(No Model.)

F. ROESLING.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 384,392. Patented June 12, 1888.

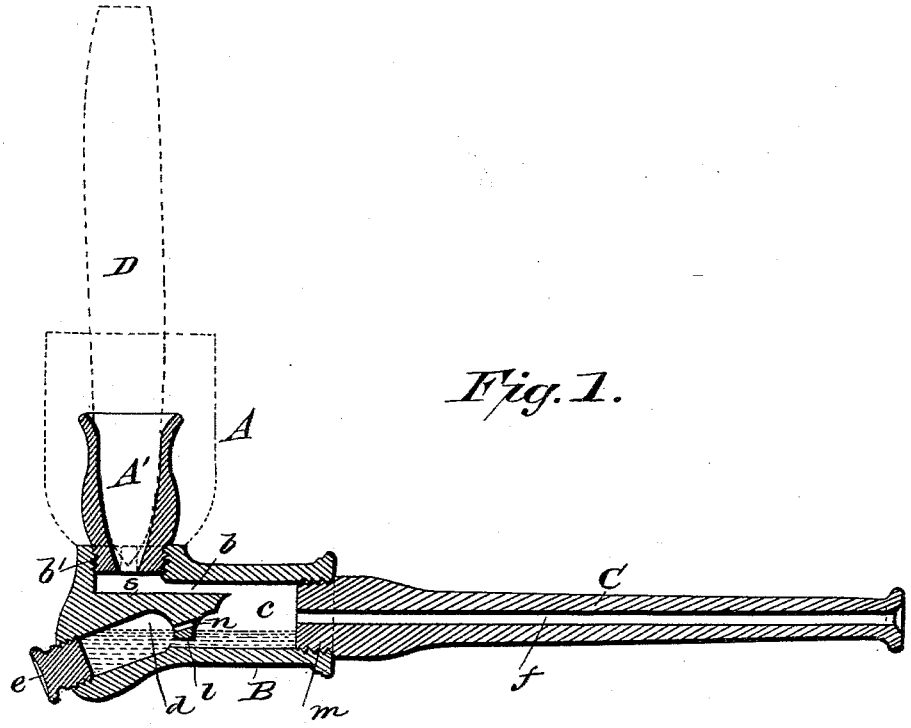

Fig. 1.

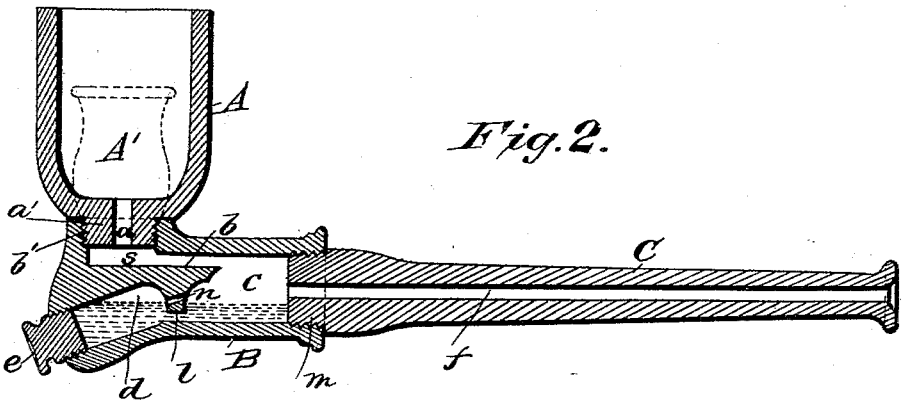

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Phil. C. Dieterich.

C. Sedgwick.

INVENTOR:

F. Roesling.

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICH ROESLING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,392, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed March 2, 1888. Serial No. 265,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICH ROESLING, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention, like that for which Letters Patent of the United States, No. 364,960, were granted me June 14, 1887, and upon which this is an improvement, relates to that class of pipes which has a chamber to receive the moisture or oil resulting from the combustion of the tobacco.

The invention will be first described, and then specifically pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figures 1 and 2 represent central vertical longitudinal sections of a smoking-pipe of the description hereinbefore referred to, with my invention applied, Fig. 1 showing by full lines a cigar-holder applied as a substitute for the bowl, which is shown by dotted lines, same figure also showing by dotted lines a cigar as in place in the holder, and Fig. 2 showing by full lines the pipe as fitted with its bowl proper, also showing by dotted lines the cigar-holder in position.

Referring more particularly to Fig. 2, A is the bowl proper of the pipe, provided on its base with a threaded boss, *a'*, through which and the base of the bowl is a passage *a*. The shank B of the pipe is internally threaded at one end to receive the stem C, which by the construction of the shank may be a straight one, as shown—that is, one at right angles with the bowl of the pipe. The smoke-chamber in the shank is shown at *c*, and from the upper portion of this chamber is a smoke-flue, *b*, which connects at its outer end with a chamber, *s*, immediately beneath the boss *a'*, and into which the passage *a* empties. This chamber is for the purpose of receiving any tobacco or ashes which may pass from the bowl by the passage *a*, and serves to prevent the stoppage of the smoke-flue *b* by such entering matter, said chamber *s* being made sufficiently large and deep for the purpose. The threaded boss *a'* of the bowl screws into a threaded socket, *b'*, on the shank above this chamber *s*. Beneath this chamber *s* is the reservoir *d*, opening through the forward end of the shank and closed thereat by a screw-plug, *e*, and connecting with a passage, *l*, which extends from the lower part of the chamber *c* to the reservoir *d*. Said reservoir *d* slopes downward in an outer or forward direction in order that moisture, saliva, or nicotine deposited in the chamber *c* will pass through the fluid-passage *l* and settle by gravity within the reservoir *d*.

The base of the stem C where it enters the chamber *c* forms the annular shoulder *m* around the passage *f* of the stem, to prevent fluid from passing up the stem from the chamber *c*.

Apart from the shape of the shank, which adapts it to a straight stem, the dip or downward inclination in a forward direction of the reservoir *d*, and providing the shank with the chamber *s*, the use of which has been hereinbefore described, the pipe so far does not differ from any previously-patented pipe, as hereinbefore referred to. In addition, however, to the changes above noted, the shank B is provided internally with a small air-flue, *n*, arranged above the passage *l* and connecting the upper or raised end portion of the reservoir *d* with the chamber *c* above the ordinary level of the deposited fluid in said reservoir and chamber. This flue *n* provides for the escape of air displaced by the entering fluid within the reservoir, whereby the flow of the fluid matter into the reservoir is not impeded by compression of the air, but an equilibrium of pressure is established within the reservoir *d* and chamber *c*.

When any deviation is made from the horizontal position of the pipe, it causes the fluid in the reservoir *d* to be arrested and to cover the passage *l* and air-flue *n*, thereby forming a vacuum in the reservoir, which prevents the fluid from entering either the smoke-chamber C or chamber *s*, whereby the tobacco is prevented from being moistened or drowned and the stem kept free from nicotinous oil. Furthermore, I combine (see more particularly Fig. 1) with the pipe a cigar-holder, A', adapted to screw into the socket *b'* of the shank, so that upon removing the bowl A the pipe may be used at pleasure either for smoking to-

bacco in its loose state or a cigar, D, with like advantage.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a pipe, the shank B, having the longitudinally-extending smoke-chamber *c* in line with its stem-opening, the bowl-opening *b'*, a passage, *b*, leading therefrom into the rear end of said chamber, the downwardly and rearwardly inclined reservoir *d*, having an inlet-passage, *l*, leading into the bottom of the chamber *c*, and an air-passage, *n*, also leading into the smoke-chamber from said reservoir above the passage *l*.

FREDERICH ROESLING.

Witnesses:
FELIX NICOLA,
J. H. DEMPSEY.