

J. N. COURTNEY.
TOBACCO PIPE.
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933,628.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

Fig. 1.

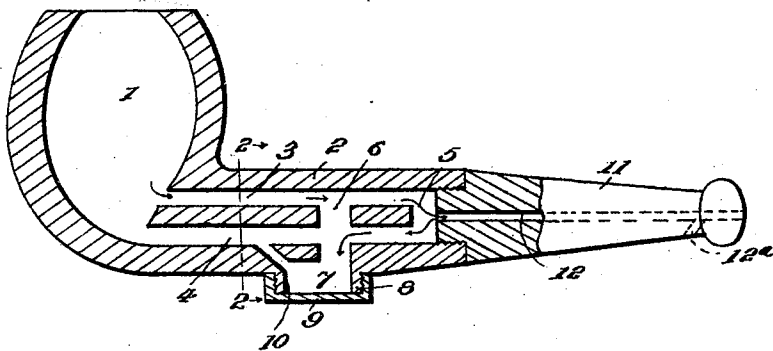
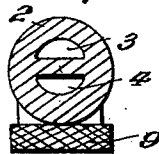


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN N. COURTNEY, citizen of the United States, residing at Excelsior Springs, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object, a simple, durable and efficient construction of tobacco pipe which will insure a sweet, cool smoke, and effectually prevent saliva from being sucked back into the smoker's mouth with the smoke. And the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description, and accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through my improved pipe; and, Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

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

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the bowl of my improved tobacco pipe, and 2 the stem thereof, said stem being formed with two distinct longitudinally extending openings 3 and 4 disposed one above the other, both of the openings communicating with the interior of the bowl 1 at the base thereof, and being connected together at their rear ends by a passage 5. Between their ends, the openings 3 and 4 are intersected by the relatively small upper ends of a chamber 6 which is formed in the stem 2, as shown, the lower end of said chamber being enlarged as indicated at 7, and the stem at such point being formed with a threaded boss 8 designed for engagement by a screw cap 9 to close the lower end of said chamber. The lower end of said chamber communicates with the lowermost opening 4 in the stem by means of a preferably obliquely disposed passage 10 extending upwardly and forwardly from the chamber, as clearly illustrated in the drawings.

11 designates the mouth piece which may be secured to the stem 2 in any desired way, and which is formed, in addition to the usual smoke passage 12, with a passage 12^a

which is located at the tip end of the mouth piece as shown, and which intersects the smoke passage 12 and which extends downwardly therefrom, opening at the lower side of the mouth-piece immediately in advance of the tip.

In the practical use of a tobacco pipe constructed as set forth in the foregoing description and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, when the pipe is filled and lighted, the fire will be in the upper part of the bowl 1 and the smoke will evidently enter the channel or opening 3 and following the course indicated by the darts, any saliva that might obtain access to the stem following the course indicated by the other darts and flowing into the collecting chamber which intersects said openings 3 and 4. The passage 10 gives vent to the collecting chamber and has a tendency to drive any of the products of distillation of the tobacco from the opening 4 into the chamber while manifestly any of such distillates or the like that pass into the uppermost opening 3 will also tend to be collected in said chamber, the upper portion of which intersects both of said openings 3 and 4, hence the opening or channel 3 will, at all times, be clean and cool, preventing the smoke from passing through any nicotine that might accumulate in the opening 4 and the chamber 7 before it reaches the smoker's mouth.

It is a well known fact, among pipe smokers that the saliva gets into the stem by the smoker putting his tongue against the tip end of the stem or mouth-piece. By the provision of the passage 12^a before described, my improved tobacco pipe possesses another important advantage in that any saliva that might get into the mouth-piece by the tongue coming in contact with the tip thereof would tend to gravitate through the passage 12^a, and come out between the teeth and lip.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a tobacco pipe embodying a bowl, and a stem portion, the stem being formed with two distinct longitudinally extending openings both of which communicate with the interior of the bowl at the base thereof.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described tobacco pipe embodying a bowl and a stem, the stem being formed with two distinct longitudinally extending openings both of which communicate at their

forward ends with the interior of the bowl, the stem being also formed with a collecting chamber intersecting both of said openings.

- 5 3. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described tobacco pipe, embodying a bowl, and a stem, said stem being formed with two distinct openings, one above the other, both of which communicate at their
10 forward ends with the interior of the bowl, the stem being also formed with a passage connecting said openings together at their rear ends and with a chamber intersecting both of said openings between the ends of
15 the latter.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a to-

bacco pipe, embodying a bowl and a stem, the stem being formed with longitudinally extending openings extending therethrough, and communicating with the interior of the 20 bowl, and the stem being also formed with a collecting chamber intersecting said openings, and having a forwardly extending passage connecting one of said openings with the chamber. 25

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

JOHN N. COURTNEY. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

LOUELLA ROSELLE,
J. M. COURTNEY.