

(No Model.)

M. T. WYATT.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 329,873.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.

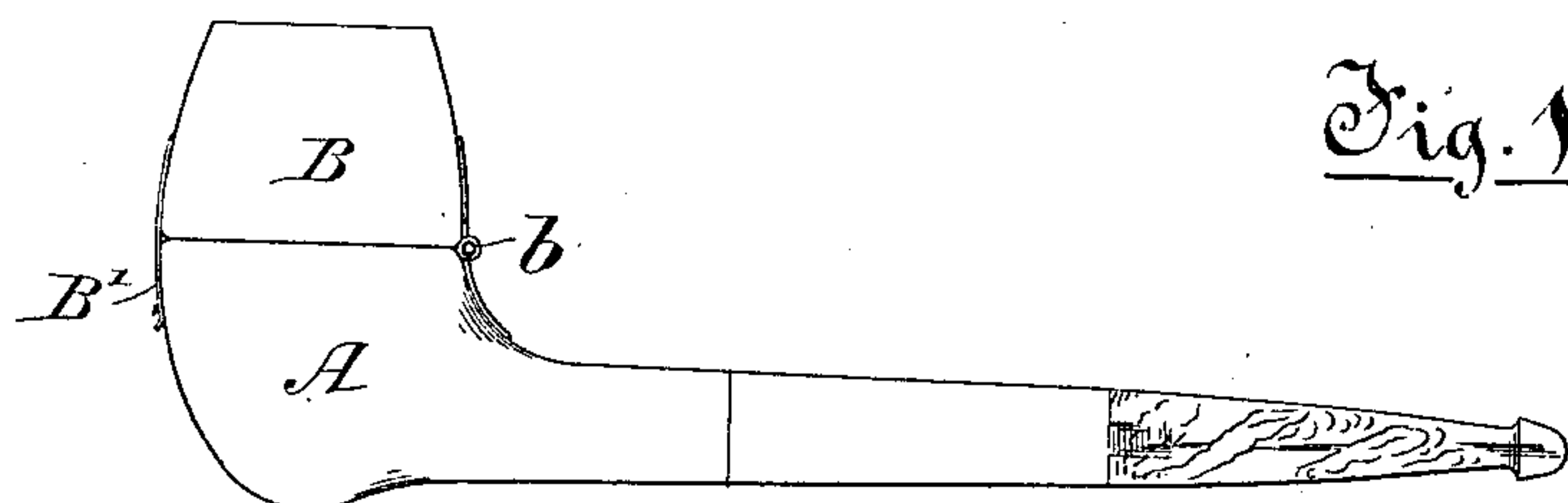


Fig. 1

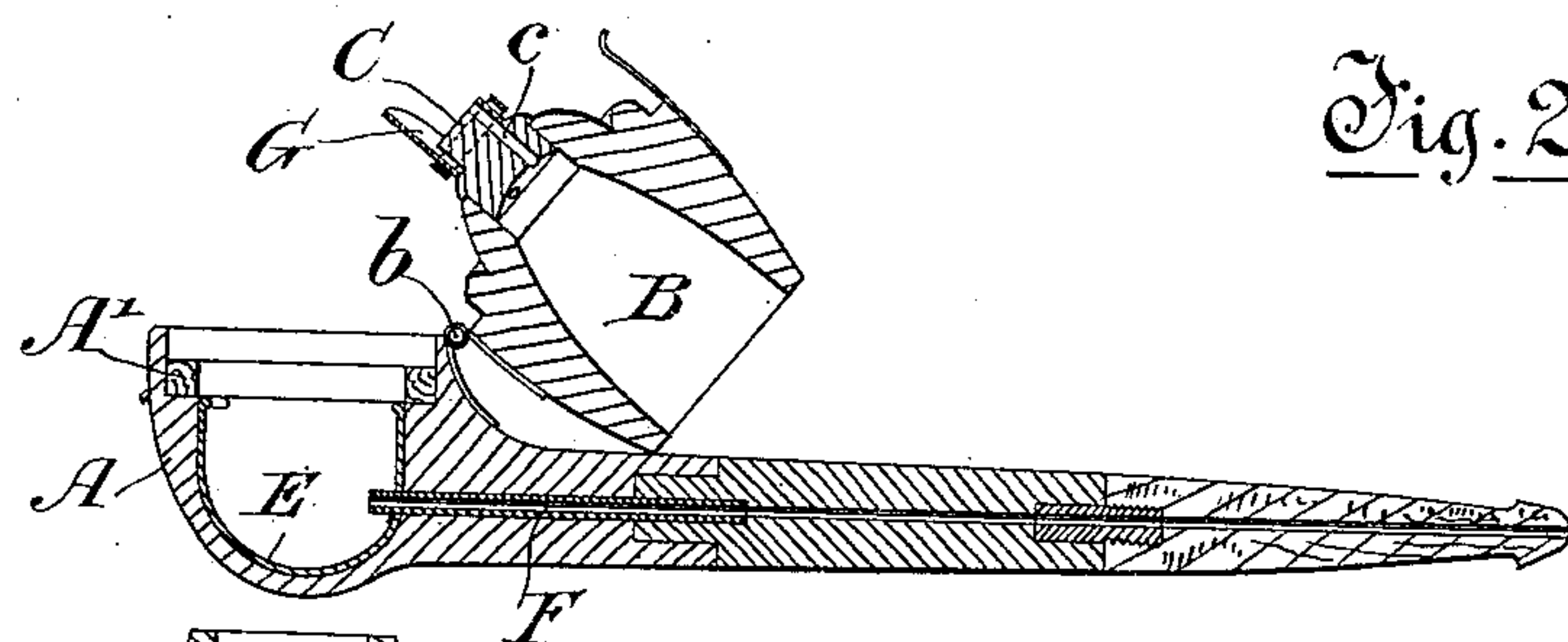


Fig. 2

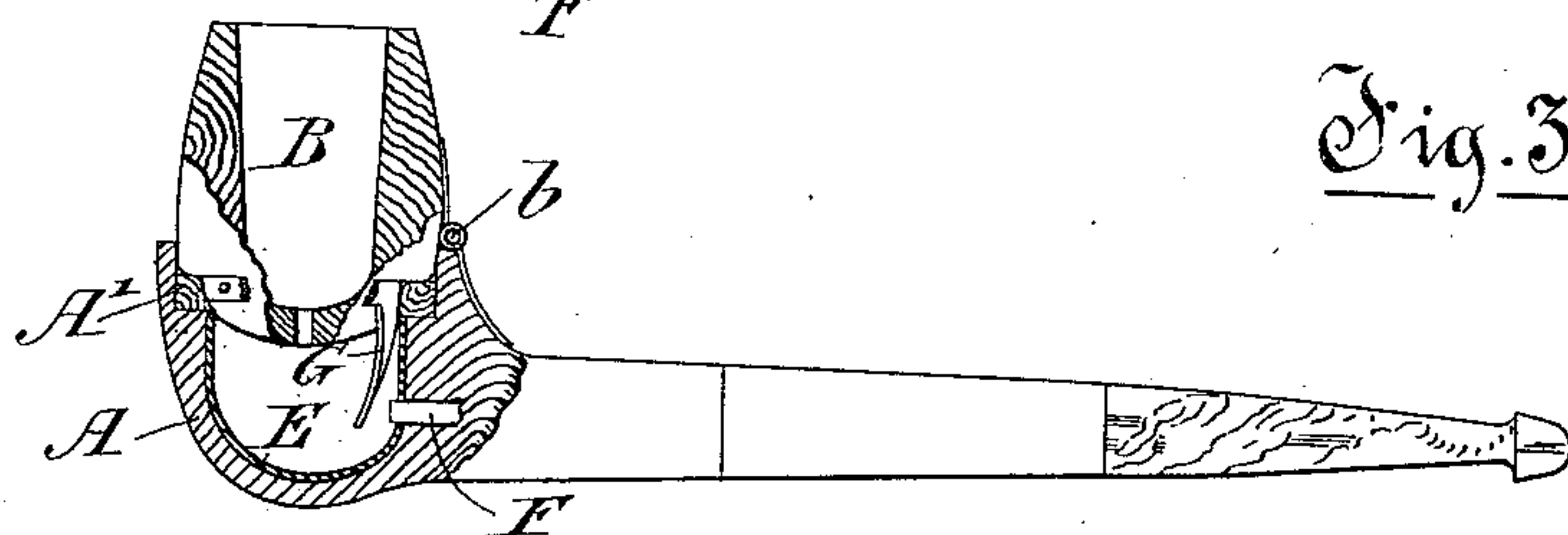


Fig. 3

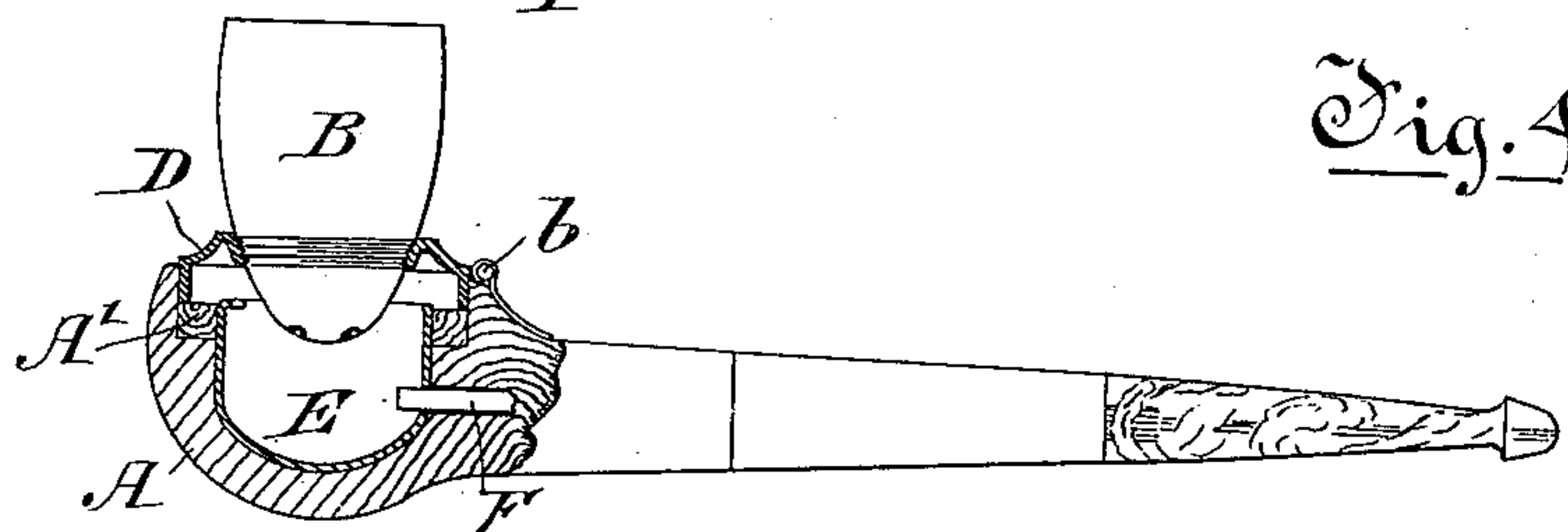


Fig. 4

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW THOMAS WYATT, OF QUEBEC, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,873, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed September 29, 1884. Serial No. 144,189. (No model.) Patented in England October 28, 1884, No. 14,259.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW THOMAS WYATT, of the city, county, and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

These improvements have for their primary object to prevent the nicotine formed in the bowl during smoking from coming in contact with the lips or mouth of the smoker, thus obviating the evil of such contact and doing away with one great objection to smoking.

My improvements also relate to special means for regulating the draft, so that wet or coarse tobacco may be smoked with ease, and also embrace certain contrivances for keeping the pipe clean.

The invention may be thus briefly described:

The bowl proper, in which the tobacco is placed for consumption, is set in and hinged to a lower bowl, and it (the tobacco-receptacle) has its lower part perforated, so as to afford the necessary draft and graduate it, if desired, or is provided with a perforated plug for the same purposes. Through the stem of the pipe is taken a small draft-tube, the inner end of which projects into the lower bowl, but does not come in contact with the tobacco-holder or its stopper. To insure this, a shield is secured to the stopper so as to be interposed between it and the tube. This lower bowl is lined with metal foil or any other substance which will prevent the nicotine dripping into this bowl from permeating the substance of the wood, clay, &c., of which it is composed; or a metal, glass, or porcelain cup, which can easily be taken out and cleansed, may be inserted.

For full comprehension of my invention reference must, however, be had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my pipe; Fig. 2, a longitudinal sectional elevation of same, showing it open for the purpose of taking out and cleansing the inner bowl. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a modification of the construction, and Fig. 4 a modification in which one tobacco-holder may be substituted for another.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the lower bowl, which is usually, as shown, made integral with part of the stem and of any desired material. This is formed with a seat, A', of rubber, cork, &c., so as to make a tight joint with the tobacco-holder proper, B, which is hinged to it, as shown at b, and provided with any fastening device, B'. In the bottom of this holder B is formed a seat for a perforated plug, C; or the bottom itself may be perforated, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the number and size of the holes c regulating the draft, as will hereinafter be more particularly alluded to.

In Fig. 4 the holder B is shown as set in a seat, D, which is hinged to A, as described with relation to B. By this arrangement one kind of tobacco-receptacle can be substituted for another without otherwise altering the pipe. The inside of the bowl A is lined with foil, metal, or any other material which will hold the nicotine and prevent it from passing into the substance of the pipe; or a bowl, E, of glass, metal, or similar substance, which can be easily withdrawn, cleansed, and replaced, may be introduced.

F is the draft-tube, passing through the stem of the pipe and secured, if desired, to the mouth-piece proper. The end of this projects, as shown, into the bowl A, but not far enough to touch the perforated stopper C or the bottom of bowl B, so as to prevent any nicotine which may be formed in bowl B and drop thence into the bowl A from passing along the stem, and to perform this more effectually a shield, as shown at G, may be attached to the stopper C by means of a band or ring encircling the stopper, Fig. 2, or bottom, Fig. 3, and inclosing or forming part of the shield, or to the perforated bottom of bowl B, so as to interpose itself between the draft apertures and the end of tube F.

From the foregoing it will be seen that while it is impossible for the nicotine to pass from bowl B along the draft-tube F to the mouth of the smoker, a perfectly free draft is given through the bowl A, and that by adopting the construction shown in Fig. 4 the sectional area of this draft can be varied to suit the kind of

tobacco desired to be smoked by opening or
stopping some of the holes. By turning the
bowl B back after smoking, the pipe will cool
far more quickly and the smell of stale tobacco
5 will pass off at once, especially if the inner
bowl, E, be taken out and cleansed. If it be
desired to color the bowl A, this bowl E, or
the lining corresponding thereto, can be omit-
ted; but in such a case great care must be
10 taken to cut off the nicotine at the seat A',
which will then usually be of cork.

What I claim is as follows:

The combination of the bowl A, the upper
hinged bowl, B, the draft-tube F, extending
into bowl A, and the shield carried by the 15
hinged bowl, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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