No. 620,276. Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

M. J. CAREY.

EMERGENCY SCREEN FOR PAYING TELLERS.

(Application filed Nov. 22, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

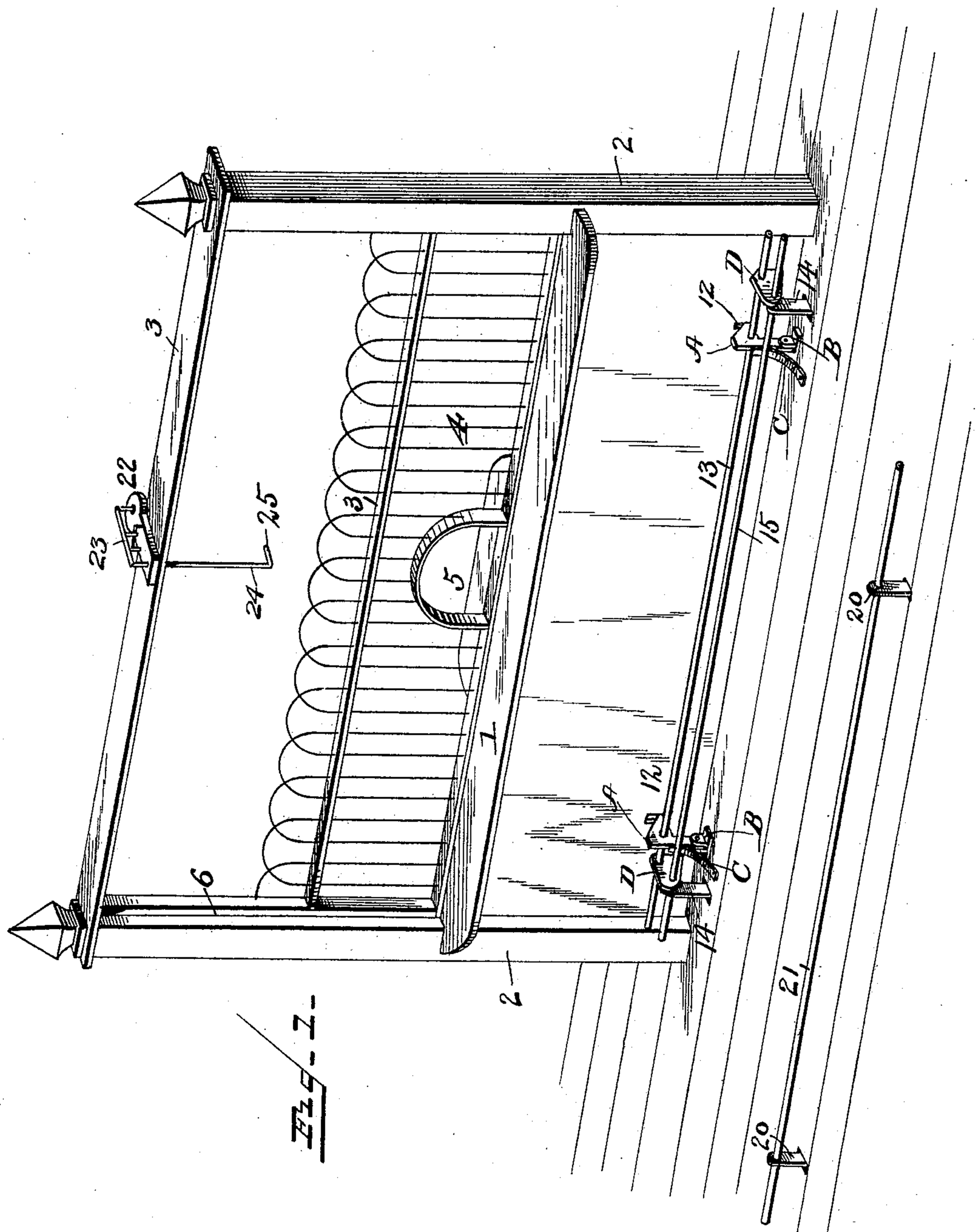

Fig. 1.

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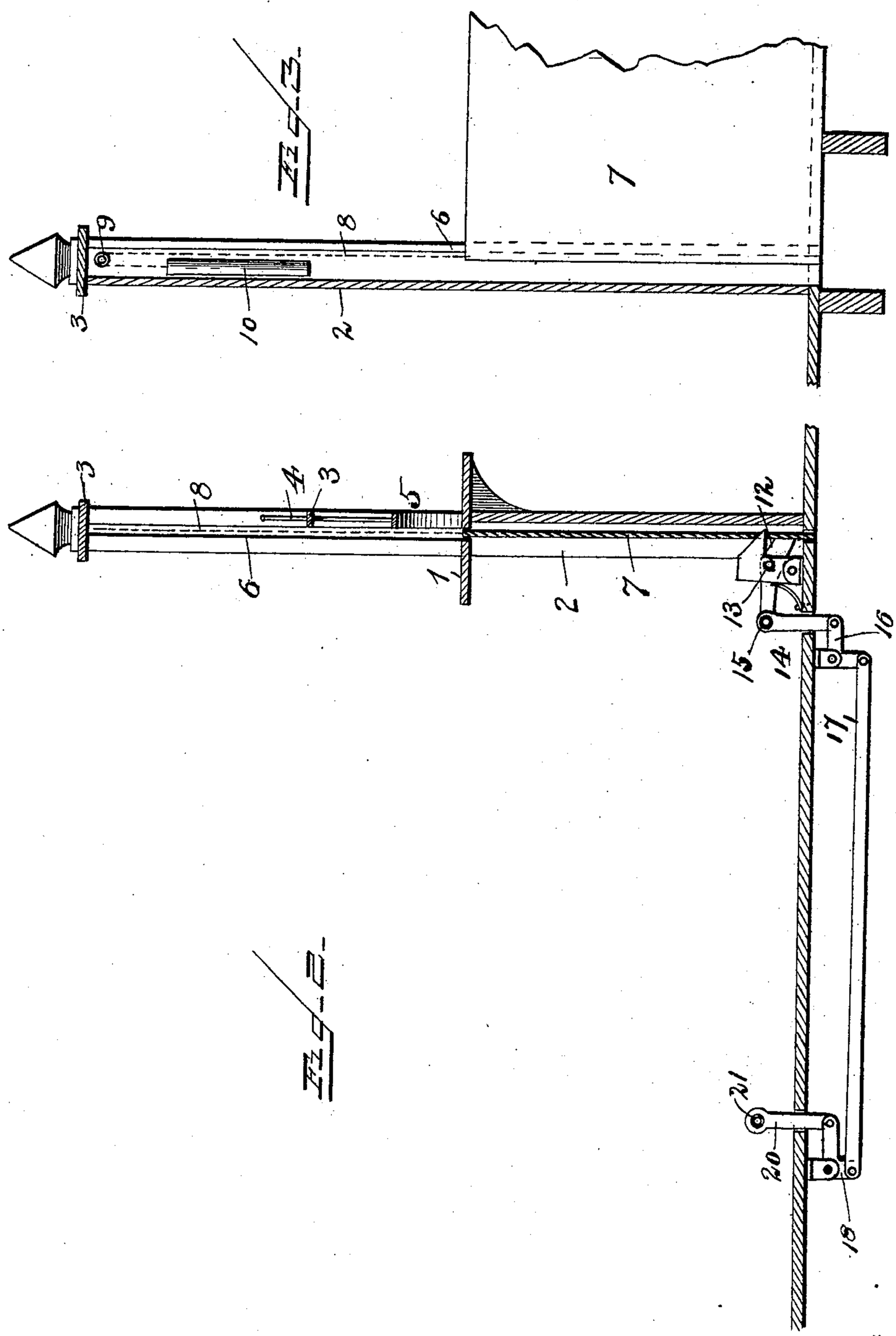

Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL J. CAREY, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES C. SHINN, OF SAME PLACE.

EMERGENCY-SCREEN FOR PAYING-TELLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,276, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed November 22, 1898. Serial No. 697,139. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL J. CAREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Emergency-Screens for Paying-Tellers; and I do 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.

My invention relates to an apron-guard for the protection of the persons of paying-tellers and other bank officers who are exposed to assault in their dealings with the public; and the object is to provide an emergency-guard and alarm should an attempt at robbery be made.

To these ends the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the device, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings the same reference characters indicate the same parts of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved guard or shield as it appears from the inside of the counter or railing. Fig. 2 is a transverse section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through one of the counter-posts.

In said drawings, 1 denotes the counter; 2 2, the tubular counter-posts connected by a cross-rail 3 and the usual wire railing or fence 4, which is provided with the open window 5. The inner faces of the posts are formed with vertical guide-grooves 6 6 to receive the outer edges of the shield or apron 7, which has a vertical movement in said grooves, the upper edge of the apron normally resting on a line with the shelf or counter 1, its outer upper ends being connected to the cords 8 8, which extend upwardly through the grooves 6 6 and over the guide-pulleys 9 9, journaled in the upper ends of the posts, and their free ends are connected to counterbalance-weights 10 10, which combined are of greater weight than the apron.

Near the lower edge of the apron are two orifices 12 12, which receive the projecting toes of the retaining-pawls A A, pivoted in the brackets B B, fixed to the floor, and C C denote leaf-springs which serve to press the toes of the retaining-pawls into the orifices in the curtain. 13 denotes a rod which connects these pawls A A, and on this rod 13 are fulcrumed two releasing-dogs D D, the lower front edges of which rest against the inner face of the apron, and their rear horizontal arms are connected by a rod 15, from which two connecting-rods 14 14 extend to the horizontal arms of a pair of bell-crank levers, one of which, 16, is shown in Fig. 2, and both of which are fulcrumed in suitable brackets fixed to the under side of the floor. From each of the vertical arms of said bell-crank levers 16 a rod 17 extends to the corresponding arms of a second pair of bell-crank levers 18, also fulcrumed in brackets fixed to the under side of the floor. The horizontal arms of these latter bell-crank levers 18 are pivoted to connecting-rods 20, which extend upwardly through suitable guide-orifices in the floor, and their upper ends are connected by a horizontal rod 21, as shown in Fig. 1. From this description it will be understood that a downward pressure on either of the trip-rods 15 or 21 will release the pawls and allow the apron or shield to rise under the influence of the weights, and thus establish a barrier between the front and rear of the counter.

Of course it will be understood that the shield or apron is bullet-proof, and while the front trip-rod may be operated by the person dealing with the outside party the rear trip-rod is arranged contiguous to the book-keeper or other employee near the one first mentioned.

Upon the cross-rail 3 is mounted a mechanical alarm 22, the trip-lever 23 of which is provided with a depending rod 24, the lower end of which terminates in a horizontal arm 25, which extends across the path of the upper edge of the shield or apron, so that when the apron rises the lever 23 is automatically tripped and the alarm sounded. A blank cartridge is also inserted in the alarm-casing and in the path of the trip-lever, so arranged as to be exploded when said lever is tripped.

It will be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to with-

out departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the counter, and the weight-actuated shield, 7, formed with the orifices, 12 12, the brackets, B B, the spring-actuated retaining-pawls, A A, the rod, 13, fixed in said pawls, the releasing-dogs, D D; mounted on said rod, the rod, 15, carried by said dogs, the bell-crank levers, 16 and 18, operatively connected to the rod, 15, and the rod, 21, operatively connected to the bell-crank lever, 18, and in the same plane with the said rod, 15, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL J. CAREY.

Witnesses:

C. R. VANDERPOOL,

J. A. GOLDMAN.