

A. BRUNTON.
LOCK.

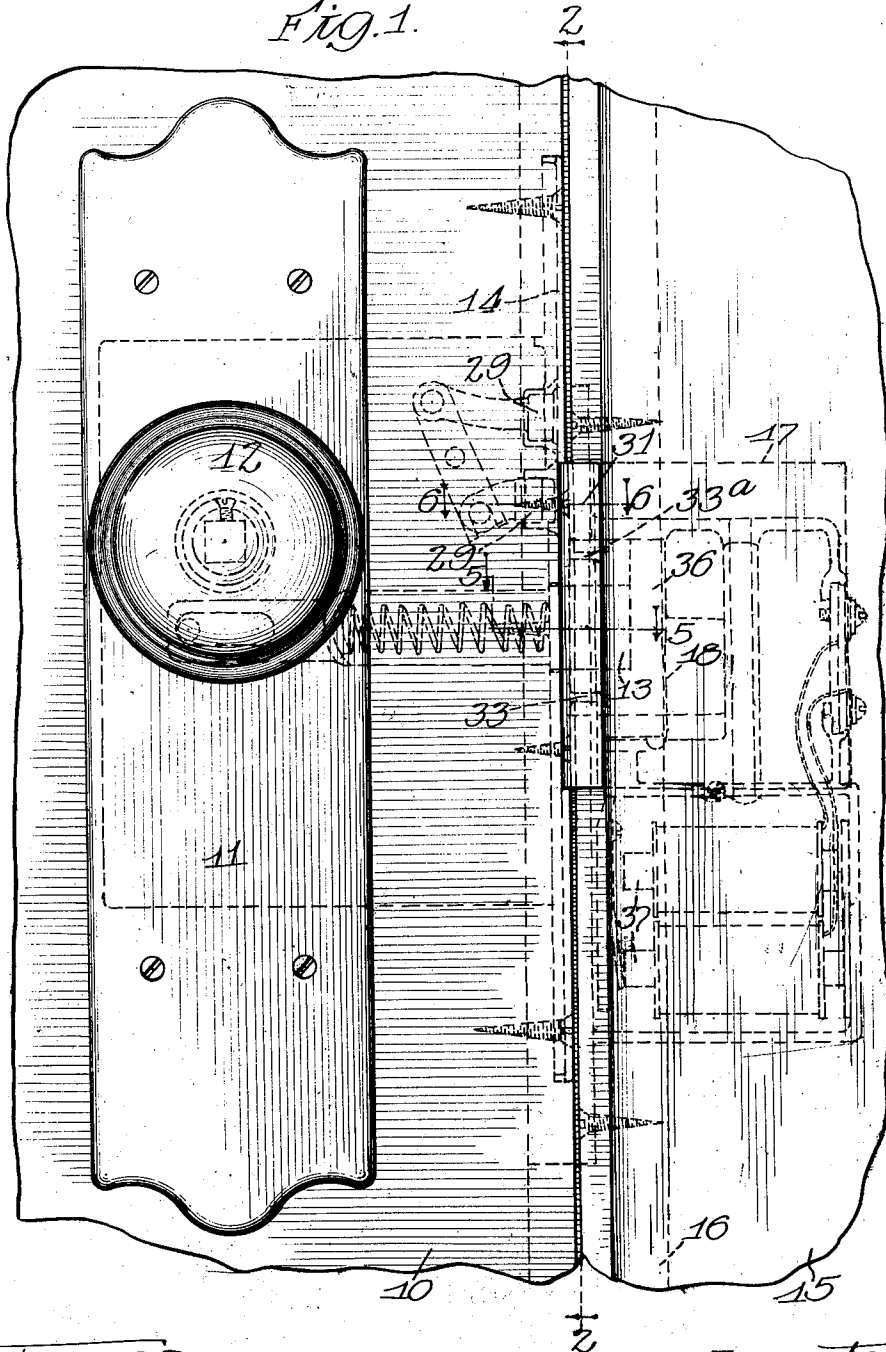
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1912.

1,050,800.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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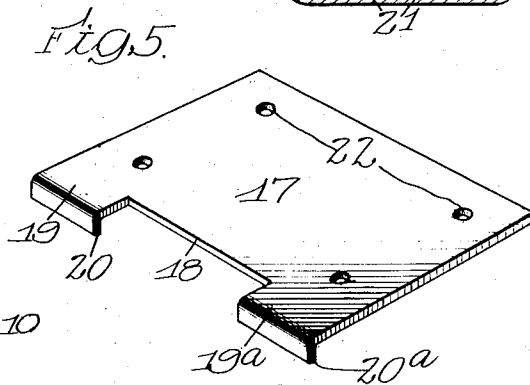
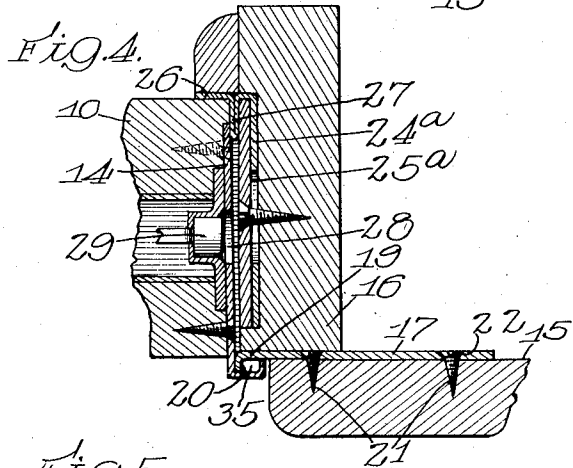
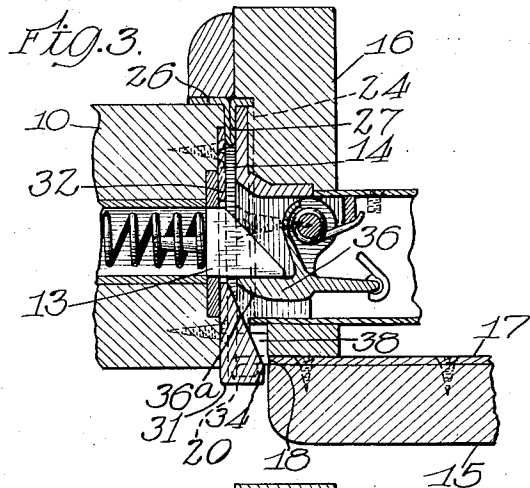
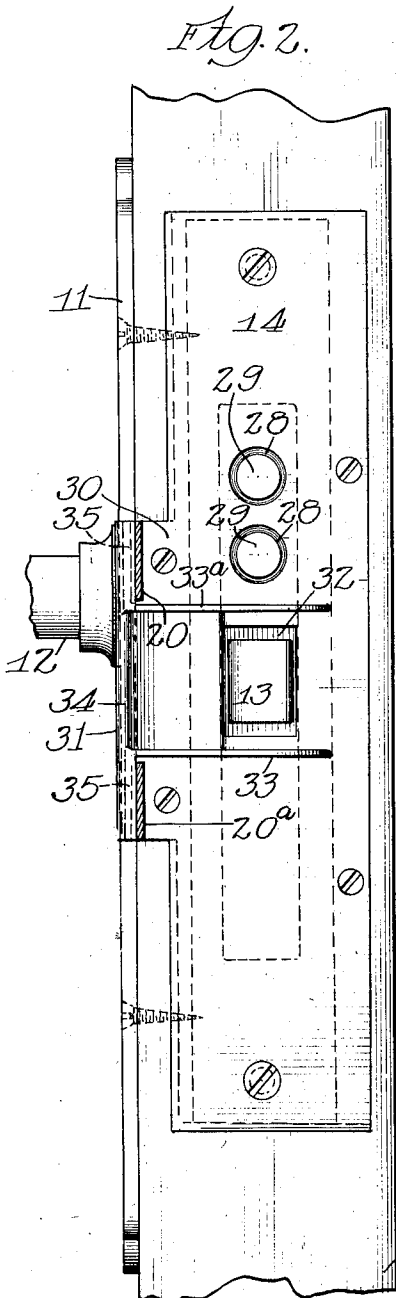
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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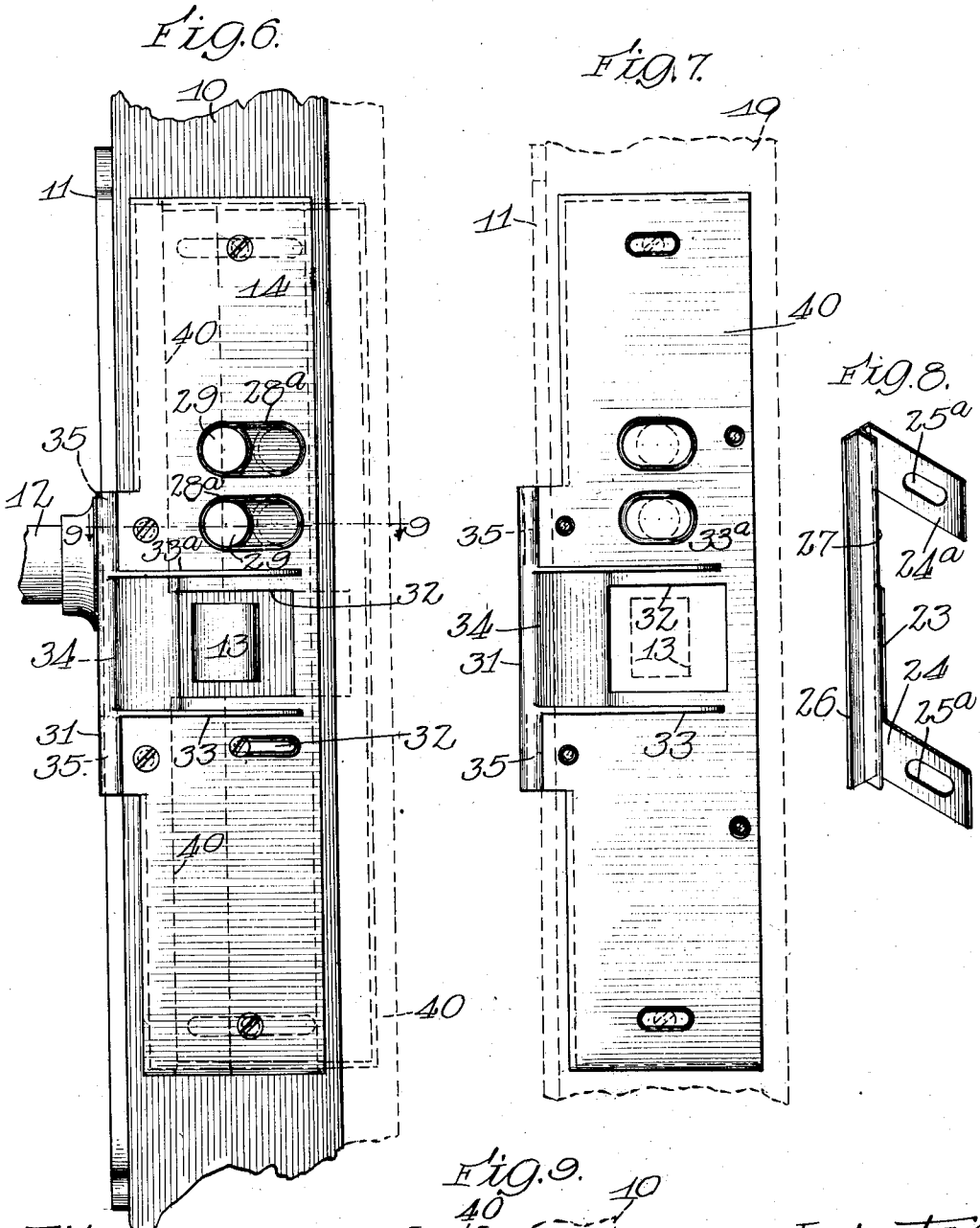
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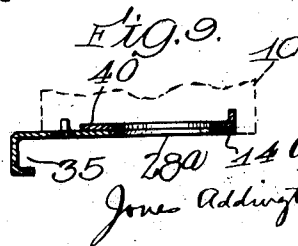
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BRUNTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in safety locks and has for its object the production of means whereby it will be practically impossible to reach the locking bolt from the outside.

A further object is the production of means that may be used with standard locks to prevent the insertion of a sharp instrument between the door and jamb, throwing back the bolt or latch.

A further object is the production of a simple and inexpensive device or attachment and one that is not liable to disarrangement of parts.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by my device, embodiments of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of a door equipped with an embodiment of my invention; Fig. 2 represents a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 3 represents a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 4 represents a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the protecting jamb plate; Fig. 6 represents a sectional view similar to Fig. 2 showing modifications; Fig. 7 represents a front view of a modified form of door plate; Fig. 8 represents a perspective view of the rear protecting plate; Fig. 9 represents a sectional view on the line 9—9 of Fig. 6, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Referring now to the drawings, 10 represents a door provided with the usual escutcheon plate 11, knob 12 and spring-controlled latch 13. On the edge of the door is mounted a face or end plate 14.

Referring now more particularly to Figs. 3 and 4, 15 represents the door casing and 16

the jamb between which is interposed a protecting jamb plate 17 illustrated in perspective in Fig. 5. A portion of this plate is cut away, as shown at 18, leaving projecting ears 19, 19^a, having upturned flanges 20, 20^a. This plate is secured in place by means of screws 21 passing through holes 22 in the plate and entering the casing, the ears 19, 19^a projecting beyond the casing. On the face of the jamb I provide a rear protecting plate 23 having upward and lower wing members 24, 24^a provided with large openings 25, 25^a for the passage of screws and permitting the shifting of the plate to suit different thicknesses of doors. The rear portion 26 of the plate is provided with a rearwardly projecting flange 27 adapted to fit against the rear edge of the door when the door is closed. The face of the plate 14 is cut away, as shown at 28, to permit the operation of the usual night latch buttons 29, and at its front end is extended, as shown at 30, and the end of such extension is turned at right angles to the plate, forming a covering ear 31 extending outwardly from the edge of the door and covering the space between the door and the jamb, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The usual opening 32 is provided for the passage of the latch 13 and above and below this opening are provided guards 33, 33^a, which extend up to and abut or are soldered to the covering ear 31. That portion of the ear 31 above and below the guard 33, 33^a is turned rearwardly, as shown at 34, interlocking with the flanges 19, 19^a on the protecting plate 17 and leaving a clear space 35 between the members to permit the necessary play or shrinkage. An ordinary electrical locking bolt 36 is mounted within the jamb, the withdrawal of which by the member 37 is accomplished in the usual manner. The outer edge of the jamb is cut away adjacent to the bolt, as shown at 38, and the outer face 36^a on the bolt 36 is curved or beveled to permit the latch 13 to pass over and enter into the locking position, as shown in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the plate with enlarged openings 28^a and a rear supporting plate 40 shown in extended position in dotted lines, this form being adapted for use when doors are of various thicknesses.

Inasmuch as in the use of locks in doors for flats and apartments that must necessarily be electrically controlled from above it is necessary to cut away that portion of the

jamb directly in front of the bolt in order to permit the outward passage of the latch in opening the door. This being the case there is generally quite a clear space between the door and the jamb through which it is easily possible to insert any sharp instrument and either slip back the latch or bolt sufficient to permit the latch to slide over the electrically controlled bolt and allow the door to open. This makes it very easy for burglariously inclined individuals to gain access to the building, especially as in places where locking means of this kind are used there is seldom, if ever, any one in the lower hall.

By the use of my improved means it is at once apparent that it is practically impossible for any one to reach either the latch or the locking bolt from the outside by the insertion of any kind of an instrument between the door and jamb. Without the guard surrounding the top and bottom of the latch it might be possible to insert a long curved instrument from the distance above and thus manipulate the latch or bolt, but it will be at once apparent that this guard on the top or bottom would interfere absolutely with such operation and prevent any instrument of any kind from reaching the latch or bolt. Also it is apparent by the method of interlocking the protecting plate and the flange on the door plate it becomes impossible to in any way insert an instrument and pry off either of these members and thus gain access to the lock, even if the door shrinks to any extent.

The device is extremely simple, but is one that is very necessary in order to attain the results desired, and while I have illustrated several forms in the drawings it is apparent that other forms may be used without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a door, a latch mounted therein, a door jamb, a locking bolt mounted in said jamb, and means comprising a plate having a right angled extension at one side completely covering the opening between said door and jamb adjacent to said latch and bolt and covering the top and bottom of said latch.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a door, a latch mounted therein, a door jamb, a lock mounted in said jamb, a plate having an extension extending beyond the face of said door, terminating in a flange at right angles to said face, and a protecting plate mounted on said door jamb and provided with a flange adapted to interlock with said flanges completely covering the space between said door and jamb adjacent to said latch and bolt and means for covering the top and bottom of said latch.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a door, a latch mounted therein, a door jamb, a lock mounted in said jamb, an adjustable plate having an extension extending beyond the face of said door terminating in a flange at right angles to said face, and a protecting plate mounted on said door jamb and provided with a flange adapted to interlock with said flanges completely covering the space between said door and jamb adjacent to said latch and bolt, and means for covering the top and bottom of said latch.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW BRUNTON.

Witnesses:

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F. H. DRURY.