

(No Model.)

C. PUDDFOOT.
CORKSCREW.

No. 501,468

Patented July 11, 1893.

Fig. 1.

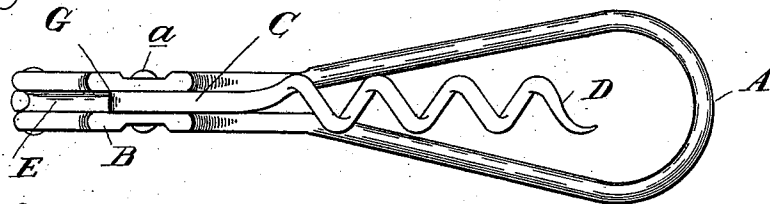


Fig. 2.

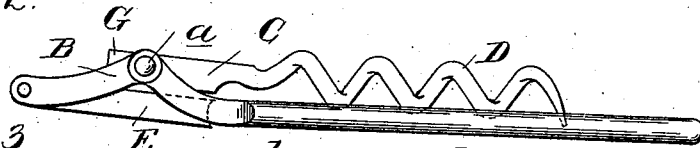


Fig. 3.

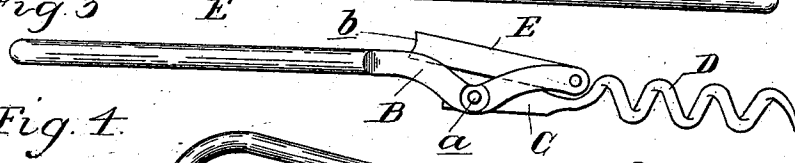


Fig. 4.

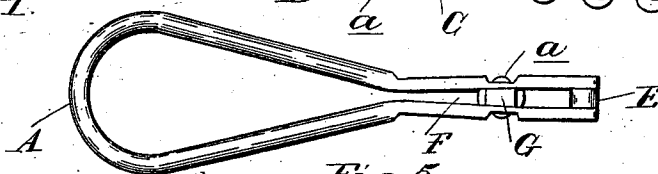


Fig. 5.

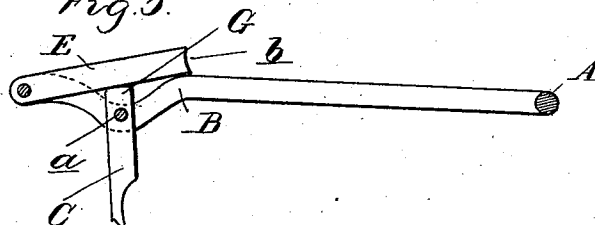
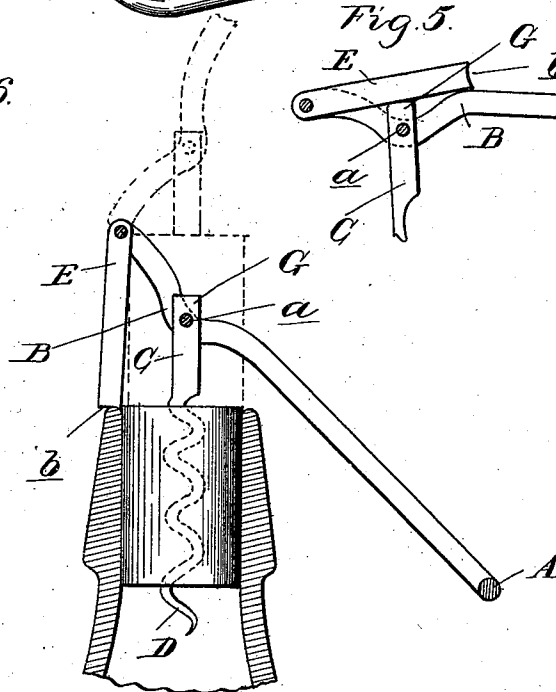


Fig. 6.



Inventor

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By *Thos. Sprague* *Son*,
Attys.

Witnesses

J. L. Hobbs

M. L. Lindop.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES PUDDEFOOT, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE DETROIT CORK SCREW COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,468, dated July 11, 1893.

Application filed May 14, 1892. Serial No. 432,959. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES PUDDEFOOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corkscrews, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in corkscrews, of that class having an arm pivoted to the frame serving as a fulcrum in drawing the cork.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the screw and the frame, whereby its manufacture is simplified and cheapened, and further in the peculiar construction of the frame with parallel portions between which the screw is pivoted having a contracted section acting as a clamp to hold the screw in its open and closed position, and serving also to clamp the fulcrum arm in its closed position; further in the peculiar construction of the frame whereby the parts are adapted to be folded into a compact shape without protruding points, and further in the peculiar construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts all as more fully hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the corkscrew folded. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar elevation, showing the screw extended as in position for use. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the frame, showing the parts in the position when drawing a cork. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through the device showing the manner of throwing out the fulcrum arm. Fig. 6 is a section of the device and a bottle to which it is applied showing the manner of using it to draw a cork.

The frame I preferably make of a single piece of wire or other suitable metal, bent to form the loop or yoke shaped open section A, the ends being drawn together, and forming a parallel extension of the yoke shaped frame. In this extension is formed the bend B, at the apex of which is pivoted the shank C of the corkscrew D, and at the end of the extension is pivoted the fulcrum arm E. In case the frame is made of round wire, the extension is preferably flattened to form flat inner faces,

and at the apex of the bend, a countersink is formed on the outside, forming a rosette shaped bearing for the shank of the corkscrew, the heads of the pivot *a* of which are thus made flush with the outside of the frame. At F the frame is contracted, preferably from at or near the pivotal point of the screw to the end of the yoke shaped frame. The shank of the screw has the fulcrum releasing arm G, which is preferably slightly wedge shaped in cross section, as shown in Fig. 4. The shank C is of substantially the same length as the length of the frame beyond the pivot.

To fold the device the screw is turned upon its pivot, and folded with its point within the frame, the shank in this position being forced into the contracted portion F of the extension, which holds it in this position against accidental displacement. The fulcrum is then turned upon its pivot to the other side of the frame, and its end crowded into the other side of the contracted portion F entirely inclosing the arm, and holding it in its position. It will be seen that pivoting the screw in the bend, throws the shank sufficiently to one side to enable me to bring the shank and the arm into parallel relation on opposite sides of the frame.

To open the device, the operator can easily insert his fingers beside the screw in the yoke shaped section and turn it upon its pivot. In doing this the extension G, thrusts the arm E out from the frame as shown in Fig. 5. Then turning the screw into position as an extension of the frame, the extension G is wedged in the contracted section F and holds it in such position while the operator is turning the screw into the bottle. Then the fulcrum arm may be turned down to engage upon the upper edge of the bottle, being suitably notched or grooved as shown at *b*, Fig. 6, and lifting upon the frame, the handle being fulcrumed upon the arm E, the cork is easily withdrawn.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A corkscrew consisting of a frame having parallel extensions formed with their inner ends inclining toward each other, a screw pivoted in the extensions, at the end of the inclined portions, and a fulcrum arm pivoted in the outer ends of the extensions of a length

sufficient to carry its free end back to the inclined portions of the extensions between which it is forced, substantially as described.

2. In a corkscrew, the frame substantially
5 as set forth, the corkscrew pivoted in the bend of the extension, the fulcrum arm pivoted in the end adapted to be folded into the frame across the pivotal point of the screw, and the
10 extension of the shank of the screw for forcing out the arm in opening the screw, substantially as described.

3. In a corkscrew, a bifurcated frame, a

corkscrew pivoted therein, a fulcrum arm also pivoted therein, the pivots of the two being in different planes parallel with the handle, 15 whereby they may be folded into the frame on opposite sides, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES PUDDEFOOT.

Witnesses:

N. L. LINDOP,

M. B. O'DOHERTY.