

J. A. PEASE.

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 34,231.

Patented Jan. 21, 1862.

Fig. 1.

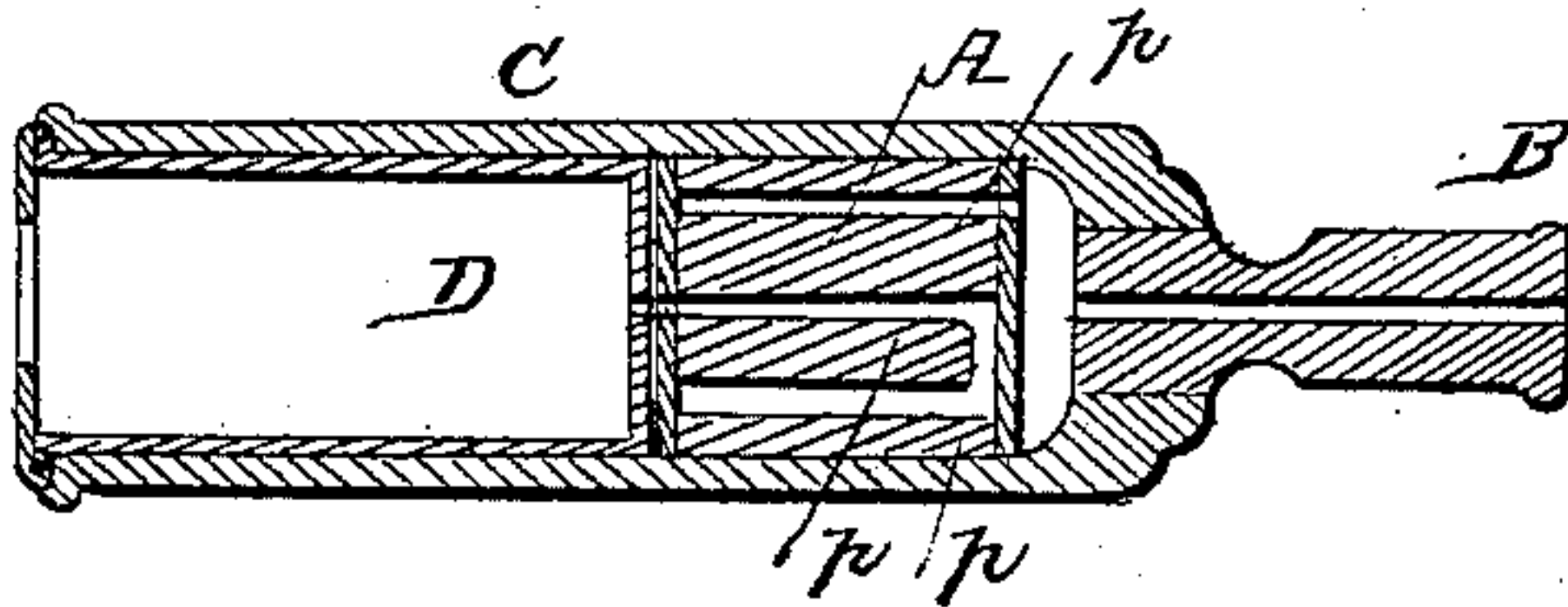


Fig. 2.

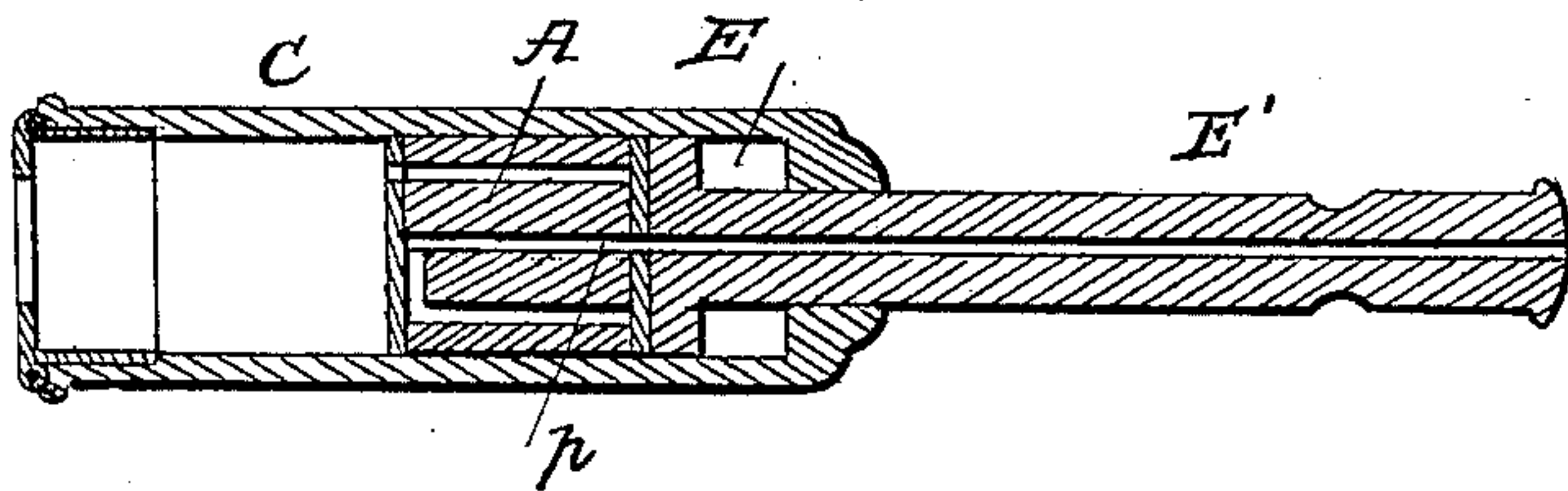
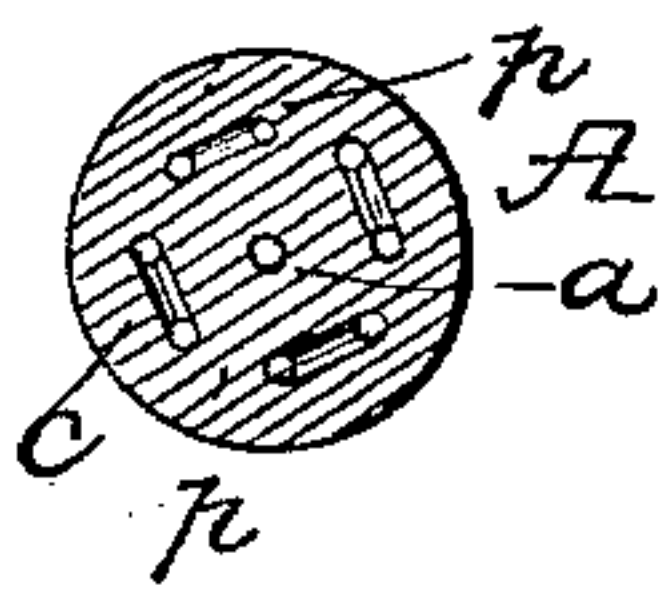


Fig. 3.



witnesses
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J. A. PEASE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CLAUDIUS A. PEASE, OF
SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOBACCO-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **34,231**, dated January 21, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS A. PEASE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through a pipe formed somewhat after the shape of a cigar, and containing next its stem a perforated cylindrical block or plug for cooling the smoke from the tobacco before it reaches the mouth. Fig. 2 is a similar section of same with a movable piston attached to a more lengthened stem-tube to move the block or plug with the tobacco next it toward the end of the pipe. Fig. 3 is an end view of the cylindrical block or plug with the end piece covering the perforations in the same removed.

Similar letters in the figures refer to corresponding parts.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings, the perforated plug, block, or cylinder A is represented within and next the detachable stem B of a cylinder, C, somewhat resembling a cigar, and containing at its front end a receptacle, D, for the tobacco. This receptacle D is closed at its rear end, where it is perforated with a small opening, which communicates with the perforations *p* in the plug or block A, and is partially closed at its front end by a hinged skeleton lid to prevent the escape of the tobacco. The perforations *p* in the plug or block A extend from end to end, and are made to communicate with each other through small channels at the termini of every alternate pair in such a manner as to give the smoke a course equal to their whole lengths combined. For

example, suppose the opening or perforation *o* in Fig. 3 is opposite the corresponding opening in the cap-piece, (which, to exemplify, has been removed,) at which the smoke enters, it will pass to the opposite end and through a channel into the opening or perforation next it, and upon its return through a corresponding channel *c* into and through another of the perforations, and so on until it has passed through them all before it is drawn into the mouth. In this manner it is cooled as much as it would be by passing through a stem equal to the length of the whole of the openings or perforations *p*.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings the receptacle D is removed and a piston, E, is attached to the stem E', for the purpose of forcing the tobacco forward as it is consumed. In this case, as in the former, where the detachable stem B is employed, the several parts can be detached to wash the same when fouled.

Instead of making the openings or perforations *p* longitudinal, a single spiral channel or opening may be made around the plug or block A.

This method of cooling tobacco-smoke in an extremely small space is adapted to all forms of pipes, and may be carried out in various ways to conform with the character of pipe to which it is applied.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the perforated plug or cylinder A, with the piston E and case or cylinder C, in which it moves, as described.

J. A. PEASE.

Witnesses:

E. MAHER,
J. B. NONES.