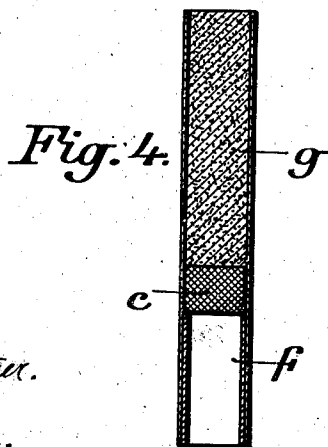
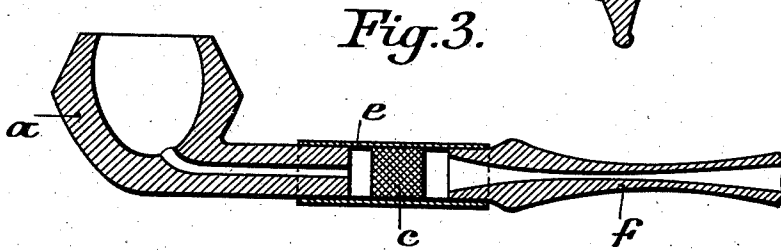
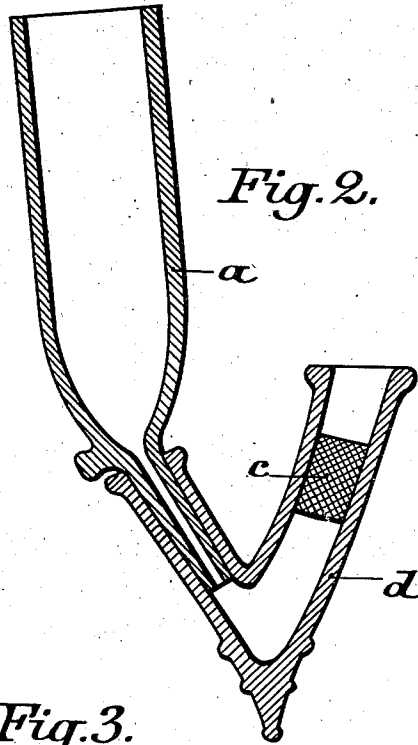
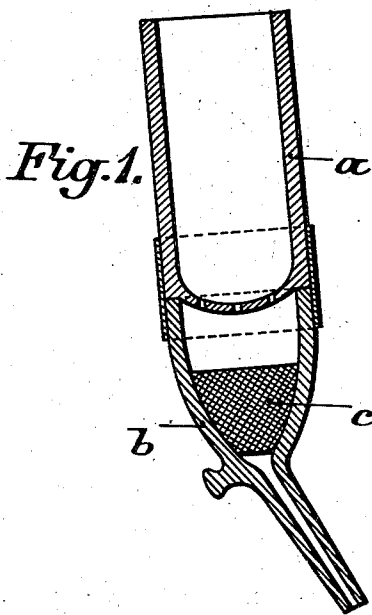


No. 729,680.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

W. SCHWARTZ.
NICOTIN ABSORBER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1901.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES
Anton H. Glatzner.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM SCHWARTZ, OF HANOVER, GERMANY.

NICOTIN-ABSORBER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,680, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed August 7, 1901. Serial No. 71,268. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM SCHWARTZ, manufacturer, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at 18 Heinrichstrasse, Hanover, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nicotin-Absorbers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in nicotin-absorbers for abstracting the nicotin and other deleterious substances from tobacco-smoke in pipes, mouthpieces, and the like.

For absorbing the volatile deleterious substances contained in smoke, in particular those bases of which nicotin, nicotinanin, and pyridin are the most important, porous or absorbent materials—such as cotton-wool, felt, meerschaum-waste, and the like—have hitherto been employed. The materials were generally inserted either in the pipe stem or bowl, so that the tobacco-smoke was made to pass through them. The absorbing power of these materials is, however, very small, in particular as no chemical action takes place therewith. Also they are not adapted to effect a perfect filtration of all the smoke, a portion of the latter passing through without being acted upon, and consequently passing in an unpurified condition into the mouth.

The present invention has for its object to obviate these defects.

It consists in the employment of peat fiber, in particular that of the very absorbent moss-peat, as the material for absorbing the nicotin and other deleterious constituents from tobacco-smoke. The application of this material is effected in the same way as the materials heretofore used. A plug of the peat is formed, and this is introduced into the lower part of the pipe-bowl or in the chamber for collecting the liquid. In the case of small pipes and cigar-mouthpieces the plug is placed in the hollow space of the mouthpiece, or with small pipes having a separate bowl of meerschaum and the like a special tube of aluminium or other suitable metal is introduced between the bowl and mouthpiece, into which tube the plug is inserted. This tube with

the mouthpiece can, after removing the bowl, be also used as a cigar-holder. For cigarettes the plug can be inserted in the mouthpiece immediately in front of the tobacco.

Figure 1 shows a vertical section through a pipe-bowl containing a nicotin-absorber according to my invention in the lower part. *a* is the upper part of the pipe-bowl. *b* is the lower part of the pipe-bowl that is connected by means of the chamber for collecting the liquid with the tube of the pipe. *c* is the plug of peat fiber.

Fig. 2 shows a vertical section through a pipe-bowl containing a nicotin-absorber according to my invention in the chamber for collecting the liquid. *a* is the "pipe-bowl" properly spoken. *c* is the plug of peat fiber. *d* is the chamber for collecting the liquid.

Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through a small pipe provided with a nicotin-absorber according to my invention. *a* is the pipe-bowl; *c*, the plug of peat fiber; *e*, the tube, of aluminium or other suitable metal; *f*, the mouthpiece.

Fig. 4 shows a longitudinal section through a cigarette containing a nicotin-absorber according to my invention. *c* is the plug of peat fiber; *f*, the mouthpiece; *g*, the tobacco.

The porosity of peat, in particular moss-peat, enables it to be used in a much denser condition than is possible with cotton, wool, felt, meerschaum-waste, and the like without requiring an increased suction on the part of the smoker. Thus a much more perfect filtration of the whole of the tobacco-smoke is effected before it reaches the mouth. The filtering-surface with which the smoke comes in contact is considerably greater than is possible with the materials heretofore employed without interfering with the smoking. Furthermore, the peat fiber exercises a chemical action upon the basic constituents of the smoke. The acids contained in the peat, probably humic or tannic acids, combine chemically with the bases of the smoke, so that they are not merely retained mechanically. Such acids of the peat have not deleterious effect. The tobacco-smoke is therefore purified both by chemical and by mechanical means by the peat before it arrives in the mouth.

Having now particularly described and as-

certained the nature of my said invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A nicotin-absorber for pipes and the like,
5 comprising a mass of moss-peat.
2. A nicotin-absorber for pipes and the like,
comprising a plug of moss-peat.
3. The combination with a pipe whose stem
is provided with a cavity, of a mass of moss-
10 peat inserted in said cavity.

4. The combination with a pipe whose stem
is provided with a cavity, of a plug of moss-
peat inserted in said cavity.

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

WILHELM SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

C. C. STEVENSON,
ALEX CRASS.