

C. O. YALE.
ELECTROMAGNETIC SAFE LOCK.

No. 107,993.

Patented Oct. 4, 1870.

Fig. 1.

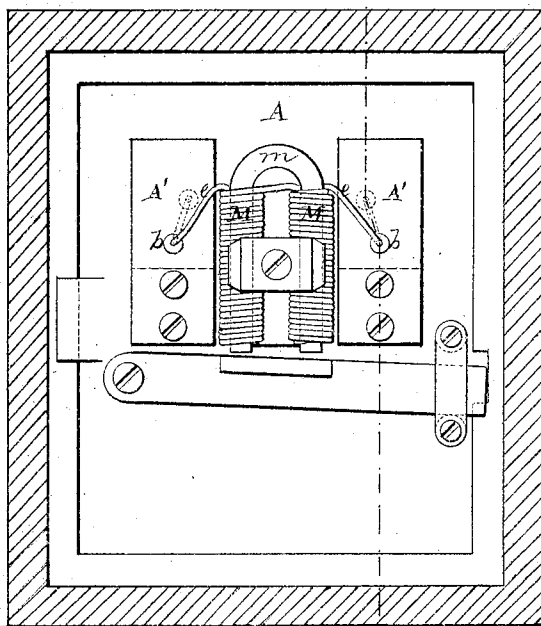


Fig. 2.

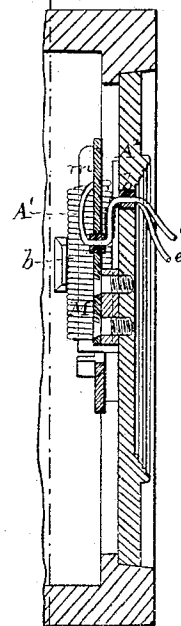


Fig. 3.

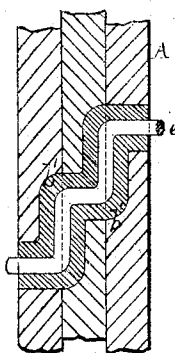


Fig. 4.

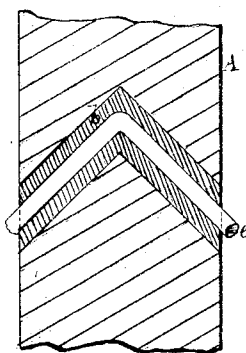


Fig. 5.

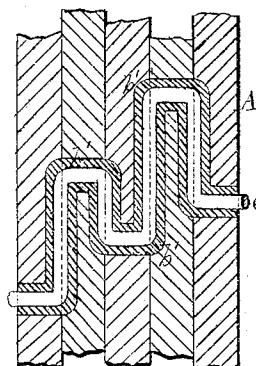
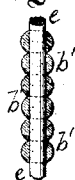


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

Wm. C. [Signature]
C. C. Livingston

Inventor.

C. O. Yale
by his atty
J. S. [Signature]

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES O. YALE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 107,993, dated October 4, 1870; antedated September 24, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SAFE-LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. YALE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safes, and analogous depositaries for valuables; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to means for connecting from a battery outside to an electro-magnet in or about the lock, so as to unlock the safe by the same means, and thus be always certain that the connections and the entire apparatus are in order at the time of locking.

My invention is applicable to all forms and constructions of batteries, and to all known or practicable arrangements of helices, and analogous apparatus for operating the lock, or the corresponding part which holds the door. The magnet may act directly upon a heavy bolt which holds the door, or it may act upon a secondary and lighter bolt which holds or dogs the main bolt, or it may act upon a third or fourth member, so as to attain great delicacy in its mode of operation.

I have not esteemed it necessary to indicate any of the refinements to which the other parts may be carried, but will represent my invention as applied to the very simplest form of a blocking-bolt, acting as a latch.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view of the inside of a door and door-frame (or section on T T, fig. 2).

Figure 2 is a section on the line S S, in fig. 1.

Figures 3, 4, and 5, represent modifications.

Figure 3 shows the safe-door as made with two thicknesses of burglar-proof material.

Figure 4 shows the door as made with only one thickness thereof.

Figure 5 shows it made with five thicknesses.

Figure 6 shows the wire before it is introduced in the previously-prepared holes and channels.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The door of the safe is indicated collectively by the single letter A. It is made up, as usual, of several thicknesses of hardened steel, Franklinite iron, chilled iron, or other hard material. These several thicknesses may be alike, or different in their structure. Some or all may be made in the variously-compounded styles, or with lumps of hard metal or minerals imbedded, or otherwise secured, in softer or different material, so as to make a mass, as a whole, which is very difficult to break or drill through. I have designated these several layers as A¹, A², &c.

M M are helices, surrounding the arms or parallel parts of a soft iron horseshoe magnet, indicated by m.

The wire, insulated by the ordinary thin coat of fibrous matter, varnish, &c., is represented by e. It leads from the helices to two holes, preferably at a considerable distance apart, in the inner lining or sheet of the safe-door.

The holes or passages through which the ends of the wires are led to the exterior of the safe are peculiarly arranged. First, the inner holes are drilled, or otherwise produced, of a proper size to receive the wire and an extra insulator; b, which extends only through this inner sheet or thickness A¹ of the door. From this hole a channel leads along laterally between the inner thickness A¹ and the exterior sheet or thickness A². After extending along in this way for a considerable distance, say two or more inches, the conducting-wire e is passed outward through a corresponding hole in the thickness A². The offsets may be increased in number according to the number of thicknesses of the material A¹, A², &c. It may be led in the same or a different direction—laterally, or upward, or downward, or obliquely, for the same or a greater or lesser distance between each of the layers. On the exterior thickness, here represented as A², it is well guarded by a thimble of glass, or other suitable non-conductor, around the wire; and, if preferred, the whole exterior surface may be blackened over, and made to correspond in appearance with the other portions of the surface of the safe; or, many points on the exterior surface may be provided with precisely similar non-conducting rings or thimbles, with the end of similar wire correspondingly presented. These false wires would aid to deceive a burglar in applying a battery to open the lock surreptitiously.

I do not propose to indicate in detail the means, which may be of any approved character, for securing my lock against being opened by the application of a battery by an unauthorized person.

My invention relates entirely to the insulation and security of the connection against injury to the safe by violence on the one hand, or a loss of effect by the escape of the current on the other. My connection is secured against both these evils.

It will be understood that a series of rings, or beads of glass, or analogous non-conductor, is threaded upon the wire e so as to envelope, and keep it entirely out of contact with the metal of the door, not only during its passage through the hole in each thickness A¹, A², &c., but also along the channel provided for it between the two thicknesses. These beads are marked b¹ in figs. 2 and 6.

In case of the application of a drill, or a like tool, to bore out the wire and its surrounding insulating material, the drill will traverse only through the hole in the exterior plate A² before it will be arrested by the next interior plate. It is impossible for any known

tools to operate in the crooked passage provided through my door.

Among the many modifications in which my idea may be carried out are several represented in the figures. One of these, that shown in fig. 1, may be applied, even where the entire door is made in one thickness. The hole may be made in the crooked form here represented by coring. Many such modifications will suggest themselves to any good mechanic.

Although I have described my invention as having the connections in the door, which is, for some reasons, preferable, it will be obvious that it is only necessary to provide an elastic or other suitable yielding connection, to allow the door to turn freely on its hinges, and have the wires lead from the lock onto the fixed walls of the safe. One of the wires may communicate out through the door, and another through the fixed walls of the safe.

The magnetic connection may be made in such way as to dispense with any elastic or flexible connection from the door to the fixed part by making wires, or or analogous conducting-surfaces, touch each other when the door is in a closed position, and thus communicate the magnetic current from the wire, or other conductor on the fixed part of the safe, to the lock on the moving part or door. Or, it will be obvious that I can, if preferred, mount the entire magnetic apparatus, with its locking-bolt, or equivalent part, on the fixed part of the safe, and make the locking-bolt enter from the door-frame or jamb into a suitable recess in the door. There may be an indefinite variety of arrangements in this respect.

So, also, it will be obvious that there may be a stratum, of any given thickness, of fire-proof material interior to or in any other position relatively to my hard metal parts A¹ A².

I can apply my method of insulation in masonry walls, and make a very effective defense against burglars, while completely insulating the connection, substantially in the same manner as above described; that is to say, I can make a crooked hole through a thick and hard wall of masonry by drilling obliquely in two directions, as shown in fig. 4, or by laying several courses of masonry and providing for the con-

ductor, insulated as represented, passing through and between the several courses, turning as many angles as may be preferred, substantially as shown in figs. 3 and 5.

In cases where the conductor has to traverse through any considerable thickness of fire-proof material, and especially where the same is in itself highly resistant to burglars' tools, or to violence, I can correspondingly crook the passage through which the conductor is led through the same.

Although I have described the employment of two wires, one leading from the battery in through the crooked passage to connect with the helix, and induce the electro-magnetic action, and the other returning through a similar insulated crooked connection through the resisting wall, I believe it practicable to operate with perfect success, under ordinary circumstances, by the employment of only one such connection. Suppose, for example, the connection be with the positive pole of the battery, the current, after passing through the helix, may, instead of being similarly led back to the negative pole of the battery, be simply conducted to the iron or other highly-conducting part of the safe itself, and providing a suitable conductor, in case such does not already exist, from any convenient corner or point on the exterior of the safe, to the earth, the operation will, in such case, be analogous to that of telegraphing with one wire, the current returning to the earth.

I claim as new and as my invention—

The mode herein described of insulating the connection from a magnetic-battery, or its equivalent, on the exterior of a safe, to the helices M M, or their equivalents, on the interior, when the latter are adapted to operate on electro-magnets, and thereby to aid in securing the door, all substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

C. O. YALE.

Witnesses:

C. C. LIVINGS,
WM. C. DEY.