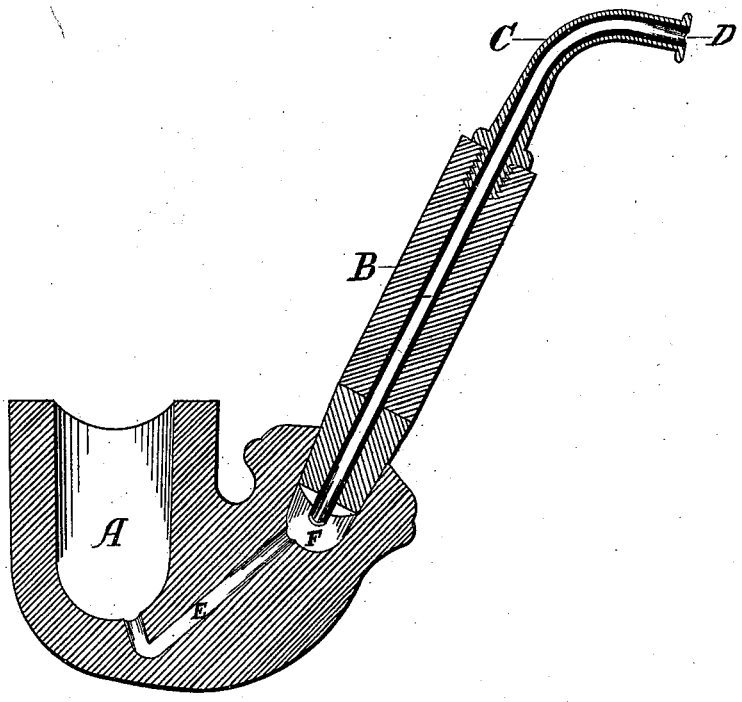
J. W. TALLMADGE.
Pipe-Stem.

No. 209,725. Patented Nov. 5, 1878.



Witnesses:
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JAMES W. TALLMADGE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-STEMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,725**, dated November 5, 1878; application filed October 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. TALLMADGE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stems for Tobacco-Smoking Pipes, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement in pipe-stems; and it consists in placing a tube of glass or other suitable material inside of the mouth-piece and stem, so as to extend not only from the extreme point of the mouth-piece, but below the lower end of the stem into a chamber formed in the bowl, whereby the nicotine is prevented from entering the smoker's mouth and the stem from becoming foul and saturated with the spittle from the smoker's mouth, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The accompanying drawing represents a vertical section of a pipe embodying my invention.

A represents the bowl of the pipe, B the stem, and C the mouth-piece, all of which pieces may be of any desired form, material, or construction desired.

Passed through both mouth-piece and stem from end to end, as shown, is a tube, D, made preferably of glass or any other hard non-absorbent material that will not allow the spittle or moisture from the smoker's mouth to come in contact with and saturate the stem. This tube D not only extends entirely through the stem, but projects a suitable distance below its lower end into the chamber F in the lower part of the stem-socket in the bowl. This chamber F communicates with the interior of the bowl A by means of the smoke-orifice E.

Where the stem and mouth-piece are not lined with a suitable tube made in a single piece, as here shown, the stem, when made of wood or any absorbent material, becomes completely saturated with nicotine created by the spittle or moisture from the smoker's mouth passing down the stem and saturating the tobacco.

Where the stem alone is lined and not the mouth-piece, or where there is a joint or break of any kind in the tube, the break or joint affords a resting-place for nicotine, moisture, and other impurities, which soon render the stem foul and disagreeable. In order to overcome this defect, my lining or tube is made in one continuous piece, so that all moisture will run directly through into the chamber F, and as the lower end of the tube does not reach far enough down into the chamber to come in contact with this moisture after it has left the end of the tube, it will readily be seen that the nicotine cannot be drawn up into the smoker's mouth.

This tube is here shown as passing through a bent or curved mouth-piece; but it is intended for straight ones as well. Where the mouth-piece is to be bent, the glass or other tube is first formed into the desired shape, and then the mouth-piece is subjected to the action of heat until it becomes pliable enough to assume any desired form, when the lower straight end of the tube is passed through the mouth-piece, and the mouth-piece is then forced along the tube until it reaches its bent end. Being soft and pliable, the mouth-piece readily assumes the same shape as the bent end of the tube, and as it becomes cool the mouth-piece again hardens and remains in that shape. The mouth-piece and tube then become practically one piece, and when the mouth-piece is to be screwed into position, as shown, the long straight portion of the tube is first passed down into and through the stem.

The operation of my invention is as follows: When the pipe is in use the smoke is drawn through the orifice E into the chamber F, and from the chamber through the tube D into the smoker's mouth, while the moisture from the mouth passes down through the tube into the chamber, where it remains.

The projecting end of the tube serves to prevent the moisture from the chamber from being drawn back into the stem again. The stem and mouth-piece, after being removed from the pipe, can be readily and quickly cleaned.

I am aware that a glass lining has been applied to the insides of stems; but I am not aware that the lining has been made to pass through both the mouth-piece and stem.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A pipe-stem consisting of an exterior of

wood and an interior of glass, the glass lining being made in a single piece, and extending through both the mouth-piece and stem, and projecting below the lower end of the stem, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the glass tube D, held in mouth-piece C, the upper end of the tube being *g* bent and the mouth-piece applied thereto as described, the two parts forming practically one piece, substantially as described.

JAMES W. TALLMADGE.

Witnesses:

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