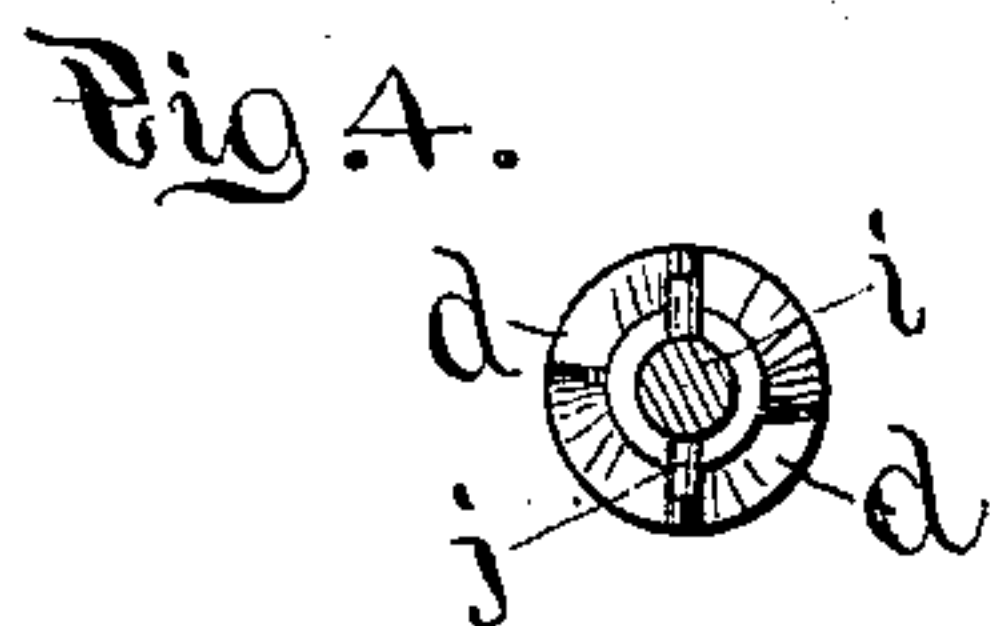
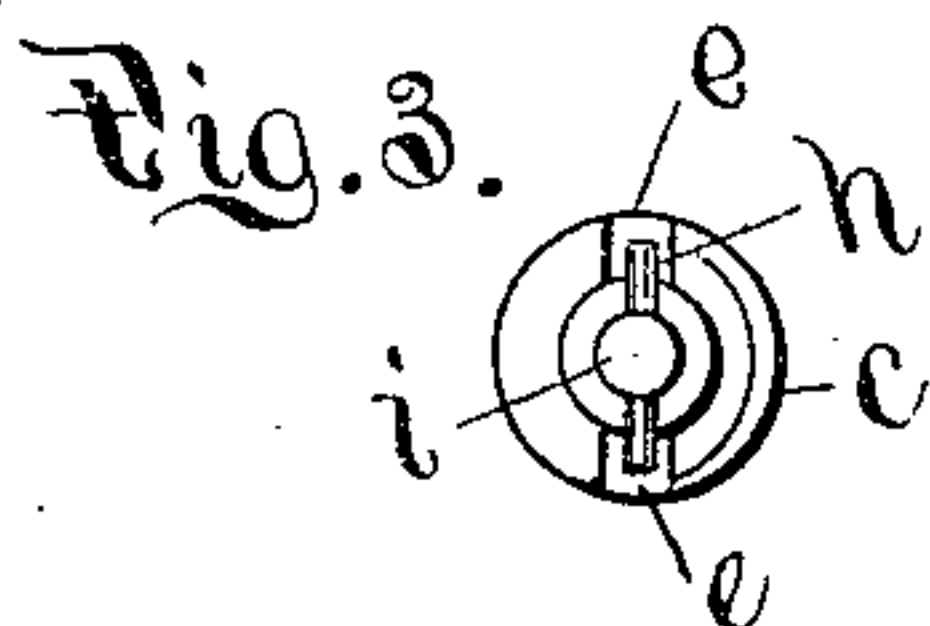
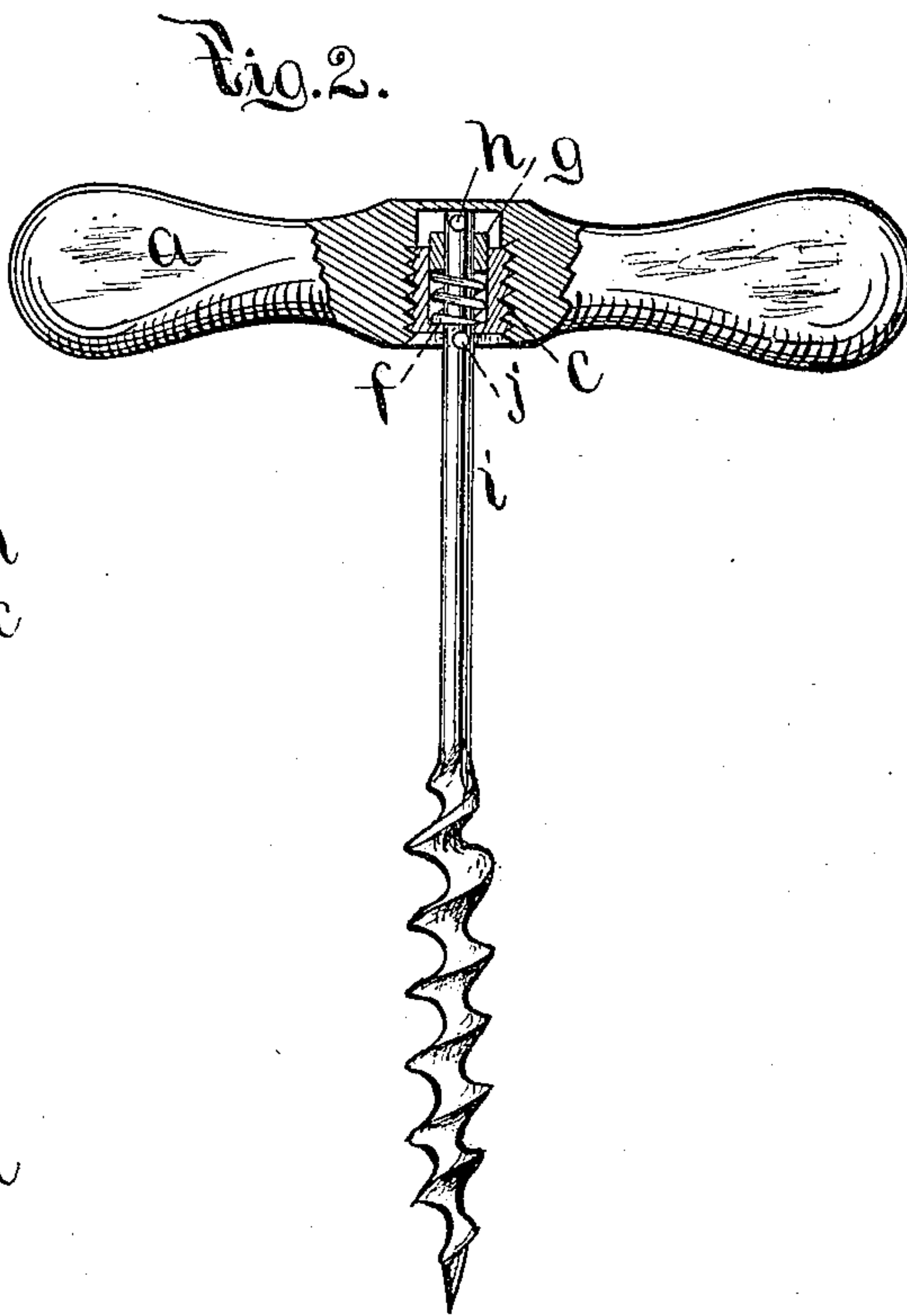
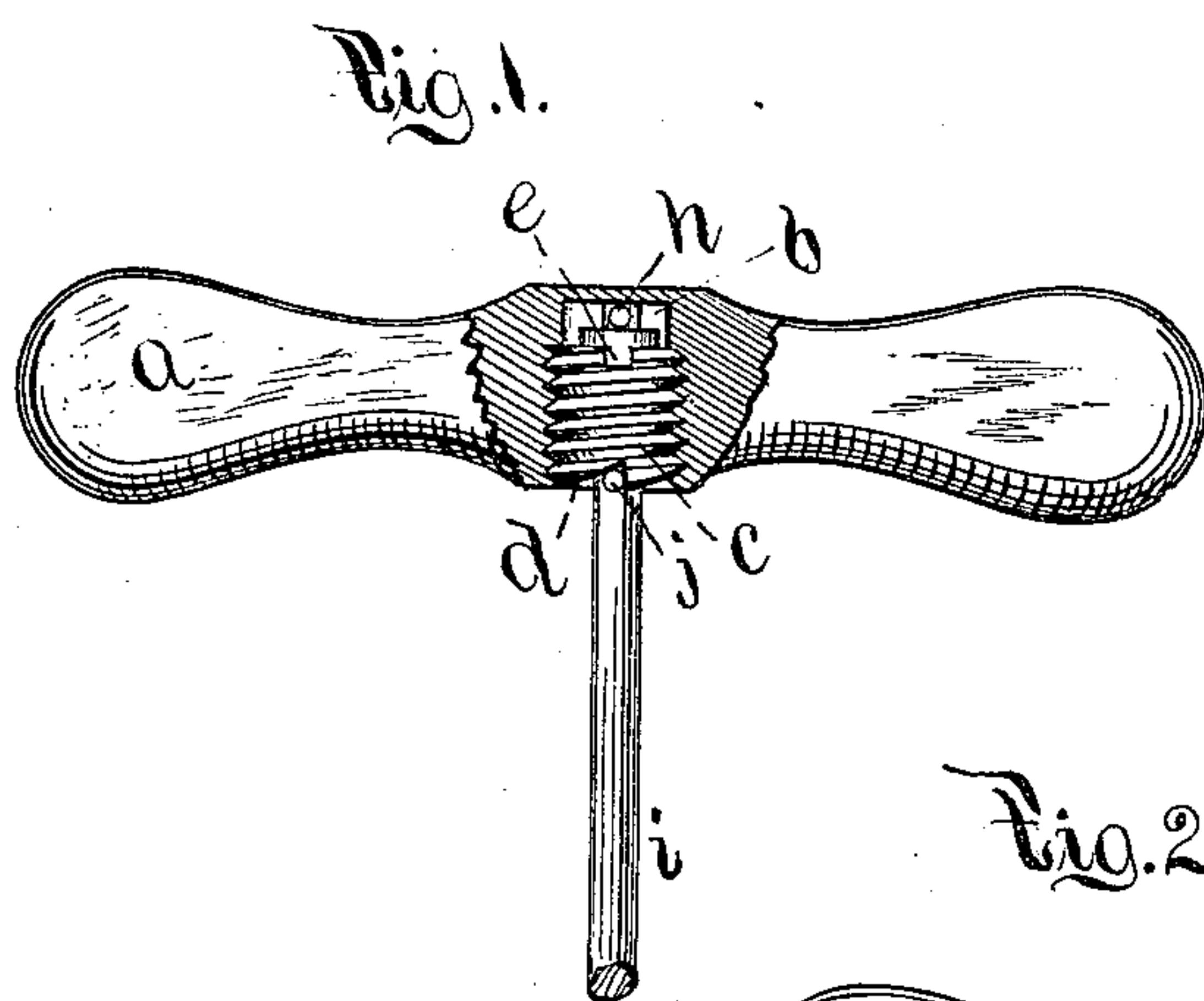


(No Model.)

J. KOSSUTH.  
Corkscrew.

No. 230,877.

Patented Aug. 10, 1880.



Witnesses:

R. J. Gaylord.  
J. J. Greene.

Inventor:

J. Kossuth  
By W. E. Simonds  
JHY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH KOSSUTH, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

## CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,877, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed June 19, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KOSSUTH, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain  
5 new and useful Improvement in Corkscrews, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of a corkscrew embodying my improvement, with the handle  
10 represented as cut in central vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but with the parts other than the handle also cut by the same section. Fig. 3 is a  
15 top view of the parts other than the handle. Fig. 4 is a bottom or under-side view of the parts shown in Fig. 3.

The improvement belongs in the class of ratchet-corkscrews; and it consists in novel  
20 combinations of parts to attain the ratchet arrangement and to enable the same to be screwed into the handle.

The letter *a* denotes the handle, preferably of wood, having a circular mortise, *b*, for the  
25 reception and retention of the exteriorly screw-threaded case *c*, the lower end of which case bears the face-ratch *d*, and the upper end of which bears the mortises *e*. The interior of the case is cup-shaped, and contains therein the  
30 spring *f*, which presses, by means of an intermediate washer, *g*, continually upward on the pin-pawl *h*, (a pin traversing the corkscrew-shaft *i* diametrically and projecting from the side or sides thereof,) and thus holds the pin-pawl *j* to  
35 constant contact with the face-ratch *d*, so that when the handle *a* is turned or rotated in a direction proper to drive the worm on the shaft *i* into a cork the shaft and worm must rotate with the handle, and the worm thus be made

to pierce the cork; but when the handle *a* is  
40 turned or rotated in the opposite direction the shaft *i* does not turn with the handle, obviating the necessity of a person's loosening his grasp of the handle in driving the worm into a cork.

The described spring arrangement automati-  
45 cally keeps the face-ratch and the pin-pawl *j* in contact, which I understand to be a new feature of construction and operation in this connection, the practical advantage thereof  
50 being that the operator or user does not need to give the handle the vertical motions which would otherwise be requisite to this end.

When the user would withdraw the worm from a cork, he grasps the cork in one hand,  
55 and by a backward pull upon the handle with his other hand sinks the pin-pawl *h* into the mortises *e*, and the handle *a* and shaft *i* will then rotate together, for the purpose in hand,  
60 in either direction.

The case *c* is exteriorly screw-threaded to furnish a ready, cheap, and efficient means of  
attaching the worm-shaft to the handle.

I claim as my improvement—

1. The combination of the case *c*, provided  
65 with the face-ratch *d* and mortises *e*, the spring *f*, and the worm-shaft *i*, bearing the pin-pawls *h* and *j*, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the handle *a*, the ex-  
70 teriorly screw-threaded case *c*, provided with face-ratch *d* and mortises *e*, and the worm-shaft *i*, bearing the pin-pawls *h* *j*, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH KOSSUTH.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTUS G. SMITH,  
CHARLES H. BARNES.