

(No Model.)

G. H. BLAKESLEY.  
CAN OPENER.

No. 451,258.

Patented Apr. 28, 1891.

Fig 1

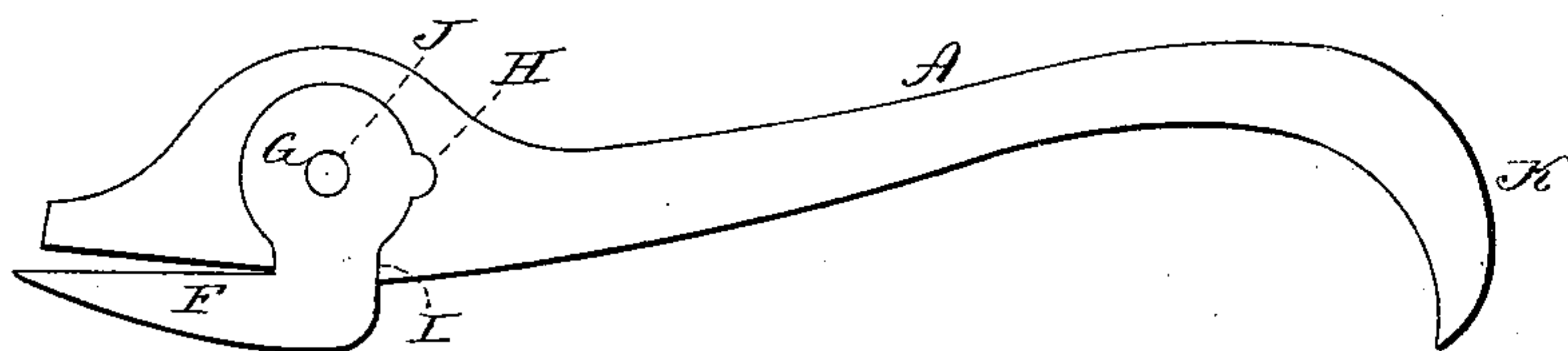


Fig. 2

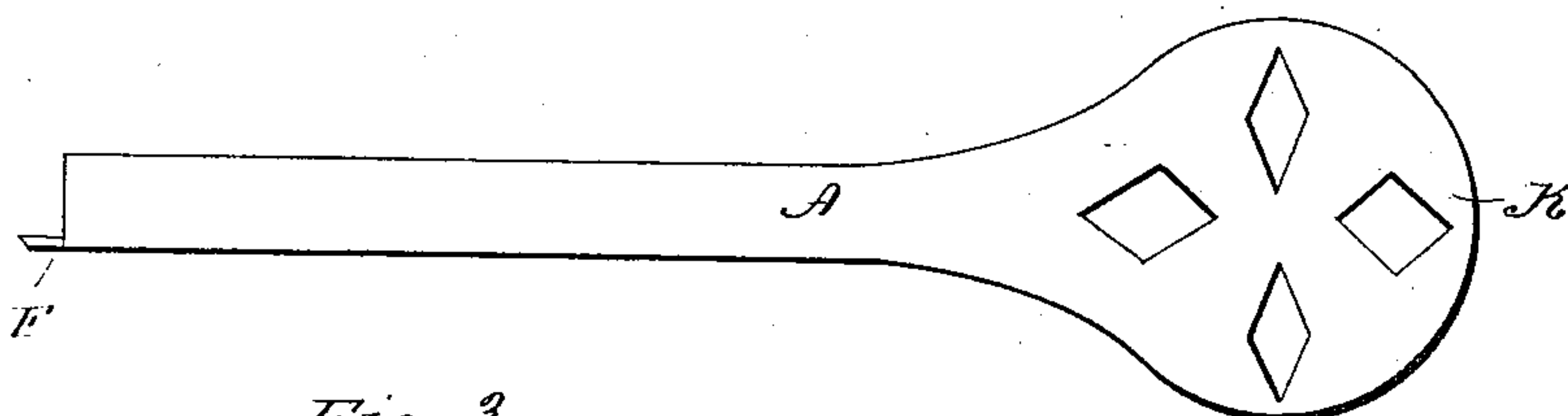


Fig. 3

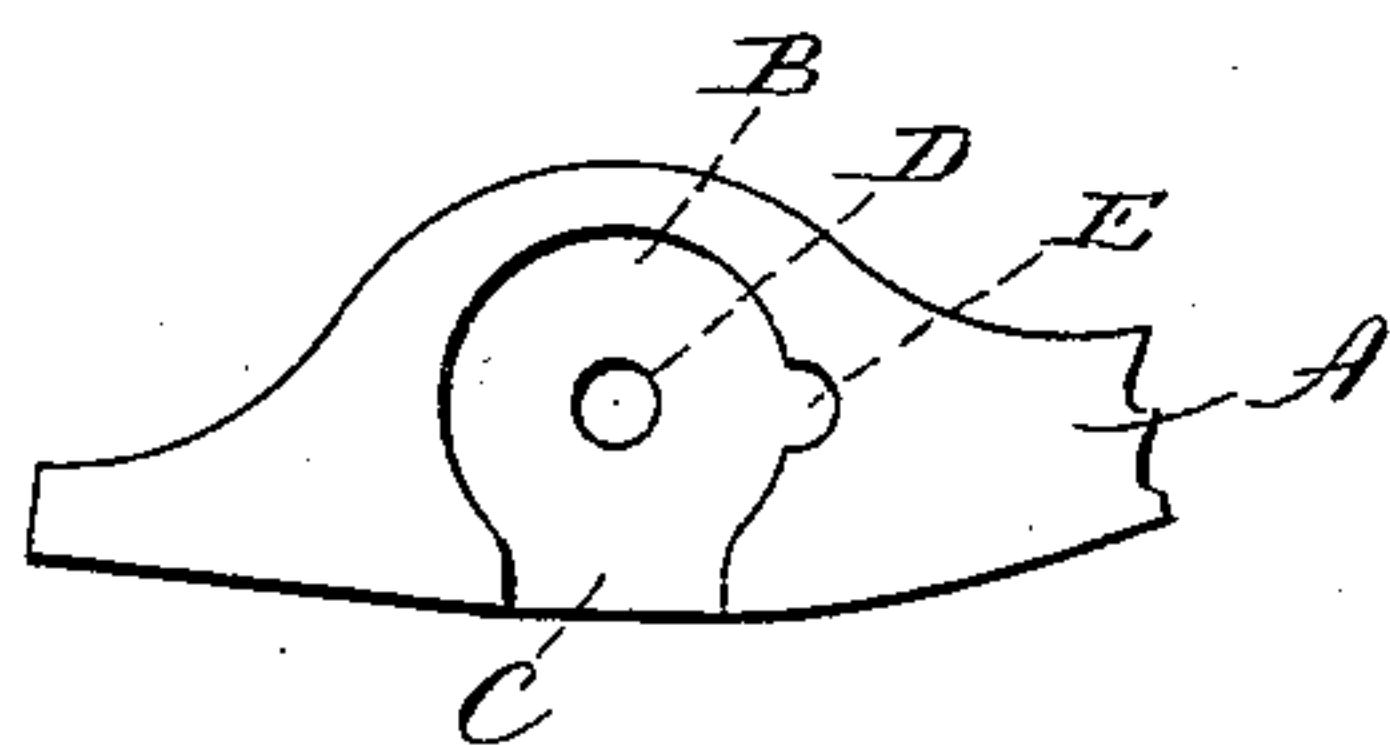


Fig. 4

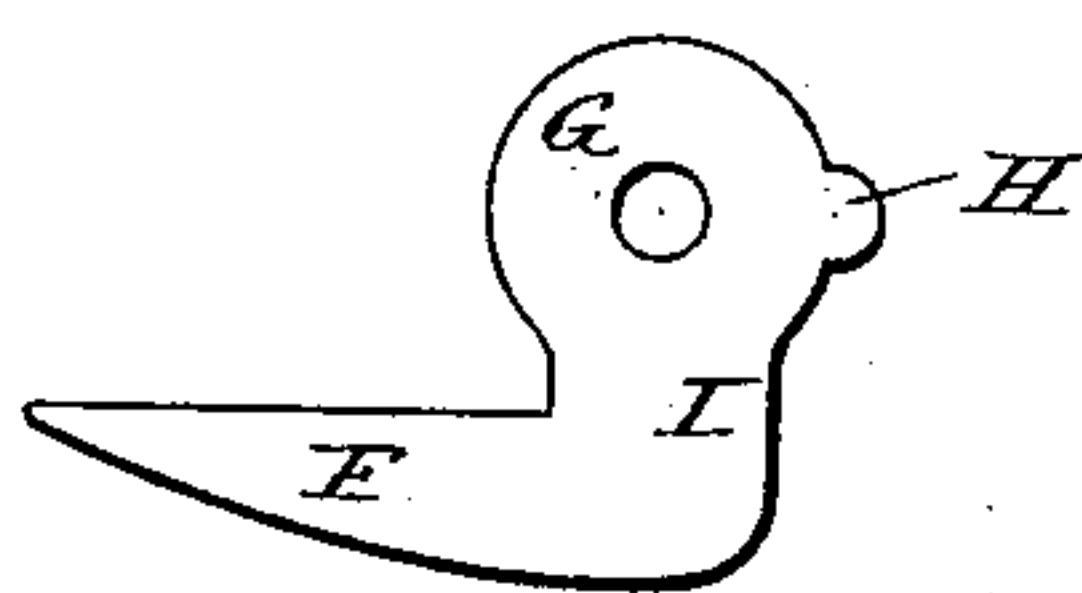
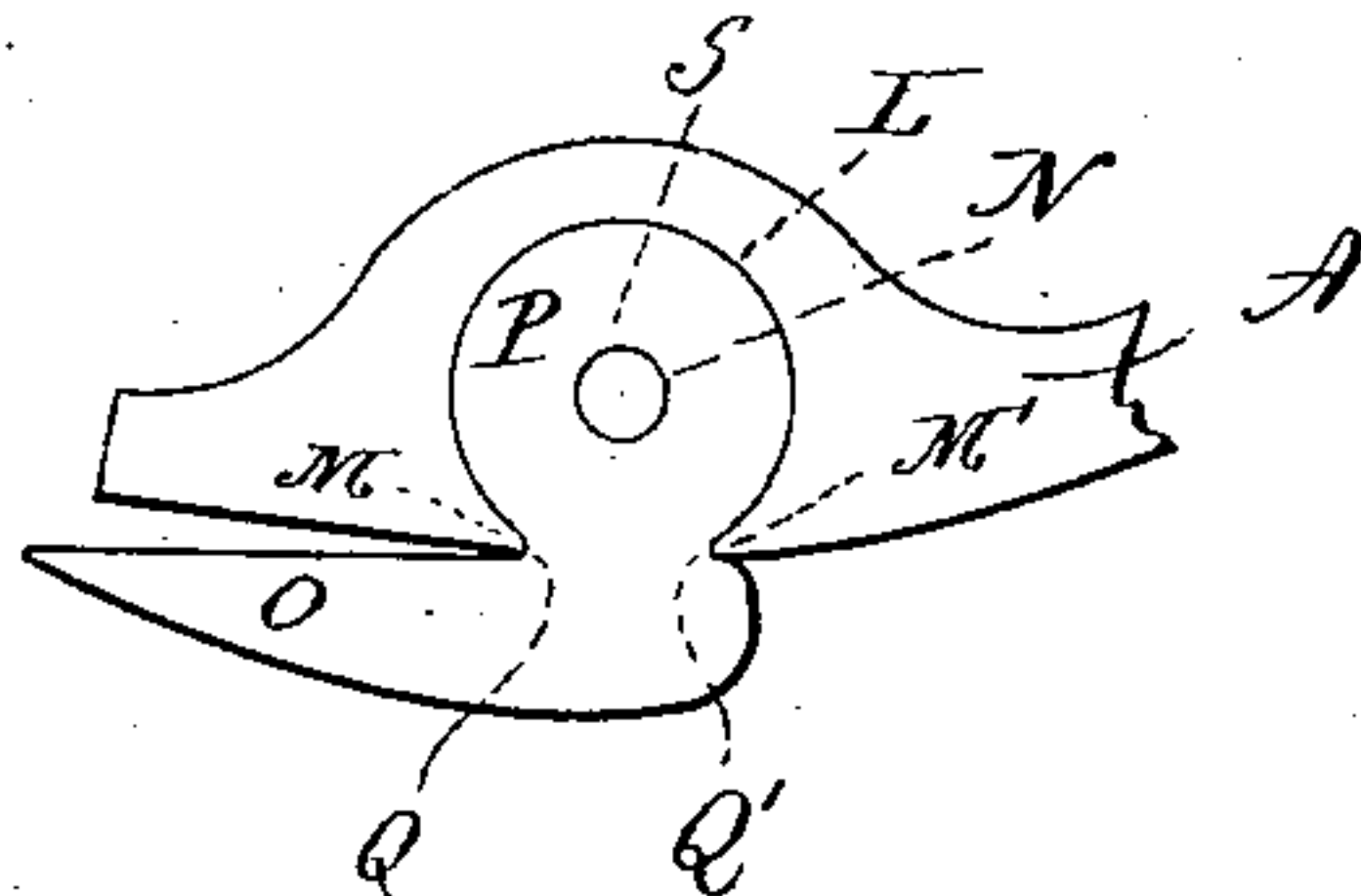


Fig. 5



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT H. BLAKESLEY, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
BLAKESLEY NOVELTY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CAN-OPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 451,258, dated April 28, 1891.

Application filed May 31, 1890. Serial No. 353,800. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GILBERT H. BLAKESLEY, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Can-Openers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same,  
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in side elevation of a can-opener embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view thereof; Fig. 3, a broken view of  
15 the inner end of the device with the blade removed; Fig. 4, a detached view in side elevation of the blade; Fig. 5, a view in side elevation of a modified form which my improved device may assume.

20 My invention relates to an improved can-opener, the object being to produce a simple, cheap, strong, and convenient device.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a can-opener having certain details of  
25 construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, the inner end of the handle A of my improved  
30 device has formed in its inner face a shallow circular recess B, a short broad passage C, having parallel side walls leading from the lower edge of the said recess to the lower edge of the handle, a rivet-hole D, having its  
35 center in the center of the said recess and extending transversely through the said end of the handle, and a circular locking-notch E offsetting from the outer edge of the recess and located in line with and back of the per-  
40 foration before mentioned.

The blade F of the device, which extends in line with and beyond the inner end of the handle, may be of any approved construction as to its cutting-edge, is provided at the up-  
45 per edge of its butt-end with a circular perforated retaining-head G, offsetting from it at a right angle, a locking-ear H, offsetting from the said head, and a short broad shank I, the said head, shank, and ear being shaped to fit  
50 the recess, passage, and notch formed in the inner face of the handle, to which the blade

is secured by a rivet J, passing through the perforation in the retaining-head and through the rivet-hole in the handle.

Under the above-described construction the  
55 strain on the rivet is in large part taken by the notch and ear, which prevent the blade from turning on the rivet even though the blade does not fit into the handle, as provided for, closely. Under the described construc-  
60 tion also the parts are very readily assembled.

The outer end of the handle is curved and enlarged to form a hollow perforated ball-shaped end K, adapted in its contour to fit  
65 and fill the palm of the hand and so turned across the line in which the end-thrust is given by the hand to the device that the same may be pushed very hard or given a sharp blow without injury to the hand or discomfort thereto. By curving and hollowing the  
70 outer end of the handle, as described, the fingers clasped under it are accommodated between it and the can being opened without danger of pinching or bruising them and in such manner as to enable the instrument to  
75 be manipulated to the best advantage. A handle formed in this way has the further advantage of being very light.

I do not limit myself to any particular way of adapting the inner end of the handle to re-  
80 ceive the blade, but will say that that may be economically done by casting in the short passage C and afterward sweeping out the circular recess and notch with suitable tools. The rivet-hole may be either cored out or  
85 bored out.

In the modified construction shown by Fig. 5 of the drawings the locking-ear and notch are dispensed with and the inner face of the handle simply provided with a circular recess  
90 L, opening directly into the lower edge of the handle instead of indirectly through a broad passage, as shown in the preceding figures, and thereby forming two retaining-points M and M' approaching each other, and with a  
95 rivet-hole N, having the same center as the said recess and extending transversely through the handle. The blade O of this modified construction has a perforated circular retain-  
100 ing-head P, directly offsetting from its butt-end and necked so as to form two retaining-notches Q and Q', which receive the retain-



ing-points before mentioned and prevent the blade from turning on the rivet S, by which it is secured to the handle.

5 In the construction last described the fitting between the blade and the handle must be close or the blade will not be held as desired.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 In a can-opener, the combination, with the handle thereof, having a circular recess opening into its edge and a transverse rivet-hole, both formed in its inner end, of a blade extending in line with and beyond the end of

the handle and having at its butt-end a perforated retaining-head offsetting from its 15 upper edge at a right angle, and a rivet passing through the said head and rivet-hole, the said recess and retaining-head being shaped to co-operate in locking the head in place against rotation on the rivet, substantially as 20 described.

GILBERT H. BLAKESLEY.

Witnesses:

FAYETTE HILLS,  
S. EMERSON ROOT.