

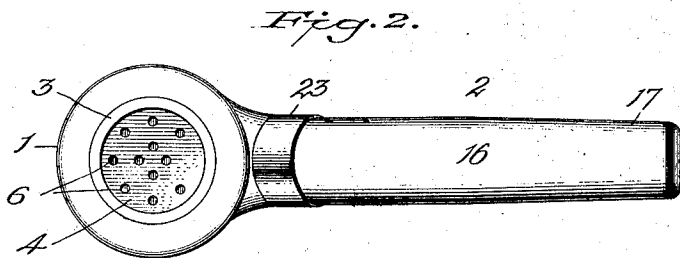
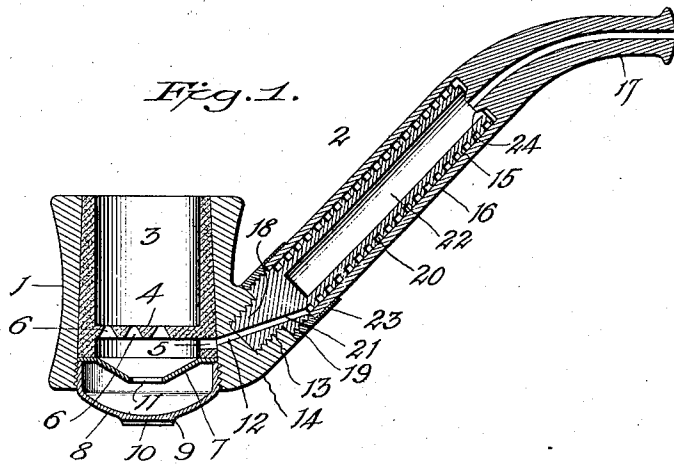
W. G. WATTS, J. L. BRUSSE & F. E. TIEDEMANN.

TOBACCO SMOKING PIPE.

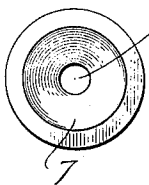
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997,164.

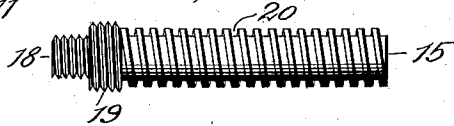
Patented July 4, 1911.



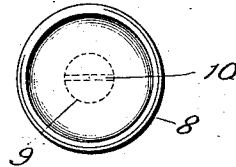
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## TOBACCO-SMOKING PIPE.

997,164.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed October 25, 1910. Serial No. 589,006.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WALTER G. WATTS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and JAMES L. BRUSSE and FREDERICK E. TIEDEMANN, citizens of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Tobacco-Smoking Pipe, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in tobacco smoking pipes, and the objects of our invention are: First, to provide a pipe, the stem of which is formed with a spiral smoke channel and with a receiver for saliva which prevents the saliva from being drawn into the mouth with the smoke, the tortuous character of the smoke channel causing the smoke to become thoroughly cooled before entering the mouth; and second, to provide a pipe, the bowl of which is provided with a removable tobacco receiver having a perforated bottom and a refuse holder below the said receiver, the stem of said pipe being provided with a tortuous smoke passage or channel, which connects at one end with the tobacco receiver below the perforated bottom thereof, and at the opposite end with the mouth piece, the stem being also provided with a receiver which collects the saliva and prevents the same from being drawn into the mouth with the smoke. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical, longitudinal, sectional view through a pipe constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the stem member having a peripheral, spiral smoke channel and a saliva pocket or receiver. Fig. 4 is a plan view of an apertured plate located beneath the bottom of the tobacco receiver; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a refuse pan which is screwed into the bottom of the pipe bowl against the apertured plate.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the bowl and 2 the stem of a tobacco smoking pipe embodying our invention. The bowl portion is a cylindrical bowl, and is provided with a slightly tapered bore, which extends entirely through the

same, and through the lower end of which a removable and a renewable cylindrical tobacco holder 3 is inserted. This holder is preferably made of asbestos, but any other suitable material may be used, and it is tapered on the outside to correspond to the tapered hole in the bowl.

A bottom 4 is formed adjacent to the lower end of the tobacco holder, which is provided with a plurality of conical perforations 6, which are smallest at their upper ends, and these perforations enable any fine pieces of tobacco that may work into them to pass easily through them, and also permit the smoke from the burning tobacco to be drawn through them into the stem, as will be understood.

The removable asbestos tobacco holder is slightly shorter than the bowl, and the interior wall of the bowl below the tobacco holder is threaded, and a concavo-convex diaphragm 7 is placed in it so as to rest against the bottom edge of the tobacco holder, and below this diaphragm 7 a cup 8, that is exteriorly threaded, is screwed into the threaded aperture of the bowl against the diaphragm 7 and clamps it in place between the bottom edge of the tobacco holder and the top edge of the cup.

The bottom of the cup 8 is provided with a flat slightly projecting portion 9, across which a slot 10 is formed that is adapted to receive a screw driver or knife or other thin blade, by which the cup may be screwed into or unscrewed from the bowl, when desired.

An aperture 11 is formed through the center of the diaphragm 7 that permits the fine particles of tobacco or ashes drawn through the bottom of the holder to pass into the cup 8, where it collects and is thus out of contact with the tobacco and out of the path of the smoke drawn from the bowl of the pipe through its perforated bottom into the stem, as the space below the perforated bottom of the bowl and the top of the diaphragm forms a smoke chamber of sufficient capacity to permit the smoke when drawn from the bowl of the pipe to pass through without flowing down into the cup.

The rim of the tobacco holder, below the perforated bottom thereof, is provided with an aperture 5, which is adapted to register with a hole 12 in the side of the pipe bowl, which opens into a threaded recess 13 formed

in a projection 14 on the bowl, the threaded recess 13 being adapted to receive the lower end of the stem of the pipe.

The stem of the pipe comprises an inner tubular member 15 and an outer tubular member 16, which fits snugly around the member 15, and the outer end of the member 16 terminates in a mouth piece 17. A portion of the lower end of the member 15 is of less diameter than the remaining portion, and this reduced end 18 is threaded and is screwed into the threaded recess 13 of the bowl, the shoulder formed by reducing the portion 18 being adapted to abut against the face of the projection 14, as shown.

A portion of the member 15 adjoining the reduced end 18 is of slightly greater diameter than the remainder of the member, and this enlarged portion is also threaded, as shown at 19. From the threaded portion 19 the remainder of the member is formed with a spiral groove 20, or, in other words, an ordinary square faced thread is formed on the member, as will be understood by reference to Fig. 3.

An inclined hole 21 is formed through the lower portion of the member 15, which is adapted to connect at one end with the hole 12 in the pipe bowl, while its opposite end connects with the spiral groove 20.

The hollow portion of the member 15 forms a receiver 22, which is adapted to catch and retain the saliva which passes through the mouth piece.

Upon the lower end of the outer member 16 of the stem is secured a metal band 23, which projects a suitable distance beyond the end of the member and is interiorly threaded to receive the threaded portion 19 of member 15. This band, however, may be omitted, and by threading the lower end of the stem the same object may be accomplished.

The outer stem 16 is hollow up to a point slightly beyond the upper end of the inner member 15, and the end wall of this hollow portion is formed with a circular projection 24, which is adapted to extend a slight distance into the end of the saliva receiver, as shown, so that as the saliva drips from the lower end of the smoke passage 25 of the mouth piece it will pass immediately into the receiver and thus be prevented from entering the spiral smoke channel.

The asbestos lining or tobacco holder prevents the bowl from becoming hot, and be-

ing tapered is easily removed from the bowl when a new lining is necessary.

The inner stem 15 is preferably made of aluminum, on account of lightness, and the construction of the stem is such that it may be easily cleaned and the spiral groove kept free from impediments, thus contributing to the comfort and convenience of the smoker. As the outer stem fits snugly upon the inner stem, the smoke must travel the whole extent of the spiral groove or channel before entering the mouth, by which time it has cooled sufficiently to prevent its burning or biting the tongue of the smoker.

The diaphragm 7, while permitting ashes and fine particles of tobacco, as well as any moisture which may collect in the spiral channel, to enter the cup 8, also prevents these things from being drawn into the stem with the smoke.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a tobacco pipe as specified, the combination with a bowl, a removable lining said bowl having a perforated bottom adjacent to its lower end, a centrally apertured, concavo-convex diaphragm at the lower end of said lining and a cup threaded to the lower end of the bowl and in contact with the diaphragm, of a stem for the bowl comprising an outer tubular member which terminates at one end in a mouth piece, a tubular member adapted to fit snugly within the said outer member and having a reduced threaded end adapted to be screwed into a threaded recess in the side of said bowl, the periphery of said inner member being formed with a tortuous spiral groove which connects at one end with the space below the said perforated bottom and at its opposite end with the smoke passage in said mouth piece, the tubular portion of said inner member forming a receiver for the saliva which passes through the said mouth piece.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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FREDERICK E. TIEDEMANN.

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