

E. Cottam,

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 105309.

Patented July 12, 1870.

Fig. 2.

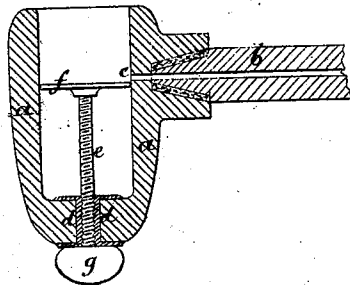


Fig. 1.

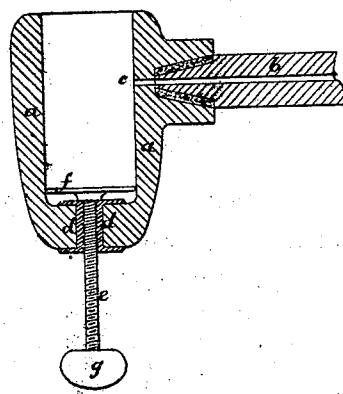
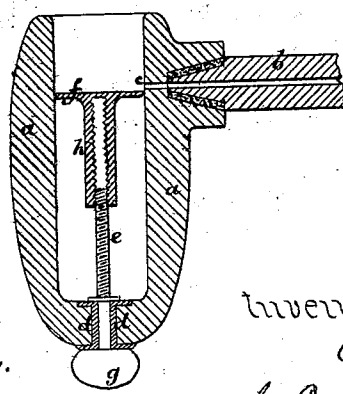


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Late et. Jones.
Rollin Germain

Inventor:
Edward Cottam
by Anshelmann & Degood,
attys.

United States Patent Office.

EDWARD COTTAM, OF WIMBLEDON, ENGLAND.

Letters Patent No. 105,309, dated July 12, 1870.

SMOKING-PIPE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD COTTAM, of Wimbledon, England, have invented certain new and useful "Improvements in Pipes for Smoking;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, true, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing; that is to say—

This invention relates to smoking-pipes, and consists in the arrangement and peculiar construction of certain parts, all of which will hereinafter be described.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing is a sectional view of a pipe, constructed according to my invention.

a is the bowl, and

b is the stem, which communicates with the bowl, near the top thereof, by the vent *c*.

The bowl has an aperture formed at the bottom, into which a female thread or nut, *d*, is fitted.

e is a threaded rod, which takes into the nut *d*, and carries at top a plate, *f*, forming a movable bottom to the bowl.

g is a knob, by which the rod *e* with the plate *f* may be rotated.

The pipe is charged from the top when the movable bottom *f* is at its lowest position, as seen in fig. 1, and as the tobacco is consumed the bottom is, from time to time, pushed further up by rotating the rod *e*, in order to bring a fresh portion of tobacco above the vent.

Figure 2 shows the plate or movable bottom *f* at its highest position.

Since the smoke passes directly into the stem *b*, none of the oil becomes condensed in the lower portion of the tobacco, and the oil is thus equally distributed through the whole volume of the smoke.

Should it be thought desirable not to allow the rod *e*, when at its lowest position, to protrude through the bottom of the bowl *a*, as seen in fig. 1, the arrangement shown in Figure 3 may be adopted. Here the movable bottom *f* carries an internally threaded rod *h*, into which the rod *e* gears. The rod *e*, in this case, does not rise and fall, but simply rotates in the collar *d*, and the movable bottom *f* must be oval, or of some other form which will prevent it turning in the bowl.

The bowl and the stem may be made of any desired material, and ornamented or not, according to taste.

What I claim is—

The internally threaded rod *h*, carrying the movable disk *f*, with the threaded rod *e*, knob *g*, and collar *d*, the whole arranged and operating with reference to the stem *b* and vent *c*, at the upper part of the pipe-bowl *a*, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I, the said EDWARD COTTAM, have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of February, 1870.

EDWARD COTTAM.

Witnesses:

I. C. MEWBURN,
172 Fleet street, London.

GEO. BACON,
172 Fleet street, London.