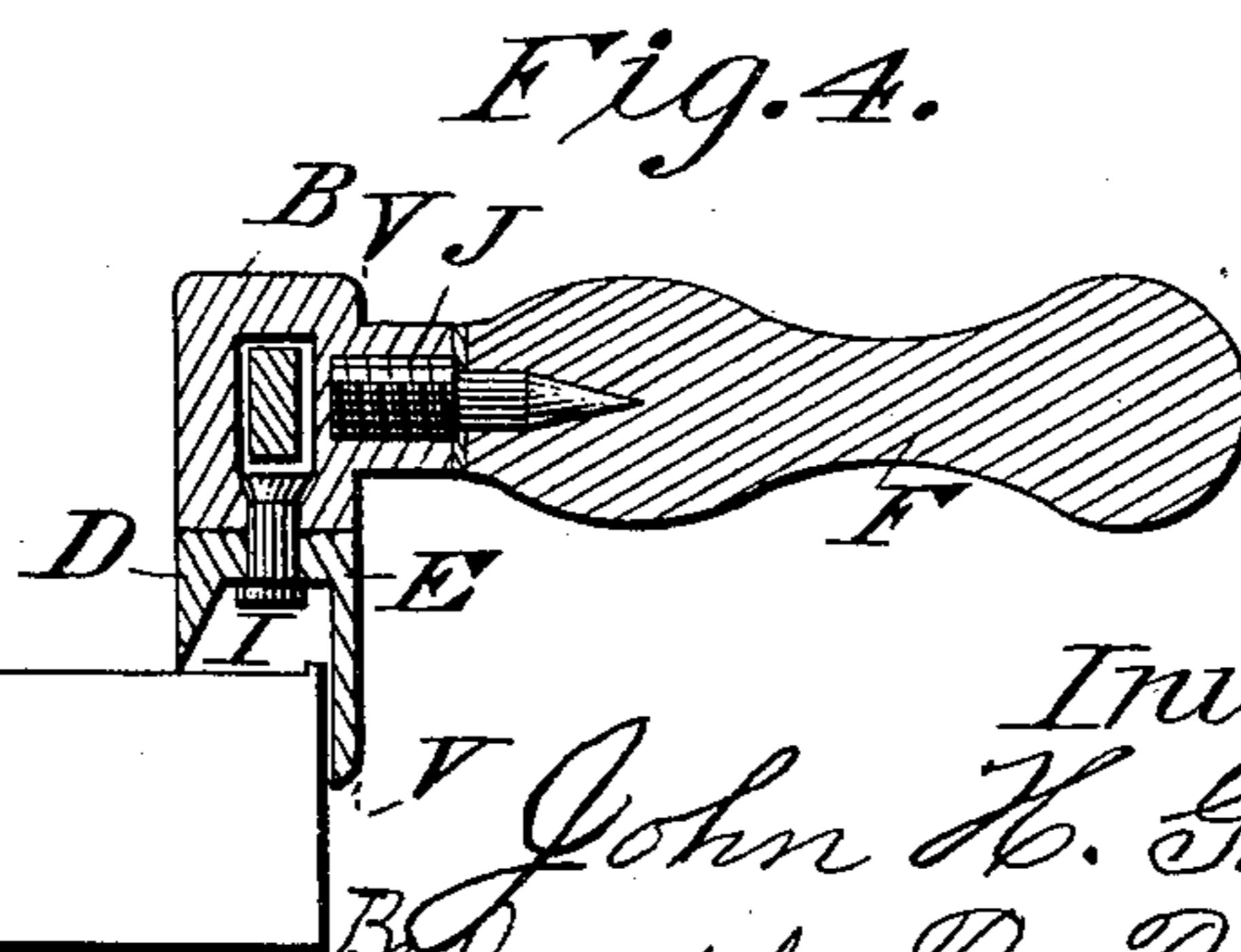
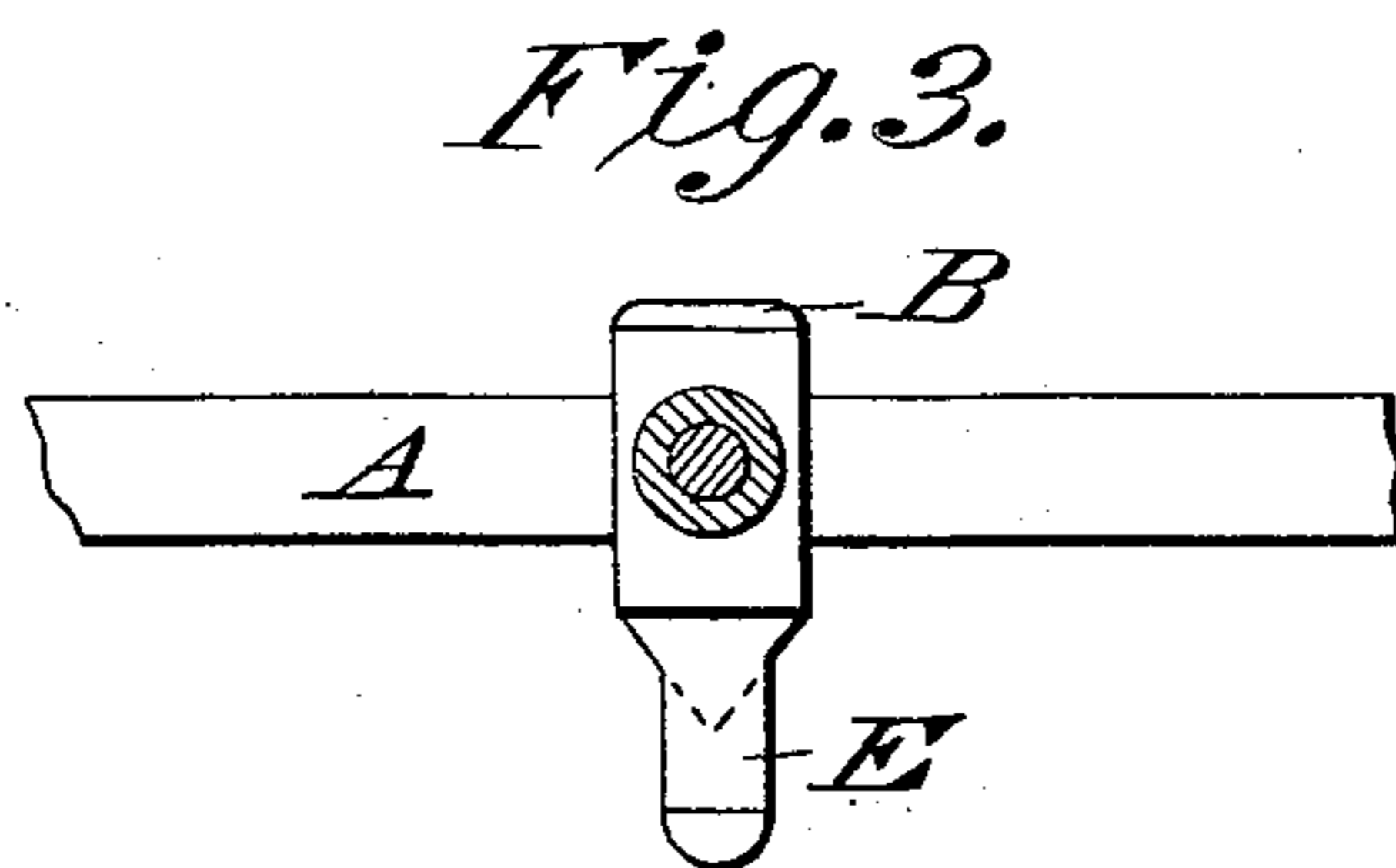
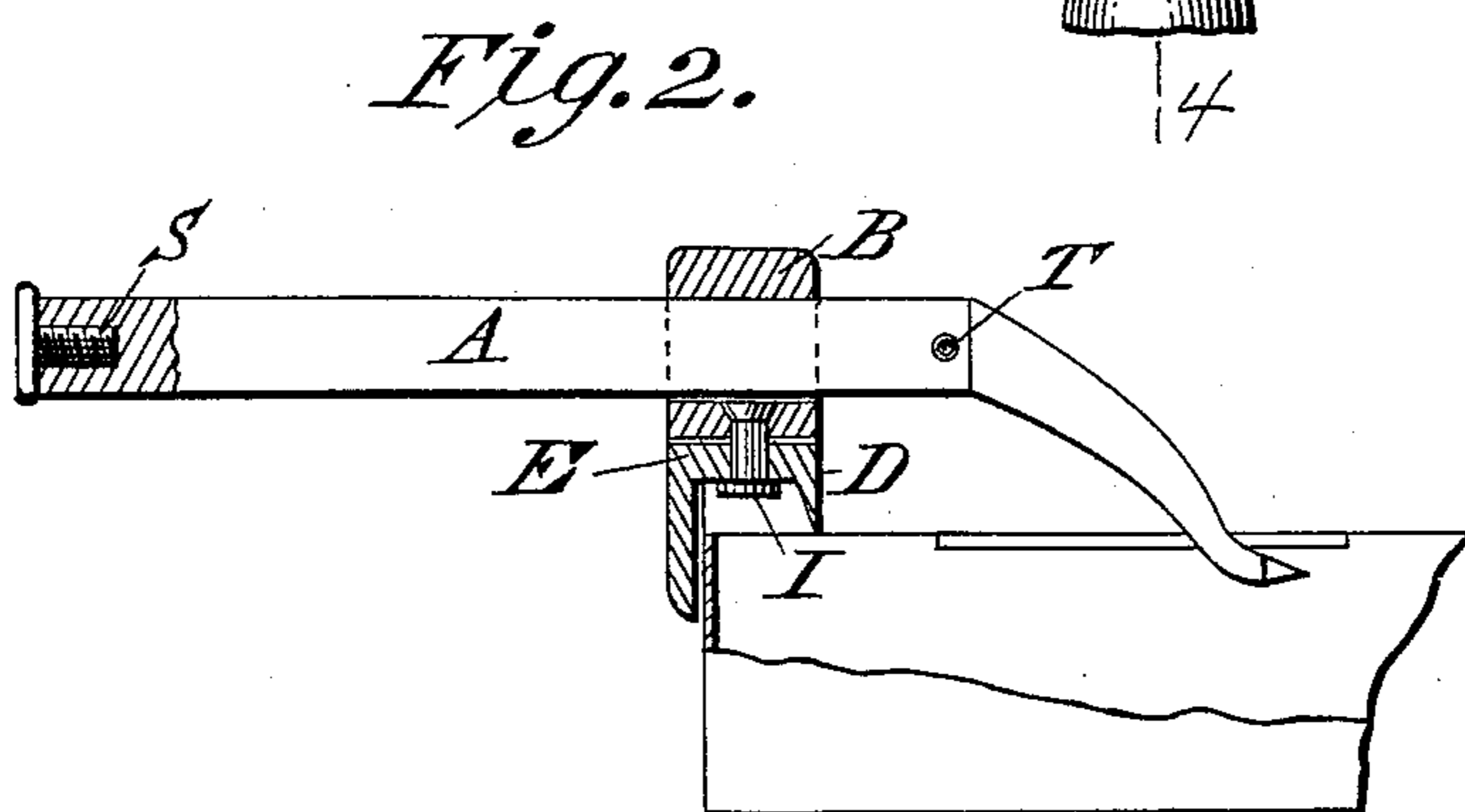
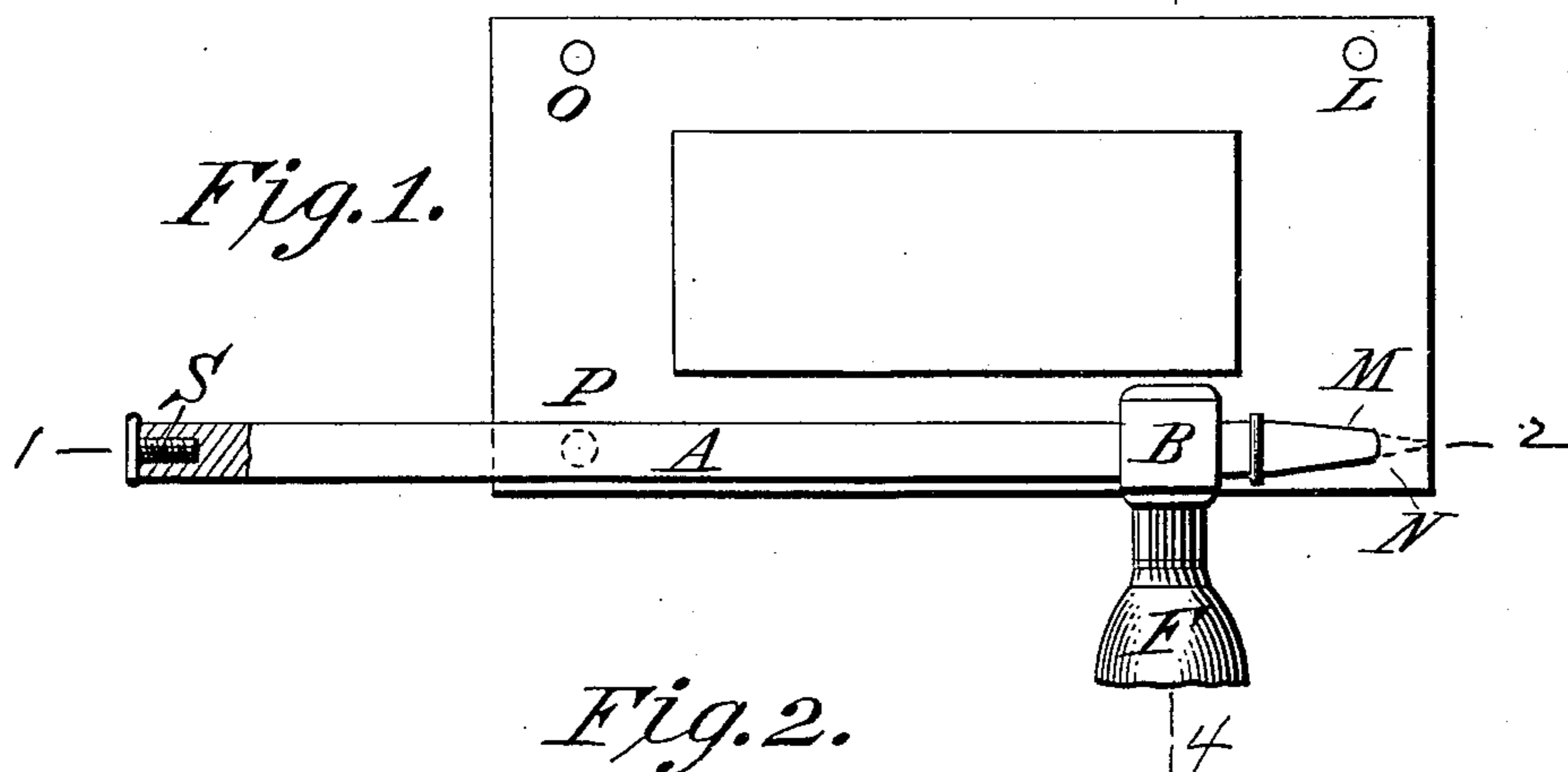


(No Model.)

J. H. GOLDING.
CAN OPENER.

No. 482,057.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



Witnesses:
Wm. Thurny
Henry O. Brown

Inventor:
John H. Golding
Joseph R. Brown
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. GOLDING, OF BAY SHORE, NEW YORK.

CAN-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,057, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed May 8, 1891. Renewed August 8, 1892. Serial No. 442,399. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. GOLDING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bay Shore, county of Suffolk, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Can-Openers; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to devices for opening metallic cans, into which the coverings have been soldered, spun, or stamped, used for packing meats, vegetables, paints, or other commodities for preservation and transportation.

Figure 1 is a plan of the device. Fig. 2 is a section of Fig. 1 on the line 1 2 with the guide E and knife D at right angles to the lever A. Fig. 3 is a section of Fig. 4 on the line V V. Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 1 on the line 3 4.

Fig. 1 illustrates a plan of the device as applied for the opening of a rectangular can. A is a lever, its fulcrum being at or near its point N, and by preference is shown rectangular, one end having a pointed offset to puncture the can for its fulcrum, the other end being provided with a knurled thumb-screw S to prevent the block B from slipping off when not in use, also having a pin T near the said offset for a like purpose. F is a handle projecting from the block B, as shown by Fig. 4, and is used only when the device is applied to the opening of a rectangular can. The block B may have but one slot through it, as shown, in shape conforming to that of the lever A, or it may have two such slots at right angles and the handle connected to its top instead of its side, as shown. The block B slides freely on the lever A, and by being always loose on the same it will, together with the knife D and guide E, cut and open any size or form of can. The block B, as shown by Figs. 2 and 4, has a cylindrical pin I projecting from it, around which the knife D and the guide E revolve. The knife D and the guide E are shown as being formed from one piece of metal, forming a plate conforming in shape to the bottom of the block B and having a hole through its center corresponding to the pin I, over which it passes, and the end of the said

pin is upset to form a shoulder to prevent the block and plate from being separated.

In the application of the device for opening a rectangular can, as illustrated by Fig. 1 in plan and Fig. 4 in section on the line 3 4 of Fig. 1, the lever A is held vertical to the covering of the can to be opened, the knife D and the guide E being parallel to the lever A, its point N resting at M. This being forced through the said covering the lever A is drawn forward and downward until it assumes the position shown, with the knife D resting upon the top of the can and the guide pressing against its side, the lever A being held by one hand and pressed downward until the knife D has penetrated the covering of the can, when the handle F is drawn forward, making a cutting from M to P. The lever is then inserted at L and a cutting made from L to M, and is again inserted at O and a cutting made from O to P, and if it is required to cut the covering entirely off the lever may be inserted at L and a cutting made from L to O. If this is not required, the plane from L to O may be creased by the knife and used as a hinge for that part of the covering separated by the three cuttings, as described.

Fig. 2 illustrates the application of the device for opening a circular can, the lever A being held in the position as described for a rectangular can, the knife D and guide E being at right angles with the lever A. The point N may be inserted in the top of the can at any point in its diameter that will allow space enough for the knife and guide to travel around the fulcrum of the lever, which would be at the point of insertion, as referred to above. The lever A is then drawn forward and downward until the guide E rests upon the can. The block B is then brought forward on the lever until the guide E drops on the outside of the same, the knife D resting on its covering. The lever A is then pressed downward until the knife D penetrates it. It is then rotated wholly or partially around its fulcrum, as desired. Through the guide E, resting against the outside of the can, the cutting made by the knife D in its revolution around the fulcrum of the lever A will be concentric with the circumference of the can and exactly coincide with its contour. Therefore

this device avoids the necessity of making any calculations or measurements to the end of puncturing the can for a fuicrum directly in its center, and the opening of the can is performed with ease and rapidity.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 In a can-opener, the combination, substantially as before set forth, of the self-adjusting block B, the knife D, and the guide E, the le-

ver A, and the handle F, constructed to form a complete device to open all forms of cans.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 16th day of April, 1891. 15

JOHN H. GOLDING.

Witnesses:

P. H. JARVIS,
H. B. BROWN.