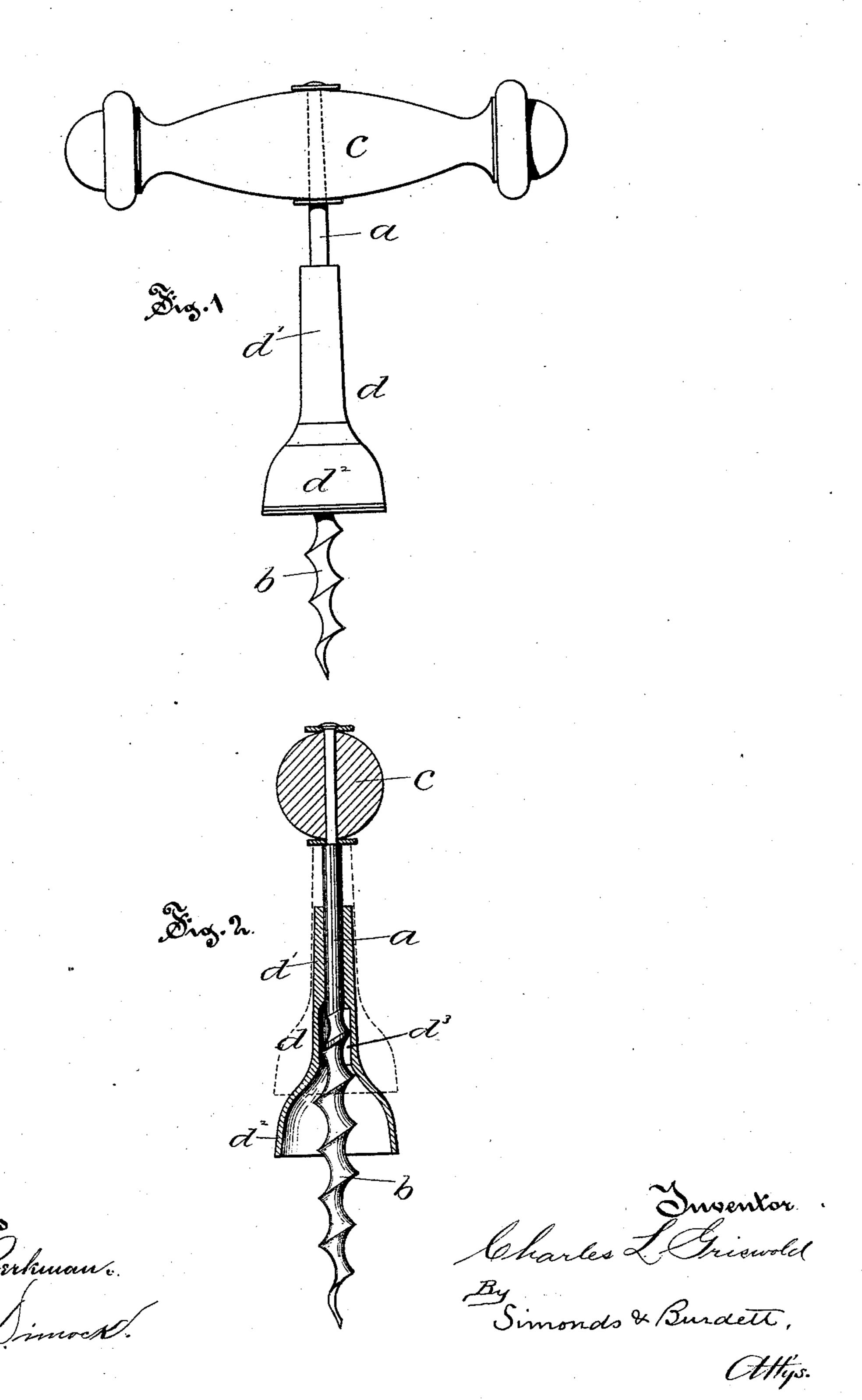
(No Model.)

## C. L. GRISWOLD.

CORKSCREW.

No. 302,331.

Patented July 22, 1884.



## United States Patent Office.

CHARLES L. GRISWOLD, OF CHESTER, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES B. CLARKE AND WILLIAM N. CLARKE, JR., BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

## CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,331, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed May 31, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. GRISWOLD, of Chester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corkscrews, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby a person skilled in the art can make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, where—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved corkscrew. Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal section of same.

My invention relates to the class of corkscrews having a cup arranged about the shank of a screw; and it consists in the peculiar arrangement of the screw-shank and cup, whereby certain material advantages over previous corkscrews of the like class are gained, as more particularly hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter a denotes the screw-shank; b, the screw formed on the screw-shank; c, a handle to which the shank is secured, these parts all being of ordinary material, form, and construction.

The letter d denotes a shield having a tubular shank d' and flaring lower extremity,  $d^2$ , that is hemispherical in outline, and extends over and about the screw on the shank, when the upper end of the tubular extension bears against the handle, or preferably against a metallic washer placed between the handle and the end of the extension. This shield has a central perforation of a diameter that allows it to fit loosely upon the screw-shank, and an enlarged socket,  $d^3$ , within the flaring mouth, that is of a sufficient size to admit the upper end of the screw, as shown in Fig. 2.

The operation of my device is as follows:
The screw having been driven into a cork in a bottle in the usual manner, as soon as the lower edge of the shield bears against the mouth of the bottle the cork is started and

raised for a short distance into the flaring 45 mouth of the shield, and the further extraction of the cork is effected by a straight pull upon the handle in the ordinary manner. The strain upon the shield at the moment when the cork is started by the turning of the screw 50 is conveyed through the tubular shank of the shield to the handle, and the friction in the further turning of the handle comes upon the washer, and the upper end of the tubular extension, which is of such slight extent of sur- 55 face as to make the frictional resistance against the turning of the corkscrew very small, the shield being loose upon the screw-shank and not turning with it. The screw-socket in the lower part of the shield within the flaring 60 mouth enables the corkscrew to be used with small sizes of bottles and with comparatively small sizes of corks.

I am aware that corkscrews have been made having shields fixed upon the shank, and also 65 various devices movable upon the shank, and aiding by the use of levers or the like in drawing the cork; and the combination of a corkscrew shank and shield I do not broadly claim.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination in a corkscrew, a shank, a, having screw b, handle c, and a shield, d, having a tubular shank, d', and flaring mouth,  $d^2$ , the shield having a rotary motion and a sliding play upon the shank, all substantially 75

2. In a corkscrew, in combination, a screw-shank, a, and a shield, d, having a tubular shank, d', embracing and movable upon the shank a, and having the socket  $d^3$  at the bottom of the flaring mouth  $d^2$ , the shield extending over a portion of the screw b at both limits of the longitudinal play of the shield upon the shank, all substantially as described. CHARLES L. GRISWOLD.

Witnesses:

as described.

R. P. Spencer, Louis P. Parker.