

(No Model.)

J. A. CHABOT & F. H. CHARTER.  
Safes.

No. 235,208.

Patented Dec. 7, 1880.

Fig 1.

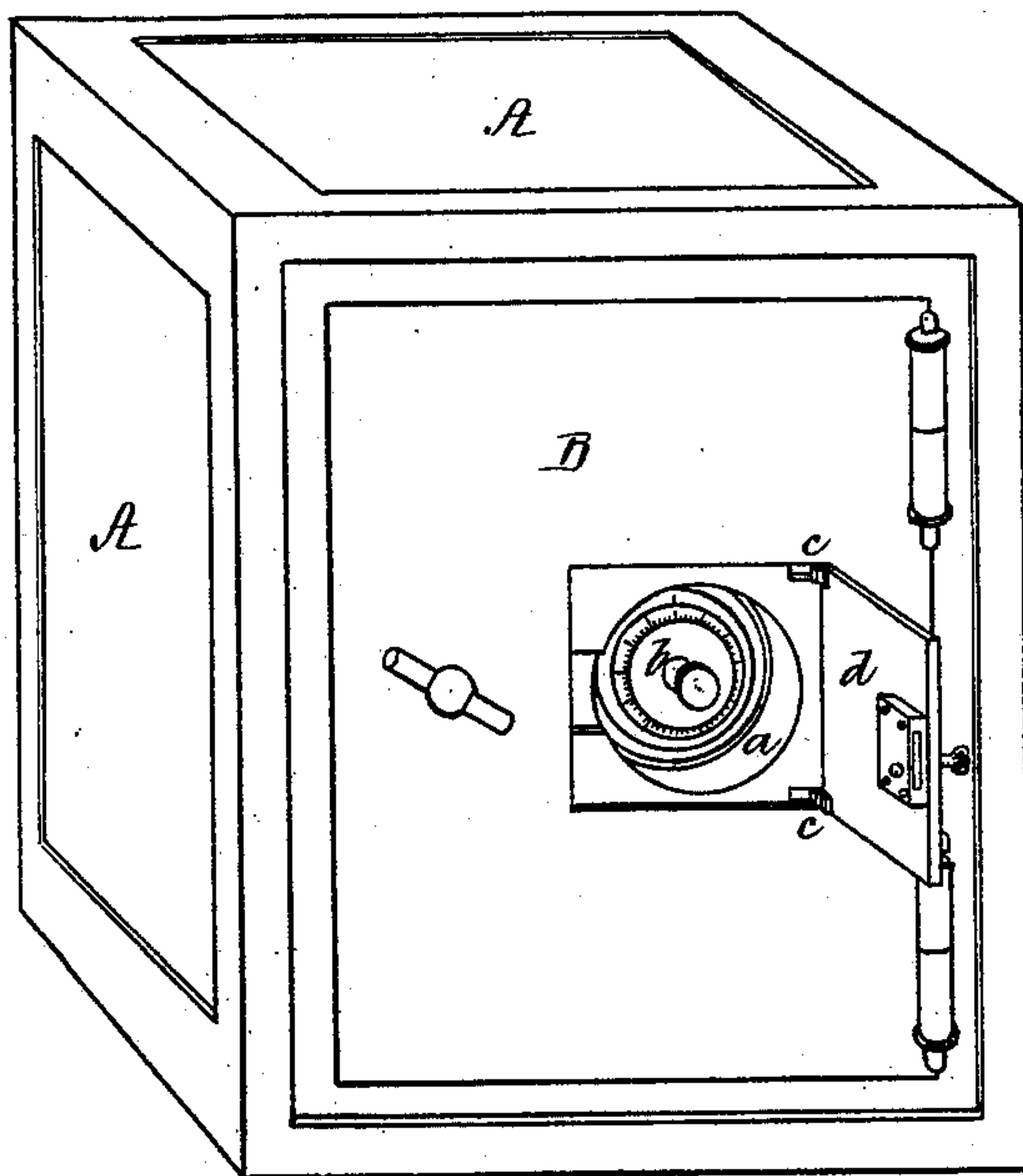
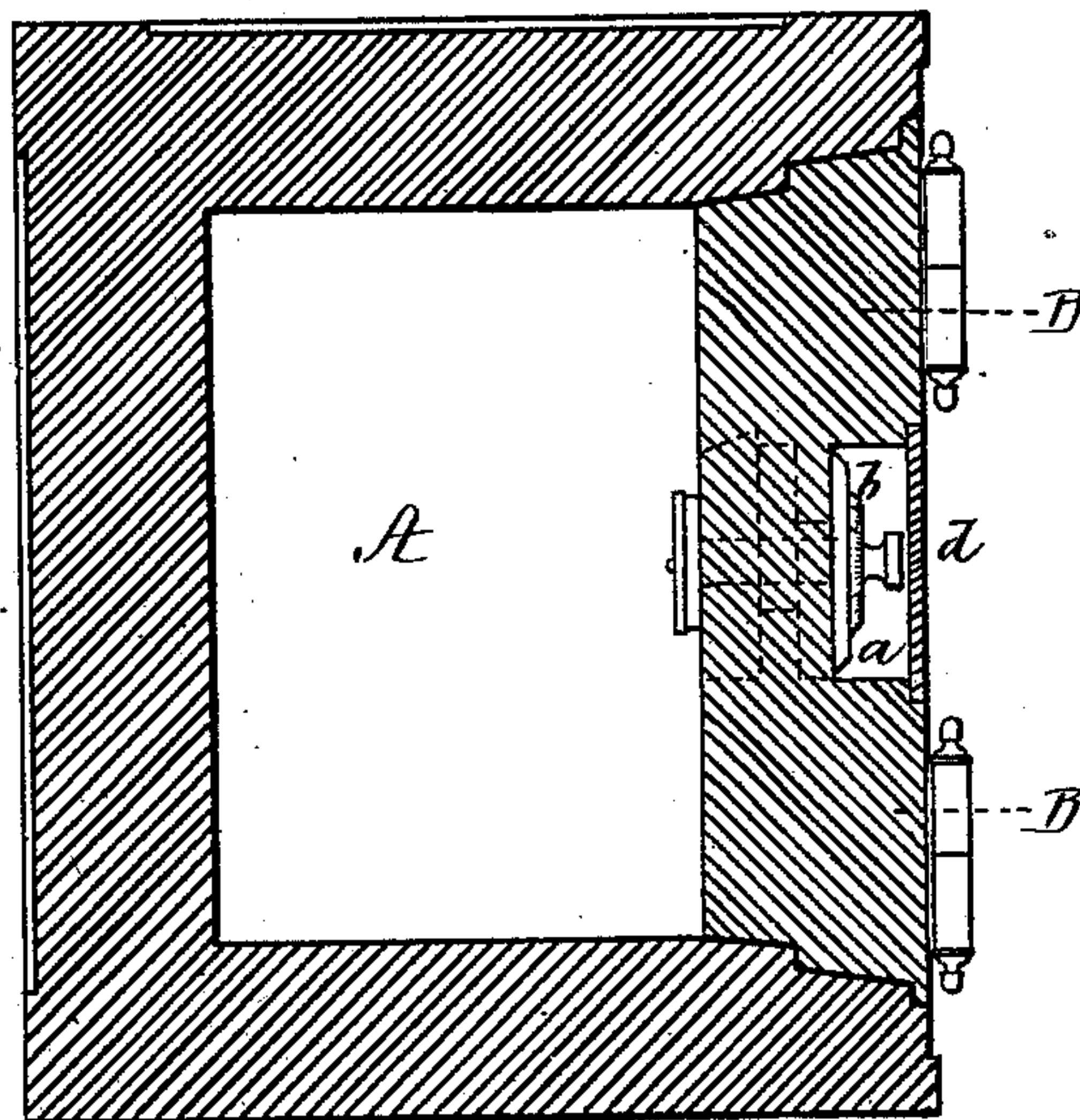


Fig 2.



Witnesses,

*Chas. E. Bacon*  
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Inventors:

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*per Norman W. Stearns, Attorney*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

## SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,208, dated December 7, 1880.

Application filed September 30, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH A. CHABOT, residing at Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, and FRANK H. CHARTER, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State aforesaid, both citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Safes; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safe having its outer door provided with a cavity, in which is located the dial, an auxiliary door for closing said cavity and concealing the dial being represented swung open. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section representing the auxiliary door closed over the dial.

Our present invention relates particularly to the location of the dial which controls the locking bolt or bolts of a safe; and it consists in an outer safe-door provided with a cavity, within which is located the dial, said cavity being closed by an auxiliary door, forming a part of, and hinged or otherwise connected with, the outer plate of the outer door, which thus presents a continuous smooth exterior, the auxiliary door being locked by a key carried by the custodian of the safe, when it is desired to conceal the dial from view, in which position the danger of its being tampered with, as well as the liability of its being struck and injured in transportation, and by falling from its position in the event of fire, incident to dials projecting from the outside of the safe-door, is thereby avoided.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use our invention, we will proceed to describe the manner in which we have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents a safe, within the door B of which is formed a cavity or recess, *a*, for the reception of the dial *b*, which is connected with and controls the movements of the locking bolt or bolts.

To the outer plate of the safe-door B is hinged, at *c*, an auxiliary door, *d*, of a form and size adapted to fit into or over the cavity *a*, the outer surface of this auxiliary door *d*, when closed, lying flush with the exterior of the safe-door B, thereby preventing the dial from being seen. This auxiliary door is provided with a lock and key, the latter being carried by the party in charge of the safe.

When the safe is in use, and the custodian of the key wishes to be temporarily absent, he simply checks the dial by turning it a partial revolution backward, and closes and locks the auxiliary door thereover, thus obviating the necessity of destroying the combination which would exist were the dial exposed to view on the outside.

Where a safe is designed for constant use, it has heretofore been customary to provide it with an inner and an outer door, the inner door being locked every time the keeper of the safe has occasion to leave it temporarily. Besides the expense of this inner door and the inconvenience of thus frequently locking it, the dial is still exposed to view. Furthermore, the position of a safe is often such that its outer door cannot be swung back sufficiently to allow the inner door being opened far enough to gain convenient access to the contents of the safe, the drawers of the compartments of a safe of this class coming into contact with the hinges of the inner door.

A single safe-door constructed in accordance with our invention overcomes all of these objections, and in transporting a safe having our improvements applied thereto, or in case of falling from its position during a fire, no danger of injury to the dial is apprehended.

Should the auxiliary door be omitted and the dial sunk within the cavity of the bolting-door of the safe, but little danger would arise from these causes; but to preclude any possibility of being so injured, and at the same time prevent unauthorized parties from inspecting and tampering with the dial, we find it necessary to employ the auxiliary door.

We claim—

1. The door of a safe provided with a cavity extending in from its outer surface, in combination with and for the reception of the  
5 dial which controls the movements of the locking bolt or bolts, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. An auxiliary door, *d*, in combination with a safe-door, *B*, provided with a cavity, *a*, for

the reception and protection of the dial *b*, as is set forth.

Witness our hands this 28th day of September, 1880.

JOSEPH A. CHABOT.  
FRANK H. CHARTER.

In presence of—

JOHN CHIPMAN,  
GEO. M. RITCHIE.