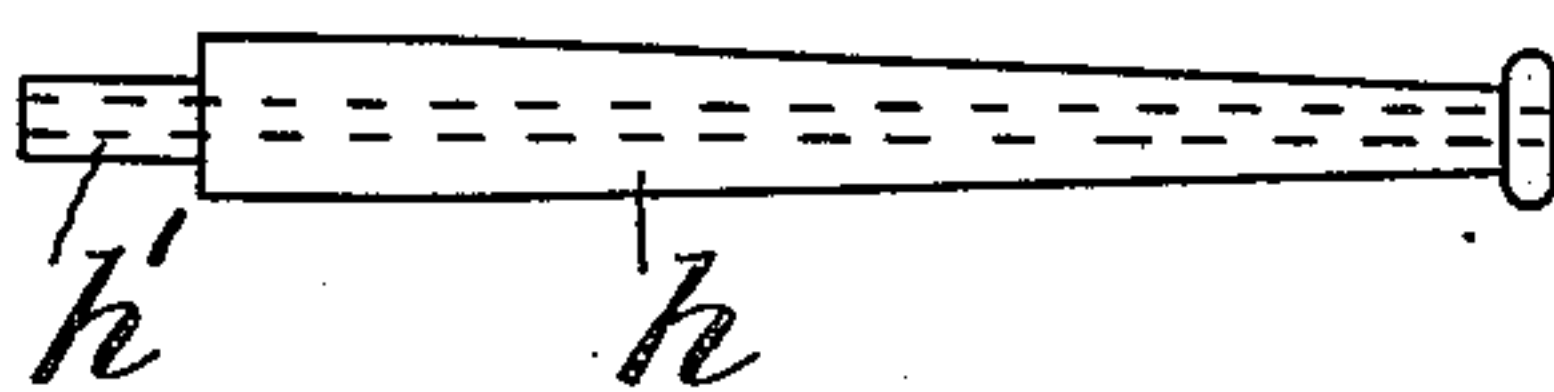


FIG. 5



Witnesses.

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by Chas. A. Riches  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK ALFRED KENNA, OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

## TOBACCO-PIPE.

No. 855,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed February 26, 1906. Renewed May 2, 1907. Serial No. 371,470.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PATRICK ALFRED KENNA, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, accountant, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved tobacco pipe and has for its object the construction of a pipe which will prevent the saliva and other moisture from coming into contact with the tobacco in the bowl so that cool and dry smoke is drawn from the mouth piece: and also that all parts of the pipe may be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

The essential features of the invention are a condensing and saliva chamber, removably attached at one end to the stem of the pipe while its other end is adapted to receive the mouth piece. The external contour of this chamber is constructed to correspond with that of the stem of the pipe, while its internal contour is cylindrical. The end of the stem which fits within the saliva chamber is provided with a disk or washer of non-absorbent material such as vulcanite, bone, metal or the like, and a small projecting tube in communication with the bowl and having a removable baffle. The end of the mouth piece which fits within the saliva chamber is also provided with a small projecting tube. But in order that the invention may be properly understood reference will now be made to the accompanying sheet of drawings in which

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a pipe complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the bowl and stem. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the saliva chamber removed from the stem. Fig. 4 is an end view of same. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the mouth piece.

(a) is the bowl of the pipe which can be made of any desired shape.

(b) is the stem.

(c) is the condensing and saliva chamber which is open at both ends, and externally corresponds in shape with the stem. One end of this chamber is adapted to removably fit on the stem either by means of an ordinary push joint as shown in the drawings or it may

be screwed thereto. The other end of the chamber is adapted to receive the mouth piece in the same manner.

The chamber (c) may be made of any material such as vulcanite, wood, amber, meerschäum or metal the essential being that it is removably attached to the stem.

(d) is the bore in the stem communicating with the bowl (a).

(e) is a small tube inserted in the stem concentrically with the bore therein and projecting therefrom at (e<sup>1</sup>).

(f) is a washer of disk made of non-absorbent material such as vulcanite or sheet metal. This disk is provided for the purpose of preventing the moisture which collects in the chamber (c) from penetrating the wood of the stem.

(g) is a removable baffle which fits on the end of the projecting tube (e<sup>1</sup>). This baffle is provided for the purpose of checking the draft and throwing the smoke into the condensing chamber prior to being drawn through the mouth piece.

(h) is the mouth piece and (h<sup>1</sup>) a projecting tube on one end thereof.

When the smoke is drawn by suction from the bowl (a) through the bore (d) and the tube (e) it strikes the baffle (g), and is thrown against the wall of the condensing chamber (c), around which it circulates and is partially condensed and cooled, the moisture being deposited in the chamber. The smoke then passes into the mouth piece. The saliva from the smoker's mouth will also accumulate in the chamber (c) and the projecting tubes (e<sup>1</sup>) and (h<sup>1</sup>) will prevent the moisture thus collected from making its way either to the bowl or into the bore of the mouth piece.

In order to empty the condensing and saliva chamber it is only necessary to remove the mouth piece and allow the moisture to run out. When it is desired to clean the pipe the chamber is removed from the stem, and the baffle (g) from the tube (e<sup>1</sup>) every part of the pipe is then available for a thorough cleaning.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl, a stem for the bowl having a bore there through com-



communicating with the chamber of the bowl, a  
tube fitted into the bore of the stem, a collar  
for the tube intermediate the ends thereof  
engaging the end of the stem, a baffle sup-  
ported on the outer end of the tube and over-  
5 hanging the bore thereof to deflect the cur-  
rent of the smoke, a saliva chamber fitted on  
the stem and inclosing the tube and baffle

and a mouth piece fitted to the saliva cham-  
ber having a tube projecting thereinto. 10

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

PATRICK ALFRED KENNA.

Witnesses:

WALTER SIGMONT,  
T. O. ALLEN.