

Description

This invention relates to can openers.

Although many different designs of can openers are known, very few work really satisfactorily. In many instances, the cutting edge is liable to become jammed and a ragged cut given which can be dangerous to the user. Also small filings of metal may be generated which contaminate the contents of the can.

European Patent No. 137 592 describes a hand-held can opener intended to provide a cut around the wall of the can below the lid and rim which are severed by the cut from the rest of the can, the can opener comprising a pair of body members pivotally joined to one another, each body member having an integrally-formed handle extending generally away from the point of pivoting and movable between a more open position and a more closed position, the handles being intended to be grasped by one hand of the user in the more closed position, a spindle to which is attached a driving wheel to be brought into contact with the lip of the lid of a can, the spindle being manually rotatable to cause the driving wheel to orbit the can opener relatively around the top of the can, a cutting wheel which, in an operating cutting position, forms a nip with the driving wheel so that the cutting edge of the cutting wheel is forced to penetrate through the wall of the can and provide a cut around the can as the opener orbits relatively around the can, a mounting plate slidably supported by one of the body members and on which the cutting wheel is rotatably mounted, the sliding plate being movable between the operating cutting position where the driving wheel forces the cutting edge to penetrate the can wall and an inoperative position where the cutting wheel is moved, e.g. substantially radially relative the axis of rotation of the cutting wheel, away from the driving wheel, and cam means for moving the plate and the supported cutting wheel to the cutting position as the handles are pivoted towards the more closed position and moving it away to its inoperative position when the handles are pivoted away from that said limit of pivoting towards the more open position.

Such a can opener has been found to give a good clean cut without ragged edges and substantially without the formation of dangerous metal filings. In addition, the can opener can usually operate successfully even if the can is quite seriously damaged and dented. Further the can opener will work both on conventional cylindrical shaped tins and on tins of other shapes, e.g. oval or square.

The cam means bring the cutting wheel to its operative cutting position upon quite a small angular pivoting movement of the body portions, e.g. a maximum opening of 30°. Thus the pivoting of the body members can be limited in extent. This has advantages over, for example, the can opener described in co-pending United Kingdom

Application No. 8303320, Publication No. 2118134, where it is necessary to pivot the handles over about 180° in order to open up the cutting nip between the driving wheel and the cutting wheel. In the can opener described therein, there are no forces tending to open the handles from their closed position.

As described in the European Patent noted above, the cam means can comprise a slot, e.g. a substantially straight slot inclined at an angle to the axis of sliding of the mounting plate and formed in the other body member, i.e. the one which does not slidably support the mounting plate, and a pin projecting from the mounting plate into that slot, although the positioning of the slot and pin could be reversed. We have now discovered, however that there are advantages if the slot is not straight but curved so as to change the mechanical advantage of the cam arrangement.

Therefore the invention is characterised in that the slot has a portion at one end which is straight and transverse to the axis of sliding of the mounting plate when the handles are in their more closed position and an intermediate portion which curves away from that said end portion to provide an increasing degree of movement of the mounting plate as the handles move towards the more open position.

An advantage of this arrangement is that as the handles are pivoted from their open position, the mechanical advantage of the cam arrangement formed by the slot and pin changes. Thus initially the plate and supported cutting wheel advance a relatively large extent for a relatively small degree of pivoting. This is satisfactory since there is little resistance to advance of the cutting wheel until it contacts the rim of the cam. As the handles progressively pivot to the closed position, because of the curvature of the slot, the extent of advance decreases in proportion to the degree of pivoting. In this way progressively larger forces can be imparted to the cutting wheel as it approaches and pierces the wall of the cam. Finally as the handles reach their closed position, the pin reaches that part of the slot which is substantially transverse to axis of movement of the plate. In this position the slot acts as a lock since no matter how large the force applied to the plate to try to open the nip between the cutter wheel and driving wheel, this will not produce a corresponding force tending to pivot the handles to their more open position.

By way of example, the intermediate portion of the slot can curve through an angle of order of 39°, or more generally from about 30 to about 55°, or preferably from 35 to 43°.

Preferably the slot has a portion at its other end, which is substantially straight and angled relative the portion at the said one end at an angle of order of 39° or more generally from about 35 to about 55°, and preferably from 35 to 43°.

A further advantage which we find is that the edges of the slot do not need to be reinforced with a metal insert and it is sufficient for the slot to be moulded into the synthetic plastics material of the handle and for the mounting plate and the pin also to be made of synthetic plastics material.

Preferably an upstanding guard is integrally formed on the said other body member, the guard protecting the user from accidentally touching the cutting wheel.

There may be an abutment upstanding from the said other body member which acts to eject or release a severed can lid from the nip between the cutting wheel and the driving wheel as the cutting wheel moves to its inoperative position. This could be an edge inclined to the direction of movement of the cutting wheel between its operative and inoperative positions, that edge being, for example, constituted by the ends of the upstanding guard. Alternatively the knife could retract into a pouch whose open edge constitutes that said edge.

Preferably the axis of the manually rotatable spindle on which the driving wheel is mounted coincides with the axis of pivoting of the two body members.

The driving wheel and the spindle to which it is connected can be manually driven, e.g. by means of a two-armed crank attached to the free end of the spindle. Alternatively, the can opener could be a hand-held electric can opener and the spindle could be motor driven with one of the handles including additionally a housing for the electric motor.

As described in European Patent Application No. 86300567.4, Publication No. 193278, it is preferred that between each handle and the other body member are provided cooperating flanges and recesses such that the engagement of one flange in the cooperating recess reinforces the overall can opener and prevents twisting of the handles one another when under a can opening or pivoting load.

A can opener according to the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of a can opener according to the invention shown in its closed operative position;

Figure 2 is a side view of the can opener shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 but with the can opener in its open non-operative position;

Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4-4 of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is an elevation of one of the body members shown separately from the rest of the can opener;

Figure 6 is a diagram similar to Figure 5 illustrating the way in which the cutting wheel is moved;

Figure 7 is a view showing the can opener in use in opening a can.

The can opener 10 shown in the drawings includes two body portions 12 and 14. The two portions are pivoted to one another about a circular upstanding hollow spigot 15 on the portion 12 which extends into a circular hole 15a on the portion 14. Extending axially through the spigot 15 and hole 15a is a spindle 16 (Figure 4). The body portions are therefore pivotable between a closed working position shown in Figure 1 and an open position shown in Figure 3.

The body portions 12 and 14 each include an integral handle 12a and 14a, respectively, extending generally away from the axis of the spindle 16 such that they lay closely alongside and parallel to one another in the closed position shown in Figure 1. Conveniently the two body portions are moulded from synthetic plastics material, e.g. polypropylene.

Integrally formed at one end of the spindle is a two-armed crank 20 for use in manually rotating it. Axially embedded in the spindle is a metal reinforcing shaft 22, one end of which latter extends slightly beyond the end of the spindle 16 and is attached to a driving wheel 24. The latter is dish-shaped and has an outer toothed edge 26 capable of frictionally engaging the lip 28 of the lid 27 of a can 29 (Figure 7) and driving the can opener around the can during opening.

Slidably mounted in the body portion 12 is a rectangular plate 30 constrained to move along an axis 30a (see Figure 5). Extending outwardly from one face of the plate is an integral sleeve 31 on which is rotatably mounted a sleeve 32 of synthetic plastics material. A metal pin 33 is positioned axially of the sleeve 31 and its head 34 is embedded in the body of the plate 30. Rotatably connected to the sleeve 32 and positioned outwardly of it is a metal cutting wheel 35 having a pointed circular cutting edge 36. The sleeve 32 is intended to bear against the lip of the can and be rotated as the can opener advances around the can, the cutting wheel 35 being rotated at the same time because of its rotatable connection with the sleeve. A washer 37 is positioned outside the cutting wheel 35, and the sleeve 32. The wheel 35 and washer 37 are held in place by the riveting over of the end 38 of the pin 33.

Integrally formed with the body portion 12 is an upstanding U-shaped guard 39. This shields the cutting wheel to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself. The guard 39 has at its ends edges 39a which are inclined to the axis 30a. At the end of a can opening operation the severed lid is trapped and held between the cutting wheel 35 and driving wheel 24. Therefore, as the cutting wheel is withdrawn after a can has been opened, the lid of the can will abut these edges 39a and be forced from beneath the edge of the cutting wheel 35 and so automatically released for disposal.

Projecting from the opposite face of the plate 30 is an integral cam pin 40. This engages in a slot 41 formed in the body portion 14. The slot is comprises an initial straight end portion 42 which is transverse to the axis 30a. The slot has an

intermediate curved portion 43 where the slot curves through an angle of about 39°. Finally the slot has a straight end portion 44 inclined at about 39° to the end portion 42. As the handles 12a and 14b are moved between the open position shown in Figure 3 and the closed position shown in Figure 1, the plate 30 is cammed from a lower position to an upper operating position shown in Figure 4 by the engagement of the pin 40 in the slot 41. As a result the cutting wheel 35 also moves from its non-operating position shown in Figure 3 where its cutting edge 36 is spaced sufficiently from the driving wheel 24 for it to fit over the lip 28 of a can 29 to its operating and cutting position shown in Figure 1 where the cutting edge 36 slightly overlaps the driving wheel 26.

An advantage of this arrangement is that as the handles are pivoted from their more open position, the mechanical advantage of the cam arrangement formed by the slot and pin changes. Thus initially the plate and supported cutting wheel advance a relatively large extent for a relatively small degree of pivoting of the handles 12a and 14a because the pin 40 engages the portion 44 of the slot. This is satisfactory since there is little resistance to advance of the cutting wheel until it contacts the rim of the can. As the handles progressively pivot to the closed position, because of the curvature of the slot, the extent of advance decreases in proportion to the degree of pivoting. At this stage the pin 40 is engaging the portion 43 of the slot 41. In this way progressively larger forces can be imparted to the cutting wheel as it approaches and pierces the wall of the can. Finally as the handles reach their closed position, the pin 40 reaches that portion 42 of the slot which is substantially transverse to axis of movement of the plate. In this position the slot and pin to act as a lock since no matter how large the force applied to the plate 30 to try to open the nip between the cutter wheel 35 and driving wheel 24, this will not produce any significant corresponding force tending to pivot the handles 12a and 14a to their more open position.

Another advantage is that the pin 40 is mounted centrally of the plate 30, i. e. it is on the axis 30a together with the axis of rotation of the cutting wheel 35. This helps to promote smooth sliding of the plate 30 in the body portion 14.

This cutting position is also shown in Figure 7 and the cutting edge 36 is there shown as penetrating the top edge of the cylindrical wall of the can just beneath the lid 27. Therefore, upon rotation of the crank 20, the can opener 10 is driven in a circular orbit around the top of the can in the case of a cylindrical can and a circular cut is made in the cylindrical wall of the can near its top. Once a circular cut is complete, the top of the can can be lifted cleanly off and is held trapped between the cutting wheel 35 and driving wheel 24 until the handles are brought into the open position shown in Figure 3 when the top is ejected by contact with the edges 39a.

A metal plate 45 is embedded in the face of the

body portion 12 to provide protection for the plastics material of that body when it comes into contact with a rim of a can during opening. The surface of the metal plate 45 is slightly proud relative the body portion 12.

To assist in maintaining the portion of the can opener during its cutting, a small lug 46 is integrally formed with the portion 12 and extends generally parallel to the axis of the spindle 16. Its end bears on the top of the lid 27 and keeps the can opener relatively level.

The can opener 10 is simple to make and operate and can also be kept clean and hygienic.

At the inner end of each handle 12a or 14a is provided an arcuate recess 50. A corresponding arcuate shaped flange 52 is integrally formed on each body portion 14 or 12 respectively. The flanges 52 slidably engage in their respective recesses 50 and their arcuate shape allows the handles to open and close without hindrance. The engagement of the flanges 52 in their respective recesses 50 does however prevent twisting of the handles 12a and 14a when under excessive loads which might cause the body members to open sufficiently for the cam pin 40 to become disengaged from the slot 44. When the handles are in the open position only a relatively short portion of each flange 52 is engaged in its respective recess 50 but at such times the twisting forces are unlikely to be large. However as the handles progressively close and once they are completely closed, the recesses engage a progressively longer length of the flange and so are capable of resisting the resulting larger forces which may be encountered during the opening of a can.

Claims

1. A can opener intended to provide a cut around the wall of the can below the lid and rim which are severed by the cut from the rest of the can, the can opener (10) comprising a pair of body members (12, 14) pivotably joined to one another, each body member (12, 14) having an integrally formed handle (12a, 14a) extending generally away from the point of pivoting and moveable between a more open position and a more closed position, the handles (12a, 14a) being intended to be grasped by one hand of the user in the more closed position, a driving wheel (24) capable of rotation to engage the rim of the can (29) and to orbit the can opener (10) relatively around the top of the can, a cutting wheel (35) which, in a cutting position, forms a nip with the driving wheel (24) so that the cutting edge (36) of the cutting wheel is forced to penetrate through the wall of the can (29) and provide a cut around the can, a mounting plate (30) slidably supported by one body member (12) and on which the cutting wheel (35) is rotatably mounted, a slot (41) and a pin (40) projecting into that slot (41), the pin (41) and slot (41) being positioned between the mounting plate (30) and the other body member

intermediate curved portion 43 where the slot curves through an angle of about 39°. Finally the slot has a straight end portion 44 inclined at about 39° to the end portion 42. As the handles 12a and 14b are moved between the open position shown in Figure 3 and the closed position shown in Figure 1, the plate 30 is cammed from a lower position to an upper operating position shown in Figure 4 by the engagement of the pin 40 in the slot 41. As a result the cutting wheel 35 also moves from its non-operating position shown in Figure 3 where its cutting edge 36 is spaced sufficiently from the driving wheel 24 for it to fit over the lip 28 of a can 29 to its operating and cutting position shown in Figure 1 where the cutting edge 36 slightly overlaps the driving wheel 26.

An advantage of this arrangement is that as the handles are pivoted from their more open position, the mechanical advantage of the cam arrangement formed by the slot and pin changes. Thus initially the plate and supported cutting wheel advance a relatively large extent for a relatively small degree of pivoting of the handles 12a and 14a because the pin 40 engages the portion 44 of the slot. This is satisfactory since there is little resistance to advance of the cutting wheel until it contacts the rim of the can. As the handles progressively pivot to the closed position, because of the curvature of the slot, the extent of advance decreases in proportion to the degree of pivoting. At this stage the pin 40 is engaging the portion 43 of the slot 41. In this way progressively larger forces can be imparted to the cutting wheel as it approaches and pierces the wall of the can. Finally as the handles reach their closed position, the pin 40 reaches that portion 42 of the slot which is substantially transverse to axis of movement of the plate. In this position the slot and pin to act as a lock since no matter how large the force applied to the plate 30 to try to open the nip between the cutter wheel 35 and driving wheel 24, this will not produce any significant corresponding force tending to pivot the handles 12a and 14a to their more open position.

Another advantage is that the pin 40 is mounted centrally of the plate 30, i. e. it is on the axis 30a together with the axis of rotation of the cutting wheel 35. This helps to promote smooth sliding of the plate 30 in the body portion 14.

This cutting position is also shown in Figure 7 and the cutting edge 36 is there shown as penetrating the top edge of the cylindrical wall of the can just beneath the lid 27. Therefore, upon rotation of the crank 20, the can opener 10 is driven in a circular orbit around the top of the can in the case of a cylindrical can and a circular cut is made in the cylindrical wall of the can near its top. Once a circular cut is complete, the top of the can can be lifted cleanly off and is held trapped between the cutting wheel 35 and driving wheel 24 until the handles are brought into the open position shown in Figure 3 when the top is ejected by contact with the edges 39a.

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body portion 12 to provide protection for the plastics material of that body when it comes into contact with a rim of a can during opening. The surface of the metal plate 45 is slightly proud relative the body portion 12.

To assist in maintaining the portion of the can opener during its cutting, a small lug 46 is integrally formed with the portion 12 and extends generally parallel to the axis of the spindle 16. Its end bears on the top of the lid 27 and keeps the can opener relatively level.

The can opener 10 is simple to make and operate and can also be kept clean and hygienic.

At the inner end of each handle 12a or 14a is provided an arcuate recess 50. A corresponding arcuate shaped flange 52 is integrally formed on each body portion 14 or 12 respectively. The flanges 52 slidably engage in their respective recesses 50 and their arcuate shape allows the handles to open and close without hindrance. The engagement of the flanges 52 in their respective recesses 50 does however prevent twisting of the handles 12a and 14a when under excessive loads which might cause the body members to open sufficiently for the cam pin 40 to become disengaged from the slot 44. When the handles are in the open position only a relatively short portion of each flange 52 is engaged in its respective recess 50 but at such times the twisting forces are unlikely to be large. However as the handles progressively close and once they are completely closed, the recesses engage a progressively longer length of the flange and so are capable of resisting the resulting larger forces which may be encountered during the opening of a can.

Claims

1. A can opener intended to provide a cut around the wall of the can below the lid and rim which are severed by the cut from the rest of the can, the can opener (10) comprising a pair of body members (12, 14) pivotably joined to one another, each body member (12, 14) having an integrally formed handle (12a, 14a) extending generally away from the point of pivoting and moveable between a more open position and a more closed position, the handles (12a, 14a) being intended to be grasped by one hand of the user in the more closed position, a driving wheel (24) capable of rotation to engage the rim of the can (29) and to orbit the can opener (10) relatively around the top of the can, a cutting wheel (35) which, in a cutting position, forms a nip with the driving wheel (24) so that the cutting edge (36) of the cutting wheel is forced to penetrate through the wall of the can (29) and provide a cut around the can, a mounting plate (30) slidably supported by one body member (12) and on which the cutting wheel (35) is rotatably mounted, a slot (41) and a pin (40) projecting into that slot (41), the pin (41) and slot (41) being positioned between the mounting plate (30) and the other body member



(14), i. e. the one which does not slidably support the mounting plate (30), the slot (41) and pin (40) acting to advance and retract the cutting wheel (35) and driving wheel (24) relative one another to provide the said nip in the advanced position as the body members (12, 14) pivot relative one another whereby the wheels (24, 35) advance relatively as the handles (12a, 14a) move towards the more closed position and retract relatively as the handles (12a, 14a) move towards the more open position, characterised in that the slot (41) has a portion (42) at one end which is straight and transverse to the axis of sliding (30a) of the mounting plate (30) when the handles (12a, 14a) are in their more closed position and an intermediate portion (43) which curves away from that said end portion (42) to provide an increasing degree of movement of the mounting plate as the handles (12a, 14a) move towards the more open position.

2. A can opener as claimed in Claim 1 characterised in that the portion (42) of the slot bends through an angle of about 30 to about 55°.

3. A can opener as claimed in Claim 2 characterised in that the portion (42) of the slot bends through an angle of from 35 to 43°.

4. A can opener as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that the slot (41) has a portion (44) at its other end which is substantially straight and angled relative the portion (42) at the said one end.

5. A can opener as claimed in any preceding claim in which the slot (41) is formed in the said other body member (14) and the pin (40) projects from the mounting plate (30) into the slot (41).

6. A can opener as claimed in any preceding claim in which the axis of rotation of the driving wheel (24) coincides with the axis of pivoting of the two body members (12, 14).

7. A can opener as claimed in any preceding claim which additionally has cooperating flanges (52) and recesses (50) such that engagement of a flange (52) on one member (12, 14) in the corresponding recess (50) of the other member (12, 14) reinforces the can opener (10) and substantially prevents twisting of the body members (12, 14) and their integral handles (12a, 14a) relative one another when under a can opening load.

8. A can opener as claimed in Claim 7 in which the edge of each handle (12a, 14a) where it abuts the other body member (12, 14) is provided with a frusto-sector shaped recess (50) into which a corresponding frusto-sector shaped flange (52) on the other body member (12, 14) engages.

9. A can opener as claimed in any preceding claim in which an upstanding guard (39) is integrally formed on a body member (12) to protect the user from accidentally touching the cutting wheel (35).

10. A can opener as claimed in Claim 9 in which the end or ends of the guard (39) include an edge (39a) inclined to the direction of retraction of the cutting wheel relative the driving wheel, that inclined edge (39a) acting to eject a severed can lid from the nip between the cutting

wheel (35) and the driving wheel (24) as the cutting wheel (35) retracts relative the driving wheel (24).

11. A can opener as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 which comprises an abutment (39) upstanding from a body member (12), the abutment (39) acting to eject a severed can lid from the nip between the cutting wheel (35) and the driving wheel (24) as the cutting wheel (35) is retracted relative the driving wheel (24).

Patentansprüche

1. Dosenöffner zum Anbringen eines Schnitts um die Dosenwand unter dessen Deckel und Rand, die durch den Schnitt vom Rest der Dose abgetrennt werden, bestehend aus zwei miteinander schwenkbar verbundenen Körperteilen (12, 14), die jeweils ganzheitlich als Griff (12a, 14a) ausgebildet sind, vom Schwenkpunkt allgemein fortlaufen und zwischen einer mehr geöffneten und einer mehr geschlossenen Stellung bewegbar sind, einem Antriebsrad (24), das durch Drehung mit dem Dosenrand (29) in Eingriff kommt und den Dosenöffner (10) in einer Bahn relativ um den oberen Teil der Dose herumführt, einem Schneidrad (35), das in der Schneidstellung mit dem Antriebsrad (24) einen Klemmpunkt bildet, so daß die Schneidkante (36) des Schneidrades zum Durchstoßen der Dosenwand (29) gezwungen wird und einen Schnitt um die Dose herum vollzieht, einer Aufbauplatte (30), die von einem der Körperteile (12) gleitend getragen wird und auf der das Schneidrad drehbar sitzt, einem Schlitz (41) und einen in diesen Schlitz hineinragender Stift (40), die beide zwischen der Aufbauplatte (30) und dem anderen Körperteil (14), d. h. dasjenige, das die Aufbauplatte (30) nicht gleitend trägt, angeordnet sind und wirksam werden, das Schneidrad (35) und das Antriebsrad (24) relativ zueinander vorzuschieben und zurückzuziehen, um den Klemmpunkt in vorgerückter Stellung vorzusehen, während die Körperteile (12, 14) gegenseitig verschwenkt werden, wodurch sich die Räder (24, 35) relativ Vorschieben, wenn die Griffe (12a, 14a) zur mehr geschlossenen Stellung hin bewegt werden, und relativ zurückziehen, wenn die Griffe (12a, 14a) zur mehr geöffneten Stellung hin bewegt werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schlitz (41) einen Abschnitt (42) an einem Ende aufweist, der geradlinig und quer zur Verschiebungsachse (30a) der Aufbauplatte (30) verläuft, wenn sich die Griffe (12a, 14a) in ihrer mehr geschlossenen Stellung befinden, und einen Zwischenabschnitt (43) besitzt, der krummlinig von dem Endabschnitt (42) weg verläuft, um einen erhöhten Bewegungsgrad der Aufbauplatte bei der Verschiebung der Griffe (12a, 14a) zur mehr geöffneten Stellung hin zu schaffen.

2. Dosenöffner nach Anspruch 1n dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Abschnitt (42) des Schlitzes über einen Winkel von etwa 30 bis etwa 55° gekrümmt ist.

3. Dosenöffner nach Anspruch 2, dadurch ge-



kennzeichnet, daß der Abschnitt (42) des Schlitzes über einen Winkel von 35 bis 43° gekrümmt ist.

4. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schlitz (41) an seinem anderen Ende einen Abschnitt (44) aufweist, der geradlinig ist und gegenüber dem Abschnitt (42) an dessen anderem Ende in einem Winkel verläuft.

5. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schlitz in dem anderen Körperteil (14) ausgebildet ist und daß der Stift (40) aus der Aufbauplatte (30) in den Schlitz (41) hineinragt.

6. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Drehachse des Antriebsrades (24) mit der Schwenkachse der beiden Körperteile (12, 14) zusammenfällt.

7. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß zusätzlich zusammenarbeitende Flansche (52) und Ausnehmungen (50) vorgesehen sind, so daß durch das Eingreifen eines Flansches (52) auf einem Teil (12, 14) in die entsprechende Ausnehmung (50) des anderen Teils (12, 14) der Dosenöffner (10) verstärkt und ein Verdrehen der Körperteile (12, 14) und ihrer ganzheitlichen Griffe (12a, 14a) zueinander verhindert wird, wenn der Dosenöffner zum Öffnen einer Dose belastet wird.

8. Dosenöffner nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kante jedes Griffs (12a, 14a) dort, wo sie an das andere Körperteil (12, 14) stößt, mit einer als sektorartigen Stumpf ausgebildeten Ausnehmung (50) versehen ist, in die ein entsprechend als sektorartiger Stumpf gestalteter Flansch (52) auf dem anderen Körperteil (12, 14) eingreift.

9. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein aufrecht stehender Schutz (39) ganzheitlich auf dem Körperteil (12) ausgebildet ist, um die Bedienungsperson vor einer unbeabsichtigten Berührung des Schneidrades (35) zu schützen.

10. Dosenöffner nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Ende oder die Enden des Schutzes (39) eine Kante (39a) aufweist bzw. aufweisen, die gegenüber dem Antriebsrad in die Rückführichtung des Schneidrades geneigt ist und wirksam wird, einen abgetrennten Dosen- deckel von Klemmpunkt zwischen dem Schneidrad (35) und dem Antriebsrad (24) bei Zurückziehung des Schneidrades (35) gegenüber dem Antriebsrad (24) auszuwerfen.

11. Dosenöffner nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß er eine aus einem Körperteil (12) aufrecht stehende Stoßfläche (39) besitzt, durch die ein abgetrennter Dosendeckel vom Klemmpunkt zwischen dem Schneidrad (35) und dem Antriebsrad (24) bei Zurückziehung des Schneidrades (35) gegenüber dem Antriebsrad (24) ausgeworfen wird.

Revendications

1. Ouvre-boîte destiné à pratiquer, une décou-
pure autour de la paroi de la boîte au-dessous du
couvercle et du rebord qui sont séparés par la
découpure du reste de la boîte, l'ouvre-boîte (10)
comprenant deux éléments de corps (12, 14)
réunis de façon à pouvoir pivoter l'un par rapport
à l'autre, chaque élément de corps (12, 14)
comportant une poignée (12a, 14a) formée d'un
seul tenant s'étendant dans une direction géné-
rale d'éloignement du point de pivotement et
pouvant se déplacer entre une position plus
ouverte et une position plus fermée, les poignées
(12a, 14a) étant destinées à être saisies par une
main de l'utilisateur dans la position plus fermée,
une roue d'entraînement (24) susceptible de tour-
ner pour contacter le rebord de la boîte (29) et
faire effectuer une révolution relative à l'ouvre-
boîte (10) autour du haut de la boîte, une roue de
découpage (35) qui, dans une position de décou-
page, forme un intervalle de pincement avec la
roue d'entraînement (24), de telle sorte que le
bord tranchant (36) de la roue de découpage
pénètre de façon forcée à travers la paroi de la
boîte (29) en pratiquant une découpure autour de
la boîte, une plaque de montage (30) supportée
de façon à pouvoir coulisser par un élément de
corps (12) et sur laquelle la roue de découpage
(35) est montée de façon à pouvoir tourner, une
rainure (41) et une clavette (40) s'engageant dans
cette rainure (41), la clavette (40) et la rainure (41)
étant positionnées entre la plaque de montage
(30) et l'autre élément de corps (14), c'est-à-dire
celui qui ne supporte pas avec possibilité de
coulissement la plaque de montage (10), la rai-
nure (41) et la clavette (40) agissant pour faire
avancer et rétracter la roue de découpage (35) et
entraîner la roue (24) relativement d'une à l'autre
de façon à former ledit intervalle de pincement
dans la position avancée lorsque les éléments de
corps (12, 14) pivotent l'un par rapport à l'autre,
de sorte que les roues (24, 25) effectuent un
avancement relatif lorsque les poignées (12a,
14a), se déplacent vers la position la plus fermée
et une rétraction relative lorsque les poignées
(12a, 14a) se déplacent vers la position la plus
ouverte, caractérisé en ce que la rainure (14)
comporte une portion (42) à une extrémité qui est
rectiligne et transversale par rapport à l'axe de
coulissement (30a) de la plaque de montage (30)
lorsque les poignées (12a, 14a) sont dans leur
position plus fermée et une portion intermédiaire
(43) qui est incurvée à l'écart de ladite portion
terminale (42) pour assurer un degré de déplace-
ment croissant de la plaque de support, lorsque
les poignées (12a, 14a) se déplacent vers la
position la plus ouverte.

2. Ouvre-boîte selon la revendication 1, carac-
térisé en ce que la portion (42) de la rainure est
incurvée d'un angle d'environ 30 à 55°.

3. Ouvre-boîte selon la revendication 2, carac-
térisé en ce que la portion (42) de la rainure est
incurvée d'un angle de 35 à 43°.

4. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des
revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce



que la rainure (41) comporte une portion (44) à son autre extrémité, qui est sensiblement rectiligne et oblique par rapport à la portion (42) de ladite première extrémité.

5. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la rainure (41) est formée dans ledit autre élément de corps (14) et la clavette (40) fait saillie de la plaque de montage (30) pour s'engager dans la rainure (41).

6. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'axe de rotation de la roue d'entraînement (24) coïncide avec l'axe de pivotement des deux éléments de corps (12, 14).

7. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, qui comporte en plus des saillies (52) et des creux (50) qui coopèrent, de telle façon que la réception d'une saillie (52) située sur un élément (12, 14) dans le creux (50) correspondant de l'autre élément (12, 14) renforme l'ouvre-boîte (10) et empêche largement la torsion mutuelle des éléments de corps (12, 14) et de leurs poignées (12a, 15a) faisant corps avec eux, lorsqu'ils sont soumis à un effort d'ouverture de la boîte.

8. Ouvre-boîte selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le bord de chaque poignée (12a, 14a) comporte, là où elle rejoint l'autre élément de corps (12, 14), un creux (50) en forme de secteur

tronqué dans lequel s'engage une saillie (52) en forme de secteur tronqué correspondante située sur l'autre élément de corps (12, 14).

9. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un protecteur montant (39) est formé d'un seul tenant sur un élément de corps (12) pour empêcher l'utilisateur de toucher accidentellement la roue de découpage (35).

10. Ouvre-boîte selon la revendication 9 dans lequel l'extrémité ou les extrémités du protecteur (39) comprennent un bord (39a) incliné par rapport à la direction de rétraction de la roue de découpage par rapport à la roue d'entraînement, ce bord incliné (39a) agissant en éjectant un couvercle de boîte sectionné de l'intervalle de pincement entre la roue de découpage (35) et la roue d'entraînement (24), lorsque la roue de découpage (35) se rétracte par rapport à la roue d'entraînement (24).

11. Ouvre-boîte selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, qui comprend une butée (39) montant à partir d'un élément de corps (12), la butée (39) agissant pour éjecter un couvercle de boîte sectionné de l'intervalle de pincement entre la roue de découpage (35) et la roue d'entraînement (24), lorsque la roue de découpage (35) est rétractée par rapport à la roue d'entraînement (24).

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* C L M S *