

(No Model.)

M. A. WIER.
CORKSCREW.

No. 330,357.

Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

Fig. 1.

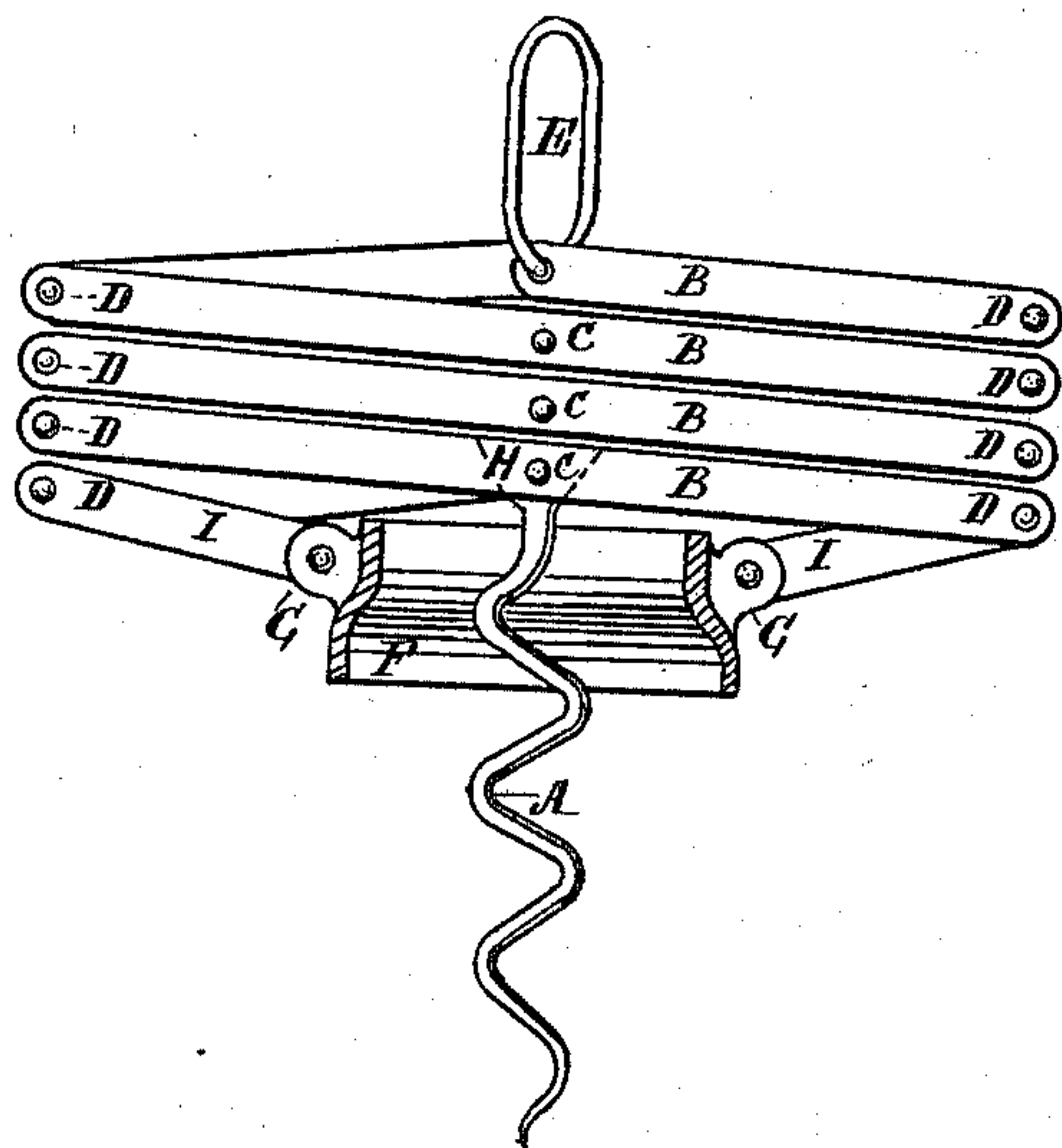


Fig. 2.

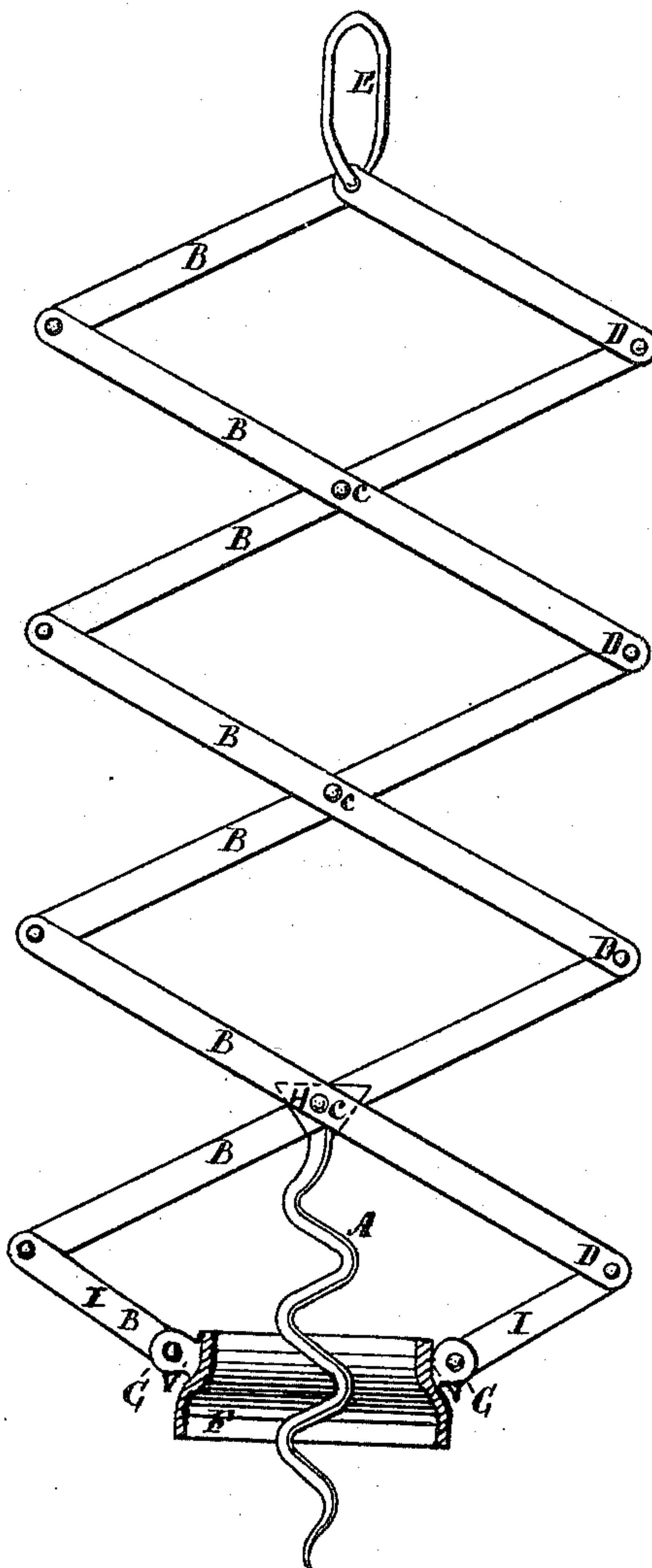
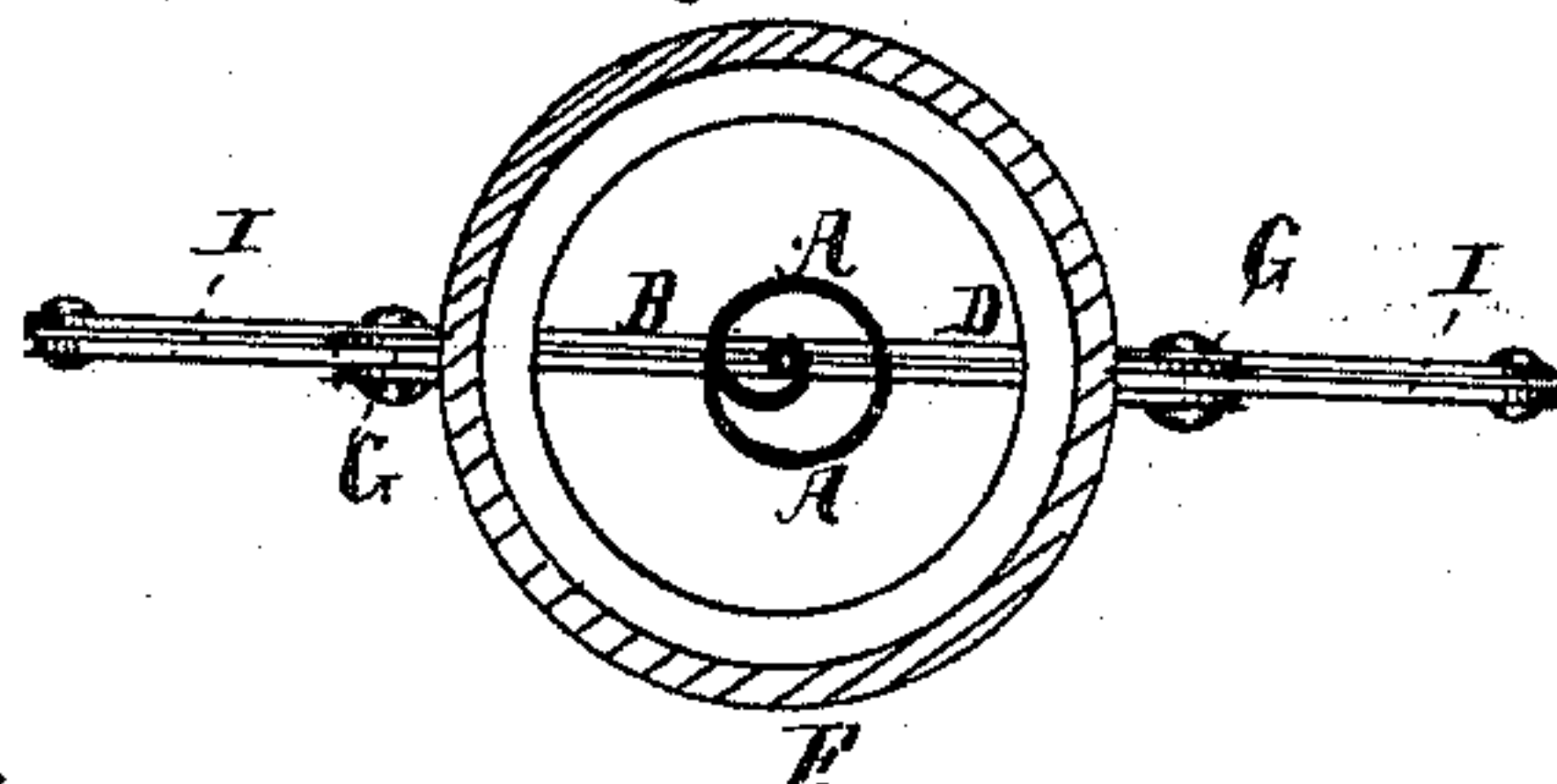


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL ARTHUR WIER, OF UPPER NORWOOD, COUNTY OF SURREY,
ENGLAND.

CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,357, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed November 12, 1884. Renewed October 1, 1885. Serial No. 178,723. (No model.) Patented in England September 25, 1884, No. 12,804.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL ARTHUR WIER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Upper Norwood, in the
5 county of Surrey, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corkscrews; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

10 Figure 1 is a side view of my corkscrew folded. Fig. 2 is a side view opened. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of my invention.

This instrument is designed to enable corks to be extracted from bottles with but little effort.
15

It consists of the ordinary screw or worm A, in conjunction with a series of compound levers, B, arranged in criss-cross manner. Several flat bars of suitable length and size are
20 placed across each other and riveted or joined to each other at their central parts, C, and also at their ends D. To one end of this series of levers a suitable handle, E, is attached, which may consist of projecting pins or studs,
25 with or without handles; or a ring may be employed. To the other end of a series of levers a suitable ring, F, made to fit an ordinary bottle, is attached by rivets G G to the opposite sides of the ring F. The lowest middle joint, H, of the series of levers has the
30 screw A attached by means of its rivet. The boss, or that part of the worm that is joined to the levers, is shaped so that when the series is

closed up the worm will be stiff or incapable of being moved. This is done by projections 35 arranged upon the boss or by flattening the top part of the boss, so that it will abut against one of the levers.

The whole instrument when closed up will have the appearance of a corkscrew with a 40 cross-handle, as shown at Fig. 1.

The two end levers, I I, of the series abut against the ring F, so that it may also be stiff when the instrument is closed up.

To use the corkscrew, the screw or worm is 45 screwed into the cork, in the usual manner, until the ring F incloses the top of the neck of the bottle. The series of levers are then opened, Fig. 2, by pulling upon the top joint by the handle or ring, when the force applied 50 will act through the compound levers and extract the cork with ease.

I claim—

In a corkscrew, the combination of the worm and the compound levers arranged in criss- 55 cross manner, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of October, 1884.

MARSHALL ARTHUR WIER.

Witnesses:

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