

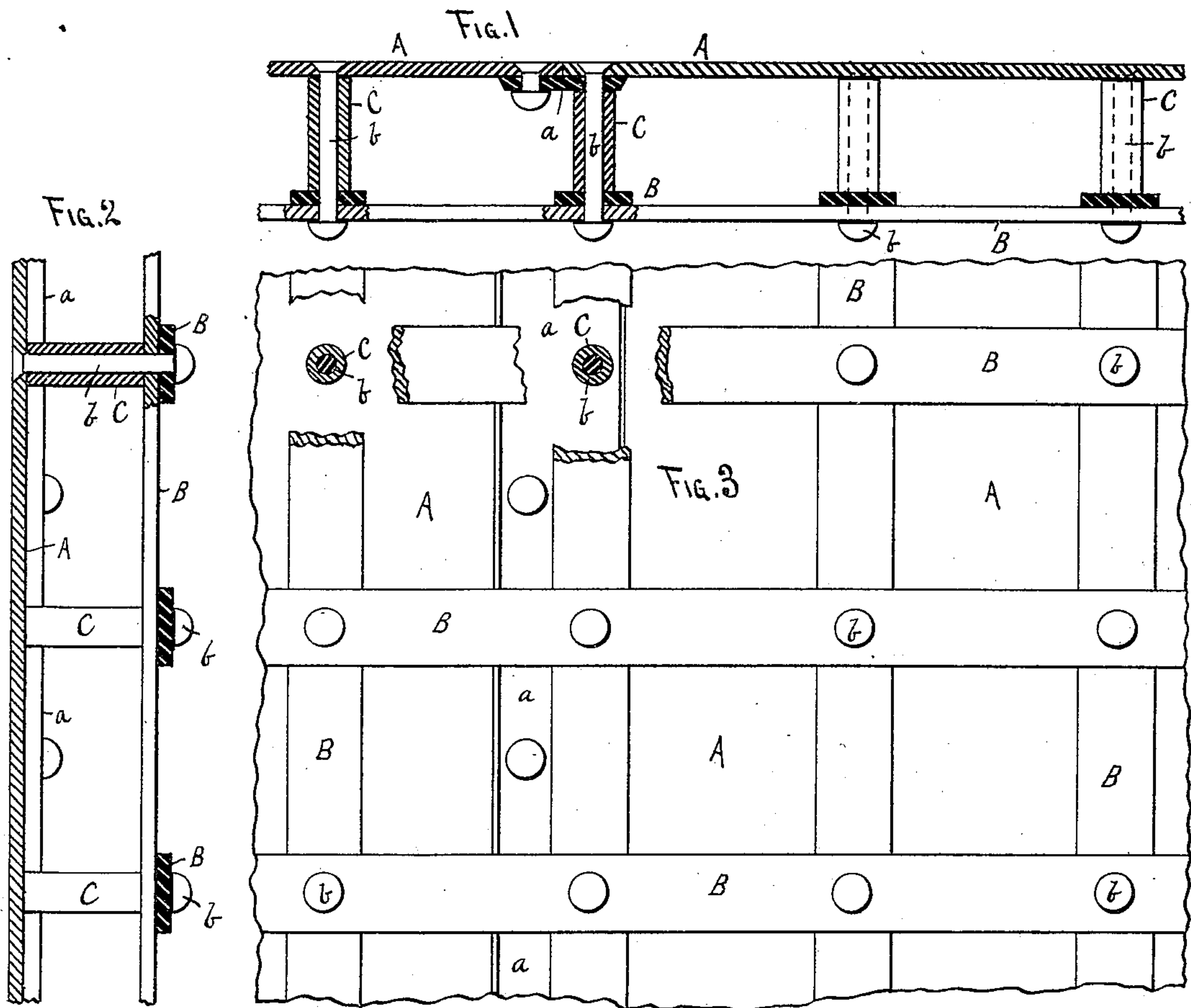
(No Model.)

P. HERZOG.

ARMOR FOR PRISON CELLS.

No. 271,633.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HERZOG, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

ARMOR FOR PRISON-CELLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,633, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed May 19, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HERZOG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Armor for Prison-Cells, set forth in the annexed specification.

This invention relates to the cells of prisons, jails, and other places for the confinement of prisoners, and arranged and constructed as hereinafter shown and as specifically claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view, Fig. 2 is a front view, partially in section, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, of a portion of the wall of a cell with my improved armor attached thereto.

A is the sheet-metal wall of the cell, which may be of steel or other metal, with the joints between the plates covered by strips *a* in the ordinary manner. Cells made in this manner are secure under ordinary circumstances, but can be cut through by suitable instruments in the hands of persistent and skillful prisoners; and to guard against this, cells have been heretofore constructed with hardened steel bars riveted fast to the walls of the cells at intervals small enough to prevent the passage of a prisoner between them should the inner wall be cut through; and to still further protect the cells and provide an armor that cannot be cut through at the same time that the cell-wall is cut through, I construct a "lattice-work" of metal bars, B, of either hardened steel, carbonized iron, or other file-proof metal, at a sufficient distance away from the walls A of the cell to prevent both the bars and wall from being cut at the same time by the same implement. By this means the chances of escape are lessened one-half by increasing twofold the work necessary to cut through the cells.

The bars B may be connected to the cells in

any suitable manner, either by their ends to the corners of the cells or by rivets *b* through each pair of bars where they cross each other, and then the same rivets continued on through the wall A, and riveted therein in countersunk holes on the inside, so that no projections occur on the inside of the cell. The rivets between the bars B and walls A are surrounded by metal tubes or "gaskets" C to hold the bars B out from the walls the required distance. The cell-walls are greatly strengthened and stiffened by this means, so that thinner metal may be used for the walls to secure equal strength, and thus a saving in expense and weight secured.

The bars B may be arranged to cross each other, as shown, or in diagonal or parallel lines.

One of the rows of rivets *b* may be utilized to hold one side of the strips *a*, as shown.

The bars B may be made of any suitable material; but I prefer them of carbonized iron, as being cheaper and stronger than steel or other metal.

What I claim as new is—

1. An armor for prison-cells, consisting of metal bars B close enough to each other to prevent the passage of a person between them, and at a sufficient distance from the walls of the cells to prevent both of said walls and bars being cut at the same time by one instrument.

2. The walls A, in combination with bars B, rivets *b*, and gaskets C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP HERZOG.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
LOUIS FEESER.