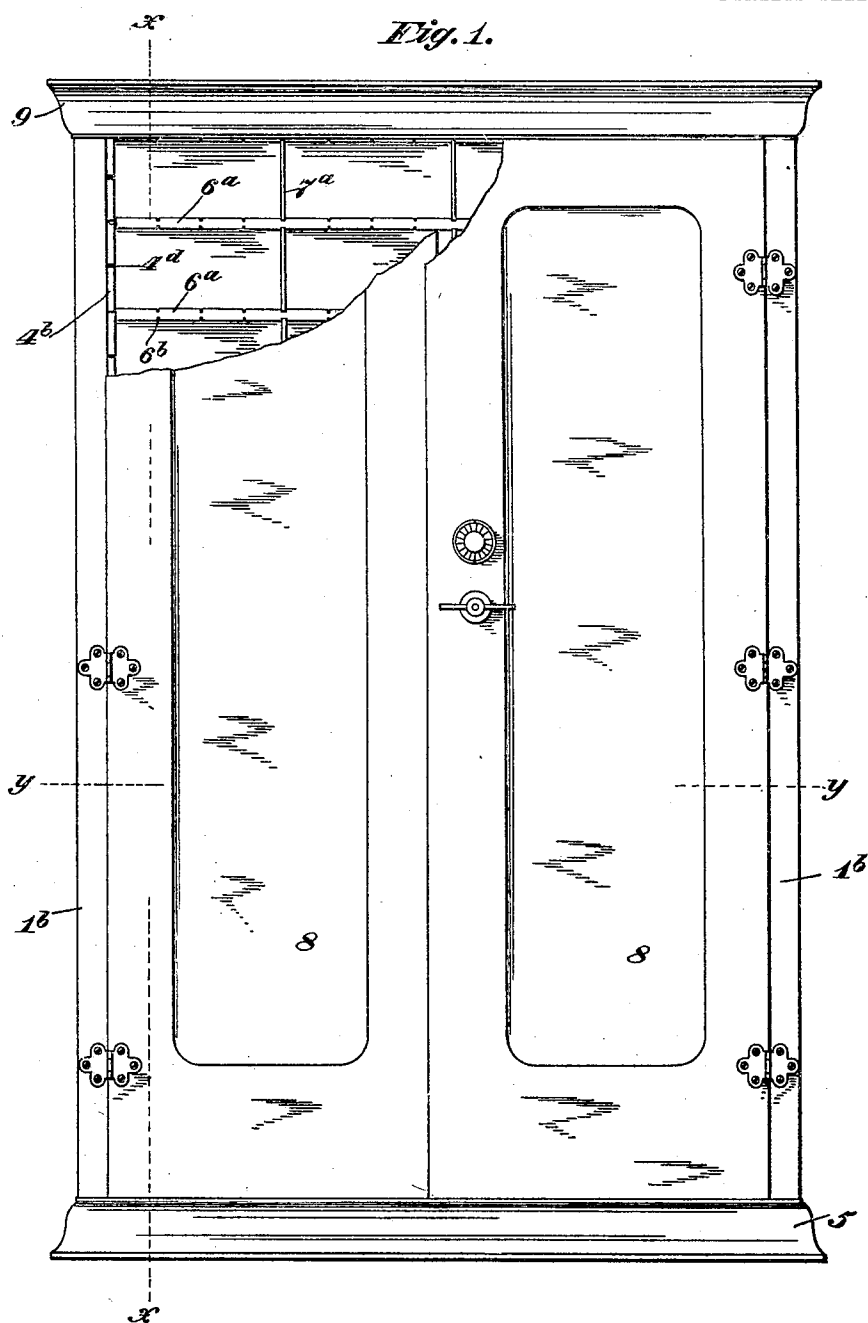


No. 809,497.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

W. V. DICK.
FIRE RESISTING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1905.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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O. L. E. E. E. E.

Inventor

Willis V. Dick

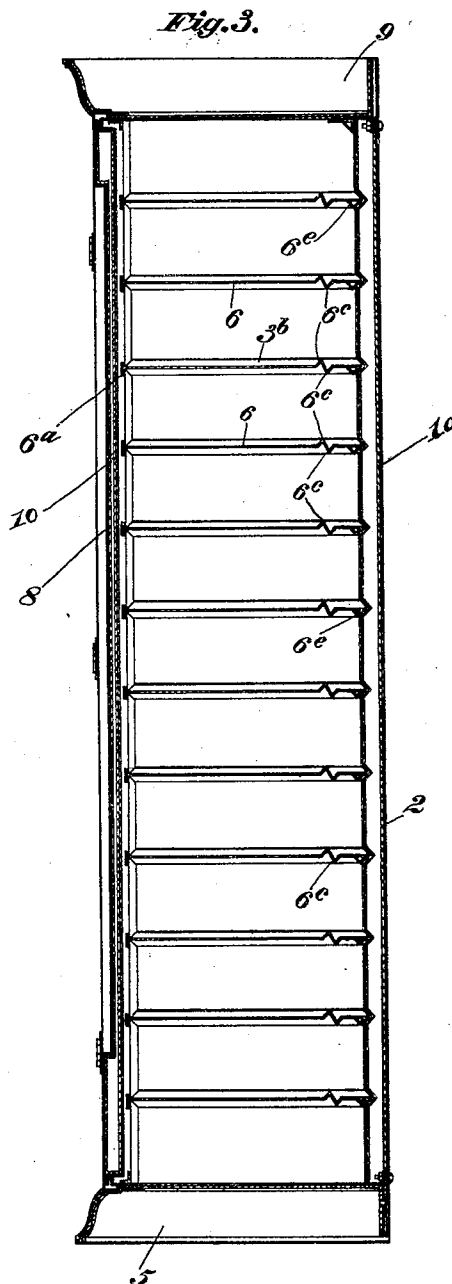
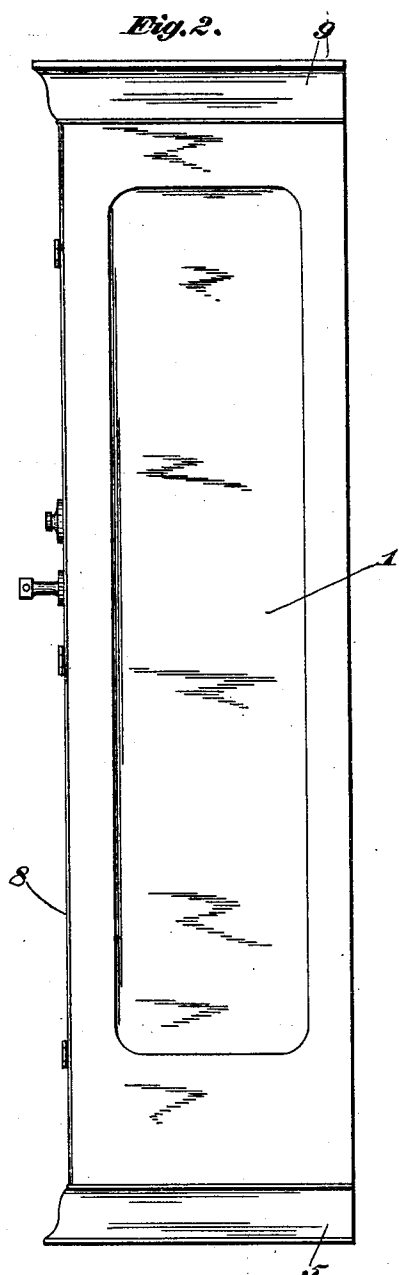
by *Finckel Finckel*
his Attorneys.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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Oda Orckstein

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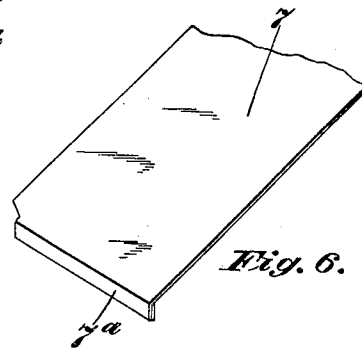
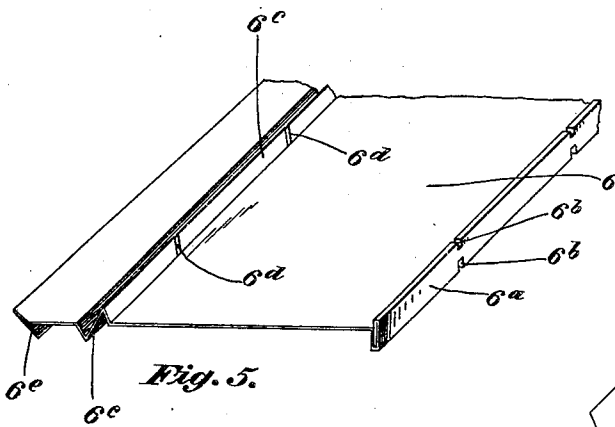
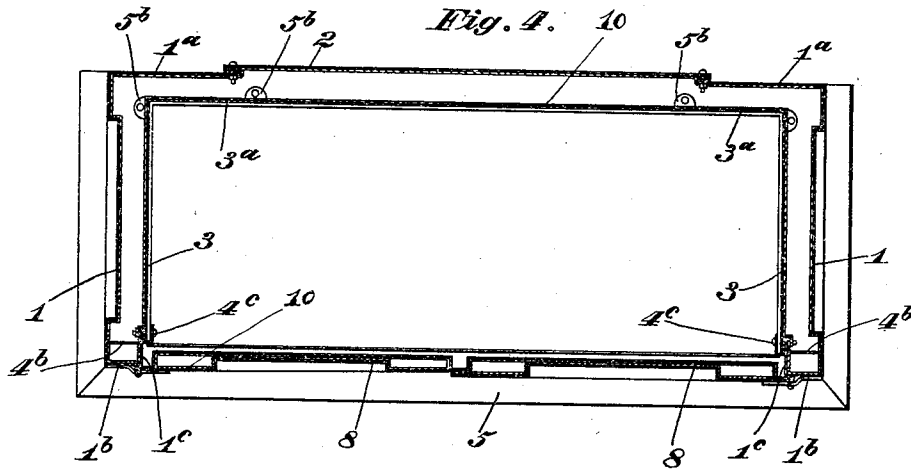
by *Finckel Finckel*
his Attorneys

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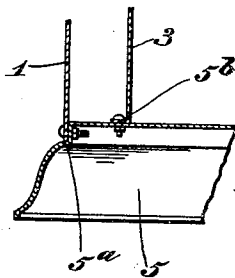
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses
Ray. Finckel
Oda E. Ekstein

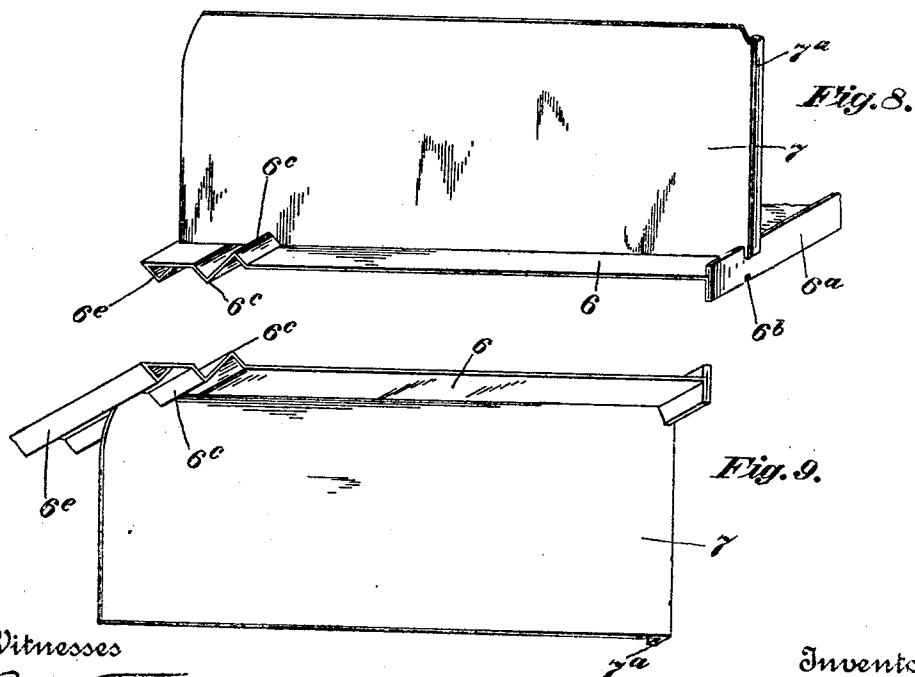
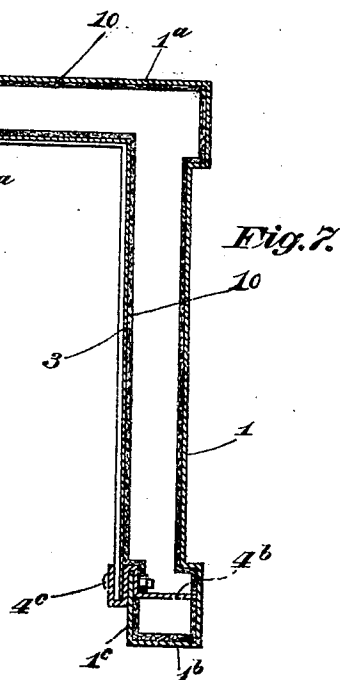
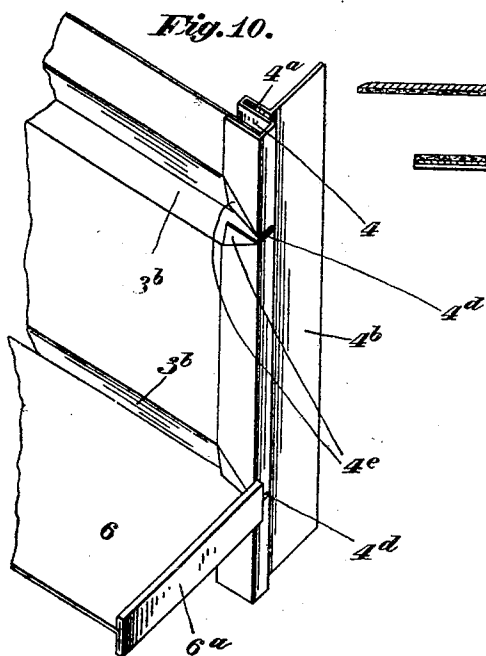


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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses
Ray. Finkel
Chas. Eckstein

Inventor
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By Finkel & Finkel
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS V. DICK, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FIRE-RESISTING CABINET.

No. 809,497.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed February 7, 1905. Serial No. 244,642.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS V. DICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Resisting Cabinets; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to provide a fire-resisting cabinet, chiefly of sheet metal, which shall be of simple and economical construction and in which papers, documents, and other perishable things may be stored with reasonable assurance against loss or injury by fire and water, especially in incipient conflagrations.

The invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is mainly a view in front elevation, the doors at the upper left-hand corner being shown as broken out for the purpose of displaying generally the interior arrangement of the shelving and vertical partitions. Fig. 2 is a vertical elevation of one end of the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the plane $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the plane $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective, illustrating a fraction of a shelf. Fig. 6 is a detail in perspective, showing in fractional view the front end of one of the vertical partitions. Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view illustrating, on a larger scale, the method of forming, joining, and bracing the walls at one end of the cabinet. Fig. 8 is a perspective view illustrating how the partition engages the upper side of a shelf. Fig. 9 is a similar view showing how the partition engages a shelf at its under side. Fig. 10 is a perspective showing in detail the construction at an outer corner of the cabinet. Fig. 11 is a detail showing how the walls are joined to the base.

In the several views, 1 designates the end pieces of the outer wall. The end pieces are bent to form portions 1^a of the back and portions 1^b and 1^c to form the vertical corners at the front. The portion 1^b forms the front face of the corner, and the portion 1^c is shown to stand inward parallel to the end.

2 designates the middle portion of the back. This middle portion of the back is seamed

and bolted, if desired, to the vertical edges of the portion 1^a of the end piece.

3 designates the end portions of the inner wall, and 3^a the back portion thereof. The end portions 3 and back 3^a of the inner wall are shown to be made in one piece, which is formed and set with respect to the outer wall so as to form an air-space all around the back and ends of the cabinet.

To connect the inner edges of the portion 1^c with the outer edge of the portion 3, I employ a strip bent to form a groove 4, open at its inner edge, a groove 4^a, open at its outer edge, and a flat portion 4^b, standing at right angles to the groove 4^a to constitute a brace. The outer edge of the end wall 3 fits in the groove 4, while the inner edge of the portion 1^c fits in the groove 4^a and the bracing portion 4^b extends to the inner side of the outer end wall 1. The edges of the wall 3, portion 1^c, and the grooved portion of the connecting-strip are bolted or secured together in any suitable manner, as seen at 4^c.

The inner end walls 3 are horizontally corrugated or grooved, as seen at 3^b, to receive and help sustain the ends of the shelves, and the outer walls forming the groove 4 are notched, as seen at 4^d, to permit the insertion of the edges of the shelves into the grooves 3^b. The corners made in the outer wall forming the groove 4^a to provide the notches 4^d are bent inward against the faces of the groove 3^b, as seen at 4^e.

The structure thus far described is set and secured upon a suitable base 5, preferably of heavy sheet metal, stamped, pressed, or bent into proper form and preferably formed with a suitable shoulder for the reception of the outer walls around its outer edge, as indicated at 5^a, Fig. 11. The lower edge of the outer wall can be bolted, riveted, or otherwise secured in the shoulder 5^a, and the inner wall can be provided with suitable tongues 5^b, through which and the upper wall of the base suitable bolts, rivets, or other fastening devices can be passed.

6 designates the shelves. These shelves are made of a single oblong piece of sheet metal bent by suitably doubling the metal twice upon itself along its front edge to form a bead 6^a, the portions of which project in opposite directions from said edge. This bead prevents sagging of the shelf at the edge, and both its edges are provided with small notches 6^b, into which the edges of the

front portion of the partition are inserted and held. Along the rear portion of the shelf I bend out two ridges or corrugations 6°, one projecting from the upper side of the shelf and the other projecting from the under side thereof. In these ridges are made notches 6^d, into which the edges of the rear portion of the partition project. The extreme rear edge of the shelf is bent to form a bead 6°, having an inclined shoulder which when the partition is shoved back into place rests in a groove or corrugation in the inner back wall, said groove corresponding to and forming a continuation of the grooves 3^b in the inner end wall. The ribs or ridges 6° and the bent shoulder or bead 6° brace the rear portion of the shelf against sagging, and, furthermore, the fact that the bead 6° rests in the groove in the inner back wall also cooperates in effecting this result. With this construction of shelf it will be noted that the shelf can be made of thin sheet metal and still be capable of sustaining great weight. 7 designates the partition. This also is of a single thickness of thin sheet metal of substantially rectangular form. As it sustains no weight, it needs no treatment for strengthening it; but it is shown to be provided at its front vertical edge with a lip 7^a, bent to stand at right angles to the plane of the body of the partition, said lip serving somewhat as a guide for placing the partition and taking the place of an otherwise raw thin edge and enhancing the appearance of the device. The partition is put into place by setting the lower edge thereof near the lip 7^a in a notch 6^b and springing the rear end into the notches 6^d.

8 designates doors made up of two thicknesses of sheet metal, so as to be hollow, and therefore light and strong. These doors are provided with lips all around, so as to lap on the front of the cabinet and on each other. The doors can be provided with a combination-lock and suitable bolts, operated by a suitable handle somewhat like those parts on an ordinary safe. The sheet-metal walls of the cabinet and the doors on their interiors are provided with a sheeting of asbestos to protect them against heat. Thus the outer walls of the cabinet may be heated to redness without materially affecting the inner walls.

9 designates the top or crown of the cabinet. This crown can be constructed and secured to the upper ends of the walls in any appropriate manner. For the sake of economy it can be made of the same form and material as the base.

The ends and doors can be made as sunken panels, ornamented in any suitable manner. This paneling of the metal will add to the rigidity of the structure and enhance its appearance.

I do not confine myself to the exact forms and proportions of the parts shown, because

these can be changed without departing from the scope of the invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fire-resisting cabinet, the combination with a base, of end and back walls of sheet metal, said end wall having an inwardly-standing vertical terminal portion 1° and said back wall having an outwardly-standing vertical terminal, a tie-piece for connecting the said terminals of said end and back walls consisting of a doubly and oppositely grooved piece in which said terminals project, and means for securing said piece to said terminals.

2. In a fire-resisting cabinet, the combination with a base, of end and back walls of sheet metal, a tie-piece and brace for connecting the vertical terminals of said end and back walls and bracing the same, consisting of strip of metal bent to form a double groove into which the said terminals project and a wing to constitute the brace.

3. In a fire-resisting cabinet, the combination with the interior and exterior end walls, said interior end walls being provided with shelf-receiving grooves, of a doubly-grooved strip for connecting the vertical terminals of said walls, said strip being notched to permit the insertion of the shelves into said grooves.

4. In a cabinet, a shelf consisting of a sheet of metal having its outer edge bent and folded to form a bracing-bead, portions of which extend in opposite directions from said edge and notches in each of the edges of said flange to receive partitions.

5. In a cabinet, a shelf consisting of a sheet of metal having its outer edge bent and folded at said edge to form a bracing-bead for the shelf and notches in said bead to receive partitions.

6. In a cabinet, a shelf consisting of a sheet of metal bent along its rear edge to form a ridge and notches in said ridge to receive partitions.

7. In a cabinet, a shelf consisting of a sheet of metal bent upwardly and downwardly along its rear edge to form ridges at its upper and lower sides, and notches in said ridges to receive partitions.

8. In a cabinet, a shelf consisting of a sheet of metal bent and folded at its outer edge to form a strengthening-bead, notches in said bead to receive the forward portion of the edge of a partition, and said shelf bent along its rear edge to form a ridge or rib and notches in said last-named rib to receive the rear portion of the edge of a partition.

9. In a fire-resisting cabinet, the combination with a suitable base, of the vertical casing thereof comprising an outer wall of sheet metal made in three pieces, to wit, end portions 1 having back portions 1^a integral therewith extending partially across the back, and

portions 1^b integral with the end portions extending partially across the front and a portion 2 connecting the edges of the portions 1^a at the back, and an inner wall also of sheet
5 metal extending parallel to the outer wall and joined thereto at or near the edge of the wall 1^b, substantially as described.

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

WILLIS V. DICK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE M. FINCKEL,
SAMUEL W. LATHAM.