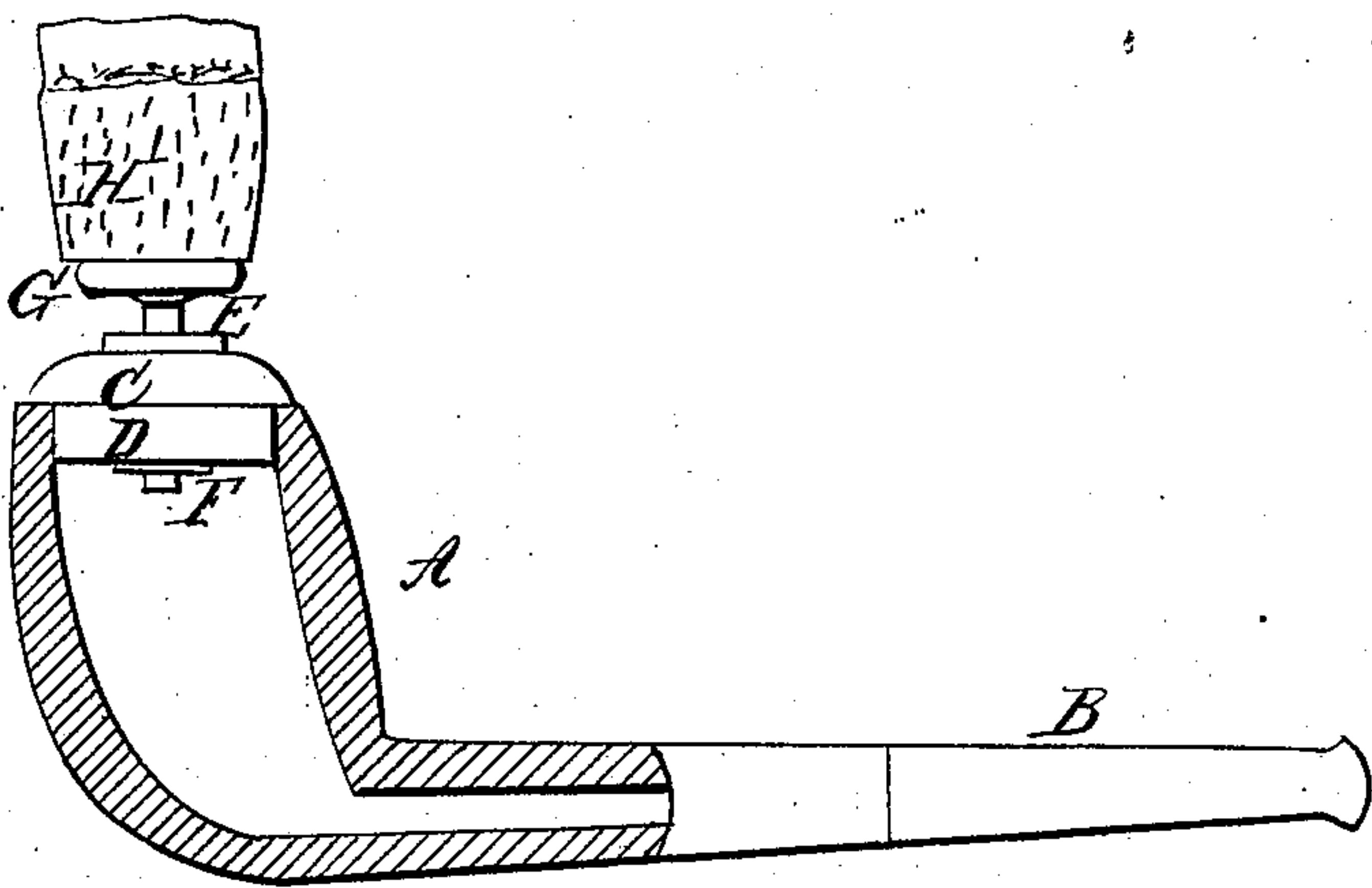
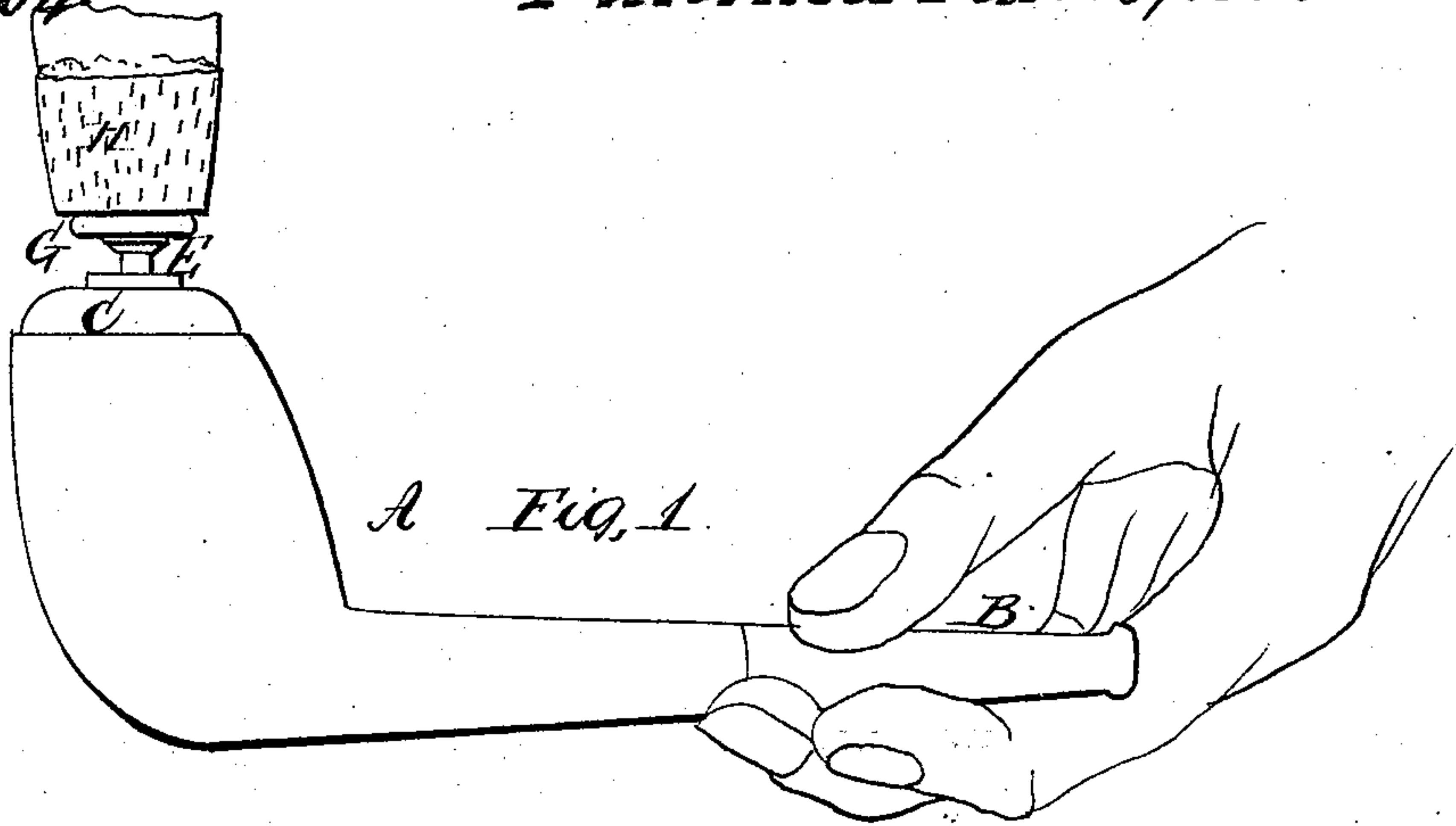


H. J. Hale.

Smoking Pipe.

N^o 52,564

Patented Feb. 13, 1866



Witnesses,

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Geo. B. Livingston

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOLMAN J. HALE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOBACCO-SMOKING DEVICE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,564, dated February 13, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOLMAN J. HALE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coloring Meerschaum Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a peripheral view of a pipe to which is applied an apparatus made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an axial section of the pipe and apparatus.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of this invention is to give to smoking-pipes known as "meerschaums" the peculiar color which has hitherto been slowly and imperfectly imparted to them only during many years of constant use in smoking tobacco in them; and it consists in covering the bowl of the pipe with a close-fitting cover penetrated by a tube, through which, when the pipe is used, tobacco-smoke may pass and enter the pipe on its way to the mouth of the person who is engaged in smoking. The tobacco to be smoked is contained in any ordinary receptacle or bowl placed at the outer end of or otherwise connected with the tube, or it may be fixed on the tube itself, according to the mode of using tobacco-cartridges shown in the patent granted to me November 1, 1864.

The treatment herein set forth may be applied to other pipes besides meerschaums.

It is found in using meerschaums, or, in other words, tobacco-smoking pipes made of the substance known by that name, that they gradually take on a rich color, which first makes its appearance on the stem and then gradually makes its way toward the bowl, which is the last to become discolored.

The degree of discoloration has become a test of the age of the pipe, because, as a general thing, the bowl is only colored after many years of usage as a tobacco-pipe. This coloring is the result of the use of the pipe in smoking tobacco, and may be caused by contact of the smoke of the burning tobacco with the material that composes the pipe and by its pene-

tration through such material, or may be caused by the condensation of the smoke and by the absorption of the condensed matter in the material of the pipe. This toning and coloring of the pipe is much admired by smokers who use meerschaums, and by others, and it is a subject of ambition with them to possess a meerschaum of a deep color, the commercial value of a pipe being dependent on the depth of its color; but it is very rarely found that a meerschaum is colored up to the edge of its bowl, and the reason why the change in color which occurs in the stem and in the lower part of the bowl does not usually extend to the rim of the bowl is supposed to be because the heat generated by the burning of the tobacco prevents the condensation of the smoke at the upper part of the bowl, or because the smoke is not much in contact with that part of the bowl.

My invention is designed to impart the desired color to the whole pipe, the bowl as well as the stem, and to accomplish this result by means of the smoking of tobacco, and with rapidity. In order to effect this result I make a smoke-chamber of the interior of the pipe and cause the tobacco, the smoke of whose combustion passes into the pipe, to be burned without the pipe, instead of within its bowl, as has been commonly practiced.

A designates a pipe which is formed, according to the usual mode of making pipes for smoking tobacco, with a bowl communicating with a perforated stem, the latter being provided, if desired, with a mouth-piece, B. Upon the top or mouth of the bowl I place a cover or cap, C, which may be of ivory, bone, or other suitable substance, and which has secured to its under surface a cork or other suitable stopper, D, preferably of porous material, which fits within the rim of the bowl. The cover and the stopper are both perforated by a tube, E, which may extend below the stopper a little way, and which tube has a screw-thread cut on its lower end to enable a washer, F, to be screwed up thereon, in order to confine the stopper D to the cover C. The tube is extended above the cover, and is connected on its upper end to an ordinary bowl or receptacle in which tobacco may be smoked, or it may be connected to a heat-radiating device,

G, like that shown in the drawings, whose office is to protect the tube by dispersing the heat of the burning tobacco, and which is particularly described in the Letters Patent before referred to, granted to me November 1, 1864. The upper end of the tube extends above the radiator to allow it to be attached to a tobacco-cartridge, H, whose lower side or bottom is penetrated by the tube.

When the apparatus here shown is attached to a pipe the act of smoking a charge of tobacco or a tobacco-cartridge at the end of the tube E will cause the smoke of the burning tobacco to pass down through the tube into the pipe A, which thereby becomes a smoke-chamber, through which the smoke circulates before it is drawn through the mouth-piece. The pipe A, through its whole extent, has a lower temperature than the smoke, because it is isolated from the burning tobacco or cartridge, and is surrounded by the atmosphere, which constantly carries off much of the heat imparted to the pipe by the warm smoke, and consequently some of the smoke becomes condensed before it can be drawn out of the pipe by the inhalation of the person using it, while the smoke is constantly in contact with the whole interior surface of the pipe, which is therefore exposed uninterruptedly to its peculiar action.

By the use of this apparatus in smoking to-

bacco, whether in the form of tobacco-cartridges or of loose tobacco, (a supplementary bowl of ordinary shape being necessary in smoking the latter,) I am enabled to color a meerschaum pipe throughout its whole extent, the depth of the tone being dependent on the length of time the cover is used therewith, ordinarily a period of three to six weeks being sufficient to impart to the whole of the pipe a beautiful rich toned color in the case of a person who is a moderate smoker, the period being varied, however, by such conditions as the size of the pipe and by the quantity of tobacco consumed.

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

1. Coloring meerschaums by subjecting them to the action of tobacco-smoke inhaled or passed through them, substantially as above set forth.

2. The cover or cap C, fitted on the bowl of a pipe by means of a porous stopper or other convenient device, and perforated by a tube which enters said bowl, substantially as and for the purpose above set forth.

3. In combination, the cover or cap C, the tube E, and the heat-disperser or radiating device G, substantially as shown.

HOLMAN J. HALE.

Witnesses:

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