

(No Model.)

G. LOCKHART.

TOBACCO PIPE.

No. 260,105.

Patented June 27, 1882.

Fig. 1.

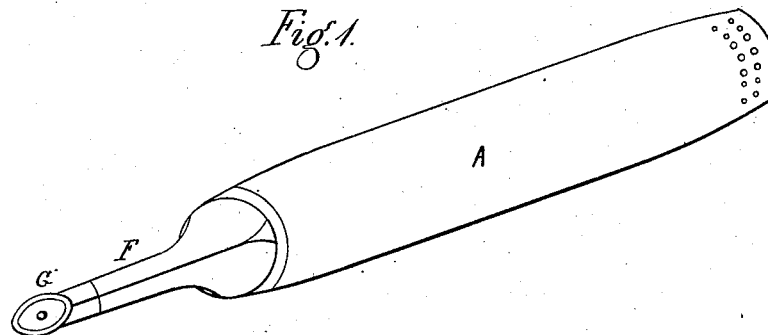


Fig. 2.

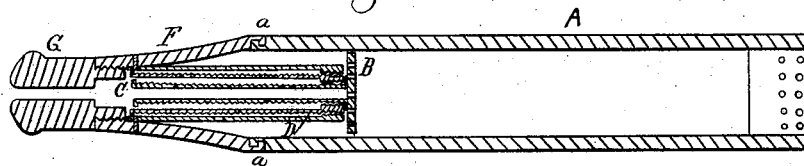


Fig. 3.

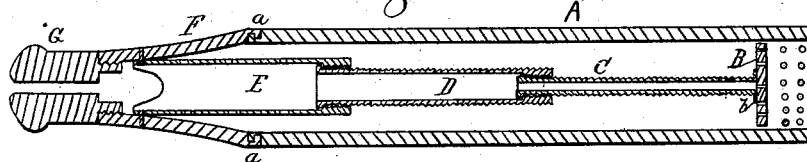


Fig. 4.

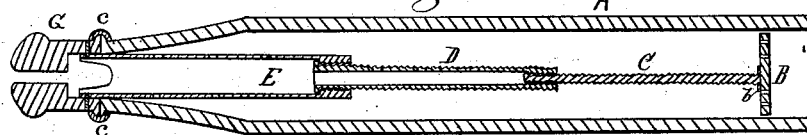


Fig. 5.

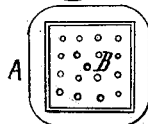


Fig. 6.

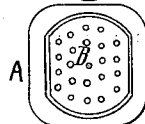


Fig. 7.

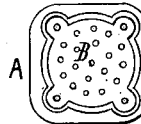
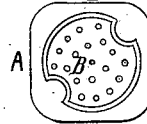


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LOCKHART, OF TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,105, dated June 27, 1882.

Application filed August 31, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LOCKHART, of Tarrytown, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 The object of my invention is to produce a neat, cheap, and durable pipe or holder for tobacco for smokers' use, which, while it is in the general form of a cigar, may be loaded or charged with loose tobacco, after the manner of an ordinary bowl-pipe, and the tobacco, as the burning progresses, be forced continuously toward the outer end of the device by mechanism which may be conveniently operated, and which will occupy but little space in the tobacco-chamber.

20 To accomplish this the invention involves certain novel and useful arrangements or combinations of parts and peculiarities of construction, as well as principles of operation, all of which will be herein first fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view intended to illustrate the general exterior form of a tobacco-pipe constructed and arranged in accordance with my improvements. Fig. 2 is an axial section of the pipe, showing the piston as retracted or in position to admit of the full charging of the tobacco-chamber. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the piston as forced out toward the mouth of the tobacco-chamber. Fig. 4 is an axial section of a pipe, showing a slightly-modified means of coupling the screws with the mouth-piece, but within the scope of my invention. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are end views, indicating some of the many forms which may be given the interior of the tobacco-chamber and the piston in order to prevent the latter from turning while being forced forward or backward.

45 In all these figures like letters of reference, wherever they occur, indicate corresponding parts.

A is the main shell, made to approximate the form of a cigar and intended to contain the tobacco for smoking. This shell may be made of any desired size and of any material suitable

for the purpose, as metal, clay, paper, rubber, wood, papier-maché, plaster, and various materials not necessary to enumerate.

Within the shell A is a piston, B, intended to be capable of being forced forward, so that as the tobacco is burned away the remainder of the charge is forced toward the forward end of the shell and the ashes forced out.

To move the piston back and forth I employ any convenient number of screws, as C D E, engaging one with the other, and having one section, as C, attached to the piston, and the last section, as E, connected with a revolving end piece, as at F.

The end piece, F, is connected with the shell by any convenient form of joint, substantially as indicated at *a*, which joint will allow the end piece to revolve, but will not allow it to move in the direction of the axis of the shell.

The section E being connected with end piece, F, it is plain that by turning the end piece the screws may be made to advance or retract the piston, the latter being prevented from turning within the tobacco-chamber. I make the screws in short sections, so that when the piston is drawn back into the shell the working mechanism will occupy but little room. Of course the shorter the sections the less the space required to accommodate them, and they should be made sufficient in number, so that when fully extended they will carry the piston near to the outer end of the shell. The section C is headed in some suitable manner, so that it cannot be forced out of the adjacent section, D, and so on for the remaining sections.

To prevent the piston from jamming up against the section D, so that it would be hard to turn said section, any suitable washer, as at *b*, may be applied, and other washers may be applied at other points of contact, if desired.

The shell is preferably perforated near the end, as plainly shown at Figs. 1, 2, and 3, so as to insure a good supply of air for the burning tobacco within the shell; but the perforations might be omitted, as in Fig. 4, if they be found unnecessary.

Instead of making the perforations in the material of the shell, the invention contemplates the employment of a tip or burning-piece of non-conducting material—such as clay, &c.—in which the perforations may be made, and in

which, during ordinary careful use of the pipe, the fire will be located. The piston is intended to be perforated for the passage of smoke, and the sections of the screw may be likewise perforated; but if the piston be made enough smaller than the tobacco-chamber, and the connection of the last screw-section with the revolving end piece be made open, ample passage for smoke will be insured.

Instead of employing the revolving end piece, F, with its attached mouth-piece G, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the screws may be connected with the mouth-piece G directly and this mouth-piece made to revolve on the end of the shell, which is solid from the joint with G to the outer end, as shown in Fig. 4.

A convenient means of attaching the mouth-piece is shown at *c*, wherein a simple metallic band unites a bead on the mouth-piece with a similar bead on the end of the shell.

For the mouth-piece bone, amber, or other suitable material may be employed.

The piston may be prevented from turning within the shell by giving any number of forms to the interior or bore, (except circular.) For instance, the tobacco-chamber may be made square or rectangular, as indicated in Fig. 5, or it may be made with flattened sides, as in Fig. 6, or with grooves, as in Fig. 7, or with ribs, as in Fig. 8, the piston being made to conform thereto in general outline. A variety of ways for accomplishing the same object will suggest themselves, those given being only a few of the most convenient and easy methods.

The pipe thus constructed is operated as follows: The piston is retracted by turning the end piece or mouth-piece. The tobacco-chamber is then charged with cut tobacco ("long-cut" tobacco is best, but any other may be used) and the charge fired. As the tobacco is consumed the piston is forced forward by turning the shell upon the end piece while the latter is held stationary between the teeth. This keeps the fire at the outer extremity of the shell and prevents the accumulation of ashes. When the charge is entirely consumed the remaining

ashes may be knocked out and the pipe is cleaned, ready to be put in the pocket, or ready to receive another charge.

The pipe so constructed and arranged is simple, comparatively inexpensive, and may be carried in the pocket, like an ordinary cigar or cigar-holder. It has the advantage of being capable of use like a cigar, while cut tobacco may be employed in it, as in an ordinary bowl-pipe, and it is found to admirably answer the purposes and objects of the invention, as previously stated.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pipe of the character herein set forth, the main exterior shell, the revolving end piece connected with said shell, the movable piston fitted to the interior bore, said piston being perforated, as explained, and carrying a screw-threaded section attached to and turning with the revolving end piece, and the washer *b*, all combined and arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

2. The herein-described tobacco-pipe, composed of the main shell, the revolving end piece mounted thereon, the short screw-sections C D E, located in the tobacco-chamber, and the piston B, connected with the end piece and prevented from turning, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a tobacco-pipe of the character herein set forth, the main shell A, having perforations at the outer end, the section F, and mouth-piece G, perforated piston B, fitting the interior bore, screw-threaded sections C D E, and washer *b*, all combined and arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. LOCKHART.

Witnesses:

WORTH OSGOOD,
F. W. HANAFORD.