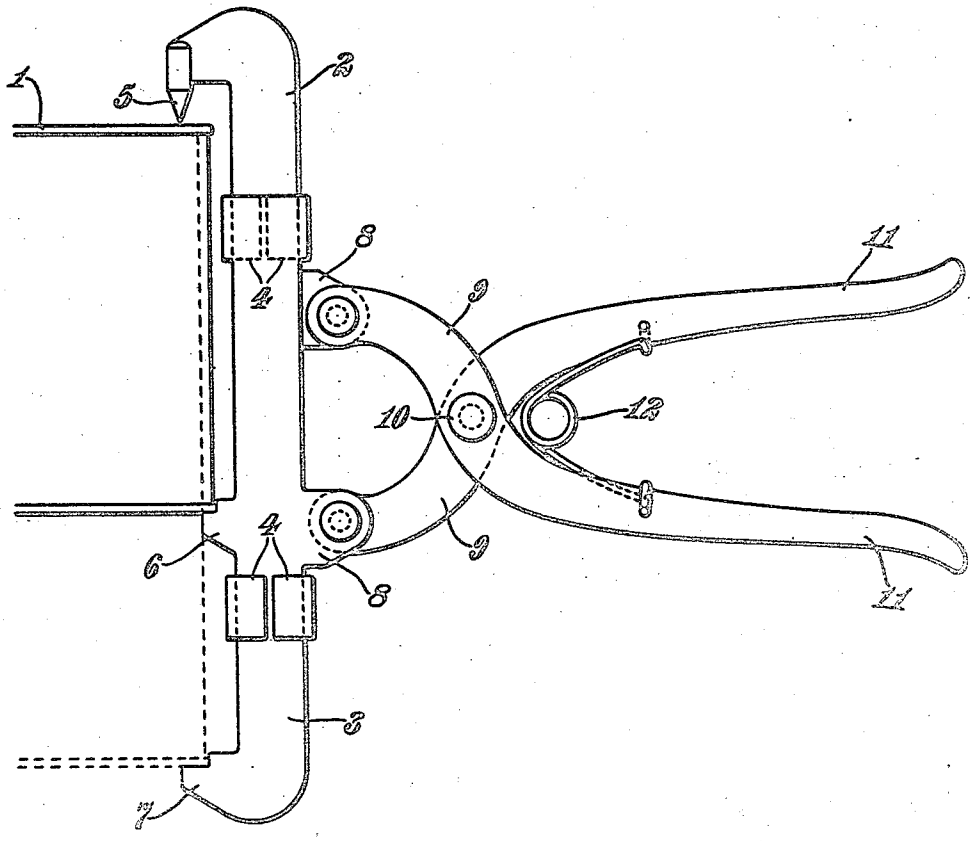
H. R. CORDUM.

CAN PERFORATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1921.

1,432,840. Patented Oct. 24, 1922.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. CORDUM, OF GILLESPIE, ILLINOIS.

CAN PERFORATOR.

Application filed June 23, 1921. Serial No. 479,850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. CORDUM, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Gillespie, county of Macoupin, State of Illinois, have invented the new and useful Improvement in Can Perforators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to can perforators, such as are used to perforate the tops of milk cans and the like for the extraction of their contents.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a can perforator which shall be easy to manipulate and effective in operation.

Another object of this invention is to provide a can perforator which shall be capable of perforating the can without external assistance, such as resting the can on the table to hold it steady, etc.

Another object of this invention is to provide a can perforator which shall be cheap and simple to manufacture.

Further objects will appear from the detail description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, which illustrates a can perforator embodying this invention in which 1 designates the can to be perforated. 2 and 3 designate the jaws of the perforator. These jaws may be made of punched sheet metal, each being provided with a pair of wings 4 adapted to be bent over to embrace the other jaw, as shown in the drawing. This construction renders the jaws movable relatively to one another in a rectilinear path.

The upper jaw 2 is provided with a perforating point 5 and the lower jaw 3 is provided with abutments 6 and 7 which are out of alinement with one another and each of which is adapted to engage the bottom of a can, the different jaws being used for different sized cans, as indicated in the drawing. Each jaw is provided with an ear 8 to which ears are pivoted a pair of levers 9 pivoted at 10 to one another and provided with manipulative handles 11. A spring 12 is attached to the handles 11 and tends to separate them so as to automatically open the jaws when the handles 11 are released.

In operation the can 1 may be grasped in one hand and the perforator, held in the other hand, may be applied to the can, the bottom of the can being engaged with one of the abutments 6 or 7 and the top brought under the point 5. Pressure on the handles 11 will then move the jaws simultaneously toward one another, thereby forcing the point 5 against the top of the can to perforate the same. It will be noted that the construction is such that the jaws are moved toward each other in a rectilinear path and that the force exerted on the can acts substantially along one edge thereof, there being no tendency to tip the can or throw it out of alinement. This makes it possible to perforate the can without the aid of any external assistance, such as resting the can on the table to hold it steady. With this device the can held in one hand may be simply and quickly perforated by means of this perforator operated by the other hand.

It is obvious that various changes may be made in details of construction without departing from the spirit of this invention; it is, therefore, to be understood that this invention is not to be limited to the specific details shown and described.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of relatively movable jaws adapted to engage the top and bottom of a can, and operating elements connected with and for simultaneously moving said jaws to perforate the can.

2. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of jaws adapted for relative rectilinear movement and adapted to engage the top and bottom of a can, and operating elements connected with and for moving said jaws to perforate the can.

3. A can perforator, comprising a pair of jaws slidably mounted each upon the other for relative rectilinear movement, and manipulative elements on said jaws for moving the same to perforate the can.

4. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of jaws adapted for relative rectilinear movement, and a pair of operating levers pivoted to said jaws and to each other adapted to move said jaws to perforate the can.

5. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of jaws adapted for relative rectilinear movement, a pair of operating levers pivoted to said jaws and to each other adapted to move said jaws to perforate the can, and means for automatically separating said jaws.

6. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of jaws mounted for relative rectilinear movement, a perforating element on one of said jaws, a plurality of abutments on the other of said jaws, said abutments facing in the same direction being out of alinement with

one another and adapted to engage cans of different sizes, and means for moving said jaws to perforate the can.

7. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of relatively movable jaws adapted to engage the top and bottom of a can, and operating elements connected with said jaws adapted for positioning said jaws to engage the can and for moving said jaws to perforate the can.

8. A can perforator, comprising, a pair of relatively movable jaws adapted to engage the top and bottom of a can, one of said jaws having an abutment and the other a perforator, and operating elements connected with said jaws adapted for positioning said abutment and said perforator to engage the can and for moving said jaws to perforate the can.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature this 20th day of June, 1921.

HENRY R. CORDUM.