July 3, 1962 P. FAVOLISE 3,042,249

COMBINED CAN OPENER AND FOOD CAN

Filed July 31, 1961

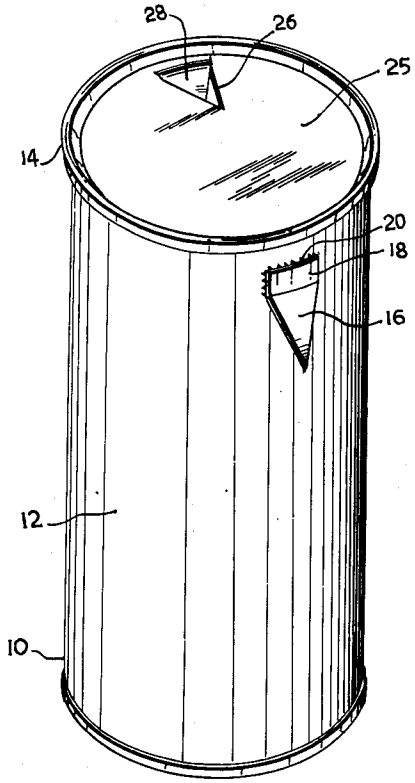


Fig. 1.

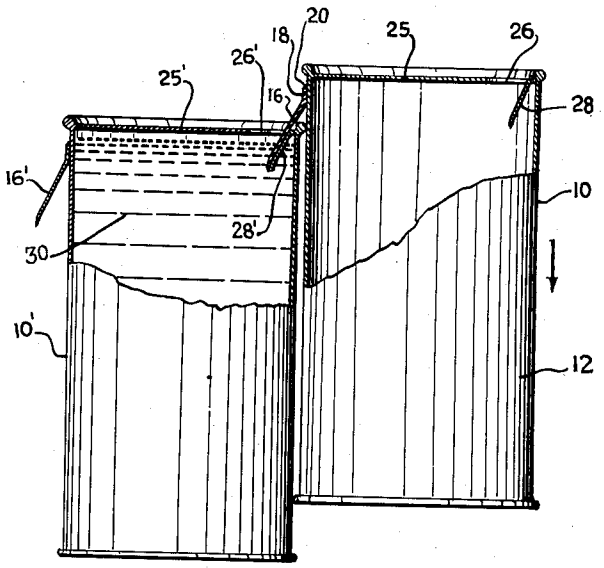


Fig. 2.

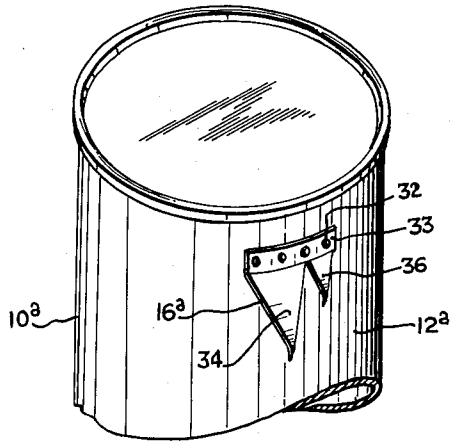


Fig. 3.

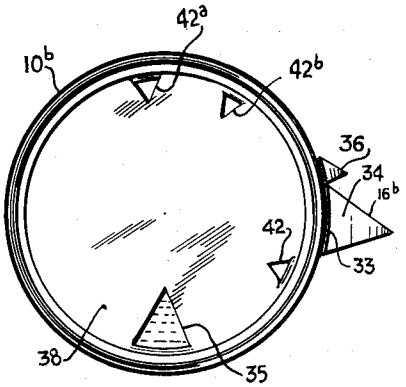


Fig. 4.

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COMBINED CAN OPENER AND FOOD CAN

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This invention relates to can openers and has as its principal object provision of a can opening blade secured to a beverage can for opening other cans.

The blade is welded to a cylindrical can used for beverages such as beer, juices or the like, and extends radially outwardly and downwardly. One empty can may be disposed adjacent to a filled can and the blade will be pressed downwardly to puncture the top of the filled can. The blade can be formed with a plurality of teeth to cut a pouring opening and provide an air release hole in the top of the can.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a can embodying the invention.

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view partially in section showing two cans according to the invention.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of another can showing another can opener embodying the invention.

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of a can opened by means of the can opener of FIG. 3.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, there is shown a can **10** having a cylindrical body **12** near the top circular bead **14** of which is located a can opening blade **16**. This blade has an arcuate flange **18** secured by welding **20** to the can body. The blade is generally triangular and extends radially outwardly of the can and downwardly toward the other end of the can. On the circular top **25** of the can is a triangular hole **26** such as would be formed by the can opening blade **16** of another can. The excess metal defines a triangular flap **28** which is pressed downwardly into the body of the can.

FIG. 2 illustrates how the can opener is used. An empty can **10** is disposed axially parallel to another can **10'** containing a beverage **30**. The empty can is disposed so that the point or apical end of the blade **16** pierces the top **25'** of can **10'** to form hole **26'**. The downwardly inclined blade **16** cuts the metal of the can top at **28'** and presses it toward the inner side of the can to clear the hole **26'** for pouring the beverage **30**. Can **10'** in turn has a can opener blade **16'** thereon which can be used for opening a further can, and can **10** can be discarded.

FIG. 3 shows another cutting blade **16^a** mounted by spot welding **32** at arcuate flange **33** to the cylindrical body **12^a** of can **10^a**. The blade has two generally triangular cutting teeth **34** and **36**. Tooth **34** is longer and wider and forms a triangular hole **35** such as shown on the top **38** of can **10^b** in FIG. 4. The other tooth **36** is shorter and narrower and forms a small air hole **42** as shown in the top of can **10^b**. In use, the blade of can **10^a** will be forced down on the top of another can such as can **10^b** to form the desired beverage pouring hole **35** and air hole **42**. If desired, tooth **36** may be applied alone to form other air holes such as shown at **42^a** and **42^b**, to increase the speed of beverage flow through hole **35**. Can **10^b** in turn has a blade **16^b** like blade **16^a** for opening further cans.

The invention provides the advantage that the user always has available a can opener for opening cans as needed. The can opener on each can is always new, unused and bright. Where one relies upon separate can openers used frequently, there is by contrast, danger of contamination by rust.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having an arcuate flange welded to the can body near one end thereof, said blade being generally triangular with a free apical end extending radially outwardly of the can body and directed toward the other end of the can body, whereby one cylindrical can body may be disposed adjacent to another cylindrical can body and axially parallel therewith, with the apical end of the blade located at the top of the other can body, and whereby axial movement of the one can body with respect to the other can body causes the blade to pierce said top to form a generally triangular hole with excess metal of the top forced downwardly into the other can body to clear said triangular hole.

2. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having an arcuate flange secured to the can body near one end thereof, said blade having two generally triangular teeth with free apical ends of the teeth extending radially outwardly of the can body and directed toward the other end of the can body.

3. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having an arcuate flange secured to the can body near one end thereof, said blade having two generally triangular teeth with free apical ends of the teeth extending radially outwardly of the can body and directed toward the other end of the can body, one of the teeth being longer and wider than the other tooth to form a beverage pouring hole in the top of another can while the other tooth forms an air hole in said top of the other can.

4. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having an arcuate flange secured to the can body near one end thereof, said blade having two generally triangular teeth with free apical ends of the teeth extending radially outwardly of the can body and directed toward the other end of the can body, one of the teeth being longer and wider than the other tooth to form a beverage pouring hole in the top of another can while the other tooth forms an air hole in said top of the other can, said flange being secured by welding to the can body, whereby one can body may be disposed adjacent to another cylindrical can body and axially parallel therewith, with the apical end of the longer and wider blade located at the top of the other can body, and whereby axial movement of the one can body with respect to the other can body causes first the longer and wider tooth to pierce said top to form a generally triangular hole with excess metal forced downwardly into the other can body to clear said hole, and then the shorter and narrower tooth pierces the top of the other can at a point spaced from said hole to provide an air hole thereat.

5. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a generally triangular blade having its wider end secured to the can body near one end of said body, said blade having its apical end extending radially outwardly and downwardly from the can body and directed toward the other end of said can body.

6. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having one end secured to the can body near one end of the body, said blade having a plurality of teeth of different size extending outwardly and downwardly from

the can body and directed toward the other end of said can body.

7. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having one end secured to the can body near one end of the body, said blade having a plurality of teeth of different size extending outwardly and downwardly from the can body and directed toward the other end of said can body, said teeth each being generally triangular in form.

8. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a blade having one end secured to the can body near one end of the body, said blade having a plurality of teeth of different size extending outwardly and downwardly from the can body and directed toward the other end of said can body, said teeth each being generally triangular in form, said one end of the blade being secured by welding to the can body.

9. A can opener comprising a cylindrical can body, a generally triangular blade having its wider end secured to the can body near one end of said body, said blade having its apical end extending radially outwardly and downwardly from the can body and directed toward the other end of said can body, said blade having its wider end secured by welding to the can body.

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