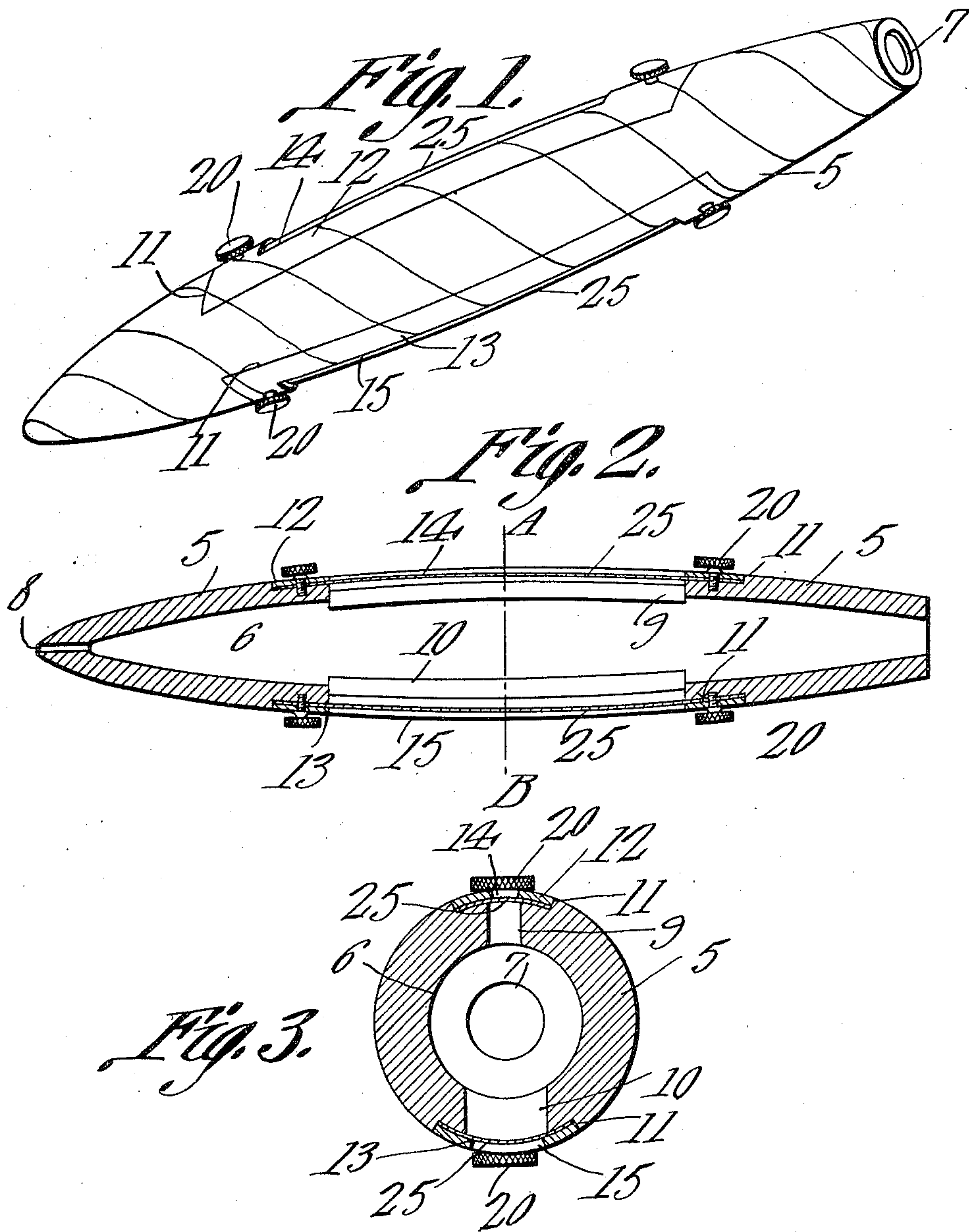


E. T. SCANLAN.
SMOKING TUBE.
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999,342.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD T. SCANLAN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SMOKING-TUBE.

999,342.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD T. SCANLAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Smoking-Tube, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tobacco, and more especially to that class of devices known as smoking tubes; and the object of the same is to provide means for showing how much of the tobacco within the tube has been consumed.

To this end the invention consists in the specific details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this improved device as a whole, Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line A—B of Fig. 2 drawn on a larger scale.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 designates the body which is by preference of wood or some similar material and is formed exteriorly to simulate the size and shape of a cigar, whereas interiorly it has a tobacco receiving chamber or bore 6 open at its front or outer end as at 7 and having a fine passage or opening through its rear or inner end as at 8 to constitute the mouth-piece through which the smoke is drawn into the user's mouth. Through what will be the upper side of this body is formed any kind of an opening, herein shown as a longitudinal slot 9 as seen in Fig. 3, and through its lower side beneath the same is formed another opening which is by preference a somewhat wider longitudinal slot 10; and the openings are by preference of about the proportionate length shown in Fig. 2. Into the outer face of the body are cut or otherwise formed recesses 11 corresponding relatively to the position of the openings 9 and 10 but slightly greater in both dimensions, and into these recesses fit plates 12 and 13. These plates in turn have openings (such as slots) along the centers of their bodies, as designated at 14 and 15, and these also are of different widths so that they will correspond with the openings 9 and 10 in the body 5, than which they are however slightly narrower. Set screws 20 take through the extremities of the plates 12 and

13 and into the body as shown, although by preference they do not pass through its wall or shell.

The use of this device is as follows: The set screws 20 and plates 12 and 13 are removed, sheets 25 of paper or of tobacco leaf are laid into the recesses over the openings 9 and 10 respectively, that over the wider opening 10 being put in place last and that over the other being put in place first and held there by replacing its plate 12. The entire device is then turned the other side up from that shown in Fig. 3 so that the (at this time) open slot 10 comes at the top, and through it the tube is filled with tobacco of any grade and form which the smoker prefers. The other sheet 25 is then laid in this recess, the plate 13 laid over it, and its set screws 20 applied to hold this plate in place. Finally the smoker takes the thus filled device in his hand and by preference inverts it so that the smaller opening 9 is at the top as seen in Fig. 3, and, lighting the tobacco at the front or open end 7 of the tube, he uses the latter as he would a cigar. As the fire burns through the tobacco from the point of initial lighting, its draft is a little choked by the ash remaining. However it progresses backward toward the mouth-piece 8 until it finally burns through the outer end of the sheets 25 when the draft is restored. The burning of the sheets also gives visual notice to what extent the tobacco has been consumed. It will be clear that after the fire has crept along the openings and completely out of sight within the inner end of the body 5, the user has had notice that the principal part of the tobacco in his smoking tube has been consumed; and of course, the length of the openings is a matter of preference and they might be carried nearer to the mouth-piece if preferred.

What is claimed is:

1. The herein described smoking tube comprising a substantially cigar-shaped body having openings through its walls of equal length but different widths and recesses in its outer face larger than and corresponding in shape with said openings, said recesses being adapted for the reception of sheets of combustible material, curved metal plates adapted in size to said recesses and themselves having openings registering with but smaller than the respective openings in

the body, and set screws extending through these plates and removably engaging said body.

2. The herein described smoking tube
5 comprising a substantially cigar-shaped body having elongated openings through its walls and recesses in its outer face larger than and corresponding in shape with said openings, said recesses being adapted for the
10 reception of sheets of combustible material, curved metal plates adapted in size to said recesses and themselves having openings reg-

istering with the respective openings in the body, and set screws extending through these plates and removably engaging said 15 body.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD T. SCANLAN.

Witnesses:

F. B. OCHSENREITER,
N. L. COLLAMER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
