

(No Model.)

R. WETZEL.  
PIPE.

No. 568,008.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

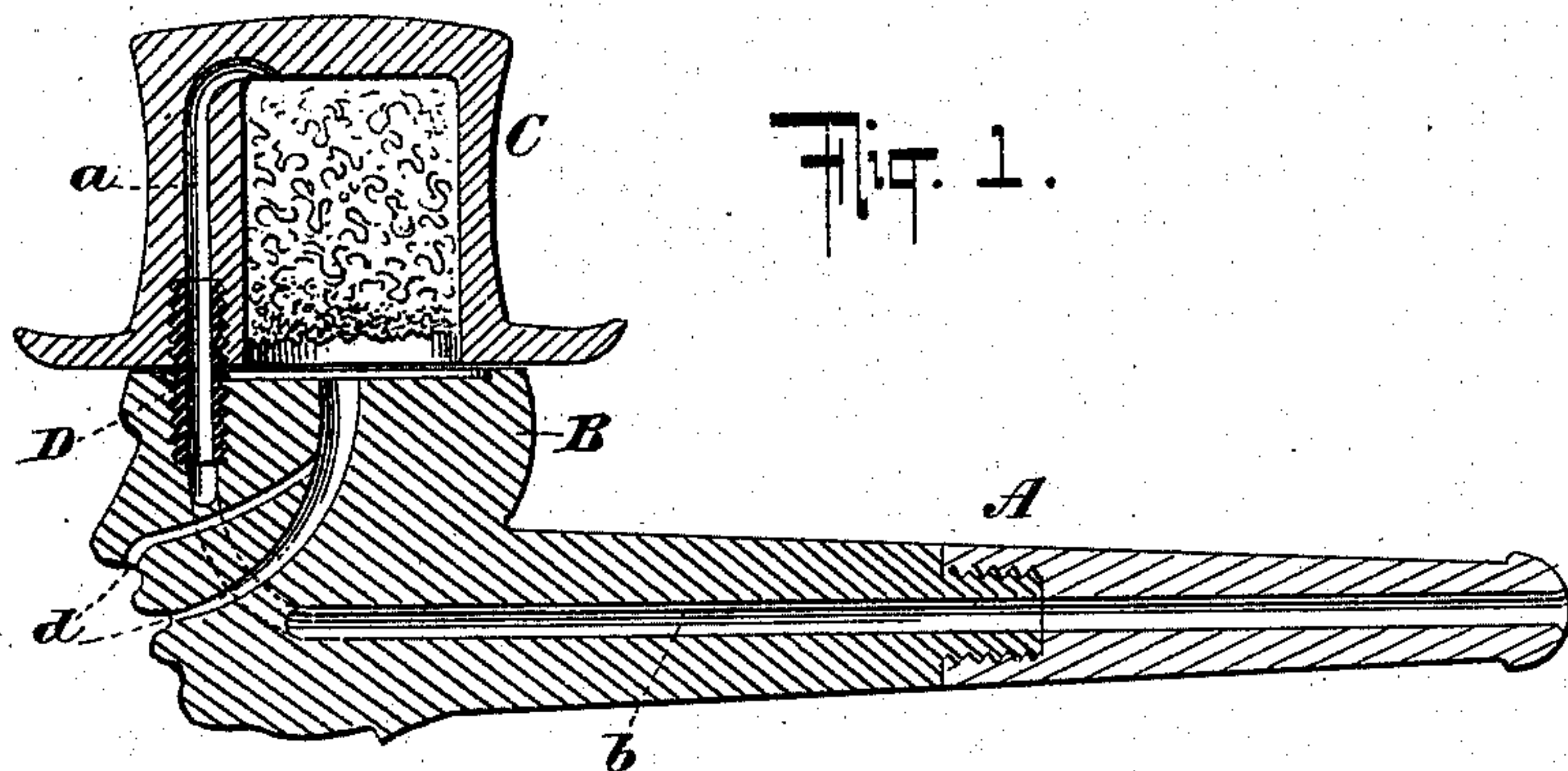


Fig. 2.

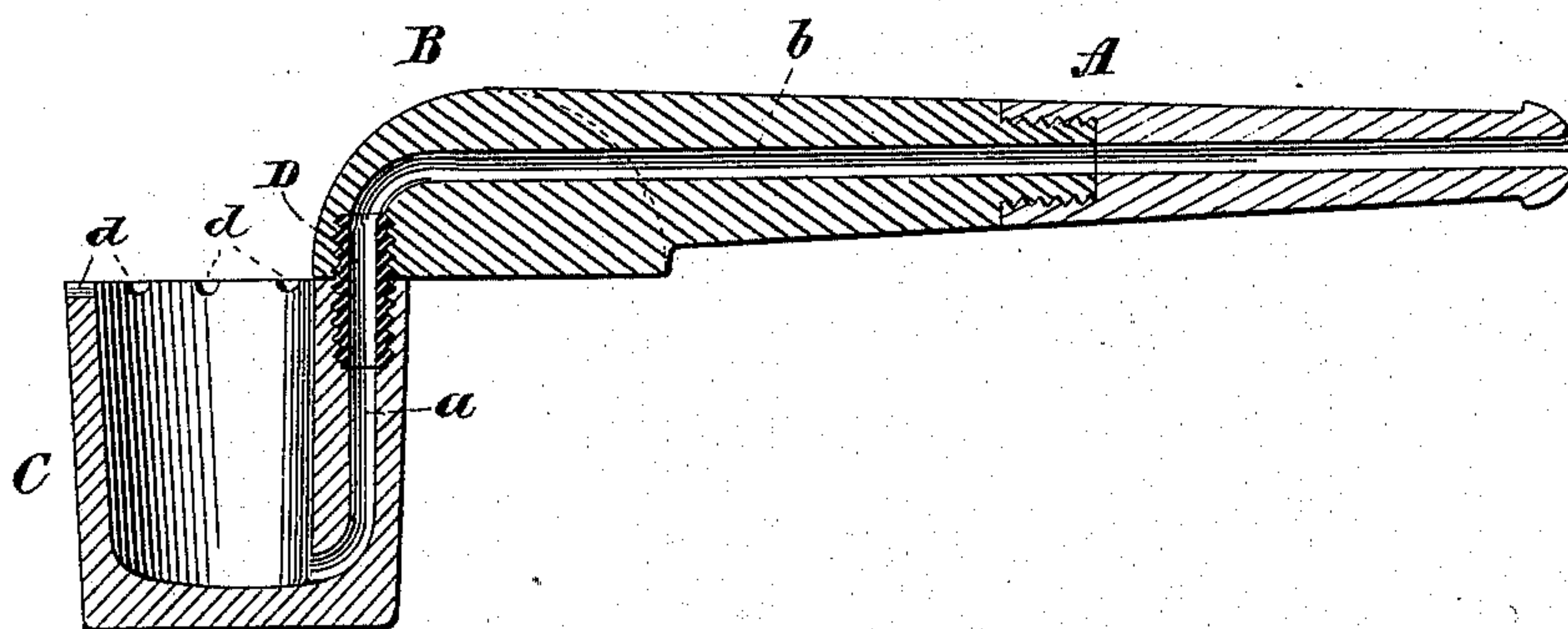
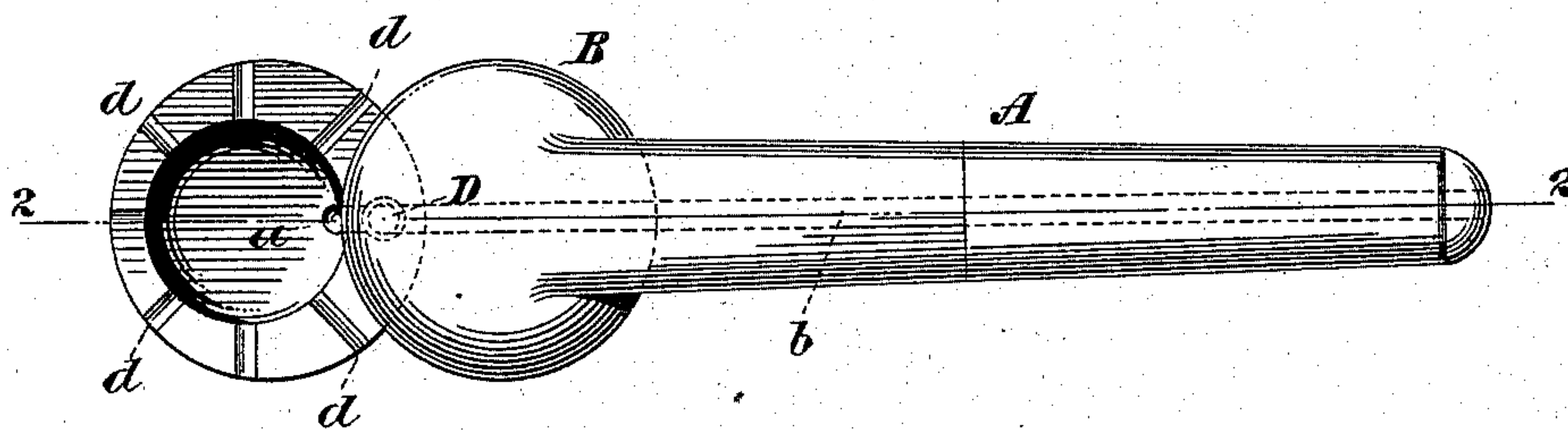


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD WETZEL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,008, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed February 10, 1896. Serial No. 578,632. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD WETZEL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in pipes; and it consists in the novel construction hereinafter described of the bowl portion of the pipe, whereby important advantages and conveniences conducive to the health and comfort of the smoker are secured, as hereinafter pointed out.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical longitudinal section of a pipe constructed in accordance with and embodying my invention, the pipe being in condition and position for use. Fig. 2 is a like view of a slightly-modified form of the invention, the pipe being reversed in position and the bowl being shown turned outward from the head on the stem to receive the tobacco and permit the lighting of the same preparatory to said bowl being immediately thereafter turned inward under said head and the pipe restored to the position shown in Fig. 1, which shows the pipe in condition for smoking; and Fig. 3 is a top view of the construction shown in Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A designates the usual stem or mouthpiece of the pipe. This stem has upon its outer end the head B, which may be of any suitable outline and receives the inverted bowl C for the tobacco. The connection between the bowl C and head B is formed by the screw D, which is preferably tight in said head and enters a threaded recess in said bowl, whereby said screw is enabled to serve as a swivel upon which the bowl C may be turned outward from said head B, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to receive the tobacco and permit the lighting of the latter, and then back to position with its open end against said head. The screw D is hollow and is in communication with the draft-flue *a* in the bowl C, and also with the draft-flue *b* in the head B and stem A, and hence whether the bowl C is in its outward position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or in its inward position, as shown in Fig. 1, there will be no breakage of the draft from the base of the

tobacco in the bowl C to the mouth of the smoker. The screw D is at the side of the head B farthest removed from the stem or mouthpiece A, and hence the bowl C during the lighting of the tobacco will be at the maximum distance from the face of the smoker and the draft-passage *b* will at all times be of the maximum length. The screw D is of benefit also, in that, being threaded, the bowl C, when turned back under the head B, will ride up the thread of said screw and thus be caused to approach close to the face of said head, thereby seating itself against said head and forming a close or tight joint between the said bowl and head. The bowl C, when turned outward from the head B, rides down the thread of the screw D, and thus loosens itself from the head B sufficiently to turn outward with freedom and without great friction against the face of the head B. When the bowl C is in its outward position, the threads of the screw D prevent it from falling to the ground. When the bowl C is entirely unscrewed from the screw D, and thus detached from the head B and stem A, the draft-passage *a* will be exposed and may be readily cleansed.

When the pipe is in actual use, it will be in the condition and position shown in Fig. 1, but when it is to receive the tobacco it will be inverted and the bowl C turned outward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. After the bowl C is turned outward from the head B the tobacco will be introduced into the bowl and then lighted in the usual way, after which the bowl C will be turned back to position under the head B and the pipe restored to the position shown in Fig. 1, whereupon the smoking will be proceeded with, the fire being at the lower end of the body of tobacco.

During the process of smoking it is necessary that air be admitted to the lower end of the inverted bowl, and to effect this object I provide the air passage or passages *d* in the head B or in the edges of the bowl C, as illustrated, respectively, in Figs. 1 and 2. When a plain pipe, such as that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, is made, the air-inlet passage or passages will preferably be formed in the edges of the bowl, as shown; but I contemplate making the head B in the outline of a face and the inverted bowl C in the contour of a hat,



as shown in Fig. 1, as a new article of manufacture, and in this construction I shall prefer to form the air-inlet passage or passages as leading upward through the head B from the mouth or nostrils or other appropriate part of the face, in order that during the smoking process the smoker may by lightly blowing into the mouthpiece cause smoke to issue from said face.

There are many advantages attained by the invention made the subject hereof, and among them it may be mentioned that the tobacco is always kept clean and dry, that during a wind or while the smoker is riding or moving rapidly the fire and ashes are prevented from being blown from the pipe, that there is no undue combustion permitted within the bowl C and hence the smoker may obtain the full benefit of the tobacco without waste, that the pipe may conveniently be kept clean, that the pipe is less liable to become foul, and that the light or fire is less apt to become extinguished during any temporary cessation in the drawing through the mouthpiece. It is also believed to be a distinct advantage in having the tobacco burn upward instead of downward, and in having the top of the bowl closed instead of open, and in accordance with my invention a very attractive pipe may be produced.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pipe the stem or mouthpiece A having the head B and draft-passage *b*, the latter

extending through the said head, combined with the bowl C closed at its upper end and open at its lower end and having the vertical draft-passage *a* in its side wall and in communication with said passage *b* at the side of said head B farthest removed from the stem A, and the hollow swivel engaging said draft-passages *a*, *b*, at their meeting-point in said head and directly connecting said head and bowl, said pipe having a draft-inlet to the open end of the inverted bowl, and said bowl being adapted to be turned outward from the said head and stem, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a pipe the stem or mouthpiece A having the head B and draft-passage *b*, the latter extending through the said head, combined with the bowl C closed at its upper end and open at its lower end and having the vertical draft-passage *a* in its side wall and in communication with said passage *b* at its terminus in said head B, and the hollow screw D directly connecting said bowl and head and also said draft-passages and operating as a swivel, the said pipe having a draft-inlet to the open end of the inverted bowl; substantially as shown and described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1896.

RICHARD WETZEL.

Witnesses:

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