

A. H. CLARK.  
MOTH PROOF SAFES.

No. 187,356.

Patented Feb. 13, 1877.

Fig. 1.  
B

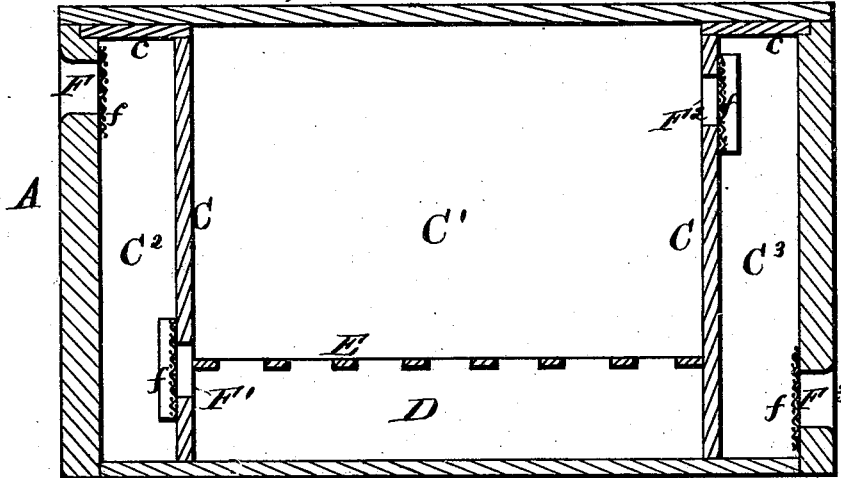


Fig. 2

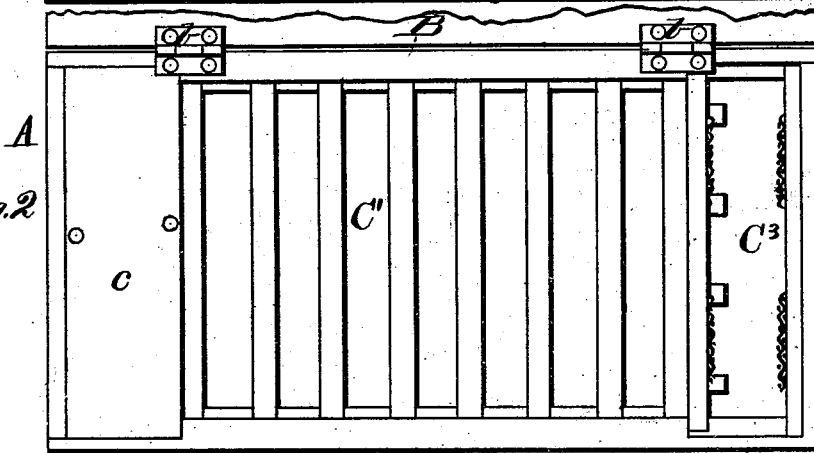


Fig. 3.

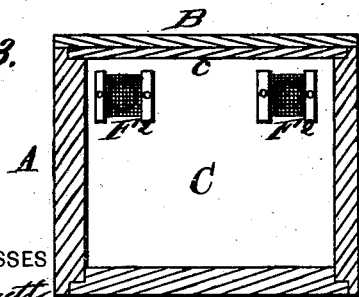
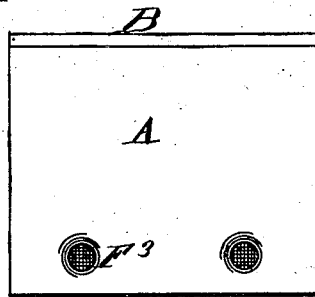


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANSELM H. CLARK, OF NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MOTH-PROOF SAFES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 187,356, dated February 13, 1877; application filed December 9, 1876.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANSELM H. CLARK, of Northfield, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Moth-Proof Safes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a longitudinal section of my moth-proof safes, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the top removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view, and Fig. 4 is an end view thereof.

The nature of this invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of moth-proof safes or chests for fabrics, and in certain devices for ventilating the same, substantially as hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings, A designates the body of a safe or chest for containing clothes and other fabrics, and B the cover of the same, hinged thereto at *b b*, in the usual manner. C C are vertical partitions of red cedar, which divide the interior of said safe into a main middle compartment, C<sup>1</sup>, and two small end compartments, C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup>. Said end compartments C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup> are provided with tightly-fitting covers *c c*, also of red cedar. D D are longitudinal offsets running along the inside of the sides of said chest at the bottom thereof, and these offsets support red-cedar cross-slats E E, which are set into the top of said offsets, or otherwise secured thereto. The said clothes or other fabrics are laid upon said slats E. Compartment C<sup>2</sup> is provided on the outside, near the top, with two openings, F F, and on the inside, through its partition C, with similar openings F<sup>1</sup> F<sup>1</sup>, below the said slats E. The other end compartment, C<sup>3</sup>, is provided with two inner openings, F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>2</sup>, through its partition C, near the top thereof, and with outer openings F<sup>3</sup> F<sup>3</sup> near its bottom. All of said openings F, F<sup>1</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, and F<sup>3</sup> are protected by wire screens or nettings *f*. The direction of the current of air through the said safe or chest, of course, depends upon its position with relation to the

draft. If the air enters at F it passes down through compartment C<sup>2</sup>, being impregnated in its passage with the odor of the cedar-wood in partition C and top *c*; then through openings F<sup>1</sup> F<sup>1</sup> into main compartment C<sup>1</sup>; then up through the clothes or other fabrics on slats E, and out through openings F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>2</sup> and F<sup>3</sup> F<sup>3</sup>. When the draft is in the other direction the current is exactly reversed, entering at F<sup>3</sup>, and passing from F<sup>2</sup> downward through the fabrics instead of upward. The effect produced is in either case the same.

By the means above described the air in and about said fabrics is kept perfectly fresh, and said fabrics are thoroughly impregnated with the scent of cedar-wood, which is well known as an excellent preventive against moths. The partitions C C and top pieces *c c* may, however, be made of other wood than cedar, camphor or some other moth-preventive being hung or otherwise attached thereto inside of compartments C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup>. The screens or netting *f* prevent the moths and also injurious substances or creatures of any sort from entering through openings F, F<sup>1</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, or F<sup>3</sup>, while the tight fitting of cover B, when closed, also excludes them from above. Slats E add to the thorough impregnation of said fabrics with the scent of cedar-wood, and also allow the free circulation of air. Instead of two openings, F, there may be only one, and so also of the other pairs of openings, F<sup>1</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, and F<sup>3</sup>.

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

1. A moth-proof safe for clothes or other fabrics, constructed with a central compartment and two end compartments, and having openings F F<sup>1</sup> F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>3</sup>, arranged substantially as set forth.

2. A moth-proof safe having partitions C C, of cedar-wood or its equivalent, cedar-wood supporting-slats E, and perforations F F<sup>1</sup> F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>3</sup>, arranged substantially as set forth.

3. A moth-proof safe having a ventilating-opening above the clothes at one end, and a similar opening below the clothes at the other end, and provided with cedar-wood partitions, and adapted for the passage of a current of air, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a moth-proof safe, the openings F F<sup>1</sup>

F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>3</sup>, made in the body A and partitions C, said openings being protected by screens *f*, and arranged above and below each other, so as to cause a circuitous circulation of air, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ANSELM H. CLARK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. V. R. CLARK,  
ELLSWORTH B. HALL.