

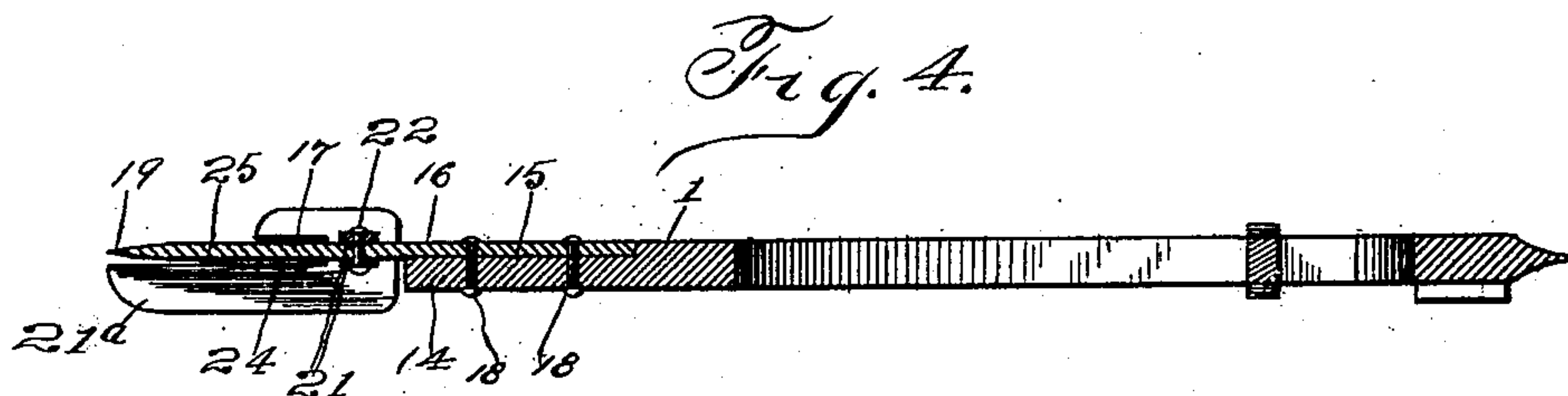
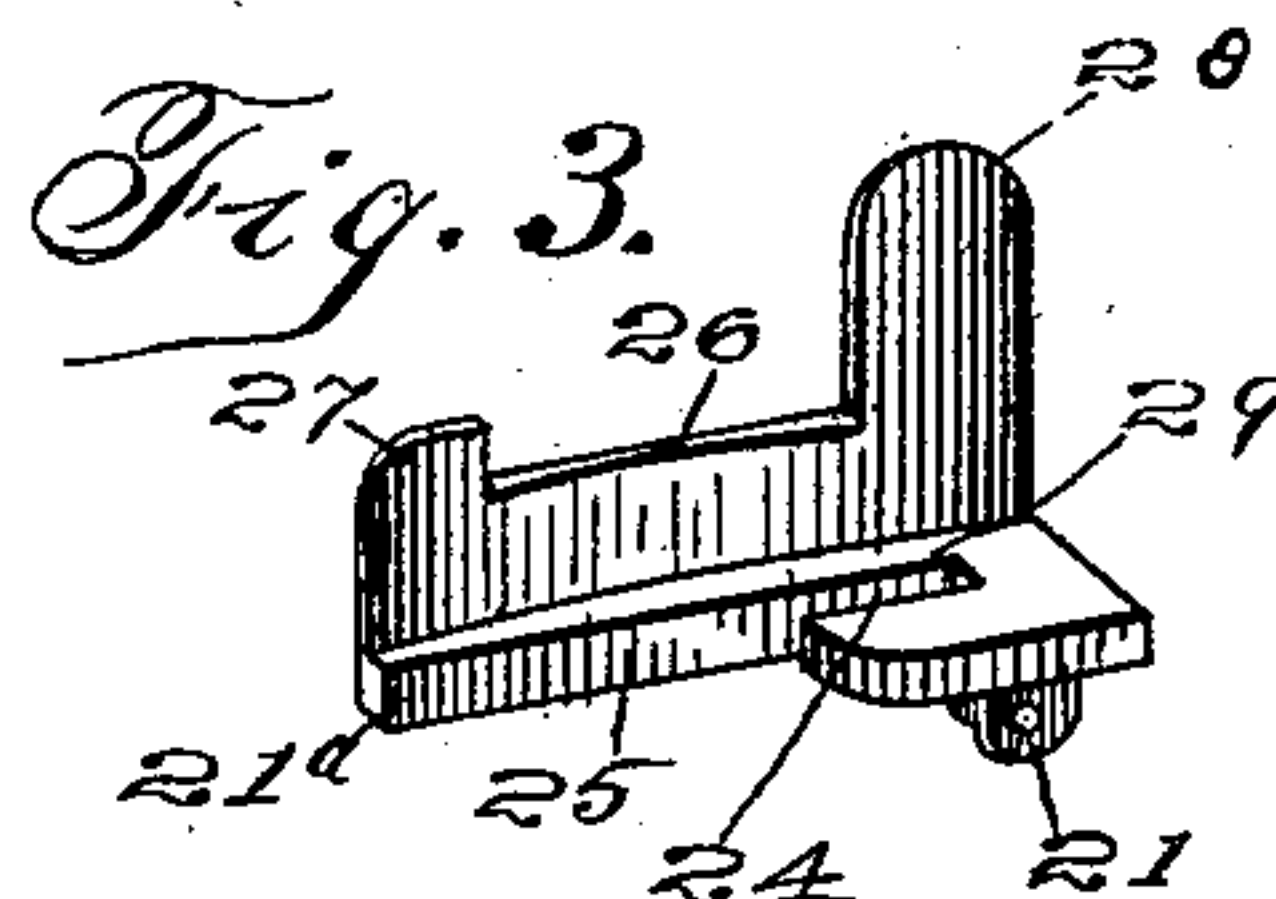
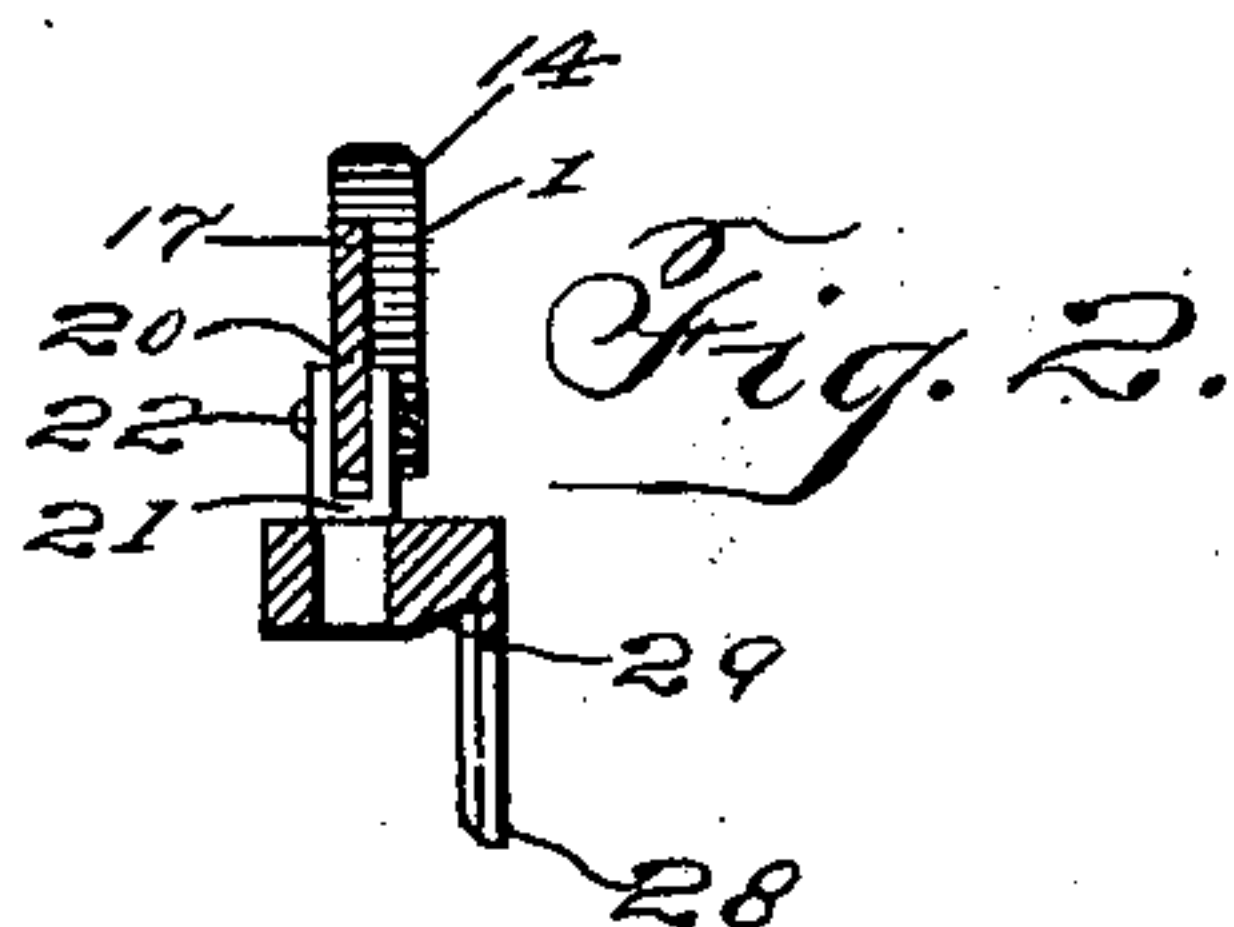
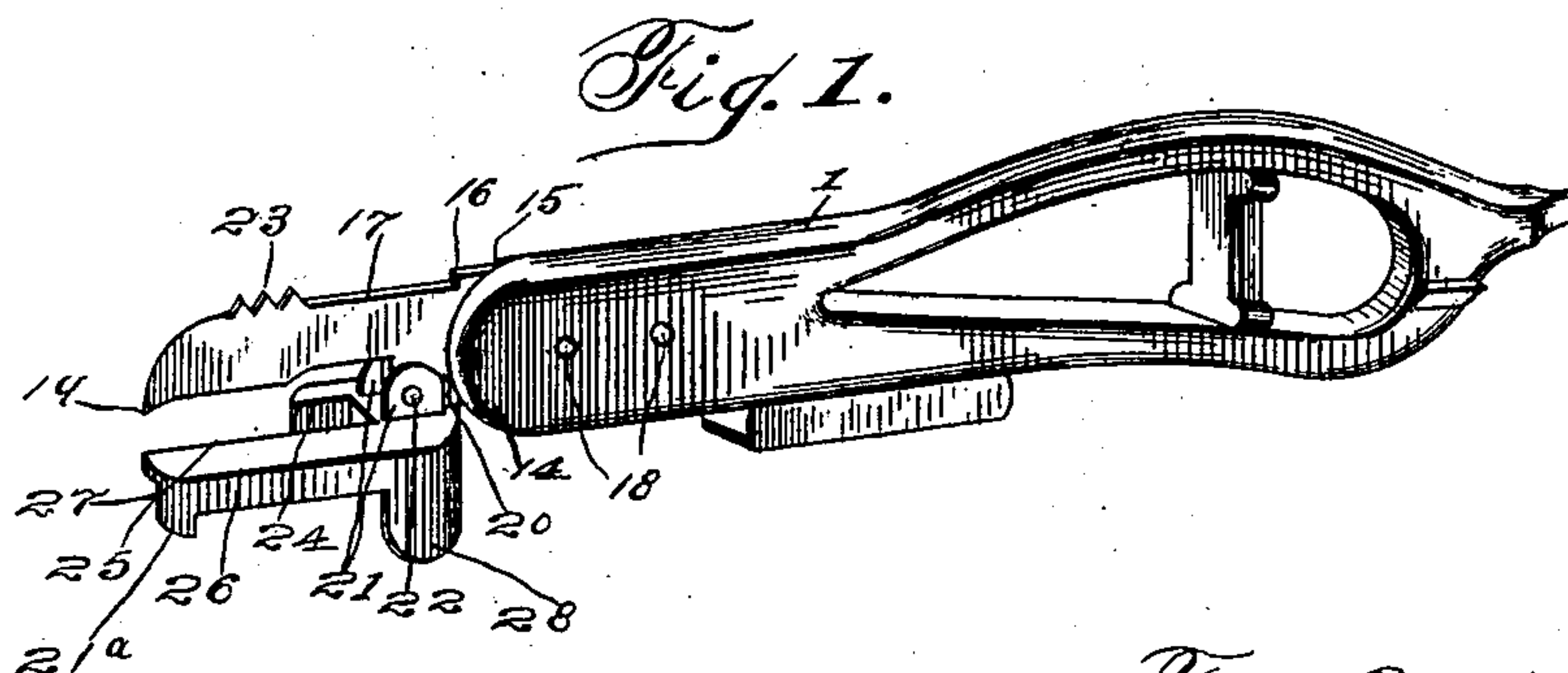
No. 667,243.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

H. McCLEARY.
CAN OPENER.

(Application filed Apr. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY McCLEARY, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

CAN-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,243, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed April 27, 1900. Serial No. 14,645. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY McCLEARY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mobile, in the county of Mobile and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can-Openers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in can-openers.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of can-openers and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive one capable of rapidly opening circular and square cans without forcing the
15 severed portion into the body of the can and adapted when not in use to lie longitudinally of the handle to avoid interfering with the use of any other devices that might be mounted on the handle.

20 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a can-opener constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the can-opener. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the sliding
30 guide which forms one of the jaws of the can-opener. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken longitudinally of the can-opener.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

35 1 designates a handle provided at the end 14 with a longitudinal recess 15, in which is secured the shank 16 of a can-opener blade 17. The end 14 of the handle and the shank of
40 the blade 17 are preforated for the reception of rivets 18 or other suitable fastening devices, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings. The can-opening blade 17 is provided with an outer cutting
45 edge 19 and is pointed, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and it is provided at its inner edge with an extension or ear 20, located adjacent to the end 14 of the handle and pivoted between a pair of ears 21 of the guide 21^a by

means of a rivet 22 or other suitable fasten- 50
ing device, which passes through registering perforations of the parts. The cutting edge 19 of the blade 17 is preferably provided with
teeth 23, and the inner end of the guide is enlarged adjacent to the ears and is provided 55
with a slot or bifurcation 24, and it has a straight inner edge 25, which coöperates with the blade. The guide is provided at its outer
side with a depending longitudinal flange 26, and it has front and rear lugs 27 and 28, 60
which are adapted to fit against the side of a can. The lower face 29 of the guide is recessed, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the
accompanying drawings, to provide a cutting
edge to coöperate with the blade 17, so that 65
the device will operate similar to a pair of shears.

When the can-opener is employed on a round can, the flange 26, which is curved at its inner face, fits against the sides of the 70
can, the edge of the latter being received within the recess of the lower face of the guide; but when the can-opener operates on a square can the straight sides of the same
fit against the lugs at the ends of the flange 75
26. The handle and the blade 17 form a lever which is oscillated to sever the top of the can from the sides, and as the knife works
upward in cutting it will be apparent that the severed portion of the top will not be 80
forced into the body of the can. The guide is adapted to move rapidly around the edges of the can, and it will be apparent that the
latter may be quickly opened. The inner enlarged portion of the guide is approximately 85
L-shaped, and as the blade is pivoted to the said guide at the inner end thereof the guide is adapted to lie normally longitudinally of
the blade, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, so that it will be out 90
of the way and not interfere with the use of any other devices that may be mounted on the handle.

What is claimed is—

A device of the class described comprising 95
a guide provided with a depending longitudinal flange curved to conform to the configuration of a can, said guide being provided

with an inner straight edge 25, and having an L-shaped portion at its inner end forming a slot, and a handle provided with a blade pivoted to the guide at the L-shaped portion
5 thereof, whereby the guide is adapted to lie normally longitudinally of the blade, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY McCLEARY.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. HARRIS,

CHARLES K. CROFTS.