

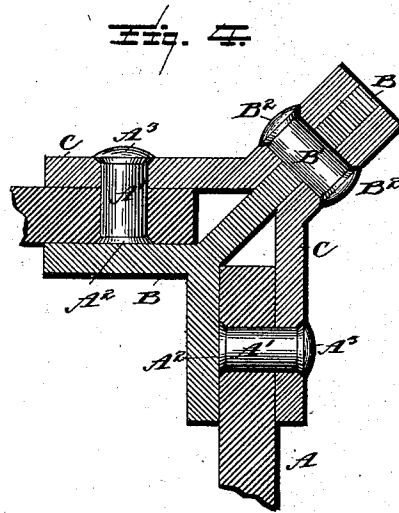
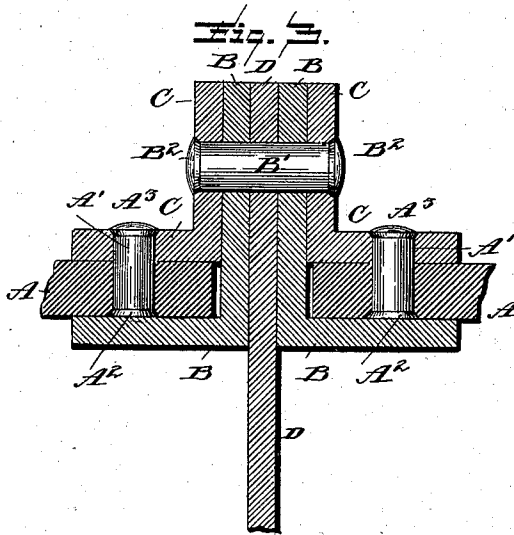
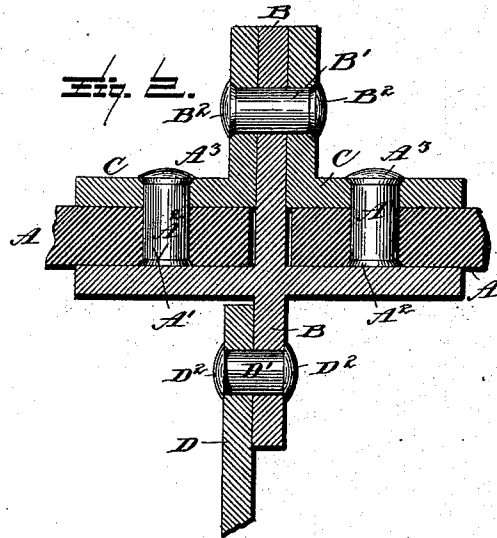
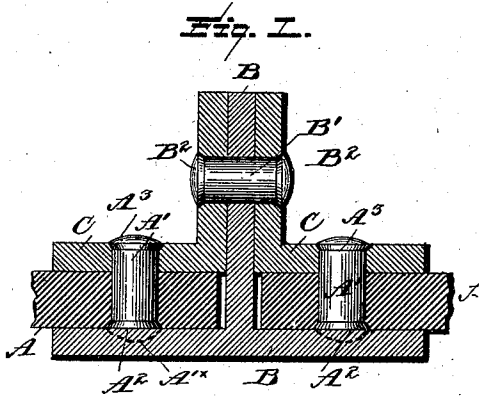
(No Model.)

W. S. HULL.

MEANS FOR CONCEALING RIVETS, &c., IN JAILS, &c.

No. 416,787.

Patented Dec. 10, 1889.



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WILLIAM S. HULL, OF SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA.

MEANS FOR CONCEALING RIVETS, &c., IN JAILS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,787, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed June 24, 1889. Serial No. 315,411. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. HULL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Concealing Rivets, &c., in Jails, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention has relation to a means for concealing rivets, bolts, &c., and is especially adapted for use in jails, vaults, cells, and similar structures, where it is essential that the rivet-heads should be hidden from view and protected from access for the purpose of unauthorized entrance or escape. As has heretofore been the custom to a great extent, the heads of the rivets have been exposed, thus enabling a person to punch the same out of place, thereby weakening the structures in which they are used—as, for instance, in a cell, it is only necessary to punch or drill the rivets out of the side wall thereof, when the same will drop out. By my invention I provide a novel method of accomplishing this object, which thoroughly hides the heads of the rivets, &c., one easily constructed, whereof the parts are capable of being assembled easily and at a minimum cost, and in a small space of time.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, the views of which are all in transverse section, Figure 1 represents the side wall of a structure provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, showing one form of partition. Fig. 3 is a like view showing another form of partition. Fig. 4 represents the corner construction.

Like letters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

A represents the wall of a cell, vault, safe, or other structure, which is preferably and usually constructed of sheet-metal plates and lattice or open work in which there are no rivets except at the angles and the joining of sections. In the wall are perforations or openings, which are countersunk and adapted

to receive rivets A', the heads A² being adapted to conform with and be seated in the said countersunk portions of the wall A, where they are preferably flush with the surface thereof; or, if desired, the part B, hereinafter described, may be countersunk to receive projected heads of the rivets A', as shown at A'^x. A space is left between the ends of the wall A, and inserted in this opening is a T or other plate B, which is drawn up against said wall A.

In Fig. 1 is shown a T-plate; Fig. 2, a cross-plate or X; Fig. 3, an L-plate, and Fig. 4 a Y.

C are angle-plates having perforations formed therein, which are laid against the exterior surface of the wall A, the rivets A' passing through the perforations formed therein, and headed, as at A³. In Fig. 4, which represents the corner of a structure, the angle is more obtuse.

Passing through the angle-plates C and the T, Y, or other shaped plates B are rivets B', which are headed, as at B², on both ends.

In Fig. 2, where the X-shaped plate is used, I have secured to the inner arm thereof, by rivets D', headed, as at D², the partition D.

In Fig. 3 are shown two angle-plates B, which are inserted in the opening formed in the wall A, and against the angle-plates B are angle-plates C, all said plates being secured in place by the rivets B', which are headed, as at B². These plates B serve the same function as in other constructions shown, but permit of the insertion of a partition between the same, which partition is held in common with other parts by the exterior located bolt or rivet B'.

It is apparent that the terms "interior" and "exterior" are not used in a limited extent as that part of the structure on which the ends or heads of the rivets or bolts would be exposed, which is not accessible to unauthorized tampering. In case of a cell the interior has no bolts or rivets, while in the case of a safe the exterior surfaces are those in which the bolts are not exposed, and even the exposed bolts and rivets may be protected by masonry or any other suitable form of wall.

What I claim is—

1. In a structure of the class described, wall-plates secured by exterior angles and

having an interiorly-extending angle-iron covering the bolt and rivet of the wall-plate, substantially as specified,

2. A joint for a structure of the class specified, consisting of an angle-iron secured to the exterior of a wall by a bolt or rivet passing through the wall, and an interposed angle-iron extending over said rivet and secured to the exterior angle-iron, substantially as specified.

3. In a structure of the class described, a partition, interior angle-irons arranged adjacent to said partition and to the intersecting walls, and exterior angle-irons applied against said interior angle-irons, and fastening devices passing through the walls and exterior

angle, and a fastening device arranged exteriorly through all of the angle-irons and the partition, substantially as specified.

4. In a corner of a structure of the class described, exterior angle-irons secured to the angle of a wall, and the securing devices thereof, and an interposed angle-iron passing over said fastening devices, and rivets securing all angle-irons together, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. HULL.

Witnesses:

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JAMES CADEN.