(No Model.)

J. O. KILROY.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 286,020. Patented Oct. 2, 1883.

Fig. 1.

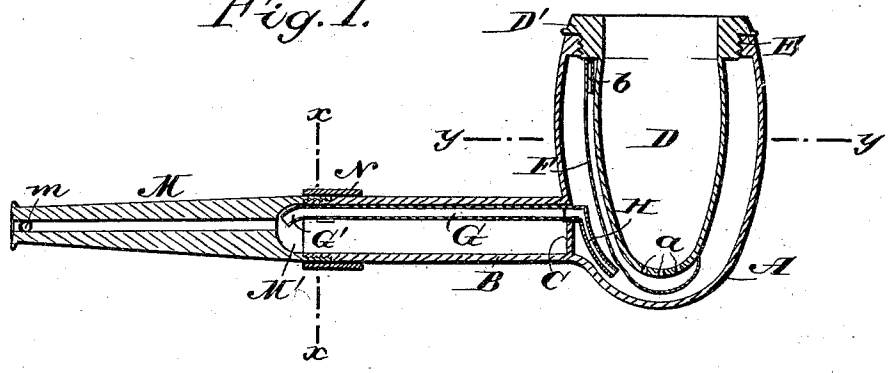


Fig. 2.

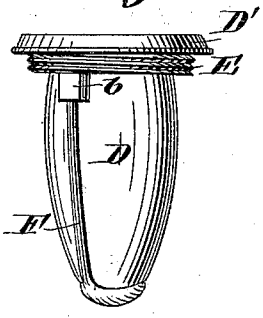


Fig. 3.

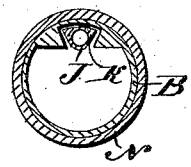


Fig. 4.

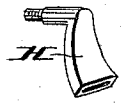


Fig. 5.

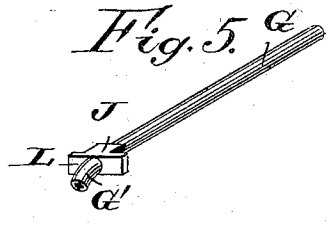
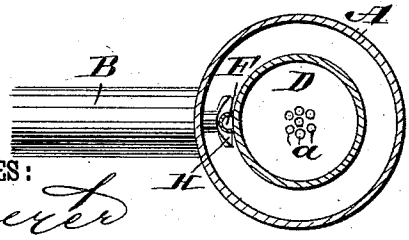


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

A. Bonbeck

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. O. Kilroy

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN OWEN KILROY, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,050, dated October 2, 1883.

Application filed January 22, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN OWEN KILROY, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tobacco-Pipe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved pipe for smoking tobacco, which is so constructed that the nicotine cannot pass into the mouth and the smoke cannot burn or bite the mouth and tongue of the smoker, and thus render smoking very agreeable.

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 sectional elevation of my improved tobacco-pipe. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the removable cup within the bowl. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation of the stem on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the front end piece of the smoke channel or duct in the stem. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the smoke channel or duct. Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view of the bowl on the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

The bowl A and the hollow stem B are made integral, the end of the stem at the bowl being closed by a transverse partition, C. A cup, D, for receiving the tobacco, is provided at its upper end with an annular flange, D′, adapted to rest on the upper edge of the bowl A, and below the annular flange it is provided with a threaded collar, E, which is adapted to screw into a thread provided in the upper part of the bowl. The cup D is provided in its bottom with a series of apertures, *a*, through which the air can pass, and below the apertures *a* a duct or channel, F, is formed, which extends up on the outer surface of the cup D to the upper end of the same, and then is provided with side openings, *b*, or with any other suitable openings. A tube or duct, G, passes longitudinally through the upper part of the stem B, so that its front end projects from the partition C into the bowl, and on the said front end of the duct G a flattened downwardly-projecting nozzle, H, is screwed, which projects down into the bowl A. At its rear end the tube G is provided with a dovetailed head, J, which fits into a dovetailed groove, K, in the upper part of the outer end of the stem B, thereby holding the rear end of the tube G in place in the upper part of the hollow stem B. At the outer end of the dovetailed head J a cross-piece or stop, L, is formed, which rests against the end of the stem B and prevents the tube G from being pushed too far forward into the bowl A. The rear or outer end of the tube G—that is, the part G′ projecting beyond the cross-piece L—is slightly inclined downward, and extends into a recess, M′, formed at the inner end of the mouth-piece M, of the usual construction, which mouth-piece is screwed on the stem, and is held on the same by the ring N.

The tobacco is placed in the cup D and then lighted, and the smoke passes through the apertures *a*, the duct or channel F, through the side openings, *b*, at the upper end of the same, then through the space between the bowl A and the cup D down to the lower part of the bowl, then through the nozzle H, the tube G, and the mouth-piece M. All the tobacco is consumed, and thus there is no waste, and the tobacco cannot become moist or dirty, as all the saliva that passes through the mouth-piece M into the stem collects in the bottom of the same, and cannot pass into the bowl A on account of the partition C, and even if, by chance, it did pass into the bowl, it cannot come in contact with the tobacco, as there is no direct communication between the bottom of the bowl A and the bottom of the cup D, containing the tobacco. As the tobacco in the bottom of the cup cannot become moistened, it will be consumed, and will burn as well as the tobacco in the top of the cup. The hot air is separate from the smoke in the pipe, and thus the skin of the tongue cannot be scalded or burned, and the smoke will be sweet.

The several parts above described can easily be detached and removed for the purpose of cleaning them, so that the smoke will always taste fresh and sweet.

The bowl can be made of any desired shape.

The mouth-piece M is provided at that end that is passed into the mouth with lateral apertures *m m*, in addition to the end aperture, whereby the smoker can rest the end of his tongue against the end of the mouth-piece and

draw the smoke through the side apertures, *m*, thereby preventing the smoke from biting the end of his tongue.

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

1. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination, with the bowl A, of the cup D, the stem B, the end partition, C, separating the stem B from the bowl A, and the smoke-tube G, extending from the bowl through the stem to the outer end of the same, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination, with the bowl A, of the cup D, the stem B, the partition C, the tube G, extending through the stem, and the nozzle H at the front end of the tube G, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination, with the bowl A, of the cup D, the stem B, the partition C, the tube G, provided at its outer end with a dovetailed head, J, fitting into a dovetailed recess, K, in the stem, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a tobacco-pipe, the combination, with the bowl A, of the cup D, the stem B, the partition C, the tube G, provided with a dovetailed head, J, and the cross-piece L, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN OWEN KILROY.

Witnesses:
JOHN KELLY,
MICHEAL NOLAL.