No. 887,323. PATENTED MAY 12, 1908.

R. D. GATES.

TOBACCO PIPE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 12, 1906.

Fig. 1.

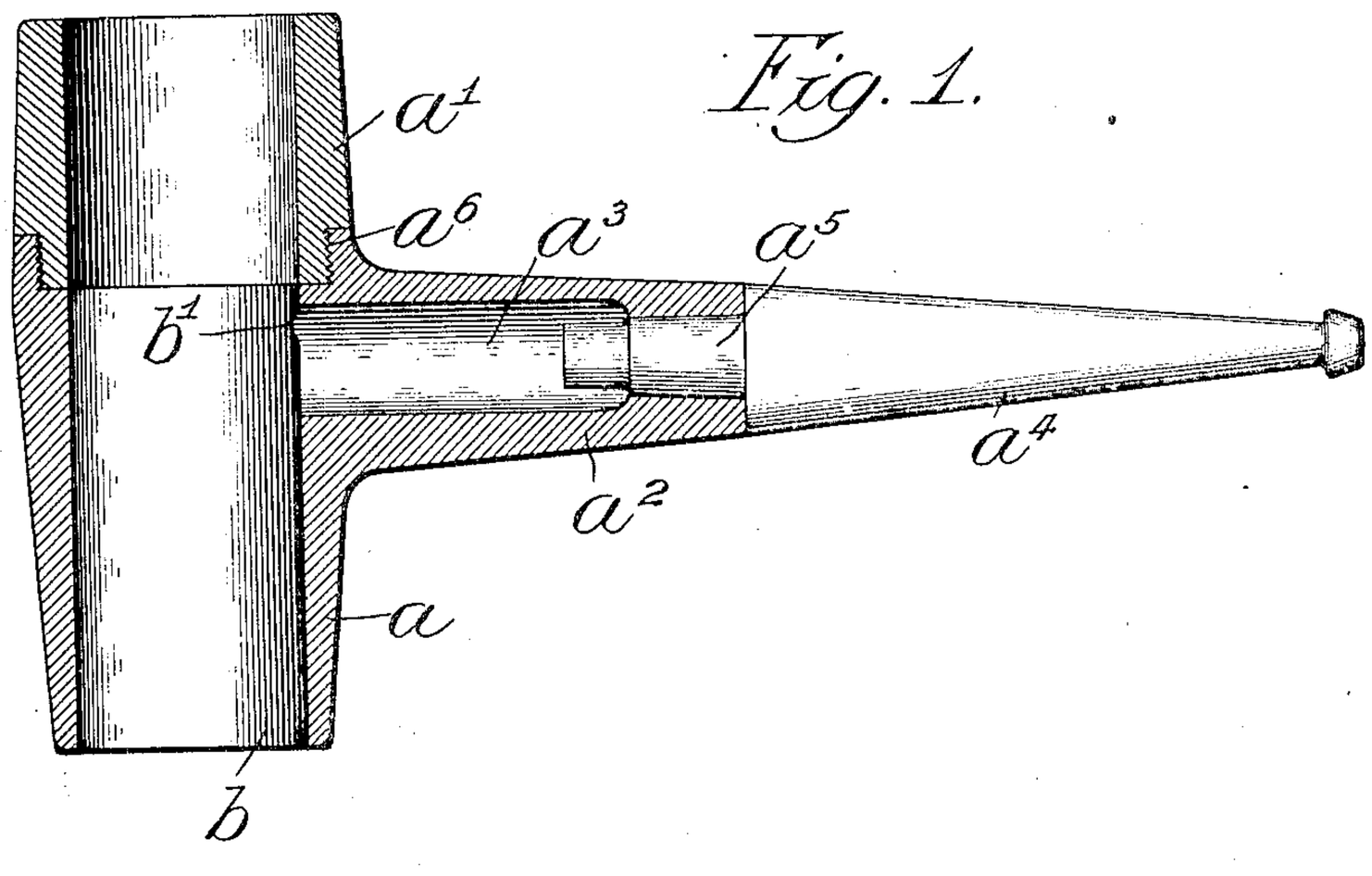



Fig. 2.

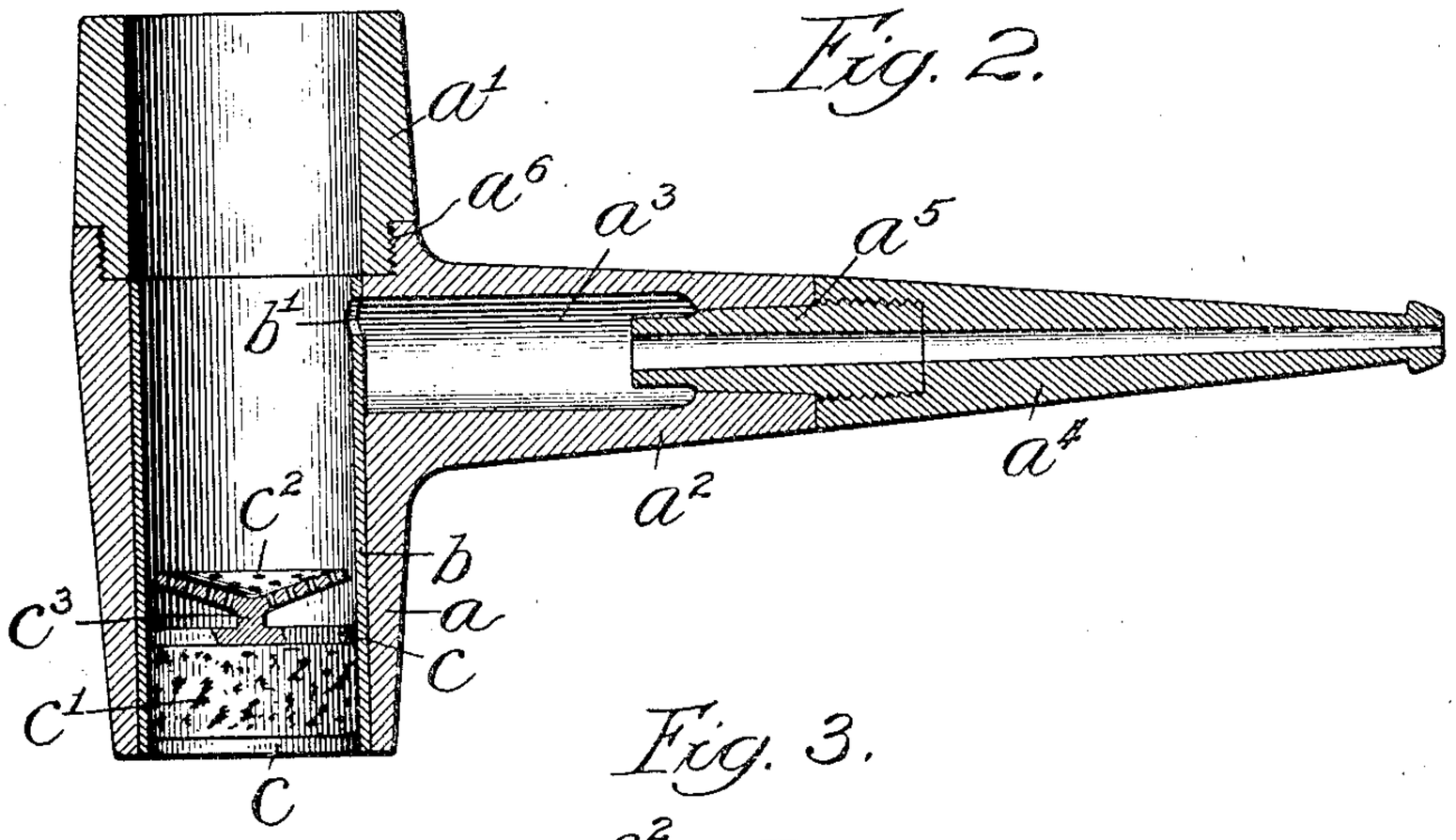
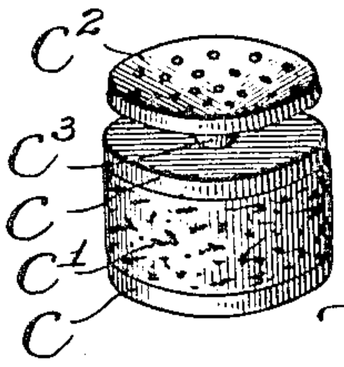



Fig. 3.




Witnesses:
Chas. S. Gaylord.
John Enders.

Inventor:
Ryerson D. Gates,
By Thomas F. Sheridan,
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RYERSON D. GATES, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

## TOBACCO-PIPE.

No. 887,323. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 12, 1908.

Application filed November 12, 1906. Serial No. 343,129.

*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 certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to tobacco pipes; and has for its object to provide an improved pipe consisting in the combinations and details hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved pipe. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of my improved pipe. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective showing the movable platform.

As is well known in pipes of the ordinary type the smoke is compelled to pass through the entire body of tobacco, thus causing condensation of oil and moisture in the body of tobacco and gradually causing the tobacco to become unpleasant and offensive. The offensive oils also soak into the material of the body of the pipe and clog the same, rendering it foul to the taste. Pipes in this condition are not easily cleaned. By my improved construction I provide a pipe in which the smoke is carried directly from the burning surface of the tobacco through the stem of the pipe without passing through the body of the tobacco in the pipe. I also provide a pipe which is easily cleaned and in which the smoke is delivered from the stem in a comparatively cooled condition.

In the drawing I show a pipe having a body portion *a*, which may be formed of any usual material of which pipes are composed, such as brier-root, meerschaum, or any other well-known materials commonly used in this art. This body portion, it will be observed, is tubular in form and is open at both ends, and the upper part *a'* is detachable, owing to a screw threaded connection $a^6$ between the upper portion and the lower portion of the body of the pipe. Near the upper end of the lower body portion is the stem of the pipe, composed of two parts, $a^2$, $a^4$ detachably connected by the quill $a^5$.

The portion $a^2$ of the stem is provided with an enlarged chamber $a^3$, while the quill and the portion $a^4$ of the stem are provided with the usual smoke passageway. The lower portion of the body of the pipe is provided with a metallic lining *b* also tubular in form and open at both ends, and this lining is provided adjacent its upper end with a smoke passageway *b'*.

Mounted in the lower portion of the body of the pipe is a platform, composed of upper and lower metallic plates *c* and an interposed body of cork or similar material *c'*, this cork body being adapted to frictionally engage the inner walls of the metallic lining. This platform is movable in the tubular body portion and is held at any position to which it may be adjusted by frictional contact with the walls of the body portion. The upper plate *c* of the platform is provided with a perforated tubacco support $c^2$ mounted upon a short standard $c^3$ to the upper plate *c*.

In operation, the platform is adjusted to its lower position—shown in Fig. 2—and the pipe filled with tobacco. As the tobacco on the upper surface is consumed the platform may be raised by pushing upwardly therein with the finger, thus presenting a fresh surface of tobacco as the tobacco is consumed. It will be observed that the smoke passes through that portion of the tobacco which is above the opening *b'* only. The oil is not condensed, therefore, in the tobacco below this opening, which remains fresh and uncontaminated. By providing the metallic lining; the pipe may be easily cleaned, sinc this lining does not absorb the offensive oils. By the use of this metallic lining also the access of moisture to the wood portion of the pipe,—in case wood is used for the body of the pipe—is prevented. The wood is thus prevented from swelling and thus reducing the diameter of the tubular passageway therethrough and the consequent difficulty in raising and lowering the movable platform. The metallic lining affords a tubular passageway which is practically of uniform diameter at all times, thus permitting the easy operation of the platform. At the same time, by making the outer portion of the body of a different material, the heat which passes rapidly through the metallic lining, is rapidly dissipated. It will also be observed that the chamber $a^3$ is closed at its inner end by the lining, so that the oil contained in the smoke passing through the chamber will be collected therein. Owing to the size of this chamber also the smoke will reach the mouthpiece in a comparatively cool condition.

The operation of my improved pipe will be readily understood without further description.

I claim:

1. A pipe comprising a tubular portion open at its ends, a metallic lining within said tubular portion also open at its ends, an adjustable platform mounted in the tubular portion, said platform comprising upper and lower plates, and an interposed body of relatively soft material frictionally engaging the walls of the tubular portion.

2. A pipe comprising a tubular portion open at its ends, a tubular lining within said tubular portion, said lining also open at its ends, and an adjustable platform mounted in the tubular portion, said platform comprising a rigid central part and a flexible peripheral part adapted to frictionally engage said lining.

3. A pipe comprising a tubular part, a perforated stem communicating therewith, a plug movable in said tubular part, and a perforated support operatively connected to said plug and spaced therefrom.

4. A pipe comprising a tubular body portion open at both ends, a stem communicating with said body portion intermediate its ends, an open ended tubular lining within the lower part of the body portion, and an adjustable platform frictionally engaging said lining.

5. A pipe comprising an open ended tubular bowl and a stem, the bowl extending substantially equal distances above and below the stem, an open ended metallic lining extending from the lower part of the bowl to a point just above the stem, said lining being provided with a perforation registering with the bore of the stem, and an adjustable plug engaging the interior of said lining.

6. A pipe comprising a tubular body portion open at both ends, a stem having its bore enlarged adjacent the body portion, said stem being connected to and communicating with said body portion substantially midway the ends thereof, an open ended metallic lining in said body portion and extending from the lower part thereof to a point just above the stem, said lining having a perforation registering with the bore of the stem, and an adjustable plug frictionally engaging the interior of said lining.

RYERSON D. GATES.

Witnesses:

NORMAN A. STREET,

W. T. JONES.