

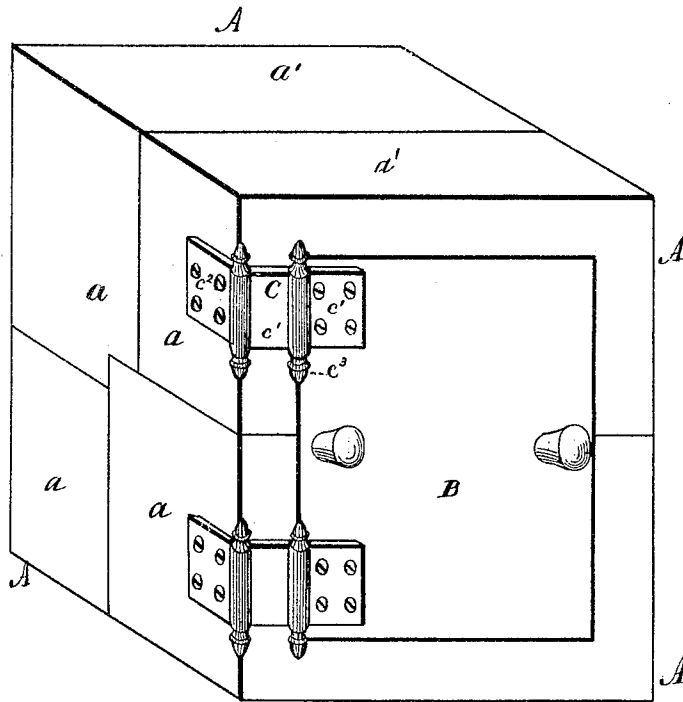
C. DIEBOLD.

BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

No. 179,843.

Patented July 18, 1876.

Fig. 1-



179,843. BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Carl Diebold, Canton, Ohio. [Filed Mar. 17, 1876.]

A safe constructed of plates, A, made solid at the angles, and provided with the surfaces a', each of said plates constructed to cover one-fourth of the outer surface of the sub-structure upon which it is laid, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Fig. 2-

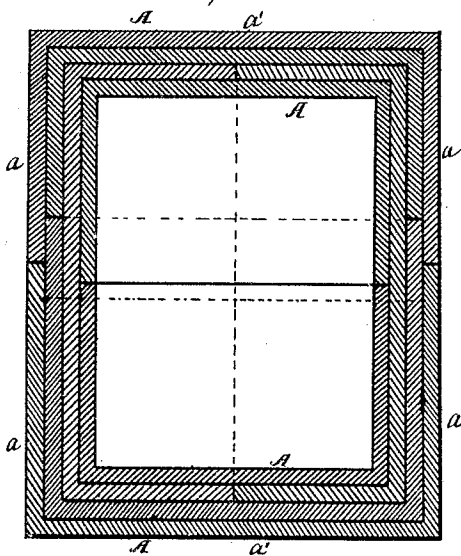
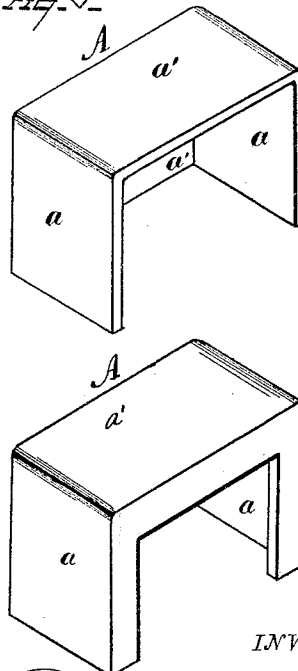


Fig. 3-



WITNESSES

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CARL DIEBOLD, OF CANTON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,843**, dated July 18, 1876; application filed March 17, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL DIEBOLD, of Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in safes, designed more especially for burglar-proof safes, though equally applicable for the walls of fire-proof safes, &c.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safe constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of same on a plane parallel to the front of the safe. Fig. 3 shows separate views of some of the plates of which the safe is made up.

One of the most salient points in a safe for a burglar to begin his operations of stripping or separating the plates of which the safe is composed—if he adopts that plan—is the outcropping edge of any plate; and it is the object of my invention to so construct a safe that there may be no such outcropping edges, or in other words, to so construct a safe that the edges of the plates, where presented at all, shall be somewhere on the flat sides of the safe intermediate between the edges or corners thereof, and that each such plate shall abut against, or present its end right against, the adjoining plate.

In constructing the safe proper, A A are the plates of which the body of the safe is made. Each of these plates is made of a continuous piece, so as to encompass one quarter of the outer surface of the substructure upon which it is directly laid. Thus, for instance, we may suppose the pieces shown in Fig. 1 to rest in substantially the same positions in the safe. Each plate, then, has a surface, *a*, which covers a quarter of one end of the safe, and adjacent surfaces *a'*, which cover one-half of each of the adjacent surfaces of the safe, and it is apparent that four such pieces would form a complete shell or layer over the whole sur-

face; that the corners would all be solid; and that there would be joints only at the center of the several faces, and on the middle lines of the top and bottom, or vice versa, accordingly as the plates are laid upon the structure in the process of building.

It is understood that all the plates used in the whole structure may be formed in this manner, or several of the said layers or shells may be so constructed in connection with other plates or layers of ordinary form. Fig. 2 shows the relative positions of the plates in building up the safe.

It is not absolutely essential that the plates should each be made with the surfaces or wings *a a'* covering just the proportions of the structure above set forth, but they may extend to a greater or less extent from the corner lines or edges of the safe; but in that event the other plates should be extended sufficiently to meet and butt against their edges, as also shown in Fig. 2, the object being to form a safe that shall have no plates with exposed edges, and so that each of the plates shall cover one entire edge and two corners, and project out upon each side and upon the top and bottom that are adjacent to the said edge and corners.

B is the safe-door, and C the hinge. The door B may shut in against ledges in the jamb without any tongues and grooves, or these tongues and grooves may be employed, and may extend all the way around the door and jamb, or they may extend only around three edges and not along the hinge side. If, however, they extend along the hinge side of the door and jamb, it is necessary to employ a double hinge, C, so that the door may have a motion at the start, in opening straight out from the jamb, until the grooves and tongues have become disengaged. In order that in lifting the door straight out, the leaves *c*¹ of the hinges may not in turning draw the door bodily against that portion of the jamb adjacent to the hinges, I so fasten the leaf *c*² to the side of the safe that the hinge-rod *c*³ shall stand out in front of the safe in such a position that when the tongues are just half-way into the grooves the leaf *c*¹ of the hinge shall be parallel to the front of the safe.

What I claim is—

A safe constructed of plates, A, made solid at the angles, and provided with the surfaces *a a'*, each of said plates constructed to cover one-fourth of the outer surface of the sub-structure upon which it is laid, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL DIEBOLD.

Witnesses:

O. E. CONVERSE,
F. C. BAEHRENS.