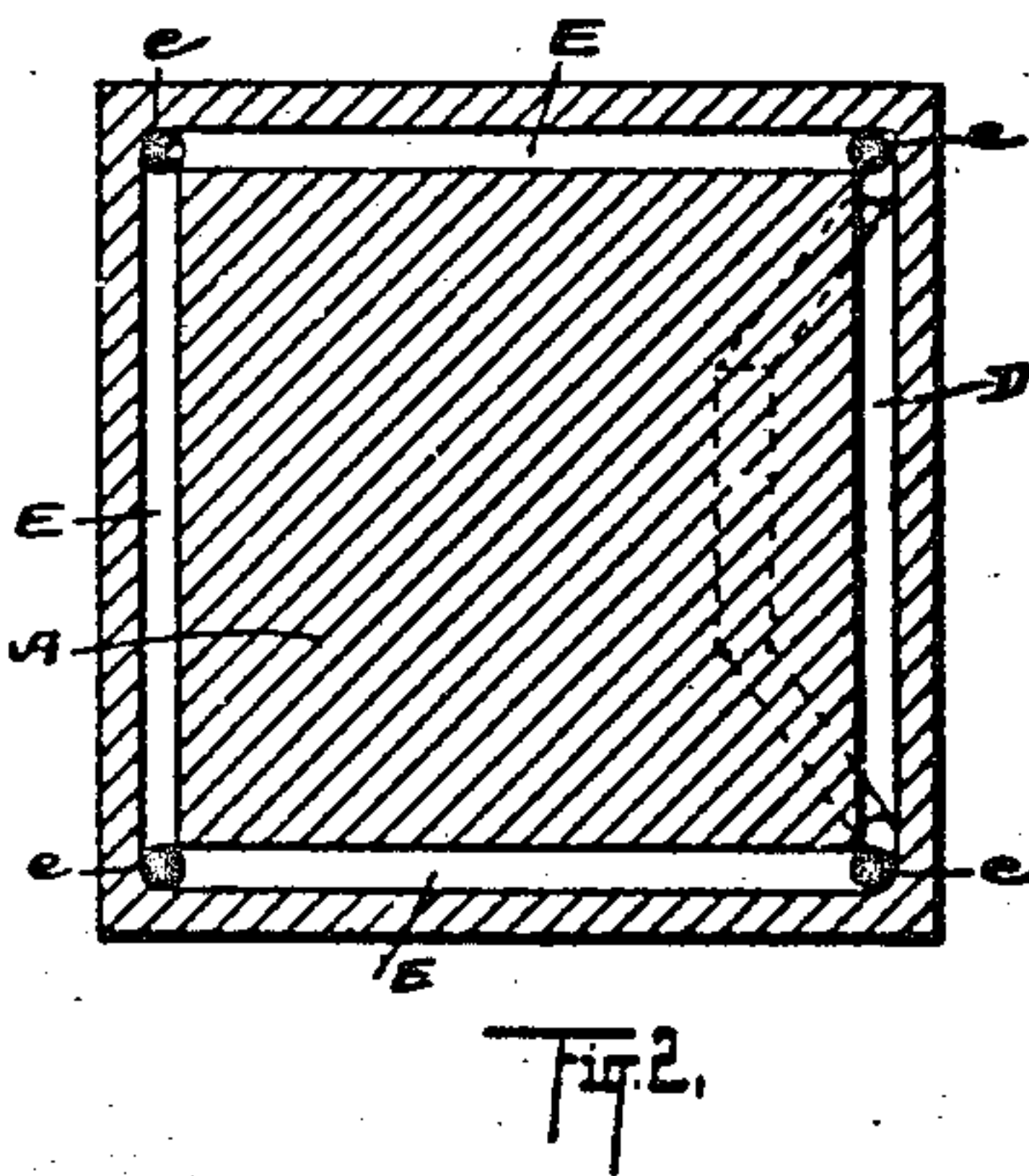
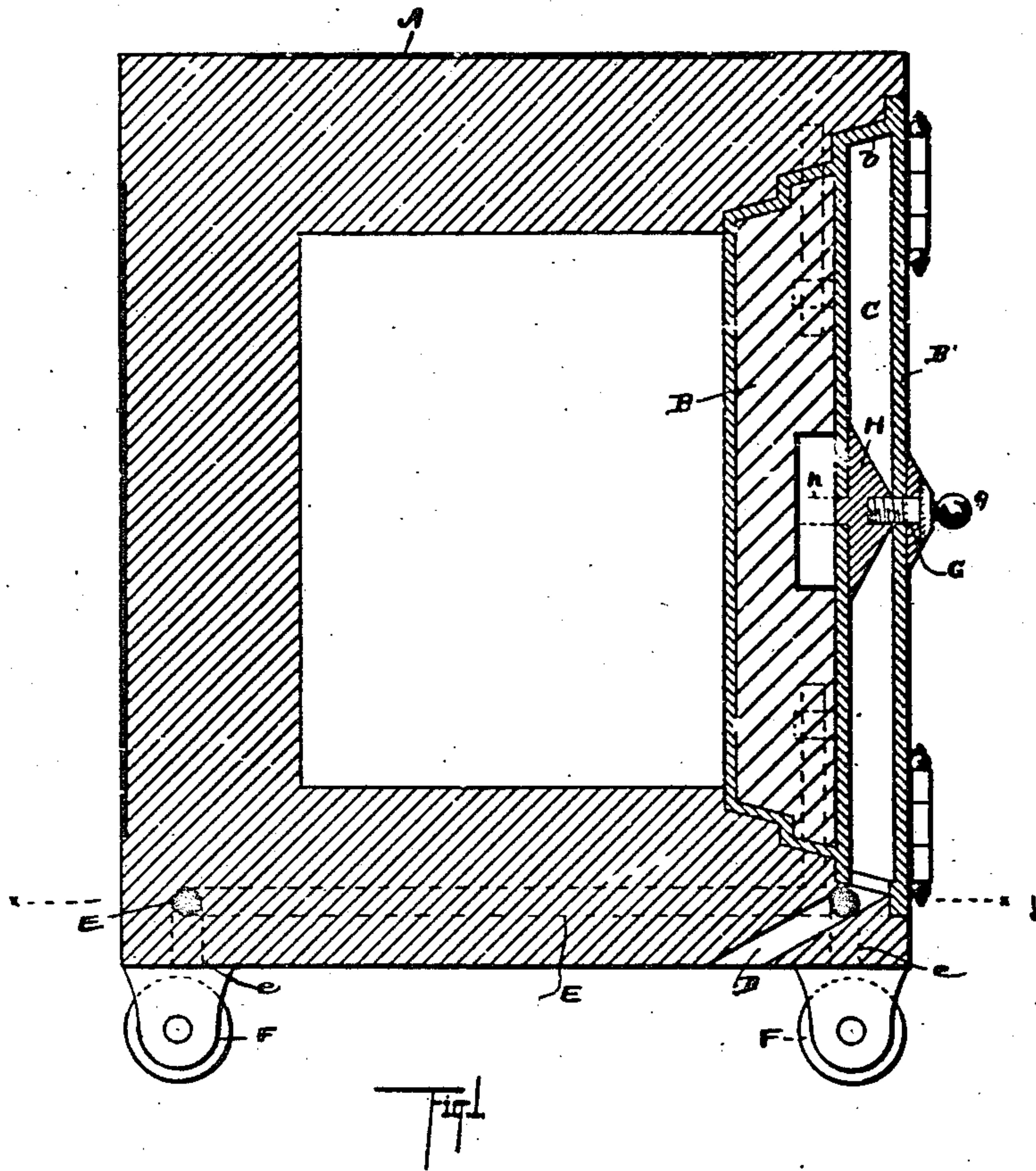


(No Model.)

J. FISCHER.
BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

No. 362,734.

Patented May 10, 1887.



WITNESSES
W. S. Amstutz
Geo W. King

Joseph Fischer INVENTOR
By Leggett & Leggett
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FISCHER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,734, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,919. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FISCHER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Proof Safes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in so-called "burglar-proof" safes, in which an outside plate, forming the front or face of the door, is separated some distance from the body of the door, to which it is secured only along the top and sides, leaving a chamber open at the bottom, which latter when the door is closed is in open relation with a passage-way made through the bottom of the safe and sloping downward and rearward, to the end that if explosives are inserted in the chamber of the door they will be discharged on the floor of the room below the safe, where if they were exploded not much harm would be done. A continuous horizontal chamber is made near the bottom of the safe, extending along the sides and back wall thereof and opening at either end into the aforesaid sloping passage-way. The chamber has large openings presenting downward, and located, respectively, over the wheels or casters of the safe, and where they are concealed and inaccessible, to the end that in case the mouth of the sloping passage-way were closed, so that explosives could be lodged and exploded therein, the door of the safe would not be likely to be blown open, owing to the free vent had through the opening over the wheels aforesaid.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation in section of a safe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a reduced plan in section on the line $x x$, Fig. 1.

A represents the body of the safe, and B the body of the door. An outside plate, B', forming the face or front of the door, is secured along the sides and top, as shown at b . This plate stands off some distance from the body of the door, leaving a chamber, C, that extends to the bottom of the door. When the door is closed, the chamber C is in open relation with the passage-way D, made through

the bottom of the safe and inclining downward and rearward, as shown. Any explosives inserted in the chamber C of the door would be discharged on the floor of the room under the safe. A continuous chamber, E, extends horizontally along the sides and back of the safe inside the walls thereof, both ends of the chamber being in open relation with the passage-way D. The chamber E at four points is connected with large openings e , that extend down through the bottom of the safe. These latter openings are located, respectively, over the wheels F, the openings being out of sight and quite inaccessible. With such construction, if the mouth of the passage-way D were closed or blocked up, so that explosives could be lodged and exploded therein, owing to the free vent through the openings e and to the limited quantity of the explosives used for such purpose, the door of the safe would not be likely to be blown open or be materially injured.

The spindle G of the knob g , by means of which the combinations are operated, is screwed into or otherwise attached to the head H of the spindle h . This latter spindle extends into the body of the door, and is connected directly with the combination-lock. The head H is made large and strong, and is located, as shown, next to and outside of the body of the door, but rearward of the front plate, B'. Now, if a burglar should break or remove the spindle G, he would not injure the spindle h , and consequently no opening would be had into the body of the door, and by reason of the head H this inner spindle could not be driven inward as means of disarranging the lock.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a safe-door having a chamber therein, the said chamber opening or extending through the bottom of the door, of the safe-body having a passage-way starting from a point immediately under the opening in the bottom of the door when the latter is in a closed position and extending through the bottom of the safe, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a chambered door and passage-way through the bottom of the

safe, substantially as described, of a chamber
made in the walls of the safe and in open re-
lation with the passage-way aforesaid, said
latter chamber having openings discharging,
5 respectively, over the wheels of the safe, sub-
stantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specifica-

tion, in the presence of two witnesses, this 17th
day of September, 1886.

JOSEPH FISCHER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DOVER,
GEO. W. KING.