G. HENSLE.

BURGLAR PROOF ATTACHMENT FOR DOORS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1911.

1,010,365.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

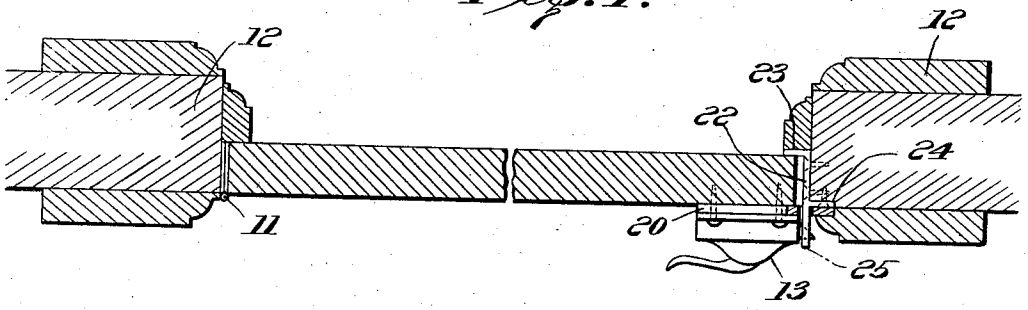


Fig. 4.

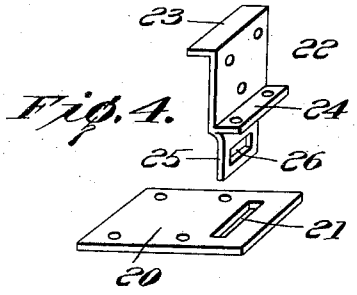


Fig. 2.

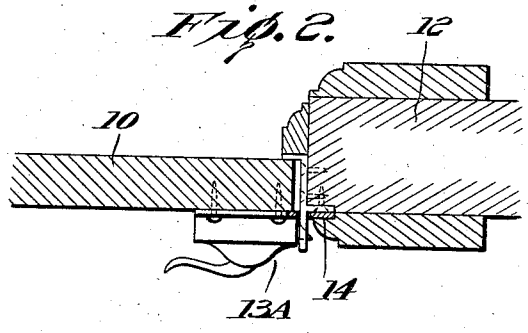


Fig. 5.

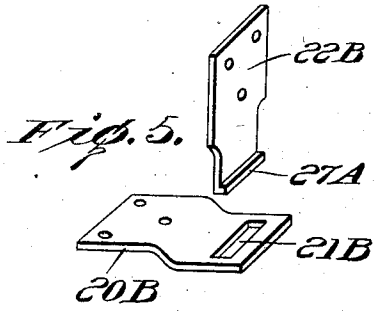
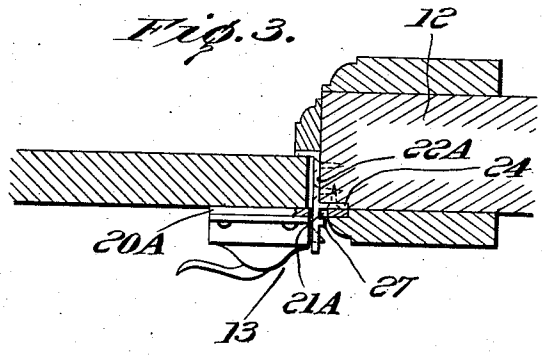


Fig. 3.



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BURGLAR-PROOF ATTACHMENT FOR DOORS.

1,010,365. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed July 18, 1911. Serial No. 639,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENSLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Proof Door Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to burglar-proof attachments for doors and its object is to provide a simple and inexpensive device which may be readily attached to doors for effectively preventing opening a door by "jimmying."

I will describe my invention in the following specification and point out the novel features thereof in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of a door casing and a swinging door with a spring latch and with my novel attachment shown thereon. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the end portion of the door and a part of its casing with a modified form of my invention shown in conjunction therewith. Another modification of the invention is illustrated in a similar view in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the two parts of my attachment, and in Fig. 5 a still further modification is illustrated.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

10 designates a door which is hinged at 11 to a casing 12. On this door is shown an ordinary spring latch 13.

20 is a metallic plate or door fixture which is provided with a slot 21. This plate in Fig. 1 is shown under the latch 13 and affixed to the door by the screws which hold the latch in place. 22 is another plate which is to be affixed to the door casing on the side opposite the hinges 11 and in line with the door fixture plate 20. This casing fixture is preferably constructed with a shoulder 23 projecting at right angles from one of its ends, against which the door abuts when closed; and with another shoulder 24 projecting at right angles from its opposite side to aid in fastening it securely to the door casing. Its other end 25 is somewhat narrower and is so designed and arranged that it will project through the slot 21 in the door plate when the door is closed. In the specific form which is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4 a slot 26 is provided in the plate 22 for the reception of the sliding bolt or catch of the door latch.

Before specifically describing the other figures of the drawings I will point out the portion of this form of my invention. The two plates are affixed to the door and to the door casing, respectively. When the door is closed the end 25 of plate 22 will project through the slot 21. This end of the casing fixture will then act as a striking plate for the spring latch, the bolt or catch of which will enter the slot 26 and hold the door closed. Now, if an attempt is made to force the door away from the casing on the unhinged edge of the door by inserting a jimmy or other pry, these attachments will prevent such an operation because the end 25 of the plate 22 cannot move longitudinally in respect of the plate 20 on the door. The shoulder 23 prevents the insertion of a jimmy or other tool at the latch. If a prying pressure is applied sufficient to bend the end of the casing fixture plate, the attachments will still prevent the releasing of the door latch because that portion of the plate which engages the latch will then be forced farther on to the door latch, bolt or catch.

The common form of spring latch which is shown is only chosen as illustrative of the invention, and it is to be understood, of course, that any form of latch or lock may be used in conjunction with my novel attachment if desired.

In Fig. 2 the latch 13^A is shown with an enlarged flange 14 which projects beyond the door and is provided with a slot 21 for the reception of the end 25 of the door casing fixture. In this case no plate 20 is required, but the operation is similar to that already described.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3, a short projection 27 is provided on one side of the plate 22^A parallel with the shoulder 24. The slot 21^A in plate 22^A is made wider so that this projection may pass through it freely when the door is closed. With this construction, if the door is pried over, the projection 27 will catch on the plate 20^A outside of the slot 21^A and will act as a hook to hold the door closed, even if the spring latch is moved out of the part of plate 22^A which forms its striking plate.

The parts shown in Fig. 5 are for a similar purpose, but may be used, as might also the plates 20 and 22, without being associated

with the door latch or lock. In this case the plate 20^B is made with an offset so that the part in which is the slot 21^B is out of line with the part which is to be secured to the door. The end of plate 22^B is bent over as at 27^A to form a short hook which may pass through the slot 21^B freely, but will be brought into engagement with the door plate outside of this slot if the door is forced back, to hold the door closed.

I have illustrated several modifications of my invention to show that I do not limit myself to any specific form or construction.

What I claim is.—

A swinging door, a latch therefor having a sliding catch, a plate on the door under said catch projecting beyond the edge of the door, said plate being provided with a slot, a door casing, and a plate affixed to said casing having a portion adapted to pass freely through said slot when the door is swung, said portion of the casing plate being arranged to form a striking plate for the door latch, and being provided with a slot for the reception of the catch of the door latch.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this application in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE HENSLE.

Witnesses:
ERNEST W. MARSHALL,
GERTRUDE NEUSER.