

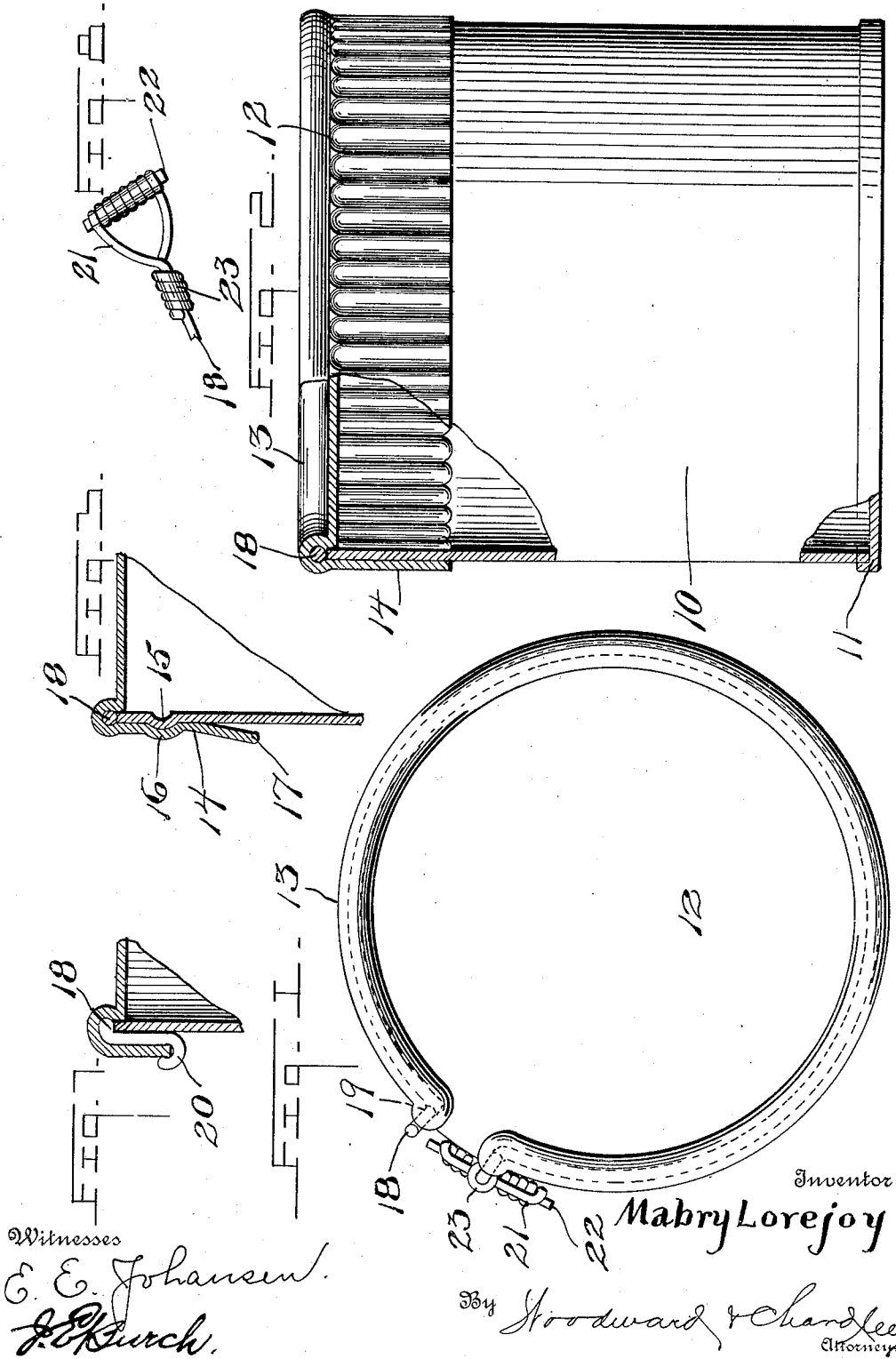
M. LOVEJOY.
CAN OPENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1910.

Patented Sept. 5, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,002,410.



Witnesses

E. E. Johansen.
J. E. Kurch.

Inventor.

Mabry Lorejoy

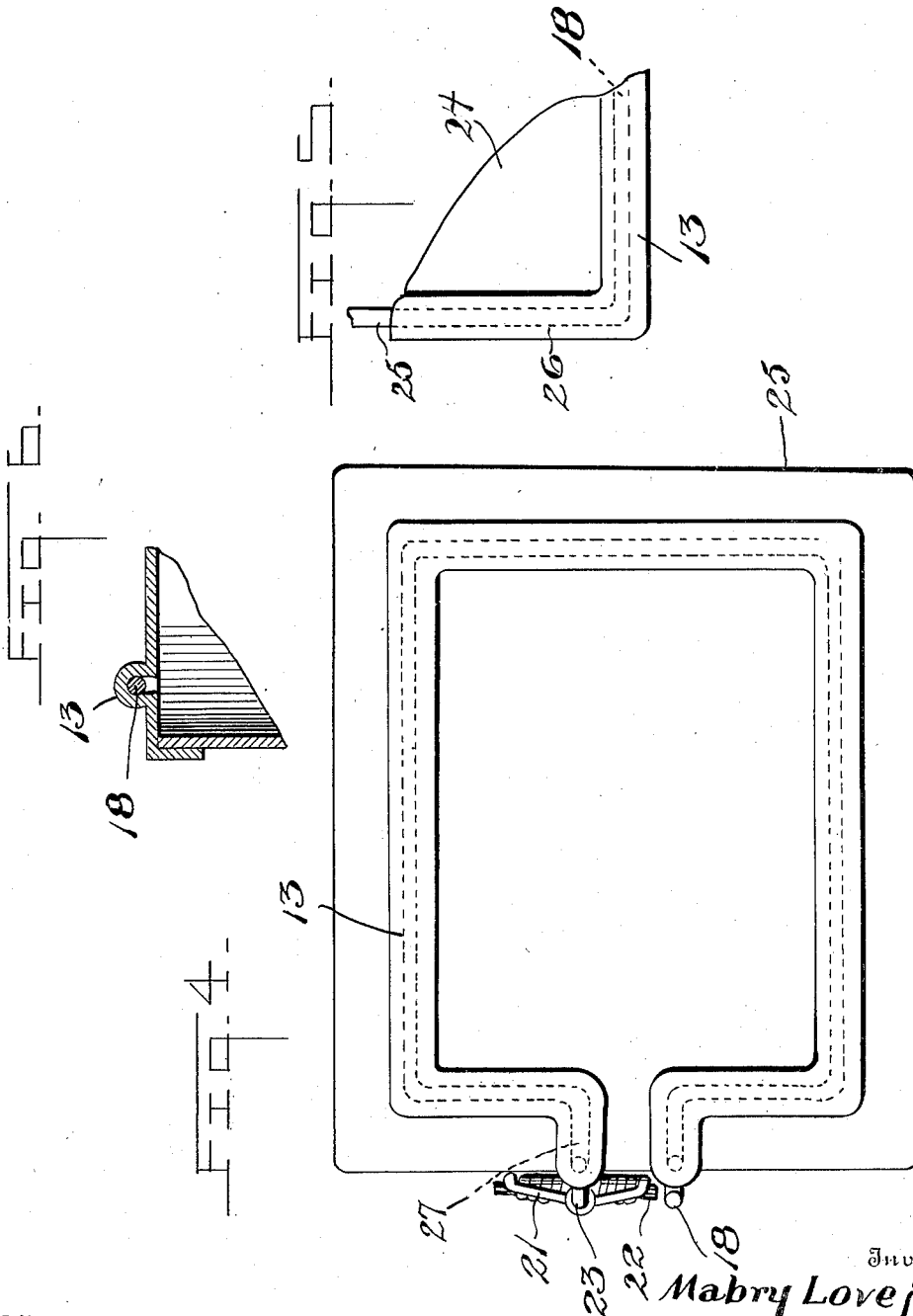
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MABRY LOVEJOY, OF CARLSBAD, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

CAN-OPENER.

1,002,410.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1911.

Application filed September 6; 1910. Serial No. 580,516.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MABRY LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can-Openers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to can openers and more especially to an opener which is adapted to rip or tear the metal forming the lid of the receptacle, whereby said lid may be quickly severed from the body of the can without leaving projecting sharp edges to catch into the fingers.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lid having a crimped edge adapted to be secured around the can body so as to permit the lid to be properly severed by the above means and also to permit the lid to be securely held upon the body, with the cutting wire securely held within the crimp or upstanding flange provided thereby.

A still further object is to so construct the lid that no openings are necessary, in order to provide for the securing of the ends of the cutting wire and obviating openings which must be filled with solder, thereby reducing the cost of its manufacture.

A still further object is to provide a cutting wire which is secured in a novel manner and provided with a novelly formed grasping loop adapted for use in severing the lid.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view of a circular can, constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevational view thereof, partly in section, to more clearly illustrate the manner of securing the cutting wire. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view of a fragment of the can showing a slight modification of the structure disclosed in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a rectangular can, showing the crimp and cutting wire located inwardly from the edge of the can. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a fragment of a rectangular can with the crimp applied in a similar manner as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail sectional view of a portion of a circular can, with the cutting wire located as shown

in Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of a fragment of a can, showing the manner of anchoring one end of the cutting wire. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the grasping loop for operating the cutting wire.

Referring to the drawings in which like characters denote similar parts in the several views, 10 designates the body of a circular can which is constructed in the usual manner with a bottom 11 secured thereto in any desired manner. The lid 12 is constructed with an annular crimped flange 13 which is extended upwardly from the top surface of the lid adjacent the surrounding edge thereof, which is bent or stamped downwardly to form an annular crimped edge 14 which extends below the lower surface of the lid. The surrounding upper edge of the can body also extends upwardly into the flange adjacent the top surface of the lid so as to positively hold the cutting wire in engagement with the surrounding flange portion and thereby facilitate the cutting of the lid. The lid 12 is further held in binding contact with the cutting wire and can body by crimping the same so that it may be sprung onto the cam and in order to further assist in holding the lid thereon. I provide the can body with an offset annular rib 15 below its upper edge as shown in Fig. 3, and the depending edge 14 is provided with a similar rib forming an internal groove 16 adapted for engagement with the rib 15, thereby further holding the lid in binding contact with the cutting wire. The depending edge 14 is also flared outwardly as shown at 17, to permit the lid to be more readily applied to the can body.

The cutting wire 18 is disposed within the annular flange 13 upon the surrounding upper edge of the can body and one end thereof is extended over said edge and between the can and the depending portion 14 as shown at 19, said wire being disposed within a crimp formed in said depending portion and then turned upwardly therearound as shown at 20. By this formation, the end of the wire is securely anchored and will not become detached when the severing operation is in process, and the opposite end of the wire is extended beneath the portion 14 in a similar manner and bent to form a gripping loop 21. In order to obviate the necessity of employing an additional tool for severing the lid, I dispose the looped portion or wind the same upon a short sec-

tion of wire 22 and the end of the cutting wire is anchored as shown at 23 by disposing the same around the wire 18 at the formation of the looped portion.

5 In Fig. 5 of the drawings I have illustrated a rectangular can provided with an annular flange disposed over the surrounding edge of the can and crimped thereon in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 2 of
10 the drawings. In this figure 24 designates the lid and 25 the body of the can, said lid having its four sides crimped and bent downwardly in engagement with the body of the can, as shown at 26 and the wire 18
15 is formed with similar terminals and preferably disposed centrally of one side of the can, so that the severing operation is facilitated.

20 In Figs. 4 and 6 of the drawings, I have illustrated a rectangular and a circular can respectively, with the cutting wire located inwardly of the edge of the can and in this construction the flange 13 is spaced from the
25 downturned edge of the lid to receive the cutting wire, which is also extended outwardly as shown at 27 into the crimps of the downturned edge. The ends of the wire are terminated in the usual manner to provide for
30 severing the lid from the can.

35 From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that I have provided a can and can opener which obviates the necessity of providing any openings in the lid or body through which to extend the cutting wire and which requires no further operation of sealing, by filling the same with solder or other filament as is usually the case. The

provision of the crimped downturned edge on the lid also more firmly holds the lid in position and the wire is tightly held against
40 the upper edge of the can so that the lid may be severed on a more direct line than if the wire were not tightly held in position.

Having thus described my invention,
45 what I claim is:

The improvement in pails herein shown and described, comprising a receptacle, a cover for the receptacle, said cover having a depending peripheral flange fitting over the
50 upper portion of the receptacle, the cover proper having an offset formed therein to provide a groove of the same contour as the cover in the under face of the cover, said
55 offset having laterally extending portions projecting outward to the edge of the cover and the depending flange having an offset formed thereon at each end of the offset of
60 the top of the cover to provide a continuous channel or recess from the lower edge of the flange up and around the cover and back down to said lower edge, and a wire
65 fitting in said recess and having a semicircular bend formed at one end and clamped against the lower portion of the flange to anchor said end immovably and having the other end coiled and reversely bent exterior to the cover to provide a handle to draw the wire against the offset to cut the cover.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

MABRY LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:

F. G. SNOW,
JOHN R. JOYCE.