

(No Model.)

J. D. RIPSON.
BURIAL CASKET.

No. 561,241.

Patented June 2, 1896.

Fig. 1.

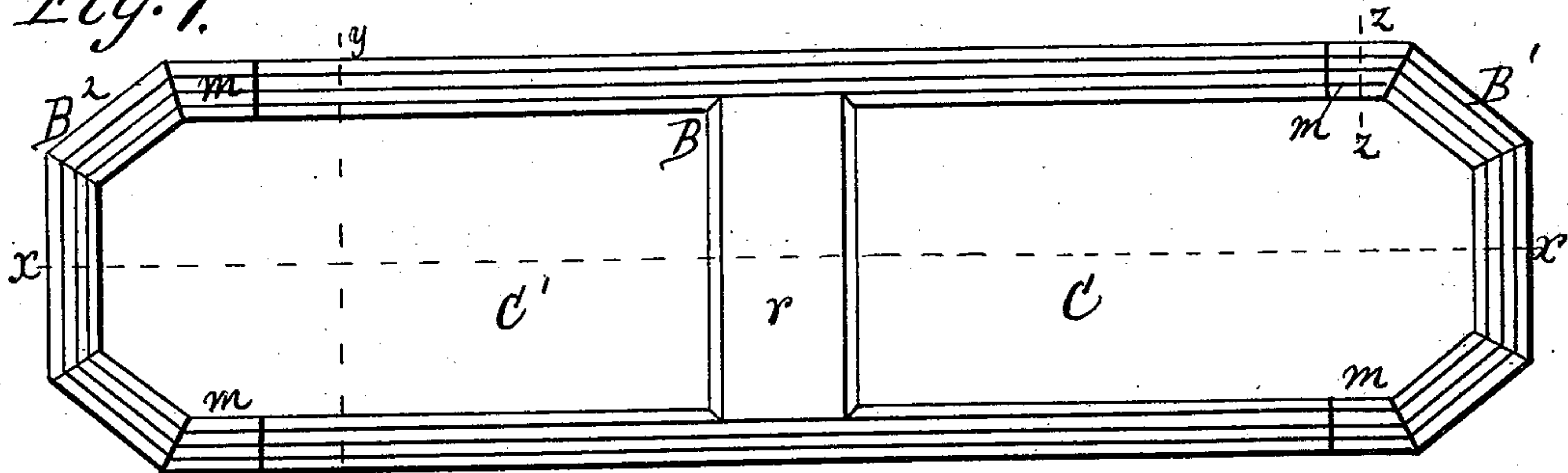


Fig. 2.

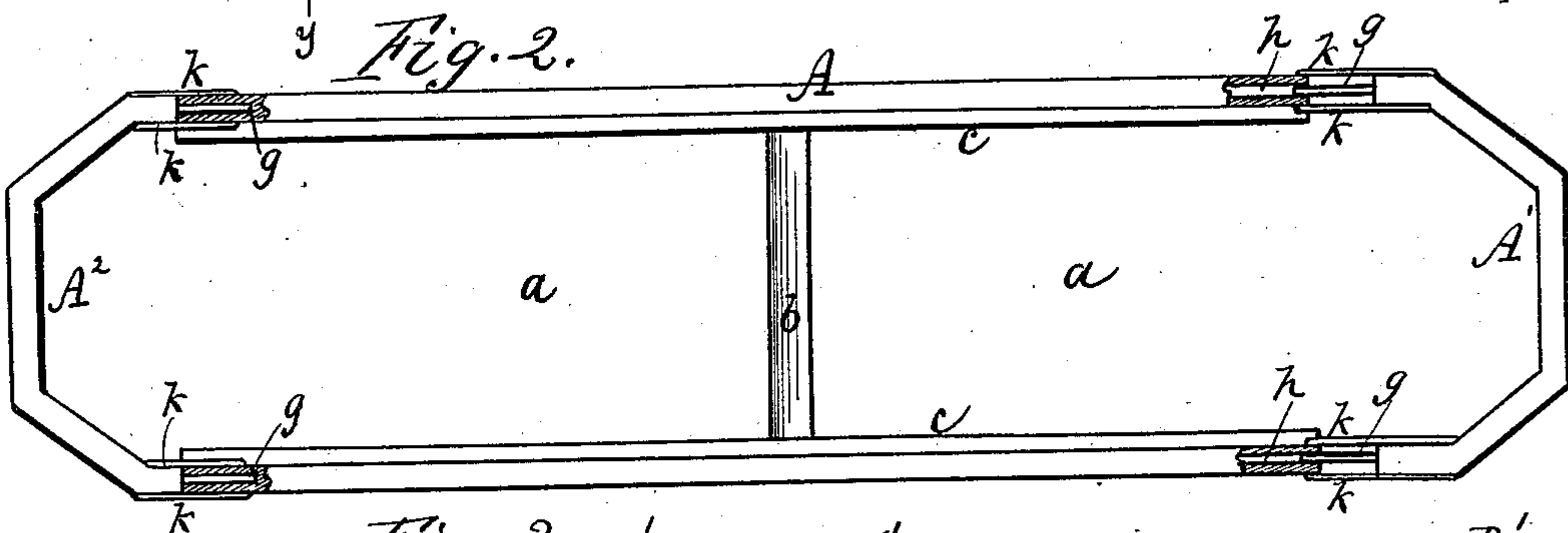


Fig. 3.

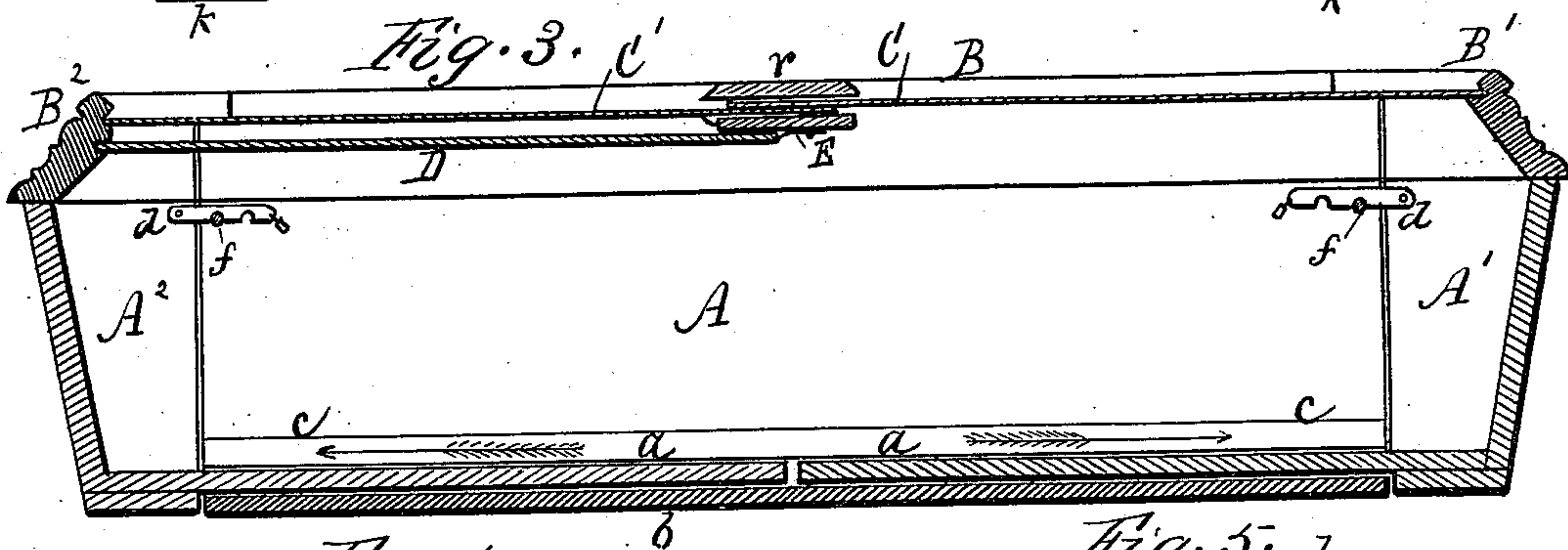


Fig. 4.

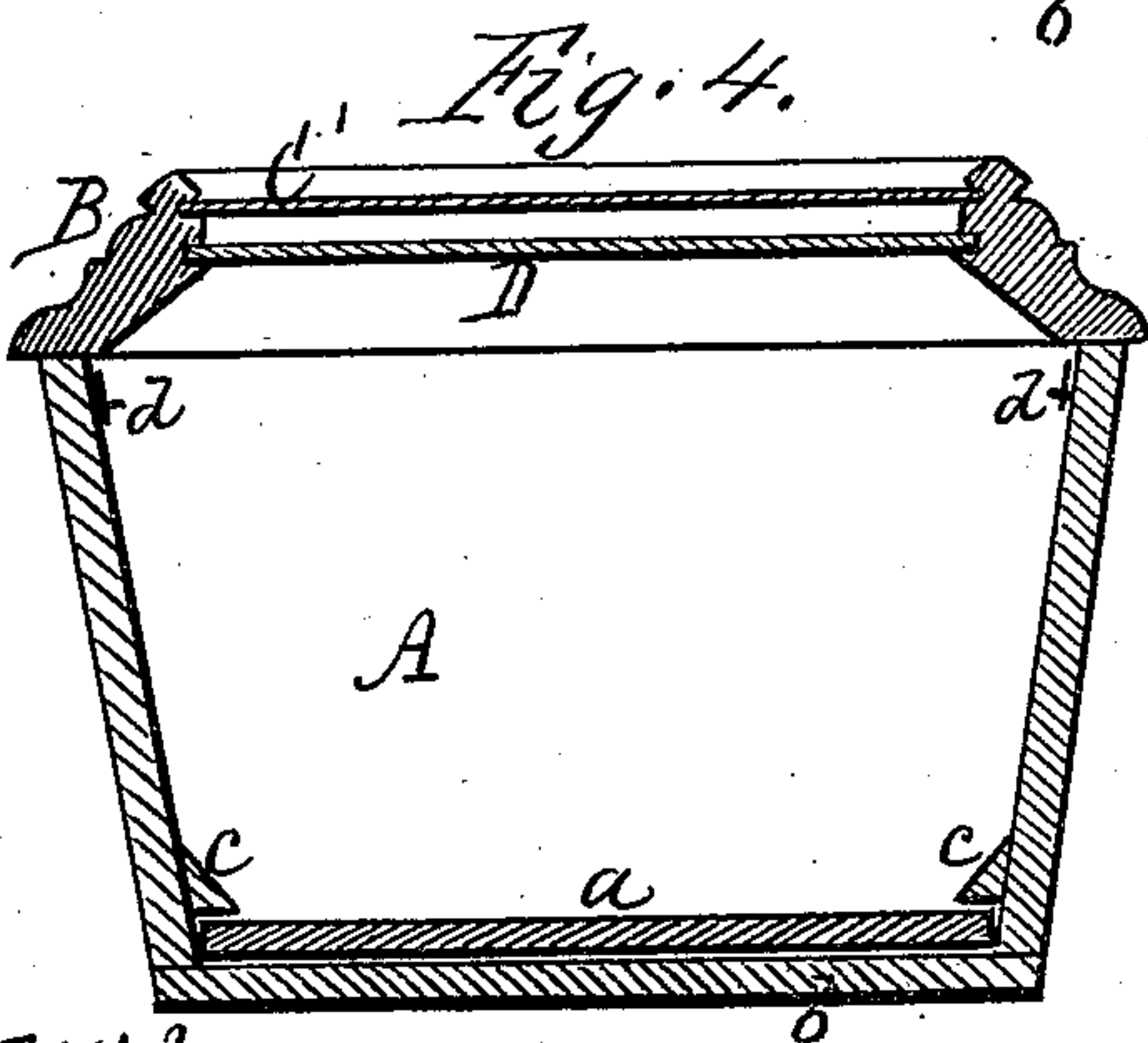


Fig. 5.

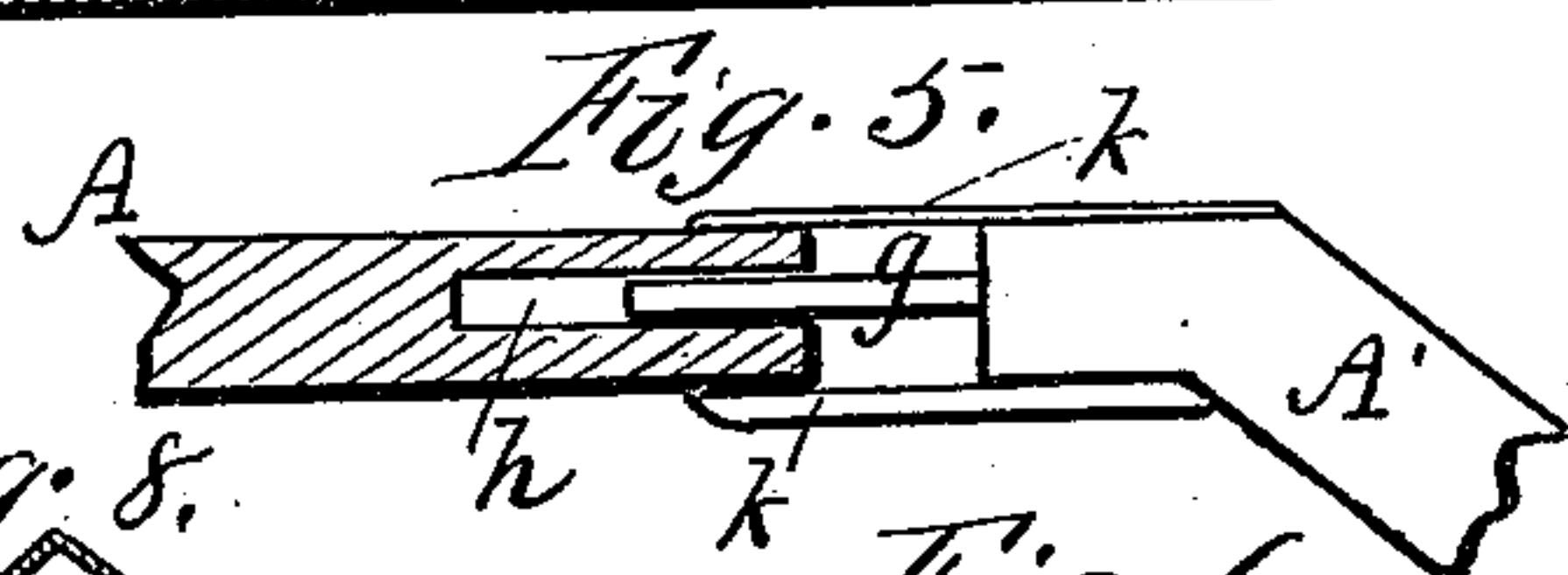


Fig. 6.

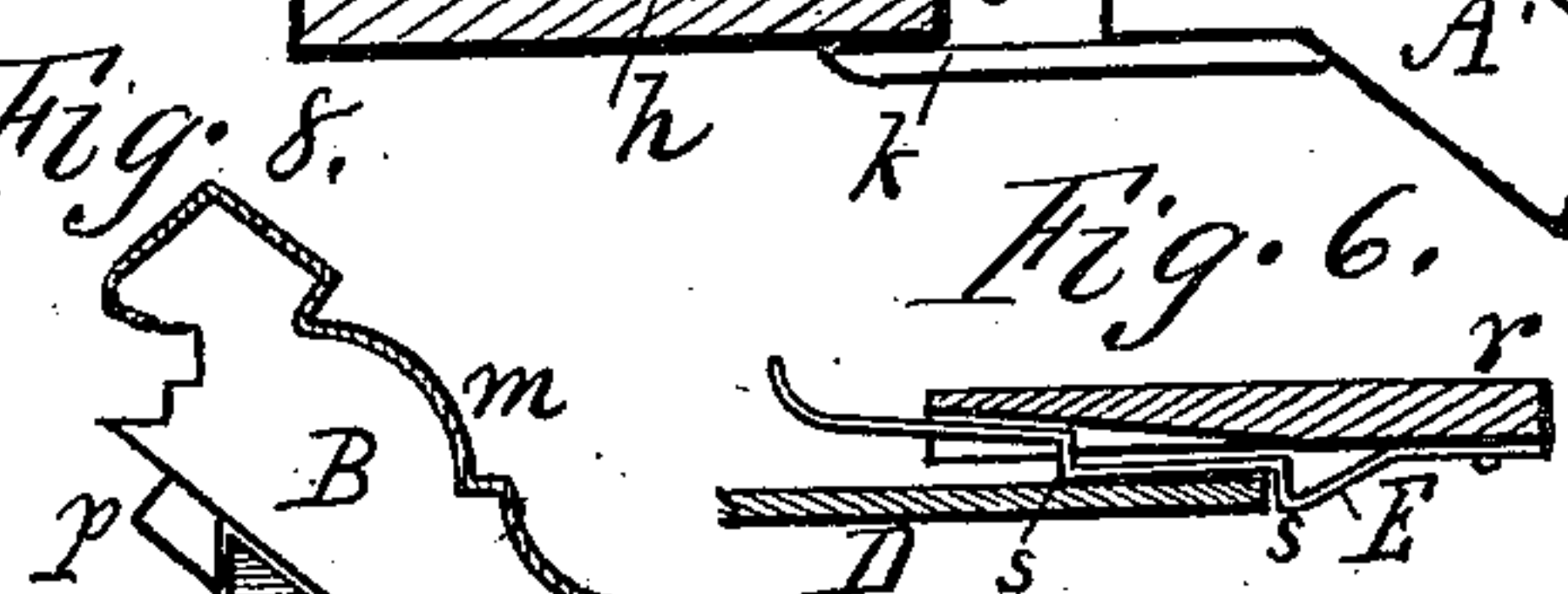
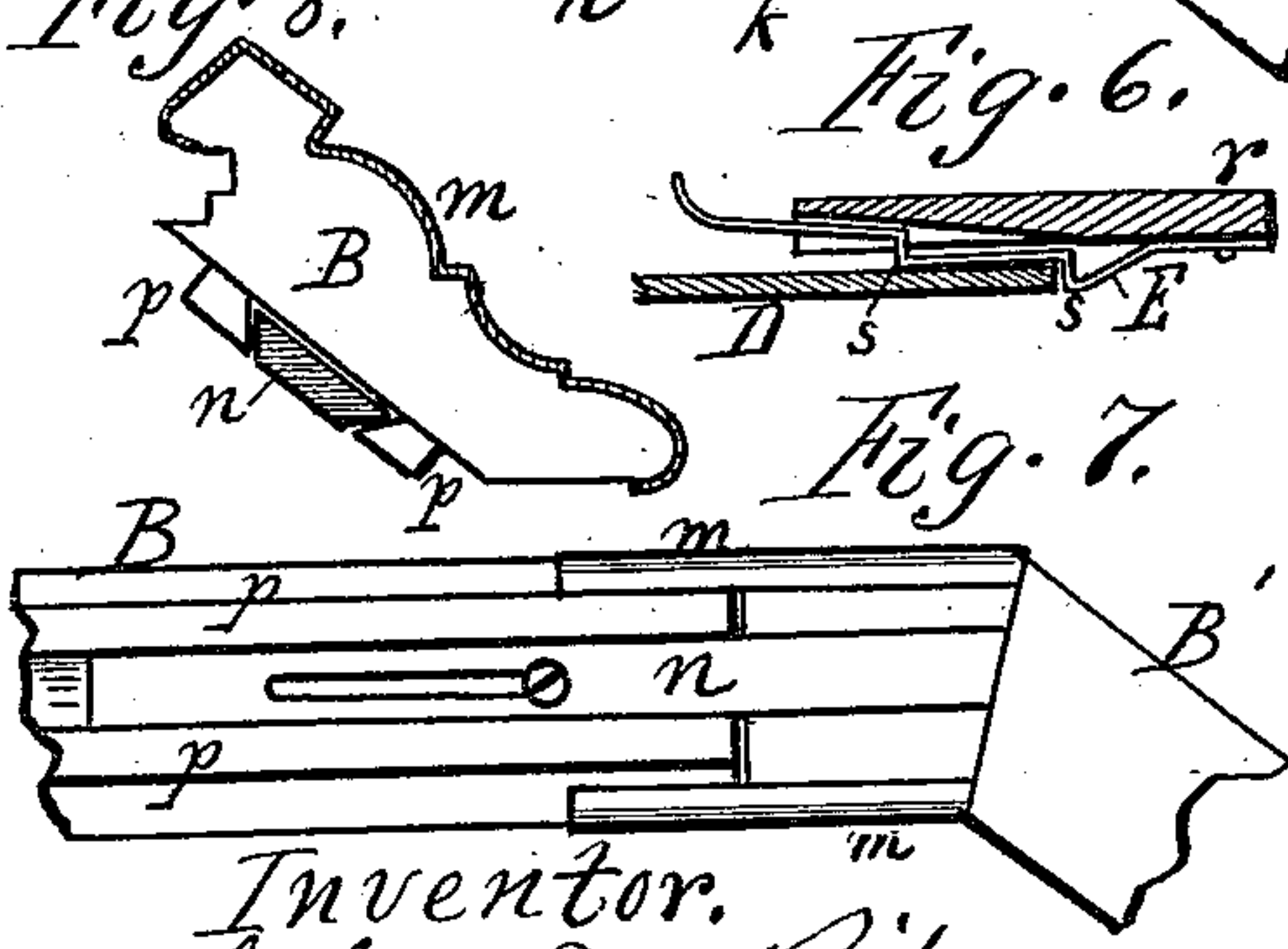


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. RIPSON, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
GEORGE C. WHIPPLE, OF SAME PLACE.

BURIAL-CASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,241, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed December 31, 1894. Serial No. 533,394. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. RIPSON, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Burial-Caskets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings accompanying this application.

My improvement relates to extensible caskets, or those that can be lengthened and shortened to receive bodies of different lengths.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the casket with the lid in place. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the lid removed and with one end of the casket extended. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section in line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section in line $y y$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view, partially in section, of one corner of the casket. Fig. 6 is a cross-section showing the spring for holding the glass plate. Fig. 7 is an under side plan view of one corner of the lid. Fig. 8 is an enlarged cross-section of same in line $z z$ of Fig. 1.

The casket-body or receptacle is composed of a stationary section A and extensible end sections A' A², the latter being extensible to make the coffin of greater or less length. Each end section has a projecting bottom board a , forming a slide, which slides over the bottom board b of the stationary section and is retained in place by cleats $c c$ on the sides of the stationary section. The end sections are locked in place in both positions by means of notched hasps $d d$, pivoted thereto and engaging with pins $f f$ of the stationary section. Each of the end sections has also projecting dowels $g g$ on opposite sides, which enter corresponding sockets $h h$ of the side pieces of the stationary section, and on opposite sides of these dowels lapping plates $k k$, which cover the joints between the sections, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. The outer plates are made of sheet metal and thin, so that they can be covered with cloth without producing undue projection at those points.

In like manner the lid which fits on the top of the casket is made in sections B B' B², corresponding with and fitting over the sections of the casket, and the end sections being movable with the end sections of the casket. The joints between the lid-sections are covered with sheet-metal molding-plates $m m$, spun to fit the moldings of the lid, one end of each molding-plate being fastened to the movable section and the other end sliding freely over the stationary section. Being thin, the outer plates can be covered with cloth without exposing any projection. On the under side of each end section of the lid are attached dowels $n n$, which slide in ways $p p$ of the stationary section of the lid, said dowels being slotted, as shown in Fig. 7, and screws passing through said slots and forming stops to the outward movement of the end sections of the lid.

C and C' are two sheet-metal panels covering the top of the lid. One of these panels, C, is permanently attached to the end section B' of the lid and slides out and in with it. The other one, C', is unattached and slides independently forward and back, resting on suitable ways in the sides of the lid. The inner ends of the two panels lap past each other, as shown, and rest under the cross-piece r , which covers them at all times. The panel C' can be slid back its whole length in order to expose the face-plate and to obtain access to the interior of the casket.

D is the glass face-plate located beneath the sliding panel C' and capable itself of being slid forward and back to expose the interior of the casket. E is a spring attached to the under side of the cross-piece r and provided with two or more shoulders $s s$, forming stops to the end of the glass at different adjustments of the casket. The free end of the spring extends up above the glass, so as to be reached by the hand. By raising the spring to its full extent the stops clear the end of the glass and the latter can then be slid inward its full extent.

The casket and lid can be covered with cloth and ornamented in the usual way. Each section must be covered and ornamented independently of the others, so that the adjustment can take place, and the panels at the

top of the lid must also be covered independently.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A burial-casket receptacle or body made in three sections, the end sections adjustable longitudinally, provided with projecting dowels *g g* which enter sockets of the central sections, and with side plates *k k* which project across the space between the central and end sections lapping the sides of the central section and covering the joints, the outer plates being made of sheet metal and thin, whereby the sections can be covered with cloth extending across the joints, as herein shown and described.

2. A burial-casket lid made in three sections, the end sections adjustable longitudinally, provided with dowels on the under side sliding in sockets of the central section and held by set-screws, and provided with thin sheet-metal moldings on the upper side sliding

on the moldings of the casket-body, whereby the sections can be covered with cloth and cover the joints, as herein shown and described.

3. A burial-casket body and lid, each composed of three sections corresponding with each other, the outer sections adjustable longitudinally, the end body-sections provided with dowels and lapping plates, and the end lid-sections with dowels and thin moldings, the exterior lapping plates and moldings covering the joints between the sections and enabling a cloth covering to be used extending across the joints between the sections, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN D. RIPSON.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,

CHAS. A. WIDENER.