

(No Model.)

A. FENTON & J. BARNES.
CAN OPENER.

No. 480,868.

Patented Aug. 16, 1892.

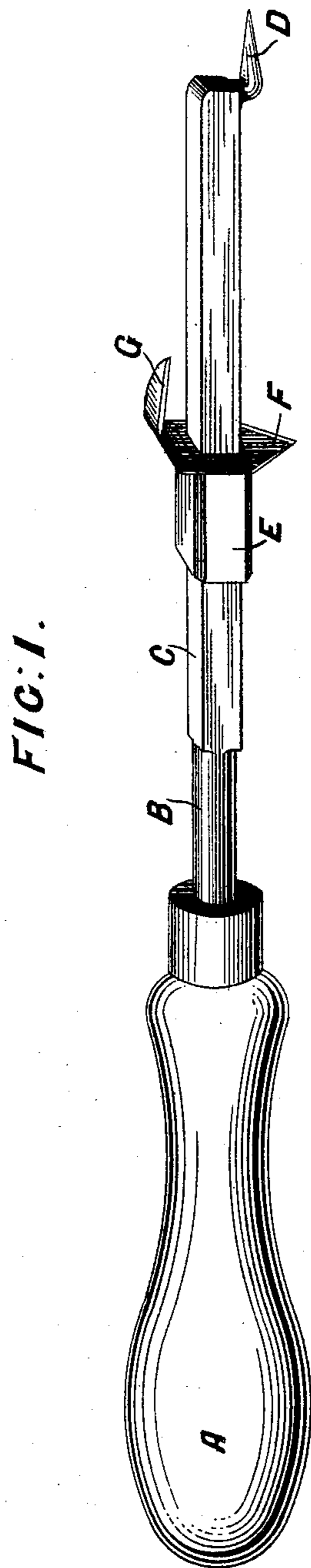


FIG:4.

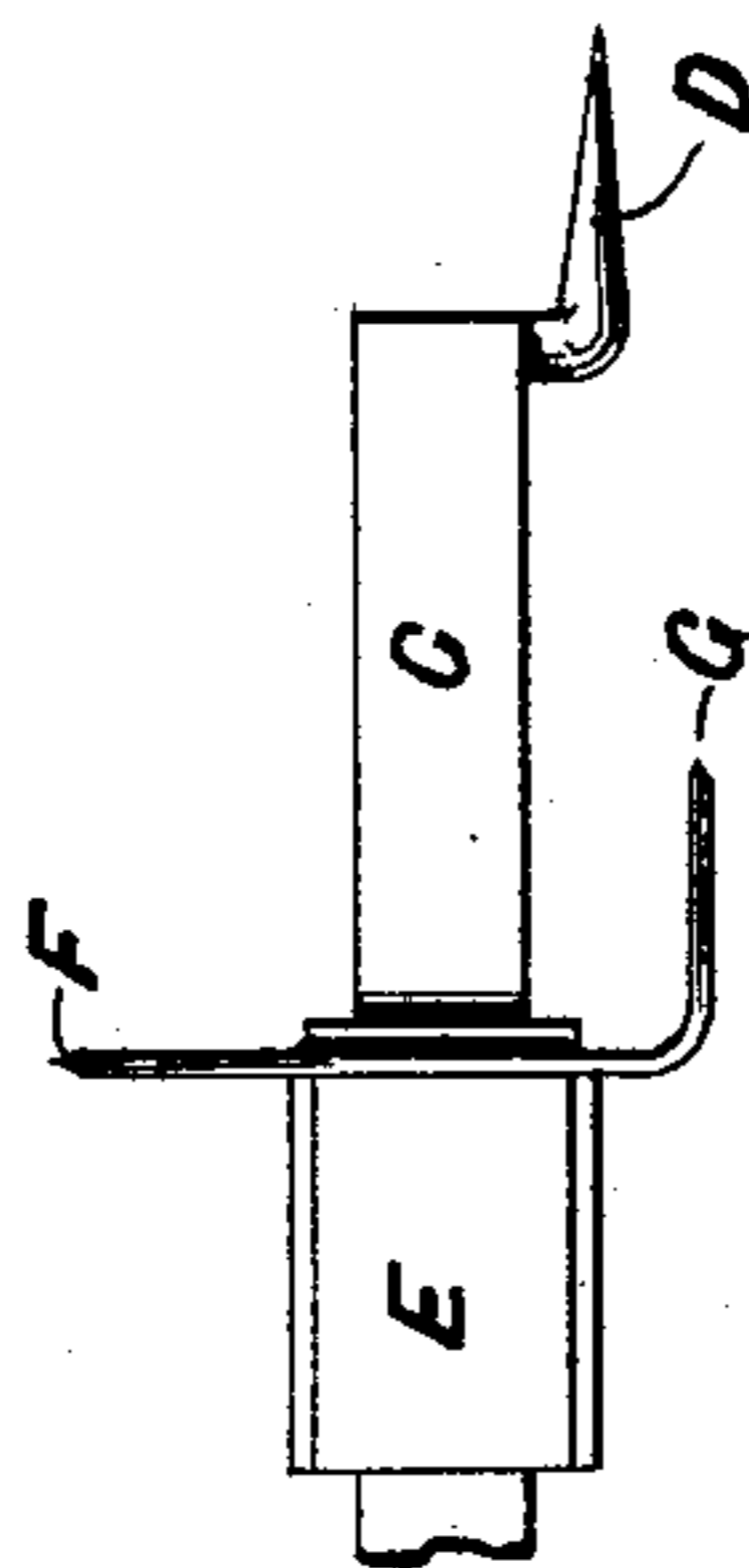
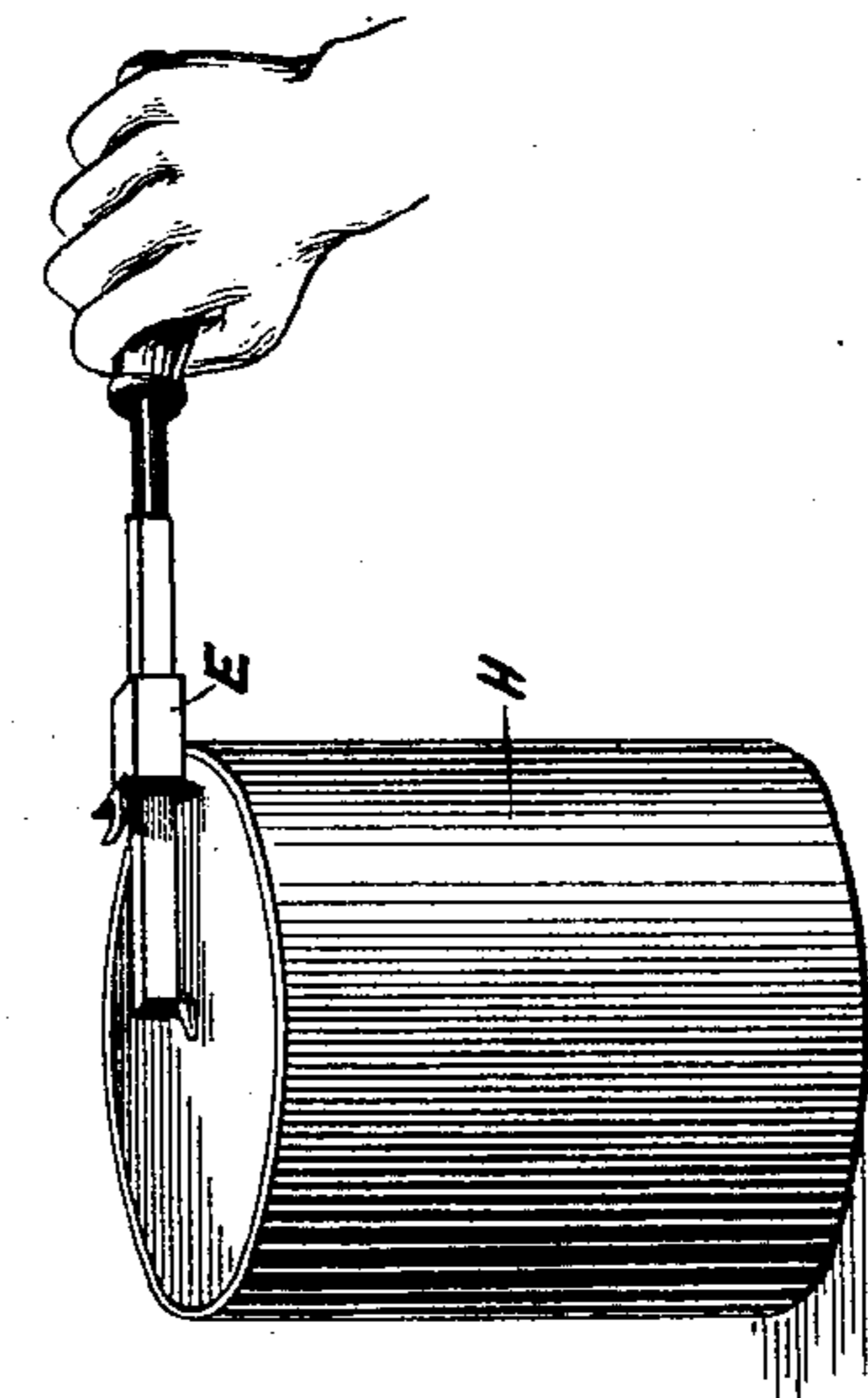


FIG:2.

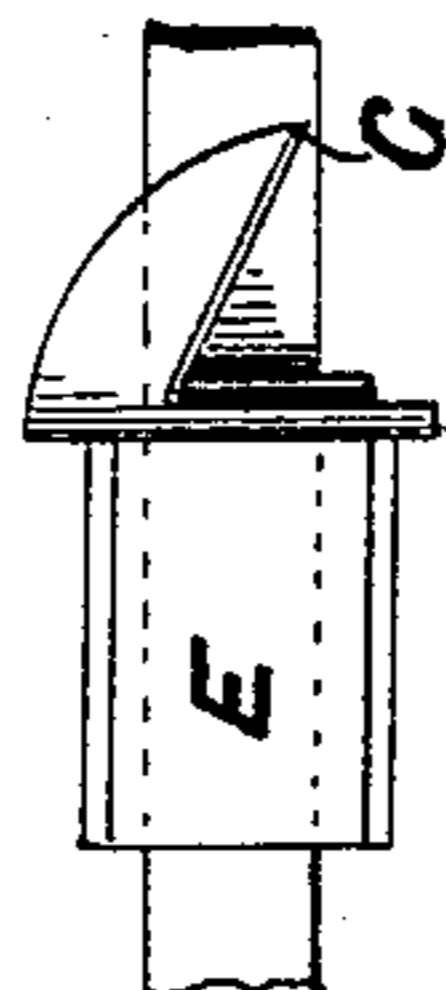


FIG:3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED FENTON AND JOHN BARNES, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAN-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,868, dated August 16, 1892.

Application filed October 20, 1891. Serial No. 409,243. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED FENTON and JOHN BARNES, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have
5 invented a new and Improved Tin-Can Opener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of tin-can opener that will enable
10 to be cut out or the top cut right off.

To enable our invention to be properly understood, we will describe the same by aid of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal view of the opener
15 complete; Figs. 2 and 3, detached portions of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the opener in operation.

A is the handle, holding a metal rod having a portion of its length rounded near the
20 handle, as at B, and square for the remaining portion of its length, as at C. On a side of the end is a spike D, the stem of which is bent round where it is attached to the rod C to form a bend. On the square part is a sliding knife
25 preferably carried on a sleeve E. This knife has two blades F G, the latter being turned at right angles to the other.

H is a tin can.

The use and mode of operating our invention are as follows: The spike D is first stabbed
30 through the tin in the center of the top or bottom and the knife F set upon the rod C at the requisite distance from the spike, according to the size piece to be cut out. The point of
35 the blade F is then pressed through the tin and the handle forced round, the blade F

thereby cutting out a round portion, the spike D holding the end of the opener to the center of the tin like a universal joint. If the piece is desired not to be cut clean out, the spike D
40 enables the cut portion to be readily turned back. It will be understood that during the cutting the can must be held by the hand sufficiently firm to allow the cutting to take place. The operation above described is illustrated
45 at Fig. 4. If it is desired to cut the top off the can completely, the sleeve E is dropped down to the round part B and turned round to bring the knife G to the side of the rod to be in a line with the spike D, which is then
50 stabbed through the center of top and the point of the knife G pressed through the side of the can and the opener turned round, as has been described. It is found in practice that the knife is better carried upon a sleeve,
55 such as E, and that this does not require any set-screw or other means to secure it while the knife is cutting.

Having now described our invention, what we claim is—

A tin-can opener having a square rod with a spike at end with bend in same, and blades carried on a sleeve arranged to slide on rod, and a rounded part at bottom of rod to enable the sleeve to be turned round to bring either
65 blade underneath, as set forth.

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