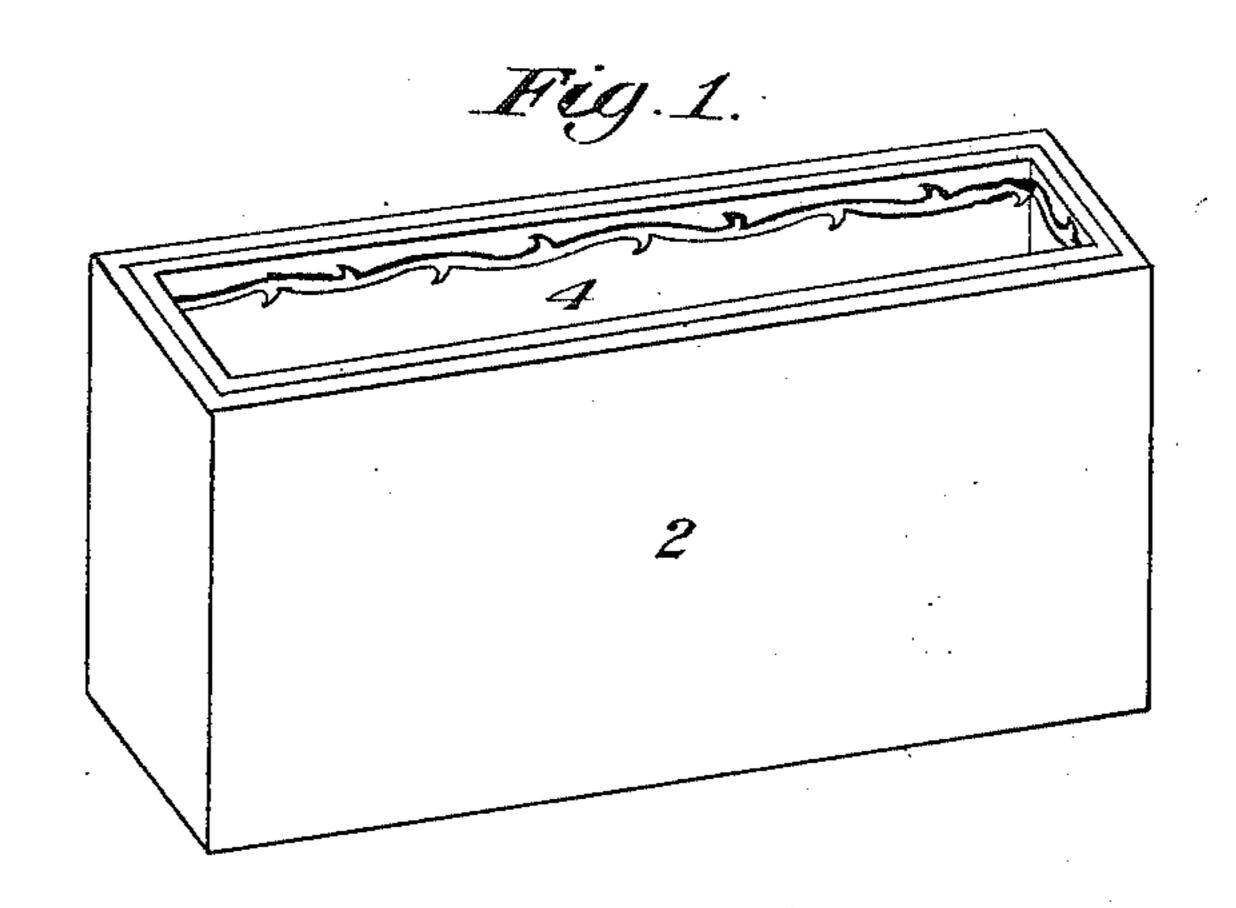
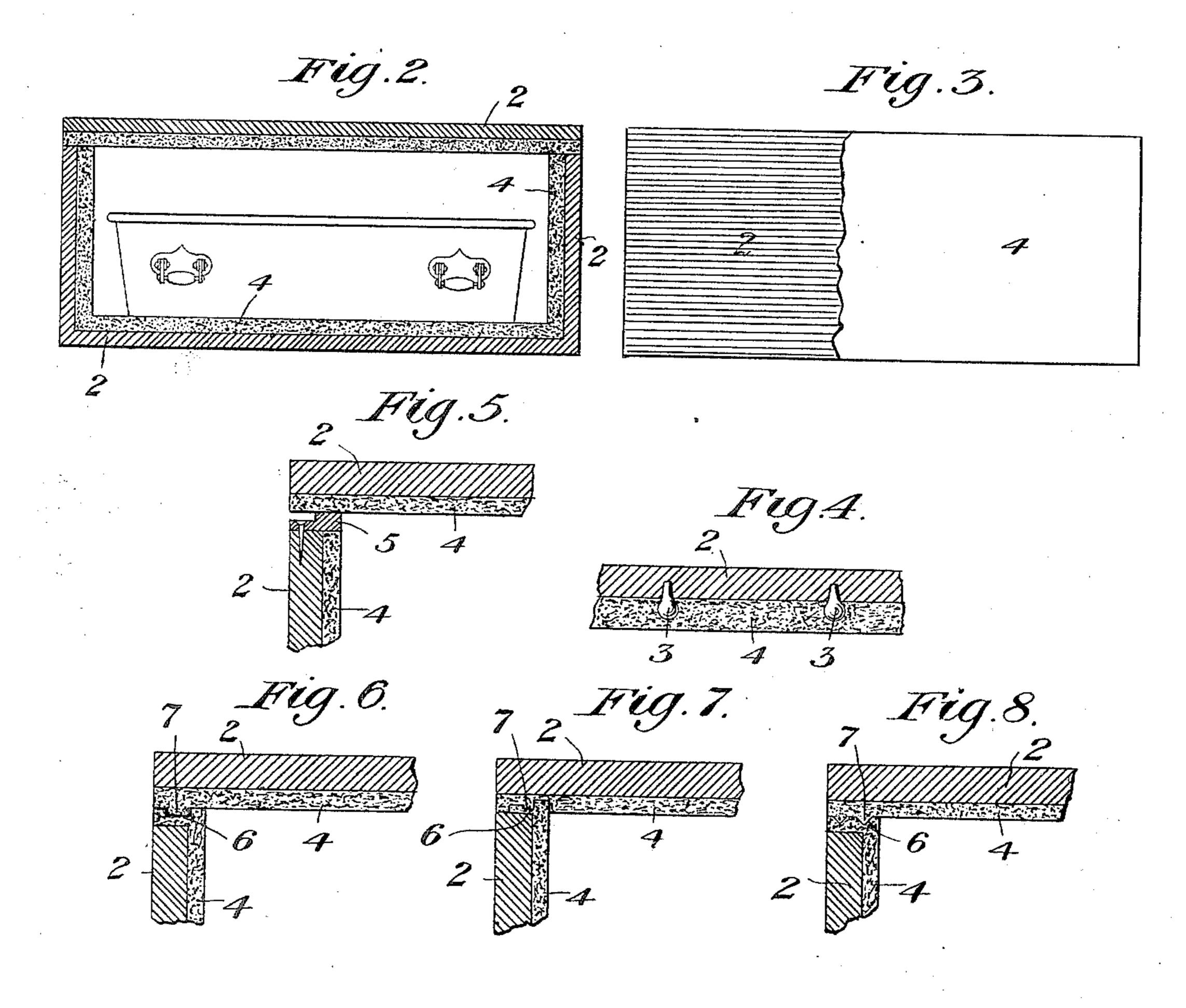
J. SCHIRRA.

ROUGH BOX FOR CASKETS.

(No Model.)

(Application filed May 19, 1900.





Witnesses: J.H.Moore.

Toventor. Sulius Ochira By W. M. Clarke His attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS SCHIRRA, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

ROUGH BOX FOR CASKETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,956, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed May 19, 1900. Serial No. 17,243. (No model.)

- To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS SCHIRRA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rough Boxes for Caskets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an inclosing rough box provided with my improved impervious lining, the lid being removed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section therethrough, showing an inclosed casket and with the lid of the rough box in place. Fig. 3 is an under plan view of the lid, a portion of the inner lining being broken away. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail view illustrating the holding device for anchoring the lining matter to the base. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view showing the use of a strip of packing material. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are detail views illustrating the interfitting water-tight joints.

My invention consists in the art of applying 25 an impervious lining or facing to the interior of the inclosing case, as rough boxes for caskets, or to the interior of any vessel as a lining where a suitable hard facing is desirable. In the preparation of the lining I employ a 30 mixture of suitable substances, which will dry and harden, and have secured results from a mixture of cement, pulverized oyster-shells, and water in proper proportions. When it is desired, I add coloring-matter of any descrip-35 tion, as sand of various colors, natural or artificial, in which case the effect may be varied to suit the taste or purpose desired by mixing the coloring-matter with the facing mixture in proper proportions. The mixture in its 40 plastic state is applied to the surface and allowed to harden, when it will assume the appearance of stone or other various substances as may be imitated by the skilled use of the coloring material. Various effects may be 45 given—as, for instance, mottled grays, reds, blues, &c.—to imitate granites, marble, or other material of a similar nature. In addition to the coloring-matter or merely with the plain white mixture decoration impressions

50 may be made by suitable dies or molding de-

vices, so as to impress in the surface of the lining ornamental configurations of any suitable design, as shown on the interior of Fig. 1.

For the purpose of causing the lining to adhere to the base 2, which is usually of wood, 55 pegs, projections, tacks, or nails 3 are first driven into the base, or it is grooved or roughened in any suitable manner, so as when the facing mixture 4 is applied in the manner of a plaster it will embrace such projections, 60 while at the same time the plastic material will enter the pores of the wood, and thus form, with it, an intimate firm bond, which effectually retains the facing in position.

By the application of my improved facing 65 the interior appearance of the case is softened and beautified, and it forms throughout the interior an independent internal impervious case which will remain when the wood has decayed, effectually preventing access of water 70 to the interior.

In order to provide a tight joint between the box and the lid, I employ a strip of packing material 5, such as rubber, laid around the upper edge of the box, upon which the lid 75 rests.

In Figs. 6, 7, and 8 I have shown meeting portions of the side and top of the box, wherein interfitting recesses 6 and projections 7 are formed in the lining material of either the side 80 and top, or both, so as to form a matter seal.

It will be understood that this construction is continuous along the side and ends, and as thus constructed the lid will fit tightly over the box and will prevent entrance of matter 85 to the interior. These interfitting joints may be made in other forms, as will be understood and as can be easily done by the skilled mechanic.

Having described my invention, what I 90 claim is—

1. In the construction of rough boxes for caskets and the like, the combination of a box, a series of retaining devices set in the interior surface and provided with outwardly-extending enlarged heads, a facing mixture laid over such interior surfaces, covering and adhering to the retaining device, and a lid similarly provided with retaining devices and a covering facing mixture laid on the edges of the 100

box, with interfitting sealing projections and depressions along the edges of the box and lid respectively, substantially as set forth.

2. In the construction of rough boxes for caskets and the like, the combination of a box, a series of retaining devices set in the interior surfaces and provided with outwardly-extending enlarged heads, a facing mixture laid over such interior surfaces, covering and adhering to the retaining devices and a covering facing mixture, laid on the edges of the box with an intervening sealing substance interposed between the edges of the box and the lid respectively, substantially as set forth.

3. In the construction of rough boxes for caskets and the like, the combination of a box, a series of retaining devices set in the interior

surface and provided with outwardly-extending enlarged heads, a facing mixture laid over such interior surfaces, covering and adhering to the retaining devices, and having on its surface ornamental impressions, and a lid similarly provided with retaining devices and a covering facing mixture, laid on the edges of the box with an intervening sealing substance interposed between the edges of the box and of the lid respectively, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS SCHIRRA.

Witnesses:

J. V. McCormick, C. M. Clarke.