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(56) Documents Cited  
**GB 2277548 A** **GB 2274301 A** **GB 2160248 A**  
**WO 89/00637 A1**

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UK CL (Edition Q ) **E1J JGB**  
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**ONLINE: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO**

(54) Abstract Title  
**Security closure**

(57) A security closure for securing over an opening such as a window in a building comprises a screen (10) arranged to abut the exterior surface of the building (30), anchor means, and connecting means (38) for connecting the screen to the anchor means with the building wall clamped there between. The anchor means comprises an elongate beam (42) with an arm (44) extending longitudinally and laterally towards the screen from adjacent each end of the beam. The anchor means is arranged so that the end of each arm is the only part of the anchor means to abut the building. The arms (44) are adjustable in position along the elongate beam, and their ends are designed so as to have very little contact with the building, in this way allowing for easier decoration of the interior of the building when the security closure is in place.

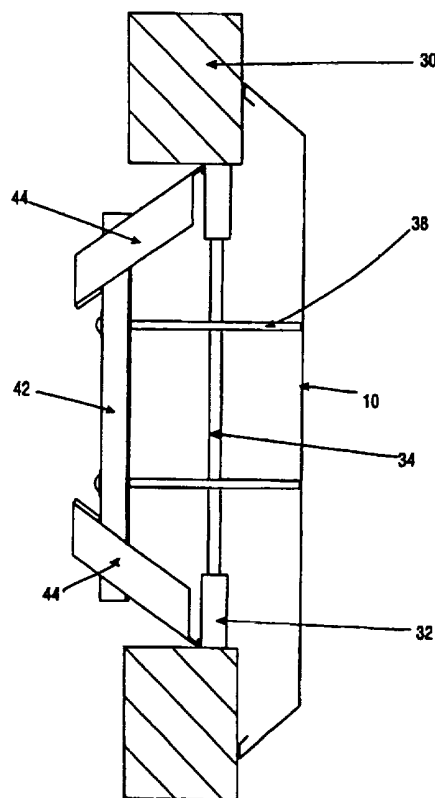


Figure 3

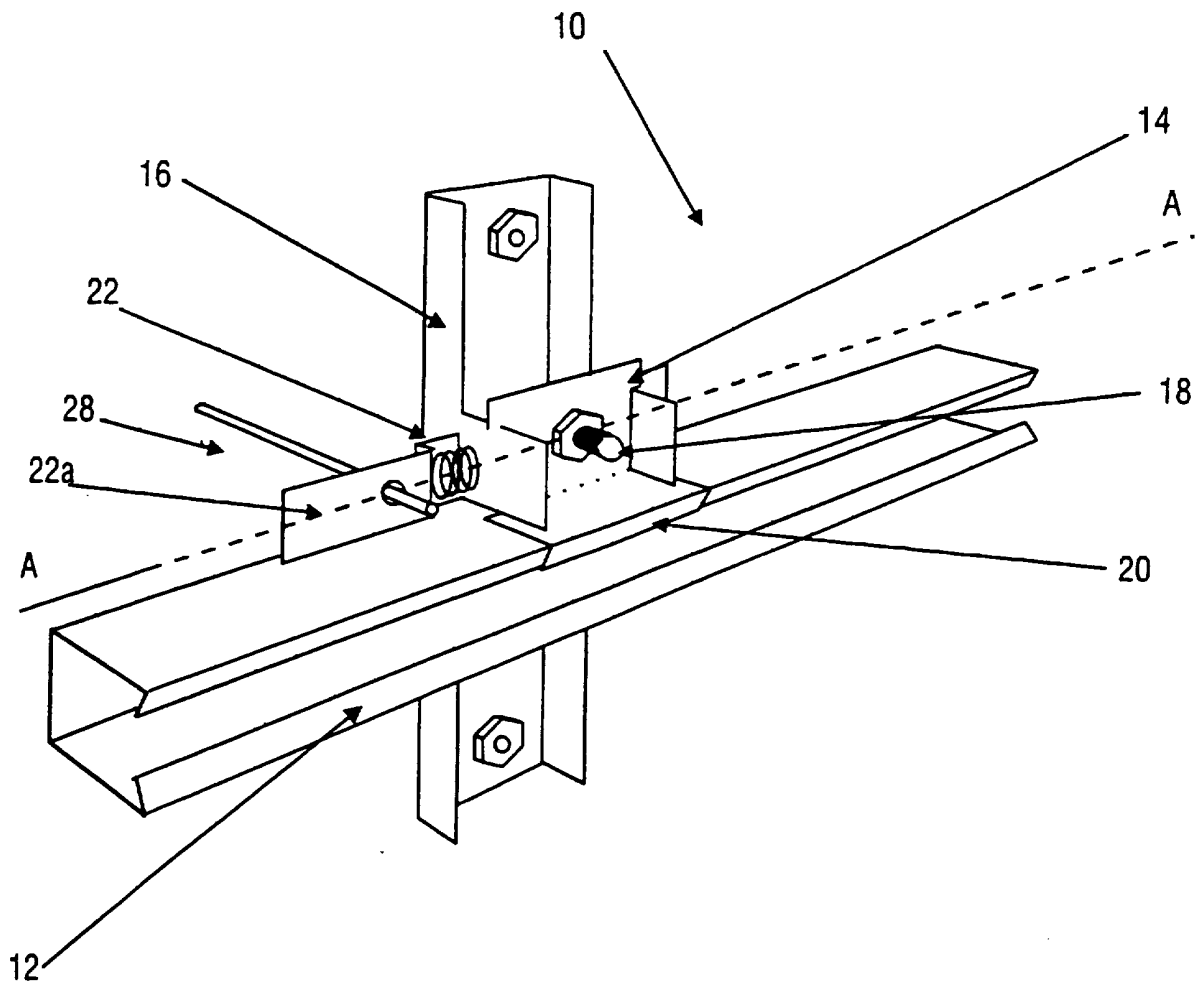


Figure 1

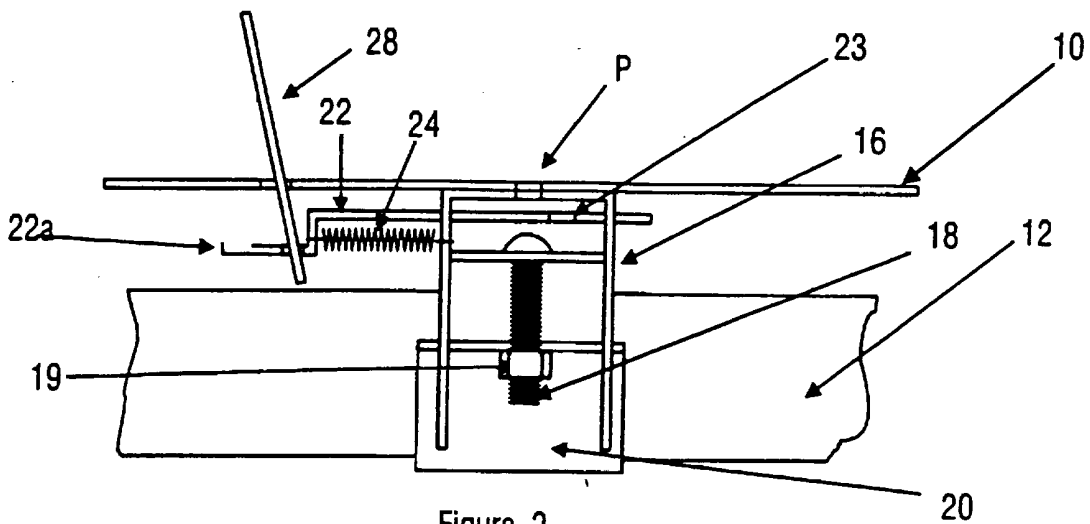


Figure 2

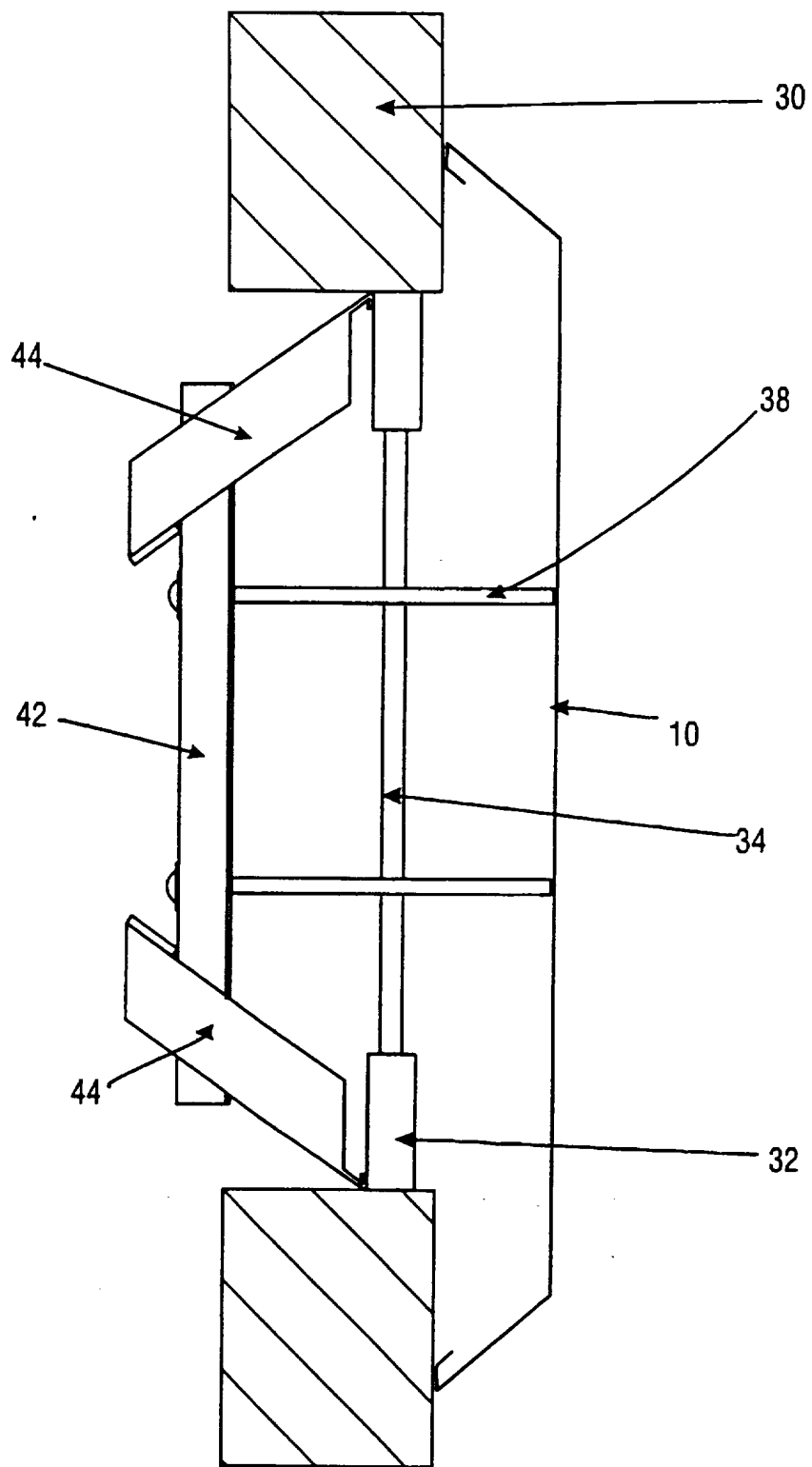


Figure 3

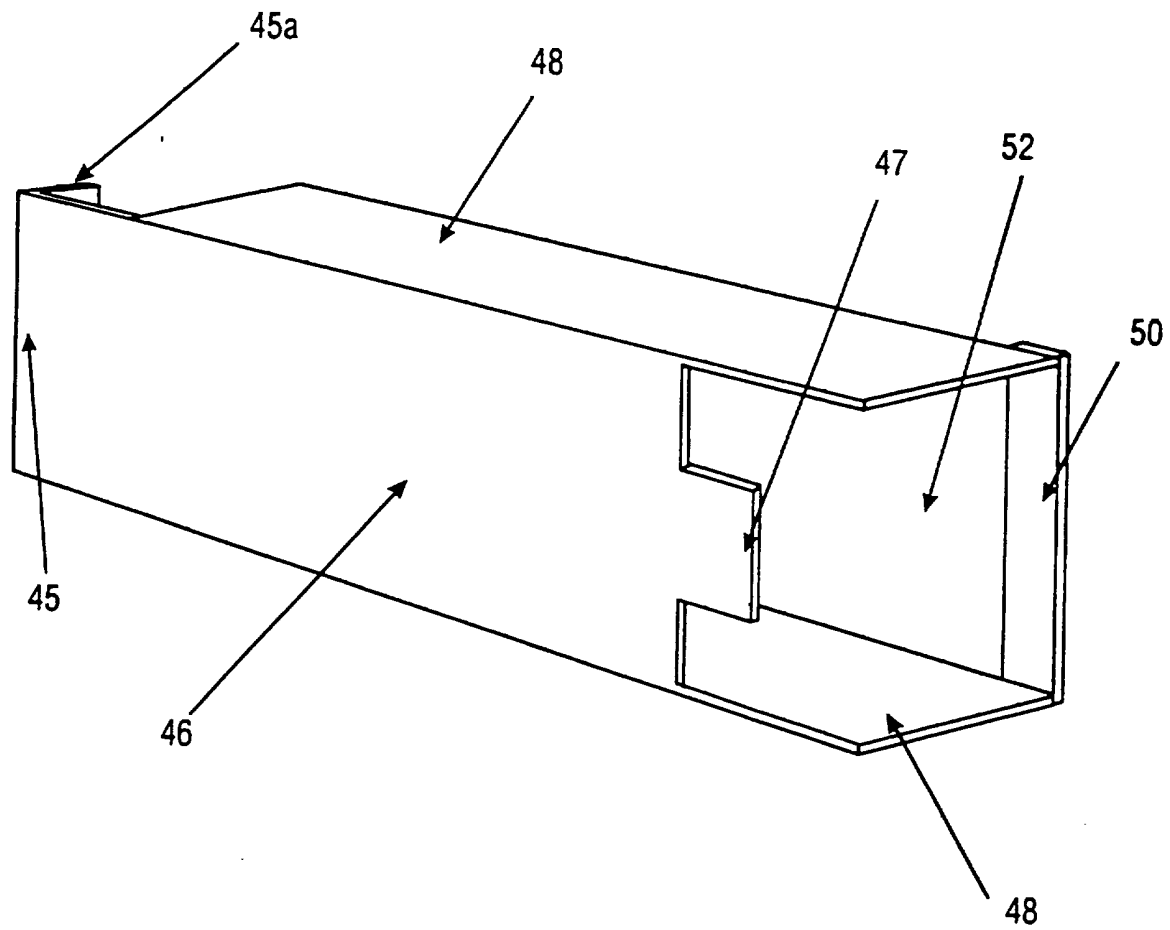


Figure 4

SECURITY CLOSURE

5 This invention relates to a security closure for use in covering openings in a building, for example windows or the like.

10 If a building is left vacant for more than a short period of time, for example to carry out renovation works, it becomes vulnerable to people breaking into the building for the purposes of theft squatting or vandalism. The normal windows of a building do not provide a high degree of security so it is known to cover the windows to make it more difficult to enter into the building.

15 A rudimentary way of covering a window is to fasten a wooden board over the outside of the window but this is relatively easy to remove by someone determined to enter the building.

20 A more secure closure for a window is disclosed in UK Patent GB-B-2,160,248 in which a security closure is formed as a metal panel having a circumferential side wall with an inwardly turned rim. The panel is held with the rim against the outside of the opening by means of support beams captively retained by the inwardly turned rim of the panel and which are tied by connecting rods to anchor beams spanning the opening on the inside of the building. The connecting rod is tightened so the wall of the building around the opening is clamped between the panel and the anchor beam.

25 The use of an anchor beam does, however, have a number of drawbacks, the primary being that the bar extends on the interior surface of the wall thus preventing decoration of the area immediately surrounding the window whilst the closure is in place. As explained above, the security closures are normally used when the building is being renovated which will generally includes redecorating as the final step. At present, the security closures are often removed for the redecoration step, but this is precisely the time that the building is most vulnerable to vandalism and break-ins as valuable property will

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now have been installed in the building.

It would be possible to simply cut an anchor beam to fit exactly inside the recess of the window or other aperture, but such a beam would still interfere with decoration of the window frame and the recess. What is more, an essential feature of temporarily fitted security closure is the re-usability of security closure which is effectively prevented by the cutting of the anchor beam.

The present invention seeks to provide ways of securing a security closure without the use of an anchor beam extending across the recess on the interior side of the wall.

The present invention provides two ways of addressing this problem.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a security closure for closing an opening in a wall, comprising a screen with an inwardly turned rim and a beam securable across the opening, wherein the screen is securable to the beam by fixing means comprising mounting means arranged to support the screen on the beam and securing means arranged to secure the screen to the beam so that the inwardly turned rim encloses the beam. Thus, the screen is secured without any apparatus on the interior of the building, whilst the security closure maintains a relatively high degree of security with none of the fixings (i.e. bolts, rivets, etc.) outside of the closure and so unprotected by the screen. This aspect of the invention is particularly useful in situations where no connection can be made from inside of the building to the outside.

Preferably, the mounting means comprises a bracket fixed to the interior side of the screen and arranged to be supportable on the beam by support arms of the bracket. so the beam supports the screen during fixing of the closure to the building making this operation easier.

In situations where a tool is inserted through an opening in the screen to secure the screen to the beam, the securing means may be vulnerable to tampering when the security closure

is in use. Advantageously, plate means are provided on the interior of the screen biased to a position where the plate means obscures the opening for the tool and movable to a position where the opening is not obscured.

5           According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a security closure for covering an opening in a building, comprising a screen arranged to abut an exterior surface of the building around said opening, anchor means, and connecting means arranged to connect the screen to the anchor  
10           means in an arrangement with the wall clamped therebetween, wherein the anchor means comprises an elongate beam and an arm extending longitudinally and towards the screen from adjacent each end of the beam, where the end of each arm spaced from the beam is the only part of the anchor means arranged to abut the  
15           building. The arms normally extend longitudinally in opposite directions from each other. The second aspect of the invention provides a way to allow for decoration in the area of the opening as the arms can be arranged to abut on, for example, the window frame of the opening. This embodiment is  
20           particularly advantageous as there is no need to fix a beam to the exterior of the building which is often undesirable and awkward.

          Advantageously, the end of each arm spaced from the beam comprises an edge with substantially no longitudinal extent, and so the arm can be fitted precisely into a corner. This  
25           minimises the amount of obstruction caused by the anchor means.

          Preferably one or each arm is slidable along beam or otherwise moveable to adjust the distance between the ends of the arms spaced from the beam from one another. This provides  
30           adjustment of the length of the anchor means and makes the same anchor means suitable for a large number of openings without the need of permanent alteration of the anchor means.

          According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is anchor means for securing a security closure over an  
35           opening in a building, comprising an elongate beam and an arm extending from adjacent each end of the beam, where each arm

extends from the beam laterally in the same direction and one arm extends from the beam longitudinally in one direction and the other arm extends longitudinally in the other direction, the end of each arm spaced from the beam is arranged to abut the building adjacent the opening. The anchor means of the second aspect of the invention can, of course, be used in any security closure.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of securing a security closure over an opening in a building, comprising the steps of:

- a) positioning a security screen over the opening so that the screen completely covers the opening on an exterior side of the building;
- b) arranging over the opening on the interior side of the building anchor means comprising an elongate beam with an arm extending from adjacent each end of the beam, each arm extending longitudinally and towards the screen;
- c) connecting the screen to the anchor means by connecting means so that the building is braced therebetween and the end of each arm spaced from the beam abuts the interior side of the building.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 depicts a fixing arrangement of a security closure according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along the A-A of Figure 1;

Figure 3 depicts a cross-sectional view through a security closure according to a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 depicts a perspective view of an arm according to the present invention suitable for use with the second embodiment thereof.

The first embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The first embodiment does not utilise an anchor bar on the inside of the building which is particularly required in situations where there is no way to pass a connecting member through, for instance, the window of a building, for example when there are no lights in the window.

A security screen 10 is secured over an opening in the building (not shown) by attachment to a beam 12. The security screen 10 may be made from steel, iron, or other material which has the necessary strength and the screen may be perforated. The screen 10 has an inwardly turned rim (not shown) which abuts the building around the opening therein.

The beam 12 extends across the opening and is fixed to the exterior of the building by means (not shown) such as expanding bolts. The rim of the screen 10 encircles the beam 12 so that the beam is completely enclosed by the screen 10. In this way the fixing of the beam 12 to the building is protected from tampering when the screen 10 is fitted over an opening in a building, i.e. when the security closure is in use.

The screen 10 is secured to the beam by fixing means 14 which comprises bracket 16, bolt 18, nut 19 and hook 20. The screen could, of course, be secured directly onto the beam by a nut and bolt arrangement (in an embodiment not shown), but this is not preferred as it would be necessary for the fitter to support the screen in exact alignment with the beam as the screen is fitted which is considered to be awkward.

The bracket 16 is fixed to the interior surface of the screen 10 and has a pair of support arms extending parallel to one another further interiorally from the interior surface of the screen 10. The hook 20 is sized to fit onto the support arms and slide along an upper surface of each of the support arms. As shown in the illustrated embodiment, the hook 20 may have flanges arranged to extend under bottom surfaces of the support arms which provides for simpler fitting of the security closure as explained below.

The hook 20 is arranged to engage the beam 12 and, when

the illustrated embodiment is used, the engagement will be on the building-side of the beam 12. The nut 19 is fixed to the hook 20. The bolt 18 extends through apertures formed in the bracket 16 and the hook 20 and is fitted to the nut 19.

5           The screen 10 is secured to the beam 12 by the following method:

1.   the hooks 20 is fitted on to the bracket 16 with the nut 19 and bolt 18 fitted together but the hook remaining free to slide along the support arms of the bracket 16.  
10   The flanges of the hook 20 providing stability to this intermediate position;
2.   the screen 10 is then placed over an opening in a building with a beam 12 fixed over the opening with the fixing means 14 on the building (interior) side of the  
15   screen 10;
3.   the fixing means 14 has been arranged so that the screen 10 can be lowered until the fixing means rests on the beam 12 and in this position the screen 10 completely covers the opening in the building and the weight of the  
20   screen is supported by the beam 12 via the fixing means 14;
4.   the bolt 18 is then turned so as to draw the hook 20 along the support arms of the bracket 16 towards the screen 10 and so the hook moves until it engages the beam  
25   12 and then the screen 10 is pulled towards the building until the inwardly-turned rim of the screen 10 abuts the building around the opening.

30           Normally, the bolt 18 is turned by a tool inserted through a perforation P provided in the screen 10. As mentioned above, the screens are often perforated in any case.

35           The illustrated embodiment is shown with anti-tampering means provided to reduce tampering with the bolt 19 when the screen is in use. The anti-tampering means comprises plate 22 which has an aperture 23 formed therein and is mounted on the interior of the screen 10 to extend over the perforation P

between the screen 10 and the bolt 18. The aperture 23 is of similar size to the perforation P in the screen 10. The plate 22 is biased by spring 24 to a first position (shown) where the aperture 23 is not in line with the perforation P and the bolt 18 and thus obscures the bolt 18 from the exterior of the security closure. The plate 22 is movable to a second position (not shown) where the aperture 23 is in line with the perforation P and the bolt 18 and in the second position the tool can be used to turn the bolt 18.

The plate 22 is movable from its first position to its second position by means of a lever 28 inserted through a second perforation in the screen 10. The lever 28 cooperates with a portion 22a of the plate 22. The portion 22a is spaced from screen 10 so that the edge of the second perforation in the screen 10 can be used as pivot for the lever 28.

The plate 22 may be either stable or unstable in its second position. If the plate is unstable in its second position the lever 28 must be used to keep it in the second position whilst the tool is used to rotate the bolt 18.

The number of points where a screen will need supporting will vary depending on the size of the screen. Often there will be more than one fixing means 14 securing the screen 10 to each beam 12. There may also be more than one beam 12 in each security closure.

Figure 3 illustrates a second embodiment of the invention. The screen 10 is essentially similar to the screen of the first illustrated embodiment and the screen is shown with the inwardly turned rims abutting the wall on two sides of the opening in the building 30. In Figure 3, the opening is a window 34 bounded by window frame 32.

The screen 10 is secured via connecting ties 38 to anchor means. The connecting ties 38 may be nuts and bolts, flexible tethers with a threaded end and nuts, any other suitable links. Although the connecting ties 38 are shown connected directly to the screen 10, normally the connecting ties will actually

engage a beam (not shown) mounted onto the screen as described in GB-A-2,160,248 and European Patent Application Number 96301153.1 from which prior art documents details can be obtained and the contents incorporated by reference.

5           The anchor means comprises a elongate beam 42 and a pair of arms 44. The beam 42 is similar to an anchor beam as used in the prior art except that the longitudinal extent of the beam 42 may be less than that required to span the opening in the building. Each arm 44 extends from adjacent a respective  
10       end of the beam 42 so that the end of the arm 44 distal from the beam 42 extends past the respective end of the beam 42 in the longitudinal direction of the beam 42. Both arms 44 also extend laterally with respect to the beam 42.

15           The distal end of each arm 44 forms the only contact between the anchor means and the building. In this way the anchor means allows access to virtually all of the interior of the building and normally, as shown in Figure 3, the distal ends of the arms 44 are arranged to abut the window frame 32, and due to the angled nature of the arms 44 allows access to  
20       all of the interior wall of the building for example to allow decoration of the wall with the security closure in place.

25           Although the arms 44 may be fixed to the beam, or pivotably connected thereto. Preferably, at least one of the arms is movable on the beam to allow adjustment of the overall longitudinal extent of the anchor means. Preferably, the arms  
30       44 are slidable on the beam 42 and may take the form of the arms shown in Figure 4.

35           In the illustrated embodiment of Figure 4, the arm 44 comprises a member, for example formed from iron, steel, a plastics material, etc., which has a plate section 46 with two side wall sections 48 extending from opposed sides of the plate section 46. The two side wall sections 48 extend past a top edge 47 of the plate section 46 and the two ends of the side wall sections 48 are joined together by a bar section 50.

40           The extensions of the side wall sections 48, the top edge 47 of the plate section 46 and the bar section 50 together

define an opening 52 in the arm 44. The opening 52 is sized to allow the arm 44 to slide over the beam 42 of Figure 3. The plate section 46 and side wall sections 48 may be formed from a sheet of material, such as iron, to which the bar section 50 is fixed, e.g. by welding.

Preferably, the end 45 of the plate section 46 opposite the top edge 47 forms a protrusion from the plate section 46 without side walls 48 extending from this region of the sides of the plate section 46. This is the end of the arm 44 which will be distal from the beam 42 and, in use, will be in contact with the building. As shown, the end 45 may preferably have a lip 45a. Advantageously, the end 45 will contact the building along an edge thus minimising the contact area. In use, the anchor means would normally be installed with the ends 45 extending into a corner such as that formed between window recess and the window frame. In this way it is envisaged that even decoration of the window frame can be accomplished with the security closure in place.

As mentioned in connection with the first embodiment, the number of points where a screen will need supporting will vary depending on the size of the screen. In some situations, more than one anchor means according to the second embodiment may be used in a security closure.

It is also possible to use a combination of the fixings according to the first and second embodiments, for example where the window or other opening only has lights in the top half of the window, but requires support on the top and bottom halves of the screen. It is also possible to use combinations of fixings according to the present invention and those known from the prior art.

Claims:

1. A security closure for covering an opening in a building, comprising a screen arranged to abut an exterior surface of the building around said opening, anchor means, and connecting means arranged to connect the screen to the anchor means in an arrangement with the wall clamped therebetween, wherein the anchor means comprises an elongate beam and an arm extending longitudinally and towards the screen from adjacent each end of the beam, where the end of each arm spaced from the beam is the only part of the anchor means arranged to abut the building.

2. The security closure according to claim 1, wherein the arms extend longitudinally in opposite directions from each other.

3. The security closure according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the end of each arm spaced from the beam comprises an edge with substantially no longitudinal extent.

4. The security closure according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein one or each arm is slidable along beam or otherwise moveable to adjust the distance between the ends of the arms spaced from the beam from one another.

5. The security closure according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the end of the arm spaced from the beam is arranged to abut a corner, e.g. that formed between a window recess and a window frame.

6. Anchor means for securing a security closure over an opening in a building, comprising an elongate beam and an arm extending from adjacent each end of the beam, where each arm extends from the beam laterally in the same direction and one arm extends from the beam longitudinally in one direction and

the other arm extends longitudinally in the other direction, the end of each arm spaced from the beam is arranged to abut the building adjacent the opening.

5        7.    An anchor means according to claim 6, wherein the end of each arm spaced from the beam comprises an edge with substantially no longitudinal extent.

10       8.    An anchor means according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein one or each arm is slidable along the beam.

15       9.    An anchor means according to any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein the end of the arm spaced from the beam is arranged to abut a corner, e.g. that formed between a window recess and a window frame.

10.    A method of securing a security closure over an opening in a building, comprising the steps of:

20       a)    positioning a security screen over the opening so that the screen completely covers the opening on an exterior side of the building;

25       b)    arranging over the opening on the interior side of the building anchor means comprising an elongate beam with an arm extending from adjacent each end of the beam, each arm extending longitudinally and towards the screen;

30       c)    connecting the screen to the anchor means by connecting means so that the building is braced therebetween and the end of each arm spaced from the beam abuts the interior side of the building.

11.    The method according to claim 10, wherein the end of the arms spaced from the beam contact the building along an edge having substantially no longitudinal extent.

35       12.    The method according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein the end of the arms spaced from the beam contacts the building in

a corner, e.g. that formed between a window recess and a window frame.

5 13. A security closure as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated by Figs. 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

14. Anchor means as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated in, the accompanying drawings.

10 15. A method of securing a security closure to a building as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated by Figs. 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB 9924732.2  
Claims searched: 1-5,10-13,15

Examiner: P Gardiner  
Date of search: 17 November 1999

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.Q): E1J: JGB

Int Cl (Ed.6): E06B: 9/02

Other: Online: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	GB 2277548 A SUPER SECURE LIMITED (see figure 1)	
A	GB 2274301 A BAR-IT LIMITED (see figures 3 and 6)	
A	GB 2160248 A JOLPINE LIMITED (see figures 1 and 3)	
A	WO 89/00637 A1 WATT (see figures 1-5)	

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.