

No. 831,617.

PATENTED SEPT. 25, 1906.

W. LAWRENCE.
MOVABLE BANK LATTICE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

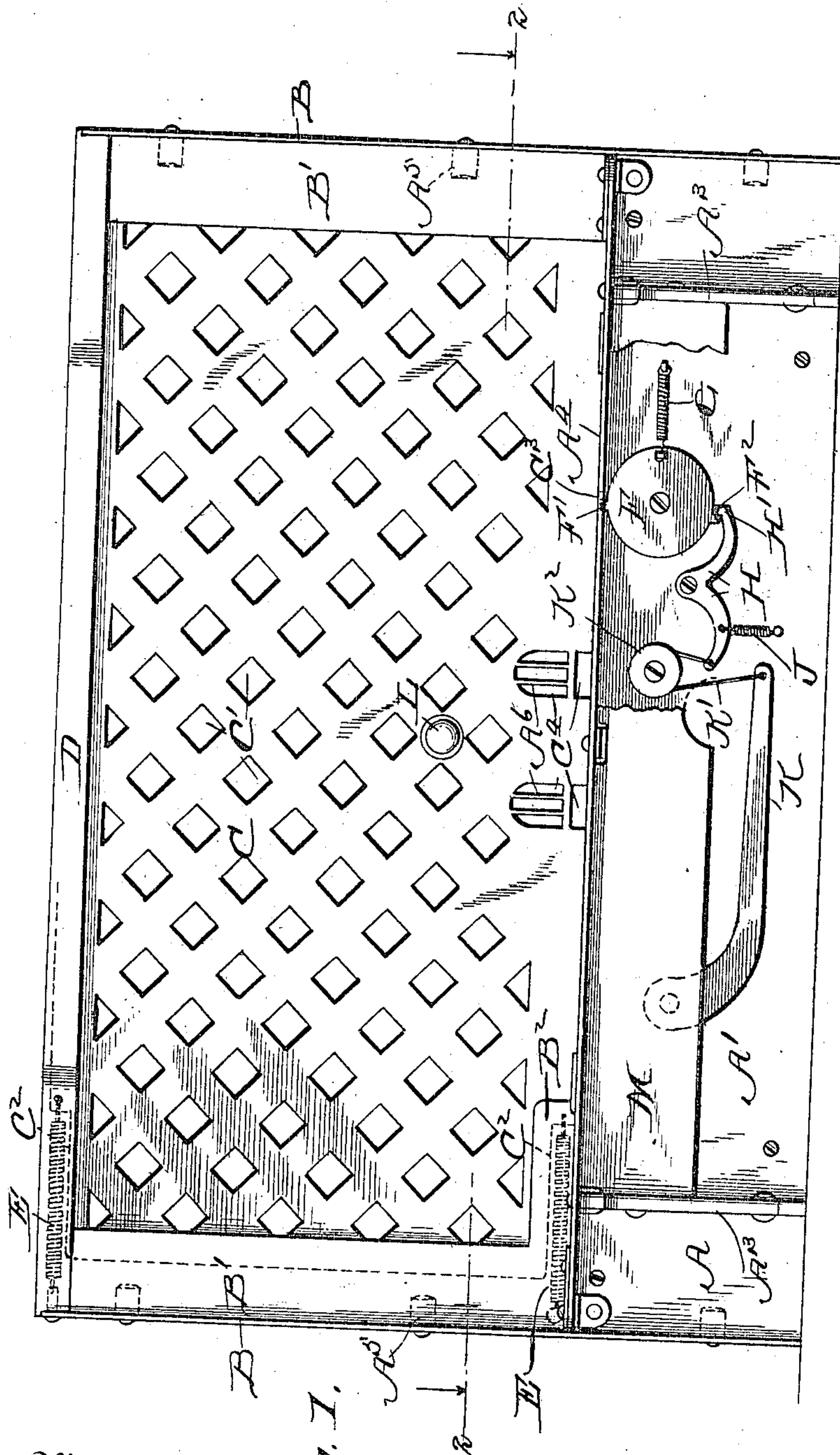
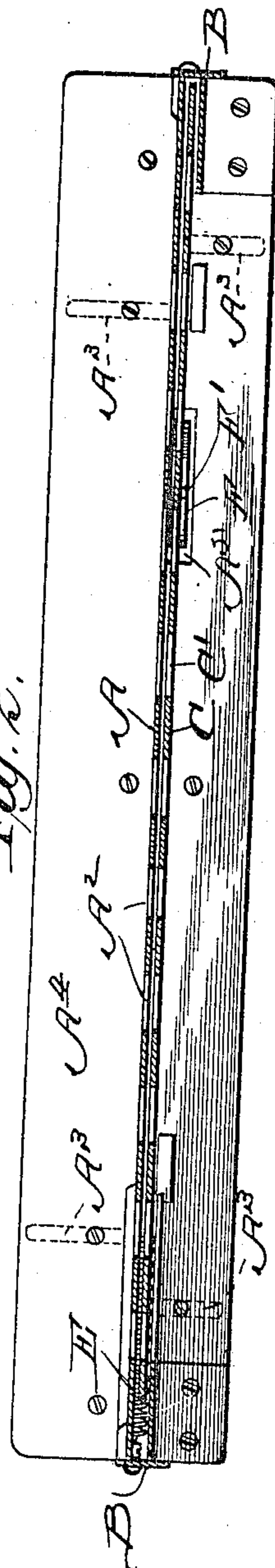


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
W. L. Lawrence
E. B. McBeth

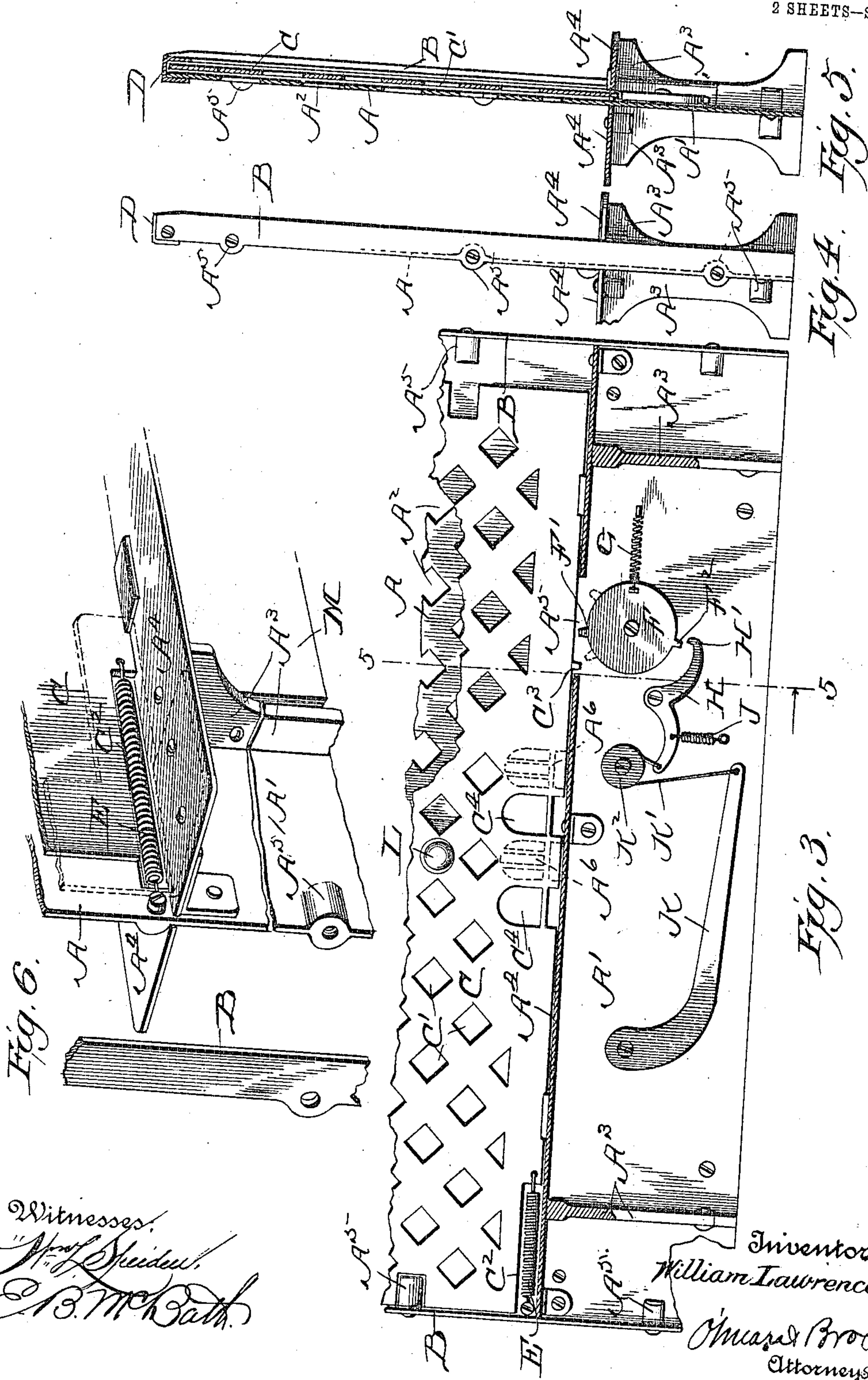
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, OF XENIA, OHIO.

MOVABLE BANK-LATTICE.

No. 831,617.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed November 9, 1905. Serial No. 286,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Xenia, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Movable Bank-Lattices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in lattices or railings designed for use in connection with windows in bank-fixtures, such as are used by paying and receiving tellers, and is designed as an improvement upon my Patent No. 727,812, granted May 12, 1903, for a burglar-trap. The invention described herein can be employed either in combination with the features shown in said patent or by itself, as may be deemed advisable.

The object of the invention is to provide a safeguard against the holding up of a teller or other bank officer by any person upon the outer side of the railing and lattice-work which usually extends around bank-counters.

The invention consists of a fixed lattice and a movable lattice, the openings of which are in their normal position, but which are drawn out of alinement when the movable lattice is moved longitudinally upon the fixed lattice, thereby presenting an imperforate partition; and it also consists of providing the movable lattice with a solid portion having window-openings therein which aline with the window-openings of the fixed lattice only when the movable lattice is in its normal position.

The invention also consists in the means for moving the movable lattice at will.

The invention further consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully set forth, pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings; in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical elevation showing the parts in their normal position as seen from the inner side of the bank-counter, certain portions being broken away to show the releasing mechanism. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the lower portion of the device, the bank-counter being in section and the parts being shown in abnormal position. Fig. 4 is an end view of the device. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of an end of the counter, illustrating the actuating means employed.

In the drawings, A represents a fixed vertical wall having a lower solid portion (shown

at A') and having its upper portion perforated, as shown at A². To the solid portion are secured suitable vertical brackets A³ upon both the inner and outer faces of the fixed wall or partition A, and upon these brackets are supported front and inner counters A⁴.

The partition A has adjacent its vertical edges suitable cylindrical bosses A⁵ formed thereon, and in the ends of these bosses are formed threaded sockets adapted to receive bolts or screws by means of which suitable upright end pieces B are secured to the ends of the wall A and at right angles thereto.

Upon the inner counter A⁴ and adjacent each end of the same are arranged vertical upright plates B', one of which has an angled extension B². Mounted upon the inner counter A⁴ and slidable thereon is a movable partition or lattice-work C, provided with perforations C', which are adapted when the lattice-work C is in its normal position to aline with the perforations A² in the lattice portion of the wall A. The lattice C is of less length than the wall A and rests against the inner face of said wall, and the end portions of the lattice C are held between the inner faces of the wall A and the upright strips or plates B'. A flanged guide-plate D is carried by the upper edge of the wall A, and the upper edge of the lattice-work C rests in the groove formed between the wall-plate A and the inner flange of the guide-plate D. The lattice-work C is held at both its ends and upper edges by the plates B' and D and is free to have a limited longitudinal movement upon the inner counter A⁴. Two end corners of the lattice-work are cut out as shown at C², and in these cut-out portions are arranged coil-springs E, one end of each being secured to the lattice-work C, while the opposite ends are secured to the fixed wall A. The tendency of these springs is to draw the lattice-work C into the position shown in Fig. 3, in which position the openings C' will be out of alinement with the openings A², and the wall A and lattice-work C will, combined, present a substantially solid wall between the inner and outer counters A⁴.

To hold the lattice C in normal position, so that the openings C' and A² will register, the following means are provided: The inner counter A⁴ is cut out as shown at A⁵, and the lattice-work C is provided with a depending lug C³, projecting into the cut-out portion A⁵. A disk F is rotatably mounted below the cut-out portion A⁵ of the inner counter A⁴ and is

provided with a tooth F' , which projects upwardly into said opening and in position to be engaged by the lug C^3 . A coil-spring G is secured at one end to the inner faces of the wall A and at the opposite end to the disk F and tends to hold the said disk against rotation and when rotated to return it to its normal position. The disk F is also provided with a tooth F^2 , which is normally engaged by a hook H' , formed at one end upon a lever H , which lever is composed of two curved arms and is pivoted to the inner face of the wall A at the juncture of the two arms. The other arm of the lever H has one end of a coil-spring J connected thereto, the opposite end of the spring J being connected to the wall A . A foot-treadle K is pivotally connected to the wall A , and a cable K' has one end connected to the free end of the foot-treadle K and has its opposite end connected to the end portion of the curved arm to which the spring J is connected, the cable K' running over a suitable loose pulley K^2 . In the wall A immediately above the counters A^4 suitable grated windows A^6 are formed, and in the lattice-work C are formed suitable running windows C^4 , which register with the windows A^6 when the lattice-work C is in its normal position. A suitable knob L is carried by the lattice C , by which it can be returned to its normal position after it has been drawn into a closed position by the springs E .

The operation of the device will be obvious, as it will be readily seen that when the lattice C is in its normal position the appearance of an open lattice-work will be presented from either side of the counters A^4 , provided with one or more windows; but if for any reason it is desired to replace the open lattice-work by a practically solid metal wall the bank clerk has only to depress with his foot the treadle K and the lever H will be tripped, causing the hook H' to release the tooth F^2 , and the springs E being much stronger than the spring G will at once draw the lattice-work C into the position shown in Fig. 3, thus throwing the openings and windows out of alinement. The spring G will return the

disk F to its normal position as soon as the movement of the lattice has rotated it a sufficient distance to release the lug C^3 from engagement with the tooth F' . When it is desired to again open the lattice-work, the lattice C may be moved by means of the knob L to its normal position, and the lug C' will again catch and engage the tooth F' , and the lattice will be held open until the lever H is again tripped by the treadle K .

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

1. The combination with a wall carrying a counter and having openings formed therein, of a lattice-work arranged upon the counter and slidable thereon, said lattice-work being parallel to and adjacent the wall and the openings of the lattice alining with those of the wall when the lattice is in normal position, means for sliding the lattice out of normal position, a lug carried by the lattice, a rotatable disk having a tooth adapted to be engaged by said lug, a spring connected at one end to the disk and adapted to restore the same in its normal position when partially rotated, a second tooth on the disk a pivoted hooked lever adapted to engage said second tooth, and means for tripping said lever.

2. A bank-fixture comprising a stationary wall having a solid lower portion and an upper lattice-work portion, the counter carried by said wall, a spring-actuated movable lattice arranged upon the counter and adapted to slide upon the fixed lattice, the openings in the fixed and movable lattices registering when the movable lattice is in its normal position, means for locking the movable lattice in normal position, and a foot-treadle arranged beneath the counter and adapted to trip and release the said locking means, as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM ^{his} × LAWRENCE.
mark

Witnesses:

GEO. C. CANFIELD,
OTTO HORNICK.