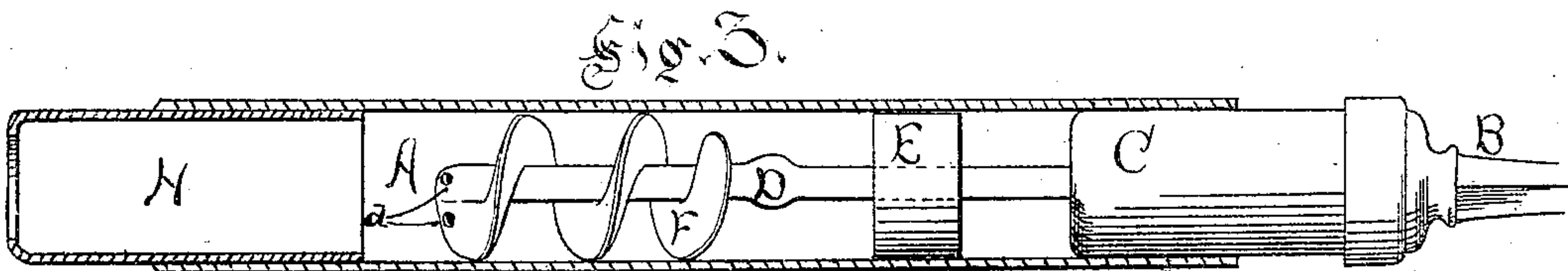
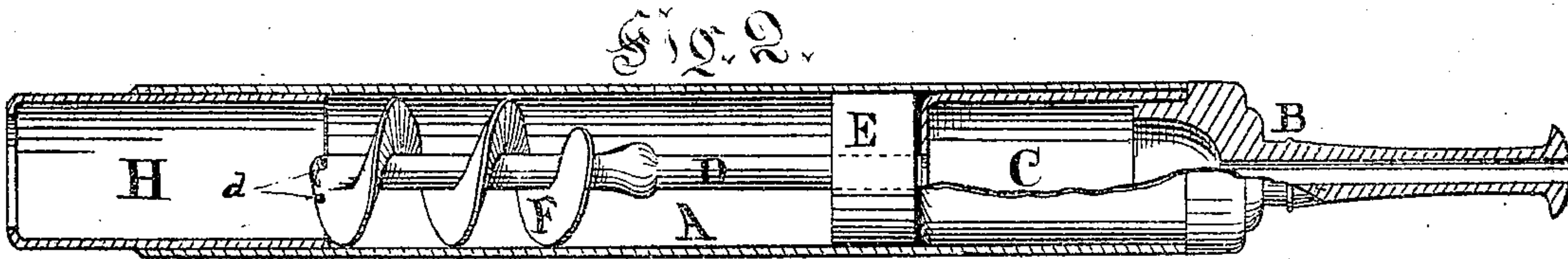
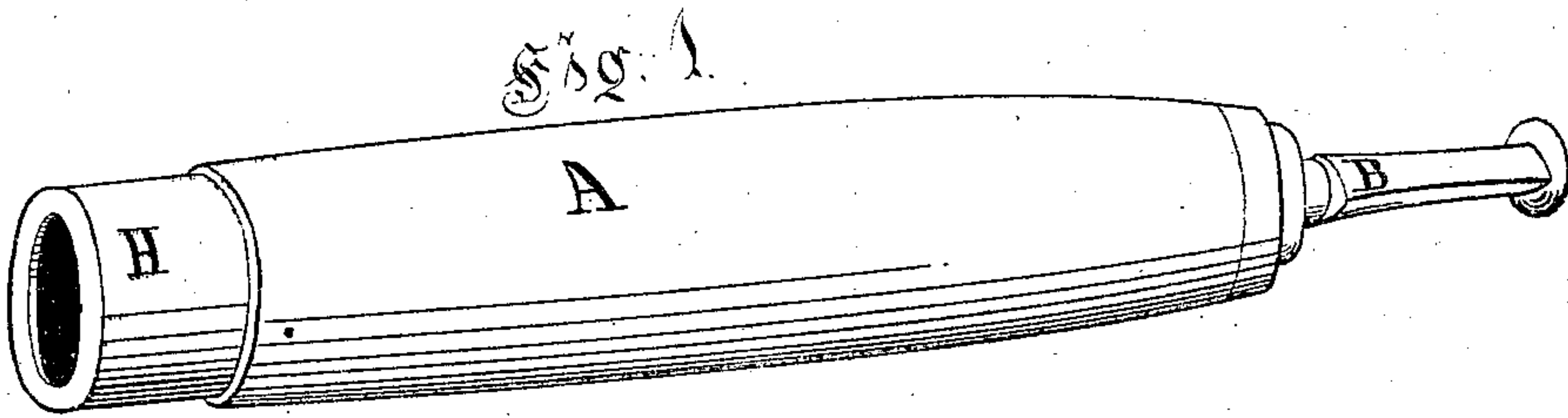


S. N. BUYNITZKY.

Cigar-Shaped Pipes.

No. 136,487.

Patented March 4, 1873.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN N. BUYNITZKY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-SHAPED PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 136,487, dated March 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN N. BUYNITZKY, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cigar-Shaped Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Figs. 2 and 3 show, in longitudinal section, the interior construction of the same.

To many smokers the use of a pipe is only objectionable because of its characteristic shape. The object of my invention is to provide a cigar-shaped pipe which shall possess the following advantages, viz: First, the burning of the tobacco is always confined to the front end, and hence the case may be constructed of any suitable material, such as paper, which is a poor conductor of heat but not capable of withstanding the action of fire; second, the smoke will not be drawn through and contaminate the whole mass of tobacco with condensed oil; third, the fresh tobacco to be easily and surely fed forward to replace that which is consumed; fourth, the smoke to be cooled before reaching the mouth, and, if desired, to be filtered or perfumed; and to accomplish these objects my invention consists, first, of a tube or case provided with a mouth-piece capable of rotation, and a suction-tube perforated at its front end, extending from the mouth-piece nearly to the front end of said case, and provided with a spiral flange to feed fresh tobacco forward as required; second, in an enlargement of said suction-tube to form a cooling-chamber, interposed between the suction-tube and mouth-piece, and removable with them from the case; third, in the arrangement and connection of the movable parts so that, when desired, they may all be withdrawn from the case for cleansing.

That others may understand the construction and mode of operation of my invention, I will particularly describe it.

A is the outer tube, which may be constructed of any suitable material, such as pasteboard, which is a poor conductor of heat. In form and dimension it may be similar to an ordinary cigar. Its interior should, however, be cylindrical. At one end of the tube A is

a mouth-piece, B, made of any material suitable and commonly used for such purposes. The mouth-piece B is attached to a cylindrical hollow boss, C, which is fitted within the end of the tube A, and capable of rotation on its axis therein. A small tube, D, which also forms a continuation of the suction-hole of the mouth-piece, is secured to the inner end of the boss C, and extends longitudinally therefrom through the center of the tube A to a point near the front or open end thereof. Through the tube D and boss C the smoke of the burning tobacco is drawn to the mouth of the user. The tube D is perforated at *d* near its end to permit the smoke to enter. A plug, E, closes the tube A at such point as required to limit the capacity of the tobacco-chamber in the front end of the tube A.

The charge of fine or pulverized tobacco is inserted at this open end, and the space in front of the plug E is to be packed full. The tube D extends into the mass of tobacco nearly to its front, and it is evident that if it be now ignited and the smoke drawn through the tube D, the burning of the tobacco will not extend below the end of said tube, and the smoke will not enter or contaminate that portion of the tobacco which is between the end of said tube and the plug E. The burning tobacco is therefore maintained always at a uniform distance from the mouth-piece, which may thereby be prevented from getting inconveniently hot, and the tobacco at the bottom of the charge will remain fresh, even if the burning be extinguished for a while.

To make the above-described advantages available practically, I arrange a positive feed-motion to bring the fresh tobacco up to the front end of the tube A as often as may be required, until the whole charge has been burned and exhausted. The required feed may be attained in a variety of ways easily arranged by any skillful mechanic; but I prefer to accomplish it by the rotation of the tube D, the same being provided on its outer surface with a spiral flange, F, extended nearly to the inner surface of the tube A, as shown in Fig. 2. The revolution of the tube D by turning the mouth-piece will cause fresh tobacco to be moved up to the burning-place as often as required; and if from any cause the tobacco at

the front end should become clogged, then a combined turning and endwise movement of the tube D will always dislodge the clog—that is to say, by reversing the rotation of the screw, and at the same time withdrawing it from the tube A, fresh tobacco will be brought up against the clog, and a direct push of the tube forward will move the clog. The interior of the boss C forms a cooling-chamber for the smoke, and within it may be placed, if desired, any purifying or fragrant substance suitable or desirable.

If from any cause the boss C shall become heated, it may be immediately cooled by partially withdrawing it from the tube A, as shown.

It will be observed that the plug E remains stationary at one point in the tube A, and the space in front of it forms a reservoir for the tobacco. The tube D passes through the center of said plug, and may slide back and forth therein to a certain extent for the purpose of moving the tobacco, as before stated; but, if required for cleaning, the boss C, tube D, and plug E may all be pulled out and separated from the tube A. A fire-tube, H, of metal or other suitable material is placed in the open end of the tube A and extends within the same far enough to contain all the ignited portion of the tobacco. The outer end of this tube may project and be colored to imitate in appearance the ashes frequently seen at the burned end of a cigar.

To charge the reservoir, the little finger of the left hand may be clasped around the open end of the tube A, and the said hand with its remaining fingers shaped as a funnel to hold the tobacco, which then will run freely down into the tube A, and, by rotating tube D and the screw-flange F backward, the bottom of the reservoir will be filled and packed as closely as will be desirable.

The outer surface of the tube A may be col-

ored or prepared in any proper way in imitation of tobacco, if desirable.

It is evident that it is not necessary that the screw F should also perform the office of duct for the smoke, as such escape may be provided through passages otherwise located; and in adapting my invention to the form of an ordinary smoking-pipe, such would be the case, as the escape would then be into a stem connected with the reservoir A at the side and opposite the point now reached by the suction-tube D, whereby the burning portion of the tobacco could never extend below the point of escape; and the feed-screw, though located as now shown, would be a solid rod, and the reservoir-boss C would be absent.

It will not be difficult to make many modifications in the form and arrangement of parts without departing from the main feature of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In combination with the tube A and rotating mouth-piece B, the tube D provided with a spiral flange, F, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the tube A, suction-tube D, and mouth-piece B, the hollow boss C, wholly or partially removable from the case A while in use, to form a cooling-chamber, as described, within which may be placed suitable filtering or fragrant substance, as set forth.

3. The mouth-piece B, hollow boss C, tube D with spiral flange F and plug E constructed and connected as set forth so as to be easily revolved and removed from the tube A, for the purpose described.

STEPHEN N. BUYNITZKY.

Witnesses:

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