

Protex Anti-Fishing Protection Technology

Anti-Fishing Threat Overview

Fishing attacks: Criminals insert tools (fishing lines, poles, hooks) through deposit slots attempting to retrieve valuables. Anti-fishing technology defeats retrieval attempts through mechanical design. Critical security feature for depository safes.

Internal Baffle Plates

Metal baffle plates inside deposit chamber create maze-like path. Items fall into collection area below baffles. Tools cannot navigate maze to reach deposits. Deflection angles prevent straight retrieval. Multiple baffle levels increase protection.

Anti-Pry Deposits

Hardened steel construction at critical points prevents tools from forcing open deposits. Rounded interior edges prevent leverage point establishment. Reinforced collection area withstands prying attacks.

Re-Locking Devices

Spring-loaded mechanisms engage if retrieval attempted. Tools inserted trigger re-lock engagement. Locks interior chamber preventing any retrieval. Resets when legitimate opening occurs.

How Fishing Attacks Work

Long pole inserted through slot with hooks/magnets attached. Attacker manipulates tool to snag deposited items. Withdraws pole with captured valuables. Typical attack: 30-120 seconds, performed during off-hours. More common against unattended locations.

Design Prevention Methods

Angled slot design: Items cannot be hooked at extraction angle. Narrow opening: Reduces tool insertion angle options. Internal deflection: Items fall away from access point. Multiple baffles: Create obstacle courses defeating fishing attempts.

UL 291 Compliance

UL 291 standard establishes anti-fishing requirements. Testing: Qualified attackers attempt retrieval using various tools. Protex deposits exceed UL 291 specifications. Provides insurance/regulatory compliance documentation.