

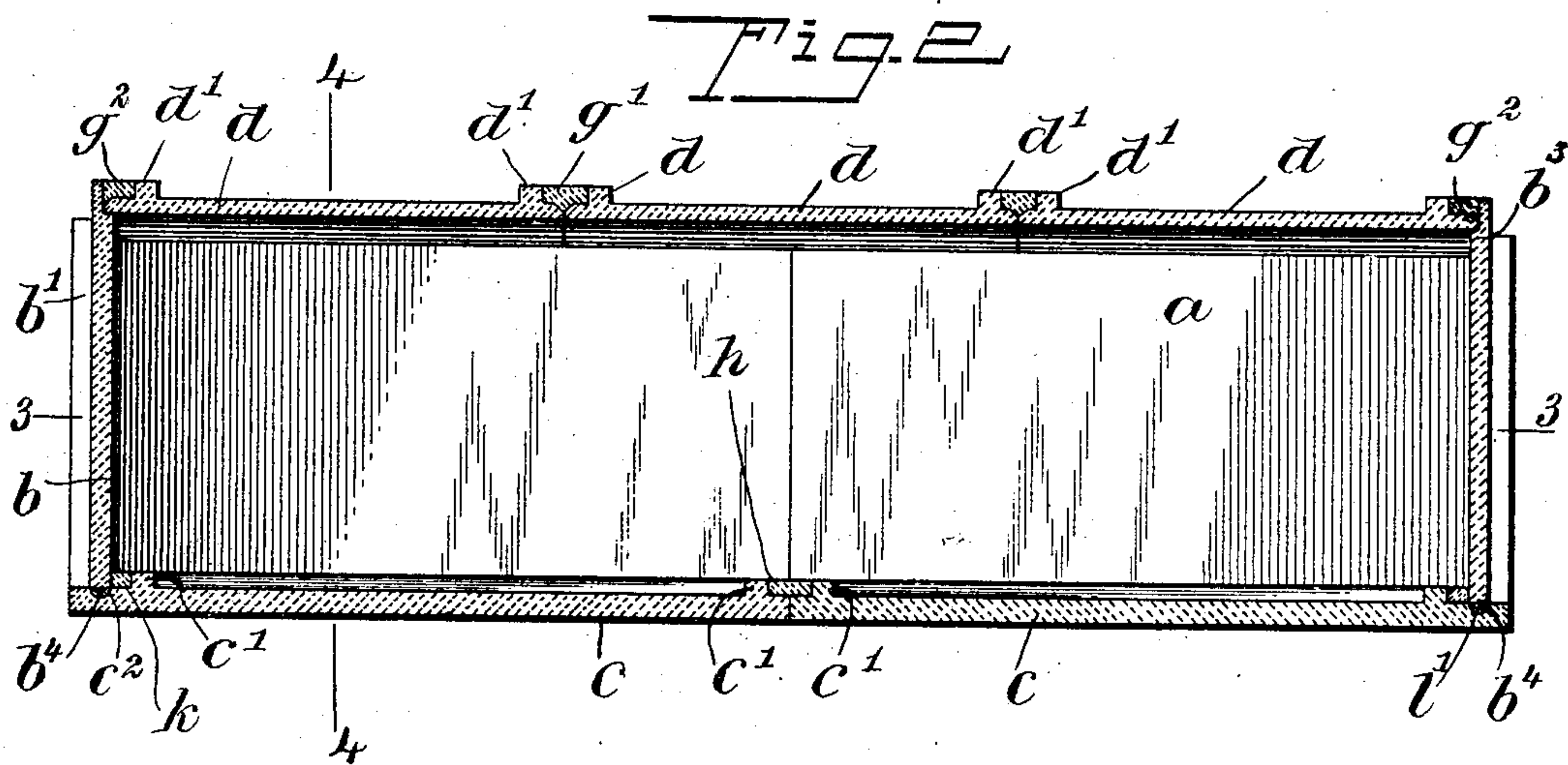
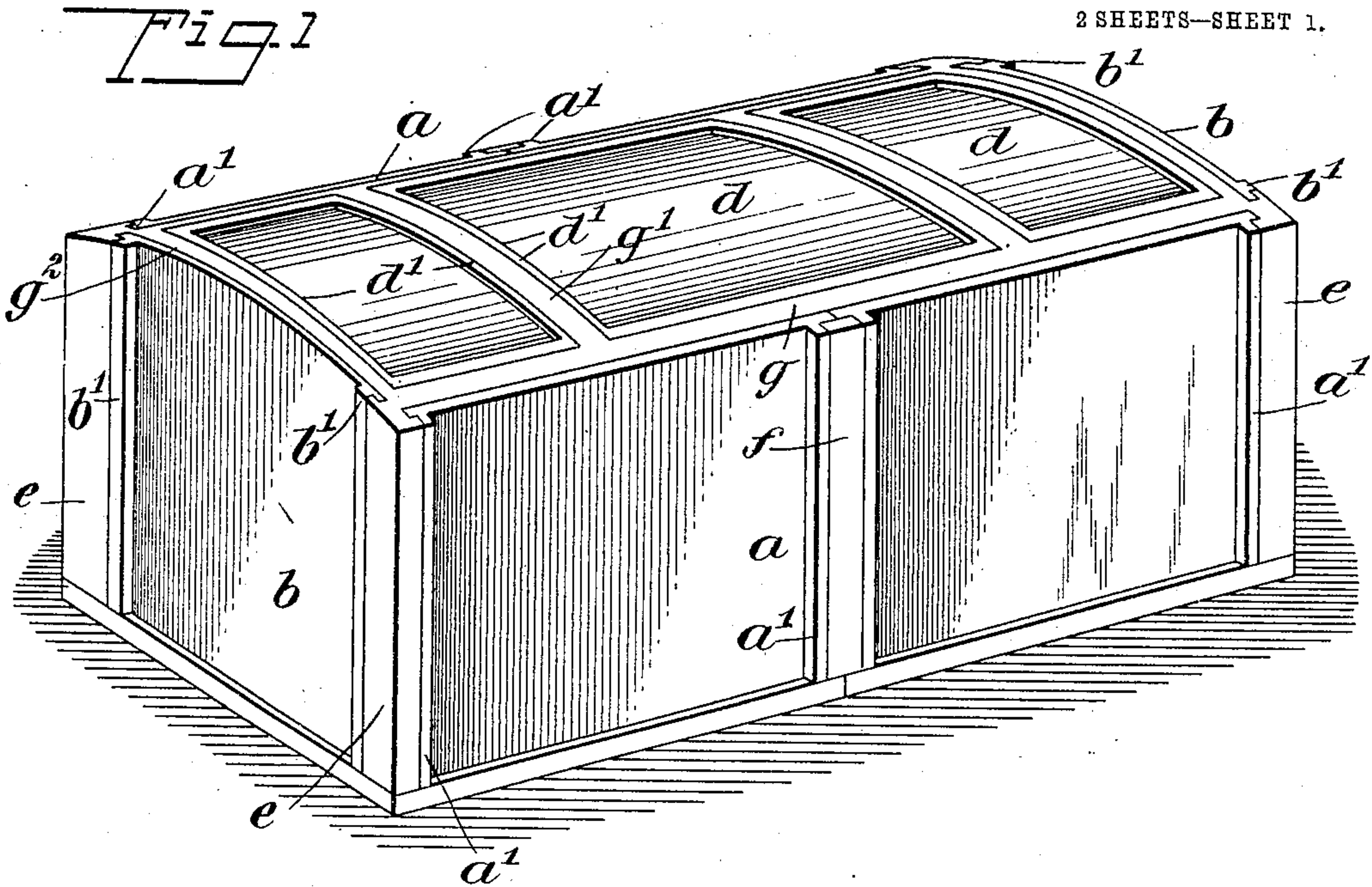
No. 786,094.

PATENTED MAR. 28, 1905.

F. G. BOYDEN.  
BURIAL VAULT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

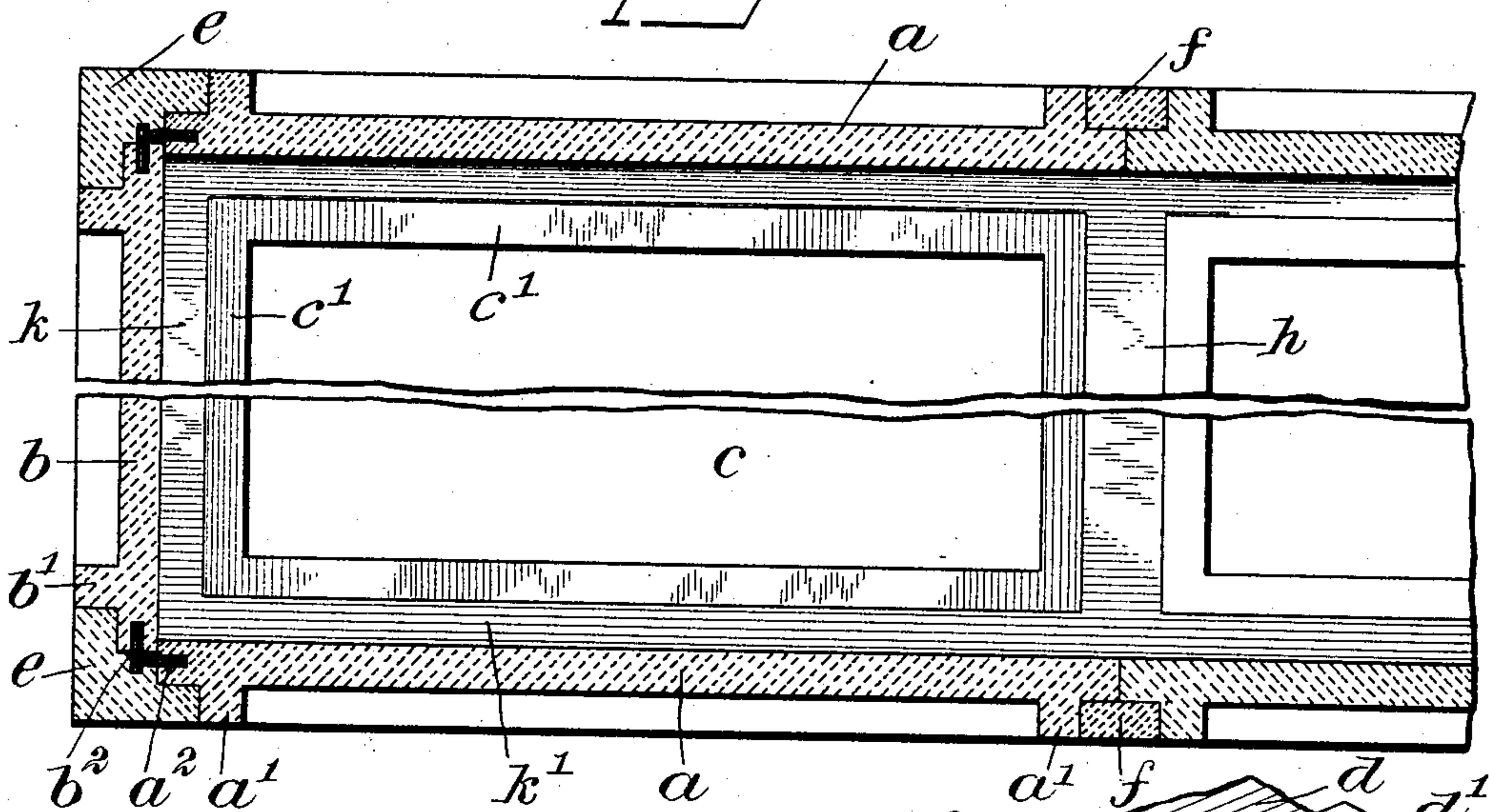
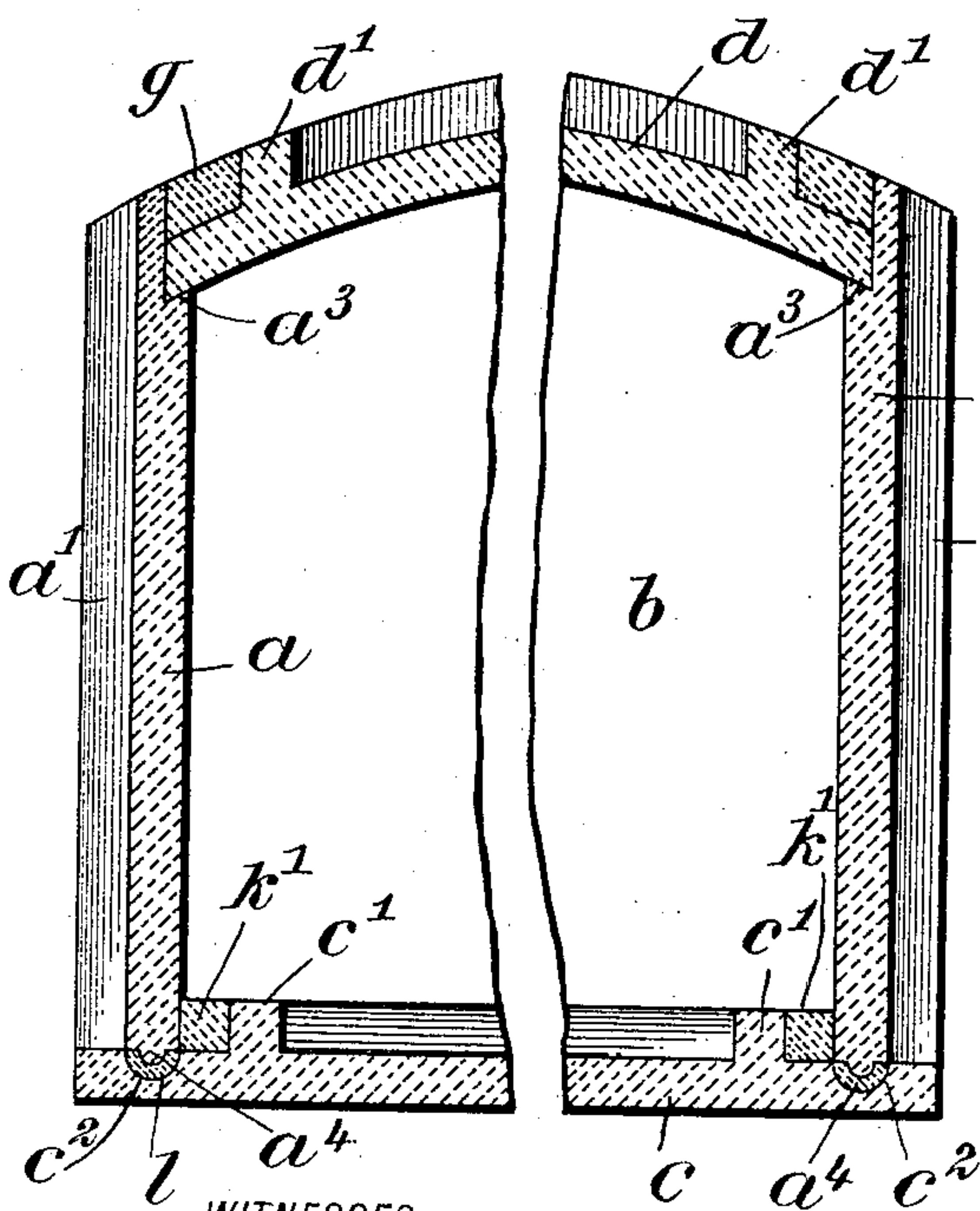


Fig. 4



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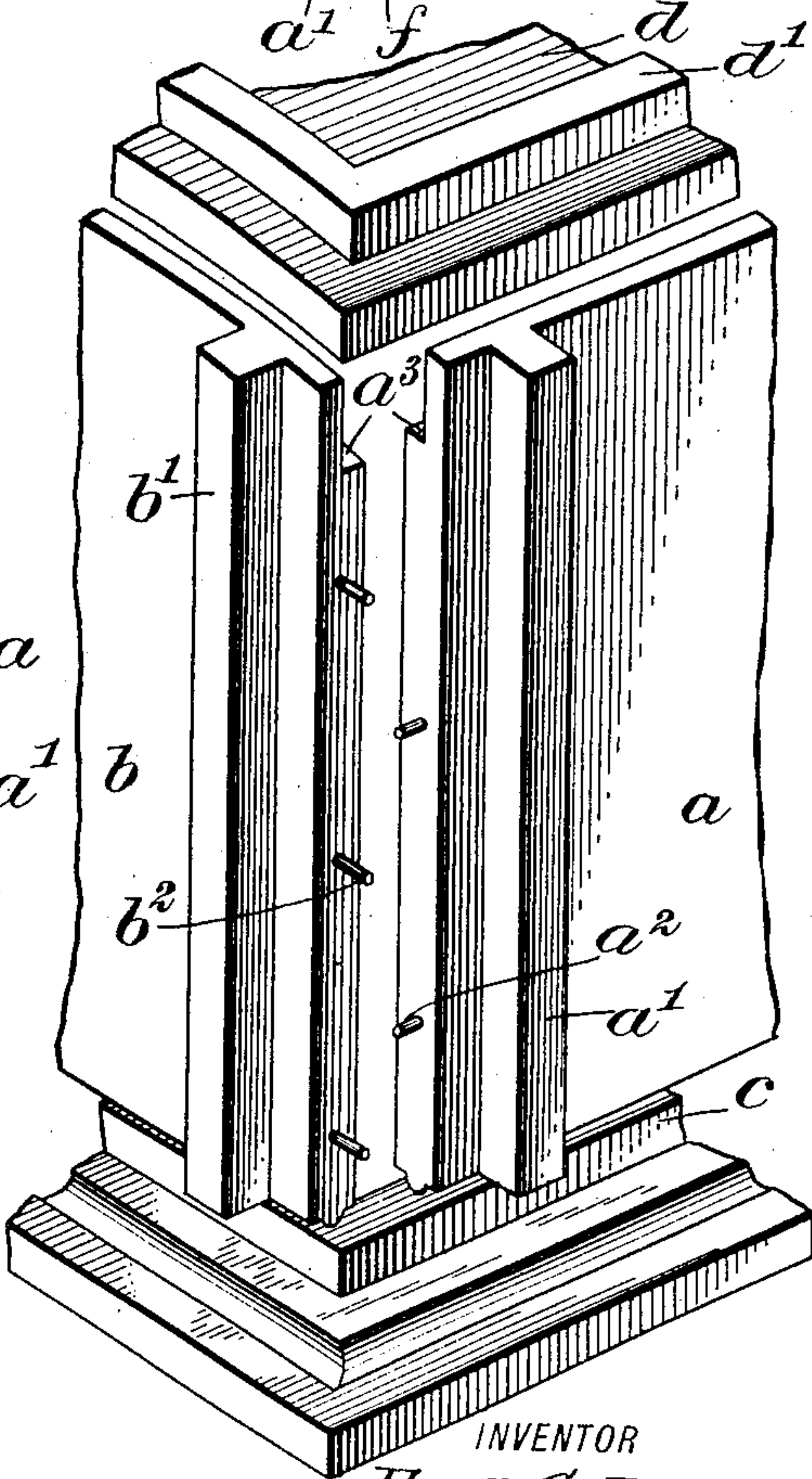


Fig. 5

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED GEORGE BOYDEN, OF BRADFORD, ILLINOIS.

## BURIAL-VAULT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,094, dated March 28, 1905.

Application filed July 7, 1904. Serial No. 215,672.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED GEORGE BOYDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bradford, in the county of Stark and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Burial-Vault, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to burial-vaults and the like; and the main object is to provide a joint for the several parts of structures made up of plates or slabs which will be impervious to water and, moreover, will be stronger and less liable to be damaged than the joints heretofore known.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vault with a preferred form of my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2 on an enlarged scale, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a corner of the vault before the parts are assembled and illustrating the manner of putting the parts together.

The side pieces or slabs constituting them are represented by the letter *a*, the ends by *b*, the bottom by *c*, and the top by *d*. It is immaterial whether these portions of the vault are composed of one or more slabs, but my invention comprises both structures.

Each of the slabs is provided with projections near its edges, said projections extending, preferably, the whole width or length of the slab, as the case may be. These projections on the sides, ends, bottom, and top are lettered *a'*, *b'*, *c'*, and *d'*, respectively, and they are located on the exterior of the plates except on the bottom plate, upon which they are located on the inside.

It will be seen that at the corners of the vault the projections *a'* and *b'*, which are formed near the edges of the plates *a* and *b*, will form a sort of trough with the other parts of the plates, which by the aid of a couple of boards or similar device placed upon the cor-

ner of the vault and exterior to the projections *a'* and *b'* will be adapted for the reception of the plastic material to form a joint *e*. In the same manner the two projections *a'* upon the sides, when the latter are composed of a plurality of plates or slabs *a*, will form a trough, which by the aid of a board placed across the outer faces of the projections will provide for a trough or opening into which plastic material may be poured to form a joint *f*. In a similar manner joints *g* between the top slabs and the side slabs may be formed of plastic material, and other joints *g'* between the several slabs of the top and *g''* between the slabs of the top and ends. It will be obvious that these various joints will close the openings between the various slabs of which the vault is composed and that they may be very easily made by simply placing boards against the various projections on the slabs and pouring plastic material between them and the projections. It will be observed that these plastic joints thus formed are located on the outside of the openings or spaces between the slabs which they are designed to close, and consequently any pressure of water or earth upon the outside of the vault will not tend to force the plastic joint away from the slabs, but to force it into closer contact therewith. The corner-joints are shown as being provided with pins *a''* and *b''*, projecting from the side pieces and end pieces, respectively. These pins enter the plastic material or are surrounded thereby and thus aid in holding it in position and add to the efficiency of the joint. It will be further observed that at certain points projections such as those mentioned are not needed—as, for example, at the joints formed between the top and the sides and ends. Here the sides and ends are recessed at *a'''* and *b'''*, respectively, to form shoulders upon which the top *d* is adapted to rest. The place for the plastic material is then formed between the projections *d'* on the top and the upwardly-extending portion of the walls *a* or *b*, as the case may be.

The bottom *c* of the vault is constructed in a slightly different manner. The joints *h* are here made on the inside of the vault, if desired, between the projections *c'* *c'*, and a joint



$h$  is preferably formed between the end projections  $c'$  and the end wall  $b$  of the vault. Similar joints  $h'$  are formed between the side projections  $c'$  and the side walls  $a$ . In order  
5 to provide additional security for these joints around the bottom of the vault, the side pieces  $a$  and end pieces  $b$  are provided with small projections  $a^4$  and  $b^4$ , respectively, while the  
10 bottom slabs are provided with grooves  $c^2$ , adapted to register therewith; but the grooves are larger than the projections and the space between them is filled with plastic material to form the joints  $l$  and  $l'$ .

It will be apparent that a very strong joint  
15 is thus obtained and one that will resist the pressure of water from the outside and last much longer than any joint heretofore known.

While I have illustrated and described a particular and preferred form of my inven-  
20 tion, it will be obvious that modifications may be made therein, and I do not wish to be limited to the exact details shown and described.

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

1. A receptacle having vertical walls formed with slabs meeting each other at right angles at the corners of the receptacle, each of said  
30 slabs being provided with a vertical outwardly - extending projection near its edge and a series of pins extending from said pro-

jections in a direction parallel with the plane of the faces of the slab, and a filling of plastic material introduced between the adjacent  
35 projections of the two slabs at the corner of the receptacle, said filling surrounding said pins and constituting the outside corner of the receptacle.

2. The combination of a plurality of slabs forming the top, bottom, side and end walls  
40 of a receptacle, said slabs being provided with external projections near their edges, a series of pins extending outwardly from the edges of said slabs in a direction parallel  
45 with the plane of the faces thereof, and plastic fillings between each two adjacent projections, said slabs forming the sides and ends each having a projection along the bottom  
thereof, and said slabs forming the bottom having grooves near their edges larger than  
50 said last-named projections, for the reception of said projections, and a filling of plastic material in said grooves and surrounding said projections.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name  
55 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRED GEORGE BOYDEN.

Witnesses:

L. L. FOSTER,  
CYRUS BOCK.