Oct. 4, 1949. L. H. CAMPOS 2,483,456

REMOVER FOR FRICTION TYPE JAR CAPS

Filed March 19, 1946

Fig. 1

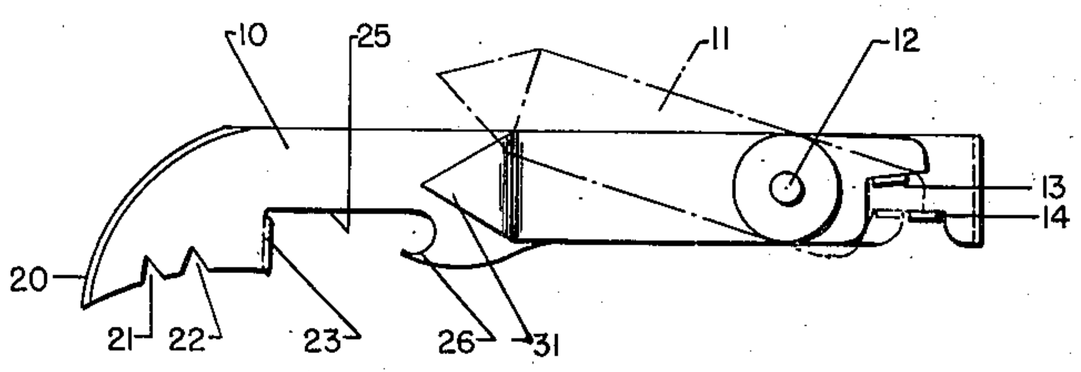


Fig. 2

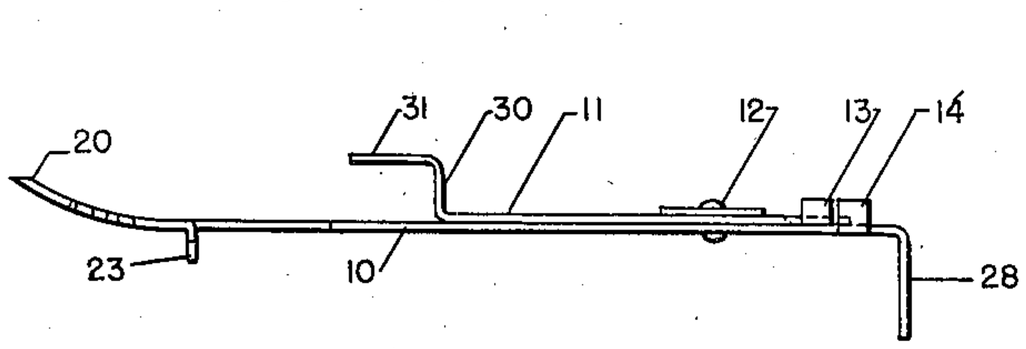
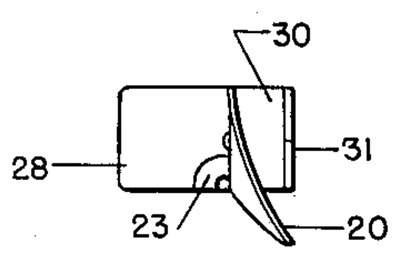


Fig. 3



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REMOVER FOR FRICTION TYPE JAR CAPS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 81—3.46)

1

The principal object of this invention is the provision of a combination can, jar and bottle opener constructed in handy form. This device comprises but two parts and is adapted to pry off conventional caps from conventional jars, and also to open conventional cans, to remove crown caps from bottles such as beer and soda-water bottles and to puncture openings in conventional cans such as those containing beer or fruit juices.

One of the principal features of this device is its can opening construction. In the ordinary can opener the lever arm is raised upwardly and the can itself is held down against the force of the upward movement of the can opener, thus the housewife usually holds the can down on the table with her left hand and operates the can opener upwardly with her right hand. Thus it is that one hand works against the other. In the present construction as will more clearly hereinafter appear, the lever arm is pushed downwardly. There is no conflict therefore between the action of the two hands. One holds the can down on the table and the other forces the lever arm of the can opener downwardly. It is on the downward stroke of the lever arm that the cutting operation takes place, whereas in ordinary can openers the cutting operation takes place on the upward stroke of the lever arm.

A preferred embodiment of this invention is shown on the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a side view thereof,

Figure 2 is an edge view thereof, and

Figure 3 is a front view thereof.

This device comprises a pair of arms 10 and 11 which are pivoted to each other intermediate their ends by means of rivet 12. At the short end of arm 11 is a lug or blade 13 and at the corresponding end of arm 10 is a corresponding lug or blade 14. These two blades are in alignment with each other when the two arms are out of alignment with each other, and these blades may be moved out of alignment with each other when the arms are moved into alignment with each other. The blades are adapted when in alignment to be inserted between the cap and annular shoulder of a conventional jar. To pry up the cap from the jar the two arms are used as handles and are brought into alignment with each other. This operation causes the blades to move out of alignment with each other, thereby prying up the cap from the jar.

At the opposite end of arm 10 is a curved blade 20. This blade is curved in two directions and more particularly the cutting edge thereof is substantially arc shaped, the blade itself being bent on an arc whose axis is perpendicular to the axis of the curve of the cutting edge. Adjacent to the blade are notches 21 and 22 respectively. Adjacent the notches is a notched ear 23. The blade 20, notches 21 and 22 and the ear 23 combine to provide a very efficient can opener. The point of the blade 20 is used to puncture the can and the blade itself cuts it. The notched ear 23 provides the fulcrum which rests upon the bead of the can, the notch itself actually accommodating the bead.

2

It will be seen that the curved cutting edge of the blade 20 is at the top of the arm 10 and that the notched ear 23 is at the bottom thereof. When the blade is made to puncture the top of the can the notched ear comes to rest upon the bead of the can. The tool itself is at the present moment in a substantially vertical position. In order to operate it the arm 10 is brought downwardly, and the bladed end thereof is brought upwardly, the notched ear 23 serving as the fulcrum. There is no tendency under such action for the can itself to be raised from the table, as is the case with conventional can openers.

Intermediate the ear 23 and the rivet 12 in arm 10 is a cutout portion 25 adapted to receive a crown cap. Opposite the ear and at the other end of the cutout portion is a hook or bayonet-shaped portion 26. This cutout 25 and hook 26 are used for the removal of crown caps from beverage bottles. The hook 26 is inserted under the skirt of the crown cap and the cap is pried up, the arm itself serving as the fulcrum above the cutout 25.

At the opposite end of the arm 10 is a flange 28 which extends at right angles thereto. This flange is used in combination with the blade 20 when it is desired to use the blade as a puncturing tool. The way this is done is to apply the blade to the object to be punctured and to hammer the flange 28 with the hand or any object which may be handy for the purpose.

At the end of the arm 11 which is opposite that end on which the blade 13 is carried is an offset portion 30 and a pointed dagger-like blade 31 attached thereto. This blade 31 is used to puncture spout and vent openings in beer and fruit juice cans.

It will be observed from the foregoing that an exceedingly handy tool for use in the kitchen, on picnics and elsewhere has been provided. It will be understood that variations may be incorporated therein without departing from the basic principles of the invention.

I claim:

1. A bottle cap remover for jars having a conventional sealing cap and an annular shoulder formed immediately below the cap but spaced slightly from said cap, said cap remover comprising a pair of pivotally connected members having a pair of blades mounted thereon, said blades being positioned on said pivotally connected members adjacent each other and in a common plane at right angles to said pivotally connected members when said pivotally connected members are brought out of alignment with each other, said blades moving out of their common plane when the two pivotally connected members are brought into alignment with each other, said blades being sufficiently thin, when brought into a common plane, to enter the space between the jar cap and the annular shoulder.

2. A cap remover for jars having a conventional sealing cap and an annular shoulder formed immediately below the cap and spaced slightly from said cap comprising a pair of members, each having a blade mounted thereon at one end thereof each of said blades being at right angles to the respective member, means pivotally connecting said members adjacent their respective blades, said blades lying on a common plane when the two pivotally connected members

are brought out of alignment with each other, said blades being moved out of their common plane when the two pivotally connected members are brought into alignment with each other, said pivotally connected members being sufficiently long on the other side of their pivotal connection from the blades to provide substantial leverage for prying a jar cap off a jar when the two blades are inserted into the space between the cap and the shoulder of the jar and the opposite ends of the pivotally connected members are then brought into alignment with each other.

LOUIS H. CAMPOS.

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