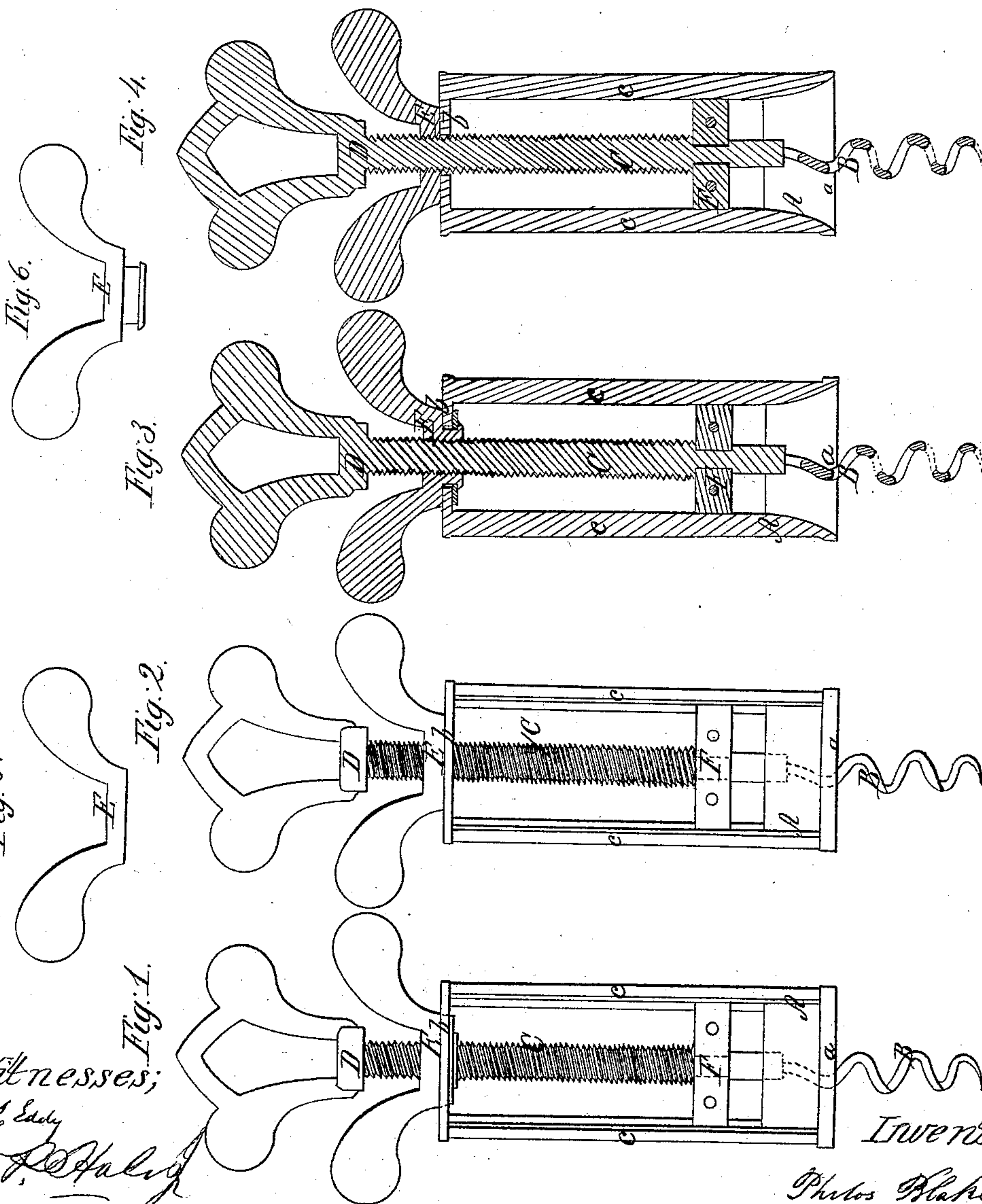


Corkscrew,

N^o 27,665,

Patented Mar 27, 1860.



Inventor,
Phelos Blake

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILOS BLAKE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO BLAKE BROTHERS, OF
SAME PLACE.

CORKSCREW.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,665, dated March 27, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILOS BLAKE, of the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful or Improved Cork-Extractor; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of such cork extractor, and exhibit two different modes of applying the thumb nut or lever nut to the cap of the neck stand. Figs. 3 and 4 are longitudinal sections of the two instruments. Figs. 5 and 6 are side views of their two thumb lever screw nuts.

My invention is a new or improved manufacture of cork extractor as made not only with a lever head applied to its lifting screw, but with a lever screw nut applied on such screw and to the cap of the neck stand in such manner that it may rotate and screw on the lifting screw and either rotate against or within the said cap.

In carrying out my invention there are two modes by which the said lever screw nut may be applied to the said cap, they being as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A denotes the neck stand which is constructed so that its mouth piece *a* may rest directly on the upper end of the neck of a bottle, such mouth piece being connected with a cap plate or cap *b* by two parallel guides *c c*, serving not only to support and guide a slider F for carrying the lower end of the lifting screw C, but to centralize the cork attachment B, or that which is to be screwed directly into a cork preparatory to the extraction of such cork from a bottle. The lifting screw has a thumb lever D or its equivalent so fixed to its upper end as to enable such lifting screw and its cork attachment screw B to be simultaneously revolved by the hand of a person applied to and acting directly on such lever D.

A lever nut E screws on the lifting screw and either bears directly against the cap *b* and is entirely separated therefrom, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, or revolves within and is connected to the cap as exhibited in Figs. 1 and 3, where the said nut is represented as so connected with the cap *b* as to be inseparable therefrom and of being capable of being revolved within such cap.

When the nut is so applied to the cap as

simply to rest against it, (as in Fig. 2,) such nut may be raised off the cap, so as to draw the lifting screw through the said cap, or while the lifting screw is held stationary the nut, by a smart lateral blow of a finger on it, may be caused to mount the screw *c* and abut against the lever D thereof.

In the application of the instrument to a bottle for the purpose of removing a cork from the neck thereof, the lifting screw C should first be run up to its highest position relatively to the neck stand A. Next, the mouth of the neck stand should be placed on the head of the bottle neck, and the hand by which it may be supported thereon should so lay hold of or rest against the lever nut E as to prevent it from revolving, while the nut D is next turned by the other hand so as to cause the attachment screw B to enter the cork. After this, by rotating the lever nut E on the lifting screw and against the cap *b*, the cork will be extracted from or lifted out of the bottle neck, it being elevated without having any rotary motion imparted to it.

The advantage of so connecting the lever nut with the cap of the neck stand as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 is that the nut by reason of the lifting screw turning in it assists the cork attachment screw in entering the cork, or, in other words, presses the latter screw into the cork.

The advantages of disconnecting the nut from the cap of the neck stand are, first, that the lifting screw and the attachment screw can both be instantly raised relatively to the cap without any necessity of revolving the nut, the so raising of them being to prepare the whole instrument for being applied to a bottle; second, after a cork has been drawn and may be within the neck stand a smart blow on the nut will cause such nut to instantly ascend the lifting screw, so as to enable the latter to be so depressed within the neck stand as to cause the cork which may be on the attachment screw to project beyond the mouth of the stand sufficiently to enable a person to grasp it and unscrew it from the said attachment screw.

I do not claim a cork extractor as made with two reversed screws so combined with a neck stand that while one screw carries a cork attachment screw and screws axially into the tubular shank of the other the latter screw is made to screw into a neck stand;

nor do I claim combining with a female screw and a lifting screw as rack and pinion so applied to a neck stand that after the lifting screw may have been screwed down
5 through the female screw in order to cause the attachment screw to enter a cork the said lifting screw may be elevated by means of the rack and pinion, each of such being not only a well-known and expensive mode
10 of making a cork extracting apparatus, but one much more complicated than my invention.

I claim—

My improved cork extractor as made with a lever head D, affixed to its lifting screw C, 15 and with a lever screw nut E, applied to such screw C, and to the cap of the neck stand substantially as above described and as represented in the accompanying drawings.

PHILOS BLAKE.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
F. P. HALE, Jr.