Sept. 6, 1932. M. L. ORR 1,875,649

SAFETY PAYING TELLER'S WINDOW

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Fig. 1.

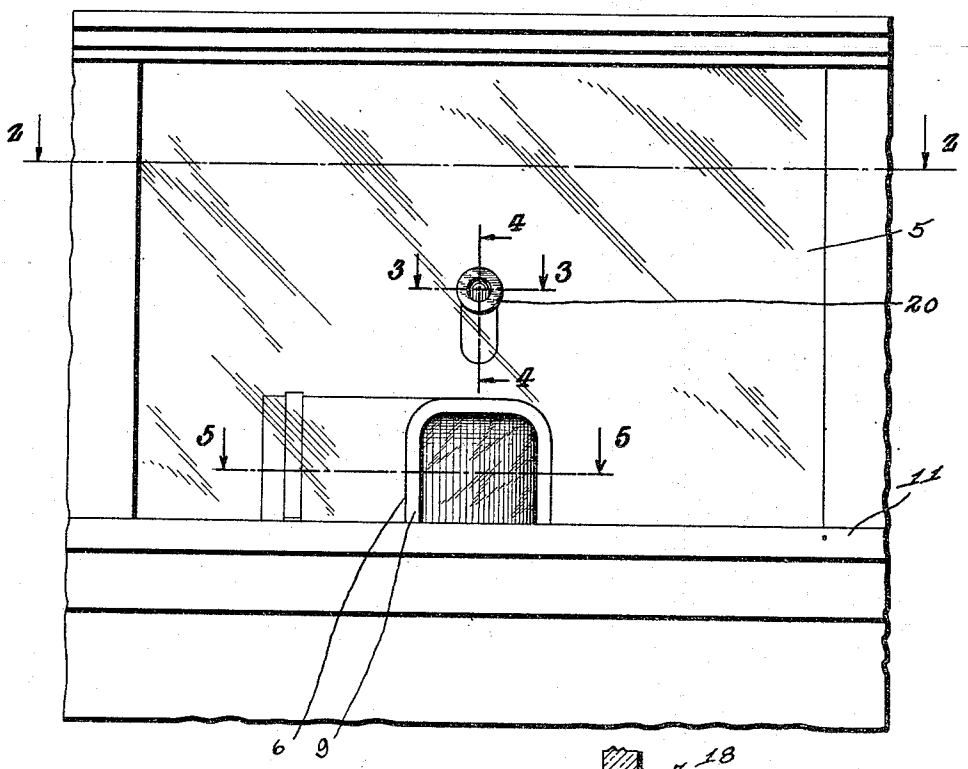


Fig. 3.

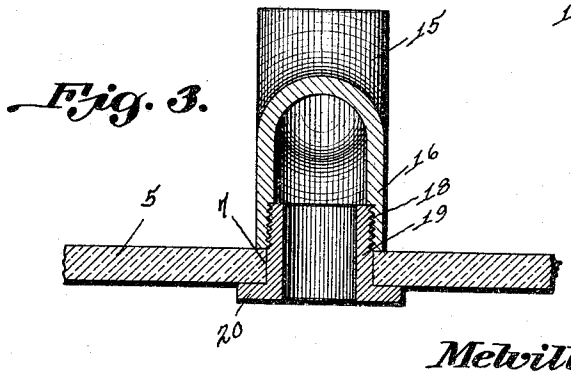
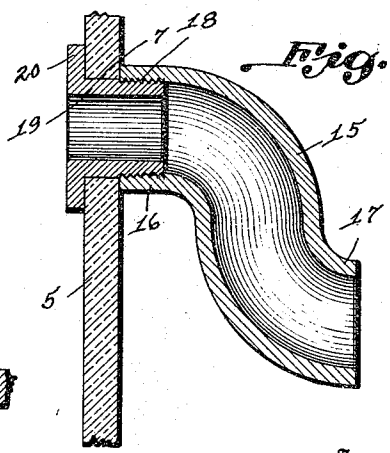


Fig. 4.



Melville L. Orr, Inventor

By Ralph Burch

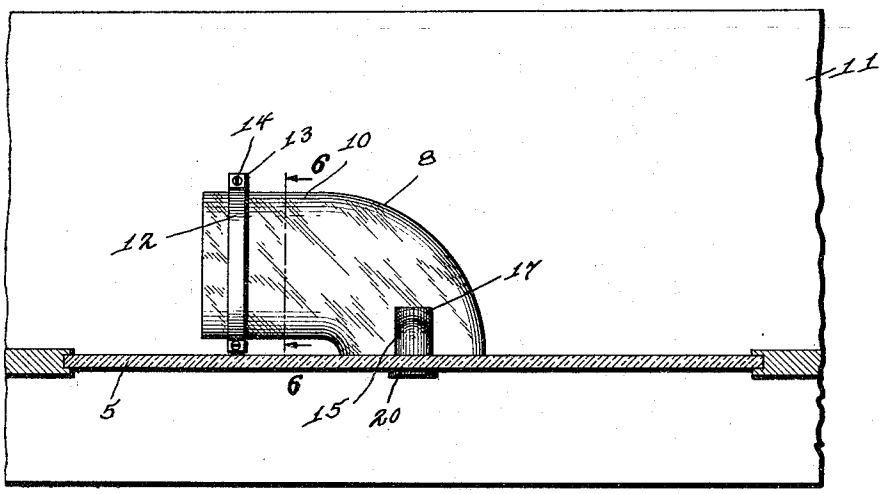
Attorney

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SAFETY PAYING TELLER'S WINDOW

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Fig. 2.



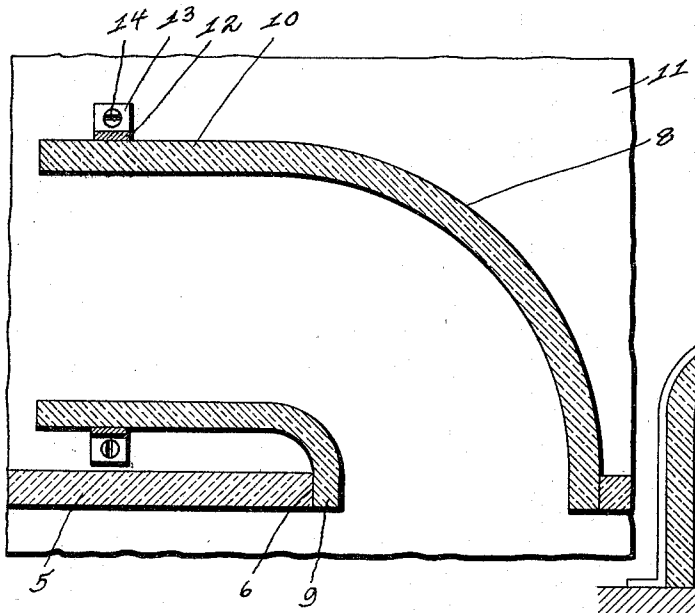
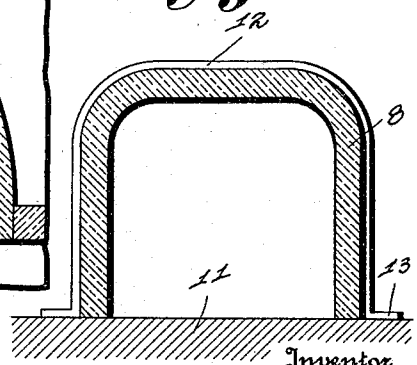


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Inventor

Melville L. Orr,

By Ralph Burch

Attorney

Patented Sept. 6, 1932 1,875,649

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MELVILLE L. ORR, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

SAFETY PAYING TELLER'S WINDOW

Application filed February 26, 1930. Serial No. 431,507.

My invention relates to a safety paying teller's window, particularly adapted for banks and the like.

At the present time, the walls of the enclosure forming the tellers' cages in banks are ordinarily constructed of bullet-proof glass, and the front window of the cages is provided with openings through which money may be passed and a conversation carried on between the teller and depositor. It is apparent that this type of window does not protect the bank from holdups, nor protect the lives of the tellers, due to the fact that the openings through the window accord a direct passage for bullets discharged from the gun of the robber and it is the primary object of my invention to provide a window which will permit the transaction of business without affording a direct passage for bullets, thereby protecting the lives of the tellers and frustrating the attempt of the robber.

A further object of the invention is to provide a window of the above-mentioned character, which is simple and durable in construction, reliable and efficient in use and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a front elevation view of the improved window,

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken on lines 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on lines 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on lines 4—4 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken on lines 5—5 of Fig. 1, and,

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view taken on lines 6—6 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration, I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 denotes the front window of a paying teller's cage which is constructed of bullet-proof glass. The lower edge of the window, intermediate its width is provided with the usual U-shaped opening 6, through which money may be passed into and out of the cage. Directly above the opening 6 is formed a relatively small circular opening 7, to permit a conversation to be carried on between the teller and depositor. This construction is typical of the conventional teller's cage window.

Referring more particularly to my invention, a tunnel 8, of U-shape in cross section and formed of bullet-proof glass has one end snugly fitted in the opening 6, as at 9, while the opposite end 10 is curved to extend at right angles in close parallel relation to the inner side of the window. The counter 11 forms the bottom of the tunnel and the tunnel is firmly secured to the counter by the U-shaped band 12 extending over the inner end of the tunnel, the ends of the band being bent at an angle to form lugs 13, through which screws 14 extend into the counter.

The speaking tube 15 is formed from a metal tube, the ends 16 and 17 of which are curved at an angle to the body in opposite directions. The end 16 of the tube has internal screw-threads 18 to receive the screw-threaded end of the nipple 19 which extends through the opening 7 of the window. A flange 20 surrounds the outer end of the nipple bearing against the window and upon tightening the nipple the tube is firmly secured in place, so that the end 17 is disposed on a lower horizontal plane than the opening 7.

In use, it will be seen that money may be freely passed through the tunnel 8 and a conversation carried on through the speaking tube and yet there is no direct passage through the window for the passage of a bullet discharged from a gun. A bullet discharged into either the opening 6 or 7 would be stopped by the wall of the tunnel or tube, protecting the life of the teller and prevent the robbery of the teller.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that certain changes in the shape,

size and arrangement of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

In a structure for the protection of tellers, a counter, a partition extending vertically from said counter provided with a recess in its lower edge, a tunnel disposed on said counter having one end closely fitted in said recess, the opposite end of the tunnel being laterally curved to extend at right angles on a horizontal plane and terminating at a point remote from the recess in said partition, and a band disposed over the free end of said tunnel and secured to said counter.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MELVILLE L. ORR.