No. 864,522. PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

W. L. FALES.

METALLIC RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1906.

Fig. 1.

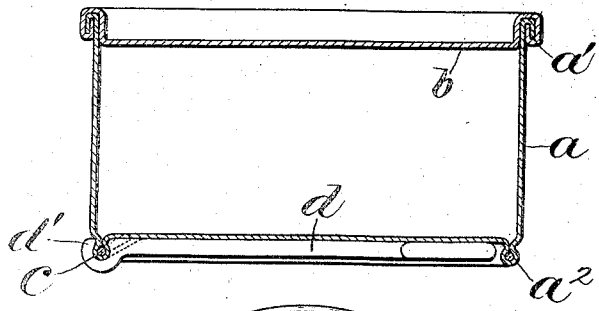


Fig. 2.

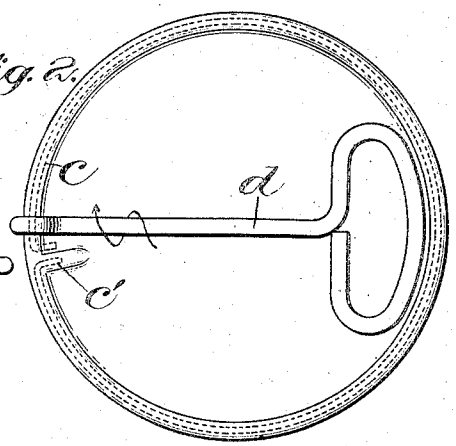
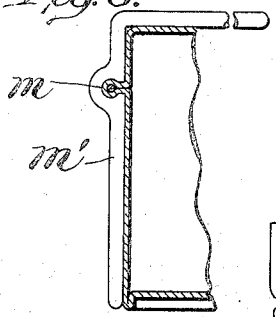


Fig. 6.



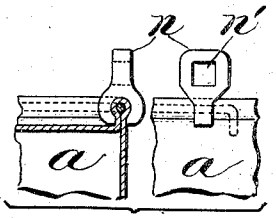


Fig. 7.

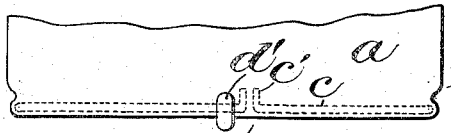


Fig. 3.

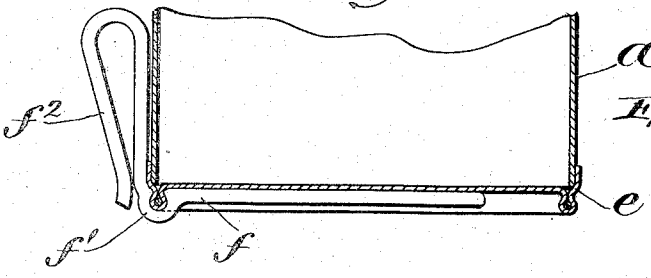
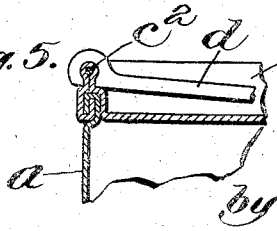


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC RECEPTACLE.

No. 864,522. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed January 11, 1906. Serial No. 295,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD L. FALES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Denver, Colorado, county of Arapahoe, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to metallic receptacles and more particularly to the wire rip class in which a sealed receptacle is provided with means for opening the same by shearing or ripping the metal at any suitable or predetermined location on the receptacle. Heretofore it has been proposed to provide cans or receptacles of this class with an internal wire or strip of metal, one end of which is made to protrude through the metal to the outside in order to permit the gripping of the wire by some sort of key which is actuated to cause the wire to shear the metal of the can. Obviously the can has to be perforated to permit the thrusting of the wire through the metal and in order to tightly seal the can at this point it becomes necessary to solder said perforation.

My present invention comprises such a construction and arrangement that the wire or rending strip is confined wholly inside the can or receptacle, thus making it unnecessary to pierce or perforate the can in order to leave an end of the rending wire or strip protruding through the can, thus dispensing with any necessity for soldering such perforation.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated some of the modes of embodying my said invention although it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many variations may be made in the mode of its application and use.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a vertical central section showing one mode of applying my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 shows a modified form of key applied to a can with the soldered bottom. Fig. 5 shows the invention applied to a double-lap seam can. Fig. 6 shows the invention applied to the cylindrical side of the can instead of to the top or bottom. Fig. 7 shows a modified form of key.

In the practice of my invention as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 I have shown a seamless can *a* provided with a cover *b* united to the can by a double-lock seam as shown at *a'*. The bottom edge of the can as shown, is provided with a crease or fold a^2 which for the greater part of the periphery of the can incloses a metallic filament or wire *c*. Any suitable expedient may be resorted to for anchoring the rending wire or strip *c* against peripheral slip in the groove or through the key. For this purpose I have shown the free end of the wire bent to form a projection as indicated at *c'*.

The key *d* may be of any suitable shape or construction and is provided with a clamp or jaw as shown at *d'* which is squeezed together to surround and pinch the exterior of the crease or fold a^2 so as to firmly grip the same adjacent to one of the extremities of the ripping wire. This clamping portion of the key is squeezed into the metal of the can with sufficient force to maintain a sufficiently strong grip on the crease and the inclosed portion of the wire to rend the metal when the key is revolved or turned. After this rupture of the metal the ripping wire will wind up or coil upon the shank of the key as it cuts through that portion of the metal with which it comes in contact.

It will be apparent that the rending wire or strip can be applied to the various forms of cans. In Fig. 1 the can is struck from a single piece of metal and is formed with a fold or crease at its lower edge. In Fig. 4 the rending strip is shown applied to the cover *e* which is soldered to one end of the can and in the same figure a modified key *f* is shown in which the clamp or gripping jaw *f'* is formed intermediate of the ends of the shank, one end being extended to rest upon the end of the can, the other end being carried up along side of the can to form a handle or operating lever f^2. In Fig. 5 I have shown the cover applied to the can by a double-lock seam, the metal of the cover being folded to inclose the ripping wire *c* the form of key employed being the same as that shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the wire inclosing crease formed in the cylindrical side of the can intermediate of its ends, as indicated at *m*, the key *m'* in this instance being clenched or set to grip the crease, its shank extending close to the side of the can.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a modified form of key *n* consisting simply of a clamping member provided with a socket *n'* in which can be inserted a square ended lever to turn the same. This key is the same as the other keys in principle but will be made in two parts.

It will be observed that in all forms of the key the clamping jaw is in substantially the form of a keyhole slot since the mouth of the slot is relatively narrow or contracted as compared with the interior portion thereof, this construction being important to cause the clamp to retain its grip on the projecting portion of the rendible fold.

Without attempting to set forth all the changes in form, construction and arrangement that may be made in the practice of my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A metallic receptacle formed with a fold or crease, a rending wire inclosed in said fold, and a key arranged to clamp said wire-inclosing fold externally, substantially as described.

2. A metallic can formed with an external fold, a wire disposed in said fold, and means arranged outside of the can to grip said fold and wire contained therein for the purpose of rending the metal of the can, substantially as described.

3. A metallic receptacle provided with an external rendible fold combined with a key surrounding and clamped upon said fold, substantially as described.

4. A metallic receptacle formed with an external fold or crease, a ripping wire embedded in said crease, a key

formed with a clamping portion set tightly over the exterior of the crease near one end of the ripping wire, said key having angularly disposed arms on either side of the clamping portion extending along different faces of the receptacle, substantially as described.

5. A metallic receptacle having an external fold or crease, a rending strip disposed in said fold, a key for gripping and pulling said strip to cut the fold, said rending strip being provided with means to catch against the key to prevent the slipping of the strip through the key, substantially as described.

6. A metallic receptacle having an external fold, a rending strip disposed in said fold and wholly inside of the sheet metal of the can, a key clamped upon the exterior of said fold, said rending strip having one end anchored within the fold and the other end bent to form a hook or projection to prevent its slipping through the key, substantially as described.

7. A metallic receptacle formed with a hollow fold in which is disposed a metallic rending piece or wire combined with a clamp or key externally grasping a portion of said fold which incloses the rending strip whereby the rotation of the clamp serves to cut open the fold and wind the rending strip upon its shank, substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this tenth day of January, 1906.

WILLARD L. FALES.

In the presence of—
GEO. N. GODDARD,
KATHARINE A. DUGAN.