

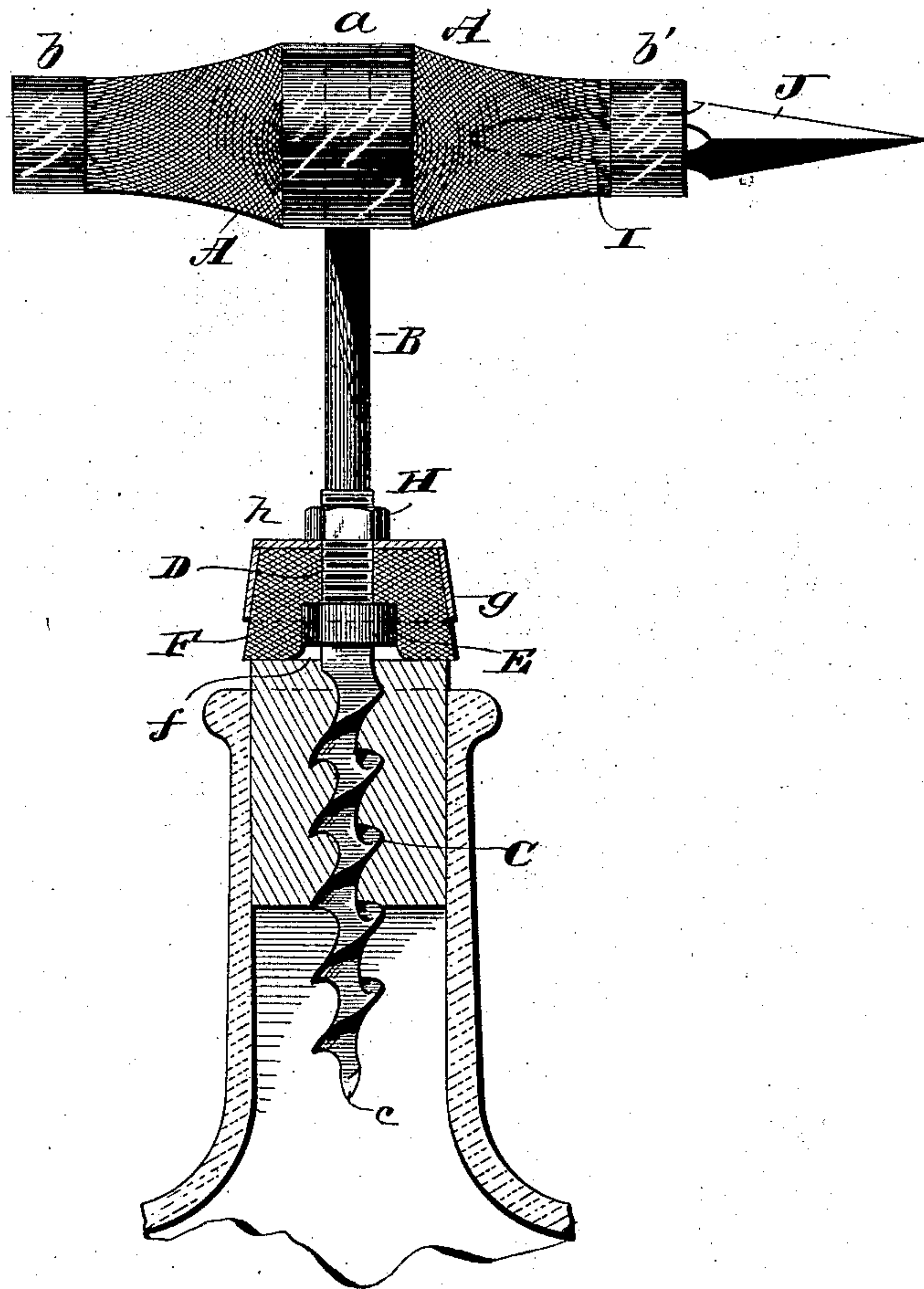
(No Model.)

P. McCARTHY & P. THENIS.

CORKSCREW.

No. 382,005.

Patented May 1, 1888.



Witnesses.

*G. J. Hottingham.*  
*G. F. Downing.*

Inventor.

*P. McCarthy.*  
*P. Thenis.*

By *chain* Attorney

*H. A. S. 1888.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERCE McCARTHY AND PETER THENIS, OF NORTH VERNON, INDIANA.

## CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,005, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed October 22, 1887. Serial No. 253,086. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, PIERCE McCARTHY and PETER THENIS, of North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corkscrews; and we 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  
10 and use the same.

Our invention relates to an improvement in corkscrews.

Hitherto corkscrews have been constructed with a circular flange or flattened boss on the  
15 stem just above the screw-threads, and provided on the lower face with small teeth or spurs adapted to enter and grip the cork when screwed far enough into the latter, and thereby facilitating the turning and extraction of the  
20 cork; but disadvantages arise even from this form of corkscrew, as the spurs are apt to become clogged, worn, or broken, and furthermore, particularly when new, these spurs are liable to tear a tender and brittle cork all to  
25 pieces.

It is the object of our present invention to construct an inexpensive and neat appearing corkscrew which will take a firm grip on the  
30 cork, so as to insure a quick and easy extraction of the latter, at the same time producing the slightest possible damage to the cork without any liability of breaking the neck of the bottle.

With these ends in view our invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter  
35 fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing the figure represents a longitudinal sectional view of our in-  
40 vention.

A represents a handle, preferably constructed of wood and provided around its middle and ends with rings or bands *a* and *b b'*, respectively, which furnish a support and finish for  
45 the handle and prevent the ends from splitting. Through the middle of the handle and through a perforation in the middle band the stem *B* of the corkscrew extends, having its end riveted to hold it rigidly in place. The  
50 stem is provided at the end with the regular spiral flange *C*, tapering to a sharp point, *c*,

at the extreme end. Adjacent to this screw-flange screw-thread *D* is formed on the stem, and a nut, *E*, preferably round, is adapted to turn upon the thread, and a moderately thick  
55 rubber collar or washer, *F*, having a recess, *f*, in its center, receives this nut, the same forming a core, and as the two fit together tightly the washer is carried with its core on the screw-threads, and hence held securely in place. The  
60 rubber collar or washer preferably has the general shape of a truncated cone, and around its upper portion, in order to give it a finish as well as a proper support, metallic band *g* is fitted. A disk, *h*, mounted on the stem, fits  
65 over the top of the rubber, so that the upper portion of the rubber is inclosed and held in shape. When the parts are assembled, the core is sunk nearly to the center of the rubber and held rigidly in place by the elastic  
70 contact of the rubber about it. The rubber is screwed down to the spiral flange and the band *g* and disk *h* arranged in place. Following this the nut *H* is screwed down tightly over the parts, so that the rubber washer is vir-  
75 tually held between two nuts—its core and nut *H*.

From the drawing it will be seen that when the parts are assembled the screw-thread is entirely covered and the core is sunk into the  
80 rubber washer, so that when the latter comes in contact with the cork nothing but the rubber touches it. As a result of this, the only damage sustained by the cork results from the screw-flange, and the joint between the cork  
85 and the washer is tight and yet yielding, and with the combined action of the screw-flange takes a firm grip upon the cork.

In one end of the handle a perforation, *I*, is formed, and this perforation receives the  
90 tang of a cutting-tool, *J*. Said tool is preferably pointed and flat or triangular in section, and provided with sharp cutting-edges, and while designed for cutting the wire, cord, or wrapper about the cork of the bottles may  
95 also be employed as an ice-cutter, when desired.

It is evident that slight changes, such as substituting a metallic cap for the band and disk or some other yielding material for the  
100 rubber washer, might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts

described without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention; hence we do not wish to limit ourselves to the particular construction herein set forth; but,

5 Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corkscrew consisting, essentially, of a stem having an ordinary screw thereon, and a  
10 rubber washer secured on said stem, substantially as set forth.

2. A corkscrew consisting, essentially, of

a handle, a stem, a recessed rubber washer mounted on the stem, and a pair of nuts for holding the washer in place, substantially as  
15 and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PIERCE McCARTHY.

PETER THENIS.

Witnesses:

ALBERT EWAN,

GEO. STENGER.