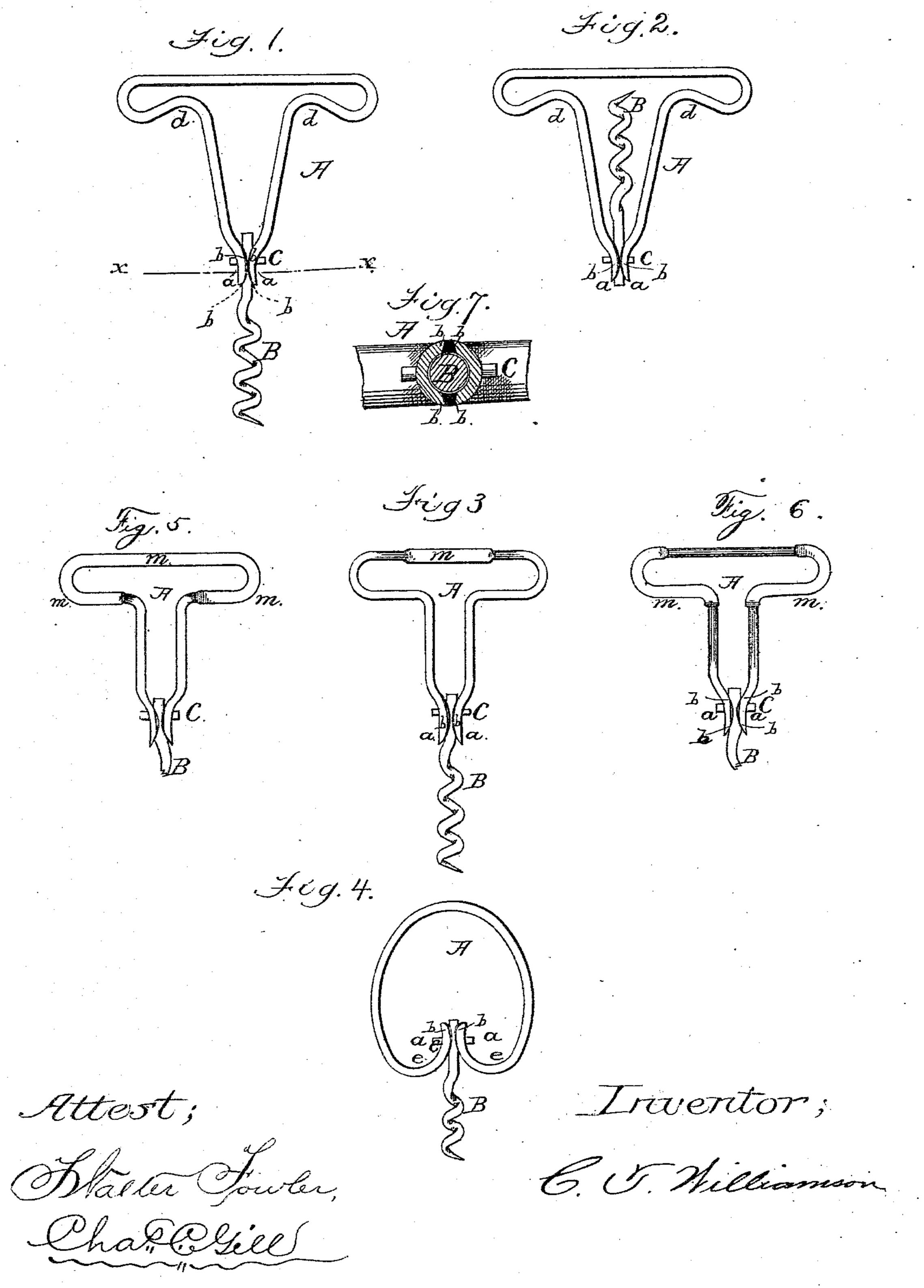
C. T. WILLIAMSON.

CORKSCREW.

No. 274,539.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.



United States Patent Office.

CORNELIUS T. WILLIAMSON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,539, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed December 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Cornelius T. Williamson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corkscrews; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to an improvement in corkscrews; and it consists in certain novel features embodied in that class of corkscrews in which the screw is pivoted in the meeting ends and folds between the sides of a springhandle.

My invention particularly relates to the construction of those parts of the handle between which the screw is pivoted, whereby the folding of the screw is facilitated, and to the form and construction of the other parts of the handle, by which I present an effectual gripping-surface and avoid any unpleasant compression of the hand while drawing the cork, and produce a handle which will have a strong tension against the shank of the screw. The details of construction and the particular advantages derived therefrom will be pointed out in the specific description hereinafter presented.

In the drawings, Figures 1 to 6 are plan views of corkscrews of varied form embodying the invention, and Fig 7 is a section on line x x of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A denotes the 35 handle, and B the screw, the latter being secured between the meeting ends of the former by a pivot, C.

One part of my invention, which relates to the meeting ends of the handle, lettered a, is illustrated in all of the corkscrews shown. It consists essentially in providing the tapered or beveled surfaces b, against which the shank of the screw B bears while being either folded or opened. The inner opposite faces of the ends a are made concave, as indicated in Fig. 7, so as to snugly fit upon the shank of the screw, and the tapered portions b are formed by beveling the extreme side edges of these concave portions, substantially in the form and manner indicated in the drawings. The effect of the tapered portions b is to facilitate the movement of the corkscrew and to decrease

the effort usually required to fold or open the same. It has been usual in this class of springhandle corkscrews to leave the extremities of 55 the ends a in squared form, and this construction is defective, in that when the screw is either folded into the handle or opened therefrom its shank must be forced to separate the meeting ends of the handle by entering and 60 passing between two squared edges. By my invention the shank of the screw may be easily started between the edges of the meeting ends a, and thereby separate said ends without straining the screw or undue pressure of the 65 hand. The tapered portions b at the lower extremity of the meeting ends a, I regard of greater importance, since the taper at the upper extreme thereof might be formed in whole or in part by bending the sides of the handle out- 70 ward on inclined planes from the shank of the screw. The taper at the upper extreme of the ends a is augmented in this manner in some degree.

The handles of the corkscrews illustrated are 75 made of a single piece of metal bent into the forms shown, which forms are given the handles for purposes of convenience and comfort, enabling the user to readily draw the cork without injury to the hand. In Fig. 1 the two 80 vertical sides of the handle are separated so as to permit the insertion of the finger between them, and the two concave portions d are formed on the under side of the handle adjacent to its ends, whereby room is made for 85 two other fingers of the hand of the user. Thus in the device shown in Fig. 1 the handle may be firmly grasped by three fingers of the hand without crowding or undue compression.

In Figs. 3, 5, and 6 the handles shown are 90 very much the same as that illustrated in Fig. 1, and will be readily understood without detailed explanation.

The handle shown in Fig. 4 is of special importance. Its form resembles that of a horseshoe, the extremities e of the material being bent inward between the sides of the handle, as shown, and finished to receive the shank of the screw B in a manner similar to the like portions of the handles illustrated in the other 100 figures. The handle shown in Fig. 4 may be readily grasped by the hand without injury, and it is durable and of convenient outline.

For the purpose of increasing the spring-

tension of the handle of any of the corkscrews shown in the accompanying drawings, and to render them more durable, and to present a surface upon which any name or other data 5 may be stamped, I flatten certain portions or the whole of the handle, as indicated in Figs. 3, 5, and 6, wherein m denotes the flattened parts. I shall flatten such parts of the handle as I prefer and according to the rigidity I 10 wish to impart to it. The handle or certain of its parts is flattened in line with the length of the implement, whereby the desired result is secured. The handles illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 may of course be flattened in whole or 15 in part, and the advantages resulting from such operation be thus imparted to the same.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to

secure by Letters Patent, is-

1. The corkscrew consisting of the handle A, the interior surfaces of the meeting ends a 20 of which are made concave to receive the shank of the screw B, which is secured by a pivot, C, and the extremity of said ends being beveled at b, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A handle for a folding corkscrew, which is wholly or in part flattened in line with its length, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 30 presence of two witnesses.

CORNELIUS T. WILLIAMSON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL, HERMAN GUSTOW.