

I. H. MURDICK & C. J. GAREY.
JAR WRENCH.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1912. RENEWED MAY 28, 1915.

1,168,669.

Patented Jan. 18, 1916.

Fig. 1.

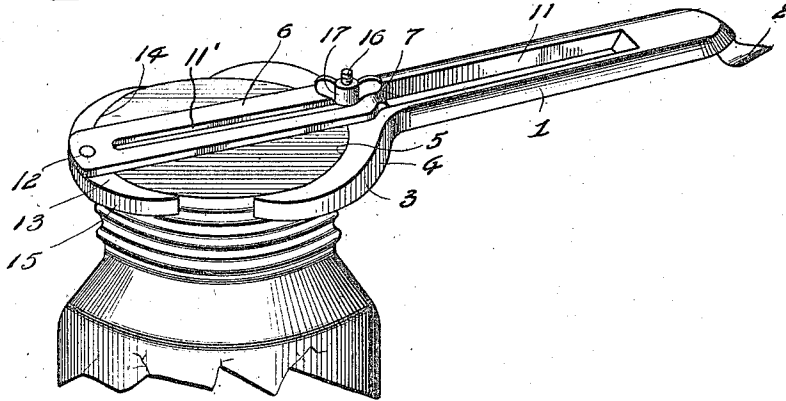


Fig. 2.

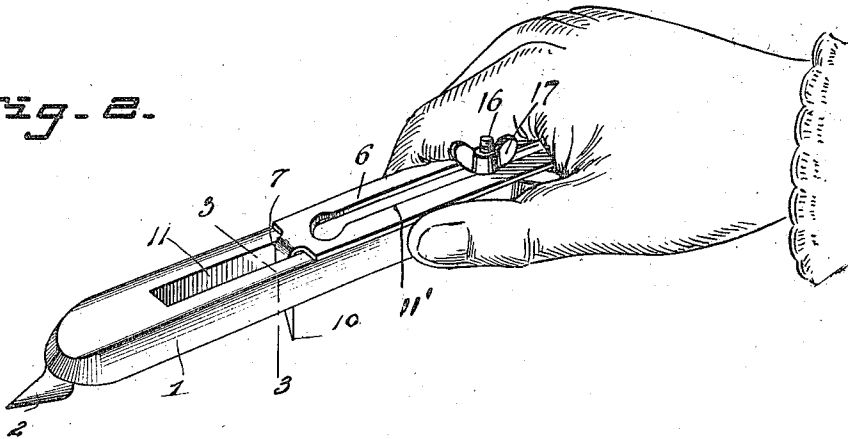
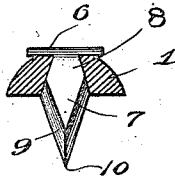


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

C. C. Kumpfer,

James Forster

Inventor
Israel H. Murdick,
Charles J. Garey,

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL H. MURDICK AND CHARLES J. GAREY, OF BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

JAR-WRENCH.

1,168,669.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISRAEL H. MURDICK and CHARLES J. GAREY, citizens of the United States, residing at Benton Harbor, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Jar-Wrenches, of which the following is a specification.

The invention comprehends the provision of a tool, primarily designed for use as a jar wrench and including a fixed jaw and a relatively movable jaw to adapt the tool to jars of different size.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a tool of this character, which is simple in construction, cheap to manufacture, and one easy to manipulate for the purpose intended.

In the drawing forming a portion of this application, and in which like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tool showing the same adjusted for use as a jar wrench. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the tool adjusted for use as a can opener. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the tool taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The tool comprises a shank 1 which is provided at one end with a combined puncturing and fulcrum forming spur 2 which is preferably constructed so that its point lies below the plane of the shank and in parallel relation thereto so that when operating the tool as a can opener the shank 1 will rest flat throughout its length against the top of the can. At the opposite end the shank 1 is provided with a fixed jaw 3 which is provided with an arcuate outer surface 4 and an inner surface 5 which form manipulating portions that may be engaged by the hand of the operator during the operation of turning the tool on the can.

A member 6 lies flat against the upper surface of the shank 1, and as illustrated said member is provided at one end with a depending cutting blade 7 which is provided with upper relatively flared edges 8 and lower relatively flared side edges 9. The edges 9 bisect each other axially of the blade 7 so as to form a lower relatively sharp point 10 which is adapted to readily penetrate the can top. The blade 7 extends through a longitudinal slot 11 in the shank 1, and as illustrated the side walls of the said slot are flared to correspond with the edges 8 of the blade whereby to mutually

assist each other toward effectually preventing the accidental displacement of the blade from the slot. In other words it is stated that the blade 7 is of an increased width toward a point slightly below the plane of the slot 11. The opposite end of the member 6 has pivoted thereto as at 12 a jaw 13 which is provided with a concaved surface 14 and a convexed arcuate outer surface 15, the former being disposed in opposing relation to the surface 5 of the jaw 3 when the tool is used as a wrench for removing the top from or clamping the tops to the jars. A guide stem 16 extends vertically from the fixed jaw 3, being passed through the slot 11 of the member 6 and receiving a winged nut 17. From this construction it is evident that any required adjustment of the member 6 can be made and the cooperating tool forming elements hereinbefore described properly maintained in proper positions relatively.

When using the tool for opening metal cans the member 6 is adjusted upon the shank 1 so as to properly position the cutting blade 7 and the spur 2 relatively. The spur is then driven through the center of the can top and the tool is then pressed down in the direction of the top so as to cause the blade to penetrate the top at a point near the margin thereof. The jaw 13 is then turned upon the member 6 so that its convexity is concentrically disposed to the concavity 5 of the jaw 3. The companion jaws of the tool are now relatively associated whereby they form an effective grip for the hand of the operator. Now by rotating the tool the blade 7 will be compelled to follow around the top of the can until the required cut has been effected. When using the tool as a jar wrench the jaws 3 and 13 are made to embrace the peripheral surface of a jar cap. The shank 1 and the member 6 are then moved one on the other until the concaved surfaces of the jaws are in required frictional contact with the said peripheral surfaces of the cap. The shank 1 is then held in the hand of the operator and is then rotated in a direction that may be required to effect a proper adjustment of the cap.

We claim:—

A tool comprising a shank having a longitudinal slot therein, a fixed jaw formed on the shank and disposed in advance of one end of the slot, a guide element rising from

said jaw, a member slidable on said shank and slotted longitudinally to receive said guide element, a jaw pivoted to one end of said member, the opposite end of said member being reduced and extended downwardly through said slot of the shank, and said reduced portion being of an increased thickness below the plane of the shank to retain said slidable member operatively asso-

ciated with said shank for the purpose specified. 10

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

ISRAEL H. MURDICK.
CHARLES J. GAREY.

Witnesses:

Mrs. PEARL NELSON,
CLIFFORD L. CANTER.