

## HOME SECURITY HARDWARE

All locks are NOT created equal!

A few seconds... that's how long it takes the average burglar to get into a home.



### DOOR HARDWARE

Think about it: it can take less time for a burglar to forcibly break into your home than it does for you to fumble for your keys and open the door that way.

A burglar, with one forceful, well placed kick, can break open the average door. Kicking in the door requires no incriminating tools and surprisingly, makes very little noise.

### DOORS AND FRAMES

Good door security starts with quality doors and frames. Installation is crucial to the process. You must ensure that your door and frame will be able to support quality hardware. So before undertaking to install the security hardware listed in this sheet, you must ensure that your doors and frames are installed to the specifications listed in the Home Security Doors & Frames Tip Sheet.

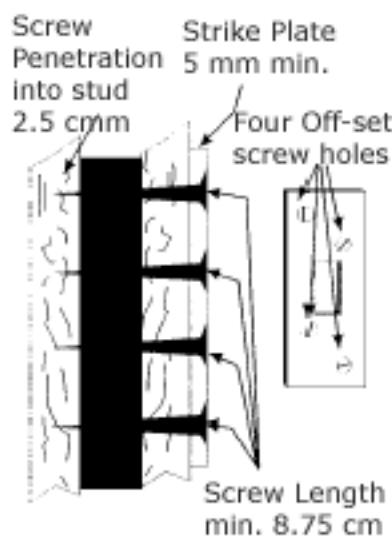
### DOOR STRIKES

The strike is a crucial part of the locking mechanism. Its purpose is to reinforce the frame allowing the lock to do its job.

### STRIKES FOR WOODEN FRAMES

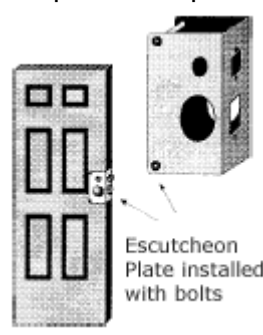
Strikes should be of a minimum 5mm (1/8") thick solid metal with four offset screw holes.

Screws securing the strike should be a minimum of 8.75 cm (3 1/2") long and penetrate a minimum of 2.5 cm (1") into the supporting wall structure regardless of filler thickness.



### ESCUTCHEON PLATES

Once the strike is properly secured, the force of any attack is transmitted to the door. Most residential doors, including steel faced insulated doors, are built using wooden edges (stiles) that split easily under the force of attack. To strengthen the door, an escutcheon plate is required.



All exterior doors should have escutcheon plates with back plates or wrap-around door channels installed around any deadbolt lock. Plates are to be secured from the inside with 1.9 cm (3/4 inch) carriage or hex bolts that cannot be removed from the exterior. The small screws that are supplied with most escutcheon plates should be replaced with bolts. (Redrilling the holes in the escutcheon plate may be required.)

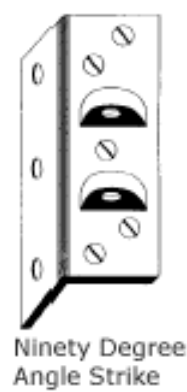
### LOCKS

**Tubular Deadbolt Locks** For tubular locks (horizontal throw), the locking bolt mechanism should consist of a heavy duty deadbolt. The lock should also incorporate the following features:

- minimum of 5.6 cm (2 1/4 inch) interlocking bolts to hold the cylinder together
- pick-resistant cylinder
- drill-resistant cylinder
- twist-resistant, tapered hardened steel, or free-spinning cylinder guard
- hardened steel bolt, minimum 2.5 cm (1 inch) long (when thrown) and shall incorporate a saw resistant feature.

## PROBLEM DOORS

For doors that cannot be installed and retrofitted to the specifications in the fact sheet, "Doors & Frames", several alternative locking mechanisms are available. The following lock is to be used on double doors, doors in which the frame cannot be secured against spreading (i.e. double studding and filler plates) and circumstances where minimum length screws cannot be installed, such as a window next to the frame.



Rim mounted vertical drop deadbolts should be installed on these doors with a minimum of 10.6 cm (4 1/4 inches) length carriage or hex bolts mounted through the door and into the escutcheon plate. The lock shall incorporate the following features:

- drill-resistant cylinder
- twist-resistant cylinder with tapered, hardened steel or free spinning cylinder guard
- hardened steel locking bolts

**Note:** Rim-mounted locks shall be used in conjunction with angle strikes.

## DOUBLE DOORS

In addition to the above mentioned lock, double doors also require added hardware that may be difficult to install. If at all possible avoid using double doors unless the manufacturer has specifically designed them to forced entry specifications. If retrofitting, contact Crime Prevention Services for alternatives that might help.

### 1. Inactive Leaf

The Inactive Leaf on a Double Door should be provided with heavy duty slide bolts, top and bottom.

### 2. Slide Bolt Penetration

All slide bolts shall penetrate a minimum of 2.5 cm (1 inch) when thrown and use a high security strike (see strikes for wood frames.) This protection is not required when the slide bolt penetrates into concrete.

### 3. Escutcheon Plates

All slide bolts and locks shall be protected with an escutcheon plate. Note: This may be difficult to accomplish due to weather stripping.

### 4. Rim-Mounted Locks

All double doors shall be equipped with a vertical drop rim-mounted deadbolt.

## NOTE

Glass area within 40 inches of a lock should be avoided, as a burglar can break the glass and reach in to undo the lock. To counter this type of entry, security professionals often recommend the use of double cylinder deadbolt locks. These locks have keys on the inside of the doors that can be removed.

Due to the exit requirements in an emergency, the OPP DO NOT RECOMMEND the use of double cylinder deadbolt locks on doors.

If there is glass within 40 inches of a deadbolt lock, the glass itself should be fortified or replaced with a UL/ULC or other suitable standard burglary resistant glazing product.

