

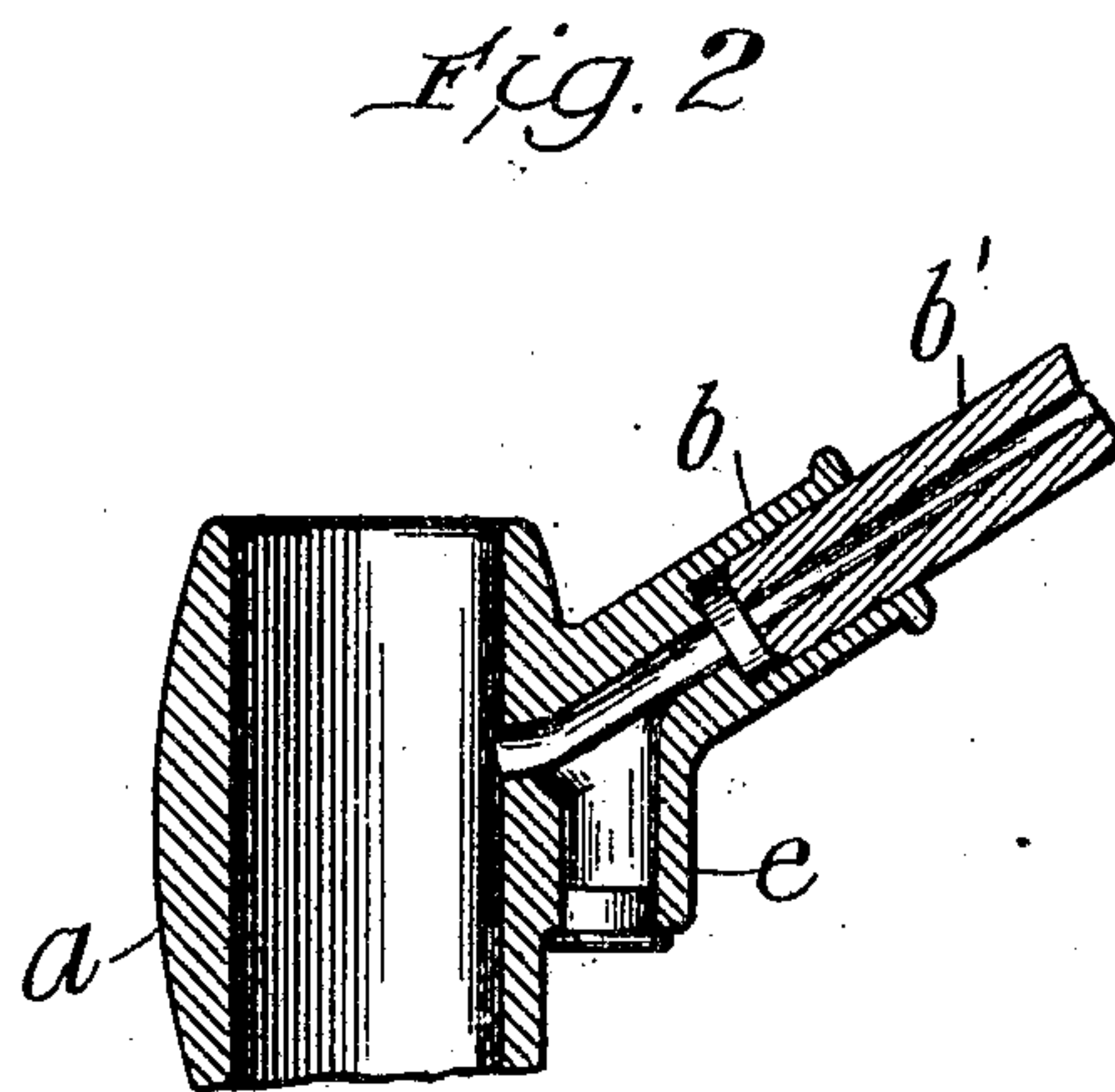
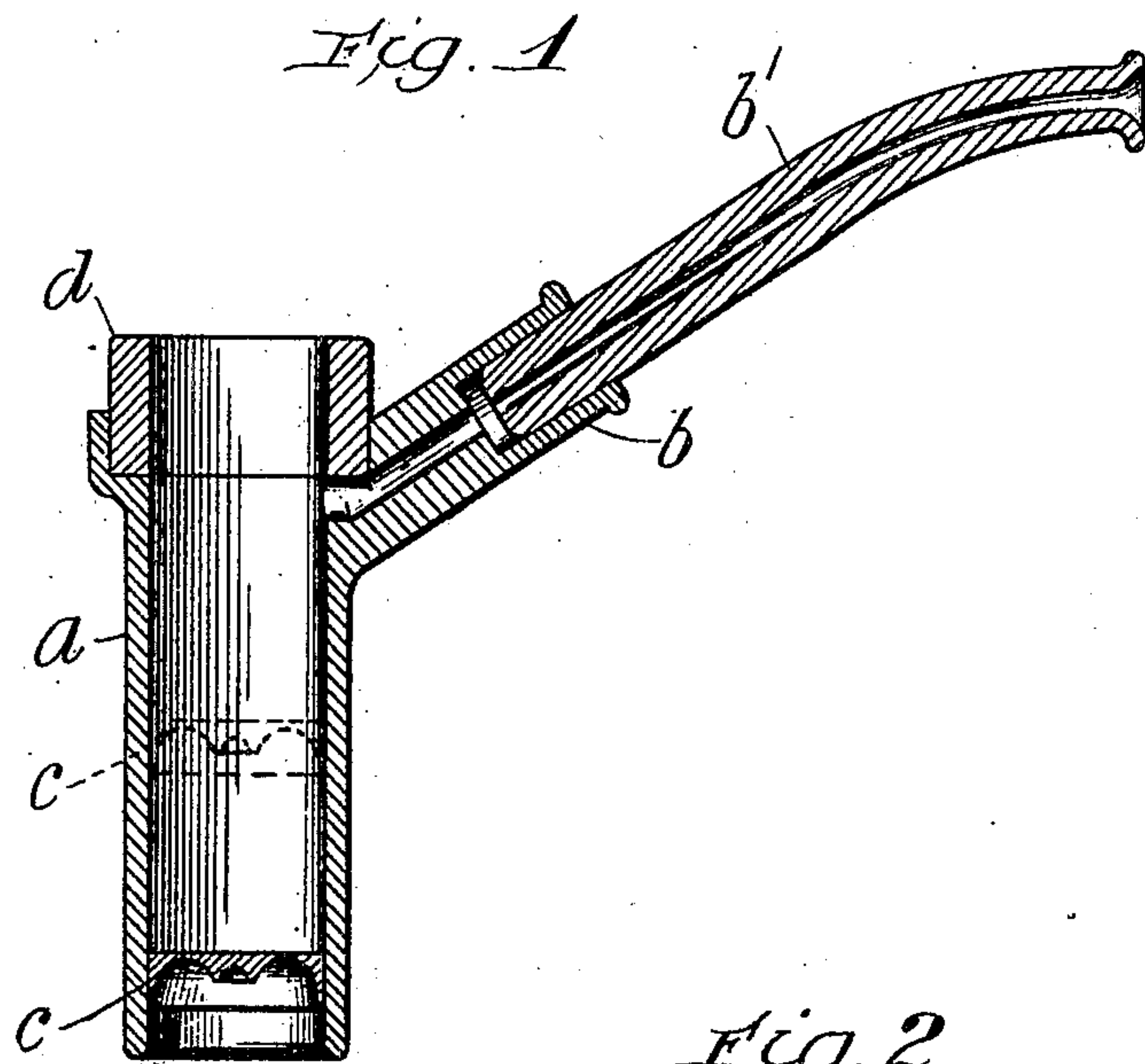
No. 825,597.

PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

R. D. GATES.

PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1906.



*Witnesses:*  
*Harry K. L. White.*  
*Ray White.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RYERSON D. GATES, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

## PIPE.

No. 825,597.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed February 3, 1906. Serial No. 299,314.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RYERSON D. GATES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to pipes for smokers' use; and the object of the invention is to prevent the condensation of moisture and consequent fouling of the pipe.

It is well known to smokers that in using the ordinary tobacco-pipe moisture condenses and becomes collected in the lower portion of the bowl and the bowl becomes so clogged or caked that the smoke instead of having the aroma of tobacco becomes unpleasant and finally offensive as the tobacco burns down, especially in pipes which have been used several times without cleaning.

The purpose of this invention is to provide means whereby the tendency to the collection of moisture in the tobacco-receptacle may be eliminated by gradually elevating the moistened tobacco to the point where combustion is taking place and then drying it by the heat of combustion.

I obtain my object by means of the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a pipe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a modification showing the presence of a moisture-trap at the foot of the stem.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.

Referring to Fig. 1, *a* represents the tobacco-receptacle, which is tubular and preferably cylindrical at its lower portion. By preference this receptacle is deeper than the bowl of the ordinary tobacco-pipe, although the precise depth is immaterial and may be varied in different instances to suit the convenience or the whim of the user. Leading from the side of the tobacco-receptacle, near the upper portion thereof, is a stem *b b'*, which is preferably constructed in two parts, as shown, the mouthpiece portion *b'* being adapted to fit into the stem portion *b*, which under ordinary circumstances is integral with the body of the receptacle *a*. The mouthpiece portion *b'* may be constructed of hard rubber, amber, or any other material suitable for the purpose.

The receptacle *a* consists, preferably, of

wood or some one of its derivatives, although it may be of meerschaum or other kind of clay.

In the tubular portion of the receptacle *a* is mounted a tobacco-support *c*, which fits in said receptacle loosely enough to be vertically adjustable therein and tightly enough to be maintained by friction in the position to which it is adjusted. In other words, in the preferred construction the support *c* is slidable up and down in the receptacle by means of the thumb or finger and is adapted to remain in any position to which it is set.

The receptacle *a* is open and unobstructed at the bottom to afford access of the thumb or finger to the bottom of the support *c* for raising it to the desired elevation. In order that said support may not become wedged or cocked in the receptacle, it having no guiding means at the bottom, as in previous forms of devices, the vertical sides are of considerable extent, by preference approximately the amount of the radius of the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 1.

It is desirable, although not necessary, that the top of the receptacle where combustion takes place should be protected by some heat-resisting material, and for this purpose I have provided a ring *d*, adapted to removably fit in the top of the tobacco-receptacle, said ring consisting of meerschaum or any other kind of clay or other suitable material which will not be readily destroyed by the heat of the burning tobacco.

In operation the supporting-piece *c* is first adjusted to the lower part of the receptacle and the receptacle filled with tobacco. As soon as the pipe is lighted moisture from the tube commences to collect within the pipe at or near the point where the stem connects therewith, and as the tobacco burns down the smoker gradually elevates the piece *c*, and thereby raises the moistened tobacco to the point of ignition. The heat of combustion gradually dries the tobacco before the same actually commences to burn, and consequently when the tobacco has reached the burning-point it is practically dry and will give off smoke having the aroma and fragrance of the natural tobacco. The fact that the user raises the whole store or charge of tobacco gradually prevents any great amount of moisture being collected at any one portion of the charge, and consequently the moisture is well distributed over the tobacco, thereby preventing it from becoming very



moist at any one point. Hence the tobacco will be dried out gradually and regularly and the tobacco will burn uniformly and with its natural odor.

5 If any care be taken to raise the piece *c* as required, combustion will always take place practically at the top of the pipe, and by knocking off the ashes the smoke will be always clean and sweet.

10 Another advantage with this pipe is that a considerable amount of tobacco may be stored in it, with the result that it may be used upon several different occasions and upon each occasion the charge may be ele-  
15 vated and the ashes at the top be knocked off, and consequently fresh and uncharred tobacco will be present at the top of the pipe for each occasion, thereby eliminating the unpleasant sensation usually attendant upon  
20 the relighting of a pipe after it has become cold and the tobacco partially turned to ash. This form of pipe is economical also, as it is unnecessary to throw any tobacco away by reason of the same having become caked and  
25 spoiled.

If it is desired, a trap *e* may be provided at the foot of the stem, as shown in the modified form of device shown in Fig. 2. This, however, forms no necessary part of my in-  
30 vention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pipe, the combination of a tobacco-receptacle having a tubular portion, a stem

leading from said receptacle and a platform 35  
slidingly mounted in the tubular portion of said receptacle for being raised and lowered therein, said receptacle being open at the bot-  
tom whereby the user may have direct ac- 40  
cess to said platform for elevating it with his thumb or finger.

2. In a pipe, the combination of a tobacco-receptacle having a tubular portion, a stem leading from said receptacle and a platform slidingly mounted in the tubular portion of 45  
the receptacle for being raised and lowered therein, said receptacle being open at the bot-  
tom for affording direct access to said plat-  
form from beneath and said platform having  
vertically-extended sides of a height approxi- 50  
mately equal to the radius of the receptacle whereby all the necessary guiding effect is inherent in the platform itself.

3. In a pipe, the combination of a tobacco-receptacle having a tubular portion, which is 55  
open at the bottom, a platform slidingly mounted in the tubular portion of said recep-  
tacle for being raised and lowered therein, a stem leading from the side of said receptacle  
and a trap located at the foot of said stem 60  
all substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sub-  
scribed my name in the presence of two wit-  
nesses.

RYERSON D. GATES.

Witnesses:

DWIGHT B. CHEEVER,  
HOWARD M. COX.