No. 795,921. PATENTED AUG. 1, 1905.

F. W. LUCAS.

SMOKING IMPLEMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1905.

Fig. 1.

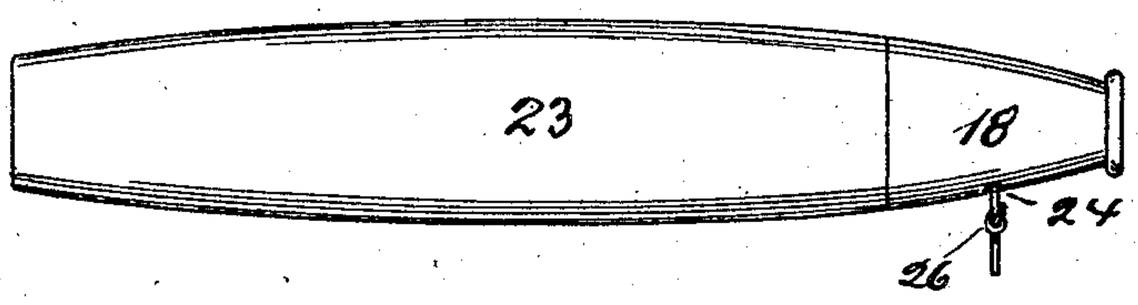


Fig. 2.

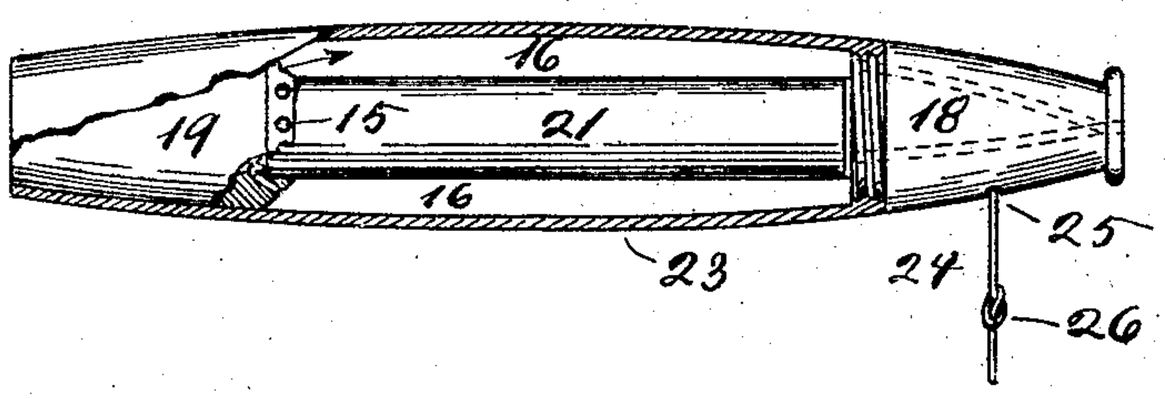


Fig. 3.

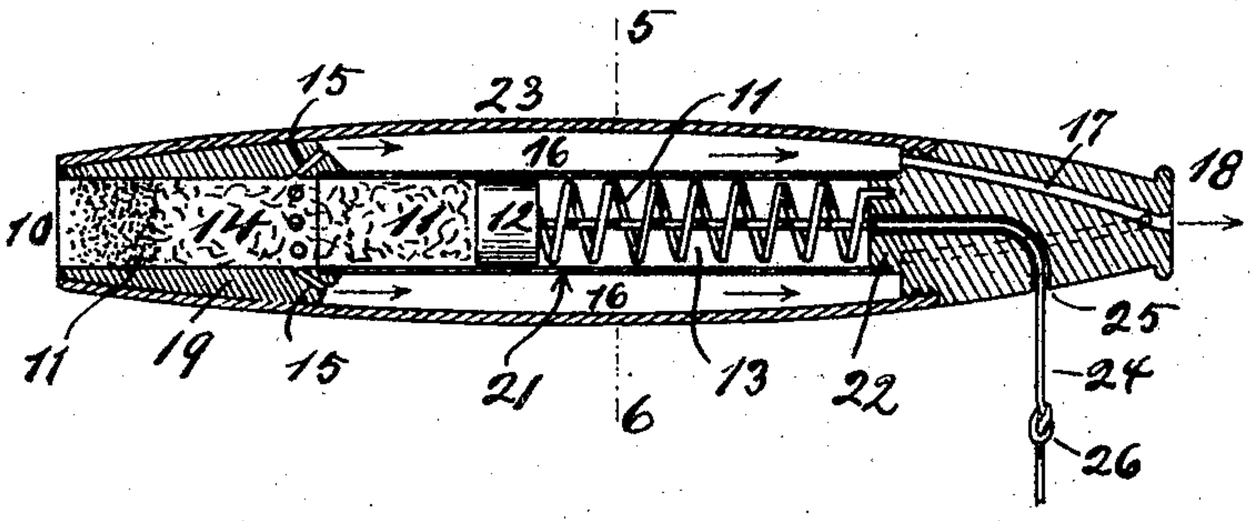
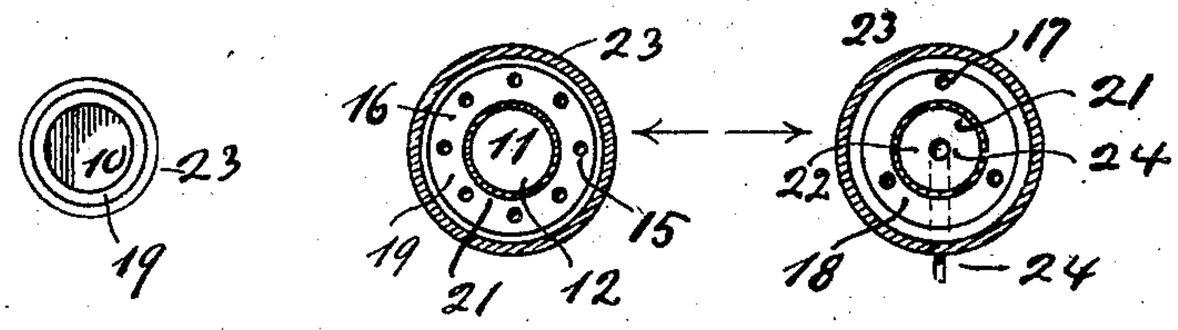


Fig. 4 Fig. 5. Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
H H Ruehl
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by C. Sprengel Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. LUCAS, OF BELLEVUE, KENTUCKY.

SMOKING IMPLEMENT.

No. 795,921. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Application filed March 6, 1905. Serial No. 248,787.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. LUCAS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Bellevue, Campbell county, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoking Implements; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description thereof, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference characters marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in smoking implements of the kind which are substantially of tubular shape, so as to resemble more or less a cigar, the tobacco being smoked, however, in a manner similar to that which is resorted to in a pipe.

One object of this invention is to have such an implement resemble a pipe as near as possible in action, taste, and effect while being used.

Another object is to provide and arrange means which facilitate manipulation and manner of supplying the tobacco.

Finally, it has been the aim to obtain all these objects with a simple construction and a limited number of parts.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claims is found a full description of the invention, together with its operation, manner of use, parts, and construction, which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 in a side view shows external appearance of the device. Fig. 2 in a similar view shows the same with external parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is an end view, it being the left one as the device appears in the preceding figures. Figs. 5 and 6 are complementary opposite views as they would result from a cross-section taken on line 5 6 of Fig. 3.

The tobacco in usual form is supplied through the open end at 10 into the tobacco-chamber 11, it being filled against a follower 12 therein, having a spring 13 behind it, which yields as the tobacco is stuffed in. In action and strength this spring is arranged so as to be incapable of overcoming the frictional resistance of a certain quantity of tobacco when packed in a certain manner and density into chamber 11. The front part of the tobacco-chamber 11 constitutes also the combustion-chamber 14—that is, the space in which the combustion of the tobacco proceeds. This process is maintained in this chamber by reason of the location of draft-holes 15, through which the air necessary for combustion, together with the generated smoke, pass out rearwardly and back of which holes for obvious reasons the combustion cannot progress. The tobacco is fed up to this point where its combustion takes places by the spring-pushed follower 12, the spring gradually overcoming the frictional resistance as the quantity of the tobacco in the combustion-chamber is consumed. The smoke passes rearwardly from openings 15 through an annular smoke-passage 16 and through one or more ducts 17, provided in the mouthpiece 18.

Combustion-chamber 14 is formed in shape of a cylindrical plug 19, and in order to give to the smoker as near as possible the taste and effects of a pipe it is made of a suitable heat-resisting and non-conducting material analogous to such which is now used for pipe-bowls. This material may be clay, corncob, briar or other wood. This plug is mounted on one end of a tube 21, which constitutes tobacco-chamber 11 and may be of metal. The other end of this tube is received on a nipple 22, projecting from the inner end of mouthpiece 18. Smoke-passage 16 is formed between this tube 21 and an outer tube 23, which within one end receives plug 19 and at the other the mouthpiece 18.

The action of the device ceases when follower 12 has arrived at the draft-holes 15 and after the tobacco in front of it is consumed. To prevent follower 12 from passing out entirely, it may be connected to the front end of spring 13, the other end of this latter being attached to the inner end of the mouthpiece, or a pliable connection 24 may be affixed to this follower, which passes out rearwardly through a perforation 25 in the mouthpiece, the outer opening of the same being at the side of this latter. The material of this connection may be soft wire or a cord of leather, catgut, &c. A knot 26 in its outer end limits the forward motion of follower 12. This knot may also be used to retract the follower by pulling cord 24 by means of it out through opening 25 and by holding follower 12 in its retracted position by means of such knot until chamber 11 is recharged with tobacco.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a smoking implement, the combination of two tubes, one within the other, and

with a space between them, a mouthpiece at one of their ends having perforations which communicate with this space, a cylindrical plug at their other ends with perforations through its wall which are open to the space between the two tubes, a follower fitted into the inner tube, a spring placed between this follower and the mouthpiece and a pliable connection affixed to the follower and arranged to extend out rearwardly through the mouthpiece.

2. In a smoking implement, the combination of an outer tube and a mouthpiece, both rigidly connected and smoothly joined so as to form on their outside a continuous surface, which surface is shaped so that both together resemble the shape of cigar, a nipple formed on the inner end of the mouthpiece, the diameter of which inner end is reduced for such purpose. a cylindrical plug seated within the front part of the outer tube, an inner tube mounted with one end on the nipple mentioned and inserted with its other end into the inner end of the plug in the front part of the outer tube so as to form an annular space between the tubes, there being inclined ducts through the wall of the plug and non-axially-disposed ducts through the mouthpiece all of which ducts communicate with the space between the two tubes, a plunger fitted to slide within the inner tube and a spring back of it and connected with one of its ends to this plunger and with its other end to the nipple of the mouthpiece.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK W. LUCAS.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,

DAN. G. DINAN.