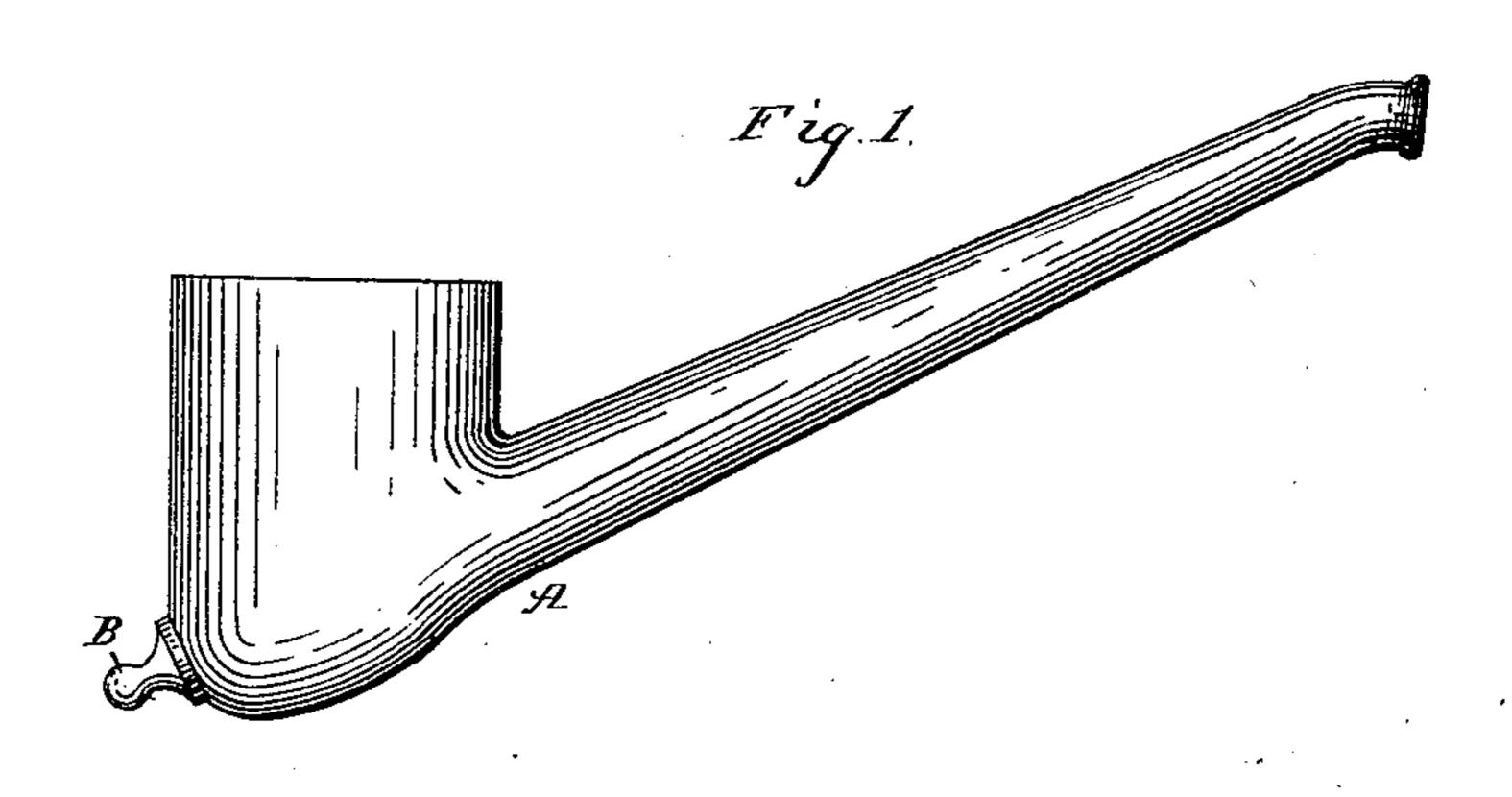
(No Model.)

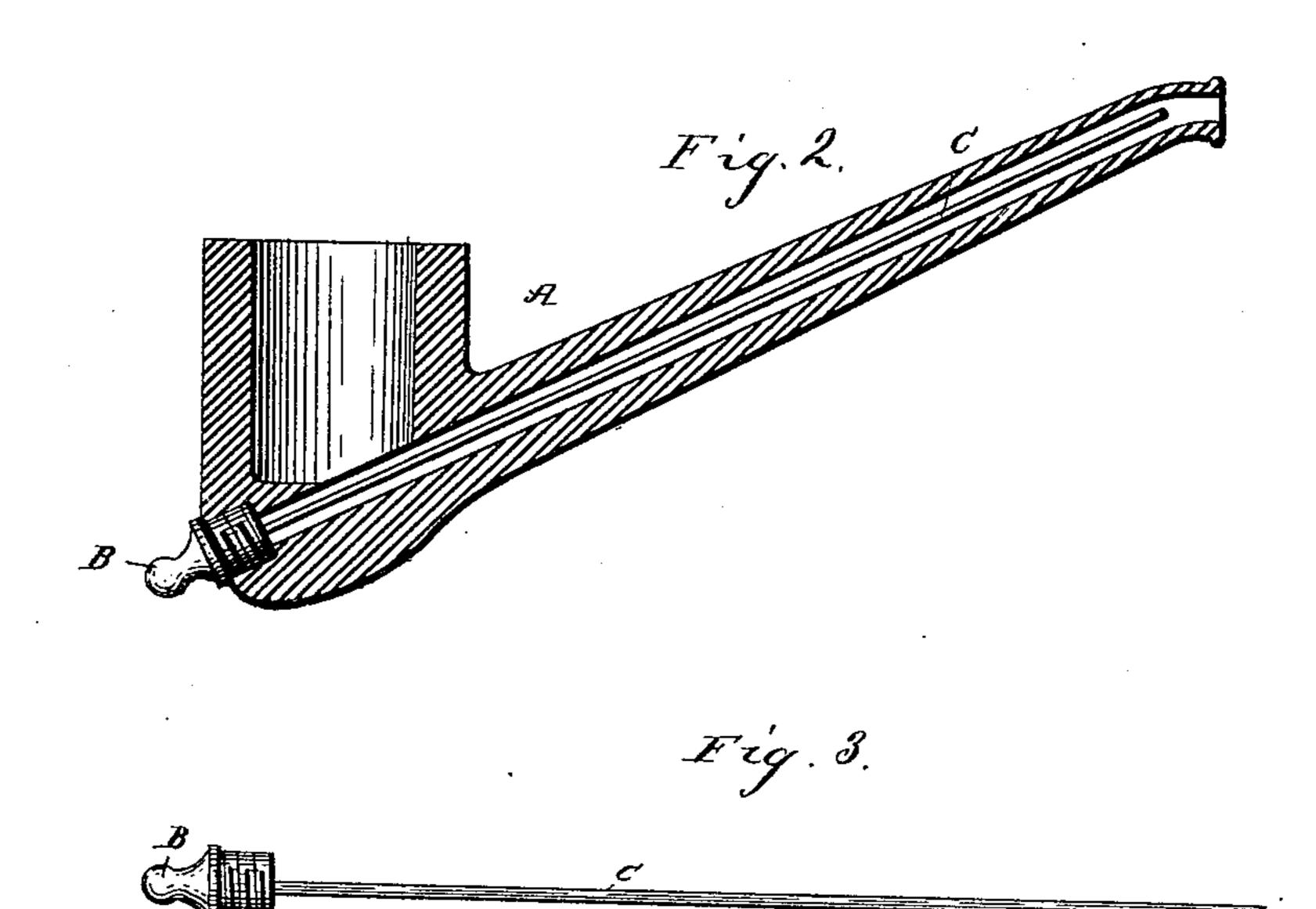
A. L. JOHNSTON.

SMOKING PIPE.

No. 370,195.

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.





WITNESSES

INVENTOR

United States Patent Office.

A. LANGSTAFF JOHNSTON, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,195, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed December 3, 1886. Serial No. 220,593. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. LANGSTAFF JOHN-STON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and 5 State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in smoking-pipes, the peculiarities of which will be hereinafter more fully set forth in the specification, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which similar letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding features, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a pipe of the ordinary kind. 2c Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of a pipe, showing my improvement applied thereto; and Fig. 3, a detached view of the improvement

alone.

The letter A designates a pipe of any ap-25 proved construction, the stem of which may be made in one or more sections, with the bore thereof somewhat larger than usual. At some convenient point, preferably at the lower end of the bore and just beneath the bowl, I insert 30 and secure a metallic plug, B, preferably a silver plug, by a screw-thread or otherwise, and to this plug is secured a metallic rod, C, of less diameter than the bore of the stem, and preferably stiff enough to prevent its coming in 35 contact with the walls of the bore.

In smoking I have ascertained that the plug and the wire act to lower the temperature of the smoke to a considerable degree, thereby preventing the usual heat inherent in the smoke | the temperature of the smoke lowered. 40 from being drawn into the mouth. I have also ascertained that the effect of the rod is to cause a condensation of the nicotine which collects in drops on the rod, and is easily removed by unscrewing the plug and withdrawing the 45 rod. The rod may then be cleansed by wip-

ing it with a rag or paper, or subjecting it to fire for a few seconds, which will also have the effect of deodorizing it. The rod is then replaced and the pipe is ready for use.

The above results are of vast importance in 50 a smoking-pipe, and render the pipe free of the usual objectionable odor incident to a foul stem, besides avoiding the entrance of nicotine into the mouth and preventing the stem from stopping up, as also the usual heat in- 55 herent in the smoke.

The presence of the metallic plug and the length of the rod are material considerations that is to say, there should be sufficient material in the plug to enable it to absorb the greater 60 portion of the heat escaping from the bowl into the lower end of the stem and to conduct that heat to the open air. This prevents the rod from becoming overheated, for it being small would otherwise become too hot to condense 65 the nicotine. Again, it is important that the rod should extend practically to the end of the the stem, for otherwise the smoke between the termination of the rod and the end of the stem will contain some degree of nicotine. These 70 things I have ascertained by actual trial upon repeated occasions.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a pipe and the stem thereof, of a metallic plug fitted to the stem near the bowl, whereby the heat from the smoke passing into the stem can reach said plug, and a metallic rod connected to the plug and ex- 80 tending throughout the entire length proper of the stem and out of contact with the walls thereof, whereby the nicotine is condensed and

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 85 presence of two witnesses.

A. LANGSTAFF JOHNSTON.

Witnesses: ED. H. WALTON, RICHMOND MAURY.