(No Model.)

L. K. SMEDES.

BURIAL CASKET LID.

No. 456,442. Patented July 21, 1891.

Fig. 1.

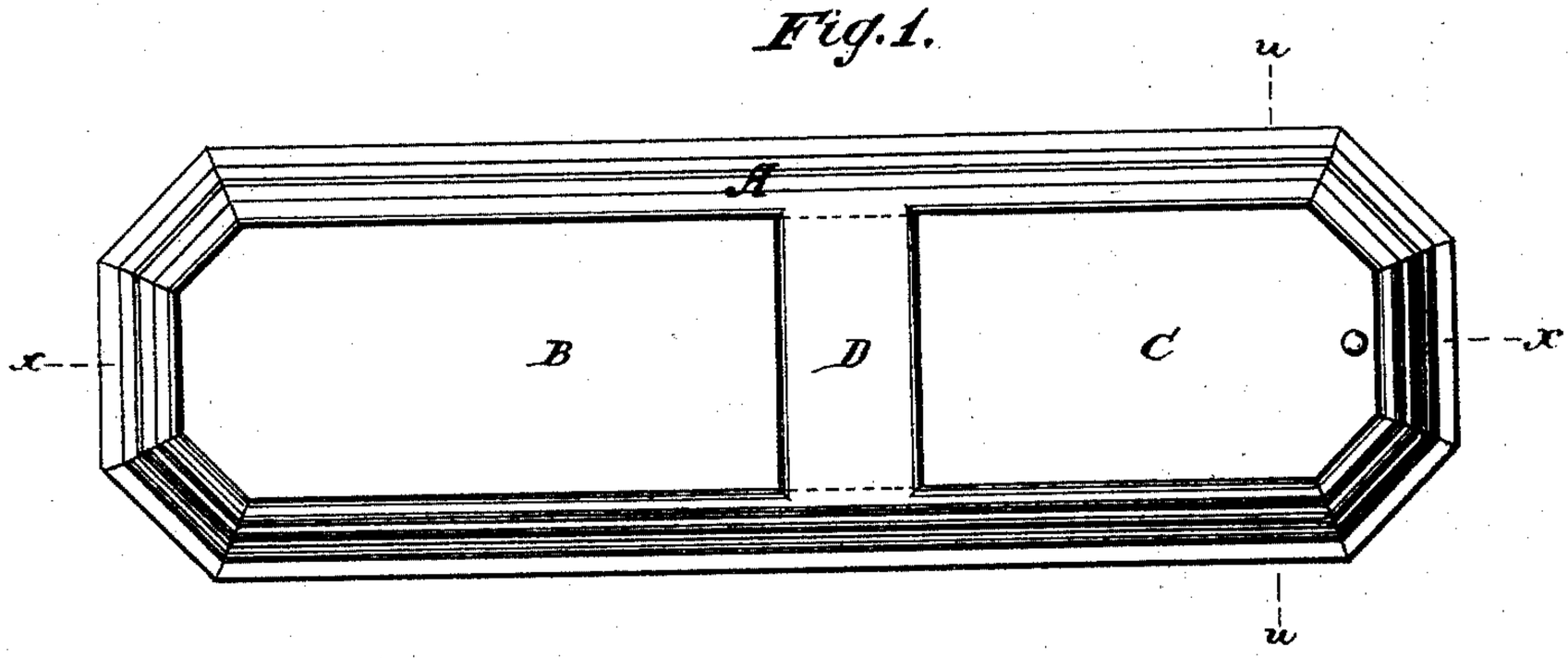


Fig. 2.

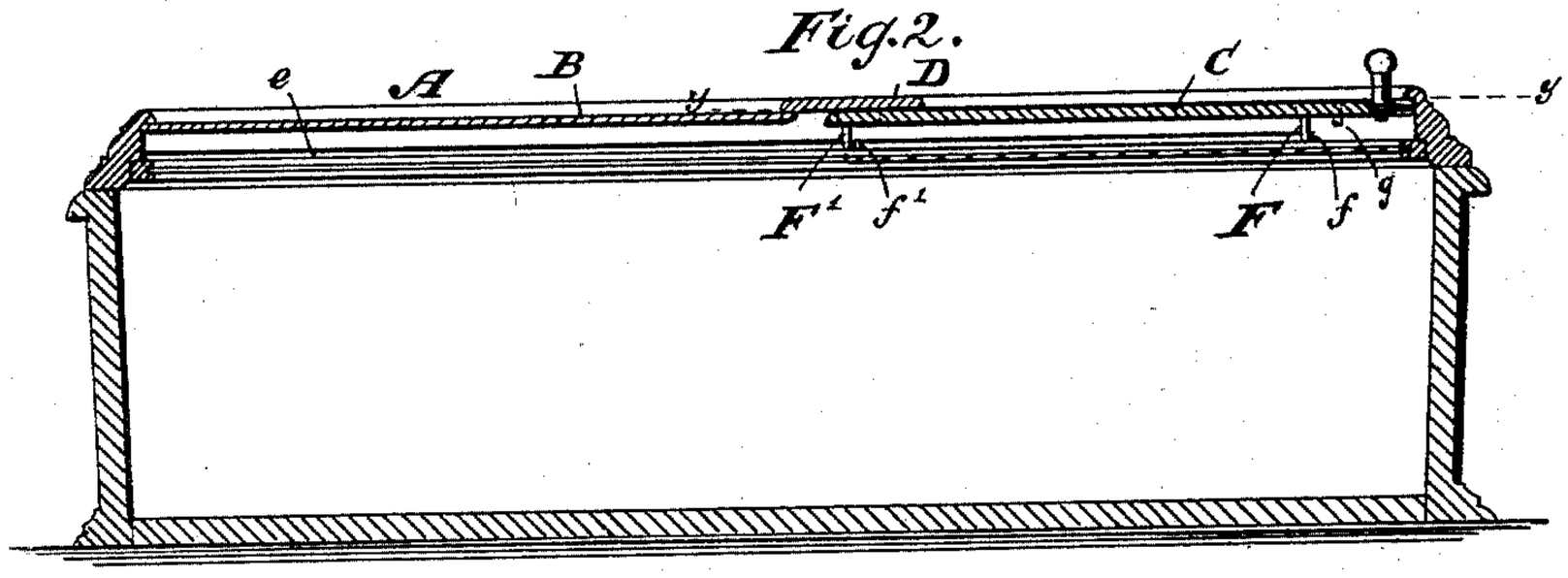


Fig. 3.

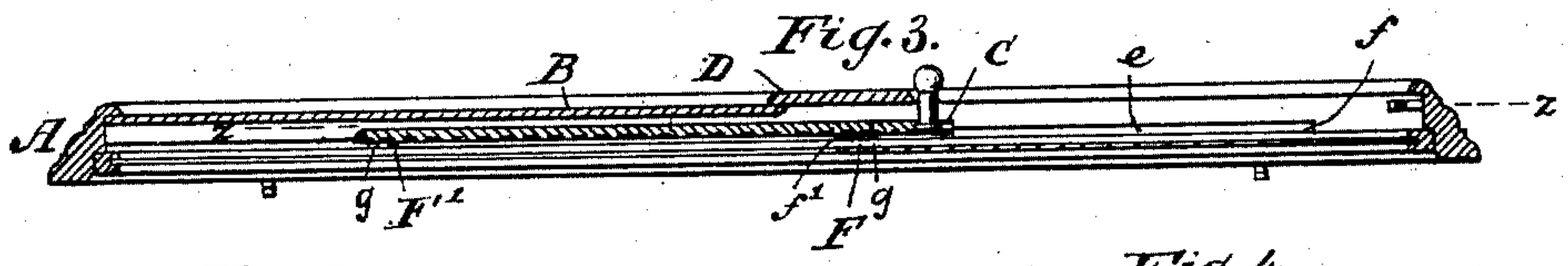


Fig. 5.

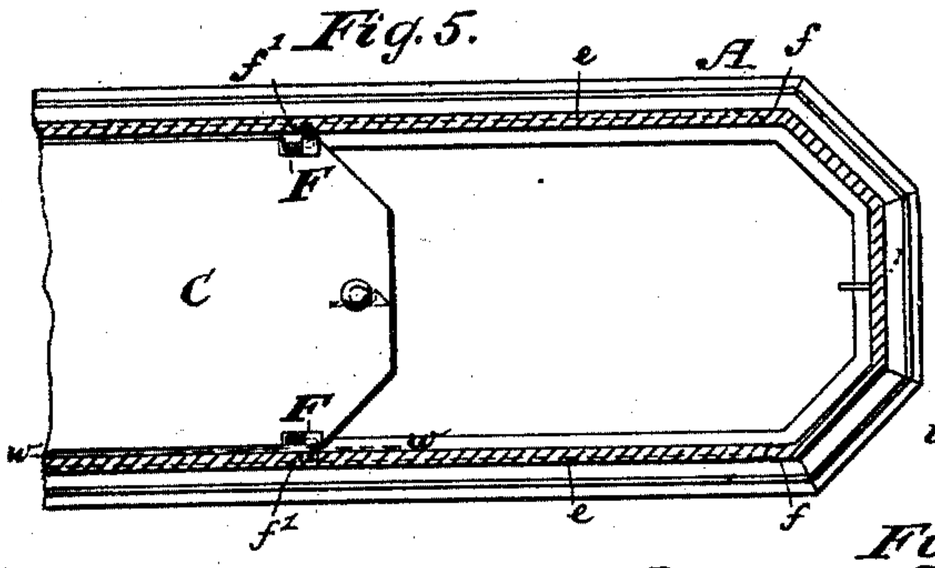


Fig. 4.

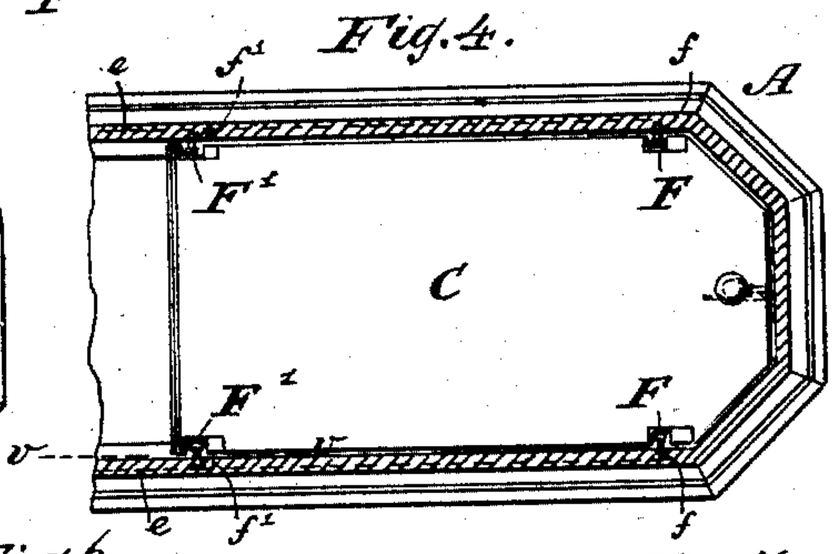


Fig. 6.

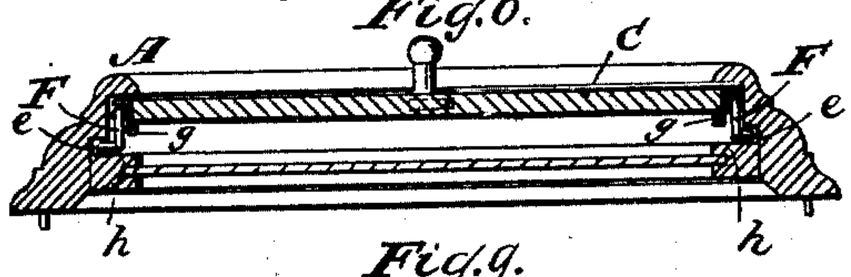


Fig. 7.

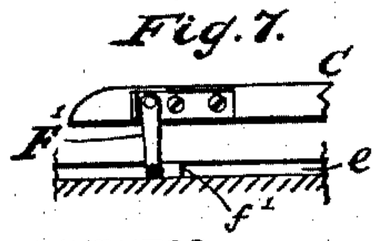
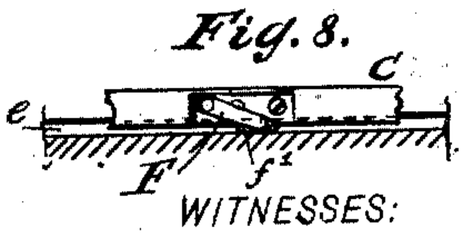


Fig. 8.

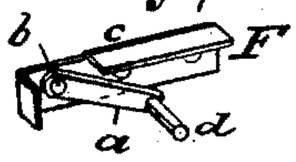


WITNESSES:

Edward Wolff.

William Miller

Fig. 9.



INVENTOR:

Levi K. Smedes.

BY

Van Santwood & Hauff

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI K. SMEDES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE TAYLOR COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BURIAL-CASKET LID.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,442, dated July 21, 1891.

Application filed April 20, 1891. Serial No. 389,632. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI K. SMEDES, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, N. Y., have invented new and useful Improvements in Sliding Panels for the Tops of Burial-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a sliding panel for the top of burial-cases, so that the same in being opened or moved backward drops down automatically to slide beneath the stationary panel of the top, and if said sliding panel is moved to its closing position it resumes automatically its original position on a level with the stationary panel. The means employed for this purpose, which form the subject-matter of my present invention, are pointed out in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view when the sliding panel is closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section when the sliding panel is open. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section in the plane *z z*, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section in the plane *u u*, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a partial vertical section in the plane *v v*, Fig. 4. Fig. 8 is a similar section in the plane *w w*, Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a detached perspective view of one of the swinging feet.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the top of a burial-casket, which is provided with a stationary panel B and with a sliding panel C, the stationary panel being firmly connected at its inner end to the transverse bar D. When the sliding panel C is in its closing position, Figs. 1 and 2, it is on a level or in the same plane with the stationary panel; but in order to move the sliding panel back to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 5, said panel must be lowered, so that on being moved back it will clear the stationary panel, and when the sliding panel is moved to its closing position it must be raised to the plane of the stationary panel.

In order to accomplish the operation of lowering and raising the sliding panel automatically, I provide the same with swinging feet F F′, a perspective view of one of which is shown in Fig. 9. Each of these feet consists of a bar *a*, which swings on a pivot *b*, secured in a bracket *c*, and from the free end of the bar *a* extends a pin *d*. The brackets *c* are secured to the edges of the sliding panel C, two near its inner end and two near its outer end, (see Figs. 4, 6, 7, and 8,) and the pins *d* of said feet engage grooves *e*, formed on the inside of the top A on its opposite sides. (Best seen in Fig. 6.) The feet attached to the front end of the sliding panel are marked F and those attached to the rear end are marked F′, all the feet being shown in Fig. 4. In the grooves *e* are formed stops *f f′*, the stops *f* being at the front ends of said grooves, while the stops *f′* are inserted into the groove beneath the transverse bar D. When the sliding panel is moved to its closing position, the front feet F strike the stops *f* (see Fig. 2) and the rear feet F′ strike the stops *f′*, (see Figs. 2 and 7,) and all the feet are brought automatically into the position shown in Figs. 6 and 7, causing the sliding panel to assume its closing position on a level with the stationary panel. When the sliding panel is moved backward, all the feet F F′ turn down at once to the position indicated in Fig. 8, so that the sliding panel sinks down automatically and can be moved back beneath the stationary panel until the front feet F strike the stops *f′*, Fig. 8. When the sliding panel drops down, it strikes the rail *h*, and to prevent noise I interpose cushions *g* of rubber, felt, or other suitable material.

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

The combination, with the top A of a burial-case and with its stationary panel B, of a sliding panel C, grooves *e e*, formed in the sides of the top A, swinging feet F F′, secured to the sliding panel and engaging the grooves *e e*, and stops *f f′* for the swinging feet, substantially as described.

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

LEVI K. SMEDES.

Witnesses:
WM. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.