

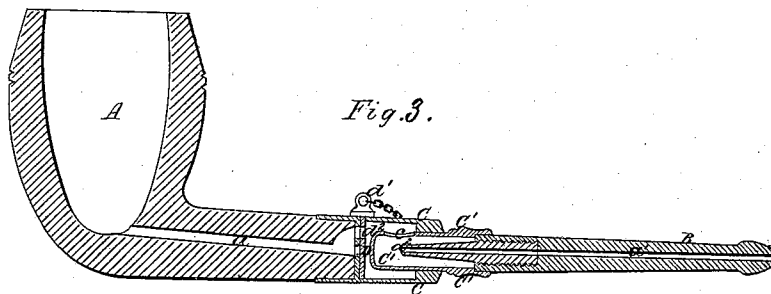
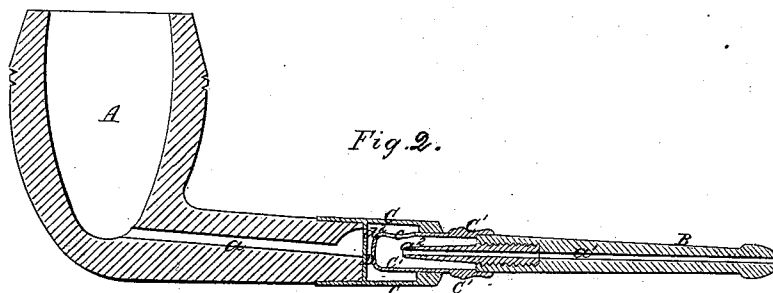
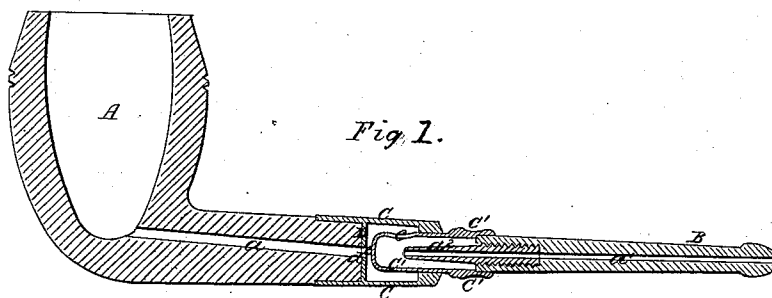
(No Model.)

J. AIKMAN.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 332,858.

Patented Dec. 22, 1885.



Witnesses:
John M. Clayton.
Harry Drury

Inventor:
James Aikman
by his Atty.
Horace Austin

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES AIKMAN, OF GLASGOW, COUNTY OF LANARK, SCOTLAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,858, dated December 22, 1885.

Application filed October 2, 1884. Serial No. 144,529. (No model.) Patented in England January 29, 1884, No. 2,317, and in France April 16, 1884, No. 161,566.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES AIKMAN, residing at Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, have invented certain Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, (for which I have received patents as follows: in Great Britain January 29, 1884, No. 2,317, and in France April 16, 1884, No. 161,566,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to form tobacco-pipes and cigar-holders so that the nicotine or noxious juices may be prevented from entering the smoker's mouth, and return of saliva from the mouth through the bore of the pipe to the bowl may also be avoided.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 represent in sections different modifications of tobacco-pipes constructed in accordance with my invention.

In each case the improved pipe (or the stem of the cigar-holder) is made in two parts, A B, which are connected together by a mount, C C', also formed in two parts—the one part, C, fixed to the bowl part A, the stem forming a socket for the other part, C', which is fitted on the mouth-piece part B of the stem. The socket part C of the mount forms a hollow recess or cavity, in which the nicotine or similar juices are condensed, the direct outflow of the smoke being through a small hole, a^2 , formed in a partition, D, within the socket part C of the mount. The partition or door D' (shown in Fig. 3) consists of a removable plate, which can be withdrawn from the mount and removed to shake out condensed juice, and to obtain access to the bore a of the pipe for cleaning purposes. The other part, C', of the mount is hollow, and is closed at its extreme end, but is formed with a large lateral opening, c , for the passage into it of the smoke,

this part of the mount being inserted into the socket part C to an extent at which the lateral smoke-passage c is entirely within the socket. The bore of the mouth-piece stem terminates in a nipple, a^2 , extending into the hollow part C' of the mount about the center of the hollow cavity, and any saliva or moisture passing down the bore of the mouth-piece drops from the nipple into the hollow cavity C', and cannot return again to the smoker's mouth. The liquid matter is shaken out through the smoke-passage c when separating the two parts C C' of the mount to shake out the nicotine from the part C.

In the pipe shown in Fig. 1 the opening in the partition D is made directly opposite the bore of the pipe, to permit of the insertion of a brush or other cleansing device.

I make no claim to any of the parts separately, which are well known and in common use; but

What I claim is—

The combination, in a tobacco-pipe or cigar-holder, of the following elements, to wit: the mount C C', formed in two parts, the one part, C, having formed or fitted in it a perforated partition, D, and the other part, C', which is adapted to fit into the part C, being made in the form of a tubular cavity for the reception of saliva, with an orifice, c , and being attached to the pipe-stem B, wherein a nipple, a^2 , is fitted to project into the cavity C', substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES AIKMAN.

Witnesses:

W. R. M. THOMSON,
WALLACE FAIRWEATHER.