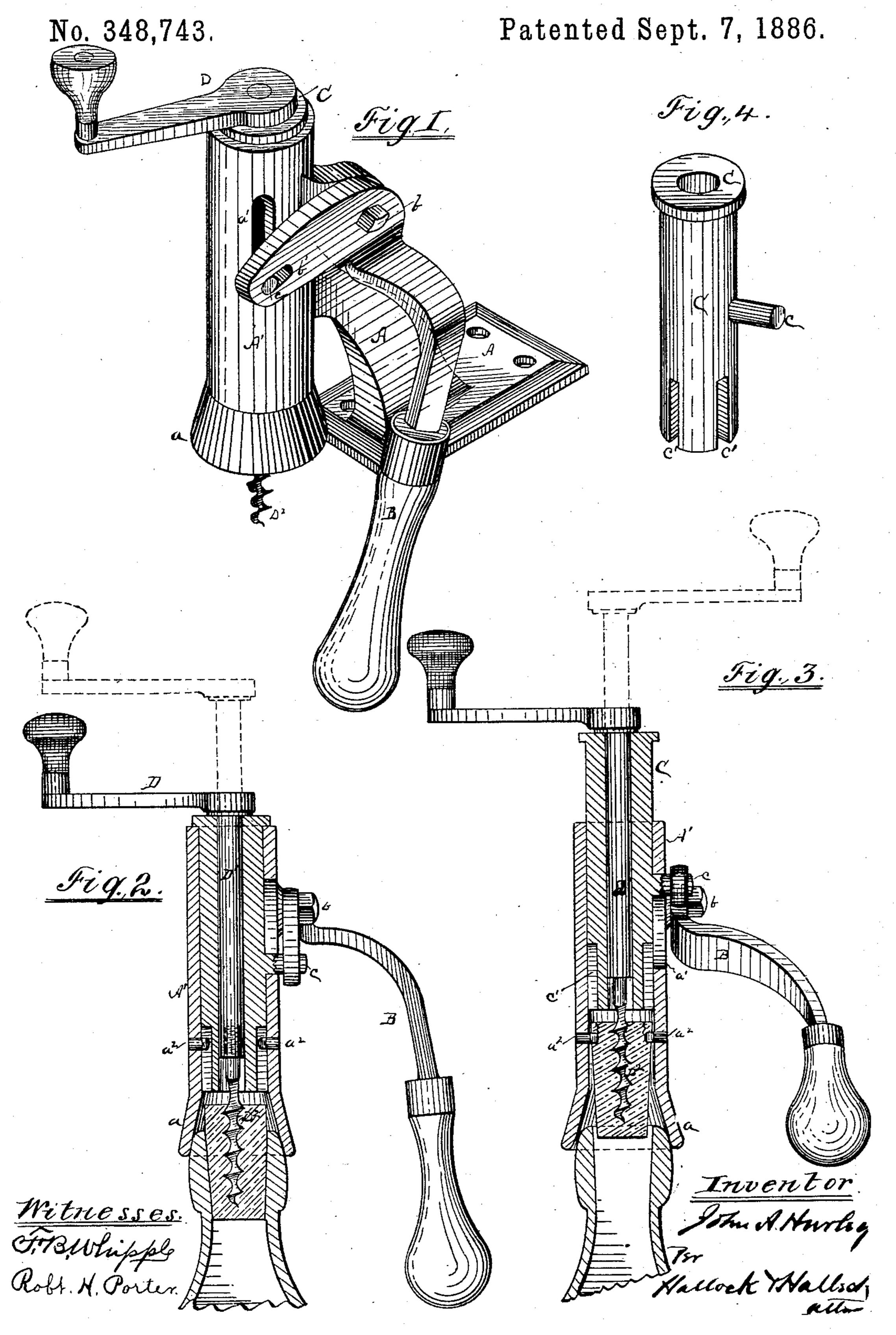
J. A. HURLEY.

CORK PULLER.



## United States Patent Office.

JOHN A. HURLEY, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE F. F. ADAMS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CORK-PULLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,743, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed October 5, 1885. Serial No. 179,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, 5 have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cork-Pullers; 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 ap-10 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cork-pullers; and it consists in certain improvements therein, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed

out in the claim.

My device is illustrated in the accompany-

ing drawings as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the working parts, and shows the cork-screw as 20 having been driven into the cork of a bottle. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the plunger C. Fig. 3 is a like view to Fig. 2, and shows the cork as drawn from the bottle.

The construction is as follows: A frame con-25 sisting of the stand A and barrel A' is adapted to be screwed onto a table or counter, and should be placed so the barrel A' will overhang at one side of the table. The barrel is made with a flaring mouth, a, to receive the 30 top of the bottle, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. A lever, B, is pivoted at b to the frame, and has a slot, b', in its short end and a handle on its long end.. Within the barrel is a plunger, C. with a pin, c, which projects through a slot, a', 35 in the barrel and engages in the slot b' of the lever B. A movement of the lever B will re-

ciprocate the plunger C in the barrel A'. The plunger C is hollow and receives a shaft, D', which has a crank, D, at its upper end 40 and a corkscrew, D2, at its lower end, and has free longitudinal movement and can be rotated in either direction. The plunger C also has grooves c' c' c' c', and the barrel A' has pins  $a^2 a^2$ 

 $a^2 a^2$  within it, which set into the said grooves. The operation is as follows: The bottle is held by the operator firmly with his left hand, with its neck inserted into the flaring end a of the barrel A', and with his right hand he revolves the crank D, and thus drives the cork-50 screwinto the cork. He then grasps the lever B, having let go the crank D, and lifts it. This throws the plunger and corkscrew both up, and draws the cork from the bottle into the

position shown in Fig. 3. (The pins  $a^2$  on the

inside of the barrel, it will be seen, catch the 55 Be it known that I, John A. Hurley, a cork and hold it so it cannot revolve.) The operator next revolves the crank D in the opposite direction from what he did to drive the corkscrew into the cork, and thus draws it out of the cork, and he then depresses the le- 60 ver B, and this pushes the plunger C down and drives the cork out of the barrel A'.

I do not herein claim the combination of a bracket, a vertical guide-post supported by said bracket, a cork-puller journaled in the guide- 65 post and vertically moving therein, a sleeve having a mouth on its lower end, and a lever for moving said sleeve vertically in the said guide-post, as such a construction forms the subject-matter of an application No. 198,471, 70 filed April 10, 1886.

I am aware that cork-pullers have been provided with an adjustable frame, a cross-bar, a tube extending upwardly from said cross-bar, a shaft passing through said cross-bar and 75 having a corkscrew at the lower end and a handle at the upper end, said handle being provided with projections which extend beyoud the tube, and a lever provided with cams adapted to operate upon said projections and 80 lift the shaft and corkscrew upwardly, and I am also aware that a corkscrew has been provided with a frame having a moving cross-head, a crank-shaft having a corkscrew at its lower end and attached to the 85 cross-head, so that when the corkscrew is screwed into the cork the cross-head is moved downwardly with the crank-shaft, and a lever which lifts the cross-head and shaft when the cork is to be extracted, and these I do not oc claim; but

What I claim as new is—

In a cork-puller, the combination of the supporting frame A A', the part A' having the flaring mouth a, the inwardly-projecting pins 95  $a^2$ , and the slot a', the hollow plunger C within the part A' of the frame, and having the grooves c', the pin c extending through slot a'in the part A', the actuating-lever B, pivoted to the frame, and having the slot b' engaging roo with the pin c, and the crank-shaft D D', with corkscrew D<sup>2</sup> thereon, journaled and longitudinally movable within and with said plunger C.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

presence of two witnesses.

Witnesses: JOHN A. HURLEY. ROBT. H. PORTER, JNO. K. HALLOCK.