Jan. 1, 1929. 1,697,685

C. E. GRANT

WICKET WINDOW

Filed Oct. 6, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

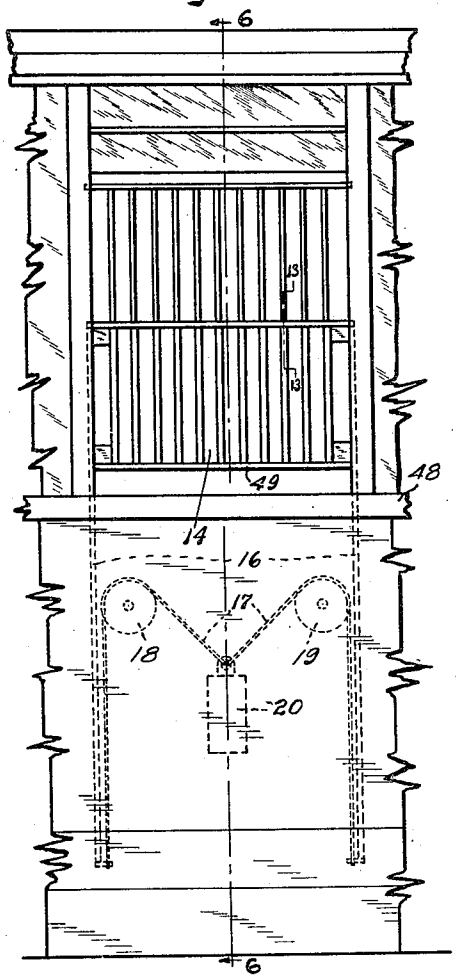
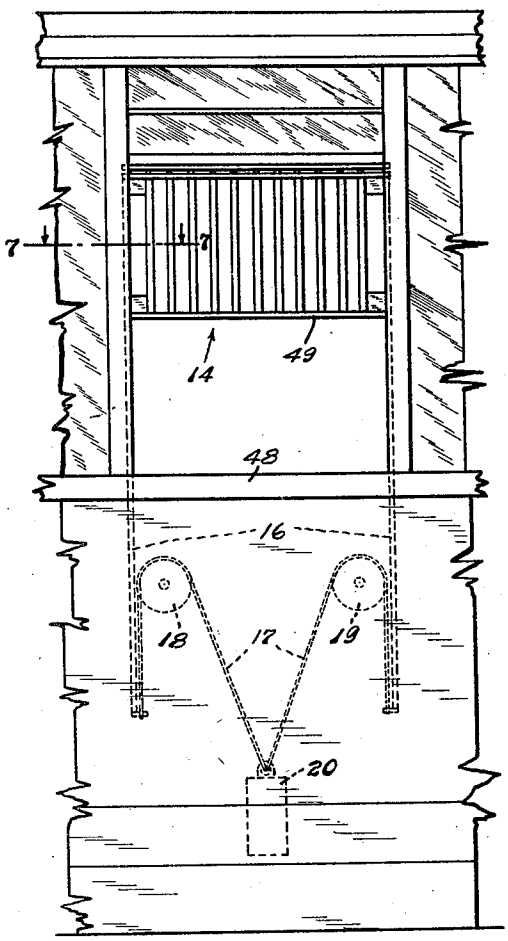


Fig. 2



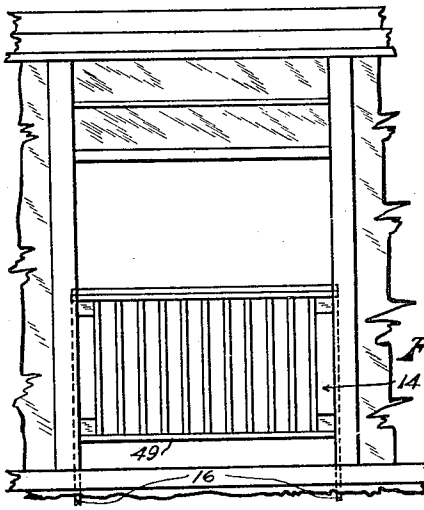


Fig. 3

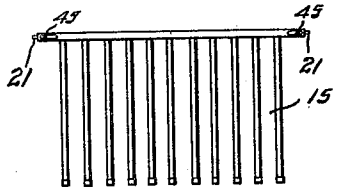


Fig. 4

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WICKET WINDOW

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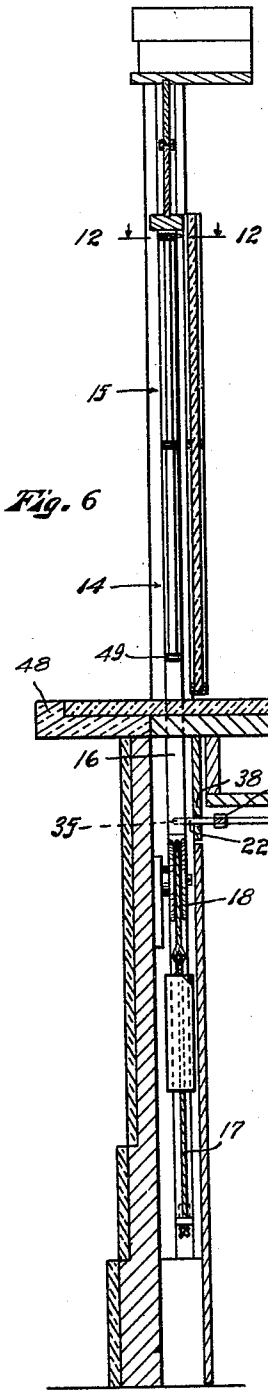


Fig. 6

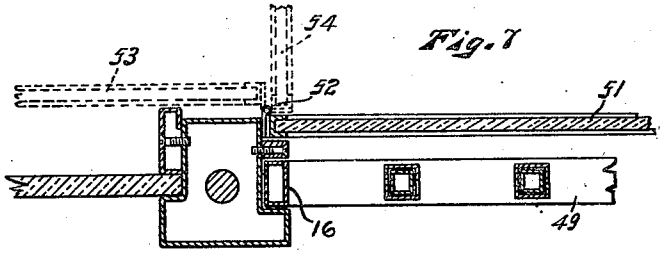


Fig. 7

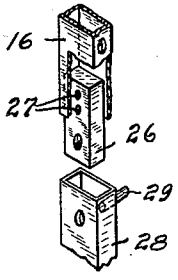


Fig. 9

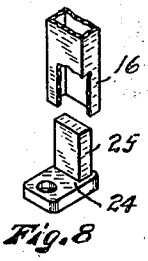


Fig. 8

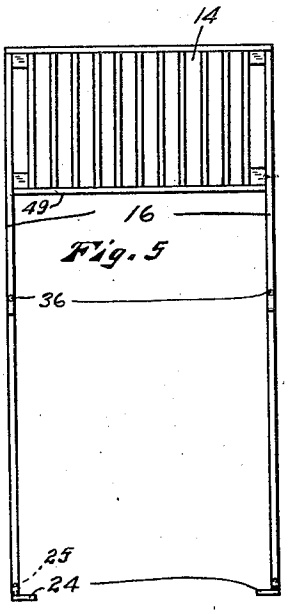


Fig. 5

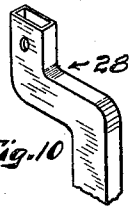


Fig. 10

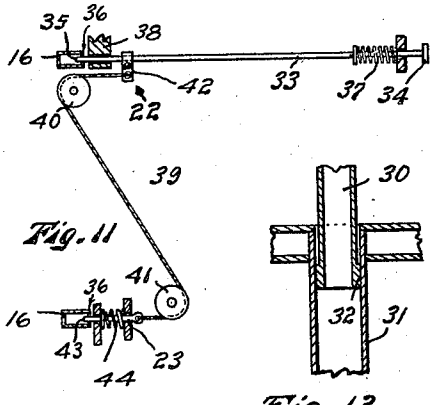


Fig. 11

Fig. 13

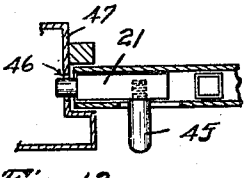


Fig. 12

Inventor

Charles E. Grant

By his Attorney

G. Bright Arnold

Patented Jan. 1, 1929. 1,697,685

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. GRANT, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

WICKET WINDOW.

Application filed October 6, 1921. Serial No. 505,755.

My invention relates to the art of wicket windows.

My invention will be particularly described as related to the conditions and problems inherent in a bank teller's wicket window but it will be understood that my invention is not limited to any such special application.

Bank tellers require the protection of a wicket window to insure against an attack upon the funds which they must have close at hand while accommodating the customers of the bank over the deal plate. That is, the duties of the teller require that he be in close position with the customers of the bank and he must have readily accessible relatively large funds which, by reason of said close contact, are subject to robbery. This protection is afforded by wicket windows having the common practice design usually of one piece construction, hinged on one side and locked with a regular spring lock on the opposite side.

The fixed character of such windows so constructed and mounted while affording such protection do not satisfactorily provide for the passing to the teller of heavy or bulky satchels of coins and currency for deposit or for the passing to the customer by the teller of large packages of coins and currency for pay roll purposes. The opening of such windows usually removes all of the protection afforded by it when locked. In short, there is no provision made for partial protection or for substantial protection while passing in or out of said bulky or heavy packages. There are disappearing wicket windows which involve a slot or interruption in the deal plate—the window passing down through said slot. Such wicket windows are highly objectionable in that they involve specially constructed deal plates. That is, such windows are not adapted to use the one piece deal plate of Belgian black marble, long recognized as the best material to bring out the ring of the coins coming in contact therewith by means of which ring the teller discovers the genuineness and counterfeit character of coins.

Moreover, there is a further objection to such windows, the importance of which is more and more being recognized. This objection relates to the psychological effect of such a barrier as the wicket window upon a customer while engaged in conversation with the teller. More and more, banking institutions are desirous of coming as "close" to their customers as possible, and every effort is being made to render the intimacy of the relationship comparable to the degree of confidence usually inherent in financial matters. To this end, it is desirable on occasions to remove the "bars" between the customer and the teller when conversing so that there will be no feeling of "talking through the bars".

The objects in general of my invention are to overcome the objections above set forth. A primary object of my invention it to provide a wicket window which may be caused to afford the degree of protection desired. Another primary object of my invention is to afford a wicket window which may be, in part at least, automatically actuated. And finally, a primary object of my invention is to provide a wicket window member which will be automatically operated and removable as a barrier and at the same time not involve any transverse slot or opening in the deal plate through which said window may disappear.

The above mentioned general objects of my invention, together with others inherent in the same, are attained by the mechanism illustrated in the following drawings, the same being merely a preferred exemplary form of embodiment of my invention, throughout which drawings like reference numerals indicate like parts:

Figure 1 is a front view in elevation of a wicket window embodying my invention, showing both wicket members in closed position;

Fig. 2 is a front view in elevation of the same showing the lower wicket member in open or elevated position;

Fig. 3 is a front view in elevation of the same showing the upper wicket member in open position;

Fig. 4 is a detached view of the upper wicket member;

Fig. 5 is a detached view of the lower wicket member;

Fig. 6 is a view in vertical section on line 6, 6 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a view in cross section on broken line 7, 7 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 8 is a view in perspective of the end portion of one of the side arms and the cord catch associated therewith;

Fig. 9 is a view in perspective of the side arm connector means;

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary view in perspective of a modified form of side arm;

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the locking means for the lower wicket member;

Fig. 12 is a view in section on broken line 12, 12 of Fig. 6 of the catch bolt for the upper wicket member;

Fig. 13 is a view in vertical section on broken line 13, 13 of Fig. 1, showing construction of telescoping end portion of upper wicket bars.

A lower wicket member 14 is provided with a structurally independent but co-operating telescoping upper wicket member 15 to form a wicket window for a bank teller or other like purpose. Lower wicket member 14 is provided with relatively long side arms on each side 16 to the end portions of which the respective end portions of a cord 17 are secured. Above each of the said end portions of said side arms, pulleys 18 and 19 are mounted over which said cord 17 is caused to pass and intermediate said pulleys, a weight 20 is secured to said cord.

A catch bolt 21 is operatively mounted on each side in the upper wicket member 15 to suspend said member in elevated position as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 6, while bolt lock 22, preferably having associated therewith bolt lock 23 to lock the lower wicket member in closed position is provided. I preferably attach the ends of the cord 17 to the side arms 16 by means of a cord catch 24. This catch has the projection 25 which is designed for insertion in the end portion of the side arms 16,—the normal upward strain of the cord or wire cable 17 due to the weight 20 maintains said projection 25 in operating position, but whenever it is desirable to disengage the force of the weight from the lower wicket member, it is only necessary to press downwardly upon said cord catch 24.

To aid in the installation or removing of the wicket window embodying my invention, I preferably provide the side arms 16 in two parts having a connector means 26 riveted to one part, such as 27, i. e. the lower part of the arm, and secured to the other part 28 by means of a removable pin 29. Installing a wicket window embodying my invention in some bank furnishings, cages, or bank screens, as heretofore designed and already in use, will require an offset in the side arm 16, such as is shown in Fig. 10. This is due to the fact that some types of cages have furnishings or cages, the face line of the bank screens of which above the counter is set directly above the marble facing below the counter. Hence, the offset side arm renders a window embodying my invention readily adaptable to such situation. Manifestly, making the side arms in two parts renders it a simple matter to employ either the straight or "offset" form of lower side arm part 28.

The bars 30 of the upper wicket member 15, which bars telescope within the bars 31 of the lower wicket member, are preferably provided (see Fig. 13) with an enlarged end 32 so that a close fit is provided between the telescoping parts.

Bolt lock 22 is provided with a long rod 33 having a knob 34, by means of which the bolt part 35 may be withdrawn from the recess 36 in the side arms 16. A spring 37 is preferably provided to keep said bolt part 35 in locked position in said recess 36. The rod 33 extends through the fixed guide member 38, so that when the bolt part 35 is in recess 36 of the arm 16, it is impossible to raise the said arm up or down and therefore the lower wicket member is locked in position when in closed position. To avoid throwing all the strain of locking upon one side arm, the bolt lock 23 is preferably provided. This is preferably similar in construction to the bolt lock 22, however, the long rod 33 is shortened and is connected to a cord 39 which passes over pulleys 40 and 41 and has the opposite end secured to clamp 42 which is preferably slidably mounted upon rod 33, so that it can be fixedly held at any desired point and thus maintain cord 39 in a taut condition. Obviously, when the rod 33 is moved back in unlocking the bolt lock 22, it will automatically remove from locking engagement the bolt part 43 of lock 23 having spring 44.

Catch bolt 21 has the handle 45 by means of which it may obviously be withdrawn from a recess 46 in the jamb 47 of the window.

The mode of operation of the device embodying my invention is as follows:

If it is desired to merely enter into a conversation with a customer and it is desired to remove all barriers, and the effect of speaking through the bars, the teller has only to move back a catch bolt 21 by pushing on the handle 45 of said bolt which then permits the upper wicket member 15 to slide down, telescoping its bars 30 within the bars 31. The window then would have the appearance as illustrated in Fig. 3. It will be observed that there has been no operation of the lower wicket member 14 in any wise. It is in firmly locked position and while a clear open space is afforded above said lower wicket member for conversing purposes, manifestly, it is clear that protection is afforded by the lower wicket member against any surprise attack.

When it is desired to move the upper wicket window member 15 back into its elevated position, the teller has but to release the lower wicket member by operating bolt lock 22 which controls the lower wicket member 14. By thus withdrawing bolt part 35 from the recess 36 and simultaneously therewith bolt part 43 of lock 23 will be

withdrawn so that the weight 20 is free to raise the lower wicket member and carry with it the upper wicket member to its elevated position. Whereupon, the catch bolt 21 will automatically move into locked position so that the teller may then pull down on lower wicket member 14, moving it into its locked position and leaving the upper wicket member in locked position—it being clear that the spring 37 will automatically cause bolt lock 22 to move into locked position and the same effect being obtained by a similar spring 44 in connection with bolt lock 23 so that the lower wicket member 14 is automatically locked by merely pulling it down. Manifestly, the amount of effort required in pulling lower wicket member 14 down is that necessary to lift the weight 20. It will be noted that this method of repositioning the upper wicket member 15 in locked and closed position is convenient inasmuch as the teller only has to reach the lower cross bar 49, thus avoiding any extended reach.

When it is desired to pass in or out a heavy or bulky package of currency or securities, it is only necessary to release bolt lock 22 and associate bolt lock 23. Thereupon the lower wicket window will rise and leave an open space over the counter 48, as appears in Fig. 2, and when such transaction is completed, it is only necessary to pull down the lower wicket member into locking position as heretofore described.

It is manifest that the side arms 16 are separated by a width necessary to avoid any interference with a continuous deal plate 50 from the front side of the window to the back. This deal plate is preferably of Belgian black marble and in this wise the regular and most favored stock deal plate may be employed in connection with a wicket window embodying my invention.

Furthermore, if it is desired, a glass door 51 (Fig. 7) may be hingedly mounted at 52 so that when the teller desires to close the door completely, while at lunch or for any other reason, he has only to spring into locked position the said door 51. The door is preferably hinged in the manner indicated so that proper clearance may be made when the door is swung back fully, as in the position indicated in dotted lines 53. This glass door may also be moved into position as indicated in dotted lines 54 where it would serve to afford protection for money placed on a shelf immediately back of said door. It is also manifest that my construction provides for the usual pistol shelf 55. Having the bolt lock 22 located beneath this pistol shelf amply protects against its unauthorized manipulation.

Obviously, changes may be made in the form, dimensions and arrangement of the parts of my invention, without departing from the principle thereof, the above setting forth only a preferred form of embodiment.

I claim:

1. A wicket window embodying a lower wicket member, having side arms extending below the bottom of said member, an upper wicket member disposed to telescope within said lower wicket member, two pulleys, a weight and a cord, each of said pulleys being mounted respectively above the lower end of each of said side arms of said lower wicket member, the ends respectively of said cord being secured to said lower ends of said side arms and said weight being suspended by said cord intermediate the said pulleys.

2. A wicket window embodying a continuous deal plate, a lower wicket member, having side arms extending below said deal plate, an upper wicket member disposed to telescope within said lower wicket member, two pulleys, a weight and a cord, each of said pulleys being mounted respectively above the lower end of each of said side arms of said lower wicket member, the ends respectively of said cord being secured to said lower ends of said side arms and said weight being suspended by said cord intermediate the said pulleys.

3. A wicket window embodying a lower wicket member, an upper wicket member disposed to telescope within said lower wicket member, a catch member carried by said upper wicket member, whereby said upper wicket window may be suspended, pulley and weight means operatively disposed in connection with said lower wicket member, whereby said members may be actuated, and a catch member operatively disposed to hold said weight in elevated position.

4. A wicket window embodying a frame; upper and lower wicket members, said upper member comprising a crossbar and wicket bars depending from said crossbar, said wicket bars being telescopically disposable in said lower wicket member whereby said upper wicket member may be supported by said lower wicket member when said upper member is in open position; means for releasably suspending said upper member in closed position; and actuating means directly connected to said lower member whereby said lower member may be moved into open position and said upper member may be moved by means of said lower member into closed position.

5. A wicket window embodying a frame; upper and lower wicket members, said upper member comprising a crossbar and wicket bars depending from said crossbar, said wicket bars being telescopically disposable in said lower wicket member whereby said upper wicket member may be supported by said lower wicket member when said upper member is in open position; means for re-

leasably suspending said upper member in closed position; a continuous deal place disposed beneath and in spaced relation to the lower edged portion of said lower member; and actuating means directly connected to said lower member whereby said lower member may be moved into open position and said upper member may be moved by means of said lower member into closed position.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 29th day of September, A. D. 1921.

CHARLES E. GRANT.