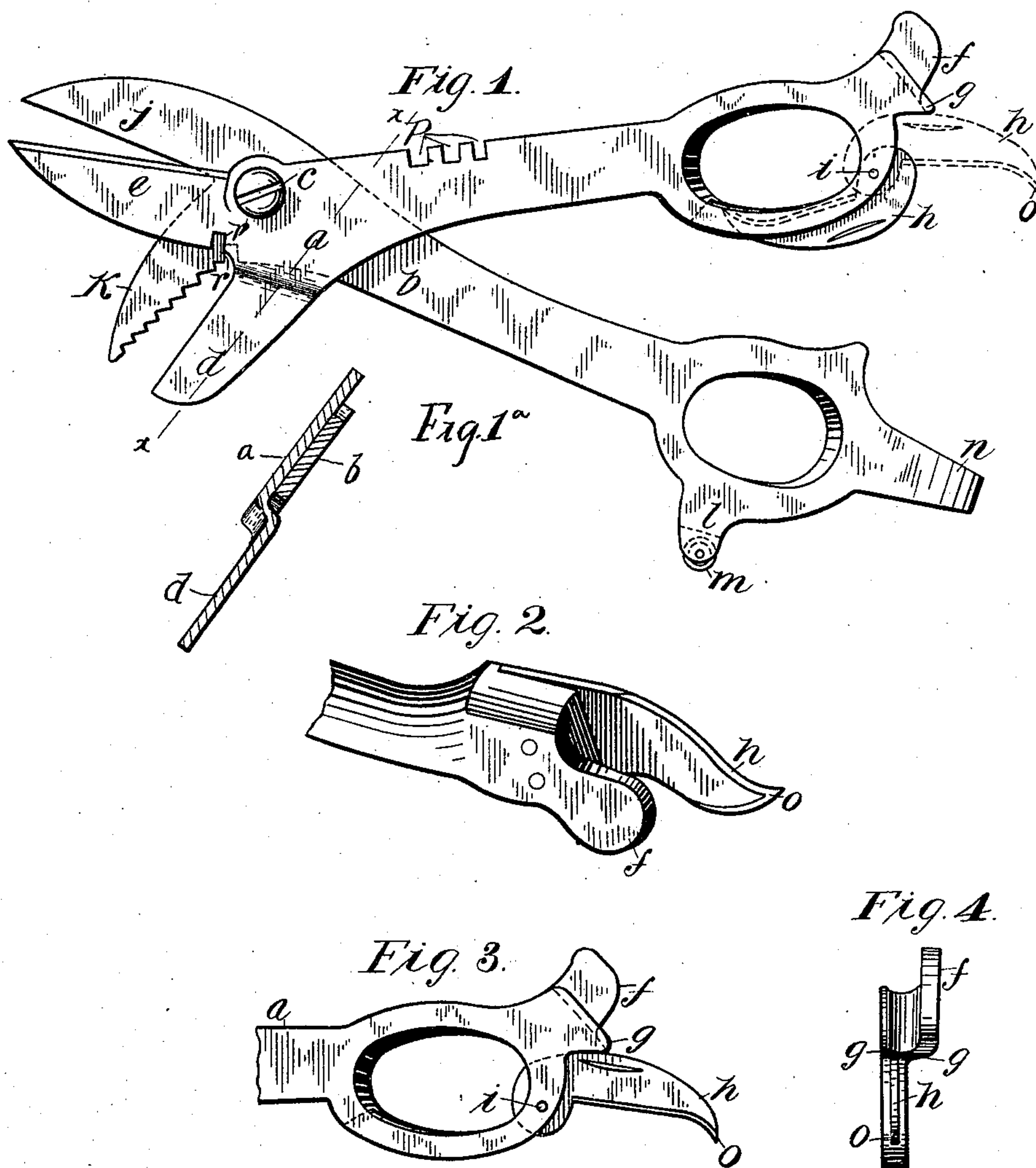


(No Model.)

N. M. STEBBINS.
COMBINATION TOOL.

No. 574,178.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



Witnesses

L. H. Horner.

E. C. Sturtevant

Inventor

Nathan M. Stebbins

By Allen Webster

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN M. STEBBINS, OF STAFFORD, CONNECTICUT.

COMBINATION-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,178, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed April 10, 1894. Serial No. 507,008. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN M. STEBBINS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Stafford, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Combination-Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, in which drawings like letters of reference indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved device. Fig. 1^a is a sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1, showing the bend or set-off in the wrench-jaw *d*. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the can-opener part of my device in modified form. Fig. 3 is a side view of the portion of the device illustrated in Fig. 1 upon which the can-opening blade is mounted, and Fig. 4 is a view of the same as seen from the right of Fig. 3.

In detail, *a* and *b* indicate the shanks of the tool. *c* indicates a screw or pivot. *d* indicates a wrench-jaw mounted upon the shank *d*. *e* indicates a cutting-blade mounted upon the same shank. *f* indicates an overlapping projection which bears against the side of the can when the opener is being operated. *g* indicates a lip adjacent to the overlapping part *f*. *h* indicates a blade; *i*, a pivot upon which the same may be mounted; *j*, a cutting-blade upon the shank *b*; *k*, a wrench-blade upon the same shank; *l*, a boss or projection; *m*, a glass-cutting disk mounted therein; *n*, a screw-driver blade; *o*, the upturned point of the blade *h*, and *p* a recess in the shank *a* for convenience in breaking the edges of the glass.

The construction of my device will be readily understood on reference to the drawings, in which I clearly illustrate in Fig. 1 a preferred form of construction. The can-opener portion, however, may be modified by fixing the blade in position upon any convenient handle, or it may be arranged upon a pivot, as shown in Fig. 1.

The shanks are preferably formed of steel and may be either cast, dropped, or otherwise forged.

The cutting-blade *e* upon the shank *a* is ar-

ranged to cut against the cutting-blade of the shank *b*, and the wrench-blade *d* upon the shank *a* is bent out of the plane of the shank *a* and into the plane of the shank *b*, so as to operate with the wrench-blade *k* upon the shank *b*.

The wrench-blades project downwardly from the pivotal point at an angle approximating forty-five degrees from the central line of the shanks, and I preferably provide one of the jaws with serrations or teeth.

The can-opener portion of my device consists of a blade *h*, which may be mounted at one end of the handle or shank or may be arranged independently by the removal of the device, and the blade may be pivoted to turn back or may be fixed in position, as before explained.

The can-opener blade *h* is provided with an upturned point, which serves the purpose of preventing the escape of the blade when the device is in use. Heretofore such blades have been curved in the opposite direction to that shown in Fig. 2 at the point, and they readily escape during the operation of cutting, while the upturned point will strike against the lower surface of the tin before the blade performs its complete cutting operation and brings the device to a stop, thus warning the operator that the length of the cutting-stroke without danger of the blade escaping has been reached. It then simply becomes necessary to return the handle to a more vertical position and move the blade forward and turn the handle downwardly to bring the blade again into cutting operation.

The lip *f* overhangs the side of the can and serves as a guide to maintain the blade at the desired distance from the edge of the can, while the space between the blade and the lip serves to form a fulcrum to bear upon the top of the can during the cutting operation. The overhanging lip *f* is, moreover, so arranged and configured as to serve as a rest or support for one of the fingers, as the third finger, of the hand grasping the shanks in operating the shears or pliers.

At the handle end of the shank I form a screw-driver *n*, and upon one side of the handle end I form a lug or projection in which I

mount a hard-steel disk *m* for glass-cutting, and upon the outer edge of the shank *a* I form recesses *p* of different widths to use in the ordinary manner in breaking the edge of glass after the same has been cut.

The notches *r*, formed at the heel of one of the wrench-jaws and at the back and rear portion of one of the cutting or shear blades *e*, are employed as wire-cutting recesses, into which a piece of wire of any size not larger than the recesses may be inserted when the shanks are separated to their greatest extent and a shearing and very powerful pressure brought to bear, thus separating the wire at the point between the two adjacent faces.

Having therefore described my invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A combination-tool, comprising a shank *b* formed with a cutting-jaw *j*, and a wrench-jaw *k* projected from the shank, as shown, and a shank *a* pivotally connected to the shank *b* and formed with a cutting-jaw *e* disposed coincident with the cutting-jaw *j* of the other shank, and a wrench-jaw *d* projected from the shank *a* and disposed in coincident alignment with the wrench-jaw *k*, substantially as specified and for the purpose stated.

NATHAN M. STEBBINS.

Witnesses:

MARCUS B. FISK,

CLARENCE J. WETTSSEL.