

(No Model.)

G. C. RICKLY.
TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 574,495.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.

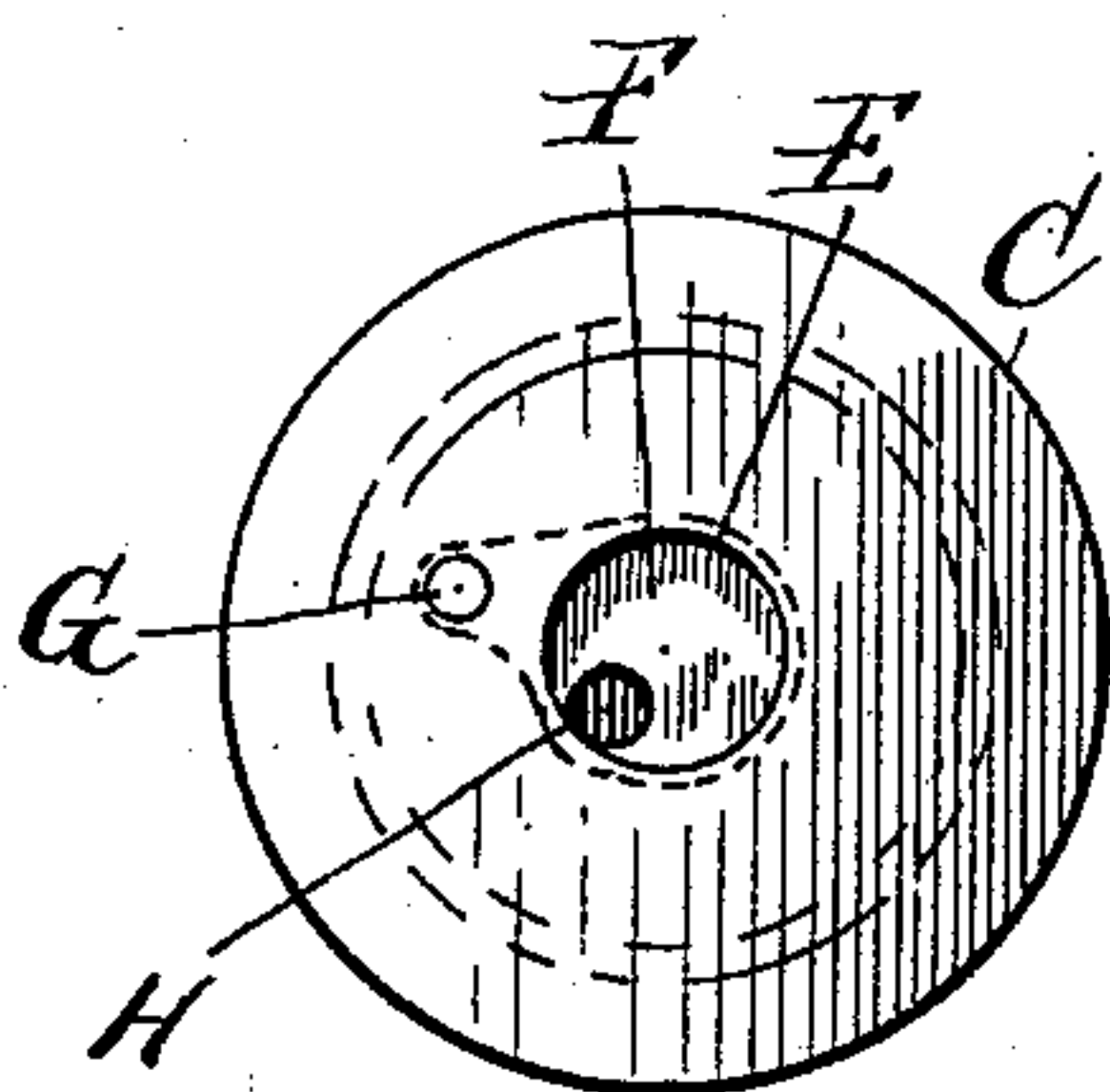
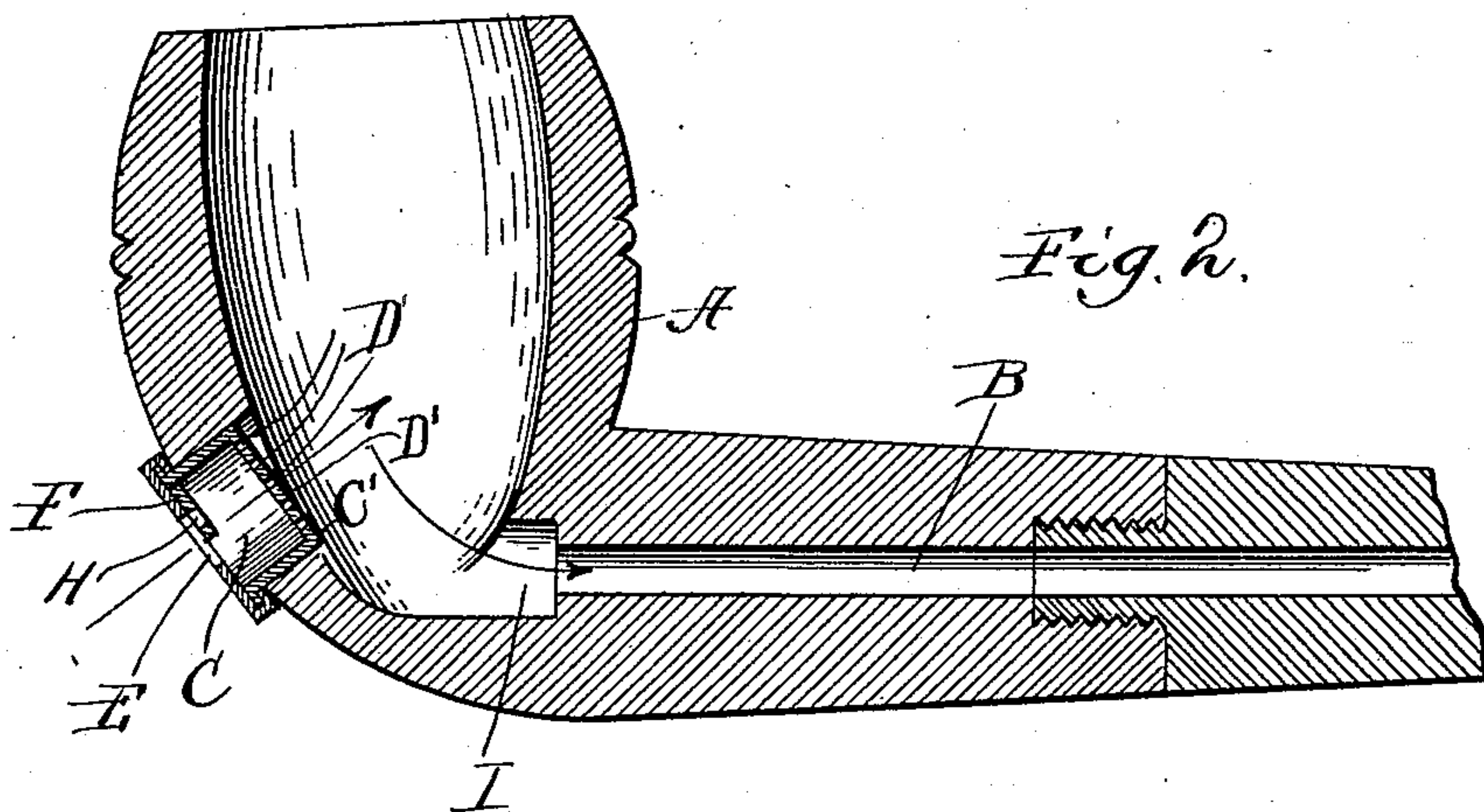
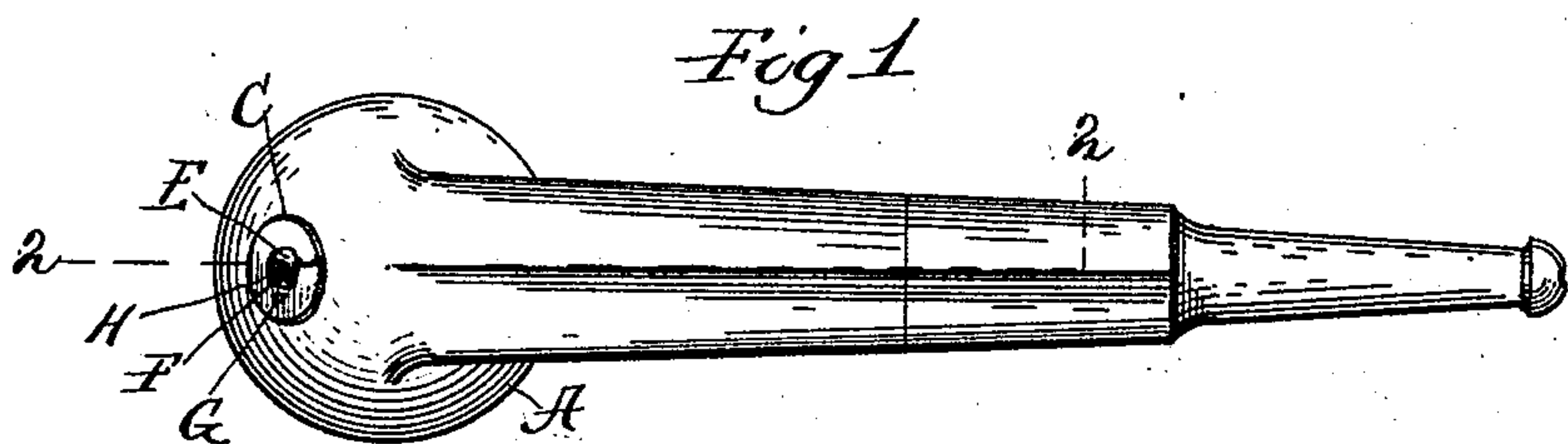


Fig. 3.

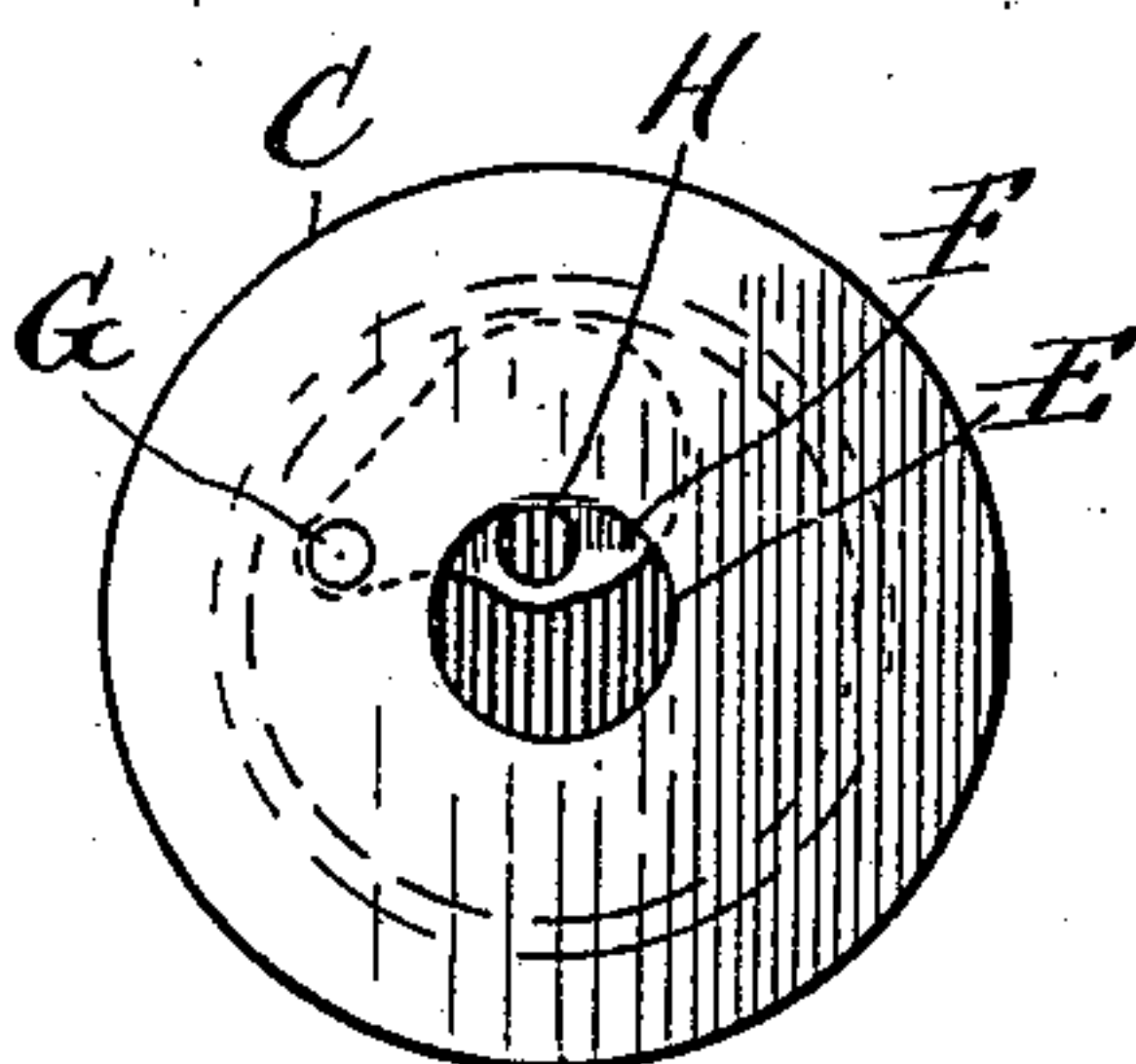


Fig. 4.

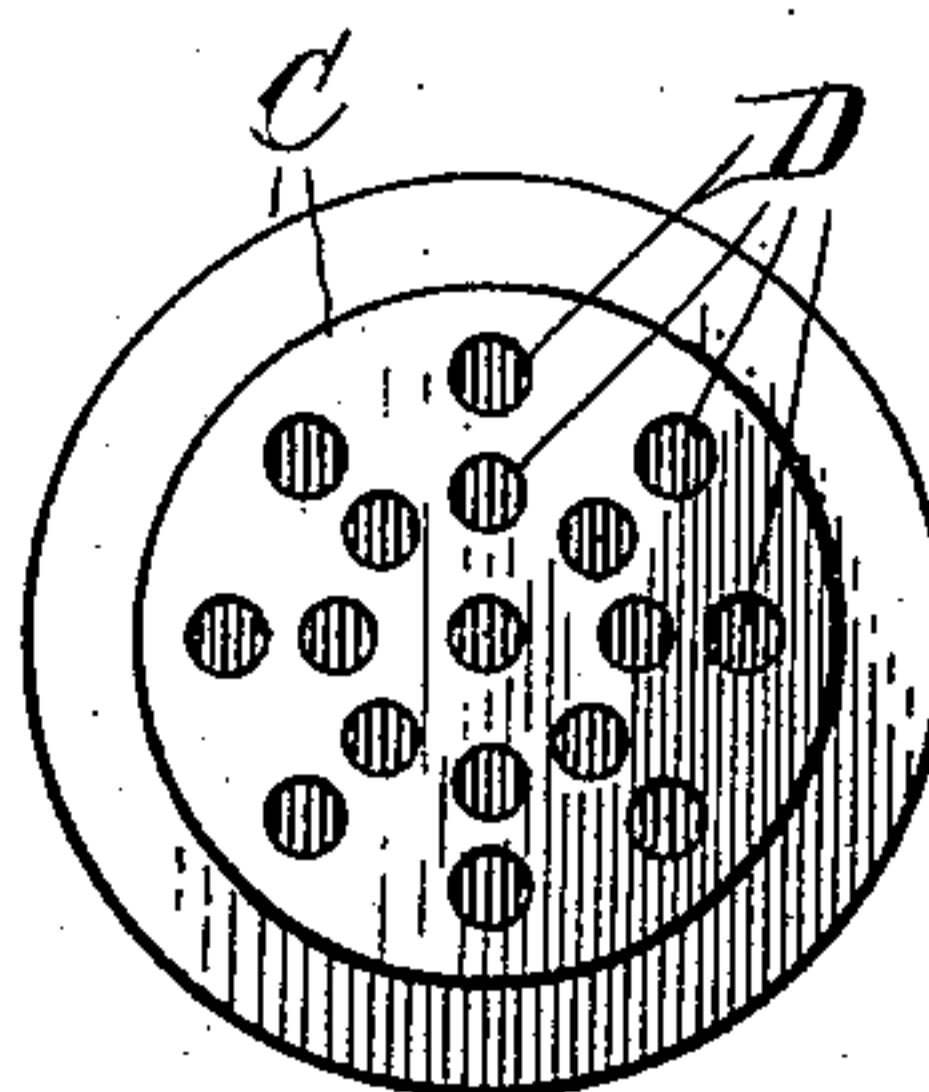


Fig. 5.

Witnesses
W. C. Corlies.

Jno. A. Christianson. By *Edmund Thacher*
Attys

Inventor
George C. Rickly

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. RICKLY, OF OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,495, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed November 17, 1894. Serial No. 529,135. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. RICKLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ottawa, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, which is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a bottom plan view of my pipe; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central sectional view taken at the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the cold-air vent placed in the bowl of the pipe, showing the vent-valve closed. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the vent-valve open. Fig. 5 is a view showing the opposite end of the vent.

The object of my invention is to prevent the formation of nicotine in a tobacco-pipe, and also to overcome the objection of the clogging of the hole in the pipe-stem.

My invention consists of the devices and combination of devices hereinafter fully described, and made the subject-matter of the claims hereof.

In the drawings, A represents an ordinary tobacco-pipe.

B is the opening through the stem of the pipe, through which the smoker draws the smoke when the pipe is in use.

C is a cold-air vent placed in the bowl of the pipe opposite of the opening in the stem of the pipe, so that the air which is drawn in through the vent C must pass across the bottom of the bowl of the pipe through the tobacco to reach the opening B in the stem of the pipe, thereby always keeping the tobacco in the bottom of the bowl of the pipe cool. This vent C, I construct to comprise a circular casing C', seated within the aperture in the pipe-bowl. The inner end of the casing C' is closed by the plate D', which is provided with the perforations D for the passage of air.

On the under side of the cap covering the outer end of the casing I pivot a valve F at G. In this valve there is a pin-hole H. This pin-hole is always open, the valve being so shaped that when it is thrown back in position shown in Fig. 4 the valve will strike against the wall of the casing before the pin-hole is carried under the cap of the vent. When the valve is swung into the position

shown in Fig. 3, the pin that is placed in the pin-hole H to swing the valve on the pivot strikes the edge of the opening E in the cap of the vent, so that the valve cannot be swung to carry the pin-hole under the cap of the vent. This construction of the valve relative to the opening E in the cap of the vent is such that the quantity of air admitted through the vent can be regulated, while the vent is never entirely closed. Having many perforations D in the inner end of the vent prevents the liability of their becoming clogged or stopped up by the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe.

I have shown the edges of the cap of the vent turned over the edges of the casing with the valve on the inside of the cap of the vent, but I can make the vent in two parts, joined or held together in any of the well-known ways. In the construction shown in the drawings, however, the valve must be pivoted to the cap of the vent before it is joined to the casing, it being essential that the valve be pivoted within the vent, so that it will not become entirely closed.

I is an offset-chamber at the bottom of the bowl into which the opening in the stem of the pipe enters. This offset-chamber is in such position that when the tobacco is crowded into the bowl of the pipe it does not become packed in this chamber, and therefore the draft-opening into the stem of the pipe is not liable to become choked or clogged by the tobacco in the bowl.

I find that there has been great difficulty experienced by smokers in cleaning the stem of the pipe, so as to have a free draft through the stem of the pipe, on account of the tobacco and ashes packing in the stem of the pipe where it opens into the bottom of the bowl. By making the offset-chamber I at the bottom of the bowl or near the bottom of the bowl, in such place and direction that the tobacco will not be pressed directly into it when it is pressed downward in the bowl, and having the opening in the stem of the pipe open into this chamber the stem of the pipe is not liable to become stopped up.

Having fully described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tobacco-pipe, a vent C, its bottom

perforated as at D D, its top provided with an opening; a valve-plate pivoted to swing across and away from the said opening, and provided with a pin-hole acting as a draft-
5 hole when the valve is closed, and serving to operate the valve-plate.

2. In a tobacco-pipe, a vent placed in the bowl thereof, comprising a perforated bottom plate, and a cover provided with an aperture;
10 a valve-plate pivoted to swing over and away from the said aperture, and provided with a pin-hole; and a stop to prevent the pin-hole from passing under the top of the vent.

3. In a tobacco-pipe, a vent placed in the bowl thereof comprising the casing C'; a per- 15
forated plate D' closing the inner end thereof; a cover-plate provided with an aperture covering the outer end; a valve-plate pivoted to the inner side of said cover-plate and provided with a pin-hole, adapted to swing across 20
the aperture; and a stop to prevent the pin-hole from passing under the top of the vent.

GEORGE C. RICKLY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. HOOK,
O. HAEBERLE.