No. 794,229. PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

C. JOVIGNOT.

KEY OPENING CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1905.

FIG_1_

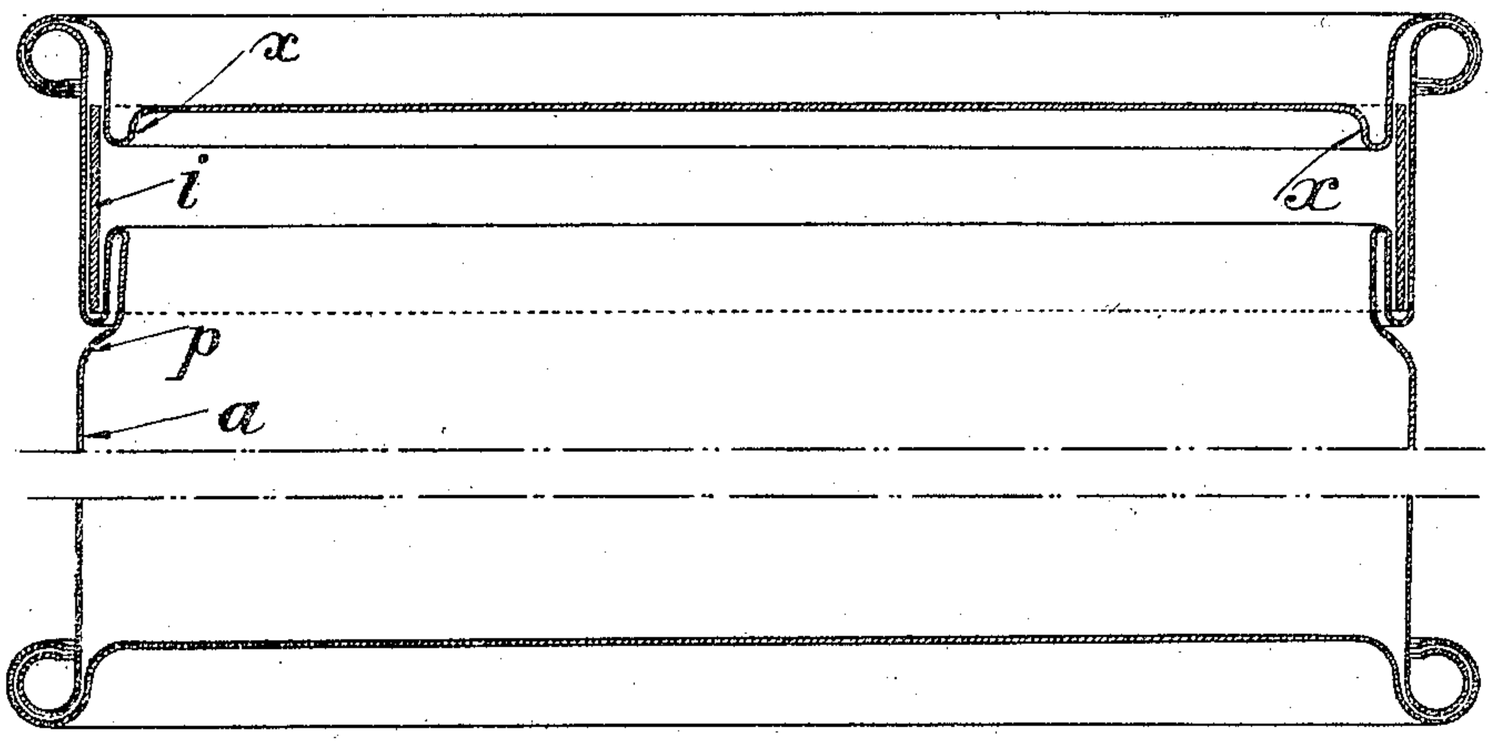


FIG_2_

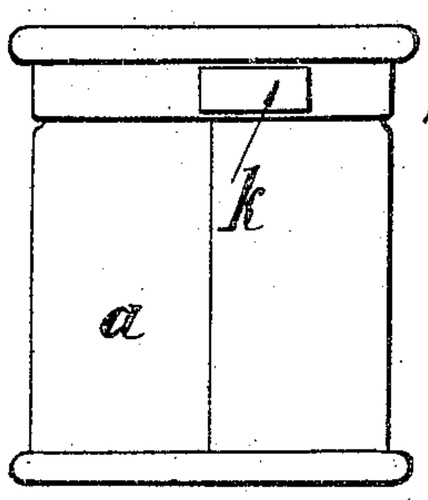


FIG_3_

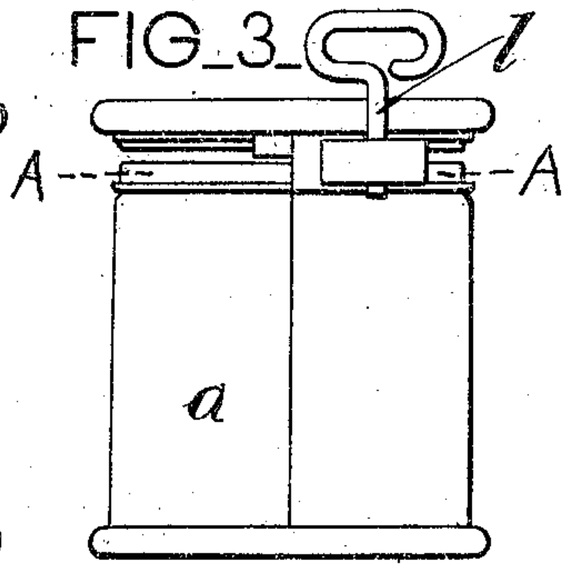


FIG_4_

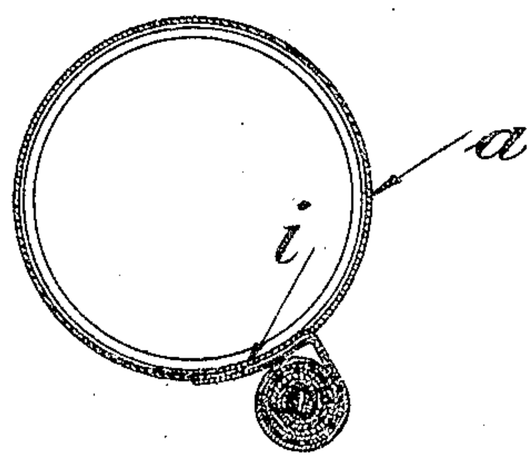


FIG_5_

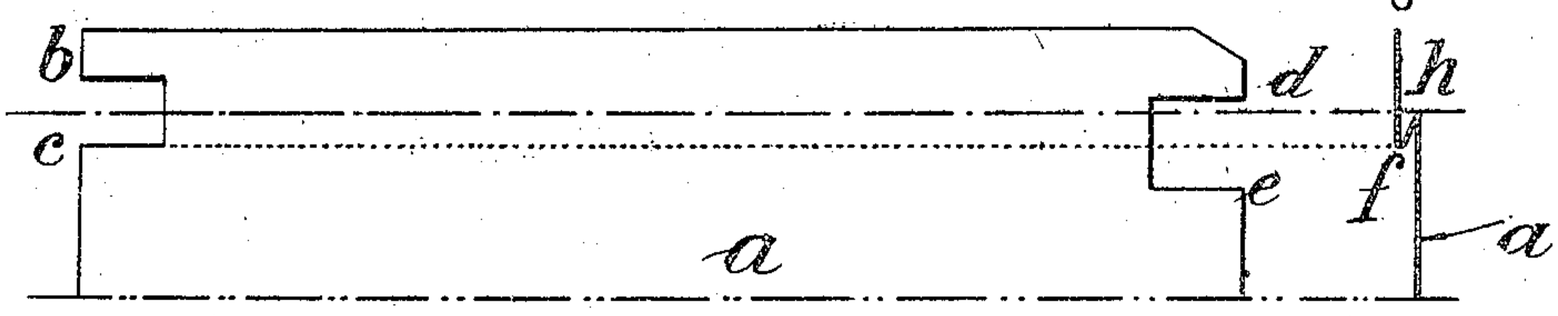


Fig.7.

FIG_6_

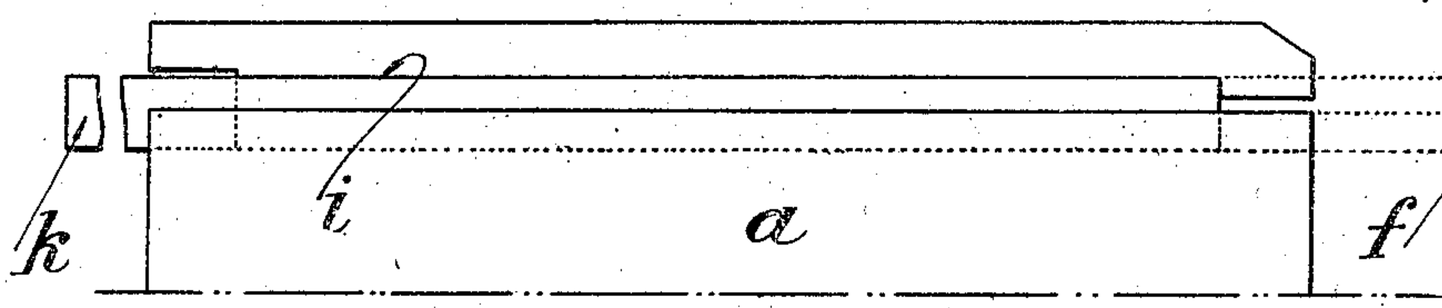
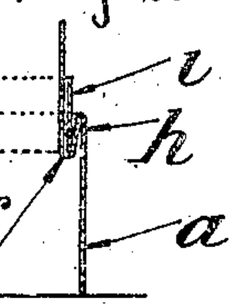


Fig.8.



Witnesses
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No. 794,229. Patented July 11, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JOVIGNOT, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

KEY-OPENING CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,229, dated July 11, 1905.

Application filed January 31, 1905. Serial No. 243,588.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, CHARLES JOVIGNOT, civil engineer, a citizen of France, residing at 23 and 25 Avenue de Chatillon, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Key-Opening Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved metallic receptacle and means for opening the same; and the object of the invention is to facilitate the manufacture of the receptacle and to permit it to be opened with small effort and without damaging the receptacle.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section, on a large scale, of the upper and lower portions of the receptacle with its covers set. Fig. 2 is an outside elevation view of the receptacle on a smaller scale. Fig. 3 is an elevation view of the same receptacle during its opening. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken through line A A of Fig. 3. Figs. 5 to 8 refer to the different stages of manufacture of the body of the receptacle before it is rolled up.

The receptacle comprises, as usual, a body *a*, formed of a metal strip wound to the desired diameter, and two covers or ends fixed to said body by setting.

Before shaping the blank constituting the body of the receptacle a part *b c*, Fig. 5, is cut out on the left-hand side, and on the right-hand side a somewhat larger portion *d e* is removed in such a manner that the upper edge *d* is slightly above the center of the height of the recess *b c*. The metal body *a* is then bent twice at the height *d e*, so that the lower bend *f* is at the level of the lower edge *c* of the recess *b c*. The section of the body is then as illustrated in Fig. 6. In the bend *f h* thus produced is inserted a metal strip *i* of the height of the recess *b c*, said strip terminating at one end at the recess *d e* and projecting at the other end for some centimeters. (See Figs. 7 and 8.) The blank or body *a* thus prepared is passed under a tool which flattens the fold *f h* and produces a slight bending or shoulder *p*, so that the said fold *f h* does not project beyond the outer surface of the receptacle. The blank *a* is then folded to the desired diameter and is soldered according to the vertical line of joint. Owing to the presence of the recess *b c* and *d e*, the thickness of the body of the receptacle is not exaggerated at the fold along the vertical joining-line of the body of the receptacle, and the soldering is effected without difficulty. After the body of the receptacle has been soldered the end *k* of the strip *i* projects outwardly and remains free. The lower cover is then set or soldered, the receptacle is filled, and the upper cover is then set. This cover comprises around it a chased guard or flange *x*, which projects downward and which is adapted to be placed behind the upper edge of the tearing-strip *i*, as shown in Fig. 1.

When the receptacle is to be opened, the end *k* of the strip *i* is engaged in an ordinary key *l* for preserve-boxes and is wound up on the key. The winding up of the strip *i* produces a tearing of the body itself of the receptacle, this tearing being facilitated at the beginning by the recesses *b c*. The effort required for the tearing decreases, as is well known, as the diameter of the spiral formed by the winding up of the two strips on the key increases. Now the bearing-point of the effort exerted by the hand on the key is at the point of contact of the spiral and the body of the receptacle at a certain distance before the tearing-point, as shown in Fig. 4. It may therefore be understood that the pressure of the spiral on the body of the receptacle increases as said spiral gets thicker—that is to say, as the tearing resistance increases a moment would soon arrive where the body of the receptacle would bend toward the inside if the strip *i* was not sustained by the guard *x*. This guard serves as a rigid support to said strip, which in turn sustains the body of the receptacle at the point where the outward pressure is exerted and prevents thus any bending or deformation of the body. When the tearing is completed, the torn strip can be easily removed, owing to the presence of the recess *d e*.

The recesses *b c* and *d e* facilitate, consequently, the beginning of the tearing and the complete removal of the torn strip and prevent, besides, having too great a thickness of metal along the vertical joining-line of the body of the receptacle at the fold. As to the

annular guard *x* provided for on the cover and which is placed behind the band *i*, it prevents any deformation of the body of the receptacle during the opening. The receptacle characterized by the combination of these different elements presents, consequently, considerable practical advantages with relation to the known receptacles which are opened by means of an auxiliary strip.

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

A metallic receptacle for preserves or the like, comprising a body formed by a blank *a* rolled and soldered, two recesses *b c* and *d e* cut out in the sides of the blank *a* which are to be superposed and soldered to form the body of the receptacle, a fold *f h* formed on the length of the blank *a* at the height of the recess *b c* and *d e*, an auxiliary strip *i* wider than the fold *f h* and inserted in said fold where it is clamped, an end strip *k* made integral with the strip *i* and projecting outside the receptacle when the latter is finished, a lower cover fixed to the body of the receptacle, an upper cover *j* fixed to the body of the receptacle, and an annular guard or flange *x* provided for in the lower face of the cover and arranged behind the upper edge of the strip *i*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES JOVIGNOT.

Witnesses:

LOUIS MOSES,

HANSON C. COXE.