(No Model.)

M. L. WHITE.

CORK PULLER.

No. 524,035. Patented Aug. 7, 1894.

Fig: 1.

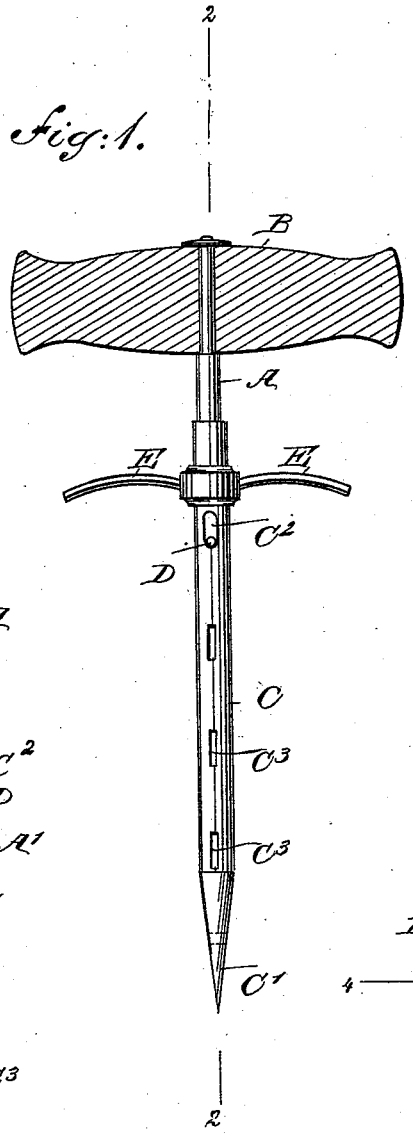


Fig: 2.

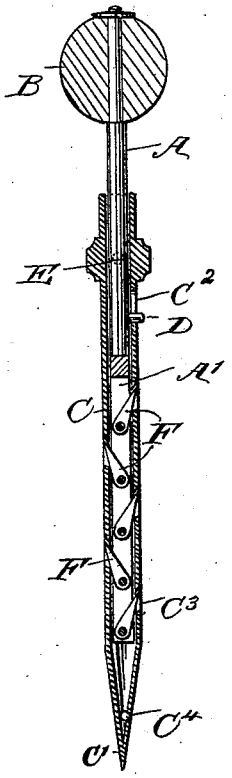


Fig: 3.

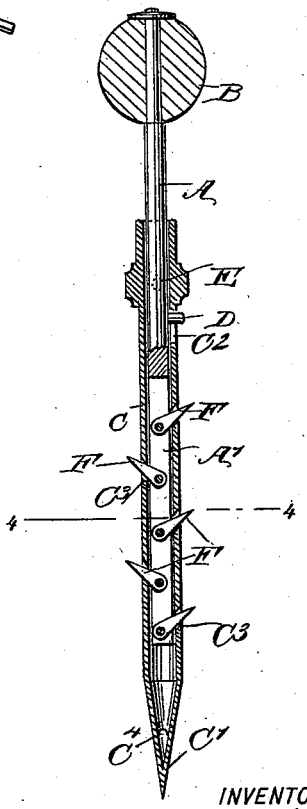
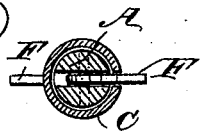


Fig: 4.



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MELVIN L. WHITE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CORK-PULLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,035, dated August 7, 1894.

Application filed December 16, 1893. Serial No. 493,821. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN L. WHITE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cork-Puller, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved cork puller, which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, and arranged to permit the operator to conveniently and quickly pull the cork out of the neck of the bottle or other receptacle.

The invention consists principally of a sleeve fitted to slide on a handled shank, and a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending into slots formed in the said sleeve, so that on moving the shank on the sleeve in one direction the prongs are caused to swing outward, and on moving the sleeve in the opposite direction the prongs are caused to swing inward.

The invention further consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement with the handle in section. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and with the prongs in a closed position. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same with the prongs thrown out; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the same on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The improved cork puller is provided with a shank A, on the upper end of which is secured a handle B, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator for manipulating the instrument, as hereinafter more fully described. On the shank A is fitted to slide a sleeve C having its outer end pointed as at C′, and formed near its inner end with a slot C^2, engaged by a pin D secured in the shank A, so as to limit the sliding movement of the sleeve on the shank. On the inner end of the sleeve is also arranged a finger piece E, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator with one or two fingers, to assist in removing the cork from the receptacle, as hereinafter more fully described.

The lower end of the shank A is provided with a longitudinally-extending slot or split A′, in which are pivoted a series of prongs F, adapted to engage slots C^3, formed in opposite sides of the sleeve C. The prongs F extend with their pointed ends outwardly and are confined at their points within the slots C^3 at the time the tool is in the position shown in Fig. 2, that is the sleeve C being in an innermost position.

In order to readily fold the points of the prongs F within the slots C^3, I prefer to make the upper ends of the slots slightly beveled, as plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The prongs and slots are arranged alternately in such a manner that the first prong extends to the right, the next following one to the left, the third one to the right, and so on, as plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In the pointed end C′ of the sleeve C is arranged an aperture C^4, which serves as a vent hole to permit gases contained in the bottle between the liquid and cork to pass out through the hollow sleeve, previous to drawing the cork.

Now, in order to use the instrument, the operator places the point C′ at or near the middle of the cork, then exerts a downward push on the handle B, so that the pointed end C′ of the sleeve passes into the cork a suitable distance, the prongs F then being in the position shown in Fig. 2; that is, closed within the sleeve. When the sleeve has been pushed in a proper distance into the cork, the operator then exerts an upward pull on the handle B, so that the shank A slides upward in the sleeve C held fixed by the cork, so that the prongs F swing outward and enter and embed themselves on opposite sides of the cork. A further pull on the handle B will cause a pull on the cork by the prongs F, as the pin D is now in the uppermost end of the slot C^2 and consequently a pull is exerted by the shank A on the sleeve to hold the prongs in an extended position so that the cork is finally pulled out of the neck of the bottle, or other receptacle. Now, when the cork has been withdrawn from the bottle, it is necessary to remove it from the shank, and in order to do so, it is necessary to move the prongs F back into their folded position and this is

accomplished by the operator now exerting a slight pull upwardly on the finger piece E, so that the sleeve C is drawn upward on the shank A to cause the prongs F to swing inward into a closed position. The operator can now readily slip the cork off the sleeve C.

It will be seen that this cork puller is very simple and durable in construction, can be cheaply manufactured, and is readily manipulated to conveniently and quickly remove or draw the cork out of a bottle.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cork puller, comprising a handled shank, a sleeve fitted to slide on the said handled shank, and a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending into slots formed in the said sleeve, substantially as shown and described.

2. A cork puller, comprising a handled shank, a sleeve fitted to slide on the said handled shank, a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending into slots formed in the said sleeve, the said prongs and corresponding slots being arranged alternately on opposite sides of the sleeve, substantially as shown and described.

3. A cork puller, comprising a handled shank, a sleeve fitted to slide on the said handled shank, a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending into slots formed in the said sleeve, the said prongs and corresponding slots being arranged alternately on opposite sides of the sleeve, and a finger piece on the said sleeve for moving the latter on the said shank, substantially as shown and described.

4. A cork puller, comprising a handled shank, a sleeve fitted to slide on the said handled shank, a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending into slots formed in the said sleeve, and a pin held on the said shank and engaging a slot in the said sleeve to limit the sliding motion of the sleeve on the shank, substantially as shown and described.

5. A cork puller, comprising a handled shank, a sleeve fitted to slide on the said shank and having a pointed end, a series of prongs pivoted in the said shank and extending alternately in opposite directions to engage corresponding slots in opposite sides of the said sleeve, and means, substantially as described, for limiting the sliding motion of the shank and sleeve, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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