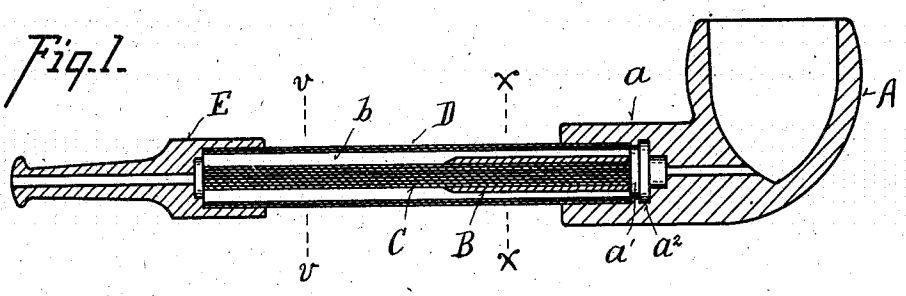
No. 823,819. PATENTED JUNE 19, 1906.

F. A. STEGNER.

TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1904

Fig. 1.



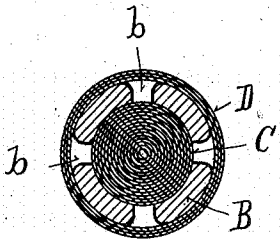


Fig. 2.

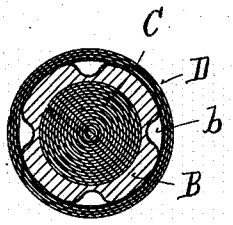


Fig. 3.

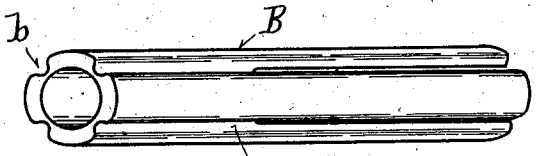


Fig. 4.

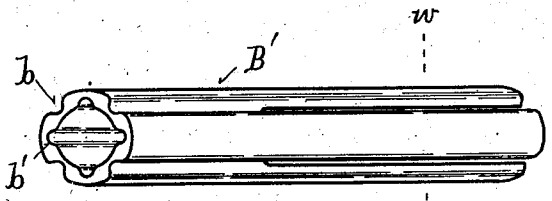


Fig. 5.

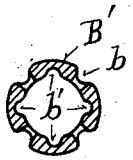


Fig. 6.

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FREDERICK A. STEGNER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

No. 823,819. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 19, 1906.

Application filed December 7, 1904. Serial No. 235,782.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. STEGNER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a tobacco-pipe the stem of which is provided with a means for cooling the smoke and for absorbing its undesirable elements which may be replaced when saturated. This object is attained by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section upon line *v v*, Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a similar view upon line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tube of the stem. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a modified form of tube. Fig. 6 is a cross-section upon line *w w*, Fig. 5.

Referring to the parts, bowl A has a short annular extension *a*, which has an enlarged central bore *a'*, at the inner end of which is an annular recess a^2 for collecting moisture.

The stem consists of an intermediate tube or plug B, a central plug C, and an external wrapping D.

In the form shown in Fig. 1 tube B has a series of longitudinal grooves *b* cut in its periphery. Grooves *b* are cut through the tube at one end and only partially through it at the other end.

Plug C and wrapping D are made, preferably, from paper. After the wrapping D is wound upon tube B it is placed in bore *a'* at one end. A mouthpiece E is placed over it at the other end.

The smoke passes through grooves *b* and comes in contact both with the external wrapping and with the plug, which absorb the deleterious substances from the smoke. Wrapping D being the only thing between the smoke and the air, the smoke is much cooled in passing through the stem. After the absorbing materials have become laden with the undesirable constituents they may be readily removed from tube B, and fresh material may be placed quickly in their stead.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 tube B' has in addition to external grooves *b* a series of internal longitudinal grooves *b'*. This tube is to be wrapped and is to contain a plug similarly to the form illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4. The smoke passes both through the external and the internal grooves of the tube, coming in contact with the absorbent and yielding up its undesirable constituents.

What I claim is—

1. A tobacco-pipe having a stem consisting of a tube grooved longitudinally, an external wrapping and internal plug of absorbent material.

2. In a tobacco-pipe the combination of a bowl having an annular extension with an enlarged bore, a stem consisting of a tube externally grooved and a wrapping of absorbent material, and a mouthpiece for engaging the end of the stem.

3. In a tobacco-pipe the combination of a bowl having an annular extension with an internal bore, a stem engaging the bore and consisting of a tube longitudinally grooved externally and internally, upon the exterior a wrapping and upon the interior a plug of absorbent material, and a mouthpiece engaging the end of the stem.

FREDERICK A. STEGNER.

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