D. GUDEMAN.

BANKER'S PROTECTING STAND.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1921.

1,414,568. **Patented May 2, 1922.**

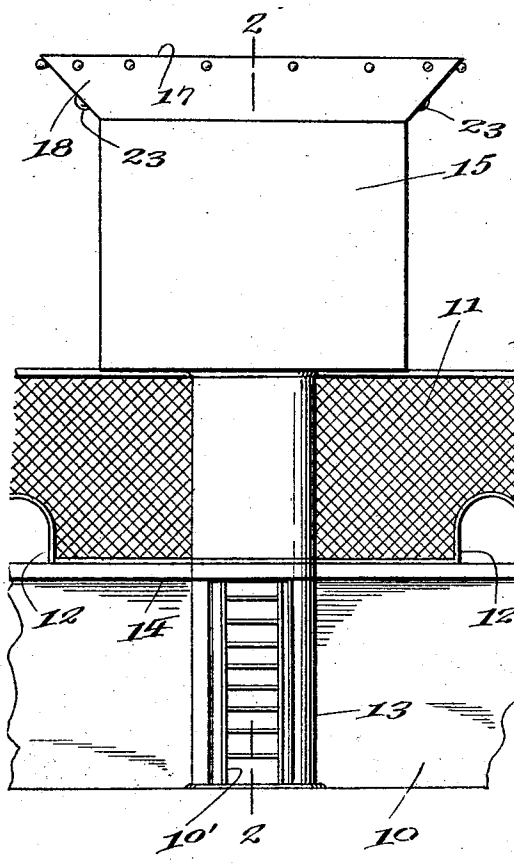


Fig. 1.

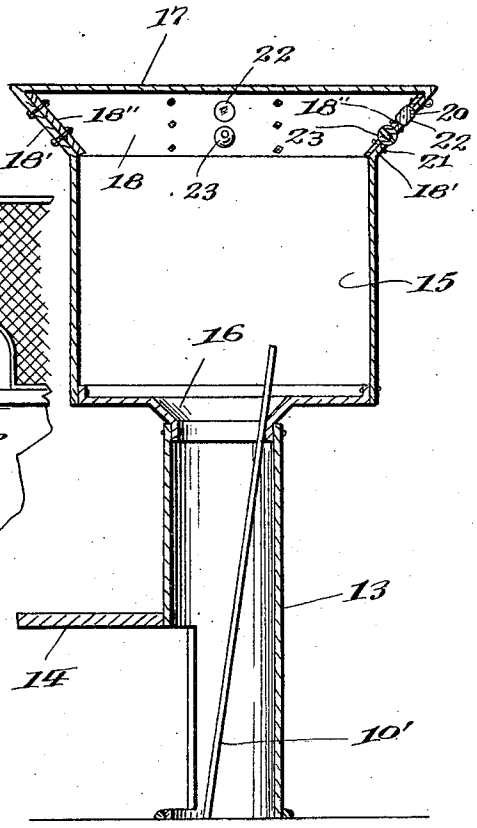


Fig. 2.

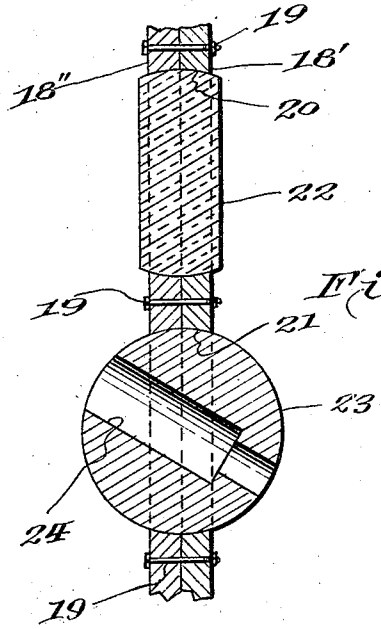


Fig. 3.

Inventor:

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By [signature]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BANKER'S PROTECTING STAND.

1,414,568. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 2, 1922.

Application filed April 22, 1921. Serial No. 463,622.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GUDEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Francesville, in the county of Pulaski, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Banker's Protecting Stands; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in protecting devices, and particularly to devices for protecting bank tellers against attacks from robbers.

One object of the invention is to provide a device wherein the teller can quickly enter and open fire on the robber or robbers, without danger of injury to himself.

Another object is to provide a device of this character into which the teller can quickly hide from the attacks of robbers, and from which he can easily see the robbers, and at the same time be permitted to fire upon the robbers.

Another object resides in the particular construction of the wall of the house or room into which the teller enters, when attacked, into which are secured the glass plates of windows, and the swiveled fire-arm barrel members through which the teller can shoot at the robbers.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the protecting device viewed from within the cage of the teller.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal central sectional view through the device, on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view through the wall of the housing, showing the glass plate of the sight opening, and the fire-arm barrel swiveled ball mounted in the wall.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing 10 represents the front wall of a teller's cage on the forward edge portion of which is mounted the grating 11, the latter having the openings 12 for the conduct of business between a customer and the teller.

Erected in the wall 10, between an adjacent pair of windows 12, is a vertical tubular structure of a diameter sufficient to permit the teller to pass thereinto, as shown at 13, said tubular structure having an opening through the wall 10, below the ledge or counter 14 of the cage. Mounted on the upper end of the tubular member, at approximately the level of the top of the grating 11, is a house 15, the same having an opening 16 in its bottom arranged over the upper open end of the tubular member, and through which the teller has access to the house. The roof 17 of the house has the downwardly and inwardly inclined walls 18, the same being preferably formed with the inner and outer portions 18′ and 18″, secured together by the bolts 19. Formed through these walls are the openings 20 and 21, the former being arranged above the latter, and disposed within the upper openings are the heavy disks of plate glass 22, which serve as windows through which the teller can readily watch the movements of the robbers and fire at them. The wall of the opening 20 is preferably concave to receive the convex edge of the glass disk 22. From the drawing it will be seen that the disk is firmly clamped between the sections 18′ and 18″ of the wall 18.

In each of the openings 21 is disposed a sphere of metal or other suitable hard substance 23, and formed through each of these spheres is an opening 24 for the reception of the barrel of a pistol or gun. The walls of the openings 21 are concave so that the spheres can freely rotate therein, thus permitting the teller to turn his gun or pistol so as to train the same on the robbers.

Disposed in the tubular member is a ladder 10′, by means of which the teller can ascend to the floor of the house 15.

In the operation of the device, when an attempt is made for a hold-up, the teller dodges down below the counter, behind the wall 10, and then enters the tubular member and ascends to the house 15. He can then see the robber through one of the glass windows 22, and places the barrel of his revolver in one of the spheres and opens fire on the robber. By means of the universal movement of the spheres the teller can swing his revolver in any direction so that the robber will be forced to run.

What is claimed is:

In a bank teller's protecting device, a

house for refuge of the teller, said house having a wall formed with inner and outer portions with openings therethrough, the walls of said openings being transversely concave, transparent disks having their peripheral edges transversely convex and fitting into the concave walls of the openings, and transversely apertured fire-arm receiving spheres mounted in certain other of the openings.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID GUDEMAN.

Witnesses:

AB. FREEMAN,

LAURA E. GROSS.