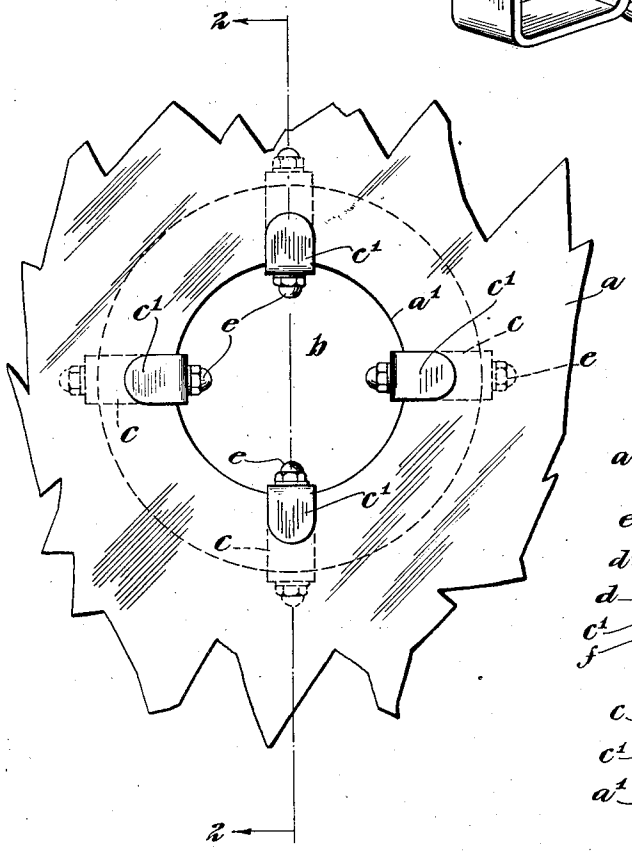
Oct. 9, 1928. 1,686,942

H. J. THIELKER

SPEECH VENT

Filed Jan. 19, 1928

Fig. 1.



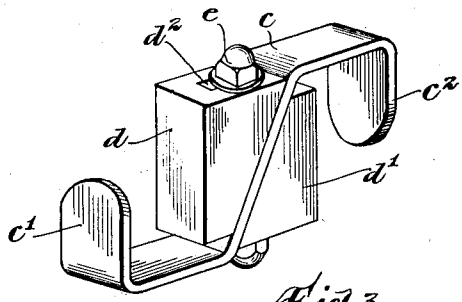
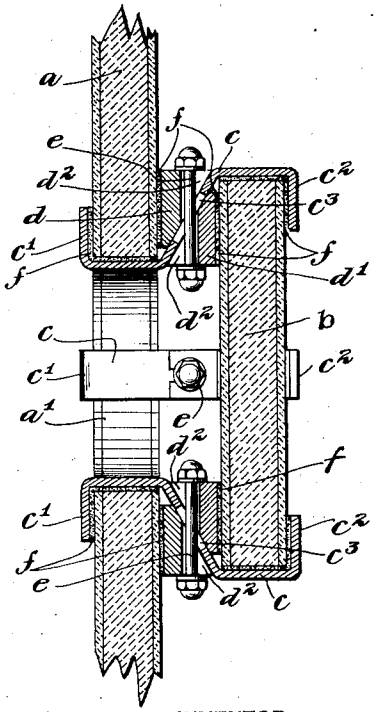


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. THIELKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO TRIPLEX SAFETY GLASS COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

SPEECH VENT.

Application filed January 19, 1928. Serial No. 247,774.

The use of bullet-proof glass in the formation of bank-teller's cages has now become quite general and as a further measure of safety and convenience a speech vent, for oral communication between teller and customer, is generally provided, the aperture through the glass being guarded against the discharge of a gun by a guard plate which over-laps the aperture and is held in spaced relation with the glass wall. Such guard plate, also of bullet-proof glass, is usually secured in position by bolts which pass through the guard plate and through the glass wall, sleeves or other spacing devices being interposed between the plate and the wall. The drilling of the holes in the plate and wall for the reception of the bolts increases the liability to fracture, especially when the bolts are set up tightly or the guard plate is subjected to pressure. It has been proposed also to secure the guard plate in position by devices which do not involve the drilling of holes in the glass for the reception of bolts, but because of their cumbersome character or the difficulty in securing them in position, or for some other reason, such devices do not appear to have come into general use. It is the object of the present invention to provide means for securing such guard plates in position which do not require glass to be drilled for bolts and are themselves acceptable in appearance, do not obscure the light to any marked extent, are light in construction yet strong, and are capable of easy application. The invention will be more fully explained hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawing in which it is illustrated and in which:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing a portion of a glass wall with its aperture and improved device for securing the guard plate in position, the latter being also indicated.

Figure 2 is a view in section on the plane indicated by the broken line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view in perspective of one of the clamping devices.

In the drawing the glass wall a, presumably of bullet-proof glass, is shown as provided at a^1 with a circular aperture for oral communication. Associated with the aperture a^1 is a guard plate b, also presumably of bullet-proof glass, also circular in form and of such size as to over-lap the aperture a^1, when in position, to such an extent that, when the guard plate is properly spaced from the wall, the teller would not be in the line of fire directed through the space between the wall and the guard plate. The guard plate is secured in position by reversely hooked bars c so proportioned that one of the hooks, as c^1, may engage the wall a at the edge of the aperture a^1, being directed away from the center of the aperture, while the other, as c^2, may engage the edge of the guard plate b, being directed inwardly toward the center. The bar c is also slotted, in its middle portion, as at c^3, for a purpose to be explained.

Associated with each bar c are two wedge blocks d and d^1, slotted as at d^2 for convenience in assembling. The two blocks d and d^1 are oppositely placed when assembled with the hooked bar, and are drawn toward each other, on opposite sides of the slotted middle portion of the hooked bar, by bolts e. Felt packing f may be placed between the hooked bars and the guard plates and between the blocks and the guard plate on one side and the wall on the other side. The wedge blocks serve to hold the guard plate in proper spaced relation with the wall and, when drawn tightly toward each other by the bolts e, hold the guard plate firmly in position.

It will be seen that the improved devices are inexpensive to manufacture, are easily and quickly applied, cut off but little light, and hold the guard plate in position without exposing either the glass wall or the glass guard plate to danger of fracture.

I claim as my invention:

1. A device for securing a guard plate in spaced relation with an apertured wall, said device comprising a reversely hooked bar adapted to engage at one end the edge of the apertured wall and at the other end the edge of the guard plate, a wedge block interposed between the hooked bar and the adjacent wall, and means to draw the wedge into position.

2. A device for securing a guard plate in spaced relation with an apertured wall, said device comprising a reversely hooked bar adapted to engage at one end the edge of the apertured wall and at the other end the edge of the guard plate, said bar being slotted in its middle portion, a wedge block interposed between the hooked bar and the adjacent

wall, and a bolt passed through the wedge block and the slotted bar to draw the wedge block into position.

3. A device for securing a guard plate in spaced relation with an apertured wall, said device comprising a reversely hooked bar adapted to engage at one end the edge of the apertured wall and at the other end the edge of the guard plate, the bar being slotted in its middle portion, slotted wedge blocks applied to opposite sides of the middle portion of the bar, and a bolt passed through the wedge blocks and the slotted bar to draw the wedge blocks toward each other.

This specification signed this 17th day of January, A. D. 1928.

HENRY J. THIELKER.