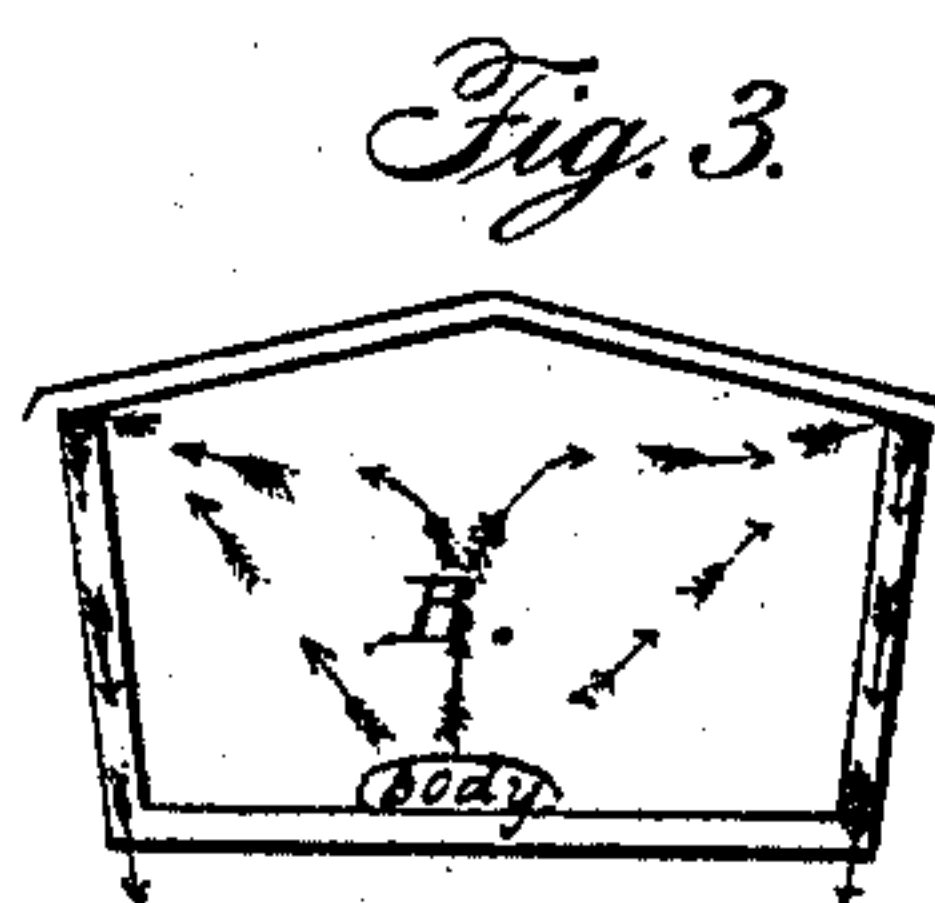
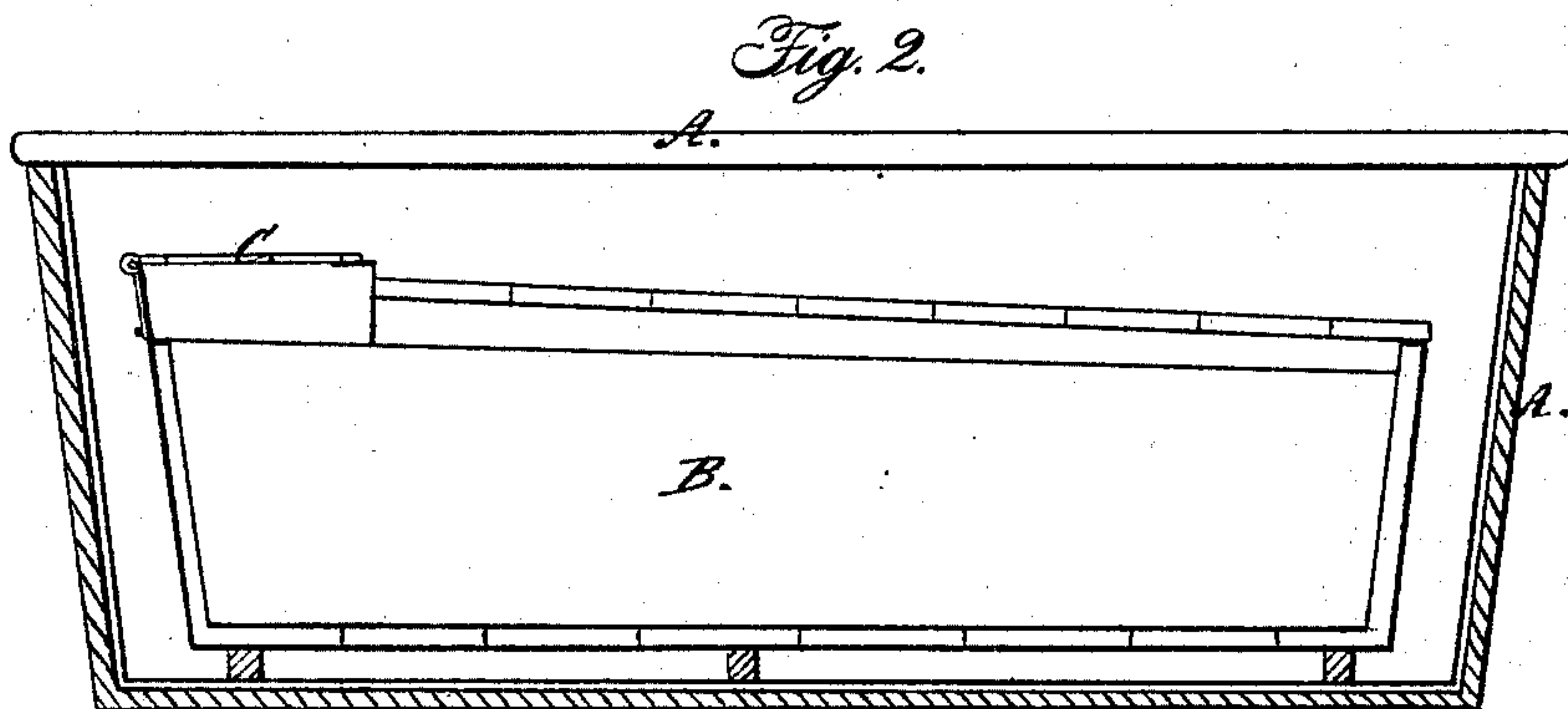
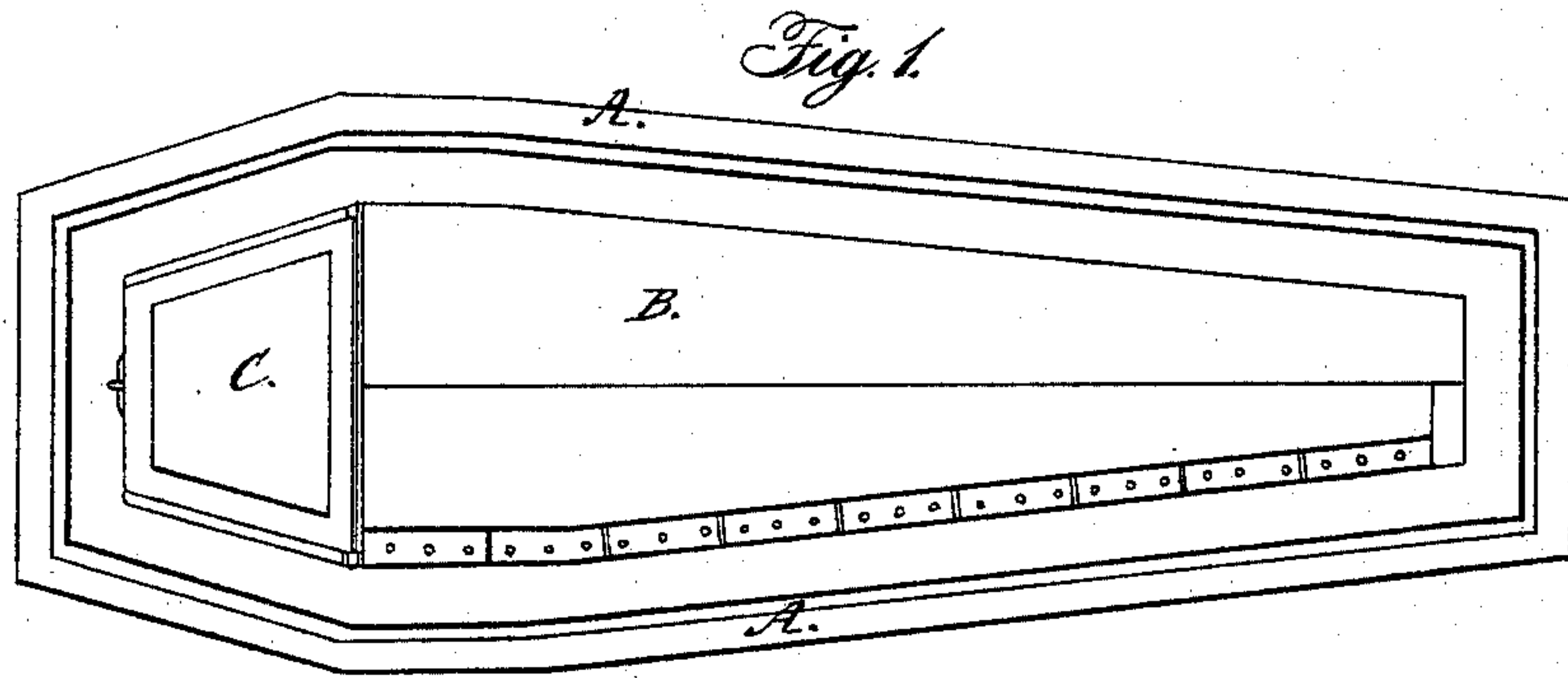


G. D. BLOCHER.

Corpse Cooler.

No. 62,310.

Patented Feb. 26, 1867.



Witnesses:

O. F. Mayhew.
J. M. Levet.

Inventor:

George D. Blocher.

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE D. BLOCHER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 62,310, dated February 26, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORPSE PRESERVERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. BLOCHER, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, in the State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Preserving Corpses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of the same, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to the preservation of dead bodies in such cases as it is desirable to delay interment for a few days or weeks, and consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of a double metallic case or casket in which to place the body, and which is surrounded with an external case of wood, lined with sheet zinc, made sufficiently large to contain a quantity of ice around the case containing the body. The chief peculiarity of the internal case consists in the manner of ventilating it so as to prevent the condensation of the moisture arising from the body upon the clothing and inside surface of the case, thereby keeping it dry as well as cool.

Figure 1 is a top view of the preserver, with the lid of the external case and a part of the lid of the internal case removed.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section.

Figure 3 is a transverse section of the internal case.

A is the external case of wood lined with sheet zinc, leaving an air-tight space between them. A' is the lid. B is the internal case or casket in which to place the body. It is made double, as shown, of sheet zinc, and has perforations in the bottom outside shell, near the edge, and also in the top edge of the case, as shown in fig. 1, to admit a free circulation of air between the inner and outer shells. The lid of case B is also made double, the edges being left open to allow the air to circulate between them. The under shell of the lid sets upon the upper edge of the case in such manner as to allow the warm air rising from the body to pass through the perforations in the upper edge of the case, and down between the inner and outer shells. This it is caused to do by the ice surrounding the case cooling the outer shell. The moisture condensed from this warm air will drip down through the perforations in the bottom into the external case. The upper shell of the lid of case B projects over the lower shell, and the edges are turned down to carry the water melted from the ice over the sides of the case. There should be braces between the inner and outer shells of case B, as shown, to keep them apart.

I do not make any claim to the external case A, nor to surrounding the internal case B with ice to keep the body cool, as this is in use for various purposes; but I claim—

The double ventilated case B, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth, in combination with the external case or ice-box A.

GEORGE D. BLOCHER.

Witnesses:

O. F. MAYHEW,
G. M. LEVETTE.