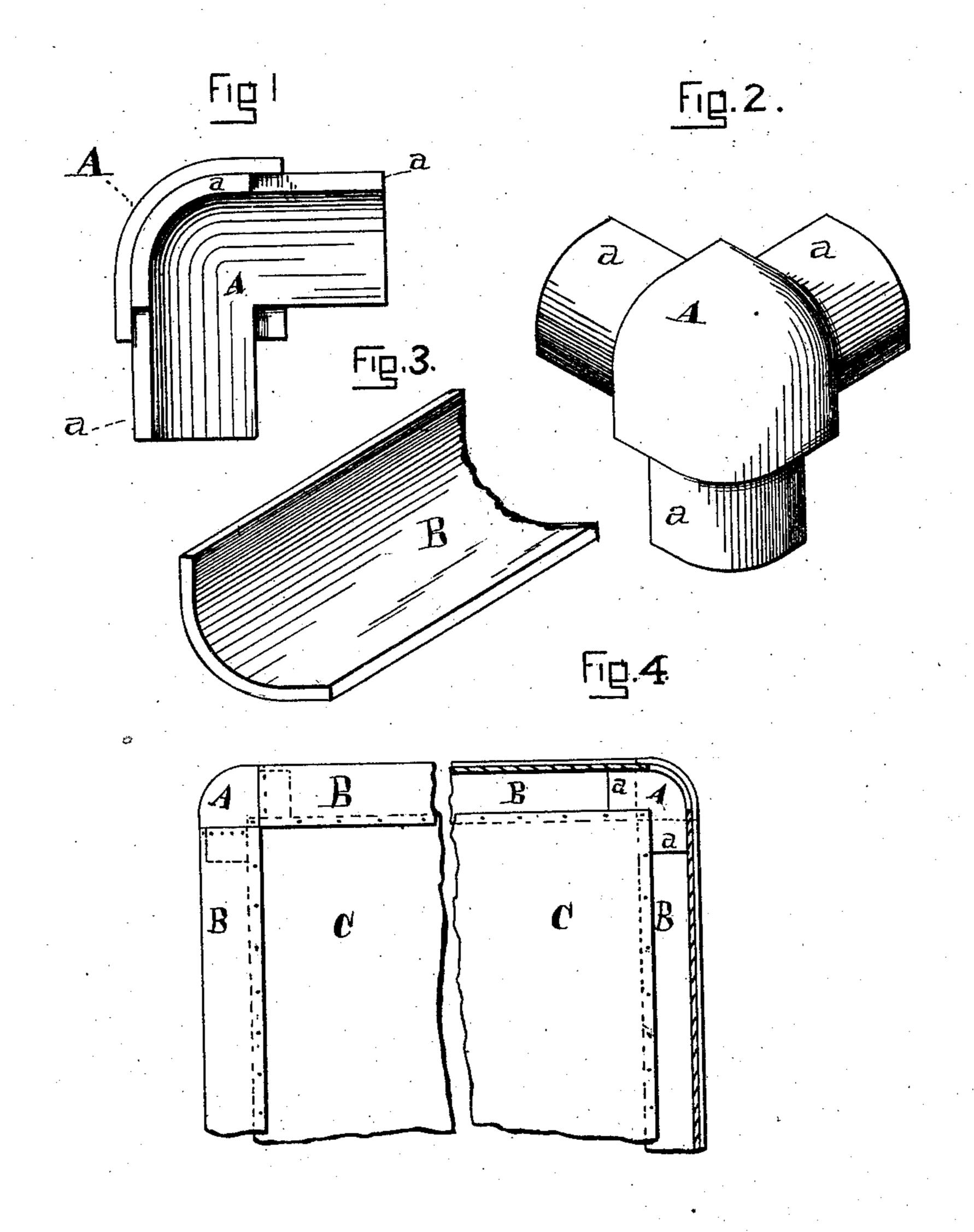
(No Model.)

M. HEMLER.

SAFE.

No. 284,422.

Patented Sept. 4, 1883.



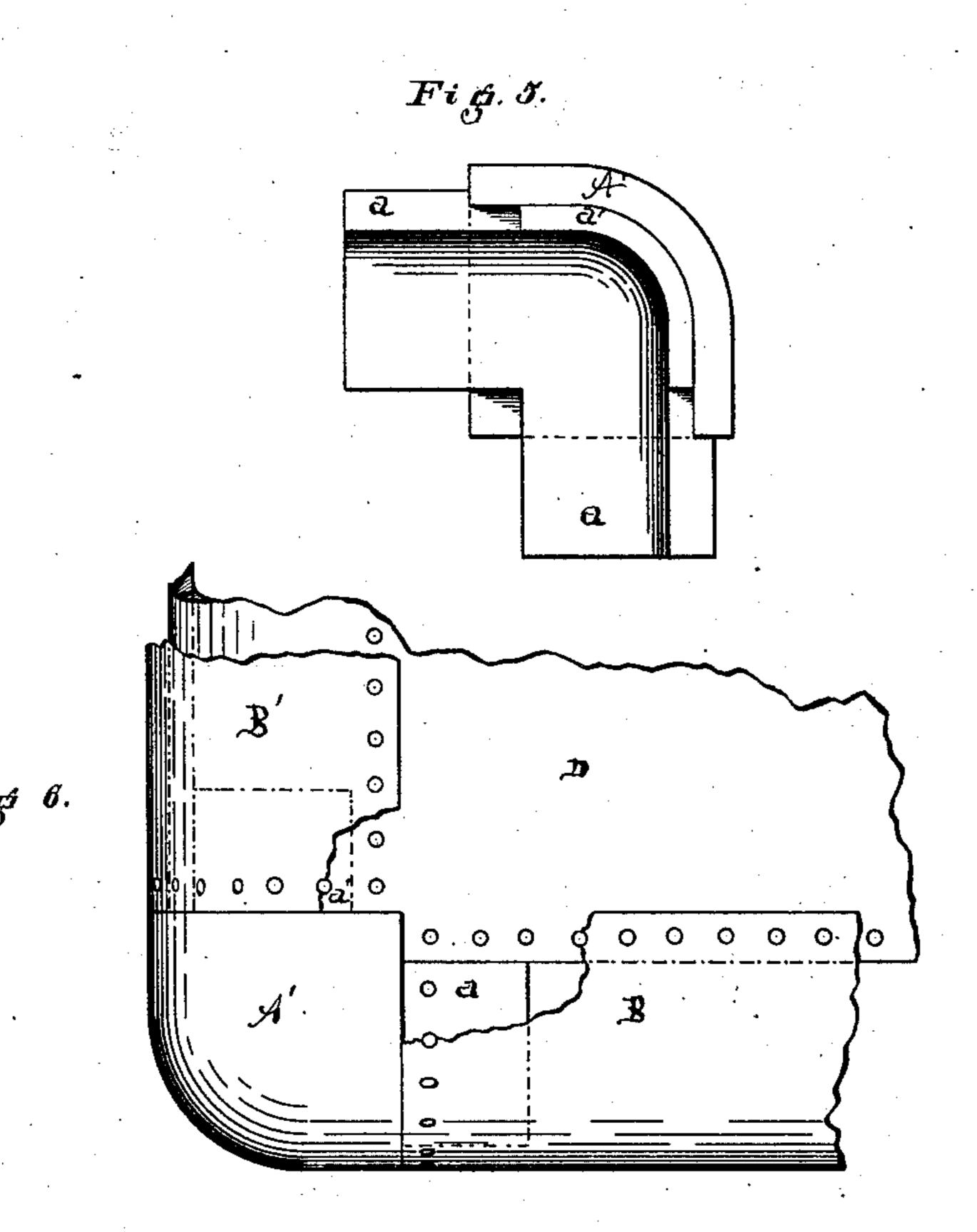
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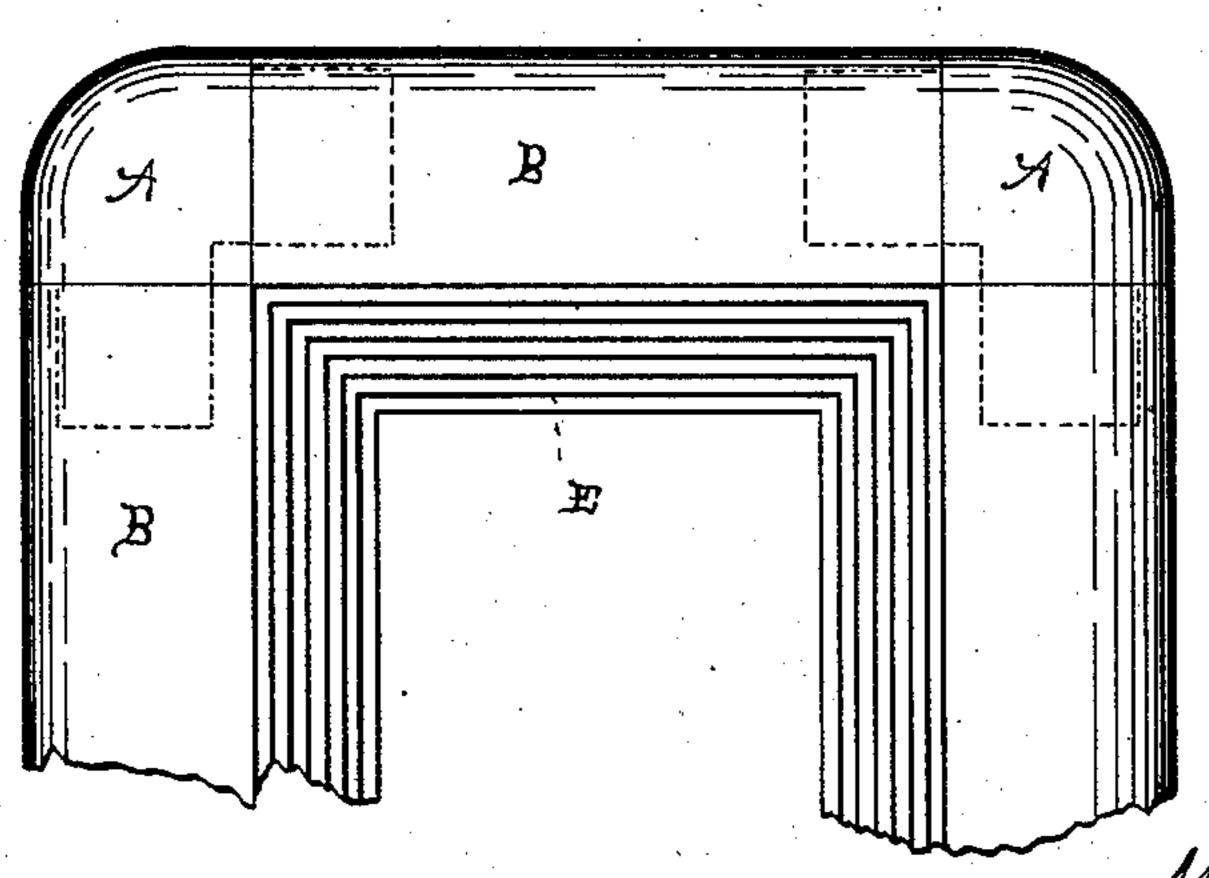
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Figi. γ .



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Alfred B. Benedict

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United States Patent Office.

MICHAEL HEMLER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE MOSLER SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,422, dated September 4, 1883.

Application filed December 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL HEMLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what is known as "fire-proof safes." Its object is a simple no means of framing together the outer shell of a safe having rounded corners and edges. I attain this end by the means illustrated in the

accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of one of my 15 corner-pieces looking at the edge of one of its circular wings. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the corner-piece, looking at it in the position it would occupy in one of the top corners of a safe. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view 20 of part of the quadri-cylindrical bar from which the edge pieces, which lap over the wings of the corner-pieces, and with them form the frame of the safe, are severed. Fig. 4 is a portion of the outer shell of a safe embody-25 ing my improvements, one side being shown in end elevation and the opposite side in vertical section. The parts represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 are for a safe in which the covering between the edges and uprights are sepa-30 rate sheet or panels, such as are commonly used in the square or rectangular safe. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 of my cornerpiece, adapted for use in a safe which has the top, sides, and bottom, or a part of the bottom, 35 formed of a single sheet. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of one corner of the safe made with a single sheet. Portions of the edge pieces upon the front and side are broken away to show the position of the sheet relatively to the cor-40 ner and edge pieces. Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the upper part of a safe-frame constructed according to my invention.

Like parts in the different views are repre-

sented by similar reference-letters.

5 I will first describe the form of safe repre-

sented in Fig. 4.

The corner-piece A, Figs. 1 and 2, is a concavo-convex shell, preferably of malleable castiron. It has three studs, a, which radiate from

its center, at right angles to each other. One of 50 these pieces, at each corner of the safe, has two of its studs a projecting horizontally, to receive the horizontal cross-pieces of the safeframe, while one projects vertically, to receive the ends of the upright corner-stile. Eight 55 of these corner-pieces, with the intervening cross-pieces and vertical corner-stiles made from the quadri-cylindrical bar B, complete the frame-work of the safe. The bar B is in cross-section a quarter of a circle in the center, 60 from where it extends to the edges in straight lines at right angles to each other. The central protuberance of piece A is the same shape as bar B, so that a smooth, even finish is made when the pieces B are placed over the 65 studs a, with their ends against the shoulder of piece A, and secured in place by riveting. The studs a join each other at their edges beneath the piece A, and being smaller in crosssection than pieces B, when the sheet or panel 70 C is placed in position with its corners in the angles formed by the meeting edges of pieces a, the pieces B will overlap its edges. The panels are secured by being riveted to the edges of the cross-pieces and vertical stiles B. The 75 ends of pieces B are also riveted to the studs a, thus completing the frame or outer shell of the safe.

The corner-piece A', Figs. 5, 6, and 7, differs from the piece A only in having one of 80 its projecting studs a' the thickness of sheet D less than the other two. This sheet D, which forms the top, sides, and part of the bottom of the safe, is bent around to the shape of the inwardly-projecting flanges of the frames, 85 which form the front and back of the safe, only enough smaller to pass underneath the inwardly-projecting flanges of the front and rear frames and over the diminished study a'. The rounded edges of the sheet D are cut out to 90 let in the piece A, so that the edges of the sheet may extend under the front and rear frames. The end cross-pieces, B', are placed over the rounded corners of the sheet, their ends making close joints with corner-pieces A, 95 and the whole secured by riveting, as shown

in Fig. 6.
The door-frame E, with the customary sheet-

metal box, fitted up in the usual way, secured to it, is secured to the safe in the usual manner. The sheet D in this form of safe extends about one-third the width of the safe underseath each end, leaving an opening in the bottom of the safe for the introduction of the fire-proof filling, which opening is closed by a plate after the safe is filled.

It will be seen that by my improved method no skilled labor is required to construct a safe, and the safe, when completed, presents no sharp corners or edges, the safe has a much neater and stronger appearance, is much easier finished, and will keep its finish longer, as experience has demonstrated that the paint or finishing wears away from the sharp corners

and edges much sooner than it does from the flat or rounded surfaces.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a fire-20 proof safe-frame constructed of corner-pieces A, each provided with two horizontal and one vertical arm, a, radiating at right angles to each other, and quadri-cylindrical upright and cross pieces B.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, in a fire-proof safe, of corner-pieces A' a', curved edge pieces, B, and bent sheet D.

MICHAEL HEMLER.

Witnesses:

JNO. C. OLIVER, GEO. J. MURRAY.