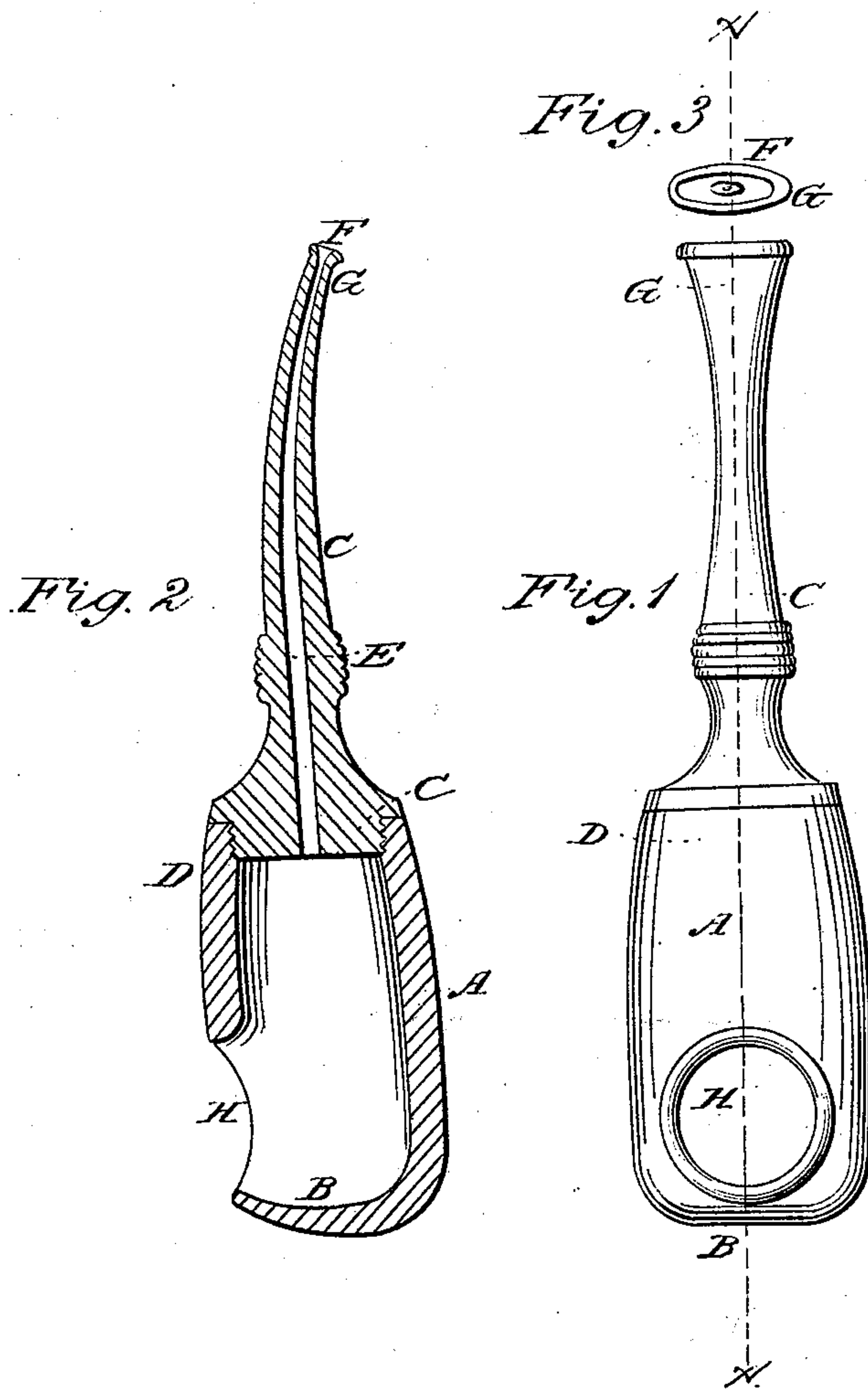


S. ANDREWS.

Tobacco Pipe.

No. 62,802.

Patented March 12, 1867.



Witnesses

Jas. A. Larned

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SOLOMON ANDREWS, OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO EMMETT DINSMORE,  
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND CHARLES E. PLUMB, OF NEW YORK CITY.

*Letters Patent No. 62,802, dated March 12, 1867.*

## TOBACCO PIPE.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON ANDREWS, of Perth Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a Sanitary Smoking Pipe; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification:

The principal objects of the present invention are to construct the bowl or tobacco chamber or receptacle of a smoking pipe in such a manner that as the pipe is smoked any and all poisonous and disagreeable effects on the mouth shall be entirely avoided, and also to prevent all accumulation of nicotine within the bowl or stem, or both, of the pipe, which, as is well known, causes a "biting" sensation in the mouth and to the tongue. Many improvements in smoking pipes have been heretofore invented and patented having the objects herein above stated in view, but have all failed, owing to the fact that the smoke from the pipe in passing to the mouth was obliged, either in a greater or less degree, to pass over or through the accumulation of nicotine in the bowl or other portion of the pipe between it and the mouth; and thus becoming either more or less "saturated," as it were, with it, necessarily and unavoidably carried some portion to the mouth. My invention is intended to prevent the evil, not to cure it, for the smoke passing to the mouth is perfectly dry and free from all nicotine and other obnoxious and disagreeable tastes, the construction of the pipe being such as not only to entirely avoid the accumulation of nicotine, and the conveyance of it to the mouth of the person smoking the pipe, but also to effect an economy in the amount of tobacco used, as will be obvious from the following detailed description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying plate of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the upper side of the bowl of the pipe and its stem, taken in the direction of its length.

Figure 2, a central section, taken in the plane of the line *x x*, fig. 1; and

Figure 3, a view of the open end of the mouth-piece or stem of the pipe.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A, in the drawings, represents the bowl of the pipe, which is made of a hollow cylindrical shape, closed at one end, B, and with the stem C screwed or in any other proper manner inserted in its other end, D, so as to form a continuation thereof; the stem C and bowl A being in one and the same line with each other, as shown in the drawings. Through the stem of the pipe a passage, E, is formed, communicating at one end with the bowl A, and at its other terminating in an elongated or enlarged opening or slot, F, at the mouth-piece G, the elongation of which opening is for the purpose of more fully diffusing or spreading the smoke drawn through the stem from the bowl of the pipe within the mouth, whereby the heating sensation produced by the smoke from pipes is greatly reduced, and the smoke consequently made much more palatable and agreeable to the taste. H, an opening in the upper side of the bowl A, and at or near its closed and outer end, through which opening the pipe or bowl is charged or filled with the tobacco or other material that is to be smoked in it, and at which the tobacco is lighted and burnt or consumed. By forming the opening H, at which the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe is consumed, in the upper side of the bowl, it is plain to be seen that when the pipe is in the mouth, and is being smoked, all the nicotine extracted or drawn from the tobacco used necessarily must fall or run toward the lower end of the bowl, and thus in the proper direction to be dissipated by the fire of the tobacco. This, of course, prevents an accumulation of fluid in the bowl of the pipe, and also in the passage or draught through which the smoke passes to the mouth, thus entirely obviating all possibility of the smoke becoming saturated or charged with it, and the ashes or fire from the tobacco, as it is consumed, are also prevented from falling out of or from the bowl, but can be thrown out in any proper manner. In addition to the advantages herein above stated as being secured by my present invention, may be here mentioned that a pipe of my improved construction strongly resembles an ordinary cigar in shape and style, and for this reason, if no other, is quite desirable and convenient as well as useful. It may be remarked in conclusion, that it is best to make the cavity in the bowl small at the outer opening, but enlarging towards the stem, so that the tobacco may be less liable to fall out when the pipe is held in the mouth or is in a pendent position.

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

The elongated pipe A, with its opening H at its upper side at the end B, when its stem is constructed and applied in the manner herein represented and described.

SOLOMON ANDREWS.

Witnesses:

WM. APGAR,  
JAS. RADLEY.