

(No Model.)

H. McM. REID & A. C. PHEIL.
SAFE OR CUPBOARD.

No. 506,794.

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.

Fig. 1.

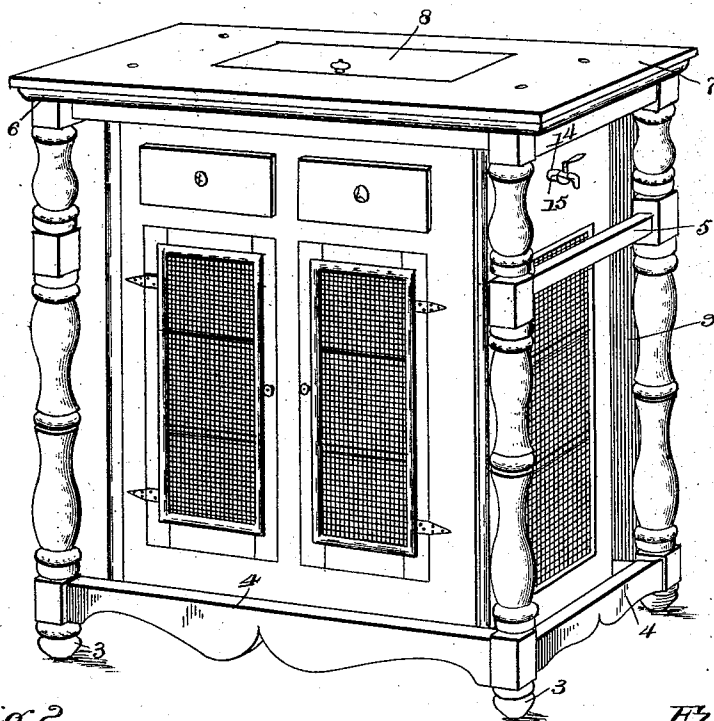


Fig. 2.

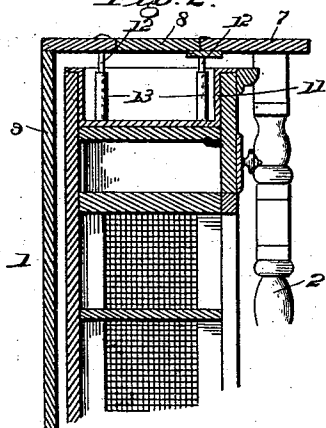


Fig. 3.

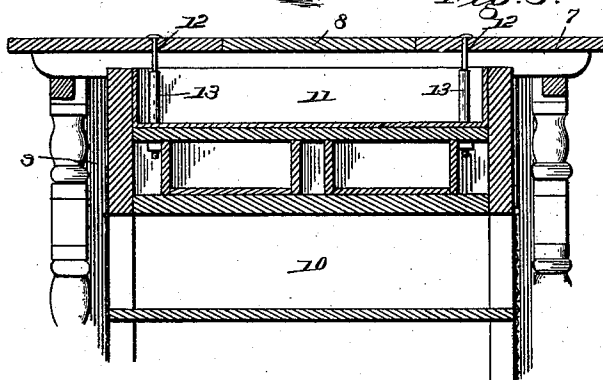
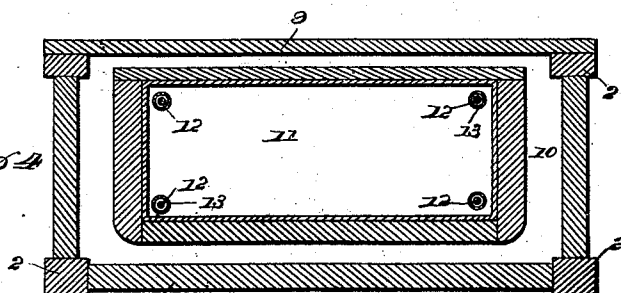


Fig. 4.



Inventors

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH McMILLIAN REID AND ABRAM C. PHEIL, OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA;
SAID REID ASSIGNOR TO SAID PHEIL.

SAFE OR CUPBOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,794, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,323. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HUGH McMILLIAN REID and ABRAM C. PHEIL, citizens of the United States, residing at Inverness, in the county of Citrus and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Safe or Cupboard, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in safes or cupboards, and it has for its objects to provide a device of this class with means for trapping or otherwise excluding ants, vermin, &c., from the cupboards; to provide a device which may be arranged upon the floor, suspended from the ceiling, or attached to a wall either in the corner or otherwise; and to provide means for arranging a refrigerating material in proximity thereto, when such is desirable. It is common in devices of this class to place the feet or standards in receptacles containing water or other liquid or to apply such receptacles to intermediate points of the standards in such positions as to impede the passage of insects from the floor to the safe. Such means, we will, for convenience, classify under the general term of "exposed traps" for the reason that the contained liquid and other means employed for catching the insects are exposed and in time become covered by a deposit of dust, &c. This deposit or accumulation upon the surface of the material contained in the receptacles frequently becomes sufficiently substantial to afford insects an easy approach to the safe, and hence, to guard against such contingencies, it is our object to provide a covered trap whereby the accumulation of dust upon the surface of the liquid is prevented, or at least diminished. Furthermore, it is common in devices of this class to suspend the safe in such a manner as to cut off access from the floor and also from the ceiling, so far as direct means are concerned, but we have found that insects will frequently reach a point upon the ceiling directly over a safe so arranged and from there will drop to the top of the same, from which they may readily gain access to the interior. Furthermore, it is frequently inconvenient to be limited as to the manner of arranging a safe and, therefore, it is our object to provide such a construction that the safe proper shall be

completely isolated from its supporting framework, in order that the latter may be arranged in either of the positions above mentioned without reducing the effectiveness of the means provided for preventing the ingress of insects.

Further objects and advantages of our invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line $y-y$, Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Our improved device consists, essentially, of a supporting frame-work, the construction of which may be varied to suit the taste of the manufacturer, but is preferably of skeleton form and is provided with a horizontal top or roof, and a safe proper of any suitable or approved construction suspended from the said top or roof by means of hangers whose lower ends are arranged in a tank or receptacle designed to contain water or other liquid, the said safe proper being out of contact with the supporting frame work and arranged at such intervals from the members thereof that the passage of insects from one to the other is impossible.

The supporting frame-work in the construction illustrated in the drawings comprises the vertical standards 2 provided with feet 3 and connected at their lower ends at an intermediate point by cross bars or rounds 4 and 5. Said standards are also connected at their upper ends by the horizontal plates 6 which support a horizontal imperforate top or roof 7. The back or rear side of the frame work is preferably closed by means of a wall 9, which, when the device is suspended against a wall, is adapted to be arranged in contact therewith. The object of this rear wall is to prevent the accumulation of dust and dirt upon the rear side of the safe proper and to prevent objects placed upon the top or roof of the supporting frame work from falling down be-

hind the safe and bridging the interval between the same and the wall.

The top or roof is provided with a trap 8, for a purpose which will be hereinafter explained.

The safe proper, which is illustrated at 10, and may be of any preferred construction with regard to the shelving and compartments, is provided at its top with a tank or receptacle 11 which is formed by the roof 11^a and the sides 11^b, which extend vertically above the plane of said roof and terminate short of the under surface of the top or roof of the supporting frame-work.

Hangers for connecting the safe proper to the supporting frame work are shown at 12, and they consist of vertical bolts extending through vertically aligned perforations in the top or roof of the supporting frame-work and the bottom of the tank or receptacle, said bottom being identical, in the construction illustrated, with the roof of the safe proper. These hanger bolts are spaced from the sides of the tank or receptacle and are designed to extend vertically downward through the water or other liquid contained in the tank. The bolts are preferably provided with non-corrosive sheaths 13 to protect them from injury by the water or liquid. This being the construction of our device, the advantages derived therefrom will be readily understood.

It will be noted that the safe is completely separated from and independent of the supporting frame work except through the hanger bolts, and, therefore, the means for excluding insects from the safe are entirely independent of any means which may be employed for supporting or suspending the structure. If, resting upon the ground or floor, insects may climb the standards and thereby reach the under surface of the top or roof of the supporting frame-work from which point the only means of communication with the safe are the vertical bolts, whose lower ends are insulated by the water or liquid contained in the tank or receptacle. If the device is attached to a wall or is suspended from the ceiling, and insects reach the upper surface of the top or roof, they must pass around the edge of the same to reach the under surface, from which point the bolts form the only means of com-

munication with the safe. It will be seen, furthermore, that the top or roof of the supporting frame work completely covers the tank or receptacle and thus excludes dust from the latter; and, furthermore, by the arrangement of this tank or receptacle, it may be constructed of greater capacity and area than if independent tanks or receptacles were attached, respectively, to the standards. Furthermore, this tank or receptacle forms a convenient container for ice or other refrigerating material, and access thereto may be gained through the trap 8.

For convenience in removing the water or liquid from the tank or receptacle, we provide a drain pipe provided with a faucet 15. The water or liquid may be introduced by means of the trap 8.

A further advantage in arranging the tank or receptacle to cover the entire top of the safe proper is that it in itself forms a refrigerating means, even when supplied merely with water or other liquid.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A cupboard comprising a supporting frame-work, having a solid or closed back or rear side, and an imperforate roof, a pendent safe arranged within and out of contact with said frame-work beneath the roof thereof and provided at its top with a co-extensive tank or receptacle formed by the sides of the safe which are extended vertically above the roof thereof and terminate short of the under surface of the roof of the frame-work, and hanger bolts engaging aligned perforations in the roof of the frame-work and the roof of the safe and passing through the interior of the tank or receptacle out of contact with its side walls, whereby they are insulated by the water or other liquid contained in the tank or receptacle, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

HUGH McMILLIAN REID.
ABRAM C. PHEIL.

Witnesses:

S. T. SISTRUNK,
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