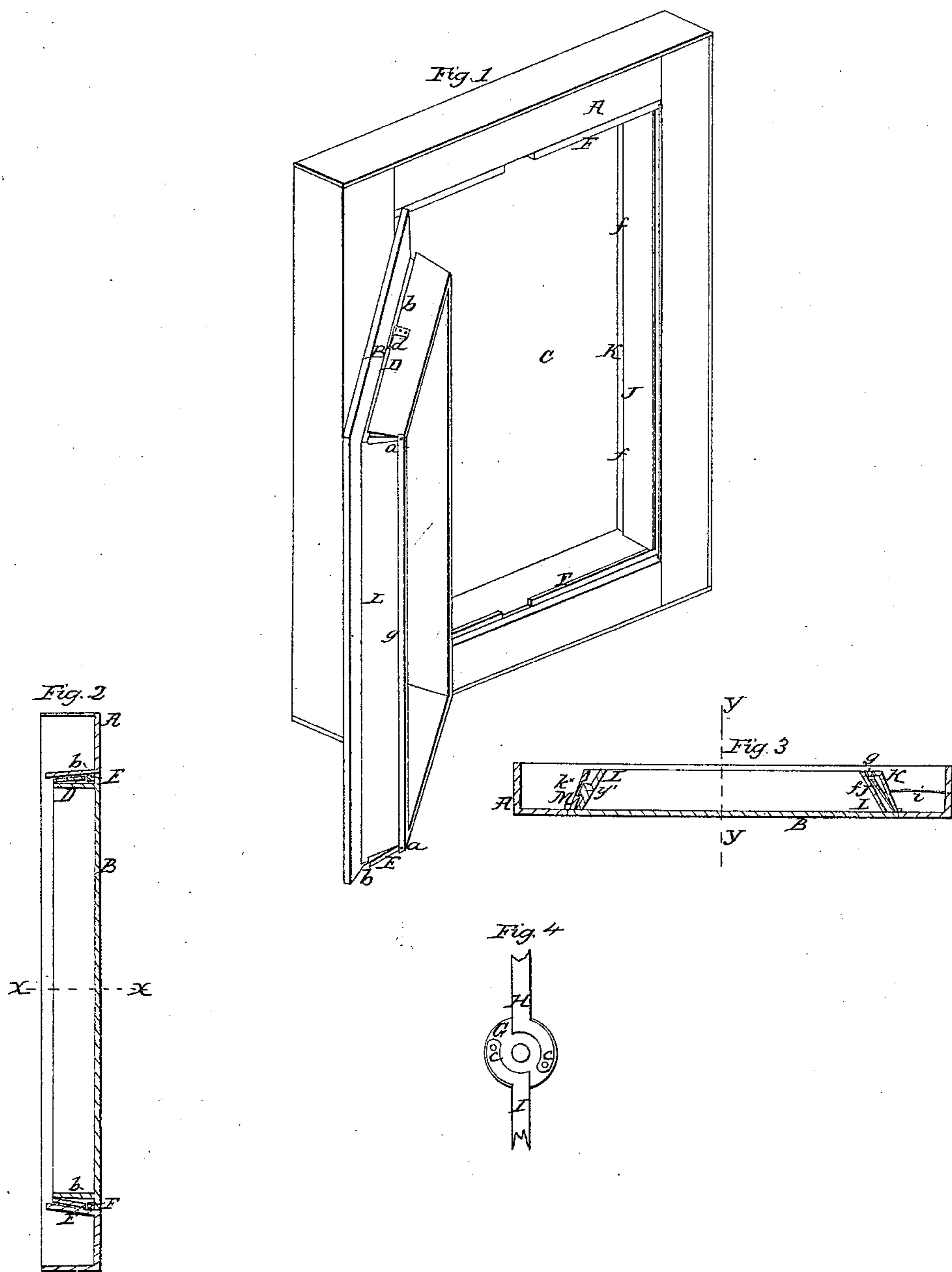


*T. C. Gaffin,
Securing Safe Doors.*

N^o 9,376.

Patented Nov. 2, 1852.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. C. GOFFIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF SECURING VAULT AND SAFE DOORS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 9,376, dated November 2, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. C. GOFFIN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode of
5 Securing or Fastening the Doors of Safes, Bank-Vaults, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of
10 this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the front of a safe, the door being open. Fig. 2, is a vertical section of ditto, the door being closed. The front of the safe and the
15 door is bisected through the center Y, Y, Fig. 3 being the line of section. Fig. 3, is a horizontal section ditto, the door being closed, X, X, Fig. 2, being the line of section. Fig. 4 is a section showing the manner
20 in which the top and bottom flanches may be operated.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures.

25 The nature of my invention consists in securing or fastening the doors of safes, bank vaults et cetera, by means of movable flanches attached to the door and arranged as will be hereafter described said flanches
30 forming a continuous bolt all around between the door and its mouth-piece, by which means the door is rendered more secure against fire and force and less liable to get out of order than by any other mode
35 of construction.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, represents the front of a safe.

40 B, is the door, and the opening C, is the mouth or mouth-piece of the safe. The door B, is provided with a flanch D, on its upper part and a similar flanch E, on its lower part. These flanches are attached by pivots
45 (a) to the inner edges of the door, as seen in Fig. 1. The outer edges (b) of the flanches are consequently movable. The flanches are formed of metal plates and are nearly as wide as the door is thick.

50 F, F, are cleats attached to the top and bottom of the mouth-piece C, and at the front part. The outer edges (b) of the flanches bear or catch against these cleats F, F, when the door is closed, as seen in
55 Fig. 2.

The flanches D, E, may be operated in any

proper manner. In Fig. 4, one method is shown. G, is a disk attached at about the center of the crust of the door. This disk G, has two rods H, I, attached to its face
60 by pivots (c) (c), the pivots being near the edge of the disk. Now by turning the disk the rods H, I, will be drawn toward the disk or be thrown from it and as the ends of the rods H, I, are attached to the outer
65 edges (b) of the flanches D, E, as seen at (d), Fig. 1, it follows of course that by turning the disk G, both flanches or the edges (b) of the flanches will be elevated or depressed, and the edges (b) of the flanches
70 D, F, be made to bear or catch against the cleats F, F, or be relieved from them, as desired. The disk G, has a handle or knob attached to its arbor or axis, said knob or handle being on the outer side of the door. 75

J, is a flanch attached to the side K, of the mouth piece. This flanch is attached by pivots (e) (e) to the side K, the pivots (e) (e) passing into the cleats F, F, in the top and bottom of the mouth piece, see
80 Fig. 1. The inner edge (f) of this flanch consequently moves in and out or toward the side K, of the mouth piece or from it. The sides or edges L, of the door B, are somewhat beveled, as also the sides of the
85 mouth piece. The flanch J, when the door B, is closed catches and bears against a cleat or projection (g) on the side of the door at its inner edge, as seen in Fig. 3.

(i) is a rod attached to the side of the
90 flanch and passing through the side of the safe. See Fig. 3. This rod is for the purpose of operating or showing how the flanch J, may be operated.

The side of the door B, near where the
95 hinges are attached has a projection (j) running its whole height. This projection, when the door is closed, fits in a corresponding recess (k) in the side M, of the mouth piece. See Fig. 3. 100

The construction of the flanches being now described and shown, it will be seen that when the door is closed a continuous bolt is formed all around the door and between the door and its mouth piece and the
105 door is thereby rendered more secure. The spaces between the door and its mouth piece is closed, thereby making the door air tight in its mouth piece when locked, and also more secure against fire and force. 110

The door is the most vulnerable part of a safe. Consequently burglars always attack

this part and attempt to pick the lock or blow off with gun powder the crust or outer part of the door, so as to reach and withdraw the bolt. By my improvement this
5 method of reaching the interior of a safe is guarded against, for if the crust or outer side of the door is blown off they cannot reach the lock, for it is not within the door, and they would be compelled to pick or
10 work through the filling and inner crust or casing before getting into the interior of the safe.

I do not claim the employment or use of a detached flanch, or single lock bolt, operating similar to the flanches herein described for that has been previously used, but,

Having thus described the nature and op-

eration of my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

20 Securing or fastening the doors of safes, bank vaults, et cetera, by means of movable flanches D, E, J, as arranged and attached, as herein shown and described, by which means a continuous bolt is formed
25 all around between the door and its mouth-piece, preventing the admission of air into the safe which is thereby rendered secure against fire and the door against force.

F. C. GOFFIN.

Witnesses:

S. H. WALES,

E. C. POLHAMUS.