

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. MOSLER & M. S. GOLDSMITH.  
FIRE PROOF SAFE.

No. 406,848.

Patented July 9, 1889.

FIG. 1.

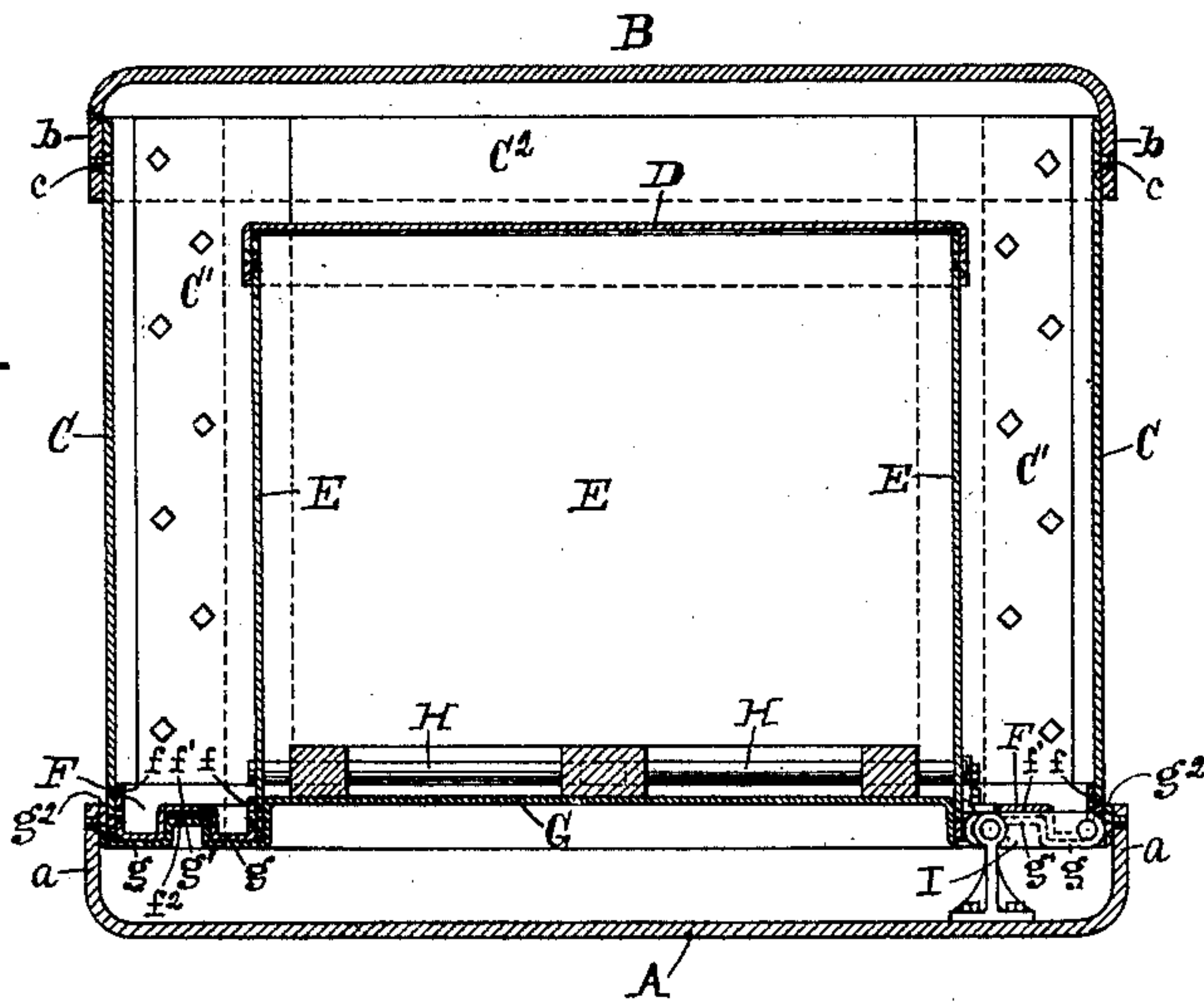
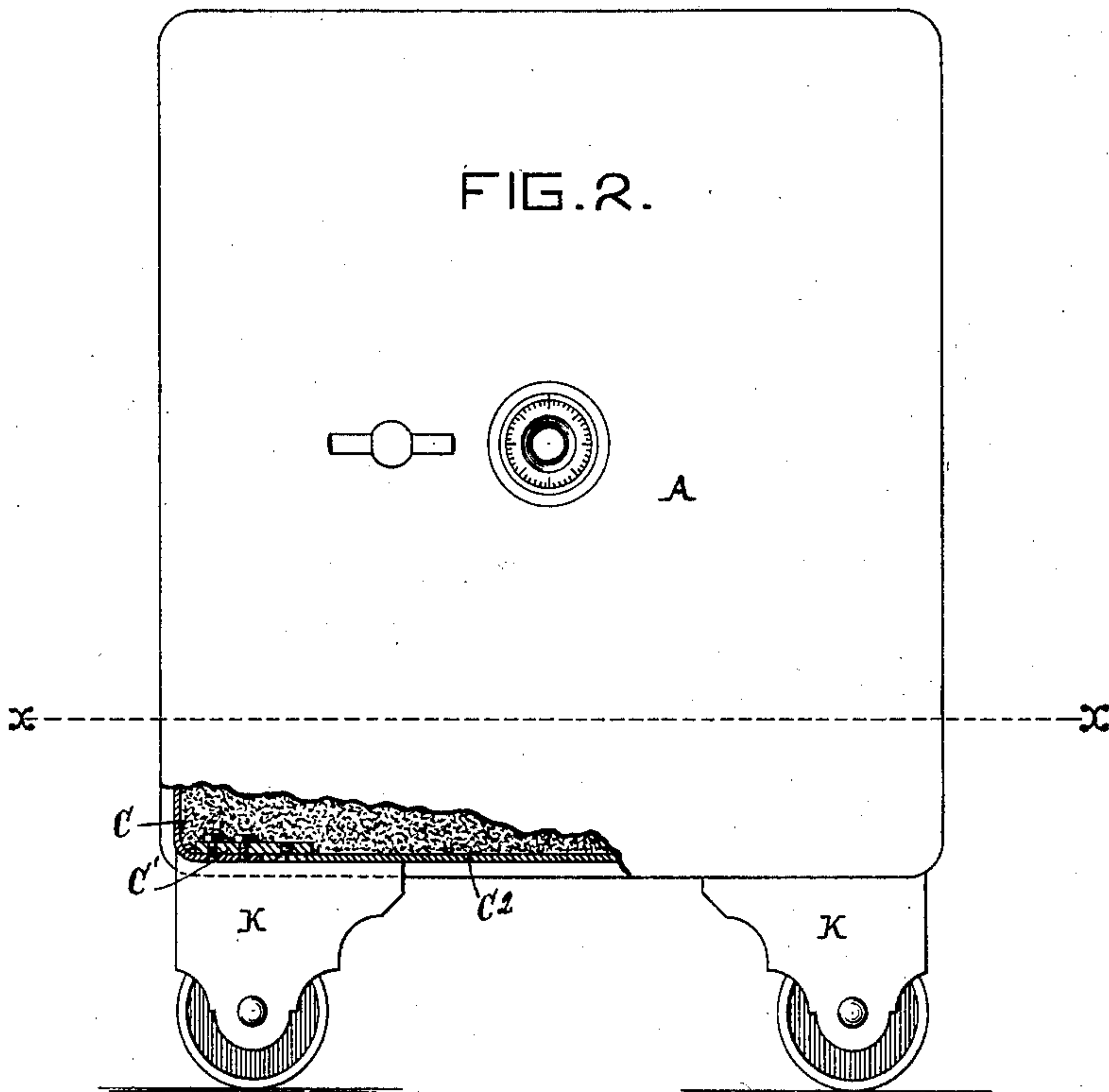


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

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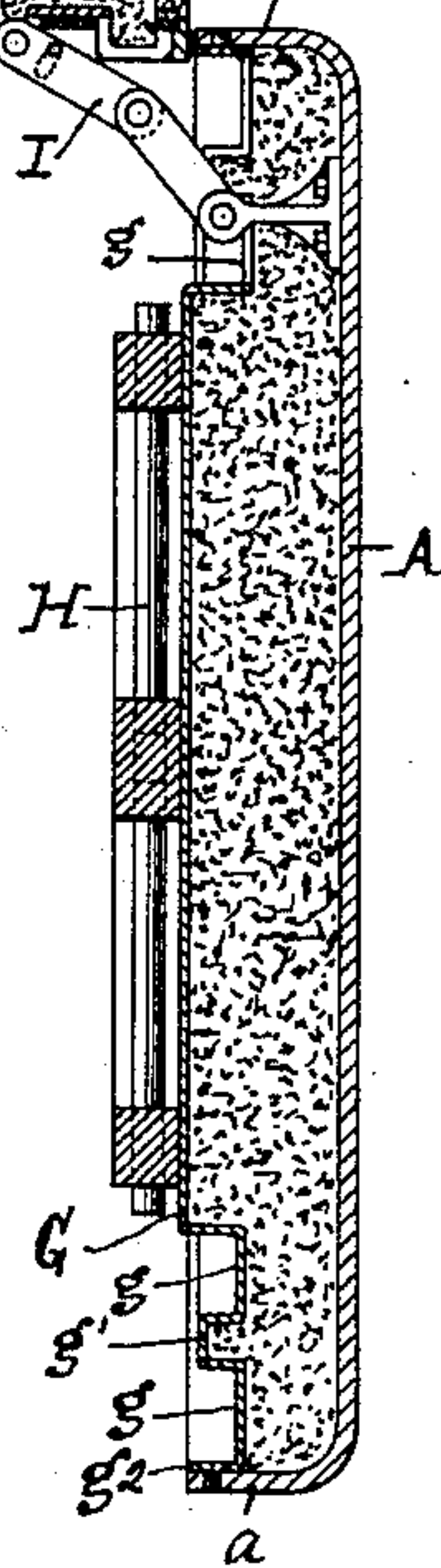
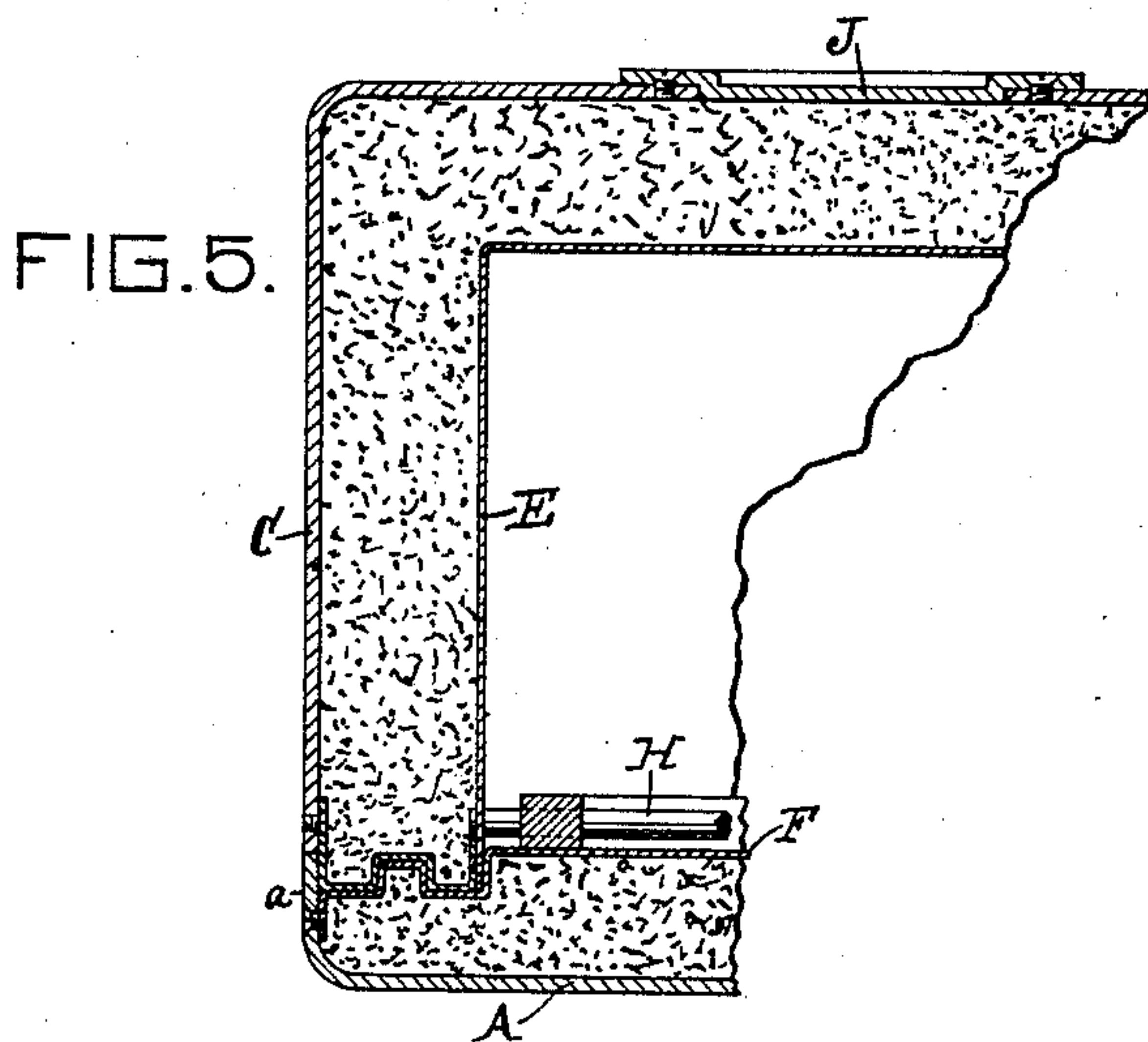
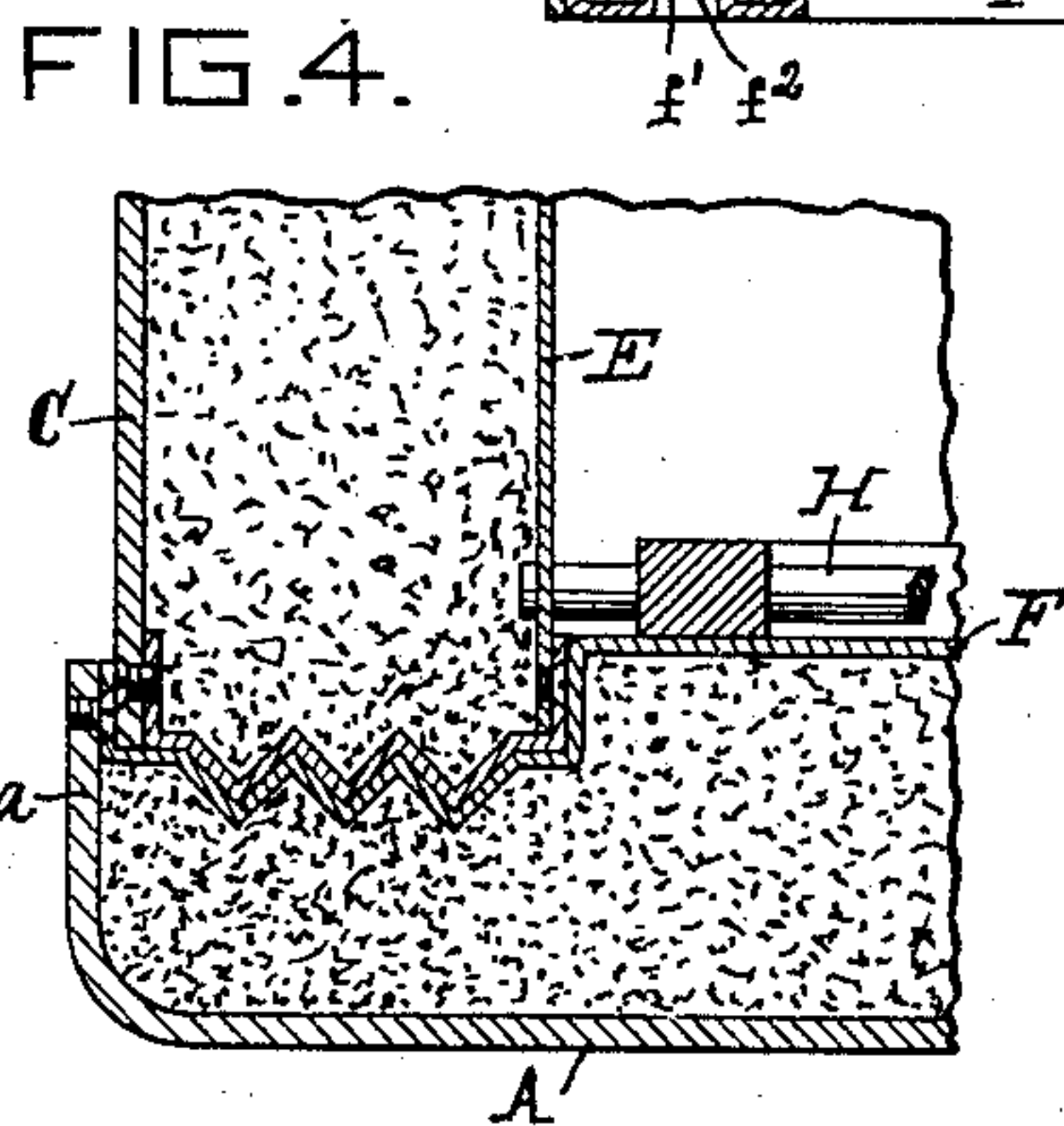
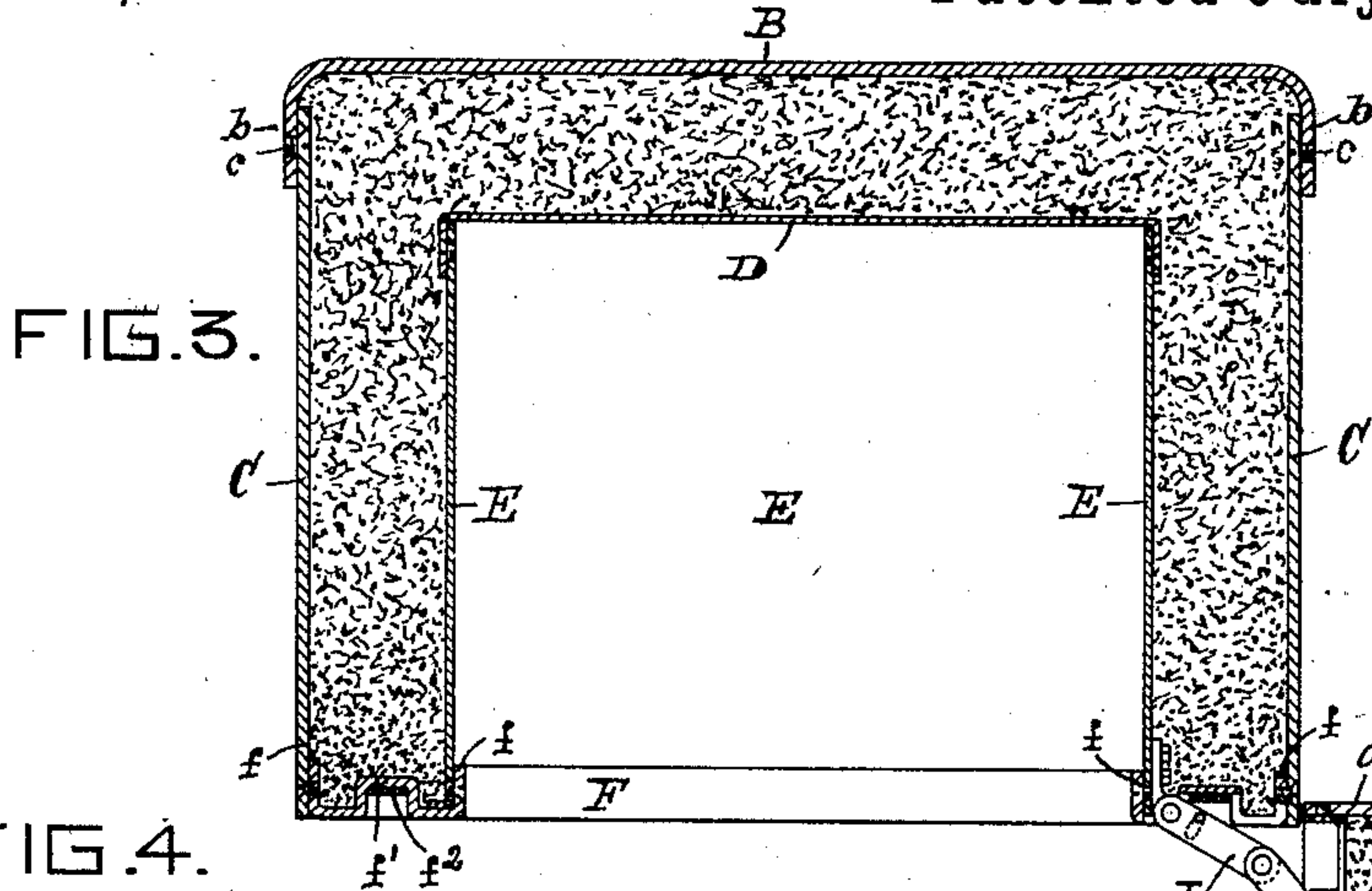
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES MOSLER AND MAX S. GOLDSMITH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNORS  
TO THE MOSLER SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,848, dated July 9, 1889.

Application filed March 11, 1889. Serial No. 302,807. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MOSES MOSLER and MAX S. GOLDSMITH, citizens of the United States, and residents of Cincinnati, in the  
5 county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Proof Safes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to fire-proof safes.  
10 Its object is to construct the shells which form the outer and inner walls of the body and door of light sheet metal, so that there are but few parts to be fitted together in building the safe, and consequently but few joints through  
15 which the silicic acid of the filling can escape and injure the finish of the safe or lessen the efficiency of the filling as a protection in case of fire.

The invention will be first fully described  
20 in connection with the accompanying drawings, and will then be particularly referred to, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like parts are indicated by similar reference-letters wherever they occur throughout the various views, Figure 1 is a horizontal section  
25 of a safe constructed according to our invention, the section being taken through line  $xx$  on Fig. 2, which view is a front elevation of the safe, except a portion of one of the lower corners, which is broken out, exposing a portion  
30 of the safe-body in vertical section. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1. The door in this view is shown open and the door-jamb or front  
35 of the safe-body is not integral with the inner box or shell. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views, in horizontal section, of other forms of our invention.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, which  
40 represent the preferred form of our invention, the door-front A and back wall B are each formed of a single piece of sheet metal having flanged rims  $a$   $b$  formed up by stamping, drawing, or by rolling, as boiler-heads are now  
45 formed. The sides, top, and part of the bottom of the safe are formed of a sheet of metal C, bent around to snugly fit within the rim  $b$  of the back piece B, to which it is secured by screws  $c$ , driven, preferably, from the inside.  
50 These two parts B and C form, practically,

the entire outer shell of the safe-body. The inner box is composed of a back D, formed similar to the back of the safe and door-front and having flanges, and a metal sheet E, bent around to form top, bottom, and sides of the  
55 box and secured within the open flange of the back D. The inner box and outer shell are united together by the metal frame F, which is stamped up and has inturned parts  $ff$ , which  
60 lap the forward edges of both the inner box and outer shell and are secured by screws or rivets. The frame is formed with a central depression or groove  $f'$ , to receive a tongue or  
65 projection formed around the door. In the bottom of the groove is a rubber packing, which is compressed by the tongue on the door, so as to make an air-tight joint when the door is closed.

The inner wall G of the door is a single  
70 plate of sheet metal, having its perimeter stamped up counter to the front of the safe-body. Its central portion, being the body of the plate, is left to pass within the opening of the box or receptacle intended for valuables  
75 to be protected. This plate has depressions  $g$  to receive high parts of the frame F, and a tongue  $g'$  to enter the depression  $f'$  and compress the packing  $f^2$  when the door is closed. The outer edge of the inner door-plate is  
80 turned into a flange  $b^2$ , which fits snugly within the flange  $a$ , to which it is secured by screws or rivets. The bolts H and combination-lock (not shown) are preferably secured to the outside of the plate G.

As the door caps over the front edge of the  
85 wall C, it is necessary that a form of hinge be used which will permit the door to be started in a direct line out from its seat before it is swung around upon its pivots. I have shown  
90 for this purpose what is known to the trade as the "Z-hinge," marked I; but other well-known forms may be used, and the means for starting out doors having tongue-and-groove  
95 connections are too well known to require description. The safe-body is filled from the bottom the same as round-cornered safes are  
100 now filled, and the opening left for filling is closed in the usual manner—that is, by securing cleats C' on the edges of the sheet C underneath the lower corners, which cleats pro-



ject beyond the edges of the sheet, and after the safe is filled the lower opening is closed by a plate C<sup>2</sup>, secured to the cleats by screws.

The detail, Fig. 4, illustrates a different form of joint between the door and its frame, and many other forms may be adopted to suit the taste of the constructor. The frame F may be made of cast metal, as such frames are now made. These frames are protected from breakage by the door capping over them.

In constructing small safes the outer and inner shells of the safe-body may each be formed of a single piece, as seen in Fig. 5, the door and frame being constructed in the manner before described. In this case the outer shell of the safe will have an opening in either the back or bottom, through which the filling is introduced, the opening being afterward closed by a flanged cap J. The same provision is made for filling the door, and may be also made for filling the safe shown in the preceding views from the bottom, in which case the edges of the sheet C meet underneath the safe, and the opening for filling is cut half in each edge. As the edge of the door caps over the entire front of the safe, the caster-frames K are set back from the front edge of the safe-body.

It is evident that our improved door may be used with the ordinary form of safe and the ordinary door used with our improved safe-body, and also that the common box may be substituted for the inner box.

Without limiting ourselves to the precise construction and arrangements of parts set forth, we claim—

1. In a fire-proof safe, the combination of the pan-shaped back B, the sheet C, bent around and secured to the flanges or rim of said back, the inner box, and the frame F,

securing the two together and forming the body of the safe, substantially as described.

2. A door for fire-proof safes, consisting of the pan-shaped front A *a*, and back G, having its edges formed to match the front of the safe, both front and back plates of the door being stamped up from sheet metal and united together, substantially as described.

3. The combination, substantially as described, in a fire-proof safe, of the inner and outer shells; the frame F, uniting the same, the back B, having rim *b*, capped over the back of the outer shell and secured thereto, and the door composed of front A, having rim *a*, and the back G, having its edges formed to match the safe front and secured to the flanges *a*, said door being arranged to close over the front of the safe, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of the inner and outer boxes, each composed of a sheet-metal shell having one end closed by a flanged sheet-metal cap, the stamped sheet-metal frame uniting the two shells and forming the safe front and door-frame, the flanged sheet-metal cap forming the door front, and the inner wall G of the door having its edge stamped to match the safe front and close over the same, substantially as shown and described.

5. An outer shell for safe-bodies, composed of the sheet-metal pan-shaped back and sheet-metal box C, said shell having an opening to receive the filling, and a flanged cap, as J, to close said opening, the parts being combined and arranged substantially as specified.

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