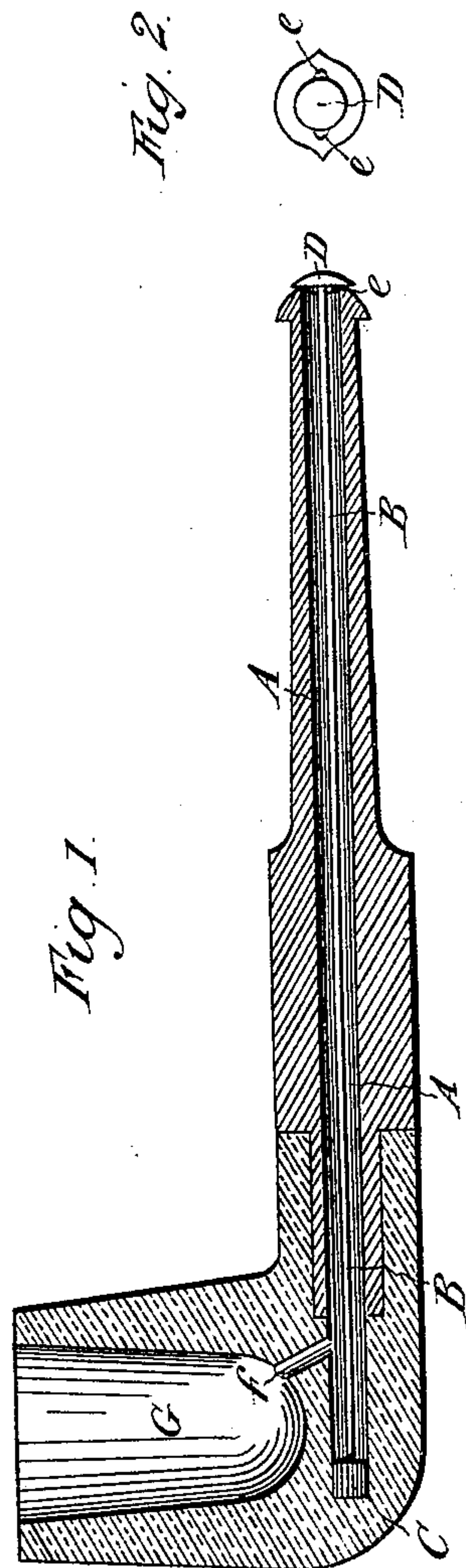


(No Model.)

N. MACPHAIL.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 521,380.

Patented June 12, 1894.



Witnesses:
Walter E. Allen.
Harry J. Rohrer.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEIL MACPHAIL, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,380, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed October 24, 1893. Serial No. 489,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEIL MACPHAIL, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 175 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, have invented certain Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a tobacco-pipe provided with a cleaner and my improvement consists in novel features of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a section of a pipe showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is an end view of the mouthpiece of the pipe showing notches or openings through which the smoke passes into the mouth of the smoker. In the figure two notches or openings are shown, but of course their number may vary.

Inside the smoke channel A of the stem and mouthpiece is placed a rod B extending throughout its entire length. This rod B is made of less thickness than the diameter of the smoke channel A. On one end of the rod B there is a knob or round boss C of the exact diameter of the smoke channel A and fitting it closely. The rod B with the boss or knob C attached remains in the pipe during smoking and is withdrawn with facility as often as required by means of a small knob D at the end of it outside the mouthpiece. This knob D also prevents saliva entering the mouthpiece. The smoke impinges on the knob in its passage through the notches or openings e and is diffused or radiated while entering the mouth. The smoke channel is made to extend from the stem into the head of the pipe below the bowl where the end of the rod with the boss or knob C lies beyond the aperture f. This aperture leads from the bowl G in the head of the pipe to the smoke

channel, and by this aperture and the channel the smoke gets free vent to the mouth of the smoker while the rod B with the boss or knob C attached is in the pipe. When withdrawn the boss or knob C clears out before it throughout the entire length of the smoke channel all nicotine, saliva, or other obstructions, leaving the smoke channel A clean from end to end. On the rod B being wiped clean it is replaced in the pipe as before.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a pipe having a radial smoke opening at its outer end, and a smoke channel extending beyond the outlet to the bowl and communicating with the radial opening, of the cleaner located within the smoke channel, having a rod, a knob located at the inner end of the rod beyond the outlet to the bowl and a knob located at the outer end of the smoke channel; substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a pipe having radial smoke openings at its outer end, and a smoke channel extending beyond the outlet to the bowl, and communicating with the radial openings, of the cleaner located within the smoke channel, having a rod, a knob located at the inner end of the rod beyond the outlet to the bowl, and a knob located at the outer end of the smoke channel; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

NEIL MACPHAIL.

Witnesses:

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