

(No Model.)

T. T. ELY.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 480,570.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.

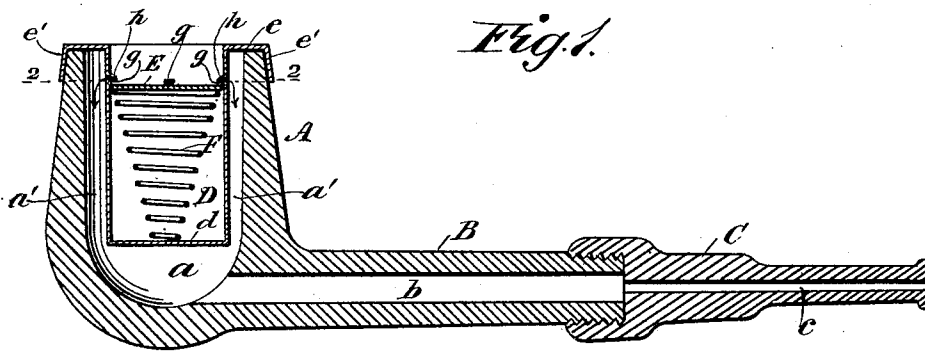
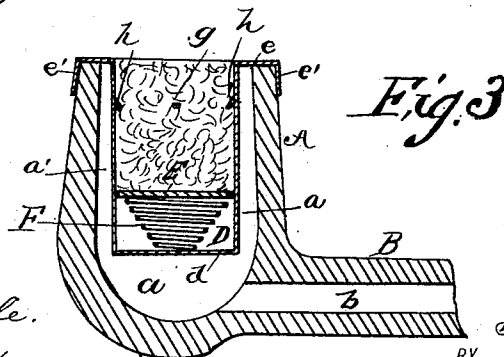
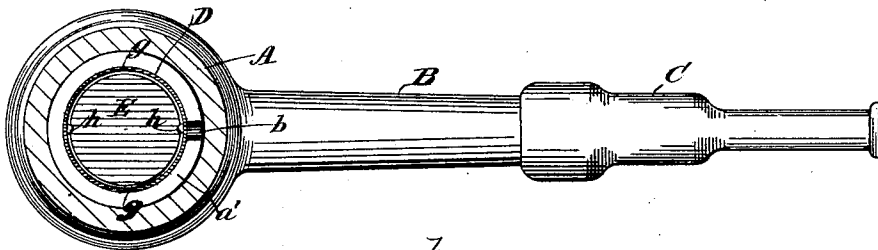


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
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THOMAS T. ELY, OF WEST PARIS, MAINE.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,570, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed July 15, 1891. Serial No. 399,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS T. ELY, of West Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Tobacco-Pipe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

As usually constructed the draft is downward through the charge of tobacco in a pipe, and all smoke evolved by combustion of the tobacco is drawn through it, which has a tendency to render the smoke strong and acrid, that results from burning the lower portion of the charge of tobacco, and injurious, owing to the precipitation of nicotine from the burning portion upon the part of the charge below the point of ignition.

The object of this invention is to provide a tobacco-pipe which shall be free from the objectionable feature above mentioned and that will afford means to consume a charge of tobacco within the pipe by its combustion near the top of the tobacco-holding chamber and permit the user of the pipe to draw the smoke resulting from such combustion through a passage exterior of said chamber.

To this end my invention consists in the peculiar construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and claimed.

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 all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal axial section of a tobacco-pipe containing the improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the pipe-bowl and the improvement therein, taken on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal axial section of the pipe-bowl and stem broken and the improvement within adjusted to receive a charge of tobacco.

The pipe-bowl A and its stem B may be made of any suitable material, there being a mouth-piece C provided, which is removably attached to the stem in the usual manner. There is a cavity *a* formed in the pipe-bowl A, of a proper depth and diameter, which is intersected by the longitudinal bore *b* of the stem B near the bottom of the cavity, said bore being by preference made of a larger diameter than is the smoke-passage *c* in the mouth-piece C. Within the cavity *a* a to-

bacco-holding cup D is introduced, which is preferably formed of sheet metal having a cylindrical side wall and a flat bottom *d*. The relative diameter of the cup D to the cavity *a* is such as will permit an annular space *a'* to intervene between of sufficient width to form a draft-passage for smoke.

The upper edge of the cylindrical wall of the cup D is radially projected a proper distance to afford a horizontal flange *e*, that is downwardly bent near its outer edge, as at *e'*, said depending portion being made to fit against the exterior of the pipe-bowl A with a nearly air-tight joint, the wall of the bowl having a taper upwardly of sufficient degree to allow the cup to be readily withdrawn from the pipe-bowl.

A circular diaphragm-plate E is inserted within the cup D, fitting the same loosely, so as to slide freely, which plate forms a false bottom for the cup, that is maintained near the upper edge of the latter by a volute spring F, which is seated upon the fixed bottom *d*, and when collapsed by pressure on the plate E will permit said diaphragm-plate to approach near to the fixed bottom.

At a short distance from the upper edge of the holder-cup D, at evenly-spaced intervals, the side wall of said cup is perforated, as at *g*. Preferably four small apertures or draft-holes *g* are provided, and directly above two of these holes, which are diametrically opposite each other, a small inwardly-projecting lip *h* is formed close to and above each hole, which lips from their position and formation are adapted to have contact with the charge of tobacco that is placed within the cup D, near its upper surface, and thereby hold the diaphragm-plate E depressed.

In use there is a charge of smoking-tobacco inserted in the holder-cup D and sufficiently compacted to depress the diaphragm-plate E near the fixed bottom *d*, the spring F by compression having its energy stored to be exerted upon the plate and charge of tobacco above it. If the tobacco is ignited and suction applied to the mouth-piece C, the exhaustion of air will cause smoke from the burning tobacco to pass out through the perforations *g*, down the surrounding air-space *a'* into the lower part of the bowl A, and thence

through the stem and mouth-piece. The tobacco from its consistency is held within the cup D by its engagement with the lips *h*, and as the ashes resulting from the combustion of the tobacco are destitute of fiber or coherent strength it is evident that the progress of combustion will permit the charge of tobacco in the cup to be raised as it is consumed until the cup is nearly empty.

10 As the smoke from combustion of tobacco in the improved pipe is drawn laterally from the portion ignited, it is not brought in contact with the unburned part of the charge in the cup D. Hence the smoke is of equal flavor during the

15 combustion of an entire charge of tobacco. Any condensation resulting therefrom being caught in the cavity *a* below the cup may be quickly removed by disconnection of the

mouth-piece C and subsequently shaking the bowl and stem of the pipe. 20

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a tobacco-holder for pipes, having a series of 25 internal struck-up projections near its outer end, apertures being formed through the holder by thus striking up said projections, and a spring-pressed follower within the holder and limited in its outward movement 30 by said projections, substantially as set forth.

THOMAS T. ELY.

Witnesses:

WM. P. PATTON,
E. M. CLARK.