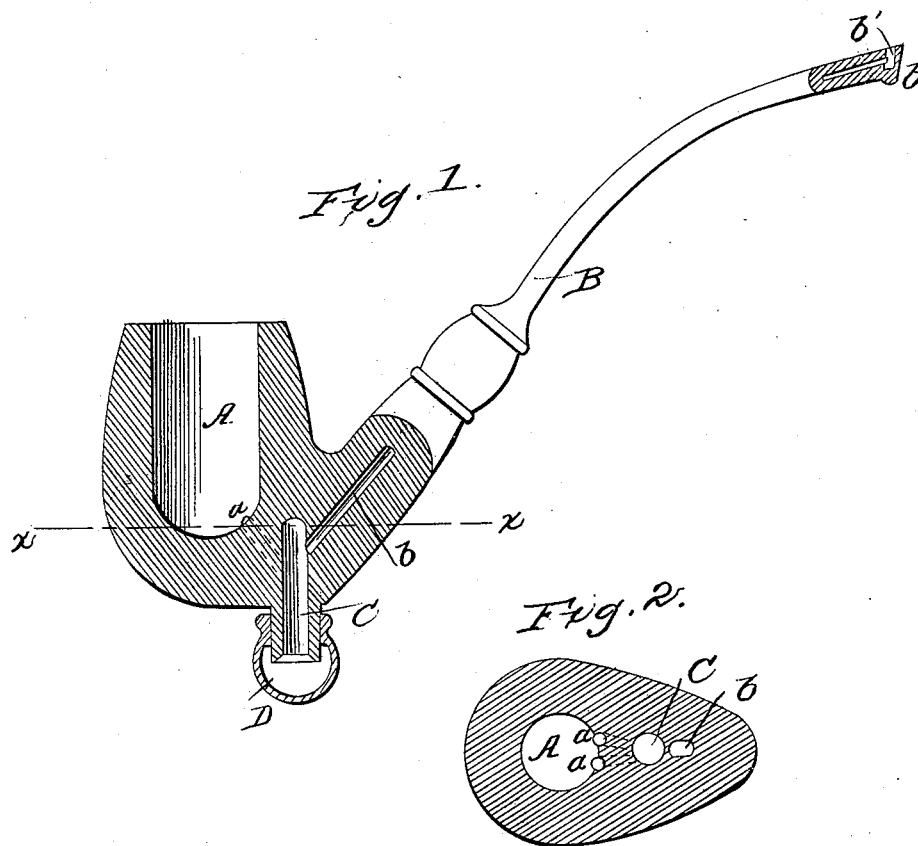


L. C. WALKER.

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 46,959.

Patented March 21, 1865.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER C. WALKER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,959, dated March 21, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER C. WALKER, of the city and county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of a smoking-pipe illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a section in the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

The objects of this invention are, first, to provide novel means for preventing the smoke from passing in a direct course from the bowl to the mouth; and, secondly, in a peculiar provision for excluding spittle or saliva from the stem-channel and preventing the nicotine from entering the mouth of the smoker.

To enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand and use the same, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the bowl, and B the stem, both of which may be made of any suitable material. The channel *b* of the stem leads into a chamber, C, at the bottom of which is fixed a receptacle, D, for the nicotine, in customary manner.

a a are the apertures or perforations through which the smoke is drawn from the bowl to the chamber C. These apertures *a a* enter the chamber C at a point somewhat below the terminus of the channel *b*, and hence the smoke is broken and momentarily arrested in its course before passing into the channel *b* to be conducted to the mouth. The said apertures *a a* also converge in such a way that the two currents of smoke drawn through them are caused to collide within the chamber C,

and intimately mingle with each other. This temporary retention of the smoke within the chamber C allows more time for the nicotine to be deposited in its receptacle D, and thus the injurious element of the smoke is in a great measure freed from the latter before it enters the mouth.

The channel *b*, instead of opening at the end of the pipe-stem B, opens at top, as shown at *b'*, the end being closed to prevent the ingress of spittle from the mouth. Directly below the opening *b'*, through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth, is formed a cavity or receptacle, *b''*, which receives any spittle which may perchance enter the opening *b'*, and any nicotine which comes up through the channel *b* with the smoke. The chamber *b''* thus excludes nicotine from the mouth and prevents spittle from entering the channel *b*, which in other pipes is a source of great annoyance to the smoker in interfering with the draft and superinducing the formation of a liquid mixture of exceedingly disagreeable taste, which is liable to be drawn into the mouth with each draft of smoke.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The converging apertures *a a*, in combination with the chamber C and channel *b*, the whole being arranged as set forth.
2. Forming a pipe-stem with a channel, *b*, opening at the upper side of the stem, as at *b'*, instead of at the end, substantially as described.
3. Providing the mouth-piece of a pipe-stem with a cavity, *b''*, in the manner and for the purpose explained.

LUTHER C. WALKER.

Witnesses:

C. C. ISAACS,
EDWD. MCCANN.