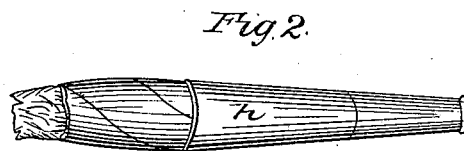
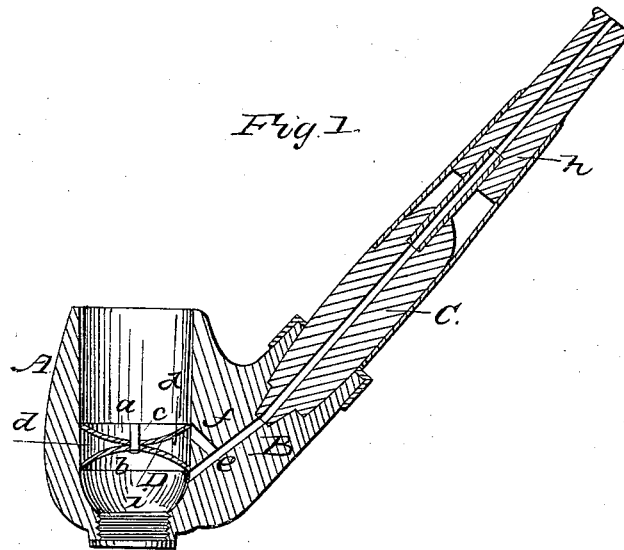


J. P. BAXTER.

Smoking Pipe.

No. 46,870.

Patented March 21, 1865.



Witnesses.
W. J. Jewell
C. L. Topliff.

Inventor
James P. Baxter
per Munroe & Co.
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. BAXTER, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

SMOKING-PIPE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,870, dated March 21, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. BAXTER, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Smoking-Pipe; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal central section of a pipe constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the mouth-piece of said pipe, showing its application as a cigar-holder.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in the arrangement of a double diaphragm in the interior of the bowl of a tobacco-pipe in such a manner that an air-space is formed, which prevents heating of the pipe and keeps the tobacco free and dry. The space above the diaphragm communicates by a suitable channel with the smoke-channel, passing up through the center of the stem to the mouth of the smoker, and another channel leads from the smoke-channel in the stem down into the water-reservoir, intended to receive the saliva and the condensed poisonous oils, &c. This reservoir is emptied by removing a screw-plug, which is secured in its bottom.

A represents the bowl of a pipe, made of wood or any other suitable material, and provided with a socket, B, to receive the stem C.

D is a diaphragm or septum, which is fitted into the bowl, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Said diaphragm is made of two cups, *a b*, struck up or otherwise made of sheet metal or other suitable material. These two cups are placed with their convex surfaces against each other, and they are fastened together by a rivet, *e*, passing through their centers. By these means an air-space, *d*, is formed between said cups, which prevents the pipe from heating and keeps the tobacco free and dry. By this arrangement of the double diaphragm the bowl is divided in the compartments or chambers—one to receive the tobacco and the other to form a reservoir for the saliva and the products of condensation. A channel, *e*, extends from the liquid-reser-

voir up through the socket B to meet the smoke-channel in the stem, and through this channel descend the products of condensation formed in the stem and the saliva which may chance to find its way into said stem. Another oblique channel, *f*, extends from the lower part of the channel *e* up into the tobacco-bowl, and a small hole in the upper cup, *a*, forms the communication between said channel and tobacco-chamber.

In smoking a constant circulation of air is kept up through the air-space *d* between the two cups *a b*, and thereby the pipe is kept cool, and, furthermore, all saliva and products of combustion collect in the reservoir below the diaphragm, whence it can be easily removed, and it is not allowed to come in contact with the tobacco, which is thus kept in the proper condition for smoking. A screw-plug, *i*, gives access to the water-reservoir.

I am aware that perforated partitions have been applied in the bowls of pipes; but I have never seen or heard of a diaphragm with an air-space such as hereinbefore described.

The stem of my pipe is provided with a mouth-piece, *h*, which can be readily taken off and used, if desired, as a cigar-holder in the manner shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

I do not propose to confine myself to any particular form of construction, as my invention admits of a variety of forms.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A diaphragm or septum placed below the smoke-passage in the bowl of a tobacco-pipe.

2. A diaphragm composed of one or more pieces of metal or other suitable material, so arranged in relation to each other or the inner surface of the pipe as to form a concavity for the retention of air or any material which may have a cooling effect on the contents of the pipe.

3. The channels *e f*, in combination with the diaphragm D in the bowl A, and with the stem C, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The diaphragm or septum, as described, with the plug, as described.

JAMES P. BAXTER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. SEAMY,
WM. H. BAXTER.