

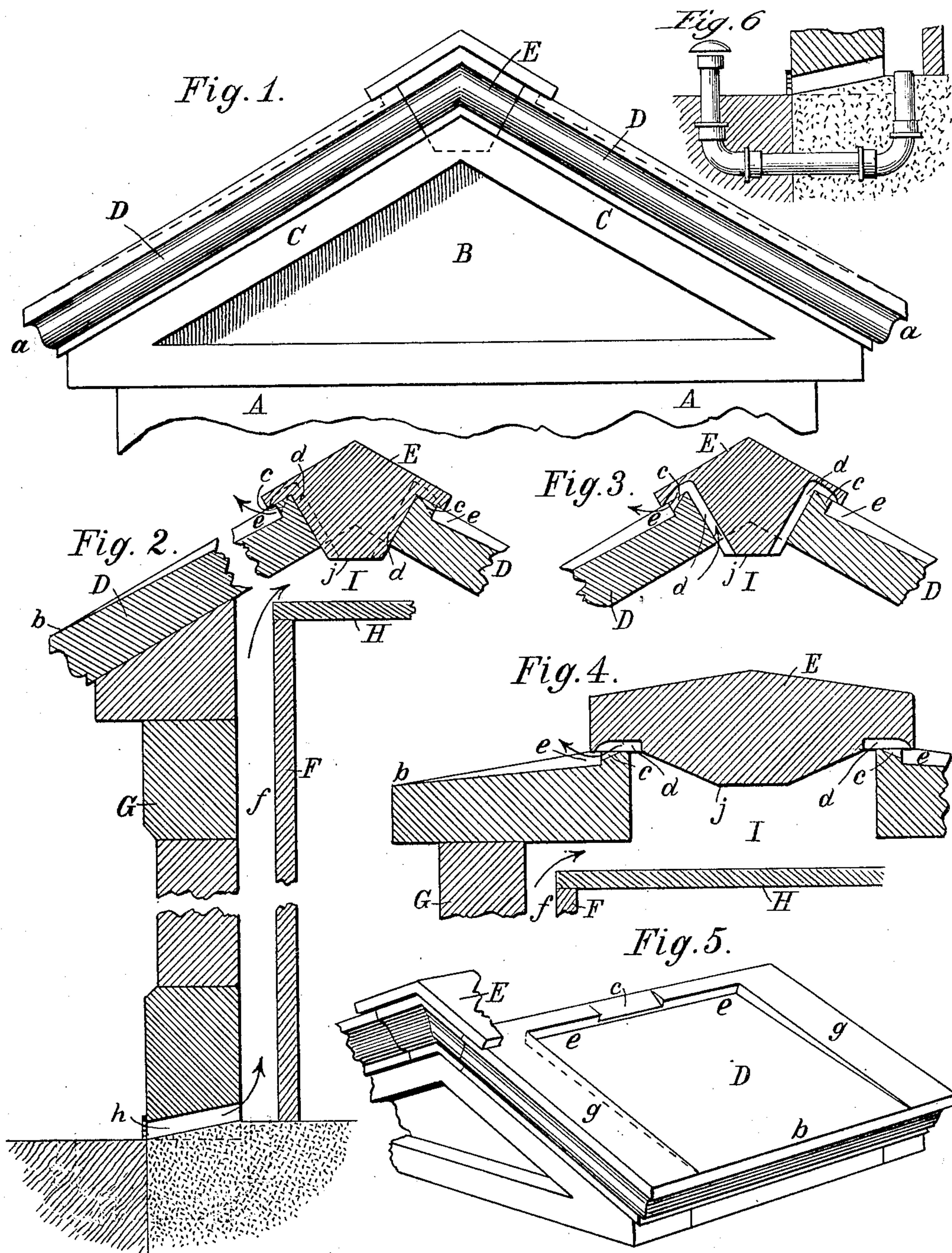
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PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

T. J. MOORE.

NON-CONDENSING AND STORMPROOF MAUSOLEUM, &c.

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WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NON-CONDENSING AND STORMPROOF MAUSOLEUM, &c.

No. 878,303.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Richmond Hill, in the borough of Queens, in the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Non-Condensing and Stormproof Mausoleums, Funeral-Vaults, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of the specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the roof portion of a mausoleum or funeral vault, made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the internal structure of the same, including the side wall thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar detail view of the roof portion thereof. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating the invention as employed with a flat-roof as distinguished from a gabled roof. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of that part of the gabled roof structure shown in Fig. 1.

This invention relates more especially to that class of tombs or structures intended for the reception of the dead which are peculiarly liable to the entrance of moisture through the roof, and to the condensation of moisture upon the internal surfaces of the walls.

The object of my invention is to prevent these defects and to provide not only against the just mentioned drawbacks by so constructing the roof that the entrance through the roof of moisture from rain, snow and the like is securely prevented, in connection with the flow or passage of air through the structure in such manner as to prevent the condensation of moisture from the air therein so that the entire interior of the vault or mausoleum is at all times kept dry, and sweet and its deterioration from the action of the elements, or the working of moisture causes is entirely prevented.

To this end my invention comprises a novel combination of instrumentalities herein presently described and set forth in the claims.

In Fig. 1 is indicated a gabled roof portion of a burial or memorial structure of the class hereinbefore just mentioned. At A, is indicated the upper part of the vertical walls which form the sides of said structure and upon which the gabled roof portion is sup-

ported. This with the walls, etc., is formed of any suitable stone or other material. Of this roof portion the tympanum is shown at B, and the facia at C, these points being preferably integral with each other. D D are the roof stones of which the edges *a*, may be of the form shown in Fig. 1 or any other that may be preferred. For example the plain form shown in the modification, Fig. 4. At E, is the ridge-piece fitted between the inner or upper ends of the roof stones D. The wainscoting F, or a wall of any suitable construction is situated at the usual or any suitable distance from the walls which are shown at G. The term wainscot as just mentioned is intended to cover any appropriate internal walls. So also the ceiling, H, which may be of the usual or any suitable construction within the chamber, I, between the ceiling and the uppermost part of the roof above.

It will be observed that only one side of the structure is shown in Fig. 2, the other side being a duplicate of the first and, of course, having the same construction.

The upper surface of each roof stone D, is channeled or cut away as shown in dotted outline in Fig. 1, and in full lines in the other figures of the drawings. This cutting away of said upper side of each of the roof stones is clearly shown in that represented in Fig. 5, the excavation preferably does not extend to the end edges of the stone, and is deepest at the inner part, *e*, of the stone end gradually lessening to the outer edges *b*, thereof. The inner edge portion of the stone, except for recess *c*, retaining the original thickness. The passage recess or broad groove C, is cut in this part or inner border of the stone as shown more fully in Fig. 5.

As the office of the end borders *g*, is simply to avoid breaking the artistic effect or contour of the end portions at the roof, said borders may be dispensed with when such considerations are not controlling.

The lateral surface of the ridge piece E, is recessed as shown in dotted outline at *d*, in Fig. 2, and in full lines at Figs. 3 and (in a short and modified manner in Fig. 4) so that the parts being in position a clear passage is afforded from the chamber I to the outer atmosphere. The recess *d*, as shown in the drawings is convenient with the recess *c*, of the roof stone, to form the passage from the chamber I to the atmosphere as just mentioned. By this means I provide for the



arrangement of the ventilating outlets without breaking any of the lines which ordinarily strike the eye in viewing a structure of this kind, and for the effective operation of such outlet opening or passages without the aid of adjuncts which would elevate the said passage and impair the contour of the roof. As the chamber I connects with the space *f*, between the wall and the wainscot it follows that full and complete access of external air through the lower inlet opening *n*, to and through the passage *f*, between the wall, and the wainscot to the chamber I, and thence through the outlet opening *d*, is afforded, at the top of the structure to the external air. This circulation of outside air in contact with the inner surface of the walls C, keeps the latter dry by preventing condensation thereon avoiding any accumulation of moisture or of damp air or of noisome vapors in relation to the walls.

It will be noticed that when the apex *j*, of the ridge piece E, projects downward into the chamber I, it constitutes a deflecting partition along the upper part of the said chamber I, which deflects the air currents from the adjacent passage *f*, into the adjacent passage *d*, to the outer air and prevents one of the air currents from obstructing the like passage of the opposite one, the arrangement and operation of parts being duplicated at opposite sides of the structure as hereinbefore explained, and the direction of movement of the air currents at the opposite sides being more clearly shown by the arrows in the drawings from 2 to 4 inclusive.

Instead of locating the air outlet directly in the wall itself as shown at *h* in Fig. 2, an inverted goose-neck pipe may be employed as the manifest equivalent construction as shown in the said figure, and the various inlet and outlet openings may, when desired, be protected from access of insects and the like by foraminated plates or guards of metal or other material as indicated, for example, in the dotted outline of the air inlet in Fig. 2.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a vault or mausoleum and in combination, a side wall having an air inlet at or near its bottom, a roof stone, a ridge-piece, an air passage located between them at their

place of juncture, a wainscot and a ceiling separated from the side wall and roof so as to provide an air passage leading from the air inlet at the bottom to the outlet at the top, as described.

2. In a vault or mausoleum the combination of a side wall having an air-inlet opening at or near its bottom, a recessed roof stone, a ridge-piece having a recess which placed coincident with that of the roof stone provides an air passage at the upper part of the structure, a wainscot and a ceiling placed at such distances from the side wall and roof of the structure as to provide air passages from the opening at or near the bottom to that provided at or near the top of the structure, as described.

3. In a vault or mausoleum, the combination of a side wall having an air inlet at or near the bottom, a recessed roof stone, a ridge-piece having a recess which placed coincident with that of the roof stone provides an air passage at the upper part of the structure, a wainscot placed at such distance from the wall, as to provide an air passage from the air opening at or near the bottom to that provided at or near the top, and a chamber formed between the ceiling of the structure and its roof, and a deflector in said chamber provided to the under side of the ridge-piece, as described.

4. In a vault or mausoleum the combination of a side wall having an air inlet at or near its bottom, a recessed roof stone channeled in its upper surface, and recessed from its channel through the inner edge thereof, a ridge-piece having a recess which is placed coincident with the recess of the roof stone and provides an air passage at the upper part of the structure, a wainscot placed at such distance from the wall as to provide an air passage from the inlet opening at or near the bottom of the structure to the air outlet at the top thereof, whereby the air outlet is protected against entrance of rain, etc., as described.

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Witnesses:

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