J. Ewing,

Cork Presser.

No. 104,841. Patented June 28, 1870.

Fig. 1.

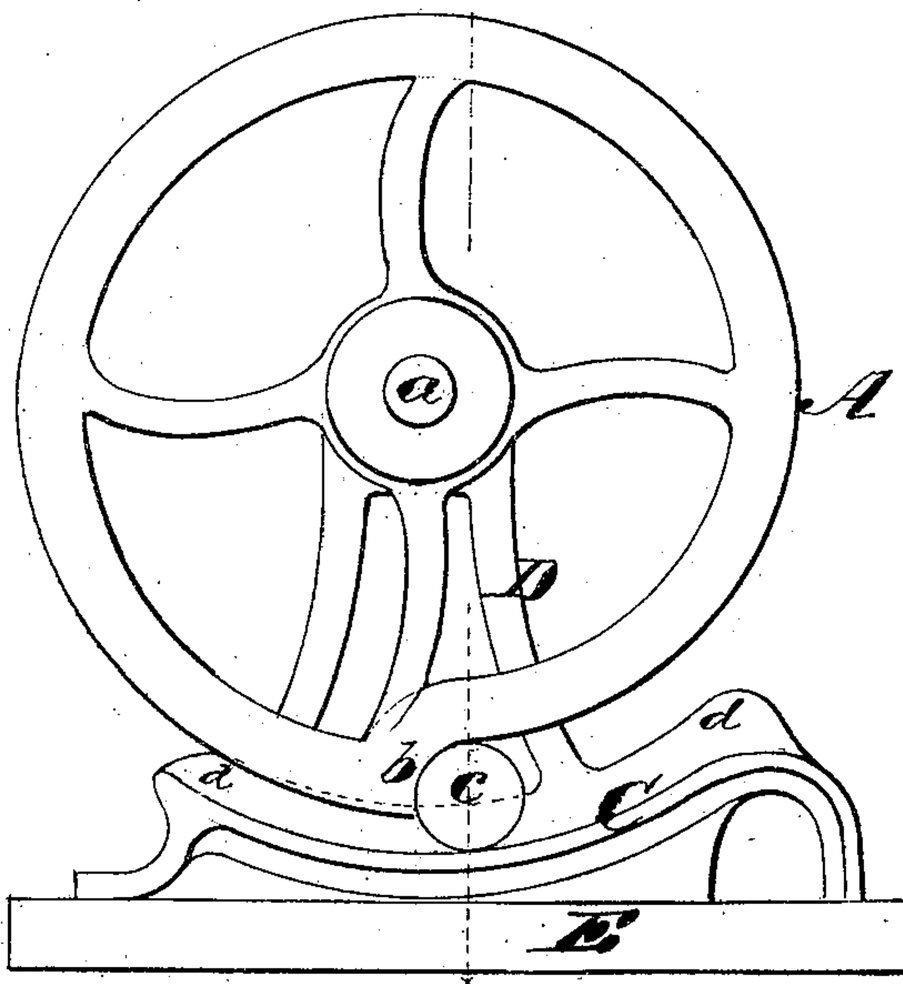


Fig. 3

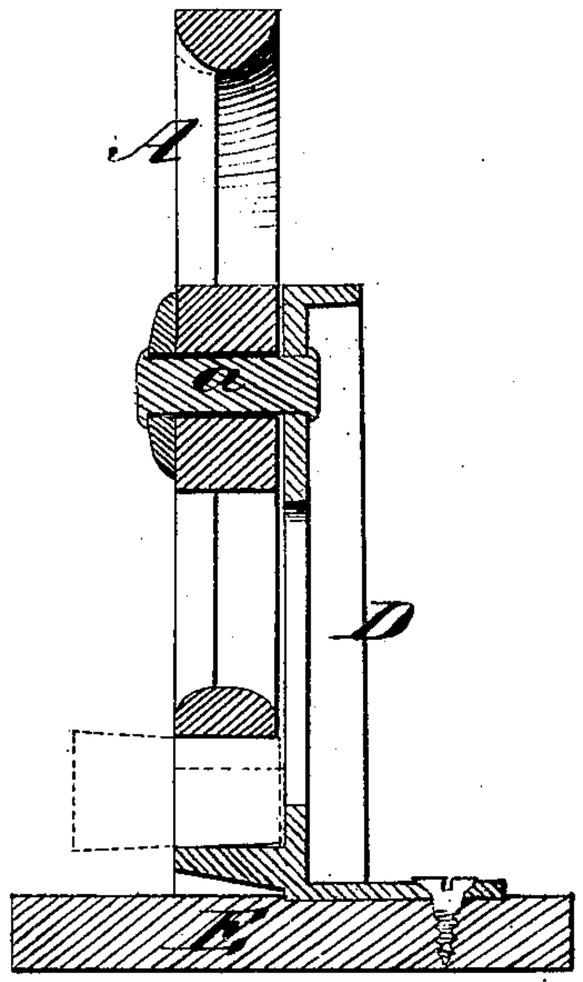
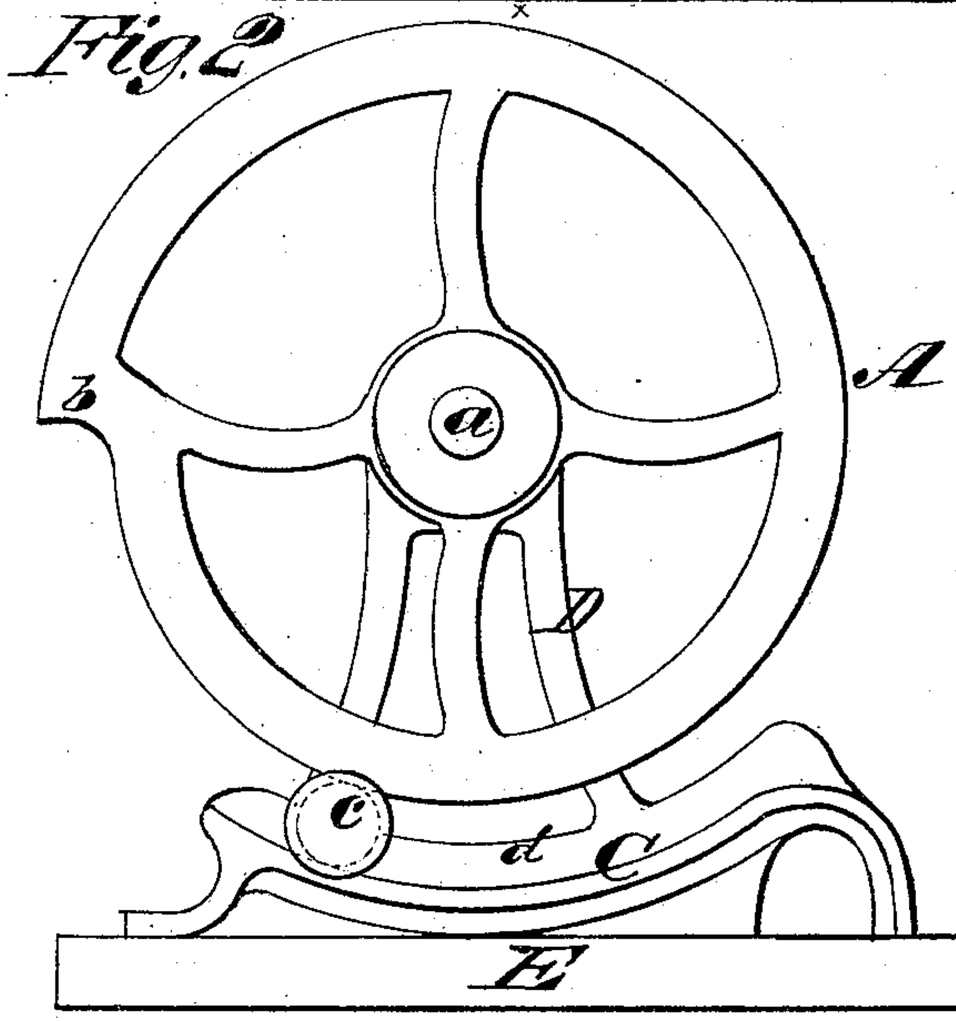


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
R. J. Campbell
J. N. Campbell.

Inventor
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United States Patent Office.

JAMES EWING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 104,841, *dated June* 28, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORK-PRESSER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES EWING, of the city and county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Cork-Presser; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved cork-presser, showing a cork adjusted in position preparatory to being compressed.

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same parts, showing a cork in the act of being compressed.

Figure 3 is a section through the instrument, taken in the vertical plane indicated by the dotted line *x x*, in fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to improve cork-pressers, by the employment of a rotary cam or scroll-presser, in combination with a concave bed, between which plates corks of different diameters can be compressed and made smaller by rolling action, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

The improved instrument consists of two parts, to wit, a cam-wheel, A, and a concave bed, C, which parts are preferably made of metal cast in the form substantially as shown in the drawing. The cam-wheel consists of a rim having a broad and flat external surface, and connected to a hub by means of spokes. The inner side of the rim may be rounded, so that it can be firmly grasped in the hand. This cam-wheel A presents a scroll periphery and an abrupt concavity, *b*, and it is connected to the side of a vertical standard, D, by means of a short shaft, *a*.

The standard D rises perpendicular from the back part of a concave bed, C, which bed may be concentric or eccentric to the axis of shaft *a*, and which is equal in width to the periphery of the cam A, as shown in fig. 3. This bed is constructed with a flange or ridge, *d*, along its back edge, the object of which is to serve as an abutment for the ends of the corks, to prevent them from being inserted too far beneath the cam. The bed and standard are constructed with a wide base support, which is perforated to receive through it one or more screws or nails, by which the instrument can be secured either to an established object or to a portable one.

Corks are condensed in this instrument by adjusting them, one at a time, between the periphery of the cam A and the surface of the bed C, and then oscillating the cam, at the same time adjusting it so as to cause its periphery to approach nearer to the bed.

In fig. 1 a cork is shown in position between the cam and bed, for commencing the operation of rolling and pressing it, and in fig. 2 the cork is represented in the act of being pressed.

It will be seen from the above description that the corks are rolled during the application of pressure to them, and thus made round or cylindrical; also, that the instrument is adapted for corks of different sizes.

I do not claim the principle of compressing objects by means of two gradually-approaching surfaces; nor do I claim forming taper bungs nor cylindric dowels or tenons by machines constructed to operate on the principle shown in patents granted to Benjamin D. Saunders, June 1, 1869, and March 29, 1870; but

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

The within-described cork-pressing device, constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

JAMES EWING.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM GREGORY,
WILLIAM SEARING.