(No Model.)

W. H. BAYLES.

FAUCET CORKSCREW.

No. 301,425. Patented July 1, 1884.

Fig. 1.

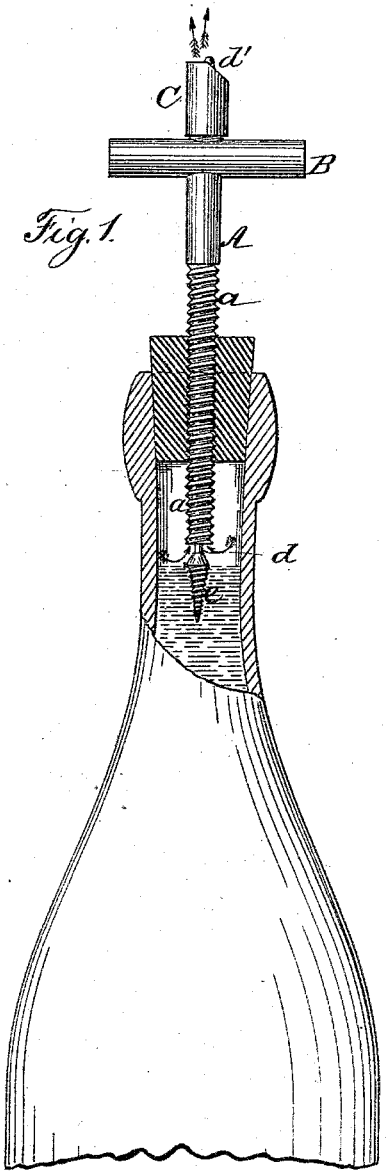


Fig. 2.

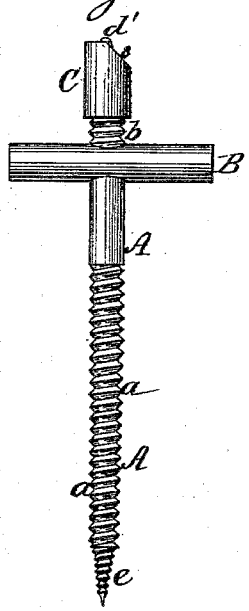


Fig. 3.

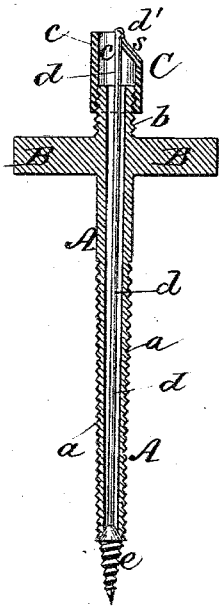


Fig. 4.

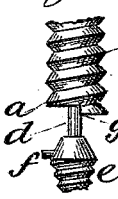
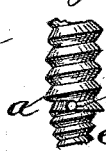


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BAYLES, OF PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.

FAUCET-CORKSCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,425, dated July 1, 1884.

Application filed April 30, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BAYLES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Jefferson, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucet-Corkscrews, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of bung-borers to which a faucet is attached; but the device is principally designed for screwing through the corks of what is known as "lively" bottled liquids, so that the gas may escape at the moment of complete puncture, and the cork be drawn without wasting the contents of the bottle. Its main object is to allow the gas, which is the result of fermentation, to escape to such an extent as to take away its force, and then to withdraw the cork as with any other corkscrew for such purpose.

I shall hereinafter particularly describe the instrument of novel construction for such purpose with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in elevation the instrument as having pierced the cork of an ale-bottle, the bottle being in broken section, and the instrument being screwed down to permit the escape of gas, as above described. Fig. 2 represents an elevation of the instrument itself in the converse position as closed to the escape of gas and in condition to act merely as a corkscrew; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section of Fig. 2, and Figs. 4 and 5 details.

The instrument consists of a hollow boring-stem, A, screw-threaded on its periphery, with coarse threads *a*, of such formation as to grasp the interior-formed hole in the cork, and withdraw it when force is applied for that purpose, as is usual. It is provided with a cross-handle, B, near its discharging end. Above the handle is a cap, C, adapted to be screwed up or down upon the upper threads, *b*, of said stem A, and having an open mouth, *c*, as shown in Fig. 3. This screw faucet-cap carries a rod, *d*, which has at its lowest end a gimlet-point, *e*, and in turn said gimlet-point has a detent, *f*, which, when the cap C is screwed upward, abuts against a bearing, *g*, or seat upon the bottom of the periphery of the hollow tube stem, and thus closes any exit of the ale through the tube, while on the contrary, when the cap C—the instrument having been screwed gimlet-like through the cork—is screwed downward, the detent *f* is released from its bearing, and the rod *d* descends, forcing down the gimlet-point *e* and permitting gas to escape up the tube and into the air through the cap-opening at the rod's top. The instrument is screwed into the cork of the bottle, as any gimlet or corkscrew would be, with its gimlet-point closing the bottom opening of the tube. The faucet-cap is then screwed down, the gas escapes, and the cork may be drawn by the handle. Of course, if only a portion of a bottle's contents is to be drawn, the cap may be worked as a faucet, the flow being stopped by the turning of the cap. By using this instrument the most lively bottled ales and champagnes may be opened without wasting. The shape of the gimlet-point of the rod is such that it enters the bottom of the hollow corkscrew-tube and acts as a closing and opening valve when operated, and, when closed into the tube's bottom, forms a corkscrew combination thereof. The detent *f* and shoulder *g* are to relieve the strain on the rod *d* at its connection with the cap in screwing in the gimlet-point.

It will be observed that the rod which carries the point-valve passes centrally through the hollow screwing-tube, and that it is fastened at the top at *d'* to a bent-in or flattened portion, *s*, of the screw-cap, leaving the opening *c* semicircular, and thus giving the said rod a top fastening in the central line of the hollow tube-screw, and that the shoulder on the tube and the detent on the piercing valve-point render the valve, the screw-stem, and screw-rod functionally integral, and avoid any strain upon the rod in screwing the stem through the cork.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a faucet-corkscrew, of the tubular screw-threaded stem A, having the end shoulder or bearing, *g*, with the gimlet-point valve *e*, having the detent *f*, the open-mouth discharging screw-cap C, and the rod *d*, connecting said tubular cap with the gimlet-point valve, as described, whereby the said connecting-rod is relieved of the strain upon the gimlet-point valve in screwing it into and through the cork.

2. The herein-described faucet-corkscrew,

consisting of the hollow stem A, having threads *a* on its periphery, and a bearing, *g*, at the bottom, and a handle, B, in combination with a screw-cap faucet, C, and the gimlet valve-point *e*, provided with a detent, *f*, and the connecting-rod *d*, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. BAYLES.

Witnesses:

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JAMES E. BAYLES.