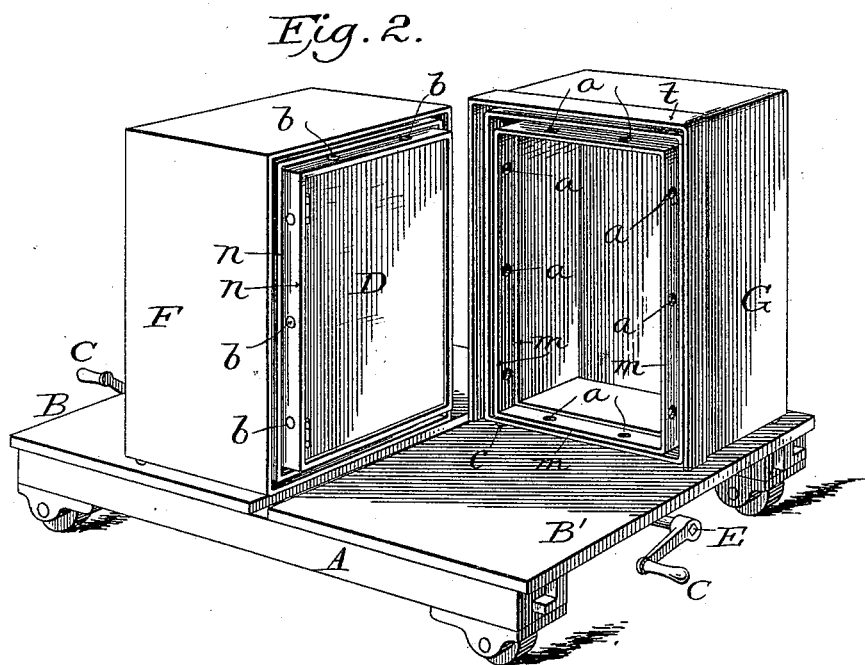
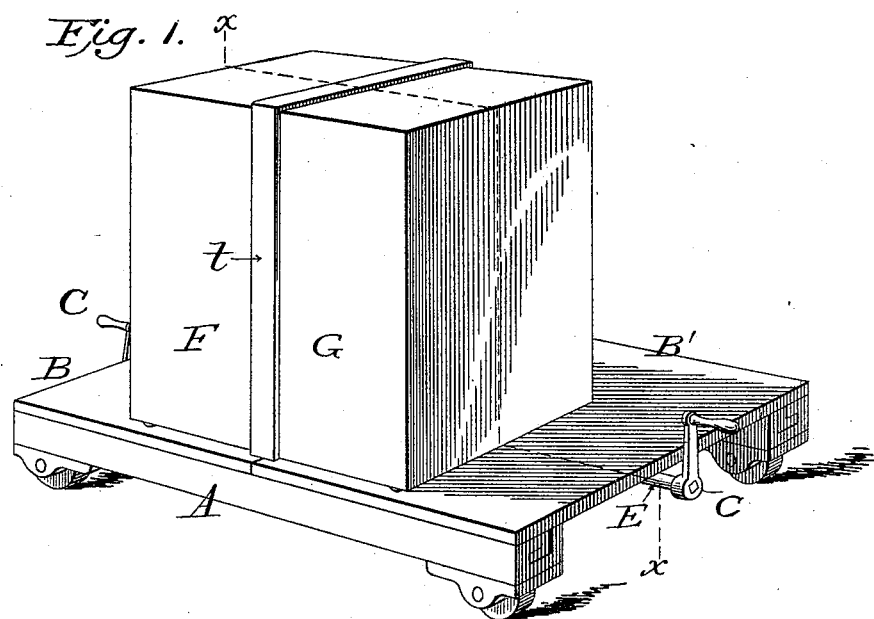


W. CORRY.  
SAFE.

No. 491,875.

Patented Feb. 14, 1893.



Witnesses:  
*Roger S. Case*  
*James F. Duhamel*

Inventor:  
*William Corry*  
*by Dodge & Sons*  
*Attys.*

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

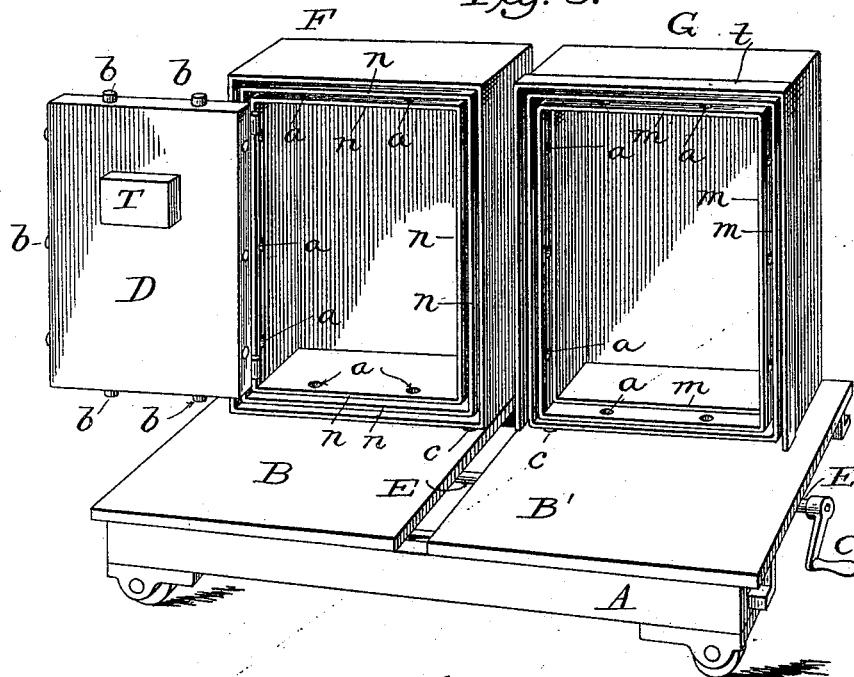
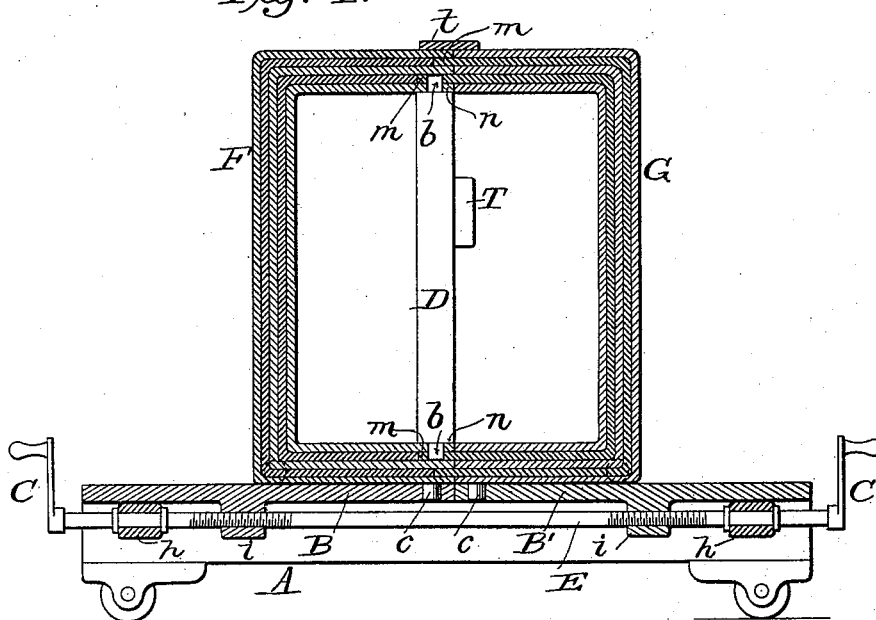


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CORRY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,875, dated February 14, 1893.

Application filed October 17, 1892. Serial No. 449,082. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

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

My invention relates to safes, and similar receptacles for valuables, and the invention consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safe and its support, showing the safe closed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing one of the sections of the safe swung around and open, and the other section closed by the door. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing both sections opened, and Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section on the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 1, showing the interlocking of the flanges, and the manner in which they are locked together by the bolt work.

The object of my present invention is to so construct the body of a safe or similar receptacle in two sections or parts that the flanges on the inner faces of the sections will telescope or interlock when the parts are brought together, and be securely locked by bolt work within, and so that there shall be no exterior door, knobs, or fastening of any kind; and to provide means for supporting and moving one or both of the sections for opening and closing the same, and for moving the whole bodily when desired.

To accomplish these results I provide a base or frame A, which I provide with wheels as shown, and on this I mount two sliding platforms B and B', they being provided with ways or flanges of any suitable form to fit corresponding grooves or guide ways on the base, and cause them when moved to and fro thereon, to move in one and the same line. These two platforms are each half as long as the base as shown, and as shown more clearly in Fig. 4, they are connected by a shaft E which is mounted in bearings  $h$  on the base A and has near one end a right, and near the other end a left handed screw thread, which engage with lugs  $i$  of the respective platforms, so that by turning this shaft E in one direction the platforms are drawn apart, and by turning it

in the opposite direction, they will be forced together. This shaft is provided with a crank C at one or both ends as shown, for operating it; and in case of very large or heavy safes, gearing may be added with countershafts if necessary to give greater power; or any other mechanism may be substituted for that shown, to move the platforms and the parts mounted thereon, that shown being sufficient for ordinary sized safes, and very simple.

The body of the safe or receptacle I make in two parts or sections G and F, as shown in the several figures, and preferably of uniform depth or nearly so. They may be made in any of the approved methods or plans of building safes, but ordinarily of a series of plates as shown, the edges of the alternate plates of each section being arranged to project beyond the others, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, the projecting flanges on one section being arranged to come opposite the grooves or recesses in the edge of the other section, so that when the two sections are placed face to face and brought together, these flanges  $m$  and  $n$  of the respective sections will interlock, or lap one over the other, as shown in Fig. 4, in which it will be seen that the flanges  $m$  on the edges of the part G fit into the grooves between the flanges  $n$  of the part F, and the flanges  $n$  on the edges of the part F will in like manner fit into the grooves between the flanges  $m$  on the edges of the part G, the two sections thus telescoping when brought together. As shown, these flanges and grooves extend all the way around on the front edges of both sections, and the inner flange of each section is provided with a series of holes  $a$ , as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the holes in the flanges of section G being arranged exactly in line with the holes in the flanges of section F, so that when the parts are brought together the ends of the bolts may enter the holes in the flanges of both sections as shown in Fig. 4, and thus lock the parts securely together.

The bolts  $b$  of the bolt work are arranged on or within the walls of a door D hinged to one of the sections as shown in Fig. 3, this door being so arranged that when closed it will bring the ends of the bolts  $b$  directly in line with the holes in the flanges, so that when the bolts are shot or thrown outward, their

ends will pass through the holes in the flanges of both parts and thus fasten the parts firmly together. In the drawings I have shown these holes as being made in but one flange on each section, but it is obvious that they may be made in two or more of each section if desired, but never through the outer ones. So too it is obvious that there may be more or less of these interlocking flanges, depending on the number of plates used in constructing the sections. Or, if the walls be made of solid metal of any suitable kind, the flanges may be formed by cutting the grooves in the edges, the metal left between the grooves forming the flanges. Each section when thus constructed, is mounted on the movable platforms, one section on one platform B, and the other section on the other platform B' as shown in the several figures. These sections, one or both, are provided with a pivot *c* which fits in a hole or socket in the platform, and which serves as the axis of rotation to enable the sections to be turned part way around on their respective platforms, as shown in Fig. 3, in which both sections are shown thus pivoted and turned, to afford ready access to their contents. In Fig. 2 one section only is shown thus pivoted and turned, it being optional whether one or both parts shall be arranged to turn on its platform. They will be provided with wheels or other means to enable them to be conveniently moved, but as these are common devices I have not thought it necessary to show them in the drawings.

The bolt work used with this style of safe will be of the automatic class, controlled by a time lock; and as there are several of these in public use, any one of which may be used, it is unnecessary to describe them, further than to say that they are so arranged that when it is desired to lock the safe the bolts are retracted by manual force against the pressure of springs, and are held in that position by a catch or trigger which is released by a movable projection carried by the door, and which is arranged to strike against the body of the safe or a suitable projection thereon as the door is closed, thus releasing the bolts which automatically shoot into place. Another set of unlocking springs is arranged to withdraw the bolts at the proper time which are also set or compressed by a lever before closing the door, and which are held in that condition by a lever which is held by the hook of the time lock: so that when the time for opening the safe arrives (and for which of course the time lock will be set before the door is closed) the time lock operating on the hook will release the lever which holds the unlocking springs compressed, when they will instantly retract the bolts—these unlocking springs of course being sufficiently strong to operate the bolt work. Supposing the door to be provided with any such automatic bolt work, to close the safe, the sections will first be turned on their platforms so as to bring

their open sides face to face, when by turning the screw shaft E the two platforms with the sections thereon will be brought together as represented in Fig. 1, with their flanges interlocked as shown in Fig. 4, in which position they will be securely locked together by the bolts *b*, until as above described, the bolts are automatically withdrawn. It will thus be seen that by this construction there is no outside door or opening, nor any hole for a spindle, knob or handle, nothing but the joint where the sections meet, and which will be made as tight and close as possible, and which is also covered by a band *t*, as shown.

It is obvious that various modifications may be made in the supporting devices. So too, if desired, each of the sections may be provided with a separate door, independent of the door which carries the bolt work, and be provided with separate locks so that either section can be kept closed while the other is open for use. So too, instead of making the two sections of uniform depth, one may be made much deeper than the other, the principle and mode of operation being the same.

In applying this invention to vaults, one section will be made very much deeper than the other, this deeper portion in fact constituting the body of the vault, and it will be stationary, while the other portion or section will be made comparatively shallow, and movable. It may be made to turn as above described, or it may be arranged to simply be moved forward and back in a right line, to close and open the vault, this movable portion thus constituting what may be termed a vestibule to the vault proper. It is obvious that in a vault thus constructed, there would be secured the same advantages of interlocking flanges, locked together by automatic bolt work arranged within, the same absence of a door, and holes for spindles, locks, handles &c., as in safes, and I so propose to apply the invention.

I am aware that safes have been patented in which two or more sections are brought together, and one section then rotated to cause its sectional flanges to interlock with corresponding sectional flanges on the other part or parts, and I do not claim such, but

What I do claim is,

1. A safe or vault composed two sections or parts, each provided on its face with a flange arranged to overlap or telescope upon the flange of the other section when brought together in a right line, with an automatic bolt work arranged to project its bolts through holes in the flanges of the respective sections, whereby the parts can be securely fastened together without rotating either of the parts, and without the use of any knob, spindle or bolt projecting through the walls to the exterior.

2. In combination with a safe or vault composed of two rectangular sections or parts, each part provided on its meeting face with one or more flanges and grooves arranged to

fit into or with those of the other part when brought together in a right line, an automatic bolt work secured to or upon a door hinged within one of the parts in such relation to the overlapping flanges of the sections as to project its bolts through holes in the flanges of both sections, substantially as shown and described.

3. In combination with a safe composed of two sections or parts, a reciprocating platform carrying one of said sections, said platform being provided with guides to insure the accurate movement of the section in a right line, all mounted on a movable frame substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of a safe composed of two sections each provided with interlocking flanges on their meeting edges, a movable frame or support having a screw shaft mounted therein, with one or more movable platforms mounted on said frame and connected with said screw shaft, the whole being arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM CORRY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES BIRD,

JOHN FRANKENBERGER.