

No. 612,837.

Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

L. EULENSTEIN.
TOBACCO PIPE.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

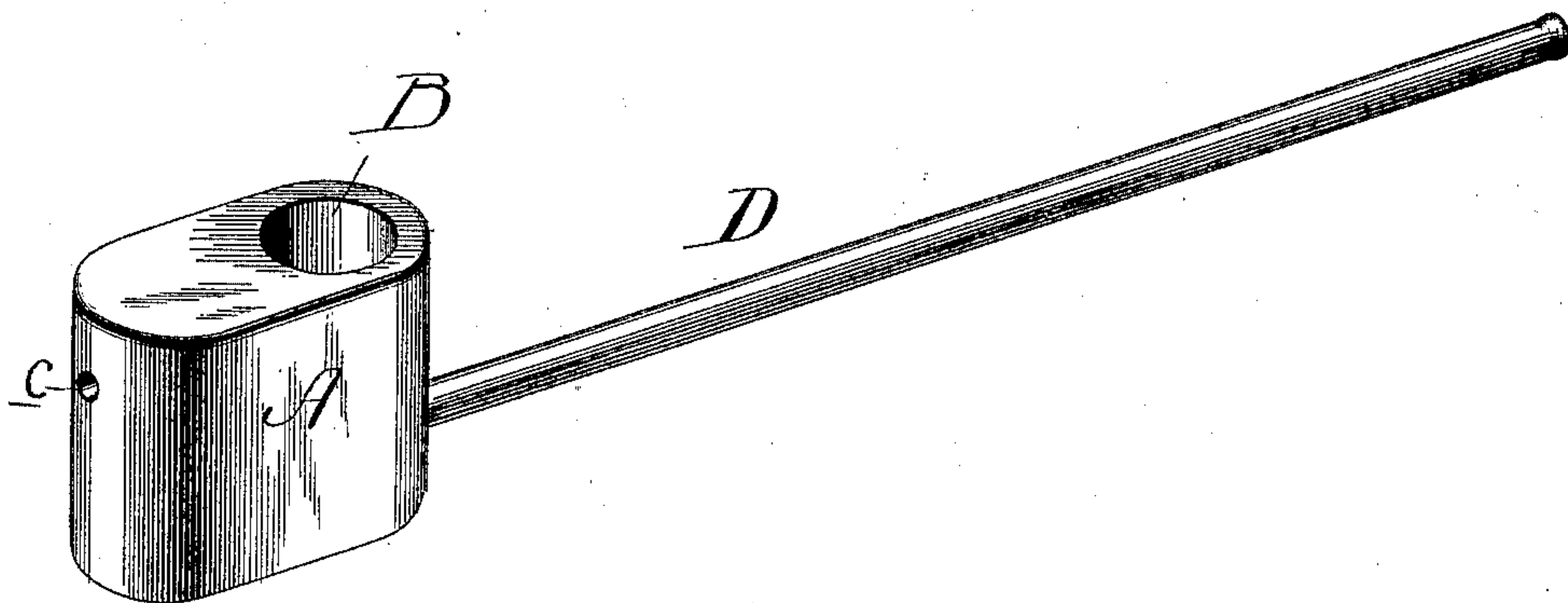


Fig. 2.

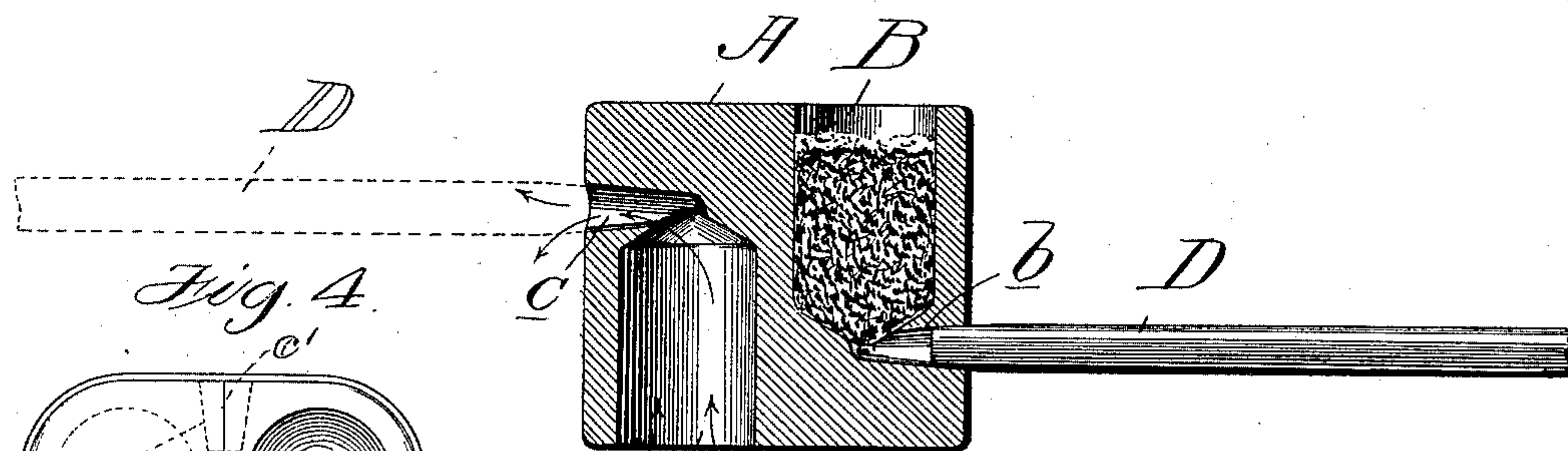


Fig. 4.

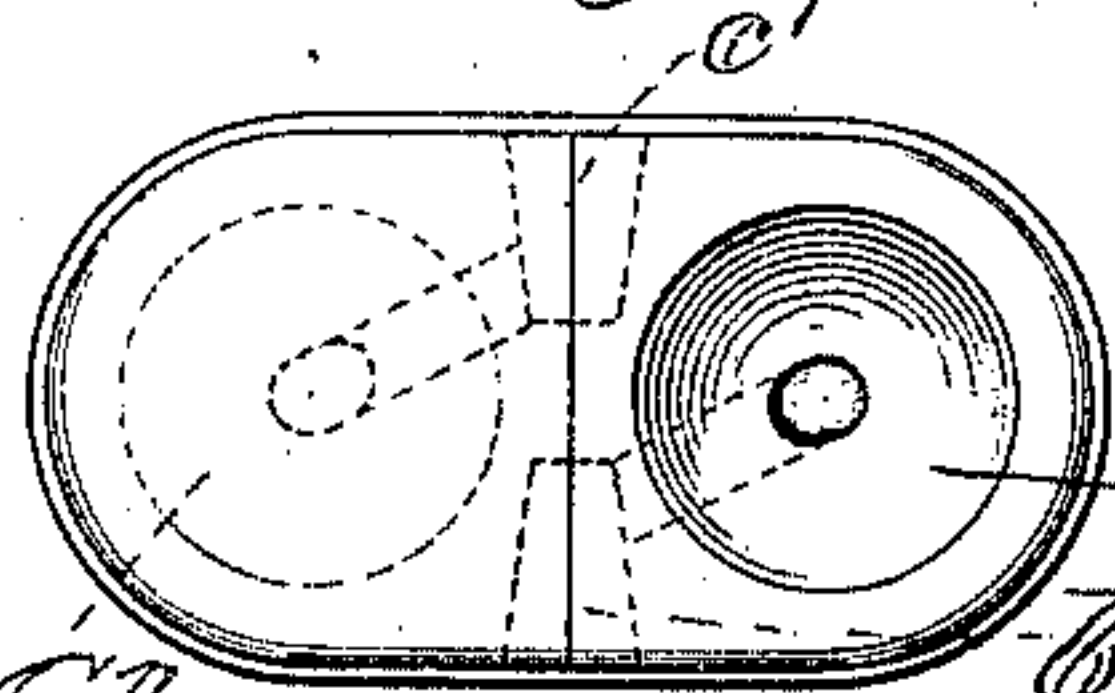


Fig. 5.

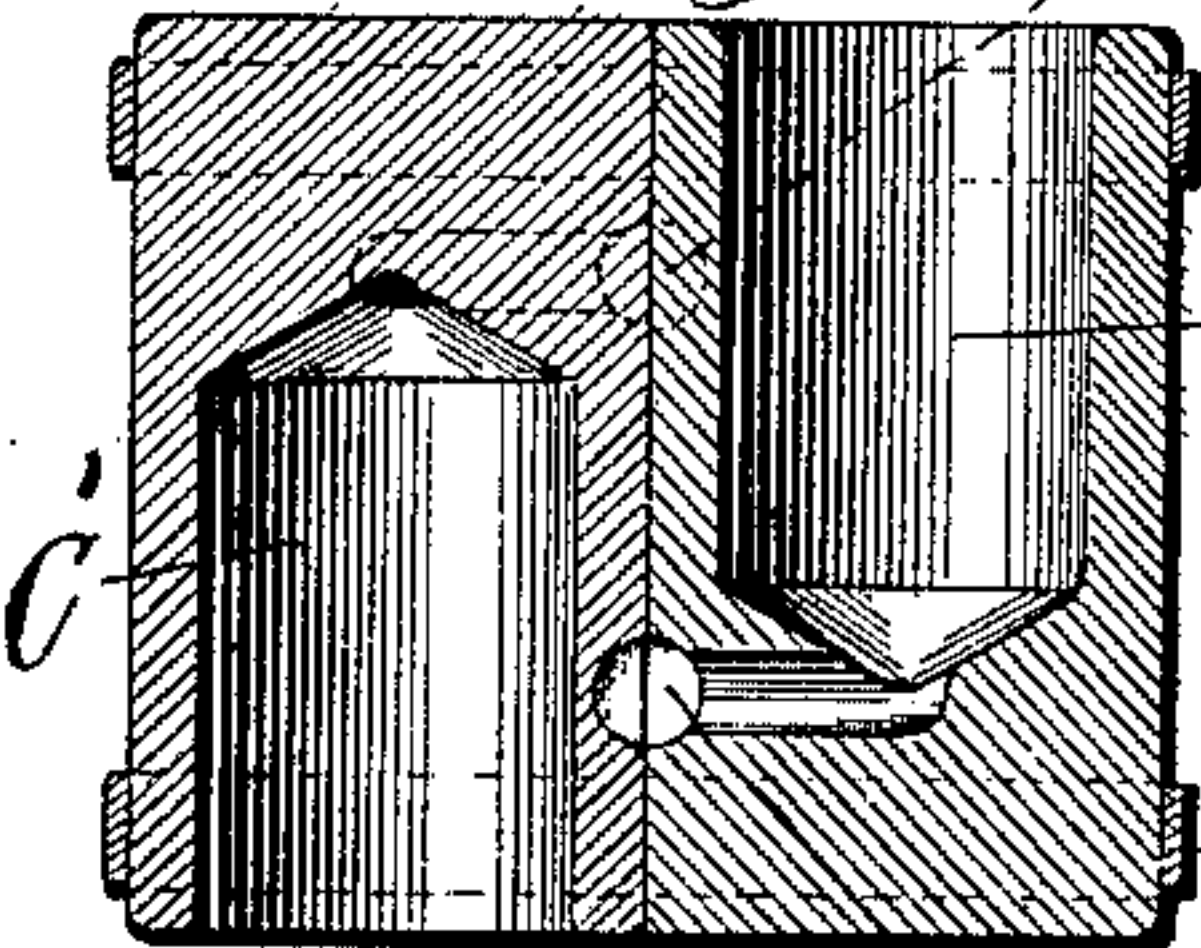
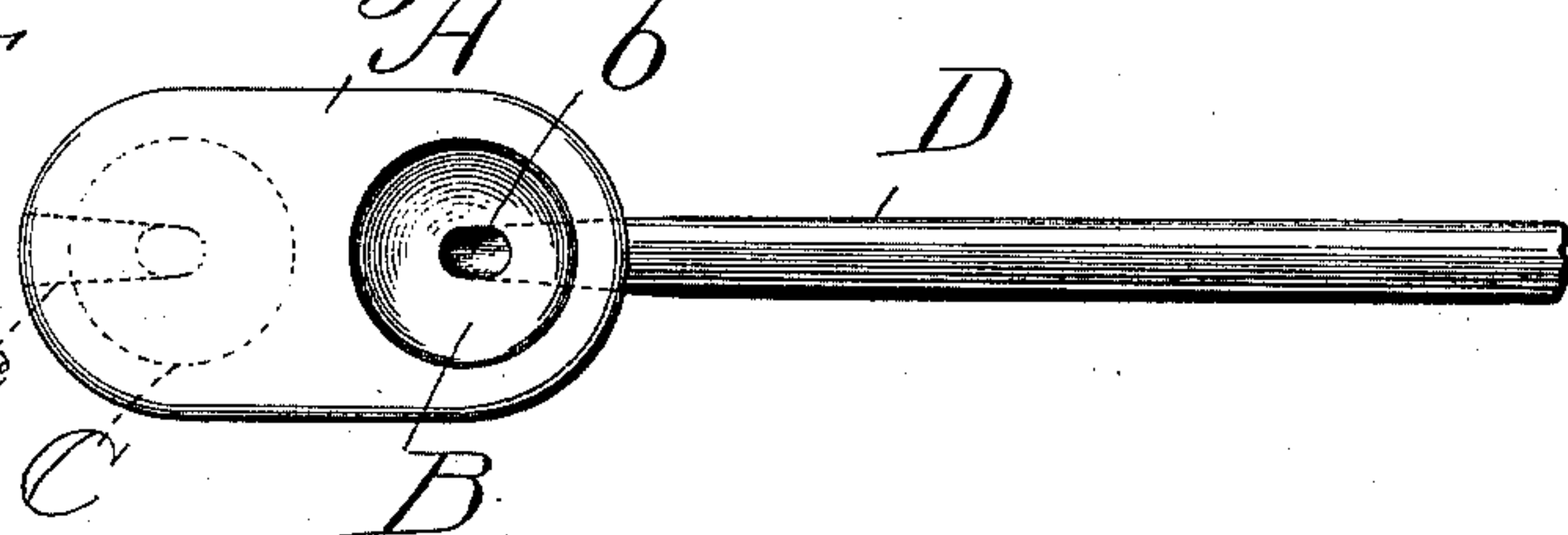


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS EULENSTEIN, OF HOLSTEIN, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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TOBACCO-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,837, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed February 28, 1898. Serial No. 672,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS EULENSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holstein, in the county of Warren and State of Missouri, have made a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tobacco-pipe. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the twin bowl, showing the stem in position in full lines on one side and in dotted lines on the opposite side. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a modified form, and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of said modification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in tobacco-pipes, the object being to provide means for preventing the accumulation of nicotine or tobacco-juice in the base of the bowl, so that a cool smoke will result.

The above is accomplished by the use of what I term a "twin bowl," or two bowls arranged close together side by side and oppositely disposed, so that when tobacco is burning in one bowl the heat will be communicated to the other bowl or chamber and cause a circulation of air through said idle chamber, drying the same, and thereby preventing the accumulation of nicotine or tobacco-juice in said bowl.

The pipe is designed to be smoked in such a way that the bowls are alternately used to receive the tobacco, which gives both bowls a chance to keep clean and dry. By doing this, also, the life of the pipe is considerably lengthened and the burning of the bowls is substantially even.

In the drawings, A indicates the body of what I term a "twin bowl." This body is provided with two chambers or bowls B and C, opening in opposite directions, from the bottoms of which bowls lead stem-openings

b and c, respectively. Into either one of these stem-openings is inserted the pipe-stem D of any approved design.

As shown in Fig. 2, we will assume that the bowl B is charged with tobacco, the stem D being inserted into the opening b, leading from the bottom of said bowl. As the body portion A becomes heated from the fire in bowl B the air in bowl C (which bowl opens downwardly in this operation) is heated and passes out through the opening c, from which the stem has been preferably removed, fresh air entering into the bottom of said bowl, as shown by the arrows. As long as there is a fire in bowl B there will be a circulation of air in bowl C, which circulation evaporates the moisture in said bowl, leaving the same clean and dry.

When the pipe is again smoked, we will assume that the stem is removed from bowl B and inserted in the opening c and bowl C charged with tobacco. The tobacco in bowl B is removed, so as to permit a circulation of air, and when the tobacco in bowl C is lighted the air will circulate in bowl B, drying and cleaning the same, as before described with reference to bowl C. This can be readily understood by reversing the drawings, when it will be seen that the air will enter bowl B and becoming heated pass out through opening b.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a slight modification, in which the bowls B' and C' are formed separately, the stem being inserted into openings b' and c' from the side instead of the end, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The bowls B' and C' being oppositely disposed, as shown, are preferably clamped together by bands E in this construction, or, if desired, other securing devices may be employed in the assemblage of these twin bowls where they are made separately.

While I have shown and described the bowls as being oppositely disposed, still I wish to be understood as including within the scope of the claim bowls opening in the same direction or at an angle to each other.

I am aware that minor changes in the construction, arrangement, and combination of

the several parts of my pipe can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 A tobacco-pipe comprising a body formed with a plurality of bowls arranged side by side, each of said bowls having an independent stem-opening, said bowls being so arranged with relation to each other, that the

burning bowl will generate heat to dry the damp accumulation in the unoccupied bowl and cause a circulation of fresh air to pass 15 through said unoccupied bowl and its stem-opening, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of February, 1898.

LOUIS EULENSTEIN.

Witnesses:

F. R. CORNWALL,
HUGH K. WAGNER.