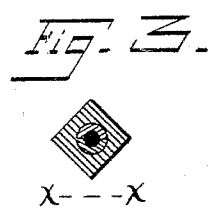
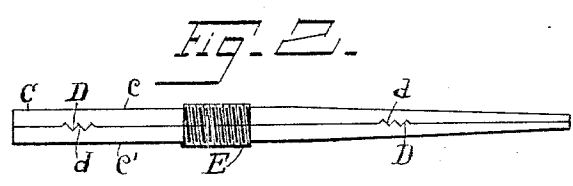
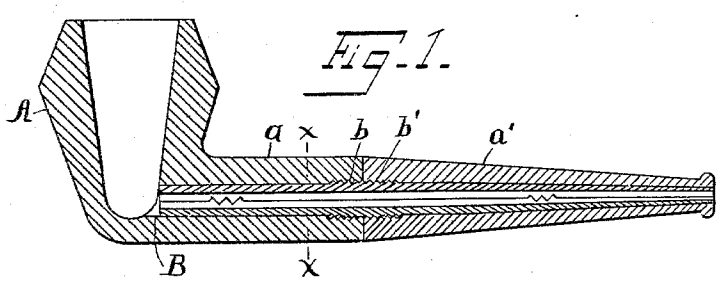


(No Model.)

E. W. BRYANT.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 566,739.

Patented Sept. 1, 1896.



Witnesses
Harry J. Perkins.
C. Corst.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,739, dated September 1, 1896.

Application filed June 5, 1895. Serial No. 551,707. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WM. BRYANT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, county of New York, and State
5 of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar
10 letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to improvements in pipes, and more particularly to certain new and novel means for avoiding as far as possible the fouling of pipes with nicotine and for facilitating the cleaning of pipes after
15 being used for some time.

With these and other important ends in view the invention contemplates providing in
20 an ordinary pipe of almost any construction, in which preferably the mouthpiece can be removed from the bowl and its adjacent stem, a tube made in two parts and adapted to be secured within the bore of the entire stem, so
25 that the same may be readily removed and cleaned when desired.

The invention consists of a pipe provided with the usual tubular stem and mouthpiece, a tube composed of two longitudinal sections
30 of equal length and as long as the combined bores of mouthpiece and stem, whose meeting edges are provided with opposite corresponding locking projections and notches, the said tube also having an enlarged and
35 screw-threaded section serving to receive the enlarged screw-threaded opposite ends of mouthpiece and stem and thereby unite them.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of
40 the tube removed from the pipe, and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the
45 bowl of an ordinary pipe, having the usual adjacent portion of the stem a and a mouthpiece a' .

The bore B of the entire stem is larger preferably than in the ordinary stem to receive the tube C.
50

The tube C is made in two longitudinal sec-

tions cc' , the meeting edges of which are preferably provided with one or more short series of corresponding notches D and projections d , by means of which the sections can be
55 easily and quickly fixed together in their proper relative positions. The tube C is also provided with an enlarged and threaded shoulder E, which is adapted to screw into the threaded end b of the stem a and also receive the threaded end b of the mouthpiece a' , whereby the tube is securely fastened within
60 the pipe and the mouthpiece is secured in position.

In the practical use of my improved pipe I
65 have found it desirable to make the tube wider at its inner end than at its outer end, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The tube fits snugly within the bore of the stem, and the smoke of the tobacco passes only through the
70 tube, and the nicotine that ordinarily collects in the bore of the stem is retained in the tube. After the pipe has been used for some time and it is desired to clean the same the mouthpiece is first removed from the tube and then
75 the tube is unscrewed from the short stem a' . The two sections of the tube can then be easily separated and cleaned. Then the sections are arranged together, the notches and projections forming a guide and partial lock
80 for this purpose, and when so connected the tube is screwed into place in the short stem a' , after which the mouthpiece is screwed in position on the tube. It will thus be observed that the tube forms a rigid base on which the
85 mouthpiece is screwed to the short stem, and thus provides a stem of unusual strength.

The pipe itself may be constructed out of any desired material, and I have found aluminium a desirable material in many ways of
90 which to make the tube.

Changes may be made in the form and proportion of parts of my invention and in the details of construction, but these are matters of simple mechanical skill and expediency
95 and fall within the scope of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pipe provided with the usual tubular
100 stem and mouthpiece, a tube composed of two longitudinal sections, the meeting edges

of which are provided with one or more short series of corresponding notches and projections, and having an enlarged screw-threaded portion adapted to receive the enlarged screw-threaded ends of the stem and the mouth-
5 piece to unite said parts together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 31st day of May, 1895.

EDWARD WM. BRYANT.

Witnesses:

JAMES ALAN BRYANT,
KATE BRYANT.