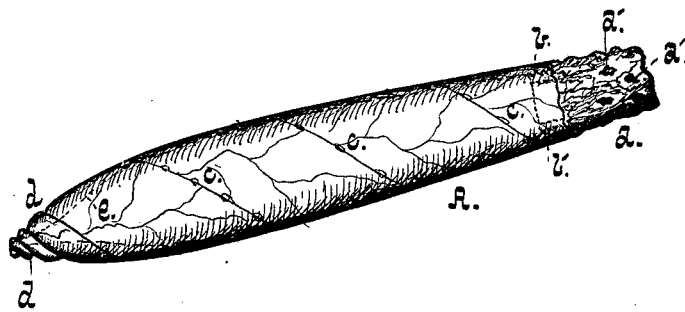


I. P. MAXWELL.
Cigar-Pipe.

No. 214,164.

Patented April 8, 1879.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC P. MAXWELL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
HIS RIGHT TO PHILIP SCHLERF, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,164**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed
February 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC P. MAXWELL, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Pipes; and I hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which a cigar-pipe is illustrated embodying my present invention.

In devices of this class a difficulty has heretofore been met which it is the main design of my invention to obviate. Owing to the necessarily small bore of the pipe the area of combustion is so limited that the fire is extremely likely to go out—a result which is mainly attributable to the presence of the products of combustion, which are highly charged with carbonic acid. In a word, the device operates upon the principle of a chemical fire-extinguisher to put out the light.

My present invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction of the cigar-pipe not here necessary to enumerate, as they are made the subject of claims based on the following description.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the imitation cigar, which is made of wood or other suitable material, stained and grained to present the appearance of an ordinary cigar. It is bored out substantially as shown in dotted lines *e*, and is provided at its end with a bushing, *b*, preferably of metal, threaded to receive the end of the imitation ash *a*. This latter is made of pumice-stone, which exactly resembles tobacco-ash, mounted upon a metallic tube, which is threaded at *b'* to engage with the bushing *b*. The natural porosity of the pumice-stone will generally afford sufficient draft; but if not holes *a'* are made therein, as shown. The other end of the cigar is formed with a spiral groove in exaggerated imitation of the curled end of an ordinary cigar-wrapper, the points *d d* serving to afford a conven-

ient holding-place for the teeth at various points on the cigar-tip.

Along the line of the imitation wrapper fine holes *c c* are made to admit air to the interior of the cigar.

In operation a piece of cigarette-paper is inserted in the device, which is then filled with tobacco in the usual way and lit, the ash *a* being finally screwed on. As the contents are consumed, the holes *c c* are uncovered seriatim, admitting air to the interior of the device, and preventing the light from being extinguished by the products of combustion.

When the device is removed from the mouth the smoke escapes through the minute perforations in the pumice-stone precisely as it escapes through the ash of an ordinary cigar, and not in the series of definite and well-defined streams that escape from cigar-pipes as heretofore made.

The peculiar construction of the mouth-piece is extremely grateful to the user. It affords a series of holding-places for the teeth at various distances apart, and enables the user to change as the jaws become fatigued from the strain in one position.

What I claim as new is—

1. A cigar-pipe having a spiral indentation upon its mouth-piece, as set forth.
2. A cigar-pipe having a conical or tapering mouth-piece spirally indented, substantially as set forth.
3. A cigar-pipe having a pumice-stone tip, substantially as described.
4. The cigar-pipe herein described, having a pumice-stone tip adapted for insertion in its forward end and a spirally-grooved mouth-piece, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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