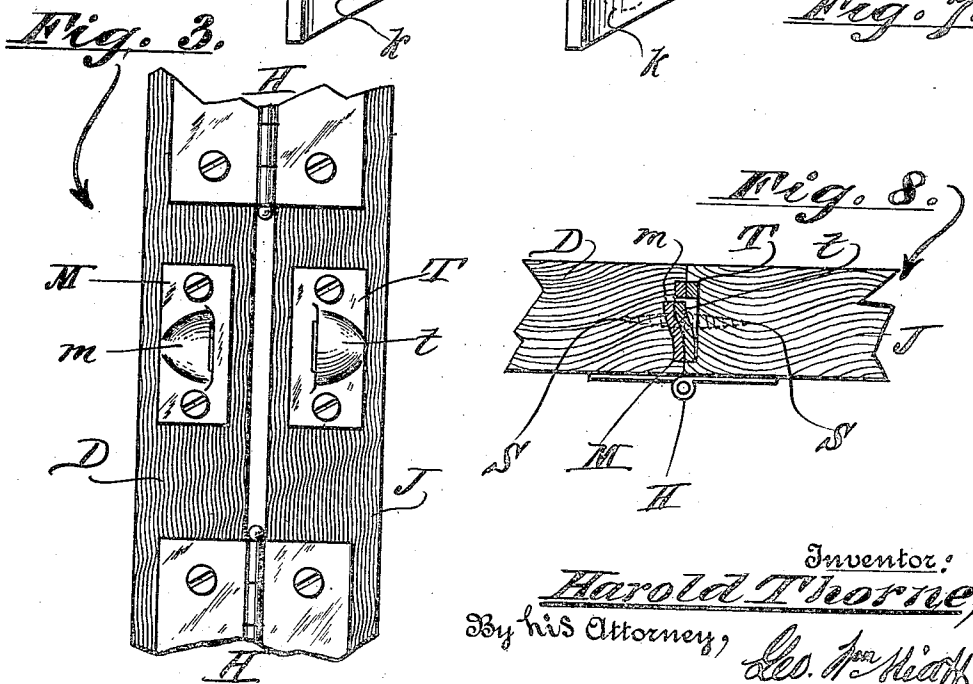
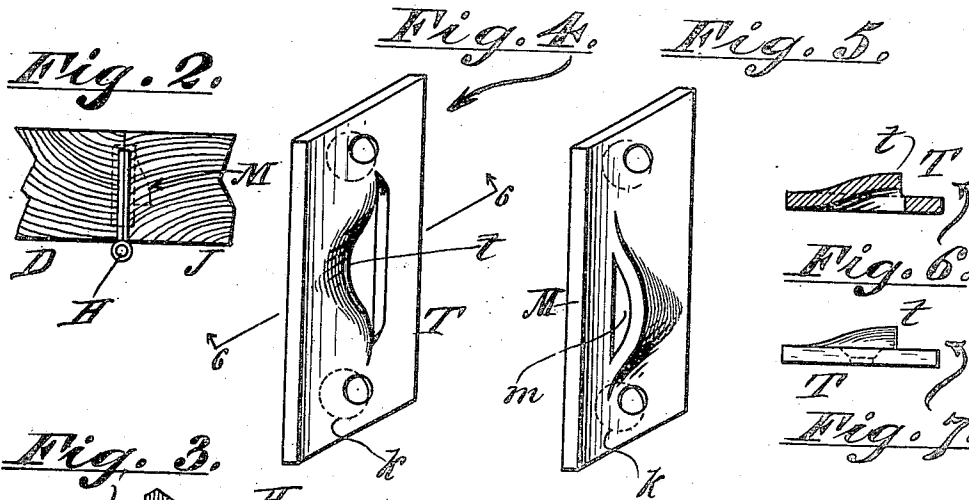
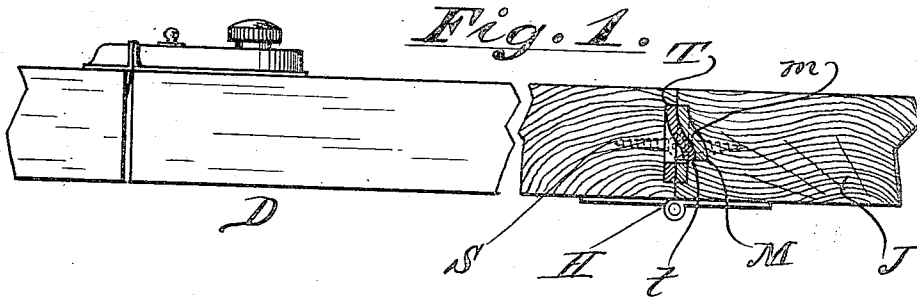


H. THORNE.
DOOR SECURING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1921.

1,421,746.

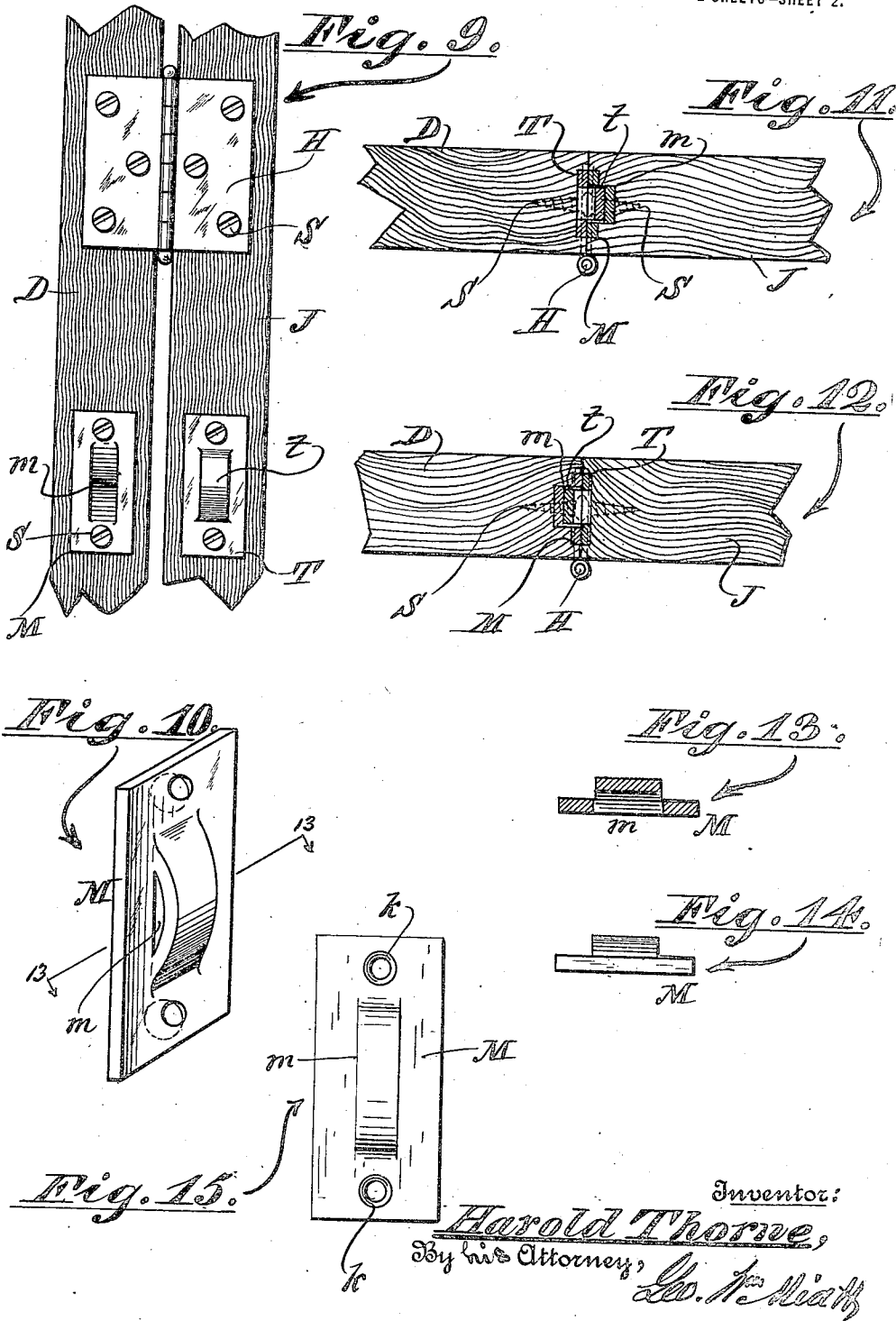
Patented July 4, 1922.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor:
Harold Thorne
By his Attorney, Geo. F. Smith

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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Harold Thorne,
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Geo. W. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD THORNE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOOR-SECURING DEVICE.

1,421,746.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1922.

Application filed June 23, 1921. Serial No. 479,714.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAROLD THORNE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Door-Securing Device, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to afford simple, inexpensive, but effective means whereby a locked door, or similar closure, may be secured against danger of the surreptitious opening thereof by the removal of the hinges, or the pintles of said hinges, in a manner well known to trespassers of this class; and incidentally, to provide means that may be applied not only to doors, etc., at initial installation, but also to doors, etc., already positioned and in use,—the invention consisting in the specific construction, combination and arrangement of parts described and claimed, and a distinctive feature being the use of interlocking sets of jamb and door plates which resist the forceful opening of the door or closure on the hinged side thereof, all as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1, is a horizontal section of a door (broken away in part) and casing, illustrating the use of a pair of my interlocking door and jamb guard plates as related to an externally hinged closure;

Fig. 2, is a sectional detail illustrating the use of my interlocking guard plates as related to hinges countersunk in the door jamb;

Fig. 3, is an elevation of a portion of a door jamb and adjoining portion of the hang-edge of a door, opened up, showing a pair of my guard plates positioned between countersunk hinges, as in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4, is a perspective view of what I designate as the mortise plate;

Fig. 5, is a perspective view of what I designate as the tenon plate;

Fig. 6, is a transverse section taken upon plane of line 6—6, Fig. 4;

Fig. 7, is an end view of the plate shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 8, is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modification in the position of my guard plates;

Fig. 9, is an elevation of a portion of a door jamb and adjacent portion of the inner

edge of a door, showing a modification in the form of the guard plates;

Fig. 10, is a perspective view of one of the guard plates shown in Fig. 9;

Figs. 11 and 12, are sectional details illustrating alternative ways of applying the guard plates;

Fig. 13, is a cross section on line 13—13, Fig. 10;

Fig. 14, is an end view of the plate shown in Fig. 10;

Fig. 15, is a face view of the guard plate shown in Fig. 10.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated the practical embodiment of my improvements as applied to doors and closure means where the hinges, or the pintles thereof, are accessible externally when the door is closed, although I do not confine myself to the identical form and construction of parts shown, since various modifications in detail may be resorted to in adapting the essential features of my invention to meet the varying requirements and exigencies of use without departing from the spirit and intent of my invention in this respect,—the characteristic feature of my improvement consisting in the provision and use, as supplementary to the hinges as securing means, of auxiliary interlocking door and jamb guard-plates substantially as herein set forth,—it being understood that by the term "door" I mean to include any analogous aperture-closing means.

Hence in the drawings incidental hereto, D, D, represent portions of a door or closure means; J, J, portions of a door jamb or aperture frame; H, H, hinges of usual construction; M, M, my mortise guard plates, and T, T, my tenon guard plates.

My interlocking twin guard plates M, T, may be essentially duplicates of each other, except that the countersinks *k, k*, for the heads of the screws S, S, or other attaching means, are positioned on opposite sides of said plates. They are metallic, and may be cast or die-stamped as may be found most expedient in manufacture,—the portion upset constituting the tenon *t*, in the case of the plate T, and in the other case forming the mortise *m*, of the mortise plate M. In Figs. 1 to 8 inclusive, of the drawings, the offset is ogival in cross section, whereas in Figs. 9 to 15 inclusive, the offset

is arch-shaped longitudinally, and of uniform width in cross section. In either case the tenon offset t , in one plate T, fits into the mortise offset m , on the other, or mortise plate M, as shown particularly in Figs. 1, 8, 11 and 12. In all instances the depressions are open at one side and that side is formed with a flat face upon each side of the plate, so that when the plates are in place these faces serve to most effectually resist all effect to force the door.

It is to be noted in this connection that my auxiliary interlocking guard plates M, T, may be arranged in alternative positions with relation to each other as mounted on the hang edge of the door; and on the opposed surface of the jamb. Thus, in Figs. 1, 3, and 11, the mortise plates M, are countersunk in the door jamb J, and the tenon plates T, are countersunk in the inner or hang edge of the door D; whereas, conversely, in Figs. 8, 9 and 13, the mortise plate M, are countersunk in the hang edge of the door D, and the tenon plate T, are countersunk in the door jamb. In either case the result is the same in that the door D, when closed and locked, cannot be forced open at the hinge side even if the hinges, or hinge pintles are removed, because the tenons t , effectually prevent lateral movement of said inner or "hang" edge of the door as long as the lock mechanism at the other edge of the door remains intact.

While thus effectually safe-guarding the hinge or "hang" side of the door against displacement after surreptitious tampering with the hinges, my interlocking guard

plates do not interfere with the use of the door under normal conditions of use.

Of course screws constitute the preferable means for securing my guard plates in position, although obviously headed nails or equivalent means might be substituted therefor, the countersinks k , k , accommodating the heads of either screws or nails, so that the opposed surfaces of the interlocking plates may be flush with each other as shown in Figs. 1, 8, 11 and 12 of the drawings.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. As articles of manufacture, interlocking pairs of door and jamb guard plates, comprising a mortise plate and a tenon plate, each formed with an interengaging depressed portion.

2. As articles of manufacture, interlocking pairs of door and jamb plates of the character designated, comprising a mortise plate and a tenon plate each formed with a depression adapted to interengage each other and countersunk screw holes, and each consisting of a metallic blank die-pressed into shape, for the purpose described.

3. As articles of manufacture for use supplemental to a hinge, interlocking pairs of door and jamb plates, comprising a mortise plate and a tenon plate, each formed with an interengaging depressed portion open at one side and formed with a flat face to form an abutment.

HAROLD THORNE.

Witnesses:

DOROTHY MIATT,
GEO. WM. MIATT.