M. H. SCHRENKEISEN & J. W. HELLION.

WINDOW SAFE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1908.

930,240. Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig: 1.

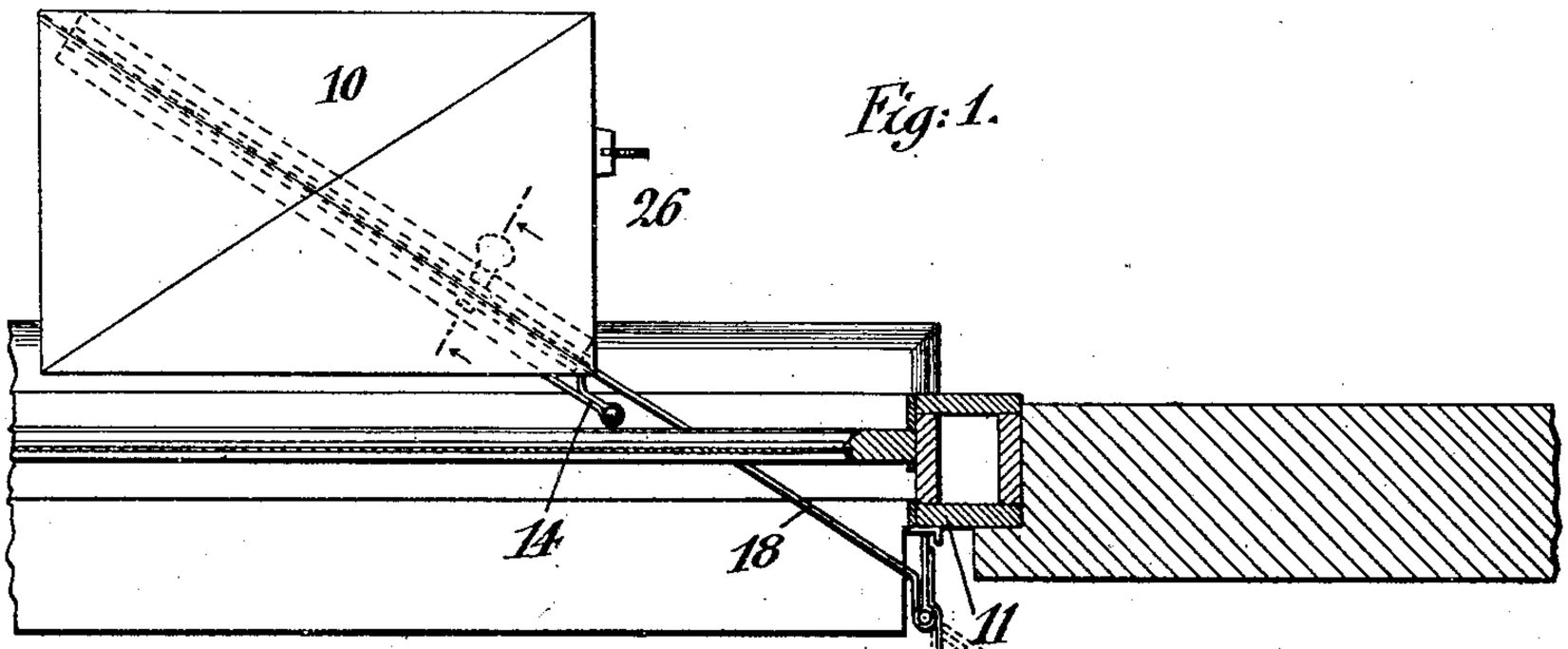


Fig: 5.

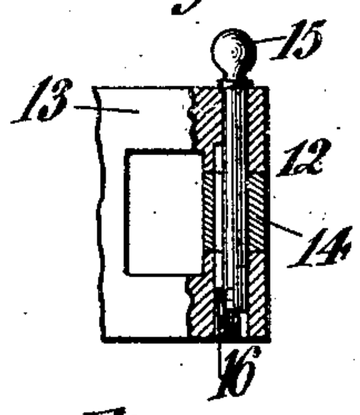


Fig: 4.

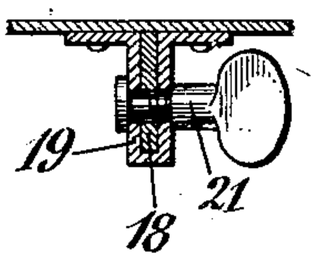


Fig: 2.

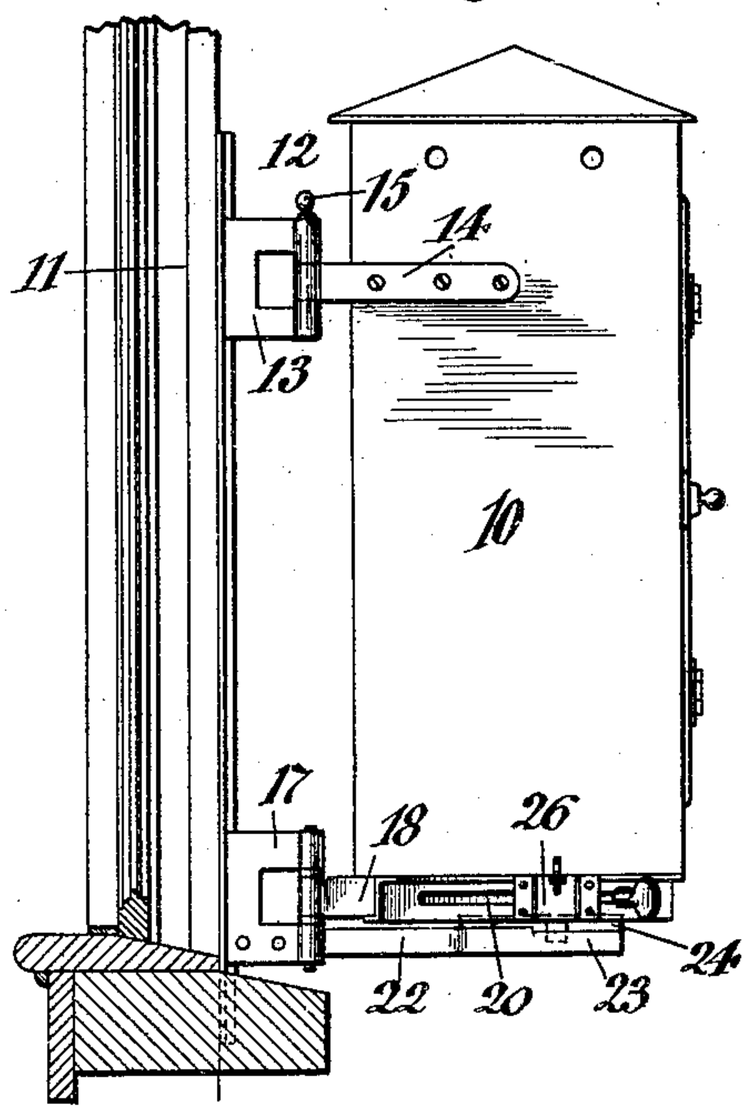
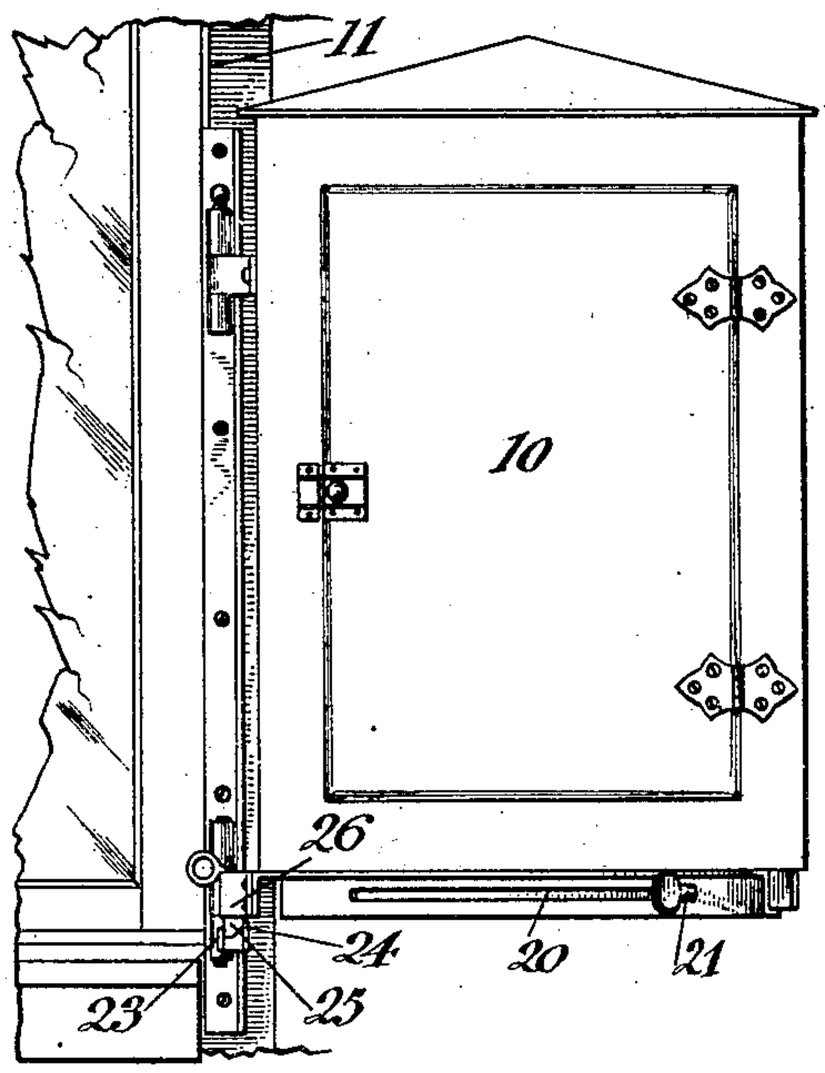


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:
Fannie Fisk
W. B. Roberson

Inventors
Martin H. Schrenkeisen & James W. Hellion
By their Attorneys
Roberson & Roberson.

M. H. SCHRENKEISEN & J. W. HELLION.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig: 6.

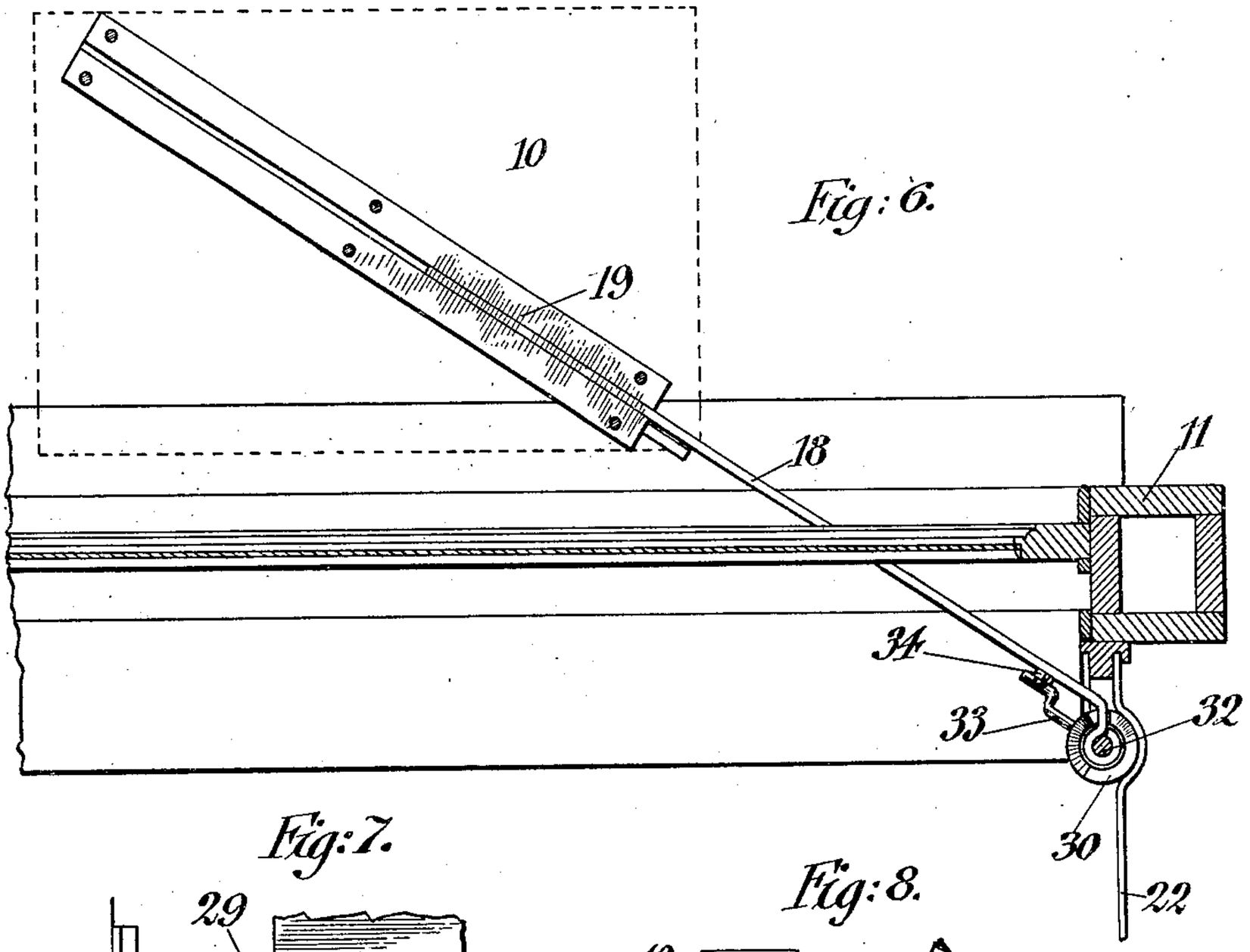


Fig: 7.

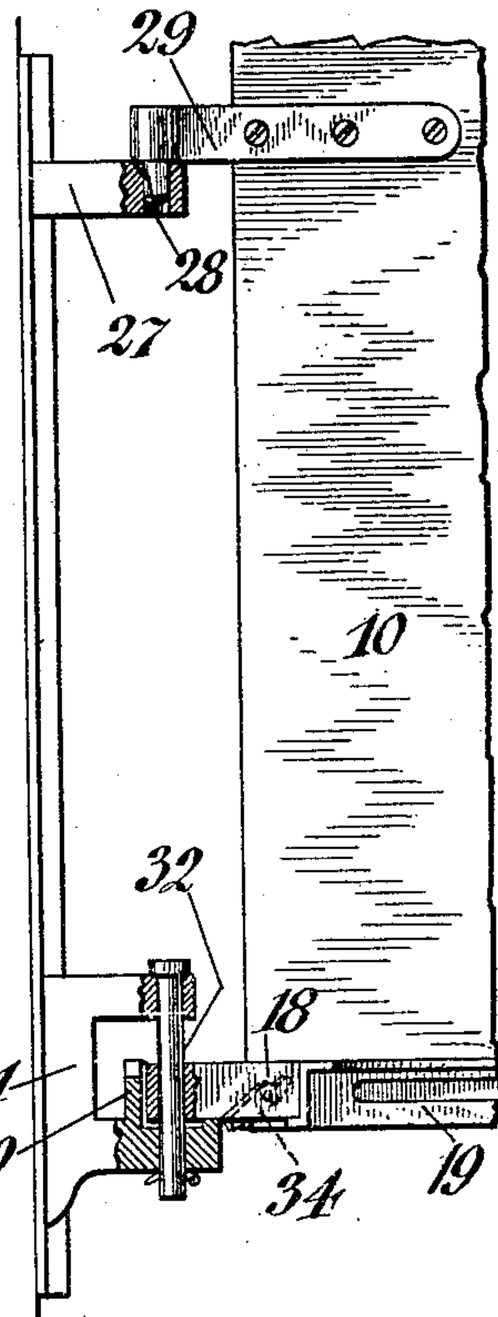


Fig: 8.

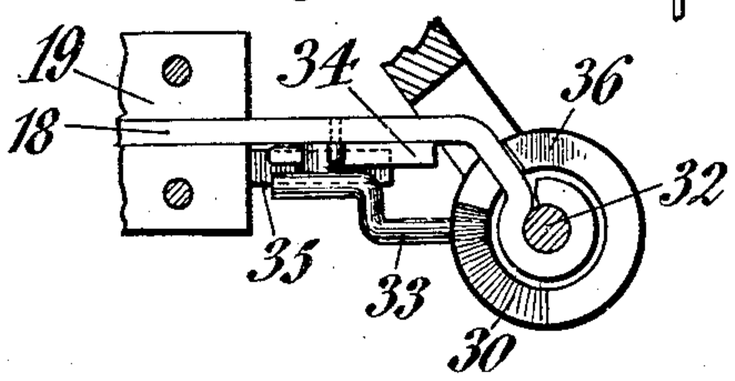
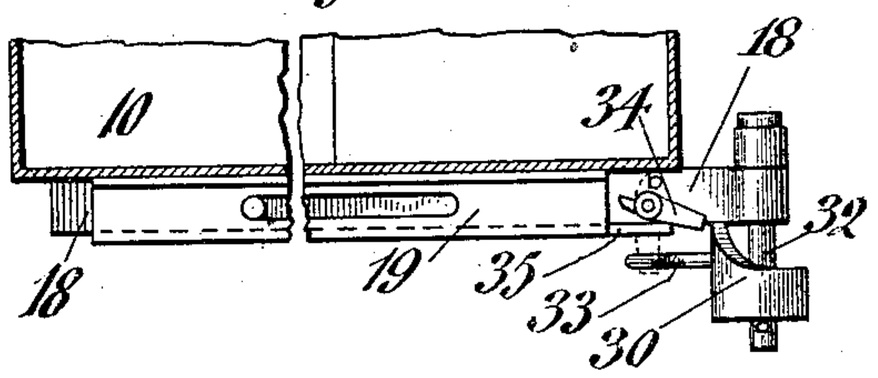


Fig: 9.



Witnesses:
Fannie Fisk
W. Rockwood

Inventors
Martin H. Schrenkeisen & James W. Hellion
By their Attorneys
Roche & Roche.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN H. SCHRENKEISEN AND JAMES W. HELLION, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-SAFE.

No. 930,240. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed December 11, 1908. Serial No. 466,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN H. SCHRENKEISEN and JAMES W. HELLION, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Safes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to window-safes and more particularly to devices of this kind which are pivotally mounted on the window-frame so as to be movable from a position at the outside of the window into the interior of the room and thereby accessible for placing provisions in the safe or removing them therefrom.

Window-safes have heretofore been constructed which are movable into and out of the room, but these constructions have the disadvantage that when the safe is moved into the room the window is held open to a considerable extent, and the window has to be kept open as long as the safe is in its innermost position. This is a disadvantageous feature of these devices in cold or stormy weather, and one which it is aimed to avoid by the present invention, by which provision is made for closing the window while the safe is in its innermost position within the room.

With this end in view the pivotally mounted safe is so arranged with respect to its support that it may be released therefrom at the top and drawn into the room while supported only at the bottom, so that the window may be closed.

Further objects of the invention are to provide simple means for automatically locking the safe in its outermost position when it is swung out of the window so that it will be firmly and rigidly supported; to furnish a construction in which the release of the safe from its upper pivot and the sliding in of the safe automatically causes the safe to be locked against swinging movement solely on its lower pivot; and to provide mechanism by means of which the upper pivot is automatically released by the inward swinging of the safe.

The novel features of the construction by which the above objects are attained will appear from the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrative of two preferred embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of the improved window-safe shown as swung into the room, the exterior position being indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the safe locked in its exterior position, Fig. 3 is a front view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail transverse section of the mechanism for guiding the safe in its sliding movement away from the point of pivotal support, Fig. 5 is a detail section through the upper pivotal support, Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of a modified form of the construction, Fig. 7 is a detail elevation of a part of Fig. 6, Fig. 8 is a detail horizontal section through the lower pivotal support employed in the modified form, and Fig. 9 is a vertical section showing the mechanism by which the upper pivotal support is released and the safe locked in position on its lower pivotal support.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the views.

Referring to the drawing, the body 10 of the safe can be made of any approved construction, it being provided with the usual door and any desired interior fittings. Said body is pivotally supported on the window-frame 11, at one side of the latter, to swing laterally into and out of the room. In Fig. 1 the interior position is shown in full lines, and the exterior position in dotted lines. There are two points of pivotal support for the body or safe proper, the upper one 12 connecting the safe at one corner with the window-frame and preferably taking the form shown in Figs. 2 and 5. This connection embodies a bracket 13 on the window-frame, a strap 14 on the safe, and the pintle 15 connecting said parts in the manner of a hinge. Said pintle may be drawn upwardly so that it releases the strap 14, the lower extremity of the pintle being drawn up into the upper bifurcation of the bracket 13 from which complete withdrawal is prevented by a pin 16 at the pintle-end, which is guided vertically in slots in the bracket and strap as shown in Fig. 5. By this construction the pivotal connection of the safe at this point may be readily released by simply moving the pintle 15 in upward direction, as will be understood.

At the lower part of the safe there is, in addition to a pivotal support, a sliding connection by which the safe can be slid away from said support into the interior of the room, as shown in Fig. 1, without it being

necessary to keep the window open. The lower bracket 17 is similar to the bracket 13 and is hingedly connected with a supporting bar 18 which is arranged to swing laterally and extends diagonally across the bottom of the safe as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Said bar is supported and guided in a guide 19, which is preferably of U-shaped cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4, and applied by rivets or in any other suitable way to the safe-bottom. Said guide is slotted longitudinally at the sides as shown at 20 in Figs. 2 and 3, and in the slots there travels a set-screw 21 connected with the bar 18 and adapted to hold the latter in fixed position at any point in the length of the slots 20. By this construction when the upper pivot is released the safe can be slid on the pivoted supporting bar 18 until it reaches a position at the interior of the room as shown in Fig. 1, whereupon the safe is locked in the desired place on the supporting bar by means of the set-screw 21. The window can then be closed down on top of the bar 18 and as the latter is of inconsiderable thickness the window is, for all purposes, closed.

In order to firmly and rigidly support the safe in its position at the exterior of the room, the following mechanism is provided: The lower bracket 17 has attached thereto a fixed fork 22 which projects horizontally and perpendicularly to the plane of the wall, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Said fork is provided with two tines or prongs 23, 24, and between these tines the latch-bolt 25 of a latch 26 applied to the lower side-edge of the safe is adapted to enter, in order to hold the safe firmly in position. When the safe is swung outward said latch-bolt rides over the tine 23 but cannot move over the tine 24 as the latter projects higher than the tine 23, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The tine 24 thus acts as a stop, and between it and the tine 23 the latch-bolt is firmly held, so that the safe cannot be swung to and fro on its pivot and come into contact with the wall of the building or the window. When it is desired to swing the safe into the room it is simply necessary to pull up the latch-bolt 25, as will be understood.

In the modification shown in Figs. 6 to 9, two additional objects are attained: First, the upper pivotal support instead of having to be manually released by raising a pintle, in the manner hereinbefore described, or in a similar manner, is released automatically when the safe is swung inwardly; and second, means are provided for automatically locking the safe against swinging movement when it is slid into the room and supported solely on its lower pivot. The upper pivotal support of the safe, according to this form, is formed of a perforated bracket 27 in which rests, by means of a pivot pin 28, a strap 29 carried by the safe. It is obvious that the pin 28 may be released from its socket in the bracket 27 by an upward movement of the safe, and for this purpose means are provided which operate during the swinging movement of the safe into the room. Said means comprise a cam 30 which is located at the lower part of the lower bracket 31 and extends around the pintle 32 on which the supporting-bar 18 is slidable. The upper edge of the cam 30 serves as a support for the bar 18, and owing to the shape of said edge the said bar is caused to move upwardly during the swinging of the safe into its interior position. In this manner the pin 28 is moved up out of its socket in the bracket 27, so that the safe can be slid on the bar 18 as hereinbefore described. For the purpose of automatically locking the bar 18 in position when the safe is slid into the room the bracket 31 carries a fixed laterally projecting stop-finger 33 arranged below the bar 18 adapted to be engaged by a pivoted dog 34 on said bar as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 9. In its normal position the dog 34 by gravity hangs alongside the finger 33 and thus prevents the swinging movement of the bar 18 on its pivot. However, means are provided by which the dog 34 is held inoperative when the safe is supported adjacent its pivot, in which position it is not necessary to lock the bar in position, and said means consist of an extension 35 formed at the end of the guide 19 and engaging the lower end of the dog 34 as shown in Fig. 9 in order to hold it out of contact with the stop-finger 33. In order to limit the movement of the bar 18 on its pivot the cam 30 is provided with a stop in the form of a projection 36 against which said bar abuts, as shown in Fig. 8.

By the construction described the safe is so mounted as to be moved very easily from its inner to its outer position, and vice versa; and the fact that the window can be closed while articles are being placed in or taken out of the safe while the latter is within the room, so that the ingress of cold air or rain or snow into the room during this interval is prevented, is also of the greatest importance. The automatic unlocking of the upper pivot and the automatic locking of the safe against movement on its lower pivot when the upper pivot is uncoupled, are also very meritorious advantages which are attained.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A window-safe having a pivotal support on which it can be swung laterally, and mounted to be slid away from said support.

2. In a window-safe, the combination of a pivotal support at the side of the window-frame, a safe mounted to swing laterally on

said support, and means permitting the sliding of said safe away from said support into the room and supporting the same in such position.

3. In a window-safe, the combination of a pivotal support located exteriorly of the window-frame at the side of the latter, and a safe mounted on said support and capable of sliding movement horizontally away from the same.

4. In a window-safe, the combination of a laterally swinging bar pivoted on the outside of the window-frame, and a safe slidable and supported on said bar.

5. A window-safe having two pivotal supports one of which can be disengaged and the other of which permits the sliding of the safe away from the same while still supported thereby.

6. In a window-safe, the combination of a safe proper, a laterally-swinging pivoted bar on which the safe is slidable at its lower part, and a detachable pivotal connection for the upper part of the safe.

7. In a window-safe, the combination of a laterally-swinging pivoted bar, and a guide on the bottom of the safe by which the safe is slidable on said bar.

8. In a window-safe, the combination of a safe having a diagonally-disposed guide on the bottom thereof, and a pivoted laterally-swinging bar on which the safe is slidable by means of said guide.

9. In a window-safe, the combination of a guide applied to the bottom of the safe, a swinging bar on which the safe is guided by means of said guide, and means to lock said bar in different positions along said bar.

10. In a window-safe, the combination, with a safe mounted to swing laterally on the window-frame, of a fixed supporting fork, and a latch on the safe to co-act with said fork in holding the safe rigidly in position.

11. In a window-safe, the combination, with a safe having two pivotal connections, one of which is detachable, of means operated automatically on the swinging of the safe to release said detachable connection.

12. In a window-safe, the combination, with a laterally-swinging safe having a fixed pivotal connection and a detachable pivotal connection, of a cam by which the safe is raised during its swinging movement to disengage the detachable connection.

13. In a window-safe, the combination of a laterally-swinging supporting bar, a safe guided thereon, a detachable pivotal connection for the safe, and a cam on which the said supporting bar rides and which raises the safe to disengage said connection.

14. In a window-safe, the combination with a swinging supporting bar and a pivot for said bar, of a safe guided on the bar, and means to automatically lock said bar against swinging movement when the safe is moved away from the said pivot.

15. In a window-safe, the combination, with a swinging supporting bar and a pivot for said bar, of a safe guided on the bar, and a gravity dog to automatically lock said bar against swinging movement when the safe is in a certain position with respect to said bar.

16. In a window-safe, the combination of a pivoted laterally-swinging supporting bar, a safe slidable along said bar, a fixed stop-finger, a gravity dog on the supporting bar normally engaging said stop-finger, and means carried by the safe by which said dog is held inoperative when the safe is close to the pivot of said bar.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing as our own invention, we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN H. SCHRENKEISEN.
JAMES W. HELLION.

Witnesses:
HENRY J. SUHRBIER,
FANNIE FISK.