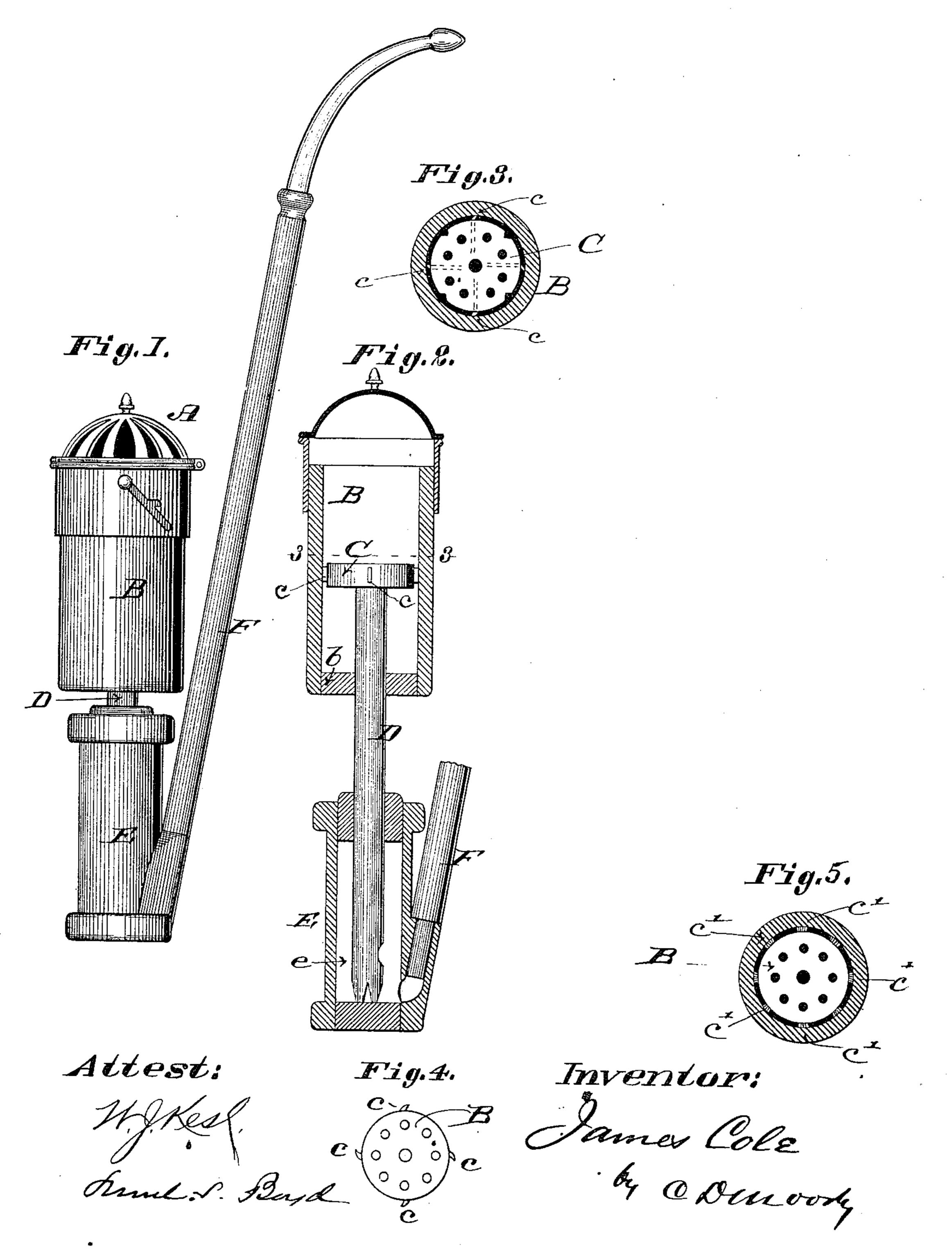
J. COLE.

SMOKING PIPE.

No. 273,709.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.



United States Patent Office.

JAMES COLE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SMOKING-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,709, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed June 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES COLE, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Smoking-Pipes, of which the following 5 is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which-

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved pipe; Fig. 2, a vertical section; Fig. 3, a hori-10 zontal section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a plan of the movable bottom; and Fig. 5, a horizontal section taken on the line 33 of Fig. 2, but showing brushes instead of scrapers upon the movable bottom.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement in that class of smoking-pipes which have movable bottoms, the object of which is to enable the tobacco, as it is being consumed, to be kept 20 near the mouth of the bowl of the pipe, and thereby to burn more freely and mildly.

A, Fig. 1, represents the improved pipe.

B represents the pipe-bowl.

C, Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, represents the movable 25 bottom, that is moved upward and downward in the bowl. The bottom is attached to a hollow stem, D, the stem passing and working through a plug, b, which is arranged in or near the lower end of the bowl, and which is made of 30 elastic material—such as cork or rubber—for the purpose of binding upon the stem and holding it at any desired point of elevation in the bowl. The stem D is attached centrally to the bottom C, so that it will come into conjunction 35 with a central perforation in this bottom. The bottom may also be perforated at other points. These perforations will in some degree aid in keeping up the combustion by allowing some slight circulation of air. The stem D extends 40 downward and is held in a hollow base, E. The main stem F of the pipe is inserted in the base E, as seen in Figs. 1, 2. The bottom stem, D, at its lower end, opens into the chamber e | CHARLES PICKLES.

within the base E. Communication is thus established, through the stem F, the chamber 45 e, and the stem D, with the interior of the pipebowl above the movable bottom. The base E is a convenience in handling the pipe, and as the tobacco is consumed in the pipe-bowl the bowl is slipped downward upon the bottom 50 stem, D, and the burning stratum of the tobacco is thereby maintained at the mouth of the bowl. The movable bottom C cannot only be moved longitudinally in the pipe-bowl, but also can be rotated therein, the object of 55 which is as follows: The bowl is apt to become incrusted with the ashes and other residuum from the tobacco, and it is desirable from time to time to remove the incrustation. To this end the bottom C is provided with scrapers 60 c c, Figs. 2, 3, 4, or, what is the equivalent, with brushes c' c', Fig. 5, and by rotating the bottom C the scrapers or brushes are made to scrape or brush the inner surface of the bowl B and remove the foreign matter there- 65 from. The bottom C may also be furnished with a lining, which is made of a fire-proof material—such as asbestus—and shaped to fit the pipe-bowl. The lining is perforated to provide inlets for the air to enter into the lining when 70 the lining is projected out of the bowl, for the lining moves with the bottom C upward and downward in the pipe-bowl.

1 claim—

1. The combination of the bowl B, the mova- 75 ble bottom C, and the scrapers c, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bowl B, the movable bottom C, the stem D, the base E, and the stem F, said bottom being attached to the top 80 of the stem D, substantially as described.

Witness my hand.

JAMES COLE.

Witnesses:

C. D. Moody,