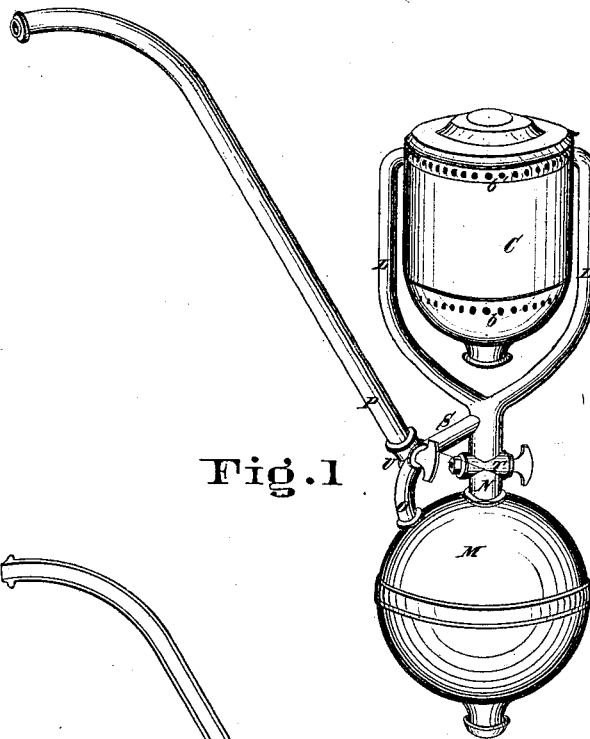


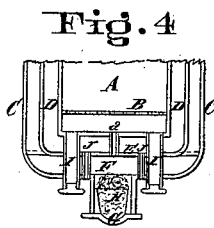
*W. Selje,*  
*Tobacco Pipe.*

*No. 110594.*

*Patented Dec. 27, 1870.*



**Fig. 1**

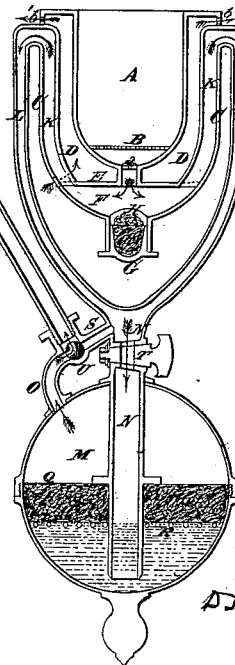


**Fig. 4**

**Fig. 3**



**Fig. 2**



**Attest**

*Wm. Selje*  
*Attest*  
*Wm. Selje*

*Wm. Selje*

**Inventor**

*D. P. Holloway & Co.*  
*Atty*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SELFE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TOBACCO-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **110,594**, dated December 27, 1870.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SELFE, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking-Pipes; and I hereby declare the following to be a sufficiently full, clear, and exact description thereof to enable one skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to smoking-pipes embodying a water-chamber for purifying the smoke before it is permitted to pass into the exit-tube; and consists, first, in the peculiar construction of the tobacco-bowl and its connections with the water-chamber, by which the oil is separated and deposited in a receptacle for the same before the smoke is passed into the water-chamber; second, in the provision of an exterior casing around the bowl, which incloses a chamber through which air is permitted to circulate, for the purpose of keeping the bowl cool and also cooling the smoke; third, in the peculiar provision and arrangement of changeable cocks or faucets in the smoke-passages, by which the smoker is enabled to clear out his pipe when choked, by blowing the tobacco loose at the bottom of the bowl, without disturbing the water.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved smoking-pipe, and Fig. 2 a vertical section. Fig. 3 represents a detachable fastening for the pipe-stem. Fig. 4 is a modification of the construction of the bowl.

A is the chamber for the reception of the tobacco. It is provided with a perforated false bottom, B, through which the smoke and a portion of the ashes pass.

An aperture, *a*, of small size is made in the real bottom of the bowl, through which the smoke descends.

A casing, C, surrounds the bowl A, leaving a chamber, D, around the bowl for the circulation of air. This circulating-chamber receives its supply of air through the apertures *b*, and discharges the same, slightly heated, through the apertures *b'*. This constant passage of cold air through the chamber D serves to keep the casing C cool enough to handle, and also cools the pipes through which the smoke ascends.

A diaphragm, E, across the casing C separates the air-chamber from a chamber, F, in the bottom of the casing designed for the collection of oil, which, as the smoke passes through the chamber, is deposited in the cap G, which contains a sponge, H, for retaining the oil until it can be cleaned out.

In the construction of the bowl shown in Fig. 4, passages I are provided for the collection and removal of ashes which fall through the bottom B, and the air for the chamber D is admitted through pipes J.

The smoke escapes from the bowl by way of ascending pipes K, attached inside the casing C, and diving-pipes L, which unite and pass into the water-vessel M in the manner shown.

The smoke-pipe N descends to near the bottom of the water-vessel, and thus the smoke, in escaping, is compelled to pass through a body of water. The outlet for the smoke is made by pipe O and stem P.

The water-vessel M is made in two parts, for convenience of filling, and the lower half is fitted with a sponge, Q, which rests upon a wire frame, R, and serves to prevent the bubbling noise which results when air or smoke escapes from the surface of water.

The smoke, in passing through the water, is not only robbed of injurious impurities, but is cooled to a great degree, and the necessity of a long stem is thus avoided.

A short pipe, S, connects the stem P and pipe O with the pipe N, above the faucet or cock T, and a two-way cock, U, is located in the junctions of pipes S P O.

When the cocks are turned in the direction shown in Fig. 2, the pipe is in condition for smoking; and when both are turned a quarter round, so as to close cock T and open a communication from stem P to pipe N, the pipe may be cleared out by blowing down the stem, without danger of disturbing the water.

Although a metallic tube for the stem P is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a wooden tube, such as is used in meerscham pipes, may be employed by withdrawing the stem P and substituting the funnel shown in Fig. 3.

I claim—

1. In the described connection with the bowl A and water-chamber M, the chamber F G H, pipes K L N, and suitable smoking-stem P, as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The exterior circulating -chamber C b b', for air, in the described relation to the elements of the preceding clause, as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the elements of the first clause of claim, the cock T and two-way cock U, as described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM SELFE.

Witnesses:

FRANK MILLWARD,  
J. L. WARTMANN.