Oct. 13, 1931. C. W. STUART 1,827,679

CAN PUNCH

Filed Oct. 23, 1929

Fig. 1.

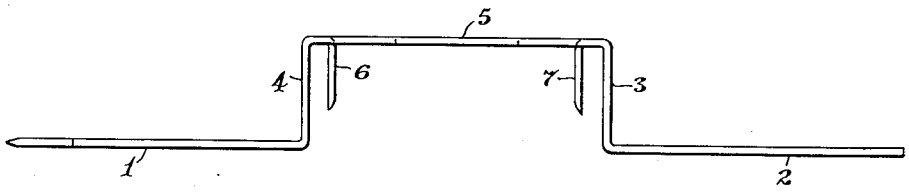


Fig. 2.

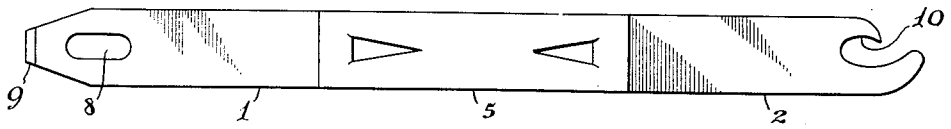


Fig. 3.

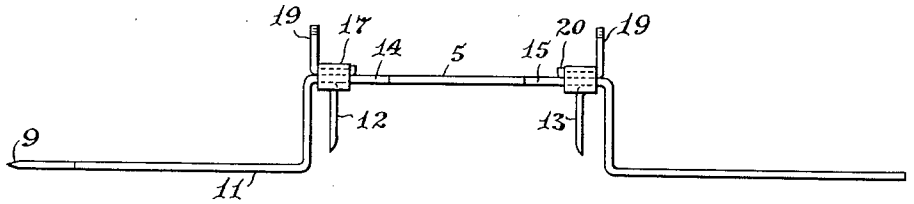
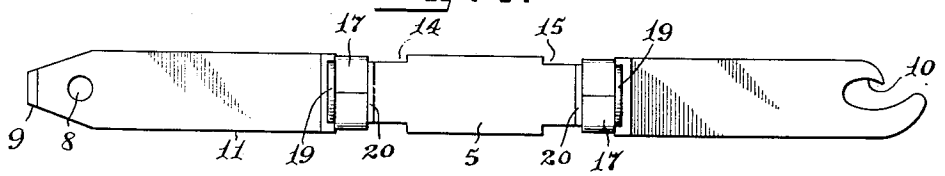


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

Jos. F. Laning

A. L. Kitchin.

INVENTOR

Clyde W. Stuart

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

Patented Oct. 13, 1931

1,827,679

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CLYDE W. STUART, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAN PUNCH

Application filed October 23, 1929. Serial No. 401,810.

This invention relates to can openers, and particularly to an improved opener adapted especially to punch holes in cans carrying liquids, whereby the air may enter the hole and the liquid may escape through the other hole, the structure being formed to produce two holes at the same time in a can.

Another object of the invention is to provide a can punch including a pair of stationary or movable spurs and handle members extending on opposite sides of the spurs formed to act in the double capacity of handle members and implements for other purposes.

An additional object is to provide a can punch with adjustable spurs movable so that the punch may be used to punch holes properly positioned in cans of different sizes.

In the acompanying drawings,—

Figure 1 is a side view of a can punch disclosing an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the punch shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing a modified form of the invention;

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the structure shown in Figure 3.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 and 2 indicate handles from which extend the uprights 3 and 4, and these are in turn connected by a pressure bar 5. All the members just described are preferably formed of one piece, though not necessarily so.

As shown in the drawings, members 1 to 4 inclusive are bent from a single piece of flat steel, and bar 5 is also punched so as to present spurs 6 and 7. Handle 1 is provided with an opening 8, whereby the device may be hung on a suitable hook or other support, and adjacent this aperture is arranged a beveled end 9 capable of acting as a screwdriver. Handle 2 is provided with a crown cap opener 10. It will, therefore, be seen that the punch may not only act as a punch for forming holes in cans, but may act as a screwdriver or crown cap opener. As shown in Figure 1, the spurs 6 and 7 are arranged a certain distance apart, and therefore, are only properly spaced for a certain sized can.

In evaporated milk cans and other cans carrying liquid it is necessary to provide a small hole on diametrically opposite sides, in order that the contents may be poured from the can. The structure shown in Figure 1 will be proper for a can of a certain size, but where a can of a different size is to be provided with holes, punch 11, as shown in Figure 3, is provided. This punch is identical with that shown in Figure 2, except that the plate 5 is not provided with spurs 6 and 7 but with spurs 12 and 13 slidable in the notches 14 and 15.

What I claim is:—

A can punch, comprising in a single flat piece of sheet metal, a pressure bar, a pair of depending sections depending from the respective ends of said bar, the walls of said depending sections being adapted to engage the walls of a can for guiding the punch, a pair of handles, said handles extending at right angles to said depending sections and parallel to the pressure bar, and a pair of pressed-out sections pressed from said pressure bar and presenting punching prongs, said prongs being of less length than said depending sections.

CLYDE W. STUART.