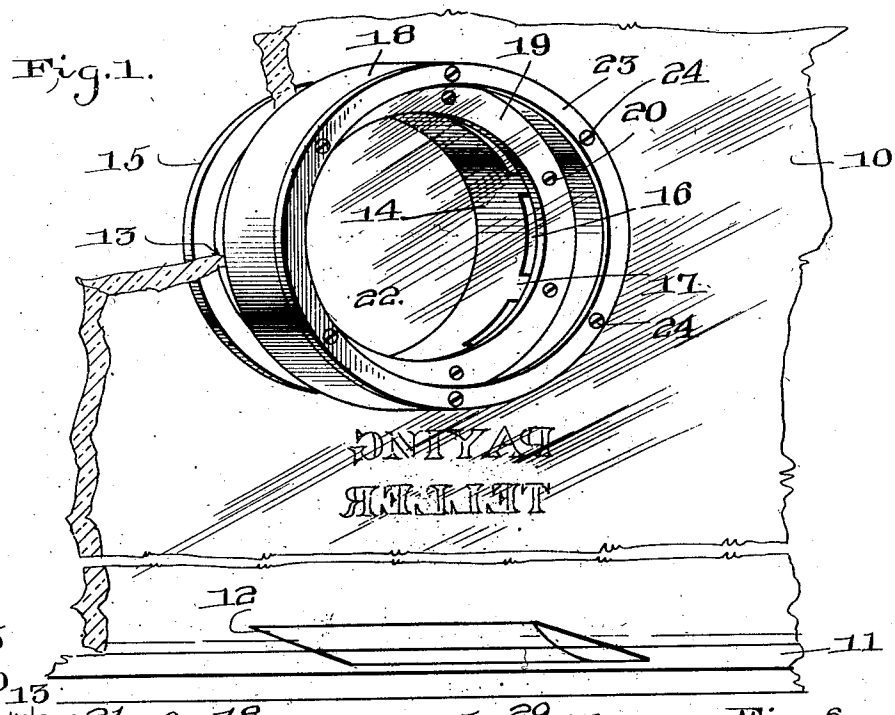
C. L. WOLFE AND J. A. FAUROT.

WINDOW HOLE PROTECTOR.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1920.

1,407,975. Patented Feb. 28, 1922.

Fig. 1.



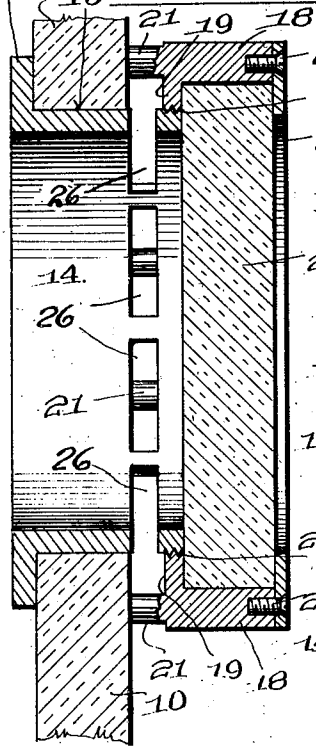


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

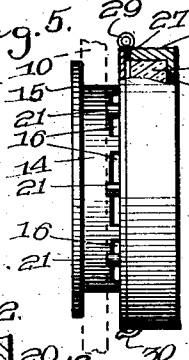


Fig. 6.

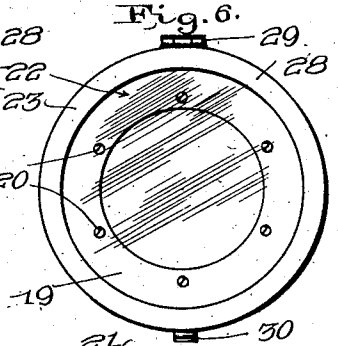


Fig. 2.

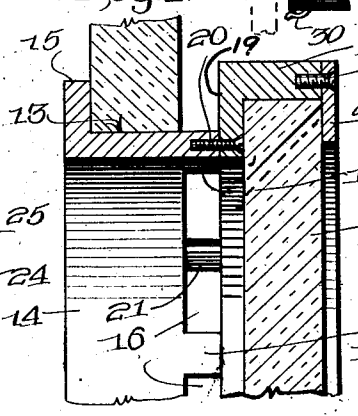
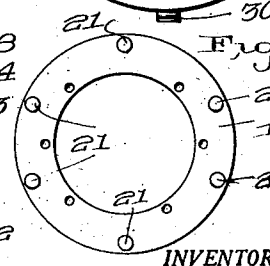


Fig. 3.



INVENTORS
CLINTON L. WOLFE
BY JOSEPH A. FAUROT
Knight Bros.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLINTON L. WOLFE, OF BROOKLYN, AND JOSEPH A. FAUROT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WINDOW-HOLE PROTECTOR.

1,407,975. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 28, 1922.

Application filed October 23, 1920. Serial No. 419,142.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLINTON L. WOLFE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and JOSEPH A. FAUROT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Hole Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to window hole protectors and is particularly adapted for use in connection with paying tellers' windows of banks and the like.

It is customary now in the construction of tellers' cages in banks to form the walls of bullet-proof glass, and it is in this particular type of construction that our invention is to be described and illustrated. If the cage is to be entirely enclosed with bullet-proof glass it is necessary that an opening be provided through which sounds may be allowed to pass to enable a conversation to be carried on, but it is likewise essential that such an opening be protected to prevent the penetration of a bullet at this point.

It is also essential that the edge of such an opening be re-enforced to thereby strengthen the section of the glass provided with the opening.

These various necessary and desired features are present in our invention and will be more fully described and illustrated in the accompanying specification and drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a section of an inclosure of a bank teller's cage with our invention embodied therein,

Figure 2 is a fragmentary section of the structure illustrated in Figure 1,

Figure 3 is an elevation of one portion of our invention,

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section of a modified form of the invention,

Figure 5 is a side elevation of a second modification, and

Figure 6 is a front elevation of the structure illustrated in Figure 5.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 1 to 3 inclusive we will describe one embodiment of our invention. A section of the enclosure of the paying teller's cage for instance is indicated by the numeral 10 and is preferably formed of bullet-proof glass. The sill or counter of the cage which is indicated by numeral 11 may be provided with a dished portion 12 of sufficient width to project beyond the edge of the glass 10 on the inner and outer sides of the cage as clearly illustrated, thereby permitting access between the inner and outer sides of the cage without a direct opening therethrough. In this manner the teller may receive checks or the like and pass out cash but a direct opening which would permit the use of fire arms is dispensed with.

The construction which forms our invention relates to the opening through which the teller may converse with a customer. Therefore the glass partition 10 is provided with an opening 13 preferably circular and the edge thereof is engaged by a re-enforcing rim 14. This rim is provided with a peripheral flange 15 which lies adjacent the outer face of the section of glass as clearly illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The inner edge of the re-enforcing member projects beyond the inner face of the enclosure section 10 and is notched or cut away as shown at 16. By so cutting away the inner edge of the re-enforcing member projections 17 are formed.

The door or cover plate of the opening is formed with a cover plate frame 18 provided with an inwardly projecting peripheral flange 19. The door frame is rigidly secured to the re-enforcing member 14 by bolts 20 which extend through the peripheral flange 19 and into the projection 17 of the re-enforcing member. The side of the frame 18 which is provided with the flange 19 is also provided with studs or projections 21 arranged circumferentially of the frame 18 and adapted to bear against the section of glass 10, adjacent the edge of the opening 13. The edge of the opening 13 is therefore clamped and rigidly held between the flange 15 of the re-enforcing member and the studs 21 of the cover plate frame.

The section of glass 22 for the cover plate is positioned in the cover plate frame and secured thereto by a suitable binding rim 23 held in position by bolts 24.

In the structure just described it will be obvious that the usual opening in a bank teller's cage may be fully protected, at the same time retaining a communication between the exterior and interior of the cage to enable the necessary conversation to be carried on.

In Figure 4 we have illustrated a slightly modified form of our invention. In this figure the inner edge of the re-enforcing member 14 is slightly longer and is provided with external screw threads 25. Openings 26 are provided which correspond to the cut away portions 16 of the structure previously described. The flange 19 in this structure is correspondingly screw threaded to engage the screw threads 25 thereby enabling a rigid connection to be made between the cover plate frame and the re-enforcing member 14. In other respects this structure is entirely similar to that illustrated in Fig. 1.

In Figures 5 and 6 another modification is illustrated. In these figures the cover plate frame is formed in two sections, one of which indicated by the numeral 27 is rigidly secured to the re-enforcing member 14 by suitable bolts for instance, as illustrated in Figure 1, and a second 28, is hingedly secured to the section 27 as at 29. A suitable latch 30 may be provided for retaining the hinged section in closed position. In this form of our invention access may be had through the opening 13 of the glass section by opening the hinged door as is obvious. However, when the door or cover plate is closed this form of our invention is in other respects similar to the form illustrated in Figures 1 to 3 inclusive.

It is apparent that a section of glass in which an opening is formed and which is protected by a structure such as hereinbefore described will be substantially strong and secure. The glass while protected primarily by the re-enforcing member 14 is further strengthened by the clamping action set up by the peripheral flange 15 of the member 14 and the circumferentially arranged studs 21. The section of glass 22 in the cover plate is amply re-enforced throughout its peripheral and forms a substantial barrier for the opening. The communication between the interior and exterior of the cage is made possible by the openings 16 and is sufficient for all purposes of conversation.

Slight variations from the specific structures may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention and to this extent we reserve the right to change the structures illustrated.

Having thus described our invention what we claim is:

1. A window hole protector comprising a re-enforcing rim provided with a flange adapted to bear against the glass at the edge of the opening, a cover plate frame, a cover plate secured in said frame and means projecting from said frame and co-operating with said flange for clamping the glass therebetween and means for securing said cover plate frame to said re-enforcing rim.

2. A window hole protector which comprises a re-enforcing rim, extended through the opening, a peripheral flange on said re-enforcing rim lying adjacent the edge of said opening, a cover plate frame, circumferentially disposed studs on said frame adapted to co-act with said peripheral flange and means for securing said cover plate frame to the re-enforcing rim.

3. A protection device for openings in bank tellers' windows which comprises a re-enforcing member positioned in the opening, a peripheral flange projecting at right angles from the re-enforcing member and adapted to engage the edge of the opening, a cover plate holder, means for securing a cover plate thereto, circumferentially disposed studs projecting from one side of said holder and adapted to co-act with said flange to engage the glass at the edge of the opening, said re-enforcing member being provided with openings and means for securing the cover plate holder to the re-enforcing member.

4. A protection device for openings which comprises a flanged protecting rim positioned in the opening with the flange thereof engaging one edge of said opening, said protection rim having an edge projecting through said opening and provided with openings therein, a cover plate holder, circumferentially arranged studs on said cover plate holder adapted to engage the edge of the opening at points opposite the flange of the re-enforcing member, said cover plate holder being formed in two sections, one of said sections being rigidly secured to the re-enforcing member and the other section thereof being hingedly secured to the first mentioned section.

CLINTON L. WOLFE.
JOSEPH A. FAUROT.