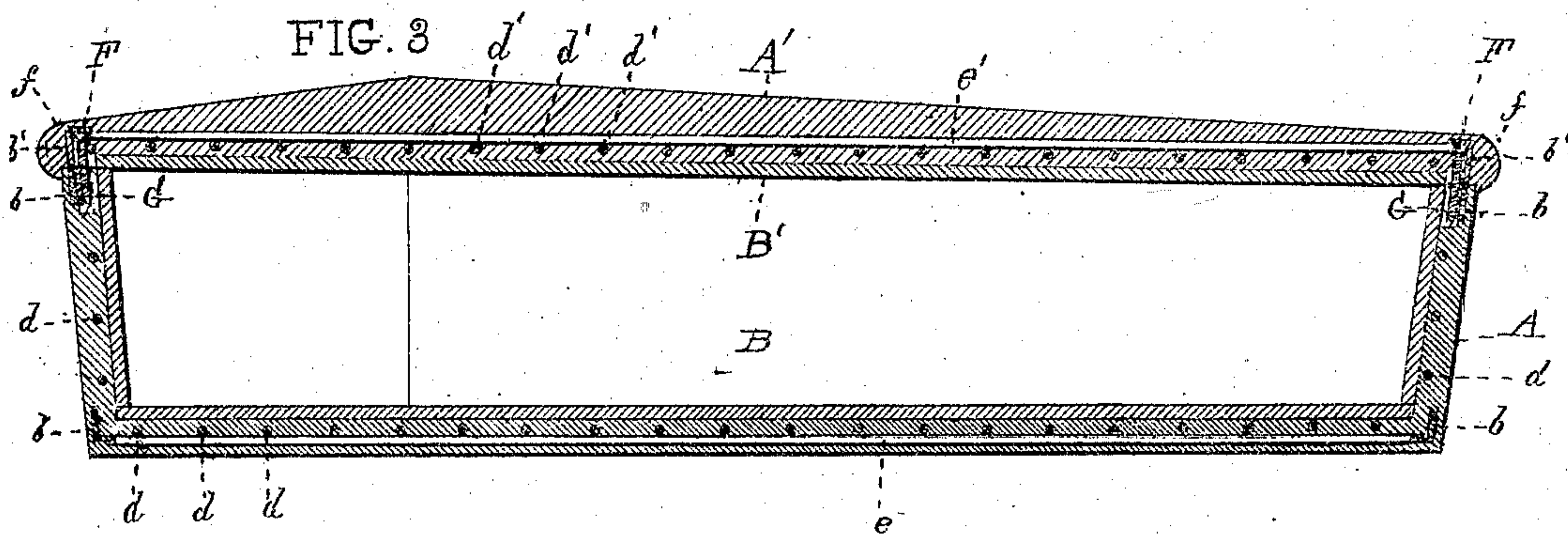
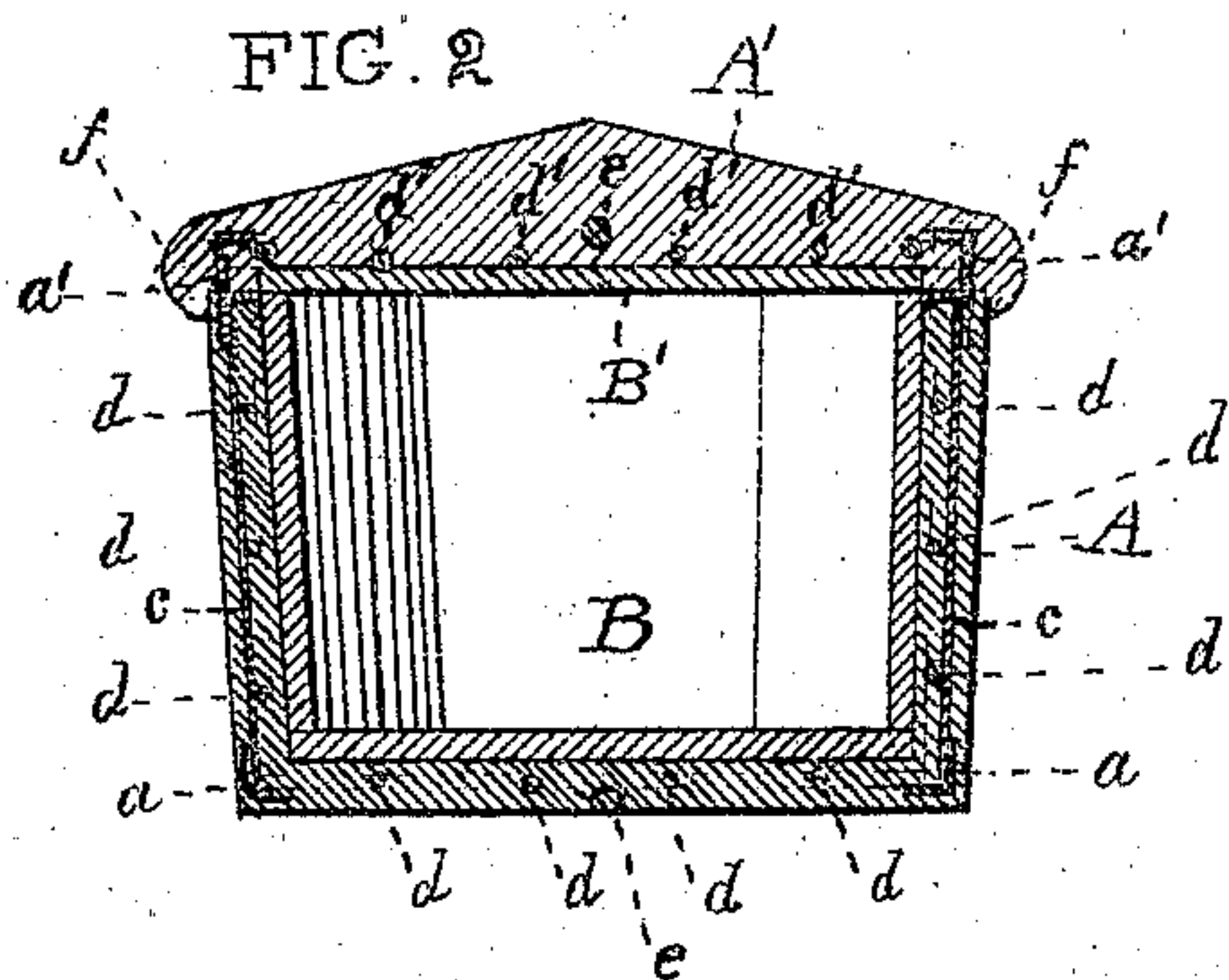
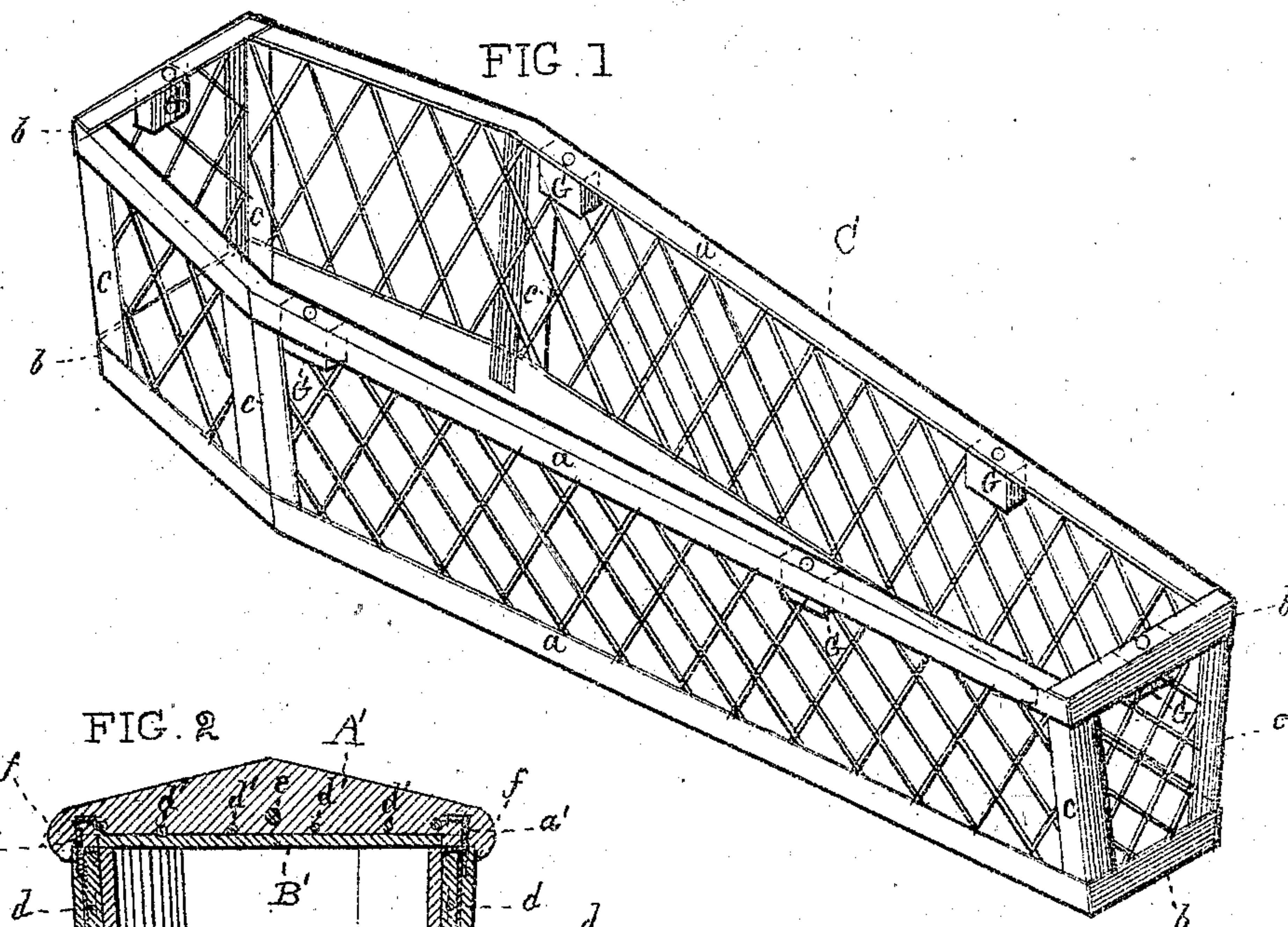


JOHN SCOTT.  
Burial Casket.

No. 120,171.

Patented Oct. 24, 1871.



WITNESSES.

*J. P. Muddell*  
*Thomas J. Dewley*

INVENTOR.

*John Scott*  
*By his Attorney*  
*Stephen Votick*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SCOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BURIAL-CASKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,171, dated October 24, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SCOTT, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Burial-Caskets, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a burial-casket composed of a frame-work of angle-irons and interwoven wires coated with asphaltum, with or without black resin or pitch, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of the metallic frame C. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the casket A A' and inner case or lining B B'. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same.

Like letters in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A is the body of the casket, and A' the lid of the same. B is the lining or inner case in which the corpse is placed, and B' is the lid. This case I construct of cedar or other highly incorruptible wood in the usual manner. C, seen in detail in Fig. 1, is a metallic frame or skeleton of the casket. It is constructed of angle-irons *a a a a*, *b b b b*, and *c c c c c c*, which are riveted together, and woven wires *d*, which form a net-work whereby a very strong frame is produced for strengthening the casket. The frame has a longitudinal wire or rod, *e*, which runs from end to end and is confined by soldering or otherwise to the end bottom irons *b b* and the bottom wires *d*. The frame C is made of such dimensions that when the case B is placed in it and held up from the bottom wires by suitable supports there shall be a space between the case and frame all around of one-half an inch, more or less; then the casket is placed in a mold, which is also of such dimensions as to leave in like manner a similar space between it and the casket; then melted asphaltum, or asphaltum and resin and pitch mixed together, is poured into the mold, whereby the frame C and the inner case B are incased.

A skeleton of the lid A' of the casket is constructed of the angle-irons *a' a'*, *b' b'*, *c' c'*, wires *d'*, and a longitudinal wire or rod, *e'*, which is placed in a mold and the composition poured so as to produce a lid, A', for the casket, seen in Figs. 2 and 3. The lid A' has a molding or bead, *f*, around its edges which fits against the sides of the body A of the casket, as represented in Figs. 2 and 3. When the corpse is placed in the case B the lid B' is put in place, and then the lid A' of the casket is put in position and confined by means of screws F which enter the blocks G. The blocks may be used in like manner for confining the frame C to the top of the mold before filling in the composition. The heads of the screws are sunk in the composition, as represented, and are covered over with cement even with the top of the lid. The cement should, however, be of a different color to that of the lid, so the screws may be readily found in the event of the casket having to be opened. The bead *f* may be made separate from the lid A' if desired, and fastened on afterward by heating it and rubbing it on the edge of the lid. The joint at the bead connection with the body A of the casket may be made doubly sure by covering it over with cement. The lid A' of the casket and lid B' of the inner case B may be provided with glasses in the ordinary manner for viewing the corpse, if desired.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A burial-casket, constructed of angle-irons and interwoven wires, coated with asphaltum, with or without the addition of black resin or pitch, substantially as described.

JOHN SCOTT.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. BEWLEY,  
STEPHEN USTICK.

(39)