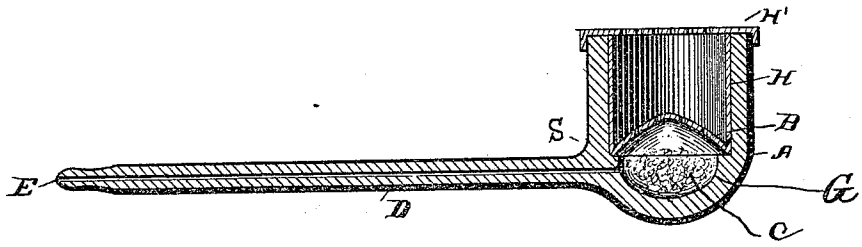
(No Model.)

T. ANDERSON.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 458,149. Patented Aug. 25, 1891.



Witnesses:
J. M. Fowler Jr.
Edw. Faust

Thomas Anderson
Inventor
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS ANDERSON, OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,149, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed July 5, 1890. Serial No. 357,892. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS ANDERSON, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Watertown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Smoking-Pipes, of which the following is so full, clear, and exact a description as will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawing, in which the figure is a longitudinal vertical section of my improved pipe and lining.

The object of my invention is to provide a pipe by the use of which the smoker will obtain the greatest amount of pleasure and benefit with the least liability of tainting his clothes and breath, and to provide a pipe which will practically separate from the smoke the poisonous and disagreeable substance known as the "oil of tobacco."

In the accompanying drawing, A designates the bowl of the pipe, which is provided with an absorbent-receptacle C in its lower portion, and it is provided with the usual stem D, having the smoke-passage E. The absorbing-cotton or other suitable absorbent G is located in the absorbent-receptacle C in the bottom of the pipe-bowl. A lining H is made cylindrical in outline to snugly fit the inner walls of the pipe-bowl, and this lining H is provided with a perforated bottom B, which is concave on its under side. The lining H and the perforated bottom B of the lining may be made of tin, brass, porcelain, glass, or any other vitreous material or any suitable metal.

A cap H′ may be used and the tobacco in the pipe saved from being wasted by the pipe continuing to smoke after the user has taken it from his mouth. I form a shoulder on the inside of the pipe-bowl, which is designated by the letter S, and which extends around the pipe-bowl on the inside, acting as a support for the lining H, and serving as a barrier between the lower outer edges of the lining and the concave perforated bottom B and the absorbent-receptacle C.

From the foregoing it will be readily understood and appreciated that the smoke is cooled and purified before it reaches the smoker's mouth. Products of combustion during the process of smoking will not choke up and soil and taint the bottom of the pipe-bowl. The lining H and the perforated bottom B will keep the tobacco suspended above the bottom of the pipe-bowl and will prevent the burning out of the inside of the pipe-bowl.

By the use of a pipe of this description the smoker may employ a much shorter stem to his pipe, as the heat of the smoke is virtually gone by the time the smoke has been drawn through the absorbent in the absorbent-receptacle in the bowl. In addition to this the disagreeable and nauseating effect experienced on account of the inhalation of ashes and the moist and tainted burnt tobacco saturated with the saliva and the oil of tobacco is entirely avoided.

Another feature of prime importance is the fact that this pipe can be cleaned by removing the lining and the absorbing-cotton, thus enabling the smoker to avoid the disagreeable odor which generally accompanies a pipe, and which permeates the clothing of the smoker who carries his pipe with him. It will be seen at a glance that an acute-angled imperforate receptacle is formed at the junction of the outer lower edge of the perforated bottom B and the lower inner edge of the lining H, and as the curved bottom B is formed with the concave on its under side the oil of the tobacco, condensed vapor, &c., will run down toward and into the receptacle formed at the junction of the perforated bottom B and the lower edge of the lining H, and there remain until the pipe is cleaned.

When it is desired to cleanse the pipe, remove the lining with its perforated curved bottom B, and remove the absorbent in the absorbent-receptacle in the lower portion of the pipe-bowl and the pipe may be readily cleansed, as will be readily understood.

What I believe to be new and what I wish to secure by Letters Patent, and what I therefore claim, is—

In a sanitary pipe of the character described, a hollow pipe-bowl formed to afford an absorbent-receptacle in its bottom and provided with a projecting ledge or shoulder above and around the absorbent-receptacle, in combination with a cylindrical lining fitting snugly against the inner walls of the pipe-bowl and resting on the outer upper edge of the shoul-

der in the bowl and having a bottom concave on its under side secured to the lining and provided with perforations about its center only, constituting a lining which has an acute-angled imperforate recess at its lower outer edges, the apex of the acute angle at the bottom of the lining's edge excluding all moisture from the edges of the pipe, the said bottom having a raised central portion above and away from the absorbent in the bottom, and the ledge in the pipe-bowl projecting between the concave bottom of the lining and the acute-angled edge of the lining, whereby it separates them and the absorbent in the bowl, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
T. HENRY PEARCE,
A. R. SPEAR.