W. NEVE.

TOBACCO PIPE.

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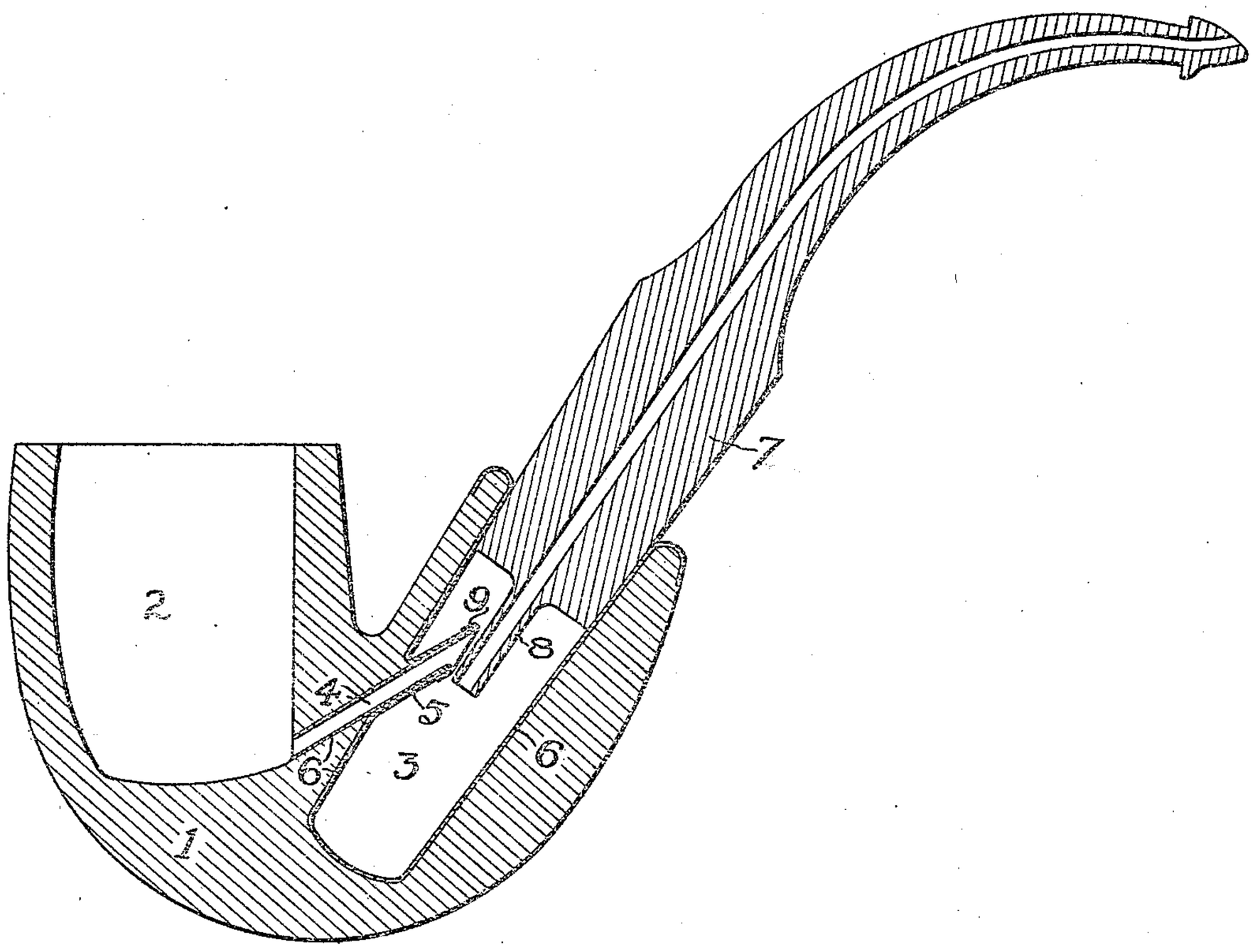
961,790. Patented June 21, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

961,790. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 21, 1910.**

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NEVE, of the city of Omaha, county of Douglas, and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, which improvements are described in the following specification and are illustrated by the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to that class of tobacco-pipes, or smoking-pipes, so-called, in which the pipe body, being formed of wood or other absorbent material, contains a separate reservoir, waste receptacle, or nicotin chamber, for the reception of such saliva, nicotin, and other liquid by-products of smoking as might otherwise foul the pipe.

The principal object of my invention is efficiency in preventing such receptacle and pipe from becoming foul; and in preventing the liquid contents of such receptacle from running out or escaping, into or through either the stem or the bowl of the pipe, when the latter is overturned or inverted. To accomplish this object, I provide such receptacle with an impervious and nonabsorbent lining and with two reëntrant nipples, one of which forms part of a removable pipe-stem or mouthpiece, while the other forms part of a tubular passage, leading from the pipe bowl.

The best manner in which I have contemplated applying the principles of my invention, is shown in said drawing, which is an axial or central longitudinal sectional view of a tobacco-pipe, constructed in accordance with those principles.

In this drawing the numeral 1 denotes the pipe body, in which are formed, in the usual manner, two separate excavations, or receptacles, namely, the bowl 2, in which the tobacco is burned, and the cylindrical or cup-shaped chamber 3, in which the liquid waste products are collected. These two excavations are connected by an intercommunicating tubular smoke passage 4, leading from the bottom of bowl 2 to a point within chamber 3, and terminating within that chamber in a nipple 5. This nipple is a tubular and symmetrically reëntrant portion of the external cylindrical wall of chamber 3. It extends inwardly toward the longitudinal axis of that chamber in an inclined direction, relatively to that axis, and has a terminal orifice of discharge in the middle portion of that chamber. The interior surfaces of chamber 3 and passage 4 are permanently covered with a continuous, impervious and non-removable lining 6, formed of non-corroding metal, or other nonabsorbent and non-corroding material. That part of this lining 6 which covers the inner surface of chamber 3, may advantageously consist of a close-fitting aluminium cup, driven firmly into that chamber, and containing, as part of itself, the described reëntrant nipple 5; while that part of said lining which covers the inner surface of passage 4, may advantageously consist of an aluminium tube which is driven into and partly through said nipple 5, and is made continuous therewith. The said parts of lining 6 are imperviously united by a flange joint 9, which is formed by heading down the peripheral end wall of said aluminium tube outwardly over the surrounding terminal edge of said nipple 5. The top of chamber 3 is normally closed, in the usual manner, by a removable mouthpiece or tubular stem 7, which may advantageously be formed of hard rubber and held by friction in the position shown, and which is provided terminally with a long tubular nipple 8, located centrally in chamber 3.

Obviously the described internal construction of the pipe is independent of its external shape, and is practicable as well in pipes having so-called straight shanks as in pipes having the nicotin chamber located in a bent shank of the pipe body, as shown in said drawing.

From this construction it follows that in the use of my invention all the liquid by-products before-mentioned are collected in chamber 3 without loss or leakage; that the contents of that chamber can be poured out as often as necessary by removing the stem 7 and tipping the pipe; and that, whatever be the position given to the pipe, the said contents, unless permitted to accumulate in excessive quantity, that is to say, in such quantity as to overflow one or the other of the nipples 5 and 8, cannot escape from said chamber, so long as stem 7 remains in the position shown.

I claim as my invention:—

In a smoking-pipe, a bowl, which is adapted to hold smoking material, a chamber, which is adapted to receive liquid waste

products, a passage, which leads from said bowl to said chamber, a tubular lining, which covers the interior surface of said passage, and a lining, which is provided with a reëntrant nipple, and is applied to the inner surface of said chamber, both said linings being formed of metal, and united by a flange joint within said chamber, in combination with a mouthpiece, which is seated in the mouth of said chamber, and is provided with a terminal nipple.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my name in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM NEVE.

Witnesses:
MILLARD EDDY,
FRED BRODEGAARD.