J. C. SNYDER. BURIAL CASE. APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1907.

Hich.I.

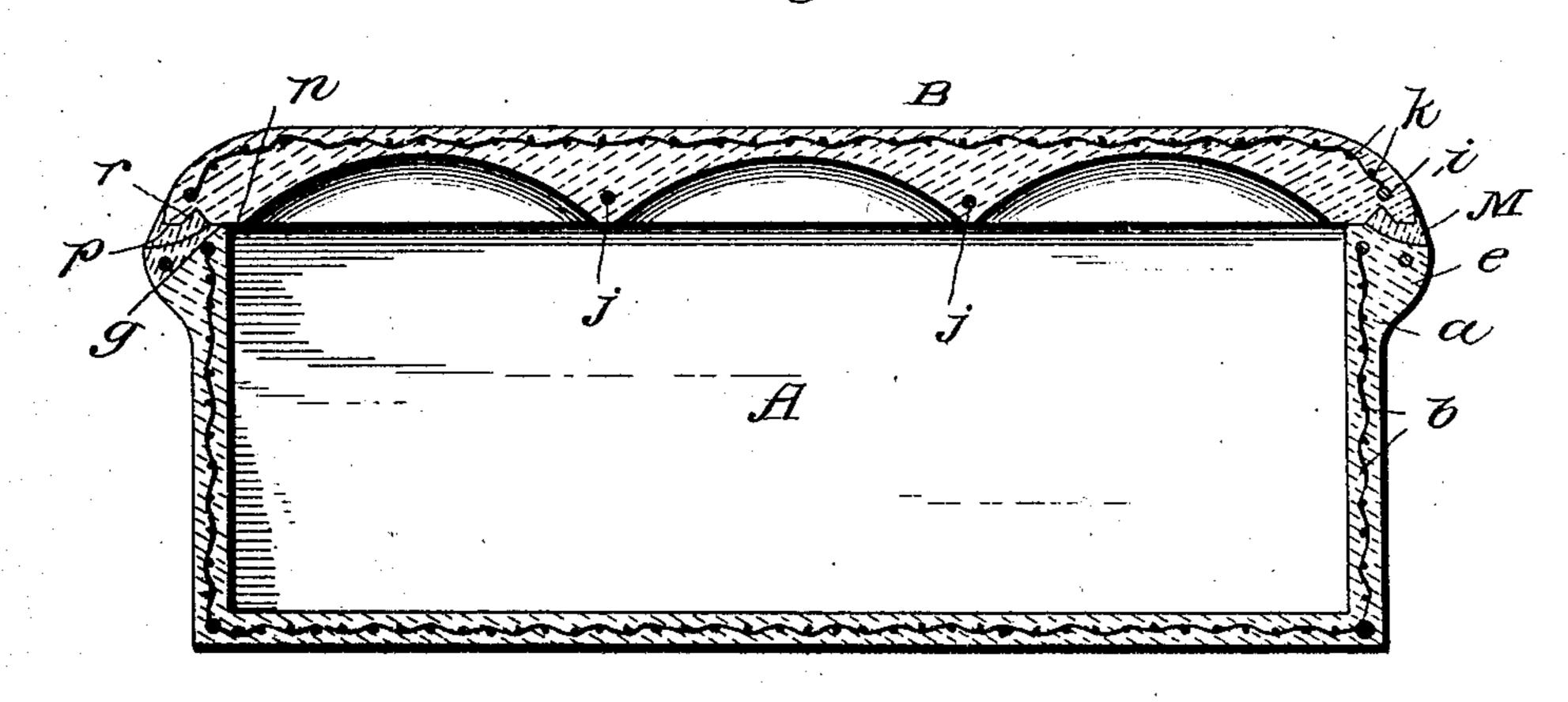


Fig.R

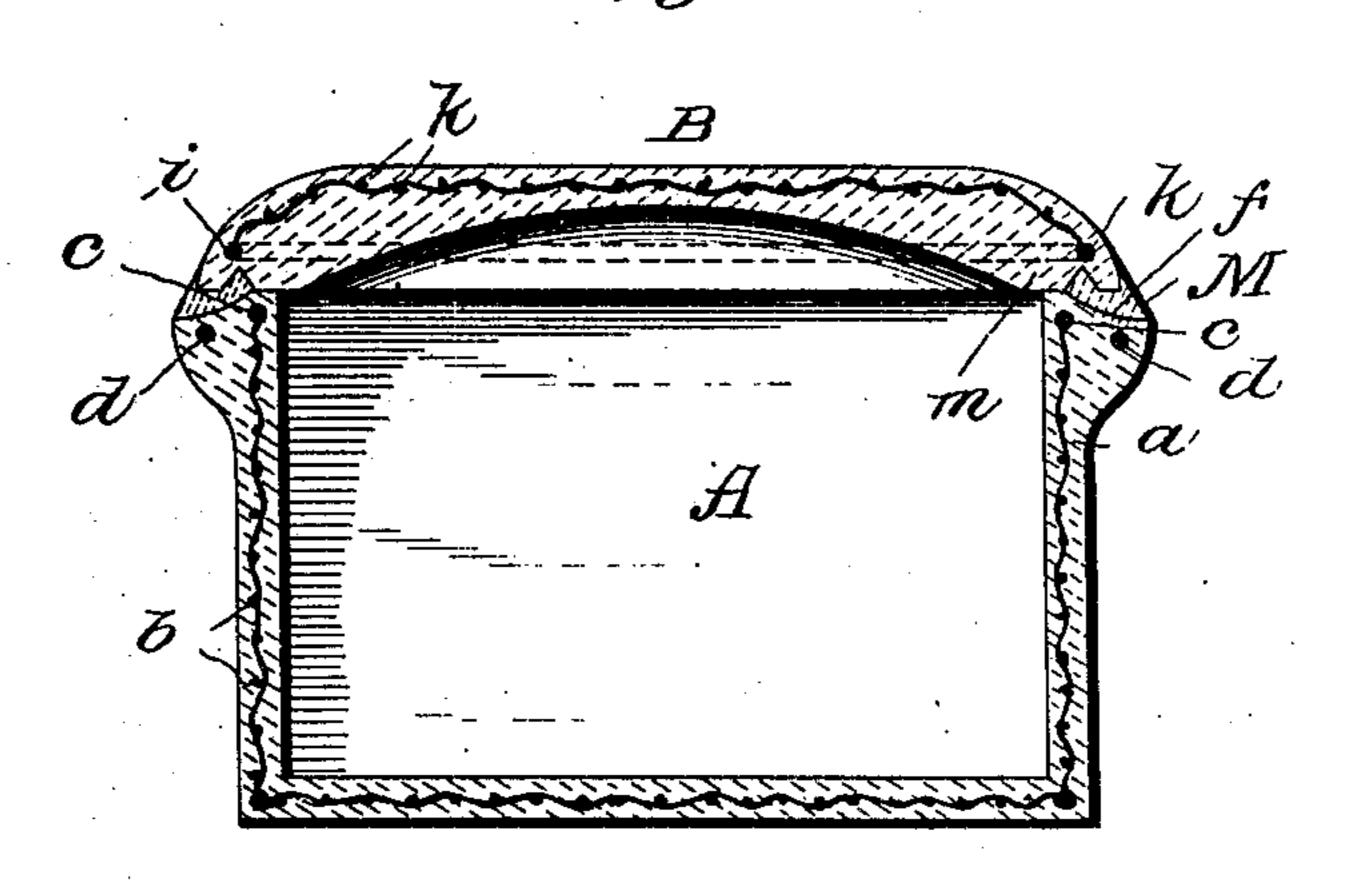
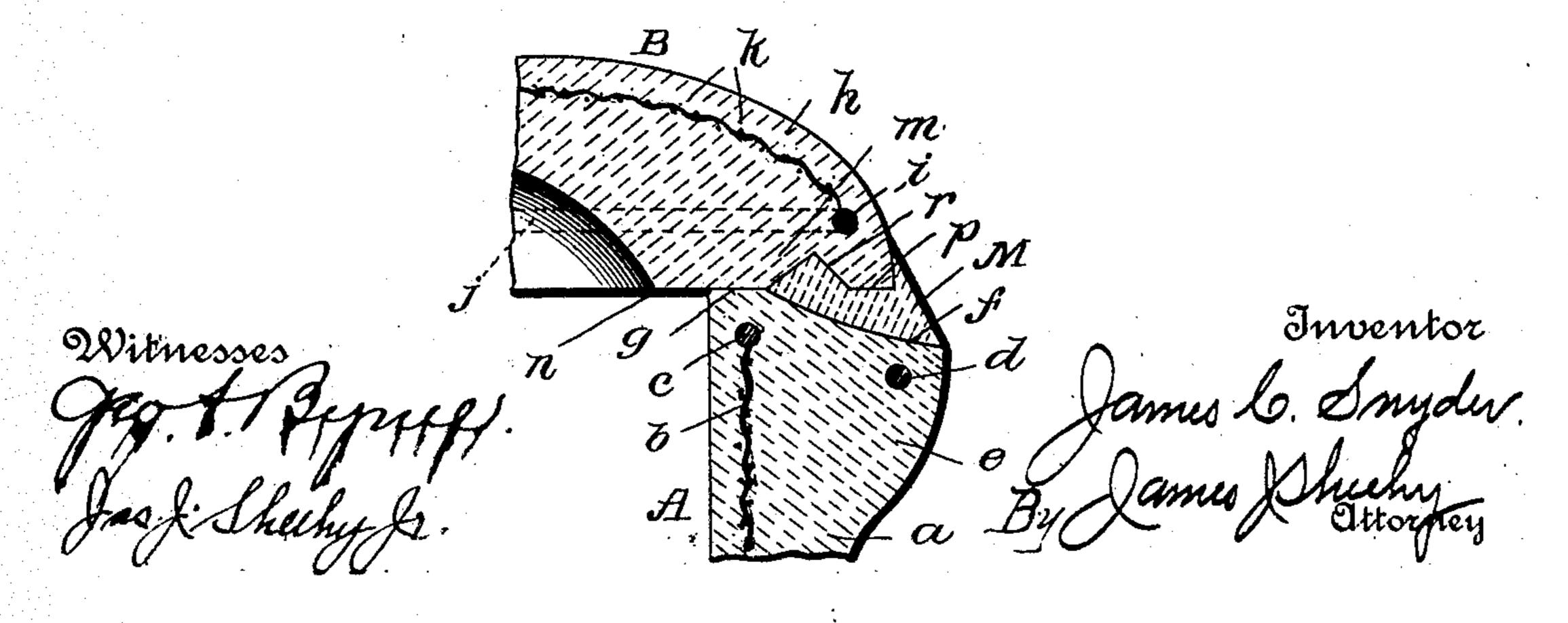


Fig.3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. SNYDER, OF LA FONTAINE, INDIANA.

BURIAL-CASE.

No. 860,260.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed April 1,1907. Serial No. 365,757.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I. James C. Snyder, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Fontaine, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented 5 new and useful Improvements in Burial-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to burial cases and more particularly to burial cases formed of reinforced plastic material; and it has for one of its objects to provide a burial case which is reinforced in such a manner as to render it feasible to construct the vault sufficiently light to permit of its being handled with facility, and this without unduly lessening the rigidity and strength of the case.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a burial case in which the body and the lid are so constructed and relatively arranged that the lid may be expeditiously and easily secured through the medium of cement or the like on the body while the case is in a grave, and this in such manner that the cement or other connecting material is locked in position and is effectually held against casual displacement.

Other advantageous features of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and 25 claims when the same are read in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the burial case constituting the preferred embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail cross-section better illustrating the manner in which the lid of the case is secured and sealed on the body thereof.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in all 35 of the views of the drawings, referring to which:

A is the body of the burial case which is preferably rectangular in form, as shown, and is open at its top, and B is the case lid which is also preferably of rectangular form in outline.

is embedded a basket-like reinforcement of reticulated metal; the plastic material being lettered a and the metallic reinforcement b. The frame of the metallic reinforcement is made of comparatively heavy rods or wire c, and surrounding the upper horizontal rods c and arranged about the proportional distance illustrated therefrom is a metallic reinforcing frame d. This latter is embedded in an outwardly projecting upper portion e of the plastic body, and the upper surface of the said portion e is inclined upward and inward as indicated by f to a comparatively narrow upper edge g, for a purpose presently set forth.

The lid B is of arched or concavo-convex form as shown, and it comprises plastic material indicated by h and a metallic reinforcement embedded in the said plastic material. The metallic reinforcement mentioned

comprises a rectangular frame i formed of comparatively heavy rods and having intermediate cross-rods j, and an arch k of reticulated material connected to the said frame i.

By virtue of the case body A being reinforced as stated, it will be observed that it is feasible to make the major portion of the walls of said body quite thin since the metallic reinforcement lends sufficient rigidity and strength to the plastic material to enable the 65 body to withstand the usage to which the bodies of burial cases are ordinarily subjected. The arch-like formation of the lid B permits of the major portion of said lid being made comparatively thin and yet by reason of said formation and the metallic reinforce- 70 ment it will be seen that the lid is possessed of considerable stiffness and strength. The making of the major portions of the body A and lid B thin as described is obviously a material advantage, since it renders the case as a whole light in weight and hence adapted to 75 be handled with facility and without the employment of an unduly large number of men.

As will be observed by reference to the drawings, the lid B is of a less horizontal area than the body A in about the proportion illustrated, and said lid is provided with a comparatively thick edge portion m which has an inner horizontal edge n designed to bear on the edge g of body A and an outer edge p disposed about the distance illustrated above the inclined upper side f of said body A, and is also provided intermediate the 85 edges n and p with an upwardly extending recess r, preferably of right angle form in cross-section as shown.

By virtue of the lid B being constructed and arranged as described relative to the body A, it will be seen that the outermost portion of the body A may fit 90 close to the walls of a grave, and yet cement or other material employed for securing the lid B in position and sealing the case may be readily deposited on the exposed portion of the upper side f of the body and then moved and tamped into the recess r. It will also 95 be seen that the workman is enabled to work with facility and see what he is doing, and that when the cement, which is indicated by M is tamped in a proper manner in the recess r, the case is not only sealed but the lid B is strongly secured on the body and at the 100 same time the cement M is locked to the lid B and securely held against casual displacement. It will further be noted that because of the body A extending outward beyond the lid B as described, there is no liability of a portion of the cement used in sealing the 105 case falling down between the case body and the walls of a grave, and that the outermost portion of the cement M may be neatly finished preferably by inclining it as illustrated from the outer portion of the body A to the outermost portion of the lid B. 110

An important advantage following from the relative arrangement of the body A and lid B resides in the fact

that all of the weight of the lid B is imposed on the body A, and consequently the sole function of the cement M or other fastening material employed is to seal the case and hold the lid B in a secure manner to 5 the body A.

The construction herein shown and described constitutes the preferred embodiment of my invention, but it is obvious that in practice various changes in the form, construction and relative arrangement of 0 parts may be made without involving departure from the scope of my invention as defined in the claims appended.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

1. In a burial case, the combination with a body open at its upper side; of a lid comprising an arched or concavo-convex portion of plastic material, an open reinforcing frame embedded in the lower portion of the plastic material and having side and end bars and intermediate 0 cross-bars disposed in the same horizontal plane as said

side and end bars, and a reinforcement of reticulated material connected to the frame and arched above the intermediate cross-bars and embedded in the arched portion of

the plastic material.

2. In a burial case, the combination with a body open 25 at its upper side and having upwardly and inwardly inclined surfaces at the tops of its side and end walls and horizontal edges adjacent to the uppermost portions of said surfaces; of a lid having inner horizontal edge portions arranged to rest on the horizontal edges of the body 30 and also having an outer edge portion disposed above the said inclined surfaces of the body and an upwardly extending recess intermediate said edges, the said lid being of a less horizontal area than the body, whereby the outer portions of the said inclined surfaces of the body are ex- 35 posed from above, and plastic material arranged between the opposed portions of the inclined surfaces of the body and lid and in the recess of the lid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in

presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES C. SNYDER.

Witnesses: DANIEL SCHUSTER, ORPH SAILORS.