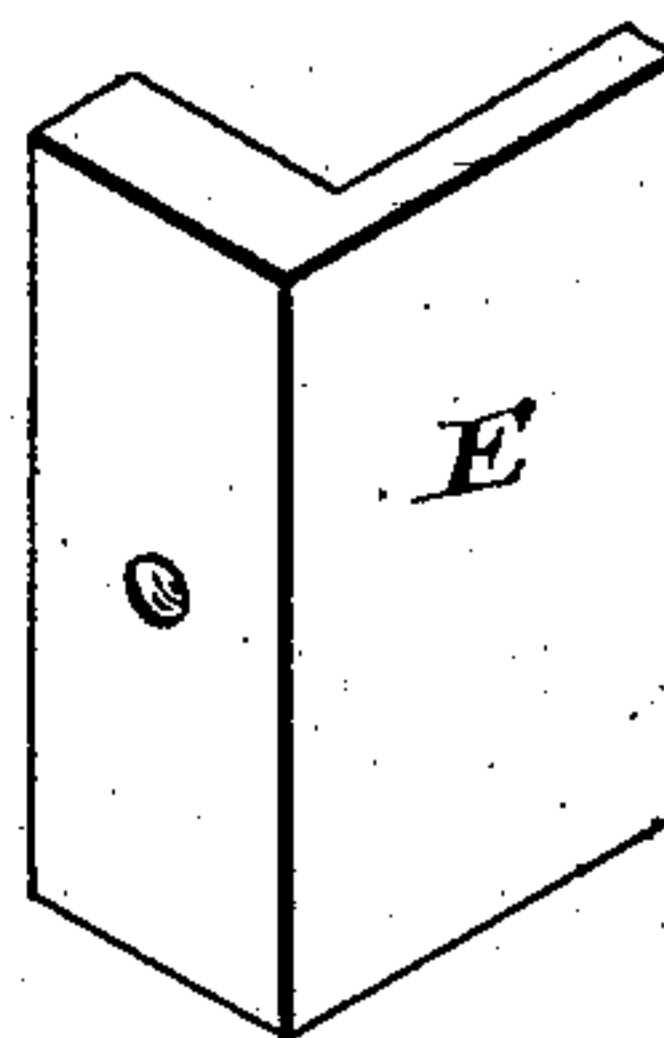
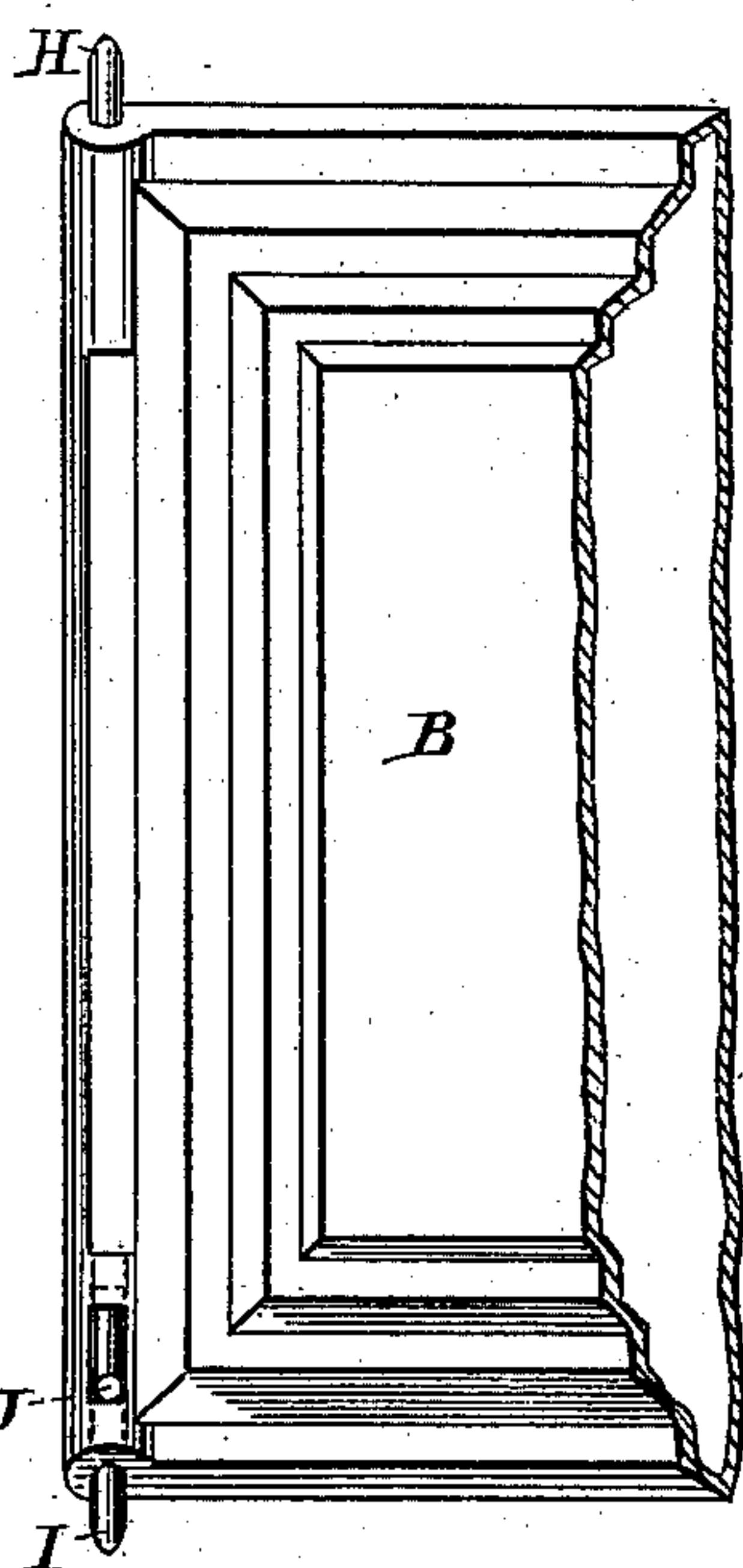
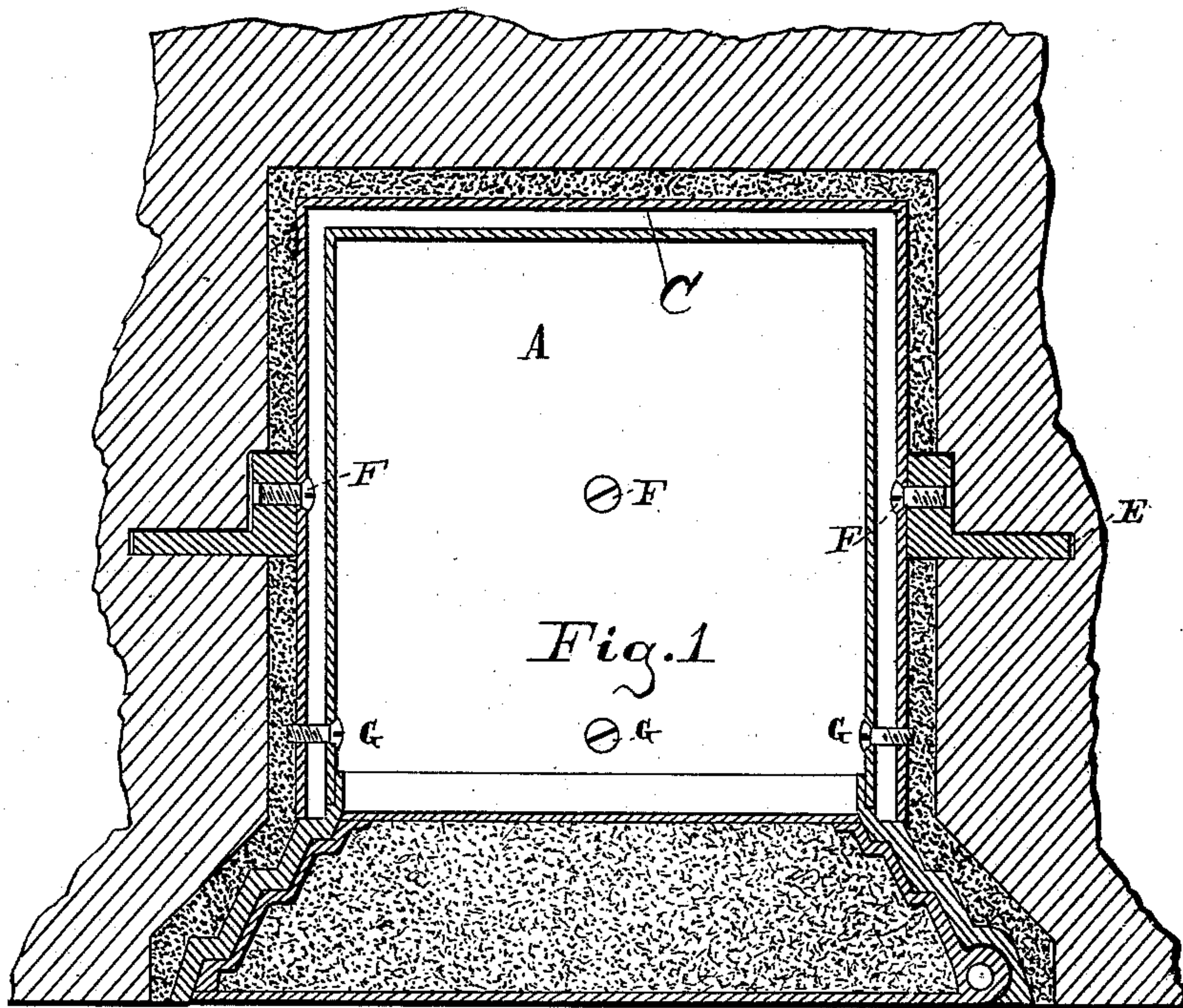


G. BERKMYER & J. J. BROWN.  
Safe.

No. 224,990.

Patented Mar. 2, 1880.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BERKMYER, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, AND JOHN J. BROWN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO MOSLER SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,990, dated March 2, 1880.

Application filed April 24, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE BERKMYER, of the city of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, and JOHN J. BROWN, of the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of safes or vaults which are to be inserted or built into and firmly secured within the walls of buildings, so as to form, in connection with said walls, a fire and burglar proof receptacle for valuables.

The object of the invention is to provide a secure and detachable house-safe.

The invention consists in securing the safe in such manner to anchors fixed in the wall of the house that the safe can be readily detached for removal.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in the different figures, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of our safe fitted into a wall. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the inside of the door. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the anchor which secures the safe in place.

A is the body of the safe. This is a light metal box, the front edges of which are made flaring and formed into steps or offsets to receive the fire-proof door B. The box or safe A is fitted into another box, C, of sheet metal, the latter being large enough to leave an air-space between the two boxes A and C, to more perfectly protect the contents of the safe in case of fire.

E are anchors, of angle-iron. There are four, of these, one being secured in the top, bottom, and the two sides, respectively, of a cavity in the wall of the building, which cavity is made as much larger than the box C as will admit of a lining of fire-proof cement around the outside of box C and between it and the walls of the cavity. The metal box C is secured to the anchors E by screws F, driven from the inside, and the safe A is in turn secured to the box C by screws G, driven from the inside of the safe.

The hinge-edge of the door is rounded to fit

into a semicircular groove in its jamb. In the upper and lower edges of the door are pintles H and I, which are fitted concentric with the rounded bead upon the edge of the door. The upper one of the pintles, H, is rigidly secured in place, while the lower one, I, slides within the bead bolt fashion, its movement being limited by a slot in the bead and a pin, J, which is secured in the pin I and projects from it into the slot. The purpose of this arrangement is to permit the ready removal and replacement of the door. After the door has been placed in position it is secured by sliding the pintle I into its bearing in the door-jamb, where it will remain unless removed by hand, its weight serving, without the aid of other means, to keep it in said bearing. The circular groove in the hinge-edge of the jamb, overlapping the rounded edge of the door, prevents this edge of the door being wedged or pried out even should the safe be forced from its seat in the wall and turned upside down, so that the pintle I could drop from its bearing in the jamb, and avoids the necessity of using inside bolts upon the hinge-edge for security. The hinges being wholly concealed are also removed from injury, and as the key of the door may be used to open and close the safe no projections need appear upon the face of the wall.

The mode of applying our improvement is as follows: The anchors E are first secured in place in the four walls of the cavity, which, in dwelling-houses, is preferably formed in the chimney-wall. The spaces between the anchors are just sufficient to receive the box C. This box is placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, and the space between it and the walls of the cavity is filled with a fire-proof cement. While the cement is setting the box C is slightly moved laterally and vertically, to prevent the cement adhering firmly to its outside. When the cement is firmly set the screws F are inserted. The safe A is now placed in position and secured by screws G. The space between the flaring front of the safe and the wall is filled with the cement. The door is now inserted by placing the pintle H in place, elevating the pintle I, pushing the lower edge of the door into position, and sliding pintle I into



its bearing in the lower jamb, where it will be retained by its weight without the aid of other means. The face of the safe, being flush with the wall, may be finished in the same style, so  
5 that the presence of the safe is scarcely perceptible.

It would be but an immaterial variation of our invention to omit the box C and secure bars to the anchors E by the screws F, the  
10 thickness of the bars being equal to the space between the two boxes A and C, and the bars extending forward to receive the screws G. In this case the cement should be first applied  
15 upon the walls of the cavity and finished flush with the faces of the anchors. It is also evi-

dent that connecting-bars may be dispensed with and the safe A secured directly to the anchors.

We claim—

In combination with the safe A, the anchors 20 E, said anchors being secured within a cavity in the wall of a house, and said safe secured to the anchors from the inside, so that the safe may be readily removed.

GEORGE BERKMYER.  
JOHN J. BROWN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. GESSERT,  
JAMES HASLAM.