

Criminal Investigation,

Seventh Edition

Chapter Fifteen

Burglary

Investigative Considerations

- Burglary Tools – Most any typical tool can be used as a burglary tool, however prying instruments are generally used.
- Surreptitious Entries –
 - Loiding – or slipping a lock and the entry point is not found.
 - Found key – finding the key that has been hidden.

Investigative Considerations

- Fraudulent and Distorted Complaints – some individuals may report more than what is actually stolen. In some cases (such as illegal drugs) items that have been stolen may not be reported as stolen.
- Time – it is critical to strive to identify the time of the burglary due to the follow-up investigation and secondly to identify potentially fraudulent reports.

Safe Burglaries

- Safe burglaries are infrequent due to the complexity of the crime. Safe's are difficult to open.
- Types of attempts to open the safe:
 - The punch – removing the combination dial, drive the spindle through the door and then forcing the locking mechanism out of position.
 - Pulling – pull the combination dial off, then continuing as in punching.

Safe Burglaries

- Types of attempts to open the safe:
 - The Peel – peeling away the metal sheet on the outside of the safe.
 - The Rip – more crude and an attempt to rip the bottom of the safe open.
 - Blasting – using explosives to attack the safe.
 - Drilling – using a high speed drill to enter the safe.
 - Manipulation – listening to the tumblers and opening the safe.

Safe Burglaries

- Types of attempts to open the safe:
 - The pry – pry open the door.
 - The Carry-Off – removing the safe and working to open it later.

Evidence

- Safe Insulation – the insulation may get on the suspect(s) clothes.
- Tool marks – later compared with the actual tools.

The End