

C. E. ROLLINS.
CORK EXTRACTOR.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1910.

980,839.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

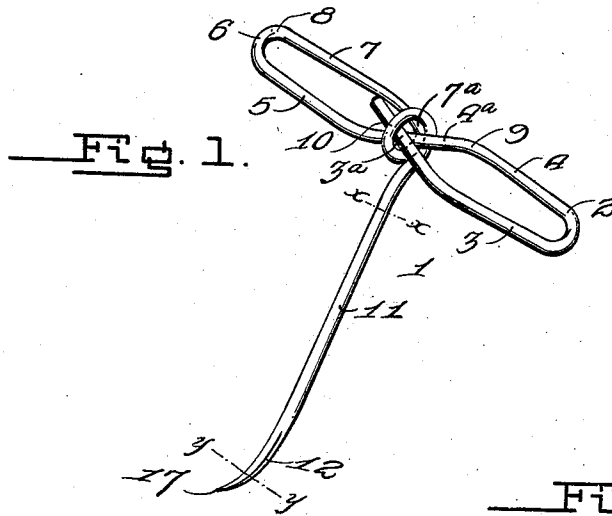


Fig. 2.

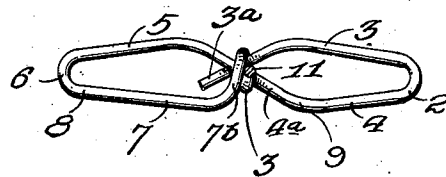


Fig. 3.

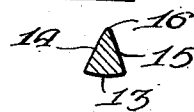
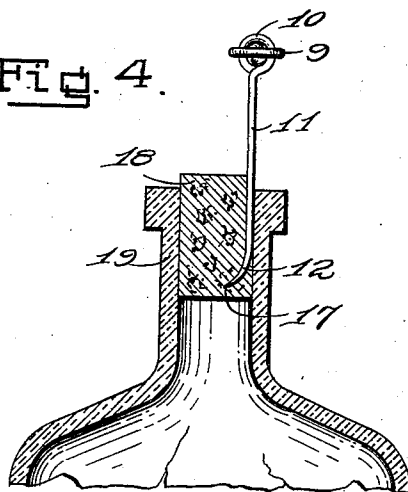


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Everett Lancaster.
Stewart Rice.

Inventor
Charles E. Rollins,

By *E. C. Hooman,*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. ROLLINS, OF MATTOON, WISCONSIN.

CORK-EXTRACTOR.

980,839.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

Application filed May 19, 1910. Serial No. 562,244.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. ROLLINS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Mattoon, in the county of Shawano and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cork-Extractors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in cork extractors, and has for its object to provide an extractor by means of which a cork can be easily and expeditiously removed without so injuring the cork as to prevent its subsequent use.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will appear in the course of the following specification.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cork extractor. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line $x-x$, Fig. 1, looking toward the underside of the handle. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the bill on the line $y-y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the neck, cork and upper portion of a bottle showing the extractor in position to remove the cork.

Referring to the drawings, which illustrate the preferred embodiment of my invention, 1 designates the cork extractor, which is preferably formed from a single piece of steel wire of suitable size and strength. The wire contiguous one end is bent back upon itself to form an elongated, horizontally-extending closed loop 2, the sides 3 and 4 of which are spaced apart and lie in substantially the same plane. The side 4 is extended diagonally, as at 4^a, passing beneath the diagonally-extending end portion 3^a of the side 3. As shown, the diagonally-extending end portion 3^a is bent or bowed over the diagonally-extending portion 4^a for a purpose to be hereinafter explained. The diagonally-extending portion 4^a is deflected and extended horizontally to form a side portion 5, which is bent around at 6 and then extended horizontally toward the diagonally-extending portion 4^a to form a side portion 7, which is spaced from and lies in a plane substantially the same as that of the side 5. The side portion 7 is then bent to form a diagonally-extending portion 7^a, which passes under the diagonally-extending portion 4^a, near its center, thereby forming an elongated horizontally-extending closed loop 8, which

corresponds in shape and size to the loop 2 hereinbefore referred to. The loops 2 and 8, which extend in opposite directions and in the same plane, constitute a handle 9. The diagonally-extending portion 7^a is turned at an angle at 7^b beneath the diagonally-extending portion 4^a and is then bent up, over and around the overlapped portions 3^a and 4^a to a point beneath the diagonally-extending portion 4^a where it contacts with the side of the portion 7^a contiguous the point 7^b to form an eye or circular portion 10, which is transverse with respect to the handle 9 and securely holds the overlapped portions 3^a and 4^a in position.

From its point of contact with the diagonally-extending portion 4^a contiguous 7^b the wire is extended perpendicularly with respect to the horizontally-extending loops 2 and 8 to form a shank 11. The perpendicularly-extending shank, near its lower end, is curved or bent forward to form a bill 12 which lies in the same plane with the shank. As shown in cross section in Fig. 3, the inner or front side 13 of the bill is almost a plane surface, being but slightly convex. From the longitudinal edges of the front side 13, the sides 14 and 15 of the bill 12 are oppositely inclined or beveled with respect to each other whereby, in cross section, a substantially V or triangular shape is given the bill. The oppositely inclined sides 14 and 15 of the bill 12 are convergently arranged and the under side 16 is curved upward with the result that the bill terminates in a point 17, as illustrated.

While I have shown my cork extractor provided with a particular type of handle, it is evident that I could employ any style of handle or gripping device found most desirable.

In employing my cork extractor, the point 17 of the curved bill 12 of the shank 11 of the extractor is inserted between the side of the cork 18 and the inside of the wall of the neck 19 of the bottle and pushed down between the side of the cork and the inside of the neck of the bottle, at the same time keeping the curved bill and the shank in a plane substantially coincident with the inside of the wall of the neck and the side of the cork, then when the point 17 has reached a point, preferably, near the middle of the cork, the shank is turned at right angles to turn the point 17 and the bill into the cork, as shown in Fig. 4, whereby the side 13 of

the bill will be facing upward with respect to the top of the cork. With a slight prying and pulling upward at the handle 9, the cork will be removed. With my extractor, the
 5 cork will not be injured so as to prevent its future use, since there will not be a depression or laceration extending throughout the entire length of the cork, which for obvious reasons would render it undesirable to re-
 10 place such a cork.

When employing the extractor to remove a cork from a bottle, it will be found convenient to place one or more fingers beneath the handle on each side of the shank and
 15 when prying and pulling at the cork, the side of the eye 10 will bear against the overlapped diagonally disposed portions 3^a and 4^a to hold them firmly in position, the bowed or curved contour of the diagonally-dis-
 20 posed end portion 3^a being thereby firmly held in position and prevented from withdrawal.

What I claim is:—

1. In a cork extractor, a handle comprising a pair of oppositely-extended spaced
 25 side portions, a diagonally-extended portion connecting said oppositely-extended spaced side portions, the distant ends of said spaced oppositely-extended side portions being bent

around in opposite directions and extended
 30 toward said diagonally-extended portion and lapped over and under said diagonally-disposed portion, whereby oppositely-disposed loops are formed, the end of one of
 35 said lapped portions being bent over and around the other of said overlapped portions and said diagonally-extended portion, a shank formed by outwardly extending the
 40 free end of said portion bent over and around the overlapped portions, and cork-engaging means carried by said shank.

2. A device of the character described formed of a single length of material, bent and crossed to form a pair of oppositely
 45 disposed loops constituting a handle one end of said material terminating adjacent the junction of said loops, the other end of said material being coiled about said handle at
 50 the junction of said loops to retain said first-mentioned end in place, and terminating in a cork removing means.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES E. ROLLINS.

Witnesses:

G. A. CAMERON,
 E. T. DARLING.