

No. 707,560.

Patented Aug. 26, 1902.

M. E. DUNCAN.
CAN OPENER.

(Application filed Apr. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

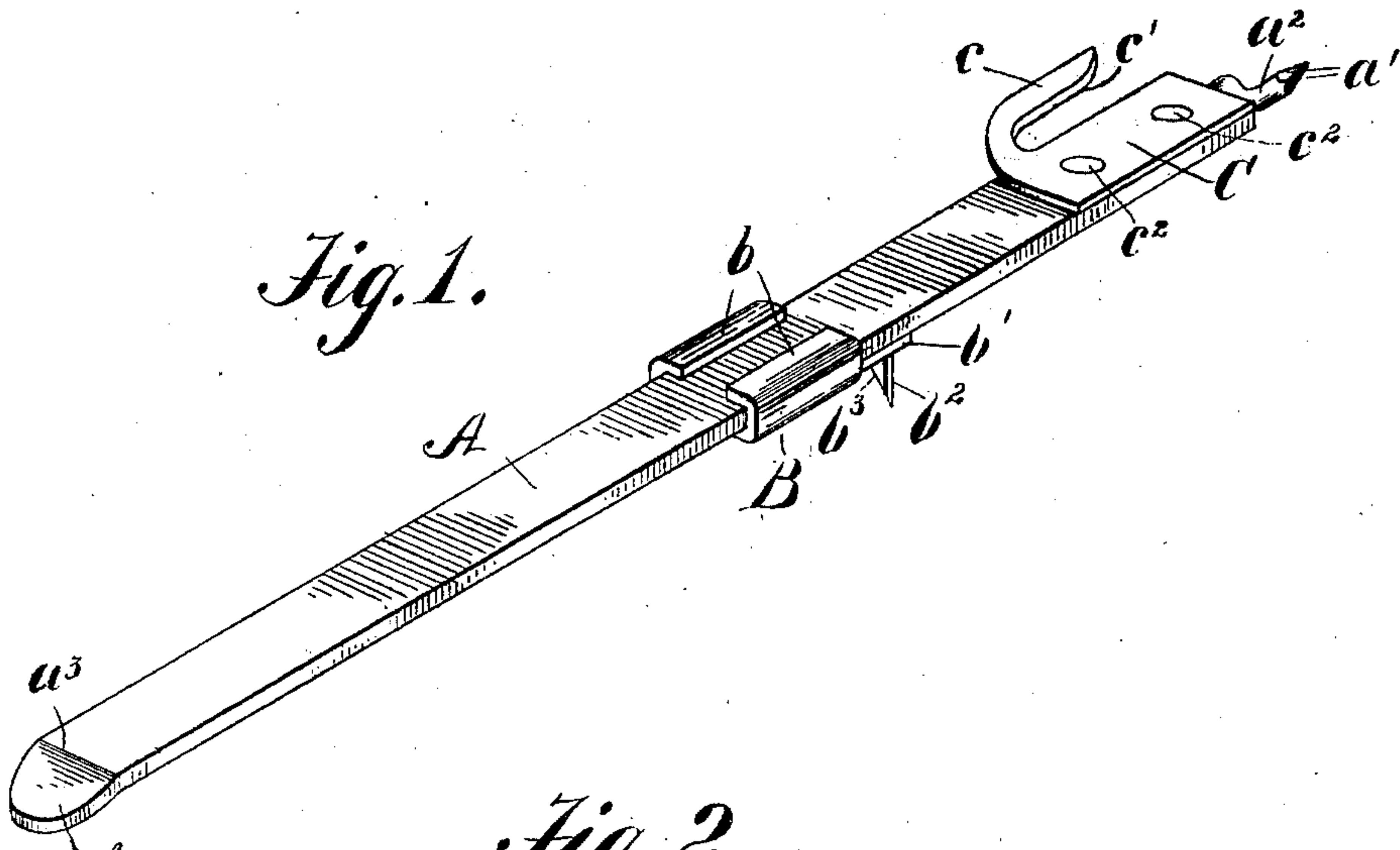


Fig. 2.

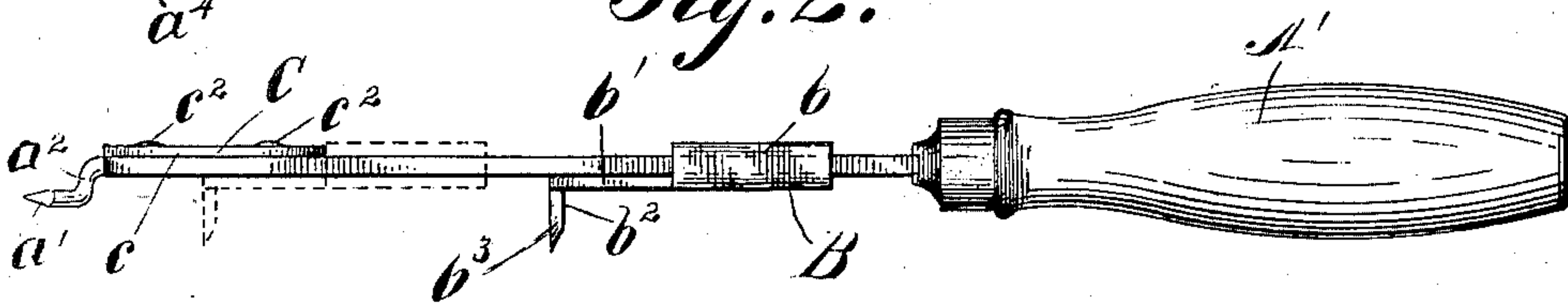


Fig. 3.

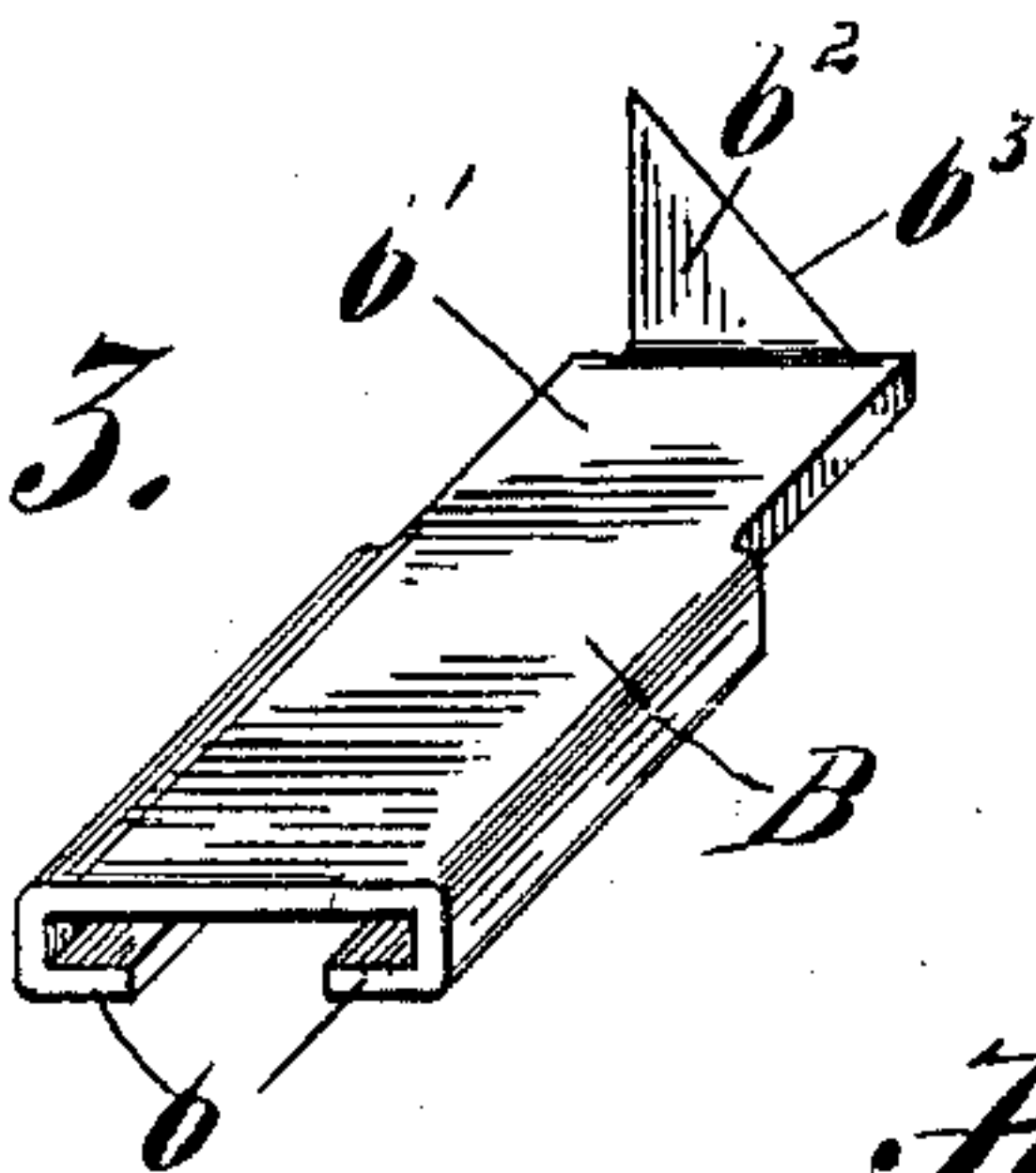


Fig. 6.

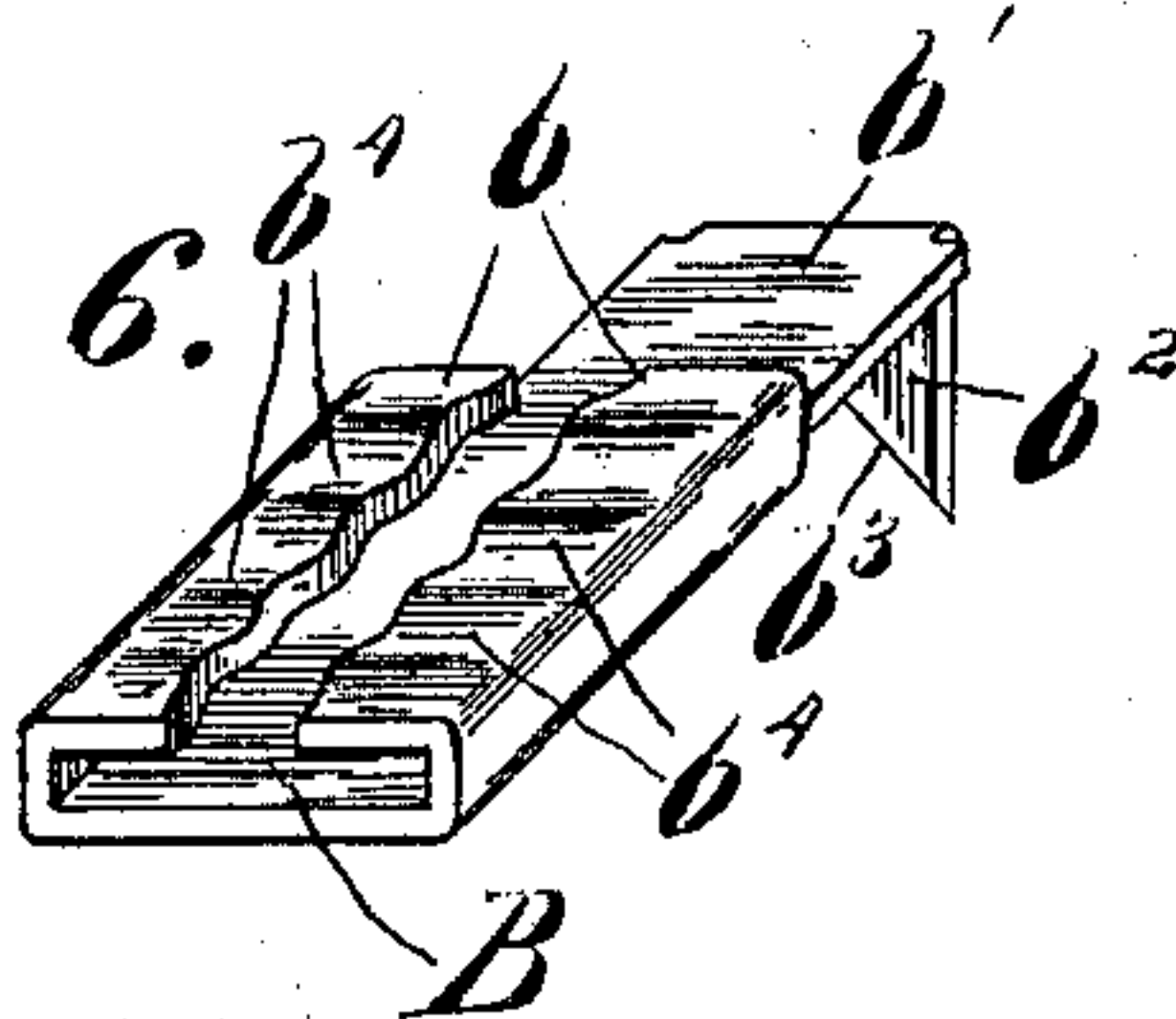


Fig. 4.

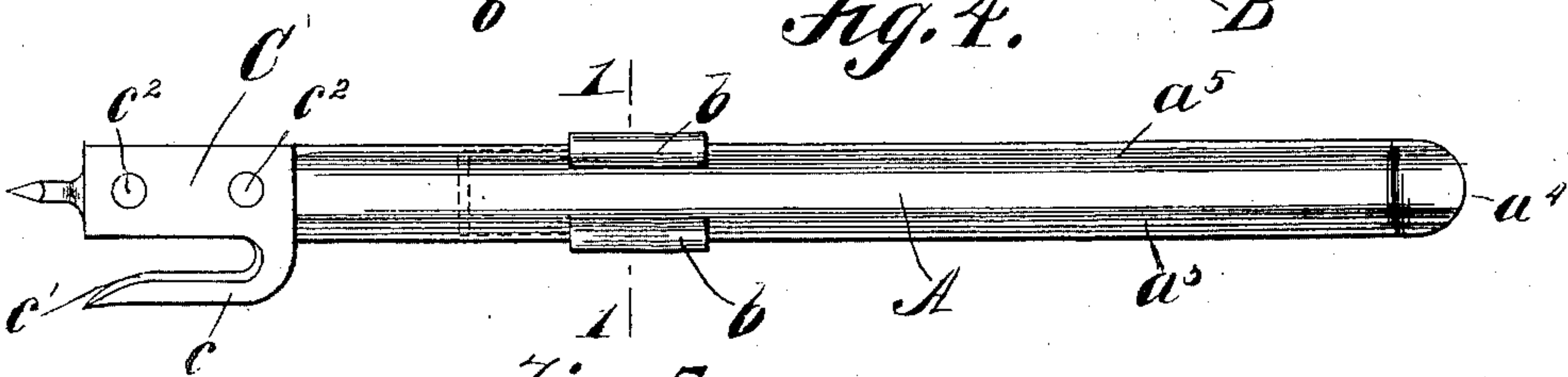


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

B. McComb
Fred Meyer

INVENTOR

Map E. Duncan
BY
A. H. Meyer
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX E. DUNCAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BYRON R. BACON,
OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

CAN-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,560, dated August 26, 1902.

Application filed April 6, 1901. Serial No. 54,572. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX E. DUNCAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can-Openers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of can-openers which are provided with a perforating-point formed upon the end of the bar and adapted to act as a center around which a blade fastened upon the bar moves when cutting.

The object of my invention is to provide a device of the nature described embodying simplicity in construction, efficiency in operation, and economy in cost of manufacture. I attain these objects in the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2 is a side view and shows the device provided with a turned handle. Fig. 3 is an inverted view in perspective of the knife-holder, which I shall hereinafter designate as the "sliding piece." Fig. 4 is a top view of my device, showing a slight modification. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken on the line 1 1 of said Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a top view in perspective of the sliding piece in a slightly-modified form.

In practice I employ a flat bar A, having a piercing-point formed by the tapering sides a' upon the end of the double L-shaped projection a^2 , which in turn is formed integral with the said bar A.

B designates a sliding piece formed with the turned flanges b , which engage around the edges of the flat bar A. The said sliding piece is provided with an extending shank b' , upon the end of which I form a pointed blade b^2 , having a cutting edge b^3 . To prevent the sliding piece B from slipping off, I bend the end of the bar A along the line a^3 , forming the lip a^4 , or, as shown in Fig. 2, the handle A', which I might employ, would act to keep the said sliding piece upon the bar.

The dotted lines in Fig. 2 show the relative

position of the cutting-blade to the piercing-point when the smallest-size opening is being cut.

C designates a plate provided with a projecting tongue or blade c , having a cutting edge c' , and is securely fastened to the flat bar A by means of the rivets or pins c^2 .

When using my device, the piercing-point is first forced through the can, and bringing the bar down to a horizontal position the sliding piece is moved along until the cutting-blade is in the desired position. By a slight pressure the cutting-blade is forced through the top of the can, which can then very readily be cut away by bringing the handle around in a horizontal and circular direction.

To cut a square opening, I use the cutter c , formed upon the plate C. I first perforate the can by means of the piercing-point a^2 and then insert in this opening the cutter c , and by moving the end of the bar up and down and exerting a slight forward pressure the can may be very easily cut.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I show a slight constructional modification which may be used to advantage. In this form I simply form the grooves or corrugations a^5 upon the flat bar A and construct the sliding piece B with corresponding grooves or corrugations.

The particular advantage of the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is that I may use much thinner metal. The corrugations will equalize the difference in strength.

In Fig. 6 I show a series of corrugations b^4 running crosswise upon the flanges b of the sliding piece B. While these corrugations are not essential, they may be employed to enable the user to obtain a stronger hold upon the sliding piece.

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

1. A can-opener consisting of a flat bar or shank provided with a piercing-point at one end and a cutting-blade formed upon a plate attached to the said flat bar or shank, in combination with a sliding piece having overlapping flanges which are adapted to engage around the edges of the said shank and a cutting-blade formed upon a projecting shank extending from the said sliding piece and en-

gaging along the under side of the shank, substantially as described.

2. In a can-opener a flat bar or shank provided with a piercing-point at one end and a
5 cutting-blade formed upon a plate attached to the said flat bar or shank, in combination with a sliding piece adapted to move along the said shank, overlapping flanges formed upon the sliding piece and adapted to engage
10 around the edge of the shank and hold the sliding piece upon same, a projecting shank formed upon the said sliding piece and en-

gaging along the under side of the shank and a cutting-blade formed upon the end of the said shank, substantially as described. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of April, 1901.

MAX E. DUNCAN.

Witnesses:

S. S. SUGAR,
B. McCOMB.