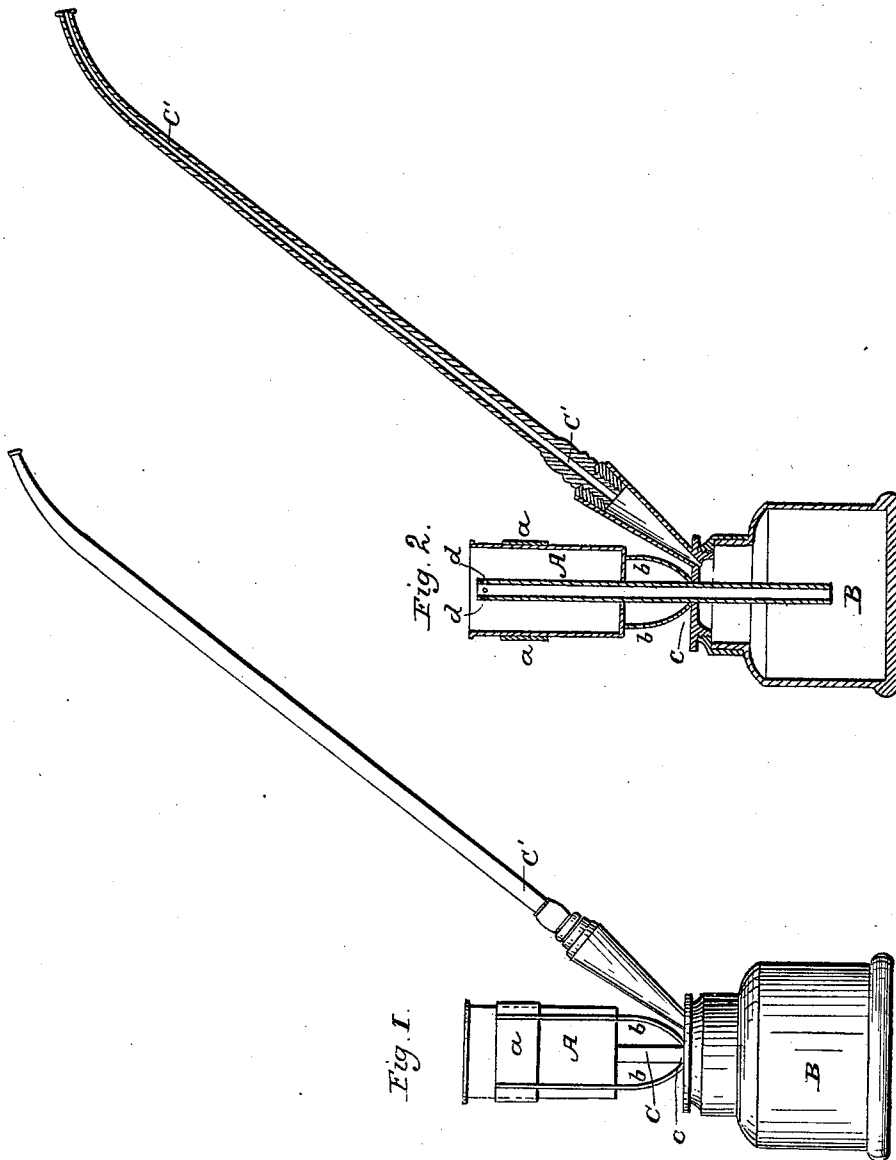


E. S. FRANK.

Pipe or Smoking Apparatus.

No. 44,414.

Patented Sept. 27, 1864.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD S. FRANKS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPES OR SMOKING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,414, dated September 27, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. FRANKS, a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful or Improved Smoking Apparatus; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a vertical section, of it.

My invention is a pipe having its stem or draft-tube extending within its bowl, and either the bowl adjustable with respect to the stem or the latter adjustable relatively to the bowl, substantially in manner as hereinafter described.

My invention further consists in the combination of a pipe so made or constructed as hereinafter described, and a vessel in which a liquid or a fluid for cleansing or cooling the smoke preparatory to its introduction into the mouth of the smoker may be placed.

The particular object or purpose of my invention is to prevent the tobacco while being burned from having the smoke drawn directly through it so as to impregnate it with oil, nicotine, moisture, or the gaseous products of combustion.

In the drawings, A denotes the bowl, or that part of the pipe which is to receive and hold the tobacco or material to be smoked. This bowl is so supported within a short tube or annulus, *a*, (upheld by standards *b b b*, projecting upward from the cap or cover *c* of a vessel, B,) as to be capable of being moved thereon and held in place by the friction thereof, and on a stem, conduit, or tube, C. The conduit or tube C is stationary or applied to the cap *c*, and projects both above and below the same, as shown in the drawings. The mouth-tube C also extends from the cap *c* and opens into the vessel B. The upper end of the tube C is open, and such tube just below such end is provided with one or more lateral openings or holes, *d d*.

While the pipe may be in use or may be in the act of being supplied with tobacco, a stopper should be in the upper end of the tube C, so as to close it and have the holes *d d* open. The object of having the tube C open at its upper end is to enable it to be readily cleared from any tobacco which may enter and lodge within it, the clearance being effected by push-

ing a wire or other proper implement down into or through the tube.

When the pipe is in use, the vessel B, if desirable, may be supplied with water or other proper liquid, which in that case should stand in it above the level of the lower end of the tube C.

By having the tobacco holder or bowl A adjustable with respect to the stem or tube C, such bowl can be raised on the latter in proportion as the tobacco may burn downward. In this way the lateral holes of the pipe C may be kept from time to time just sufficiently below the burning surface of the tobacco as to receive the smoke therefrom, the smoke in this case not being drawn downward through the mass of tobacco as it is in a common pipe while in use. When the smoke passes through the mass of tobacco, it impregnates the tobacco with the oil, moisture, nicotine, and gases of the burned tobacco. In my improved pipe such is not the case, for the smoke does not descend through the tobacco, but passes into the tube C, and from thence into the vessel B, and is cleaned and cooled by being drawn through the same or the liquid thereof. From the vessel B it passes through the stem C and into the mouth of the smoker. The vessel may be used without a liquid with good effect.

By preserving the tobacco from the oil or liquid and other deposits of the smoke it will not only burn to better advantage and not be so liable to have its fire extinguished or go out, but its smoke will be more agreeable and less injurious to the smoker than is the case when the smoke is drawn down through the tobacco.

Another mode in which I have contemplated the construction of my invention is to make the bowl stationary and the stem movable within or through the bowl—that is, instead of having the bowl to slide on the stem, I would have the stem slide in the bowl; but this latter plan of construction is not so advantageous as the former or that hereinbefore specified.

I am aware of the subjects of the United States Patents Nos. 34,745 and 35,804, and therefore I do not claim such, as the pipes or smoking apparatus described in the specifications of such patents, although in some respects operating like my improved pipe or smoking apparatus, differ essentially there-

from, for each of such patented pipes or smoking tubes has a piston operated by a spring, the same being for compressing and moving the mass of tobacco within a stationary chamber and relatively to a stationary conduit leading exit of such chamber, whereas with my improved pipe there is no such piston and spring, and the bowl or tobacco holder is movable or adjustable on the stationary stem or conduit. With either of the inventions as exhibited in the said patents, the current of air drawn into the mouth of the pipe for removing the smoke from the tobacco must be drawn more or less through the tobacco, and always through the ashes thereof. As the ashes continue to form, they become so compacted by the spring and piston as to materially affect the draft of the pipe. Furthermore, in the patented pipes the burning surface of the tobacco is continually varying in distance from the induction-holes of the draft-conduit and cannot be regulated with reference thereto as it can with my invention—that is, by having the bowl of the pipe adjustable in or relatively to the air-conduit. In my improved pipe there is no such compacting of the ashes, which, when formed, remain loose or in their natural state within the bowl, and the bowl can be adjusted so as to maintain the burning surface of the tobacco from time to time in as close proximity with the induction-holes of the conduit-pipe C, as may be desirable.

I am also aware of and do not claim as my invention the East Indian smoking apparatus termed a "hookah," the construction of which is well known, and which is like my improved smoking apparatus so far as it contains the equivalents for the bowl A, the vessel B, a conduit from the bowl into the vessel, and an

eduction or draft pipe leading out of the vessel. The said hookah is unlike my apparatus, in so far as the hookah does not have its tobacco-holder adjustable on the pipe leading from it into the water-vessel, nor does the pipe extend up into the bowl or tobacco-holder; consequently such water-vessel is liable to receive more or less of the ashes and other products of combustion of the tobacco, which in my improved apparatus are detained within the bowl and do not pass into the water-vessel to impregnate or deteriorate the contents thereof. Thus it will be seen that my adjustable bowl A and stationary tube or stem C, when arranged and combined with the vessel B and its mouth-pipe C, arranged together as described, are productive of advantages not incident to the hookah, for with the adjustable bowl and the stationary stem so arranged the purifying cistern or vessel not only will be protected from deposits, as set forth, but as the bulk of oil and nicotine will be left in the bowl the cooling and purification of the smoke by the water-vessel will be better and sooner effected.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A pipe having its stem and bowl arranged and applied in manner and so as to be adjustable relatively to one another, as specified.
2. The combination of the adjustable bowl and stationary stem, or the equivalent thereof, with the vessel B, and its mouth-pipe arranged substantially as and so as to operate as specified.

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Witnesses:

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