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This invention relates to safes and has relation more particularly to a device of this kind which is particularly adapted for household use.

Primarily it is an object of the invention to provide a safe which is light in weight and which embodies a structure whereby the same may be effectively held or locked against removal by an unauthorized person and thereby giving the same advantages and facility as the well known types of heavy safes.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a safe of this kind which is in the main constructed from sheet metal of requisite gauge and density and wherein certain of the walls of the safe are connected and assembled in a manner to assure maximum of strength.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this kind including a swinging door carrying a mechanism for coaction with an adjacent wall of the safe for locking the door in closed position and which mechanism also includes a member operating to lock or hold the safe against removal from a predetermined location upon a floor or other supporting surface.

The invention consists in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts of my improved safe whereby certain important advantages are attained and the device rendered simpler, less expensive and otherwise more convenient and advantageous for use, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

The novel features of my invention will hereinafter be definitely claimed.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through a safe constructed in accordance with an embodiment of my invention and in fixed or locked position upon a floor or kindred support;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view in plan of an asbestos packing as herein comprised.

In the accompanying drawing, B denotes a base plate of desired metal of requisite gauge or strength and which is adapted to be bolted, as at 1, or otherwise securely anchored to a floor

or other desired supporting surface. The rear marginal edge of the base plate B is defined by an upstanding flange 2 while the side marginal portions of the base plate B are defined by the upstanding reverted flanges 3 whereby are provided downwardly opening channels 4.

An approximately central portion of the base plate B is pressed or otherwise upwardly disposed to provide a keeper 5 for a holding or locking bolt 6 carried by the door D of the safe S as will hereinafter be more particularly referred to. This keeper 5 is provided with an aperture or slot 7 through which the bolt 6 is adapted to be directed. The safe S comprises a top, bottom, sides and rear with the front open. The top, bottom, sides and rear each comprise spaced outer and inner walls 8 and 9 of sheet metal of requisite gauge whereby an intervening space 10 is provided to allow for a filler 11 of suitable heat resisting and insulating material. Adjacent marginal portions of these walls 8 and also of the walls 9 are spot welded or otherwise suitably secured one to the other although as illustrated in Figure 2 I find it of advantage to have the marginal portions of the plate 8 of the rear wall of the safe disposed inwardly, as at 12, on a predetermined angle with the outer margins of said portions 12 defined by inwardly facing reverted flanges 14. These reverted flanges 14 receive the adjacent marginal portions of the outer plates 8 of the side walls and the inclined portions 12 readily permit the outer plates of the rear and side walls to be conveniently connected by spot welding whereby the production of the safe is materially facilitated. These inclined portions 12 also serve to materially reinforce and strengthen the safe structure.

The front end portions of the walls of the safe are connected by the stepped plates 15 spot welded or otherwise secured to the walls 8 and 9. With respect to the inner walls 9 I find it of advantage to interpose between said walls and the inner portion of each of the plates 15 a strip 16 of asbestos or kindred heat resisting and insulating material whereby the efficiency of the safe is materially increased. This strip 16 as illustrated in Figure 4 is provided at points therealong with openings 17, said openings 17 allowing the desired spot welding of a wall 9 to the inner portion of a plate 15.

The side marginal portions of the outer wall 8 of the bottom of the safe are defined by the depending reverted flanges 18 providing upwardly facing channels 19 whereby the flanges 3 and 18 may be caused to interlock by sliding the safe S

along the tops of the flanges 3. The front marginal portion of the outer wall 8 of the bottom of the safe is defined by a depending flange 20 which is adapted to have contact with the forward ends of the flanges 3 whereby is positively limited the extent of sliding movement of the safe S inwardly upon the flanges 3 for a purpose to be hereinafter particularly referred to.

When the door D is fully closed and the flange 20 is in contact with the forward ends of the flanges 3, the bolt 6 is directly above the opening or slot 7 of the keeper 5 so that said bolt 6 may be projected into proper engagement with the keeper 5 to hold the safe S against removal from the tracks 3.

The walls 8 and 9 of the bottom of the safe are connected by an interposed tubular member or sleeve 21 through which the bolt 6 is also adapted to pass.

The door D comprises an outer plate 22 of preferred metal and has its marginal portions defined by the inwardly disposed angular flanges 23 with which interlock the inwardly disposed flanges 24 defining an intermediate plate 25. The space 26 between the plates 22 and 25 is adapted to contain a filler 27 of heat resisting and insulating material. Bearing against the marginal portions of the plate 24 are the inwardly disposed flanges 28 defining an inner plate 29 and this plate 29 is held in desired position to the plate 25 by the headed bolts 30 inserted from within through the plates 25 and 29 with the clamping and holding nuts 31 threaded upon said bolts for contact with the outer face of the plate 29.

As particularly illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 the flanges 28 do not have direct contact with the plate 25 but each of said flanges directly engages a gasket 32 of asbestos or kindred material. The marginal faces of the door D are also stepped in order that the door may be snugly received within the stepped plates 15.

The bolt 6 hereinbefore referred to works within the space 33 between the plates 25 and 29 and as particularly illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawing the upper end portion of this bolt 6 is pivotally connected, as at 34, with an end portion of a rock arm 35. This rock arm 35 is mounted upon a spindle 36 and has rocking movement therewith.

This spindle 36 is disposed through and rotatably supported by the plates 22, 25 and 29 of the door D and the spindle 36 carries outwardly of the door D an operating handle 37. This handle 37 and the spindle 36 are adapted to have employed therewith a suitable locking means preferably of a combination or permutation type so that the spindle 36 may be locked against operation by an unauthorized person. As the particular means for so locking this spindle 36 is not thought to comprise a part of the present invention a detailed description and illustration of such locking means is not believed necessary.

The door D as herein disclosed is of a swinging type and as illustrated in Figure 3 the flanges 23 and 24 along one side of the door D are outwardly offset, as at 38, to snugly receive the pintle 39 for the door. By this means it will be noted that the pintle 39 is substantially housed within the door D except the extended end portions which have desired engagement with the top and bottom plates 15 defining the open front face of the safe.

The inner plate 9 of the side wall of the safe remote from the hinged side of the door D is provided at a suitable point therealong with a

keeper opening 40 adapted to receive when projected a bolt 41 operatively connected, as at 42, with the rock member 35. This bolt 41 of course can only be projected through the opening 40 when the door D is fully closed and it is also believed to be understood that the adjacent flanges 23 and 24 of the door D are provided with openings 43 through which the bolt 41 also passes.

It is to be particularly noted that the pivotal connection 42 between the bolt 41 and the spindle 36 is of such ratio with respect to the distance between the spindle 36 and the pivotal connection 34 between the member 35 and the bolt 6 to assure the desired full retraction of the bolts 6 and 41 upon rotation of the spindle 36 in one direction so that the door D may be swung into open position and also if required the safe S released from the base plate B.

From the foregoing it is believed to be clearly apparent that my improved safe is one which can be made extremely light whereby its use within the household is desired together with the further advantage that the safe can be effectively locked or held against unauthorized removal thus giving the safe the same advantage of the heavy type of safes now generally in use.

From the foregoing description it is thought to be obvious that a safe constructed in accordance with my invention is particularly well adapted for use by reason of the convenience and facility with which it may be assembled and operated, and it will also be obvious that my invention is susceptible of some change and modification without departing from the principles and spirit thereof and for this reason I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise arrangement and formation of the several parts herein shown in carrying out my invention in practice except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:—

1. In combination, a base structure, a safe slidable on the base structure, a door for such safe, means for interlocking the safe and base structure when the safe is slid on the base structure, and means carried by the door and coacting with the base structure for holding the safe against sliding movement when interlocked with the base structure, said means being ineffective when the door is opened.

2. In combination, a base structure, a safe slidable on the base structure, a door for such safe, means for interlocking the safe and base structure when the safe is slid on the base structure, and means carried by the door and coacting with the base structure for holding the safe against sliding movement when interlocked with the base structure, said means being operable from without the safe.

3. In combination, a base structure, a safe, coacting means carried by the base structure and the safe whereby the safe may be slidably engaged with the base structure, means carried by the safe for limiting the sliding movement of the safe in one direction upon said base structure, and means carried by the safe for locking the same against movement in the opposite direction.

4. In combination, a base structure, a safe, coacting means carried by the base structure and the safe whereby the safe may be slidably engaged with the base structure, means for limiting the sliding movement of the safe in one direction upon said base structure, means carried by the safe for locking the same against movement in the opposite direction, a door for the safe, and means carried by the door for coaction with the base

structure for holding the safe against removal from the base structure.

5 In combination, a base structure, a safe, co-acting means carried by the base structure and the safe whereby the safe may be slidably engaged with the base structure, means for limiting the sliding movement of the safe in one direction upon said base structure, means carried by the safe for locking the same against movement in

the opposite direction, a door for the safe, and means carried by the door for coaction with the base structure for holding the safe against removal from the base structure, said last named means being movable in a vertical direction and being effective when the door is closed and in- 5 effective when the door is opened.

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