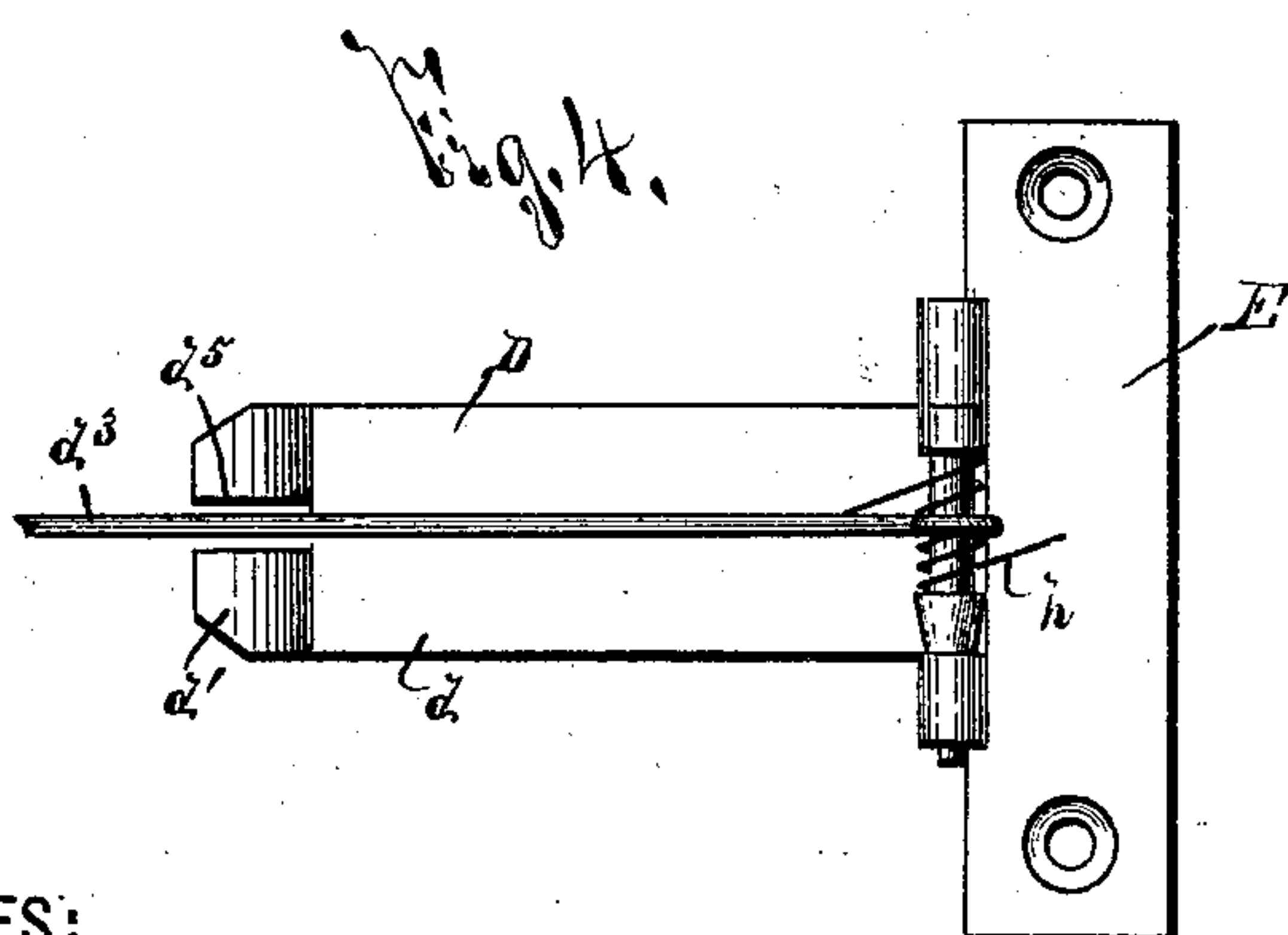
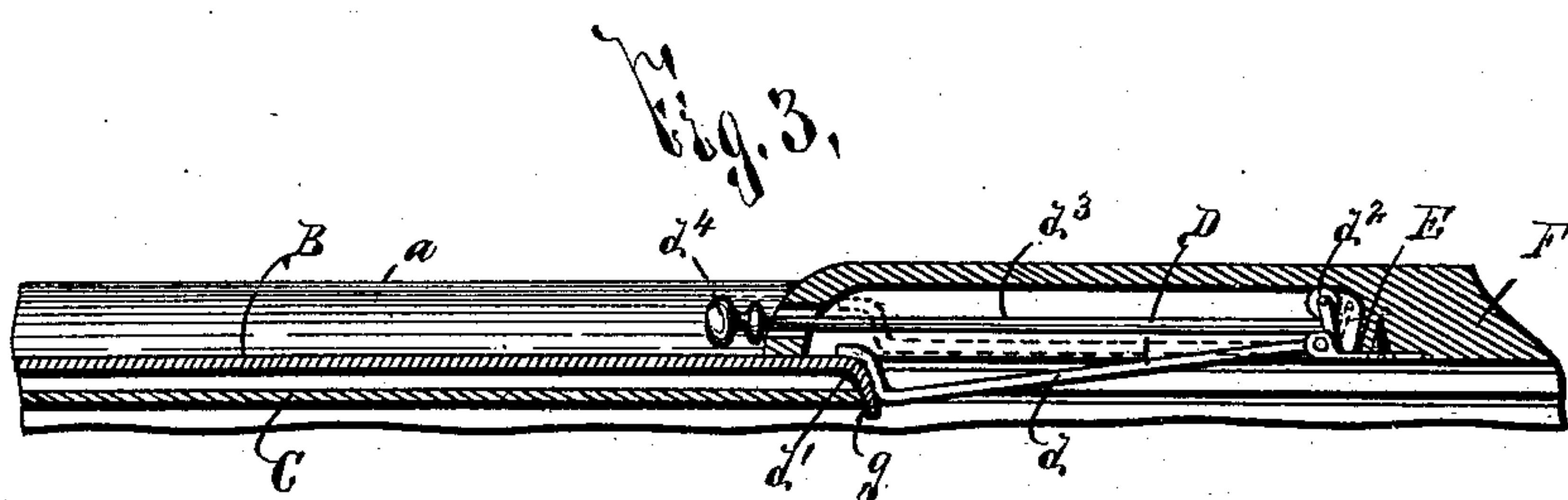
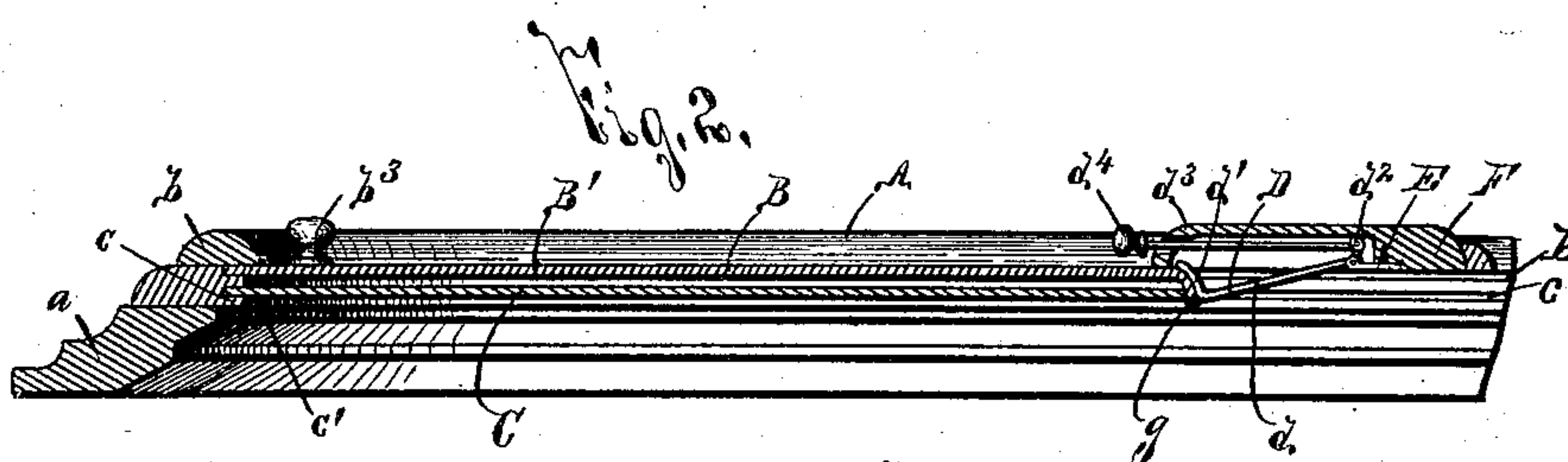
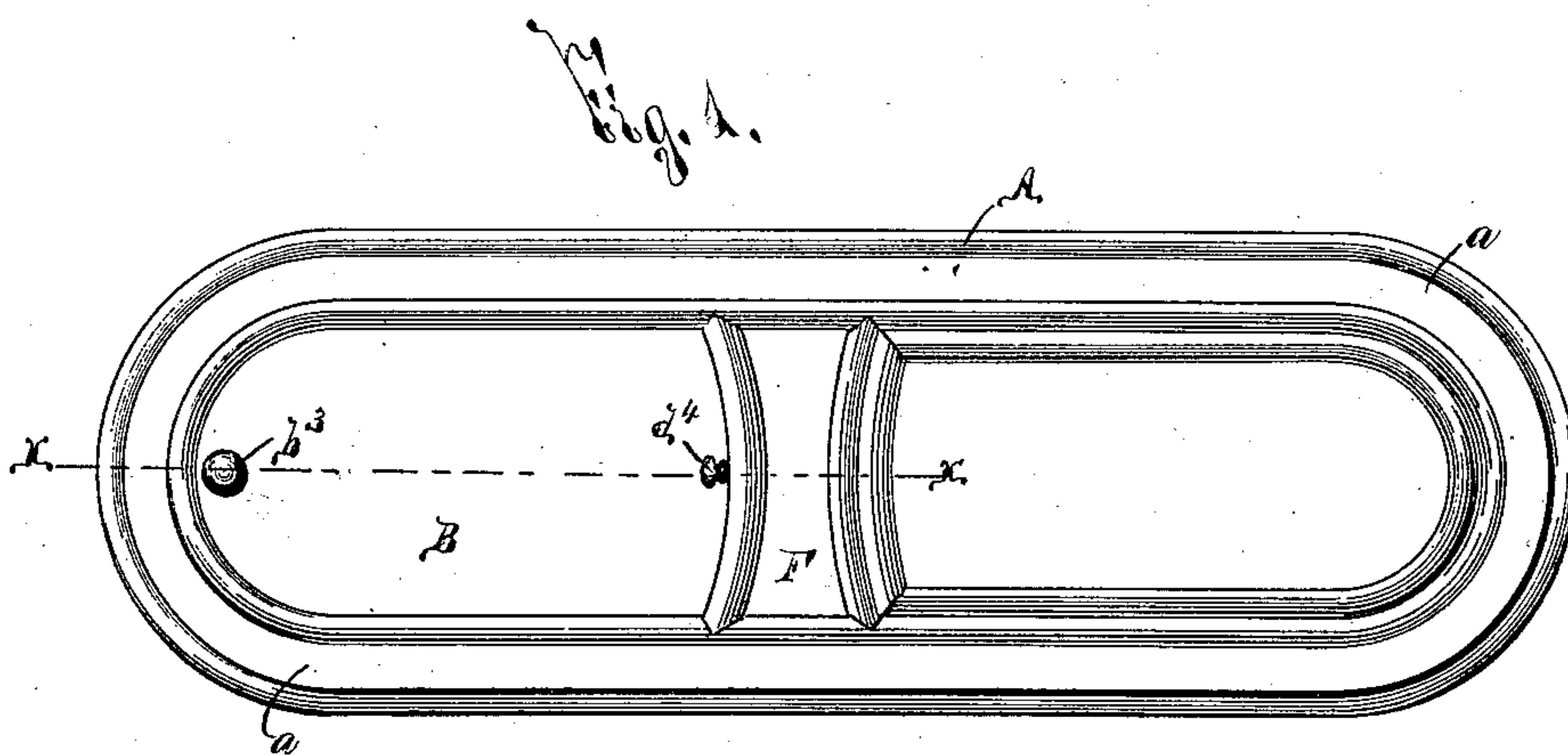


(No Model.)

L. STEIN & N. RAPPLEYEA.
BURIAL CASKET LID.

No. 507,292.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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LEO STEIN AND NICHOLAS RAPPLEYEA, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

BURIAL-CASKET LID.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,292, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed April 22, 1889. Serial No. 308,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEO STEIN and NICHOLAS RAPPLEYEA, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burial-Casket Lids, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in lids for burial caskets, of that class wherein an open head section is closed and opened by a sliding panel; and it consists essentially of a glass face mounted movably in guides and so arranged in relation to the sliding head-panel that said face and panel are operated independently in one direction, and simultaneously in the opposite direction, and the invention further consists in providing a suitable catch for holding the sliding panel in position, as will be more fully hereinafter explained and specifically set forth in the claims.

In describing our invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which, like letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the detached lid of a burial casket. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the head section of the casket lid taken on line $x-x$, Fig. 1, illustrating the glass face and metallic slide as in their normal position and the lid closed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of the casket lid, the glass face and metallic slide, together with the spring catch for holding the same in their normal position, still further illustrating the relative construction and arrangement of these parts, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the preferable form of catch used to retain the glass face and sliding metallic panel in their normal position.

A represents the burial casket lid of suitable form, size and construction adapted to be used upon any desirable burial casket. The burial casket lid is composed of suitable molding forming the frame a thereof, and is provided with an open head section B for the usual purpose of viewing the corpse, &c.

Provided in the moldings forming the frame

a are the grooves or guides b and c , in which are respectively guided the panel B' and the glass face C . This panel B' may be composed of any suitable material, but in order to effect the desired results we prefer to construct the same of sheet metal, which, in addition to furnishing the requisite strength, is also very thin, thus further reducing the distance between said panel and the glass-face C . At the rearward edges of the metallic panel B' and the glass face C is the spring catch D hinged to the plate E secured to the cross-bar F of the casket lid.

As clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the catch D is formed in the shape of a bell crank or plate, one arm d being provided with an upwardly turned bend or hook d' , which is substantially vertical for engaging the rearward extremity of the sliding metallic panel of the casket lid. The other arm d^2 is extended upwardly in a mortise provided in the cross-bar F , and secured thereto is the rod d^3 extending forwardly beyond the front edge of the cross-bar F , and provided at its forward extremity with a button d^4 . The substantially vertical hook d' of the catch D is constantly engaged with the rearward edge of the metallic slide by means of a spring h bearing upon the arm or plate d . By pressing in the button d^4 the arm d^2 of the catch is rocked backward and the curved extremity d' of the plate d is rocked upward, thus allowing the metallic slide to be readily pushed backward when the button b^3 provided at the forward extremity thereof is engaged. When the metallic head panel B' is moved backward it is evident that the catch D , or more strictly speaking, the plate d of said catch is held up out of the path of the glass plate or panel C in order that the panel C may be free to move backward or forward. A slide d^5 is provided in the curved extremity d' , which on the upward movement of the catch, registers with the rod d^3 , thus allowing the parts to be formed closely together and necessitating but a slight cut-out in the cross-bar F for the purpose of operating the catch.

The object of forming the slide of metal is that the same can be made extremely thin.

and thereby the guides or grooves —b— and —c— can be made very small and close together, thus preventing any deterioration in the appearance of the casket lid. The glass is also thin, and is provided at its forward extremity with a piece of ribbon or cord —c'—, which when engaged serves to withdraw the same. At the rearward extremity of the metallic slide is the flange —g—, which, as the slide is of thin material and the guide or groove —b— and —c— are close together, projects downward so as to abut against the rearward edge of the glass and form a connection between the panels —B'— and —C—, and by this means the catch —D— serves to prevent both the slide and the glass plate from being forced backward into the coffin by any jar, or without first operating the push button —d⁴—. Moreover when the metallic slide and the glass face are in their rearward position, by grasping the button —b³— to force the metallic lid to its normal closed position, it will be seen that the flange —g— engaging the rearward edge of the glass face causes the same to be simultaneously drawn to its closed position with the metallic slide. This casket lid affords features of great advantage to the trade in readily and quickly opening the casket for any desired purpose, and moreover the appearance thereof is not deteriorated, and the cost is but slightly increased, thus affording an efficient and desirable device.

It will be understood, that we have described the spring catch —D— merely for the purpose of illustrating the operation of our invention, and that other spring catches performing the same function of yieldingly retaining the metallic slide in its closed position might be used if desired without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a burial casket, the combination of a sliding panel, a sliding glass face plate, and a connection between said panel and glass

plate, whereby both said panel and glass are closed simultaneously, substantially as described. 50

2. In a burial casket, the combination of a sliding panel, having a flange at its inner end, and the glass face plate adapted to rest against said flange, whereby both panel and glass are closed simultaneously, substantially as specified. 55

3. In a burial casket lid, the combination of a sliding panel, a face glass beneath said panel, guides for said panel and face glass, a cross bar raised above the plane of the said panel and a catch mounted in a recess in said raised cross bar, and engaging the rearward portion of said panel, substantially as specified. 60

4. In a burial casket, the combination, with a sliding panel having a flange at its inner end, and a sliding glass adapted to rest against said flange, of a catch adapted to engage the flange and thereby hold both the panel and glass closed, substantially as specified. 65

5. A catch, for retaining the head panel of a casket in closed position, having an arm provided with a hooked end for engaging said panel and a rod for rocking said arm out of and into engagement with the panel, substantially as specified. 70

6. The combination, with the head panel of a casket, of a catch having an arm formed with a hooked end for engaging said panel, a spring for retaining said arm in engagement with the panel, and a rod for rocking said arm out of engagement with said panel, substantially as specified. 75

In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, this 18th day of April, 1889. 85

LEO STEIN.

NICHOLAS RAPPLEYEA.

Witnesses:

A. E. PARSONS,

CHS. E. S. TOMLINSON.