

R. Shaler,

Box for Confectionery,

N^o 24,764.

Patented July 12, 1859.

Fig. 1

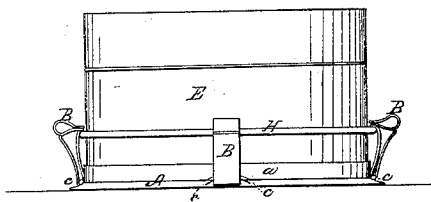


Fig. 2



Fig. 4

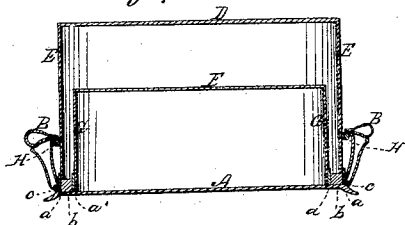


Fig. 3

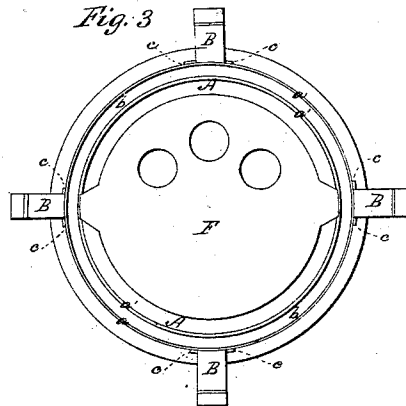
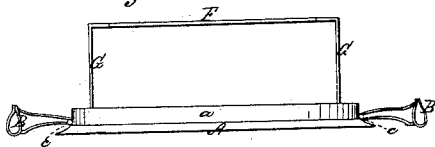


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN SHALER, OF MADISON, CONNECTICUT.

CONFECTIONERY-SAFE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,764, dated July 12, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN SHALER, of Madison, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Confectionery-Safes, the construction and operation of which I have described in the following specification and illustrated in its accompanying drawings with sufficient clearness to enable competent
10 and skilful workmen in the arts to which it pertains or is most nearly allied to make and use my invention.

My said invention consists in, first, so constructing the sides of my safe that they will
15 fit into a groove formed by two parallel flanges on the bottom of the safe, the said groove being filled with india rubber, or any other suitable elastic substances; in combination with a number of hooks or catches
20 hung or attached to the bottom of the said safe, which can be hooked onto a flange projecting from the side of the safe, the said flange being formed by soldering a piece of strong wire around the sides of the safe so
25 as to encompass it in the manner of a belt, the action of the hooks upon the flange being such as to press the lower edge of the side on to the elastic substance before mentioned, and thereby preventing the access of air
30 from the outside, as hereinafter more fully set forth; second, constructing the sides and top of the safe in one piece, by which I am enabled to leave the space around the shelves open by supporting the shelves upon up-
35 rights opposite to each other, in consequence of which method of support I can slide upon the shelves, or into the spaces between them, dishes containing confectionery or other condiments, and remove them again
40 with equal ease when required, without being under the necessity of removing an upper shelf for the purpose of getting at what may be deposited upon a lower one, as hereinafter more fully described.

45 My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:—Figure 1, is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan showing the lid and sides in position. Fig. 3 is a plan of the bottom with the lid removed.
50 Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation showing the lid and sides in position. Fig. 5 is an elevation with the lid and sides removed.

On the bottom A of my confectionery safe I construct two parallel flanges *a*, *a'*,
55 projecting upward at right angles to its surface, and running continuously around it so

as to form a groove between them, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the flanges being so positioned that the outer one *a* will stand a short distance in from the outer edge of the bot- 60 tom so as to leave a narrow margin all around. Into the space formed by these flanges *a*, *a'*, I insert a ring *b* made of india rubber or any other suitable elastic substance, which I press in tightly, so as not to 65 be in danger of working out. I then prepare a number of hooks or catches B, made of strong tin, or of any other suitable material, of the form shown upon the drawing or of any other form that may be deemed more ef- 70 ficient, each hook being so constructed as to turn upon an axis of motion *c* which said axes of motion I attach, by soldering or otherwise, to the outside of the outer flange *a*, and in such a manner that the hooks or 75 catches may be turned up against the sides when the latter are placed in position. Perhaps the most convenient position for these axes of motion *c* will be in the angle formed by the outer flange with the bottom, as 80 shown upon the drawings.

I form the lid D and sides E of my safe in one piece as shown in Fig. 4, and of such dimensions as to fit in between the flanges *a*, *a'* on the bottom, and I also form a flange 85 H on the side, and quite surrounding it, by soldering or otherwise attaching to it a piece of strong wire, at such a height from the bottom that when the sides are placed in position upon the elastic substance *b* be- 90 tween the flanges *a*, *a'*, the ends of the hooks B may be turned up so as to catch upon the flange H on the sides, and by that means press the lower edge of the sides firmly 95 down upon the elastic ring *b* and thereby effectually exclude the external air.

The interior of the safe is partitioned off and shelved in the manner that may best serve the particular purpose for which it is intended, the shelving F being supported 100 upon uprights G diametrically opposite to each other as shown upon the drawings; or upon partitions when it is deemed advisable to have them.

The advantage attending this construction of safe is, that the access of the external air to the inside of the safe is prevented in consequence of the sides being firmly pressed 105 down upon the india rubber or elastic ring *b*, by the hooks or catches B acting on the flange H, and the liability of the contents to undergo the chemical changes necessary 110

to produce decomposition is thereby lessened to such an extent that for the purposes to which such safes are usually applied that liability may be said to be altogether removed. Another advantage of my safe is, that by making the sides and cover of one piece and not attaching any sides to the bottom, and supporting the shelves in the manner described so as not to obstruct the ingress and egress between them, the spaces between the shelves are available for sliding dishes containing confectionery between or on the said shelves and removing them again without being under the necessity of lifting any of the upper shelves for the purpose of getting at what is placed upon any of the lower ones. A further and very great advantage attending this safe is the simplicity of its construction and the cheapness of the materials of which it may be made; it may be made by any common tinsmith, and the

materials used in making one for common purposes need only be strong tin and wire. It is also evident that by increasing the dimensions of the safe, and also increasing proportionally the number of the hooks or catches B, it may be constructed of such dimensions as to be used as a safe for the preservation of provisions, the principle of the non-circulation of air operating in this case as in the other, to produce the same effect. It may also be made square or polygonal, should such form be preferred to the circular.

I claim—

The confectionery safe above described, constructed substantially as specified, as a new and useful article of manufacture.

REUBEN SHALER.

Witnesses:

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