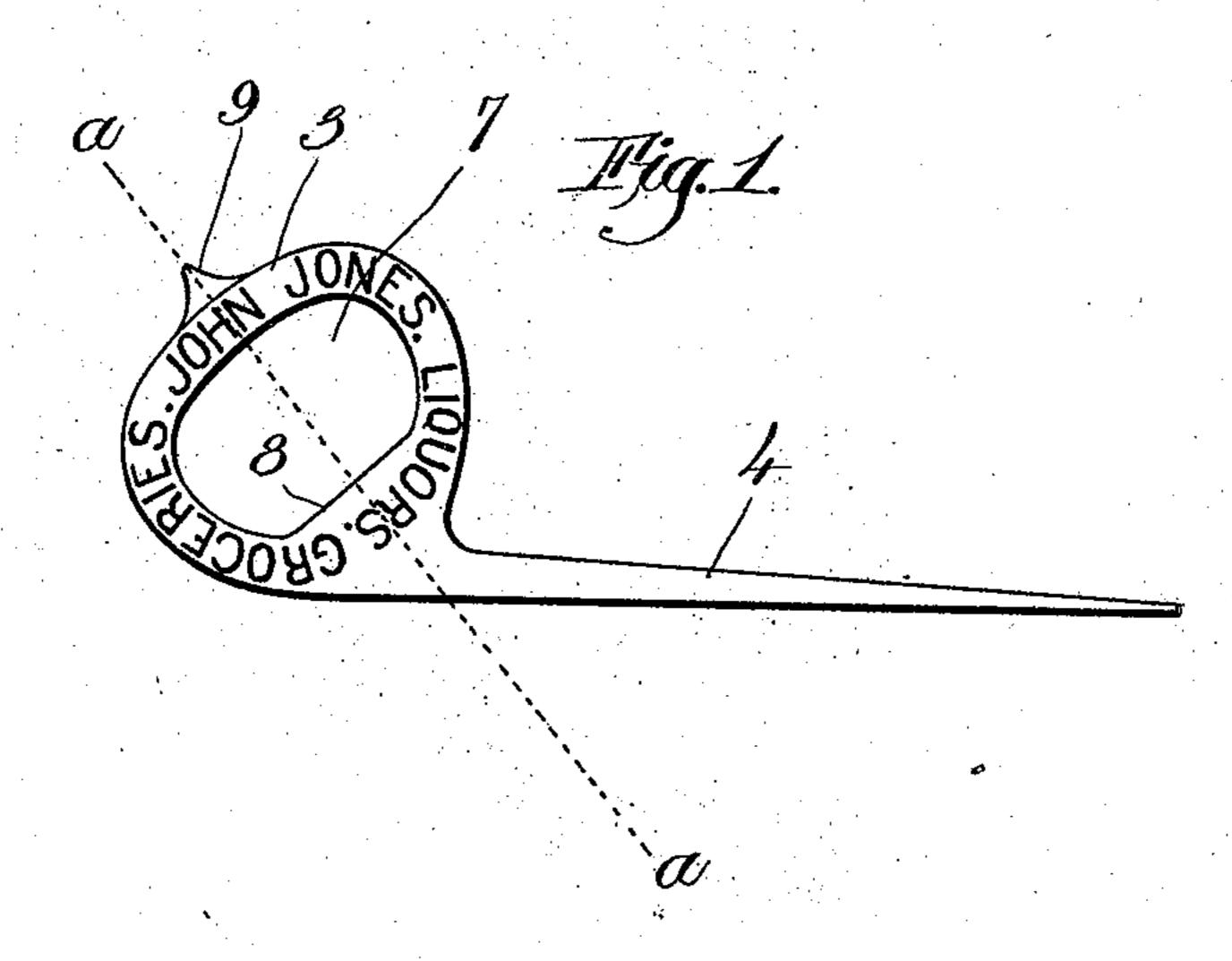
No. 814,834.

PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906.

J. D. COUGHLIN. CORKSCREW.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1904.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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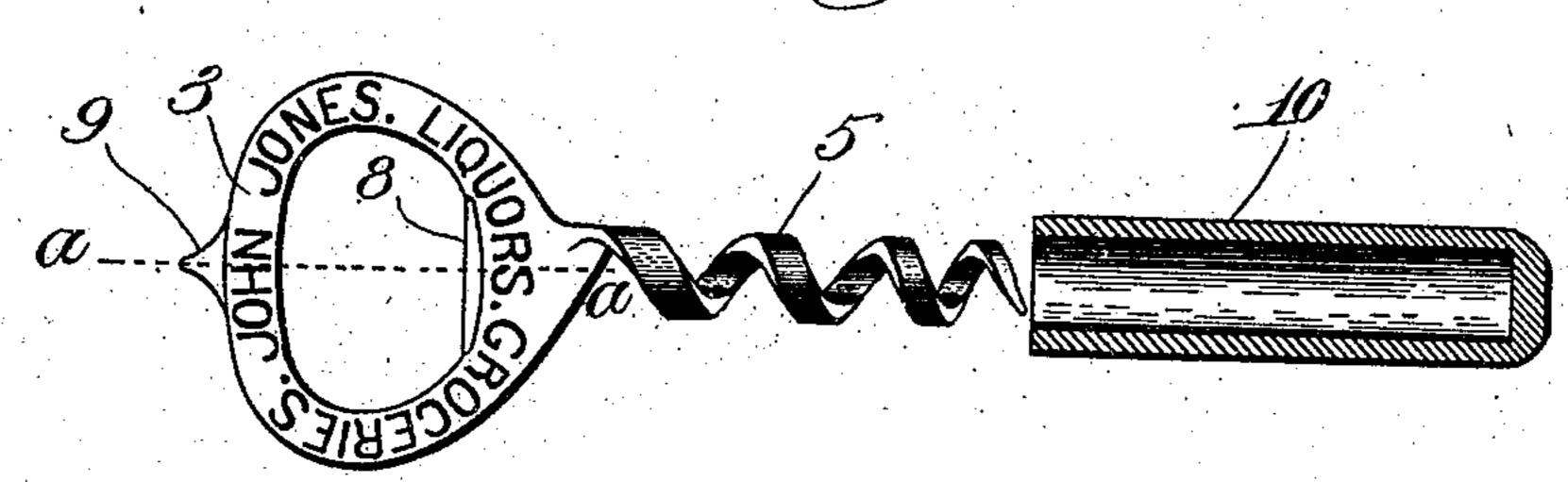


Fig. 3.

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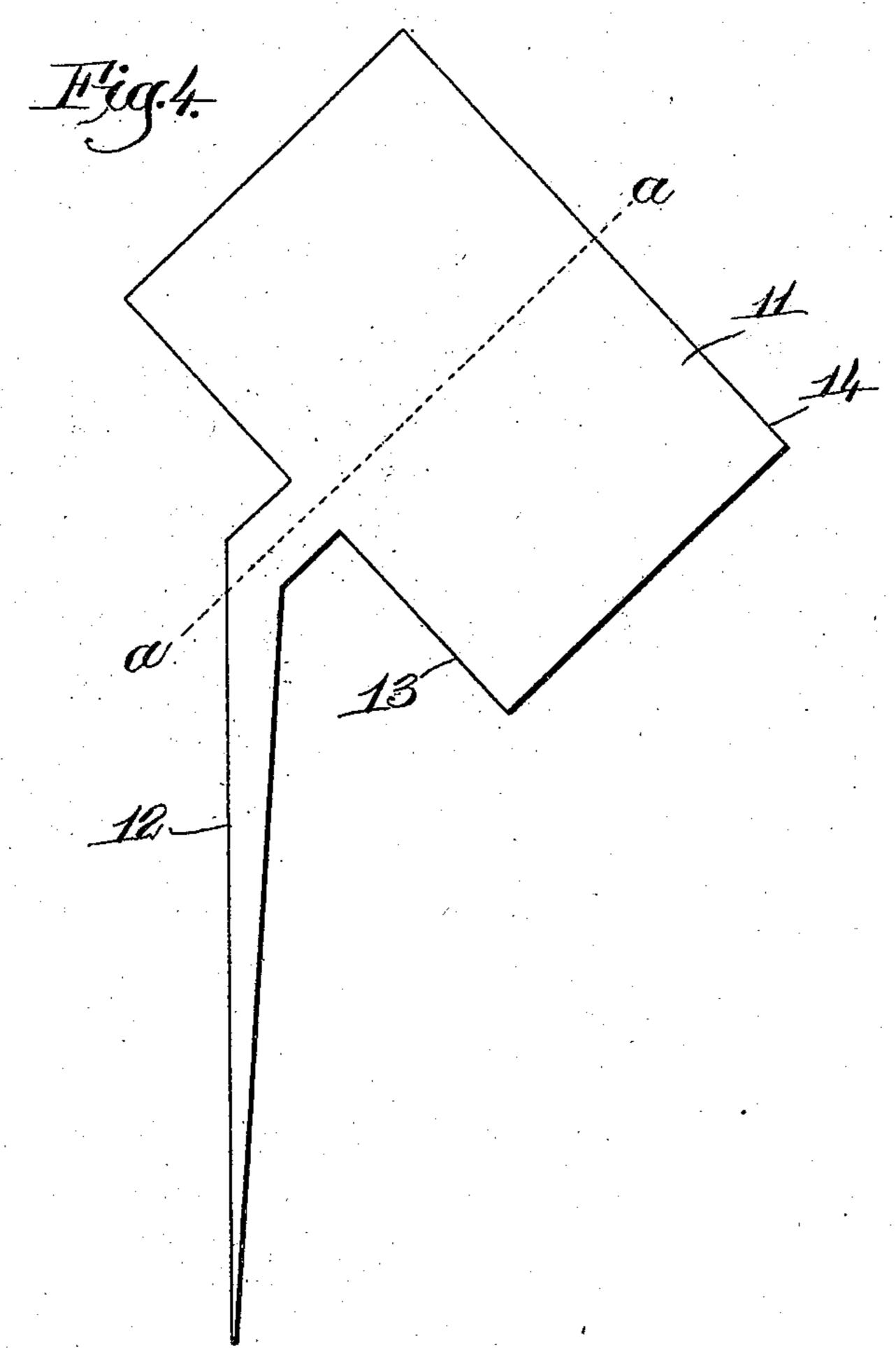
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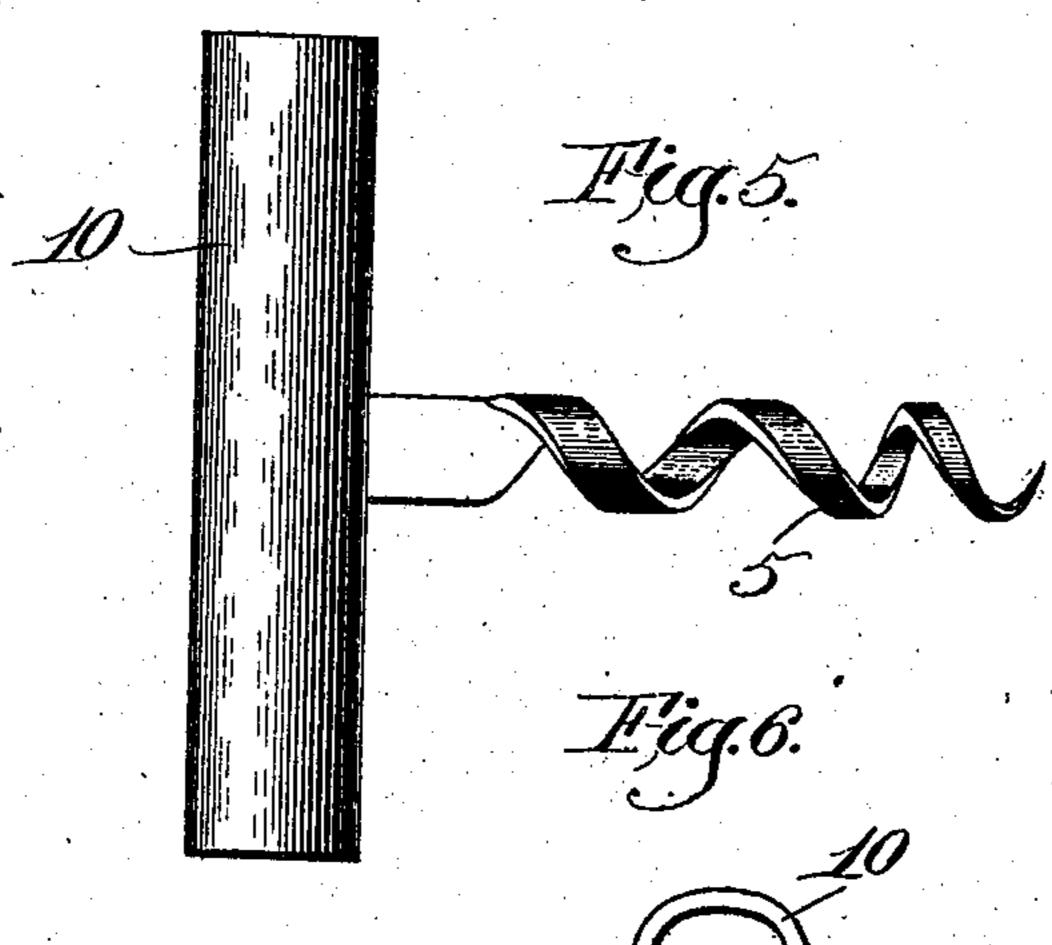
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH D. COUGHLIN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF FIFTY-ONE ONE-HUNDREDTHS TO BENJAMIN W. O'NEIL, OF BOS-TON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CORKSCREW.

No. 814,834.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Warch 13, 1906.

Application filed December 6, 1904. Serial No. 235,690.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph D. Coughlin, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Mas-5 sachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Corkscrews, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on

the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel corkscrew which is especially adapted for advertising purposes. Heretofore, so far as I am aware, corkscrews for this purpose have been made of wire bent to form the head 15 portion and corkscrew portion, and usually a sheath of wood is provided into which the corkscrew portion may be inserted when the device is not in use. The advertising matter is usually placed upon the outside of the 20 sheath.

According to my present improvements I make the corkscrew of sheet metal instead of wire and may make the device so that it not only constitutes a corkscrew, but also is con-25 structed so that it can be used to remove the crown-seals and loop-seals which are used for sealing some kinds of bottles, especially beer-

bottles.

The blank from which my improved cork-30 screw is made is cut from a piece of sheet metal, and the blank comprises a head portion and a tapering tail portion standing at an angle to the central line of the head portion, the angle being such that the corkscrew 35 portion can be readily formed by coiling said tail around the axis of the finished corkscrew

or central line of the head.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates one form of blank which I may use in making my 40 corkscrew. Fig. 2 is one form of a completed corkscrew with the sheath removed and shown in section. Fig. 3 is a section on the line a a, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows a blank for making another form of corkscrew. Fig. 5 45 shows a corkscrew made from said blank, and

Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 5.

The blank shown in Fig. 1 is cut from sheet metal, and the die is so shaped as to cut a blank with the head portion 3 and the taper-50 ing tail portion 4. The central line of the head portion is the dotted line a a, and the tail portion of the blank stands at an angle to

this central line. The corkscrew portion 5 is formed by coiling the tail about the central line a a as distinguished from merely twisting 55 the tail portion about its central line. I prefer to make the head portion 3 with a central aperture 7, which has the substantially flat side 8, and the die used in cutting the blank will make the blank with a thin edge along 60 the flat side 8, as best seen in Fig. 3. The blank is also preferably provided with a pointed tip 9. The thin flat edge 8 is constructed for removing the ordinary crown-seal which is used in closing most beer-bottles, 65 and the pointed tip 9 is constructed to remove what is commonly known as the "loopseal."

Where the corkscrew embodying my invention is used for advertising purposes, I prefer 70 to associate with it a sheath 10, of wood or other similar material, on the outside of which the advertising matter may appear. Since the blank is cut from sheet metal, the sides of the head of the completed corkscrew 75 are flat, and these flat sides permit me to place thereon suitable advertising matter. With the old-style corkscrew made of wire the advertisement appears only on the sheath, and therefore if the latter is lost the cork- 80 screw itself has no value as an advertisement. With my improved device since the advertisement appears on the corkscrew as well as the sheath the loss of the sheath will not completely destroy the device as an advertise- 85 ment.

The blank shown in Fig. 4 is adapted to be formed into the corkscrew shown in Fig. 5, and the corkscrew shown in said figure has the tubular head 10 and the corkscrew por- 90 tion 5. The blank shown in Fig. 4 has the rectangular head portion 11 and the tapering tail portion 12 standing at an angle to the central line a a of the head portion. In making a corkscrew from this blank the head por- 95 tion is rolled into tubular form, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the edges 13 and 14 coming together, and thereafter the tail portion 10 is coiled about the central line $a \bar{a}$ to form the corkscrew portion 5.

In both forms of my invention the tail portion from which the corkscrew is made is tapering in width, but is of uniform thickness, because the device is stamped from sheet

metal. The corkscrew portion therefore has a uniform thickness throughout its extent, but is tenering in width

but is tapering in width.

The forms I have herein illustrated are some which are preferred by me; but my invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. A blank from which to make a corkscrew, said blank being stamped from sheet metal and presenting a head portion and a tapered tail portion standing at an angle to

the central line of the head portion, whereby the screw portion of the corkscrew may be formed by coiling the tail about the center line of the head.

2. A corkscrew made from sheet metal and presenting a head portion and a flat-sided tail portion of uniform thickness but tapering in width coiled about the center line of the head as an axis to form a corkscrew portion.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH D. COUGHLIN.

Witnesses:

Louis C. Smith, Margaret A. Dunn. ۰. ۳