Nov. 1, 1932. C. HASSEY 1,885,560

BANK WINDOW

Filed May 6, 1931

Fig. 1

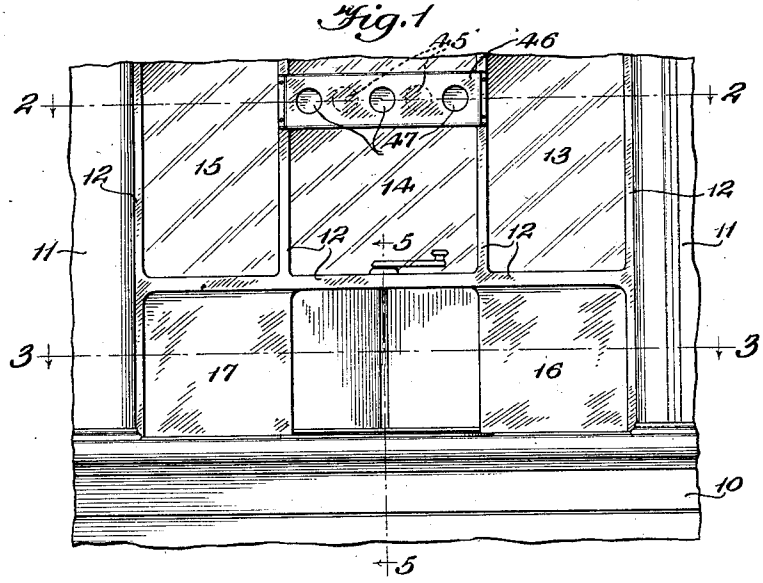


Fig. 2.

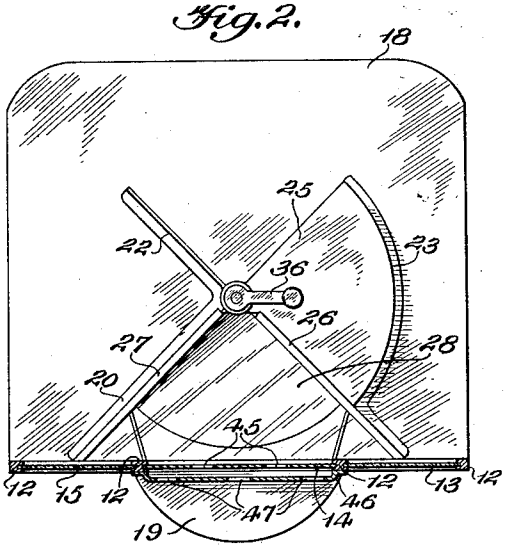


Fig. 3.

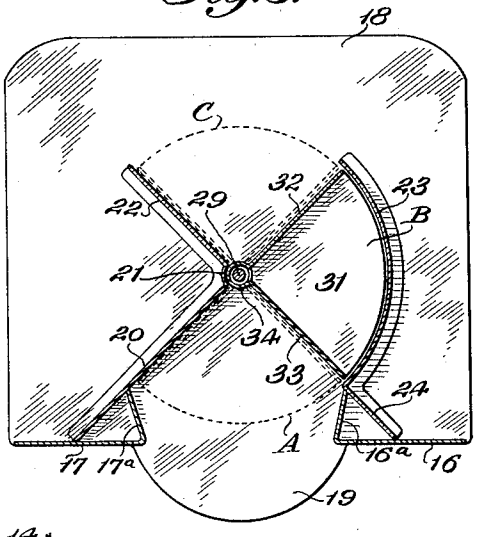


Fig. 4.

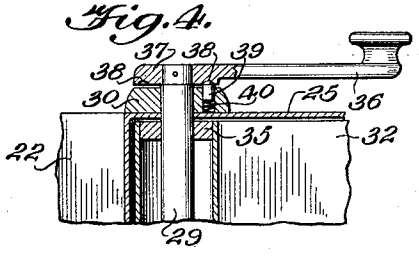
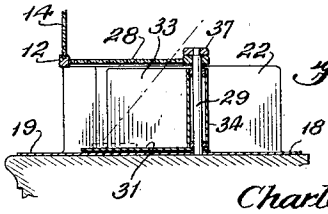


Fig. 5.



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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BANK WINDOW

Application filed May 6, 1931. Serial No. 535,495.

This invention relates to improvements of bank windows, such as are used in tellers' cages, etc.

One of the features of the present invention is the provision of a bank window through which currency, papers, and the like may be passed without at any time opening a clear passage therethrough, so that a robber at no time is enabled to present a weapon or to fire through the window at the teller.

Another feature of the present invention is the provision of a bank window having a moving tray for conveying the currency, papers, etc. from the customer to the teller, or vice versa, and which may be inspected by the teller when in either the teller's position or the customer's position.

With these and other objects in view, as appear in the course of the following specification and claims, an illustrative form of the device is set forth on the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a face view of the window and associated parts.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section substantially on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section substantially on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical detail sectional view showing the operating handle and its detent.

Figure 5 is a sectional view, substantially on line 5—5 of Figure 1.

In this drawing, the bank counter 10 is shown to have pillars 11 mounted from point to point thereon. A rigid metal frame 12 connects the pillars and supports panes 13, 14 and 15 of bullet proof glass, for example. It will be noted that a maximum of space is thus provided for clear vision between the teller and the customer. Below the horizontal bar of the frame 12 are the flanking plates 16 and 17 which likewise are of bullet proof material. Between the flanking plates 16 and 17 is an aperture (Figure 3) leading to a cavity which at its front portion is bounded by the rearward extensions 16*a*, 17*a* of the flanking plates 16 and 17. The floor of this cavity is constituted by a sheet of metal 18 having a forward extension 19 providing an apron or rest upon which the customer may place articles prior to inserting them in the tray to be described hereinafter, and which forms a support upon which he may write.

A sheet metal partition 20 has an arcuately formed portion 21 near the bottom of the cavity, and a further rearwardly extending portion 22 disposed substantially at 90° to the portion 20. A second partition 23 is of arcuate shape and extends for slightly more than 90° of an arc from the inner end of the inturned portion 16*a* of the flanking plate 16. This partition 23 preferably has an extension 24 which is joined solidly to the flanking sheet 16 and its extension 16*a*.

Connected to the upper edge of the partition 23 is a sheet metal cover member 25 which is joined to the upper edge of the partition piece 20, 21, 22. The front edge of the cover member 25 is provided with a grooved portion 26 which, in conjunction with a similar grooved portion 27 on the uper edge of the partition 20, supports a triangular piece 28 of bullet proof glass to close the top of the aforesaid cavity.

Concentric with the arcuate partition 23 is a spindle 29 which is journaled at its lower end in the floor sheet 18 and adjacent its upper end in a bushing 30 carried by the cover member 25 (Figure 4).

A tray is provided having a floor 31 joined rigidly to vertical walls 32, 33 which are illustrated as being at substantially 90° with respect to one another, and has constructed integrally and joined by an arcuate portion 34 extending concentrically with the axis of the spindle 29, being spaced therefrom by fillers 35 (Figure 4) and thus held fixedly to the spindle.

At the upper end of the spindle 29 is fixed a crank handle 36 for rotating the spindle. The boss 37 at the inner end of the crank handle has a pair of notches 38 located substantially 180° apart and adapted to cooperate with a plunger 39 vertically movable in the boss 30, and normally forced upwardly by a coil spring 40.

The pane 14 is preferably provided at approximately the head height of an average person with apertures 45 (Figures 1 and 2). An outer member 46 is secured to vertical

portions of the frame 12 and itself has a plurality of apertures 47 which are staggered with respect to the apertures 45. It will be noted that by reason of the spaced relationship of the pane 14 and of the outer member 46, the teller and customer may speak to one another, but it is not possible to point a weapon through these openings, in the direction of the teller.

In operation, if the tray is in the position shown in Figure 2, the customer may place currency, papers, etc. upon the tray. As noted in Figure 5, the teller may inspect the tray while in this position through the triangular glass pane 28. The teller can then rotate the spindle 29 by the crank handle 36 from the lower position A, shown in dotted lines in Figure 3, into the upper position C shown in dotted lines in Figure 3, at which time the contents of the tray are opened to him for removal and replacement.

It will particularly be noted from Figure 3 that when the tray is in the intermediate position B, shown in full lines, the partition wall 33 closes the space between the spindle position and the arcuate wall 23. If the tray is moved slightly in a clockwise direction from the position B, the partition 33 is moved to expose the floor 31 of the tray, but at the same time, the partition 32 continues to prevent direct access of the hand or a missile to the teller's position. Even in the extreme positions A and C, the partitions 32 and 33, respectively, prevent such access.

It will be noted that the close fit between the arcuate bent portion 21 and the bent portion 34 surrounding the spindle likewise provides no path for a missile; and with the construction of the entire device of bullet proof glass and strong metal, the teller is assured against pilfering or robbery under a threat of arms.

The engagement of the plunger 39 with the recess 38 will normally retain the tray in its position A or C, while the plunger will also provide a slight friction to prevent swinging of the tray accidentally or by reason of a draft. Further, it will be noted from Figure 3 that with the tray in the position C or B, the customer does not have access to any portion of the tray by which he might engage the tray to turn it and thus seize articles which may be present thereon.

It is obvious that the invention is not limited solely to the form of execution shown, but that it may be employed in many ways without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A bank window comprising a support, a spindle upstanding from said support, a tray having a bottom and a pair of side walls disposed at an angle to one another, said bottom and walls being secured to said spindle, a front panel having an opening therein opposite said tray, a first fixed wall on said support extending in a substantially radial direction from said spindle toward said front panel and an arcuate fixed wall on said support extending concentrically to said spindle and slightly spaced from said tray whereby to permit movement of the tray about the spindle axis, and substantially horizontal closing means extending from said front panel and connected to said fixed walls for covering the top of said tray when presented toward said panel and when presented toward said arcuate wall.

2. A bank window as in claim 1, in which the portion of said closing means covering the space above the tray when the latter is presented toward said panel is a transparent sheet of bullet-proof material whereby the contents of the tray may be inspected therethrough.

3. A bank window comprising a support, a spindle upstanding from said support, a tray having a bottom and a pair of side walls disposed at substantially 90 degrees with respect to one another, said bottom and walls being secured to said spindle, a front panel having an opening therein opposite said tray, first and second fixed walls on said support extending in substantially radial directions from said spindle and joined to one another and located at a mutual angle of substantially 90 degrees, said first wall extending substantially to said front panel, and an arcuate fixed wall on said support extending concentrically to said spindle and having a greater angle of arc than that of the tray walls, said arcuate wall being slightly spaced from said tray whereby to permit movement of the tray about the spindle axis from a position opposite said opening to a position substantially 180 degrees removed therefrom in which one of the tray walls encounters said second wall and is stopped thereby, a substantially horizontal closing plate extending from said arcuate wall to the junction of said first and second walls and providing an upper bearing for said spindle, and a transparent sheet of bullet-proof material horizontally closing the space between said front panel, said first wall, and said closing plate.

4. A bank window comprising a substantially horizontal support, a top wall parallel to said support, a front panel connected to said support and top wall and having an opening therebetween, a fixed vertical arcuate wall having a horizontal cross-section in the form of a circular arc and extending from the opening, and a fixed vertical wall having a portion extending from adjacent the center of said curvature in a direction away from a portion of said arcuate wall and a portion extending to said front panel, said fixed vertical walls each closing the space between said support and said top wall to provide a passage from said opening, and a tray mounted to pivot

about the vertical axis concentric with said arc and located close to said vertical wall and comprising a bottom wall located close to said support and vertical wall members extending vertically from said bottom wall and terminating close to said top wall, said vertical wall members extending horizontally so that upon rotation of the tray they pass close to said arcuate wall, whereby said passage is closed by said tray in all rotated positions thereof.

5. A bank window as in claim 4, in which said top wall includes a transparent portion located between the tray axis and the front panel.

6. A bank window comprising a substantially horizontal support, a top wall parallel to said support, a front panel connected to said support and top wall and having an opening opposite the space between said support and top wall, a vertical arcuate wall having a horizontal cross-section in the form of a circular arc and extending from one vertical edge of the opening, a tray mounted to pivot about a vertical axis concentric with said arc, and a fixed vertical wall having a portion extending from adjacent the center of said arc radially away therefrom and a portion connected to said front panel, said vertical walls closing the space between said support and top wall to provide a passage from said opening from one side of said front panel to the other, said tray including a bottom wall located close to said support, and vertical wall members extending vertically from said bottom wall and terminating close to said top wall and having vertical edges at a distance from the axis slightly less than the radius of said arc whereby the tray may turn freely about said axis, the angular length of said arc being greater than the angular distance between the vertical edges of said vertical wall members, so that said passage is closed by said tray in all rotated positions thereof.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

CHARLES HASSEY.