

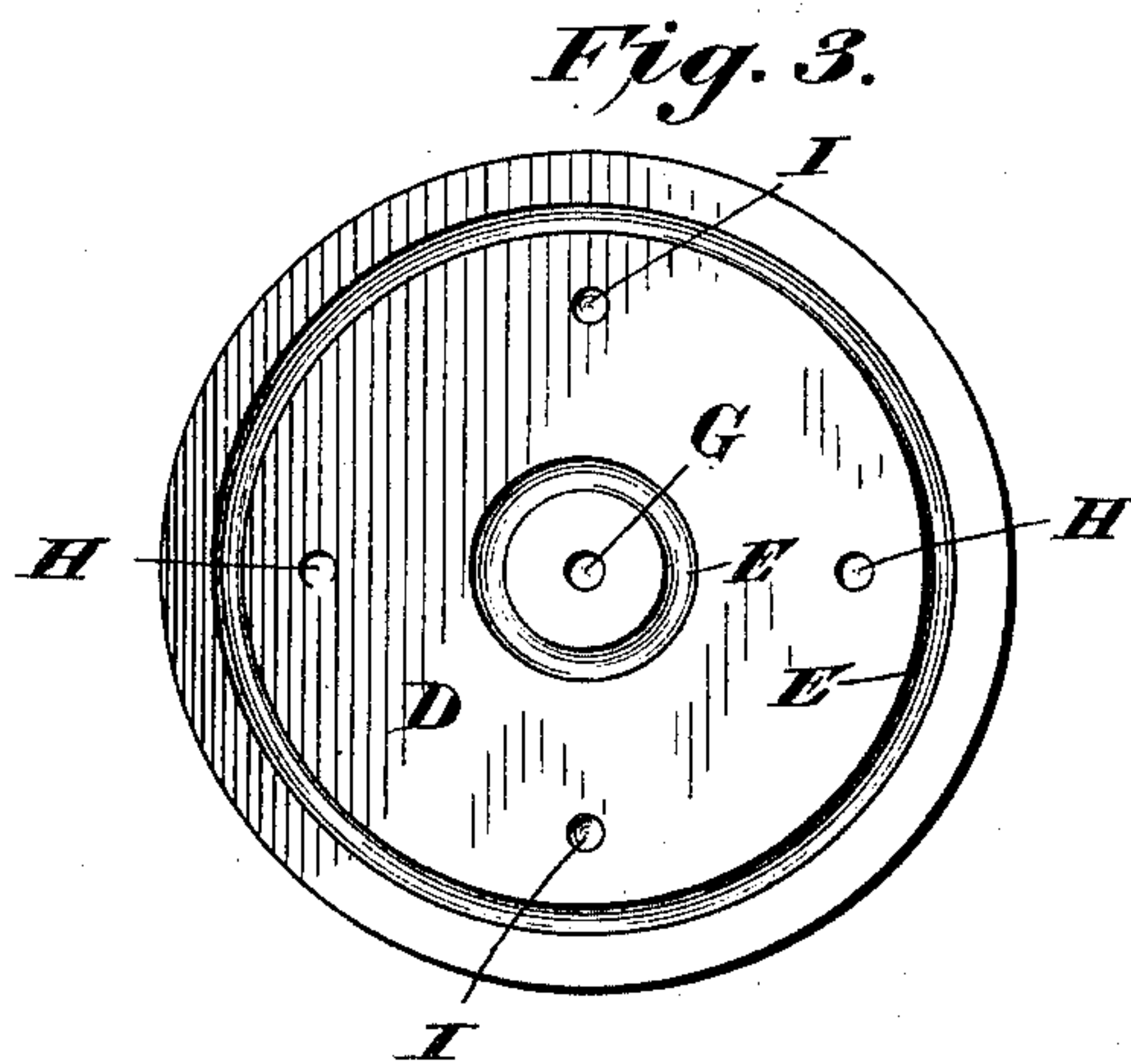
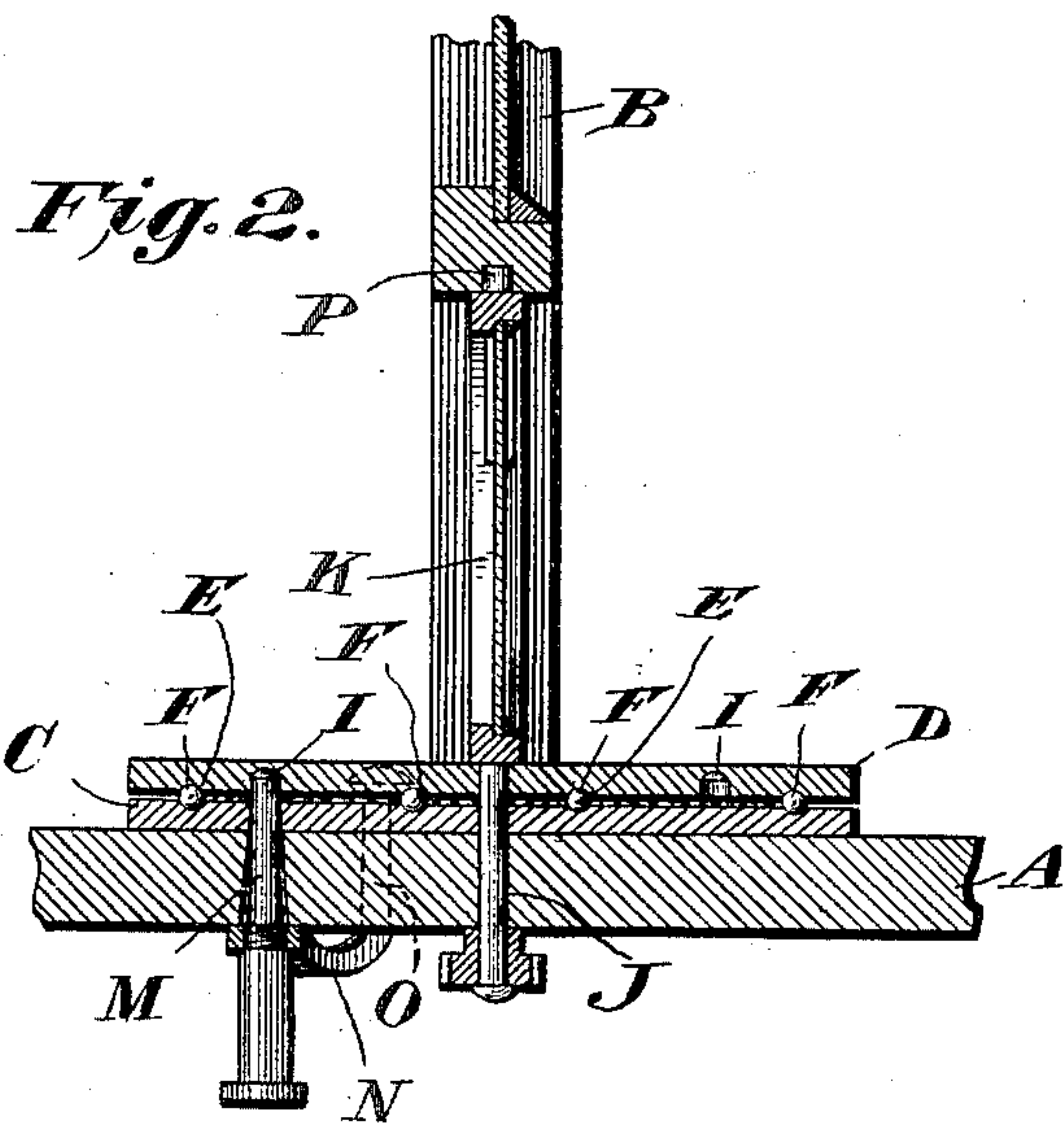
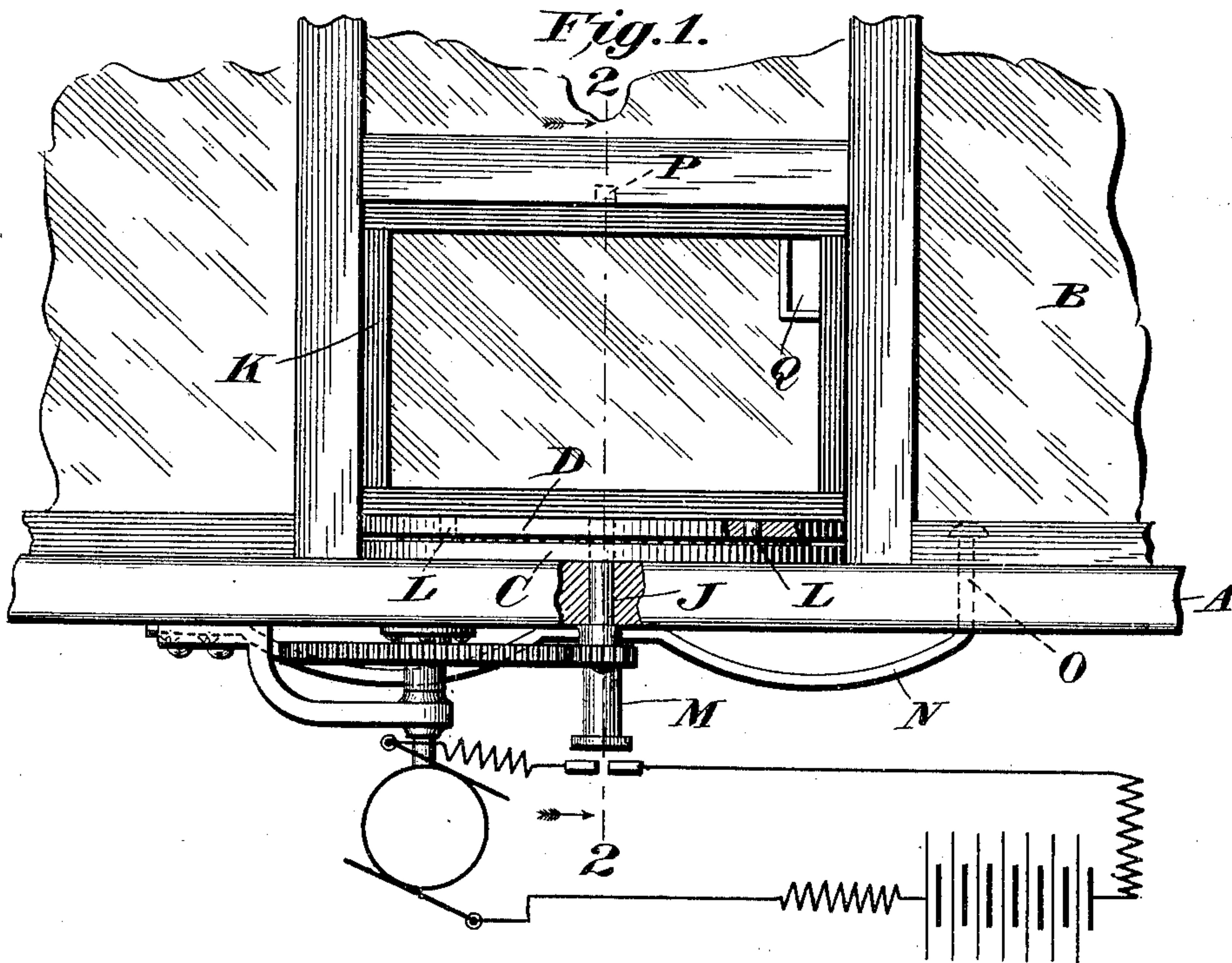
No. 688,159.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

G. CHATTERTON.  
WINDOW COUNTER.

(Application filed Aug. 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CHATTERTON, OF HAWARDEN, IOWA.

## WINDOW-COUNTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,159, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed August 22, 1901. Serial No. 72,937. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE CHATTERTON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hawarden, in the county of Sioux and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Counters, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of this invention is the provision of means whereby the unwarranted extraction of money from the window or counter of a cashier or teller of a bank or similar institution will be effectually prevented without at the same time hampering the proper transaction of the legitimate business of the institution. This object I accomplish by the use of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings; and the invention consists in certain novel features hereinafter first fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings just mentioned, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a counter and window embodying the preferred form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrows, and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the upper rotary disk.

The main desk or counter A and the framework B are of the usual or any preferred form and form no part of my invention.

Upon the counter A, I secure or form a circular shelf or base C, having annular grooves in its upper face for the reception of anti-friction-balls. Concentrically upon this base or shelf I mount the rotary disk D, provided in its under face with annular grooves E, registering with the annular grooves in the upper face of the base to receive anti-friction-balls F, whereby the disk may rotate easily and smoothly. The rotary disk is provided with a central opening G and also with diametrically opposite openings H and with diametrically opposite sockets I. The central opening G permits a post or pivot J, depending from the sash K, to pass downward to and through the counter, its lower end being con-

nected by suitable gearing with a motor of any preferred type. For convenience I have indicated an electric motor, but it will be readily understood that the particular style of motor is immaterial and any preferred form may be utilized. The openings H receive pins or lugs L on the lower edge of the sash K, and thereby the sash and disk are connected so as to move together. The sockets I are locking-sockets adapted to be engaged by a locking-pin and motor-controller M, rising through the counter and the base from a spring-lever N, secured to the under side of the counter and having its free end bent upward through the counter, as indicated at O, to furnish a button or handle by which the device may be operated. On the upper edge of the sash, at the center thereof, I form a stud or trunnion P, engaging a suitable socket or bearing in the framework B and forming the upper pivot for the sash. In an upper corner of the sash I provide an opening or slot Q, through which checks and other papers may be passed.

It will be seen at once that with the parts in the position shown in the drawings the window is closed and access to the interior is prevented. Should it be desired to pass a book or a bundle of money into the bank, the bundle is placed on the rotary disk outside the window, after which the cashier or teller will depress the spring-lever, so as to release the locking-pin from the disk and close the electric circuit or otherwise set the motor in motion. The disk will be then rotated by the motor, and the pressure on the lever being relieved the motion will be automatically stopped after one-half of a complete revolution by reason of the resiliency of the spring-lever throwing the locking-pin into engagement with the socket in the under side of the disk and simultaneously cutting off the motor. In the form of the device illustrated the lower end of the locking-pin forms a circuit-closer, as will be readily understood from Fig. 1, but this particular detail is not material, and may be varied according to the type of motor employed.

The construction of the device is simple and the advantages to be derived from its use are believed to be manifest.

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

1. The combination with the framework, 5 of a rotary shelf mounted in a window-opening therein, a sash having a trunnion on its upper edge engaging a socket in the framework, and provided on its lower edge with lugs engaging sockets in the rotary shelf and 10 with a pivot-post depending below the shelf, means for locking the shelf, and means for imparting a rotary motion to the pivot-post depending from the lower edge of the sash.

2. The combination of a rotary shelf, a sash 15 carried thereby, and a spring-lever below the shelf having a locking-pin adapted to engage

the shelf said lever also controlling the movement of the shelf.

3. A window-counter comprising a rotary shelf and a sash carried thereby, mechanism 20 for rotating the shelf and means for locking the shelf or releasing the same and simultaneously stopping or starting the mechanism for rotating the shelf.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 25 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE CHATTERTON.

Witnesses:

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W. A. KING.