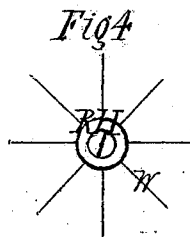
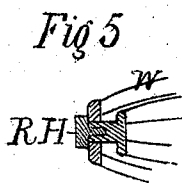
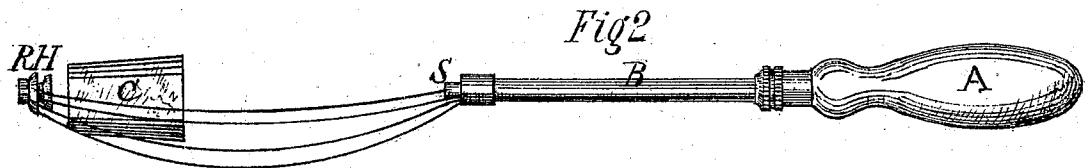
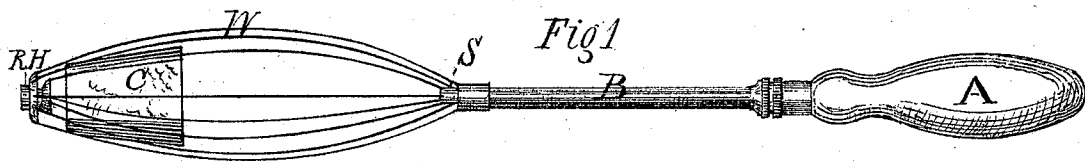


Charles T. Simpers'

Cork Pull.

No. 120,830.

Patented Nov. 14, 1871.



Witnesses
Frank Stout
D E Bremer

Inventor
Charles T. Simpers
by Francis D. Pastorius
his Atty in fact

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. SIMPERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORK-PULLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,830, dated November 14, 1871; antedated November 10, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. SIMPERS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Cork-Puller, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the arrangement of a number of wires so placed that by turning the handle to which they are attached part of them fit inside of the others in order to permit a cork to enter into a concave surface thus formed, when the cork is inclosed within the wires by turning the handle back again, and, being thus held secure, may be pulled out of the bottle. The object of my invention is to provide a simple and effectual apparatus to extract corks from the inside of bottles where they may have been forced in trying to pull or draw them.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, showing position of the wires when the cork is inclosed and so fixed that it may be drawn from the bottle. Fig. 2 is a side view of my invention, showing position of the wires when feeling for the cork within the bottle. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the barrel, stem, and handle of same in order to show the method employed to rotate the wires. Fig. 4 is an end view of the wires in the position assumed when the cork is to be drawn. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the revolving head, to which one end of the wires is attached.

A is the wooden handle. B the barrel, made of any suitable metal, revolving on a stem, S, also made of metal. To the lower end of the barrel B is secured a pin, P, for the purpose of allowing the wires to rotate the proper distance in searching for the cork and retaining the same until extracted from the bottle. The stem S passes a short distance beyond the end of the barrel B. To this projecting part or end of said stem is attached one-half of the wires

used or required, the other end of said wires being fastened to a revolving head, R H, formed, as shown in Fig. 5, of two separate pieces, one revolving on a shank within the other and secured by a screw at the end. The rest of the wires are fastened at one end to the outside piece of said revolving head, and have the other end of each wire fastened in the same manner to the end of the barrel B, as seen in the drawing. The wires W are made of a length such as to permit them to close or give enough to enter the neck of the bottle, and of sufficient elasticity to regain their proper shape when within the bottle.

When it is required to pull a cork from a bottle the operation of my cork-pull is as follows: The handle being turned sufficiently to permit the wires attached at one end of the stem, and fastened at the other end to the inside or smaller piece of the revolving head R H, to pass within the other wires, the instrument is introduced through the neck of the bottle and the cork searched for. As soon as the cork is felt within the wires—that is, the concave surface formed by said wires—the handle A is turned in an opposite direction in order to inclose the cork C, as shown in Fig. 1, firmly between the wires, when it may readily be extracted from the mouth of the bottle.

Having thus described my invention, its construction and operation, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The stem S, barrel B, and pin P, in combination with the wires W, as and for the purpose specified.

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

CHARLES T. SIMPERS.

Witnesses:

FRANK STOUT,
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS.

(88)