

(No Model.)

M. DITTENHOEFER.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 299,357.

Patented May 27, 1884.

Fig. 1.

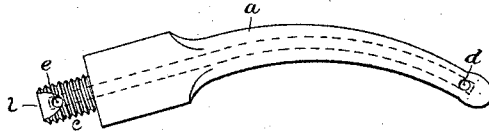


Fig. 2.

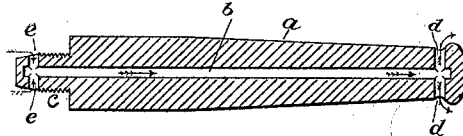
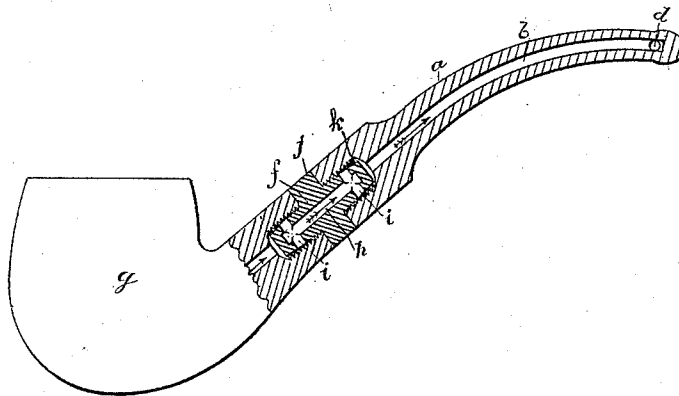


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,357, dated May 27, 1884.

Application filed July 12, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYER DITTENHOEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county 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 my invention is to provide a means for arresting the nicotine and other products of the tobacco and prevent their entrance into the mouth of the smoker, and also to prevent the saliva or liquid of the mouth from flowing down into the bowl of the pipe, all as will be particularly hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to fully illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a pipe-stem embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same; and Fig. 3 is a side view of a pipe with the stem attached by a coupling screw or union, which latter parts are shown in section.

Heretofore the stems of pipes have been bored or chambered through from end to end, forming a passage or flue connecting in a direct line with the smoke-conduit in the pipe. In such cases there is nothing to impede the upward passage of the nicotine and other empyreumatic products of the tobacco through the direct continuous bore and into the mouth of the smoker.

The purpose of my improvement is to provide a chamber or chambers in the pipe-stem with indirect draft-openings, whereby such of the products as are drawn up into the stem are retained therein in a condensed condition until removed by the usual process of cleansing the stem. This I accomplish by making the pipe-stem closed at both ends, and with a central longitudinal chamber communicating with laterally-arranged apertures in both ends of the stem.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, *a* represents a pipe-stem provided with the central chamber, *b*. The lower end of the stem is screw-threaded externally, as shown at *c*, to engage with the threaded end of the pipe. (Not shown in these views.) Both ends of the stem are made closed, and communication with the chamber *b* is had only by means of the laterally-arranged openings or ducts *d d* and *e e*

in the upper and lower ends of the stem. As here shown, these lateral ducts are formed by a transverse perforation of the stem at either end; but this is a matter of convenience, as these openings may be on different planes, and may be one, two, or more than two, as may be desired, at each end of the stem. Below the opening *e* the threaded end of the stem is cut away or grooved, as seen at *l*, to form a flue or passage to communicate with the smoke-channel in the pipe.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a pipe-stem attached to a pipe by means of a coupling screw or union, *f*. In this case the lower end of the stem is open and is provided with an internal or external screw-thread to receive one of the threaded ends of the coupling-screw, the other end of which screws into the neck of the pipe *g*.

The coupling screw or union *f* is constructed similar to the pipe-stem in Figs. 1 and 2—that is, with a central bore, *h*, and closed ends, and with laterally-arranged openings *i i* in each end, the upper openings or ducts connecting the two chambers *b* and *h*, and the lower connecting the chamber *b* with the smoke-passage in the pipe *g*. Each end of the union *f* is provided with a groove extending from the opening to the extremity, or it is cut away, as shown at *k*, so as to form a passage communicating with the central chamber in the stem and the smoke-channel in the pipe. If desirable, these connecting-passages may be formed by cutting away the inner ends of the stem and pipe in a suitable manner. I may prefer, however, to close only one end of the coupling-screw, in which case the central passage or flue, *h*, may be made to form either a continuation of the chamber in the pipe-stem or a continuation of the smoke-passage in the pipe, as the ends of the screw are reversed in connecting the two parts together. A ring or annular rib, *j*, formed centrally around the coupling enables it to be easily operated.

Any accumulation of the products of the tobacco in the stem or in the coupling may be easily removed by disconnecting them and subjecting the parts to the general cleansing process.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a stem

for pipes, having a chamber closed at both ends and provided with lateral openings, and having its lower end cut away or grooved exteriorly to form the flue or passage to the pipe, 5 as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with a pipe, of a stem provided with a closed screw-threaded end, having side openings communicating by a side flue or passage with the central chamber of 10 the pipe, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the stem *a*, pro-

vided with side openings, *d*, of the union *f*, having a central chamber opening at the side, and having its engaging ends cut away or grooved to form the connecting flue or passage 15 with the smoke-aperture in the pipe, as set forth.

MYER DITTENHOEFER.

Witnesses:

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