

No. 635,984.

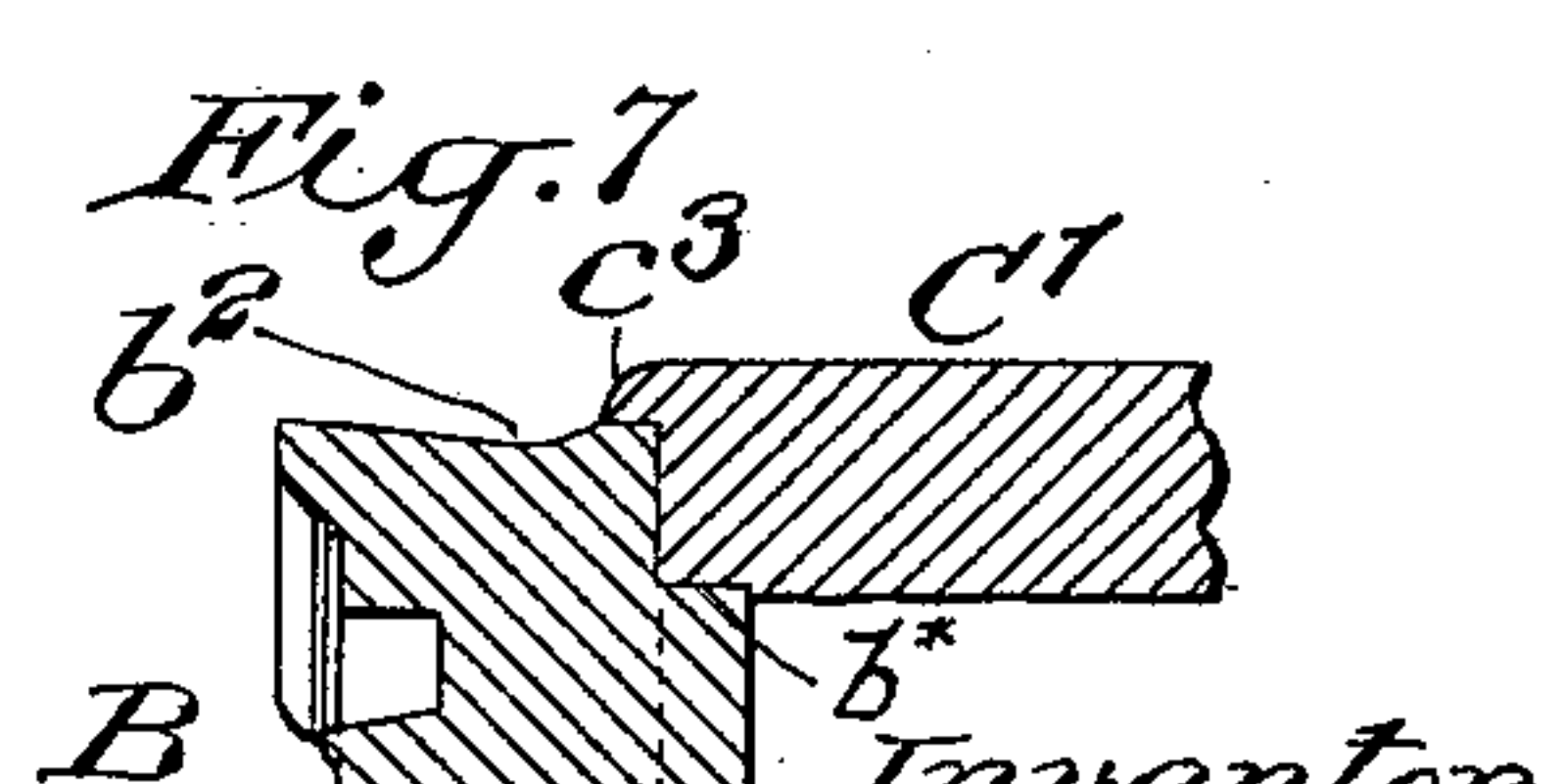
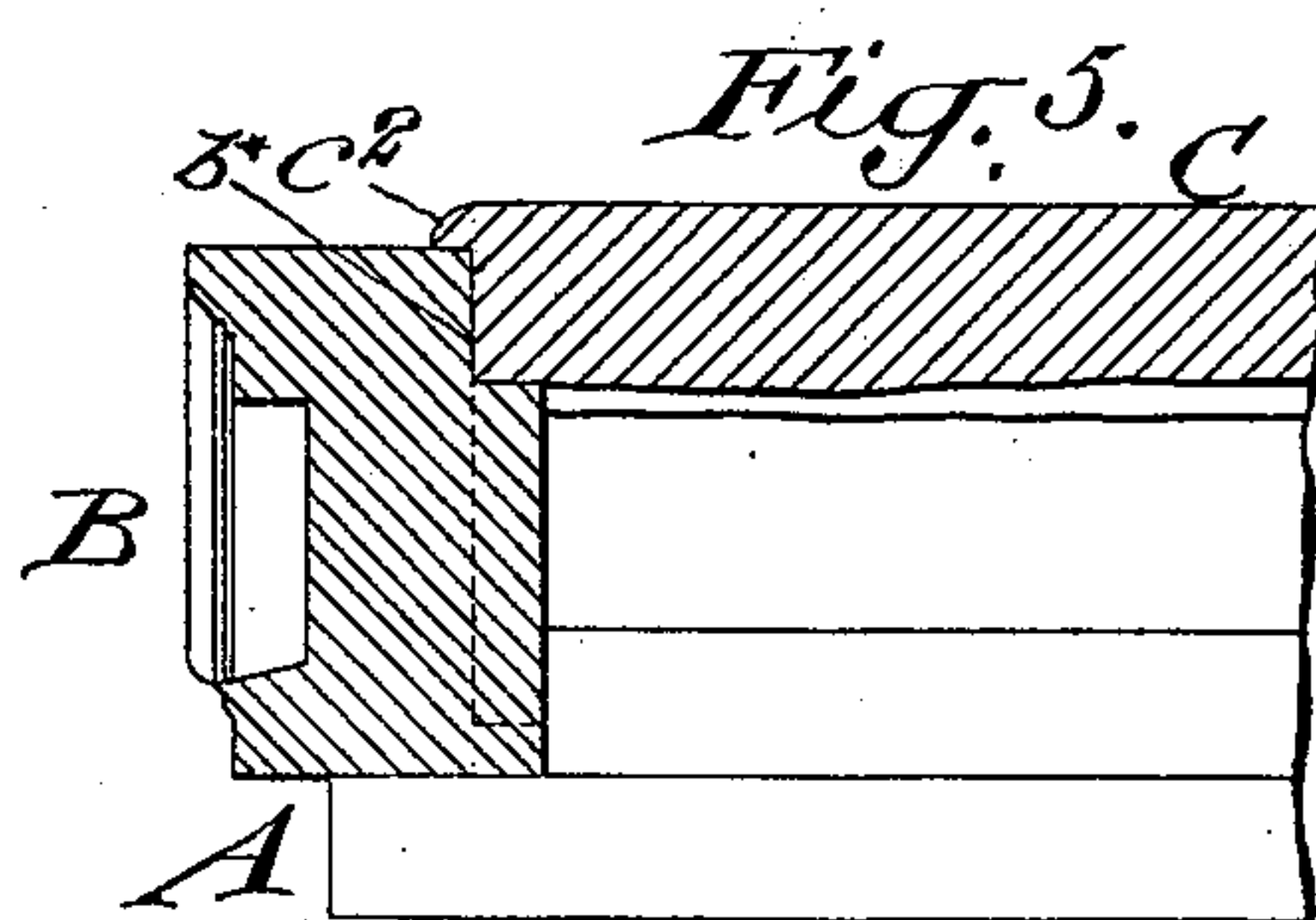
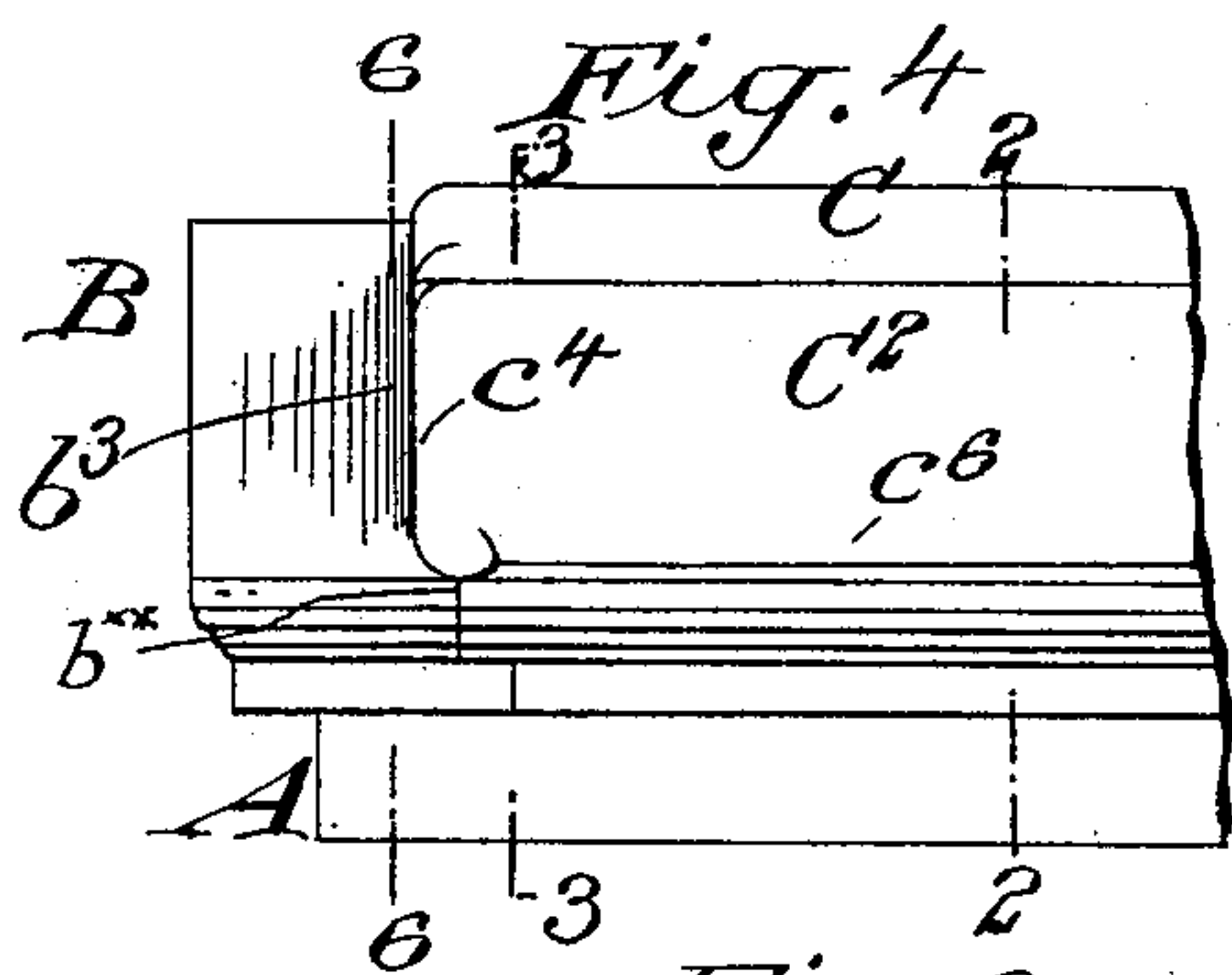
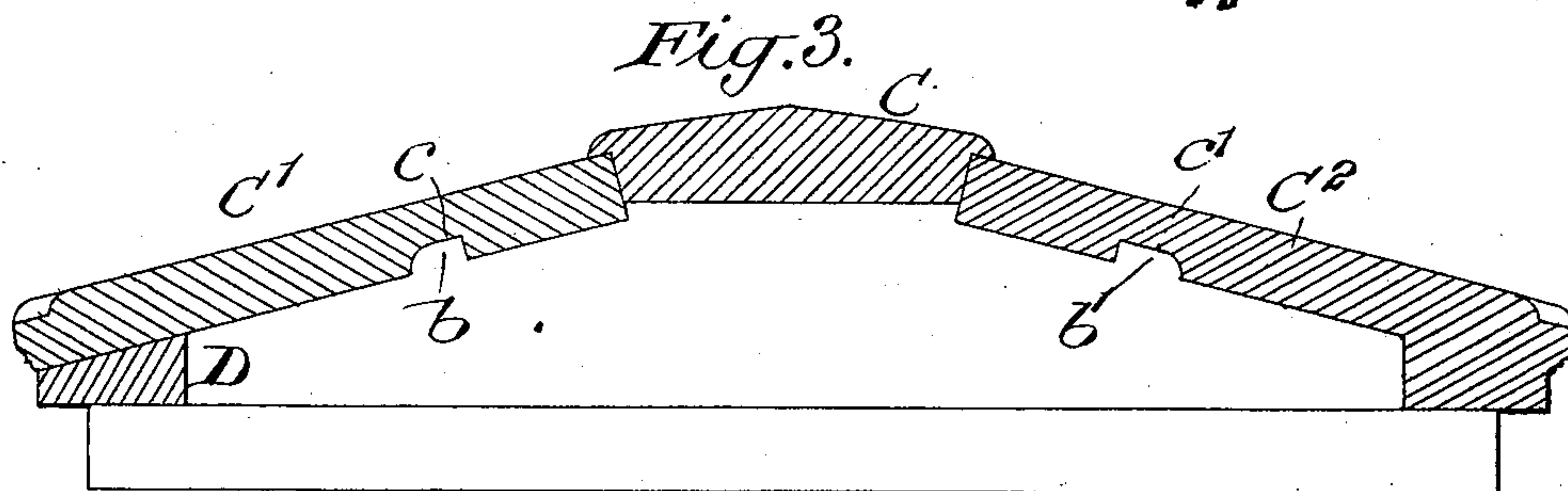
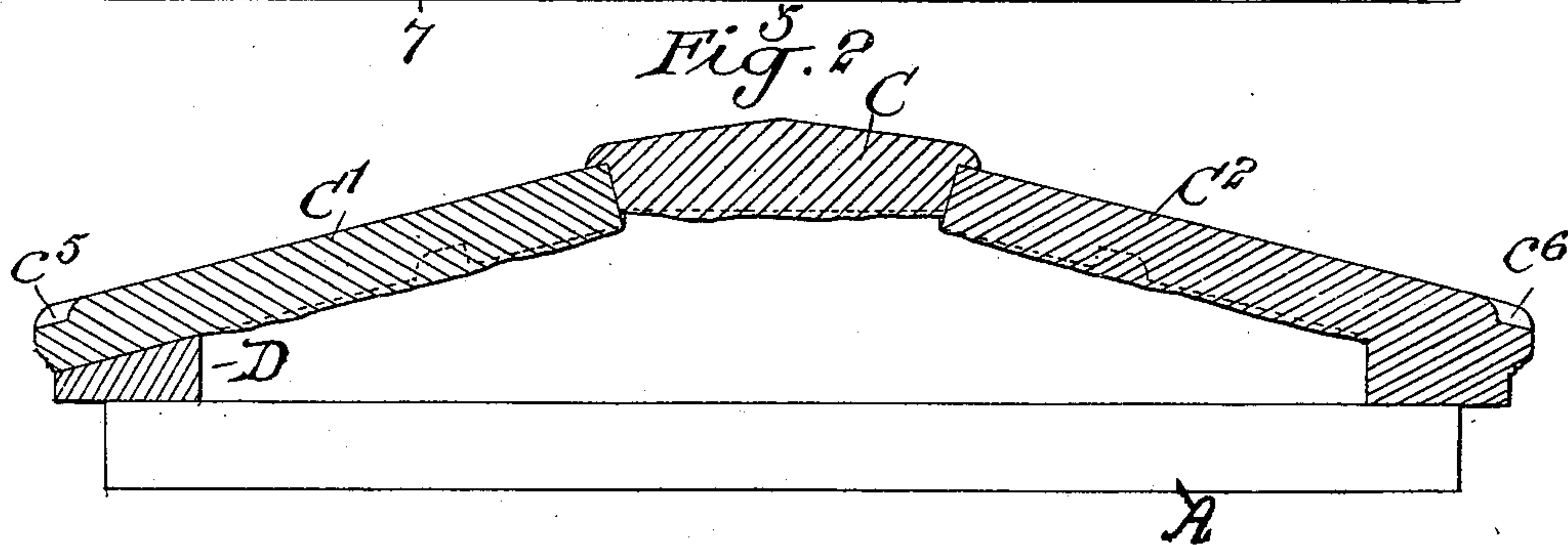
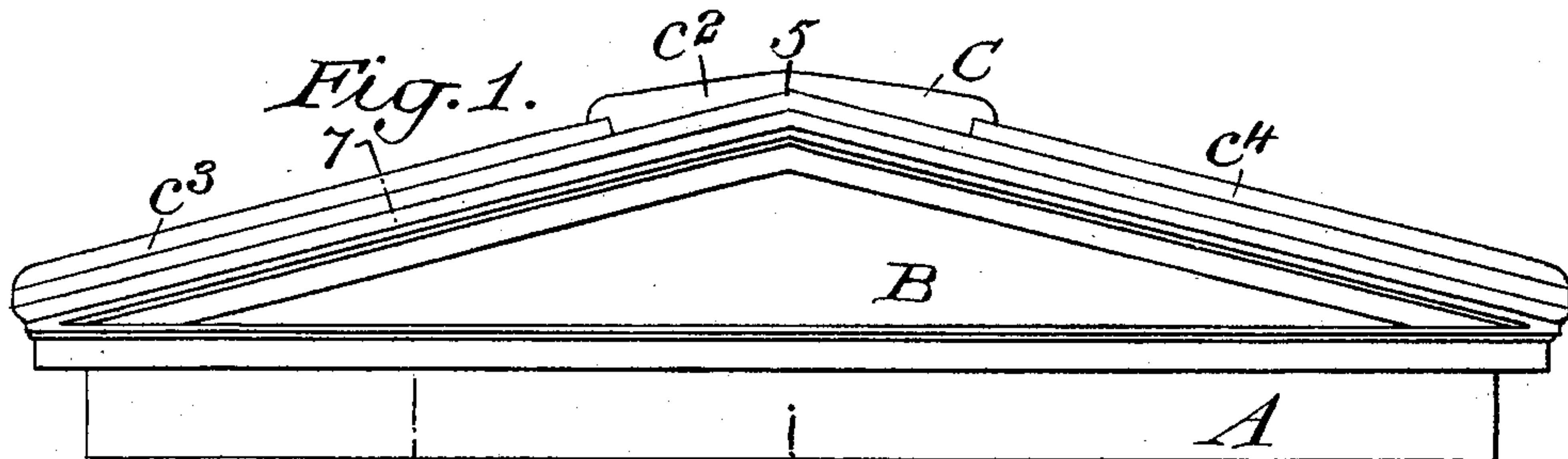
Patented Oct. 31, 1899.

C. E. TAYNTOR.

ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS, &c.

(Application filed June 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
George Barry Jr.
Edward Miller.

Inventor:
Charles E. Tayntor
by attorneys Brown & Leonard

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. TAYNTOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,984, dated October 31, 1899.

Application filed June 28, 1899. Serial No. 722,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. TAYNTOR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofs for Mausoleums, Vaults, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in roofs for mausoleums, vaults, and the like, with the object in view of providing an improved roof construction in which the seams formed by the junction of the several parts of the roof will be well protected without interfering with the vision-lines of the roof, which structure will be very simple and strong.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of the roof. Fig. 2 represents a transverse vertical section in the plane of the line 2 2 of Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section in the plane of the line 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a partial side elevation of the roof. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section in the plane of the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a partial transverse section in the plane of the line 6 6 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a vertical longitudinal section taken in the plane of the line 7 7 of Fig. 1.

The frieze, which extends around the structure at the top of its walls, is denoted by A, upon which rest the end pediments of the roof structure, one of which pediments B only is shown in the accompanying drawings. The pediment B is represented in the accompanying drawings as being of triangular form in front elevation. The front face of the pediment may be provided with any suitable design as may be desired. Along the inner face of the pediment at its upper inner edge I provide an angular seat b^* for the reception of the ends of the roof-stones. I have shown three of these roof-stones in the accompanying drawings, and have designated the central or cap stone by C and the two side stones by C' C^2 .

The side roof-stones C' C^2 may be keyed to the pediment by providing the horizontal portion of the seat of the pediment with suitable lugs b b' , which enter corresponding recesses c c' in the said roof-stones.

The outer end edges of the roof-stones are provided with lips c^2 , c^3 , and c^4 , which overlap the outer top surfaces of the pediment B, so as to present a horizontal seam along the exterior of the roof between the roof-stones and the pediment.

The outer and upper side edges of the outer roof-stones C' C^2 are cut away, as shown at c^5 c^6 , from points near the ends of the roof-stones, so as to preserve the vision-lines—viz., the lines formed by the top edges of the cornices in the side edges of the pediments and the outer roof-stones. These cut-away portions c^5 c^6 of the outer roof-stones serve to make a clear demarcation between the top edges of the cornices and the roof of the structure, except for very short distances at the ends of the outer roof-stones, where the lips, which result from the cutting away of the said stones, serve to protect the tops of the vertical seams b^{**} .

Because of the cut-away portion which forms the seat b^* in the pediment the vertical seam b^{**} , which is necessarily formed along the side edges of the pediment and roof-stone, is very short. This seam is also broken, because the portion of the seam between the lower portion of the side edge of the pediment B and the side edge of the filler D which is interposed between the roof-stone and the frieze along the side of the structure is not in the same vertical plane with the portion of the seam between the pediment and the roof-stone.

The filler D just above referred to may be formed of a separate piece, as shown upon one side of the drawings in section, or it may be formed by an extension of the roof-stone, as shown at the other side of the drawings in section.

Shallow grooves b^2 b^3 are formed in the top surfaces of the pediment B adjacent to the overlapping lips c^2 c^3 c^4 , which grooves do not intercept the apex of the pediment nor its outer upper edge. These shallow grooves serve to direct the water which might tend to wash into the seam between the lips and the pediment away from the said seam.

By the structure hereinabove described I am enabled to provide a roof in which the vision-lines will not be interfered with in any degree which will be very strong and in which

the liability of the discoloring of the walls by the washing out of the cement in the seams is obviated.

I have described the structure of one end of the roof only herein; but it is to be understood that the other end of the roof is constructed in a similar manner.

While I have shown in the accompanying drawings three roof-stones, it is obvious that a greater or lesser number might be employed, and it is also evident that other slight changes might be resorted to in the construction and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth; but

What I claim is—

1. A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the like, comprising roof-stones, pediments having seats on their inner faces for receiving the roof-stones, the said roof-stones being provided with lips along their outer end edges fitted to overlap the top surfaces of the pediment and extending entirely to the outer side edges of the roof-stones which form the top of the cornice, which lips serve to protect the vertical joints between the pediments and the roof-stones along the top of the roof, substantially as set forth.

2. A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the like, comprising roof-stones, end pediments having seats along their inner faces for receiving the roof-stones, the said roof-stones having lips along their outer end edges fitted to overlap the top surfaces of the pediments, the said pediments being provided with shallow drainage-grooves in their top surfaces adjacent to the lips on the roof-stones, substantially as set forth.

3. A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the

like, comprising roof-stones, end pediments having seats along their inner faces for the roof-stones, the roof-stones having lips along their outer end edges fitted to overlap the top surfaces of the pediments, the pediments being provided with shallow grooves in their top surfaces adjacent to the lips on the roof-stones, which grooves do not intercept the apices nor the outer top side edges of the pediments, substantially as set forth.

4. A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the like, comprising roof-stones, end pediments having seats on their inner faces for receiving the roof-stones, the said roof-stones having lips along their outer end edges fitted to overlap the top surfaces of the pediments, the upper side edges of the outermost roof-stones being cut away to preserve the vision-lines which form extensions of the top side edges of the pediments, substantially as set forth.

5. A roof for mausoleums, vaults and the like, comprising a pediment having cut-away portions along its inner face to form seats, roof-stones fitted to be supported in the said seats and having lips overlapping the top surfaces of the pediment and fillers along the sides of the roof, the vertical seams between the meeting faces of the pediment and the roof-stones and between the pediment and the fillers, being located in different planes, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 17th day of June, 1899.

CHARLES E. TAYNTOR.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
EDWARD VIESER.