No. 659,393.

Patented Oct. 9, 1900.

W. R. HALE.

TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Jan. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

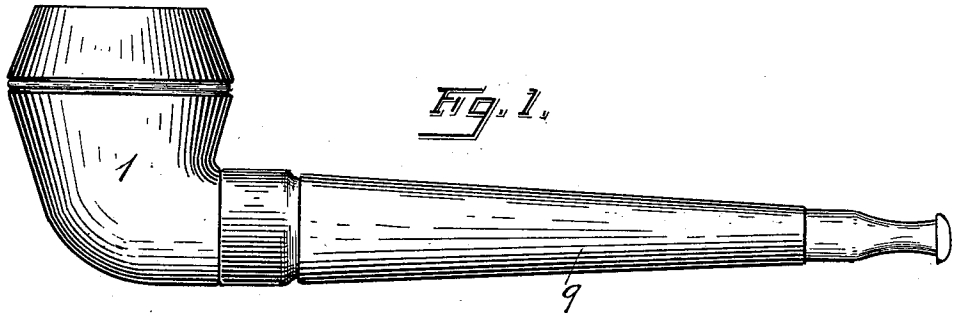


Fig. 2.

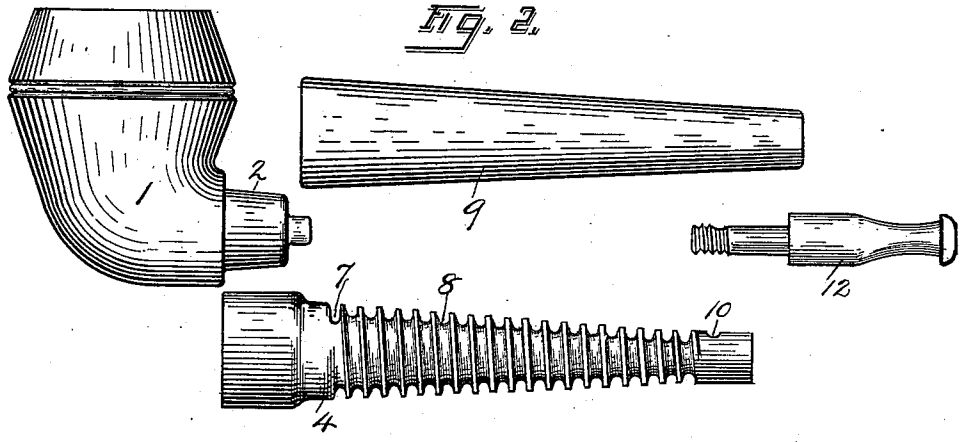
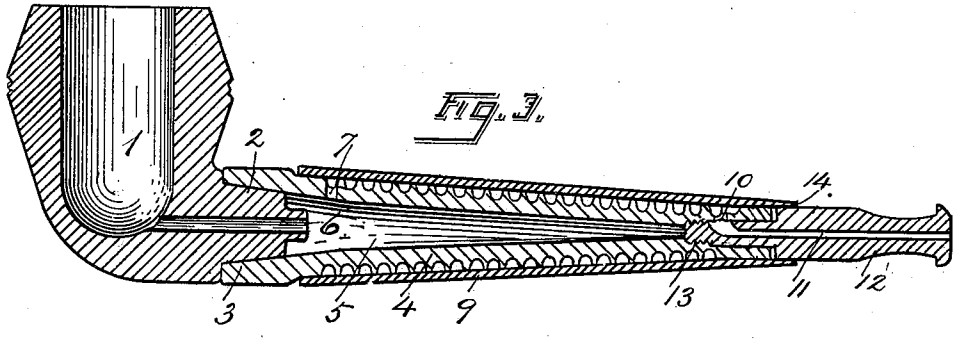


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. HALE, OF GUALALA, CALIFORNIA.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,393, dated October 9, 1900.

Application filed January 2, 1900. Serial No. 151. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. HALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gualala, in the county of Mendocino and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-pipes, one object of my invention being to provide a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke shall be caused to travel through a comparatively-long distance from the bowl of the pipe to the mouth of the smoker and which shall yet be compact in size and convenient to carry in the pocket.

A further object of my invention is to provide a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke can be separated from the nicotine which contains the injurious principle of tobacco.

My invention therefore resides in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved pipe. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the several parts of the pipe separated from each other, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section of the pipe.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the bowl of the tobacco-pipe, having a tapering lower end 2, which fits tightly into the conical end 3 of a slightly-tapering or conical stem 4. Said stem is hollow, as shown at 5, and into the cavity 5 the smoke is drawn from the bowl 1 through the small nozzle 6. The smoke passes out from the cavity 5 through an opening 7 in the top of the stem, said opening discharging into a deep spiral groove 8, cut on the outside of said stem almost the entire length thereof to the other end of the stem. The smoke is confined in said groove by means of a casing 9, slightly tapering or conical to conform to the shape of the stem and fitting tightly upon the threads of the stem between the grooves. The smoke is thus compelled to pass in a spiral or tortuous circuit, and thus to travel a considerable distance to the smaller end of the stem, where it passes through an opening 10 into a conduit 11, formed in the mouthpiece 12.

The mouthpiece 12 is screwed into the end of the stem, as shown at 13. The end of said mouthpiece closes the cavity 5, thus compelling the smoke to pass from said cavity along the spiral groove.

I preferably make the inner or smaller end of the casing 10 with a thin edge, as shown at 14, so that said casing may be slipped off from the threads of the stem over the mouthpiece without unscrewing said mouthpiece.

An important feature of my invention is the provision which is made for the separation of the nicotine from the smoke. I do this by providing a cavity 5, into which the smoke and nicotine are discharged, and providing a single outlet only from said cavity and that at the top of the cavity. By this means no nicotine will be drawn up through said outlet until the cavity is substantially full to the top. I am aware that it has been proposed to construct a pipe having a plurality of passages on the outside of the stem of the pipe, said passages being closed by an exterior casing and the interior of said stem being hollow at each end to form cavities; but in all former constructions, so far as I am aware, the cavity near the bowl has not been completely closed to any exit therefrom except through the top. The consequence was that the nicotine very quickly filled the cavity to such an extent as to be drawn through the outlet or outlets in the lower part of the cavity and was carried along the external groove or channel. In my invention this objection is avoided.

Another advantage follows in that by having a single deep groove or channel instead of a plurality of shallow grooves the pipe can be made quite short, as short as the ordinary tobacco-pipe, although the distance traveled by the smoke is very considerable.

Another important feature of my invention consists in the construction of the stem, hollow or open from one end to the other and closed at the inner end by the mouthpiece. This permits of the pipe being very quickly cleaned and freed from nicotine. The stem being open at both ends when removed from the mouthpiece and bowl may be washed and thoroughly cleaned with the greatest ease.

I claim—

1. A tobacco-pipe having a bowl, a detachable stem spirally grooved on the outside, a casing inclosing said groove, and a mouth-

piece, said stem being hollow and unobstructed throughout its length, whereby, when detached, its interior may be readily cleansed, and fitting onto the bowl at one end and having its cavity closed by the mouthpiece at the other end when the latter is in position, said groove connecting with said cavity and with a passage through said mouthpiece, substantially as described.

2. A tobacco-pipe having a bowl, a detachable stem spirally grooved on the outside, a casing inclosing said groove, and a mouthpiece, said groove connecting with a duct from the bowl and with a passage through the mouthpiece, said stem being hollow and unobstructed throughout its length, whereby, when detached, its interior may be readily cleansed, and fitting onto the bowl at one end and having its cavity closed by the mouthpiece at the other end when the latter is in position, and said casing being removable from the stem over the mouthpiece when the latter is in position, whereby said groove may be cleansed without removing said mouthpiece, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM R. HALE.

Witnesses:
FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
BERTHA T. WRIGHT.