G. MARZIO.

FLOATABLE SAFE.

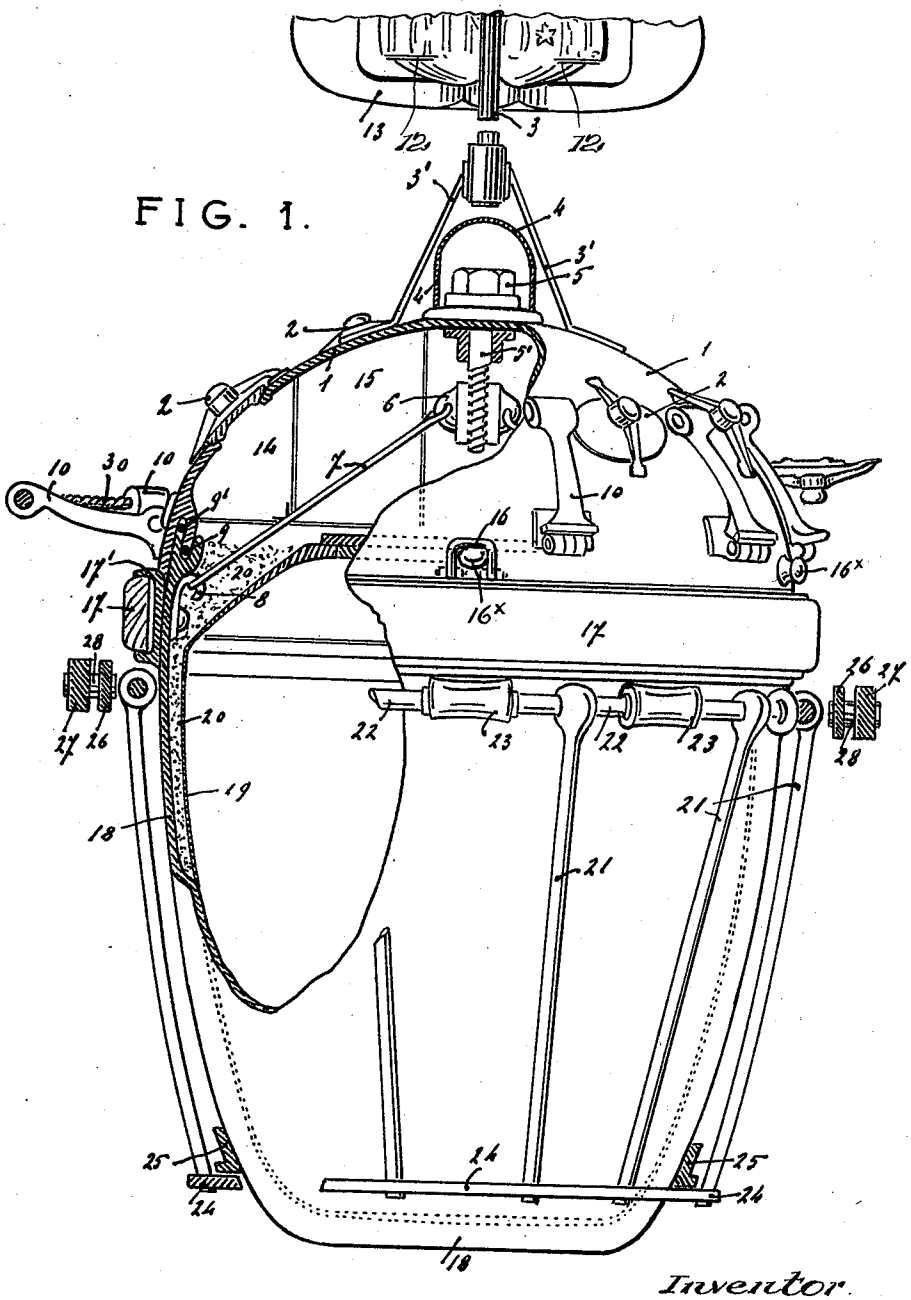
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1918.

1,307,263.

Patented June 17, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



Inventor.

Giuseppe Marzio.

By.

Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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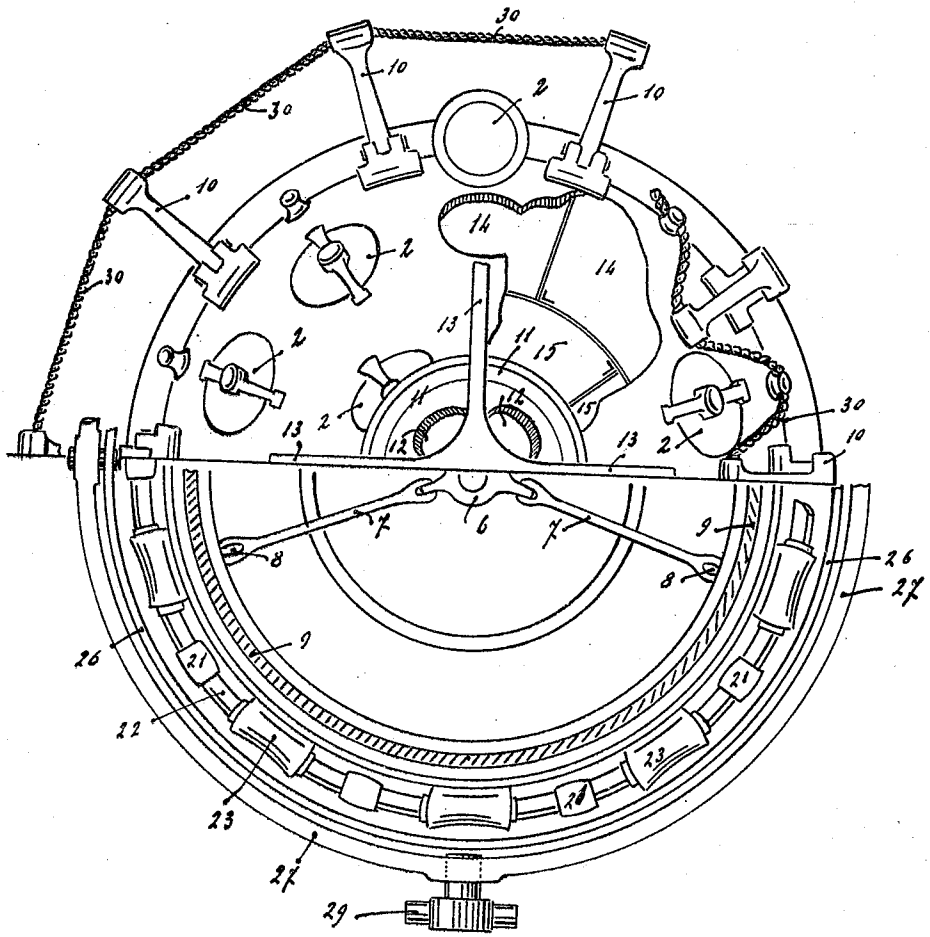


Fig. 2.

Inventor.
Giuseppe Marzio.
By. [signature]
Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIUSEPPE MARZIO, OF BARI, ITALY.

FLOATABLE SAFE.

1,307,263. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 17, 1919.

Application filed November 6, 1918. Serial No. 261,395.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GIUSEPPE MARZIO, a subject of the King of Italy, and residing at 89–91 Via Grisanzio, Bari, Italy, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Floatable Safes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to safes for use on ships and its primary object is to provide a safe of this type which is constructed and arranged so that it may be automatically severed from a sinking ship and float on the water.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists substantially in a novel arrangement and construction of parts as hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the safe, part of the hull being broken away to show the inside arrangement, and

Fig. 2 is partly an upper plan view and partly a horizontal cross section of the safe.

Referring to the drawings, the two-part safe comprises an upper member or cover 1 which is provided with hatches 2 and carries by aid of braces 3′ a rod 3 which supports a signaling device as hereafter described. 4 is a cap secured to the top part of the cover 1 and arranged to inclose a nut 5 of a screw bolt 5′ which projects through the cover and has a sleeve 6 screwed onto it. Braces 7 extend from the sleeve 6 and engage hooks 8 secured to the lower safe member, whereby the two parts are securely held together. Both members have channeled rims so as to obtain a tight fit between them, packings 9, 9′ being provided within the rim channels. The cover 1 has pivotally mounted on it brackets 10 which may serve as a hold for the shipwrecked persons. The signaling device carried by rod 3 comprises a body portion 11 which has substantially a flat spherical shape and contains preferably a source of light to lighten up windows 12 provided in it. 13 are metal or like plates arranged diametrically within the spherical member 11. 14 and 15 are compartments within the cover 1 which might also be used to contain provisions for the shipwrecked persons if this is desired. 16 are U-shape locking members which engage studs $16^{\times}$ to hold the two safe members together. 17′ is a C-shaped annulus which surrounds the upper rim of the lower member and incloses an elastic pad or cushion 17 intended to weaken shocks on collisions of the float. 18 is the outer shell of the lower safe member and 19 is an inner shell, the hollow 20 of this double-shelled hull being filled with some light and elastic material adapted to insulate and protect the inside of the lower member. A cage to accommodate the safe comprises rods 21 which are interconnected at their upper ends by a ring 22 on which are mounted rollers 23, and at their lower end by a disk or ring 24. The bottom of the lower safe member is surrounded by an L-shaped bracket 25 which rests on the ring 24. A cardanic suspension is provided for the safe so that it may always be maintained in vertical position. This cardanic suspension comprises two rings 26 and 27 which are interconnected as at 28, and diametrically opposed supports 29 which are pivotally secured to the ship and carry the outer ring 27 and therefore the whole safe through the upper rim of the cage bearing on the inner ring 26. A cord 30 is arranged around the safe and secured to the brackets 10 and may also serve as a hold for the shipwrecked persons.

The safe may be constructed of any suitable or preferred material and have any appropriate or desired shape and it will be arranged at some convenient point of the ship and be inclosed and supported by the cage formed by the members 21, 22 and 24. As the safe engages the cage only by aid of the brackets 25 it will be evident that it may easily be lifted out of the cage by a hydrostatic pressure acting on it from below, the rollers 23 on the ring 22 being intended to facilitate the upward movement of the safe.

When the ship sinks and the safe becomes surrounded with water, it will be lifted thereby out of the cage and thus be detached from the ship and it will float on the water where its position will be indicated by the signaling device.

What I claim is:

A floatable safe comprising an outer shell having its lower end closed and its upper end open, an inner shell arranged within the outer shell in spaced concentric relation thereto and providing an annular chamber between the two shells, said inner shell having an upwardly tapering top which diverges upwardly from the outer shell to form a funnel-shaped passage in communication with the annular chamber, a filling of light elastic material within the

chamber and adapted to be conducted therein through the funnel-shaped passage, an approximately cup-shaped cover for the outer shell having its free end telescoping with the upper end of the outer shell and providing interiorally thereof a space above the top of the inner shell, hooks arranged within the funnel-shaped passage and secured to the interior of the outer shell near its upper end, a bolt extending through a central opening in the cup shaped cover and rotatable therein and having its inner end screw threaded and its outer end provided with a head arranged exteriorally of the cover, a nut engaging the screw threaded end of the bolt, diagonal links arranged within the cover and having connection with the nut and extending downwardly into the funnel-shaped passage for engagement with the hooks, and a cap surrounding the head of the bolt.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses this second day of October, 1918.

GIUSEPPE MARZIO.

Witnesses:

ATTILIO VALENTINI,

ORLANDO ORLANDINI.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."