

R. BLAKE & C. W. COLLEGE.

CAN OPENER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1910.

1,039,015.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Fig. 1.

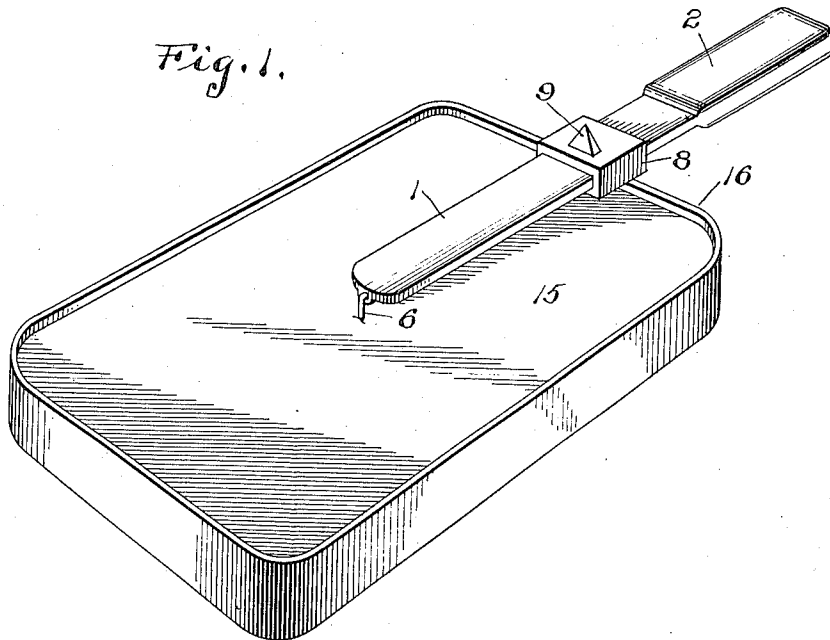


Fig. 2.

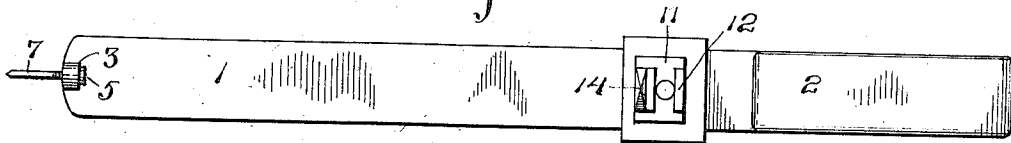


Fig. 3.

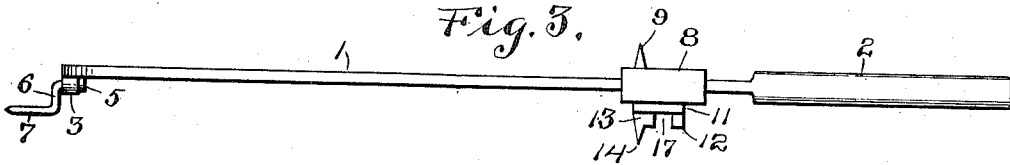
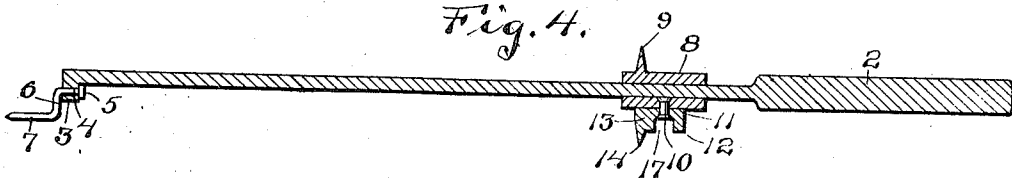


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROY BLAKE AND CLARENCE W. COLLEGE, OF HOPEWELL, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAN-OPENER.

1,039,015.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROY BLAKE and CLARENCE W. COLLEGE, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Hope-
well, in the county of Bedford and State
of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new
and useful Improvements in Can-Openers,
of which the following is a specification,
reference being had therein to the accompa-
nying drawings.

This invention relates to can openers, and
the primary object of our invention is to
provide an opener that can be used in con-
nection with a substantially rectangular or
circular can for expeditiously opening the
same.

Another object of the invention is to pro-
vide a can opener of a simple and durable
construction that can be safely used for
opening a can.

A further object of the invention is to
furnish a can opener with adjustable cut-
ters permitting of the opener being used in
connection with cans of various sizes and
shapes.

A still further object of the invention is
to accomplish the above results by a me-
chanical construction that is strong and du-
rable, easy to handle and efficient for the
purposes for which it is intended.

These and such other objects as may here-
inafter appear are attained by the novel
construction, combination, and arrange-
ment of parts to be hereinafter specifically
described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawing
forming a part of this specification, where-
in like numerals of reference designate cor-
responding parts throughout the several
views, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sardine
can showing the opener in position for re-
moving the lid or cover from said can. Fig.
2 is an enlarged bottom plan of the opener.
Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, and
Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of
the opener.

An opener in accordance with our inven-
tion comprises a flat bar rectangular in cross
section and having the rear end thereof en-
larged or provided with a handle 2.

Connected to or formed integral with the
under side of the bar 1 at the forward end
thereof is a depending apertured lug 3 and
mounted in said lug is a pin 4 having the

rear end thereof provided with a head 5
and the forward end thereof bent down-
wardly, as at 6, and then forwardly, as at
7, the bent portion 6 engaging the front
side of the lug 3 and thereby retaining the
pin 4 within the apertured lug.

Slidably mounted upon the bar 1 is a
sleeve or holder 8 rectangular in cross sec-
tion, said holder having the upper side
thereof provided with a pyramidal shaped
cutter 9, located adjacent to the front edge
thereof and of a less width than the holder.

Pivotaly connected to the under side of
the holder, as at 10, is a combined cutter
and guide, comprising a plate 11 having the
rear edge thereof provided with a depending
rib 12 and the front edge with a depending
rib 13, said rib having a cutter 14 at the
forward edge thereof, said cutter correspond-
ing in length to the rib with the base there-
of approximately half the thickness of the
rib, as best shown in Fig. 4. The plate 11
is of less length and less width than that side
of the holder to which it is attached and is
disposed approximately centrally with re-
spect to the said side of the holder.

The cutter 9 is preferably used for remov-
ing the lid or cover of a circular or cylin-
drical can, while the cutter 14 is employed
for removing the lid or cover of a rectangu-
lar can, as a sardine can, or any receptacle
having a rim.

The manner of using the can opener is
best understood by reference to Fig. 1 of
the drawings. The pin 7 is inserted in the
lid or cover 15 of the can approximately
centrally thereof, whereby the bar 1 can be
swung over the top of the can. The ribs
12 and 13 are then placed in engagement
with the rim 16 of the can, said ribs pro-
viding a groove or depression 17 to receive
the rim. By a slight pressure upon the
blade the cutter 14 can be forced into the
lid or cover 15 and then with the pin 7 serv-
ing as a pivot point, the holder 8 can be
swung around the edges of the can to cut the
lid or cover being bodily removed whereby easy
access can be had to the interior of the can.

As will be seen, the depression 17 is located
directly in alinement with the pivot, and is
formed with walls independent of the cutter
14, these walls being formed by the ribs
which have their lower faces above the plane
of the cutting edge; in other words, the cut-

ting edge projects beyond the ribs which form the walls for the recess. As a result, the member 8 is guided in its movement by the walls of the depression independently of the cutting edge, acting as a guide on both the inside and the outside of the rim of the can and practically insuring that the cut provided by the cutter 14 will be substantially parallel with the rim of the can. Furthermore, the lower face of the rib on which the cutter is mounted acts as a stop to limit the penetration of the cutting blade, forming a surface which travels on the can cover (excepting where the rim of the can is of a greater height than the depth of the depression), enabling the device to move freely around the can and provide a proper cutting depth for the cutter.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the opener can be safely used and that it is practically impossible for the operator to be injured while the can is being opened.

What we claim, is:

A can opener comprising a bar, said bar having a cross-sectional configuration to prevent pivotal movements of the holder thereon, having a puncturing pin at its outer end adapted to act as a pivot for swinging the bar, a holder fitting over and slidable longitudinally of the bar, and a pivotally-mounted member carried by said holder, said member carrying a cutter and having a depression spaced from the cutter, said depression being located in substantial alinement with the pivot of said member and being adapted to receive the rim of the can being operated upon.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ROY BLAKE.

CLARENCE W. COLLEGE.

Witnesses:

JOHN P. KAY,

WALTER CARTWRIGHT.