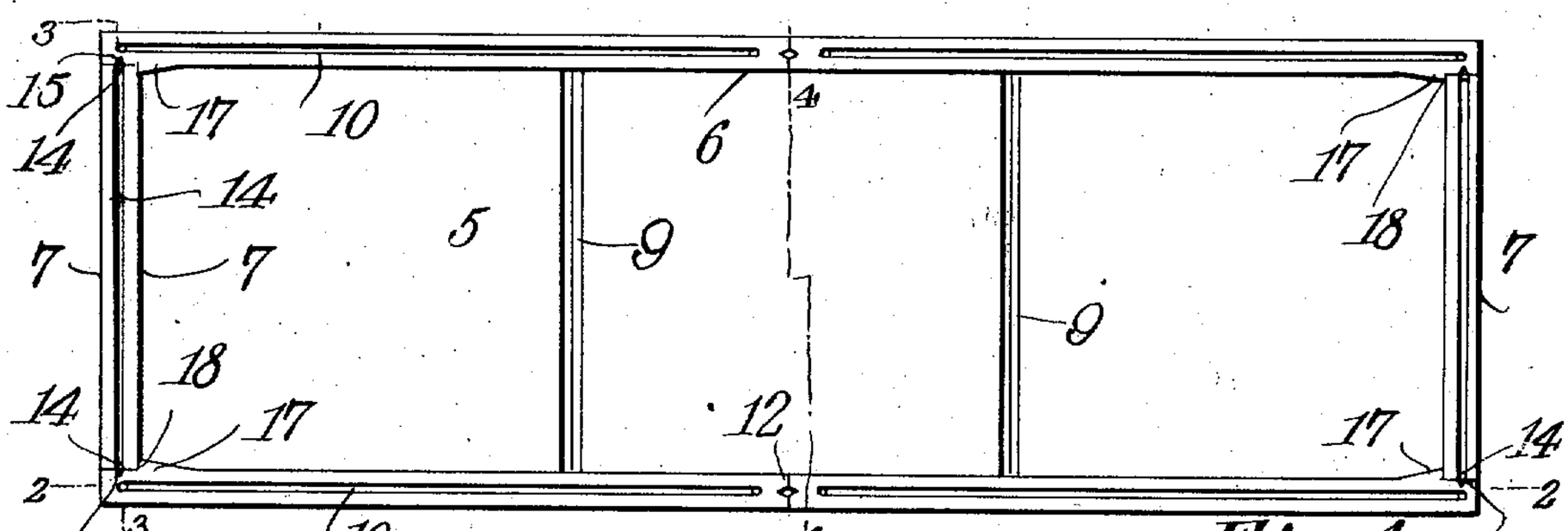
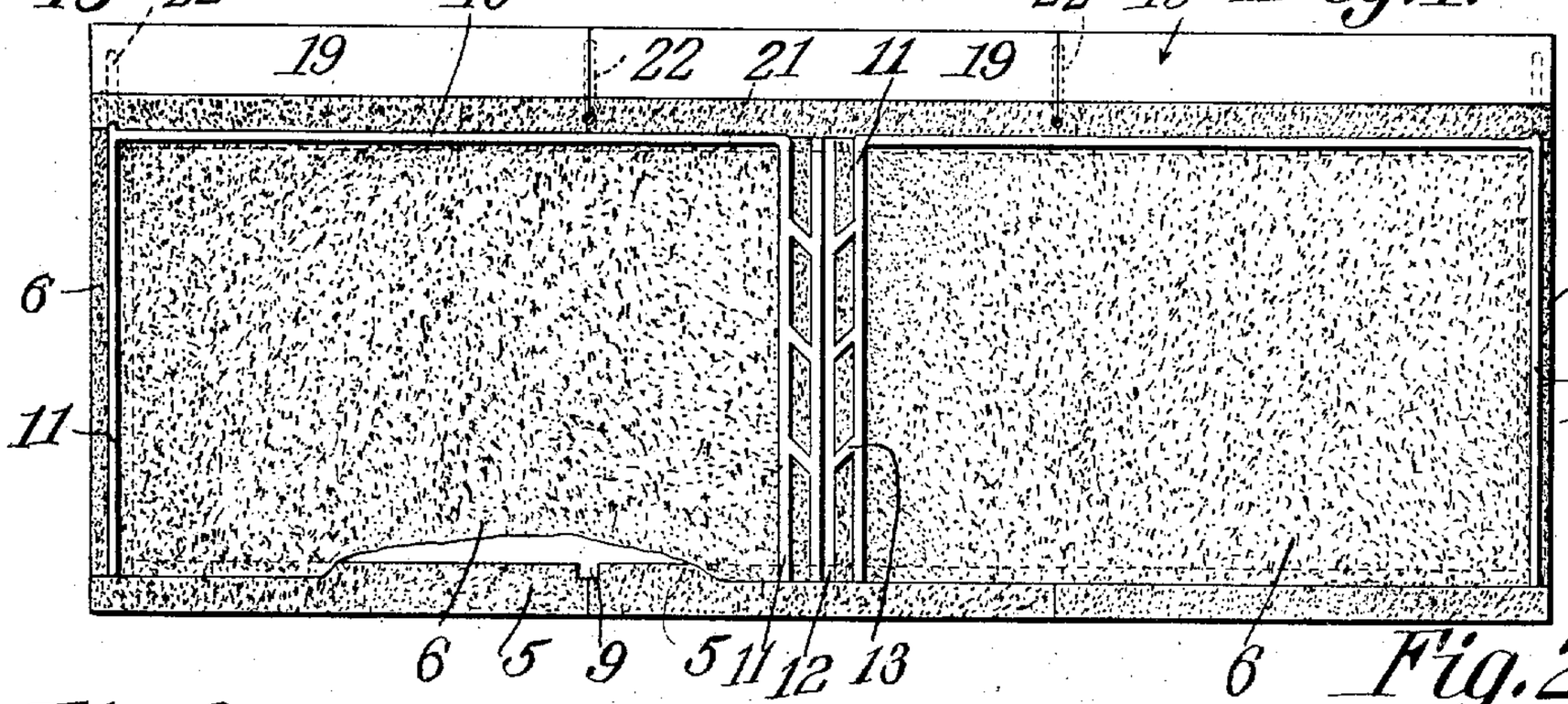
No. 859,193. PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

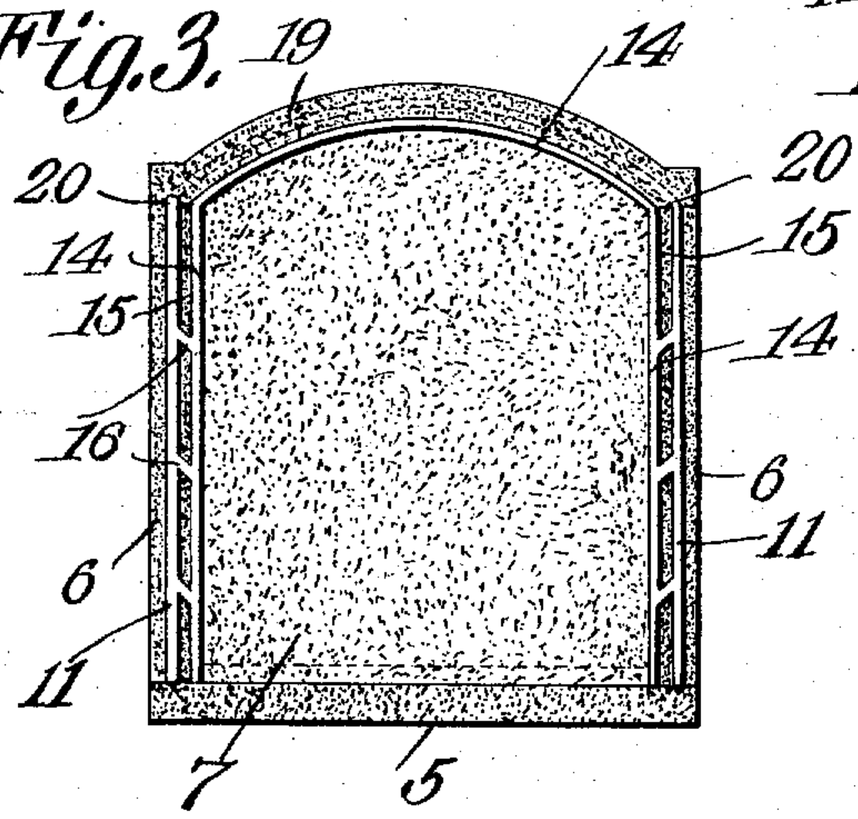
A. E. BEALL.

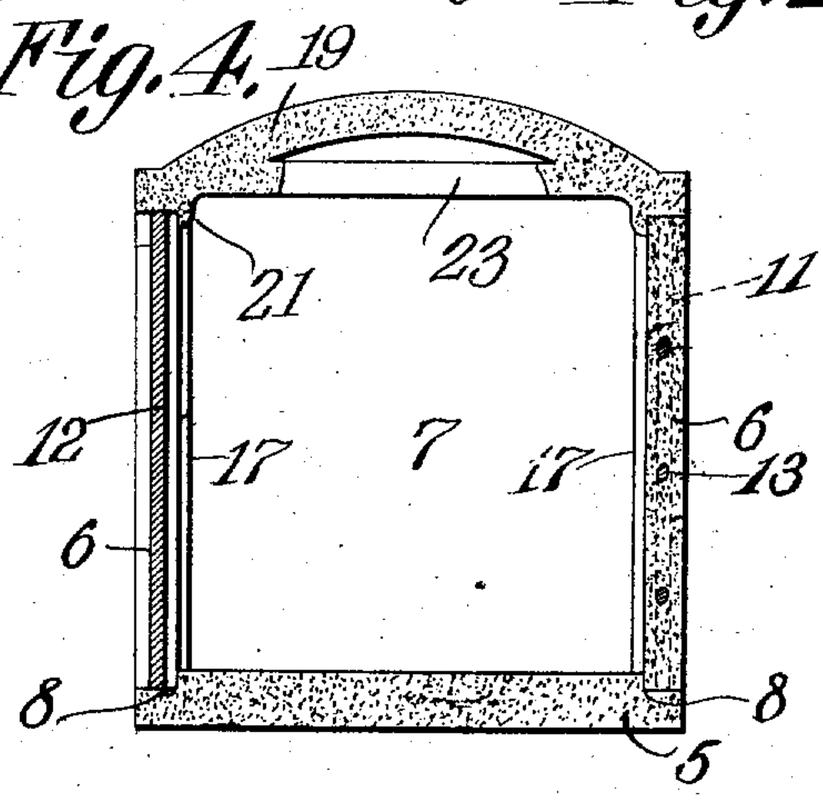
CEMENT BURIAL VAULT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1906.









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CEMENT BURIAL-VAULT.

No. 859,193. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed November 30, 1906. Serial No. 345,768.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT E. BEALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Cement Burial-Vault, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to burial vaults, coffins and the like and has for its object to provide an artificial stone burial vault in which the several connecting joints are reinforced and strengthened thereby to insure a strong, rigid structure.

A further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices so as to increase their utility, durability and efficiency.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a top plan view of a vault constructed in accordance with my invention, the cover being removed to show the interior construction of the vault. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved burial vault is preferably formed of cement, concrete or other plastic material and consists of the bottom slabs 5 on which are mounted the side walls or slabs 6 and the end walls or slabs 7. The bottom slabs 5 are molded or otherwise formed with a marginal seating groove 8 for the reception of the side and end slabs 6 and 7, respectively, the abutting edges of the bottom slabs being cut away as indicated at 9 to form transverse grooves for the reception of cement, mortar or other binding medium.

The upper longitudinal edge of each side slab 6 is formed with a mortar-receiving groove or channel 10 which extends downwardly through the interior of the slab at one end thereof, as indicated at 11 and communicates with a substantially V shaped vertically disposed groove 12 formed in the abutting end of an adjacent slab by means of downwardly inclined grooves or recesses 13 so that by introducing liquid cement into the groove 10 the latter will flow downwardly into the groove 11 and thence through the grooves 13 into the V shaped grooves 12 thus forming a mortar-joint between adjacent slabs and effectually locking the same in alinement with each other.

The end walls 7 of the vault are provided with marginal mortar-receiving grooves 14 on three sides thereof, the vertical groove of the end walls being disposed in alinement with vertical V shaped grooves 15 formed in the interior face of the adjacent side slabs, there being inclined grooves 16 formed in the ends of the side slab 6 and communicating with the grooves 14 and 15. The outer ends of the side slabs 6 are provided with lateral enlargements 17 which form seating grooves 18 for the reception of the grooved ends of the end walls 7 thus serving as a stop to prevent lateral movement of said end walls.

The cover is preferably arched and formed of a plurality of sections 19 each having its opposite longitudinal edges formed with a mortar-receiving groove 20 adapted to register with the grooves 10 in the upper longitudinal edges of the side slabs when the cover is placed in position on the vault.

The slabs or sections comprising the cover are preferably provided with depending ribs 21 adapted to bear against the interior walls of the side sections or slabs and thus prevent accidental displacement of the cover. Each slab or section 19 is preferably provided with a transverse mortar-receiving groove 22 and is reinforced and strengthened by an integral rib or bar 23.

In assembling the several sections comprising the vault the side slabs and end slabs are first positioned on the bottom slabs after which liquid, cement, or mortar is introduced in the grooves or channels 10 from whence it flows downwardly through the grooves 11 and grooves 13 into the receiving channels 12, the same operation being repeated at the several corners of the vault thus securely locking the abutting slabs in contact with each other and forming a strong rigid structure. By having the auxiliary grooves or channels 11 spaced inwardly from and connected with the registering grooves 12 at the abutting ends of adjacent side slabs, the cement, mortar or other binding medium when introduced in the grooves 11 will flow downwardly and laterally into the registering grooves 12 and thus form a substantially V shaped mortar joint between the abutting ends of adjacent slab sections. The cover is then placed in position on the vault and secured thereto by introducing mortar in the grooves 22.

Attention is called to the fact that the sections or slabs forming the cover break joint with the abutting ends of the side walls while the sections or slabs comprising the base of the vault also break joint with the side slabs.

It will of course be understood that the vault may be made in different sizes and shapes and formed of cement, concrete or other suitable material.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

An artificial stone receptacle including a base provided with a marginal seating flange, sectional side slabs engaging the seating flange and having their abutting faces

provided with communicating vertically disposed mortar-receiving grooves, there being longitudinal mortar-receiving grooves formed in one longitudinal edge of each side slab section and extending downwardly through the body of the slab in spaced relation to the vertical grooves to form auxiliary mortar-receiving grooves, the auxiliary grooves of each side section being connected with the adjacent vertical grooves by relatively short grooves extending in the same longitudinal plane with the side slab sections and inclined towards the base of the receptacle, end slabs engaging the interior walls of the side slab sections and each provided with a marginal mortar-receiving groove on three edges thereof, there being relatively short mortar-receiving grooves formed in the outer ends of the adjacent side slabs and disposed at right angles to the short grooves in the inner abutting edges of said slab sections, the short grooves in the outer ends of the side slab sections being inclined downwardly and extended through the inner faces of the side slab sections for communication with the marginal grooves in the adjacent end slabs.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT E. BEALL.

Witnesses:
J. Q. JEFFERIES,
JOSEPHINE STREIB.