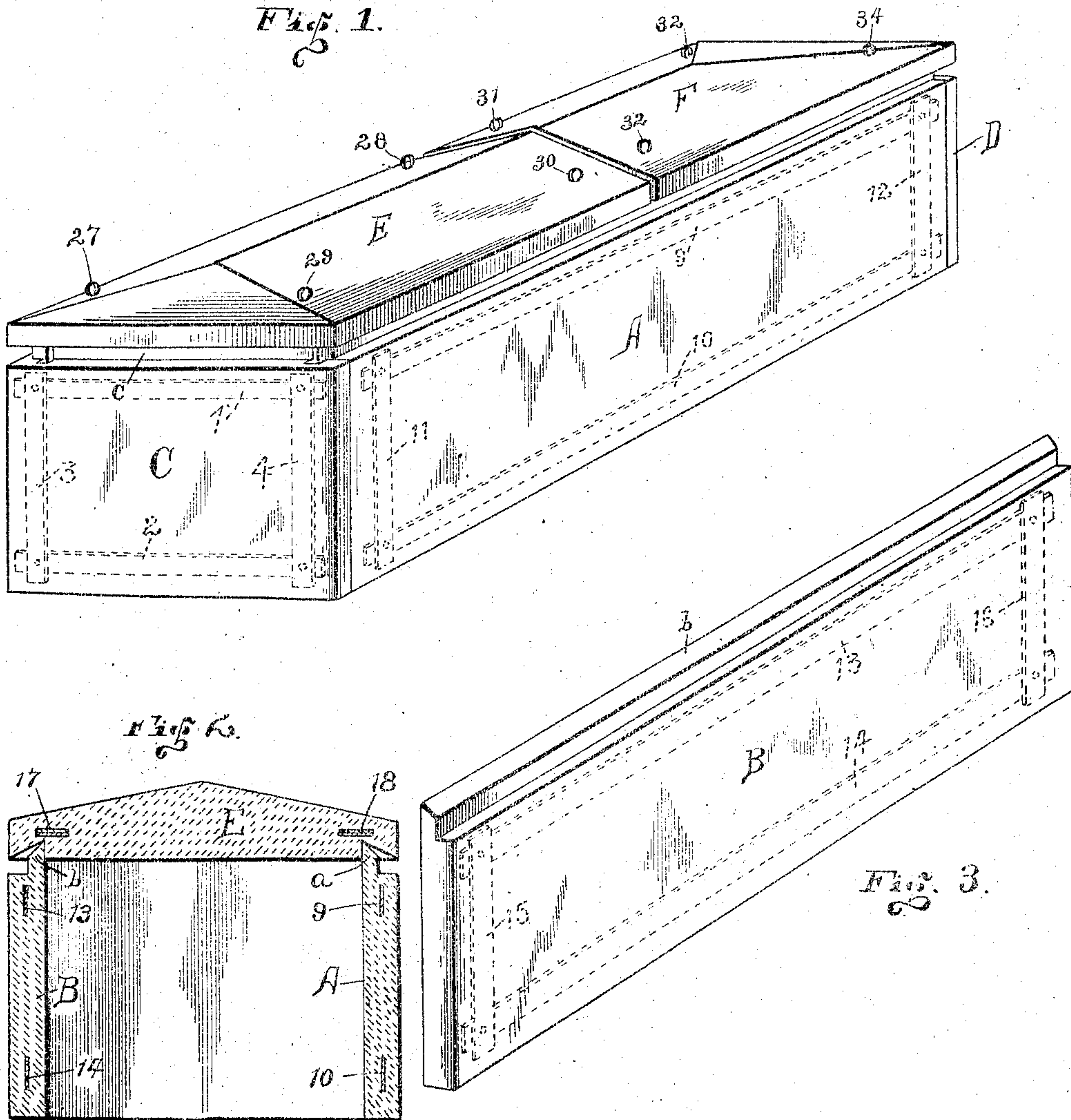


No. 864,241.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

W. W. GIPE.
CEMENT BURIAL VAULT.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Adelaide Searns
R. E. Gandle

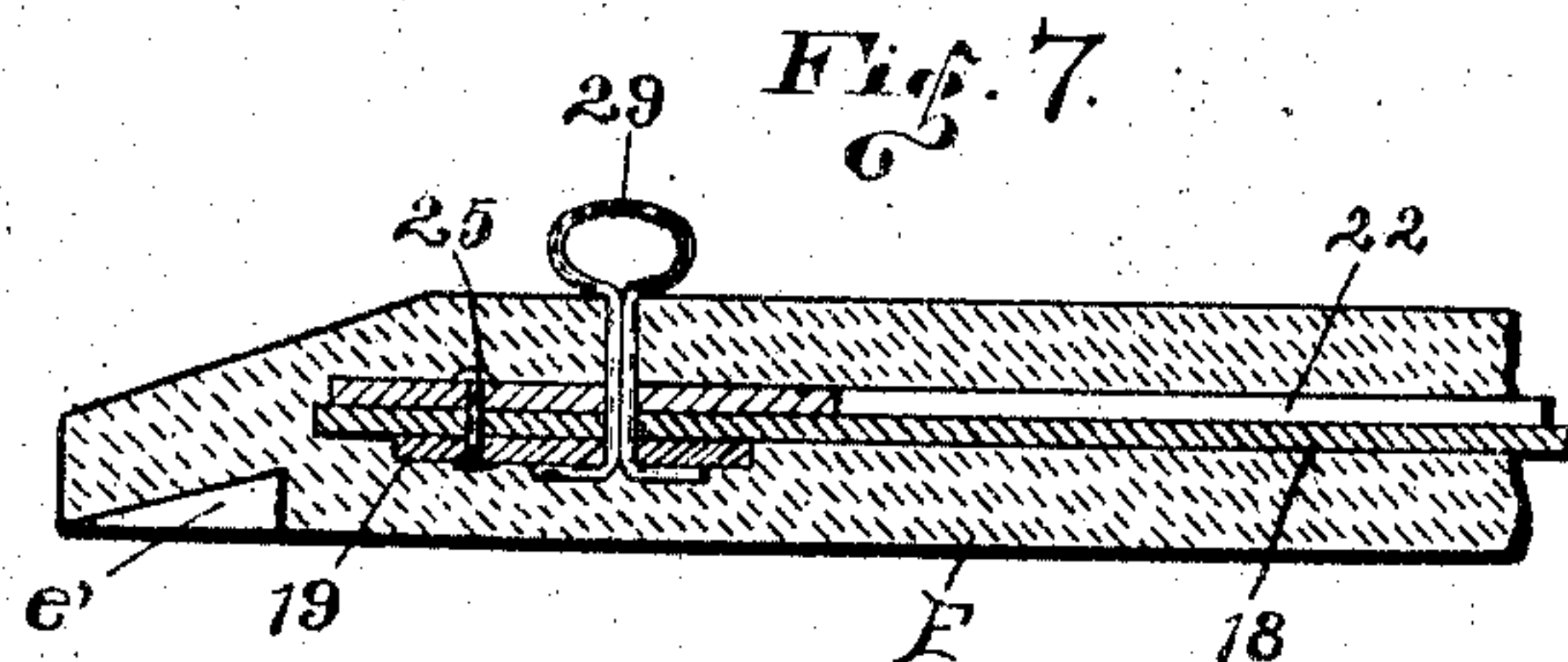
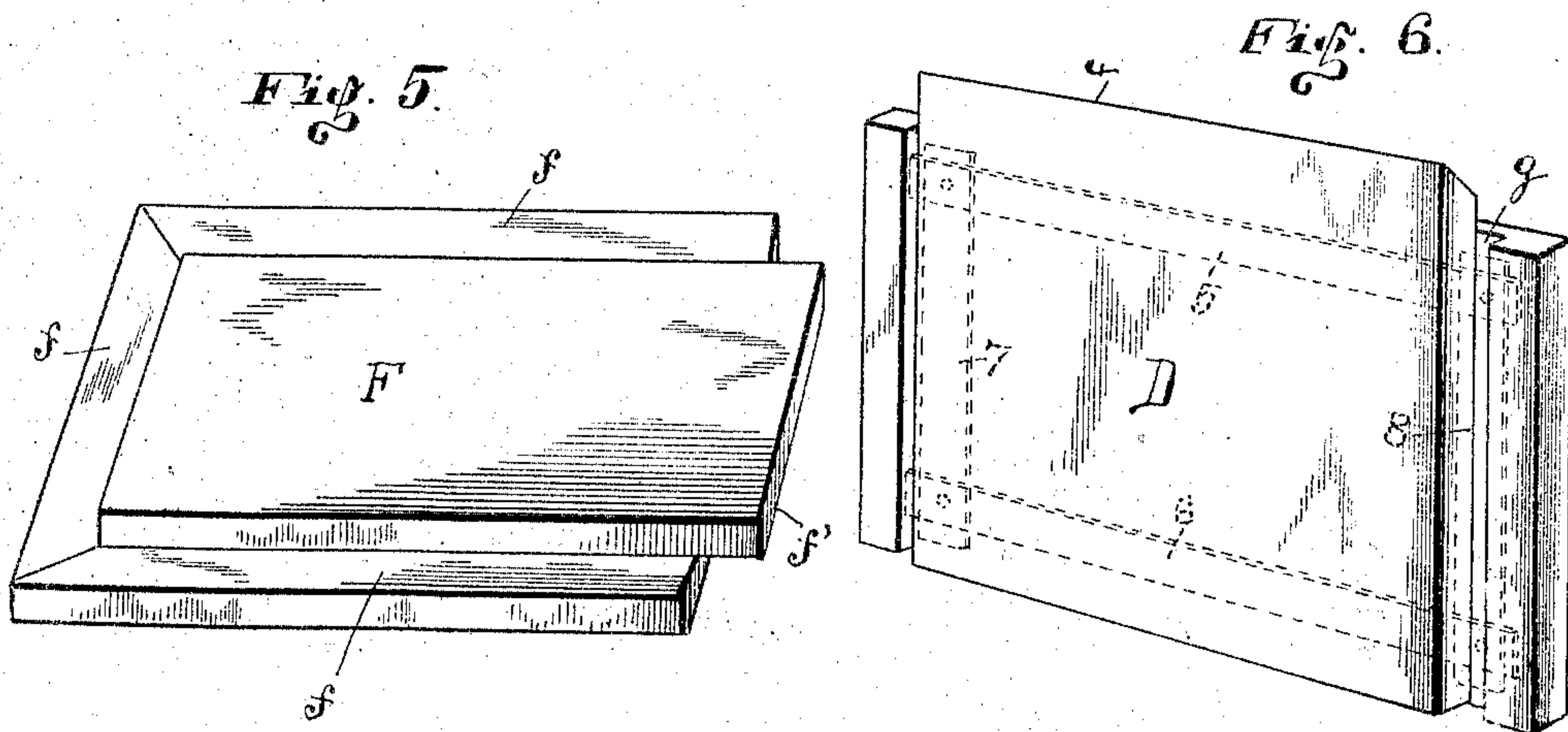
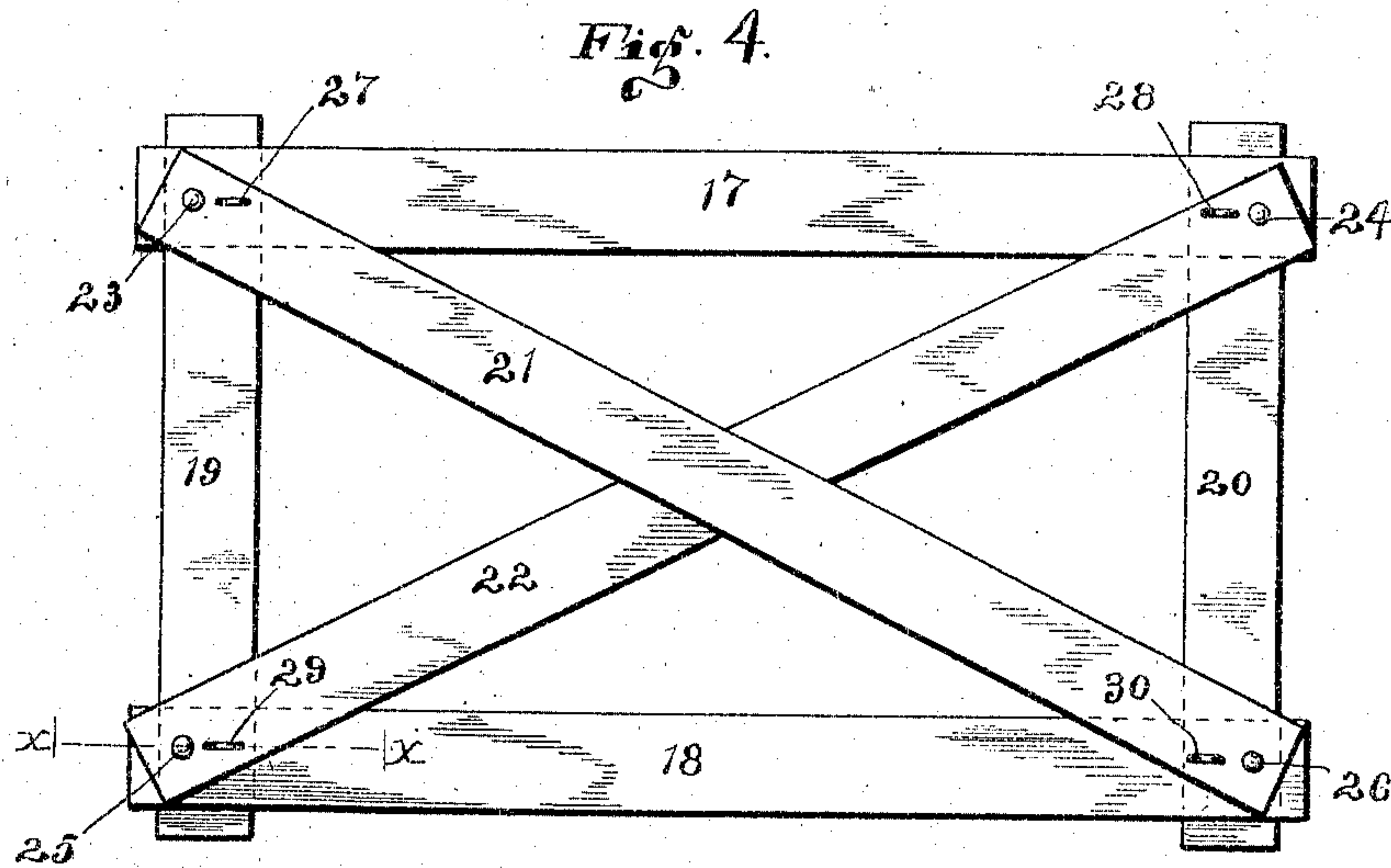
W. W. Gipe,
Inventor;
By Robert W. Gandle
Attorney.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

Adelaide Kearns.

H. E. Randall.

By

Inventor,

Robert W. Tangle,

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. GIPE, OF EAST GERMANTOWN, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO AMOS E. EHLE, OF EAST GERMANTOWN, INDIANA.

CEMENT BURIAL-VAULT.

No. 864,241.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed February 25, 1907. Serial No. 359,135.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. GIPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Germantown, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement Burial-Vaults, of which the following is a full and accurate specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cement burial vaults and consists in novel construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts substantially as hereinafter set forth.

The object of my invention, briefly stated, is to provide a burial vault composed of sections of cementitious materials to be assembled with the various points of intersection secured by interlocking joints, with means whereby said joints may be formed air-tight and waterproof, and means for reinforcing the several parts whereby the maximum of strength and durability will be attained in vaults of this character.

Other particular objects and specific advantages of my invention will be accentuated and brought out in the course of the ensuing specification.

The preferred construction for my present invention is shown most clearly in the accompanying two sheets of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my invention complete; Fig. 2 shows a cross sectional view of the assembled vault; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the sides of my vault; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the reinforcing for either one of the top or lid sections; Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the underside of one of the lid sections; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the inner face of one of the end sections; and Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of a portion of one of the lid sections, showing the manner of securing the lifting means for the lid sections.

Similar reference characters denote like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In order that my invention may be fully understood and its many advantages fully appreciated I will now take up a detailed description in which I will describe my invention as briefly and as compactly as I may.

In the drawings the letters A and B denote the sides which are identical with each other; and the letters C and D denote the ends which are identical with each other. The letters E and F denote the two sections of the top or lid. All of said parts being formed of a cementitious material.

The side and end members are provided in their upper edges with exterior rabbets, forming tongues a, b, c, d, the outer edges of which are beveled as shown. The marginal region of the under side of the top is provided with an acute angular groove f, this groove being less acute than the angles formed at the tops of the tongues. The groove likewise has a depth which is less than the height of the tongues. By reason of this construction,

when the top is placed in position with the tongues received within the groove, an outward facing cement channel is left between the marginal region of the top and the bottom of the rabbet, and the beveled faces of the tongues and the opposed faces of the angular groove diverge outward from each other, forming an inclined branch channel.

Rabbets are formed at the sides of the inner faces of the ends C and D, as shown in Fig. 6, which are of a width the same as is the thickness of the sides A and B, and of a depth one-half the thickness of the ends, in which grooves are fitted the ends of the sides as is indicated in Fig. 1. Parallel and communicating with each of said grooves is formed a small channel, designated by the letter g in Fig. 6, into which liquid cement or the like may be run after the sides and the ends are assembled, which will effectually seal the joints of said parts.

The two parts E and F of the top meet, or nearly so, near the center and are alike except that one, for instance the member F, has a tongue f' extending from its lower side longitudinally towards the member E, and a groove e' is formed on the inner underside of the member E to receive said tongue, whereby said members E and F may be joined and the space therebetween may be filled with cement to provide a perfect joint.

I may employ means for reinforcing each of the several main members above referred to: The reinforcing material I employ is flat-bars of steel or the like. In Fig. 1 the member C is shown reinforced by the bars 1, 2, 3 and 4, shown in dotted lines, which are placed near the edges of the end C with their ends overlapping and secured together by rivets or the like as indicated, thereby forming a solid frame, located centrally of the thickness of the member. Like unto the above the end D is reinforced by the bars 5, 6, 7 and 8.

In Fig. 1 the side member A is shown reinforced by the bars 9, 10, 11 and 12, shown in dotted lines, which are placed near the edges of the side A with their ends overlapping and secured by rivets or the like as indicated, thereby forming a solid frame located centrally of the thickness of the member A as indicated. In like manner to the above the member B is reinforced by the bars 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Each of the lid members, E and F, are reinforced as is shown in Fig. 4, in which the numerals 17, 18, 19 and 20 denote bars located near the edges of member with their ends overlapping each other and with two cross-braces or bars 21 and 22, of same material, extending diagonally, crossing each other in the center and with their ends overlapping the crossing parts of the aforesaid members. The ends of the members 17, 21 and 19 are secured together by the rivets 23; the ends of the members 17, 22 and 20 are secured together by the rivet 24; the ends of the members 18, 22 and 19 are secured

together by the rivet 25; and the members 18, 21 and 20 are secured together by the rivet 26, thereby forming a solid and rigid frame. Said reinforcing frames are alike in both the members E and F.

5 Secured in the reinforcing frame of the member E, near the rivets 23, 24, 25 and 26 are the eyes 27, 28, 29 and 30, respectively, which project up through the surface of the top as shown in Fig. 1; and in like manner the member F is provided with the eyes 31, 32, 33 and 10 34, which project up in like manner. The object of said eyes being to provide means for attachment to said members E and F whereby they may be lowered into position. Each of the eyes 27, 28, 29 and 30 is formed substantially as is the eye 29 shown in Fig. 7, which 15 consists of a single length of wire or the like doubled upon itself, inserted in the aperture therefor with the ends thereof spread apart as shown, thereby clenching the member, and the solidified cement preventing the clenched portions from straightening out.

20 I desire that it be understood that the members E and F of the top may be formed in one integral member if desired. After the sides and the ends of the vault are assembled on their final foundation it is apparent that a

bottom (not shown) of cement may be provided in a plastic state and allowed to solidify in position. 25

Having now fully shown and described my invention and the best method for its construction to me known at this time, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

In a cement burial vault, the combination of side and 30 end pieces having their upper edges provided with external rabbets forming tongues, said tongues being beveled on their outer edges, and a top having an angular groove formed around the marginal region of its under surface for the reception of said tongues, said groove being of a 35 depth less than the height of the tongues, whereby an outward facing cement-receiving channel is formed between the marginal region of the top and the bottom of the rabbet, and the relative angles of said groove and the tops of said tongues being such that the beveled faces of 40 the tongues and the opposed faces of the groove flare outward away from each other.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM W. GIPE,

Witnesses:

AMOS E. EHLE,

ROBERT W. RANDLE.