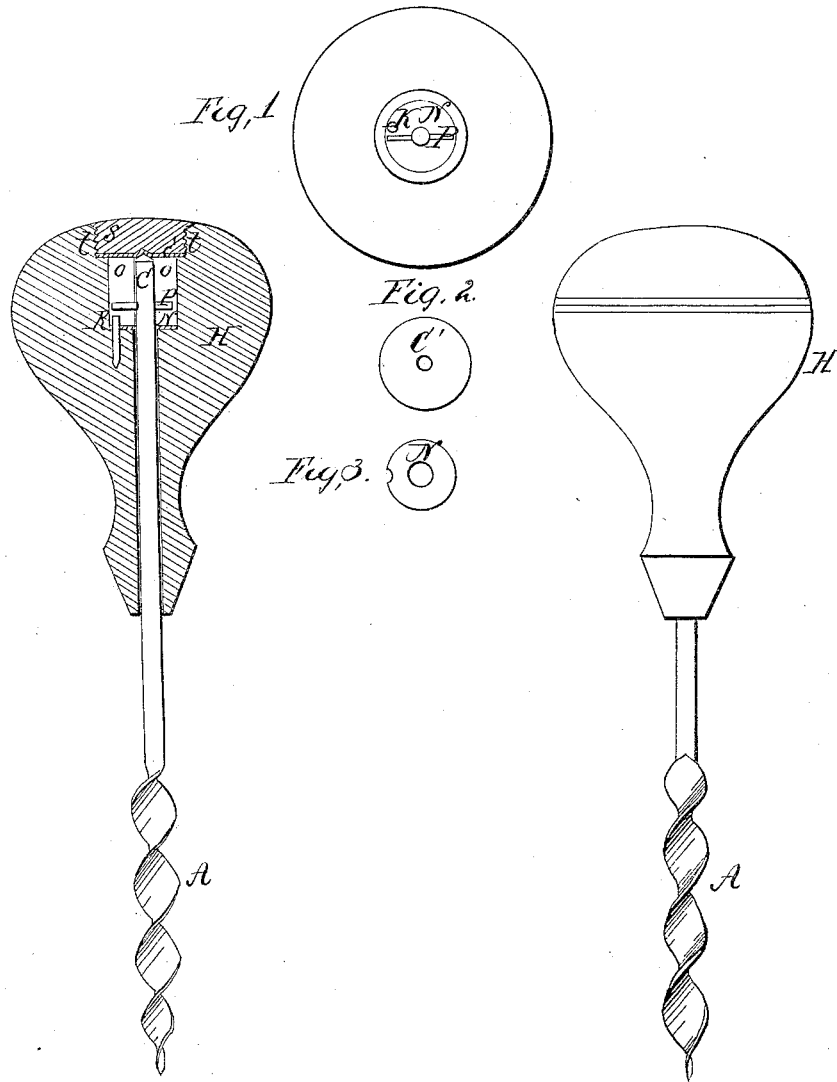


J. I. Clark

Corkscrew.

Nº 45,137.

Patented Nov. 22, 1864.



Witnesses
Abraham Lincoln
John B. Gilbert

Inventor,
Joseph Linus Clark

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LINUS CLARK, OF CHESTER, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVED CORK-SCREW.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,137, dated November 22, 1864.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LINUS CLARK, of Chester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Cork-Screw for Drawing Corks from Bottles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 represents an external side view of the screw and a sectional portion of the handle cut vertically through the center, showing the internal arrangement and the connection; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the metal center in the handle, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of the metal ring which protects the wood in the handle below the attaching pin.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing cork-screws, the screw of which when pressed into a cork will revolve through it by pressure alone, without turning the handle, by means of a more pitching or beveling thread than is now used, made sharp or thin upon the edge, and providing the shank with a center, and so attaching it in the handle by a pin passing through it within the handle that it shall rise up and meet a corresponding center in the handle and easily revolve when the screw is pressed into a cork, but fall back and be obstructed in revolution by the contact of the attaching-pin with a pin or catch provided within the handle when the operation is in the opposite direction.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my screws of steel in the form known as the "convex twist," but to avoid the slow process of turning them into a cork by the handle, I give an increased pitch to the thread, as shown at A, Fig. 1, and make it sharp or very thin upon the edge. Upon the top of the shank I form a convex center, as shown at c, and drill a hole through the shank a little below it, to receive the pin represented at P.

I turn my handles in the form represented at H H when I make them of wood, boring

the hole to admit the shank sufficiently large to allow the shank to move up and down and revolve easily, and enlarge it near the top to allow the free play of the pin P, as shown at o o, protecting the wood at the bottom of this enlargement by a closely-fitting metal ring, which is represented at n. This ring has a notch on one side and is clearly represented by Fig. 3. I drive a pin or catch firmly into the wood, entering it at the notch in the ring, and allow the top to rise above the ring, as represented at K. I also make a still greater enlargement of the hole at the top, to form a support for the metal center (shown at c', and clearly represented by Fig. 2,) and cut a thread in it, as shown at t t, to receive the screw. (Represented at S.) I attach the screw to the handle by entering the shank at the small end of the handle and passing it through, until above the larger end the hole in the shank appears, into which I drive the pin P, and, letting the shank fall back into the handle, insert the metal center c' and secure it with the screw S.

The operation is as follows: The point of the screw being pressed into a cork, the pin P rises above the catch K, and the center c meets the corresponding center c', and the great pitch of the thread causes the screw to revolve rapidly through the cork; but when pulling upon the cork the pin P falls back upon the ring n and revolution is stopped by the catch K.

I do not claim the convex twist, neither do I claim the particular form of handle described, well aware the handles may be made wholly of metal, or a combination of metal and wood, and of a variety of patterns; but

What I do claim as new and my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The increased pitch of the thread when used for the purpose herein described, and operating in combination with the pin P and catch K, or their equivalents.

JOSEPH LINUS CLARK.

Witnesses:

A. HAMILTON GILBERT,
NELSON B. GILBERT.