

(No Model.)

J. PFEIFFER.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 314,344.

Patented Mar. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

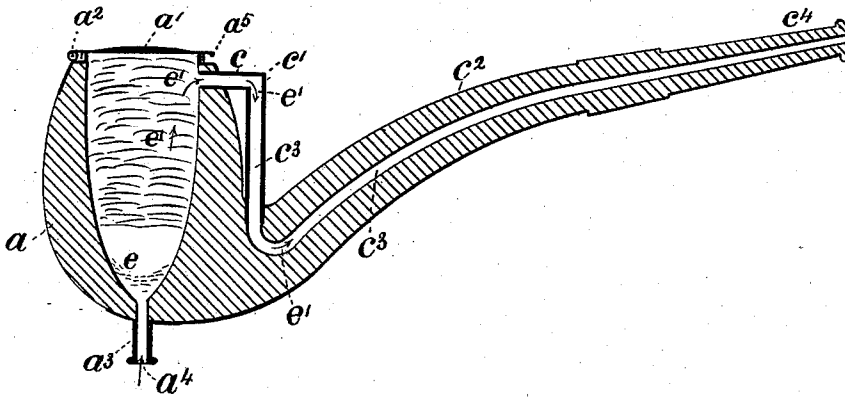
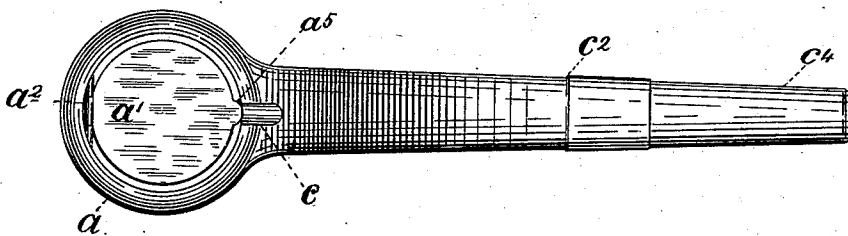


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Jennie M. Caldwell.
W. Sangster

Inventor.

Jacob Pfeiffer.
By James Sangster
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB PFEIFFER, OF NIAGARA FALLS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND
CHARLES F. HEINTZ, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,344, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed November 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PFEIFFER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide the means for receiving the nicotine, and thereby preventing its formation in the bowl of the pipe, and to prevent the saliva from getting into the bowl from the mouth, all of which will be fully and clearly shown and described by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the bowl, pipe, and stem; and Fig. 2 represents a top view of a pipe complete.

In said drawings, *a* is the bowl; *a'*, a cap secured to the top of the bowl by a hinge, *a''*. At the bottom of the bowl is a downwardly-projecting tube, *a'''*, forming an opening, *a''''*, through the lower part, as shown in Fig. 1. A tube, of metal or other suitable material, *c*, is connected so as to communicate with the upper part of the bowl, and is bent or connected by an elbow, *c'*, and projects downward, so as to connect with the stem *c''* at or near the base of the bowl, thereby forming the passage *c'''* from the upper part of the bowl down to the stem and through it. The mouth-piece *c''''* is made of any suitable material, and the hinged cover at the top of the bowl is made to fit as closely as possible.

The operation of the invention will be clearly understood from the drawings. (See Fig. 1.) The bowl being filled with tobacco and the cover closed, the pipe is ready for use. The pipe is lighted by applying a match to the bottom of the bowl, so that the tobacco burns from the bottom upward, and the ashes are deposited at the bottom of the bowl at or about the point *e*, (see Fig. 1,) while the nicotine as it is liberated is absorbed in the ashes and thrown out when the pipe is cleaned. The smoke passes up through the tobacco in the direction of the arrows *e'*, and then down through the tube *c* into and out through the stem.

By this construction it will be readily seen that the saliva cannot get into the bowl of the pipe, and it is always kept clean and dry.

I do not claim, broadly, a tobacco-pipe adapted to burn from the bottom upward, as that construction is not new; but

What I do claim is—

A tobacco-pipe adapted to be filled from the top, having a close-fitting cover at the top of the bowl and a small open tube projecting downward from the bottom, in combination with a tube forming a passage leading from a point near the top of the bowl, then down to near the bottom of the same, and from thence outward through the stem and mouth-piece, as and for the purposes described.

JACOB PFEIFFER.

Witnesses:

JENNIE M. CALDWELL,
JAMES SANGSTER.