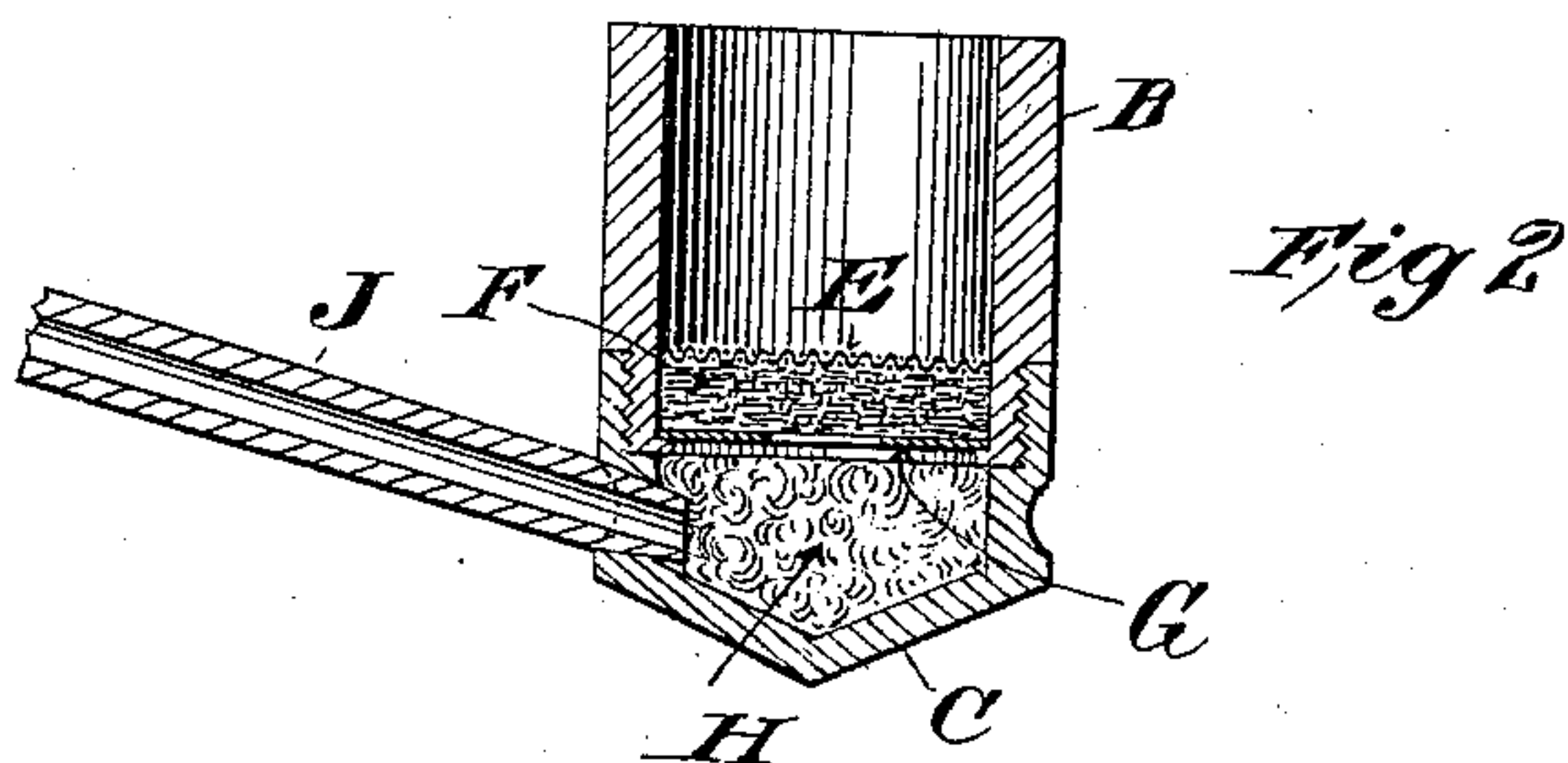
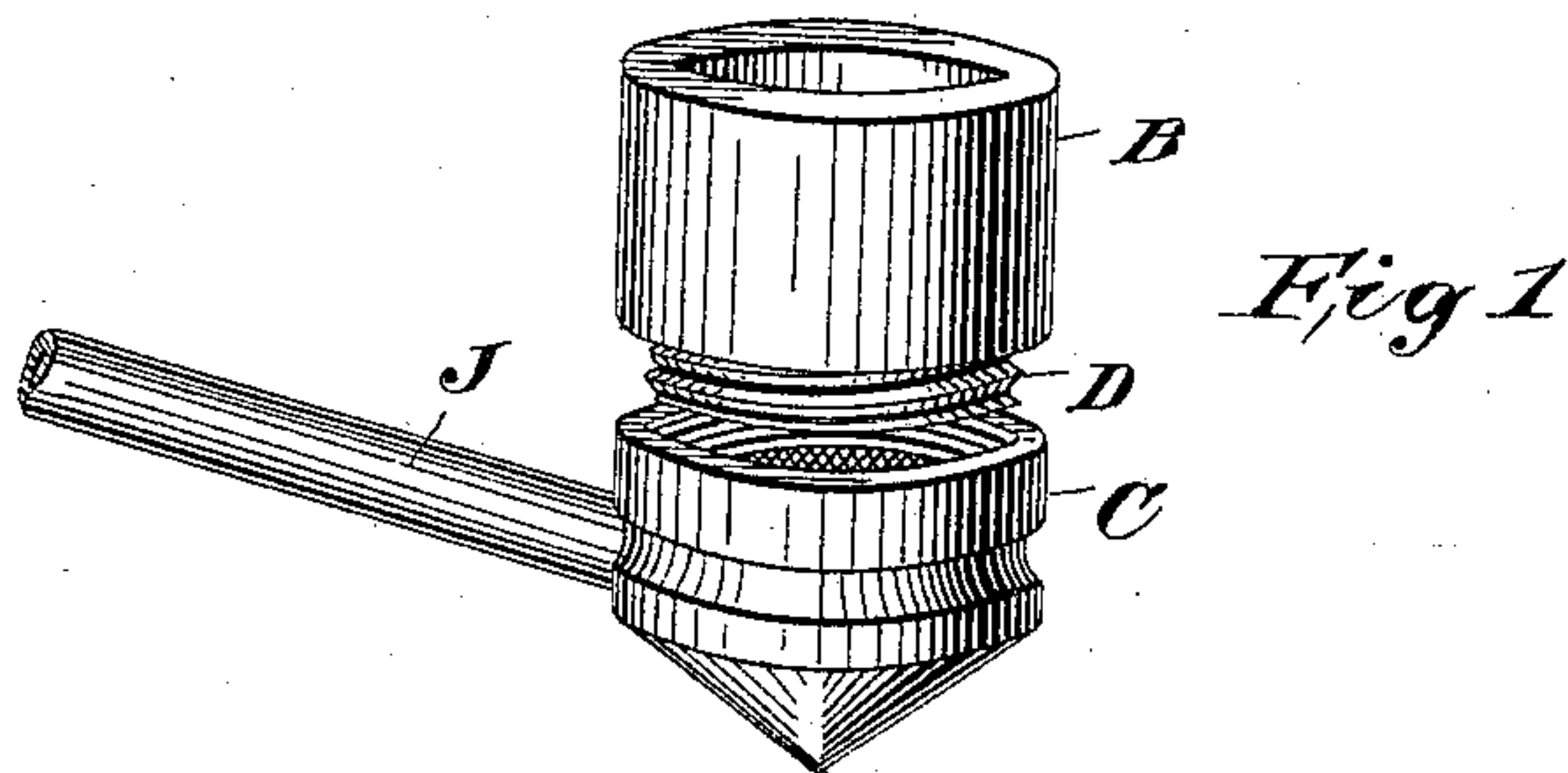


No. 607,601.

Patented July 19, 1898.

G. FERRATA.  
PIPE FOR SMOKING TOBACCO.  
(Application filed Aug. 26, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:  
C. W. Benjamin  
Fred A. Davis

Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIUSEPPE FERRATA, OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## PIPE FOR SMOKING-TOBACCO.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,601, dated July 19, 1898.

Application filed August 26, 1897. Serial No. 649,565. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GIUSEPPE FERRATA, professor of learning, of Greenville, in the State of South Carolina, have invented and discovered certain new and useful Improvements Relating to Pipes for Smoking-Tobacco, &c., of which the following is a specification, which refers to the accompanying sheet of drawings.

10 The objects of the invention are to catch and retain as much of the nicotine and oil of tobacco as possible, to render the cleaning and removal of the absorbent parts convenient and simple, and to produce an ornamental and at the same time effective and economical pipe.

The construction of a pipe according to my invention will be clear from the accompanying drawings, wherein—

20 Figure 1 is a view of my preferred form of pipe, and Fig. 2 is a central section of the same.

The bowl of the pipe consists of the two readily-detachable parts B and C, the upper of which may be secured to the lower by means of screw-threads D. The part B holds the tobacco and is provided with a diaphragm, which may be of wire-netting E, secured on the inside of the part B a short distance above the lower end. Preferably at its lower end is placed a second diaphragm G, which may be secured to the bottom of the part B and has a large central opening, as shown. It may be of any suitable material, among which I particularly prefer wire-netting and tinned plate. The interval between the upper diaphragm E and the lower one G is fitted with any sort of mineral wool or other porous material, preferably non-combustible, or may be left empty. The space within the part C below the diaphragm G may be fitted with cotton fiber or other absorbent for the pur-

pose of collecting the nicotine, oil of tobacco, and water from the burning tobacco. The pipe-stem is shown at J and connects with the part C.

The operation of the device in its most complete form is as follows: The mineral wool or other substance is stuffed into place through the perforation in diaphragm G, the cotton H introduced into part C, and the parts B and C secured together. The pipe is then ready for the tobacco. When the pipe is smoked, the smoke and vapors pass down through the diaphragms to the cotton in part C, depositing much of the nicotine, &c., in the cotton before passing through the stem J. The interval between the two diaphragms, and also the mineral wool when that is used, prevents the fire from reaching the cotton and producing a disagreeable taste. From time to time the parts B and C are separated and the cotton renewed. Less frequently the mineral wool, when such is used, may be renewed by drawing it out through the central hole in the diaphragm G and inserting fresh.

What I claim is—

The pipe-bowl consisting of two detachable parts B and C, the lower one of which is provided with a pipe-stem opening and a cotton-holding space, in combination with an annular diaphragm having a large opening for inserting and removing porous material, and a second diaphragm separated by an interval from the said annular diaphragm, both said diaphragms being held by the upper of said parts, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of July, 1897.

GIUSEPPE FERRATA.

Witnesses:

THOS. SHANNON,  
EDGAR BASS.